The primary sense is probably, straight or close, from the sense of setting, erecting, or extending.]

1. Regular; orderly; due; suitable.

When all
The war shall stand ranged in its *just* array. *Addison.*

2. Exactly proportioned; proper.

Pleaseth your lordship
To meet his grace, *just* distance 'tween our armies? *Shak.*

3. Full; complete to the common standard.

He was a comely personage, a little above *just* stature. *Bacon.*

4. Full; true; a sense allied to the preceding, or the same.

So that once the skirmish was like to have come to a *just* battle. *Knolles.*

5. In *a moral sense*, upright; honest; having principles of rectitude; or conforming exactly to the laws, and to principles of rectitude in social conduct; equitable in the distribution of justice; as, a *just* judge.

6. In *an evangelical sense*, righteous; religious; influenced by a regard to the laws of God; or living in exact conformity to the divine will.

There is not a *just* man on earth, that doeth good, and sinneth not. — Eccles. vii.

7. Conformed to rules of justice; doing equal justice.

Just balances, *just* weights, a *just* ephah, and a *just* hin shall ye have. — Lev. xix.

8. Conformed to truth; exact; proper; accurate; as, *just* thoughts; *just* expressions; *just* images or representations; a *just* description; a *just* inference.

9. True, founded in truth and fact; as, a *just* charge or accusation.

10. Innocent; blameless; without guilt.

How should man be *just* with God? — Job ix.

11. Equitable; due; merited; as, a *just* recompense or reward.

Whose damnation is *just*. — Rom. iii.

12. True to promises; faithful; as, *just* to one's word or engagements.

13. Impartial; allowing what is due; giving fair representation of character, merit or demerit.

JUST, *adv.* Close or closely; near or nearly in place. He stood *just* by the speaker, and heard what he said. He stood *just* at the entrance of the city.

2. Near or nearly in time; almost. *Just* at that moment he arose and fled.

3. Exactly; nicely; accurately. They remain *just* of the same opinion.

'Tis with our judgments as our watches; none
Go *just* alike, yet each believes his own. *Pope.*

4. Merely; barely; exactly.

And having *just* enough, not covet more. *Dryden.*

5. Narrowly. He *just* escaped without injury.

JUST, *n.* [Fr. *jouste*, now *joute*; Sp. *justa*: Port. *id.*; It. *giostra*; probably from the root of *jostle* or *justle*. The primary sense is, to thrust, to drive, to push.]

A mock encounter on horseback; a combat for sport or for exercise, in which the combatants pushed with lances and swords, man to man, in mock fight; a tilt; one of the exercises at tournaments. *Encyc.*

JUST, *v. i.* [Fr. *jouter*; Sp. and Port. *justar*; It. *giostrare.*]

1. To engage in mock fight on horseback.

2. To push; to drive; to justle.

JUSTE MIL-IEU', (zhŭst-mil-yu'.) In *French politics*, a party which claim to hold the *exact middle point* between the old monarchical and the recent republican principles.

JUS'TICE, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *justicia*; It. *giustizia*; from L. *justitia*, from *justus*, just.]

1. The virtue which consists in giving to every one what is his due; practical conformity to the laws and to principles of rectitude, in the dealings of men with each other; honesty; integrity in commerce or mutual intercourse. *Justice* is *distributive* or *commutative*. *Distributive justice* belongs to magistrates or rulers, and consists in distributing to every man that right or equity which the laws and the principles of equity require; or in deciding controversies according to the laws and to principles of equity. *Commutative justice* consists in fair dealing in trade and mutual intercourse between man and man.

2. Impartiality; equal distribution of right in expressing opinions; fair representation of facts respecting merit or demerit. In criticisms, narrations, history, or discourse, it is a duty to do *justice* to every man, whether friend or foe.

3. Equity; agreeableness to right; as, he proved the *justice* of his claim. This should, in strictness, be JUSTNESS.

4. Vindictive retribution; merited punishment. Sooner or later, *justice* overtakes the criminal.

5. Right; application of equity. His arm will do him *justice*.

6. [Low L. *justiciarius.*] A person commissioned to hold courts, or to try and decide controversies and administer justice to individuals; as, the chief *justice* of the King's Bench, or of the Common Pleas, in England; the chief *justice* of the Supreme Court in the United States, &c.

JUS'TICE, *v. t.* To administer justice. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

JUS'TICE-A-BLE, *a.* Liable to account in a court of justice. [*Not used.*] *Hayward.*

JUS'TI-CER, *n.* An administrator of justice. *Bp. Hall.*

JUS'TICE-SHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of a justice. *Swift.*

JUS-TI''CIA-BLE, *a.* Proper to be examined in courts of justice.

JUS-TI''CIA-RY, (jus-tish'a-ry,) JUS-TI''CIAR, (jus-tish'ar,) *n.* [L. *justiciarius.*]

1. An administrator of justice. *Burke.*

2. A chief justice. *Blackstone.*

3. One that boasts of the justice of his own act. [*Not used.*] *Dering.*

JUST'I-FI-A-BLE, *a.* [from *justify.*] That may be proved to be just; that may be vindicated on principles of law, reason, rectitude, or propriety; defensible; vindicable. No breach of law or moral obligation is *justifiable*. The execution of a malefactor, in pursuance of a sentence of court, is *justifiable* homicide.

JUST'I-FI-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being justifiable; rectitude; possibility of being defended or vindicated. *King Charles.*

JUST'I-FI-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that admits of vindication or justification; rightly.

JUST-I-FI-CA''TION, *n.* [Fr., from *justifier*, to *justify.*]

1. The act of justifying; a showing to be just or conformable to law, rectitude, or propriety; vindication; defense. The court listened to the evidence and arguments in *justification* of the prisoner's conduct. Our disobedience to God's commands admits no *justification*.

2. Absolution.

I hope, for my brother's *justification*, he wrote this but as an essay of my virtue. *Shak.*

3. In *law*, the showing of a sufficient reason in court why a defendant did what he is called to answer. Pleas in *justification* must set forth some special matter.

4. In *theology*, remission of sin, and absolution from guilt and punishment; or an act of free grace by which God pardons the sinner, and accepts him as righteous, on account of the atonement of Christ.

JUST-IF'I-CA-TIVE, *a.* Justifying; that has power to justify.

JUST-I-FI-CA''TOR, *n.* One who justifies. [*Little used.*]

JUST-IF'I-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Vindicatory; defensory. *Johnson.*

JUST'I-FI-ER, *n.* One who justifies; one who vindicates, supports, or defends.

2. He who pardons and absolves from guilt and punishment.

That he might be just, and the *justifier* of him who believeth in Jesus. — Rom. iii.

JUST'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *justifier*; Sp. *justificar*; It. *giustificare*; L. *justus*, just, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To prove or show to be just, or conformable to law, right, justice, propriety, or duty; to defend or maintain; to vindicate as right. We can not *justify* disobedience or ingratitude to our Maker. We can not *justify* insult or incivility to our fellow-men. Intemperance, lewdness, profaneness, and dueling, are in no case to be *justified*.

2. In *theology*, to pardon and clear from guilt; to absolve or acquit from guilt and merited punishment, and to accept as righteous on account of the merits of the Savior, or by the application of Christ's atonement to the offender. *St. Paul.*

3. To cause another to appear comparatively righteous, or less guilty than one's self. *Ezek.* xvi.

4. To judge rightly of.

Wisdom is *justified* by her children. — Matt. xi.

5. To accept as just and treat with favor. *James* ii.

JUST'I-FY, *v. i.* In *printing*, to agree; to suit; to conform exactly; to form an even surface or true line with something else. Types of different sizes will not *justify* with each other.

JUST'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making or proving to be just.

2. *a.* In *theology*, that has the quality of absolving from guilt; as, *justifying* faith.

JUS'TLE, (jus'l,) *v. i.* [See JOSTLE and JUST.] To run against; to encounter; to strike against; to clash.

The chariots shall rage in the streets; they shall *justle* one against another in the broad ways. — Nah. ii.

JUS'TLE, (jus'l,) *v. t.* To push; to drive; to force by rushing against; commonly followed by *off* or *out*; as, to *justle* a thing *off* the table, or *out* of its place.

JUS'TLED, *pp.* Pushed; forced by driving against.

JUS'TLING, *n.* Shock; the act of rushing against each other.

JUST'LY, *adv.* [from *just.*] In conformity to law, justice, or propriety; by right. The offender is *justly* condemned. The hero is *justly* rewarded, applauded, or honored.

2. According to truth and facts. His character is *justly* described.

3. Honestly; fairly; with integrity; as, to do *justly*. *Mic.* vi.

4. Properly; accurately; exactly.

Their feet assist their hands, and *justly* beat the ground. *Dryden.*

JUST'NESS, *n.* Accuracy; exactness; as, the *justness* of proportions.

2. Conformity to truth; as, the *justness* of a description or representation.

3. Justice; reasonableness; equity; as, the *justness* of a cause or of a demand. [*Justness* is properly applied to things, and *justice* to persons; but the distinction is not always observed.]

JUT, *v. i.* [A different spelling of JET.] To shoot forward; to project beyond the main body; as, the *jutting* part of a building. A point of land *juts* into the sea.

JUT, *n.* A shooting forward; a projection.

JUT'TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shooting out; projecting.

JUT'TING-LY, *adv.* Projectingly.

JUT'TY, *v. i.* To jut. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

JUT'TY, *n.* A projection in a building; also, a pier or mole.

JUT'-WIN-DŌW, *n.* A window that projects from the line of a building.

JŪ'VE-NAL, *n.* A sportive name for a youth. *Shak.*

JU-VE-NES'CENCE, *n.* A growing young.

JU-VE-NES'CENT, *a.* Becoming young. *Lamb.*

JŪ'VE-NILE, *a.* [L. *juvenilis*, from *juvenis*, young, Sans. *yuvan.*]

1. Young; youthful; as, *juvenile* years or age.

2. Pertaining or suited to youth; as, *juvenile* sports.

JŪ'VE-NILE-NESS, JU-VE-NIL'I-TY, *n.* Youthfulness; youthful age. *Glanville.*

2. Light and careless manner; the manners or customs of youth. *Glanville.*

JUX-TA-PŌS'IT-ED, *a.* [L. *juxta*, near, and *posited.*] Placed near; adjacent or contiguous. *Macquer.*

JUX-TA-PO-SI''TION, (-po-zish'un,) *n.* [L. *juxta*, near, and *position.*]

A placing or being placed in nearness or contiguity, as the parts of a substance or of a composition. The connection of words is sometimes to be ascertained by *juxtaposition*.

K.

K, the eleventh letter of the English alphabet, is borrowed from the Greeks, being the same character as the Greek *kappa*, answering to the Oriental *kaph*. It represents a close articulation, formed by pressing the root of the tongue against the upper part of the mouth, with a depression of the lower jaw and opening of the teeth. It is usually denominated a guttural, but is more properly a palatal. Before all the vowels, it has one invariable sound, corresponding with that of *c* before *a*, *o*, and *u*, as in *keel*, *ken*. In *monosyllables*, it is used after *c*, as in *crack*, *check*, *deck*, being necessary to exhibit a correct pronunciation in the derivatives, *cracked*, *checked*, *decked*, *cracking*; for without it, *c*, before the vowels *e* and *i*, would be sounded like *s*.

Formerly, *k* was added to *c* in certain words of Latin origin, as in *musick*, *publick*, *republick*. But in modern practice, *k* is very properly omitted, being entirely superfluous, and the more properly as it is never written in the derivatives, *musical*, *publication*, *republican*.

K is silent before *n*, as in *know*, *knife*, *knee*.

As a numeral, K stands for 250; and with a stroke over it, thus, K, for 250,000.

This character was not used by the ancient Romans, and rarely in the later ages of their empire. In the place of *k*, they used *c*, as in *clino*, for the

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Greek κλινω. In the Teutonic dialects, this Greek letter is sometimes represented by *h*. [See H.]

KAF'FER. See CAFFER.

KA-KOX'ENE. See CACOXENE.

KALE, *n.* [L. *caulis*; W. *cawl.*]

A kind of cabbage, having the leaves generally curled or wrinkled, but not formed into a close, round head. *Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

KALE'-YARD, *n.* In *Scotland*, a kitchen garden. *Jamieson.*

KA-LEID'O-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. καλος, beautiful, ειδος, form, and σκοπεω, to see.]

An instrument which, by an arrangement of reflecting surfaces, exhibits an infinite variety of beautiful colors and symmetrical forms of its contents, an invention of Dr. Brewster.

KAL'EN-DAR. See CALENDAR.

KAL'EN-DER, *n.* A sort of dervise. [See CALENDER.]

KA'LI, (kā'le,) *n.* [Ar. قلي *kali*, the ashes of the Salicornia, from قلي *kalai*, to fry.]

A plant, a species of Salsola, or glasswort, the ashes of which are used in making glass. Hence ALKALI, which see.

KA'LIF. See CALIF.

KAL'MI-A, *n.* The name of a genus of evergreen shrubs, natives of North America, sometimes incorrectly called *laurel*, *ivy-bush*, and also *calico-bush*, &c.

KA-LOY'ER. See CALOYERS.

KAM, *a.* Crooked; awry. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

KAL'SO-MINE, *n.* A kind of paint without oil, used on the walls of rooms, ceilings, &c.

KAM'SIN, *n.* A hot southerly wind in Egypt; the simoom.

KAN, KAUN, KHAN, } *n.* In *Persia*, an officer answering to a governor in Europe or America. Among the Tartars, a chief or prince. [See KHAN.]

KAN''GA-ROO', *n.* A singular animal found in New Holland, resembling in some respects the opossum. It belongs to the genus Kangurus. It has a small head, neck, and shoulders, the body increasing in thickness to the rump. The fore legs are very short, useless in walking, but used for digging or bringing food to the mouth. The hind legs, which are long, are used in moving, particularly in leaping. *Encyc.*

KANT'I-AN, *a.* Relating to the doctrines or philosophy of Emanuel *Kant*, a German philosopher.

As *a noun*, a follower of Kant.

KANT'ISM, *n.* The doctrines or theory of Kant, the German metaphysician.

KANT'IST, *n.* A disciple or follower of Kant.

KA'O-LIN, *n.* A variety of clay used for making porcelain, proceeding from the decomposition of the mineral feldspar. It is also called PETUNSE. *Dana.*

KAR'A-GANE, *n.* A species of gray fox found in the Russian empire. *Tooke.*

KARPH'O LITE, *n.* [Gr. καρφος, straw, and λιθος, a stone.]

A fibrous mineral occurring in tufts of a straw-yellow color, and consisting of silica, alumina, and oxyd of manganese, with 11 per cent. of water. *Dana.*

KA'TY-DID, *n.* A large insect, of a greenish color, belonging to the order *orthoptera*. They are abundant in the United States during the autumn, and at night, by means of membranes in their wing-covers, make a peculiar harsh sound, nearly articulate, resembling the combination *ka-ty-did*; whence the name. *E. C. Herrick.*

KA-VASS', *n.* In *Turkey*, an armed constable.

KAW, *v. i.* [from the sound.] To cry as a raven, crow, or rook. *Locke.*

KAW, *n.* The cry of the raven, crow, or rook. *Dryden.*

KAWN, *n.* In *Turkey*, a public inn; commonly KHAN.

KAYLE, *n.* [Fr. *quille*, a nine-pin, a *keel.*]

1. A nine-pin, a kettle-pin; sometimes written KEEL. *Sidney. Carew.*

2. A kind of play in Scotland, in which nine holes, ranged in threes, are made in the ground, and an iron ball rolled in among them. *Johnson.*

KAZ'ARD-LY, *a.* Unlucky; liable to accident. *N. of Eng.*

KEB'LAH, *n* The point toward which Mohammedans turn their faces in prayer, being the direction of the temple at Mecca. *Encyc. Am.*

KECK, *v. i.* [G. *köken.*]

To heave the stomach; to reach, as in an effort to vomit. [*Little used.*] *Bacon. Swift.*

KECK, *n.* A reaching or heaving of the stomach. *Cheyne.*

KECK'LE, (kek'l,) *v. t.* [Qu. G. *kugeln*, to roll.]

To wind old rope round a cable to preserve its surface from being fretted, or to wind iron chains round a cable to defend it from the friction of a rocky bottom, or from the ice. *Mar. Dict.*

KECK'SY, *n.* [Qu. Fr. *cigue*, L. *cicuta*. It is said to be commonly pronounced *kex.*]

Hemlock; a hollow, jointed plant. [*Not used in America.*] *Shak.*

KECK'Y, *a.* Resembling a kex.

2. *n.* An Indian scepter. *Grew.*

KEDGE, *n.* [Allied probably to *cag* and *keg.*] A small anchor with an iron stock, used to keep a ship steady when riding in a harbor or river, and particularly at the turn of the tide, to keep her clear of her bower anchor, also to remove her from one part of a harbor to another, being carried out in a boat and let go, as in warping or kedging. [Sometimes written KEDGER.] *Mar. Dict.*

KEDGE, *v. t.* To warp, as a ship; to move by means of a kedge, as in a river.

KEDGE or KEDG'Y, *a.* Brisk; lively. [*Local.*] *Forby.*

KEDG'ED, *pp.* Moved by means of a kedge.

KEDG'ER, *n.* [from *kedge.*]

1. A small anchor used in a river.

2. A fish-man. *Grose.*

KEDG'ING, *ppr.* Moving by means of a kedge.

KED'LACK, *n.* A weed that grows among wheat and rye; charlock. [*I believe not used in America.*] *Tusser. Johnson.*

KEE, *pl.* of Cow. [*Local in England, and not used in America.*] *Gay.*

KEECH, *n.* A mass or lump. [*Not in use.*] *Percy.*

KEEK, *v. i.* To peep; to look pryingly. [*Scottish.*]

KEEL, *n.* [Sax. *cæle*; G. and D. *kiel*; Dan. *kiil*, *kiol*; Russ. *kil*; Sw. *köl*; Fr. *quille*; Sp. *quilla*; Port. *quilha.* The word, in different languages, signifies a *keel*, a pin, *kayle*, and a *quill*; probably from extending.]

1. The principal timber in a ship, extending from stem to stern at the bottom, and supporting the whole frame. *Mar. Dict.*

2. A low, flat-bottomed vessel, used in the River Tyne, to convey coals from Newcastle for loading the colliers.

3. In *botany*, the lower petal of a papilionaceous corol, inclosing the stamens and pistil. *Martyn.*

False keel; a strong, thick piece of timber, bolted to the bottom of the keel, to preserve it from injury.

On an even keel; in a level or horizontal position.

KEEL, *v. t.* To plow with a keel; to navigate. *J. Barlow.*

2. To turn up the keel; to show the bottom. *Shak.*

KEEL, *v. t.* [Sax. *cælan*, to cool.] To cool; as, to *keel* the pot. [*Obs.*] *Shak. Smart.*

KEEL'AGE, *n.* Duty paid for a ship entering Hartlepool, England.

KEEL'-BOAT, *n.* A large covered boat, with a keel, but no sails, used on American rivers for the transportation of freight.

2. See KEEL, No. 2.

KEEL'ED, *a.* In *botany*, carinated; having a longitudinal prominence on the back; as, a *keeled* leaf, calyx, or nectary. *Martyn.*

KEEL'ER, KEEL'MAN, } *n.* One who manages barges and vessels.

KEEL'ER, *n.* A shallow tub. *Ray.*

KEEL'-FAT, *n.* [Sax. *cælan*, to cool, and *fat*, vat.]

A cooler; a vessel in which liquor is set for cooling. [*Not used.*]

KEEL'HAUL, *v. t.* [D. *kielhaalen*; *keel* and *haul.*]

To haul under the keel of a ship. Keelhauling is a punishment inflicted in the Dutch navy for certain offences. The offender is suspended by a rope from one yard-arm, with weights on his legs, and a rope fastened to him, leading under the ship's bottom to the opposite yard-arm, and being let fall into the water, he is drawn under the ship's bottom and raised on the other side. *Mar. Dict.*

KEEL'HAUL-ING, *n.* The act or practice of punishing a culprit by drawing him under the ship.

KEEL'HAUL-ING, *ppr.* Inflicting punishment by drawing under a ship.

KEEL'ING, *n.* A kind of small cod, of which stock fish is made.

KEEL'ING, *ppr.* Plowing with a keel; navigating.

KEEL'SON, (kel'sun,) *n.* A piece of timber in a ship, laid on the middle of the floor timbers over the keel, fastened with long bolts and clinched, and thus binding the floor timbers to the keel. *Mar. Dict.*

KEEN, *a.* [Sax. *cene*; G. *kühn*; D. *koen*; *properly*, bold, stout, eager, daring, from shooting forward. Class Gn.]

1. Eager; vehement; as, hungry curs too *keen* at the sport. *Tatler.*

The sheep were so *keen* on the acorns. *L'Estrange.*

2. Eager; sharp; as, a *keen* appetite.

3. Sharp; having a very fine edge; as, a *keen* razor, or a razor with a *keen* edge. We say, a *keen* edge, but a *sharp* point.

4. Piercing; penetrating; severe; applied to cold or to wind; as, a *keen* wind; the cold is very *keen.*

5. Bitter; piercing; acrimonious; as, *keen* satire or sarcasm.

Good father cardinal, cry thou amen
To my *keen* curses. *Shak.*

6. Acute of mind; sharp; penetrating. *Rich. Dict.*

KEEN, *v. t.* To sharpen. [*Unusual.*] *Thomson.*

KEEN'-EY-ED, (-ide,) *a.* Having acute sight. *Allen.*

KEEN'LY, *adv.* Eagerly; vehemently

2. Sharply; severely; bitterly.

KEEN'NESS, *n.* Eagerness; vehemence; as, the *keenness* of hunger.

2. Sharpness; fineness of edge; as, the *keenness* of a razor.

3. The quality of piercing; rigor; sharpness; as, the *keenness* of the air or of cold.

4. Asperity; acrimony; bitterness; as, the *keenness* of satire, invective, or sarcasm.

5. Acuteness; sharpness; as, the *keenness* of wit.

KEEN'WIT-TED, *a.* Having acute wit or discernment. *Scott.*

KEEP, *v. t.; pret.* and *pp.* KEPT. [Sax. *cepan*, Syr. حصا *kaba*, Eth. ΟΦΠ *akaba*, to keep. Class Gb, No. 68, 85. The word coincides in elements with *have*, L. *habeo*, and *capio*; but I think the radical sense to be different.]

1. To hold; to retain in one's power or possession; not to lose or part with; as, to *keep* a house or a farm; to *keep* any thing in the memory, mind, or heart.

2. To have in custody for security or preservation.

The crown of Stephanus, first king of Hungary, was always *kept* in the castle of Vicegrade. *Knolles.*

3. To preserve; to retain.

The Lord God, merciful and gracious, *keeping* mercy for thousands. — Ex. xxxiv.

4. To preserve from falling or from danger; to protect; to guard or sustain.

And behold, I am with thee, and will *keep* thee. — Gen. xxviii. Luke iv.

5. To hold or restrain from departure; to detain.

That I may know what *keeps* me here with you. *Dryden.*

6. To tend; to have the care of.

And the Lord God took the man and put him in the garden of Eden, to dress it and to *keep* it. — Gen. ii.

7. To tend; to feed; to pasture; as, to *keep* a flock of sheep or a herd of cattle in a yard or in a field. He *keeps* his horses on oats or on hay.

8. To preserve in any tenor or state. *Keep* a stiff rein.

Keep the constitution sound. *Addison.*

9. To regard; to attend to.

While the stars and course of heaven I *keep*. *Dryden.*

10. To hold in any state; as, to *keep* in order.

11. To continue any state, course, or action; as, to *keep* silence; to *keep* the same road or the same pace; to *keep* reading or talking; to *keep* a given distance.

12. To practice; to do or perform; to obey; to observe in practice; not to neglect or violate; as, to *keep* the laws, statutes, or commandments of God. *Scripture.*

13. To fulfill; to perform; as, to *keep* one's word, promise, or covenant.

14. To practice; to use habitually; as, to *keep* bad hours. *Pope.*

15. To copy carefully.

Her servant's eyes were fixed upon her face,
And as she moved or turned, her motions viewed,
Her measures *kept*, and step by step pursued. *Dryden.*

16. To observe or solemnize.

Ye shall *keep* it a feast to the Lord. — Ex. xii.

17. To board; to maintain; to supply with necessaries of life. The men are *kept* at a moderate price per week.

18. To have in the house; to entertain; as, to *keep* lodgers.

19. To maintain; not to intermit; as, to *keep* watch or guard.

20. To hold in one's own bosom; to confine to one's own knowledge; not to disclose or communicate to others; not to betray; as, to *keep* a secret; to *keep* one's own counsel.

21. To have in pay; as, to *keep* a servant.

To keep back; to reserve; to withhold; not to disclose or communicate.

I will *keep* nothing *back* from you. — Jer. xlii.

2. To restrain; to prevent from advancing.

Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins. — Ps. xix.

3. To reserve; to withhold; not to deliver. *Acts* v.

To keep company with; to frequent the society of; to associate with. Let youth *keep company with* the wise and good.

2. To accompany; to go with; as, to *keep company with* one on a journey or voyage.

To keep down; to prevent from rising; not to lift or suffer to be raised.

To keep in; to prevent from escape; to hold in confinement.

2. To conceal; not to tell or disclose.

3. To restrain; to curb. *Locke.*

To keep off; to hinder from approach or attack; as, to *keep off* an enemy or an evil.

To keep under; to restrain; to hold in subjection;

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as, to *keep under* an antagonist or a conquered country; to *keep under* the appetites and passions.

To keep up; to maintain; to prevent from falling or diminution; as, to *keep up* the price of goods; to *keep up* one's credit.

2. To maintain; to continue; to hinder from ceasing.

In joy, that which *keeps up* the action is the desire to continue it. *Locke.*

To keep out; to hinder from entering or taking possession.

To keep bed; to remain in bed without rising; to be confined to one's bed.

To keep house; to maintain a family state. His income enables him to *keep house*.

2. To remain in the house; to be confined. His feeble health obliges him to *keep house*.

To keep from; to restrain; to prevent approach.

To keep a school; to maintain or support it; as, the town or its inhabitants *keep* ten *schools*; *more properly*, to govern and instruct or teach a school, as a preceptor.

To keep a term, in *universities*, is to reside during a term.

KEEP, *v. i.* To remain in any state; as, to *keep* at a distance; to *keep* aloft; to *keep* near; to *keep* in the house; to *keep* before or behind; to *keep* in favor; to *keep* out of company, or out of reach.

2. To last; to endure; not to perish or be impaired. Seek, for winter's use, apples that will *keep*.

If the malt is not thoroughly dried, the ale it makes will not *keep*. *Mortimer.*

3. To lodge; to dwell; to reside for a time.

Knock at the study, where, they say, he *keeps*. *Shak.*

To keep from; to abstain; to refrain.

To keep to; to adhere strictly; not to neglect or deviate from; as, to *keep to* old customs; to *keep to* a rule; to *keep to* one's word or promise.

To keep on; to go forward; to proceed; to continue to advance. *Dryden.*

To keep up; to remain unsubdued; or not to be confined to one's bed.

In *popular language*, this word signifies, to continue; to repeat continually; not to cease.

KEEP, *n.* Custody; guard; care or keeping; as, the *keep* of a horse. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*

2. *Colloquially*, case; condition; as, in good *keep*. *Wade.*

3. Guardianship; restraint. [*Little used.*] *Ascham.*

4. A stronghold in the middle of a castle, the last resort in a siege. *Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

5. A place of security; in *old castles*, the dungeon.

KEEP'ER, *n.* One who keeps; one that holds or has possession of any thing.

2. One who retains in custody; one who has the care of a prison and the custody of prisoners.

3. One who has the care of a park or other inclosure, or the custody of beasts; as, the *keeper* of a park, a pound, or of sheep.

4. One who has the care, custody, or superintendence of any thing.

In *Great Britain*, the *keeper of the great seal* is a lord by his office, and one of the privy council. All royal grants, commissions, and charters pass through his hands. He is constituted lord keeper by the delivery of the great seal. The *keeper of the privy seal* is also a lord by his office, and a member of the privy council.

KEEP'ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of a keeper. [*Little used.*] *Carew.*

KEEP'ING, *ppr.* Holding; restraining; preserving; guarding; protecting; performing.

KEEP'ING, *n.* A holding; restraint; custody; guard; preservation.

2. Feed; fodder. The cattle have good *keeping*.

3. In *painting*, the observance of a due proportion in the general light and coloring of a picture, so that a proper harmony and gradation prevail throughout the whole. *Brown.*

Hence,

4. In *popular use*, just proportion; conformity; congruity; consistency; as, these subjects are in *keeping* with each other. *Reed.*

KEEP'ING-ROOM, *n.* A common parlor or sitting-room in which a family generally live. *Forby.* [*Sometimes used in New England.*]

KEEP'SAKE, *n.* Any thing kept, or given to be kept, for the sake of the giver; a token of friendship.

KEEVE, *n.* [Fr. *cuve.*]

A large vessel for fermenting liquors; a beer-tub; a mashing-tub. [*Local.*]

KEEVE, *v. t.* To set in a keeve for fermentation.

2. To tip up a cart. *Ray.*

KEF'FE-KIL, *n.* See KIEFEKIL.

KEG, *n.* [Fr. *caque.*]

A small cask or barrel; written more correctly CAG.

KELK, *v. t.* To beat soundly. [*Local.*]

KELK, *n.* A blow; large stones. [*Local.*] [Qu. L. *calculus.*]

KELL, *n.* A sort of pottage. [*Not used in America.*] *Ainsworth.*

KELL, *n.* The caul or omentum. [See CAUL, the usual orthography of the word.] *Wiseman.*

2. The chrysalis of the caterpillar. *B. Jonson.*

KELP, *n.* [Ar. and Pers.] The calcined ashes of seaweed, used in the manufacture of glass. This is a dark-colored, alkaline substance, which, in a furnace, vitrifies with silicious substances, and becomes transparent glass. *Encyc.*

2. A plant. The popular name of certain species of the genus Salicornia.

KELP'IE, *n.* An imaginary spirit of the waters, in the form of a horse, who is vulgarly believed to warn, by preternatural noises and lights, those who are to be drowned in that neighborhood. [*Scottish.*] *Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary.*

KEL'SON. See KEELSON.

KEL'TER, *n.* [Dan. *kilter*, to gird, to truss up; *kilte*, a folding.]

Regular order or condition; as, to be out of *kelter*.

KEMB, *v. t.* [Sax. *cemban*, to comb.] [*Barrow.*

To comb, which see. *Kemb* is an obsolete orthography. *B. Jonson. Dryden.*

KEM'E-LIN, *n.* [Qu. Gr. κειμηλιον, furniture.]

A tub; a brewer's vessel. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

KEN, *v. t.* [W. *ceniaw*, to see; *ceiniaw*, to take a view, to perceive; which Owen deduces from *cdn*, *cain*, clear, bright, fair, white, and sight, brightness, and this coincides with L. *canus*, white, *canco*, to be white, and this with L. *cano*, to sing, *canto*, Eng. to *cant*, to chant. These coincide in elements with G. *kennen*, to know, *erkennen*, to see, know, discern; D. *kennen*, Sw. *kunna*, Dan. *kiender*, to know, to be able; Sax. *connan*, *cunnan*, Goth. *kunnan*, to know. In Sax. *cennan* is to bear, L. *gigno*, Gr. γενναω. The radical sense is, to strain, extend, reach. In Sans. *kanna* is an eye. See CAN.]

1. To see at a distance; to descry.

We *ken* them from afar. *Addison.*

2. To know; to understand. [*Obs.*] *Shak. Gay.* [*This verb is used chiefly in poetry.*]

KEN, *v. i.* To look round. *Burton.*

KEN, *n.* View; reach of sight.

Coasting they kept the land within their *ken*. *Dryden.*

KEN'DAL-GREEN, *n.* A species of green cloth made at Kendal. *Shak.*

KEN'NEL, *n.* [Fr. *chenil*; It. *canile*; from L. *canis*, a dog.]

1. A house or cot for dogs, or for a pack of hounds.

2. A pack of hounds, or their cry. *Encyc.*

3. The hole of a fox or other beast; a haunt. Hence, the fox, when driven out, is said to be *unkenneled*. *Brande.*

KEN'NEL, *n.* [It. *canale*; Fr. *canal*; Eng. *channel.*]

1. The watercourse of a street; a little canal or channel.

2. A puddle.

KEN'NEL, *v. i.* To lodge; to lie; to dwell; as a dog or a fox.

The dog *kenneled* in a hollow tree. *L'Estrange.*

KEN'NEL, *v. t.* To keep or confine in a kennel.

KEN'NEL COAL. See CANNEL COAL. [*Tatler.*

KEN'NEL-ED, *pp.* Kept in a kennel.

KEN'NEL-ING, *ppr.* Keeping in a kennel.

KEN'NING, *n.* View; sight. *Bacon.*

KEN'TLE, (ken'tl,) *n.* [W. *cant*, a hundred; L. *centum.*]

In *commerce*, a hundred pounds in weight; as, a *kentle* of fish. [*It is written and pronounced also* QUINTAL.]

KENT'LEDGE, *n.* In *seamen's language*, pigs of iron for ballast laid on the floor of a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

KEPT, *pret.* and *pp.* of KEEP.

KEPT'-MIS'TRESS, *n.* A concubine, or woman *kept* by a particular individual as his paramour. *Booth.*

KERB'-STONE, KIRB'-STONE. See CURB-STONE.

KER'CHIEF, (ker'chif,) *n.* [Contracted from *covercheif*; Fr. *couvrir*, to cover, and *chef*, the head. *Chaucer.*]

1. A head-dress; a cloth to cover the head. *Shak.*

2. A cloth used in dress. *Hayward.*

The word is now seldom used, except in its compound, HANDKERCHIEF, and sometimes NECKERCHIEF.

KER'CHIEF-ED, } *a.* Dressed; hooded; covered.
KER'CHIEFT, } *Milton.*

KERF, *n.* [Sax. *cyrf*; *ceorfan*, *cearfan*, to cut, Eng. to *carve*; D. *kerf*, a notch; *kerven*, to cut; G. *kerb*, *kerben*, Ir. *cearb.*]

The cut of an ax, a saw, or other instrument; the notch or slit made in wood by cutting.

S O

KER'MES, *n.* [Ar. قرمز *kirmiran*, Coccus baphica. *Castell.*]

In *zoölogy*, an obsolete name of the Coccus Ilicis, an insect produced upon the Quercus Ilex, a small species of oak growing in the south of Europe. This insect is full of reddish juice, which is used in dyeing red. Hence the word CRIMSON.

KER'MES-MIN'ER-AL, *n.* A salt composed of two equivalents of sesquisulphid of antimony with one equivalent of sesquoxyd of antimony. It has an orange-red color.

KERN, *n.* An Irish footman or foot-soldier. *Spenser.*

2. In *English law*, an idle person or vagabond. *Encyc.*

3. Among *printers*, that part of a type which hangs over the body or shank. *Adams.*

KERN, *n.* A hand-mill consisting of two stones, one of which is turned by the hand. [Usually written QUERN, which see.]

2. A churn. [*Obs.*]

KERN, *v. i.* [G. and D. *kern*, a kernel; G. *kernen*, to curdle.]

1. To harden, as corn in ripening. *Carew.*

2. To take the form of corns; to granulate. *Grew.*

KERN'-BA-BY, *n.* [*corn* and *baby.*] An image dressed with corn, and carried before reapers to their harvest-home. [*Obs.*]

KERN'EL, *n.* [Sax. *cyrnel*, a little *corn*, grain, or nut; G. and D. *kern*; Fr. *cerneau*; W. *cwaren*, a gland, a kernel.]

1. The edible substance contained in the shell of a nut. *More.*

2. Any thing included in a shell, husk, or integument; a grain or corn; as, a *kernel* of wheat or oats.

3. The seed of pulpy fruit; as, the *kernel* of an apple. *Bacon.*

4. The central part of any thing; a small mass around which other matter is concreted; a nucleus. *Arbuthnot.*

5. A hard concretion in the flesh.

KERN'EL, *v. i.* To harden or ripen into kernels, as the seeds of plants.

KERN'EL-ED, *a.* Having a kernel.

KERN'EL-LY, *a.* Full of kernels; resembling kernels.

KER'SEY, *n.* [D. *kerzaai*; Fr. *cariset*; Sp. *carisea.*]

A species of coarse, woolen cloth; a coarse stuff made chiefly in Kent and Devonshire, England. *Encyc.*

KER'SEY-MERE, *n.* A twilled woolen cloth; cassimere. [The more common spelling is CASSIMERE.]

KERVE, *v. t.* To carve. [*Not used.*]

KERV'ER, *n.* A carver. [*Not used.*]

KE'SAR, *n.* [from *Cesar.*] An emperor. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

KES'LOP, *n.* The stomach of a calf prepared for rennet. *Grose.*

KES'TREL, *n.* A bird of the genus Falco, or hawk kind; called, also, *stannel* and *windhover*. It builds in hollow oaks, and feeds on quails and other small birds. *Encyc.*

KETCH, *n.* [Fr. *quaiche*; G. and D. *kits.*]

A vessel with two masts, a *main* and mizzen-mast, usually from 100 to 250 tons burden. Ketches are generally used as yachts or as bomb-vessels. The latter are called *bomb-ketches*. *Mar. Dict.*

KETCH'UP, *n.* A sauce. [See CATCHUP.]

KET'TLE, *n.* [Sax. *cetl*, *cetel*, or *cytel*; G. *kessel*; D. *ketel*; Dan. *kedel*; Sw. *kittel*; Russ. *kotel.*]

A vessel of iron or other metal, with a wide mouth, usually without a cover, used for heating and boiling water or other liquor.

Among *the Tartars*, a *kettle* represents a family, or as many as feed from one kettle.

Among *the Dutch*, a battery of mortars sunk in the earth is called a *kettle*. *Encyc.*

KET'TLE-DRUM, *n.* A drum made of a copper vessel like a kettle, covered with parchment. It is now seldom used. *Booth.*

KET'TLE-DRUM-MER, *n.* The man who beats the kettle drum.

KET'TLE-PINS, *n.* Nine-pins; skittles.

KEV'EL *n.* In *ships*, a piece of timber serving to belay the sheets or great ropes by which the bottoms of the fore-sail and main-sail are extended. *Mar. Dict.*

2. A species of antelope found in Africa. It is similar to the gazelle in its manners and habits. *P. Cyc.*

KEX, *n.* Hemlock; the stem of the teasel; a dry stalk. [See KECKSY.]

KEY, (kē,) *n.* [Sax. *cæg.*]

1. In *a general sense*, a fastener; that which fastens; as a piece of wood in the frame of a building, or in a chain, &c.

2. An instrument for shutting or opening a lock, by pushing the bolt one way or the other. Keys are of various forms, and fitted to the wards of the locks to which they belong.

3. An instrument by which something is screwed or turned; as, the *key* of a watch or other chronometer.

4. The stone which binds an arch. [See KEY-STONE.]

5. In *an organ* or *harpsichord*, the key, or finger-key, is a little lever or piece in the fore part by which the instrument is played on by the fingers.

6. In *music*, the *key*, or *key-note*, is the fundamental note or tone to which the whole piece is accommodated, and with which it usually begins and always ends. There are two *keys*, one of the major and one of the minor mode. *Key* sometimes signifies a scale or system of intervals. *Rousseau.*

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7. An index, or that which serves to explain a cipher. Hence,

8. That which serves to explain any thing difficult to be understood.

9. In *the Roman Catholic church*, ecclesiastical jurisdiction, or the power of the pope; or the power of excommunicating or absolving. *Encyc.*

10. A ledge or lay of rocks near the surface of the water.

11. The husk containing the seed of an ash. *Evelyn.*

KĒY, (kē,) *n.* [Ir. *ceigh*; D. *kaai*; G. *kai*; Fr. *quai*; Arm. *qae*. The word is probably contracted from the root of the preceding word, signifying to hold, make fast, restrain. Class Cg.]

A bank or wharf built on the side of a river or harbor, for the convenience of loading and unloading ships, and securing them in their stations. Hence, keys are furnished with posts, rings, cranes, capstans, &c. It is sometimes written QUAY. *Encyc.*

KĒY'AGE, *n.* Money paid for the use of a key or quay.

KĒY'-BŌARD, *n.* In *music*, the whole range of the keys of an organ or forte-piano.

KĒY'-CŌLD, *a.* Cold as an iron key; lifeless. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

KĒY'ED, *a.* Furnished with keys; as, a *keyed* instrument.

2. Set to a key, as a tune.

KĒY'-HŌLE, *n.* A hole or aperture in a door or lock, for receiving a key.

KĒY'-STŌNE, *n.* The stone on the top or middle of an arch or vault, which, being wider at the top than at the bottom, enters like a wedge and binds the work; *properly*, the *fastening-stone*.

KHAN, (kawn,) *n.* In *Persia*, a governor of a province; *among the Tartars*, it is equivalent to *king* or *prince*. *Eton.*

2. An Eastern inn or caravansary.

KHAN'ATE, (kawn'ate,) *n.* The dominion or jurisdiction of a khan. *Tooke.*

KIBE, *n.* [This word has the elements of *chap*, *gap*, *gape*. Class Gb, No. 7. Perhaps it is of Persian origin, كفيدن *kafidan*, to crack, to split. Qu. Dan. *kiebe*, the chops.]

A chap or crack in the flesh occasioned by cold; an ulcerated chilblain; as in the heels.

KIB'ED, *a.* Chapped; cracked with cold; affected with chilblains; as, *kibed* heels. *Darwin.*

KI-BIT'KA, *n.* A Tartar vehicle, consisting of a frame of wood rounded at top, covered with felt, and placed on wheels, serving as a kind of movable habitation. *Life of Heber.*

KIB'Y, *a.* Affected with kibes.

KICK, *v. t.* [W. *ciciaw*, from *cic*, the foot. *Owen.* Pers. كج, a kicking.]

To strike with the foot; as, a horse *kicks* a servant; a man *kicks* a dog.

KICK, *v. i.* To practice striking with the foot or feet; as, a horse accustomed to *kick*.

2. To thrust out the foot or feet with violence, either in wantonness, resistance, anger, or contempt; to manifest opposition.

Wherefore *kick* ye at my sacrifice? — 1 Sam. ii.
Jeshurun waxed fat and *kicked*. — Deut. xxxii.
It is hard for thee to *kick* against the goads. — Acts ix.

KICK, *n.* A blow with the foot or feet; a striking or thrust of the foot.

KICK'ED, (kikt,) *pp.* Struck with the foot or feet.

KICK'ER, *n.* One that kicks.

KICK'ING, *ppr.* Striking with the foot; thrusting out the foot with violence.

KICK'ING, *n.* The act of striking with the foot, or of yerking the foot with violence. What can not be effected by *kicking*, may sometimes be done by coaxing.

KICK'SHAW, *n.* [Corrupted from Fr. *quelque chose*, something.]

1. Something fantastical or uncommon, or something that has no particular name.

2. A dish so changed by cooking, that it can scarcely be known. *Johnson.*

KICK'SHŌE, (kik'shoo,) *n.* A dancer, in contempt; a caperer; a buffoon. [A word used only by Milton.]

KICK'SY-WICK'SY, *n.* A man's wife, in contempt, between whom and her husband kicks or winks pass, as the humor happens. *Shak. Smart.*

KID, *n.* [Dan. *kid*; Sw. *kid*, *kidling*; W. *cidws*, a goat, *cidysen*, a young gont; L. *hædus*; vulgar Gr. ἐρίφιον; Sans. *ada*; Turk *getsi*; Heb. Ch. גדי; Syr. ܓܕܝܐ a kid; Russ. *kidayu*, to throw, to bring forth young.]

1. A young goat.

2. A fagot; a bundle of heath and furze. *Eng.*

3. A small wooden tub or vessel; applied, among seamen, to one in which they receive their food. *Holloway.*

KID, *v. t.* or *i.* To bring forth a young goat.

2. To make into a bundle, as fagots. *Eng.*

KID, *v. t.* [Sax. *cythan*.]

To show, discover, or make known. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

KID'DED, *pp.* Brought forth, as a young kid.

KID'DER, *n.* [Sw. *kyta*, to truck.]

An engrosser of corn, or one who carries corn, provisions, and merchandise, about the country for sale. *Eng.*

KID'DLE, *n.* A kind of wear in a river for catching fish; corruptly pronounced *kittle*. *Magna Charta.*

KID'DŌW, *n.* A web-footed fowl, called, also, GUILLEMOT, SEA-HEN, or SKOUT. *Chambers.*

KID'LING, *n.* [Sw.] A young kid. *Browne.*

KID'NAP, *v. i.* [G. *kinderdieb*; D. *kinderdief*, child thief. *Kid* is usually supposed to be contracted from *kind*, a child, in which case *nap* may be the oriental נגב, to steal. See KNAB.]

To steal a human being, man, woman, or child; or to seize and forcibly carry away any person whatever from his own country or state into another. *Encyc.*

KID'NAP-PED, (kid'napt,) *pp.* or *a.* Stolen or forcibly carried away, as a human being.

KID'NAP-PER, *n.* One who steals or forcibly carries away a human being; a man-stealer.

KID'NAP-PING, *ppr.* Stealing or forcibly carrying away human beings.

KID'NAP-PING, *n.* The act of stealing or forcible abduction of a human being from his own country or state. This crime was capital by the Jewish law, and in modern times is highly penal.

KID'NEY, *n.* [I have not found this word in any other language.]

1. The *kidneys* are two oblong, flattened bodies, extending from the eleventh and twelfth ribs, to the fourth lumbar vertebra, behind the intestines. Their use is to separate the urine from the blood. *Parr. Quincy.*

2. Sort; kind. *Shak.*

[*A ludicrous use of the word.*]

3. A cant term for a waiting-servant. *Tatler.*

KID'NEY-BEAN, *n.* A sort of bean, so named from its resemblance to the kidney. It is of the genus Phaseolus.

KID'NEY-FORM, } *a.* Having the form or shape
KID'NEY-SHAP-ED, } of a kidney. *Kirwan.*

KID'NEY-VETCH, *n.* A plant of the genus Anthyllis.

KID'NEY-WŌRT, *n.* A plant of the genus Saxifraga.

KIE, *n. pl.* Kine. [*Scottish.*]

KIEF'E-KIL, *n.* A species of clay called also MEERSCHAUM, used chiefly in forming the bowls of tobacco pipes. [See MEERSCHAUM.]

KIL, *n.* A Dutch word, signifying a channel or bed of a river, and hence a stream.

KIL'DER-KIN, *n.* [Qu. D. *kinderkin*.]

A small barrel; a liquid measure containing two firkins, or 16 or 18 gallons. *Encyc.*

KILL, *v. t.* [The Dutch has *keel*, the throat, and *keelen*, to cut the throat, to kill. In Russ. *kolyu* is to stab. But this word seems to be allied to Sax. *cwellan*, to kill, to quell, that is, to beat down, to lay; and if so, it may be connected with D. *kwellen*, G. *quälen*, Sw. *qvälia*, Dan. *qvæler*, to torment, but in Danish, to stifle, choke, or quell. This affinity is rendered probable by the seamen's phrase, to *kill* the wind, that is, to allay or destroy it.]

1. To deprive of life, animal or vegetable, in any manner or by any means. To *kill* an animal or a plant, is to put an end to the vital functions, either by destroying or essentially injuring the organs necessary to life, or by causing them to cease from action. An animal may be *killed* by the sword or by poison, by disease or by suffocation. A strong solution of salt will *kill* plants.

2. To butcher; to slaughter for food; as, to *kill* an ox.

3. To quell; to appease; to calm; to still; as, in seamen's language, a shower of rain *kills* the wind.

KIL'LAS, *n.* The name of clay-slate among the Cornish miners. *Ure.*

KILL'DEER, } *n.* A small bird in America, so called
KILL'DEE, } from its voice or note; Charadrius vociferus, a species of plover.

KILL'ED, *pp.* Deprived of life; quelled; calmed.

KILL'ER, *n.* One who deprives of life; he or that which kills.

KILL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Depriving of life; quelling.

KILL'ING, *n.* A deprivation of life.

KIL'LI-NITE, *n.* A mineral, a variety of spodumene, found at Killiney, in Ireland. *Taylor.*

KIL'LŌW, *n.* An earth of a blackish or deep-blue color. *Woodward.*

KILN, (kil,) *n.* [Sax. *cyln*, from *cylene*, a furnace or kitchen; L. *culina*; W. *cyl*, and *cylyn*.]

1. A large stove or oven; a fabric of brick or stone which may be heated for the purpose of hardening, burning, or drying any thing; as, a *kiln* for baking or hardening earthen vessels; a *kiln* for drying grain or meal.

2. A pile of brick constructed for burning or hardening; called also a BRICK-KILN.

KILN'-DRI-ED, (kil'drīde,) *pp.* or *a.* Dried in a kiln.

KILN'-DRY, (kil'drī,) *v. t.* To dry in a kiln; as, to *kiln-dry* meal or grain.

KILN'-DRY-ING, (kil'drī-ing,) *ppr.* Drying in a kiln.

KIL'O-GRAM, } *n.* [Fr. *kilogramme*; Gr. χίλιοι,
KIL'O-GRAMME, } a thousand, and γραμμα. See GRAM.]

In *the new system of French weights and measures*, a thousand grammes. According to Lunier, the kilogramme is equal in weight to a cubic decimeter of water, or two pounds, five drams and a half.

KI-LOL'I-TER, } *n.* [Fr. *kilolitre*; Gr. χίλιοι, a thou-
KIL'O-LĪ-TRE, } sand, and λιτρα, a Greek measure. See LITER.]

In *the new French measures*, a thousand liters; or 264 gallons, and 44,231 cubic inches. According to Lunier, it is nearly equal to a tun of wine of Bourdeaux.

KI-LOM'E-TER, } *n.* [Fr. *kilometre*; Gr. χίλιοι, a
KIL'O-ME-TRE, } thousand, and μετρον, a meter.]

In *the French system of measures*, a thousand meters; the meter being the unit of linear measure. The kilometer is nearly equal to a quarter of a French league. *Lunier.*

KILT, *n.* A kind of short petticoat, reaching from the belly to the knees, worn by men in the Highlands of Scotland, and by children in the Lowlands. *Brande.*

KILT, *v. t.* To tuck up; to truss up, as the clothes. [*Scottish.*]

KILT, *pp.* Killed. [*Obs.*]

KIM'BO, } *a.* [Probably from the Celtic *cam*, crooked.
KIM'BŌW, } The Italian *sghembo*, crooked, awry, is from the same source.]

Crooked; arched; bent; as, a *kimbo* handle. *Dryden.*

To set the arms a-kimbo, is to set the hands on the hips, with the elbows projecting outward.

KIN, *n.* [Sax. *cyn*, *cynn*, or *cind*, *gecynd*, kind, genus, race, relation; Ir. *cine*; G. *kind*, a child; D. *kind*; W. *cenal*, *cenaw*; L. *genus*; Gr. γενος; connected with L. *gigno*, *geno*, Gr. γινομαι. Class Gn, No. 29. See BEGIN.]

1. Relation, properly, by consanguinity or blood, but perhaps sometimes used for relation by affinity or marriage.

This man is of *kin* to me. *Bacon. Dryden.*

2. Relatives; kindred; persons of the same race.

The father, mother, and the *kin* beside. *Dryden.*

3. A relation; a relative. *Davies.*

4. The same generical class; a thing related.

And the ear-deafening voice of the oracle,
Kin to Jove's thunder. *Shak.*

5. As *a termination*, *kin* is used as a diminutive, denoting *small*, from the sense of *child*; as, in *mankin*, a little man; *Tompkin*, *Wilkin*, *Pipkin*.

KIN, *a.* Of the same nature; kindred; congenial. *Chaucer.*

KI'NATE, *n.* [D. *kina*, i. e. *Cinchona*.]

A salt formed by the union of kinic acid with a base. *Ure.*

KIND, *n.* [Sax. *cyn*, or *cynn*. See KIN.]

1. Race; genus; generic class; as, in *mankind* or human *kind*. In technical language, KIND answers to GENUS.

2. Sort, in a sense more loose than *genus*; as, there are several *kinds* of eloquence and of style, many *kinds* of music, many *kinds* of government, various *kinds* of architecture, or of painting, various *kinds* of soil, &c.

3. Particular nature; as, laws most perfect in their *kind*. *Baker.*

4. Natural state; produce or commodity, as distinguished from money; as, taxes paid in *kind*.

5. Nature; natural propensity or determination.

Some of you, on pure instinct of nature,
Are led by *kind* to admire your fellow-creature. *Dryden.*

6. Manner; way. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

7. Sort. He spoke with a *kind* of scorn or contempt.

KIND, *a.* [W. and Arm. *cun*, kind, favorable, attractive. In Ir. *ceann* is affection. This word would seem to be connected with the preceding, but in sense it coincides best with the Teutonic *gunstig*, favorable, kind, from G. *gönnen*, to be glad or pleased, to love to see, to favor, D. *gunnen*, to grant or vouchsafe.]

1. Disposed to do good to others, and to make them happy by granting their requests, supplying their wants, or assisting them in distress; having tenderness or goodness of nature; benevolent; benignant.

God is *kind* to the unthankful and to the evil. — Luke vi.
Be ye *kind* one to another, tender-hearted. — Eph. iv.

2. Proceeding from tenderness or goodness of heart; benevolent; as, a *kind* act; a *kind* return of favors.

KIND'ED, *a.* Begotten. [*Obs.*] [See KIN.] *Spenser.*

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KIND'-HEART'ED, *a.* Having much kindness of nature. *Irving.*

KIN'DLE, (kin'dl,) *v. t.* [W. *cynneu*; L. *accendo*; *canco*, to be light or white, to shine.]

1. To set on fire; to cause to burn with flame; to light; as, to *kindle* a fire.

2. To inflame, as the passions; to exasperate; to rouse; to provoke; to excite to action; to heat; to fire; to animate; as, to *kindle* anger or wrath; to *kindle* resentment; to *kindle* the flame of love, or love into a flame.

So is a contentious woman to *kindle* strife. — Prov. xxvi.

3. To bring forth. [Sax. *cennan.*] [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

KIN'DLE, *v. i.* To take fire; to begin to burn with flame. Fuel and fire, well laid, will *kindle* without a bellows.

2. To begin to rage, or be violently excited; to be roused or exasperated.

It shall *kindle* in the thickest of the forest. — Isa. ix.

KIN'DLED, *pp.* Set on fire; inflamed; excited into action.

KIN'DLER, *n.* He or that which kindles or sets on fire.

KIND'LESS, *a.* Destitute of kindness; unnatural. *Shak.*

KIND'LI-ER, *a. comp.* More kindly.

KIND'LI-EST, *a. superl.* Most kindly. *Ainsworth.*

KIND'LI-NESS, *n.* Affection; affectionate disposition; benignity.

2. Natural disposition. *Milton.*

KIN'DLING, *ppr.* Setting on fire; causing to burn with flame; exciting into action.

KIND'LY, *a.* [See KIND, the noun.] Homogeneal; congenial; kindred; of the same nature.

This Johnson supposes to be the original sense; but it is also used as a derivative of the adjective, in the sense of,

2. Mild; bland; softening; as, *kindly* showers. *Prior.*

KIND'LY, *adv.* With good will; with a disposition to make others happy or to oblige; benevolently; favorably. Let the poor be treated *kindly.*

Be *kindly* affectioned one to another, with brotherly love. — Rom. xii.

And he comforted them, and spake *kindly* to them. — Gen. l.

KIND'LY-NA'TUR-ED, (-nāt'yurd,) *a.* Having a kind disposition. *Scott.*

KIND'NESS, *n.* [from *kind*, the adjective.]

1. Good will; benevolence; that temper or disposition which delights in contributing to the happiness of others, which is exercised cheerfully in gratifying their wishes, supplying their wants, or alleviating their distresses; benignity of nature. *Kindness* ever accompanies love.

There is no man whose *kindness* we may not some time want, or by whose malice we may not some time suffer. *Rambler.*

2. Act of good will; beneficence; any act of benevolence which promotes the happiness or welfare of others. Charity, hospitality, attentions to the wants of others, &c., are deemed acts of *kindness*, or *kindnesses*. *Acts* xxviii.

KIN'DRED, *n.* [from *kin*, *kind*; Sax. *cynren*; W. *cenal*, *cenedyl.*]

1. Relation by birth; consanguinity.

Like her, of equal *kindred* to the throne. *Dryden.*

2. Relation by marriage; affinity.

3. Relatives by blood or marriage, more properly the former.

Thou shalt go to my country and to my *kindred*. — Gen. xxiv.

4. Relation; suit; connection in kind. *Shak.*

KIN'DRED, *a* Related; congenial; of the like nature or properties; as, *kindred* souls; *kindred* skies. *Dryden.*

KINE, *n.*; *pl.* of Cow; D. *koeyen.* But Cows, the regular plural, is now in general use.

KING, *n.* [Sax. *cyng*, *cynig*, or *cyning*; G. *könig*; D. *koning*; Sw. *konung*, *kung*; Dan. *konge*; W. *cûn*, a chief, a leader, one that attracts or draws. If the Welsh word is the same, or of the same family, it proves that the primary sense is a leader, a guide, or one who goes before, for the radical sense of the verb must be to *draw*. It coincides in elements with the Ir. *cean*, head, and with the oriental *khan*, or *kaun*. The primary sense is probably a head, a leader.]

1. The chief magistrate or sovereign of a nation; a man invested with supreme authority over a nation, tribe, or country. Kings are absolute monarchs, when they possess the powers of government without control, or the entire sovereignty over a nation; they are called *limited* monarchs, when their power is restrained by fixed laws. Kings are *hereditary* sovereigns, when they hold the powers of government by right of birth or inheritance, and *elective*, when raised to the throne by choice.

Kings will be tyrants from policy, when subjects are rebels from principle. *Burke.*

2. A sovereign; a prince; a ruler. Christ is called the *King* of his church. *Ps.* ii.

3. A card having the picture of a king; as, the *king* of diamonds.

4. The chief piece in the game of chess.

King at arms; an officer in England of great antiquity, and formerly of great authority, whose business is to direct the heralds, preside at their chapters, and have the jurisdiction of armory. There are three kings at arms, viz., garter, clarencieux, and norroy. The latter [*northroy*] officiates north of the Trent. *Encyc.*

KING, *v. t.* In *ludicrous language*, to supply with a king, or to make royal; to raise to royalty. *Shak.*

KING'-AP-PLE, (-ap'pl,) *n.* A kind of apple, so called.

KING'BIRD, *n* An American bird, a species of the genus Muscicapa, so called from its courage in attacking larger birds.

KING'CRAFT, *n.* The craft of kings; the art of governing; *usually in a bad sense.*

KING'CUP, *n.* The buttercup, (*Ranunculus bulbosus*,) a species of crowfoot. *Gay.*

KING'DOM, *n.* [*king* and *dom*, jurisdiction.]

1. The territory or country subject to a king; an undivided territory under the dominion of a king or monarch. The foreign possessions of a king are not usually included in the term *kingdom*. Thus we speak of the *kingdom* of England, of France, or of Spain, without including the East or West Indies.

2. The inhabitants or population subject to a king. The whole *kingdom* was alarmed.

3. In *natural history*, a division; as, the animal, vegetable, and mineral *kingdoms.*

4. A region; a tract; the place where any thing prevails and holds sway; as, the watery *kingdom.* *Shak.*

5. In *Scripture*, the government or universal dominion of God. 1 *Chron.* xxix. *Ps.* cxlv.

6. The power of supreme administration. 1 *Sam.* xviii.

7. A princely nation or state.

Ye shall be to me a *kingdom* of priests. — Ex. xix.

8. Heaven. *Matt.* xxvi.

9. State of glory in heaven. *Matt.* v.

10. The reign of the Messiah. *Matt.* iii.

11. Government; rule; supreme administration.

KING'DOM-ED, *a.* Proud of royalty. *Shak.*

KING'FISH-ER, *n.* A bird of the genus Alcedo, which preys on fish.

KING'HOOD, *n.* State of being a king. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

KING'LESS, *a.* Having no king. *Byron.*

KING'LIKE, *a.* Like a king.

KING'LI-NESS, *n.* State of being kingly.

KING'LING, *n.* A little king.

KING'LY, *a.* Belonging to a king; suitable to a king; as, a *kingly* couch. *Shak.*

2. Royal; sovereign; monarchical; as, a *kingly* government.

3. Noble; august; splendid; becoming a king; as, *kingly* magnificence.

KING'LY, *adv.* With an air of royalty; with a superior dignity.

Low bowed the rest; he, *kingly*, did but nod. *Pope.*

KING'-POST, *n.* In *carpentry*, a beam in the frame of a roof rising from the tie-beam to the ridge. *Gwilt.*

KINGS, *n. pl.* The name of two books of the Old Testament.

KING'S'-BENCH', *n.* A high court or tribunal in England, so called because the king used to sit there in person. It is the supreme court of common law, consisting of a chief justice and three other justices. *Blackstone.*

KING'S EN''GLISH, (ing'glish,) *n.* An English phrase for correct or current language of good speakers.

KING'S-E'VIL, *n.* A disease of the scrofulous kind.

KING'SHIP, *n.* Royalty; the state, office, or dignity of a king. *King Charles.*

KING'S'-SPEAR, *n.* A plant of the genus Asphodelus.

KING'STONE, *n.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*

Pertaining to Cinchona; as, the *kinic* acid. *Ure.*

KI'NIC, *a.* [D. *kina*, i. e. Cinchona.]

KINK, *n.* [Sw. *kink*, D. *kink*, a bend or turn. Qu. L. *cingo.*]

The twist of a rope or thread, occasioned by a spontaneous winding of the rope or thread when doubled, that is, by an effort of hard-twisted ropes or threads to untwist, they wind about each other.

The packthread will curl up, running into loops or *kinks*. *Encyc.* Art. *Rope.*

KINK, *v. i.* To wind into a kink; to twist spontaneously.

KINK, *n.* A fit of coughing; a convulsive fit of laughter. [*Scottish.*]

KINK'A-JOU, *n.* A plantigrade, carnivorous mammal living in South America. It is about as large as a full-grown cat, and has a prehensile tail. It is the Cercoleptes caudivolvulus of Illiger.

KINK'HAUST, *n.* The chincough. [*Not used.*]

KI'NO, *n.* An astringent extract of a deep brownish-red color, obtained from various trees. *Kino* consists of tannin and extractive. *Ure.*

KINS'FOLK, *n.* [*kin* and *folk.*] Relations; kindred; persons of the same family. [*Obs.*]

KINS'MAN, *n.* [*kin* and *man.*] A man of the same race or family; one related by blood. *Dryden.*

KINS'WOM-AN, *n.* A female relation. *Dennis.*

KI-OSK', *n.* A Turkish open summer-house, supported by pillars. *Murdock.*

KIP'PER, *n.* A term applied to a salmon, when unfit to be taken, and to the time when they are so considered. *Eng.*

KIP'PER-ED-SAL-MON, (-sam'mun,) *n.* A salmon split open, salted, and dried or smoked; a favorite dish in Scotland. *Jamieson.*

The word *kipper* originally denoted a salmon directly after the spawning season; and as fish, in this state, are not good for use while fresh, they were usually cured and hung up. Hence the word, which properly denoted a spawning salmon, came to be generally used for one that is salted and dried. *Jamieson.*

KIP'-SKIN, *n.* Leather prepared from the skin of young cattle, intermediate between calf-skin and cow-hide.

KIRK, (kurk,) *n.* [Sax. *cyre*, or *ciric*; Gr. κυριακή, from κύριος, lord.]

In *Scotland*, a church. This is the same word as CHURCH, differently written and pronounced. [See CHURCH.]

KIRK'MAN, *n.* One of the church of Scotland.

KIRSCH'WAS-SER, *n.* [G.] A distilled liquor, obtained by fermenting the small black cherry.

KIR'TLE, (ker'tl,) *n.* [Sax. *cyrtel*; Sw. *kiortel.*]

1. An upper garment; a gown; a petticoat; a short jacket; a mantle. *Johnson. Encyc.*

2. A quantity of flax, about a hundred pounds. *Encyc.*

[*I know not that this word is used in America.*]

KIR'TLED, (ker'tld,) *a.* Wearing a kirtle.

KISS, *v. t.* [Sax. *cyssan*; G. *küssen*; D. *kuschen*; Sw. *kyssa*; Dan. *kysser.*]

1. To salute with the lips.

2. To treat with fondness; to caress.

The hearts of princes *kiss* obedience. *Shak.*

3. To touch gently.

When the sweet wind did gently *kiss* the trees. *Shak.*

KISS, *n.* A salute given with the lips; a common token of affection.

2. A small piece of confectionery.

KISS'ED, (kist,) *pp.* Saluted with a kiss.

KISS'ER, *n.* One that kisses.

KISS'ING, *n.* Act of saluting with the lips.

KISS'ING, *ppr.* Saluting with the lips.

KISS'ING-COM'FIT, (-kum'fit,) *n.* Perfumed sugar-plums to sweeten the breath. *Shak.*

KISS'ING-CRUST, *n.* In *cookery*, the crust of a loaf that touches another.

KIST, *n.* A chest. [*Not used.*]

KIT, *n.* [D. *kit.*]

1. A large bottle. *Skinner.*

2. A small fiddle. *Grew.*

3. A kind of fish-tub, and a milk-pail. *Entick.*

[*I know not that this word is used in America.*]

4. The whole; particularly applied to a soldier's complement of necessaries, a mechanic's bundle of tools, &c. *Grose.*

In *Scottish*, the whole; applied to one's property, family, or lineage, &c. *Jamieson.*

KIT'-CAT, *n.* A term applied to a club in London, to which Addison and Steele belonged; so called from Christopher Cat, a pastry cook, who served the club with mutton pies; applied also to portraits a little less than a half length, because such were placed in the club-room. *Chalmers.*

KITCH'EN, *n.* [Sax. *cycene*; G. *küche*; D. *keuken*; Sw. *kok*; Dan. *kokke*; W. *cegin*; It. *cucina*; L. *coquina*; Sp. *cocina*; from the root of L. *coquo*, to cook.]

1. A cook-room; the room of a house appropriated to cookery.

A fat *kitchen* makes a lean will. *Franklin.*

2. In *ships*, the galley or caboose.

3. A utensil for roasting meat; as, a tin-*kitchen.*

KITCH'EN-GAR-DEN, *n.* A garden or piece of ground appropriated to the raising of vegetables for the table.

KITCH'EN-MAID, *n.* A female servant whose business is to clean the kitchen and utensils of cookery, or, in general, to do the work of a kitchen.

KITCH'EN-STUFF, *n.* Fat collected from pots and dripping-pans. *Donne.*

KITCH'EN-WENCH, *n.* The woman who cleans the kitchen and utensils of cookery.

KITCH'EN-WORK, (kich'en-wurk,) *n.* Work done in the kitchen; as cookery, washing, &c.

KITE, *n.* [Sax. *cyta.*]

1. A rapacious bird of the genus Falco or hawk kind, remarkable for *gliding* through the air without frequently moving its wings; hence called GLIDE.

2. A name of reproach, denoting rapacity. *Shak.*

3. A light frame of wood and paper constructed for flying in the air for the amusement of boys.

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KITE, *n.* In *the north of England*, the belly.
KITE'FOOT, *n.* A sort of tobacco, so called.
KITE'S'FOOT, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
KITH, *n.* [Sax. *cyththe.*]
Acquaintance. [*Obs.*] *Kith and kin*; intimate acquaintance and relationship. *Gower.*
KIT'LING, *n.* [L. *catulus.*]
A whelp; the young of a beast. *B. Jonson.*
KIT''TEN, (kit'tn,) *n.* [D. *katje.*]
A young cat, or the young of the cat.
KIT'TEN, (kit'tn,) *v. i.* To bring forth young, as a cat.
KIT'TI-WAKE, *n.* A bird of the genus Larus, or gull kind.
KIT'TLE, } *v. t.* [Sax. *citelan.*]
KIT'TEL, }
To tickle. [*Not used.*] *Sherwood.*
KIT'TLISH, *a.* Ticklish; difficult to manage.
KIVE, *n.* [Fr. *cuve.*] [*Sir Walter Scott. Grose.*
A mashing vat.
KIV'ER, *v. t.* To cover. [*Vulgar.*] *Huloet.*
KLICK, *v. i.* [A different orthography or diminutive of *clack.*]
1. To make a small, sharp sound by striking two things together.
2. In *Scotland*, to pilfer, by taking with a snatch.
KLICK, }
KLICK'ING, } *n.* A regular, sharp noise.
KNAB, (nab,) *v. t.* [D. *knappan*; G. *id.*]
To seize with the teeth; to lay hold of or apprehend. [*Vulgar.*] *Smart.*
[This word may belong to the root of *nibble*, and it properly signifies to catch or seize suddenly with the teeth.] *L'Estrange.*
KNAB'BED, (knabd,) *pp.* Bitten; gnawed; seized.
KNAB'BLE, *v. i.* To bite or nibble. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*
KNACK, (nak,) *n.* A little machine; a petty contrivance; a toy.
A *knack*, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap. *Shak.*
2. A readiness or dexterity in some slight operation; habitual facility of performance; dexterity; adroitness.
My author has a great *knack* at remarks. *Atterbury.*
The dean was famous in his time,
And had a kind of *knack* at rhyme. *Swift.*
3. A nice trick.
For how should equal colors do the *knack*?
Chameleons who can paint in white and black? *Pope.*
KNACK, (nak,) *v. i.* [G. *knacken*; Dan. *knager.*]
To crack; to make a sharp, abrupt noise. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*
KNACK'ER, (nak'er,) *n.* A maker of knacks, toys, or small work. *Mortimer.*
2. A rope-maker, or collar-maker. [*Not in use.*] *Ainsworth. Entick.*
3. One who buys worn-out horses for slaughter, and cuts them up for dog's meat. [*Eng.*] *Smart.*
KNACK'ISH, (nak'ish,) *a.* Trickish. *More.*
KNACK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Artifice; trickishness.
KNACK'Y, (nak'y,) *a.* Having a knack; cunning; crafty. [*Local.*]
KNAG, (nag,) *n.* [Dan. *knag*, Sw. *knagg*, a knot in wood, Ir. *cnag*, W. *cnwc.*]
1. A knot in wood, or a protuberant knot; a wart.
2. A peg for hanging things on.
3. The shoot of a deer's horns.
KNAG'GY, (nag'gy,) *a.* Knotty; full of knots; rough with knots; hence, rough in temper.
KNAP, (nap,) *n.* [Sax. *cnæp*, W. *cnap*, a button; a knob, D. *knop.*]
A protuberance; a swelling. [*Little used.*] [See KNOB.] *Bacon.*
KNAP, (nap,) *v. t.* [D. *knappen.* See KNAB.]
1. To bite; to bite off; to break short. [*Little used.*] *More.*
2. To strike with a loud noise. Same as SNAP. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*
KNAP, (nap,) *v. i.* To make a short, sharp sound. *Wiseman.*
KNAP'BOT-TLE, (nap'bot-tl,) *n.* A plant.
KNAP'PISH, (nap'pish,) *a.* Snappish. [See SNAP.]
KNAP'PLE, (nap'pl,) *v. i.* To break off with an abrupt, sharp noise.
KNAP'SACK, (nap'sak,) *n.* [G. *knappsack*; D. *knapzak*, from *knappen*, to eat.]
A frame of leather, or a sack for containing necessaries of food and clothing, borne on the back by soldiers, travelers, &c.
KNAP'WEED, (nap'weed,) *n.* A plant of the genus Centaurea, so called probably from *knap*, a button. *Fam. of Plants.*
KNAR, (när,) *n.* [G. *knor*, or *knorren*; D. *knor.*]
A knot in wood. *Dryden.*
KNARL'ED, (närld,) *a.* Knotted. [See GNARLED.]
KNAR'RY, (när're,) *a.* Knotty. *Chaucer.*
KNAVE, (nāve,) *n.* [Sax. *cnapa* or *cnafa*, a boy; G. *knabe*; D. *knaap*; Dan. *knab*; *originally*, a boy or young man, then a servant, and lastly a rogue.]
1. A boy; a man-child. [*Obs.*]
2. A servant. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*
3. A false, deceitful fellow; a dishonest man or boy.
In defiance of demonstration, *knaves* will continue to proselyte fools. *Ames.*
4. A card with a soldier painted on it. *Hudibras.*

KNAV'ER-Y, (nāv'er-y,) *n.* Dishonesty; deception in traffic; trick; petty villainy; fraud. *Shak. Dryden.*
2. Mischievous tricks or practices.
KNAV'ISH, (nāv'ish,) *a.* Dishonest; fraudulent; as, a *knavish* fellow, or a *knavish* trick or transaction.
2. Waggish; mischievous.
Cupid is a *knavish* lad,
Thus to make poor females mad. *Shak.*
KNAV'ISH-LY, (nāv'ish-ly,) *adv.* Dishonestly; fraudulently.
2. Waggishly; mischievously.
KNAV'ISH-NESS, (nāv'ish-ness,) *n.* The quality or habit of knavery; dishonesty.
KNAW'EL, (naw'el,) *n.* A plant, (Scleranthus,) growing in sandy soil.
KNEAD, (need,) *v. t.* [Sax. *cnædan*; G. *kneten*; D. *kneeden*; Dan. *kneder*; Sw. *knåda.*]
To work and press ingredients into a mass, *usually* with the hands; *particularly*, to work into a well-mixed mass the materials of bread, cake, or paste; as, to *knead* dough.
The cake she *kneaded* was the savory meat. *Prior.*
KNEAD'ED, (need'ed,) *pp.* Worked and pressed together.
KNEAD'ING, (need'ing,) *ppr.* Working and mixing into a well-mixed mass.
KNEAD'ING, *n.* The act of working and mixing into a mass.
KNEAD'ING-TROUGH, (need'ing-trawf,) *n.* A trough or vessel in which dough is worked and mixed.
KNEE, (nee,) *n.* [Sax. *cneow*; G. *knie*; D. *knie*; Sw. *knä*; Dan. *knæ*; Fr. *genou*; It. *ginocchio*; L. *genu*; Gr. γονυ; Sans. *janu.* As the same word in Saxon signifies generation, it appears to belong to the family of γινομαι, *gono*, and to signify a shoot or protuberance.]
1. In *anatomy*, the articulation of the thigh and leg bones.
2. A piece of timber or metal cut or cast with an angle somewhat in the shape of the human knee when bent. Thus, in ship-building, the *knees* are timbers having two branches or arms, and used to connect the beams of a ship with her sides or timbers. *Francis.*
KNEE, (nee,) *v. t.* To supplicate by kneeling. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
KNEE'-CROOK-ING, (nee'-krook-ing,) *a.* Obsequious. *Shak.*
KNEED, (need,) *a.* Having knees; as, *in-kneed, out-kneed.*
2. In *botany*, geniculated; forming an obtuse angle at the joints, like the knee when a little bent; as, *kneed*-grass. *Martyn.*
KNEE'-DEEP, (nee'deep,) *a.* Rising to the knees; as, water or snow *knee-deep.*
2. Sunk to the knees; as, wading in water or mire *knee-deep.*
KNEE'-HIGH, (nee'hī,) *a.* Rising to the knees; as, water *knee-high.*
KNEE'HOL-LY, (nee'hol-ly,) *n.* Butcher's broom, a plant of the genus Ruscus.
KNEE'HOLM, (nee'hōme,) *n.* Knecholly.
KNEEL, (neel,) *v. i.* [D. *knielen*; Dan. *knæler*; Fr. *agenouiller*, from *genouil*, the knee.]
To bend the knee; to fall on the knees; sometimes with *down.*
As soon as you are dressed, *kneel down* and say the Lord's Prayer. *Taylor.*
KNEEL'ED, (neeld,) *pret.* and *pp.* of KNEEL.
And he *kneeled* down and cried with a loud voice, "Lord, lay not this sin to their charge."— Acts vii. 60.
KNEEL'ER, (neel'er,) *n.* One who kneels or worships by kneeling.
KNEEL'ING, (neel'ing,) *ppr.* or *a.* Falling on the knees.
KNEEL'ING-LY, *adv.* In a kneeling position.
KNEE'PAN, (nee'pan,) *n.* The round bone on the fore-part of the knee.
KNEE'-TRIB'UTE, (nee'-trib'yūte,) *n.* Tribute paid by kneeling; worship or obeisance by genuflection. *Milton.*
KNELL, (nel,) *n.* [Sax. *cnyll*; *cnyllan*, to beat or knock; W. *cnul*, a passing bell; G. *knallen*, to clap, or crack; Sw. *knalla*; Dan. *gneller*, to bawl.]
Properly, the stroke of a bell; hence, the sound caused by striking a bell; *appropriately*, and *perhaps exclusively*, the sound of a bell rung at a funeral; a tolling.
KNELT, *pret.* and *pp.* of KNEEL; but KNEELED is to be preferred.
KNEW, (nu,) *pret.* of KNOW.
KNICK'KNACK, *n.* A trifle or toy. [*Familiar.*]
KNIFE, (nīfe,) *n.*; *pl.* KNIVES, (nīvez,) [Sax. *cnif*; Dan. *kniv*; Sw. *knif*; Fr. *canif*, or *canif.* This word seems to have a connection with the D. *knippen*, Sw. *knipa*, to clip or pinch, to nip; Dan. *kniber*, G. *kneifen*, W. *cneiviaw*, to clip, to shear. Its primary sense, then, is an instrument that *nips* off, or cuts off with a stroke.]
1. A cutting instrument with a sharp edge. Knives are of various shapes and sizes, adapted to their respective uses; as, table-*knives*; carving-*knives*, or carvers; pen-*knives*, &c.
2. A sword or dagger. *Spenser.*
KNIFE'-GRINDER, (nīfe-,) *n.* One whose business it is to grind knives.
KNIFE'-SHARP'EN-ER, (nīfe-) *n.* A machine for sharpening knives.
KNIFE'-TRAY, (nīfe'trā,) *n.* A wicker-basket or other receptacle for knives.
KNIGHT, (nīte,) *n.* [Sax. *cniht*, *cneoht*, a boy, a servant, Ir. *cniocht*, G. *knecht*, D. *knegt*, Sw. *knecht*, Dan. *knegt.*]
1. *Originally*, a knight was a youth, and young men being employed as servants, hence it came to signify a servant. But among our warlike ancestors, the word was particularly applied to a young man after he was admitted to the privilege of bearing arms. The admission to this privilege was a ceremony of great importance, and was the origin of the institution of knighthood. Hence, in *feudal times*, a *knight* was a man admitted to military rank by a certain ceremony. This privilege was conferred on youths of family and fortune, and hence sprung the honorable title of knight, in modern usage. A knight has the title of *sir.* *Encyc. Johnson.*
2. A pupil or follower. *Shak.*
3. A champion. *Drayton.*
Knight of the post; a knight dubbed at the whipping post or pillory; a hireling witness. *Johnson.*
Knight of the shire; in England, one of the representatives of a county in parliament, originally a knight; but now any gentleman having an estate in land of six hundred pounds a year is qualified. *Johnson.*
KNIGHT, (nīte,) *v. t.* To dub or create a knight, which is done by the king, who gives the person kneeling a blow with a sword, and says, *Rise, Sir*—. *Johnson.*
KNIGHT-BACH'EL-OR, *n.* The lowest order of knights. They were expected to remain unmarried until they had gained some renown by their achievements. *Brande. Booth.*
KNIGHT'ED, (nīt'ed,) *pp.* Created a knight.
KNIGHT-ER'RANT, *n.* [*knight* and L. *errans*, *erro*, to wander.]
A wandering knight; a knight who traveled in search of adventures, for the purpose of exhibiting military skill, prowess, and generosity.
KNIGHT-ER'RANT-RY, *n.* The practice of wandering in quest of adventures; the manners of wandering knights.
KNIGHT'-HEADS, (nīte'hedz,) *n. pl.* In *ships*, bollard timbers, two pieces of timber rising just within the stem, one on each side of the bowsprit to secure its inner end; also, two strong frames of timber which inclose and support the ends of the windlass. *Mar. Dict.*
KNIGHT'HOOD, *n.* The character or dignity of a knight.
2. A military order, honor, or degree of ancient nobility, conferred as a reward of valor or merit. It is of four kinds, military, regular, honorary, and social. *Encyc.*
KNIGHT'ING, *ppr.* Creating knights.
KNIGHT'LESS, *a.* Unbecoming a knight. *Spenser.*
KNIGHT'LIKE, *a.* Resembling a knight. *Scott.*
KNIGHT'LI-NESS, *n.* Duties of a knight. *Spenser.*
KNIGHT'LY, *a.* Pertaining to a knight; becoming a knight; as, a *knightly* combat. *Sidney.*
KNIGHT'LY, *adv.* In a manner becoming a knight. *Sherwood.*
KNIGHT'-MAR-SHAL, *n.* An officer in the household of the British king, who has cognizance of transgressions within the king's household and verge, and of contracts made there. *Encyc.*
KNIGHT'-SERV-ICE, *n.* In *English feudal law*, a tenure of lands held by knights on condition of performing military service, every possessor of a *knight's fee*, or estate, originally of twenty pounds' annual value, being obliged to attend the king in his wars.
KNIT, (nit,) *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* KNIT or KNITTED. [Sax. *cnyttan*; Sw. *knyta*; Dan. *knytter*; probably L. *nodo*, whence *nodus*, Eng. *knot.*]
1. To unite, as threads by needles; to connect in a kind of net-work; as, to *knit* a stocking.
2. To unite closely; as, let our hearts be *knit* together in love.
3. To join or cause to grow together.
Nature can not *knit* the bones, while the parts are under a discharge. *Wiseman.*
4. To tie; to fasten.
And he saw heaven opened, and a certain vessel descending to him, as it were a great sheet *knit* at the four corners.— Acts x.
5. To draw together; to contract; as, to *knit* the brows.
KNIT, (nit,) *v. i.* To unite or interweave by needles.
2. To unite closely; to grow together. Broken bones will in time *knit* and become sound.
KNIT, (nit,) *n.* Union by knitting; texture. [*Little used.*]
KNITCH, *n.* A fagot, or burden of wood.

KNIT'TA-BLE, (nit'ta-bl,) *a.* That may be knit.
KNIT'TER, (nit'ter,) *n.* One that knits.
KNIT'TING, (nit'ting,) *ppr.* Uniting by needles; forming texture; uniting in growth.
KNIT'TING, *n.* The formation of net-work by knitting-needles or machinery.
2. The net-work thus formed.
3. In *a more general sense*, union or junction. *Wotton.*
KNIT'TING-NEE'DLE, (nit'ting-nee'dl,) *n.* A long needle, usually made of wire, used for knitting threads into stockings, garters, &c.
KNIT'TING-SHEATH, (nit'ting-,) *n.* An instrument with a small perforation to receive the end of the needle in knitting. *Ash.*
KNIT'TLE, (nit'l,) *n.* [from *knit.*] A string that gathers or draws together a purse.
2. A small line used in ships to sling hammocks, &c. *Mar. Dict.*
KNOB, (nob,) *n.* [Sax. *cnæp*; G. *knopf*; D. *knoop*; Sw. *knopp*; Dan. *knop, knub, knap*; W. *cnwb, cnwpa.* The word signifies a button, a top, a bunch.]
1. A hard protuberance; a hard swelling or rising; a bunch; as, a *knob* in the flesh, or on a bone. *Ray.*
2. A round ball at the end of any thing; as, the *knob* of a lock.
KNOB'BED, (nobd,) *a.* Containing knobs; full of knobs.
KNOB'BI-NESS, (nob'be-ness,) *n.* [from *knobby.*] The quality of having knobs, or of being full of protuberances.
KNOB'BY, (nob'by,) *a.* Full of knobs or hard protuberances; hard.
KNOCK, (nok,) *v. i.* [Sax. *cnucian*; W. *cnociaw*; Sw. *knacka.*]
1. To strike or beat with something thick or heavy; as, to *knock* with a club or with the fist; to *knock* at the door. We never use this word to express beating with a small stick or whip.
2. To drive, or be driven against; to strike against; to clash; as, when one heavy body *knocks* against another.
To knock under; to yield; to submit; to acknowledge to be conquered; an expression borrowed from the practice of *knocking under the table*, when conquered. *Johnson.*
KNOCK, (nok,) *v. t.* To strike; to drive against; as, to *knock* the head against a post.
2. To strike a door for admittance; to rap.
To knock down; to strike down; to fell; to prostrate by a blow or by blows; as, to *knock down* an ox.
To knock out; to force out by a blow or by blows; as, to *knock out* the brains.
To knock up; to arouse by knocking. In *popular use*, to beat out; to fatigue till *unable* to do more; as, the men were entirely *knocked up.*
To knock off; to force off by beating. At *auctions*, to assign to a bidder by a blow on the counter. In *seamen's language*, to cease; to desist.
To knock on the head; to kill by a blow or by blows.
KNOCK, (nok,) *n.* A blow; a stroke with something thick or heavy.
2. A stroke on a door, intended as a request for admittance; a rap.
KNOCK'ED, (nokt,) *pp.* Beat; struck.
KNOCK'ER, (nok'er,) *n.* One that knocks.
2. An instrument or kind of hammer, fastened to a door to be used in seeking for admittance.
KNOCK'ING, (nok'ing,) *ppr.* Benting; striking.
KNOCK'ING, (nok'ing,) *n.* A beating; a rap.
KNŌLL, (nōle,) *v. t.* [Sax. *cnyllan*, to beat or strike. See KNELL.]
To ring a bell, *usually* for a funeral. *Shak.*
KNŌLL, (nōle,) *v. i.* To sound, as a bell. *Shak.*
[This word, I believe, is not used in America.]
KNŌLL, (nōle,) *n.* [Sax. *cnoll*; Sw. *knyl, knöl*; W. *cnol.*]
1. The top or crown of a hill; but *more generally*, a little round hill or mount; a small elevation of earth.
2. The ringing of a bell; as, the curfew *knoll.* *Wordsworth.*
KNŌLL'ED, *pp.* Rung, or tolled, as a bell.
KNŌLL'ER, *n.* One who tolls a bell. *Sherwood.*
KNŌLL'ING, *ppr.* Ringing, as a bell.
KNOP, (nop,) *n.* [A different spelling of KNAP or NOB.]
A knob; a tufted top; a bud; a bunch: a button.
KNOP'PED, (nopt,) *a.* Having knops or knobs; fastened as with buttons.
KNOP'PERN, (nop'pern,) *n.* Excrescences produced by the puncture of insects on the flower-cups of the oak. *Ure.*
KNOT, (not,) *n.* [Sax. *cnotta*; G. *knoten*; D. *knot*; Sw. *knota*; Dan. *knude*; L. *nodus*; probably connected with *knit*, but perhaps from *swelling* or *gathering.*]
1. The complication of threads made by knitting; a tie; union of cords by interweaving; as, a *knot* difficult to be untied.
2. Any figure, the lines of which frequently intersect each other; as, a *knot* in gardening.
In beds and curious *knots*. *Milton.*
3. A bond of association or union; as, the nuptial *knot.*
4. The part of a tree where a branch shoots.
5. The protuberant joint of a plant. *Martyn.*
6. A cluster; a collection; a group; as, a *knot* of ladies; a *knot* of figures in painting.
7. Difficulty; intricacy; something not easily solved. *South.*
8. Any intrigue or difficult perplexity of affairs.
9. A bird of the genus Tringa. [*Dryden.*
10. An epaulet.
11. In *seamen's language*, a division of the log-line, serving to measure the rate of the vessel's motion. The number of knots which run off from the reel in half a minute, shows the number of miles the vessel sails in an hour. Hence, when a ship goes eight miles an hour, she is said to go *eight* knots.
KNOT, (not,) *v. t.* To complicate or tie in a knot or knots; to form a knot.
2. To entangle; to perplex.
3. To unite closely. *Bacon.*
KNOT, (not,) *v. i.* To form knots or joints, as in plants.
2. To knit knots for fringe.
KNOT'BER-RY, (not'ber-ry,) *n.* A plant of the genus Rubus.
KNOT'GRASS, (not'grass,) *n.* The name of several species of plants, so denominated from the joints of the stem. The *common knotgrass* is the Polygonum aviculare. An infusion of it was once supposed to have the effect of stopping the growth of an animal, and hence called "hindering *knotgrass.*" *Shak.*
KNOT'LESS, (not'less,) *a.* Free from knots; without knots. *Martyn.*
KNOT'TED, (not'ted,) *a.* Full of knots; having knots; as, the *knotted* oak. *Dryden.*
2. Having intersecting figures. *Shak.*
3. In *geology*, a term applied to rocks characterized by small, detached points, chiefly composed of mica, less decomposable than the mass of the rock, and forming knots in relief on the weathered surface. *Percival's Geol.*
KNOT'TI-NESS, (not'ti-ness,) *n.* [from *knotty.*] Fullness of knots; the quality of having many knots or swellings.
2. Difficulty of solution; intricacy.
KNOT'TING, *ppr.* Entangling; uniting closely.
KNOT'TY, (not'ty,) *a.* Full of knots; having many knots; as, *knotty* timber.
2. Hard; rugged; as, a *knotty* head. *Rowe.*
3. Difficult; intricate; perplexed; as, a *knotty* question or point.
KNOUT, (nowt,) *n.* An instrument of punishment in Russia, consisting of a strap of leather about half an inch wide, with which stripes are inflicted on the bare back.
KNOUT, (nowt,) *v. t.* To inflict punishment with the knout.
KNŌW, (no,) *v. t.*; *pret.* KNEW; *pp.* KNOWN. [Sax. *cnawan*; Russ. *znayu*, with a prefix. This is probably from the same original as the L. *nosco, cognosco*; Gr. γινωσκω, although much varied in orthography. *Nosco* makes *novi*, which, with *g* or *c* prefixed, *gnovi*, or *cnovi*, would coincide with *know, knew.* So L. *cresco, crevi*, coincides with *grow, grew.* The radical sense of *knowing* is generally to take, receive, or hold.]
1. To perceive with certainty; to understand clearly; to have a clear and certain perception of truth, fact, or any thing that actually exists. To *know* a thing precludes all doubt or uncertainty of its existence. We *know* what we see with our eyes; or perceive by other senses. We *know* that fire and water are different substances. We *know* that truth and falsehood express ideas incompatible with each other. We *know* that a circle is not a square. We do not *know* the truth of reports, nor can we always *know* what to believe.
2. To be informed of; to be taught. It is not unusual for us to say we *know* things from information, when we rely on the veracity of the informer.
3. To distinguish; as, to *know* one man from another. We *know* a fixed star from a planet by its twinkling.
4. To recognize by recollection, remembrance, representation, or description. We do not always *know* a person after a long absence. We sometimes *know* a man by having seen his portrait, or having heard him described.
5. To be no stranger to; to be familiar. This man is well *known* to us.
6. In *Scripture*, to have sexual commerce with.
7. To approve. [*Gen.* iv.
The Lord *knoweth* the way of the righteous. — Ps. i.
8. To learn. *Prov.* i.
9. To acknowledge with due respect. 1 *Thess.* v.
10. To choose; to favor or take an interest in.
11. To commit; to have. [*Amos* iii.
He hath made him to be sin for us, who *knew* no sin. — 2 Cor.
12. To have full assurance of; to have satisfactory evidence of any thing, though short of certainty.
KNŌW, (no,) *v. i.* To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful; sometimes with *of.*
If any man will do his will, he shall *know of* the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself. — John vii.
2. To be informed.
Sir John must not *know of* it. *Shak.*
3. To take cognizance of; to examine.
Know of your youth — examine well your blood. *Shak.*
KNŌW'A-BLE, (nō'a-bl,) *a.* That may be known; that may be discovered, understood, or ascertained.
KNŌW'ER, (nō'er,) *n.* One who knows. [*Locke.*
KNŌW'ING, (nō'ing,) *ppr.* Having clear and certain perception of.
2. *a.* Skillful; well informed; well instructed; as, a *knowing* man.
The *knowing* and intelligent part of the world. *South.*
3. Conscious; intelligent; significant.
A *knowing*, prudent cause. *Blackmore.*
KNŌW'ING, (nō'ing,) *n.* Knowledge. *Shak.*
KNŌW'ING-LY, (nō'ing-ly,) *adv.* With knowledge. He would not *knowingly* offend.
KNOWL'EDGE, (nol'lej,) *n.* [Chaucer, *knowleching*, from *knowleche*, to acknowledge. Qu. the sense of *lech.*]
1. A clear and certain perception of that which exists, or of truth and fact; the perception of the connection and agreement, or disagreement and repugnancy, of our ideas. *Encyc. Locke.*
We can have no *knowledge* of that which does not exist. God has a perfect *knowledge* of all his works. Human *knowledge* is very limited, and is mostly gained by observation and experience.
2. Learning; illumination of mind.
Ignorance is the curse of God,
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heaven. *Shak.*
3. Skill; as, a *knowledge* of seamanship.
4. Acquaintance with any fact or person. I have no *knowledge* of the man or thing.
5. Cognizance; notice. *Ruth* ii.
6. Information; power of knowing. *Sidney.*
7. Sexual intercourse. But it is usual to prefix *carnal*; as, *carnal knowledge.*
KNOWL'EDGE, for ACKNOWLEDGE, or AVOW, is not used. *Bacon.*
KNŌWN, (nōne,) *pp.* or *a.* [from *know.*] Perceived; understood; recognized.
KNUB, (nub.) } *v. t.* To beat; to strike with
KNUB'BLE, (nub'bl,) } the knuckle. [*Not used.*]
KNUCK'LE, (nuk'l,) *n.* [Sax. *cnucl*; G. *knöchel*; D. *kneukel*; W. *cnuc*, a joint or junction; *cnuciaw*, to join, to couple.]
1. The joint of a finger, particularly when protuberant by the closing of the fingers.
2. The knee joint of a calf; as, a *knuckle* of veal.
3. The joint of a plant. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*
KNUCK'LE, (nuk'l,) *v. i.* To yield; to submit in contest to an antagonist.
[This use of the word is said by Smart to be derived from the old custom of striking the under side of a table when defeated in argument.]
KNUCK'LED, (nuk'ld,) *a.* Jointed. *Bacon.*
KNUFF, (nuff,) *n.* A lout; a clown. [*Not used.*]
KNUR, (nur,) } *n.* [G. *knorren*, a knot, a knag, a
KNURL, (nurl,) } gnar.]
A knot; a hard substance. *Woodward.*
KNURL'ED, (nurld,) *a.* Full of knots.
KNUR'LY, (nur'ly,) *a.* [from *knur.*] Full of knots; hard. This seems to be the same as GNARLY.
KNUR'RY, (nur'ry,) *a.* Full of knots.
KŌ'BA, *n.* A mammal of the tribe Capridæ, the Damaliskoba, an animal resembling an antelope, of a size equal to a stag, and found in Central Africa.
KŌH, *n.* *Cow*; the word used in calling cows. [Pers. *koh*, G. *kuh*, D. *koe*, Dan. *koe*, Sw. *ko*, a cow.]
[It is remarkable that our farmers have retained the exact pronunciation of this word from the earliest ages.]
KŌ'KOB, *n.* A venomous serpent of America.
KOL'LY-RITE, *n.* [Gr. κολλυριον.]
A variety of clay whose color is pure white, or with a shade of gray, red, or yellow. [See COLLYRITE.] *Cleaveland.*
KOM'MA-NIC, *n.* The crested lark of Germany.
KON'IL-ITE, *n.* [Gr. κονις, dust, and λιθος, a stone.]
A mineral in the form of a loose powder, consisting chiefly of silex, and remarkably fusible. *Phillips.*
KŌ'NITE. See CONITE.
KŌ'PECK, *n.* A Russian coin, about the value of a cent.
KŌ'RAN, (pronounced by oriental scholars *korawn*,) *n.*
ن ر ء ق
[Ar. قرآن *koranan*, from قرا *kara*, to read, to call, to teach.]
The Mohammedan book of faith; the Alkoran.
KŌ'RET, *n.* A delicious fish of the East Indies.
KŌU'MISS, } *n.* A liquor made among the Calmucks
KŪ'MISS, } by fermenting mare's milk, and from which they obtain, by distillation, an intoxicating spirit, called RACK or RACKY. *Ure.*
KOU'PHO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. κουφος, light, and λιθος, stone.]
A variety of Prehnite. *Dana.*
KRĀ'AL, *n.* In *the southern part of Africa, among the Hottentots*, a village; a collection of huts.

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KRĀ'KEN, *n.* A supposed enormous sea animal.
KRĒ'A-SOTE. See CREOSOTE. [*Guthrie.*
KREM'LIN, *n.* [from Russ. *krem*, a fortress.]
In *Russia*, the citadel of a town or city. The term is particularly applied to the ancient citadel of Moscow, which now contains an imperial palace, several churches and convents, an arsenal, &c., which, situated on a hill, with their gilded domes and spires, have a magnificent appearance. It is of a triangular form, about two miles in circumference, and surrounded by a high wall.
KRŪ'KA, *n.* A bird of Russia and Sweden, resembling a hedge-sparrow. *Pennant.*
KRUL'LER, *n.* [D. *krullen*, to curl. This is *curl*, with the letters transposed.]
A cake curled or crisped, boiled in fat.
KRŸ'O-LITE. See CRYOLITE.
KŪ'FIC, *a.* The Kufic letters were the ancient letters of the Arabic, so called from Kufa, on the Euphrates.
KŪ'MISS. See KOUMISS.
KŪ'RIL, *n.* A bird, the black petrel. *Pennant.*
KU-RIL'I-AN, *a.* The Kurilian Isles are a chain in the Pacific, extending from the southern extremity of Kamschatka to Jesso.
KŸ, *n.* Kine. [*Not in use.*]
KŸ'A-NITE, *n.* [G. *kyanit*, Werner; from the Gr. κυανος, sky-colored.]
A mineral occurring usually in long, thin, blade-like crystals, of a clear blue or bluish-white color. It is very hard and infusible, and consists of silica and alumina. *Dana.*
KŸ'AN-IZE, *v. t.* [from *Kyan*, the inventor of the process.] To prevent the rotting of wood by immersing it in a solution of corrosive sublimate or other substances. *Silliman.*
KYR'I-E; a word used at the beginning of all masses. It is sometimes used to denote the movement itself. It is the vocative case of the Greek Κυριος, Lord.
KYR-I-O-LOG'IC, } *a.* [Gr. κυριολογικος; κυριο-
KYR-I-O-LOG'IC-AL, } λογεω, to speak properly; κυριολογια, a discourse consisting of proper words; κυριος and λογος.]
Serving perfectly to denote objects by conventional signs or alphabetical characters. *Letronne.*
The original Greek alphabet of sixteen letters was called *kyriologic*, because it represented the pure elementary sounds.

L.

L, the twelfth letter of the English alphabet, is usually denominated a *semi-vowel*, or a *liquid*. It represents an imperfect articulation, formed by placing the tip of the tongue against the gum that incloses the roots of the upper teeth; but the sides of the tongue not being in close contact with the roof of the mouth, the breath of course not being entirely intercepted, this articulation is attended with an imperfect sound. The shape of the letter is evidently borrowed from that of the Oriental *lamed*, or *lomad*, nearly coinciding with the Samaritan 2.

L has only one sound in English, as in *like*, *canal*. At the end of monosyllables, it is often doubled, as in *fall*, *full*, *tell*, *bell*; but not after diphthongs and digraphs; *foul*, *fool*, *prowl*, *growl*, *foal*, &c., being written with a single *l*.

With some nations, *l* and *r* are commutable; as in Greek λιριον, L. *lilium*; It. *scorta*, an escort, Sp. and Port. *escolta*. Indeed, *l* and *r* are letters of the same organ.

By some nations of Celtic origin, *l* at the beginning of words is aspirated and doubled in writing, as in the W. *lled*, L. *latus*; *llan*, a *lawn*; *llawr*, a *floor*; Sp. *llamar*, L. *clano*.

In some words, *l* is mute, as in *half*, *calf*, *walk*, *talk*, *chalk*.

In our mother tongue, the Anglo-Saxon, *l* is sometimes preceded by *h*, and aspirated, as in *hlaf*, loaf; *hladan*, to lade or load; *hlot*, lot; *hlinian*, *hleonian*, to lean, Gr. κλινω, L. *clino*. In the latter word, the Saxon *h* represents the Greek κ and Latin *c*, as it does in many other words.

In English words, the terminating syllable *le* is unaccented, the *e* is silent, and *l* has a feeble sound; as in *able*, *eagle*, pronounced *abl*, *eagl*.

As a numeral, L. denotes 50, and with a dash, L̄, 50,000. As an abbreviation, in *accounts*, L. stands for *pound*, [L. *libra*, pound.] It is also used for *book*, or division of a work, [L. *liber*.] In Latin, it stands for *Lucius*; and L. L. S. for a *sesterce*, or two *libræ* and a half. *Encyc.*

LA, *exclam.* [Perhaps corrupted from *look*; but this is doubtful.] Look; see; behold. *Shak.*

LA; the sixth of the musical syllables in Guido's scale, *do* or *ut* being the first. *Brande.*

LAB, *n.* A great talker; a blabber. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

LAB'A-DIST, *n.* The *Labadists* were followers of Jean de *Labadie*, a zealous, but mystical, and rather indiscreet reformer of the seventeenth century. Though not faultless, they were doubtless charged with errors in doctrine of which they were not guilty. *Murdock.*

LAB'A-RUM, *n.* [L. The original source of this word is unknown.] The standard borne before the emperor Constantine, after his conversion to Christianity. It was a long pike, having a transverse beam, to which was attached a silken vail, wrought with images of the monarch and his children, and on the top was a crown of gold inclosing the mysterious monogram representing the cross, with the initial letters of the name of Christ. The word is sometimes used for any other standard or flag.
See *Ainsworth's Dict.* and *Gibbon's Hist.* ch. xx.

LAB'DA-NUM. See LADANUM.

LAB-E-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *labefactio*, from *labefacio*; *labo*, to totter, and *facio*, to make.]
A weakening or loosening; a failing; decay; downfall; ruin.

LAB'E-FY, *v. t.* To weaken or impair. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

LĀ'BEL, *n.* [W. *llab*, a strip; *labed*, a label.]
1. A narrow slip of silk, paper, or parchment, containing a name or title, and affixed to any thing, denoting its contents. Such are the *labels* affixed to the vessels of an apothecary. *Labels* also are affixed to deeds or writings to hold the appended seal. *Harris.*
2. Any paper annexed to a will by way of addition; as a codicil. *Encyc.*
3. In *heraldry*, [a fillet with pendants or points. The number of pendants is indifferent, but is usually three. The *label* with three pendants is added to the family arms by an eldest or only son, while his father is still living. — E. H. B.]
4. A long, thin, brass rule, with a small sight at one end, and a center-hole at the other, commonly used with a tangent line on the edge of a circumferentor, to take altitudes, &c. *Encyc.*
5. In *Gothic architecture*, a projecting tablet or molding over doorways, windows, &c.; also called the DRIPSTONE. *Gloss. of Archit.*

LĀ'BEL, *v. t.* To affix a label to.

LĀ'BEL-ED, *pp.* Furnished with a label.

LĀ'BEL-ING, *ppr.* Distinguishing by a label.

LĀ'BENT, *a.* [L. *labens*.]
Sliding; gliding. *Dict.*

LĀ'BI-AL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *labium*, a lip. See LIP.]
Pertaining to the lips; formed by the lips; as, a *labial* articulation. Thus *b*, *p*, and *m*, are *labial* articulations; and *oo*, Fr. *ou*, It. *u*, is a *labial* vowel.

LĀ'BI-AL, *n.* A letter or character representing an articulation of the lips; as, *b*, *f*, *m*, *p*, *v*.

LĀ'BI-AL-LY, *adv.* In a labial manner; by the lips.

LĀ'BI-ATE, } *a.* [from L. *labium*, lip.]
LĀ'BI-Ā-TED, }
In *botany*, a *labiate* corol is irregular, monopetalous, with two lips, i. e. monopetalous, consisting of a narrow tube with a wide mouth, divided into two or more segments arranged in two opposite divisions or lips. *Martyn. Encyc.*

LĀ'BILE, *a.* [Low L. *labilis*.]
Liable to err, fall, or apostatize. [*Not used.*] *Cheyne.*

LĀ-BI-O-DENT'AL, *a.* [L. *labium*, a lip, and *dens*, a tooth.]
Formed or pronounced by the coöperation of the lips and teeth; as *f* and *v*. *Holder.*

LA'BOR, *n.* [L. *labor*, from *labo*, to fail.]
1. Exertion of muscular strength, or bodily exertion which occasions weariness; particularly, the exertion of the limbs in occupations by which subsistence is obtained, as in agriculture and manufactures, in distinction from exertions of strength in play or amusements, which are denominated *exercise*, rather than *labor*. Toilsome work; pains; travail; any bodily exertion which is attended with fatigue. After the *labors* of the day, the farmer retires, and rest is sweet. Moderate *labor* contributes to health.
What is obtained by *labor*, will of right be the property of him by whose *labor* it is gained. *Rambler.*
2. Intellectual exertion; application of the mind which occasions weariness; as, the *labor* of compiling and writing a history.
3. Exertion of mental powers, united with bodily employment; as, the *labors* of the apostles in propagating Christianity.
4. Work done, or to be done; that which requires wearisome exertion.
Being a *labor* of so great difficulty, the exact performance thereof we may rather wish than look for. *Hooker.*
5. Heroic achievement; as, the *labors* of Hercules.
6. Travail; the pangs and efforts of childbirth.
7. The evils of life; trials; persecution, &c.
They rest from their *labors*. — Rev. xiv.

LA'BOR, *v. i.* [L. *laboro*.]
1. To exert muscular strength; to act or move with painful effort, particularly in servile occupations; to work; to toil.
Six days shalt thou *labor*, and do all thy work. — Exod. xx.
2. To exert one's powers of body or mind, or both, in the prosecution of any design; to strive; to take pains.
Labor not for the meat which perisheth. — John vi.
3. To toil; to be burdened.
Come unto me, all ye that *labor* and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. — Matt. xi.
4. To move with difficulty.
The stone that *labors* up the hill. *Glanville.*
5. To move irregularly with little progress; to pitch and roll heavily, as a ship in a turbulent sea. *Mar. Dict.*
6. To be in distress; to be pressed.
As sounding cymbals aid the *laboring* moon. *Dryden.*
7. To be in travail; to suffer the pangs of child-
8. To journey or march. [birth.
Make not all the people to *labor* thither. — Josh. vii.
9. To perform the duties of the pastoral office. 1
10. To perform Christian offices. [*Tim.* v.
To labor under; to be afflicted with; to be burdened or distressed with; as, to *labor under* a disease or an affliction.

LA'BOR, *v. t.* To work at; to till; to cultivate.
The most excellent lands are lying fallow, or only *labored* by children. *Tooke.*
2. To prosecute with effort; to urge; as, to *labor* a point or argument.
3. To form or fabricate with exertion; as, to *labor* arms for Troy. *Dryden.*
4. To beat; to belabor. [*The latter word is generally used.*] *Dryden.*
5. To form with toil and care; as, a *labored* composition.

LAB'O-RANT, *n.* A chemist. [*Not used.*] *Boyle.*

LAB'O-RA-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *laboratoire*, from *labor*.]
1. A house or place where operations and experiments in chemistry, pharmacy, pyrotechny, &c., are performed.
2. A place where arms are manufactured or repaired, or fireworks prepared; as, the *laboratory* in Springfield, in Massachusetts.
3. A place where work is performed, or any thing is prepared for use. Hence the stomach is called the grand *laboratory* of the human body; the liver, the *laboratory* of the bile.

LA'BOR-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Tilled; cultivated; formed with labor.
2. *a.* Bearing marks of constraint in execution; opposed to EASY or FREE; as, a *labored* style.

LA'BOR-ER, *n.* One who labors in a toilsome occupation; a man who does work that requires little skill, as distinguished from an *artisan*.

LA'BOR ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Exerting muscular strength or intellectual power; toiling; moving with pain or with difficulty; cultivating.
2. A *laboring man*, or *laborer*, is often used for a man who performs work that requires no apprenticeship or professional skill, in distinction from an *artisan*; but this restricted sense is not always observed. A *hard-laboring man* is one accustomed to hard labor.
Laboring oar; the oar which requires the most strength or exertion, or on which most depends.

LA'BOR-ING, *n.* The act of bestowing labor.
2. The pitching and rolling of a vessel in a heavy sea.

LA-BŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *laboriosus*; Fr. *laborieux*.]
1. Using exertion; employing labor; diligent in work or service; assiduous; *used of persons*: as, a *laborious* husbandman or mechanic; a *laborious* minister or pastor.
2. Requiring labor; toilsome; tiresome; not easy; as, *laborious* duties or services.
3. Requiring labor, exertion, perseverance, or sacrifices.
Dost thou love watchings, abstinence, or toil,
Laborious virtues all? Learn these from Cato. *Addison.*

LA-BŌ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With labor, toil, or difficulty. *Pope.*

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LA-BŌ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being laborious, or attended with toil; toilsomeness; difficulty.
2. Diligence; assiduity.
LĀ'BOR-LESS, *a.* Not laborious. *Brerewood.*
LĀ'BOR-SĀV-ING, *a.* Saving labor; adapted to supersede or diminish the labor of men.
LĀ'BOR-SŌME, *a.* Made with great labor and diligence. [*Not in use.*] *Sandys.*
LĀ'BRA, *n.* [Sp.] A lip. *Shak.*
LAB'RA-DŌR-ITE, *n.* Labrador spar, a beautiful variety of opalescent felspar, from Labrador.
LĀ'BRŌSE, *a.* [L. *labrum*, a lip.]
Having thick lips.
LA-BUR'NUM, *n.* A tree of the genus Cytisus, a native of the Alps, and much cultivated by way of ornament.
LAB'Y-RINTH, *n.* [L. *labyrinthus*; Gr. λαβυρινθος.]
1. Among *the ancients*, an edifice or place full of intricacies, or formed with winding passages, which rendered it difficult to find the way from the interior to the entrance. The most remarkable of these edifices mentioned are the *Egyptian* and the *Cretan labyrinths.* *Encyc. Lempriere.*
2. A maze; an inexplicable difficulty.
3. *Formerly*, an ornamental maze or wilderness in gardens. *Spenser.*
4. In *anatomy*, that part of the internal ear behind the cavity of the tympanum or drum. *Forsyth.*
5. In *metallurgy*, a series of troughs in a stamping-mill, through which water passes for washing pulverized ore. *Brande.*
LAB-Y-RINTH'I-AN, *a.* Winding; intricate; perplexed. *Bp. Hall.*
LAB-Y-RINTH'IC, *a.* Like a labyrinth.
LAB-Y-RINTH'I-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a labyrinth; intricate. *Kirby.*
LAB-Y-RINTH'INE, *a.* Pertaining to or like a labyrinth.
LAC, *n.* [Sp. *laca*; G. *lack*; Dan. D. *lak*; said to be from the Arabic.]
A resinous substance produced mainly upon the Ficus Indica, or Banyan-tree, by the Coccus Ficus or Coccus Lacca. It is composed of five different varieties of resin, with a small quantity of several other substances, particularly a red coloring matter. *Stick lac* is the substance in its natural state, incrusting small twigs. When broken off, and boiled in water, it loses its red color, and is called *seed lac.* When melted, and reduced to a thin crust, it is called *shell lac.* United with ivory black or vermilion, it forms black and red *sealing wax.* Lac, dissolved in alcohol or other menstrua, by different methods of preparation, constitutes various kinds of *varnishes* and *lackers.* *Thomson.*
LAC, } *n.* In *the East Indies*, one hundred thousand;
LACK, } as, a *lac* of rupees.
LAC'IC, (lak'sik,) *a.* Pertaining to lac, or produced from it; as, *laccic* acid.
LAC'INE, *n.* A substance from *shell lac*, brittle, yellow, transiucent; soluble in caustic potash, and in sulphuric acid.
LĀCE, *n.* [Sp. *lazo*, a tie or knot; Fr. *lacet*; It. *laccio*; L. *laqueus.*]
1. A work composed of threads interwoven into a net, and worked on a pillow with spindles or pins. Fine *laces* are manufactured in France, Italy, and England.
2. A string; a cord. *Spenser.*
3. A snare; a gin. *Fairfax.*
4. A plaited string with which females fasten their clothes.
Doll ne'er was called to cut her *lace.* *Swift.*
5. In *old cant language*, spirits added to coffee or other beverage. *Addison.*
LĀCE, *v. t.* To fasten with a string through eyelet holes.
When Jenny's stays are newly *laced.* *Prior.*
2. To adorn with lace; as, cloth *laced* with silver. *Shak.*
3. To embellish with variegations or stripes.
Look, love, what envious streaks
Do lace the severing clouds in yonder east. *Shak.*
4. To beat; to lash; [probably to make stripes on.]
I'll *lace* your coat for ye. *L'Estrange.*
5. In *old cant language*, to add spirits to coffee or other beverage. *Smart.*
LĀCE'-BARK, *n.* The bark of a shrub in the West Indies, the Daphne lagetto, so called from the texture of its inner bark.
LĀCE'D, (lāst,) *pp.* or *a.* Fastened with lace or a string; also tricked off with lace.
Laced coffee; coffee with spirits in it. *Addison.*
Laced mutton, (set off with laces;) a prostitute. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
LĀCE'MAN, *n.* A man who deals in lace. *Addison.*
LAC'ER-A-BLE, *a.* [See LACERATE.] That may be torn. *Harvey.*
LAC'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *lacero*, to tear.]
To tear; to rend; to separate a substance by violence or tearing; as, to *lacerate* the flesh. It is applied chiefly to the flesh, or figuratively to the heart. But sometimes it is applied to the political or civil divisions in a state.
LAC'ER-ATE, } *pp.* or *a.* Rent; torn.
LAC'ER-Ā-TED, }
2. In *botany*, having the edge variously cut into irregular segments; as, a *lacerated* leaf. *Martyn.*
LAC-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by rending. *Arbuthnot.*
LAC'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Tearing; having the power to tear; as, *lacerative* humors. *Harvey.*
LA-CER'TA, *n.* [L.] The name of a genus of lizards.
2. A northern constellation; the Lizard.
LA-CER'TIAN, *n.* A saurian of the family *Lacertinidæ.* The common lizard is an example of this family. *P. Cyc.*
LA-CER'TIAN, *a.* Pertaining to saurians, resembling the common lizard.
LA-CER'TINE, *a.* [L. *lacertus.*] Like a lizard. *Journ. of Science.*
LA-CER'TUS, *n.* [L.] The girrock, a fish of the gar-fish kind; also, the lizard-fish. *Dict. Nat. Hist. Cyc.*
LĀCE'-WING-ED, *a.* Having wings like lace.
LĀCE'WŎM-AN, *n.* A woman who makes or sells lace.
LACHE, } *n.* [Norm. Fr. *lachesse*, from *lache*; L.
LACH'ES, } *laxus*, lax, slow.]
In *law*, neglect; negligence.
LACH'RY-MA-BLE, *a.* Lamentable. *Morley.*
LACH'RY-MAL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *lachryma*, a tear.]
1. Generating or secreting tears; as, the *lachrymal* gland.
2. Pertaining to tears; conveying tears.
LACH'RY-MA-RY, *a.* Containing tears. *Addison.*
LACH-RY-MĀ'TION, *n.* The act of shedding tears.
LACH'RY-MA-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *lachrymatoire.*]
A vessel found in sepulchres of the ancients, in which it has been supposed the tears of a deceased person's friends were collected and preserved with the ashes and urn. It was a small glass or bottle like a phial. *Encyc.*
LACH'RY-MŌSE, *a.* Generating or shedding tears.
LACH'RY-MŌSE-LY, *adv.* In a lachrymose manner.
LĀC'ING, *ppr.* Fastening with a string; adorning or trimming with lace.
LĀC'ING, *n.* A fastening with a string or cord through eyelet holes.
2. A cord used in drawing tight or fastening.
LA-CIN'I-ATE, } *a.* [L. *lacinia*, a hem.]
LA-CIN'I-Ā-TED, }
1. Adorned with fringes.
2. In *botany*, jagged. *Martyn.*
LACK, *v. t.* [D. *leeg*, empty; *leegen*, to empty; Dan. *lak*, a fault; *lakker*, to decline or wear away; Goth. *ufligan*, to lack or fail; L. *deliquium*, which seems to be connected with *linquo*, to leave, to faint, and with *liquo*, to melt, *liquid*, &c.]
1. To want; to be destitute of; not to have or possess.
If any of you *lack* wisdom, let him ask it of God. — James i.
2. To blame. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*
LACK, *v. i.* To be in want.
The young lions do *lack* and suffer hunger. — Ps. xxxiv.
2. To be wanting.
Perhaps there shall *lack* five of the fifty righteous. — Gen. xviii.
LACK, *n.* Want; destitution; need; failure.
He that gathered little had no *lack.* — Ex. xvi.
A *lack of rupees*, in the *East Indies*, is one hundred thousand rupees, which, at 55 cents each, amount to fifty-five thousand dollars, or, at 2s. 6d. sterling, to £12,500.
LACK-A-DĀY', *exclam.* of sorrow or regret; alas.
LACK-A-DĀI'SY, and hence LACK-A-DĀI'SI-CAL, *adj.*, affectedly pensive, are used in ludicrous language. *Smart.*
LACK'BRAIN, *n.* One that wants brains, or is deficient in understanding. *Shak.*
LACK'ER. See LACQUER.
LACK'EY, (lak'e,) *n.* [Fr. *laquais*; Sp. *lacayo*; Port. *lacaio*; It. *lacchè*; Eth. ΛΧΠ *lak*, to send, whence ΛΧΠ *lake*, a servant; L. *lego*, to send. From this root is the Shemitic מלאך, a messenger.]
An attending servant; a footboy or footman.
LACK'EY, *v. t.* To attend servilely. *Milton.*
LACK'EY, *v. i.* To act as footboy; to pay servile attendance.
Oft have I servants seen on horses ride,
The free and noble *lackey* by their side. *Sandys.*
LACK'EY-ED, (lak'id,) *pp.* Attended servilely.
LACK'ING, *ppr.* Wanting; not possessing.
LACK'-LIN-EN, *a.* Wanting shirts. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
LACK'-LUS-TER, } *n.* A want of luster, or that
LACK'-LUS-TRE, } which wants brightness.
LACK'-LUS-TER, } *a.* Wanting luster or brightness.
LACK'-LUS-TRE, } *Shak.*
LA-CON'IC, } *a.* [Fr. *laconique*; L. *laconicus*;
LA-CON'IC-AL, } from *Laconia*, or *Lacones*, the Spartans.]
1. Short; brief; pithy; sententious; expressing much in few words, after the manner of the Spartans; as, a *laconic* phrase. *Pope.*
2. Pertaining to Sparta or Lacedemonia. *Trans. of Pausanias. D'Anville.*
LA-CON'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Briefly; concisely; as, a sentiment *laconically* expressed.
LA-CON'ICS, *n.* A book of Pausanias, which treats of Lacedemonia.
LA'CON-ISM, } *n.* [L. *laconismus.*]
LA-CON'I-CISM, }
1. A concise style.
2. A brief, sententious phrase or expression.
LAC'QUER, (lak'ker,) *n.* [Fr. *laque.*] A kind of varnish. The basis of lacquers is a solution of the substance called *lac* in spirit of wine or alcohol. Varnishes applied to metals improve their color and preserve them from tarnishing. *Encyc. Cyc.*
Lacquers consist of different resins in a state of solution, of which the most common are mastic, sandarach, lac, benzoin, copal, amber, and asphalt. The menstrua are either expressed or essential oils, or spirit of wine. *Nicholson.*
LAC'QUER, *v. t.* To varnish; to smear over with lacker, for the purpose of improving color or preserving from tarnishing and decay.
LAC'QUER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with lacquer; varnished.
LAC'QUER-ING, *ppr.* Covering with lacquer; varnishing.
LAC'QUER-ING, *n.* The act of putting on lacquer.
2. The covering of lacquer or varnish thus put on.
LAC-RI-MO'SO, [It.] Noting a plaintive movement, as if in weeping.
LAC'TAGE, *n.* The produce of animals yielding milk. *Shuckford.*
LAC'TANT, *a.* [L. *lactans*, from *lacto*, to give suck; *lac*, milk.]
Suckling; giving suck. [*Little used.*]
LAC'TA-RY, *a.* [L. *lactarius*, from *lacto*; *lac*, milk.]
Milky; full of white juice like milk. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*
LAC'TA-RY, *n.* [L. *lactarius.*] A dairy-house.
LAC'TATE, *n.* In *chemistry*, a salt formed by the lactic acid, or acid of milk, with a base. *Fourcroy.*
LAC-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *lacto*, to give suck.]
The act of giving suck; or the time of suckling. *Johnson. Encyc.*
LAC'TE-AL, *a.* Pertaining to milk.
2. Conveying chyle; as, a *lacteal* vessel.
LAC'TE-AL, *n.* A vessel or slender tube of animal bodies, for conveying chyle from the intestines to the common reservatory. *Encyc.*
LAC'TE-AL-LY, *adv* Milkily; in the manner of milk.
LAC'TE-AN, *a.* [L. *lacteus.*] Milky; resembling milk.
2. Lacteal; conveying chyle.
LAC'TE-OUS, *a.* [L. *lacteus*, from *lac*, milk.]
1. Milky; resembling milk. *Brown.*
2. Lacteal; conveying chyle; as, a *lacteous* vessel. *Bentley.*
LAC'TE-OUS-LY, *adv.* Milkily; lacteally.
LAC-TES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *lactescens*, *lactesco*, from *lacto*; *lac*, milk.]
1. Tendency to milk; milkiness or milky color. *Boyle.*
2. In *botany*, milkiness; the liquor which flows abundantly from a plant, when wounded, commonly white, but sometimes yellow or red. *Martyn.*
LAC-TES'CENT, *a.* Producing milk or white juice. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Abounding with a thick-colored juice. *Encyc.*
LAC'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to milk, or procured from sour milk or whey; as, the *lactic* acid. *Fourcroy.*
LAC-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *lac*, milk, and *fero*, to bear.]
1. Bearing or conveying milk or white juice; as, a *lactiferous* duct. *Boyle.*
2. Producing a thick, colored juice, as a plant. *Encyc.*
LAC'TINE, *n.* A crystallizable acid, formed from evaporating the whey of milk, also called *sugar of milk.* *Graham.*
LAC-TOM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *lac* and *metrum.*]
An instrument for ascertaining the proportion of cream in milk. It is a glass tube graduated and filled with milk.
LAC-TU-CĀ'RI-UM, *n.* The inspissated juice of the common lettuce, sometimes used as a substitute for opium. *Cooley.*
LAC-TŪ'CIC AC'ID, *n.* An acid obtained from the strong-scented lettuce, Lactuca virosa, and bearing some resemblance to oxalic acid. *Brande. Cooley.*
LA-CŪ'NA, *n.*; *pl.* LACUNÆ. [L.] A small opening; a small pit or depression; a small blank space.
LA-CŪ'NAL, *a.* Pertaining to or having lacunæ.
LA-CŪ'NAR, *n.* [L.] In *architecture*, the ceiling or under surface of any part, when it consists of compartments sunk or hollowed without spaces or bands between the panels. *Brande.*
LAC-U-NŌSE', *a.* [L. *lacunosus*, from *lacuna*, a ditch or hollow.]
Furrowed or pitted. A *lacunose* leaf has the disk depressed between the veins. *Martyn.*
LA-CUS'TRINE, } *a.* Pertaining to lakes or swamps.
LA-CUS'TRAL, } *Buckland.*

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LAD, *n.* [W. *llawd*, a lad; and Sax. *leod*, G. *leute*, Russ. *lead*, people, are probably from the same root; Ir. *lath*, a youth, D *loot*, a shoot; Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. ילד to procreate or bear young; Eth. ወለደ; Ar. ولد *walada*, id. Class Ld, No. 29.]

A young man, or boy; a stripling. *Locke.*

LAD'A-NUM, *n.* [Said to be Arabic.] The resinous juice which exudes from the Cistus ladaniferus, a shrub which grows in Spain and Portugal, or from Cistus Creticus, which grows in Crete, Syria, &c. It is collected with a kind of rake, with leather thongs attached to it, with which the shrubs are brushed. The best sort is in dark-colored black masses, of the consistence of a soft plaster. The other sort is in long rolls coiled up, harder than the former, and of a paler color. It is chiefly used in external applications. *Encyc. Parr.*

LAD'DER, *n.* [Sax. *hlædder*; D. *ladder*, or *leder*; G. *leiter*, a ladder, a leader, a guide; *leiten*, to lead.]

1. A frame of wood, consisting of two side-pieces, connected by rounds inserted in them at suitable distances, and thus forming steps by which persons may ascend a building, &c.

2. That by which a person ascends or rises; means of ascending; as, a *ladder* made of cords. *Shak.*

Lowliness is young Ambition's *ladder*. *Shak.*

3. Gradual rise; elevation.

Mounting fast toward the top of the *ladder* ecclesiastical. *Swift.*

LAD'DIE, (lad'de,) *n.* A lad or young man. [*Scottish.*]

LADE, *v. t.*; *pret.* LADED; *pp.* LADED, LADEN. [Sax. *ladan* and *hladan*; G. *laden*; D. *laaden*; Sw. *ladda*; Dan. *ladder*; Russ. *klad*, a load or cargo; *kladu*, to put, to lay, to make, build, or found, to lay eggs, to give, to suppose, &c. Here we observe that to *load*, or *lade*, is to throw; that is, to put on or in, for to send, thrust, throw, is the sense of laying eggs. Now, this is precisely the radical signification of the words *loud*, *lad*, W. *llawd*, *clod*, L. *plaudo*, &c.]

1. To load; to put on or in, as a burden or freight. We *lade* a ship with cotton. We *lade* a horse or other beast with corn.

And they *laded* their asses with the corn, and departed thence. —Gen. xlii.

2. To dip; to throw in or out, as a fluid, with a ladle or dipper; as, to *lade* water out of a tub or into a cistern.

3. To draw water. [*Not in use.*]

LADE, *n.* The mouth of a river. [*Obs.*] *Gibson.*

LAD'ED, } *pp.* Loaded; charged with a burden or
LAD'EN, } freight.

2. *a.* Oppressed; burdened.

LAD'ING, *ppr.* Loading; charging with a burden or freight; throwing or dipping out.

LAD'ING, *n.* That which constitutes a load or cargo; freight; burden; as, the *lading* of a ship. *Acts* xxvii.

LAD'KIN, *n.* A little lad; a youth. [*Little used.*]

LAD'DLE, *n.* [Sax. *hlædle*, from *hladan*, supra.]

1. A utensil somewhat like a dish, with a long handle, used for throwing or dipping out liquor from a vessel.

2. The receptacle of a mill-wheel, which receives the water which moves it.

3. In *gunnery*, an instrument for drawing the charge of a cannon. *Mar. Dict.*

LAD'DLE-FUL, *n.* The quantity contained in a ladle. *Swift.*

LA'DY, *n.* [Sax. *hlafdig*, *hlæfdiga*, *hlæfdia*. The first syllable of this word occurs in *hlaford*, lord, and this is supposed to be *hlaf*, a loaf, and the words to signify *bread-givers*. But this is doubtful; the meaning of the last syllable not being ascertained in either word.]

1. A woman of distinction, correlative to LORD; in *England*, a title prefixed to the name of any woman whose husband is not of lower rank than a knight, or whose father was a nobleman not lower than an earl. *Smart.*

2. A term of complaisance; applied to almost any well-dressed woman, but *appropriately*, to one of refined manners and education. *Guardian.*

3. Mistress; the female who presides or has authority over a manor or a family.

LA'DY-BIRD, }
LA'DY-BUG, }
LA'DY-COW, } *n.* A small, red, vaginopennous, or
LA'DY-FLY, } sheath-winged insect. *Gay.*

2. A small coleopterous insect of various brilliant colors, feeding on plant-lice, and belonging to the genus Coccinella. *Linnæus.*

LA'DY'S BED'STRAW, *n.* An East Indian evergreen undershrub, of the genus Pharnaceum. *Loudon.*

LA'DY'S BOW'ER, *n.* A plant of the genus Clematis.

LA'DY'S COMB, *n.* A plant of the genus Scandix.

LA'DY'S CUSH'ION, *n.* A plant of the genus Saxifraga

LA'DY'S FIN'GER, *n.* Kidney vetch; a plant of the genus Anthyllis.

LA'DY'S MAN'TLE, *n.* A plant of the genus Alchemilla.

LA'DY'S SEAL, *n.* A plant of the genus Tamus.

LA'DY'S SLIP'PER, *n.* A plant of the genus Cypripedium.

LA'DY'S SMOCK, *n.* A plant of the genus Cardamine.

LA'DY'S TRA'CES, *n.* A plant of the genus Neottia.

LA'DY-CHAP'EL, *n.* A chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

LA'DY-DAY, *n.* The day of the annunciation of the Virgin Mary, March 25th.

LA'DY-LIKE, *a.* Like a lady in manners; genteel; well-bred.

2. Soft; tender; delicate. *Dryden.*

LA'DY-LOVE, *n.* A sweetheart or mistress.

LA'DY-SHIP, *n.* The title of a lady. *Shak. Dryden.*

LAG, *a.* [This word belongs to the root of *slack*, *slow*, *sluggish*, *languish*, *long*; Goth. *laggs*; W. *llag*, *llac*; Gr. λαγγευω, λαγγαζω. Class Lg. See the verb.]

1. Coming after or behind; slow; sluggish; tardy. *Shak.*

2. Last; long delayed; as, the *lag* end. *Shak.*

[This adjective is not now in use.]

LAG, *n.* The lowest class; the rump; the fag end.

2. He that comes behind. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

LAG, *v. i.* [W. *llag*, *llac*, slack, loose; Goth. *laggs*, long; Eng. to *flag*, and *flaccco*, *languco*, to *languish*, &c. The sense is to extend or draw out, or to become lax or loose. Class Lg.]

To walk or move slowly; to loiter; to stay behind.

I shall not *lag* behind. *Milton.*

LAG'GARD, *a.* Slow; sluggish; backward. *Collins.*

LAG'GARD, *n.* One who lags; a loiterer. *Walter Scott.*

LAG'GER, *n.* A loiterer; an idler; one who moves slowly and falls behind.

LAG'GING, *ppr.* or *a.* Loitering; moving slowly and falling behind.

The nurse went *lagging* after with the child. *Dryden.*

LAG'GING-LY, *adv.* Loiteringly.

LAG'O-MYS, *n.* [Gr. λαγος or λαγως, a hare, and μυς, mouse or rat.]

The animal called RAT-HARE, a genus between the hare and rat, found in Siberia. *Mantell.*

LA-GOON', } *n.* [It. and Sp. *laguna*, from the root of
LA-GUNE', } *lake.*]

A marsh, shallow pond, or lake, into which the sea flows; as, the *lagunes* of Venice. *Ray. Smollett.*

LA'IC, } *a.* [It. *laico*, *laicale*, Fr. *laique*, Sp. *laycal*,
LA'IC-AL, } D. *leek*, L. *laicus*, from Gr. λαικος, from λαος, people. The Greek λαος is probably a contracted word.]

Belonging to the laity or people, in distinction from the clergy.

LA'IC, *n.* A layman. *Bp. Morton.*

LAID, *pret.* and *pp.* of LAY; so written for LAYED.

Laid up; stored away; confined to one's bed; dismantled and out of use, as a ship.

LAIN, *pp.* of LIE. LIEN would be a more regular orthography, but LAIN is generally used.

LAIR, *n.* [G. *lager*, from the root of *lay*, L. *locus*.]

1. A place of rest; the bed or couch of a boar or wild beast. *Milton. Dryden.*

2. Pasture; the ground. *Spenser.*

LAIRD, *n.* [Contracted from Sax. *hlaford*, lord.]

1. A person of superior rank, a lord. (*Scottish.*)

2. A landholder under the degree of a knight or squire. [*Scottish.*]

3. A leader or captain.

LA'I-TY, *n.* [Gr. λαος, people. See LAIC.]

1. The people, as distinguished from the clergy; the body of the people not in orders. *Swift.*

2. The state of a layman, or of not being in orders. [*Not used.*] *Ayliffe.*

LAKE, *v. i.* [Sw. *leka*: Dan. *leger*; Goth. *laikon*.]

To play; to sport. [*North of England.*] [This is *play*, Sax. *plegan*, without a prefix.]

LAKE, *n.* [G. *lache*, a puddle; Fr. *lac*; L. *lacus*; Sp. and It. *lago*; Sax. *luh*; Scot. *loch*: Ir. *lough*: Ice. *laugh*. A *lake* is a stand of water, from the root of *lay*. Hence L. *lagena*, Eng. *flagon*, and Sp. *laguna*, lagoon.]

A large and extensive collection of water contained in a cavity or hollow of the earth. It differs from a POND in size, the latter being a collection of small extent; but sometimes a collection of water is called a *pond* or a *lake* indifferently. North America contains some of the largest *lakes* on the globe, particularly the *lakes* Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan, and Superior.

LAKE, *n.* A deep-red coloring matter, consisting of aluminous earth and cochineal or other red substance. Sometimes the term *lake* is indiscriminately applied to all compounds of alumina and coloring matter. *Brande.*

LAKE'LET, *n.* A little lake. *Mrs. Butler.*

LAKE'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a lake. *Mrs. Butler.*

LAK'Y, *a.* Pertaining to a lake or lakes. *Sherwood.*

LAL-LA'TION, *n.* [Letter *l*.] An imperfect pronunciation of the letter *r*, which utters it like *l*.

LA'MA, *n.* The sovereign pontiff, or rather the god of the Asiatic Tartars. *Encyc.*

2. A ruminant mammal, called by naturalists Auchenia Glama, inhabiting Peru and the Southern Andes. It is nearly allied to the camel, and has been domesticated and used as a beast of burden.

LA-MAN'TIN, } *n.* The sea-cow or manatee. [See
LA-MEN'TIN, } MANATEE.]

LAMB, (lam,) *n.* [Goth. *lamb*; Sax. *lamb*; D. Dan. *lam*; G. *lamm*: Sw. *lamb*. The letter *b* is casual and useless. I suspect the word to signify a shoot, as in other cases of the young of animals, from a root which is retained in the Welsh *llamu*, to bound, to skip.]

1. The young of the sheep kind.

2. The *Lamb of God*, in Scripture, the Savior Jesus Christ, who was typified by the paschal lamb.

Behold the *Lamb of God*, who taketh away the sin of the world. —John i.

LAMB, *v. t.* To bring forth young, as sheep.

LAMB'ALE, (lam'āle,) *n.* A feast at the time of shearing lambs.

LAM'BA-TIVE, *a.* [L. *lambo*, to lick; W. *llaib*, *lleibiaw*, to lap.]

Taken by licking. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

LAM'BA-TIVE, *n.* A medicine taken by licking with the tongue. *Wiseman.*

LAMB-DOID'AL, *a.* [Gr. λαμβδα, the name of the letter Λ, and ειδος, form.]

In the form of the Greek Λ, (*lambda*,) the English L; as, the *lambdoidal* suture. *Sharp.*

LAM'BENT, *a.* [L. *lambens*, *lambo*, to lick.]

Playing about; touching lightly; gliding over; as, a *lambent* flame. *Dryden.*

LAMB'KIN, (lam'kin,) *n.* A small lamb. *Gay.*

LAMB'LIKE, (lam'like,) *a.* Like a lamb; gentle; humble; meek; mild; innocent; as, a *lamblike* temper.

LAMB'S'-WOOL, *n.* The wool of lambs.

2. Ale mixed with sugar, nutmeg, and the pulp of roasted apples, said to be corrupted from *lamas ubhal*, the day of the apple fruit. *Burton.*

LAME, *a.* [Sax. *lame*, or *lama*; G. *lahm*; D. Dun. *lam*; Sw. *lahm*. It is probably allied to *limp*.]

1. Crippled or disabled in a limb, or otherwise injured so as to be unsound and impaired in strength; as, a *lame* arm or leg, or a person *lame* in one leg.

2. Imperfect; not satisfactory; as, a *lame* excuse. *Swift.*

3. Hobbling; not smooth; as, numbers in verse. *Dryden.*

Lame duck; a cant phrase for a defaulter at the stock exchange. *Grose.*

LAME, *v. t.* To make lame; to cripple or disable; to render imperfect and unsound; as, to *lame* an arm or a leg. *Drydon.*

LAM'ED, *pp.* Made lame; crippled.

LAM'EL, } *n.*; *pl.* LAMELS or LAMELLÆ. [L. *lamel-*
LA-MEL'LA, } *la*; W. *llavyn*. See LAMINA.]

A thin plate or scale of any thing.

LAM'EL-LAR, *a.* [from *lamel*.] Composed of thin plates, layers, or scales; disposed in thin plates or scales.

LAM'EL-LAR-LY, *adv.* In thin plates or scales.

LAM'EL-LATE, } *a.* Composed of thin plates or
LAM'EL-LA-TED, } scales, or covered with them.

LA-MEL'LI-CORN, *n.* [L. *lamella* and *cornu*, a horn.]

A coleopterous insect, having antennæ terminating in lamellar joints.

LAM-EL-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *lamella* and *fero*, to bear.]

Having a structure composed of thin layers; having a foliated structure. *Humble.*

LA-MEL'LI-FORM, *a.* [L. *lamella*, a plate, and *form*.]

Having the form of a plate or scale. *Journ. of Science.*

LAM-EL-LI-ROS'TRAL, *a.* [L. *lamella* and *rostrum*.]

A term applied to a tribe of swimming birds, in which the margin of the beak is furnished with lamels, or thin, dental plates, as the goose, duck, and swan. *Brande.*

LAME'LY, *adv.* [See LAME.] Like a cripple; with impaired strength; in a halting manner; as, to walk *lamely*.

2. Imperfectly; without a complete exhibition of parts; as, a figure *lamely* drawn; a scene *lamely* described.

3. Weakly; poorly; unsteadily; feebly.

LAME'NESS, *n.* An impaired state of the body or limbs; loss of natural soundness and strength by a wound or by a disease; particularly applied to the limbs, and implying a total or partial inability; as, the *lameness* of the leg or arm.

2. Imperfection; weakness; as, the *lameness* of an argument, or of a description.

LA-MENT', *v. i.* [L. *lamentor*.]

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1. To mourn; to grieve; to weep or wail; to express sorrow.

Jeremiah *lamented* for Josiah. — 2 Chron. xxxv.

2. To regret deeply; to feel sorrow.

LA-MENT′, *v. t.* To bewail; to mourn for; to bemoan; to deplore.

One laughed at follies, one *lamented* crimes. *Dryden.*

LA-MENT′, *n.* [L. *lamentum.*]

Grief or sorrow expressed in complaints or cries; lamentation; a weeping.

Torment, and loud *lament*, and furious rage. *Milton.*

[*This noun is used chiefly or solely in poetry.*]

2. An elegy or mournful ballad.

LAM′ENT-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *lamentabilis.*]

1. To be lamented; deserving sorrow; as, a *lamentable* declension of morals.

2. Mournful; adapted to awaken grief; as, a *lamentable* tune.

3. Expressing sorrow; as, *lamentable* cries.

4. Miserable; pitiful; low; poor; *in a sense rather ludicrous.* [*Little used.*] *Stillingfleet.*

LAM′ENT-A-BLY, *adv.* Mournfully; with expressions or tokens of sorrow. *Sidney.*

2. So as to cause sorrow. *Shak.*

3. Pitifully; despicably.

LAM-ENT-Ā′TION, *n.* [L. *lamentatio.*]

1. Expression of sorrow; cries of grief; the act of bewailing.

In Rama was there a voice heard, *lamentation* and weeping. — Matt. ii.

2. In *the plural*, a book of Scripture, containing the lamentations of Jeremiah.

LA-MENT′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Bewailed; mourned for.

LA-MENT′ER, *n.* One who mourns, or cries out with sorrow.

LA-MEN′TIN. See LAMANTIN.

LA-MENT′ING, *ppr.* Bewailing; mourning; weeping.

LA-MENT′ING, *n.* A mourning; lamentation. [ing.

LA-MENT′ING-LY, *adv.* With lamentation.

LĀ′MI-A, *n.* [L.] A hag; a witch; a demon.

LAM′IN-A, *n.*; *pl.* LAMINÆ. [L. *lamina*; W. *llavyn*, from extending, W. *llav.*]

1. A thin plate or scale; a layer or coat lying over another; applied to the plates of minerals, bones, &c

2. A bone, or part of a bone, resembling a thin plate, such as the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone. *Parr.*

3. The lap of the ear. *Parr.*

4. The border, or the upper, broad, or spreading part of the petal, in a polypetalous corol. *Martyn.*

5. The part of a leaf which is an expansion of the *parenchyma or pith of the petiole*; the blade of a leaf. It is traversed by veins. *Lindley.*

LAM′IN-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being formed into thin plates. *Kirwan.*

LAM′IN-AR, *a.* In plates; consisting of thin plates or layers.

LAM′IN-ATE, LAM′IN-Ā-TED, *a.* Plated; consisting of plates, scales, or layers, one over another.

LAM-IN-Ā′TION, *n.* State of being laminated.

LAM′ING, *ppr.* Crippling.

LAM-IN-IF′ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *lamina* and *fero*, to bear.]

Having a structure consisting of laminæ, or layers. *Humble.*

LAM′ISH, *a.* Somewhat lame. *Wood.*

LAMM, *v. t.* To beat. [*Not in use.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

LAM′MAS, *n.* [Sax. *hlammæsse*, from *hlafmæsse*, *loafmass*, bread-feast, or feast of first fruits. *Lye.*]

The first day of August. *Bacon.*

LAM′MER-GEIR, *n.* The *Gypaetos barbatus*, the largest bird of prey in Europe, Asia, or Africa, inhabiting chains of high mountains; also called the *Bearded Vulture.*

LAMP, *n.* [Fr. *lampe*: L. *lampas*; Gr. λαμπας, from λαμπω, to shine; Heb. Ch. לפד Qu.]

1. A vessel used for the combustion of liquid inflammable bodies, for the purpose of producing artificial light.

2. *Figuratively*, a light of any kind. The moon is called the *lamp* of heaven.

Thy gentle eyes send forth a quickening spirit,
To feed the dying *lamp* of life within me. *Rowe.*

Lamp of safety, or *safety lamp*: a lamp for lighting coal mines, without exposing workmen to the explosion of inflammable air. *Davy.*

LAMP′A-DIST, *n.* One who gained the prize in the lampadrome.

LAMP′A-DROME, *n.* [Gr. λαμπας and δρομος.] In *Athens*, a race by young men, with lamps in their hands. He who reached the goal first, with his lamp unextinguished, gained the prize. *Elmes.*

LAM′PASS, *n.* [Fr.] An accidental swelling of the fleshy lining of the roof of the mouth immediately behind the fore teeth in the horse, which soon subsides if left to itself. Sometimes called LAMPERS.

LAM′PATE, *n.* A compound salt, composed of lampic acid and a base. *Ure.*

LAMP′-BLACK, *n.* [*lamp* and *black*; being originally made by means of a lamp or torch.]

A fine soot formed by the condensation of the smoke of burning oil, pitch, or resinous substances, in a chimney terminating in a cone of cloth. *Fourcroy.*

LAM′PER-EEL, *n.* The same as the LAMPREY. *Forby.*

LAMP′IC, *a.* The lampic acid is obtained by the combustion of ether by means of a lamp furnished with a coil of platinum wire. *Ure. Cooley.*

LAMP′ING, *a.* [It. *lampante.*]

Shining; sparkling. [*Not used.*] *Spenser*

LAMP′LIGHT, *n.* Light from a lamp.

LAM-POON′, *n.* [Qu. Old Fr. *lamper.*]

A personal satire in writing; abuse; censure written to reproach and vex rather than to reform. *Johnson. Dryden. Pope.*

LAM-POON′, *v. t.* To abuse with personal censure; to reproach in written satire.

LAM-POON′ED, *pp.* Abused with personal satire.

LAM-POON′ER, *n.* One who abuses with personal satire; the writer of a lampoon.

The squibs are those who are called libelers, *lampooners*, and pamphleteers. *Tatler.*

LAM-POON′ING, *ppr.* Abusing with personal satire.

LAM-POON′RY, *n.* Abuse.

LAM′PREY, *n.* [Fr. *lamproie*; Sax. *lampræda*; G. *lamprete*; D. *lamprei*; Dan. *lampret*; Sp. and Port. *lamprea*; It. *lampreda*; W. *llciprog*; Arm. *lampreznn.* In Arm. *lampra* signifies to *slip* or glide. In Welsh, *llcipiaw* is to *lick* or *lap*, and *llcipraw*, to make flabby. If *n* is casual, which is probable, the Armoric *lampra*, for *lapra*, coincides with L. *labor*, to *slip*, and most probably the animal is named from *slipping.* If, however, the sense is taken from *licking* the rocks, as Camden supposes, it accords with the sense of the technical name of the genus Petromyzon, the *rock-sucker.*]

The popular name of several species of Petromyzon, a genus of anguilliform fishes, resembling the eel, and moving in water by winding, like the serpent on land. This fish has seven spiracles on each side of the neck, and a fistula or aperture on the top of the head, but no pectoral or ventral fins. The marine or sea lamprey is sometimes found so large as to weigh four or five pounds. *Encyc.*

LAM′PREL and LAM′PRON. See LAMPREY.

LĀ′NA-RY, *n.* A store-place for wool. *Smart.*

LĀ′NATE, LĀ′NĀ-TED, *a.* [L. *lanatus*, from *lana*, wool.]

Wooly. In *botany*, covered with a substance like curled hairs; as, a *lanated* leaf or stem.

LANCE, *n.* [L. *lancea*; Fr. *lance*; Sp. *lanza*; It. *lancia*; G. *lanze*; D. Sw. *lans*; Dan. *lantse*; Slav. *lanzha*; Gr. λογχη. This word probably belongs to Class Lg, and is named from shooting, sending.]

A spear, an offensive weapon in form of a half pike, used by the ancients and thrown by the hand. It consisted of the shaft or handle, the wings and the dart. *Encyc.*

LANCE, *v. t.* [Arm. *lançza*, to shoot, to vomit.]

1. To pierce with a lance, or with a sharp, pointed instrument.

Seized the due victim, and with fury *lanced*
Her back. *Dryden.*

2. To pierce or cut; to open with a lancet; as, to *lance* a vein or an abscess.

3. To *throw* in the manner of a lance. [See LANCH.] *Smart.*

LANCED, (lanst,) *pp.* Pierced with a lancet.

LANCE′LY, *a.* Suitable to a lance. *Sidney.*

LAN′CE-O-LAR, *a.* In *botany*, tapering toward each end. *As. Res.*

LAN′CE-O-LATE, LAN′CE-O-LĀ-TED, *a.* Oblong and gradually tapering toward the outer extremity; as, a *lanceolate* leaf.

LANCE-PE-SĀDE′, *n.* [It. *lancia-spezzata*, a demi-lance man, a light horseman.]

An officer under the corporal. *J. Hall.*

LANC′ER, *n.* One who lances; one who carries a lance. *Anciently*, a lancet.

LAN′CET, (lan′set,) *n.* [Fr. *lancette*, from *lance.*]

1. A surgical instrument, sharp-pointed, and two-edged, used in venesection, and in opening tumors, abscesses, &c. *Encyc.*

2. A high and narrow window pointed like a lancet, often called a *lancet-window.*

LANCH, *v. t.* [from *lance*, Fr. *lancer.*]

To throw, as a lance; to dart; to let fly.

See whose arm can *lanch* the surer bolt. *Dryden. Lee.*

LANCH′ED, (lancht,) *pp.* Caused to dart or fly off. *Mar. Dict.*

LANCH′ING, *ppr.* Darting; letting fly, as an arrow.

LAN′CI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a lance. *Mantell.*

LAN′CI-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *lancino.*]

To tear; to lacerate. *Johnson.*

LAN-CI-NĀ′TION, *n.* A tearing; laceration.

LANC′ING, *ppr.* Opening or piercing with a lancet.

LAND, *n.* [Sax. *land*; Goth. G. D. Dan. and Sw. *land.* I suppose this to be the W. *llan*, a clear place or area, and the same as LAWN; Cantabrian, *landa*, a plain, or field, It. and Sp. *landa.* The final *d* is probably adventitious. The primary sense is a lay or spread. Class Ln.]

1. Earth, or the solid matter which constitutes the fixed part of the surface of the globe, in distinction from the sea or other waters, which constitute the fluid or movable part. Hence we say, the globe is terraqueous, consisting of *land* and water. The seaman in a long voyage longs to see *land.*

2. Any portion of the solid, superficial part of the globe, whether a kingdom or country, or a particular region. The United States are denominated the *land* of freedom.

Go, view the *land*, even Jericho. — Josh. ii.

3. Any small portion of the superficial part of the earth or ground. We speak of the quantity of *land* in a manor. Five hundred acres of *land* is a large farm.

4. Ground; soil, or the superficial part of the earth in respect to its nature or quality; as, good *land*; poor *land*; moist or dry *land.*

5. Real estate. A traitor forfeits all his *lands* and tenements.

6. The inhabitants of a country or region; a nation or people.

These answers, in the silent night received,
The king himself divulged; the *land* believed. *Dryden.*

7. The ground left unplowed between furrows is by farmers called a *land.*

To make the land, } in *seamen's language*, is to dis-
To make land, } cover land from the sea as the ship approaches it.

To shut in the land; to lose sight of the land left, by the intervention of a point or promontory.

To set the land; to see by the compass how it bears from the ship.

Land o' the leal; place of the *faithful* or blessed; heaven. [*Scottish.*]

LAND, *v. t.* To set on shore; to disembark; to debark; as, to *land* troops from a ship or boat; to *land* goods.

LAND, *v. i.* To go on shore from a ship or boat; to disembark.

LAND′AM-MAN, *n.* A chief magistrate in some of the Swiss cantons.

2. The president of the diet of the Helvetic republic.

LAN′DAU, *n.* A kind of coach or carriage whose top may be opened and thrown back; so called from a town in Germany.

LAN-DAU-LET′, *n.* A chariot opening at top like a landau. *Smart.*

LAND′-BREEZE, *n.* [*land* and *breeze.*] A current of air setting from the land toward the sea.

LAND′DAMN, (land′dam,) *v. t.* To banish from the land. *Shak.*

LAND′ED, *pp.* Disembarked; set on shore from a ship or boat.

2 *a.* Having an estate in land; as, a *landed* gentleman.

The house of commons must consist, for the most part, of *landed* men. *Addison.*

3. Consisting in real estate or land; as, *landed* security; *landed* property. The *landed* interest of a nation is the interest consisting in land; but the word is used also for the owners of that interest, the proprietors of land.

LAND′FALL, *n.* [*land* and *fall.*] A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man. *Johnson.*

2. In *seamen's language*, the first land discovered after a voyage. *Mar. Dict.*

A *good land fall*, is the discovery of the land at the time and place expected.

LAND′FLOOD, (-flud,) *n.* [*land* and *flood.*] An overflowing of land by water; an inundation. *Properly*, a flood from the land from the swelling of rivers; but I am not sure that it is always used in this sense.

LAND′-FORCE, *n.* [*land* and *force.*] A military force, army, or body of troops serving on land, as distinguished from a naval force.

LAND′GRAVE, *n.* [G. *landgraf*; D. *landgraaf*; *graf*, or *graaf*, is an earl or count, Sax. *gerefa*, a companion or count. It is contracted into *reeve*, as in *sheriff*, or *shire-reeve.*]

A title taken by some German counts in the twelfth century, to distinguish themselves from the inferior counts under their jurisdiction. Three of them were princes of the empire. *Brande.*

LAND-GRĀ′VI-ATE, *n.* The territory held by a landgrave, or his office, jurisdiction, or authority. *Encyc.*

LAND′HŌLD-ER, *n.* A holder, owner, or proprietor of land.

LAND′ING, *ppr.* Setting on shore; coming on shore.

LAND′ING, *n.* The act of going or setting on shore from a vessel.

2. A place for going or setting on shore.

3. In *architecture*, the part of a staircase which is level, without steps, connecting one flight with another. *Elmes.*

LAND′ING-NET, *n.* A small hoop-net used by anglers to land the fish they have taken.

LAND′ING-PLACE, *n.* A place for the landing of persons or goods from a vessel.

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LAND'JOB-BER, *n.* A man who makes a business of buying land on speculation, or of buying and selling for the profit of bargains, or who buys and sells for others.

LAND'LĀ-DY, *n.* [See LANDLORD.] A woman who has tenants holding from her. *Johnson.*

2. The mistress of an inn. *Swift.*

LAND'LESS, *a.* Destitute of land; having no property in land. *Shak.*

LAND'LOCK, *v. t.* [*land* and *lock.*] To inclose or encompass by land.

LAND'LOCK-ED, (-lokt,) *pp.* Encompassed by land, so that no point of the compass is open to the sea. *Encyc.*

LAND'LŌ-PER, } *n.* [D. *landlooper, literally* LAND-
LAND'LOUP-ER, } RUNNER, from *land* and *loopen*, to run or ramble.] A vagabond or vagrant; one who has no settled habitation. [See also LANDLUBBER.]

LAND'LORD, *n.* [Sax. *land-hlaford*, lord of the land. But in German *lehen-herr*, D. *leen-herr*, is lord of the *loan* or fief. Perhaps the Saxon is so written by mistake, or the word may have been corrupted.]

1. The lord of a manor or of land; the owner of land or houses who has tenants under him. *Johnson.*

2. The master of an inn or tavern. *Addison.*

LAND'LORD-RY, *n.* The state of a landlord. [*Obs.*]

LAND'LUB-BER, *n.* [Perhaps from *landloper.*] A term of reproach among seamen for one who passes his life on land.

LAND'MAN, *n.* A man who lives or serves on land; opposed to SEAMAN.

LAND'MARK, *n.* [*land* and *mark.*] A mark to designate the boundary of land; any mark or fixed object; as, a marked tree, a stone, a ditch, or a heap of stones, by which the limits of a farm, a town, or other portion of territory may be known and preserved.

Thou shalt not remove thy neighbor's *landmark.* — Deut. xix.

2. In *navigation*, any elevated object on land that serves as a guide to seamen.

LAND'-OF-FICE, *n.* In *the United States*, an office in which the sales of new land are registered, and warrants issued for the location of land, and other business respecting unsettled land is transacted.

LAND'ŌWN-ER, *n.* The proprietor of land.

LAND'REEVE, *n.* A subordinate officer on an extensive estate, who acts as an assistant to the steward.

LAND'SCAPE, *n.* [D. *landschap*; G. *landschaft*; Dan. *landskab*; Sw. *landskap*; *land* and *skape.*]

1. A portion of land or territory which the eye can comprehend in a single view, including mountains, rivers, lakes, and whatever the land contains.

Whilst the *landscape* round it measures,
Russet lawns and fallows gray,
Where the nibbling flocks do stray. *Milton.*

2. A picture, exhibiting the form of a district of country, as far as the eye can reach, or a particular extent of land and the objects it contains, or its various scenery. *Addison. Pope.*

3. The view or prospect of a district of country.

LAND'SCAPE-GAR'DEN-ING, *n.* The art of laying out grounds and arranging trees, shrubbery, &c., in such a manner as to produce the most pleasing effect.

LAND'SLIDE, } *n.* A portion of a hill or mountain,
LAND'SLIP, } which slips or slides down; or the sliding down of a considerable tract of land from a mountain. *Landslips* are not unfrequent in Switzerland. *Goldsmith.*

LANDS'MAN, *n.* One who lives on the land; opposed to SEAMAN.

2. In *seamen's language*, a sailor on board a ship, who has not before been at sea.

LAND'-SPRING, *n.* A spring of water which comes into action only after heavy rains. *Brande.*

LAND'STREIGHT, (-strāte,) *n.* A narrow slip of land. [*Not used.*] *Mountagu.*

LAND'-TAX, *n.* A tax assessed on land and buildings.

LAND'-TURN, *n.* A land breeze. *Encyc.*

LAND'-WAIT-ER, *n.* An officer of the customs, whose duty is to *wait* or attend on the landing of goods, and to examine, weigh, or measure, and take an account of them. *Brande.*

LAND'WARD, *adv.* Toward the land. *Sandys.*

LAND'WEHR, (-wāre,) *n.* [Ger. *languard.*] In *Austria* and *Prussia*, the militia. *Brande.*

LAND'-WIND, *n.* A wind blowing from the land.

LAND'-WORK-ER, (-wurk-er,) *n.* One who tills the ground. *Pownall.*

LANE, *n.* [D. *laan*, a lane, a walk. Class Ln.]

1. A narrow way or passage, or a private passage, as distinguished from a public road or highway. A lane may be open to all passengers, or it may be inclosed and appropriated to a man's private use. In *the United States*, the word is used chiefly in the country, and answers in a degree to an *alley* in a city. It has sometimes been used for *alley*. In *London*, the word *lane* is added to the name of some streets; as, *Chancery-lane.*

2. A passage between lines of men, or people standing on each side. *Bacon.*

LAN'GRAGE, (lang'graj,) } *n.* *Langrel shot*, or *lan-*
LAN'GREL, (lang'grel,) } *grage*, is a particular kind of shot used at sea for tearing sails and rigging, and thus disabling an enemy's ship. It consists of bolts, nails, and other pieces of iron fastened together. *Mar. Dict.*

LANG'SET-TLE, *n.* A long bench to sit on. [*North of England.*]

LANG-SŸNE', *adv.* Long ago. [*Scottish.*]

LANG-TER-A-LOO', *n.* An old game at cards; often abridged to *lanterloo* and *langtra.* *Tatler. Smart.*

LAN'GUAGE, (lang'gwaje,) *n.* [Fr. *langage*; Sp. *lengua*, *lenguage*; Port. *linguagem*; It. *linguaggio*; Arm. *langaick*; from L. *lingua*, the tongue and speech. It seems to be connected with *lingo*, to *lick*; the *n* is evidently casual, for *ligula*, in Latin, is a little tongue, and this signifies also a strap or lace, as if the primary sense were to extend.]

1. Human speech; the expression of ideas by words or significant articulate sounds, for the communication of thoughts. *Language* consists in the oral utterance of sounds, which usage has made the representatives of ideas. When two or more persons customarily annex the same sounds to the same ideas, the expression of these sounds by one person communicates his ideas to another. This is the primary sense of *language*, the use of which is to communicate the thoughts of one person to another through the organs of hearing. Articulate sounds are represented by letters, marks, or characters, which form words. Hence language consists also in,

2. Words duly arranged in sentences, written, printed, or engraved, and exhibited to the eye.

3. The speech or expression of ideas peculiar to a particular nation. Men had originally one and the same *language*; but the tribes or families of men, since their dispersion, have distinct *languages.*

4. Style; manner of expression.

Others for *language* all their care express. *Pope.*

5. The inarticulate sounds by which irrational animals express their feelings and wants. Each species of animals has peculiar sounds, which are uttered instinctively, and are understood by its own species, and its own species only.

6. Any manner of expressing thoughts. Thus we speak of the *language* of the eye, a *language* very expressive and intelligible.

7. A nation, as distinguished by their speech. *Dan.* iii.

LAN'GUAG-ED, (lang'gwajd,) *a.* Having a language; skilled in language; as, many-*languaged* nations. *Pope.*

LAN'GUAGE-MAS'TER, *n.* One whose profession is to teach languages. *Spectator.*

LAN-GUEN'TE, [It.] In *music*, in a languishing manner.

LAN'GUET, *n.* [Fr. *languette.*]

Any thing in the shape of the tongue. [*Not English.*] *Johnson.*

LAN'GUID, (lang'gwid,) *a.* [L. *languidus*, from *languco*, to droop or *flag.* See LANGUISH.]

1. Flagging; drooping; hence, feeble; weak; heavy; dull; indisposed to exertion. The body is *languid* after excessive action, which exhausts its powers.

2. Slow; as, *languid* motion.

3. Dull; heartless; without animation.

And fire their *languid* soul with Cato's virtue. *Addison.*

LAN'GUID-LY, *adv.* Weakly; feebly; slowly. *Boyle.*

LAN'GUID-NESS, *n.* Weakness from exhaustion of strength; feebleness; dullness; languor.

2. Slowness.

LAN'GUISH, *v. i.* [Fr. *languir*, *languissant*; Arm. *languiza*; It. *languire*; L. *langueo*, *lachinisso*; Gr. λαγγευω, to *flag*, to *lag.* This word is of the family of W. *llac*, slack, loose; *llaciaw*, to *slacken*, to relax. L. *laxo*, *laxus*, *flaccco*, and Goth. *laggs*, long, may be of the same family.]

1. To lose strength or animation; to be or become dull, feeble, or spiritless; to pine; to be or to grow heavy. We *languish* under disease or after excessive exertion.

She that hath borne seven *languisheth.* — Jer. xv.

2. To wither; to fade; to lose the vegetating power.

For the fields of Heshbon *languish.* — Is. xvi.

3. To grow dull; to be no longer active and vigorous. The war *languished* for want of supplies. Commerce, agriculture, manufactures *languish*, not for want of money, but for want of good markets.

4. To pine or sink under sorrow or any continued passion; as, a woman *languishes* for the loss of her lover.

Therefore shall the land mourn, and every one that dwelleth therein shall *languish.* — Hosea iv.

5. To look with softness or tenderness, as with the head reclined and a peculiar cast of the eye.

LAN'GUISH, *v. t.* To cause to droop or pine. [*Little used.*] *Shak. Dryden.*

LAN'GUISH, *n.* Act of pining; also, a soft and tender look or appearance.

And the blue *languish* of soft Allia's eye. *Pope.*

LAN'GUISH-ED, (lang'gwisht,) *pp.* Drooped; pined.

LAN'GUISH-ER, *n.* One who languishes or pines.

LAN'GUISH-ING, *ppr.* Becoming or being feeble; losing strength; pining; withering; fading.

2. *a.* Having a languid appearance; as, a *languishing* eye.

LAN'GUISH-ING, *n.* Feebleness; pining.

LAN'GUISH-ING-LY, *adv.* Weakly; feebly; dully; slowly.

2. With tender softness.

LAN'GUISH-MENT, *n.* The state of pining.

2. Softness of look or mien, with the head reclined. *Dryden.*

LAN'GUOR, (lang'gwor,) *n.* [L. *languor*; Fr. *langueur.*]

1. Feebleness; dullness; heaviness; lassitude of body; that state of the body which is induced by exhaustion of strength, as by disease, by extraordinary exertion, by the relaxing effect of heat, or by weakness from any cause.

2. Dullness of the intellectual faculty; listlessness.

3. Softness; laxity. [*Watts.*

To isles of fragrance, lily-silvered vales,
Diffusing *languor* in the panting gales. *Dunciad.*

LAN'GUOR-OUS, *a.* Tedious; melancholy. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

LAN'GURE, *v. t.* To languish. [*Not in use.*] [*Chaucer. Spenser.*

LAN'IARD, (lan'yard.) See LANYARD.

LĀ'NI-A-RY, *n.* Shambles; a place of slaughter.

2. A term applied to the canine or dog teeth.

LĀ'NI-A-RY, *a.* [L. *lanius*, a butcher.] [*Brande.*

Lacerating or tearing; as, the *laniary* teeth, i. e., the canine teeth.

LĀ'NI-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *lanio.*]

To tear in pieces. [*Little used.*]

LĀ-NI-Ā'TION, *n.* A tearing in pieces. [*Little used.*]

LA-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *lanifer*; *lana*, wool, and *fero*, to produce.]

Bearing or producing wool.

LA-NIF'IC-AL, *a.* Working in wool.

LAN'I-FICE, *n.* [L. *lanificium*; *lana*, wool, and *facio*, to make.]

Manufacture of wool. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

LA-NIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *laniger*; *lana*, wool, and *gero*, to bear.]

Bearing or producing wool.

LANK, *a.* [Sax. *hlanca*; Gr. λαγαρος; probably allied to *flank*, and W. *llac*, slack, lax; *llaciaw*, to slacken; G. *schlank.*]

1. Loose or lax, and easily yielding to pressure; not distended; not stiff or firm by distention; not plump; as, a *lank* bladder or purse.

The clergy's bags
Are *lank* and lean with thy extortions. *Shak.*

2. Thin; slender; meager; not full and firm; as, a *lank* body.

3. Languid; drooping. [See LANGUISH.] *Milton.*

LANK, *v. i.* To become lank. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

LANK'LY, *adv.* Thinly; loosely; laxly.

LANK'NESS, *n.* Laxity; flabbiness; leanness; slenderness.

LANK'Y, *a.* Lank and tall. [*Vulgar.*] *Smart.*

LAN'NER, } *n.* [Fr. *lanier*; L. *laniarius*, *lanius*, a
LAN'NER-ET, } butcher.]

A European species of hawk. *Lanner* is the female; *lanneret*, the male.

LANS'QUE-NET, (lans'ke-net,) *n.* [*lance* and *knecht*, a boy, a knight.]

1. A name formerly given to the German infantry, who were armed mostly with pikes, sometimes with muskets. *Brande.*

2. A game at cards, vulgarly called LAMBSKINNET. *Smart.*

LAN'TERN, *n.* [Fr. *lanterne*; L. *laterna*; G. *laterne*; D. *lantaarn*; Sp. *linterna.*]

1. A case or vessel made of tin perforated with many holes, or of some transparent substance, as glass, horn, or oiled paper; used for carrying a candle or other light into the open air, or into stables, &c. *Locke.*

A *dark lantern* is one with a single opening, which may be closed so as to conceal the light.

2. A lighthouse or light to direct the course of ships. *Addison.*

3. In *architecture*, a little dome raised over the roof of a building to give light, and to serve as a crowning to the fabric. *Encyc.*

4. A square cage of carpentry placed over the ridge of a corridor or gallery, between two rows of shops, to illuminate them. *Encyc.*

Magic lantern: an optical machine by which painted images are represented so much magnified as to appear like the effect of magic.

LAN'TERN, *v. t.* To put to death at or on the lamp-post.

LAN'TERN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Put to death at a lamp-post. *G. Morris.*

LAN'TERN-FLY, *n.* The English name of Fulgora lanternaria, a hemipterous insect of South America, which emits a strong light in the dark.

LAN'TERN-ING, *ppr.* Putting to death at or on a lamp-post.

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LAN'TERN-JAW-ED, *a.* Having a thin visage.
LAN'TERN-JAWS, *n. pl.* Long, thin jaws; hence, a thin visage. *Spectator.*
LAN-THA'NI-UM, } *n.* [Gr. λανθανω, to conceal.]
LAN'THA-NUM, }
A metal, recently discovered, occurring with cerium in certain minerals.
LAN'THORN; a wrong spelling of LANTERN.
LA-NŪ'GI-NŌSE, } *a.* [L. *lanuginosus*, from *lanugo*,
LA-NŪ'GI-NOUS, } down, from *lana*, wool.]
Downy; covered with down, or fine, soft hair.
LAN'YARD, *n.* [Fr. *lanière*, a strap.]
A short piece of rope or line used for fastening something in ships; as the *lanyards* of the gun-ports, of the buoy, of the cathook, &c.; but especially used to extend the shrouds and stays of the masts by their communication with the dead eyes, &c. *Mar. Dict.*
LA-OC'O-ON, *n.* In *fabulous history*, the priest of Neptune or Apollo, during the Trojan war. In *sculpture*, the group of the *Laocoön* is this priest with his children, infolded in the coils of two serpents, as described by Virgil.
LA-OD-I-CĒ'AN, *a.* Like the Christians of Laodicea; lukewarm in religion.
LA-OD-I-CĒ'AN-ISM, *n.* Lukewarmness in religion. *E. Stiles.*
LAP, *n.* [Sax. *læppe*; G. *lappen*; D. Dan. *lap*; Sw. *lapp*. This word seems to be a different orthography of FLAP.]
1. The loose part of a coat; the lower part of a garment that plays loosely. *Swift.*
2. The part of clothes that lies on the knees when a person sits down; hence, the knees in this position.
Men expect that happiness should drop into their *laps*. *Tillotson.*
3. That part of one body which lies on and covers another. *Gwilt.*
LAP, *v. t.* To fold; to bend and lay over or on; as, to *lap* a piece of cloth.
To lap boards, is to lay one partly over another.
2. To wrap or twist round.
I *lapped* a slender thread about the paper. *Newton.*
3. To infold; to involve.
Her garment spreads, and *laps* him in the folds. *Dryden.*
LAP, *v. i.* To be spread or laid; to be turned over.
The upper wings are opacious; at their hinder ends, where they *lap* over, transparent like the wing of a fly. *Grew.*
LAP, *v. i.* [Sax. *lappian*; D. *labben*; Arm. *lappa*; Fr. *laper*; Dan. *laber*; W. *llepiaw*, *lleibiaw*; Gr. λαπτω. If *m* is casual in L. *lambo*, as it probably is, this is the same word. Class Lb, No. 22.]
To take up liquor or food with the tongue; to feed or drink by licking.
The dogs by the River Nilus's side, being thirsty, *lap* hastily as they run along the shore. *Digby.*
And the number of them that *lapped* were three hundred men. — Judges vii.
LAP, *v. t.* To take into the mouth with the tongue; to lick up; as, a cat *laps* milk. *Shak.*
LAP'DOG, *n.* A small dog fondled in the lap. *Dryden.*
LA-PEL', *n.* [from *lap*.] That part of a coat which laps over the facing.
LA-PEL'LED, *a.* Furnished with lapels.
LAP'FUL, *n.* As much as the lap can contain. 2 *Kings* iv.
LAP'I-CIDE, *n.* A stone-cutter. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*
LAP-I-DA'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *lapidarius*, from *lapis*, a stone.]
Stony; consisting of stones.
LAP'I-DA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *lapidaire*: L. *lapidarius*, *lapis*, a stone.]
1. An artificer who cuts, polishes, and engraves precious stones.
2. A dealer in precious stones.
3. A virtuoso skilled in the nature and kinds of gems or precious stones. *Encyc.*
LAP'I-DA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the art of cutting stones. The *lapidary* style denotes that which is proper for monumental and other inscriptions. *Brande.*
LAP'I-DATE, *v. t.* [L. *lapido.*]
To stone. [*Not used.*]
LAP-I-DA'TION, *n.* The act of stoning a person to death. *Hall.*
LA-PID'E-OUS, *a.* [L. *lapideus.*]
Stony; of the nature of stone; as, *lapideous* matter. [*Little used.*] *Ray.*
LAP-I-DES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *lapidesco*, from *lapis*, a stone.]
1. The process of becoming stone; a hardening into a stony substance.
2. A stony concretion. *Brown.*
LAP-I-DES'CENT, *a.* Growing or turning to stone; that has the quality of petrifying bodies. *Encyc.*
LAP-I-DES'CENT, *n.* Any substance which has the quality of petrifying a body, or converting it to stone.
LAP-I-DIF'IC, *a.* [L. *lapis*, a stone, and *facio*, to make.]
Forming or converting into stone.
LA-PID-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The operation of forming or converting into a stony substance, by means of a liquid charged with earthy particles in solution, which crystallize in the interstices, and end in forming free-stone, pudding-stone, &c. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*
LA-PID'I-FI-ED, (la-pid'e-fide,) *pp.* or *a.* Turned into stone; formed into stone.
LA-PID'I-FY, *v. t.* [L. *lapis*, a stone, and *facio*, to form.]
To form into stone.
LA-PID'I-FY, *v. i.* To turn into stone; to become stone.
LA-PID'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Turning into stone.
LAP'I-DIST, *n.* A dealer in precious stones. [See LAPIDARY.]
LAP-IL-LA'TION, *n.* The state of being, or act of making stony. *Smart.*
LA-PIL'LI, *n. pl.* [L.] Volcanic ashes in which globular concretions prevail. *Mantell.*
LA'PIS; in Latin, a stone. Hence,
Lapis Bononien'sis; the Bolognian stone.
Lapis hepat'icus; liver stone.
Lapis infernal'is; fused nitrate of silver; lunar caustic. *Brande.*
Lapis lazuli; azure stone, an aluminous mineral, of a rich blue color, resembling the blue carbonate of copper. [See LAZULI.]
Lapis Lydius, touchstone; basanite; a variety of silicious slate.
LAP'LING, *n.* [from *lap*.] One who indulges in ease and sensual delights; a term of contempt. *Hewyt.*
LAP'PED, (lapt,) *pp.* Turned or folded over.
LAP'PER, *n.* One that laps; one that wraps or folds.
2. One that takes up with his tongue.
LAP'PET, *n.* [*dim.* of *lap*.] A part of a garment or dress that hangs loose. *Swift.*
LAP'PING, *ppr.* Wrapping; folding; laying on.
2. Licking; taking into the mouth with the tongue.
LAPS'A-BLE, *a.* That may fall or relapse. *Cudworth.*
LAPSE, *n.* [L. *lapsus*, from *labor*, to slide, to fall. Class Lb.]
1. A sliding, gliding, or flowing; a smooth course; as, the *lapse* of a stream; the *lapse* of time.
2. A falling or passing.
The *lapse* to indolence is soft and imperceptible, but the return to diligence is difficult. *Rambler.*
3. A slip; an error; a fault; a failing in duty; a slight deviation from truth or rectitude.
This Scripture may be usefully applied as a caution to guard against those *lapses* and failings to which our infirmities daily expose us. *Rogers.*
So we say, a *lapse* in style or propriety.
4. In *ecclesiastical law*, the slip or omission of a patron to present a clerk to a benefice, within six months after it becomes void. In this case, the benefice is said to be *lapsed*, or *in lapse*. *Encyc.*
5. In *theology*, the fall or apostasy of Adam.
LAPSE, *v. i.* To glide; to pass slowly, silently, or by degrees.
This disposition to shorten our words by retrenching the vowels, is nothing else but a tendency to *lapse* into the barbarity of those northern nations from which we descended. *Swift.*
2. To slide or slip in moral conduct; to fail in duty; to deviate from rectitude; to commit a fault.
To *lapse* in fullness
Is sorer than to lie for need. *Shak.*
3. To slip or commit a fault by inadvertency or mistake.
Homer, in his characters of Vulcan and Thersites, has *lapsed* into the burlesque character. *Addison.*
4. To fall or pass from one proprietor to another, by the omission or negligence of the patron.
If the archbishop shall not fill it up within six months ensuing, it *lapses* to the king. *Ayliffe.*
5. To fall from a state of innocence, or from truth, faith, or perfection.
Once more I will renew
His *lapsed* powers. *Milton.*
LAPS'ED, (lapst,) *pp.* or *a.* Fallen; passed from one proprietor to another by the negligence of the patron; as, a *lapsed* benefice. A *lapsed* legacy is one which fails to the heirs through the failure of the legatee, as when the legatee dies before the testator.
LAP'STD-ED, (lop'std-ed,) *a.* [*lap* and *side*.] Having one side heavier than the other, as a ship. *Mar. Dict.*
LAPS'ING, *ppr.* Gliding; flowing; failing; falling to one person through the omission of another.
LAP'STONE, *n.* [*lap* and *stone*.] A stone on which shoemakers beat leather on the knees.
LAPSUS LIN'GUÆ, [L.] A slip of the tongue; a mistake in uttering a word.
LAP'WING, *n.* A bird of the Eastern continent of the plover family; also called *Pewet*. It is of the genus Vanellus, of Brisson. *P. Cyc.*
LAP'WORK, (-wurk,) *n.* Work in which one part laps over another. *Grew.*
LAR, *n.*; *pl.* LARES. [L.] A household deity. *Lovelace.*
LAR'BOARD, *n.* [*board*, *bord*, is a side; but I know not the meaning of *lar*. The Dutch use *bakboord*, and the Germans *backbord*.]
The left-hand side of a ship, when a person stands with his face to the head; opposed to STARBOARD.
LAR'BOARD, *a.* Pertaining to the left-hand side of a ship; as, the *larboard* quarter.
LAR'CE-NY, *n.* [Fr. *larcin*; Norm. *larcim*; Arm. *laeroncy*, or *lazroncy*, contracted from L. *latrocinium*, from the Celtic; W. *lladyr*, theft; *lladron*, thieves; Sp. *ladron*; It. *ladro*, *ladrone*.]
Theft; the act of taking and carrying away the goods or personal property of another feloniously. Larceny is of two kinds; *simple larceny*, or theft, not accompanied with any atrocious circumstance; and *mixed* or *compound larceny*, which includes in it the aggravation of taking from one's house or person, as in burglary or robbery. In *England*, when the value of the thing stolen is less than twelve pence, and in *New York*, when it is less than $25, the crime is *petty* larceny. *Blackstone.*
LARCH, *n.* [L. *larix*; Sp. *alerce*; It. *larice*; G. *lerchenbaum*; D. *lorkenboom*.]
The common name of a division of the Linnæan genus Pinus, species of which are natives of America, as well as of Europe.
LARD, *n.* [Fr. *lard*; L. *lardum*, *laridum*; It. and Sp. *lardo*; Arm. *lardt*, Qu. W. *llâr*, that spreads or drops, soft.]
1. The fat of swine, after being melted and separated from the flesh.
2. Bacon; the flesh of swine. *Dryden.*
LARD, *v. t.* [Fr. *larder*; Arm. *larda*.]
1. To stuff with bacon or pork.
The *larded* thighs on loaded altars laid. *Dryden.*
2. To fatten; to enrich.
Now Falstaff sweats to death,
And *lards* the lean earth. *Shak.*
3. To mix with something by way of improvement.
Let no alien interpose,
To *lard* with wit thy hungry Epsom prose. *Dryden.*
LARD, *v. i.* To grow fat. *Drayton.*
LAR-DA'CEOUS, (lär-dā'shus,) *a.* Of the nature of lard; consisting of lard. *Coxe.*
LARD'ED, *pp.* Stuffed with bacon; fattened; mixed.
LARD'ER, *n.* A room where meat and other articles of food are kept, before they are cooked. *Bacon.*
LARD'ER-ER, *n.* One who has charge of the larder.
LARD'ING, *ppr.* Stuffing; fattening; mixing.
LARD'-OIL, *n.* Oil which is obtained from lard.
LARD'ON, *n.* A bit of bacon.
LARD'RY, *n.* A larder. [*Not used.*]
LĀ'RĒS, *n. pl.* [L.] The household gods of the Romans, regarded as the souls of deceased ancestors.
LARGE, (larj,) *a.* [Fr. *large*; Sp. Port. and It. *largo*; Arm. *larg*; L. *largus*. The primary sense is to spread, stretch, or distend, to diffuse; hence, to loosen, to relax; Sp. *largar*, to loosen, to slacken, as a rope. Class Lr. It seems to be connected with Gr. λαυρος, wide, copious, and perhaps with *floor*, W. *llawr*, and with *llawer*, much, many. In Basque, *larria* is gross, and *larritu*, to grow.]
1. Big; of great size; bulky; as, a *large* body; a *large* horse or ox; a *large* mountain; a *large* tree; a *large* ship.
2. Wide; extensive; as, a *large* field or plain; a *large* extent of territory.
3. Extensive or populous; containing many inhabitants; as, a *large* city or town.
4. Abundant; plentiful; ample; as, a *large* supply of provisions.
5. Copious; diffusive.
I might be very *large* on the importance and advantages of education. *Felton.*
6. In *seamen's language*, the wind is *large* when it crosses the line of a ship's course in a favorable direction, particularly on the beam or quarter. *Encyc.*
7. Wide; consisting of much water; as, a *large* river.
8. Liberal; of a great amount; as, a *large* donation.
At large; without restraint or confinement; as, to go *at large*; to be left *at large*.
2. Diffusely; fully; in the full extent; as, to discourse on a subject *at large*.
LARGE, *n.* *Formerly*, a musical note equal to four breves, or eight semibreves. *Busby.*
LARGE-HEART'ED-NESS, (-hūrt'ed-,) *n.* Largeness of heart; liberality. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Reynolds.*
LARGE'-LIMB-ED, *a.* Having large limbs. *Milton.*
LARGE'LY, *adv.* Widely; extensively.
2. Copiously; diffusely; amply. The subject was *largely* discussed.
3. Liberally; bountifully.
How he lives and eats;
How *largely* gives. *Dryden.*
4. Abundantly.
They their fill of love and love's disport
Took *largely*. *Milton.*
LARGE'NESS, *n.* Bigness; bulk; magnitude; as, the *largeness* of an animal.
2. Greatness; comprehension; as, the *largeness* of mind, or of capacity.

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3. Extent; extensiveness; as, *largeness* of views.
4. Extension; amplitude; liberality; as, the *largeness* of an offer; *largeness* of heart.
Hooker. Waller.
5. Wideness; extent; as, the *largeness* of a river.

LAR'GESS, *n.* [Fr. *largesse*; L. *largitio*; from *largus*, large.]
A present; a gift or donation; a bounty bestowed.
Bacon. Dryden.

LAR-GHET'TO, (lär-get'to,) [It.] Somewhat slowly, but not so slowly as *largo*.

LAR-GIF'LU-OUS, *a.* [L. *largus* and *fluo*.] Flowing copiously.

LARG'ISH, *a.* Somewhat large. [*Unusual.*]
Cavallo.

LAR-GI''TION, (lär-jish'un,) *n.* [L. *largitio*.] The bestowment of a largess or gift. [*Obs.*]

LAR'GO, [It.] A musical term, directing to slow movement. *Largo* is one degree quicker than *grave*, and two degrees quicker than *adagio*. *Dict.*
A quaver in *largo* is equal to a minim in *presto*.

LAR'I-AT, *n.* The lasso, a long cord or thong of leather with a noose, used in catching wild horses, &c. *W. Irving.*

LARK, *n.* [Sax. *laferc, lauerce*; Scot. *laverok, lauerok*; G. *lerche*; D. *leeuwrik*; Dan. *lerke*; Sw. *larka*; Icl. *lava, loova*. As the Latin *alauda* coincides with *laudo*, Eng. *loud*, so the first syllable of *lark, laf, lau, lave*, may coincide with the Dan. *lover*, to praise, to sing or cry out. But I know not the sense of the word.]
A bird of the genus Alauda, distinguished for its singing.
2. A sport or piece of merriment. [*Vulgar.*]
Smart.

LARK, *v. i.* To catch larks; hence, in *vulgar language*, to make sport; to sport. *Smart.*

LARK'ER, *n.* A catcher of larks. *Dict.*

LARK'LIKE, *a.* Resembling a lark in manners.

LARK'S'-HEEL, *n.* A flower called INDIAN CRESS.

LARK'SPUR, *n.* A plant with showy flowers, of the genus Delphinium.

LAR'MI-ER, *n.* [Fr., from *larme*, a tear or drop.]
The flat, jutting part of a cornice; *literally*, the dropper; the eave or drip of a house; the corona.

LAR'RUP, *v. t.* [Forby derives it from Sax. *larrian*, to lick. Jenning considers it a corruption of *lee-rope*, used by sailors in beating the boys.] To beat or flog. [*A low word.*] *Forby.*

LAR'UM, *n.* [G. *larm*, bustle, noise; Dan. *id.*]
Alarm; a noise giving notice of danger. [See ALARM, which is generally used.]

LAR'VA, } *n.* [L. *larva*, a mask; Sw. *larf*; Dan. and
LARVE, } G. *larve*.]
An insect in the caterpillar or grub state; the first stage after the egg in the metamorphoses of insects, preceding the pupa or chrysalis and perfect insect.
Linn.

LAR'VAL, *a.* Belonging to a larva.

LAR'VA-TED, *a.* Masked; clothed as with a mask.

LA-RYN'GE-AL, } *a.* [See LARYNX.] Pertaining to
LA-RYN'GE-AN, } the larynx.

LAR-YN-GI'TIS, *n.* An inflammation of the larynx of any sort.

LAR-YN-GOT'O-MY, *n.* [*larynx* and Gr. τεμνω, to cut.]
The operation of cutting into the larynx; the making of an incision into the larynx for assisting respiration when obstructed, or for removing foreign bodies. *Coxe. Quincy.*

LAR'YNX, *n.* [Gr. λαρυγξ.]
In *anatomy*, the upper part of the windpipe or trachea, a cartilaginous cavity, which modulates the voice in speaking and singing. *Quincy.*

LAS'CAR, *n.* In *the East Indies*, a term applied to native sailors, many of whom are employed in European vessels. *Brande.*

LAS-CIV'I-EN-CY, LAS-CIV'I-ENT. [*Not used.*] See the next words.

LAS-CIV'I-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *lascif*; It. and Sp. *lascivo*; from L. *lascivus*, from *laxus*, *laxo*, to relax, to loosen. Class Lg.]
1. Loose; wanton; lewd; lustful; as, *lascivious* men; *lascivious* desires; *lascivious* eyes. *Milton.*
2. Soft; wanton; luxurious.
He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber,
To the *lascivious* pleasing of a lute. *Shak.*

LAS-CIV'I-OUS-LY, *adv.* Loosely; wantonly; lewdly.

LAS-CIV'I-OUS-NESS, *n.* Looseness; irregular indulgence of animal desires; wantonness; lustfulness.
Who, being past feeling, have given themselves over to *lasciviousness*.—Eph. iv.
2. Tendency to excite lust, and promote irregular indulgences.
The reason pretended by Augustus was, the *lasciviousness* of his Elegics and his Art of Love. *Dryden.*

LASH, *n.* [This may be the same word as *leash*, Fr. *laisse*, or it may be allied to the G. *lasche*, a slap, *laschen*, to lash or slap, and both may be from one root.]
1. The thong or braided cord of a whip.
I observed that your whip wanted a *lash* to it. *Addison.*
2. A leash or string. [*Obs.*]
3. A stroke with a whip, or any thing pliant and tough. The culprit received thirty-nine *lashes*.
4. A stroke of satire; a sarcasm; an expression or retort that cuts or gives pain.
The moral is a *lash* at the vanity of arrogating that to ourselves which succeeds well. *L'Estrange.*

LASH, *v. t.* To strike with a lash or any thing pliant; to whip or scourge.
We *lash* the pupil and defraud the ward. *Dryden.*
2. To throw up with a sudden jerk.
He falls; and *lashing* up his heels, his rider throws. *Dryden.*
3. To beat, as with something loose; to dash against.
And big waves *lash* the frighted shores. *Prior.*
4. To tie or bind with a rope or cord; to secure or fasten by a string; as, to *lash* any thing to a mast or to a yard; to *lash* a trunk on a coach.
5. To satirize; to censure with severity; as, to *lash* vice.

LASH, *v. i.* To ply the whip; to strike at.
To laugh at follies, or to *lash* at vice. *Dryden.*
To lash out, is to be extravagant or unruly. *Feltham.*

LASH'ED, (lasht,) *pp.* Struck with a lash; whipped; tied; made fast by a rope.

LASH'ER, *n.* One that whips or lashes.

LASH'ER, } *n.* A piece of rope for binding or mak-
LASH'ING, } ing fast one thing to another.
Mar. Dict.

LASH'-FREE, *a.* Free from the lash of satire.
B. Jonson.

LASH'ING, *n.* Castigation or chastisement. *Smart.*
2. Extravagance; unruliness. *South.*
3. A rope for making fast. [See LASHER.]

LASS, *n.* [Qu. from *laddess*, as Hickes suggests.]
A young woman; a girl; applied particularly to a country girl. LASSIE is sometimes used, particularly in Scotland. *Philips.*

LAS'SI-TUDE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *lassitudo*, from *lassus*, and this from *laxus*, *laxo*, to relax.]
1. Weakness; dullness; heaviness; weariness; languor of body or mind, proceeding from exhaustion of strength by excessive labor or action, or other means.
2. Among *physicians*, lassitude is a morbid sensation of languor which often precedes disease.

LASS'LORN, *a.* Forsaken by his lass or mistress.
Shak.

LAS'SO, *n.* [Fr. *laisse*; L. *lassus*.]
A rope or cord with a noose, used for catching wild horses, &c.

LAST, *a.* [Contracted from *latest*; Sax. *lasi*, from *latost*; G. *letzt*; D. *laatst*, from *laat*, late. Qu. is the Gr. λοισθος from the same root? See LATE and LET.]
1. That comes after all the others; the latest; *applied to time*; as, the *last* hour of the day; the *last* day of the year.
2. That follows all the others; that is behind all the others in place; hindmost; as, this was the *last* man that entered the church.
3. Beyond which there is no more.
Here, *last* of Britons, let your names be read. *Pope.*
4. Next before the present; as, the *last* week; the *last* year.
5. Utmost; that beyond which there is nothing greater.
Their *last* endeavors bend,
To outshine each other. *Dryden.*
They are contending for principles of the *last* importance. *Robert Hall.*
6. Lowest; meanest.
Antiochus
Takes the *last* prize. *Pope.*
At last, at the last; at the end; in the conclusion.
Gad, a troop shall overcome him; but he shall overcome *at the last*.—Gen. xlix.
To the last; to the end; till the conclusion.
And blunder on in business *to the last*. *Pope.*
In the phrases, "you are the *last* man I should consult," "this is the *last* place in which I should expect to find you," the word *last* implies improbability; this is the most improbable place, and therefore I should resort to it *last*.

LAST, *adv.* The last time; the time before the present. I saw him *last* at New York.
2. In conclusion; finally.
Pleased with his idol, he commends, admires,
Adores; and *last* the thing adored desires. *Dryden.*

LAST, *v. i.* [Sax. *lastan, læstan*. This verb seems to be from the adjective *last*, the primary sense of which is continued, drawn out. See LET.]
1. To continue in time; to endure; to remain in existence. Our government can not *last* long unless administered by honest men.
2. To continue unimpaired; not to decay or perish. Select for winter the best apples to *last*. This color will *last*.
3. To hold out; to continue unconsumed. The captain knew he had not water on board to *last* a week.

LAST, *n.* [Sax. *hlæste*; G. Sw. D. and Dan. *last*; Russ. *laste*; Fr. *lest*; Arm. *lastr*; W. *llwyth*. See LOAD.]
A load; hence, a certain weight or measure. [It is generally estimated at 4000 lbs., but varies exceedingly as to different articles. *McCulloch.*] A *last* of codfish, white herrings, meal, and ashes, is twelve barrels; a *last* of corn is ten quarters or eighty bushels; of gunpowder, twenty-four barrels; of red herrings, twenty cades; of hides, twelve dozen; of leather, twenty dickers; of pitch and tar, fourteen barrels; of wool, twelve sacks; of flax or feathers, 1700 lbs. *Encyc.*
2. The term is sometimes applied to the burden of a ship. *McCulloch.*

LAST, *n.* [Sax. *laste, læste*; G. *leisten*; D. *leest*; Dan. *last*; Sw. *läst*.]
A mold or form of the human foot, made of wood, on which shoes are formed.
The cobbler is not to go beyond his *last*. *L'Estrange.*

LAST'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *lestage*. See LAST, a load.]
1. A duty paid for freight or transportation. [*Not used in the United States.*]
2. Ballast. [*Not used.*]
3. The lading of a ship. [*Not used.*]

LAST'ER-Y, *n.* A red color. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

LAST'ING, *ppr.* Continuing in time; enduring; remaining.
2. *a.* Durable; of long continuance; that may continue or endure; as, a *lasting* good or evil; a *lasting* color.

LAST'ING, *n.* Endurance.
2. A species of smooth woolen stuff used in making shoes. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

LAST'ING-LY, *adv.* Durably; with continuance.

LAST'ING-NESS, *n.* Durability; the quality or state of long continuance. *Sidney.*

LAST'LY, *adv.* In the last place.
2. In the conclusion; at last; finally.

LAST'-MEN'TION-ED, *a.* Mentioned last.

LATCH, *n.* [Fr. *loquet*; Arm. *licqed* or *clicqed*, coinciding with L. *ligula*, from *ligo*, to tie, and with English *lock*, Sax. *læccan*, to catch. The G. *klinke*, D. *klink*, coincide with Fr. *clenche*, which, if *n* is casual, are the Arm. *clicqed*, Eng. to *clinch*. The same word in W. is *clicied*, a latch, and the It. *laccio*, a snare, L. *laqueus*, from which we have *lace*, may belong to the same root. The primary sense of the root is, to catch, to close, stop, or make fast.]
A small piece of iron or wood used to fasten a door. *Gay.*

LATCH, *v. t.* To fasten with a latch; to fasten.
Locke.
2. [Fr. *lecher*.] To smear. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

LATCH'-KEY, *n.* A key used to raise the latch of a door.

LATCH'ES, *n. pl.* Small lines, like loops, used in connecting the head and foot of a sail. *Smart.*

LATCH'ET, *n.* [from *latch*, Fr. *lacet*.] The string that fastens a shoe. *Mark* i.

LATE, *a.* [Sax. *let, lat*; Goth. *lata*; D. *laat*; Sw. *lat*; Dan. *lad*, idle, lazy; Goth. *latyan*, Sax. *latian*, to delay or retard. This word is from the root of *let*, the sense of which is to draw out, extend, or prolong; hence to be slow or late. (See LET.) This adjective has regular terminations of the comparative and superlative degrees, *later, latest*, but it has also *latter*, and *latest* is often contracted into *last*.]
1. Coming after the usual time; slow; tardy; long delayed; as, a *late* spring; a *late* summer. The crops or harvest will be *late*.
2. Far advanced toward the end or close; as, a *late* hour of the day. He began at a *late* period of his life.
3. Last, or recently in any place, office, or character; as, the *late* ministry; the *late* administration.
4. Existing not long ago, but now decayed or departed; as, the *late* bishop of London.
5. Not long past; happening not long ago; recent; as, the *late* rains. We have received *late* intelligence.

LATE, *adv.* After the usual time, or the time appointed; after delay; as, he arrived *late*.
2. After the proper or usual season. This year the fruits ripen *late*.
3. Not long ago; lately.
And round them throng
With leaps and bounds the *late* imprisoned young. *Pope.*
4. Far in the night, day, week, or other particular period; as, to lie a-bed *late*; to sit up *late* at night.
Of late, lately; in time not long past, or near the present. The practice is *of late* uncommon.
Too late; after the proper time; not in due time. We arrived *too late* to see the procession.

LATE'D, *a.* Belated; being too late. [*Not used.*]

LA-TEEN', *a.* [Fr. *latine*.] [*Shak.*
A *latcen* sail is a triangular sail, extended by a long yard, which is slung about one quarter the distance from the lower end, which is brought down at the tack, while the other end is elevated at an angle of about 45 degrees; used in xebecs, polacres, and settees, in the Mediterranean. *Mar. Dict.*

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LĀTE'LY, *adv.* Not long ago; recently. We called on a gentleman who has *lately* arrived from Italy.

LĀ'TEN-CY, *n.* [See LATENT.] The state of being concealed; abstruseness. *Paley.*

LĀTE'NESS, *n.* The state of being tardy, or of coming after the usual time; as, the *lateness* of spring or of harvest.

2. Time far advanced in any particular period; as, *lateness* of the day or night; *lateness* in the season; *lateness* in life.

3. The state of being out of time, or after the appointed time; as, the *lateness* of one's arrival.

LĀ'TENT, *a.* [L. *latens, lateo*; Gr. ληθω, λανθανω; Heb. טמן, to cover, or rather Ch. טמר, to hide or be hid. Class Ld, No. 1, 11.]

Hid; concealed; secret; not seen; not visible or apparent. We speak of *latent* motives; *latent* reasons; *latent* springs of action.

Latent heat; the portion of heat which enters into a body while changing its form from the solid to the liquid, or from the liquid to the aëriform state, without altering its temperature. *Olmsted.*

LĀ'TENT-LY, *adv.* Secretly; concealedly; invisibly.

LĀT'ER, *a.* [comp. deg. of *late.*] Posterior; subsequent.

LAT'ER-AL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *lateralis*, from *latus*, a side, and broad, Gr. πλατυς; coinciding with W. *llêd, llyd*, breadth, and probably with Eng. *flat*, W. *plad* or *llez*, or both. The primary sense of these words is, to extend, as in *late, let.*]

1. Pertaining to the side; as, the *lateral* view of an object.

2. Proceeding from the side; as, the *lateral* branches of a tree; *lateral* shoots.

LAT-ER-AL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of having distinct sides. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

LAT'ER-AL-LY, *adv.* By the side; sideways.

2. In the direction of the side. [*Holder.*

LAT'ER-AN, *n.* One of the churches at Rome, with a palace and other buildings annexed to it. The name is said to have been derived from that of a man who owned the ground in the time of Nero. In this palace several ecclesiastical councils, hence called *Lateran councils*, have been held. *P. Cyc.*

A LAT'E-RE, [L.] A legate *a latere*, is a pope's legate or envoy, so called because sent from his *side*, from among his favorites and counselors. *Parr.*

LĀT'ER-ĔD, *a.* Delayed. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

LAT-ER-I-FŌ'LI-OUS, *a.* [L. *latus*, side, and *folium*, leaf.]

In *botany*, growing on the side of a leaf at the base; as, a *laterifolious* flower. *Lee. Martyn.*

LAT-ER-I''TIOUS, (lat-er-ish'us,) *a.* [L. *lateritius*, from *later*, a brick.]

Like bricks; of the color of bricks. *Med. Repos.*

Lateritious sediment; a sediment in urine resembling brick dust, observed after the crises of fevers, and at the termination of gouty paroxysms. *Parr.*

LĀT'EST, *a.* [superl. deg. of *late.*] Longest after the usual time; tardiest.

LĀTE'WARD, *adv.* Somewhat late.

LATH, *n.* [W. *clawd*, a thin board, or *llath*, a rod; Fr. *latte*; Sp. *latas*, pl.; G. *latte*; D. *lat.*]

1. A thin, narrow board, or slip of wood, nailed to the rafters of a building, to support the tiles or covering.

2. A thin, narrow slip of wood, nailed to the studs, to support the plastering.

LATH, *v. t.* To cover or line with laths. *Mortimer.*

LATH, *n.* [Sax. *leth.* The signification of this word is not clearly ascertained. It may be from Sax. *lathian*, to call together, and signify, primarily, a meeting or assembly. See WAPENTAKE.]

In *some parts of England*, a part or division of a county. Spenser, Spelman, and Blackstone do not agree in their accounts of the *lath*; but, according to the laws of Edward the Confessor, the *lath*, in some counties, answered to the *trithing*, or third part of a county in others. *Wilkins.*

LATHE, *n.* [Qu. *lath*, supra, or W. *lathru*, to make smooth.]

A machine by which instruments of wood, ivory, metals, and other materials, are turned and cut into a smooth, round form.

LATHED, (lathd,) *pp.* Covered or lined with laths.

LATH'ER, *v. i.* [Sax. *lathrian*, to lather, to anoint. Qu. W. *llathru*, to make smooth, or *llithraw*, to glide; *llithrig*, slippery, or *llyth*, soft; *llyzu*, to spread.]

To form a foam with water and soap; to become froth, or frothy matter.

LATH'ER, *v. t.* To spread over with the foam of soap.

LATH'ER, *n.* Foam or froth made by soap moistened with water.

2. Foam or froth from profuse sweat, as of a horse.

LATH'ER-ED, *pp.* Spread over with the foam of soap.

LATH'ER-ING, *ppr.* Spreading over with the foam of soap.

LATH'Y, *a.* Thin as a lath; long and slender. *Chalmers.*

LA-TIB'U-LIZE, *v. i.* [L. *latibulum*, a hiding-place.]

To retire into a den, burrow, or cavity, and lie dormant in winter; to retreat and lie hid.

The tortoise *latibulizes* in October. *Shaw's Zoöl.*

LAT'I-CLAVE, *n.* [L. *laticlavium*; *latus*, broad, and *clavus*, a stud.]

A distinctive badge worn by Roman senators. It is supposed to have been a broad stripe of purple on the fore part of the tunic, set with knobs or studs. *Encyc.*

LAT-I-COS'TATE, *a.* [*latus* and *costa.*] Broad-ribbed.

LAT-I-DEN'TATE, *a.* [*latus* and *dens.*] Broad-toothed.

LAT-I-FŌ'LI-OUS, *a.* [*latus* and *folium.*] Broad-leaved.

LAT'IN, *a.* Pertaining to the Latins, a people of Latium, in Italy; Roman; as, the *Latin* language.

Latin church; the Western church; the Christian church in Italy, France, Spain, and other countries, where the Latin language was introduced, as distinct from the Greek or Eastern church. *Encyc.*

LAT'IN, *n.* The language of the ancient Romans.

An exercise in schools, consisting in turning English into Latin. *Ascham.*

LAT'IN-ISM, *n.* A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latins. *Addison.*

LAT'IN-IST, *n.* One skilled in Latin.

LA-TIN'I-TY, *n.* Purity of the Latin style or idiom; the Latin tongue.

LAT'IN-IZE, *v. t.* To give to foreign words Latin terminations and make them Latin. *R. O. Cambridge.*

LAT'IN-IZE, *v. i.* To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin. *Dryden.*

LAT'IN-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made into Latin; borrowed from the Latin.

LAT'IN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Giving to foreign words Latin terminations.

LAT'IN-LY, *adv.* So as to understand and write Latin. [*Obs.*] *Heylin.*

LAT-I-ROS'TROUS, *a.* [L. *latus*, broad, and *rostrum*, beak.]

Having a broad beak, as a bird. *Brown.*

LĀT'ISH, *a.* [from *late.*] Somewhat late.

LAT'I-TAN-CY, *n.* [L. *latitans, latito*, to lie hid, from *lateo.* See LATENT.]

The state of lying concealed; the state of lurking. *Brown.*

LAT'I-TANT, *a.* Lurking; lying hid; concealed. *Boyle.*

[These words are rarely used. See LATENT.]

LAT'I-TAT, *n.* [L., he lurks.] A writ by which a person is summoned into the King's Bench to answer, as supposing he lies concealed. *Blackstone.*

LAT-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* A lying in concealment.

LAT'I-TUDE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *latitudo*, breadth; *latus*, broad; W. *llyd*, breadth.]

1. Breadth; width; extent from side to side. *Wotton.*

2. Room; space. *Locke.*

[*In the foregoing senses, little used.*]

3. In *astronomy*, the distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic.

4. In *geography*, the distance of any place on the globe, north or south of the equator. Boston is situated in the forty-third degree of north *latitude.*

5. Extent of meaning or construction; indefinite acceptation. The words will not bear this *latitude* of construction.

6. Extent of deviation from a settled point; freedom from rules or limits; laxity.

In human actions, there are no degrees and precise natural limits described, but a *latitude* is indulged. *Taylor.*

7. Extent.

I pretend not to treat of them in their full *latitude.* *Locke.*

LAT-I-TŪ'DIN-AL, *a.* Pertaining to latitude; in the direction of latitude. *Gregory.*

LAT-I-TU-DIN-Ā'RI-AN, *a.* [Fr. *latitudinaire.*]

Not restrained; not confined by precise limits; thinking or acting at large; lax in religious principles or views; as, *latitudinarian* opinions or doctrines.

LAT-I-TU-DIN-Ā'RI-AN, *n.* One who is moderate in his notions, or not restrained by precise settled limits in opinion; one who indulges freedom in thinking.

2. In *the Church of England, formerly*, one who denied or doubted the divine right or origin of episcopacy, though he admitted its expediency.

3. In *theology*, one who departs in opinion from the strict principles of orthodoxy; or one who indulges an undue latitude of thinking and interpretation.

LAT-I-TU-DIN-Ā'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* Undue freedom or laxness of opinion, particularly in theology. *Ch. Obs.*

2. Indifference to religion. *W. Jones.*

LAT-I-TŪ'DIN-OUS, *a.* Having latitude, or large

LĀ'TRANT, *a.* [L. *latro*, to bark.] [extent.

Barking. *Tickell.*

LĀ'TRATE, *v. i.* To bark as a dog. [*Not used.*]

LA-TRĀ'TION, *n.* A barking. [*Not used.*]

LA-TRI'A, *n.* [L., from Gr. λατρεια.]

The highest kind of worship, or that paid to God; distinguished by the Roman Catholics from *dulia*, or the inferior worship paid to saints. *Encyc.*

LAT'RO-BITE, *n.* [from *Latrobe.*] A mineral from the coast of Labrador, of a pink or rose-red color, allied to the feldspars, and consisting of silica, alumina, lime, potash, and some manganese. *Dana.*

LAT'RO-CIN-Y, *n.* [L. *latrocinium.*]

Theft; larceny. [*Not in use.*]

LAT'TEN, *n.* [Fr. *leton* or *laiton*; D. *latoen*; Arm. *laton.*]

1. In *the middle ages*, a fine kind of brass used for crosses, candlesticks, &c. *Francis.*

2. Sheet tin; iron plate covered with tin.

LAT'TEN-BRASS, *n.* Plates of milled brass reduced to different thicknesses, according to the uses they are intended for; sometimes called LATTEN. *Encyc.*

LAT'TER, *a.* [An irregular comparative of *late.*]

1. Coming or happening after something else; opposed to FORMER; as the former and *latter* rain; former or *latter* harvest.

2. Mentioned the last of two.

The difference between reason and revelation — and in what sense the *latter* is superior. *Watts.*

3. Modern; lately done or past; as, in these *latter* ages.

LAT'TER-LY, *adv.* Of late; in time not long past; lately. *Richardson.*

LAT'TER-MATH, *n.* The latter mowing; that which is mowed after a former mowing; the aftermath.

LAT'TICE, (lat'tis,) *n.* [Fr. *lattis*, a covering of *laths*, from *latte*, a *lath*; W. *cledrwy*, from *cledyr*, a board, shingle, or rail.]

LAT'TICE-WORK,

Any work of wood or iron, made by crossing laths, rods, or bars, and forming open squares like network; as, the *lattice* of a window.

LAT'TICE, *n.* A window of lattice-work.

The mother of Sisera looked out at a window, and cried through the *lattice.* — Judges v.

LAT'TICE, *a.* Consisting of cross pieces; as, *lattice*-work.

2. Furnished with lattice-work; as, a *lattice* window.

LAT'TICE, *v. t.* To form with cross bars, and open work.

2. To furnish with a lattice.

LAT'TIC-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Furnished with a lattice.

LĀ'TUS REC'TUM, *n.* [L.] In *conic sections*, the same as PARAMETER. *Brande.*

LAUD, *n.* [L. *laus, laudis*; W. *clod*; Ir. *cloth*; allied to Gr. κλεος, κλεος. This is from the same root as Eng. *loud*, G. *laut*, and the primary sense is, to strain, to utter sound, to cry out. See LOUD.]

1. Praise; commendation; an extolling in words; honorable mention. [*Little used.*] *Pope.*

2. That part of divine worship which consists in praise. *Bacon.*

3. Music or singing in honor of any one.

4. *Lauds*, in *the Roman Catholic church*, the prayers formerly used at daybreak, between those of matins and prime. *Brande.*

LAUD, *v. t.* [L. *laudo.*]

To praise in words alone, or with words and singing; to celebrate. *Bentley.*

LAUD'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *laudabilis.*]

1. Praiseworthy; commendable; as, *laudable* motives; *laudable* actions.

2. Healthy; salubrious; as, *laudable* juices of the body. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Healthy; well digested; as, *laudable* pus.

LAUD'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of deserving praise; praiseworthiness; as, the *laudableness* of designs, purposes, motives, or actions.

[LAUDABILITY, in a like sense, has been used, but rarely.]

LAUD'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner deserving praise.

LAUD'A-NUM, *n.* [A contraction of *laudandum*, from L. *laudo*, to praise.]

Opium prepared in spirit or wine; tincture of opium. *Coxe.*

LAUD-Ā'TION, *n.* Praise; commendation.

LAUD'A-TIVE, *n.* [L. *laudativus.*]

A panegyric; a eulogy. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

LAUD'A-TO-RY, *a.* Containing praise; tending to praise.

LAUD'A-TO-RY, *n.* That which contains praise. *Milton.*

LAUD'ER, *n.* One who praises.

LAUD'ING, *ppr.* Praising; celebrating.

LAUGH, (laff,) *v. i.* [Sax. *hlihan*; Goth. *hlahyan*; G. *lachen*; D. *lachgen*; Sw. *le*; Dan. *leer*; Heb. and Ch. צחק, *laag.* Class Lg, No. 17.]

1. To make the noise and exhibit the features which are characteristic of mirth in the human species. Violent *laughter* is accompanied with the shaking of the sides, and all *laughter* expels breath from the lungs. *Bacon.*

2. In *poetry*, to be gay; to appear gay, cheerful, pleasant, lively, or brilliant.

Then *laughs* the childish year with flowerets crowned. *Dryden.*
And o'er the foaming bowl, the *laughing* wine. *Pope.*

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To laugh at; to ridicule; to treat with some degree of contempt.

No fool to *laugh at*, which he valued more. *Pope.*

LAUGH, *v. t.* To ridicule or deride; with *out*; as, to *laugh* one *out* of a plan.

To laugh to scorn; to deride; to treat with mockery, contempt, and scorn. *Nch.* ii.

LAUGH, (läff,) *n.* An expression of mirth peculiar to the human species.

But feigns a *laugh*, to see me search around,
And by that *laugh* the willing fair is found. *Pope.*

LAUGH'A-BLE, (läff'a-bl,) *a.* That may justly excite laughter; as, a *laughable* story; a *laughable* scene.

LAUGH'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being laughable.

LAUGH'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to excite laughter.

LAUGH'-AND-LAY-DOWN', *n.* A game at cards. *Skelton.*

LAUGH'ED, (läft,) *pret.* and *pp.* of LAUGH.

LAUGH'ER, (läff'er,) *n.* One who laughs or is fond of merriment.

The *laughers* are a majority. *Pope.*

LAUGH'ING, (läff'ing,) *ppr.* or *a.* Expressing mirth in a particular manner.

LAUGH'ING, (läff'ing,) *n.* Laughter.

LAUGH'ING-LY, (läff'ing-ly,) *adv.* In a merry way; with laughter.

LAUGH'ING-GAS, *n.* Nitrous oxyd, or protoxyd of nitrogen; so called from the exhilaration and laughter which it ordinarily produces when inhaled. *Brande.*

LAUGH'ING-STOCK, *n.* An object of ridicule; a butt of sport. *Spenser. Shak.*

LAUGH'TER, (läff'ter,) *n.* Convulsive merriment; an expression of mirth peculiar to man, consisting in a peculiar noise and configuration of features, with a shaking of the sides, and expulsion of breath.

I said of *laughter*, It is mad. — Eccles. ii.

LAUGH'TER-LESS, *a.* Without laughing.

LAUGH'-WOR-THY, *a.* Deserving to be laughed at. *B. Jonson.*

LAU'MON-ITE, *n.* Efflorescent zeolite; so called from *Laumont*, its discoverer. It is found in laminated masses, in groups of prismatic crystals or prismatic distinct concretions. Exposed to the air, it disintegrates. *Cleaveland.*

LAUNCE, *n.* Balance. [*Obs.*]

That Fortune all in equal *launce* doth sway. *Spenser.*

LAUNCH, *v. t.* To move or cause to slide from the land into the water; as, to *launch* a ship.

LAUNCH, *v. i.* To go forth, as a ship into the water; as, to *launch* into the wide world. Hence,

2. To expatiate in language; as, to *launch* into a wide field of discussion.

LAUNCH, *n.* The sliding or movement of a ship from the land into the water, on ways prepared for the purpose.

2. A kind of boat, longer, lower, and more flat-bottomed than a long-boat. *Mar. Dict.*

LAUNCH'ED, (länchť,) *pp.* Moved into the water; expatiated on.

LAUNCH'ING, *ppr.* Moving into the water; expatiating.

LAUND, *n.* A lawn. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

LAUN'DER, (län'der,) *n.* [from L. *lavo*, to wash.] A washerwoman; also, a long and hollow trough, used by miners to receive the powdered ore from the box where it is beaten. *Encyc.*

LAUN'DER, (län'der,) *v. t.* To wash; to wet. *Shak.*

LAUN'DER-ER, (län'der-er,) *n.* A man who follows the business of washing clothes. *Butler.*

LAUN'DRESS, (län'dress,) *n.* [Fr. *lavandiere*; Sp. *lavandera*; It. *lavandaia*; from L. *lavo*, Sp. *lavar*, to wash.] A washerwoman; a female whose employment is to wash clothes.

LAUN'DRESS, (län'dress,) *v. i.* [Supra.] To practice washing. *Blount.*

LAUN'DRY, (län'dry,) *n.* [Sp. *lavadero.*]

1. A washing. *Bacon.*

2. The place or room where clothes are washed.

LAU'RE-ATE, *a.* [L. *laureatus*, from *laurea*, a laurel.] Decked or invested with laurel; as, *laureate* hearse. *Milton.*

Soft on her lap her *laureate* son reclines. *Pope.*

Poet laureate; in *Great Britain*, an officer of the king's household, whose business is to compose an ode annually for the king's birthday, and for the new year. It is said this title was first given him in the time of Edward IV. *Encyc.*

LAU'RE-ATE, *v. t.* To honor with a degree in the university, and a present of a wreath of laurel. *Warton.*

LAU'RE-A-TED, *pp.* Honored with a degree and a laurel wreath.

LAU'RE-ATE-SHIP, *n.* Office of a laureate.

LAU'RE-A-TING, *ppr.* Honoring with a degree and a laurel wreath.

LAU-RE-A'TION, *n.* The act of conferring a degree in the university, together with a wreath of laurel; an honor bestowed on those who excelled in writing verse. This was an ancient practice at Oxford, from which probably originated the denomination of *poet laureate.* *Warton.*

LAU'REL, *n.* [L. *laurus*; It. *lauro*; Fr. *laurier*; Sp. *laurel*; Port. *laureiro*; W. *llorwyz*, *llorwyzen*, laurel-wood, from the root of *llawr*, a floor, *llor*, that spreads; Dan. *laur-bær-tree*; G. *lorbeer*, the laurel or bayberry. *Laur* coincides in elements with *flower*, *floreo.*]

The English of *Laurus*, a genus of plants of several species. The laurel was dedicated to Apollo, and used in making garlands or wreaths for victors, &c. *Encyc.*

LAU'REL-ED, *a.* Crowned or decorated with laurel, or with a laurel wreath; laureate.

LAU'RES-TINE, *n.* [L. *laurustinus.*] A plant, the Viburnum Tinus, an evergreen shrub or tree, of the south of Europe.

LAU-RIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *laurus* and *fero*, to bear.] Producing or bringing laurel.

LAU'RIN, *n.* A fatty, acrid matter contained in the berries of the laurel. *Brande.*

LAUS DE'O, [L.] Praise to God.

LAUS'KRAUT, *n.* [G. *läuseckraut*, louse-plant.] A plant of the genus Delphinium.

LAU'TU, *n.* A band of cotton, twisted and worn on the head of the Inca of Peru, as a badge of royalty. *J. Barlow.*

LA'VA, *n.* [Probably from flowing, and from the root of L. *fluo*, or *lavo*; It. *laua*, a stream, now *lava.*]

1. A mass or stream of melted minerals or stony matter which bursts or is thrown from the mouth or sides of a volcano, and is sometimes ejected in such quantities as to overwhelm cities. Catania, at the foot of Etna, has often been destroyed by it, and, in 1783, a vast tract of land in Iceland was overspread by an irruption of lava from Mount Hecla.

2. The same matter when cool and hardened.

LA'VA-LIKE, *a.* Resembling lava.

LA-VA'TION, *n.* [L. *lavatio*, from *lavo.*] A washing or cleansing. *Hakewill.*

LAV'A-TO-RY, *n.* [See LAVE.] A place for washing.

2. A wash or lotion for a diseased part.

3. A place where gold is obtained by washing. *Encyc.*

LAVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *laver*; Sp. *lavar*; It. *lavare*; L. *lavo*; Gr. λουω; Sans. *allava*; probably contracted from *lago* or *laugo.*] To wash; to bathe; *a word used chiefly in poetry or rhetoric.* *Milton. Dryden.*

LAVE, *n.* [Sax. *lafan*, to leave.] The remainder; others. [*Scottish.*]

LAVE, *v. i.* To bathe; to wash one's self. *Pope.*

LAVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *lever.*] To throw up or out; to lade out. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

LAV'ED, *pp.* Bathed; washed.

LAVE'-EAR-ED, *a.* Having large, pendent ears. [*Not in use.*] *Bp. Hall.*

LA-VEER', *v. t.* [Fr. *louvoyer*, or *louvier*; D. *laveeren.*] In *seamen's language*, to tack; to sail back and forth. *Dryden.*

[I believe this word is not in common use.]

LAVE'MENT, *n.* [Fr.] A washing or bathing.

2. A clyster.

LAV'EN-DER, *n.* [L. *lavandula.*] An aromatic plant, Lavandula.

LAV'EN-DER-WA'TER, *n.* A liquor composed of spirits of wine, essential oil of lavender, and ambergris.

LA'VER, *n.* [Fr. *lavoir*, from *laver*, to lave.] A vessel for washing; a large basin; in *Scripture history*, a basin placed in the court of the Jewish tabernacle, where the officiating priests washed their hands and feet, and the entrails of victims. *Encyc.*

LA'VER, *n.* The fronds or leaves of certain marine plants, potted in order to be eaten. *Smart.*

LAV'ER-OCK, *n.* The lark. [*Scottish.*] [See LARK.]

LAV'ING, *ppr.* Washing; bathing.

LAV'ISH, *a.* [I know not from what source we have received this word. It coincides in elements with L. *liber*, free, *liberal*, and L. *lavo*, to wash.]

1. Prodigal; expending or bestowing with profusion; profuse. He was *lavish* of expense; *lavish* of praise; *lavish* of encomiums; *lavish* of censure; *lavish* of blood and treasure.

2. Wasteful; expending without necessity; liberal to a fault. *Dryden.*

3. Wild; unrestrained.

Curbing his *lavish* spirit. *Shak.*

LAV'ISH, *v. t.* To expend or bestow with profusion; as, to *lavish* praise or encomiums.

2. To waste; to expend without necessity or use; to squander; as, to *lavish* money on vices and amusements.

LAV'ISH-ED, (lav'isht,) *pp.* Expended profusely; wasted.

LAV'ISH-ER, *n.* A prodigal; a profuse person.

LAV'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Expending or laying out with profusion; wasting.

LAV'ISH-LY, *adv.* With profuse expense; prodigally; wastefully. *Dryden. Pope.*

LAV'ISH-MENT, *n.* Prodigality: profuse expenditure.

LAV'ISH-NESS, *n.* Profusion; prodigality. *Spenser.*

LA-VOLT', LA-VOL'TA, } *n.* [It. *la volta*, the turn.] An old dance in which was much turning and capering. *Shak.*

It is thus described by Sir John Davies: —

A lofty jumping or a leaping round,
Where arm in arm two dancers are entwined,
And whirl themselves with strict embracements round,
And still their feet an anapest do sound.

LAW, *n.* [Sax. *laga*, *lage*, *lag*, or *lah*; Sw. *lag*; Dan. *lov*; It. *legge*; Sp. *ley*; Fr. *loi*; L. *lex*; from the root of *lay*, Sax. *lecgan*, Goth. *lagyan.* (See LAY.) A law is that which is *laid*, set, or fixed, like *statute*, *constitution*, from L. *statuo.*]

1. A rule, *particularly* an established or permanent rule, prescribed by the supreme power of a state to its subjects, for regulating their actions, particularly their social actions. Laws are *imperative* or *mandatory*, commanding what shall be done; *prohibitory*, restraining from what is to be forborne; or *permissive*, declaring what may be done without incurring a penalty. The laws which enjoin the duties of piety and morality are prescribed by God and found in the Scriptures.

Law is beneficence acting by rule. *Burke.*

2. *Municipal law*, is a rule of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power of a state, commanding what its subjects are to do, and prohibiting what they are to forbear; a statute.

Municipal or civil laws are established by the decrees, edicts, or ordinances of absolute princes, as emperors and kings, or by the formal acts of the legislatures of free states. LAW, therefore, is sometimes equivalent to DECREE, EDICT, or ORDINANCE.

3. *Law of nature*, is a rule of conduct arising out of the natural relations of human beings, established by the Creator, and existing prior to any positive precept. Thus it is a *law of nature* that one man should not injure another, and murder and fraud would be crimes, independent of any prohibition from a supreme power.

4. *Laws of animal nature*; the inherent principles by which the economy and functions of animal bodies are performed, such as respiration, the circulation of the blood, digestion, nutrition, various secretions, &c.

5. *Laws of vegetation*; the principles by which plants are produced, and their growth carried on till they arrive to perfection.

6. *Physical laws*, or *laws of nature*; the invariable tendency or determination of any species of matter to a particular form with definite properties, and the determination of a body to certain motions, changes, and relations, which uniformly take place in the same circumstances, is called a *physical law.* These tendencies or determinations, whether called laws or affections of matter, have been established by the Creator, and are, with a peculiar felicity of expression, denominated, in Scripture, *ordinances of Heaven.*

7. *Laws of nations*; the rules that regulate the mutual intercourse of nations or states. These rules depend on natural law, or the principles of justice which spring from the social state; or they are founded on customs, compacts, treaties, leagues, and agreements, between independent communities.

By the *law of nations*, we are to understand that code of public instruction, which defines the rights and prescribes the duties of nations, in their intercourse with each other. *Kent.*

8. *Moral law*; a law which prescribes to men their religious and social duties, in other words, their duties to God and to each other. The moral law is summarily contained in the decalogue, or ten commandments, written by the finger of God on two tables of stone, and delivered to Moses on Mount Sinai. *Ex.* xx.

9. *Ecclesiastical law*; a rule of action prescribed for the government of a church.

10. *Canon law*; the body of ecclesiastical Roman law.

11. *Written* or *statute law*; a law or rule of action prescribed or enacted by the legislative power, and promulgated and recorded in writing; a written statute, ordinance, edict, or decree.

12. *Unwritten* or *common law*; a rule of action which derives its authority from long usage or established custom, which has been immemorially received and recognized by judicial tribunals. As this law can be traced to no positive statutes, its rules or principles are to be found only in the records of courts, and in the reports of judicial decisions.

13. *By-law*; a law of a city, town, or private corporation. [See BY.]

14. *Mosaic law*; the institutions of Moses, or the code of laws prescribed to the Jews, as distinguished from the *gospel.*

15. *Ceremonial law*; the Mosaic institutions, which prescribe the external rites and ceremonies to be ob-

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served by the Jews, as distinct from the *moral precepts*, which are of perpetual obligation.

16. A rule of direction; a directory; as reason and natural conscience.

These, having not the *law*, are a *law* to themselves. — Rom. ii.

17. That which governs or has a tendency to rule; that which has the power of controlling.

But I see another *law* in my members warring against the *law* of my mind, and bringing me into captivity to the *law* of sin which is in my members. — Rom. vii.

18. The word of God; the doctrines and precepts of God, or his revealed will.

But his delight is in the *law* of the Lord, and in his *law* doth he meditate day and night. — Ps. i.

19. The Old Testament.

Is it not written in your *law*, I said, Ye are gods? — John x.

20. The institutions of Moses, as distinct from the other parts of the Old Testament; as, the *law* and the prophets.

21. A rule or axiom of science or art; settled principle; as, the *laws* of versification or poetry.

22. *Law martial*, or *martial law*; the rules ordained for the government of an army or military force.

23. *Marine laws*; rules for the regulation of navigation and the commercial intercourse of nations.

24. *Commercial law*, *law-merchant*; the system of rules by which trade and commercial intercourse are regulated between merchants.

25. Judicial process; prosecution of right in courts of law.

Tom Touchy is a fellow famous for taking the *law* of every body. *Spectator.*

Hence the phrase *to go to law*, to prosecute; to seek redress in a legal tribunal.

26. Jurisprudence; as in the title *doctor of laws*.

27. In general, *law* is a rule of action prescribed for the government of rational beings or moral agents, to which rule they are bound to yield obedience, in default of which they are exposed to punishment; or *law* is a certain inherent, instinctive propension of irrational animals to particular actions; or an invariable determination or tendency of inanimate bodies to certain motions, combinations, and forms.

Law is not a series of actions, but the cause or principle from which they proceed, and of which they are the evidence.

Civil law, *Criminal law*. See CIVIL and CRIMINAL.

Laws of honor. See HONOR.

Law language; the language used in legal writings and forms, particularly the Norman dialect or Old French, which was used in judicial proceedings from the days of William the Conqueror to the 36th year of Edward III.

Wager of law; a species of trial formerly used in England, in which the defendant gave security that he would, on a certain day, make his law; that is, he would make oath that he owed nothing to the plaintiff, and would produce eleven of his neighbors as compurgators, who should swear that they believed in their consciences that he had sworn the truth. *Blackstone.*

LAW'-BREAK-ER, *n.* One who violates the law. *Milton.*

LAW'-DAY, *n.* A day of open court. *Shak.*

2. A leet or sheriff's court.

LAW'FUL, *a.* Agreeable to law; conformable to law; allowed by law; legitimate. That is deemed *lawful* which no law forbids, but many things are *lawful* which are not expedient.

2. Constituted by law; rightful; as, the *lawful* owner of lands.

LAW'FUL-LY, *adv.* Legally; in accordance with law; without violating law. We may *lawfully* do what the laws do not forbid.

LAW'FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being conformable to law; legality. The *lawfulness* of an action does not always prove its propriety or expedience.

LAW'GIV-ER, *n.* [*law* and *give*.] One who makes or enacts a law; a legislator. *Swift.*

LAW'GIV-ING, *a.* Making or enacting laws; legislative. *Waller.*

LAW'ING, *n.* Expeditation; the act of cutting off the claws and balls of the fore feet of mastiffs, to prevent them from running after deer. *Blackstone.*

LAW'LESS, *a.* Not subject to law; unrestrained by law; as, a *lawless* tyrant; *lawless* men.

2. Contrary to law; illegal; unauthorized; as, a *lawless* claim.

He needs no indirect nor *lawless* course. *Shak.*

3. Not subject to the ordinary laws of nature; uncontrolled.

He, meteor-like, flames *lawless* through the void. *Pope.*

LAW'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to law. *Shak.*

LAW'LESS-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being unrestrained by law; disorder. *Spenser.*

LAW'-LORE, *n.* Ancient law learning. *Jefferson.*

LAW'-MAK'ER, *n.* One who enacts or ordains laws; a legislator; a lawgiver. *Law-makers* should not be law-breakers. *Adage.*

LAW'-MAK'ING, *a.* Enacting laws.

LAW'-MON'GER, *n.* A low dealer in law; a pettifogger. *Milton.*

LAWN, *n.* [W. *llan*, an open, clear place. It is the same word as *land*, with an appropriate signification, and coincides with *plain*, *planus*, Ir. *cluain*, Sp. *llano*.]

An open space between woods; a space of ground covered with grass, generally in front of or around a house or mansion.

Betwixt them *lawns*, or level downs, and flocks
Grazing the tender herbs, were interspersed. *Milton.*

LAWN, *n.* [Fr. *linon*, from *lin*, flax, L. *linum*.]

A sort of fine linen or cambric. Its use in the sleeves of bishops explains the following line: —

A saint in crape is twice a saint in *lawn*. *Pope.*

LAWN, *a.* Made of lawn.

LAWN'Y, *a.* Level, as a plain; like a lawn.

2. Made of lawn. *Bp. Hall.*

LAW'SUIT, *n.* [See SUIT.] A suit in law for the recovery of a supposed right; a process in law instituted by a party to compel another to do him justice.

LAW'YER, *n.* [That is, *lawer*, contracted from *law-wer*, *law-man*.]

One versed in the laws, or a practitioner of law; one whose profession is to institute suits in courts of law, and to prosecute or defend the cause of clients. This is a general term, comprehending attorneys, counselors, solicitors, barristers, sergeants, and advocates.

LAW'YER-LIKE, *a.* Like a real lawyer.

LAW'YER-LY, *a.* Judicial. *Milton.*

LAX, *a.* [L. *laxus*; Sp. *laso*; It. *lasso*; Fr. *lache*, for *lasche*.]

1. Loose; flabby; soft; not tense, firm, or rigid; as, *lax* flesh; a *lax* fiber.

2. Slack; not tight or tense; as, a *lax* cord.

3. Not firmly united; of loose texture; as, gravel and the like *laxer* matter. *Woodward.*

4. Not rigidly exact; as, a *lax* moral discourse.

5. Not strict; as, *lax* morals. [*Baker.*

6. Loose in the intestines, and having too frequent discharges.

LAX, *n.* A looseness; diarrhea.

2. A species of fish or salmon. [Sax. *leax*.] [*Not in use.*]

LAX-A'TION, *n.* [L. *laxatio*.]

The act of loosening or slackening; or the state of being loose or slackened.

LAX'A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *laxatif*, from L. *laxo*.]

Having the power or quality of loosening or opening the intestines, and relieving from constipation.

LAX'A-TIVE, *n.* A medicine that relaxes the intestines, and relieves from costiveness; a gentle purgative. *Coxe.*

LAX'A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of relaxing.

LAX'I-TY, *n.* [L. *laxitas*.]

1. Looseness; slackness; the opposite of TENSENESS or TENSION.

2. Looseness of texture. *Bentley.*

3. Want of exactness or precision; as, *laxity* of expression.

4. Looseness; defect of exactness; as, *laxity* of morals.

5. Looseness, as of the intestines; the opposite of COSTIVENESS.

6. Openness; not closeness.

LAX'LY, *adv.* Loosely; without exactness. *Rees.*

LAX'NESS, *n.* Looseness; softness; flabbiness; as, the *laxness* of flesh or of muscles.

2. Laxity; the opposite of TENSION.

3. Looseness, as of morals or discipline.

4. Looseness, as of the intestines.

5. Slackness, as of a cord.

LAY, *pret.* of LIE. The estate *lay* in the county of Hartford.

When Ahab heard these words, he rent his clothes, and put sackcloth upon his head, and fasted and *lay* in sackcloth. — 1 Kings xxi.

LAY, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* LAID. [Sax. *lecgan*, *legan*; D. *leggen*; G. *legen*: Sw. *lägga*; Dan. *legger*; Russ. *loju*; L. *loco*, whence *locus*, W. *lle*, place, Eng. *ley* or *lea*; W. *lleau*, to lay. Hence Fr. *lieu*, Arm. *lech*, a place; Ir. *legadh*, Arm. *lacqaat*, to lay. The primary sense is, to send or throw; hence this word is the L. *lego*, *legare*, differently applied; Gr. λεγομαι, to lie down; Eth. ልከ *laka*, to send, whence *lackey*. Class Lg, No. 1, 21. It coincides with *lodge* and with *lie*.]

1. *Literally*, to throw down; hence, to put or place; applied to things *broad* or *long*, and in this respect differing from SET. We *lay* a book on the table, when we place it on its side; but we *set* it on the end. We *lay* the foundation of a house; but we *set* a building on its foundation.

He *laid* his robe from him. — Jonah iii.
Soft on the flowery herb I found me *laid*. *Milton.*
A stone was brought and *laid* on the mouth of the den. — Dan. vi.

2. To beat down; to prostrate. Violent winds, with rain, *lay* corn and grass.

3. To settle; to fix and keep from rising. A shower *lays* the dust.

4. To place in order; to dispose with regularity in building; as, to *lay* bricks or stones, in constructing walls.

5. To spread on a surface; as, to *lay* plaster or paint.

6. To spread or set; as, to *lay* snares.

7. To calm; to appease; to still; to allay.

After a tempest, when the winds are *laid*. *Waller.*

8. To quiet; to still; to restrain from walking; as, to *lay* the devil. *L'Estrange.*

9. To spread and set in order; to prepare; as, to *lay* a table for dinner.

10. To place in the earth for growth.

The chief time of *laying* gilly-flowers is in July. *Mortimer.*

11. To play at hazard; to wage; to stake; as, to *lay* a crown or an eagle; to *lay* a wager.

12. To bring forth; to exclude; as, to *lay* eggs.

13. To add; to join.

Woe to them that join house to house, that *lay* field to field. — Is. v.

14. To put; to apply.

She *layeth* her hand to the spindle. — Prov. xxxi.

15. To assess; to charge; to impose; as, to *lay* a tax on land; to *lay* a duty on salt.

16. To charge; to impute; as, to *lay* blame on one; to *lay* want of prudence to one's charge.

17. To impose, as evil, burden, or punishment.

The Lord hath *laid* on him the iniquity of us all. — Is. liii.

18. To enjoin as a duty; as, to *lay* commands on one.

19. To exhibit; to present or offer; as, to *lay* an indictment in a particular county.

20. To prostrate; to slay.

The leaders first
He *laid* along. *Dryden*

21. To depress and lose sight of, by sailing or departing from; as, to *lay* the land; *a seaman's phrase*.

22. To station; to set; as, to *lay* an ambush.

23. To contrive; to scheme; to plan.

To lay a cable: to twist or unite the strands.

To lay apart; to put away; to reject.

Lay apart all filthiness. — James i.

To lay aside; to put off or away; not to retain.

Let us *lay aside* every weight, and the sin that doth so easily beset us. — Heb. xii.

2. To discontinue; as, to *lay aside* the use of any thing.

To lay away; to reposit in store; to put aside for preservation.

To lay before; to exhibit; to show; to present to view. The papers are *laid before* congress.

To lay by; to reserve for future use.

Let every one of you *lay by* him in store, as God hath prospered him. — 1 Cor. xvi.

2. To put away; to dismiss.

Let brave spirits not be *laid by*, as persons unnecessary for the time. *Bacon.*

3. To put off.

And she arose and went away, and *laid by* her veil. — Gen. xxxviii.

To lay down; to deposit, as a pledge, equivalent, or satisfaction; to resign.

I *lay down* my life for the sheep. — John x.

2. To give up; to resign; to quit or relinquish; as, to *lay down* an office or commission.

3. To quit; to surrender the use of; as, to *lay down* one's arms.

4. To offer or advance; as, to *lay down* a proposition or principle. *Addison.*

To lay one's self down; to commit to repose.

I will both *lay me down* in peace and sleep. — Ps. iv.

To lay hold of; to seize; to catch. *To lay hold on*, is used in a like sense. *Locke.*

To lay in; to store; to treasure; to provide previously. *Addison.*

To lay on; to apply with force; to inflict; as, to *lay on* blows.

To lay open; to open; to make bare; to uncover; also, to show; to expose; to reveal; as, to *lay open* the designs of an enemy.

To lay over; to spread over; to incrust; to cover the surface; as, to *lay over* with gold or silver.

To lay out; to expend; as, to *lay out* money, or sums of money.

2. To display; to discover.

He takes occasion to *lay out* bigotry and false confidence in all its colors. [*Obs.*] *Atterbury.*

3. To plan; to dispose in order the several parts; as, to *lay out* a garden.

4. To dress in grave-clothes, and place in a decent posture; as, to *lay out* a corpse. Shakspeare uses *to lay forth*.

5. To exert; as, to *lay out* all one's strength. So with the reciprocal pronoun, *to lay one's self out*, is to exert strength.

To lay to; to charge upon; to impute. *Sidney.*

2. To apply with vigor. *Tusser.*

3. To attack or harass. [*Obs.*] *Knolles.*

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4. To check the motion of a ship, and cause her to be stationary.

To lay together: to collect; to bring to one place; also, to bring into one view.

To lay to heart; to permit to affect greatly.

To lay under: to subject to; as, to *lay* one *under* restraint or obligation.

To lay up; to store; to treasure; to reposit for future use.

Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven. — Matt. vi.

2. To confine to the bed or chamber. He is *laid up* with the gout.

3. To dismantle, and place in a dock or some safe place, as a ship.

To lay siege; to besiege; to encompass with an army.

To lay wait; to station for private attack; to lay in ambush for.

To lay the course, in *sailing,* is to sail toward the port intended without jibing.

To lay waste; to destroy; to desolate; to deprive of inhabitants, improvements, and productions.

To lay the land, in *seamen's language,* is to cause the land apparently to sink or appear lower, by sailing from it, the distance diminishing the elevation.

LAY, *v. i.* To bring or produce eggs.

Hens will greedily eat the herb that will make them *lay* the better. *Mortimer.*

2. To contrive; to form a scheme. [*Unusual.*]

To lay about; to strike or throw the arms on all sides; to act with vigor. *Spenser. South.*

To lay at; to strike or to endeavor to strike.

The sword of him that *layeth at* him can not hold. — Job xli.

To lay in for; to make overtures for; to engage or secure the possession of.

I have *laid in* for these. *Dryden.*

To lay on; to strike; to beat; to deal blows incessantly and with vehemence.

2. To act with vehemence; *used of expenses. Shak.*

To lay out; to purpose; to intend. He *lays out* to make a journey.

2. To take measures.

I made strict inquiry wherever I came, and *laid out* for intelligence of all places. *Woodward.*

To lay upon; to wager upon. *Smart.*

2. To importune. [*Obs.*]

LAY, *n.* That which lies or is laid; a row; a stratum; a layer; one rank in a series reckoned upward; as, a *lay* of wood.

A viol should have a *lay* of wire-strings below. *Bacon.*

2. A bet; a wager. [*Little used.*] *Graunt.*

3. Station; rank. [*Not used.*]

LAY, *n.* [Sax. *leag, leah, lege;* W. *lle;* Russ. *lug;* L. *locus;* Fr. *lieu.* (See LAY, the verb.) The words which signify *place,* are from verbs which express *setting* or *laying.* It is written also LEY, and LEA, but less properly.]

A meadow; a plain or plat of grass land.

A tuft of daisies on a flowery *lay.* *Dryden.*
The lowing herd wind slowly o'er the *lea.* *Gray.*

LAY, *n.* [Sax. *legh* or *ley;* Gr. ληκεω, to sound. It might also be deduced from G. *lied,* a song; D. *id.;* Sax. *leoth;* Scot. *leid, lede,* or *luid;* Ir. *lyidh;* Gael. *laoidh;* from the root of *loud,* L. *laudo, plaudo,* Sax. *hlydan.*]

1. A song; as, a soft *lay;* immortal *lays. Milton.*

2. A species of narrative poetry among the ancient minstrels; as, the *Lay* of the Last Minstrel. *W. Scott.*

LAY, *a.* [Fr. *lai,* L. *laicus,* It. *laico,* Sp. *lego,* a layman; Gr. λαικος, from λαος, people; Sax. *leod.*]

Pertaining to the laity or people, as distinct from the clergy; not clerical; as, a *lay* person; a *lay* preacher; a *lay* brother.

LAY'-BRŌTH'ER, (-bruth'er,) *n.* One received into a convent of monks under the three vows, but not in holy orders. *Brande.*

LAY'-CLERK', *n.* A layman who leads the responses of the congregation, &c., in the church service. *Hook.*

LAY'-ELD'ER, *n.* In *the Presbyterian church,* the same as ELDER, which see.

LAY'ER, (lā'er.) *n.* [from *lay,* the verb.] A stratum; a bed; a body spread over another; as, a *layer* of clay or of sand.

2. A course, as of bricks, stones, &c.

3. A shoot or twig of a plant, not detached from the stock, laid under ground for growth or propagation. *Encyc.*

4. One that lays, as a hen. *Mortimer.*

LAY'ER-ING, *n.* A propagating by layers. *Gardner.*

LAY'ER OUT, *n.* One who expends money; a steward.

LAY'ER UP, *n.* One who reposits for future use; a treasurer.

LAY'-FIG'URE, } *n.* A figure made of wood or cork,
LAY'MAN, } in imitation of the human body. It can be placed in any position or attitude, and serves, when clothed, as a model for the drapery, &c. *Brown.*

LAY'ING, *ppr.* Putting; placing; applying; imputing; wagering.

LAY'ING, *n.* The first coat on laths of plasterer's two-coat work.

2. The act or period of laying eggs; the eggs laid.

LAY'LAND, *n.* Land lying untilled; fallow ground. [*Local.*]

LAY'MAN, (lā'man,) *n.* [*lay* and *man.* Old Eng. *lewdeman. Selden.*]

1. A man who is not a clergyman; one of the laity or people, distinct from the clergy. *Dryden. Swift.*

2. A figure used by painters. [See LAY-FIGURE.]

3. A lay-clerk. [*Dryden*

LAY'STALL, *n.* [*lay* and *stall.*] A heap of dung, or a place where dung is laid. *Ash.*

LA'ZAR, *n.* [from *Lazarus;* Sp. *lazaro.*]

A person infected with nauseous and pestilential disease. *Shak. Dryden.*

LAZ-A-RET', } *n.* [Sp. *lazareto;* It. *lazzeretto;*
LAZ-A-RET'TO, } Fr. *lazaret,* from *Lazarus.*]

A public building, hospital, or pest-house for the reception of diseased persons, particularly for those affected with contagious distempers.

LA'ZAR-HOUSE, *n.* A lazaretto; also, a hospital for quarantine.

LAZ'AR-ITES, } *n. pl.* An order of missionaries in
LAZ'AR-ISTS, } the Roman Catholic church, established in 1632, and deriving their name from the priory of St. Lazarus, in Paris, which was their headquarters. *Brande.*

LA'ZAR-LIKE, } *a.* Full of sores; leprous.
LA'ZAR-LY, } *Bp. Hall.*

LAZ-A-RŌ'NI, *n. pl.* In *Naples,* the poor, who live by begging, or have no permanent habitation; so called from the hospital of St. Lazarus, which serves as their refuge. *Brande.*

LA'ZAR-WORT, } *n.* The popular English name of
LA'SER-WORT, } some species of Laserpitium, a genus of plants of several species, natives of Germany, Italy, France, &c.

LAZE, *v. i.* To live in idleness. [*Vulgar.*]

LAZE, *v. t.* To waste in sloth. [*Vulgar.*]

LA'ZI-LY, *adv.* [from *lazy.*] In a heavy, sluggish manner; sluggishly.

Whether he *lazily* and listlessly dreams away his time. *Locke.*

LA'ZI-NESS, *n.* [from *lazy.*] The state or quality of being lazy; indisposition to action or exertion; indolence; sluggishness; heaviness in motion; habitual sloth. *Laziness* differs from *idleness;* the latter being a mere defect or cessation of action; but *laziness* is sloth, with natural or habitual disinclination to action.

Laziness travels so slowly, that Poverty soon overtakes him. *Franklin.*

2. Slowness; tardiness.

LAZ'ING, *a.* Spending time in sluggish inaction. *L'Estrange.*

[*This is an ill-formed, inelegant word.*]

LAZ'U-LITE, *n.* *Lapis lazuli* is a mineral of a fine, azure-blue color, usually amorphous, or in rounded masses of a moderate size. It is often marked by yellow spots or veins of sulphuret of iron, and is much valued for ornamental work. It is distinguished from *lazulite* by the intenseness of its color. [Qu. Ar. *azul.*] *Cleaveland.*

LAZ'U-LITE, *n.* A mineral of a light, indigo-blue color, occurring in small masses, or crystallized in oblique, four-sided prisms, and consisting of phosphoric acid, alumina, and magnesia. *Dana.*

LA'ZY, *a.* [G. *lass, lässig;* W. *llesg.* The Fr. *lâche* is from L. *laxus,* and it is doubtful whether this is of the same family.]

1. Disinclined to action or exertion; naturally or habitually slothful; sluggish; indolent; averse to labor; heavy in motion.

Wicked men will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work, but be *lazy* and spend victuals. *Bacon.*

2. Slow; moving slowly or apparently with labor; as, a *lazy* stream.

The night-owl's *lazy* flight. *Shak.*

LB. stands for *pound* in weight; LBS., for *pounds.*

LD. stands for *Lord.*

LEA, } *n.* [See LAY.] A meadow or sward land.
LEY, } The Welsh write *lle;* but as this word is from the root of *lay,* the latter is the more correct orthography.

LEACH, *v. t.* [Sw. *laka,* to fall in drops, to distill; *läka,* to leak; Dan. *lekker,* to drop, to *leak.* (See LEAK.) Perhaps L. *lix* may be from the same root.]

To wash, as ashes, by percolation, or causing water to pass through them, and thus to separate from them the alkali. The water thus charged with alkali is called *lye.*

LEACH, *n.* A quantity of wood ashes, through which water passes, and thus imbibes the alkali.

LEACH'-TUB, *n.* A wooden vessel or tub in which ashes are leached. It is sometimes written LETCH-TUB.

LEAD, (led,) *n.* [Sax. *lad;* G. *loth;* D. *lood;* Dan. and Sw. *lod;* Russ. *lot,* probably a mass, like *clod.*]

1. A metal of a dull white color, with a cast of blue. It is the least elastic and sonorous of all the metals, and at the same time it is soft and easily fusible. It is found native in small masses, but generally mineralized by sulphur, and sometimes by other substances. Lead, fused in a strong heat, throws off vapors which are unwholesome.

2. A plummet, or mass of lead, used in sounding at sea.

3. A thin plate of type-metal, used to separate lines in printing.

4. A small cylinder of black lead or plumbago, used in ever-pointed pencils.

5. *Leads;* a flat roof covered with lead. *Shak. Bacon.*

[See also WHITE LEAD and RED LEAD.]

LEAD, (led,) *v. t.* To cover with lead; to fit with lead.

2. In *printing,* to widen the space between lines by inserting a *lead* or thin plate of type-metal.

LEAD, (leed,) *v. t.; pret.* and *pp.* LED. [Sax. *ladan;* G. *leiten;* D. *leiden;* Sw. *leda;* Dan. *ledcr;* probably to draw, to strain, or extend.]

1. To guide by the hand; as, to *lead* a child. It often includes the sense of drawing, as well as of directing.

2. To guide or conduct by showing the way; to direct; as, the Israelites were *led* by a pillar of cloud by day, and by a pillar of fire by night.

3. To conduct to any place.

He *leadeth* me beside the still waters. — Ps. xxiii.

4. To conduct, as a chief or commander, implying authority; to direct and govern; as, a general *leads* his troops to battle and to victory.

Christ took not on him flesh and blood, that he might conquer and rule nations, *lead* armies, &c. *South.*

5. To precede; to introduce by going first.

As Hesperus, that *leads* the sun his way. *Fairfax.*

6. To guide; to show the method of attaining an object. Self-examination may *lead* us to a knowledge of ourselves.

7. To draw; to entice; to allure. The love of pleasure *leads* men into vices which degrade and impoverish them.

8. To induce; to prevail on; to influence.

He was driven by the necessities of the times more than *led* by his own disposition to any rigor of actions. *K. Charles.*

9. To pass; to spend, that is, to draw out; as, to *lead* a life of gayety, or a solitary life.

That we may *lead* a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty. — 1 Tim. ii.

To lead astray; to guide in a wrong way, or into error; to seduce from truth or rectitude.

To lead captive: to carry into captivity.

LEAD, *v. i.* To go before and show the way.

I will *lead* on softly. — Gen. xxxiii.

2. To conduct, as a chief or commander. Let the troops follow where their general *leads.*

3. To draw; to have a tendency to. Gaming *leads* to other vices.

4. To exercise dominion. *Spenser.*

To lead off, or *out;* to go first; to begin. *Cumberland.*

LEAD, *n.* Precedence; a going before; guidance. Let the general take the *lead.* [*A colloquial word, in reputable use.*]

LEAD'ED, (led'ed,) *pp.* or *a.* Fitted with lead; set in lead; as, *leaded* windows.

2. Separated by leads, as lines in printing.

LEAD'EN, (led'n,) *a.* [from *lead.*] Made of lead; as, a *leaden* ball.

2. Heavy; indisposed to action *Shak.*

3. Heavy; dull. *Shak.*

LEAD'EN-HEART-ED, (led'n-hart-ed,) *a.* Stupid; destitute of feeling. *Thomson.*

LEAD'EN-HEEL-ED, *a.* Moving slowly. *Ford.*

LEAD'EN-STEP-PING, *a.* Moving slowly. *Milton.*

LEAD'ER, (leed'er,) *n.* One that leads or conducts; a guide; a conductor.

2. A chief; a commander; a captain.

3. One who goes first.

4. The chief of a party or faction; as, the *leader* of the whigs or of the tories; a *leader* of the Jacobins.

5. A performer who leads a band or choir in music.

6. The leading editorial article in a newspaper.

7. The *leaders* are the principal wheels in any kind of machinery. *Francis.*

LEAD'ER-SHIP, *n.* The state or condition of a leader.

LEAD'ING, (led'ing,) *ppr.* Fitting or setting in lead.

2. Separating by leads, as in printing.

LEAD'ING, *ppr.* Guiding; conducting; preceding; drawing; alluring; passing life.

2. *a.* Chief; principal; capital; most important or influential; as, a *leading* motive; a *leading* man in a party.

3. Showing the way by going first.

He left his mother a countess by patent, which was a new *leading* example. *Wotton.*

LEAD'ING, *n.* Guidance; the act of conducting; direction. *Shak. Spenser.*

LEAD'ING-LY, *adv.* By leading.

LEAD'ING QUES'TION. See QUESTION.

LEAD'ING-STRINGS, *n. pl.* Strings by which children are supported when beginning to walk. *Dryden.*

To be in leading-strings; to be in a state of infancy or dependence, or in pupilage under the guidance of others.

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LĒAD'-MAN, *n.* One who begins or leads a dance. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

LĒAD'-PEN-CIL, (led'pen-sil,) *n.* An instrument for drawing or making lines, made of plumbago or black lead.

LEAD'-SHOT, (led'shot,) *n.* Shot made of lead.

LEAD'WŎRT, (led'wurt,) *n.* The popular English name of some species of Plumbago, a genus of plants.

LEAD'Y, (led'dy,) *a.* Of the color of lead. *Sir T. Elyot.*

LĒAF, *n.*; *pl.* LEAVES. [Sax. *leafe*; D. *loof*; G. *laub*; Sw. *löf*; Dan. *löv*; Goth. *lauf.*]

1. In *botany*, *leaves* are organs which usually shoot from the sides of the stems and branches, but sometimes from the root; sometimes they are sessile; more generally supported by petioles. They are of various forms — flat, extended, linear, cylindric, &c. The term *leaf* is also popularly applied to the thin, extended part of a flower; the flower-leaf or petal.

2. A part of a book containing two pages.

3. A term formerly applied to the sides of window-shutters, folding-doors, &c. *Gloss. of Archit.*

4. Something resembling a leaf in thinness and extension; a very thin plate; as, gold *leaf.*

5. The movable side of a table.

LĒAF, *v. i.* To shoot out leaves; to produce leaves. The trees *leaf* in May.

LĒAF'AGE, *n.* Leaves collectively; abundance of leaves.

LĒAF'-BRIDGE, *n.* A drawbridge having a leaf or platform on each side which rises and falls. *Francis.*

LĒAF'-BUD, *n.* The rudiment of a young branch, or a growing point covered with rudimentary leaves called *scales.* *Lindley.*

LĒAF'-CROWN-ED, *a.* Crowned with leaves or foliage. *Moore.*

LĒAF'ED, (leeft,) *a.* Having leaves.

LĒAF'-FAT, *n.* The fat which lies in leaves or layers within the body of an animal.

LĒAF'I-NESS, *n.* A state of being full of leaves.

LĒAF'ING, *n.* The process of unfolding leaves.

LĒAF'-LARD, *n.* Lard made of leaf-fat.

LĒAF'LESS, *a.* Destitute of leaves; as, a *leafless* tree. *Pope.*

LĒAF'LESS-NESS, *n.* Destitution of leaves.

LĒAF'LET, *n.* A little leaf.

2. In *botany*, one of the divisions of a compound leaf; a foliole.

LĒAF'-STALK, (-stawk,) *n.* The petiole or stalk which supports a leaf. *Martyn.*

LĒAF'Y, *a.* Full of leaves; as, the *leafy* forest. *Dryden.*

LĒAGUE, (leeg,) *n.* [Fr. *ligue*; It. *lega*; Sp. *liga*; from L. *ligo*, to bind.]

1. An alliance or confederacy between princes or states, for their mutual aid or defense; a national contract or compact. A league may be *offensive* or *defensive*, or both. It is *offensive*, when the contracting parties agree to unite in attacking a common enemy; *defensive*, when the parties agree to act in concert in defending each other against an enemy.

2. A combination or union of two or more parties for the purpose of maintaining friendship, and promoting their mutual interest, or for executing any design in concert.

And let there be
'Twixt us and them no *league*, nor amity. *Denham.*

LĒAGUE, (leeg,) *v. i.* To unite, as princes or states, in a contract of amity for mutual aid or defense; to confederate. Russia and Austria *leagued* to oppose the ambition of Bonaparte.

2. To unite or confederate, as private persons for mutual aid.

LĒAGUE, (leeg,) *n.* [Of Celtic origin. W. *llec*, a flat stone, whence Low L. *leuca*, Sp. *legua*, It. *lega*, Fr. *lieue*, Ir. *leac.* It appears from the Welsh, that this word is from the root of *lay.*]

1. *Originally*, a stone erected on the public roads, at certain distances, in the manner of the modern mile-stones. Hence,

2. The distance between two stones. With *the English* and *Americans*, a *league* is the length of three miles; but this measure is used chiefly at sea. The league, on the continent of Europe, is very different among different nations. The Dutch and German league contains four geographical miles. *Encyc.*

LĒAGU'ED, (leegd,) *pp.* or *a.* United in mutual compact; confederated.

LĒAGU'ER, (leeg'er,) *n.* One who unites in a league; a confederate. *Encyc.*

LĒAGU'ER, *n.* [D. *beleggeren.* See BELEAGUER.] Siege; investment of a town or fort by an army. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

LĒAGU'ING, *ppr.* Uniting in a compact.

LĒAK, (leek,) *n.* [D. *lek*, a leak, and leaky; *lekken*, to leak, to drop, to *sleek* or make smooth; *lekker*, dainty, delicate, nice, delicious; G. *leck*, a leak, and leaky; *lecken*, to leak, to drop out, to jump, to *lick*; *lecker*, dainty, delicious, *lickerish*; Sw. *laka*, to distill or drop, and *läka*, to leak; Dan. *lek*, leaky; *lække*, a leak; *lekkefad*, a dripping-pan; *lekker*, to leak, to drop; *lekker*, dainty, delicate, nice, *lickerish*; Sax. *hlece*, leaky. If the noun is the primary word, it may be the Gr. λακις, a fissure or crevice, from ληκεω, Dor. λακεω, to crack, to sound, or to burst with sound, coinciding with L. *lacero* and *loquor*, and perhaps Eng. *clack.* It seems that *lickerish* is from the root of *leak*, and signifies properly, watery.]

1. A crack, crevice, fissure, or hole in a vessel, that admits water, or permits a fluid to escape.

2. The oozing or passing of water, or other fluid or liquor, through a crack, fissure, or aperture in a vessel, either *into* it, as into a ship, or *out of* it, as out of a cask.

To spring a leak, is to open or crack so as to let in water; to begin to let in water.

LĒAK, *a.* Leaky. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

LĒAK, *v. i.* To let water or other liquor into or out of a vessel, through a hole or crevice in the vessel. A ship *leaks*, when she admits water through her seams, or an aperture in her bottom or sides, into the hull. A pail or a cask *leaks*, when it admits liquor to pass out through a hole or crevice.

To leak out; to find vent; to escape privately from confinement or secrecy; as a fact or report.

LĒAK'AGE, *n.* A leaking; or the quantity of a liquor that enters or issues by leaking.

2. An allowance, in *commerce*, of a certain rate per cent. for the leaking of casks, or the waste of liquors by leaking.

LĒAK'ING, *n.* The oozing or passing of a liquid through an aperture.

LĒAK'Y, *a.* That admits water or other liquor to pass in or out; as, a *leaky* vessel; a *leaky* ship or barrel.

2. Apt to disclose secrets; tattling; not close. *L'Estrange.*

LĒAL, *a.* In *Scottish*, faithful; true. Hence, "the land of the *leal*," is the place of the faithful, heaven. *Jamieson.*

LĒAM, *n.* A string to lead a dog. *Rich. Dict.*

LĒAM'ER, *n.* A dog; a kind of hound.

LĒAN, (leen,) *v. i.* [Sax. *hlinian*, *hleonian*, to lean; *linian*, to recline; G. *lehnen*; D. *leunen*; Dan. *læner*; Sw. *låna sig*; Ir. *claonaim*; Russ. *klonyu*; Gr. κλινω; L. *clino.* Class Ln, No. 3.]

1. To deviate or move from a straight or perpendicular line; or to be in a position thus deviating. We say, a column *leans* to the north or to the east; it *leans* to the right or left.

2. To incline or propend; to tend toward,

They delight rather to *lean* to their old customs. *Spenser.*
Trust in the Lord with all thy heart, and *lean* not to thy own understanding. — Prov. iii.

3. To bend or incline so as to rest on something; as, to *lean* against a wall or a pillar; to *lean* on the arm of another.

4. To bend; to be in a bending posture.

LĒAN, *v. t.* To incline; to cause to lean. *Shak.*

2. To conceal. [Ice. *luna.*] [*Not in use.*] *Ray.*

LĒAN, *a.* [Sax. *læne*, or *hlæne*; D. Dan. and G. *klein*, small, lean; Sw. *klen*; allied perhaps to L. *lenis*, and Eng. *slender.*]

1. Wanting flesh; meager; not fat; as, a *lean* body; a *lean* man or animal.

2. Not rich; destitute of good qualities; bare; barren; as, *lean* earth.

3. Low; poor; in opposition to RICH or GREAT; as, a *lean* action. [*Unusual.*]

4. Barren of thought; destitute of that which improves or entertains; jejune; as, a *lean* discourse or dissertation.

LĒAN, *n.* That part of flesh which consists of muscle without the fat. *Farquhar.*

LĒAN'-FĀC-ED, (-fāste,) *a.* Having a thin face. Among *printers*, applied to letters which have not their full breadth.

LĒAN'-WIT-TED, *a.* Having but little sense or shrewdness. *Shak.*

LĒAN'ED, *pp.* Inclined; caused to lean.

LĒAN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Inclining; causing to lean.

LĒAN'LY, *adv.* Meagerly; without fat or plumpness.

LĒAN'NESS, *n.* Destitution of fat; want of flesh; thinness of body; meagerness; *applied to animals.*

2. Want of matter; poverty; emptiness; as, the *leanness* of a purse. *Shak.*

3. In *Scripture*, want of grace and spiritual comfort.

He sent *leanness* into their soul. — Ps. cvi.

LĒAN'-TŎ, *n.* A part of a building which appears to lean on the main building. *Francis.*

LĒAN'Y, *a.* Alert; brisk; active. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

LĒAP, (leep,) *v. i.* [Sax. *hleapan*, Goth. *hlaupan*, to leap; G. *laufen*; D. *loopen*, Sw. *löpa*, Dan. *löber*, to run, to pass rapidly, to flow, *slip*, or glide; W. *llwf*, a *leap.* From these significations, it may be inferred that this word belongs to the family of L. *labor*, perhaps Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. Eth. לחלח. Class Lb, No. 30. Qu. L. *lupus*, a wolf, the *leaper.*]

1. To spring or rise from the ground with both feet, as a man, or with all the feet, as other animals; to jump; to vault; as, a man *leaps* over a fence, or *leaps* upon a horse.

A man *leapeth* better with weights in his hands than without. *Bacon.*

2. To spring or move suddenly; as, to *leap* from a horse.

3. To rush with violence.

And the man in whom the evil spirit was *leaped* on them and overcame them. — Acts xix.

4. To spring; to bound; to skip; as, to *leap* for

5. To fly; to start. *Job* xli. [joy.

He parted frowning from me, as if ruin
Leaped from his eyes. *Shak.*

[Our common people retain the Saxon aspirate of this word in the phrase *to clip it*, to run fast.]

LĒAP, *v. t.* To pass over by leaping; to spring or bound from one side to the other; as, to *leap* a wall, a gate, or a gulf; to *leap* a stream. [But the phrase is elliptical, and *over* is understood.]

2. To copulate with, as the male of certain beasts. *Dryden.*

LĒAP, *n.* A jump; a spring; a bound; act of leaping.

2. Space passed by leaping.

3. A sudden transition or passing. *Swift.*

4. The space that may be passed at a bound.

'Tis the convenient *leap* I mean to try. *Dryden.*

5. Embrace of animals. *Dryden.*

6. Hazard, or effect of leaping. *Shak.*

7. A basket; a weel for fish. [*Not in use.*] *Wiclif. Sherwood.*

LĒAP'ED, (leept *or* lept,) *pp.* Jumped; passed over by a bound.

LĒAP'ER, *n.* One that leaps; as, a horse is called a good *leaper.*

LĒAP'-FROG, *n.* A play among boys, in which one stoops down and another leaps over him by placing his hands on the shoulders of the former. *Shak.*

LĒAP'ING, *ppr.* Jumping; springing; bounding; skipping.

LĒAP'ING, *n.* The act of jumping or passing by a leap.

LĒAP'ING-LY, *adv.* By leaps.

LĒAP'-YĒAR, *n.* Bissextile, a year containing 366 days; every fourth year, which *leaps* over a day more than a common year. Thus, in common years, if the first day of March is on Monday, the present year, it will, the next year, fall on Tuesday, but in leap-year it will leap to Wednesday; for leap-year contains a day more than a common year, a day being added to the month of February. *Brown.*

LEARN, (lern,) *v. t.* [Sax. *leornian*; G. *lernen*; D. *leeren*; Dan. *lærer*; Sw. *lära.* The latter coincides with the Sax. *leran*, to teach, the same word having both significations, to teach and to learn. In popular use, *learn* still has both senses.]

1. To gain knowledge of; to acquire knowledge or ideas of something before unknown. We *learn* the use of letters, the meaning of words, and the principles of science. We *learn* things by instruction, by study, and by experience and observation. It is much easier to *learn* what is right, than to unlearn what is wrong.

Now *learn* a parable of the fig-tree. — Matt. xxiv.

2. To acquire skill in any thing; to gain by practice a faculty of performing; as, to *learn* to play on a flute or an organ.

The chief art of *learning* is to attempt but little at a time. *Locke.*

3. To teach; to communicate the knowledge of something before unknown.

Hast thou not *learned* me how
To make perfumes? *Shak.*

[This use of *learn* is found in respectable writers, but is now deemed inelegant as well as improper.]

LEARN, (lern,) *v. i.* To gain or receive knowledge; to receive instruction; to take pattern; with *of.*

Take my yoke upon you, and *learn of* me; for I am meek and lowly. — Matt. xi.

2. To receive information or intelligence.

LEARN'ED, (lernd,) } *pp.* Obtained as knowledge
LEARNT, (lernt,) } or information.

LEARN'ED, (lern'ed,) *a.* Versed in literature and science; as, a *learned* man.

2. Skillful; well acquainted with arts; knowing; with *in*; as, *learned in* martial arts.

3. Containing learning; as, a *learned* treatise or publication. *Coxe.*

4. Versed in scholastic, as distinct from other knowledge.

Men of much reading are greatly *learned*, but may be little knowing. *Locke.*

The learned; learned men; men of erudition; literati.

LEARN'ED-LY, (lern'ed-ly,) *adv.* With learning or erudition; with skill; as, to discuss a question *learnedly.*

Every coxcomb swears as *learnedly* as they. *Swift.*

LEARN'ED-NESS, (lern'ed-ness,) *n.* A state of being learned. *Abp. Laud.*

LEARN'ER, (lern'er,) *n.* A person who is gaining knowledge from instruction, from reading, or study, or by other means; one who is in the rudiments of any science or art.

LEARN'ING, (lern'ing,) *ppr.* Gaining knowledge by instruction, or reading, by study, by experience, or observation; acquiring skill by practice.

LEARN'ING, (lern'ing,) *n.* The knowledge of principles or facts received by instruction or study; ac-

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quired knowledge or ideas in any branch of science or literature; erudition; literature; science. The Scaligers were men of great *learning*. [*This is the proper sense of the word.*]

2. Knowledge acquired by experience, experiment, or observation.

3. Skill in any thing good or bad. *Hooker.*

LĒAS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be leased. *Sherwood.*

LĒASE, *n.* [Fr. *laisser*. See the verb.]

1. A demise or letting of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, to another for life, for a term of years, or at will, for a rent or compensation reserved; also, the contract for such letting. *Encyc.*

2. Any tenure by grant or permission.

Our high-placed Macbeth
Shall live the *lease* of nature. *Shak.*

LĒASE, *v. t.* [Fr. *laisser*; a different orthography of Eng. *let*. See LET.]

To let; to demise; to grant the temporary possession of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, to another for a rent reserved. A *leased* to B his land in Dale for the annual rent of a pepper-corn.

LĒASE, (leez,) *v. i.* [Sax. *lesan*, to collect, also to free, to liberate, to redeem; D. *leezen*; G. *lesen*, to gather, to cull, to sift, also to read, like L. *lego*; Dan. *leser*, Sw. *läsa*, to read.]

To glean; to gather what harvest-men have left. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

LĒAS'ED, (leest,) *pp.* or *a.* Demised or let, as lands or tenements.

LĒASE'HŌLD, *a.* Held by lease; as, a *leasehold* tenement. *Swift.*

LĒASE'HŌLD, *n.* A tenure held by lease.

LĒASE'HŌLD-ER, *n.* A tenant under a lease. *Smart.*

LĒAS'ER, *n.* A gleaner; a gatherer after reapers.

LĒASH, *n.* [Fr. *laisse*, *lesse*; D. *letse*. Qu. It. *laccio*, L. *laqueus*.]

1. A thong of leather, or long line, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courser his dog. *Shak.*

2. Among *sportsmen*, a brace and a half; tierce; three; three creatures of any kind, especially greyhounds, foxes, bucks, and hares. *Shak. Dennis.*

3. A band wherewith to tie any thing. *Boyle.*

LĒASH, *v. t.* To bind; to hold by a string. *Shak.*

LĒASH'ED, (leesht,) *pp.* Bound; held by a string.

LĒASH'ING, *ppr.* Holding by a string.

LĒAS'ING, (leez'ing,) *n.* [Sax. *leasunge*, from *lease*, *leasa*, false.]

Falsehood; lies. [*Obsolete, or nearly so.*]

LĒAS'Ō̆W, (lē'so,) *n.* [Sax. *læswe*.]

A pasture. [*Obs.*] *Wiclif.*

LĒAST, (leest,) *a.* [*superl.* of Sax. *læs*, less, contracted from *læsest*. It can not be regularly formed from *little*.]

Smallest; little beyond others, either in size or degree; as, the *least* insect; the *least* mercy.

Least is often used without the noun to which it refers. "I am the *least* of the apostles," that is, the *least* apostle of all the apostles. 1 *Cor.* xv.

LĒAST, *adv.* In the smallest or lowest degree; in a degree below all others; as, to reward those who *least* deserve it.

At least, } to say no more; not to demand or af-
At the least; } firm more than is barely sufficient; at the lowest degree. If he has not incurred a penalty, he *at least* deserves censure.

He who tempts, though vain, *at least* asperses
The tempted with dishonor. *Milton.*

2. To say no more. Let useful observations be *at least* a part of your conversation.

The least; in the smallest degree. His faculties are not in *the least* impaired.

At leastwise, in the sense of *at least*, is obsolete.

LĒAS'Y, (lē'zy,) *a.* Thin; flimsy. It is usually pronounced *sleazy*. [*Obs.*] *Ascham.*

LĒAT, *n.* [Sax. *let*, *duzit*.]

An artificial trench to conduct water to or from a mill. *Francis.*

LEATH'ER, (leth'er,) *n.* [Sax. *lether*; G. and D. *leder*; Sw. *läder*; Dan. *læther*; Arm. *lezr*; Ir. *leather*. The most correct orthography is LETHER.]

1. The skin of an animal dressed and prepared for
2. Dressed hides in general. [use.
3. Skin; in an ironical sense.

LEATH'ER, (leth'er,) *a.* Leathern; consisting of leather; as, a *leather* glove.

LEATH'ER, (leth'er,) *v. t.* To beat, as with a thong of leather. *Todd. Smart.*

[This, which is now a low word, was once in good use, and corresponded to the medieval Latin *decoriare*. See Ducange.]

LEATH'ER-CŌAT, (leth'er-,) *n.* An apple with a tough coat or rind. *Shak.*

LEATH'ER-DRESS-ER, (leth'er-,) *n.* One who dresses leather; one who prepares hides for use. *Pope.*

LEATH'ER-JACK-ET, (leth'er-,) *n.* A fish of the Pacific Ocean. *Cook.*

LEATH'ER-MOUTH-ED, (leth'er-,) *a.*

By *leather-mouthed* fish, I mean such as have their teeth in their throat, as the chub. *Walton.*

LEATH'ERN, (leth-) *a.* Made of leather; consisting of leather; as, a *leathern* purse; a *leathern* girdle.

LEATH'ER-SELL-ER, *n.* A seller or dealer in leather.

LEATH'ER-WING-ED, *a* Having wings like leather; an epithet of a bat. *Spenser.*

LEATH'ER-WOOD, *n.* A small shrub of the United States, with very flexible branches, and a tough, leathery bark; the Dirca palustris. *Gardner.*

LEATH'ER-Y, (leth-) *a.* Resembling leather; tough. *Grew.*

LĒAVE, (leev,) *n.* [Sax. *leaf*, *lefe*, from *leafan*, *lefan*, *lyfan*, to permit, to grant, to trust, to believe; G. *erlaub*, D. *oorlof*, *verlof*, leave, *furlow*; Sax. *leofun*, to *live*, and to *leave*.]

1. Permission; allowance; license; liberty granted by which restraint or illegality is removed.

No friend has *leave* to bear away the dead. *Dryden.*
David earnestly asked *leave* of me.—1 Sam. xx.

2. Farewell; adieu; ceremony of departure; a formal parting of friends; used chiefly in the phrase *to take leave*. *Acts* xviii.

LĒAVE, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* LEFT. [Sax. *læfan*, to leave; *lefan*, to permit, to believe; *lefe*, leave; *lefian*, to live; *leofan*, to leave, to live; *leofa*, leave, permission, license; *lyfan*, to permit, also to live. But *live* is also written *liban*, *libban*, with *b*, which *leave* is not. *Belifan*, to remain or be left; *alyfan*, to permit; *ge-læfan*, to leave, to permit, to believe; *ge-leaf*, leave, license, assent, consent, faith, or belief; *ge-lefan*, to believe, to think or suppose, to permit, to *live*; *ge-leofun*, *id.*; *ge-lyfan*, to believe, to trust; *ge-lyfed*, permitted or allowed, believed, lawful, also alive, having life; *leof*, loved; *lufu*, love, also belief; *leoflic*, faithful; *luflic*, willingly, *lubenter*; *luflic*, lovely. The German has *leave* in *urlaub*, a furlow, and *belief* in *glaube*; *live* in *leben*; and *love* in *liebe*, *lieben*, the Latin *libet*, *lubet*. Gr. λειπω. Dan. *lever*, Sw. *lefva*, to live. These are a small part of the affinities of this word. The Germans and Dutch express the sense of *leave* by *lassen*, *laaten*, which is our *let*, Fr. *laisser*; and *let* in English has the sense both of permit and of hinder. The most prominent significations of *leave* are, to stop or forbear, and to withdraw.]

1. To withdraw or depart from; to quit for a longer or shorter time indefinitely, or for perpetuity. We *left* Cowes, on our return to the United States, May 10, 1825. We *leave* home for a day or a year. The fever *leaves* the patient daily at a certain hour. The secretary has *left* the business of his office with his first clerk.

A man shall *leave* his father and his mother, and cleave to his wife.—Gen. ii.

2. To forsake; to desert; to abandon; to relinquish.

We have *left* all and followed thee.—Mark x.

3. To suffer to remain; not to take or remove.

Let no man *leave* of it till the morning.—Ex. xvi.

4. To have remaining at death; as, to *leave* a good name.

5. To commit or trust to, as a deposit; or to suffer to remain. I *left* the papers in the care of the consul.

6. To bequeath; to give by will. The deceased has *left* his lands to his sons, but he has *left* a legacy to his only daughter.

7. To permit without interposition. Of this, he *leaves* the reader to judge.

8. To cease to do; to desist from; to forbear.

Let us return, lest my father *leave* caring for the asses and take thought for us.—1 Sam. ix.

9. To refer; to commit for decision.

To be left to one's self; to be deserted or forsaken; to be permitted to follow one's own opinions or desires.

To leave off; to desist from; to forbear; as, to *leave off* work at six o'clock.

To leave off; to cease wearing; as, to *leave off* a garment.

2. To forsake; as, to *leave off* an old acquaintance. *Arbuthnot.*

To leave out; to omit; as, to *leave out* a word or name in writing.

LĒAVE, *v. i.* To cease; to desist.

He began at the eldest and *left* at the youngest.—Gen. xliv.

To leave off; to cease; to desist; to stop.

But when you find that vigorous heat abate,
Leave off, and for another summons wait. *Roscommon.*

LĒAVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *lever*.]

To raise; to levy, as an army. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

LĒAVE'-TAK-ING, *n.* Taking of leave; parting compliments. *Shak.*

LĒAV'ED, (leevd,) *a.* [from *leaf*; but *leafed* would be preferable.]

1. Furnished with foliage or leaves.

2. Having a leaf, or made with leaves or folds; as, a two-*leaved* gate.

LĒAVE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of leaves.

LEAV'EN, (lev'n,) *n.* [Fr. *levain*, from *lever*, to raise, L. *levo*, Eng. to *lift*.]

1. A mass of sour dough, which, mixed with a larger quantity of dough or paste, produces fermentation in it and renders it light. During the seven days of the passover, no *leaven* was permitted to be in the houses of the Jews. *Ex.* xii.

2. Any thing which makes a general change in the mass. It generally means something which corrupts or depraves that with which it is mixed.

Beware of the *leaven* of the Pharisees and of the Sadducees.—Matt. xvi.

LEAV'EN, (lev'n,) *v. t.* To excite fermentation in; to raise and make light, as dough or paste.

A little leaven *leaveneth* the whole lump.—1 Cor. v.

2. To taint; to imbue. *Prior.*

LEAV'EN-ED, (lev'nd,) *pp.* or *a.* Raised and made light by fermentation.

LEAV'EN-ING, (lev'n-ing,) *ppr.* Making light by fermentation.

LEAV'EN-ING, (lev'n-ing,) *n.* That which leavens or makes light. *Bacon.*

LEAV'EN-OUS, (lev'n-us,) *a.* Containing leaven; tainted. *Milton.*

LĒAV'ER, *n.* [from *leave*.] One who leaves or relinquishes; one who forsakes. *Shak.*

LĒAVES, (leevz,) *n.*; *pl.* of LEAF.

LĒAV'I-NESS, *n.* State of being full of leaves.

LĒAV'ING, *ppr.* Quitting; withdrawing from; relinquishing; suffering to remain; ceasing; desisting from.

LĒAV'INGS, *n. pl.* Things left; remnant; relics.

The *leavings* of Pharsalia. *Addison.*

2. Refuse; offal. *Swift.*

LĒAV'Y, *a.* [from *leaf*.] Full of leaves; covered with leaves. *Sidney. Shak.*

[An improper word; it ought to be LEAFY.]

LECH, for LICK. [*Obs.*] See LICK.

LECH'ER, *n.* [It. *lecco*, gluttony, lechery; *leccare*, to lick; *leccardo*, greedy; G. *lecken*; D. *likker*. See LICK, LEAK, and LICKERISH. But in Saxon, *legerscipe* is lewdness, from *leger*, a layer, or a lying down; *lecgan*, to lay; *ligan*, to lie. See LUBRICITY.]

A man given to lewdness; one addicted, in an exorbitant degree, to the indulgence of the animal appetite, and an illicit commerce with females.

LECH'ER, *v. i.* To practice lewdness; to indulge lust. *B. Jonson.*

LECH'ER-OUS, *a.* Addicted to lewdness; prone to indulge lust; lustful; lewd. *Dreham.*

2. Provoking lust. *Chaucer.*

LECH'ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* Lustfully; lewdly.

LECH'ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Lust, or strong propensity to indulge the sexual appetite.

LECH'ER-Y, *n.* Lewdness; free indulgence of lust; practice of indulging the animal appetite. *Shak.*

LEC'TION, *n.* [L. *lectio*, from *lego*, to read, Ir. *leighim*, *leagham*, Gr. λεγω, Fr. *lire*.]

1. A reading.

2. A difference or variety in copies of a manuscript or book. *Watts.*

3. A lesson or portion of Scripture read in divine service.

LEC'TION-A-RY, *n.* The Roman Catholic service-book, containing portions of Scripture.

LEC'TOR, *n.* [L., from *lego*, *lectus*.]

In *the ancient church*, a reader; a person designated to read parts of the Bible, &c., when few other people could read.

LEC'TURE, *n.* [Fr. *lecture*, from L. *lectura*, from *lego*, to read.]

1. A discourse read or pronounced on any subject; usually a formal or methodical discourse, intended for instruction; as, a *lecture* on morals, philosophy, rhetoric, or theology.

2. A reading; the act or practice of reading; as, in the *lecture* of Holy Scripture. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

3. A magisterial reprimand; a formal reproof. *Addison.*

4. A rehearsal of a lesson. *Eng. Univ.*

LEC'TURE, *v. i.* To read or deliver a formal discourse.

2. To practice reading lectures for instruction. We say, the professor *lectures* on geometry, or on chemistry.

LEC'TURE, *v. t.* To instruct by discourses.

2. To instruct dogmatically or authoritatively; to reprove; as, to *lecture* one for his faults.

LEC'TUR-ED, *pp.* Instructed by discourse; reprimanded.

LEC'TUR-ER, *n.* One who reads or pronounces lectures; a professor or an instructor who delivers formal discourses for the instruction of others.

2. A preacher in a church, hired by the parish to assist the rector, vicar, or curate. *Johnson.*

LEC'TURE-SHIP, *n.* The office of a lecturer. *Swift.*

LEC'TUR-ING, *ppr.* Reading or delivering a discourse; reproving.

LEC'TURN, *n.* A reading-desk in some churches. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

LED, *pret.* and *pp.* of LEAD.

LED-CAP'TAIN, *n.* [*led* and *captain*.] An obsequious follower or attendant.

LED'EN, *n.* [Sax. *lyden*.]

Language; true meaning. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

LEDGE, *n.* [Sax. *leger*, a layer; D *legger*, to lay, Sax. *lecgan*.]

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1. A stratum, layer, or row.

The lowest *ledge* or row should be merely of stone. *Wotton.*

2. A ridge; a prominent row; as, a *ledge* of rocks.
3. A prominent part; a regular part rising or projecting beyond the rest. *Swift.*
4. A small molding.
5. A small piece of timber placed athwart ships, under the deck, between the beams.
6. A ridge of rocks near the surface of the sea. *Mar. Dict.*

LEDG'ER, *n.* The principal book of accounts among merchants; the book into which the accounts of the journal are carried in a summary form.

2. *Ledgers*; in *architecture*, pieces of timber used to support the platform of scaffolding.

LEDG'ER-LINE. See LEGER-LINE.

LEDG'Y, *a.* Abounding in ledges.

LED'-HORSE, *n.* A sumpter-horse.

LEE, *n.*; *pl.* LEES. [Fr. *lie.*]

Dregs; sediment. [See LEES.]

LEE, *n.* [Sw, *la*; Dan. *læ.* In Sax. *hleo, hleow*, is a bower or shelter; Scot. *le*, calm, sheltered; Ice. *hle*, D. *ly, lee*, and *luw*, sheltered from the wind; *luwen*, to cease blowing; W. *clyd*, sheltering, warm; Sp. *lua*, lee. If the Welsh is the same word, it connects these words with Lat. *claudo, cludo*, to shut or stop.]

Literally, a calm or sheltered place, a place defended from the wind; hence, that part of the hemisphere toward which the wind blows, as opposed to that from which it proceeds.

Under the lee, denotes, *properly*, in the part defended from the wind.

Under the lee of the land, is, *properly*, near the shore, which breaks the force of the wind.

Under the lee of a ship; on the side opposite to that on which the wind blows.

LEE, *v. i.* To lie. [*Obs.*] [See LIE.] *Chaucer.*

LEE'-BOARD, *n.* A frame of plank affixed to the side of a flat-bottomed vessel, to prevent it from falling to leeward when close-hauled.

LEE'-GAGE, *n.* A greater distance from the point whence the wind blows than another vessel has.

LEE'-LURCH, *n.* A sudden and violent roll of a ship to leeward in a high sea.

LEE'-SHORE, *n.* The shore under the lee of a ship, or that toward which the wind blows.

LEE'-SIDE, *n.* The side of a ship or boat furthest from the point whence the wind blows; opposed to the WEATHER-SIDE.

LEE'-TIDE, *n.* A tide running in the same direction that the wind blows. *A tide under the lee*, is a stream in an opposite direction to the wind.

LEE'WARD, *a.* Pertaining to the part toward which the wind blows; as, a *leeward* ship.

LEE'WARD, *adv.* Toward the lee, or that part toward which the wind blows; opposed to WINDWARD; as, fall to *leeward.*

LEE'WAY, *n.* The lateral movement of a ship to the leeward of her course, or the angle which the line of her way makes with her keel, when she is close-hauled. *Mar. Dict.*

LEECH, *n.* [Goth. *leikeis*, Sax. *læc*, a host or innkeeper, a physician; Dan. *læge*; *læger*, to heal; Sw. *läkia*, to heal; *läkiare*, a physician; Ir. *liagh*; Russ. *liakar.*]

1. A physician; a professor of the art of healing. *Spenser. Dryden. Gay.*

[This word, in the United States, is nearly or wholly obsolete. Even COW-LEECH is not used.]

2. [Sax. *leccan*, to seize.] A blood-sucker; an animal of the genus Hirudo, a species of aquatic worm, which is used in the medical art for topical bleeding. One large species of this animal is called *horse-leech.*

3. In *seamen's language*, the border or edge of a sail, which is sloping or perpendicular; as, the *fore-leech*, the *after-leech*, &c.

LEECH, *v. t.* To treat with medicine; to heal. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

LEECH'-CRAFT, *n.* The art of healing. [*Obs.*] *Davies.*

LEECH'-LINE, *n.* Leech-lines are ropes fastened to the leech-ropes of the main-sail and fore-sail, serving to truss them up to the yards.

LEECH'-ROPE, *n.* That part of the bolt-rope to which the skirt or border of a sail is sewed. *Mar. Dict.*

LEEF, *a.* Kind; fond; pleasing; willing. [*Obs.*] [See LIEF.] *Spenser.*

LEEK, *n.* [Sax. *leac*; G. *lauch*; D. *look*; Sw. *lök*; Dan. *løg.*]

A plant of the genus Allium, with a bulbous root. *Num.* xi.

LEE'LITE, *n.* A variety of feldspar, so named from Dr. *Lee.* *Dana.*

LEER, *v. i.* [D. *gluuren, begluuren*]

1. To look obliquely; to turn the eye and cast a look from a corner, either in contempt, defiance, or frowning, or for a sly look. *Swift.*
2. To look with a forced countenance. *Dryden.*

LEER, *v. t.* To allure with smiles. *Dryden.*

LEER, *n.* [Sax. *hleare, hleor*, the cheek.]

1. The cheek. [*Obs.*]
2. Complexion; hue; face. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
3. An oblique view.

With jealous *leer* malign
Eyed them askance. *Milton.*

4. An affected cast of countenance.

Damn with faint praise, concede with civil *leer.* *Pope.*

LEER, *a.* [Sax. *gelær.*]

Empty; also, trifling; frivolous. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

LEER'ED, *pp.* Looked obliquely; allured by smiles.

LEER'ING, *ppr.* Looking obliquely; casting a look askance.

LEER'ING-LY, *adv.* With an arch, oblique look or smile.

LEES, *n. pl.* [Fr. *lie*; Arm. *ly*; probably a contracted word. It is used in the plural only.]

The grosser parts of any liquor which have settled on the bottom of a vessel; dregs; sediment; as, the *lees* of wine.

LEESE, *v. t.* To lose. [*Obs.*] [See LOSE.] *B. Jonson.*

LEESE, *v. t.* [L. *læsus.*]

To hurt. [*Obs.*] *Wiclif.*

LEET, *n.* In *Great Britain*, a court. The *court-leet*, or view of frankpledge, is a court of record held once a year and not oftener, within a particular hundred, lordship, or manor, before the steward of the leet. Its original intent was to view the frankpledges or freemen within the liberty, to preserve the peace, and punish certain minute offenses. All freeholders within the precinct are obliged to attend this court. *Blackstone.*

The court-leet is for the most part superseded by the county court.

LEET'-ALE, *n.* A feast or merry-making in the time of leet. *England.*

LEET'-MAN, *n.* One subject to the jurisdiction of a leet-court. *Bancroft.*

LEFT, *pret.* and *pp.* of LEAVE.

LEFT, *a.* [L. *lævus*; Gr. λαιος, Hesych. λαφος; probably from the root of *leave*, Gr. λειπω, and properly weak, deficient. Applied to the hand or arm, it denotes the weak arm, as opposed to the *right*, the strong, or dextrous. Hence the ancient idea of sinister, unfortunate, attached to the *left* arm or side.]

1. Denoting the part opposed to the *right* of the body; as, the *left* hand, arm, or side. Hence, the noun being omitted, we say, on the *left*, that is, on the *left* side or wing, as of an army.
2. The *left* bank of a river is that which is on the *left* hand of a person whose face is toward the mouth of the river.

LEFT'-HAND, *n.* The hand on the left side.

LEFT'-HAND'ED, *a.* Having the left hand or arm more strong and dextrous than the right; using the left hand and arm with more dexterity than the right.

2. Unlucky; inauspicious; unseasonable. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

Left-handed marriage, or *Morganatic marriage*; among *German princes*, a marriage with a woman of inferior rank, in which it is stipulated, that she and her children shall not enjoy the rank, or inherit the possessions, of her husband. *Brande.*

LEFT'-HAND'ED-NESS, *n.* Habitual use of the left hand, or rather the ability to use the left hand with more ease and strength than the right.

LEFT'-HAND'I-NESS, *n.* Awkwardness. *Chesterfield.*

LEG, *n.* [Dan. *læg*; It. *lacca.*]

1. The limb of an animal, used in supporting the body, and in walking and running; *properly*, that part of the limb from the knee to the foot, but in *a more general sense*, the whole limb, including the thigh, the leg, and the foot.
2. The long or slender support of any thing; as, the *leg* of a table.

Legs of a triangle; the sides of a triangle; a name seldom used unless one of the sides is first distinguished by some appropriate term; as, the hypotenuse and two *legs* of a right-angled triangle. *Barlow.*

To make a leg; to bow; a phrase introduced probably by the practice of drawing the right leg backward. [*Little used.*] *Locke. Swift.*

To stand on one's own legs; to support one's self; to trust to one's own strength or efforts, without aid.

LEG'A-CY, *n.* [Sp. *legado*; Fr. *legs*; L. *legatum*, from *lego*, to send, to bequeath; Eth. ልአከ, *laka*, Ar. الك *alaka*, to send. Class Lg, No. 1.]

A bequest; a particular thing or certain sum of money given by last will or testament.

Good counsel is the best *legacy* a father can leave to his child. *L'Estrange.*

LEG'A-CY-HUNT'ER, *n.* One who flatters and courts for legacies.

LE'GAL, *a.* [Fr.; from L. *legalis*, from *lex, legis*, law.]

1. According to law; in conformity with law; as, a *legal* standard or test; a *legal* procedure.
2. Lawful; permitted by law; as, a *legal* trade. Any thing is *legal* which the laws do not forbid.
3. According to the law of works, as distinguished from free grace; or resting on works for salvation.
4. Pertaining to law; created by law. [*Milton.*

The exception must be confined to *legal* crimes. *Paley.*

So we use the phrase *criminal* law.

LE'GAL-IST, *n.* One who relies for salvation upon

LE'GAL FIC'TION. See FICTION. [works of law

LE-GAL'I-TY, *n.* Lawfulness; conformity to law.

2. In *theology*, a reliance on works for salvation. *Scott.*

LE'GAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make lawful; to render conformable to law; to authorize. What can *legalize* revenge?

2. To sanction; to give the authority of law to that which is done without law or authority. Irregular proceedings may be *legalized* by a subsequent act of the legislature.

LE'GAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made lawful.

LE'GAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making lawful.

LE'GAL-LY, *adv.* Lawfully; according to law; in a manner permitted by law.

LEG'A-TA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *legataire*; L. *legatarius*, from *lego*, to bequeath.]

A legatee; one to whom a legacy is bequeathed. [But LEGATEE is generally used.]

LEG'ATE, *n.* [Fr. *legat*; L. *legatus*, from *lego*, to send. See LACKEY.]

1. An embassador or envoy; but *especially*,
2. The pope's embassador to a foreign prince or state; a cardinal or bishop sent as the pope's representative or commissioner to a sovereign prince. Legates are of three kinds; legates *a latere*, or counselors and assistants of his holiness; legates *de latere*, who are not cardinals, and legates *by office.* *Encyc.*

LEG-A-TEE', *n.* [L. *lego*, to send.]

One to whom a legacy is bequeathed. *Swift.*

LEG'ATE-SHIP, *n.* The office of a legate.

LEG'A-TINE, *a.* Pertaining to a legate; as, *legatine* power. *Shak.*

2. Made by or proceeding from a legate; as, a *legatine* constitution. *Ayliffe.*

LE-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *legatio*, from *lego*, to send.]

An embassy; a deputation; *properly*, a sending, but *generally*, the person or persons sent as envoys or embassadors to a foreign court. *Bacon.*

LE-GA'TO, [It.] in *music*, directs the notes to be performed in a close, smooth, gliding manner; opposed to STACCATO.

LEG-A-TOR', *n.* [L.] A testator; one who bequeaths a legacy. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*

LEG'-BAIL, *n.* *To give leg-bail*, is to escape from custody and run away. *Walter Scott.*

LEGE, (lej,) *v. t.* To allege; to lighten. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

LE'GEND or LEG'END, *n.* [It. *leggenda*; L. *legenda*, from *lego*, to read; originally, in *the Roman Catholic church*, a book of service, or lessons to be read in worship.]

1. A chronicle or register of the lives of saints, formerly read at matins, and at the refectories of religious houses. Hence,
2. An idle or ridiculous story told respecting saints. *Encyc.*
3. Any memorial or relation. *Johnson.*
4. An incredible, unauthentic narrative. *Blackmore.*
5. The motto or words placed round the field of a medal or coin. *Brande.*

LE'GEND, *v. t.* To tell or narrate, as a legend. *Hall.*

LEG'END-A-RY, *a.* Consisting of legends; strange; fabulous.

LEG'END-A-RY, *n.* A book of legends; a relater of legends. *Sheldon.*

LEG'ER, *n.* [D. *leggen*, to lie, Sax. *lecgan.*]

Any thing that lies in a place; that which rests or remains; sometimes used as a noun, but more frequently as an adjective, as, a *leger* embassador, that is, resident; but the word is now obsolete, except in particular phrases.

A *leger-book*, or *leger*; a book that lies in the counting-house, the book into which merchants carry a summary of the accounts of the journal; usually and properly written LEDGER.

LEG'ER-LINE, (led'jer-,) *n.* In *music*, a line added to the staff of five lines, when more lines than five are wanted, for designating notes ascending or descending.

LEG-ER-DE-MAIN', *n.* [Fr. *leger*, It. *leggiero*, light, slight, and Fr. *de main*, of hand. See LIGHT.]

Sleight of hand; a deceptive performance which depends on dexterity of hand; a trick performed with such art and adroitness, that the manner or art eludes observation. The word is sometimes used adjectively; as, a *legerdemain* trick.

LE-GER'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *legereté.*] Lightness; nimbleness. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

LEGGE, *v. t.* [Sax. *lecgan.*] To lay. [*Obs.*] *Wiclif.*

LEG'GED, (legd or leg'ged,) *a.* [from *leg.*] Having legs; used in composition; as, a two-*legged* animal.

LEG'GIN, } *n.* [from *leg.*] A cover for the leg,
LEG'GING, } like a long gaiter; a garment that incloses the leg. *Mackenzie. Southey.*

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LEG-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Legibleness; the quality or state of being legible.

LEG'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *legibilis*, from *lego*, to read.]

1. That may be read; consisting of letters or figures that may be distinguished by the eye; as, a fair, *legible* manuscript.

2. That may be discovered or understood by apparent marks or indications. The thoughts of men are often *legible* in their countenances.

LEG'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being legible.

LEG'I-BLY, *adv.* In such a manner as may be read; as, a manuscript *legibly* written.

LE'GION, *n.* [L. *legio*, from *lego*, to collect.]

1. In *Roman antiquity*, a body of infantry, consisting of different numbers of men at different periods, from three to five thousand. Each legion was divided into ten cohorts, each cohort into ten companies, and each company into two centuries. *Encyc.*

2. A military force; military bands. *Shak.*

3. A great number.

Where one sin has entered, *legions* will force their way through the same breach. *Rogers.*

My name is *legion*, for we are many. — Mark v.

Legion of honor; an order instituted in *France* by Napoleon, as a reward for merit, both civil and military. *Brande.*

LE'GION-A-RY, *a.* Relating to a legion or to legions.

2. Consisting of a legion or of legions; as, a *legionary* force.

3. Containing a great number; as, a *legionary* body of errors. *Brown.*

LE'GION-A-RY, *n.* One of a legion. *Milton.*

LE'GION-RY, *n.* Body of legions. *Pollok.*

LEG'IS-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *lex*, *legis*, law, and *fero*, *latum*, to give, pass, or enact.]

To make or enact a law or laws. It is a question whether it is expedient to *legislate* at present on the subject. Let us not *legislate*, when we have no power to enforce our laws.

LEG'IS-LA-TED, *pret.* and *pp.* of LEGISLATE.

LEG'IS-LA-TING, *ppr.* Enacting laws.

LEG-IS-LA'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of passing a law or laws; the enacting of laws.

Pythagoras joined *legislation* to his philosophy. *Littleton.*

LEG'IS-LA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *legislatif.*]

1. Giving or enacting laws; as, a *legislative* body.

2. Capable of enacting laws; as, *legislative* power.

3. Pertaining to the enacting of laws; suitable to laws; as, the *legislative* style.

4. Done by enacting; as, a *legislative* act.

Note. — In this word, and in LEGISLATOR, LEGISLATRIX, LEGISLATURE, the accent is nearly equal on the first and third syllables; and *a*, in the third, has its first or long sound.

LEG'IS-LA-TOR, *n.* [L.] A lawgiver; one who makes laws for a state or community. This word is limited in its use to a supreme lawgiver, the lawgiver of a sovereign state or kingdom, and is not applied to men that make the by-laws of a subordinate corporation.

LEG-IS-LA'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a legislator. [*Not in use.*] *Halifax.*

LEG-IS-LA'TRESS, } *n.* A female who makes laws.
LEG-IS-LA'TRIX, }
Tooke.

LEG'IS-LA-TURE, (led'jis-lāt-yur,) *n.* [Sp. *legislatura.*]

The body of men in a state or kingdom invested with power to make and repeal laws; the supreme power of a state. The *legislature* of *Great Britain* consists of the house of lords and the house of commons, with the king, whose sanction is necessary to every bill before it becomes a law. The *legislatures* of *most of the States in America* consist of two houses or branches; but the sanction of the governor is required to give their acts the force of law, or a concurrence of two thirds of the two houses after he has declined and assigned his objections.

LE'GIST, *n.* One skilled in the laws. *Marston.*

LE-GIT'I-MA-CY, *n.* [from *legitimate.*] *Literally*, accordance with law. Hence, lawfulness of birth; opposed to BASTARDY. *Ayliffe.*

2. Genuineness, or reality; opposed to SPURIOUSNESS.

3. Regular sequence or deduction; as, the *legitimacy* of a conclusion.

4. The accordance of an action or institution with established law; as, the *legitimacy* of a measure or government.

LE-GIT'I-MATE, *a.* [Fr. *legitime*; L. *legitimus*; from *lex*, law.]

Literally, accordant with law. Hence,

1. Lawfully begotten or born; born in wedlock; as, *legitimate* heirs or children.

2. Genuine; real; not false or spurious.

3. Following by regular or natural sequence; as, a *legitimate* result.

4. In accordance with established law; as, a *legitimate* government.

LE-GIT'I-MATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *legitimer*; Sp. *legitimar*; It. *legittimare.*]

1. To make lawful.

2. To render legitimate; to communicate the rights of a legitimate child to one that is illegitimate; to invest with the rights of a lawful heir. *Ayliffe.*

LE-GIT'I-MA-TED, *pp.* Made lawful.

LE-GIT'I-MATE-LY, *adv.* Lawfully; according to law.

2. Genuinely; not falsely. *Dryden.*

LE-GIT'I-MATE-NESS, *n.* Legality; lawfulness; genuineness.

LE-GIT'I-MA-TING, *ppr.* Rendering lawful.

LE-GIT-I-MA'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of rendering legitimate, or of investing an illegitimate child with the rights of one born in wedlock.

2. Lawful birth. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

LE-GIT'I-MIST, *n.* One who supports legitimate authority. In *France*, an adherent of the elder branch of the Bourbon family, which was driven from the throne in 1830.

LEG'LESS, *a.* Having no legs. [*Not in use.*]

LEG'UME, } *n.* [L. *legumen*; Fr. *legume*; probably
LE-GU'MEN, } from L. *lego*, to collect, and signifying that which collects or holds, or a collection.]

1. In *botany*, a pericarp or seed-vessel of two valves, in which the seeds are fixed to one suture only. In the latter circumstance, it differs from a siliqua, in which the seeds are attached to both sutures. In *popular use*, a *legume* is called a POD, or a COD; as, pea-*pod*, or peas-*cod*. *Martyn.*

2. In *the plural*, pulse, peas, beans, &c.

LE-GU'MIN, *n.* A peculiar principle in the fleshy cotyledons of the seeds of papilionaceous plants; vegetable casein. *Graham.*

LE-GU'MIN-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to pulse; consisting of pulse. *Leguminous* plants are such as have a legume for a pericarp, as peas and beans.

LEI-PATH'Y-MIC, *a.* [Gr. λειπω and θυμος.] Fainting; tending to swooning. *J. Taylor.*

LEIS'URE-A-BLE, *a.* [See LEISURE.] Vacant of employment; not occupied; as, *leisurable* hours. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

LEIS'URE-A-BLY, *adv.* At leisure; without hurry. [*Little used.*] *Hooker.*

LEIS'URE, (lee'zhur *or* lezh'yur,) *n.* [Fr. *loisir*. This is from the same root as Sw. and Dan. *ledig*, void, empty, vacant, free, eased; Sw. *ledighet*, Dan. *ledighed*, leisure; or it may be more nearly connected with Goth. *laus*, loose, free, vacant, Eng. *lease.*]

1. Freedom from occupation or business; vacant time; time free from employment.

The desire of *leisure* is much more natural than of business and care. *Temple.*

I shall leave with him that rebuke to be considered at his *leisure*. *Locke.*

2. Convenience of time.

He sighed and had no *leisure* more to say. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

This word is sometimes used adjectively; as, *leisure* time. *Dryden.*

LEIS'URE-LY, *a.* Done at leisure; not hasty; deliberate; slow; as, a *leisurely* walk or march; a *leisurely* survey of life.

LEIS'URE-LY, *adv.* Not in haste or hurry; slowly; at leisure; deliberately.

We descended very *leisurely*, my friend being careful to count the steps. *Addison.*

LE'MAN, *n.* [Probably contracted from *lifman*, *leveman*; Sax. *leof*, loved, and *man*. See LOVE and LIEF.]

A sweetheart; a gallant, or a mistress. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Spenser. Shak.*

LEME, *n.* [Sax. *leoma.*]

A ray of light. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

LEME, *v. i.* To shine. [*Obs.*]

LEM'MA, *n.* [Gr. λημμα, from λαμβανω, to receive.]

In *mathematics*, a proposition demonstrated for the purpose of being used in the demonstration of some other proposition. *Day.*

LEM'MING, } *n.* An English name applied to a group
LEM'ING, } of rodent mammals, very nearly allied to the mouse and rat. They mostly inhabit the north of Europe and Asia. By some naturalists, this group is made a genus under the name of *Lemmus*, but by others it is placed under the genus Mus.

Lemnian earth, or *sphragide*, from the Isle of Lemnos, in the Egean Sea; a kind of astringent, medicinal earth, of a fatty consistence and reddish color, used in the same cases as *bole*. It has the external appearance of clay, with a smooth surface resembling agate, especially in recent fractures. It removes impurities like soap. *Encyc. Nicholson.*

LEM-NIS'CATE, *n.* [L. *lemniscus*, a ribbon; *lemniscatus*, adorned with ribbons.]

In *geometry*, the name of a curve in the form of the figure 8. *Barlow.*

LEM'ON, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *limon*; It. *limone.* This word is found in the Arabic of Avicenna; and in the Amharic dialect of Ethiopia we find *lime* or *lome*, the same word.]

1. The fruit of a tree belonging to the genus Citrus, which grows in warm climates. This fruit furnishes a cooling acid juice, which forms an ingredient in some of our most delicious liquors.

2. *Lemon*, or *lemon-tree*; the tree that produces lemons.

What is called *salt of lemons*, is really vinoxalate of potash, or potash combined with oxalic acid. *Brande.*

LEM-ON-ADE', *n.* [Fr. *limonade*; Sp. *limonada*; from *limon.*]

A liquor consisting of lemon-juice mixed with water and sweetened

LE'MUR, *n.* [L.] One of a genus of quadrumanous mammals, nearly allied to the apes, baboons, and monkeys, but with a form approaching that of quadrupeds, mostly inhabiting Madagascar and the East Indian islands.

LEM'U-RES, *n. pl.* [L.] Hobgoblins; evil spirits. [*Not English.*]

LEND, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* LENT. [Sax. *lænan*; Sw. *låna*; Dan. *laaner*; G. *leihen*; D. *leenen. Lend* is a corrupt orthography of *len*, or *loan*, or derived from it. See LOAN.]

1. To grant to another for temporary use, on the express or implied condition that the thing shall be returned; as, to *lend* a book; or,

2. To grant a thing to be used, on the condition that its equivalent in kind shall be returned; as, to *lend* a sum of money, or a loaf of bread.

3. To afford; to grant; to furnish, in general; as, to *lend* assistance; to *lend* an ear to a discourse.

Cato, *lend* me for a while thy patience. *Addison.*

4. To grant for temporary use, on condition of receiving a compensation at certain periods for the use of the thing, and an ultimate return of the thing, or its full value. Thus money is *lent* on condition of receiving interest for the use, and of having the principal sum returned at the stipulated time. *Lend* is correlative to *borrow.*

5. To permit to use for another's benefit. A *lent* his name to obtain money from the bank.

6. To let for hire or compensation; as, to *lend* a horse or gig. [This sense is used by Paley, and probably may be common in England. But in the United States, I believe, the word is never thus used, except in reference to money. We *lend* money upon interest, but never *lend* a coach or horse for a compensation. We use *let.*]

LEND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be lent. *Sherwood.*

LEND'ER, *n.* One who lends.

The borrower is servant to the *lender*. — Prov. xxii.

2. One who makes a trade of putting money to interest. *Bacon. Dryden.*

LEND'ING, *ppr.* Granting for temporary use. [See LEND.]

LEND'ING, *n* The act of loaning.

2. That which is lent or furnished. *Shak.*

LENDS, *n. pl.* [Sax.] Loins. [*Not in use.*] *Wiclif.*

LENGTH, *n.* [Sax. *lengthe*, from *leng*, long; D. *lengte.*]

1. The extent of any thing material from end to end; the longest line which can be drawn through a body, parallel to its sides; as, the *length* of a church or of a ship; the *length* of a rope or line.

2. Extent; extension.

Stretched at his *length*, he spurns the swarthy ground. *Dryden.*

3. A certain extent; a portion of space; with a plural.

Large *lengths* of seas and shores. *Shak.*

4. Space of time; duration, indefinitely; as, a great *length* of time. What *length* of time will this enterprise require for its accomplishment?

5. Long duration.

May Heaven, great monarch, still augment your bliss
With *length* of days, and every day like this. *Dryden.*

6. Reach or extent; as, to pursue a subject to a great *length.*

7. Extent; as, the *length* of a discourse, essay, or argument.

8. Distance.

He had marched to the *length* of Exeter. [*Unusual and inelegant.*] *Clarendon.*

At length; at or in the full extent. Let the name be inserted *at length.*

2. At last; at the end or conclusion. *Dryden.*

LENGTH, *v. t.* To extend; to lengthen. [*Not used.*]

LENGTH'EN, (length'n,) *v. t.* To extend in length; to make longer; to elongate; as, to *lengthen* a line.

2. To draw out or extend in time; to protract; to continue in duration; as, to *lengthen* life. The days *lengthen* from December to June.

3. To extend; as, to *lengthen* a discourse or a dissertation.

4. To draw out in pronunciation; as, to *lengthen* a sound or a syllable. This verb is often followed by *out*, which may be sometimes emphatical, but in general is useless.

What if I please to *lengthen out* his date? *Dryden.*

LENGTH'EN, *v. i.* To grow longer; to extend in length. A hempen rope contracts when wet, and *lengthens* when dry.

LENGTH'EN-ED, (length'nd,) *pp.* or *a.* Made longer; drawn out in length; continued in duration.

LENGTH'EN-ING, *ppr.* Making longer; extending in length or in duration.

LENGTH'EN-ING, *n.* Continuation; protraction. *Dan.* iv.

LENGTH'FUL, *a.* Of great length in measure. *Pope.*

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LENGTH'I-LY, *adv.* In a lengthy manner; at great length or extent. *Jefferson.*

LENGTH'I-NESS, *n.* Length; the state of being lengthy. *Knickerbocker, March,* 1838.

LENGTH'WISE, *adv.* In the direction of the length; in a longitudinal direction.

LENGTH'Y, *a.* Being long or moderately long; not short; not brief; *applied mostly to moral subjects,* as to discourses, writings, arguments, proceedings, &c.; as, a *lengthy* sermon; a *lengthy* dissertation; a *lengthy* detail. *London Quarterly Review.*

Lengthy periods. *Washington's Letter to Plater.*

No ministerial act in France, in matters of judicial cognizance, is done without a *proces verbal,* in which the facts are stated amidst a great deal of *lengthy* formality, with a degree of minuteness highly profitable to the verbalizing officers and to the revenue. *Am. Review, Ap. Oct.* 1811.

P. S. Murray has sent, or will send, a double copy of the Bride and Giaour; in the last one some *lengthy* additions; pray accept them according to old customs.
Lord Byron's Letter to Dr. Clarke, Dec. 13, 1813.

Chalmers's Political Annals, in treating of South Carolina — is *by no* means as *lengthy* as Mr. Hewitt's History.
Drayton's View of South Carolina.

These would be details too *lengthy.* *Jefferson.*

[This word, which was originally an Americanism, is now used to a considerable extent by English writers, and has been admitted into the recent Dictionaries of Knowles, Smart, and Reid.]

LĒ'NI-EN-CY, *n.* Lenity.

LĒ'NI-ENT, *a.* [L. *leniens,* from *lenio, lenis,* soft, mild; Ar. لين *laina,* to be soft, or smooth. Class Ln, No. 4. The primary sense probably is smooth, or to make smooth, and *blandus* may be of the same family.]

1. Softening; mitigating; assuasive.

Time, that on all things lays his *lenient* hand,
Yet tames not this. *Pope.*

Sometimes with *of*: as, *lenient of grief.* *Milton.*

2. Relaxing; emollient.

Oils relax the fibers, are *lenient,* balsamic. *Arbuthnot.*

LĒ'NI-ENT, *n.* That which softens or assuages; an emollient. *Wiseman.*

LĒ'NI-ENT-LY, *adv.* Mitigatingly; assuagingly.

LEN'I-FY, *v. t.* To assuage; to soften; to mitigate. [*Little used.*] *Bacon. Dryden.*

LEN'I-MENT, *n.* An assuasive. [*Not used.*]

LEN'I-TIVE, *a.* [It. *lenitivo;* Fr. *lenitif;* from L. *lenio,* to soften.]

Having the quality of softening or mitigating, as pain or acrimony; assuasive; emollient. *Bacon. Arbuthnot.*

LEN'I-TIVE, *n.* A medicine or application that has the quality of easing pain; that which softens or mitigates.

2. A palliative; that which abates passion. *South.*

LEN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *lenitas,* from *lenis,* mild, soft.]

Mildness of temper; softness; tenderness; mercy. Young offenders may be treated with *lenity.* It is opposed to SEVERITY and RIGOR.

LEN'NOCK, *a.* Slender; pliable. [*Local.*]

LE-NOU'I-NANT, *a.* [L. *lenocinans.*]

Given to lewdness. *More.*

LENS, *n.*; *pl.* LENSES. [L. *lens,* a lentil.]

In *optics,* a piece of glass or other transparent substance, bounded on both sides by polished spherical surfaces, or on the one side by a spherical, and on the other by a plane, surface. Rays of light passing through it are made to change their direction, and to magnify or diminish objects at a certain distance. Lenses are double-convex, or convex on both sides; double-concave, or concave on both sides; plano-convex, or plano-concave, that is, with one side plane, and the other convex or concave; or convex on one side, and concave on the other; the latter is called a *meniscus,* when the concavity is less than the convexity; but a *concavo-convex lens,* when the concavity is greater than the convexity. The term *lens* is sometimes used by itself for double convex lens. *Brande.*

LENT, *pret.* and *pp.* of LEND.

LENT, *n.* [Sax. *lencton,* spring, *lent,* from *leng,* long; *lenegan,* to lengthen; so called from the lengthening of the days.]

The quadragesimal fast, or fast of forty days, observed by the Roman Catholic and other churches before Easter, the festival of our Savior's resurrection. It begins at Ash-Wednesday, and continues till Easter.

LENT, *a.* Slow; mild; as, *lenter* heats. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

LENT, LEN-TAN'DO, } [It.] in *music,* directs to a gradual retarding of time.

LENT'ĘN, *a.* Pertaining to lent; used in lent; sparing; as, a *lenten* entertainment; a *lenten* salad. *Shak.*

LEN-TIC'Ų-LAR, *a.* [L. *lenticularis,* from *lens,* supra.]

1. Resembling a lentil.

2. Having the form of a double-convex lens; lentiform.

LEN-TIC'Ų-LAR-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a lens; with a curve.

LEN'TI-FORM, *a.* [L. *lens* and *forma,* form.]

Of the form of a double-convex lens.

LEN-TIG'I-NOUS, *a.* [L. *lentigo,* a freckle, from L. *lens.*]

Freckly; scurfy; furfuraceous.

LEN-TI'GO, *n* [L.] A freckly eruption on the skin.

LEN'TIL, *n.* [Fr. *lentille,* from L. *lens.*]

A plant of the genus Ervum. It is an annual plant, rising with weak stalks about 18 inches. The seeds, which are contained in a pod, are round, flat, and a little convex in the middle. It is cultivated for fodder, and for its seeds. *Encyc.*

LEN'TISK, } *n.* [Fr. *lentisque;* It. *lentischio;* Sp.
LEN-TIS'ĘUS, } *lentisco;* L. *lentiscus.*]

A tree of the genus Pistacia, the mastich-tree, a native of Arabia, Persia, Syria, and the south of Europe. The wood is of a pale-brown, resinous and fragrant. [See MASTICH.]

LENT'I-TUDE, *n.* [L. *lentus,* slow.]

Slowness. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

LENT'NER, *n.* A kind of hawk. *Walton.*

LEN'TO, LEN-TE-MEN'TE, [It.,] in *music,* signifies slow, smooth, and gliding.

LEN'TOR, *n.* [L., from *lentus,* slow, tough, clammy; Fr. *lenteur.*]

1. Tenacity; viscousness. *Bacon.*

2. Slowness; delay; sluggishness. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Siziness; thickness of fluids; viscidity; *a term used in the humoral pathology.* *Coze. Quincy.*

LEN'TOUS, *a.* [L. *lentus,* slow, thick.]

Viscid; viscous; tenacious. *Brown.*

L'EN-VOY', (lăn-vwȧ',) *n.* [Fr.] A term borrowed from old French poetry, and signifying a few detached verses at the end of each piece, serving to convey the moral, or to address the poem to a particular person. *Toone.*

LEN'ZIN-ITE, *n.* [from *Lenzius,* a German mineralogist.]

A mineral of two kinds, the opaline and argillaceous; a variety of clay, occurring usually in small masses of the size of a nut. *Cleaveland. Phillips.*

LĒ'O, *n.* [L.] The Lion, the fifth sign of the zodiac.

LĒ'OD, *n.* [Saxon.] People; a nation.

LĒ'OF, *n. Leof* denotes love; so *leofwin,* a winner of love; *leofstan,* best beloved. *Gibson.*

LĒ'O-NINE, *a.* [L. *leoninus,* from *leo,* lion.]

Belonging to a lion; resembling a lion, or partaking of his qualities; as, *leonine* fierceness or rapacity.

Leonine verses, so named from Leo, the inventor, are those the end of which rhymes with the middle; as,

Gloria *factorum* temere conceditur *horum.* *Johnson.*

LĒ'O-NINE-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a lion. *Harris.*

LEOP'ARD, (lep'ard,) *n.* [L. *leo,* lion, and *pardus,* pard, Gr. παρδος, from Heb. פרד, to separate, that is, spotted, broken into spots.]

A carnivorous digitigrade mammal, belonging to the genus Felis, i. e. the Cat group. It inhabits Central Africa. Its fur is yellow, with at least ten ranges of small, black clusters of spots on each flank.

LEOP'ARD'S-BĀNE, *n.* The English popular name of several different plants, principally species of the genera Arnica and Doronicum.

LĒ'PAS, *n.* [Gr. λεπας.] The Linnæan name for the Cirripeda, comprising the Balani or barnacles, and the Anatifæ, of which there are now several genera. *Dana.*

LEP'ER, *n.* [L. *lepra,* leprosy, Fr. *lepre,* Ir. *lobhar,* Gr. λεπρα, from λεπις, a scale.]

A person affected with leprosy

LEP'ID, *a.* [L. *lepidus.*]

Pleasant; jocose. [*Little used.*]

LEP-I-DO-DEN'DRON, *n.* [Gr. λεπις, λεπιδος, a scale, and *δενδρον,* tree.]

A fossil tree, so named from the scaly appearance of the stem, produced by the separation of the leaf stalks. *Mantell.*

LEP'ID-OID, *n.* [Gr. λεπις and *ειδος.*]

One of a family of extinct fossil fishes, of the oolitic formation. *Buckland.*

LEP'I-DO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. λεπις, a scale, and λιθος.]

A species of the mica family, presenting a lilac or rose-violet color; it usually occurs in masses consisting of small scales. It differs from other micas, in containing the earth lithia. *Dana.*

LEP-I-DOP'TER, *n.* } [Gr. λεπις, a scale, and
LEP-I-DOP'TE-RA, *n. pl.* } πτερον, a wing.]

The *Lepidoptera* are an order of insects having four membranaceous wings, covered with fine imbricate scales, like powder, as the butterfly.

LEP-I-DOP'TER-AL, } *a.* Belonging to the order of
LEP-I-DOP'TER-OUS, } Lepidoptera.

LEP'O-RINE or LEP'O-RINE, *a.* [L. *leporinus,* from *lepus,* a hare. Qu. the Teutonic *leap,* to run.]

Pertaining to a hare; having the nature or qualities of the hare. *Johnson.*

LE-PROS'I-TY, *n.* Squamousness. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

LEP'RO-SY, *n.* [See LEPER.] A foul cutaneous disease, appearing in dry, white, thin, scurfy scabs, attended with violent itching. It sometimes covers the whole body, rarely the face. One species of it is called *elephantiasis.* *Encyc.*

The term *leprosy* is loosely and incorrectly applied to two very distinct diseases, the scaly and the tuberculated, or the proper leprosy and the elephantiasis. The former is characterized by patches of smooth, laminated scales, sometimes livid, but usually whitish; in the latter, the skin is thickened, livid, and tuberculated. It is called the *black leprosy;* but this term is also applied to the livid variety of the scaly leprosy. *Good.*

LEP'ROUS, *a.* [Fr. *lepreux.*] [See LEPER.]

Infected with leprosy; covered with white scales.

His hand was *leprous as* snow. — Ex. iv.

LEP'ROUS-LY, *adv.* In leprous manner.

LEP'ROUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being leprous.

LEP-TO-DAC'TYL, *n.* [Gr. λεπτος, slender, and δακτυλος, a toe.]

A bird or other animal having slender toes. *Hitchcock.*

LEP-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. λεπτος, small, and λογος, discourse.]

A minute and tedious discourse on trifling things.

LĒRE, *n.* Learning; lesson; lore. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

LĒRE, *v. t.* To learn; to teach. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

LĒRE, *a.* Empty. [See LEER.]

LER'NE-ANS, *n. pl.* A family of parasitic animals, related to the inferior grades of crustacea. They are found attached to fishes, and some species penetrate the skin with their elongated head, and feed on the viscera of the fishes. *Dana.*

LĒ'SION, (lē'zhun,) *n.* [L. *læsio,* from *lædo,* to hurt.]

A hurting, hurt; wound; injury. *Rush.*

LESS, for UNLESS. [*Not in use.*]

LESS, a terminating syllable of many nouns and some adjectives, is the Sax. *leas,* Goth. *laus,* belonging to the verb *lysan, lausyan,* to loose, free, separate. Hence it is a privative word, denoting destitution; as, a *witless* man, a man destitute of wit; *childless,* without children; *fatherless; faithless; pennyless; careless,* &c.

LESS, *a.* [Sax. *læs;* perhaps allied to Dan. *liser,* to abate, to *lessen,* to relieve, to ease. *Less* has the sense of the comparative degree of *little.*]

Smaller; not so large or great; as, a *less* quantity or number; a horse of *less* size or value. We are all destined to suffer affliction in a greater or *less* degree.

LESS, *adv.* Not so much; in a smaller or lower degree; as, *less* bright or loud; *less* beautiful; *less* obliging; *less* careful. The *less* a man praises himself, the more disposed are others to praise him.

LESS, *n.* Not so much.

They gathered some more, some *less.* — Exod. xvi.

2. An inferior.

The *less* is blessed by the better. — Heb. vii.

LESS, *v. t.* To make less. [*Not in use.*] *Gower.*

LES-SEE', *n.* [from *lease.*] The person to whom a lease is given, or who takes an estate by lease *Blackstone.*

LESS'EN, (les'n,) *v. t.* [from *less.*] To make less; to diminish; to reduce in bulk, size, quantity, number, or amount; to make smaller; as, to *lessen* a kingdom or its population.

2. To diminish in degree, state, or quality; as, awkward manners tend to *lessen* our respect for men of merit.

3. To degrade; to reduce in dignity.

St. Paul chose to magnify his office, when ill men conspired to *lessen* it. *Atterbury.*

LESS'EN, (les'n,) *v. i.* To become less; to shrink; to contract in bulk, quantity, number, or amount; to be diminished. The apparent magnitude of objects *lessens* as we recede from them.

2. To become less in degree, quality, or intensity; to decrease. The strength of the body, and the vivacity of the temper, usually *lessen* as we advance in age.

LESS'EN-ED, *pp.* Made smaller; diminished.

LESS'EN-ING, *ppr.* Reducing in bulk, amount, or degree; degrading.

LESS'ER, *a.* [Sax. *læssa, læsse,* from *læs.* This word is a corruption, but too well established to be discarded.]

Less; smaller. Authors always write, the *Lesser* Asia.

By the same reason may a man in a state of nature punish the *lesser* branches of that law. *Locke.*

God made the *lesser* light to rule the night. — Gen. i.

LES'ES, *n. pl.* [Fr. *laissées.*] The leavings or dung of beasts.

LES'SON, (les'n,) *n.* [This word we probably have received from the Fr. *leçon,* L. *lectio,* from *lego,* to read, Fr. *lire, lisant;* Sp. *leccion;* It. *lezione;* Sw. *lexa;* and not from the D. *leezen,* G. *lesen,* to read.]

1. Any thing read or recited to a teacher by a pupil or learner for improvement; or such a portion of a book as a pupil learns and repeats at one time. The instructor is pleased when his pupils recite their *lessons* with accuracy and promptness.

2. A portion of Scripture read in divine service. Thus endeth the first *lesson.*

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3. A portion of a book or manuscript assigned by a preceptor to a pupil to be learnt, or for an exercise; something to be learnt. Give him his *lesson*.

4. Precept; doctrine or notion inculcated.

Be not jealous over the wife of thy bosom, and teach her not an evil *lesson* against thyself. *Ecclus.*

5. Severe lecture; reproof; rebuke.

She would give her a *lesson* for walking so late. *Sidney.*

6. Tune written for an instrument. *Davies.*

7. Instruction or truth, taught by experience. The *lessons* which sickness imparts, she leaves to be practiced when health is established.

LES'SON, (les'n,) *v. t.* To teach; to instruct.

Children should be *lessoned* into a contempt and detestation of this vice. *L'Estrange.*

LES'SON-ED, *pp.* Taught; instructed.

LES'SON-ING, *ppr.* Teaching.

LES'SOR, *n.* [from *lease.*] One who leases; the person who lets to farm, or gives a lease. *Blackstone.*

LEST, *part.* [from the Sax. *leas*, Goth. *laus*, loose, separate. In Saxon, it was preceded by *the*, *the leas*, that less, that not, *ne forte*. Hence it denotes a *loosing* or separation, and hence it comes to express prevention.]

That not; for fear that.

Ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it, *lest* ye die. — Gen. iii.

The phrase may be thus explained: Ye shall not touch it; that separated or dismissed, ye die. *That* here refers to the preceding command or sentence; that being removed, or not observed, the fact being not so, ye will die.

Sin no more, *lest* a worse thing come to thee. — John v.

Sin no more; that fact not taking place, a worse thing will happen to thee.

LET, *v. t.*; *prct.* and *pp.* LET. LETTED is obsolete. Sax. *lætan*, *letan*, Goth. *letan*, to permit, to hinder, to dismiss or send away, to let go, to leave, to admit, to think or suppose, to dissemble, to retard, to be *late* or slow, to dally or trifle, to lease or let out; *letan aweg*, to *let away*, to throw; W. *lluz*, hinderance; *lluziaw*, to hinder; D. *laaten*, to permit, to suffer, to give, to leave, to loose, to put, to stow; G. *lassen*, to let, to permit, grant, allow, suffer; *verlassen*, to forsake; *unterlassen*, to cease, to forbear; Sw. *lata*, to permit; Dan. *lader*, to let, permit, allow, grant, suffer, give leave. But in the four latter dialects, there is another verb, which corresponds with *let* in some of its significations; D. *lyden*, G. *leiden*, Sw. *lida*, Dan. *lider*, to suffer, endure, undergo, to permit. With this verb corresponds the English *late*, D. *laat*, Sw. *lat*, Dan. *lad*, slothful, lazy; and the G. *lass*, feeble, lazy, coincides with *lassen*, supra, and this may be the Eng. *lazy*. To *let out*, like L. *elocare*, is to *lease*, Fr. *laisser*. *Let* is the Fr. *laisser*, in a different dialect. By the German and Welsh, it appears that the last radical may have originally been *th*, *ts*, or *tz*, or other compound. See Class Ld, No. 2, 15, 19, 23, 32, and Class Ls, No. 30.]

1. To permit; to allow; to suffer; to give leave or power by a positive act, or negatively, to withhold restraint; not to prevent. A leaky ship *lets* water enter into the hold. *Let* is followed by the infinitive without the sign *to*.

Pharaoh said, I will *let* you go. — Ex. viii.
When the ship was caught, and could not bear up into the wind, we *let* her drive. — Acts xxvii.

2. To lease; to grant possession and use for a compensation; as, to *let* to farm; to *let* an estate for a year; to *let* a room to lodgers; often followed by *out*, as, to *let out* a farm; but the use of *out* is unnecessary.

3. To suffer; to permit; with the usual sign of the infinitive.

There's a letter for you, sir, if your name be Horatio, as I am *let* to know it is. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

4. In *the imperative mode*, *let* has the following uses. Followed by the first and third persons, it expresses desire or wish; hence it is used in prayer and entreaty to superiors, and to those who have us in their power; as, *let* me not wander from thy commandments. *Ps.* cxix.

Followed by the first person plural, *let* expresses exhortation or entreaty; as, rise, *let us* go.

Followed by the third person, it implies permission or command addressed to an inferior. *Let him* go, *let them* remain, are commands addressed to the second person. *Let thou*, or *let ye*, that is, do thou or you permit him to go.

Sometimes *let* is used to express a command or injunction to a third person. When the signal is given to engage, *let* every man do his duty.

When applied to things not rational, it implies allowance or concession.

O'er golden sands *let* rich Pactolus flow. *Pope.*

5. To retard; to hinder; to impede; to interpose obstructions. 2 *Thess.* ii. *Dryden.*

[This sense is now obsolete, or nearly so.]

To let alone; to leave; to suffer to remain without intermeddling; as, *let alone* this idle project; *let* me *alone*.

To let down; to permit to sink or fall; to lower.

She *let* them *down* by a cord through the window. — Josh. ii.

To let loose; to free from restraint; to permit to wander at large.

To let in or *into*; to permit or suffer to enter; to admit. Open the door, *let in* my friend. We are not *let into* the secrets of the cabinet.

2. To insert, as a piece of wood, into a space formed for the purpose.

To let blood; to open a vein and suffer the blood to flow out.

To let out: to suffer to escape, as an animal; to extend or loosen, as a rope or the folds of a garment; also, to lease or let to hire.

To let off; to discharge; to let fly, as an arrow; or cause to explode, as a gun.

To let fly; to send forth or discharge with violence, as an arrow or stone.

LET, *v. i.* To forbear. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

LET, *n.* A retarding; hinderance; obstacle; impediment; delay. [*Obsolete, unless in some technical phrases.*]

LET; a termination of diminutives; as, *hamlet*, a little house; *rivulet*, a small stream. [Sax. *lyt*, small, less, few. See LITTLE.]

LETCH, *n.* A leach-tub. [See LEACH.]

2. A long, narrow swamp in which water moves slowly. *Brockett.*

LĒ'THAL, *a.* [L. *lethalis*, mortal, from Gr. λήθη, oblivion.]

Deadly; mortal; fatal. *Richardson.*

LE-THAL'I-TY, *n.* Mortality. *Akins.*

LE-THAR'GIC, } *a.* [L. *lethargicus*; Fr. *lethar-*
LE-THAR'GIC-AL, } *gique.*]

Preternaturally inclined to sleep; drowsy; dull; heavy. *Arbuthnot.*

LE-THAR'GIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a morbid sleepiness.

LE-THAR'GIC-AL-NESS, } *n.* Preternatural or mor-
LE-THAR'GIC-NESS, } bid sleepiness or drowsiness. *More. Herbert.*

LETH'AR-GI-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Laid asleep; entranced. *Shak.*

LETH'AR-GY, *n.* [L. *lethargia*; Gr. λησθαργια; λήθη, oblivion, and ἀργος, idle.]

1. Preternatural sleepiness; morbid drowsiness; continued or profound sleep, from which a person can scarcely be awaked.

2. Dullness; inaction; inattention.

Europe lay then under a deep *lethargy*. *Atterbury.*

LETH'AR-GY, *v. t.* To make lethargic or dull. *Churchill.*

LĒ'THE, (lē'the,) *n.* [Gr. λήθη, forgetfulness; λήθω, L. *lateo*, to be hid.]

1. In *Greek mythology*, one of the rivers of the infernal regions, whose waters were said to cause forgetfulness of the past. *Milton.*

Hence,

2. Oblivion; a draught of oblivion. *Shak.*

LE-THĒ'AN, *a.* Inducing forgetfulness or oblivion. *Lempriere. As. Res.*

Shakspeare has LETHEED in this sense.

LE-THIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *lethum*, death, and *fero*, to bring.]

Deadly; mortal; bringing death or destruction. *Robinson.*

LET'TER, *n.* [from *let.*] One who permits.

2. One who retards or hinders.

3. One who gives vent; as, a blood-*letter*.

LET'TER, *n.* [Fr. *lettre*; It. *lettera*; L. *litera*; W. *llythyr.*]

1. A mark or character, written, printed, engraved, or painted; used as the representative of a sound, or of an articulation of the human organs of speech. By sounds, and articulations or closures of the organs, are formed syllables and words. Hence a letter is the first element of *written* language, as a simple sound is the first element of *spoken* language or speech. *As sounds* are audible, and communicate ideas to others by the ear, so *letters* are visible representatives of sounds, and communicate the thoughts of others by means of the eye.

2. A written or printed message; an epistle; a communication made by visible characters from one person to another at a distance.

The style of *letters* ought to be free, easy, and natural. *Walsh.*

3. The verbal expression; the literal meaning.

We must observe the *letter* of the law, without doing violence to the reason of the law and the intentions of the lawgiver. *Taylor.*

4. Type; a character formed of metal or wood, usually of metal, and used in printing books.

5. *Letters*; in the plural, learning; erudition; as, a man of *letters*.

Dead letter; a writing or precept which is without authority or force. The best law may become a *dead letter*.

Letter of attorney; a writing by which one person authorizes another to act in his stead.

Letter of credit; a letter authorizing credit to a certain amount of money to be given to the bearer. *Brande.*

Letter of license; a paper by which creditors allow an unfortunate debtor time to pay his debts. *Brande.*

Letter of marque; a commission given to a private ship by a government to make reprisals on the ships of another state; hence, the ship thus commissioned. [See MARQUE.]

Letters patent, or *overt*, *open*; a writing executed and sealed, by which power and authority are granted to a person to do some act, or enjoy some right; as, *letters patent* under the seal of England.

LET'TER, *v. t.* To impress or form letters on; as, to *letter* a book; a book gilt and *lettered*.

LET'TER-BOARD, *n.* A board on which pages of type are placed, when not immediately wanted, or for distribution.

LET'TER-CASE, *n* A case or book to put letters in.

LET'TER-ED, *pp.* Stamped with letters.

LET'TER-ED, *a.* Literate; educated; versed in literature or science. *Collier.*

2. Belonging to learning; suiting letters.

LET'TER-FOUND'ER, *n.* One who casts letters; a type-founder.

LET'TER-ING, *ppr.* Impressing or forming letters on; as, *lettering* a book on the cover.

LET'TER-ING, *n.* The act of impressing letters.

2. The letters impressed.

LET'TER-LESS, *a.* Illiterate; unlettered; not learned. *Waterland.*

LET'TER-PRESS, *n.* [*letter* and *press.*] Print; letters and words impressed on paper, or other material, by types.

LET'TER-WRIT'ER, *n.* One who writes letters.

2. An instrument for copying letters, often called the *manifold letter-writer*.

LET'TING, *ppr.* Permitting; suffering.

LET'TING, *n.* The putting out on lease, as a farm.

2. The putting out of portions of work to be performed by contract, as on a railroad or canal. *America.*

LET'TUCE, (let'tis,) *n.* [Fr. *laitue*; It. *lattuga*; Sp. *lechuga*; Arm. *lactuzen*; G. *lattich*; D. *latuw*; from L. *lactuca*, according to Varro, from *lac*, milk.]

The English popular name of several species of Lactuca, some of which are used as salads.

LEŪ'CIN, } *n.* [Gr. λευκος, white.]
LEŪ'CINE, }

A peculiar white pulverulent substance obtained from beef-fibers, treated with sulphuric acid, and afterward with alcohol. *Braconnot.*

LEŪ'CITE, *n.* [Gr. λευκος, white.]

A mineral having a dull, glassy appearance, occurring in translucent, twenty-four-sided (trapezohedral) crystals. It is found in the volcanic rocks of Italy, especially at Vesuvius, disseminated through the lavas. *Dana.*

LEU-CIT'IC, *a.* A term applied to volcanic rocks containing leucite. *Dana.*

LEŪ'CO-E-THI-OP'IC, *a.* [Gr. λευκος, white, and αἰθιοψ, black.]

White and black; designating a white animal of a black species, or the albino of the negro race. *Lawrence.*

LEŪ'CO-PHANE, *n.* [Gr. λευκος, white, and φαινω, to appear.]

A mineral, occurring imperfectly crystallized, of a greenish or wine-yellow color, consisting of silica, fluoric acid, glucina, lime, and sodium.

LEŪ-CO-PHLEG'MA-CY, (lu-ko-fleg'ma-se,) *n.* [Gr. λευκος, white, and φλεγμα, phlegm.]

A dropsical habit of body, or the commencement of anasarca; paleness, with viscid juices and cold sweats. *Coxe. Parr. Arbuthnot.*

LEŪ-CO-PHLEG-MAT'IC, *a.* Having a dropsical habit of body with a white, bloated skin.

LEU-COS'TINE, *n.* A variety of trachyte.

LEU'-CŌ'THI-OP, *n.* [See LEUCO-ETHIOPIC.] An albino of a black race.

LĒ'VANT, *a.* [Fr. *levant*, rising, from *lever*, L. *levo*.]

Eastern; denoting the part of the hemisphere where the sun rises.

Forth rush the *levant* and the ponent winds. *Milton.*

LE-VANT', *n.* [It. *levante*, the East, supra.]

Properly, a country to the eastward; but *appropriately*, the countries of Turkey, Syria, Asia Minor, Greece, Egypt, &c., which are washed by the eastern part of the Mediterranean and its contiguous waters.

LE-VANT'ER, *n.* A strong easterly wind in the Mediterranean.

2. A cant name for one who bets at a horse-race, and runs away without paying the wager lost; hence, in a *wider sense*, one who runs away disgracefully. [*England.*]

LE-VANT'INE or LEV'ANT-INE, *a.* Pertaining to the Levant. *D'Anville.*

2. Designating a particular kind of silk cloth.

LE-VANT'INE or LEV'ANT-INE, *n.* A particular kind of silk cloth.

LE-VĀ'TOR, *n.* [L., from *levo*, to raise.] In *anatomy*, a muscle that serves to raise some part, as the lip or the eyelid.

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2. A surgical instrument used to raise a depressed part of the skull. *Wiseman.*

LĒVE, for BELIEVE. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

LEV'ÉE, *n.* [Fr., from *lever*, to raise, L. *levo*.]

1. The time of rising.

2. The concourse of persons who visit a prince or great personage in the morning. *Johnson.*

3. A bank or causeway, *particularly* along a river, to prevent inundation; as, the *levees* along the Mississippi.

Levee en masse. [See LEVY.]

LEV'EL, *a.* [Sax. *lefel*, *id.*; W. *llyvn*, smooth, even, *level*, sleek, slippery; *llyvelu*, to level, to render uniform, to devise, invent, guess; *llyvnu*, to make smooth. This seems to be connected with *llyvu*, to lick. So *like*, D. *gelyk*, G. *gleich*, is smooth, even, level, equal, coinciding with Eng. *sleek*. The L. *libella*, *libra*, belong to this root; It. *livella*.]

1. Horizontal; coinciding with the plane of the horizon. To be perfectly level, is to be exactly horizontal.

2. Even; flat; not having one part higher than another; not ascending or descending; as, *a level* plain or field; *level* ground; a *level* floor or pavement. In *common usage*, *level* is often applied to surfaces that are not perfectly horizontal, but which have no inequalities of magnitude.

3. Even with any thing else; of the same hight; on the same line or plane.

4. Equal in rank or degree; having no degree of superiority.

Be *level* in preferments, and you will soon be as *level* in your learning. *Bentley.*

LEV'EL, *v. t.* To make horizontal.

2. To make even; to reduce or remove inequalities of surface in any thing; as, to *level* a road or walk.

3. To reduce or bring to the same hight with something else.

And their proud structures *level* with the ground. *Sandys.*

4. To lay flat; to reduce to an even surface or plane.

He *levels* mountains, and he raises plains. *Dryden.*

5. To reduce to equality of condition, state, or degree; as, to *level* all ranks and degrees of men.

6. To point, in taking aim; to elevate or depress so as to direct a missile weapon to an object; to *aim*; as, to *level* a cannon or musket.

7. To aim; to direct; as, severe remarks *leveled* at the vices and follies of the age.

8. To suit; to proportion; as, to *level* observations to the capacity of children.

LEV'EL, *v. i.* To accord; to agree; to suit. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

2. To aim at; *to point a gun or an arrow to the* mark.

3. To aim at; to direct the view or purpose.

The glory of God and the good of his church *ought* to be the mark at which we *level*. *Hooker.*

4. To be aimed; to be in the same direction with the mark.

He raised it till he *leveled* right. *Butler.*

5. To aim; to make attempts.

Ambitious York did *level* at thy crown. *Shak.*

6. To conjecture; to attempt to guess. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

LEV'EL, *n.* A horizontal line, or a plane; a surface without inequalities. *Hale.*

2. Rate; standard; usual elevation; customary hight; as, the ordinary level of the world.

3. Equal elevation with something else; a state of equality.

Providence, for the most part, sets us on a *level*. *Spectator.*

4. The line of direction in which a missive weapon is aimed.

5. An instrument in mechanics by which to find or draw a horizontal line, as in setting buildings, or in making canals and drains. The instrument commonly used for this purpose is called the *spirit level.*

6. Rule; plan; scheme; borrowed from the mechanic's level.

Be the fair *level* of thy actions laid. *Prior.*

LEV'EL-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Reduced to a plane; made even.

2. Reduced to an equal state, condition, or rank.

3. Reduced to an equality with something else.

4. Elevated or depressed to a right line toward something; pointed to an object; directed to a mark.

5. Suited; proportioned.

LEV'EL-ER, *n.* One that levels or makes even.

2. One that destroys, or attempts to destroy, distinctions, and reduce to equality.

LEV'EL-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making level or even.

2. Reducing to an equality of condition.

LEV'EL-ING, *n.* The reduction of uneven surfaces to a level or plane.

2. In *surveying*, the art or practice of finding a horizontal line, or of ascertaining the different elevations of objects on the surface of the earth. *Barlow.*

LEV'EL-NESS, *n.* Evenness; equality of surface.

2. Equality with something else.

LEV'EN. See LEAVEN.

LEV'EN, *n.* [Sax. *hlifan.*]

Lightning. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

LEV'ER, *n.* [Fr. *levier*; It. *leva*; from *lever*, *levare*, L. *levo*, to raise.]

In *mechanics*, a bar of metal, wood, or other substance, turning on a support called the *fulcrum* or *prop*. Its arms are equal, as in the *balance*; or unequal, as in *steelyards*. It is one of the mechanical powers, and is of three kinds, viz. 1. When the fulcrum is between the weight and the power, as in the *handspike*, *crowbar*, &c. 2. When the weight is between the power and the fulcrum, as in *rowing a boat*. 3. When the power is between the weight and the fulcrum, as in *raising a ladder* from the ground, by applying the hands to one of the lower rounds. The bones of animals are levers of the third kind. *Olmsted.*

LĒ'VER, *a.* The comparative degree of *leve*, *leef*, or *lief*. More agreeable; more pleasing. [*Obs.*]

LĒ'VER, *adv.* Rather, as we now say, I had rather. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

LEV'ER-AGE, *n.* Mechanical advantage gained on the principle of the lever. *Olmsted.*

LEV'ER-ET, *n.* [Fr. *levret*, from *lievre*, a hare.]

A hare in the first year of her age.

LEV'ER-OCK, *n.* A bird; a lark. [See LARK.]

LEV'ET, *n.* [Qu. Fr. *lever*, to raise.] *Johnson.*

A blast of a trumpet; probably that by which soldiers are called in the morning. [*Not used.*] *Hudibras.*

LEV'I-A-BLE, *a.* [from *levy*.] That may be levied; that may be assessed and collected; as, sums *leviable* by course of law. *Bacon.*

LE-VI'A-THAN, *n.* [Heb. לויתן.]

1. An aquatic animal, described in the book of Job, ch. xli., and mentioned in other passages of Scripture. In Isaiah, it is called the *crooked serpent*. It is not agreed what animal is intended by the writers, whether the crocodile, the whale, or a species of serpent.

2. The whale, or a great whale. *Milton.*

LEV'I-ED, (lev'id,) *pp.* Raised; collected.

LEV'I-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *levigo*, from *levis*, smooth, Gr. λειος.]

1. In *pharmacy* and *chemistry*, to rub or grind to a fine, impalpable powder; to make fine, soft, and smooth.

2. To plane; to polish. *Barrow.*

LEV'I-GATE, *a.* Made smooth.

LEV'I-GĀ-TED, *pp.* Reduced to a fine, impalpable powder.

LEV'I-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Rendering very fine, soft, and smooth, by grinding or rubbing.

LEV-I-GĀ'TION, *n.* The act or operation of grinding or rubbing a solid substance to a fine, impalpable powder. *Encyc.*

LEV'IN, *n.* Lightning. [*Obs.*] [See LEVEN.] *Spenser.*

LE-VI'RATE, *a.* [L. *levir*, a husband's brother.]

The levirate law, among *the Jews*, was one according to which a woman, whose husband died without issue, was to be married to the husband's brother. *Deut.* xxv. 5.

LEV-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *levis*, *levitas*.]

Lightness; buoyancy; act of making light.

LĒ'VITE, *n.* [from *Levi*, one of the sons of Jacob.]

One of the tribe or family of Levi; a descendant of Levi; *more particularly*, an officer in the Jewish church, who was employed in manual service, as in bringing wood and other necessaries for the sacrifices. The Levites also sung and played on instruments of music. They were subordinate to the priests, the descendants of Aaron, who was also of the family of Levi. *Encyc.*

LE-VIT'IC-AL, *a.* Belonging to the Levites, or descendants of Levi; as, the *Levitical* law, the law given by Moses, which prescribed the duties and rites of the priests and Levites, and regulated the civil and religious concerns of the Jews.

2. Priestly. *Milton.*

LE-VIT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of the Levites.

LE-VIT'IC-US, *n.* [from *Levi*, *Levite*.] A canonical book of the Old Testament, containing the laws and regulations which relate to the priests and Levites among the Jews, or the body of the ceremonial law.

LEV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *levitas*, from *levis*, light; connected perhaps with Eng. *lift*.]

1. Lightness; the want of weight in a body, compared with another that is heavier. The ascent of a balloon in the air is owing to its *levity*, as the gas that fills it is lighter than common air.

2. Lightness of temper or conduct; inconstancy; changeableness; unsteadiness; as, the *levity* of youth. *Hooker.*

3. Want of due consideration; vanity; freak. He never employed his omnipotence out of *levity* or ostentation.

4. Gayety of mind; want of seriousness; disposition to trifle. The spirit of religion and seriousness was succeeded by *levity*.

LEV'Y, *v. t.* [Fr. *lever*; It. *levare*; Sp. *levar*; L. *levo*; Eng. *to lift*.]

1. To raise; to collect. To *levy* troops is to enlist or to order men into public service. To *levy* an army is to collect troops and form an army by enrollment, conscription, or other means.

2. To raise; to collect by assessment; as, to *levy* taxes, toll, tribute, or contributions.

To levy war, is to raise or begin war; to take arms for attack; to attack. *Blackstone.*

To levy a fine; to commence and carry on a suit for assuring the title to lands or tenements. *Blackstone.*

LEV'Y, *n.* The act of collecting men for military, or other public service, as by enlistment, enrollment, or other means. 1 *Kings* ix.

2. Troops collected; an army raised. 1 *Kings* v.

3. The act of collecting money for public use by tax or other imposition.

4. War raised. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

Levy in mass, [Fr. *levee en masse*;] a requisition of all liable to bear arms for service. In Germany, it is styled *landsturm*.

LEV'Y-ING, *ppr.* Raising; collecting, as men or money.

LEV'YNE, *n.* [from *levy*.] A mineral, supposed to be identical with chabazite. *Dana.*

LEW, (lū,) *a.* [D. *laauw*.]

Tepid; lukewarm; pale; wan. [*Obs.*]

LEWD, (lūde,) *a.* [W. *llodig*, having a craving; *llodi*, to reach out, to crave; *llodineb*, lewdness; *llawd*, that shoots out or is growing, a *lad*; G. *luder*, lewdness; Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. ילד, to beget, to bring forth; Ar. ولد *walada*, Eth. ወለደ *id.*]

1. Given to the unlawful indulgence of lust; addicted to fornication or adultery; dissolute; lustful; libidinous. *Ezek.* xxiii.

2. Proceeding from unlawful lust; as, *lewd* actions.

3. Wicked; vile; profligate; licentious. *Acts* xvii.

LEWD, *a.* [Sax. *læwed*, *lewd*. This seems to be a contracted word, and either from the root of *laical*, *lay*, or from the Sax. *leod*, G. *leute*, people, which seems to be from the same root as the foregoing word, like L. *gens*, from *geno*.]

Lay; laical; not clerical. [*Obs.*] *Daries.*

LEWD'LY, (lūde'ly,) *adv.* With the unlawful indulgence of lust; lustfully.

2. Wickedly; wantonly.

LEWD'NESS, *n.* The unlawful indulgence of lust; fornication, or adultery.

2. In *Scripture*, it generally denotes idolatry.

3. Licentiousness; shamelessness. *Spenser.*

LEWD'STER, *n.* One given to the criminal indulgence of lust; a lecher. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

LEX, *n.* [L.] Law; as, *lex talionis*, the law of retaliation; *lex terræ*, the law of the land.

LEX'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to a lexicon, or lexicography; settled by lexicography; as, the *lexical* meaning of a word. *Lewis.*

LEX-I-COG'RA-PHER, *n.* [See LEXICOGRAPHY.] The author of a lexicon or dictionary.

LEX-I-CO-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the
LEX-I-CO-GRAPH'IC-AL, } writing or compilation of a dictionary. *Boswell.*

LEX-I-COG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. λεξικον, a dictionary, and γραφη, a writing.]

1. The act of writing a lexicon or dictionary, or the art of composing dictionaries.

2. The composition or compilation of a dictionary.

LEX-I-COL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. λεξικον, a dictionary, and λογος, discourse.]

The science of words; that branch of learning which treats of the proper signification and just application of words. *Med. Repos.*

LEX'I-CON, *n.* [Gr. λεξικον, a dictionary, from λεξις, λεγω, to speak.]

A dictionary; a vocabulary, or book containing an alphabetical arrangement of the words in a language, with the definition of each, or an explanation of its meaning.

LEX'I-CON-IST, *n.* A writer of a lexicon. [*Little used.*] *Orient. Col.*

LEX-I-GRAPH'IC, *a.* Expressing words by distinct characters.

LEX-IG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. λεξις, a word, and γραφω, to write.]

The art or practice of defining words. *Med. Repos.*

LEY. See LYE.

LĒY; a different orthography of LAY and LEA, a meadow or field.

LEY'DEN-JAR, } *n.* A glass jar or bottle used to
LEY'DEN-PHI'AL, } accumulate electricity. It is coated with tin foil, within and without, nearly to its top, and is surmounted by a brass knob for the purpose of charging it with electricity. It is so named from having been invented in *Leyden*, Holland.

LĒZE MAJ'ES-TY; any crime committed against sovereign power, from the Latin "crimen *læsæ majestatis.*"

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LHER'ZO-LITE, *n.* [from *Lherz*, in the Pyrenees.] A mineral, a variety of pyroxene. When crystallized, its crystals are brilliant, translucid, very small, and of an emerald-green. *Dict.*

LI'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *lier*, to bind, L. *ligo*; Norm. *lige*, a bond. See LIEGE.]

1. Bound; obliged in law or equity; responsible; answerable. The surety is *liable* for the debt of his principal. The parent is not *liable* for debts contracted by a son who is a minor, except for necessaries.

This use of *liable* is now common among lawyers. The phrase is abridged. The surety is *liable*; that is, bound to pay the debt of his principal.

2. Subject; obnoxious; exposed.

Proudly secure, yet *liable* to fall. *Milton.*

Liable, in this sense, is always applied to evils. We never say, a man is *liable* to happiness or prosperity, but he is *liable* to disease, calamities, censure; he is *liable* to err, to sin, to fall.

LI'A-BLE-NESS, } *n.* The state of being bound or
LI-A-BIL'I-TY, } obliged in law or justice; responsibility. The officer wishes to discharge himself from his *liability*.

2. Exposedness; tendency; a state of being subject; as, the *liableness* of a man to contract disease in an infected room; a *liability* to accidents.

LI'AR, *n.* [from *lie*.] A person who knowingly utters falsehood; one who declares to another as a fact what he knows to be not true, and with an intention to deceive him. The uttering of falsehood by mistake, and without an intention to deceive, does not constitute one a liar.

2. One who denies Christ. 1 *John* ii.

LI'ARD, *a.* Gray. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

This old English word is still used in Scotland, with the spelling LIART, or LYART; as, *lyart haffits*, gray hairs on the temples. *Burns.*

LI'AS, *n.* A species of limestone, occurring in flat, horizontal strata, and supposed to be of recent formation. *Encyc.*

LI-AI-SON, (lē'a-zong,) *n.* [Fr.] A union, or bond of union.

LIB, *v. t.* [D. *lubben*.] To castrate. [*Not in use.*] *Chapman.*

LI-BA'TION, *n.* [L. *libatio*, from *libo*, to pour out, to taste; Gr. λειβω.]

1. The act of pouring a liquor, usually wine, either on the ground, or on a victim in sacrifice, in honor of some deity. The Hebrews, Greeks, and Romans, practiced *libation*. This was a solemn act and accompanied with prayer. *Encyc.*

2. The wine or other liquor poured out in honor of a deity. *Stillingfleet. Dryden.*

LIB'BARD; an obsolete spelling of LEOPARD. *Spenser. Milton.*

LIB'BARD'S-BANE, *n.* A poisonous plant. *B. Jonson.*

LI'BEL, *n.* [L. *libellus*, a little book, from *liber*, a book, from the sense of bark, and this from stripping, separating. Hence *liber*, a book, and *liber*, free, are the same word. Class Lb, No. 24, 27, 30, 31.]

1. A defamatory writing. [L. *libellus, famosus.*] Hence, the epithet being omitted, *libel* expresses the same thing. Any book, pamphlet, writing, or picture, containing representations, maliciously made or published, tending to bring a person into contempt, or expose him to public hatred and derision. The communication of such defamatory writing to a single person, is considered in law a publication. It is immaterial, with respect to the essence of a libel, whether the matter of it is true or false, since the provocation, and not the falsity, is the thing to be punished *criminally*. But in a *civil* action, a libel must appear to be false, as well as scandalous. *Blackstone.*

In *a more extensive sense*, any blasphemous, treasonable, or immoral writing, or picture, made public, is a libel, and punishable by law.

2. In *the civil law*, and in *courts of admiralty*, a declaration or charge in writing exhibited in court, particularly against a ship or goods, for violating the laws of trade or of revenue.

LI'BEL, *v. t.* To defame or expose to public hatred and contempt by a writing or picture; to lampoon.

Some wicked wits have *libelled* all the fair. *Pope.*

2. To exhibit a charge against any thing in court, particularly against a ship or goods, for a violation of the laws of trade or revenue.

LI'BEL, *v. i.* To spread defamation, written or printed, with *against*. He *libels against* the peers of the realm. [*Not now in use.*]

LI'BEL-ANT, *n.* One who libels; one who brings a libel or institutes a suit in an admiralty court.

The counsel for the *libelant* contended they had a right to read the instructions. *Cranch, Rep.*

LI'BEL-ED, *pp.* Defamed by a writing or picture made public.

2. Charged or declared against in an admiralty court.

LI'BEL-ER, *n.* One who libels or defames by writing or pictures; a lampooner.

It is ignorance of ourselves which makes us the *libelers* of others. *Buckminster.*

LI'BEL-ING, *ppr.* Defaming by a published writing or picture.

2. Exhibiting charges against in court.

LI'BEL-OUS, *a.* Defamatory; containing that which exposes a person to public hatred, contempt, and ridicule; as, a *libelous* pamphlet or picture.

LI'BER, *n.* [L.] In *botany*, the inner, newly-formed bark of a plant.

LIB'ER-AL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *liberalis*, from *liber*, free. See LIBEL.]

1. Of a free heart; free to give or bestow; not close or contracted; munificent; bountiful; generous; giving largely; as, a *liberal* donor; the *liberal* founders of a college or hospital. It expresses less than PROFUSE or EXTRAVAGANT.

2. Generous; ample; large; as, a *liberal* donation; a *liberal* allowance.

3. Not selfish, narrow, or contracted; catholic; enlarged; embracing other interests than one's own; as, *liberal* sentiments or views; a *liberal* mind; *liberal* policy.

4. General; extensive; embracing literature and the sciences generally; as, a *liberal* education. This phrase is often, but not necessarily, synonymous with COLLEGIATE; as, a *collegiate* education.

5. Free; open; candid; as, a *liberal* communication of thoughts.

6. Large; profuse; as, a *liberal* discharge of matter by secretions or excretions.

7. Free; not literal or strict; as, a *liberal* construction of law.

8. Not mean; not low in birth or mind.

9. Licentious; free to excess. *Shak.*

Liberal arts, as distinguished from *mechanical arts*, are such as depend more on the exertion of the mind than on the labor of the hands, and regard amusement, curiosity, or intellectual improvement, rather than the necessity of subsistence, or manual skill. Such are grammar, rhetoric, painting, sculpture, architecture, music, &c.

Liberal has *of* before the thing bestowed, and *to* before the person or object on which any thing is bestowed; as, to be *liberal of* praise or censure; *liberal to* the poor.

LIB'ER-AL, *n.* One who advocates greater freedom from restraint, especially in political institutions. *Brande.*

LIB'ER-AL-HEART'ED, *a.* Having a generous heart.

LIB'ER-AL-ISM, *n.* The principles of liberals. *M'Gavin.*

LIB'ER-AL-IST, *n.* One who is a liberal, or who favors the principles of liberals.

LIB-ER-AL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *liberalitas*; Fr. *liberalité*. See LIBERAL.]

1. Munificence; bounty.

That *liberality* is but cast away,
Which makes us borrow what we can not pay. *Denham.*

2. A particular act of generosity; a donation; a gratuity. In this sense, it has the plural number. A prudent man is not impoverished by his *liberalities*.

3. Largeness of mind; catholicism; that comprehensiveness of mind which includes other interests besides its own, and duly estimates in its decisions the value or importance of each. It is evidence of a noble mind to judge of men and things with *liberality*.

Many treat the gospel with indifference under the name of *liberality*. *J. M. Mason.*

4. Candor; impartiality.

LIB'ER-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To render liberal or catholic; to enlarge; to free from narrow views or prejudices; as, to *liberalize* the mind. *Burke. Walsh.*

LIB'ER-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Freed from narrow views and prejudices; made liberal.

LIB'ER-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering liberal; divesting of narrow views and prejudices.

LIB'ER-AL-LY, *adv.* Bountifully; freely; largely; with munificence.

If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, who giveth to all men *liberally*, and upbraideth not. — James i.

2. With generous and impartial regard to other interests than our own; with enlarged views; without selfishness or meanness; as, to think or judge *liberally* of men and their actions.

3. Freely; not strictly; not literally.

LIB'ER-AL-MIND'ED, *a.* Having a liberal mind.

LIB'ER-AL-SOUL-ED, *a.* Having a generous soul.

LIB'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *libero*, from *liber*, free; Fr. *liberer*; It. *liberare*.]

1. To free; to release from restraint or bondage; to set at liberty; as, to *liberate* one from duress or imprisonment; to *liberate* the mind from the shackles of prejudice.

2. To manumit; as, to *liberate* a slave.

LIB'ER-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Freed; released from confinement, restraint, or slavery; manumitted.

LIB'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Delivering from restraint or slavery.

LIB-ER-A'TION, *n.* [L. *liberatio*.]

The act of delivering from restraint, confinement, or slavery.

LIB'ER-A-TOR, *n.* One who liberates or delivers.

LIB-ER-TA'RI-AN, *a.* [L. *liber*, free; *libertas*, liberty.]

Pertaining to liberty, or to the doctrine of free will, as opposed to the doctrine of necessity.

Remove from their mind *libertarian* prejudice. *Encyc.*

LIB-ER-TA'RI-AN, *n.* One who holds to free will.

LIB-ER-TA'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* The principles or doctrines of libertarians.

LIB'ER-TI-CIDE, *n.* [*liberty*, and L. *cædo*.]

Destruction of liberty; but used as an adjective; "*liberticide* views." *Jefferson.*

2. A destroyer of liberty. *Wade.*

LIB'ER-TIN-AGE, *n* Libertinism, which is most used.

LIB'ER-TINE, (-tin,) *n.* [L. *libertinus*, from *liber*, free.]

1. Among *the Romans*, a freedman; a person manumitted or set free from legal servitude.

2. One unconfined; one free from restraint. *Shak.*

3. A man who lives without restraint of the animal passion; one who indulges his lust without restraint; one who leads a dissolute, licentious life; a rake; a debauchee.

LIB'ER-TINE, *a.* Licentious; dissolute; not under the restraint of law or religion; as, *libertine* principles; a *libertine* life.

LIB'ER-TIN-ISM, *n.* State of a freedman. [*Little used.*] *Hammond.*

2. Licentiousness of opinion and practice; an unrestrained indulgence of lust; debauchery; lewdness. *Atterbury.*

LIB'ER-TY, *n.* [L. *libertas*, from *liber*, free; Fr. *liberté*; It. *libertà*; Sp. *libertad*. Class Lb, No. 24, 27, 30, 31.]

1. Freedom from restraint, in a general sense, and applicable to the body, or to the will or mind. The body is at *liberty* when not confined; the will or mind is at *liberty* when not checked or controlled. A man enjoys *liberty* when no physical force operates to restrain his actions or volitions.

2. *Natural liberty* consists in the power of acting as one thinks fit, without any restraint or control, except from the laws of nature. It is a state of exemption from the control of others, and from positive laws, and the institutions of social life. This liberty is abridged by the establishment of government.

3. *Civil liberty* is the liberty of men in a state of society, or natural liberty, so far only abridged and restrained, as is necessary and expedient for the safety and interest of the society, state, or nation. A restraint of natural liberty, not necessary or expedient for the public, is tyranny or oppression. *Civil liberty* is an exemption from the arbitrary will of others, which exemption is secured by established laws, which restrain every man from injuring or controlling another. Hence the restraints of law are essential to *civil liberty*.

The *liberty* of one depends not so much on the removal of all restraint from him, as on the due restraint upon the *liberty* of others. *Ames.*

In this sentence, the latter word *liberty* denotes *natural liberty*.

4. *Political liberty* is sometimes used as synonymous with *civil liberty*. But it more properly designates the *liberty of a nation*, the freedom of a nation or state from all unjust abridgment of its rights and independence by another nation. Hence we often speak of the *political liberties* of Europe, or the nations of Europe.

5. *Religious liberty* is the free right of adopting and enjoying opinions on religious subjects, and of worshiping the Supreme Being according to the dictates of conscience, without external control.

6. *Liberty*, in *metaphysics*, as opposed to *necessity*, is the power of an agent to do or forbear any particular action, according to the determination or thought of the mind, by which either is preferred to the other. *Locke.*

Freedom of the will; exemption from compulsion or restraint in willing or volition.

7. Privilege; exemption; immunity enjoyed by prescription or by grant; with a plural. Thus we speak of the *liberties* of the commercial cities of Europe.

8 Leave; permission granted. The witness obtained *liberty* to leave the court.

9. A space in which one is permitted to pass without restraint, and beyond which he may not lawfully pass; with a plural; as, the *liberties* of a prison.

10. Freedom of action or speech beyond the ordinary bounds of civility or decorum. Females should repel all improper *liberties*.

To take the liberty to do or say any thing; to use freedom not specially granted.

To set at liberty; to deliver from confinement; to release from restraint.

To be at liberty; to be free from restraint.

Liberty of the press, is freedom from any restriction on the power to publish books; the free power of publishing what one pleases, subject only to punishment for abusing the privilege, or publishing what is mischievous to the public or injurious to individuals. *Blackstone.*

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LI-BETH'EN-ITE, *n.* A mineral, first found at *Libethen*, in Hungary, having an olive-green color, and consisting of phosphoric acid, oxyd of copper, and water.

LI-BID'IN-IST, *n.* One given to lewdness. *Junius.*

LI-BID'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *libidinosus*, from *libido*, *lubido*, lust, from *libeo*, *libet*, *lubet*, to please, it pleaseth; G. *liebe*, love; *lieben*, to love; Eng. *love*, which see. The root is *lib* or *lub*.]

Lustful; lewd; having an eager appetite for venereal pleasure. *Bentley.*

LI-BID'IN-OUS-LY, *adv.* Lustfully; with lewd desire.

LI-BID'IN-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being lustful; inordinate appetite for venereal pleasure.

LI'BRA, *n.* [L.] The Balance; the seventh sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox, in September.

LI'BRAL, *a.* [L. *libralis*.]

Of a pound weight. *Dict.*

LI-BRĀ'RI-AN, *n.* [L. *librarius*, with a different signification, from *liber*, bark, a book.]

1. The keeper, or one who has the care of, a library or collection of books.

2. One who transcribes or copies books. [*Not now used.*] *Broome.*

LI-BRĀ'RI-AN-SHIP, *n.* The office of a librarian.

LI'BRA-RY, *n.* [L. *librarium*, *libraria*, from *liber*, a book.]

1. A collection of books belonging to a private person, or to a public institution or a company.

2. An edifice or an apartment for holding a collection of books.

LI'BRĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *libro*, from *libra*, a balance, a level; allied perhaps to Eng. *level*.]

To poise; to balance; to hold in equipoise.

LI'BRĀTE, *v. i.* To move, as a balance; to be poised.

Their parts all *librate* on too nice a beam. *Clifton.*

LI'BRĀ-TED, *pp.* Poised; balanced.

LI'BRĀ-TING, *ppr.* Moving, as a balance; poising.

LI-BRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of balancing, or state of being balanced; a state of equipoise, with equal weights on both sides of a center.

2. In *astronomy*, a term applied to changes in the disk of the moon, by which certain parts of it alternately appear and disappear. The moon always turns nearly the same face to the earth; but by the *libration in longitude*, the parts near the eastern and western borders alternately appear and disappear; by the *libration in latitude*, the parts about the poles alternately appear and disappear; by the *diurnal libration*, more of the upper limb is brought into view at rising and setting. *Olmsted. Brande.*

3. A balancing or equipoise between extremes. *Darwin.*

LI'BRA-TO-RY, *a.* Balancing; moving like a balance, as it tends to an equipoise or level.

LICE, *n.*; *pl.* of Louse.

LICE'-BANE, *n.* A plant.

LI'CENS-A-BLE, *a.* That may be licensed or permitted by legal grant.

LI'CENSE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *licentia*, from *licco*, to be permitted, Ir. *leighim*, *ligim*, to allow or permit.]

1. Leave; permission; authority or liberty given to do or forbear any act. A *license* may be verbal or written; when written, the paper containing the authority is called a *license*. A man is not permitted to retail spirituous liquors till he has obtained a *license*.

2. Excess of liberty; exorbitant freedom; freedom abused, or used in contempt of law or decorum.

License they mean, when they cry liberty. *Milton.*

LI'CENSE, *v. t.* To permit by grant of authority; to remove legal restraint by a grant of permission; as, to *license* a man to keep an inn.

3. To authorize to act in a particular character; as, to *license* a physician or a lawyer.

4. To dismiss. [*Not in use.*] *Wotton.*

LI'CENS-ED, (lī'senst,) *pp.* or *a.* Permitted by authority.

LI'CENS-ER, *n.* One who grants permission; a person authorized to grant permission to others; as, a *licenser* of the press.

LI'CENS-ING, *ppr.* Permitting by authority.

LI'CENS-ING, *n.* The act of giving a license.

LI'CENS-URE, *n.* A licensing.

LI-CEN'TIATE, *n.* [from L. *licentia*.]

One who has a license to exercise a profession; as, a *licentiate* in medicine or theology.

2. In *Spain*, one who has a degree; as, a *licentiate* in law or divinity. The officers of justice are mostly distinguished by this title. *Encyc.*

LI-CEN'TIATE, *v. t.* To give license or permission. *L'Estrange.*

LI-CEN-TI-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of permitting.

LI-CEN'TIOUS, (lī-sen'shus,) *a.* [L. *licentiosus*.]

1. Using license; indulging freedom to excess; unrestrained by law or morality; loose; dissolute; as, a *licentious* man.

2. Exceeding the limits of law or propriety; wanton; unrestrained; as, *licentious* desires. *Licentious* thoughts precede *licentious* conduct.

LI-CEN'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* With excess of liberty; in contempt of law and morality.

LI-CEN'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Excessive indulgence of liberty; contempt of the just restraints of law, morality, and decorum. The *licentiousness* of authors is justly condemned; the *licentiousness* of the press is punishable by law.

Law is the god of wise men; *licentiousness* is the god of fools. *Plato.*

LICH, *a.* [Sax. *lic.* See Like.]

Like; even; equal. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

LICH, *n.* [Sax. *lic*, or *lice*, a body, the flesh, a dead body, or corpse; *lichama*, a living body; hence *lich-wake*, watching with the dead; *Lichfield*, the field of dead bodies; Goth. *leik*, the flesh, a body; *leikan*, to please, Sax. *licean*; Goth. *leiks*, like; G. *gleich*; D. *lyk* and *gelyk*, like; G. *leiche*, a dead body, D. *lyk*;

Heb. חלק *chalak*, smooth; Ar. حلق *chalaka*, to shave, to make smooth; خلق *khalaka*, to measure, to form, to create, to make smooth and equable, to be beautiful; derivatives, creature, man, people. We see the radical sense is, smooth, or rather, to make even, equal, smooth; hence, like, likeness, and a body. We have here an instance of the radical sense of *man* and *body*, almost exactly analogous to that of *Adam*, from רמה, to make equal, to be like.]

LI'CHEN, (lī'ken *or* litch'en,) *n.* [L., from Gr. λειχην.]

1. In *botany*, the name for an extensive division of cryptogamous plants, constituting a genus in the order of Algæ, in the Linnean system, but now forming a distinct natural order. They appear in the form of thin, flat crusts, covering rocks and the bark of trees, or in foliaceous expansions, or branched like a shrub in miniature, or sometimes only as a gelatinous mass or a powdery substance. They are called *rock-moss* and *tree-moss*, and some of the liverworts are of this order. They also include the Iceland moss and the reindeer moss; but they are entirely distinct from the true mosses, (Musci.) *Ed. Encyc.*

2. In *medicine*, a papular cutaneous eruption, consisting of diffuse red pimples, which are attended with a troublesome sense of tingling and pricking. A common variety of this affection resembles the effect of stinging with nettles, and is called *nettle-licken.*

LI-CHEN'IC AC'ID, *n.* The acid peculiar to some species of lichens. It appears to be the malic acid. *Brande.*

LICH'EN-IN, *n.* A substance closely allied to starch, extracted from Iceland moss. *Brande.*

LICH-EN-O-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to lich-
LICH-EN-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, } enography.

LICH-EN-OG'RA-PHIST, *n.* One who describes the lichens.

LICH-EN-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. λειχην and γραφω, to write.]

A description of the vegetables called *lichens*; the science which illustrates the natural history of the lichens. *Acharius.*

LICH'-OWL, *n.* An owl vulgarly supposed to foretell death.

LIC'IT, (lis'it,) *a.* [L. *licitus*.] Lawful.

LIC'IT-LY, *adv.* Lawfully.

LIC'IT-NESS, *n.* Lawfulness.

LICK, *v. t.* [Sax. *liccian*; Goth. *laigwan*; G. *lecken*, *schlecken*; D. *likken*; Dan. *likker*, *slikker*; Sw. *slekia*, *slika*; Fr. *lecher*; It. *leccare*: Ir. *leagaim*, *ligkim*; Russ. *lokayu*, *liju*; L. *lingo*; Gr. λειχω; Sans. *lih*. Class Lg, No. 12, 18. See Like and Sleek.]

1. To pass or draw the tongue over the surface; as, a dog *licks* a wound. *Temple.*

2. To lap; to take in by the tongue; as, a dog or cat *licks* milk. 1 *Kings* xxi.

To lick up; to devour; to consume entirely.

Now shall this company *lick up* all that are round about us, as an ox *licketh up* the grass of the field. — Num. xxii.

To lick the dust; to be slain; to perish in battle.

His enemies shall *lick the dust*. — Ps. lxxii.

LICK, *n.* In *America*, a place where beasts of the forest lick for salt, at salt springs.

LICK, *n.* [W. *llaç*, a lick, a slap, a ray, a blade; *llaçiaw*, to lick, to shoot out, to throw or lay about, to cudgel. Qu. the root of *flog* and *slay*, to strike. See

Ar. لكك *lakka*, to strike. Class Lg, No. 14.]

1. A blow; a stroke. [*Vulgar.*] *Dryden. Rich. Dict.*

2. A wash; something rubbed on. [*Not in use.*]

LICK, *v. t.* To strike repeatedly for punishment; to flog; to chastise with blows. "To *lick*, a *lick*, a *licking*, are common words in speech, though not in writing." *Rich. Dict.*

[Not an elegant word; but probably *flog*, L. *fligo*, is from the root of this word.]

LICK'ED, (likt,) *pp.* Taken in by the tongue; lapped.

LICK'ER, *n.* One that licks.

LICK'ER-ISH, *a.* [D. Dan. *lekker*, G. *lecker*, Sw. *lacker*, nice, dainty, delicate. This seems to be connected with D. *lekken*, G. *lecken*, Dan. *lekker*, Sw. *lacka*, to leak, for in D. the verb signifies also to make *sleek* or smooth, and in G. to *lick*, which unites the word with *lick*, and perhaps with *like*. In Sax. *liccera* is a glutton, and this is the Italian *lecco*, a glutton, a *lecher*; *leccardo*, greedy; *leccare*, to lick. The Arm. has *lickez*, lickerish. The phrase, the *mouth waters for a thing*, may throw light on this word, and if the first syllable of *delight*, *delicious*, and *delicate*, is a prefix, these are of the same family, as may be the Gr γλυκυς, sweet. The senses of *watery*, *smooth*, *sweet*, are allied; *likeness* is often connected with *smoothness*, in radical sense, and *sleek* is probably from the root of *lick*, *like*.]

1. Nice in the choice of food; dainty; as, a *lickerish* palate. *L'Estrange.*

2. Eager; greedy to swallow; eager to taste or enjoy; having a keen relish. *Sidney. Dryden. Locke.*

3. Dainty; tempting the appetite; as, *lickerish* baits. *Milton.*

LICK'ER-ISH-LY, *adv.* Daintily.

LICK'ER-ISH-NESS, *n.* Niceness of palate; daintiness.

LICK'ING, *ppr.* Lapping; taking in by the tongue.

LICK'ING, *n.* A lapping with the tongue.

2. A flogging, or castigation. [*Low.*] *Rich. Dict.*

LICK'SPIT-TLE, *n.* A flatterer or parasite of the most abject character. [This coarse but expressive term is derived from the practice of certain ancient parasites, who are said to have *licked up* the spittle of their master, as if delicious to the taste.] *Holloway.*

LIC'O-RICE, (lik'o-ris,) *n.* [It. *liquirizia*; L. *glycyrrhiza*; Gr. γλυκυρριζα; γλυκυς, sweet, and ῥιζα, a root.]

A plant of the genus Glycyrrhiza. The root of this plant abounds with a sweet juice, much used in demulcent compositions. *Encyc.*

LIC'O-ROUS, LIC'O-ROUS-NESS, for Lickerish, &c. [*Not used.*]

LIC'TOR, *n.* [L. Qu. *lick*, to strike.]

An officer among *the Romans*, who bore an ax and fasces or rods, as ensigns of his office. The duty of a *lictor* was to attend the chief magistrates when they appeared in public, to clear the way, and cause due respect to be paid to them. A dictator was attended by twenty-four lictors, a consul by twelve, and a master of the horse by six. It was also the duty of lictors to apprehend and punish criminals. *Encyc. Johnson.*

LID, *n.* [Sax. *hlid*, a cover; *hlidan*, to cover; *ge-hlid*, a roof; D. Dan. *lid*; L. *claudo*, *cludo*; Gr. κλειω, contracted from κλειδοω; Heb. לאט or לוט, to cover,

Ar. لط *latta*. Class Ld, No. 1, 8, 9.]

A cover; that which shuts the opening of a vessel or box; as, the *lid* of a chest or trunk; also, the cover of the eye, the membrane which is drawn over the eyeball of an animal at pleasure, and which is intended for its protection; the *cyclid.*

LID'LESS, *a.* Having no lid.

LIE, water impregnated with alkaline salt, is written Lye, to distinguish it from Lie, a falsehood.

LIE, *n.* [Sax. *lig*, or *lyge*; Sw. *lögn*; Dan. *løgn*; D. *leugen*; G. *lug*, *lüge*; Russ. *laj*. The verb is probably the primary word.]

1. A criminal falsehood; a falsehood uttered for the purpose of deception; an intentional violation of truth. Fiction, or a false statement or misrepresentation, not intended to deceive, mislead, or injure, as in fables, parables, and the like, is not a lie.

It is willful deceit that makes a *lie*. A man may act a *lie*, as by pointing his finger in a wrong direction, when a traveler inquires of him his road. *Paley.*

2. A fiction; *in a ludicrous sense.* *Dryden.*

3. False doctrine. 1 *John* ii.

4. An idolatrous picture of God, or a false god. *Rom.* i.

5. That which deceives and disappoints confidence. *Micah* i.

To give the lie; to charge with falsehood. A man's actions may *give the lie* to his words.

LIE, *v. i.* [Sax. *ligan*, *leogan*; Dan. *lyver*; Sw. *ljuga*; G. *lügen*; D. *leugenen*; Russ. *lgu*.]

1. To utter falsehood with an intention to deceive, or with an immoral design.

Thou hast not *lied* to men, but to God. — Acts v.

2. To exhibit a false representation; to say or do that which deceives another, when he has a right to know the truth, or when morality requires a just representation.

LIE, *v. i.*; *pret.* Lay; *pp.* Lain, (Lien, obs.) [Sax. *ligan*, or *liegan*; Goth. *ligan*; Sw. *ligga*; Dan. *ligger*; D. *liggen*; G. *liegen*; Russ. *leju*; Gr. λεγομαι. The Gr. word usually signifies to speak, which is to utter or throw out sounds. Hence to *lie down* is to throw one's self down, and probably Lie and Lay are of one family, as are *jacio* and *jaceo*, in Latin.]

1. To be in a horizontal position, or nearly so, and to rest on any thing lengthwise, and not on the end. Thus a person *lies* on a bed, and a fallen tree on the ground. A cask stands on its end, but *lies* on its side.

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2. To rest in an inclining posture; to lean; as, to *lie* on or against a column.

3. To rest; to press on.

4. To be reposited in the grave.

All the kings of the earth, even all of them, *lie* in glory. — Isa. xiv.

5. To rest on a bed or couch; to be prostrate; as, to *lie* sick.

My little daughter *lieth* at the point of death. — Mark v.

6. To be situated. New Haven *lies* in the forty-second degree of north latitude. Ireland *lies* west of England.

Envy *lies* between beings equal in nature, though unequal in circumstances. *Collier.*

7. To be; to rest; to abide; to remain; often followed by some word denoting a particular condition; as, to *lie* waste; to *lie* fallow; to *lie* open; to *lie* hid; to *lie* pining or grieving; to *lie* under one's displeasure; to *lie* at the mercy of a creditor, or at the mercy of the waves.

8. To consist.

He that thinks that diversion may not *lie* in hard labor, forgets the early rising of the huntsman. *Locke.*

9. To be sustainable in law; to be capable of being maintained. An action *lies* against the tenant for waste.

An appeal *lies* in this case. *Ch. J. Parsons.*

To lie at; to tease or importune. [*Little used.*]

To lie at the heart; to be fixed as an object of affection or anxious desire.

The Spaniards have but one temptation to quarrel with us, the recovering of Jamaica, for that has ever *lain at their hearts*. *Temple.*

To lie by; to be reposited, or remaining with He has the manuscript *lying by* him.

2. To rest; to intermit labor. We *lay by* during the heat of the day.

To lie in the way; to be an obstacle or impediment. Remove the objections that *lie in the way* of an amicable adjustment.

To lie hard or *heavy*; to press; to oppress; to burden.

To lie on hand: to be or remain in possession; to remain unsold or undisposed of. Great quantities of wine *lie on hand*, or have *lain* long *on hand*.

To lie on the hands: to remain unoccupied or unemployed; to be tedious. Men are sometimes at a loss to know how to employ the time that *lies on their hands*.

To lie on the head; to be imputed.

What he gets more of her than sharp words, let it *lie on my head*. *Shak.*

To lie in wait; to wait for in concealment; to lie in ambush; to watch for an opportunity to attack or seize.

To lie in one; to be in the power of; to belong to.

As much as *lieth in you*, live peaceably with all men. — Rom. xii.

To lie down; to lay the body on the ground or other level place; also, to go to rest.

To lie in; to be in childbed; to bring forth young.

To lie under; to be subject to; to suffer; to be oppressed by.

To lie on or *upon*; to be a matter of obligation or duty. It *lies* on the plaintiff to maintain his action.

To lie with: to lodge or sleep with; also, to have carnal knowledge of.

2. To belong to. It *lies with* you to make amends.

To lie over; to remain unpaid after the time when payment is due; as a note in bank; also, to be deferred to some future occasion; as a resolution in congress.

To lie to. A ship is said to *lie to*, when her progress is checked either by counterbracing the yards or taking in sail.

LIĒF, *a.* [Sax. *leof*, loved; D. *lief*; G. *lieb*. See Love.]

Dear; beloved. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Shak.*

LIĒF, *adv.* [Supra. This word coincides with *love*, L. *lubet*, *libet*, and the primary sense is, to be free, prompt, ready.]

Gladly; willingly; freely; used in familiar speech in the phrase, I had as *lief* go as not. It has been supposed that *had*, in this phrase, is a corruption of *would*. At any rate, it is anomalous.

LIE'-FRAUGHT, *a.* Fraught with lies. *Lamb.*

LIĒGE, (leej,) *a.* [It. *ligio*; Fr. *lige*; from L. *ligo*, to bind; Gr. λυγοω, to bind, to bend; λυγος, a withe.]

1. Bound by a feudal tenure; obliged to be faithful and loyal to a superior, as a vassal to his lord; subject; faithful; as, a *liege* man. By *liege* homage, a vassal was bound to serve his lord against all, without excepting his sovereign; or against all excepting a former lord, to whom he owed like service. *Encyc.*

2. Sovereign; as, a *liege* lord. [See the noun.]

LIĒGE, (leej,) *n.* [Supra.] A vassal holding a fee by which he is bound to perform certain services and duties to his lord.

2. A lord or superior; a sovereign.

Note. — This is a false application of the word, arising probably from transferring the word from the vassal to the lord; the lord of *liege men* being called *liege lord*. *Johnson.*

LIĒGE'-MAN, *n.* A vassal; a subject. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

LIĒG'ER, *n.* A resident embassador [*Obs.*]

LI'EN; the obsolete participle of LIE. See LAIN.

LI'EN, (lē'en *or* lī'en; *Jameson gives* lē'en, *Knowles and Smart*, lī'en;) *n.* [Supra.] A legal claim; the right by which the possessor of property holds it against the owner, in satisfaction of a demand.

LI-EN-TER'IC, *a.* [from *lientery*.] Pertaining to a lientery. *Grew.*

LI'EN-TER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *lienterie*; L. and It. *lienteria*; Gr. λειον, smooth, and εντερον, an intestine.]

A lax or diarrhea, in which the aliments are discharged undigested, and with little alteration either in color or substance. *Encyc.*

LI'ER, *n.* [from *lie*.] One who lies down; one who rests or remains; as, a *lier* in wait or in ambush. *Josh.* viii.

LIEŪ, (lū,) *n.* [Fr., from the root of L. *locus*, Eng *ley*, or *lea*. See LEY.]

Place; room; stead. It is used only with *in*. Let me have gold *in lieu* of silver. *In lieu* of fashionable honor, let justice be substituted.

LIEŪ-TEN'AN-CY, (lū-ten'an-sy *or* lef-ten'an-sy,) *n.* See LIEUTENANT.

1. The office or commission of a lieutenant. *Shak.*

2. The body of lieutenants. *Felton.*

LIEŪ-TEN'ANT, (lū-ten'ant *or* lef-ten'ant,) *n.* [Fr.; composed of *lieu*, place, and *tenant*, L. *tenens*, holding.]

1. An officer who supplies the place of a superior in his absence. Officers of this kind are civil, as the lord-*lieutenant* of a kingdom or county; or military, as a *lieutenant*-general, a *lieutenant*-colonel.

2. In *military affairs*, the second commissioned officer in a company of infantry, cavalry, or artillery.

3. In *ships of war*, the officer next in rank to the captain.

LIEŪ-TEN'ANT-SHIP. See LIEUTENANCY.

LIĒVE, for LIEF, is vulgar. [See LIEF.]

LIĒV'RITE, *n.* A mineral, called also YENITE, which see.

LIFE, *n.*; *pl.* LIVES. [Sax. *lif*, *lyf*; Sw. *lif*; Dan. *liv*; G. *leben*; D. *leeven*. See LIVE.]

1. In *a general sense*, that state of animals and plants, or of an organized being, in which its natural functions and motions are performed, or in which its organs are capable of performing their functions. A tree is not destitute of life in winter, when the functions of its organs are suspended; nor man during a swoon or syncope; nor strictly birds, quadrupeds, or serpents, during their torpitude in winter. They are not strictly dead till the functions of their organs are incapable of being renewed.

2. In *animals*, animation; vitality; and in *man*, that state of being in which the soul and body are united.

He entreated me not to take his *life*. *Broome.*

3. In *plants*, the state in which they grow, or are capable of growth, by means of the circulation of the sap. The *life* of an oak may be two, three, or four hundred years.

4. The present state of existence; the time from birth to death. The *life* of man seldom exceeds seventy years.

If in this *life* only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable. — 1 Cor. xv.

5. Manner of living; conduct; deportment, in regard to morals.

I will teach my family to lead good *lives*. *Mrs. Barker.*

6. Condition; course of living, in regard to happiness and misery. We say, a man's *life* has been a series of prosperity or misfortune.

7. Blood, the supposed vehicle of animation.

And the warm *life* came issuing through the wound. *Pope.*

8. Animals in general; animal being.

Full nature swarms with *life*. *Thomson.*

9. System of animal nature.

Lives through all *life*. *Pope.*

10. Spirit; animation; briskness; vivacity; resolution.

They have no notion of *life* and fire in fancy and words. *Felton.*

11. The living form; real person or state; in opposition to a *copy*; as, a picture is taken from the *life*; a description from the *life*.

12. Exact resemblance; with *to* before *life*. His portrait is drawn *to* the *life*.

13. General state of man, or of social manners; as, the studies and arts that polish *life*.

14. Condition; rank in society; as, high *life* and low *life*.

15. Common occurrences; course of things; human affairs.

But to know
That which before us lies in daily *life*,
Is the prime wisdom. *Milton.*

16. A person; a living being, usually or always a human being. How many *lives* were sacrificed during the revolution!

17. Narrative of a past life; history of the events of life; biographical narration. Johnson wrote the *life* of Milton, and the *lives* of other poets.

18. In *Scripture*, nourishment; support of life.

For the tree of the field is man's *life*. — Deut. xx.

19. The stomach or appetite.

His *life* abhorreth bread. — Job xxxiii.

20. The enjoyments or blessings of the present life.

Having the promise of the *life* that now is, and of that which is to come. — 1 Tim. iv.

21. Supreme felicity.

To be spiritually minded is *life* and peace. — Rom. viii.

22. Eternal happiness in heaven. *Rom.* v.

23. Restoration to life. *Rom.* v.

24. The author and giver of supreme felicity.

I am the way, the truth, and the *life*. — John xiv.

25. A quickening, animating, and strengthening principle, in *a moral sense*. *John* vi.

26. *Life of an execution*; the period when an execution is in force, or before it expires

LIFE'-AN-NŪ'I-TY, *n.* A sum of money paid yearly during a person's life. *Brande.*

LIFE'-AS-SŪR'ANCE, (-shūr'ans,) *n.* See LIFE-INSURANCE.

LIFE'-BLŌOD, (-blud,) *n.* The blood necessary to life; vital blood. *Dryden.*

2. That which constitutes or gives strength and energy.

Money, the *life-blood* of the nation. *Swift.*

LIFE'-BLŌOD, *a.* Necessary as blood to life; essential. *Milton.*

LIFE'-BŌAT, *n.* A boat constructed for preserving lives in cases of shipwreck, or other destruction of a ship or steamer.

LIFE'-BUŌY. See BUOY.

LIFE'-CON-SŪM'ING, *a.* Wasting life.

LIFE'-DE-VŌT'ED-NESS, *n.* The devotedness of life. *Carlisle.*

LIFE'-END-ING, *a.* Putting an end to life.

LIFE'-ES-TATE', *n.* An estate that continues during the life of the possessor.

LIFE'-EV-ER-LAST'ING, *n.* A plant of the genus Gnaphalium, or cudweed kind.

LIFE'-GIV-ING, *a.* Giving life or spirit; having power to give life; inspiriting; invigorating. *Spenser. Milton.*

LIFE'-GUARD, *n.* A guard of the life or person; a guard that attends the person of a prince or other person.

LIFE'-IN-SŪR'ANCE, (-in-shūr'ans,) *n.* A contract for the payment of a certain sum of money on a person's death. *Brande.*

LIFE'-IN'TER-EST, *n.* An estate or interest which lasts during one's life.

LIFE'LESS, *a.* Dead; deprived of life; as, a *lifeless* body.

2. Destitute of life; unanimated; as, *lifeless* matter.

3. Destitute of power, force, vigor, or spirit; dull; heavy; inactive.

4. Void of spirit; vapid; as liquor.

5. Torpid.

6. Wanting physical energy.

LIFE'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without vigor; dully; heavily; frigidly.

LIFE'LESS-NESS, *n.* Destitution of life, vigor, and spirit; inactivity.

LIFE'LIKE, *a.* Like a living person. *Pope.*

LIFE'-LONG, *n.* Duration of life.

LIFE'-MAIN-TAIN'ING, } *a.* Supporting life.
LIFE'-SUS-TAIN'ING, }

LIFE'-PRE-SERV'ER, *n.* An apparatus, *particularly* an air-tight belt, for preserving lives of persons in cases of shipwreck, or other destruction of a ship or steamer.

LIFE'-PRE-SERV'ING, *a.* Preserving life.

LIFE'-RENT, *n.* The rent of an estate that continues for life.

LIFE'-SPRING, *n.* The spring or source of life. *Everett.*

LIFE'-STRING, *n.* A nerve or string that is imagined to be essential to life.

LIFE'TIME, *n.* The time that life continues; duration of life. *Addison.*

LIFE'-WEA-RY, *a.* Tired of life; weary of living. *Shak.*

LIFT, *v. t.* [Sw. *lyfta*; Dan. *löfter*, to lift; Goth. *hlifan*, to steal; Sax. *hlifan*, to be high or conspicuous; Goth. *hlifts*, a thief. We retain this sense in *shoplifter*. L. *levo*, *elevo*, It. *levare*, to lift; Sp. *levar*, to carry or transport; Fr. *lever*, perhaps L. *levis*, light.]

1. To raise; to elevate; as, to *lift* the foot or the hand; to *lift* the head.

2. To raise; to elevate mentally.

To thee, O Lord, do I *lift* up my soul. — Ps. xxv.

3. To raise in fortune.

The eye of the Lord *lifted* up his head from misery. *Ecclus.*

4. To raise in estimation, dignity, or rank. His fortune has *lifted* him into notice, or into office.

The Roman virtues *lift* up mortal man. *Addison.*

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5. To elate; to cause to swell, as with pride.

Up is often used after *lift*, as a qualifying word; sometimes with effect or emphasis; very often, however, it is useless.

6. To bear; to support. *Spenser.*

7. To steal, that is, to take and carry away. Hence, we retain the use of *shoplifter*, although the verb in this sense is obsolete.

8. In *Scripture*, to crucify.

When ye have *lifted up* the Son of man. — John viii.

To lift up the eyes; to look; to fix the eyes on.

Lot *lifted up his eyes* and beheld Jordan. — Gen. xiii.

2. To direct the desires to God in prayer. *Ps.* cxxi.

To lift up the head; to raise from a low condition; 2. To rejoice. *Luke* xxi. [to exalt *Gen.* xl.

To lift up the hand; to swear, or to confirm by oath. *Gen.* xiv.

2. To raise the hands in prayer. *Ps.* xxviii.

3. To rise in opposition to; to rebel; to assault. 2 *Sam.* xviii.

4. To injure or oppress. *Job* xxxi.

5. To shake off sloth and engage in duty. *Heb.* xii.

To lift up the face; to look to with confidence, cheerfulness, and comfort. *Job* xxii.

To lift up the heel against; to treat with insolence and contempt.

To lift up the horn; to behave arrogantly or scornfully. *Ps.* lxxv.

To lift up the feet; to come speedily to one's relief. *Ps.* lxxiv.

To lift up the voice; to cry aloud; to call out, either in grief or joy. *Gen.* xxi. *Is.* xxiv.

LIFT, *v. i.* To try to raise; to exert the strength for the purpose of raising or bearing.

The body strained by *lifting* at a weight too heavy. *Locke.*

2. To practice theft. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

LIFT, *n.* The act of raising; a lifting; as, the *lift* of the feet in walking or running. *Bacon.*

The goat gives the fox a *lift*. *L'Estrange.*

2. Assistance in lifting, and hence assistance in general; as, give us a *lift*. [*Popular use.*]

3. That which is to be raised.

4. *A dead lift*; a lift at the utmost disadvantage, as of a dead body. Hence,

5. An extreme emergency; something to be done which tasks all one's powers, or which exceeds the strength; as, to help one at a *dead lift*. *Butler. Swift.*

6. A rise; a degree of elevation; as, the *lift* of a lock in canals. *Gallatin.*

7. In *Scottish*, the sky; the atmosphere; the firmament. [Sax. *lyft*, air, Sw. *luft*.]

8. In *seamen's language*, a rope descending from the cap and mast-head to the extremity of a yard. Its use is to support the yard, keep it in equilibrio, and raise the end, when occasion requires. *Mar. Dict.*

LIFT'-LOCK, *n.* A name sometimes given to a canal lock, because it lifts or raises a boat from one level to another.

LIFT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Raised; elevated; swelled with

LIFT'ER, *n.* One that lifts or raises. [pride.

2. A thief.

LIFT'ING, *ppr.* Raising; swelling with pride.

LIFT'ING, *n.* The act of lifting; assistance.

LIG, *v. i.* To lie. [See LIE.] [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

LIG'A-MENT, *n.* [L. *ligamentum*, from *ligo*, to bind, that is, to strain.]

1. Any thing that ties or unites one thing or part to another.

Interwoven is the love of liberty with every *ligament* of your hearts. *Washington.*

2. In *anatomy*, a strong, compact substance, serving to bind one bone to another. It is a white, solid, inelastic, tendinous substance, softer than cartilage, but harder than membrane. *Encyc. Quincy. Coxe.*

3. Bond; chain; that which binds or restrains. *Addison.*

LIG-A-MENT'AL, } *a.* Composing a ligament; of

LIG-A-MENT'OUS, } the nature of a ligament; binding; as, a strong *ligamentous* membrane. *Wiseman.*

LI'GAN, *n.* In *law*, *ligan* is where goods are sunk in the sea, but tied to a cork or buoy. [See FLOTSAM and JETSOM.] *Blackstone.*

LI-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *ligatio.*]

The act of binding or state of being bound.

LIG'A-TURE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *ligatura.*] [*Addison.*

1. Any thing that binds; a band or bandage. *Ray.*

2. The act of binding; as, by a strict *ligature* of the parts. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Impotence induced by magic. *Coxe. Encyc.*

4. In *music*, a band or line connecting notes.

5. Among *printers*, a double character, or a type consisting of two letters or characters united; as, *fi*, *fi*, in English. The old editions of Greek authors abound with *ligatures*.

6. The state of being bound. *Mortimer.*

7. In *medicine*, stiffness of a joint. *Coxe.*

8. In *surgery*, a cord or string for tying the blood-vessels, particularly the arteries, to prevent hemorrhage.

LIGHT, (lite,) *n.* [Sax. *leoht*, *liht*; D. and G. *licht*; L. *lux*, light, and *luceo*, to shine; Port. and Sp. *luz*, light; W. *llug*, tending to break out or open, or to shoot, to gleam, and *as a noun*, a breaking out in blotches, a gleam, indistinct light; *llwg*, that is apt to break out, that is bright, a tumor, an eruption; *llygu*, to make bright, to clear, to break out, to appear in spots; *llug*, a darting, sudden throw, glance, flash; *llugiaw*, to throw, to fling, to pelt; *llugcd*, a gleam, lightning. This word furnishes a full and distinct explanation of the original sense of light, to throw, dart, shoot, or break forth; and it accords with Eng. *luck*, both in elements and radical sense. Class Lg, No. 6, 7, 23, 24.]

1. The agent which produces vision. The phenomena of light may be explained, either on the supposition that light is a material fluid of extreme subtility, emanating in particles from a luminous body, or that it is produced by the undulations of an independent medium, set in motion by the luminous body. The former supposition is called the theory of *emanations*; the latter, the theory of *undulations*. White light is a compound of seven different colors, viz., red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. The sun is the principal source of light in the solar system; but light is also emitted from bodies ignited, or in combustion, and is reflected from enlightened bodies, as the moon. Light is also emitted from various substances, which are hence said to be phosphorescent. It is usually united with heat, but it exists also independent of it.

Olmsted. Nicholson.

2. That flood of luminous rays which flows from the sun and constitutes day.

God called the *light* day, and the darkness he called night. — Gen. i.

3. Day; the dawn of day.

The murderer, rising with the *light*, killeth the poor and needy. — Job xxiv.

4. Life.

O, spring to *light*, auspicious babe, be born! *Pope.*

5. Any thing that gives light, as a lamp, candle, taper, lighted tower, star, &c.

Then he called for a *light*, and sprang in. — Acts xvi.
I have set thee to be a *light* to the Gentiles. — Acts xiii.
And God made two great *lights*. — Gen. i.

6. In *painting*, the manner in which the light strikes upon a picture; as, to place a painting in a good *light*. Also, the illuminated part of a picture; the part which lies open to the luminary by which the piece is supposed to be enlightened, and painted in vivid colors; opposed to SHADE.

7. Illumination of mind; instruction; knowledge.

I opened Ariosto in Italian, and the very first two lines gave me *light* to all I could desire. *Dryden.*
Light, understanding, and wisdom — was found in him. — Dan. v.

8. Means of knowing. By using such *lights* as we have, we may arrive at probability, if not at certainty.

9. Open view; a visible state; a state of being seen by the eye, or perceived, understood, or known. Further researches will doubtless bring to *light* many isles yet undiscovered; further experiments will bring to *light* properties of matter yet unknown.

10. Public view or notice.

Why am I asked, What next shall see the *light*? *Pope.*

11. Explanation; illustration; means of understanding. One part of Scripture throws *light* on another.

12. Point of view; situation to be seen or viewed; *a use of the word taken from painting*. It is useful to exhibit a subject in a variety of *lights*. Let every thought be presented in a strong *light*. In whatever *light* we view this event, it must be considered an evil.

13. A window; a place that admits light to enter. 1 *Kings* vii.

14. A pane of glass; as, a window with twelve *lights*.

15. In *Scripture*, God, the source of knowledge.

God is *light*. — 1 John i.

16. Christ.

That was the true *light*, that lighteth every man that cometh into the world. — John i.

17. Joy; comfort; felicity.

Light is sown for the righteous. — Ps. xcvii.

18. Saving knowledge.

It is because there is no *light* in them. — Isa. viii.

19. Prosperity; happiness.

Then shall thy *light* break forth as the morning. — Isa. lviii.

20. Support; comfort; deliverance. *Mic.* vii.
21. The gospel. *Matt.* iv.
22. The understanding or judgment. *Matt.* vi.
23. The gifts and graces of Christians. *Matt.* v.
24. A moral instructor, as John the Baptist. *John* v.
25. A true Christian, a person enlightened. *Eph.* v.
26. A good king, the guide of his people. *Sam.* xxi.

The light of the countenance; favor; smiles. *Ps.* iv.

To stand in one's own light; to be the means of preventing good, or frustrating one's own purposes.

To come to light; to be detected; to be discovered or found.

LIGHT, (lite,) *a.* Bright; clear; not dark or obscure; as, the morning is *light*; the apartment is *light*.

2. In *colors*, white or whitish; as, a *light* color; a *light* brown; a *light* complexion.

LIGHT, (lite,) *a.* [Sax. *liht*, *leoht*; D. *ligt*; G. *leicht*; Fr. *leger*; It. *leggiero*; Port. *ligeiro*; Sp. *ligero*; Russ. *legkei*; Sans. *leka*. The Sw. *latt*, Dan. *let*, may be contractions of the same word. The Slavonic also has *lehek* and *legok*. Qu. L. *alacer*. This word accords with *light*, the fluid, in orthography, and may be from the same radix.]

1. Having little weight; not tending to the center of gravity with force; not heavy. A feather is *light*, compared with lead or silver; but a thing is *light* only comparatively. That which is *light* to a man may be heavy to a child. *A light* burden for a camel may be insupportable to a horse.

2. Not burdensome; easy to be lifted, borne, or carried by physical strength; as, a *light* burden, weight, or load.

3. Not oppressive; easy to be suffered or endured; as, a *light* affliction. 2 *Cor.* iv.

4. Easy to be performed; not difficult; not requiring great strength or exertion. The task is *light*; the work is *light*.

5. Easy to be digested; not oppressive to the stomach; as, *light* food. It may signify, also, containing little nutriment.

6. Not heavily armed, or armed with *light* weapons; as, *light* troops; a troop of *light* horse.

7. Active; swift; nimble.

Asahel was as *light* of foot as a wild roe. — 2 Sam. ii.

8. Not encumbered; unembarrassed; clear of impediments.

Unmarried men are best masters, but not best subjects; for they are *light* to run away. *Bacon.*

9. Not laden; not deeply laden; not sufficiently ballasted. The ship returned *light*.

10. Slight; trifling; not important; as, a *light* error. *Boyle.*

11. Not dense; not gross; as, *light* vapors; *light* fumes. *Dryden.*

12. Small; inconsiderable; not copious or vehement; as, a *light* rain; a *light* snow.

13. Not strong; not violent; moderate; as, a *light* wind.

14. Easy to admit influence; inconsiderate; easily influenced by trifling considerations; unsteady; unsettled; volatile; as a *light*, vain person; a *light* mind.

There is no greater argument of a *light* and inconsiderate person, than profanely to scoff at religion. *Tillotson.*

15. Gay; airy; indulging levity; wanting dignity or solidity; trifling.

Seneca can not be too heavy, nor Plautus too *light*. *Shak.*
We may neither be *light* in prayer nor wrathful in debate. *J. M. Mason.*

16. Wanton; unchaste; as, a woman of *light* carriage.

A *light* wife doth make a heavy husband. *Shak.*

17. Not of legal weight; clipped; diminished; as, *light* coin.

18. Loose; sandy; easily pulverized; as, a *light* soil.

To set light by; to undervalue; to slight; to treat as of no importance; to despise.

To make light of; to treat as of little consequence; to slight; to disregard.

LIGHT, (lite,) *v. t.* To kindle; to inflame; to set fire to; as, to *light* a candle or lamp; sometimes with *up*; as, to *light up* an inextinguishable flame. We often hear LIT used for LIGHTED; as, he *lit* a candle; but this is inelegant.

2. To give light to.

Ah, hopeless, lasting flames! like those that burn
To *light* the dead. *Pope.*

3. To illuminate; to fill or spread over with light; as, to *light* a room; to *light* the streets of a city.

4. To lighten; to ease of a burden. [*Not in use.*] [See LIGHTEN.] *Spenser.*

LIGHT, (lite,) *v. i.* [Sax. *lihtan*, *alihtan*, *gelihtan*, to *light* or kindle, to *lighten* or alleviate, and to *alight*; *hlihtan*, to *alight*; D. *lichten*, to shine; *ligten*, to heave or lift; G. *lichten*, to weigh, to lighten.]

1. To fall on; to come to by chance; to happen to find; with *on*.

A weaker man may sometimes *light on* notions which had escaped a wiser. *Watts.*

2. To fall on; to strike.

They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more; neither shall the sun *light on* them, nor any heat. — Rev. vii.

3. To descend, as from a horse or carriage; with *down*, *off*, or *from*.

He *lighted down* from his chariot. — 2 Kings v.
She *lighted off* the camel. — Gen. xxiv.

4. To settle; to rest; to stoop from flight. The bee *lights* on this flower and that.

LIGHT, *adv.* Lightly; cheaply. *Hooker.*

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LIGHT'-ARM-ED, *a.* Armed with light weapons.
LIGHT'-BEAR-ER, *n.* A torch-bearer. *B. Jonson.*
LIGHT'-BRAIN, *n.* An empty-headed person. *Martin.*
LIGHT'ED, (līt'ed,) *pp.* or *a.* Kindled; set on fire; caused to burn. [LIT, for LIGHTED, is inelegant, except in poetry.]
LIGHT'EN, (līt'n,) *v. i.* [from *light*, the fluid; Sax. *lihtan.*]
1. To flash; to burst forth or dart, as lightning; to shine with an instantaneous illumination.

This dreadful night,
That thunders, *lightens*, opens graves, and roars
As doth the lion. *Shak.*

2. To shine like lightning. *Shak.*
3. To fall; to light. [*Obs.*]
LIGHT'EN, (līt'n,) *v. t.* To dissipate darkness; to fill with light; to spread over with light; to illuminate; to enlighten; as, to *lighten* an apartment with lamps or gas; to *lighten* the streets.

A key of fire ran all along the shore,
And *lightened* all the river with a blaze. *Dryden.*

2. To illuminate with knowledge; *in a moral sense.*

A light to *lighten* the Gentiles. — Luke ii.

3. To free from trouble and fill with joy.

They looked to him and were *lightened*. — Ps. xxxiv.

LIGHT'EN, (līt'n,) *v. t.* [from *light*, not heavy; Sax. *lihtan.*]
1. To make lighter; to reduce in weight; to make less heavy; as, to *lighten* a ship by unloading; to *lighten* a load or burden.
2. To alleviate; to make less burdensome or afflictive; as, to *lighten* the cares of life; to *lighten* the burden of grief.
3. To cheer; to exhilarate.

He *lightens* my humor with his merry jest. *Shak.*

LIGHT'EN-ED, (līt'nd,) *pp.* Made lighter; filled with light; flashed, as lightning.
LIGHT'EN-ING, *ppr.* Reducing in weight; illuminating; flashing, as lightning.
LIGHT'ER, (līt'er,) *n.* One that lights; as, a *lighter* of lamps.
2. A large, open, flat-bottomed boat, used in loading and unloading ships.
LIGHT'ER-AGE, *n.* The price paid for unloading ships by lighters or boats; also, the act of thus unloading into lighters or boats.
LIGHT'ER-MAN, (līt'er-man,) *n.* A man who manages a lighter; a boatman.
LIGHT'-FIN'GER-ED, (līt'fing'gerd,) *a.* Dextrous in taking and conveying away; thievish; addicted to petty thefts.
LIGHT'-FOOT, } *a.* Nimble in running or dan-
LIGHT'-FOOT-ED, } cing; active. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*
LIGHT'-HEAD-ED, (līt'hed-ed,) *a.* [See HEAD.] Thoughtless; heedless; weak; volatile; unsteady. *Clarendon.*
2. Disordered in the head; dizzy; delirious.
LIGHT'-HEAD-ED-NESS, *n.* Disorder of the head; dizziness; deliriousness.
LIGHT'-HEART-ED, (līt'härt-ed,) *a.* Free from grief or anxiety; gay; cheerful; merry.
LIGHT'-HEART-ED-LY, *adv.* With a light heart.
LIGHT'-HEART-ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being free from care or grief; cheerfulness.
LIGHT'-HEEL-ED, *a.* Lively in walking or running; brisk.
LIGHT'-HORSE, *n.* Light-armed cavalry.
LIGHT'-HOUSE, *n.* A pharos; a tower or building erected on a rock or point of land, or on an isle in the sea, with a light or number of lamps on the top, intended to direct seamen in navigating ships at night.
LIGHT'-IN'FANT-RY, *n.* A term applied to bodies of active and strong men, carefully selected for rapid evolutions. Their object is to cover and assist other troops. *Campbell's Mil. Dict.*
LIGHT'ING, *ppr.* Kindling; setting fire to.
LIGHT'-LEG-GED, *a.* Nimble; swift of foot. *Sidney.*
LIGHT'LESS, (līt'less,) *a.* Destitute of light; dark.
LIGHT'LY, (līt'ly,) *adv.* With little weight; as, to tread *lightly*; to press *lightly.*
2. Without deep impression.

The soft ideas of the cheerful note,
Lightly received, were easily forgot. *Prior.*

3. Easily; readily; without difficulty; of course.
4. Without reason, or for reasons of little weight.

Flatter not the rich, neither do thou willingly or *lightly* appear before great personages. *Taylor.*

5. Without dejection; cheerfully.

Bid that welcome,
Which comes to punish us, and we punish it,
Seeming to bear it *lightly*. *Shak.*

6. Not chastely; wantonly. *Swift.*
7. Nimbly; with agility; not heavily or tardily.
He led me *lightly* over the stream.
8. Gayly; airily; with levity; without heed or care.

LIGHT'-MIND-ED, *a.* Unsettled; unsteady; volatile; not considerate.

He that is hasty to give credit is *light-minded*. *Eccles.*

LIGHT'NESS, (līt'ness,) *n.* Want of weight; levity; the contrary to HEAVINESS; as, the *lightness* of air compared with water; *lightness* of the animal spirits.
2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness; the quality of mind which disposes it to be influenced by trifling considerations.

Such is the *lightness* of you common men. *Shak.*

3. Levity; wantonness; lewdness; unchastity. *Shak. Sidney.*
4. Agility; nimbleness.
5. In *the fine arts*, a quality indicating freedom from weight or clumsiness. *Brande.*
LIGHT'NING, (līt'ning,) *n.* [That is, *lightening*, the participle present of *lighten.*]
1. A discharge of atmospheric electricity, accompanied by a vivid flash of light. It is commonly the discharge of electricity from one cloud to another, sometimes from a cloud to the earth, in which latter case it is peculiarly dangerous. *Thunder* is the sound produced by the electricity in passing rapidly through the atmosphere. *Olmsted.*
2. [from *lighten*, to diminish weight.] Abatement; allevation; mitigation. *Spectator.*
LIGHT'NING-BUG, *n.* A species of firefly, common in the Northern States of America.
LIGHT'NING-GLANCE, *n.* A glance or darting of lightning. *Allen.*
2. A glance or flash of the eye, like lightning.
LIGHT'NING-ROD, *n.* A metallic rod erected to protect buildings or vessels from lightning.
LIGHT'-ROOM, *n.* In *a ship of war*, a small apartment, having double glass windows toward the magazine, and containing lights by which the gunner fills cartridges. *Mar. Dict.*
LIGHTS, (līts,) *n. pl.* [So called from their *lightness.*]
The lungs; the organs of breathing in brute animals. These organs, in man, we call LUNGS; in other animals, LIGHTS.
LIGHT'SOME, (līt'sum,) *a.* Luminous; not dark; not obscure.

White walls make rooms more *lightsome* than black. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*
The *lightsome* realms of love. *Dryden.*

[*In the latter passage, the word is elegant.*]
2. Gay; airy; cheering; exhilarating.

That *lightsome* affection of joy. *Hooker.*

LIGHT'SOME-NESS, *n.* Luminousness; the quality of being light; opposed to DARKNESS, or DARKSOMENESS. *Cheyne.*
2. Cheerfulness; merriment; levity.
[*This word is little used.*]
LIGHT'-SPIR'IT-ED, *a.* Having a light or cheerful spirit. *Irving.*
LIG-NAL'ŌES, (lig-nal'ōze *or* līn-al'ōze,) *n.* [L. *lignum*, wood, and *aloes.*]
Aloes wood. *Num.* xxiv.
LIG'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *ligneus.*]
Wooden; made of wood; consisting of wood; resembling wood. The harder part of a plant is *ligneous.*
LIG-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *lignum*, wood, and *fero*, to produce.]
Yielding or producing wood. *Humble.*
LIG-NI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The process of becoming or of converting into wood, or the hard substance of a vegetable. *Good.*
LIG'NI-FI-ED, (lig'ne-fīde,) *pp.* Converted into wood.
LIG'NI-FORM, *a.* [L. *lignum*, wood, and *form.*]
Like wood; resembling wood. *Kirwan.*
LIG'NI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *lignum*, wood, and *facio*, to make.]
To convert into wood.
LIG'NI-FY, *v. i.* To become wood.
LIG'NI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Converting into wood.
LIG'NIN, *n.* [L. *lignum*, wood.]
In *chemistry*, the woody part or fiber of plants.
LIG-NI-PER'DOUS, *a.* [L. *lignum*, wood, and *perdo*, to destroy.]
An epithet applied to insects which destroy wood. *Brande.*
LIG'NITE, *n.* [L. *lignum.*]
Mineral coal retaining the texture of the wood from which it was formed, and burning with an empyreumatic odor. It is of more recent origin than the anthracite and bituminous coal of the proper coal series. *Dana.*
LIG-NIT'IC, *a.* Containing lignite; resembling lignite. *Humble.*
LIG'NOUS, *a.* Ligneous. [*Little used.*] *Evelyn.*
LIG'NUM-VI'TÆ, *n.* [L.] The popular name of Guaiacum officinale, or poxwood. The common lignum-vitæ is a native of the warm latitudes of America. It becomes a large tree, having a hard, brownish, brittle bark, and its wood firm, solid, ponderous, very resinous, of a blackish-yellow color in the middle, and of a hot, aromatic taste. It is of considerable use in medicine and the mechanical arts, being wrought into utensils, wheels, cogs, and various articles of turnery. *Encyc.*
LIG'U-LATE, } *a.* [L. *ligula*, a strap.]
LIG'U-LA-TED, }
Like a bandage or strap; as, a *ligulate* flower, a species of compound flower, the florets of which have their corollets flat, spreading out toward the end, with the base only tubular. This is the semi-flosculous flower of Tournefort. *Botany.*
LIG'ULE, }
LIG'U-LA, } *n.* [L. *ligula*, a strap.]
1. In *botany*, the flat part of the leaf of a grass, in contradistinction from that part which sheathes the stem.
2. A strap-shaped petal of flowers of *Syngenesia.*
LIG'URE, *n.* A kind of precious stone. *Exod.* xxviii. 19.
LIG'U-RITE, *n.* [from *Liguria.*] A mineral occurring in oblique rhombic prisms, of an apple-green color, occasionally speckled. *Phillips.*
LIKE, *a.* [Sax. *lic*, *getic*, Goth. *leiks*, D. *lyk*, *gelyk*, G. *gleich*, Sw. *lik*, Dan. *lig*, *lige*, like, plain, even, equal, smooth. The sense of *like*, similar, is even, smooth, equal; but this sense may be from *laying*, pressing; and hence this word may be allied to the Eth. ለከዐ *lakeo*, to stamp, seal, impress, whence its derivative, an image; or the sense be taken from rubbing or shaving. We observe that *like* has also the sense of please; *to like* is, to be pleased. Now, if *p* in L. *placeo* is a prefix, the latter may be formed on the root of *like.* And if *de* is a prefix in *delight*, *delecto*, *delicious*, *delicate*, these may be of the same family. *Like* is evidently from the same root as the Ch. חלק and Heb. חלק, Ar. حلق *chalaka*, to be or make smooth. Qu. Gr. ἡλικος, ἡλικια. See LICK and LICKERISH.]
1. Equal in quantity, quality, or degree; as, a territory of *like* extent with another; men of *like* excellence.

More clergymen were impoverished by the late war than ever in the *like* space before. *Sprat.*

2. Similar; resembling; having resemblance.

Elijah was a man subject to *like* passions as we are. — James v.
Why might not other planets have been created for *like* uses with the earth, each for its own inhabitants? *Bentley.*

Like is usually followed by *to*, but it is often omitted.

What city is *like to* this great city? — Rev. xviii.
I saw three unclean spirits *like* frogs. — Rev. xvi.
Among them all was found none *like* Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah. — Dan. i.

3. Probable; likely; that is, having the resemblance or appearance of an event; giving reason to expect or believe.

He is *like* to die of hunger in the place where he is, for there is no more bread. — Jer. xxxviii.
Many were not easy to be governed, nor *like* to conform themselves to strict rules. *Clarendon.*

Like figures, in *geometry.* See under SIMILAR.
LIKE, *n.* [Elliptically, for *like thing*, *like event*, *like person.*]
1. Some person or thing resembling another; an equal. The *like* may never happen again.

He was a man, take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his *like* again. *Shak.*

2. *Had like*, in the phrase "he *had like* to be defeated," seems to be a corruption; but perhaps *like* here is used for resemblance or probability, and has the character of a noun. At any rate, as a phrase, it is authorized by good usage.
LIKE, *adv.* In the same manner.

Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed *like* one of these. — Matt. vi. Luke xii.
Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him. — Ps. ciii.

2. In a manner becoming.

Be strong, and quit yourselves *like* men. — 1 Sam. iv.

3. Likely; probably; as, *like* enough it will. *Shak.*
LIKE, *v. t.* [Sax. *licean*, *lician*; Goth. *leikan*; probably L. *placeo*, and *delecto*, with prefixes.]
1. To be pleased with in a moderate degree; to approve. It expresses less than *love* and *delight.* We *like* a plan or design when we approve of it as correct or beneficial. We *like* the character or conduct of a man when it comports with our view of rectitude. We *like* food that the taste relishes. We *like* whatever gives us pleasure.

He proceeded from looking to *liking*, and from *liking* to loving *Sidney.*

2. To please; to be agreeable to.

This desire being recommended to her majesty, it *liked* her to include the same within one entire lease. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

3. To liken. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
LIKE, *v. i.* To be pleased; to choose.

He may go or stay, as he *likes*. *Locke.*

2. *To like of*; to be pleased. [*Obs.*] *Knolles.*
LIKE'LI-HOOD, *n.* [*likely* and *hood.*] Probability; verisimilitude; appearance of truth or reality. There

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is little *likelihood* that an habitual drunkard will become temperate. There is little *likelihood* that an old offender will be reformed. Prudence directs us not to undertake a design, when there is little or no *likelihood* of success.

2. Appearance; show; resemblance. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

LIKE'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *likely.*] Probability.

2. The qualities that please. [See LIKELY.]

LIKE'LY, *a.* [that is, *like-like.*] Probable; that may be rationally thought or believed to have taken place in time past, or to be true now or hereafter; such as is more reasonable than the contrary. A *likely* story is one which evidence or the circumstances of the case render probable, and therefore credible.

2 Such as may be liked; pleasing; as, a *likely* man or woman.

[This use of *likely* is not obsolete, as Johnson affirms, nor is it vulgar. But the English and their descendants in America differ in the application. The English apply the word to external appearance, and with them *likely* is equivalent to *handsome, well-formed*; as, a *likely* man, a *likely* horse. In *America*, the word is also sometimes applied to the endowments of the mind, or to pleasing accomplishments. A *likely* man is a man of good character and talents, or of good dispositions or accomplishments, that render him pleasing or respectable.]

LIKE'LY, *adv.* Probably.

While man was innocent, he was *likely* ignorant of nothing important for him to know. *Glanville.*

LIKE'-MIND-ED, *a.* Having a like disposition or purpose. *Rom.* xv.

LIK'EN, (lik'n,) *v. t.* [Sw. *likna*; Dan. *ligner.*] To compare; to represent as resembling or similar.

Whosoever heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will *liken* him to a wise man, that built his house on a rock. —Matt. vi.

LIK'EN-ED, (lik'nd,) *pp.* Compared.

LIKE'NESS, *n.* Resemblance in form; similitude. The picture is a good *likeness* of the original.

2. Resemblance; form; external appearance. Guard against an enemy in the *likeness* of a friend.

3. One that resembles another; a copy; a counterpart.

I took you for your *likeness*, Chloe. *Prior.*

4. An image, picture, or statue, resembling a person or thing. *Exod.* xx.

LIK'EN-ING, *n.* The forming of resemblance.

LIK'EN-ING, *ppr.* Comparing; representing as similar.

LIKE'WISE, *comp.* [*like* and *wise.*] In like manner; also; moreover; too.

For he seeth that wise men die, *likewise* the fool and the brutish person perish, and leave their wealth to others. —Ps. xlix.

LIK'ING, *ppr.* of LIKE. Approving; being pleased with.

2. *a.* Plump; full; of a good appearance. *Dan.* i. [*Obs.*]

LIK'ING, *n.* A good state of body; healthful appearance; plumpness.

Their young ones are in good *liking*. —Job xxxix.

2. State of trial. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

3. Inclination; pleasure; as, this is an amusement to your *liking*. *Spenser.*

4. Delight in; pleasure in; with *to.*

He who has no *liking to* the whole ought not to censure the parts. *Dryden.*

LI'LAC, *n.* [Fr. *lilas*; Sp. *lilac.*] A plant or shrub of the genus Syringa, a native of Persia. The common lilac is cultivated for its flowers, which are purple or white.

LI'LA-LITE, *n.* See LEPIDOLITE, with which it is identical. *Dana.*

LIL-I-Ā'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *liliaceus*, from *lilium*, a lily.] Pertaining to lilies; lily-like. A *liliaceous* corol is one that has six regular petals, or segments of the corol. *Martyn.*

LIL'I-ED, (lil'lid,) *a.* Embellished with lilies.

By sandy Ladon's *lilied* banks. *Milton.*

LIL-I-PŪ'TIAN, *n.* One belonging to a diminutive race described in Swift's kingdom of Liliput.

2. A person of very small size. It is sometimes used as an adjective.

LILL, *v. t.* See LOLL. But *lill* is used in New England. *Spenser.*

LILT, *v. i.* To do any thing with dexterity or quickness. [*Local.*] *Pegge.*

2. To sing or play cheerfully and merrily. [*Scottish.*]

LIL'Y, (lil'le,) *n.* [L. *lilium*; Gr. λειριον; Sp. *lirio.*] The English popular name of a genus of plants of many species, which are all bulbous-rooted, herbaceous perennials, producing bell-shaped, hexapetalous flowers of great beauty and variety of colors. *Encyc.*

Lily of the valley; a plant of the genus Convallaria, with a monopetalous, bell-shaped corol, divided at the top into six segments. *Miller.*

LIL'Y-DAF'FO-DIL, *n.* A plant and flower.

LIL'Y-HAND-ED, *a.* Having white, delicate hands. *Spenser.*

LIL'Y-HY'A-CINTH, *n.* A species of squill. *Ash.*

LIL'Y-LIV-ER-ED, *a.* White-livered; cowardly. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

LI-MĀ'CEOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [L. *limax.*] Belonging to the slug or naked snail, the limax of Linnæus.

LI-MĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *limo*, to file.] [*P. Cyc.*

The act of filing or polishing.

LI'MA-TURE, *n.* [L. *limo*, to file.]

1. A filing.

2. Filings; particles rubbed off by filing. *Johnson.*

LIMB, (lim,) *n.* [Sax. *lim*; Dan. and Sw. *lem*; L. *limbus*, edge or border, extremity; *limes*, limit, coinciding perhaps with W. *llem*, *llym*, sharp, or *llamu*, to leap. The sense of *limb* is from shooting or extending.]

1. Edge or border. This is the proper signification of the word; but in this sense it is limited chiefly to technical use, and applied to the sun, moon, or a star, to a leaf, to a quadrant, &c. We say, the sun or moon is eclipsed on its northern *limb*. But we never say the *limb* of a board, of a tract of land or water, &c.

2. In *anatomy*, and in *common use*, an extremity of the human body; a member; a projecting part; as, the arm or leg; that is, a shoot.

3. The branch of a tree; applied only to a branch of some size, and not to a small twig.

4. In *botany*, the border or upper spreading part of a monopetalous corol. *Martyn.*

Limb of the law; a member of the legal profession.

LIMB, (lim,) *v. t.* To supply with limbs. *Milton.*

2. To dismember; to tear off the limbs.

LIM'BAT, *n.* A cooling, periodical wind in the Isle of Cyprus, blowing from the northwest from eight o'clock, A. M. to the middle of the day or later. *Encyc.*

LIM'BATE, *a.* Bordered; when one color is surrounded by an edging of another. *Lindley.*

LIM'BEC, *n.* [Contracted from *alembic.*] A still; *a word not now used.*

LIM'BEC, *v. t.* To strain or pass through a still. [*Obs.*] *Sandys.*

LIMB'ED, (limd,) *a.* In *composition*, formed with regard to limbs; as, well-*limbed*; large-*limbed*; short-*limbed*. *Pope.*

LIM'BER, *a.* [Perhaps from the W. *llib*, *llibin*; for *m* and *b* are convertible, and *m* before *b* is often casual.]

Easily bent; flexible; pliant; yielding. In *America*, it is applied to material things; as, a *limber* rod; a *limber* joint.

LIM'BER, *v. t.* To attach to the limbers; as, to *limber* the gun.

LIM'BER-NESS, *n.* The quality of being easily bent; flexibleness; pliancy.

LIM'BERS, } *n. pl.* In a *ship*, holes cut through
LIM'BER-HOLES, } the floor timbers, as a passage for water to the pump-well. *Mar. Dict.*

LIM'BER, *n. sing.* } Two wheels and a shaft, with
LIM'BERS, *n. pl.* } which cannon are drawn by horses.

2. Thills; shafts of a carriage. *Forby.*

LIM'BIL-ITE, *n.* Supposed to be a decomposed chrysolite. *Dana.*

LIMB'LESS, *a.* Destitute of limbs. *Massinger.*

LIMB'MEAL, *a.* Piecemeal. *Shak.*

LIM'BO, } *n.* [L. *limbus*, edge or border.]
LIM'BUS, }

1. In *scholastic theology*, a region bordering on hell. The *limbus patrum* was considered as a place for the souls of good men until the coming of our Savior. The *limbus infantum* was a similar place for the souls of unbaptized infants. The term LIMBO has been applied by the poets to other supposed places lying on the outer borders of hell. Shakspeare applies the term to hell itself. Ariosto makes it the place of all lost things; Milton, the paradise of fools. *Encyc. Amer.*

2. A place of restraint or confinement. *Dryden.*

LIME, *n.* [Sax. *lim*, *lime*, whence *geliman*, to glue; Sw. and Dan. *lim*, D. *lym*, G. *leim* and *lehem*, loam; L. *limus*: It. and Sp. *limo*; probably Gr. λημη, γλημη, and allied to *clammy*. On this word is formed *slime.*]

1. A viscous substance, sometimes laid on twigs for catching birds. *Dryden.*

2. Calcareous earth, oxyd of calcium, procured from chalk and certain stones and shells, by expelling from them the carbonic acid, by means of a strong heat in a furnace. The best lime for mortar or cement is obtained from limestone, or carbonate of lime, of which marble is a fine species. *Hooper. Nicholson.*

3. The linden-tree, or Tilia.

LIME, *n.* [Fr. *lime.* See LEMON.] A species of acid fruit, the Citrus medica, smaller than the lemon.

LIME, *v. t.* [Sax. *gelimian.*]

1. To smear with a viscous substance. *L'Estrange.*

2. To entangle; to insnare. *Shak.*

3. To manure with lime.

Land may be improved by draining, marling, and *liming*. *Child.*

4. To cement. *Shak.*

LIME'-BURN-ER, *n.* One who burns stone to lime.

LIM'ED, (līmd,) *pp.* Smeared with lime; entangled; manured with lime.

LIME'HOUND, *n.* A dog used in hunting the wild boar. *Spenser.*

LIME'KILN, (līme'kil,) *n.* A kiln or furnace in which stones or shells are exposed to a strong heat and reduced to lime.

LIME'-PLANT, *n.* A name sometimes given to the may apple.

LIME'-SINK, *n.* A rounded hole or depression in the ground in limestone countries. *America.*

LIME'STONE, *n.* Stone of which lime is made by the expulsion of its carbonic acid, or fixed air. It is called *carbonate of lime.* Of this there are several species.

LIME'-TWIG, *n.* A twig smeared with lime. *Milton.*

LIME'-TWIG-GED, *a.* Smeared with lime. *Addison.*

LIME'-WA-TER, *n.* Water impregnated with lime.

LIM'ING, *ppr.* Daubing with viscous matter; entangling; manuring with lime.

LIM'ING, *n.* The act of manuring with lime.

LIM'IT, *n.* [L. *limes*; Fr. *limites.* See LIMB.]

1. Bound; border; utmost extent; the part that terminates a thing; as, the *limit* of a town, city, or empire; the *limits* of human knowledge.

2. The thing which bounds; restraint.

3. In *mathematics*, a term used for some determinate quantity, to which a variable one continually approaches, and may come nearer to it than by any given difference, but can never go beyond it. *Barlow.*

4. *Limits, pl.*; the extent of the liberties of a prison.

LIM'IT, *v. t.* To bound; to set bounds to.

2. To confine within certain bounds; to circumscribe; to restrain. The government of England is called a *limited* monarchy.

They tempted God and *limited* the Holy One of Israel. —Ps. lxxviii.

3. To restrain from a lax or general signification. *World* sometimes signifies the universe, and sometimes its signification is *limited* to this earth.

LIM'IT-A-BLE, *a.* That may be limited, circumscribed, bounded, or restrained. *Hume.*

LIM-IT-Ā'NE-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to bounds. *Dict.*

LIM-IT-Ā'RI-AN, *a.* That limits or circumscribes.

LIM'IT-A-RY, *a.* Placed at the limit, as a guard.

Proud *limitary* cherub. *Milton.*

LIM-IT-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *limitatio.*]

1. The act of bounding or circumscribing.

2. Restriction; restraint; circumscription. The king consented to a *limitation* of his prerogatives. Government by the *limitation* of natural rights secures civil liberty.

3 Restriction; confinement from a lax indeterminate import. Words of general import are often to be understood with *limitations.*

4. A certain precinct within which friars were allowed to beg or exercise their functions. *Gilping.*

5. In *law*, the period limited by statute after which the claimant shall not enforce his claims by suit. *Bouvier.*

LIM'IT-ED, *pp.* Bounded; circumscribed; restrained.

2. *a.* Narrow; circumscribed. Our views of nature are very *limited.*

LIM'IT-ED-LY, *adv.* With limitation.

LIM'IT-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being limited. *Parker.*

LIM'IT-ER, *n.* He or that which limits or confines.

2. A friar licensed to beg within certain bounds, or whose duty was limited to a certain district.

LIM'IT-LESS, *a.* Having no limits; unbounded. *Davies.*

LIM'MER, *n.* A limehound; a mongrel. *Johnson.*

2. A dog engendered between a hound and a mastiff. *Bailey.*

3. A thill or shaft. [*Local.*] [See LIMBER.]

4. A thill-horse. [*Local.*]

LIMN, (lim,) *v. t.* [Fr. *enluminer*; L. *lumino.*] To draw or paint; or to paint in water colors. *Encyc.*

LIM'NED, (limd,) *pp.* Painted.

LIM'NER, *n.* [Fr. *enlumineur*; L. *illuminator*, in the middle ages, *alluminor.*]

1. One that colors or paints on paper or parchment; one who decorates books with initial pictures.

2. A portrait painter. [*Encyc.*

LIM'NING, *ppr.* Drawing; painting; painting in water colors.

LIM'NING, *n.* The act or art of drawing or painting in water colors. *Addison.*

LIM'ON-ITE, *n.* One of the names of brown iron ore or brown hematite. It occurs in extensive beds, and often presents globular, concentric, and stalactite forms. It is an abundant ore in the United States. *Dana.*

LI'MOUS, *a.* [L. *limosus*, from *limus*, slime.] Muddy; slimy; thick. *Brown.*

LIMP, *v. i.* [Sax. *lemp-healt*, lame; *gelimpan*, to happen, that is, to fall; allied perhaps to *lame.*] To halt; to walk lamely. *Bacon.*

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LIMP, *n.* A halt; act of limping.
LIMP, *a.* Vapid; weak. [*Not used.*] *Walton.*
LIMP'ER, *n.* One that limps.
LIM'PET, *n.* [L. *lepas*; Gr. λεπας, from λεπω, to peel or strip off bark.]
A univalve shell of the genus Patella, adhering to rocks.
LIM'PID, *a.* [L. *limpidus*; Gr. λαμπω, to shine.]
Pure; clear; transparent; as, a *limpid* stream.
LIM-PID'I-TY, } *n.* Clearness; purity; transpar-
LIM'PID-NESS, } ency.
LIMP'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Halting; walking lamely.
LIMP'ING-LY, *adv.* Lamely; in a halting manner.
LIM'SY, } *a.* [W. *llymsi.*]
LIMP'SY, }
Weak; flexible. *Forby. New England.*
LIM'Y, *a.* [See LIME.] Viscous; glutinous; as, *limy* snares.
2. Containing lime; as, a *limy* soil.
3. Resembling lime; having the qualities of lime.
LIN, *v. i.* [Ice. *linna.*]
To yield. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
LIN, *n.* [Celtic.] A pool or collection of water, particularly the one above or below a fall of water. *Rich. Dict.*
2. A waterfall, or cataract; as, *Corsa Lin*, often spelt *lyn.* [*Scottish.*]
LINCH, *n.* A ledge; a right-angled projection. *Jennings.*
LINCH'PIN, *n.* [Sax. *lynis*, an axis, D. *lens*, G. *lunse.*]
A pin used to prevent the wheel of a carriage from sliding off the axle-tree.
LIN'COLN-GREEN, (link'un-,) *n.* A color of cloth formerly made in Lincoln. *Spenser.*
LINC'TURE, } *n.* [L. *lingo*, *linctus.*]
LINC'TUS, }
Medicine taking by licking with the tongue. *Burton.*
LIN'DEN, } *n.* [Sax. *lind*; Sw. and Dan. *lind*; D. *linde*
LIND, } or *linde-boom*; G. *linde*, *lindenbaum.*]
The lime-tree, or teil-tree, of the genus Tilia. *Dryden.*
LINE, *n.* [L. *linea*; Fr. *ligne*, from L. *linum*; Gr. λινον, flax; G. *leine*; D. *lyn*; Sw. *lina*; Dan. *line.*]
1. In *geometry*, that which has length, without breadth or thickness. *Euclid.*
2. A slender string; a small cord or rope. The angler uses a *line* and hook. The seaman uses a hand *line*, a hauling *line*, spilling *lines*, &c.
3. A thread, string, or cord, extended to direct any operation.
We as by *line* upon the ocean go. *Dryden.*
4. Lineament; a mark in the hand or face.
He tipples palmistry, and dines
On all her fortune-telling *lines*. *Cleaveland.*
5. Delineation; sketch; as, the *lines* of a building. *Temple.*
6. Contour; outline; exterior limit of a figure.
Free as thy stroke, yet faultless as thy *line*. *Pope.*
7. In *writing*, *printing*, and *engraving*, the words and letters which stand on a level in one row, between one margin and another; as, a page of thirty *lines.*
8. In *poetry*, a verse, or the words which form a certain number of feet, according to the measure.
9. A short letter; a note. I received a *line* from my friend by the last mail.
10. A rank or row of soldiers, or the disposition of an army drawn up with an extended front; or the like disposition of a fleet prepared for engagement.
11. A trench or rampart; an extended work in fortification.
Unite thy forces and attack their *lines*. *Dryden.*
12. Method; disposition; as, *line* of order. *Shak.*
13. Extension; limit; border.
Eden stretched her *line*
From Auran eastward to the royal towers
Of great Seleucia. *Milton.*
14. Equator; equinoctial circle.
When the sun below the *line* descends. *Creech.*
15. A series or succession of progeny or relations, descending from a common progenitor. We speak of the ascending or descending *line*; the *line* of descent; the male *line*; a *line* of kings.
16. The twelfth part of an inch.
17. A straight, extended mark.
18. A straight or parallel direction. The houses must all stand in a *line*. Every new building must be set in a *line* with others on the same street.
19. Occupation; employment; department or course of business. We speak of men in the same *line* of business. *Washington.*
20. Course; direction.
What general *line* of conduct ought to be pursued. *Washington.*
21. Lint or flax. [*Seldom used.*] *Spenser.*
22. In *heraldry*, lines are the figures used in armories to divide the shield into different parts, and to compose different figures. *Encyc.*
23. In *Scripture*, *line* signifies a cord for measuring; also, instruction, doctrine. *Ps.* xix. *Is.* xxviii.
24. In *military affairs*, *the line* denotes the regular infantry of an army, as distinguished from militia, guards, volunteer corps, cavalry, artillery, &c.
A right line; a straight line; the shortest line that can be drawn between two points.
Horizontal line; a line drawn parallel to the horizon.
Equinoctial line; the equator of the earth or heavens. [See EQUINOCTIAL.]
Meridian line; a meridian, which see.
A ship of the line; a ship of war large enough to have a place in the line of battle; also called *line-of-battle ship.* All ships having batteries on two or more decks besides the spar-deck, are ships of the line. Smaller ships may sometimes be so called.
LINE, *v. t.* [Supposed to be from L. *linum*, flax, whence *linen*, which is often used for linings.]
1. To cover on the inside; as, a garment *lined* with linen, fur, or silk; a box *lined* with paper or tin.
2. To put in the inside; applied particularly to money; as, to *line* one's purse. *Swift.*
What if I do *line* one of their hands? *Shak.*
3. To place along by the side of any thing for guarding; as, to *line* a hedge with riflemen; to *line* works with soldiers.
4. To strengthen by additional works or men.
Line and new repair your towns of war
With men of courage. *Shak.*
5. To cover; to add a covering; as, to *line* a crutch. *Shak.*
6. To strengthen with any thing added.
Who *lined* himself with hope. *Shak.*
7. To impregnate; applied to irrational animals. *Creech.*
LIN'E-AGE, *n.* [Fr. *lignage*, from *ligne*, *line.*]
Race; progeny; descendants in a line from a common progenitor.
LIN'E-AL, *a.* [L. *linealis*, from *linea*, line.]
1. Composed of lines; delineated; as, *lineal* designs. *Wotton.*
2. In a direct line from an ancestor; as, *lineal* descent; *lineal* succession. *Locke.*
3. Hereditary; derived from ancestors. *Shak.*
4. Allied by direct descent.
For only you are *lineal* to the throne. *Dryden.*
5. In the direction of a line; as, *lineal* measure.
Lineal measure; the measure of length.
LIN-E-AL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being in the form of a line. *Am. Review.*
LIN'E-AL-LY, *adv.* In a direct line; as, the prince is *lineally* descended from the conqueror.
LIN'E-A-MENT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *lineamentum.*]
Feature; form; make; the outline or exterior of a body or figure, particularly of the face.
Man he seems
In all his *lineaments*. *Milton.*
The *lineaments* of the body. *Locke.*
Lineaments of a character. *Swift.*
LIN'E-AR, *a.* [L. *linearis.*]
1. Pertaining to a line; consisting of lines; in a straight direction.
2. In *botany*, like a line; slender; of the same breadth throughout, except at the extremities; as, a *linear* leaf.
Linear numbers; in *mathematics*, such as have relation to length only; such is a number which represents one side of a plane figure. If the plane figure is a square, the linear figure is called a *root.* *Barlow.*
Linear problem; that which may be solved geometrically by the intersection of two right lines. *Brande.*
Linear perspective. See PERSPECTIVE.
LIN'E-AR-SHAP-ED, (-shāpt,) *a.* Of a linear shape.
LIN'E-ATE, *a.* In *botany*, marked longitudinally with depressed parallel lines; as, a *lineate* leaf.
LIN-E-A'TION, *n.* Draught; delineation, which see. *Woodward.*
LIN'ED, *pp.* [See LINE.] Covered on the inside.
LIN'EN, *n.* [L. *linum*, flax, Gr. λινον, W. *llin*, Ir. *lin*, Russ. *len*, G. *lein.* The sense is probably long, extended, or smooth. In the latter sense, it would accord with L. *linio*, *lenio.*]
1. Cloth made of flax or hemp.
2. The under part of dress, as being chiefly of linen.
LIN'EN, *a.* [L. *lineus.*]
1. Made of flax or hemp; as, *linen* cloth; a *linen* stocking.
2. Resembling linen cloth; white; pale. *Shak.*
LIN'EN-DRA'PER, *n.* A person who deals in linens.
[LINENER and LINEN-MAN, in a like sense, are obsolete.]
LIN'ER, *n.* A vessel belonging to a regular line of packets. [*Recent usage.*]
LING, *n.* [D. *long*; Ir. *long*; probably Sax. *leng*, long.]
A fish of the genus Gadus, or cod kind, which grows to the length of four feet or more, is very slender, with a flat head. This fish abounds on the coasts of Scotland and Ireland, and forms a considerable article of commerce. *Partington.*
LING, *n.* [Ice. *ling*, from *leng*, long.]
A species of long grass; heath. *Jamieson. Cyc.*
LING, a Saxon termination, as in *darling*, *firstling*, denotes primarily state, condition, or subject. In some words, it denotes the young of an animal, or a small one.
LIN'GER, *v. i.* [from the root of *long*, Sax. *leng.*]
1. To delay; to loiter; to remain or wait long; to be slow.
Nor cast one longing, *lingering* look behind. *Gray.*
Whose judgment now of a long time *lingereth* not. —2 Pet. ii.
2. To hesitate; to be slow in deciding; to be in suspense.
Perhaps thou *lingerest*, in deep thought detained. *Milton.*
3. To remain long in any state. The patient *lingers* on a bed of sickness.
LIN'GER, (ling'ger,) *v. t.* To protract. *Shak.*
LIN'GER-ED, *pp.* Delayed; loitered.
LIN'GER-ER, *n.* One who lingers.
LIN'GER-ING, *ppr.* Delaying; loitering.
2. *a.* Drawing out in time; remaining long; protracted; as, a *lingering* disease.
To die is the fate of man; but to die with *lingering* anguish is generally his folly. *Rambler.*
LIN'GER-ING, (ling'ger-ing,) *n.* A delaying; a remaining long; tardiness; protraction.
The *lingerings* of holiday customs. *Irving.*
LIN'GER-ING-LY, *adv.* With delay; slowly; tediously. *Hale.*
LIN'GET, (ling'get,) *n.* [Fr. *lingot*, from *languette*, a tongue.]
A small mass of metal. *Camden.*
LIN'GLE, (ling'gl,) *n.* [Fr. *ligneul*, from *ligne.*]
Shoemaker's thread. [*Not in use, or local.*] *Drayton.*
LIN'GO, (ling'go,) *n.* [L. *lingua.*]
Language; speech. [*Vulgar.*]
LIN'GUA'CIOUS, (ling-gwā'shus,) *a.* [L. *linguax.*]
Talkative; loquacious.
LIN'GUA-DENT'AL, *a.* [L. *lingua*, tongue, and *dens*, a tooth.]
Formed or uttered by the joint use of the tongue and teeth; as the letters *d* and *t.* *Holder.*
LIN'GUA-DENT'AL, *n.* An articulation formed by the tongue and teeth.
LIN'GUAL, (ling'gwal,) *a.* [L. *lingua*, the tongue.]
Pertaining to the tongue; as, the *lingual* nerves, the ninth pair, which go to the tongue; the *lingual* muscle, or muscle of the tongue.
LIN'GUI-FORM, (ling'gwe-form,) *a.* [L. *lingua* and *form.*] Having the form or shape of the tongue. *Martyn.*
LIN'GUIST, (ling'gwist,) *n.* [L. *lingua*, the tongue.]
A person skilled in languages; usually applied to a person well versed in the languages taught in colleges, Greek, Latin, and Hebrew. *Milton.*
LIN'GUIST'IC, } *a.* Relating to linguistics, or to
LIN'GUIST'IC-AL, } the affinities of languages. *Gliddon.*
LIN'GUIST'ICS, *n.* The science of languages, or of the origin, signification, and application of words.
LIN'GU-LATE, *a.* [L. *lingulatus*, from *lingua*, tongue.]
Shaped like the tongue or a strap. [But LIGULATE is more generally used.] *Martyn.*
LING'WORT, *n.* An herb.
LIN'GY, (lin'je,) *a.* Tall; limber; flexible.
2. Active; strong; able to bear fatigue. *Brockett.*
LIN'I-MENT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *linimentum*, from *linio*, *lino*, to anoint.]
A species of soft ointment; a composition of a consistence somewhat thinner than an unguent, but thicker than oil. *Encyc.*
LIN'ING, *ppr.* [See LINE.] Covering on the inside, as a garment.
LIN'ING, *n.* The covering of the inner surface of any thing, as of a garment or a box. The pleura is called the *lining* of the thorax.
2. That which is within. *Shak.*
LINK, *n.* [G. *gelenk*, a joint, a ring, a swivel, a link, and, as an adjective, flexible, limber, from *lenken*, to bend; Dan. *lenke*, a chain.]
1. A single ring or division of a chain.
2. Any thing doubled and closed like a link; as, a *link* of horse-hair. *Mortimer.*
3. A chain; any thing connecting.
And love, the common *link*, the new creation crowned. *Dryden.*
4. Any single constituent part of a connected series. This argument is a *link* in the chain of reasoning.
[Johnson says that Addison has improperly used *link* for a series or chain, but this does not appear from the passage cited. *Ed.*]
Links; sausages, so called from being made in a continuous chain. [*Sometimes heard in America.*] *Forby.*
LINK, *n.* [Gr. λυχνος, L. *lychnus*, a lamp or candle, coinciding in elements with *light.*]
A torch made of tow or hards, &c., and pitch. *Shak. Dryden.*
LINK, *v. t.* To complicate. *Johnson.*

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2. To unite or connect by something intervening or in other manner.

Link towns to towns by avenues of oak. *Pope.*
And creature *linked* to creature, man to man. *Pope.*

LINK, *v. i.* To be connected. *Burke.*

LINK'BOY, } *n.* A boy or man that carried a link
LINK'MAN, } or torch to light passengers. *More. Gray.*

LINK'ED, (linkt,) *pp.* United; connected.

LINK'ING, *ppr.* Uniting; connecting.

LIN-NÆ'AN, } *a.* Pertaining to Linnæus, the bota-
LIN-NĒ'AN, } nist of Sweden, or to his system of botany.

LIN'NET, *n.* [Fr. *linot*; W. *llinos*, from *llên*, flax, and called also in W. *adern y llin*, flax-bird; Sax. *linetwege*. So in L. *carduelis*, from *carduus*, a thistle.]

A small European singing bird of the genus Fringilla of Linnæus, or the finch family.

LIN'SEED, } *n.* [*lint*, flax, and *seed*; Sax. *lin-*
LINT'SEED, } *sæd.*]

Flaxseed.

LIN'SEED-CĀKE, *n.* The solid mass or cake which remains when oil is expressed from flaxseed.

LIN'SEED-OIL, *n.* Oil obtained by pressure from flaxseed. *Ure.*

LIN'SEY, *n.* [Corrupted from *linen.*] Linsey-woolsey. *Bentley.*

LIN'SEY-WOOL'SEY, *a.* Made of linen and wool; hence, vile; mean; of different and unsuitable parts. *Johnson.*

LIN'SEY-WOOL'SEY, *n.* Stuff made of linen and wool, mixed.

LIN'STOCK, *n.* [*lint* and *stock.*] A pointed staff with a crotch or fork at one end, to hold a lighted match; used in firing cannon. It may be stuck in the ground or in the deck of a ship. *Encyc.*

LINT, *n.* [Sax. *linet*, L. *linteum*, *linteus*, from *linum*, flax.]

Flax; but *more generally*, linen scraped into a soft substance, and used for dressing wounds and sores.

LIN'TEL, *n.* [Fr. *linteau*; Sp. *lintel* or *dintel.*]

The head-piece of a door-frame or window-frame; the part of the frame that lies on the side-pieces. *Exod.* xii.

LINT'SEED. See LINSEED.

LI'ON, *n.* [Fr., from L. *leo*, *leonis*, Gr. λεων, Arm. *leon*, W. *llew*, a lion; *llewa*, to swallow, to devour.]

1. A quadruped of the genus Felis, very strong, fierce, and rapacious. The largest lions are eight or nine feet in length. The male has a thick head, beset with long, bushy hair, of a yellowish color. The lion is a native of Africa and the warm climates of Asia. His aspect is noble, his gait stately, and his roar tremendous.

2. A sign in the zodiac, Leo.

3. An object of interest and curiosity; as, the *lion* of the day; to visit the *lions* of a place. This use of the term is derived from the lions kept as objects of curiosity in the Tower of London.

LI'ON-ESS, *n.* The female of the lion kind.

LI'ON-HEART-ED, (-härt-ed,) *a.* Having a lion's heart or courage. *Scott.*

LI'ON-IZE, *v. i.* To visit the objects of curiosity in a place. [*Familiar.*] [See LION.]

LI'ON-LIKE, } *a.* Like a lion; fierce.
LI'ON-LY, } *Camden. Milton.*

LI'ON-MET-TLED, *a.* Having the courage and spirit of a lion. *Hillhouse.*

LI'ON'S FOOT, *n.* A plant of the genera Catananche, Prenanthes, &c.

LI'ON'S LĒAF, *n.* A tuberous-rooted plant of the genus Leontice, growing near the Mediterranean. *Loudon.*

LI'ON'S TAIL, *n.* A plant of the genus Leonurus.

LIP, *n.* [Sax. *lippa*, *lippe*; D. *lip*; G. and Dan. *lippe*; Sw. *läpp*; L. *labium*, *labrum*; It. *labbro*; Sp. *labio*; Fr. *levre*; Ir. *clab* or *liobhar*; Pers. لب *lab.* It may be connected with W. *llavaru*, Ir. *labhraim*, to speak, that is, to thrust out. The sense is probably a border.]

1. The edge or border of the mouth. The lips are two fleshy or muscular parts, composing the exterior of the mouth in man and many other animals. In *man*, the lips, which may be opened or closed at pleasure, form the covering of the teeth, and are organs of speech essential to certain articulations. Hence the lips, by a figure, denote the mouth, or all the organs of speech, and sometimes speech itself. *Job.* ii.

2. The edge of any thing; as, the *lip* of a vessel. *Burnet.*

3. In *botany*, one of the two opposite divisions of a labiate corol. The upper is called the *helmet*, and the lower the *beard*. Also, an appendage to the flowers of the Orchises, considered by Linnæus as a nectary. *Martyn. Smith.*

4. In *conchology*, the outer edge of the aperture of a univalve shell. *Humble.*

To make a lip; to drop the under lip in sullenness or contempt. *Shak.*

LIP, *v. t.* To kiss. *Shak.*

LIP-DE-VŌ'TION, *n.* Prayers uttered by the lips without the desires of the heart.

LIP'-GOOD, *a.* Good in profession only. *B. Jonson.*

LIP'-LĀ-BOR, *n.* Labor or action of the lips without concurrence of the mind; words without sentiments.

LIP'LESS, *a.* Having no lips. *Byron.*

LIP'LET, *n.* A little lip. *Kirby.*

LIP'O-GRAM, *n.* [Gr. λειπω, to leave, and γραμμα, a letter.]

A writing in which a particular letter is wholly omitted.

LIP-O-GRAM-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. λειπω and γραμμα.] Omitting a letter. *Lipogrammatic* writings are those in which a particular letter is wholly omitted.

LIP-O-GRAM'MA-TIST, *n.* One who writes any thing, dropping a particular letter. *Addison.*

LI-POTH'Y-MOUS, *a.* [See LIPOTHYMY.] Swooning; fainting.

LI-POTH'Y-MY, *n.* [Gr. λειποθυμια; λειπω, to fail, and θυμος, soul.]

A fainting; a swoon. *Coxe. Taylor.*

LIP'PED, (lipt,) *a.* Having lips; having a raised or rounded edge resembling the lip.

2. In *botany*, labiate.

LIP'PED, (lipt,) *pp.* Kissed.

LIP'PING, *ppr.* Kissing.

LIP'PI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *lippitudo*, from *lippus*, bleareyed.]

Soreness of eyes; bleardness. *Bacon.*

LIP'-WIS-DŌM, *n.* Wisdom in talk without practice; wisdom in words not supported by experience. *Sidney.*

LIQ'UA-BLE, (lik'wa-bl,) *a.* That may be melted.

LI'QUĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *liquo.*]

To melt; to liquefy; to be dissolved. [*Little used.*] *Woodward.*

LI-QUĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *liquatio.* See LIQUATE.]

1. The act or operation of melting. *Brown.*

2. The capacity of being melted; as, a substance congealed beyond *liquation.* *Brown.*

3. In *metallurgy*, the process of separating, by a regulated heat, an easily fusible metal from one less fusible, with which it is combined; eliquation. *Ure.*

LIQ-UE-FAC'TION, (lik-we-fak'shun,) *n.* [L. *liquefactio*, from *liquefacio.*]

1. The act or operation of melting or dissolving; the conversion of a solid into a liquid by the sole agency of heat or caloric. *Liquefaction*, in *common usage*, signifies the melting of any substance; but by some authors it is applied to the melting of substances which pass through intermediate states of softness before they become fluid, as tallow, wax, resin, &c. *Coxe's Dispensatory.*

2. The state of being melted.

LIQ'UE-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be melted, or changed from a solid to a liquid state. *Bacon.*

LIQ'UE-FI-ED, (lik'we-fide,) *pp.* Melted; become liquid.

LIQ'UE-FI-ER, *n.* That which melts any solid substance.

LIQ'UE-FŸ, (lik'we-fy,) *v. t.* [Fr. *liquefier*, from L. *liquefacio.* See LIQUID.]

To melt; to dissolve; to convert from a fixed or solid form to that of a liquid; and *technically*, to melt by the sole agency of heat or caloric.

LIQ'UE-FŸ, *v. i.* To be melted; to become liquid. *Addison.*

LIQ'UE-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Melting; becoming liquid.

LI-QUES'CEN-CY, *n.* [L. *liquescentia.*] Aptness to melt. *Johnson.*

LI-QUES'CENT, *a.* Melting; becoming fluid.

LI-QUEUR', (le-kūre',) *n.* [Fr.] A delicate preparation of distilled spirits, usually flavored with fruits, spices, alcohol, and various aromatic substances. *Ure.*

LIQ'UID, (lik'wid,) *a.* [L. *liquidus*, from *liquo*, to melt, Ir. *leagham*; probably from flowing, and coinciding with Sax. *loge*, water, L. *lix* and *lug*, in *Lugdunum*, *Leyden*, *Lyons.*]

1. Fluid; flowing or capable of flowing; not fixed or solid. But *liquid* is not precisely synonymous with *fluid*. Air is *fluid*, but not *liquid*.

2. Soft; clear; flowing; smooth; as, *liquid* melody. *Crashaw.*

3. Pronounced without any jar; smooth; as, a *liquid* letter.

4. Dissolved; not obtainable by law; as, a *liquid* debt. [*Obs.*] *Ayliffe.*

LIQ'UID, (lik'wid,) *n.* A fluid or flowing substance; a substance whose parts change their relative position on the slightest pressure, and which flows on an inclined plane, as water, wine, milk, &c.

2. In *grammar*, a letter which has a smooth, flowing sound, or which flows smoothly after a mute; as, *l* and *r*, in *bla*, *bra*. *M* and *n* are also called *liquids.*

LIQ'UID-ĀTE, (lik'wid-āte,) *v. t.* [Fr. *liquider*; L. *liquido.*]

1. To clear from all obscurity.

Time only can *liquidate* the meaning of all parts of a compound system. *Hamilton.*

2. To settle; to adjust; to ascertain or reduce to precision in amount.

Which method of *liquidating* the amercement to a precise sum was usually performed in the superior courts. *Blackstone.*
The clerk of the commons' house of assembly, in 1774, gave certificates to the public creditors that their demands were *liquidated*, and should be provided for in the next tax-bill. *Ramsay.*
The domestic debt may be subdivided into *liquidated* and *unliquidated.* *Hamilton.*

3. To pay; to settle, adjust, and satisfy, as a debt. *Wheaton.*

Fryburgh was ceded to Zurich by Sigismund, to *liquidate* a debt of a thousand florins. *Coxe's Switz.*

4. To diminish or lessen. *Walpole.*

LIQ'UID-Ā-TED, *pp.* Settled; adjusted; reduced to certainty; paid.

LIQ'UID-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Adjusting; ascertaining; paying.

LIQ-UID-Ā'TION, (lik-wid-ā'shun,) *n.* The act of settling and adjusting debts, or ascertaining their amount or balance due.

LIQ'UID Ā-TOR, (lik'wid-,) *n.* He or that which liquidates or settles. *E. Everett.*

LIQ-UID'I-TY, (lik-wid'e-te,) *n.* [Fr. *liquidité.*]

1. The quality of being fluid or liquid.

2. Thinness. *Glanville.*

LIQ'UID-LY, *adv.* In a flowing manner. *Smart.*

LIQ'UID-NESS, (lik'wid-nes,) *n.* The quality of being liquid; fluency. *Boyle.*

LIQ'UOR, (lik'ur,) *n.* [Sax. *loge*; Fr. *liqueur*; L. *liquor.*]

A liquid or fluid substance. [See LIQUID.] *Liquor* is a word of general signification, extending to water, milk, blood, sap, juice, &c.; but its most common application is to spirituous fluids, whether distilled or fermented, to decoctions, solutions, tinctures. *Milton.*

Liquor of flints a solution of silicated potash. *Brande.*

Liquor of Libavius; bichlorid of tin. *Ure.*

LIQ'UOR, *v. t.* To moisten; to drench. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

LIQ'UOR-ICE. See LICORICE.

LI'QUOR SIL'I-CUM, *n.* [L.] Liquor of flints. [See LIQUOR.]

LIR-I-CON-FAN'CY, *n.* A flower.

LIR'I-POOP, *n.* [Fr. *liripipion.*] The hood of a graduate.

LIR'O-CONE, *a.* [Gr. λειρος, pale, and κονια, powder.]

In *mineralogy*, having the form of a whitish powder. *Shepard.*

LIR'O-CON-ITE, *n.* A mineral, of a bright-blue or green color, consisting of oxyd of copper, arsenic acid, and water.

LIS'BON, *n.* A sweet, light-colored species of wine, exported from Lisbon, in Portugal.

LISH, *a.* Stout; active. [*Local.*]

LISNE, (līne,) *n.* A cavity or hollow. [*Not in use.*] *Hale.*

LISP, *v. i.* [G. *lispeln*, D. *lispen*, to lisp; Sax. *visp*, or *vlips*, a lisping; Sw. *läspa*, Russ. *lepetzu*, to lisp.]

To speak with a particular articulation of the tongue and teeth, nearly as in pronouncing *th*. *Lisping* is particularly noticed in uttering *th* for *s*, as *yeth* for *yes*. It is most common in children.

I *lisped* in numbers, for the numbers came. *Pope.*

LISP, *v. t.* To pronounce with a lisp; as, she *lisped* a few words.

LISP, *n.* The act of lisping, as in uttering an aspirated *th* for *s*.

LISP'ED, (lispt,) *pp.* Uttered with a lisp.

LISP'ER, *n.* One that lisps.

LISP'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering with a lisp.

LISP'ING, *n.* The act of speaking with a lisp.

LISP'ING-LY, *adv.* With a lisp. *Holder.*

LIS'SOM, *a.* [Probably from the Sax. *lesan*, to loose.] Limber; supple; relaxed; loose. [*Local.*]

LIST, *n.* [Sax. *list*, Sw. *list*; It. and Sp. *lista*; Fr. and Dan. *liste*; D. *lyst*; G. *litze*. If *list*, a roll or catalogue, and *list*, a border or strip of cloth, are from the same root, we find the original orthography in the Arm. *lez*, and Sp. *liza*, and perhaps the L. *licium*, Fr. *lice*. But in some languages the words are distinguished; Fr. *liste*, a roll, and *lisiere*, a list or selvedge of cloth.]

1. The outer edge or selvedge of cloth; a strip of cloth forming the border, particularly of broadcloth, and serving to strengthen it.

2. A line inclosing or forming the extremity of a piece of ground, or field of combat; hence, in *the plural*, (lists,) the ground or field inclosed for a race or combat. Hence, to *enter the lists*, is to accept a challenge, or engage in contest. Hence,

3. A limit or boundary; a border.

4. In *architecture*, a little square molding; a fillet; called also a LISTEL.

5. A roll or catalogue, that is, a row or line; as, a *list* of names; a *list* of books; a *list* of articles; a *list* of ratable estate.

6. A strip of cloth; a fillet. *Swift.*

Civil list; in *Great Britain* and the *United States*, the civil officers of government, as judges, embassa-

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dors, secretaries, &c. Hence it is used for the revenues or appropriations of public money for the support of the civil officers.

By a late law, the *civil list*, in England, embraces only the expenses of the reigning monarch's household. *Brande.*

LIST, *v. t.* [from *list*, a roll.] To enroll; to register in a list or catalogue; to enlist. The latter is the more elegant word. Hence,

2. To engage in the public service, as soldiers.

They in my name are *listed*. *Dryden.*

3. To inclose for combat; as, to *list* a field. *Dryden.*

4. To sew together, as strips of cloth, so as to make a particolored show, or to form a border. *Wotton.*

5. To cover with a list, or with strips of cloth; as, to *list* a door.

6. To hearken; to attend; a contraction of *listen*, which see.

LIST, *v. i.* To engage in public service by enrolling one's name; to enlist. [The latter is the more elegant word.] [See ENLIST.]

LIST, *v. i.* [Sax. *lystan*; G. *listen*; D. *lusten*; Sw. *lysta*; Dan. *lyster*. (See LUST.) The primary sense seems to be, to lean, incline, advance, or stretch toward. See the noun.]

Properly, to lean or incline; to be propense; hence, to desire or choose.

Let other men think of your devices as they *list*. *Whitgift.*
The wind bloweth where it *listeth*. — John iii.

2. To hearken; to attend; to listen.

LIST, *n.* In *the language of seamen*, an inclination to one side. The ship has a *list* to port. *Mar. Dict.*

LIST'ED, *pp.* Striped; particolored in stripes.

2. Covered with list.

3. Inclosed for combat.

4. Engaged in public service; enrolled.

LIST'EL, *n.* A list in architecture; a fillet. *Encyc.*

LIST'EN, (lis'n,) *v. i.* [Sax. *lystan*, or *klystan*; D. *luisteren*. Qu. G. *lauschen*; Scot. *lith.*]

1. To hearken; to give ear; to attend closely with a view to hear.

On the green bank I sat, and *listened* long. *Dryden.*

2. To obey; to yield to advice; to follow admonition.

LIST'EN, (lis'n,) *v. t.* To hear; to attend. *Shak.*

LIST'EN-ED, *pp.* Hearkened; heard.

LIST'EN-ER, *n.* One who listens; a hearkener.

LIST'EN-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Hearkening; giving attention.

LIST'EN-ING, *n.* The act of giving attention.

LIST'ER, *n.* One who makes a list or roll.

LIST'FUL, *a.* Attentive. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

LIST'ING, *n.* The cutting away the sap-wood from the edges of a board. *Brande.*

LIST'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing for combat; covering with list; enlisting.

LIST'LESS, *a.* Not listening; not attending; indifferent to what is passing; heedless; inattentive; thoughtless careless; as, a *listless* hearer or spectator.

LIST'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without attention; heedlessly.

LIST'LESS-NESS, *n.* Inattention; heedlessness; indifference to what is passing, and may be interesting.

LISTS, *n. pl.* The ground inclosed for a race, combat, &c.

LIT, *pret.* of LIGHT. The bird *lit* on a tree before me.

I *lit* my pipe with the paper. *Addison.*

[This word, though used by some good writers, is very inelegant.]

LIT'A-NY, *n.* [Fr. *litanie*; Gr. λιτανεια, supplication, from λιτανευω, λιτομαι, λισσομαι, to pray.]

A solemn form of supplication, used in public worship.

Supplications for the appeasing of God's wrath were by the Greek church termed *litanies*, by the Latin rogations. *Hooker.*

LITE, *a.* Little. [*Not in use.*]

LI'TER, *Li'TRE*, } *n.* [Fr. *litre*, from Gr. λιτρα.]

A French measure of capacity, being a cubic decimeter, containing, according to Lunier, about a pint and a half old French measure. The liter is equal to 61.028 cubic inches, or about 2 1-9 wine pints. *McCulloch.*

LIT'ER-AL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *litera*, a letter.]

1. According to the letter; primitive; real; not figurative or metaphorical; as, the *literal* meaning of a phrase.

2. Following the letter or exact words; not free; as, a *literal* translation.

3. Consisting of letters.

The *literal* notation of numbers was known to Europeans before the ciphers. *Johnson.*

LIT'ER-AL, *n.* Literal meaning. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

LIT'ER-AL-ISM, *n.* That which accords with the letter. *Milton.*

LIT'ER-AL-IST, *n.* One who adheres to the letter or exact word. *Milton.*

LIT-ER-AL'I-TY, *n.* Original or literal meaning. *Brown.*

LIT'ER-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the primary and natural import of words; not figuratively. A man and his wife can not be *literally* one flesh.

2. With close adherence to words; word by word.

So wild and ungovernable a poet can not be translated *literally*. *Dryden.*

LIT'ER-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being literal; literal import. *Quart. Rev.*

LIT'ER-A-RY, *a.* [L. *literarius.*]

1. Pertaining to letters or literature; respecting learning or learned men; as, a *literary* history; *literary* conversation.

2. Derived from erudition; as, *literary* fame.

3. Furnished with erudition; versed in letters; as, a *literary* man.

4. Consisting in letters, or written or printed compositions; as, *literary* property

LIT'ER-ATE, *a.* [L. *literatus.*]

Learned; lettered; instructed in learning and science. *Johnson.*

LIT-ER-A'TI, *n. pl.* [L. *literatus.*]

The learned men; men of erudition. *Spectator.*

LIT-ER-A'TIM, [L.] Letter for letter.

LIT'ER-A-TOR, *n.* [L.] A petty schoolmaster.

LIT'ER-A-TURE, *n.* [L. *literatura.*] *Burke.*

1. Learning; acquaintance with letters or books.

2. The collective body of literary productions, embracing the entire results of knowledge and fancy preserved in writing.

3. In *the more distinctive and usual sense of the term*, *literature* excludes the positive sciences, and embraces history, grammar, rhetoric, logic, criticism, languages, &c. In *a still narrower sense*, it is sometimes used as synonymous with the belles-lettres, or *polite* literature.

LITH, *n.* [Sax.] A joint or limb. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

LI-THAN'THRAX, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, a stone, and ανθραξ, a coal.]

Stone-coal, a black, compact, brittle, inflammable substance, of laminated texture, more or less shining. *Nicholson.*

LITH'ARGE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *lithargyros*, Gr. λιθαργυρος, the spume or scum of silver.]

A semi-vitreous oxyd of lead, produced in refining silver by cupellation with lead. It appears in the form of soft flakes, or semi-transparent, shining plates. *Dict. Nat. Hist. Encyc. Nicholson.*

LITH'ATE, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, a stone.]

A salt or compound formed by the lithic acid with a base. *Hooper.*

LITHE, *a.* [Sax. *lith*, *lithe*; W. *llyth.*]

That may be easily bent; pliant; flexible; limber; as, the elephant's *lithe* proboscis. *Milton.*

LITHE, *v. t.* To smooth; to soften; to palliate. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. To listen. [*Obs.*] [See LISTEN.]

LITHE'NESS, *n.* Flexibility; limberness.

LITH'ER, *a.* Soft; pliant. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. [Sax. *lythr.*] Bad; corrupt. [*Obs.*] *Woolton.*

LITH'ER-LY, *adv.* Slowly; lazily. [*Obs.*] *Barret.*

LITH'ER-NESS, *n.* Idleness; laziness. [*Obs.*] *Barret.*

LITHE'SOME, *a.* Pliant; limber; nimble. *Scott.*

LITH'I-A, *n.* A new alkali, found in the minerals petalite, spodumene, &c., of which the basis is a metal called *lithium*. *Davy. Silliman.*

LITH'IC, *a.* [Supra.] Pertaining to the stone in the bladder. The *lithic* acid, generally called *uric* acid, forms the most common variety of urinary calculus. *Brande.*

LITH'I-UM, *n.* The metallic base of lithia.

LITH-O-BIB'LI-ON. See LITHOPHYL.

LITH'O-CARP, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, a stone, and καρπος, fruit.]

Fossil fruit; fruit petrified. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

LITH-O-COL'LA, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, a stone, and κολλα, glue.]

A cement that unites stones. *Ash.*

LITH-O-DEN'DRON, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and δενδρον, tree.]

Coral; so called from its resembling a petrified branch. *Parr.*

LITH'O-DERM, *n.* [Gr. λιθος and δερμα.]

One of a genus of apodal echinoderms, having an oval body, covered with a layer of calcareous granules forming a hard crust.

LITH'O-DOME, *n.* } [Gr. λιθος, stone, and δομος,
LI-THOD'O-MI, *n. pl.* } house.]

The name given to molluscous animals which form holes in solid rocks, in which they lodge themselves. The holes are not perforated mechanically, but the rock appears to be dissolved. *Lyell.*

LI-THOD'O-MOUS, *a.* Relating to a genus of molluscan animals which perforate stones.

LITH-O-GEN'E-SY, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and γενεσις, generation.]

The doctrine or science of the origin of minerals composing the globe, and of the causes which have produced their form and disposition. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

LI-THOG'E-NOUS, *a.* An epithet applied to polyps which form coral. *Lyell.*

LITH'O-GLYPH, *n.* The art of engraving on precious stones. *Elmes.*

LITH-O-GLYPH'TTE, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and γλυφω, to engrave.]

A fossil that presents the appearance of being engraved or shaped by art. *Lunier.*

LITH'O-GRAPH, *v. t.* To trace letters or figures on stone, and transfer them to paper, &c.

LITH'O-GRAPH *n.* A print from a drawing on stone. *Smart.*

LITH'O-GRAPH-ED, (lith'o-graft,) *pp.* or *a.* Formed by tracing letters or figures on stone.

LI-THOG'RA-PHER, *n.* [See LITHOGRAPHY.] One who practices lithography.

LITH-O GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to lithogra-
LITH-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, } phy.

LITH-O-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By the lithographic art.

LITH'O-GRAPH-ING, *ppr.* Forming by letters or figures on stone.

LI-THOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and γραφω, to engrave or write.]

The art of tracing letters, figures, or other designs, on stone, and of transferring them to paper by impression; an art recently invented by Mr. Sennefelder, of Munich, in Bavaria. *Journ. of Science.*

LITH-OID'AL, *a.* Like a stone; having a stony structure. *Lyell.*

LITH-O-LOG'IC, } *a.* In *mineralogy*, pertaining
LITH-O-LOG'IC-AL, } to the character of a rock, as derived from the nature and mode of aggregation of its mineral contents. *Dana.*

LITH-O-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a lithological manner.

LI-THOL'O-GIST, *n.* A person skilled in the science of stones.

LI-THOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and λογος, discourse.]

1. The science or natural history of stones. *Fourcroy.*

2. A treatise on stones found in the body. *Coxe.*

LITH'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and μαντεια, divination.]

Divination or prediction of events by means of stones. *Brown.*

LITH'O-MARGE, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and L. *marga*, marl.]

A compact clay of a fine, smooth texture, and very sectile. *Dana.*

LITH'ON-TRIP-TOR, } *n.* An instrument for trituraLITH'O-TRI-TOR, } ting the stone in the bladder.

LITH-ON-TRYP'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and
LITH-ON-THRYP'TIC, } θρυπτω, to wear or break.]

Having the quality of destroying the stone in the bladder or kidneys.

LITH-ON-TRYP'TIC, } *n.* A medicine which has
LITH-ON-THRYP'TIC, } the power of destroying the stone in the bladder or kidneys; a solvent of stone in the human urinary passages. *Coxe.*

LI-THOPH'A-GI. See LITHODOMI.

LI-THOPH'A-GOUS, *a.* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and φαγω, to eat.]

Eating or swallowing stones or gravel, as the ostrich.

LITH'O-PHOS-PHOR, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and φωσφορος.]

A stone that becomes phosphoric by heat. [*Obs.*] *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

LITH-O-PHOS-PHOR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to lithophosphor; becoming phosphoric by heat.

LITH'O-PHYL, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and φυλλον, a leaf.]

Bibliolite, or lithobiblion, fossil leaves, or the figures of leaves on fossils.

LITH'O-PHYTE, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and φυτον, a plant; literally, stone-plant.]

A coral zoöphyte; a name given to those species of polypiers whose substance is stony. The older naturalists classed them with vegetables. *Cuvier. Ray.*

LITH-O-PHYT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to lithophytes.

LI-THOPH'Y-TOUS, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of lithophytes.

LITH'O-TOME, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and τεμνω, to cut.]

A stone so formed naturally as to appear as if cut artificially. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

LITH-O-TOM'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or performed by lithotomy.

LI-THOT'O-MIST, *n.* [See LITHOTOMY.] One who performs the operation of cutting for the stone in the bladder; or one who is skilled in the operation.

LI-THOT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and τεμνω, to cut.]

The operation, art, or practice, of cutting for the stone in the bladder.

LITH'O-TRIP-SY, *n.* The operation of triturating the stone in the bladder by means of an instrument called *lithotriptor.*

LITH'O-TRIP-TIST, *n.* One skilled in breaking and extracting stone in the bladder.

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LITH'O-TRIP-TOR, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, a stone, and τριβω, to grind.]
An instrument for triturating the stone in the bladder, so that it may be extracted without cutting, recently invented by Dr. Civiale.

LI-THOT'RI-TY, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and τειρω, to break down.]
The operation of breaking a stone in the bladder into small pieces capable of being voided. *Brande.*

LI-THOX'YLE, *n.* [Gr. λιθος, stone, and ξυλον, wood.]
Petrified wood. It differs from LIGNITE, being really changed into stone; such as silicified woods, which are changed into varieties of silex, &c. [*Obs.*] *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

LITH'Y, *a.* [See LITHE.] Easily bent; pliable.
[This is probably the word which, in our popular use, is pronounced *lathy.*]

LIT'I-GANT, *a.* [See LITIGATE.] Contending in law; engaged in a lawsuit; as, the parties *litigant.* *Ayliffe.*

LIT'I-GANT, *n.* A person engaged in a lawsuit. *L'Estrange.*

LIT'I-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *litigo*, from *lis*, *litis*, a contest or debate; Ar. لد *ladda*, to dispute. Class Ld, No.

2. *Lis*, *litis*, coincides with the Sax. *flit*, contention; *flitan*, to contend.]
To contest in law; to prosecute or defend by pleadings, exhibition of evidence, and judicial debate; as, to *litigate* a cause or a question.

LIT'I-GĀTE, *v. i.* To dispute in law; to carry on a suit by judicial process.

LIT'I-GĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Contested judicially.

LIT'I-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Contesting in law.

LIT-I-GĀ'TION, *n.* The act or process of carrying on a suit in a court of law or equity for the recovery of a right or claim; a judicial contest.

LI-TIG'IOUS, (*le-tid'jus*,) *a.* [Fr. *litigieux*; L. *litigiosus.*]
1. Inclined to judicial contest; given to the practice of contending in law; quarrelsome; contentious; *applied to persons.* A *litigious* man is a bad neighbor and a bad citizen.
2. Disputable; controvertible; subject to contention; as, *litigious* right. *Blackstone.*

No fences, parted fields, nor marks, nor bounds,
Distinguished acres of *litigious* grounds. *Dryden.*

LI-TIG'IOUS-LY, *adv.* In a contentious manner.

LI-TIG'IOUS-NESS, *n.* A disposition to engage in or carry on lawsuits; inclination to judicial contests.

LIT'MUS, *n.* A blue pigment, formed from argol, orchal, or archil, a lichen, the Roccella tinctoria. [See ARCHIL.] It is prepared by bruising the archil, and adding quicklime and putrefied urine, or spirit of urine distilled from lime. The mixture, after cooling, and the evaporation of the fluid, becomes a mass of the consistence of paste, which is laid on a board to dry in square lumps. *Encyc.*

LIT'ORN, *n.* A bird, a species of thrush, in size and shape resembling the hen blackbird. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

LI'TO-TĒS, *n.* [Gr. λιτος, slender.] In *rhetoric*, a diminution or softening of statement for the sake of avoiding censure, or of expressing more strongly what is intended; as, "a citizen of *no* mean city," i. e., an illustrious one.

LI-TRAM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument invented by Dr. Hare, for the purpose of ascertaining the specific gravity of liquids.

LIT'TER, *n.* [Fr. *litiere*, from *lit*; contracted from L. *lectus*, from the root of *lego*, Eng. *lay*; It. *lettica*, or *lettiga*; Sp. *litera*; Port. *liteira*; Arm. *leter.*]
1. A vehicle formed with shafts supporting a bed between them, in which a person may be borne by men or by a horse. If by the latter, it is called a HORSE-LITTER. A similar vehicle in India is called a PALANQUIN.
2. Straw, hay, or other soft substance, used as a bed for horses and for other purposes.
3. [Ice. *lidr*, generation, from the root of *lad*, *leod.*] A brood of young pigs, kittens, puppies, or other quadrupeds. The word is applied only to certain quadrupeds, of the smaller kinds. [Qu. the root of *lad.*]
4. A birth of pigs or other small animals.
5. Waste matters, shreds, fragments and the like, scattered on a floor or other clean place.

LIT'TER, *v. t.* To bring forth young, as swine and other small quadrupeds. It is sometimes applied to human beings in contempt. *Shak.*
2. To scatter over carelessly with shreds, fragments, and the like; as, to *litter* a room or a carpet. *Swift.*
3. To cover with straw or hay; as, to *litter* a stable. *Dryden.*
4. To supply with litter; as, to *litter* cattle.

LIT'TER-ED, *pp.* Furnished with straw.
2. *a.* Covered or overspread with litter, pieces, shreds, &c.

LIT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with straw.
2. Covering with shreds, pieces, &c.

LIT'TLE, *a.*; *comp.* LESS, LESSER; *sup.* LEAST. [Sax. *lytel*, *lytle*; Scot. *lite*, *lyte*, adv. *lyt*; Goth. *leitel*; Sw. *liten*; Dan. *liden*; D. *luttel*; probably from the sense of diminishing. Class Ld, No. 15, 22, 31.]
1. Small in size or extent; not great or large; as, a *little* body; a *little* animal; a *little* piece of ground; a *little* table; a *little* book; a *little* hill; a *little* distance; a *little* child.
2. Short in duration; as, a *little* time or season; a *little* sleep.
3. Small in quantity or amount; as, a *little* hay or grass; a *little* food; a *little* sum; a *little* light; a *little* air or water.
4. Of small dignity, power, or importance.

When thou wast *little* in thy own sight, wast thou not made the head of the tribes? — 1 Sam. xv.

5. Of small force or effect; slight; inconsiderable; as, *little* attention or exertions; *little* effort; *little* care or diligence; *little* weight.

LIT'TLE, *n.* A small quantity or amount. He demanded much and obtained *little.* He had *little* of his father's liberality.
2. A small space.

Much was in *little* writ. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing small, slight, or of inconsiderable importance.

I view with anger and disdain
How *little* gives thee joy and pain. *Prior.*

4. Not much.

These they are fitted for, and *little* else. *Cheyne.*

LIT'TLE, *adv.* In a small degree; slightly; as, he is *little* changed. It is *a little* discolored.
2. Not much; in a small quantity or space of time. He sleeps *little.*
3. In some degree; slightly; sometimes preceded by *a.* The liquor is *a little* sour or astringent.

LIT'TLE-GŌ, *n.* In *the English universities*, a cant name for a public examination about the middle of the course, which, being less strict and less important in its consequences than the final one, has received this appellation. *Lyell.*

LIT'TLE-NESS, *n.* Smallness of size or bulk; as, *the littleness* of the body, or of an animal.
2. Meanness; want of grandeur; as, *littleness* of conception.
3. Want of dignity. Contemplations on the majesty of God, displayed in his works, may awaken in us a sense of our own *littleness.*
4. Meanness; penuriousness.

LIT'TO-RAL, *a.* [L. *littoralis*, from *littus*, shore.]
Belonging to a shore, as of the sea, or a great lake.

LIT'U-ITE, *n.* A fossil, chambered shell, straight, except at its smaller extremity, which is spiral. It is allied to the ammonite. *Buckland.*

LI-TUR'GIC, } *a.* [See LITURGY.] Pertaining
LI-TUR'GIC-AL, } to a liturgy.

LIT'UR-GY, *n.* [Fr. *liturgie*; Sp. and It. *liturgia*; Gr. λειτουργια; λειτος, public, and εργον, work.]
In *a general sense*, the established formulas for public worship, or the entire ritual for public worship in those churches which use written forms. But in *a restricted sense*, among *Roman Catholics*, the mass; and in *the English church*, the communion service. *Murdock.*

LIVE, (liv,) *v. i.* [Sax. *liban*, *leofan*, *lifian*; Goth. *liban*; Sw. *lefwa*; Dan. *lever*; G. *leben*; D. *lieven.* It coincides with *leave.* The primary sense probably is, to rest, remain, abide. If so, the root may be Ar.

لب *labba*, to be, to abide. Class Lb, No. 1.]

1. To abide; to dwell; to have settled residence in any place. Where do you *live*? I *live* in London. He *lives* in Philadelphia. He *lives* in a large house in Second Street. The Swiss *live* on mountains. The Bedouin Arabs *live* in the desert.
2. To continue; to be permanent; not to perish.

Men's evil manners *live* in brass; their virtues
We write in water. *Shak.*

3. To be animated; to have the vital principle; to have the bodily functions in operation, or in a capacity to operate, as respiration, circulation of blood, secretions, &c.; *applied to animals.*

I am Joseph; doth my father yet *live*? — Gen. xlv.

4. To have the principles of vegetable life; to be in a state in which the organs do or may perform their functions in the circulation of sap and in growth; *applied to plants.* This tree will not *live*, unless watered; it will not *live* through the winter.
5. To pass life or time in a particular manner, with regard to habits or condition. In what manner does your son *live*? Does he *live* in ease and affluence? Does he *live* according to the dictates of reason and the precepts of religion?

If we act by several broken views, we shall *live* and die in misery. *Spectator.*

6. To continue in life. The way to *live* long is to be temperate.
7. To live, emphatically; to enjoy life; to be in a state of happiness.

What greater curse could envious fortune give
Than just to die when I began to *live*? *Dryden.*

8. To feed; to subsist; to be nourished and supported in life; as, horses *live* on grass or grain, fowls *live* on seeds or insects; some kinds of fish *live* on others; carnivorous animals *live* on flesh.
9. To subsist; to be maintained in life; to be supported. Many of the clergy are obliged to *live* on small salaries. All men in health may *live* by industry with economy, yet some men *live* by robbery.
10. To remain undestroyed; to float; not to sink or founder. It must be a good ship that *lives* at sea in a hurricane.

Nor can our shaken vessels *live* at sea. *Dryden.*

11. To exist; to have being.

As I *live*, saith the Lord. — Ezek. xviii.

12. In *Scripture*, to be exempt from death, temporal or spiritual.

Ye shall therefore keep my statutes and judgments, which if a man do, he shall *live* in them. — Lev. xviii.

13. To recover from sickness; to have life prolonged.

Thy son *liveth*. — John iv.

14. To be inwardly quickened, nourished, and actuated, by divine influence or faith. *Gal.* ii.
15. To be greatly refreshed, comforted, and animated.

For now we *live*, if ye stand fast in the Lord. — 1 Thess. iii.

16. To appear as in life or reality; to be manifest in real character.

And all the writer *lives* in every line. *Pope.*

To live with; to dwell or to be a lodger with.
2. To cohabit; to have intercourse, as male and female. *Shak.*

LIVE, (liv,) *v. t.* To continue in constantly or habitually; as, to *live* a life of ease.
2. To act habitually in conformity to.

It is not enough to say prayers, unless they *live* them too. *Parker.*

To live down; to live so as to subdue, or to live till subdued. *Burke.*

LIVE, *a.* Having life; having respiration and other organic functions in operation, or in a capacity to operate; not dead; as, a *live* ox.
2. Having vegetable life; as, a *live* plant.
3. Containing fire; ignited; not extinct; as, a *live* coal.
4. Vivid, as color. *Thomson.*

LIV'ED, (livd,) *pret.* and *pp.* of LIVE.

LIV'ED, *a.* Having a life; as, long-*lived.*

LIVE'-FEATH'ERS, (-feth'erz,) *n. pl.* Feathers which have been plucked from the living fowl, and are therefore more strong and elastic.

LIVE'LESS. [*Not used.*] See LIFELESS.

LIVE'LI-ER, *a. comp.* More lively.

LIVE'LI-EST, *a. superl.* Most lively.

LIVE'LI-HOOD, *n.* [*lively* and *hood*, or *lifelode*, from *lead.* I find in Saxon *lif-lade*, lead or course of life, *vitæ iter.*]
Means of living; support of life; maintenance. Trade furnishes many people with an honest *livelihood.* Men of enterprise seek a *livelihood* where they can find it.

LIVE'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *lively.*] The quality or state of being lively or animated; sprightliness; vivacity; animation; spirit; as, the *liveliness* of youth, contrasted with the gravity of age.
2. An appearance of life, animation, or spirit; as, the *liveliness* of the eye or countenance in a portrait.
3. Briskness; activity; effervescence, as of liquors.

LIVE'LODE, for LIVELIHOOD, is not used. *Hubberd's Tale.*

LIVE'LONG, (liv'long,) *a.* [*live* and *long.*]
1. Long in passing.

How could she sit the *livelong* day,
Yet never ask us once to play? *Swift.*

2. Lasting; durable; as, a *livelong* monument. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*
3. *n.* A plant of the genus Sedum.

LIVE'LY, *a.* Brisk; vigorous; vivacious; active; as, a *lively* youth.
2. Gay; airy.

From grave to gay, from *lively* to severe. *Pope.*

3. Representing life; as, a *lively* imitation of nature.
4. Animated; spirited; as, a *lively* strain of eloquence; a *lively* description.
5. Strong; energetic; as, a *lively* faith or hope; a *lively* persuasion.
Lively stones, in Scripture. Saints are called *lively stones*, as being quickened by the Spirit and active in holiness. *Brown.*

LIVE'LY, *adv.* Briskly; vigorously. [*Little used.*] *Hayward.*
2. With strong resemblance of life.

That part of poetry must needs be best, which describes most *lively* our actions and passions. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*

LIVE'-ŌAK, *n.* A species of oak, *quercus virens*, growing in the Southern States, of great durability, and highly esteemed for ship-timber. *Encyc. Am.*

LIV'ER, *n.* One who lives.

And try if life be worth the *liver's* care. *Prior.*

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It is often used with a word of qualification; as, a *high liver*; a *loose liver*, &c.

LIV'ER, *n.* [Sax. *lifer, lifre*; D. *leever*; G. *leber*; Sw. *lefver*; Dan. *lever*; Russ. *liber*. The Saxon word is rendered also *libramentum*, and this viscus may be named from its *weight*.]

An abdominal and glandular viscus of considerable size, and of a reddish color, convex on the anterior and superior side, and of an unequal surface on the inferior and posterior side. It is situated under the false ribs, in the right hypochondrium. It consists of two lobes, and is destined for the secretion of the bile. *Encyc.*

LIV'ER-COL-OR, *a.* Dark red; of the color of the liver. *Woodward.*

LIV'ER-ED, *a.* Having a liver; as, white-*livered*. *Sherwood.*

LIV'ER-GROWN, *a.* Having a large liver. *Graunt.*

LIV'ER-I-ED, (liv'er-id,) *a.* Wearing a livery, as servants.

LIV'ER-STONE, *n.* [G. *leber-stein.*]

A stone or species of earth of the barytic genus, of a gray or brown color, which, when rubbed or heated to redness, emits the smell of liver of sulphur, or alkaline sulphuret. *Kirwan.*

LIV'ER-WORT, *n.* The name of many species of plants. Several of the lichens are so called. The liverworts (*Hepaticæ*) are a natural order of cryptogamic plants, whose herbage is generally frondose, and resembling the leafy lichens, but whose seeds are contained in a distinct capsule. The *noble liverwort* is the Hepatica triloba. *Smith. Lee.*

LIV'ER-Y, *n.* [Norm., from Fr. *livrer*, to deliver.]

1. The act of delivering possession of lands or tenements; a term of English law. It is usual to say, *livery of seizin*, which is a feudal investiture, made by the delivery of a turf, of a rod, or twig, from the feoffor to the feoffee. In America, no such ceremony is necessary to a conveyance of real estate, the delivery of a deed being sufficient.

2. Release from wardship; deliverance. *King Charles.*

3. The writ by which possession is obtained. *Johnson.*

4. The state of being kept at a certain rate; as, to keep horses at *livery*. *Spenser.*

5. A form of dress by which noblemen and gentlemen distinguish their servants.

6. A particular dress or garb, appropriate or peculiar to particular persons or things. Thus, the traders in London have their distinct *liveries*; the Roman Catholic church has also *liveries* for confessors, virgins, apostles, martyrs, penitents, &c. Hence, the term is figuratively applied to the seasons, &c.; as, the *livery* of May; the *livery* of autumn.

Now came still evening on, and twilight gray
Had in her sober *livery* all things clad. *Milton.*

7. The whole body of liverymen in London.

LIV'ER-Y, *v. t.* To clothe in livery. *Shak.*

LIV'ER-Y-MAN, *n.* One who wears a livery, as a servant.

2. In *London*, a freeman of the city, who, having paid certain fees, is entitled to wear the distinguishing dress or *livery* of the company to which he belongs, and also to enjoy certain other privileges, viz., the right of voting in an election for the lord-mayor, sheriffs, chamberlain, &c. *P. Cyc.*

LIV'ER-Y-STA'BLE, *n.* A stable where horses are kept for hire.

LIVES, (livz,) *n. pl.* of LIFE.

LIVE'STOCK, *n.* [*live* and *stock.*] Horses, cattle, and smaller domestic animals; a term applied in America to such animals as may be exported alive for foreign market.

LIV'ID, *a.* [Fr. *livide*; It. *livido*; L. *lividus*; from *liveo*, to be black and blue.]

Black and blue; of a lead color; discolored, as flesh by contusion.

Upon *my livid* lips bestow a kiss. *Dryden.*

LI-VID'I-TY, } *n.* A dark color, like that of bruised
LIV'ID-NESS, } flesh. [LIVIDNESS is the preferable word.]

LIV'ING, *ppr.* [from *live.*] Dwelling; residing; existing; subsisting; having life or the vital functions in operation; not dead.

2. *a.* Issuing continually from the earth; running; flowing; as, a *living* spring or fountain; opposed to STAGNANT.

3. *a.* Producing action, animation, and vigor; quickening; as, a *living* principle; a *living* faith.

Living rock; rock in its native or original state or location; as, seats cut in the *living rock*, i. e. solid rock.

LIV'ING, *n.* He or those who are alive; usually with a plural signification; as, in the land of the *living*.

The *living* will lay it to his heart. — Eccles. vii.

LIV'ING, *n.* Means of subsistence; estate.

He divided to them his *living*. — Luke xv.
She, of her want, did cast in all that she had, even all her *living*. — Mark xii.

2. Power of continuing life. There is no *living* with a scold.

There is no *living* without trusting somebody or other in some cases. *L'Estrange.*

3. Livelihood. He made a *living* by his occupation. The woman spins for a *living*.

4. The benefice of a clergyman. He lost his *living* by non-conformity.

LIV'ING-LY, *adv.* In a living state. *Brown.*

LI-VON'I-CA TER'RA; a species of fine bole found in Livonia, brought to market in little cakes.

LIV-RAI-SON', (liv-rā-zong',) *n.* [Fr.; Eng. *delivery*, from *livrer*, to deliver.]

A part of a book or literary composition printed and delivered from time to time, as the work advances

LI'VRE, (lī'ver *or* lē'vur,) *n.* [Fr.; L. *libra.*]

A French money of account, equal to 20 sous, 18¾ cents, or nearly ten pence sterling.

LIX-IV'I-AL, } *a.* [L. *lixivius*, from *lix*, lye.]
LIX-IV'I-OUS, }

1. Obtained by lixiviation; impregnated with alkaline salt, extracted from wood-ashes. *Lixivial* salts are those which are obtained by passing water through ashes, or by pouring it on them.

2. Containing salt extracted from the ashes of wood.

3. Of the color of lye; resembling lye.

4. Having the qualities of alkaline salts from wood-ashes.

LIX-IV'I-ATE, } *a.* Pertaining to lye or lixivium;
LIX-IV'I-Ā-TED, } of the quality of alkaline salts.

2. Impregnated with salts from wood-ashes.

LIX-IV'I-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *lixivia, lixivium*, lye.]

To form lye; to impregnate with salts from wood-ashes. Water is *lixiviated* by passing through ashes.

LIX-IV'I-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Extracting alkaline salts by leaching ashes; forming lye.

LIX-IV-I-Ā'TION, *n.* The operation or process of extracting alkaline salts from ashes, by pouring water on them, the water passing through them imbibing the salts.

LIX-IV'I-UM, *n.* [L., from *lix*, lye, Sp. *lexia*, Fr. *lessive.*]

Lye; water impregnated with alkaline salts imbibed from wood-ashes. *It* is sometimes applied to other extracts. *Boyle.*

LIZ'ARD, *n.* [Fr. *lezarde*; L. *lacertus*; Sp. *lagarto*; It. *lucerta, lucertola*; Arm. *glasard.* If *lizard* is the L. *lacerta*, there has been a change of *c* into *z* or *s*, which may be the fact. In Ethiopic, *latsekat* is lizard. Gebelin deduces the word from an Oriental word, *leza*, to hide. But this is doubtful.]

The popular English name of all saurian reptiles generally, as the crocodile, the alligator, the chameleon, &c.; or of the species of the genus Lacerta *only*. Lizards, in *the widest sense*, are covered with scales, and their bodies are supported either by four or two legs. Their hearts have two auricles.

LIZ'ARD-TAIL, *n.* A plant of the genus Saururus, and another of the genus Piper. *Fam. of Plants.*

LL. D.; letters standing for *doctor of laws*, the title of an honorary degree.

LLOYD'S, } *n.* A part of the Royal Ex-
LLOYD'S-ROOMS, } change, in London, appropriated to the use of underwriters and insurance brokers. The name is derived from Lloyd's Coffee-House, where there were formerly rooms for the same purpose.

LO, *exclam.* [Sax. *la.* Whether this is a contracted word or not, does not appear.]

Look; see; behold; observe. This word is used to excite particular attention in a hearer to some object of sight or subject of discourse.

Lo, here is Christ. — Matt. xxiv.
Lo, we turn to the Gentiles. — Acts xiii.

LOACH, } *n.* [Fr. *loche.*]
LOCHE, }

A small fish of the genus Cobitis, inhabiting small, clear streams, and esteemed dainty food. *Walton.*

LOAD, (lōde,) *n.* [Sax. *hlad* or *lade*; W. *llwyth.* See LADE.]

1. A burden; that which is laid on or put in any thing for conveyance. Thus we lay a *load* on a beast or on a man's shoulders, or on a cart or wagon; and we say, a light *load*, a heavy *load*. A *load*, then, is indefinite *in* quantity or weight. But by usage, in some cases, the word has a more definite signification, and expresses a certain quantity or weight, or as much as is usually carried, or as can be well sustained. *Load* is seldom used, except by poets, for the cargo of a ship; this is called *loading, lading, freight*, or *cargo.*

2. Any heavy burden; a large quantity borne or sustained. A tree may be said to have a *load* of fruit upon it.

3. That which is borne with pain or difficulty; a grievous weight; encumbrance, in *a literal sense.*

Jove lightened of its *load*
The enormous mass. *Pope.*

In *a figurative sense*, we say, a *load* of care or grief; a *load* of guilt or crimes.

4. Weight or violence of blows. *Milton.*

5. A quantity of food or drink that oppresses, or as much as can be borne. *Dryden.*

Among *miners*, the quantity of nine dishes of ore, each dish being about half a hundred weight. *Encyc. Cyc.*

LŌAD, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* LOADED. [*Loaden*, formerly used, is obsolete, and *laden* belongs to *lade*. *Load*, from the noun, is a regular verb.]

1. To lay on a burden; to put on or in something to be carried, or as much as can be carried; as, to *load* a camel or a horse; to *load* a cart or wagon. To *load* a gun, is to charge, or put in a sufficient quantity of powder, or powder and ball, or shot.

2. To encumber; to lay on or put in that which is borne with pain or difficulty; in *a literal sense*, as, to *load* the stomach with meat; or in *a figurative sense*, as, to *load* the mind or memory.

3. To make heavy by something added or appended.

Thy dreadful vow, *loaden* with death. *Addison.*

So, in *a literal sense*, to *load* a whip.

4. To bestow or confer on in great abundance; as, to *load* one with honors; to *load* with reproaches.

LŌAD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Charged with a load or cargo; having a burden; freighted, as a ship; having a charge of powder, or powder and shot, as a gun.

2. Burdened with any thing oppressive; as, *loaded* with cares, with guilt, or shame.

LŌAD'ER, *n.* One who puts on a load.

LŌAD'ING, *ppr.* Charging with a load; burdening; encumbering; charging, as a gun.

LŌAD'ING, *n.* A cargo; a burden; also, any thing that makes part of a load.

LŌAD'MAN-AGE, *n.* Pilotage; skill of a pilot. [*Not used.*]

LŌADS'MAN, *n.* [*lead* and *man.*] A pilot. [*Obs.*]

LŌAD'STAR, } *n.* [*lead* and *star.*] The star that
LŌDE'STAR, } leads; the polestar; the cynosure. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

LŌAD'STONE, *n.* [from the verb *lead* and *stone.*] The old orthography, LODESTONE, would be preferable, as this word has no connection with the verb to *load.*]

The native magnet, an ore of iron in the lowest state of oxydation, which has the power of attracting metallic iron, as iron filings, and of communicating to masses of iron the same property of attraction, forming *artificial magnets.* [See LODESTONE.]

LŌAF, (lōfe,) *n.*; *pl.* LOAVES. [Sax. *hlaf* or *laf*; Goth. *hlaibs*; G. *leib*; Polish, *chlieb*; Bohemian, *chleb*; Russ. *chlib* or *chleb*; Croatian, *hlib*; Finnish, *leipa* or *leipam*; Lapponic, *laibe.* The German *leib* is rendered a *loaf*, and body, waist, belly; *leiblich*, which in English would be *loaf-like*, signifies corporeal, bodily. *Loaf*, then, signifies a lump or mass, from some root that signifies to set, or to collect, or to form.]

1. A mass of bread when baked. It is larger than a *cake.* The size and price of a loaf, in large cities, are regulated by law.

2. A mass or lump, as of sugar.

3. Any thick mass.

LŌAF'ER, *n.* [G. *laufer*, a runner, from *laufen*, to run.]

An idle man; a vagrant who seeks his living by sponging or expedients.

LŌAF'ING, *a.* Pertaining to, or having the character, or doing the part, of a loafer.

LŌAF'-SUG-AR, (lōfe'shug-ar,) *n.* Sugar refined and formed into a conical mass.

LŌAM, *n.* [Sax. *lam*; D. *leem*; G. *lehm*; L. *limus*; Sw. *lim*; Dan. *lim, liim*; so named probably for smoothness or softness; W. *llim.*]

A natural mixture of sand and clay with oxyd of iron; a species of earth or soil of different colors, whitish, brown, or yellow, readily diffusible in water. *Cleaveland. Encyc.*

LŌAM, *v. t.* To cover with loam. *Mozon.*

LŌAM'ED, *pp.* Covered with loam.

LŌAM'ING, *ppr.* Covering with loam.

LŌAM'Y, *a.* Consisting of loam; partaking of the nature of loam, or resembling it.

LŌAN, *n.* [Sax. *læn, hlæn*; Sw. *lån*; Dan. *laan*; D. *leen*; G. *lehen*; Sax. *landes læn*, a fief. See LEND.]

1. The act of lending; a lending.

2. That which is lent; any thing furnished for temporary use to a person at his request, on the express or implied condition that the specific thing shall be returned, or its equivalent in kind, but without compensation for the use; as, a *loan* of a book or of bread.

3. Something furnished for temporary use, on the condition that it shall be returned, or its equivalent, but with a compensation for the use. In this sense, *loan* is generally applied to money. [See LEND.]

4. A furnishing; permission to use; grant of the use; as, a *loan* of credit. *Kent.*

LŌAN, *v. t.* [Sax. *lænan*; G. *lehnen*; D. *leenen*; Sw. *lana*; Dan. *laaner.*]

To lend; to deliver to another for temporary use, on condition that the thing shall be returned, as a book; or to deliver for use, on condition that an equivalent in kind shall be returned, as bread; or to deliver for temporary use, on condition that an equivalent in kind shall be returned, with a compensation for the use, as in the case of money at interest. Bills of credit were issued, to be *loaned* on interest. *Ramsay. Kent. Laws of the United States. Stat. of Conn. and of New York.*

[*Rare in England.*]

LŌAN'-OF-FICE, *n* In *America*, a public office in

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which loans of *money* are negotiated for the public, or in which the accounts of loans are kept, and the interest paid to the lenders.

LŌAN'-OF-FI-CER, *n.* A public officer empowered to superintend and transact the business of a loan-office.

LŌATH, *a.* Unwilling; backward; reluctant. [See Loth.]

LŌATHE, *v. t.* [Sax. *lathian*, to hate, to detest, to call, to invite; *gelathian*, to call; Goth. *lathon*, to call; Sw. *ledas*, to loathe; G. *einladen*, to invite, to lade or load, from *laden*, to lade, to invite, to cite or summon. See Lade.] [In respect to orthography, see Loth.]

1. To feel disgust at any *thing*; *properly*, to have an extreme aversion of the appetite to food or drink.

Our soul *loatheth* this light bread. — Num. xxi.
Loathing the honeyed cakes, I longed for bread. *Cowley.*

2. To hate; to dislike greatly; to abhor.

Ye shall *loathe* yourselves in your own sight for all your evils. — Ezek. xx.
Not to reveal the secret which I *loathe*. *Waller.*
She *loathes* the vital air. *Dryden's Virg.*

LŌATHE, *v. i.* To create disgust. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

LŌATH'ED, *pp.* Hated; abhorred; turned from with disgust.

LŌATH'ER, *n.* One that loathes or abhors.

LŌATH'FUL, *a.* Hating; abhorring.

Which he did with *loathful* eyes behold. *Hubbard.*

2. Disgusting; hated; exciting abhorrence.

Above the reach of *loathful*, sinful lust. *Spenser.*

LŌATH'ING, *ppr.* Feeling disgust at; having extreme aversion to; as, *loathing* food.

2. Hating; abhorring; as, *loathing* sin.

LŌATH'ING, *n.* Extreme disgust; abhorrence. *Ezek.* xvi.

LŌATH'ING-LY, *adv.* With extreme disgust or abhorrence; in a fastidious manner.

LŌATH'LY, *adv.* Unwillingly; reluctantly.

This shows that you from nature *loathly* stray. *Donne.*

LŌATH'NESS, *n.* Unwillingness; reluctance.

There grew among them a general silence and *loathness* to speak. *Bacon.*

LŌATH'SŌME, (-sum,) *a.* [Sw. *ledesam.*]

1. Causing an extreme aversion of appetite; exciting fastidiousness. *Num.* xi.

2. Exciting extreme disgust; offensive; as, a *loathsome* disease. *Ps.* xxxviii.

3. Odious; exciting hatred or abhorrence; detestable; as, *loathsome* sloth. *Spenser.*

LŌATH'SŌME-LY, *adv.* Offensively; odiously.

LŌATH'SŌME-NESS, *n.* The quality of exciting extreme disgust or abhorrence. *Addison.*

LŌAVES, (lōvz,) *n.*; *pl.* of Loaf.

LOB, *n.* [W. *llob*, allied to *lubber*, *looby*, *club*, &c. Qu. G. *laff.*]

1. A dull, heavy, sluggish person.

2. Something thick and heavy; as in *lob*-worm.

LOB, *v. t.* To let fall heavily or lazily. [*Walton.*

And their poor jades
Lob down their heads. *Shak.*

LŌ'BATE, } *a.* [from *lobe.*] Consisting of lobes. In
LŌB'ED, } *botany*, divided to the middle into parts distant from each other, with convex margins. *Martyn.*

LOB'BY, *n.* [Qu. G. *laube*, an arbor or bower.]

1. An opening before a room, or an entrance into a principal apartment, where there is a considerable space between that and the portico or vestibule. *Encyc.*

2. A small hall or waiting-room. *Encyc.*

3. A small apartment taken from a hall or entry.

4. In *a ship*, an apartment close before the captain's cabin. *Cyc.*

5. In *agriculture*, a confined place for cattle, formed by hedges, trees, or other fencing, near the farm-yard. *Cyc.*

LOB'BY-MEM-BER, *n.* A person who frequents the lobby of a house of legislation.

LOB'-COCK, *n.* A sluggish, stupid, inactive person; a lob.

LŌBE, *n.* [Fr. *lobe*; Sp. and Port. *lobo*; L. *lobus*; Gr. λοβος.]

1. A part or division of the lungs, liver, &c.

2. The lower, soft part of the ear.

3. A division of a simple leaf.

4. The cotyledon or placenta of a seed.

LŌB'ED, *a.* Lobate, which see.

LO-BĒL'IA, *n.* [from *Lobel*, botanist to King James I.] An extensive genus of plants. The *Lobelia inflata*, or Indian tobacco, is an annual plant of North America, whose leaves contain a poisonous, white, viscid juice, of an acrid taste. It has often been used in medicine as an emetic, and expectorant, &c. *P. Cyc. Dewey's Mass. Rep.*

LOB'LOL-LY, *n.* A seamen's name for water-gruel or spoon-meat. *Smart.*

LOB'LOL-LY-BAY, *n.* The popular name of Gordonia Lasyanthus, an elegant, ornamental, evergreen tree, of the maritime parts of the Southern United States. It grows to the hight of 50 or 60 feet. Its bark is useful for tanning, but its wood is of little value. *Sylva Americana.*

LOB'LOL-LY-BOY, *n.* A surgeon's attendant on shipboard.

LOB'LOL-LY-TREE, *n.* The Varronia alba, a West Indian tree, about 30 feet in hight, whose fruit is sometimes eaten.

LOB'SCOUSE, *n.* Among *seamen*, a hash of meat with vegetables of various kinds; an olio. *Glynn.*

LOBS'POUND, *n.* A prison. *Hudibras.*

LOB'STER, *n.* [Sax. *loppestre*, or *lopystre*. The first syllable coincides with Sax. *lobbe*, a spider, and with *loppe*, a flea; probably all named from their shape or legs. The last syllable coincides with *ster*, in *spinster*, *minster.*]

One of the macrourous or long-tailed crustacea, belonging to the genus Astacus. *Dana.*

LOB'ULE, *n.* [Sp. *lobulo.*]

A small lobe.

LŌ'CAL, *a.* [Fr. and Sp. *local*; It. *locale*; L. *localis*; from *locus*, place, Sans. *log*; from the root of *lay*, L. *loco.* See Lay.]

1. Pertaining to a place, or to a fixed or limited portion of space. We say, the *local* situation of the house is pleasant. We are often influenced in our opinions by *local* circumstances.

2. Limited or confined to a spot, place, or definite district; as, a *local* custom. The *yellow fever* is *local* in its origin, and often continues for a time to be a *local* disease.

3. In *law*, *local* actions are such as must be brought in a particular county, where the cause arises; distinguished from *transitory* actions. *Blackstone.*

LŌ'CAL-ISM, *n.* The state of being local; affection for a place.

LO-CAL'I-TY, *n.* Existence in a place, or in a certain portion of space.

It is thought that the soul and angels are devoid of quantity and dimension, and that they have nothing to do with grosser *locality*. *Glanville.*

2. Limitation to a county, district, or place; as, *locality* of trial. *Blackstone.*

3. Position; situation; place; *particularly*, geographical place or situation, as of a mineral or plant.

LŌ-CAL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of localizing.

LŌ'CAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make local.

LŌ'CAL-LY, *adv.* With respect to place; in place; as, to be *locally* separated or distant.

LŌ'CATE, *v. t.* [L. *loco*, *locatus*; It. *locare.*]

1. To place; to set in a particular spot or position. *Cumberland.*

2. To select, survey, and settle the bounds of a particular tract of land; or to designate a portion of land by limits; as, to *locate* a tract of a hundred acres in a particular township. *United States.*

3. To designate and determine the place of; as, a committee was appointed to *locate* a church or a court-house. *New England.*

LŌ'CĀ-TED, *pp.* Placed; situated; fixed in place.

LŌ'CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Placing; designating the place of.

LO-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of placing, or of designating the place of.

2. Situation with respect to place. The *location* of the city on a large river is favorable for commerce.

3. That which is located; a tract of land designated in place. *United States.*

4. In *the civil law*, a leasing on rent.

LOCH, *n.* [Gaelic.] A lake; a bay or arm of the sea; *used in Scotland.*

LOCH, *n.* *Loch*, or *lohock*, is an Arabian name for the forms of medicine called *eclegmas*, *lambatives*, *linctures*, and the like. *Quincy.*

LO-CHĀ'BER-AX, *n.* A formidable weapon of war formerly used by the Scotch Highlanders.

LOCH'AGE, *n.* [Gr. λοχαγος, λοχος, a body of soldiers, and αγω, to lead.]

In *Greece*, an officer who commanded a lochus or cohort, the number of men in which is not certainly known. *Mitford.*

LŌCHE. See Loach.

LO-CHI'A, (lo-ki'ā,) *n.* [Gr. λοχεια.]

A name given to the evacuations which follow childbirth.

LŌ'CHI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to evacuations from the womb after childbirth.

LOCK, *n.* [Sax. *loc* or *locc*, an inclosed place, the fastening of a door, a tuft, or curl of hair. In the latter sense, it is the G. *locke*, D. *lok*, L. *floccus*, Eng. *lock*; Ir. *loc*, a stop, hinderance; W. *lloc*, a mound, an inclosed place; Russ. *lokon*, a lock of hair; Sax. *lucan*, Goth. *lukan*, to lock; Dan. *lukke*, a hedge, fence, or bar; *lukker*, to shut, to inclose, to fasten, to lock; Fr. *loquet*, a latch; Arm. *licqued*, or *clicqed*, W. *clicied*. *Lock and flock* may be of one family. The primary sense is to shut, to close, to press, strain, or drive, which may be the radical sense of *flock*, Gr. πλεκω, πλοκος, L. *plico*, as well as of *lock*. But see Class Lg, No. 48, and 13, 14, 16.]

1. Lock, *in its primary sense*, is any thing that fastens; but we now appropriate the word to an instrument composed of a spring, wards, and a bolt of iron, or steel, used to fasten doors, chests, and the like. The bolt is moved by a *key*.

2. The part of a musket, or fowling-piece, or other fire-arm, by which fire is produced for the discharge of the piece.

3. The barrier or works which confine the water of a stream or canal, called also Weir or Guard-lock.

4. An inclosure in a canal with gates at each end, used in raising or lowering boats as they pass from one level to another, called also a Lift-lock.

5. A grapple in wrestling. *Milton.*

6. Any inclosure. *Dryden.*

7. A tuft of hair; a plexus of wool, hay, or other like substance; a flock; a ringlet of hair.

A *lock* of hair will draw more than a cable rope. *Grew.*

Lock of water, is the measure equal to the contents of the chamber of the locks by which the consumption of water on a canal is estimated.

LOCK'-JAW, *n.* See Locked-Jaw, below.

LOCK'-KEEP-ER, *n.* One who attends the locks of a canal.

LOCK'-PAD-DLE, *n.* A small sluice that serves to fill and empty a lock.

LOCK'-SILL, *n.* An angular piece of timber at the bottom of a lock, against which the gates shut.

LOCK'UP, *n.* A place where bailiffs temporarily confine persons under arrest.

LOCK'-WĒIR, *n.* A paddle-weir, in canals, an overfall behind the upper gates, by which the waste water of the upper pound is let down through the paddles-holes into the chamber of the lock. *Cyc.*

2. A weir having a lock. *Buchanan.*

LOCK, *v. t.* To fasten with a particular instrument; as, to *lock* a door; to *lock* a trunk.

2. To fasten so as to impede motion; as, *to lock* a wheel.

3. To shut up or confine, as with a lock; as, to be *locked* in a prison. *Lock* the secret in your breast.

4. To close fast. The frost *locks* up our rivers.

5. To encircle or inclose; as, to *lock* arms; to embrace closely; as, to *lock* one in the arms.

6. To furnish with locks, as a canal.

7. To confine; to restrain. Our shipping was *locked* up by the embargo.

8. In *fencing*, to seize the sword arm of an antagonist, by turning the left arm around it, after closing the parade, shell to shell, in order to disarm him. *Cyc.*

LOCK, *v. i.* To become fast. The door *locks* close.

2. To unite closely by mutual insertion; as, they *lock* into each other. *Boyle.*

LOCK'AGE, *n.* Materials for locks in a canal. *Gallatin.*

2. Works which form a lock on a canal. *Journ. of Science.*

3. Toll paid for passing the locks of a canal.

4. Elevation or amount of elevation and descent made by the locks of a canal. "The entire *lockage* will be about fifty feet on each side of the summit level." *Clinton.*

LOCK'ED, (lokt,) *pp.* or *a.* Made fast by a lock; furnished with a lock or locks; closely embraced.

LOCK'ED-JAW, } *n.* A violent contraction of the
LOCK'-JAW, } muscles of the jaw by which its motion is suspended, a variety of tetanus. *Forsyth.*

LOCK'ER, *n.* A close place, as a drawer or an apartment in a ship, that may be closed with a lock.

A *shot-locker* is a strong frame of plank near the pump-well in the hold, where shot are deposited. *Mar. Dict.*

LOCK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *loquet.*]

1. A small lock; a catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament. *Johnson.*

2. A little gold case worn as an ornament, often containing a lock of hair. *Smart.*

LOCK'ING, *ppr.* Making fast by a lock; embracing closely.

LOCK'IST, *n.* An adherent of *Locke*, the philosopher.

LOCK'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a lock. *Byron.*

LOCK'RAM, *n.* A sort of coarse linen. *Hanmer.*

LOCK'RON, *n.* A sort of Ranunculus. *Ash.*

LOCK'SMITH, *n.* An artificer whose occupation is to make or mend locks.

LOCK'Y, *a.* Having locks or tufts. *Sherwood.*

LO-CO-DE-SCRIP'TIVE, *a.* Describing a particular place or places.

LŌ'CO-FŌ'CO, *n.* [Probably from L. *loco foci*, instead of a fire.]

The American name of a friction match.

This term was sportively applied, in 1834, to the extreme portion of the democratic party, because, at a meeting in Tammany Hall, New York, in which there was great diversity of sentiment, the chairman left his seat, and the lights were extinguished, with a view to dissolve the meeting; when those in favor of extreme measures produced loco-foco matches, rekindled the lights, continued the meeting, and accomplished their object.

LO-CO-MŌ'TION, *n.* [L. *locus*, place, and *motio*, motion.]

1. The act of moving from place to place. *Brown.*

2. The power of moving from place to place. Most animals possess *locomotion*; plants have life, but not *locomotion.*

LO-CO-MŌ'TIVE, *a.* Moving from place to place; changing place, or able to change place; as, a *loco-*

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motive animal. Most animals are distinguished from plants by their *locomotive* faculty.

LO-CO-MO'TIVE EN'GINE, *n.* A steam engine employed in land carriage, chiefly on railways.

LO-CO-MO'TIVE, *n.* A steam engine placed on wheels, and used in drawing cars on railways.

LO-CO-MO'TIVE-NESS, } *n.* The power of changing
LO-CO-MO-TIV'I-TY, } place. *Bryant.*

LOC'U-LA-MENT, *n.* [L. *loculamentum*, from *locus*, *loculus*.]

In *botany*, the cell of a pericarp in which the seed is lodged. A pericarp is unilocular, bilocular, &c. *Martyn.*

LOC'U-LI-CI'DAL, *a.* In *botany*, the dehiscence of a pericarp is *loculicidal* when it is vertical, the dissepiments remain united, and the cells are opened at the base. *Lindley.*

LOC'U-LOSE, *a.* In *botany*, divided by internal partitions into shells. *Lindley.*

LO'CUM TE'NENS, [L.] A deputy or substitute, contracted in French to *lieutenant.*

LO'CUS, *n.* [L., place.] In *geometrical analysis*, the line traced by a point which varies its position according to some determinate law. *Brande.*

LO'CUST, *n.* [L. *locusta.*]

A name common to various insects of several genera. Some of these insects are at times so numerous in Africa and the south of Asia as to devour every green thing; and when they migrate, they fly in an immense cloud. In *America*, there are several species of the genus Cicada, which are properly called Locusts.

LO'CUST, *n.* A popular name of several plants and trees; as, a species of Melianthus, of Ceratonia, of Robinia, &c.

LO'CUST-TREE, *n.* A tree, the Robinia-pseud-acacia; also, Hymenæa Courbaril. The *Honey-Locust-tree* is the Gleditschia triacanthus.

LODE, *n.* [from Sax. *lædan*, to lead.]

1. Among *miners*, a metallic vein, or any regular vein or course, whether metallic or not, but commonly a metallic vein. *Encyc. Cyc.*

2. A cut or reach of water. *Cyc.*

LODE'STONE, *n.* [This was the original spelling, from the verb to *lead* and *stone*. It is preferable to Loadstone, since the word has no connection with the verb to *load.*]

1. A magnet; an ore of iron; a stone found in iron mines, of a dark or black lead color, and of considerable hardness and weight. It attracts iron filings, and communicates to iron the same property of attraction. But its peculiar value consists in its communicating to a needle the property of taking a direction to the north and south, a property of inestimable utility in navigation and surveying.

2. A name given by Cornish miners to a species of stones, called also Tin-stones, a compound of stones and sand, of different kinds and colors. *Nicholson.*

LODG'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of affording a temporary abode. [*Not used.*]

LODGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *loger*, to lodge; It. *loggia*, a lodge; *alloggiare*, to lodge; Sp. *alojar*; Arm. *logea*; Dan. *logerer*. The sense is, to set or throw down. In Sax. *logian* is to compose, to deposit or lay up, also to repair; Russ. *loju*, to lay, to put. It is probably allied to *lay.*]

1. To set, lay, or deposit for keeping or preservation, for a longer or shorter time. The men *lodged* their arms in the arsenal.

2. To place; to plant; to infix.

He *lodged* an arrow in a tender breast. *Addison.*

3. To fix; to settle in the heart, mind, or memory.

I can give no reason
More than a *lodged* hate. *Shak.*

4. To furnish with a temporary habitation, or with an accommodation for a night. He *lodged* the prince a month, a week, or a night. [*The word usually denotes a short residence, but for no definite time.*]

5. To harbor; to cover.

The deer is *lodged*. *Addison.*

6. To afford place to; to contain for keeping.

The memory can *lodge* a greater store of images than the senses can present at one time. *Cheyne.*

7. To throw in or on; as, to *lodge* a ball or a bomb

8. To beat down so as to entangle. [in a fort.

Our sighs, and they shall *lodge* the summer corn. *Shak.*

LODGE, *v. i.* To reside; to dwell; to rest in a place.

And *lodge* such daring souls in little men. *Pope.*

2. To rest or dwell for a time, as for a night, a week, a month. We *lodged* a night at the Golden Ball. We *lodged* a week at the City Hotel. Soldiers *lodge* in tents in summer, and in huts in winter. Fowls *lodge* on trees or rocks.

3. To fall down and become entangled, as grain. Wheat and oats, on strong land, are apt to *lodge.*

LODGE, *n.* A small house, or habitation, in a park or forest. *Sidney. Shak.*

2. A temporary habitation; a hut; as, a *lodge* in a garden of cucumbers.

3. A small house or tenement appended to a larger; as, a porter's *lodge.*

4. A den; a cave; any place where a wild beast

5. A meeting of freemasons. [dwells.

LODG'ED, *pp.* Placed at rest; deposited; infixed; furnished with accommodations for a night or other short time; thrown or fallen down and entangled.

LODG'ER, *n.* One who lives at board, or in a hired room, or who has a bed in another's house for a night.

2. One that resides in any place for a time. *Pope.*

LODG'ING, *ppr.* Placing at rest; depositing; furnishing lodgings.

2. Resting for a night; residing for a time.

LODG'ING, *n.* A place of rest for a night, or of residence for a time; temporary habitation; apartment.

Wits take *lodgings* in the sound of Bow. *Pope.*

2. Place of residence.

Fair bosom — the *lodging* of delight. *Spenser.*

3. Harbor; cover; place of rest. *Sidney.*

4. Convenience for repose at night. *Sidney.*

LODG'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *logement.*]

1. The act of lodging, or the state of being lodged; a being placed or deposited at rest for keeping for a time, or for permanence.

2. Accumulation or collection of something deposited or remaining at rest.

3. In *military affairs*, an encampment made by an army.

4. A work cast up by besiegers, during their approaches, in some dangerous post which they have gained, and where it is necessary to secure themselves against the enemy's fire. *Cyc.*

LŌ'ESS, *n.* A tertiary deposit on the banks of the Rhine. *Mantell.*

LOFFE, *v. i.* To laugh. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

LOFT, *n.* [Dan. *loft*; Sax. *lyfte*, the air, an arch, vault, or ceiling; probably allied to *lift*, Dan. *löfter*. Qu. Gr. λοφος.]

1. *Properly*, an elevation; hence, in *a building*, a room or space next under the roof. *Gloss. of Archit.*

2. The elevation of one story or floor above another; hence, a floor above another; as, the second *loft*; third *loft*; fourth *loft.*

3. A gallery or small chamber raised within a larger apartment, or in a church. *Gloss. of Archit.*

LOFT'I-LY, *adv.* [from *lofty.*] On high; in an ele-

2. Proudly; haughtily. [vated place.

They are corrupt, and speak wickedly concerning oppression; they speak *loftily*. — Ps. lxxiii.

3. With elevation of language, diction, or sentiment; sublimely.

My lowly verse may *loftily* arise. *Spenser.*

4. In an elevated attitude. A horse carries his head *loftily.*

LOFT'I-NESS, *n.* Hight; elevation in place or position; altitude; as, the *loftiness* of a mountain.

2. Pride; haughtiness.

Augustus and Tiberius had *loftiness* enough in their tempers. *Collier.*

3. Elevation of attitude or mien; as, *loftiness* of carriage.

4. Sublimity; elevation of diction or sentiment.

Three poets in three distant ages born:
The first in *loftiness* of thought surpassed;
The next in majesty; in both the last. *Dryden.*

LOFT'Y, *a.* Elevated in place; high; as, a *lofty* tower; a *lofty* mountain. [*But it expresses more than* High, *or at least is more emphatical, poetical, and elegant.*]

See *lofty* Lebanon his head advance. *Pope.*

2. Elevated in condition or character.

Thus saith the high and *lofty* One, that inhabiteth eternity, whose name is Holy. — Is. lvii.

3. Proud; haughty; as, *lofty* looks. *Is.* ii.

4. Elevated in sentiment or diction; sublime; as, *lofty* strains; *lofty* rhyme. *Milton.*

5. Stately; dignified; as, *lofty* steps.

LOG, *n.* [This word is probably allied to D. *log*, *logge*, heavy, dull, sluggish; a sense retained in *waterlogged*; and to *lug*, *luggage*, perhaps to *clog.*]

1. A bulky piece or stick of wood or timber unhewed. Pine *logs* are floated down rivers in America, and stopped at saw-mills. A piece of timber, when hewed and squared, is not called a *log*, unless perhaps in constructing log-huts.

2. In *navigation*, a machine for measuring the rate of a ship's velocity through the water. The common *log* is a piece of board, forming the quadrant of a circle of about six inches radius, balanced by a small plate of lead nailed on the circular part, so as to swim perpendicular. *Mar. Dict.*

3. [Heb. לג.] A Hebrew measure of liquids, containing, according to some authors, three quarters of a pint; according to others, five sixths of a pint. According to Arbuthnot, it was the seventy-second part of the bath or ephah, and the twelfth part of a hin. *Johnson. Encyc.*

LOG, *v. i.* To move to and fro. [*Not used.*] *Polwhele.*

2. To move or rock; hence, *logan*, a rocking stone.

LOG'-BOARD, *n.* In *navigation*, two boards, shutting like a book, and divided into columns, containing the hours of the day and night, direction of the wind, course of the ship, &c., from which is formed the log-book. *Mar. Dict.*

LOG'-BOOK, *n.* A book into which are transcribed the contents of the log-board. *Mar. Dict.*

LOG'-CABIN, } *n.* A house or hut whose walls are
LOG'-HOUSE, } composed of logs laid on each
LOG'-HUT, } other.

LOG'-HEAP, *n.* A pile of logs for burning, in clearing land.

LOG'-LINE, *n.* A line or cord about a hundred and fifty fathoms in length, fastened to the log by means of two legs. This is wound on a reel, called the *log-reel.* *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*

LOG'-REEL, *n.* A reel in the gallery of a ship, on which the log-line is wound. *Encyc. Mar. Dict.*

LOG'A-RITHM, *n.* [Fr *logarithme*; Gr. λογος, ratio, and αριθμος, number.]

Logarithms are the exponents of a series of powers and roots. *Day.*

The *logarithm* of a number is that exponent of some other number, which renders the power of the latter, denoted by the exponent, equal to the former. *Cyc.*

When the logarithms form a series in arithmetical progression, the corresponding natural numbers form a series in geometrical progression. Thus,

Logarithms,	0	1	2	3	4	5
Natural numbers,	1	10	100	1000	10000	100000

The addition and subtraction of logarithms answer to the multiplication and division of their natural numbers. In like manner, involution is performed by multiplying the logarithm of any number by the number denoting the required power; and evolution, by dividing the logarithm by the number denoting the required root.

Logarithms are the invention of Baron Napier, lord of Marchiston, in Scotland; but the kind now in use were invented by Henry Briggs, professor of geometry in Gresham College, at Oxford. They are extremely useful in abridging the labor of trigonometrical calculations.

LOG-A-RITH-MET'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to loga-
LOG-A-RITH-MET'IC-AL, } rithms; consisting of
LOG-A-RITH'MIC, } logarithms.
LOG-A-RITH'MIC-AL, } *Encyc. Lavoisier.*

LOG'GATS, *n.* The name of a play or game like ninepins. It was prohibited by Stat. 33 Henry VIII. [*Not in use.*] *Hanmer.*

LOG'GER-HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* [*log* and *head.*] A blockhead; a dunce; a dolt; a thickskull. *Shak.*

2. A spherical mass of iron, with a long handle, used to heat tar. *Mar. Dict.*

3. A species of marine turtle.

To fall to loggerheads; } to come to blows; to fall
To go to loggerheads; } to fighting without weapons. *L'Estrange.*

LOG'GER-HEAD-ED, *a.* Dull; stupid; doltish. *Shak.*

LOG'IC, (loj'jik,) *n.* [Fr. *logique*; It. *logica*; L. *id.*; from the Gr. λογικη, from λογος, reason, λεγω, to speak.]

The art of thinking and reasoning justly.

Logic is the art of using reason well in our inquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others. *Watts.*

Logic may be considered as the science, and also as the art, of reasoning. It investigates the principles on which argumentation is conducted, and furnishes rules to secure the mind from error in its deductions. In the former case, it is a *science*, in the latter, an *art.* *Whately.*

Correct reasoning implies correct thinking and legitimate inferences from premises, which are principles assumed or admitted to be just. *Logic*, then, includes the art of thinking, as well as the art of reasoning. *N. W.*

The purpose of *logic* is to direct the intellectual powers in the investigation of truth, and in the communication of it to others. *Hedge.*

LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to logic; used in logic; as, *logical* subtilties. *Hooker.*

2. According to the rules of logic; as, a *logical* argument or inference. This reasoning is strictly *logical.*

3. Skilled in logic; versed in the art of thinking and reasoning; discriminating; as, a *logical* head. *Spectator.*

LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the rules of logic; as, to argue *logically.*

LO-GI''CIAN, (lo-jish'an,) *n.* A person skilled in logic, or the art of reasoning.

Each fierce *logician* still expelling Locke. *Pope.*

LOG'ICS, *n.* Equivalent to Logic. *Best.*

LO-GIS'TIC, } *a.* Relating to sexagesimal frac-
LO-GIS'TIC-AL, } tions.

Logistic logarithms; logarithms adapted to sexagesimal fractions, employed in astronomical calculations. *Hutton.*

LOG'MAN, *n.* A man who carries logs. *Shak.*

2. One whose occupation is to cut and convey logs to a mill. [*Local.*] *United States.*

LOG-O-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to logography.
LOG-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, }

LO-GOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. λογος, a word, and γραφη, a writing.]

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A method of printing in which a type represents a word, instead of forming a letter. *Encyc.*

LOG'O-GRIPH, (log'o-grif,) *n.* [Gr. λογος, a word, and γριφος, a net.]

A sort of riddle. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

LO-GOM'A-CHIST, (lo-gom'a-kist,) *n.* One who contends about words. *E. T. Fitch.*

LO-GOM'A-CHY, (lo-gom'a-ke,) *n.* [Gr. λογος, word, and μαχη, contest, altercation.

Contention in words merely, or rather a contention about words; a war of words. *Howell.*

LOG-O-MET'RIC, *a.* [Gr. λογος, ratio, and μετρεω, to measure.]

A *logometric* scale is intended to measure or ascertain chemical equivalents. *Wollaston.*

LOG'O-TYPE, *n.* A name given to two or more letters cast in one piece; as, *ff*, *æ*, &c. *Francis.*

LOG'-RŌLL, *v. t.* To assist in rolling and collecting logs for burning. Hence *log-rolling*, in *political matters*, is, *Do you help me, and I will help you*, to gain your point. [*America.*]

LOG'WOOD, *n.* The popular English name of Hæmatoxylon Campeachianum. A tree and wood, called also *Campeachy-wood*, from the Bay of Campeachy, in Spanish America. This tree has a crooked, deformed stem, growing to the hight of 20 or 24 feet, with crooked, irregular branches, armed with strong thorns. The wood is of a firm texture and a red color. It is used much in dyeing. *Encyc.*

LŌ'HOCK, *n.* [Ar.] A medicine of a middle consistence between a soft electuary and a sirup. [See *Loch.*] *Encyc.*

LOI'MIC, *a.* [Gr. λοιμος, plague.]

Pertaining to the plague or contagious disorders.

LOIN, *n.* [Sax. *lend*; G. D. *lende*; Sw. *länd*; Dan. *lænd*; W. *clun*; Arm. *lænenn*, or *loinch*; Ir. *luan*, or *bleun*; L. *clunis*; G. *lehne*, support, prop, back. This word seems to be allied to *lean*, *incline*.]

The *loins* are the space on each side of the vertebræ, between the lowest of the false ribs and the upper portion of the ossa ilium, or haunch bones, or the lateral portions of the lumbar region; called also the *reins*.

LOI'TER, *v. i.* [D. *leuteren*; Russ. *leitayu*, or *letayu*. Qu. its alliance to *late* and *let*.]

To linger; to be slow in moving; to delay; to be dilatory; to spend time idly.

If we have *loitered*, let us quicken our pace. *Rogers.*

LOI'TER-ED, *pp.* Lingered; delayed; moved slowly.

LOI'TER-ER, *n.* A lingerer; one that delays, or is slow in motion; an idler; one that is sluggish or dilatory.

Ever listless *loiterers*, that attend
No cause, no trust, no duty, and no friend. *Pope.*

LOI'TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Lingering; delaying; moving slowly.

LOI'TER-ING, *n.* A lingering or delay.

LOI'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a loitering manner.

LŌKE, *n.* [Qu. Ir. *loch*, dark; Gr. λυγη, darkness.]

1. In *the Scandinavian mythology*, the evil deity, the author of all calamities; answering to the Arimanes of the Persians. *Mallet. Edda.*

2. A close, narrow lane. [*Local.*]

LOLL, *v. i.* [Eth. ΆΛΦΛΦ *alolo*, to thrust out the tongue. The sense of this word is to throw, to send. Hence it coincides with the Gr. λαλεω, W. *lloliaw*, to speak, to prate, Dan. *laller*, G. *lallen*. It coincides, also, with *lull*, to appease, that is, to throw down.]

1. To recline; to lean; *properly*, to throw one's self down; hence, to lie at ease.

Void of care, he *lolls* supine in state. *Dryden.*

2. To suffer the tongue to hang extended from the mouth, as an ox or a dog when heated with labor or exertion.

The triple porter of the Stygian seat,
With *lolling* tongue, lay fawning at his feet. *Dryden.*

LOLL, *v. t.* To thrust out, as the tongue.

Fierce tigers couched around, and *lolled* their tongues. *Dryden.*

LOL'LARD, *n.* [Qu. G. *lallen*, *lollen*, to prate or to sing.]

A term applied to a sect of early reformers in Germany, and also to the followers of Wiclif in England.

LOL'LARD-Y, *n.* The doctrines of the Lollards.

LOL'LER, *n.* A less usual name for Lollard, which see.

LOLL'ING, *ppr.* Throwing down or out; reclining at ease; thrusting out the tongue.

LOL'LI-POP, *n.* The vulgar name for a kind of sugar confectionery which dissolves easily in the mouth. *Dickens. Smart.*

LOL'LOP, *v. i.* To move heavily; to lounge. [*Low.*] *Smart.*

LOM'BARD, *n.* A native of Lombardy; a moneylender or banker, which profession was first exercised in London by the Lombards. *Smart.*

LOM'BARD-HOUSE, } *n.* A public institution for
LOM'BARD, } lending money to the poor at a moderate interest, upon articles deposited and pledged; called also *Mont de Piété*. *Encyc. Am.*

LOM-BARD'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Lombards; an epithet applied to one of the ancient alphabets derived from the Roman, and relating to the manuscripts of Italy. *Astle.*

LŌ'MENT, *n.* [L. *lomentum*.]

An elongated pericarp, which never bursts. It consists, like the legume, of two valves, with the seeds attached to the under suture, but is divided transversely into small cells, each containing a single seed. *Ed. Encyc.*

LO-MEN-TA'CEOUS, (-tā'shus,) *a.* [L. *lomentum*, bean meal, a color.]

Furnished with a loment. The *Lomentaceæ* are a natural order of plants, many of which furnish beautiful tinctures or dyes, and whose seeds are contained in a loment or a legume. *Linnæus.*

A *lomentaceous* dehiscence of a pericarp is when articulations take place across the legume, and it fulls into several pieces. *Lindley.*

LOM'O-NITE, *n.* Laumonite; or di-prismatic zeolite. *Ure.*

LŌMP, (*lump*,) *n.* A kind of roundish fish. *Johnson.*

LŌN'DON-ER, (lun'dun-er,) *n.* A native or citizen of London.

LŌN'DON-ISM, *n.* A mode of speaking peculiar to London. *Pegge.*

LŌN'DON-IZE, *v. t.* To give a manner or character which distinguishes the people of London. *Smart.*

LŌNE, *a.* [Dan. *lön*, a corner, nook, a lurking-place; secrecy; *lönlig*, Sw. *lönnlig*, private, close, clandestine. The radical sense is, probably, to separate, or rather to withdraw or retire, and the word may be allied to Fr. *loin*. If *alone* is composed of *all* and *one*, which the Teutonic dialects indicate, it has no connection with *lone*.]

1. Solitary; retired; unfrequented; having no company.

And leave you in *lone* woods and empty walls. *Pope.*

2. Single; standing by itself; not having others in the neighborhood; as, a *lone* house. *Pope.*

3. Single; unmarried, or in widowhood. *Shak.*

LŌNE, *n.* A lane. [*Local.*]

LŌNE'LI-NESS, *n.* Solitude; retirement; seclusion from company. He was weary of the *loneliness* of his habitation.

2. Love of retirement; disposition to solitude.

I see
The mystery of your *loneliness*. *Shak.*

LŌNE'LY, *a.* Solitary; retired; sequestered from company or neighbors; as, a *lonely* situation; a *lonely* cell. *Dryden.*

2. Solitary; as, the *lonely* traveler.

3. Addicted to solitude or seclusion from company. *Rowe.*

LŌNE'NESS, *n.* Solitude; seclusion. *Donne.*

LŌNE'SŌME, *a.* Solitary; secluded from society.

How horrid will these *lonesome* seats appear! *Blackmore.*

LŌNE'SŌME-LY, *adv.* In a lonesome manner.

LŌNE'SŌME-NESS, *n.* The state of being solitary; solitude.

LONG, *a.* [Sax. *long*, *lang*, and *leng*; G. *lange*; D. and Dan. *lang*; Sw. *lang*; Goth. *laggs*; L. *longus*; It. *lungo*; Fr. *long*. The Gothic word seems to connect this word with *lag*, in the sense of drawing out, whence delaying.]

1. Extended; drawn out in a line, or in the direction of length; opposed to Short, and contradistinguished from Broad or Wide. *Long* is a relative term; for a thing may be *long* in respect to one thing, and *short* with respect to another. We apply *long* to things greatly extended, and to things which exceed the common measure. We say, a *long* way, a *long* distance, a *long* line, and *long* hair, *long* arms. By the latter terms, we mean *hair* and *arms* exceeding the usual length.

2. Drawn out or extended in time; as, a *long* time; a *long* period of time; a *long* while; a *long* series of events; a *long* sickness or confinement; a *long* session; a *long* debate.

3. Extended to any certain measure expressed; as, a span *long*; a yard *long*; a mile *long*, that is, extended to the measure of a mile, &c.

4. Dilatory; continuing for an extended time.

Death will not be *long* in coming. *Ecclus.*

5. Tedious; continued to a great length.

A tale should never be too *long*. *Prior.*

6. Continued in a series to a great extent; as, a *long* succession of princes; a *long* line of ancestors.

7. Continued in sound; protracted; as, a *long* note; a *long* syllable.

8. Continued; lingering or longing.

Praying for him, and casting a *long* look that way, he saw the galley leave the pursuit. *Sidney.*

9. Extensive; extending far in prospect or into futurity.

The perennial existence of bodies corporate, and their fortunes, are things particularly suited to a man who has *long* views. *Burke.*

Long home; the grave or death. *Eccles.* xii.

LONG, *n.* *Formerly*, a musical note equal to two breves or four semibreves. [*Obs.*] *Brande.*

LONG, *adv.* To a great extent in space; as, a *long*-extended *line*.

2. To a great extent in *time*; as, they that tarry *long* at the wine. *Prov.* xxiii.

When the trumpet soundeth *long*. — Exod. xix.

So, in *composition*, we say, *long*-expected, *long*-forgot.

3. At a point of duration far distant, either prior or posterior; as, not *long* before; not *long* after; *long* before the foundation of Rome; *long* after the conquest of Gaul by Julius Cesar.

4. Through the whole extent or duration of.

The God who fed me *all my* life *long* to this day. — Gen. xlviii.
The bird of dawning singeth all night *long*. *Spenser.*

LONG, *adv.* [Sax. *gelang*, cause, or fault. Qu. *belonging to*, as the cause.]

By means of; by the fault of; owing to. [*Obs.*]

Mistress, *all* this coil is *long* of you. *Shak.*

LONG, *v. i.* To belong. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer. Spenser.*

LONG, *v. i.* [Sax. *langian*, with *æfter*. We now say, to *long after*, or to *long for*. The sense is, to reach or stretch toward.]

1. To desire earnestly or eagerly.

I *long* to see you. — Rom. i.
I have *longed* after thy precepts. — Ps. cxix.
I have *longed* for thy salvation. — Ps. cxix.

2. To have a preternatural craving appetite; as, a *longing* woman.

3. To have an eager appetite; as, to *long* for fruit.

LON''GA-NIM'I-TY, *n.* [L. *longanimitas*; *longus*, long, and *animus*, mind.]

Forbearance; patience; disposition to endure long under offenses. *Brown. Howell.*

LONG'-ARM-ED, *a.* Furnished with long arms. *Scott.*

LONG'-BOAT, *n.* The largest and strongest boat belonging to a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

LONG'-BREATH-ED, (-bretht,) *a.* Having the power of retaining the breath for a long time.

LONG'-BUR-I-ED, (-ber-rid,) *a.* Having been long buried.

LONG'-CON-CEAL'ED, *a.* Having been long concealed.

LONG'-CON-TIN'U-ED, *a.* Enduring or continuing a long time. *Allen.*

LONG'-DE-LAY'ED, *a.* Delayed a long time. *E. Everett.*

LONGE, *n.* [Fr.] A thrust. [See Lunge.]

LONG'ER, *n.* One who longs for any thing.

LON''GER, (long'ger,) *a.*; *comp.* of Long. More long; of greater length; as, a *longer* course.

LON''GER, *adv.* For a greater duration. This evil can be endured no *longer*.

LON''GEST, *a.* Of the greatest extent; as, the *longest* line.

LON''GEST, (long'gest,) *adv.* For the greatest continuance of time.

They who live *longest* are most convinced of the vanity of life.

LONG-ES-TAB'LISH-ED, (-lisht,) *a.* Having been established for a long time.

LON-GE'VAL, *a.* [L. *longus* and *ævum*.] Long-lived. *Pope.*

LON-GEV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *longævitas*; *longus*, long, and *ævum*, age.]

Length or duration of life; *more generally*, great length of life.

The instances of *longevity* are chiefly among the abstemious. *Arbuthnot.*

LON-GE'VOUS, *a.* [L. *longævus*, supra.]

Living a long time; of great age.

LONG'-FANG-ED, (-fang'gd,) *a.* Having *long fangs*. *Scott.*

LONG'-FOR-GOT'TEN, *a.* Forgotten a long time.

LONG'-HEAD-ED, (-hed-ed,) *a.* Having a great extent of thought.

LON'GI-CORN, *n.* [L. *longus*, long, and *cornu*, horn.]

A name given to a tribe of insects, on account of the length of their antennæ. *Brande.*

LON-GIM'A-NOUS, *a.* [*longus*, long, and *manus*, hand.]

Having long hands. *Brown.*

LON-GIM'E-TRY, *n.* [L. *longus*, long, and Gr. μετρον, measure.]

The art or practice of measuring distances or lengths. *Barlow.*

LONG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Earnestly desiring; having a craving or preternatural appetite.

LONG'ING, *n.* An eager desire; a craving or preternatural appetite.

LONG'ING-LY, *adv.* With eager wishes or appetite.

LON-GIN'QUI-TY, *n.* [L. *longinquitas*.]

Great distance. *Barrow.*

LON'GI-PALP, *n.* [L. *longus*, long, and *palpus*, a feeler.]

A name given to a tribe of insects or beetles having long maxillary feelers. *Brande.*

LON-GI-PEN'NATE, *a.* [L. *longus*, long, and *penna*, a quill or wing.]

A name given to a family of swimming birds with long wings, as the albatross, &c. *Brande.*

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LON-GI-ROS'TERS, *n. pl.* [L. *longus*, long, and *rostrum*, beak.]
A tribe of wading birds, having very long beaks, which they thrust in the mud in search of food, including snipes, &c. *Brande.*

LON-GI-ROS'TRAL, *a.* Having a long bill; *applied to certain birds, as the snipe.* *Partington.*

LONG'ISH, *a.* Somewhat long; moderately long.

LON'GI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *longitudo*, from *longus*, long.]
1. *Properly*, length; as, the *longitude* of a room; but in this sense not now used. *Appropriately*, in *geography*,
2. The distance of any place on the globe from another place, eastward or westward, measured on the equator; or the distance of any place from a given meridian, measured on the equator. Boston, in Massachusetts, is situated in the 71st degree of *longitude* west from Greenwich. To be able to ascertain precisely the *longitude* of a ship at sea, is a great desideratum in navigation.
3. The longitude of a heavenly body, is its distance from the vernal equinox, or the beginning of Aries, reckoned on the ecliptic. *Olmsted.*

LON-GI-TŪ'DIN-AL, *a.* Pertaining to longitude or length; as, *longitudinal* distance.
2. Extending in length; running lengthwise, as distinguished from transverse or across; as, the *longitudinal* diameter of a body. The *longitudinal* suture of the head runs between the coronal and lambdoidal sutures. *Bailey.*

LON-GI-TŪ'DIN-AL-LY, *adv.* In the direction of length.
Some of the fibers of the human body are placed *longitudinally*, others transversely. *Encyc.*

LONG'LEG-GED, *a.* Having long legs.

LONG'LIV-ED, *a.* Having a long life or existence; living long; lasting long.

LONG'-LOST, *a.* Lost for a long time.

LONG'-LŌV-ED, (-luvd,) *a.* Being loved a long time.

LONG'LY, *adv.* With longing desire. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

LONG'-MEAS-URE, (-mezh'ur,) *n.* Lineal measure; the measure of length.

LONG'-NECK-ED, (-nekt,) *a.* Having a long neck. *Buckland.*

LONG'NESS, *n.* Length. [*Little used.*]

LONG'-NURS-ED, (-nurst,) *a.* Nursed a long time. *Moore.*

LONG-PART-ED, *a.* Having been long separated.

LONG-PRIM'ER, *n.* A printing type of a particular size, between small pica and bourgeois.

LONG-PRIM'ER, *a.* Noting a kind of type between small pica and bourgeois.

LONG'-PROM'IS-ED, (-prom'ist,) *a.* Having been long promised.

LONG'-RUN, *n.* The whole course of things taken together; and hence the ultimate result.

LONG'-SET-TLED, *a.* Having been long settled. *Peel.*

LONG'-SHAFT-ED, *a.* Having a long shaft. *Decandolle.*

LONG'-SHANK-ED, (-shankt,) *a.* Having long legs. *Burton.*

LONG'-SIGHT, *n.* Long-sightedness. *Good.*

LONG'-SIGHT'ED, *a.* Able to see at a great distance; used literally of the eyes, and figuratively of the mind or intellect.

LONG'-SIGHT'ED-NESS, *n.* The faculty of seeing objects at a great distance.
2. In *medicine*, presbyopy, that defect of sight by which objects near at hand are seen confusedly, but at remoter distances distinctly. *Hooper.*

LONG'SŌME, (long'sum,) *a.* Extended in length; tiresome; tedious; as, a *longsome* plain. [*Obs.*] *Prior.*

LONG'SPUN, *a.* Spun or extended to a great length. *Addison.*

LONG'-STRETCH-ING, *a.* Stretching far. *More.*

LONG-SUF'FER-ANCE, *n.* Forbearance to punish; clemency; patience. *Com. Prayer.*

LONG-SUF'FER-ING, *a.* Bearing injuries or provocation for a long time; patient; not easily provoked.
The Lord God, merciful and gracious, *long-suffering* and abundant in goodness. — Ex. xxxiv.

LONG-SUF'FER-ING, *n.* Long endurance; patience of offense.
Despisest thou the riches of his goodness, and forbearance, and *long-suffering*? — Rom. ii.

LONG'-TAIL, *n.* An animal, particularly a dog, having an uncut tail.
A *long-tail* was a gentleman's dog, or one qualified to hunt; other dogs being required to have their tails cut. Hence, *cut and long-tail* signified gentlefolks, and others as they might come. *Smart.*

LONG'-TŌNGU-ED, (-tungd,) *a.* Ruting; babbling. *Shak.*

LONG'WAYS; a mistake for LONGWISE.

LONG-WIND'ED, *a.* Long-breathed; hence, tedious in speaking, argument, or narration; as, a *long-winded* advocate.

LONG'WISE, *adv.* In the direction of length; lengthwise [*Little used.*] *Hakewill.*

LŌN'ISH, *a.* Somewhat solitary. [*Not used, and inelegant.*]

LOO, *n.* A game at cards. *Pope.*

LOO, *v. t.* To beat the opponents by winning every trick at the game. *Shak.*

LOO'BI-LY, *adv.* [See LOOBY.] Like a looby; in an awkward, clumsy manner. *L'Estrange.*

LOO'BY, *n.* [W. *llabi*, a tall, lank person, a looby, a lubber, a clumsy fellow; *llob*, a blockhead, an unwieldy lump.]
An awkward, clumsy fellow; a lubber.
Who could give the *looby* such airs? *Swift.*

LOOF, *n.* The after part of a ship's bow, or the part where the planks begin to be incurvated, as they approach the stem. *Mar. Dict.*

LOOF. See LUFF, which is the word used.

LOOF'ED, (loofd,) *a.* [See ALOOF.] Gone to a distance. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

LOOK, *v. t.* [Sax. *locian*; G. *lugen*; Sans. *loch*, *lokhan*. It is perhaps allied to W. *lygu*, to appear, to shine. (See LIGHT.) The primary sense is to stretch, to extend, to shoot; hence, to direct the eye. We observe its primary sense is nearly the same as that of *seek*. Hence, to *look for* is to *seek*.]
1. To direct the eye toward an object, with the intention of seeing it.
When the object is within sight, *look* is usually followed by *on* or *at*. We *look on* or *at* a picture; we *look on* or *at* the moon; we can not *look on* or *at* the unclouded sun without pain.
At, after *look*, is not used in our version of the Scriptures. In *common usage*, *at* or *on* is now used indifferently in many cases, and yet in other cases usage has established a preference. *In general*, *on* is used in the more solemn forms of expression. Moses was afraid to *look on* God. The Lord *look on* you and judge. In these and similar phrases, the use of *at* would be condemned, as expressing too little solemnity.
In some cases, *at* seems to be more properly used before very distant objects; but the cases can hardly be defined.
The particular direction of the eye is expressed by various modifying words; as, to *look down*, to *look up*, to *look back*, to *look forward*, to *look from*, to *look round*, to *look out*, to *look under*. When the object is not in sight, *look* is followed by *after*, or *for*. Hence, to *look after*, or *look for*, is equivalent to *seek* or *search*, or to expect.
2. To see; to have the sight or view of.
Fate sees thy life lodged in a brittle glass,
And *looks* it through, but to it can not pass. *Dryden.*
3. To direct the intellectual eye; to apply the mind or understanding; to consider; to examine. *Look* at the conduct of this man; view it in all its aspects. Let every man *look* into the state of his own heart. Let us *look* beyond the received notions of men on this subject.
4. To expect.
He must *look* to fight another battle before he could reach Oxford. [*Little used.*] *Clarendon.*
5. To take care; to watch.
Look that ye bind them fast. *Shak.*
6. To be directed.
Let thine eyes *look* right on. — Prov. iv.
7. To seem; to appear; to have a particular appearance. The patient *looks* better than he did. The clouds *look* rainy.
I am afraid it would *look* more like vanity than gratitude. *Addison.*
Observe how such a practice *looks* in another person. *Watts.*
So we say, to *look* stout or big; to *look* peevish; to *look* pleasant or graceful.
8. To have a particular direction or situation; to face; to front.
The gate that *looketh* toward the north. — Ezek. viii.
The east gate of the Lord's house, that *looketh* eastward. — Ezek. xi.
To look about; to look on all sides, or in different directions.
To look about one; to be on the watch; to be vigilant; to be circumspect or guarded. *Arbuthnot.*
To look after; to attend; to take care of; as, to *look after* children.
2. To expect; to be in a state of expectation.
Men's hearts failing them for fear, and for *looking after* those things which are coming on the earth. — Luke xxi.
3. To seek; to search.
My subject does not oblige me to *look after* the water, or point forth the place whereto it has now retreated. *Woodward.*
To look for; to expect; as, to *look for* news by the arrival of a ship.
Look now *for* no enchanting voice. *Milton.*
2. To seek; to search; as, to *look for* lost money, or lost cattle.
To look into; to inspect closely; to observe narrowly; to examine; as, to *look into* the works of nature; to *look into* the conduct of another; to *look into* one's affairs.
Which things the angels desire to *look into*. — I Pet. i.
To look on; to regard; to esteem.
Her friends would *look on* her the worse. *Prior.*
2. To consider; to view; to conceive of; to think.
I *looked on* Virgil as a succinct, majestic writer. *Dryden.*
3. To be a mere spectator.
I'll be a candle-holder, and *look on*. *Shak.*
To look over; to examine one by one; as, to *look over* a catalogue of books; to *look over* accounts.
To overlook has a different sense; to pass over without seeing.
To look out; to be on the watch. The seaman *looks out* for breakers.
To look to or *unto*; to watch; to take care of.
Look well to thy herds. — Prov. xxvii.
2. To resort to with confidence or expectation of receiving something; to expect to receive from. The creditor may *look to* the surety for payment.
Look unto me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth. — Is. xlv.
To look through; to penetrate with the eye, or with the understanding; to see or understand perfectly.

LOOK, *v. t.* To seek; to search for.
Looking my love, I go from place to place. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
2. To influence by looks or presence; as, to *look* down opposition.
A spirit fit to start into an empire,
And *look* the world to law. *Dryden.*
To look out; to search for and discover. *Look out* associates of good reputation.
To look in the face; to face or meet with boldness.
To look one another in the face; to meet for combat. 2 *Kings* xiv.
To look up a thing, is to search for it and find it; as, I do not know where the book is; I must *look it up*.

LOOK, in *the imperative*, is used to excite attention or notice. *Look* ye, *look* you; that is, see, behold, observe, take notice.

LOOK, *n.* Cast of countenance; air of the face; aspect; as, a high *look* is an index of pride; a downcast *look* indicates modesty, bashfulness, or depression of mind.
Pain, disgrace, and poverty have frightful *looks*. *Locke.*
2. The act of looking or seeing. Every *look* filled him with anguish.
3. View; watch. *Swinburne.*

LOOK'ED, (lookt,) *pp.* Searched for; sought.

LOOK'ER, *n.* One who looks.
A *looker on*; a mere spectator; one that *looks on*, but has no agency or interest in the affair.

LOOK'ING, *ppr.* Seeking.

LOOK'ING, *n.* Search or searching. *Looking for*; expectation. *Heb.* x.

LOOK'ING-GLASS, *n.* A glass which reflects the form of the person who looks *on it*; a mirror.
There is *none* so homely but loves a *looking-glass*. *South.*

LOOK'-OUT, *n.* A careful looking or watching for any object or event. *Mar. Dict.*
2. A small tower, with windows, on the roof of a house, for viewing the scenery around.

LOOL, *n.* In *metallurgy*, a vessel used to receive the washings of ores of metals. *Encyc.*

LOOM, *n.* [Sax. *loma*, *geloma*, utensils.]
1. In *composition*, *heir-loom*, in *law*, is a personal chattel that by special custom descends to an heir with the inheritance, being such a thing as cannot be separated from the estate, without injury to it; such as jewels of the crown, charters, deeds, and the like. *Blackstone.*
2. A frame or machine of wood or other material, in which a weaver works thread into cloth.
Hector, when he sees Andromache overwhelmed with terror, sends her for consolation to the *loom* and the distaff. *Rambler.*
3. [Dan. *lom*, or *loom*, G. *lohme*.] A bird of the size of a goose.
4. That part of an oar which is within board. *Mar. Dict.*

LOOM, *v. i.* [Qu. Sax. *leoman*, to shine, from *leoma*, a beam of light. This does not give the exact sense of the word as now used.]
1. To appear above the surface either of sea or land, or to appear larger than the real dimensions and indistinctly, as a distant object, a ship at sea, or a mountain. The ship *looms* large, or the land *looms* high. *Mar. Dict.*
2. To rise and to be eminent, in a moral sense.
On no occasion does he (Paul) *loom* so high, and shine so gloriously, as in the context. *J. M. Mason.*

LOOM'-GALE, *n.* A gentle gale of wind. *Encyc.*

LOOM'ING, *ppr.* Appearing above the surface, or indistinctly, at a distance.

LOOM'ING, *n.* The indistinct and magnified appearance of objects seen in particular states of the atmosphere. [See MIRAGE.] *Brande.*

LOON, *n.* [Scot. *loun* or *loon*. Qu. Sax. *lun*, needy, or Ir. *liun*, sluggish.]
1. A sorry fellow; a rogue; a rascal. *Dryden. Shak.*

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2. A migratory water-fowl of the genus Colymbus; also called the GREAT NORTHERN DIVER. [Ice. *lunde.*]

LOOP, *n.* [Ir. *lubam*, to bend or fold; *lub*, *luba*, a thong, a loop.]

1. A folding or doubling of a string or a noose, through which a lace or cord may be run for fastening.

That the probation bear no hinge, nor *loop*
To hang a doubt on. *Shak.*

2. A small, narrow opening; a loop-hole. *Gwilt.*

3. In *iron works*, the part of a row or block of cast iron, melted off for the forge or hammer.

LOOP'ED, (loopt,) *a.* Full of holes. *Shak.*

LOOP'ERS, *n. pl.* The larves of certain species of moths, (Geometræ,) which form a loop when crawling. *Partington.*

LOOP'-HŌLE, *n.* A small opening in the walls of a fortification, or in the bulk-head of a ship, through which small arms or other weapons are discharged at an enemy.

2. A hole or aperture that gives a passage.

3. A passage for escape; means of escape. *Dryden.*

LOOP'-HŌL-ED, (-hōld,) *a.* Full of holes or openings for escape. *Hudibras.*

LOOP'ING, *n.* In *metallurgy*, the running together of the matter of an ore into a mass, when the ore is only heated for calcination. [D. *loopen*, to run.] *Encyc.*

LOORD, *n.* [D. *lor*, a clown; Fr. *lourd*, Sp. *lerdo*, heavy, dull, gross.]

A dull, stupid *fellow*; a drone. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

LOOSE, (loos,) *v. t.* [Sax. *lysan*, *alysan*, *leosan*; Sw. *lösa*; D. *lossen*, *loozen*; G. *lösen*; Dan. *löser*; Goth. *lausyan*; Gr. λυω, contracted from the same root. The W. *llaesu* signifies to relax, but may be from *the root of lax.* These words coincide with the Ch. Syr. Ar. and Heb. פתר. Class Ls, No. 30.]

1. To untie or unbind; to free from any fastening.

Canst thou *loose* the bands of Orion? — Job xxxviii.
Ye shall find an ass tied, and a colt with her; *loose* them, and bring them to me. — Matt. xxi.

2. To relax.

The joints of his loins were *loosed*. — Dan. v.

3. To release from imprisonment; to liberate; to set at liberty.

The captive exile hasteneth that he may be *loosed*. — Is. li.

4. To free from obligation.

Art thou *loosed* from a wife? seek not a wife. — I Cor. vii.

5. To free from any thing that binds or shackles; as, a man *loosed* from lust and pelf. *Dryden.*

6. To relieve; to free from any thing burdensome or afflictive.

Woman, thou art *loosed* from thine infirmity. — Luke xiii.

7. To disengage; to detach; as, to *loose* one's hold.

8. To put off.

Loose thy shoe from off thy foot. — Josh. v.

9. To open.

Who is worthy to open the book, and to *loose* the seals thereof? — Rev. v.

10. To remit; to absolve.

Whatsoever thou shalt *loose* on earth, shall be *loosed* in heaven. — Matt. xvi.

LOOSE, *v. i.* To set sail; to leave a port or harbor.

Now when Paul and his company *loosed* from Paphos, they came to Perga, in Pamphylia. — Acts xiii.

LOOSE, *a.* [Goth. *laus*; D. *los*, *losse*; G. *los*; Dan. *lös*; Sw. *lös*. Qu. W. *llaes*, loose, lax.]

1. Unbound; untied; unsewed; not fastened or confined; as, the *loose* sheets of a book.

2. Not tight or close; as, a *loose* garment.

3. Not crowded; not close or compact.

With horse and chariots ranked in *loose* array. *Milton.*

4. Not dense, close, or compact; as, a cloth or fossil of *loose* texture.

5. Not close; not concise; lax; as, a *loose* and diffuse style.

6. Not precise or exact; vague; indeterminate; as, a *loose* way of reasoning.

7. Not strict or rigid; as, a *loose* observance of rites.

8. Unconnected; rambling; as, a *loose*, indigested play.

Vario spends whole mornings in running over *loose* and unconnected pages. *Watts.*

9. Of lax bowels. *Locke.*

10. Unengaged; not attached or enslaved.

Their prevailing principle is, to sit as *loose* from pleasures, and be as moderate in the use of them, as they can. *Atterbury.*

11. Disengaged; free from obligation; with *from* or *of*.

Now I stand
Loose of my vow; but who knows Cato's thought?
[*Little used.*] *Addison.*

12. Wanton; unrestrained in behavior; dissolute; unchaste; as, a *loose* man or woman.

13. Containing unchaste language; as, a *loose* epistle. *Dryden.*

To break loose; to escape from confinement; to gain liberty by violence. *Dryden.*

To let loose; to free from restraint or confinement; to set at liberty. *Locke.*

LOOSE, *n.* Freedom from restraint; liberty.

Come, give thy soul a *loose*. *Dryden.*
Vent all its griefs, and give a *loose* to sorrow. *Addison.*

We use this word only in the phrase *give a loose.* The following use of it — "he runs with an unbounded *loose*" — is obsolete. *Prior.*

LOOS'ED, (loost,) *pp.* Untied; unbound; freed from restraint or costiveness.

LOOSE'LY, (loos'ly,) *adv.* Not fast; not firmly; that may be easily disengaged; as, things *loosely* tied or connected.

2. Without confinement.

Her golden locks for haste were *loosely* shed
About her ears. *Spenser.*

3. Without union or connection.

Part *loosely* wing the region. *Milton.*

4. Irregularly; not with the usual restraints.

A bishop, living *loosely*, was charged that his conversation was not according to the apostles' lives. *Camden.*

5. Negligently; carelessly; heedlessly; as, a mind *loosely* employed. *Locke.*

6. Meanly; slightly.

A prince should not be so *loosely* studied, as to remember so weak a composition. *Shak.*

7. Wantonly; dissolutely; unchastely. *Pope.*

LOOS'EN, (loos'n,) *v. t.* [from *loose*, or it is the Saxon infinitive retained.]

1. To free from tightness, tension, firmness, or fixedness; as, *to loosen* a string when tied, or a knot; to *loosen* a joint; to *loosen* a rock in the earth.

2. To render less dense or compact; as, to *loosen* the earth about the roots of a tree.

3. To free from restraint.

It *loosens* his hands and assists his understanding. *Dryden.*

4. To remove costiveness from; *to facilitate* or increase alvine discharges.

Fear *looseneth* the belly. *Bacon.*

LOOS'EN, *v. i.* To become loose; to become less tight, firm, or compact.

LOOS'EN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Freed from tightness or fixedness; rendered loose.

LOOSE'NESS, (loos'ness,) *n.* The state of being loose or relaxed; a state opposite to that of being tight, fast, fixed, or compact; as, the *looseness* of a cord; the *looseness* of a robe; the *looseness* of the skin; the *looseness* of earth, or of the texture of cloth.

2. The state opposite to rigor or rigidness; laxity; levity; as, *looseness* of morals or of principles.

3. Irregularity; habitual deviation from strict rules; as, *looseness* of life. *Hayward.*

4. Habitual lewdness; unchastity. *Spenser.*

5. Flux from the bowels; diarrhea. *Bacon.*

LOOS'EN-ING, *ppr.* Freeing from tightness, tension, or fixedness; rendering less compact.

LOOSE'STRIFE, *n.* In *botany*, the English popular name of several species of plants, of the genera Lysimachia, Epilobium, Lythrum, and Gaura. *Lee.*

LOOS'ING, *ppr.* Setting free from confinement.

LOP, *v. t.* [I know not the affinities of this word, unless it is *lob*, or the W. *llab*, a stroke; *llabiaw*, to *slap* or strike, or the Eng. *flap*, or Ir. *lubam*, to bend. The primary sense is evidently to fall or fell, or to strike down, and I think it connected with *flap.*]

1. To cut off, as the top or extreme part of any thing; to shorten by cutting off the extremities; as, to *lop* a tree or its branches.

With branches *lopped* in wood, or mountain felled. *Milton.*

2. To cut off, as exuberances; to separate, as superfluous parts.

Expunge the whole, or *lop* the excrescent parts. *Pope.*

3. To cut partly off and bend down; as, to *lop* the trees or saplings of a hedge.

4. To let fall; to *flap*; as, a horse *lops* his ears.

LOP, *n.* That which is cut from trees.

Else both body and *lop* will be of little value. *Mortimer.*

LOP, *n.* [Sax. *loppe.*]

A flea. [*Local.*]

LŌPE, *pret.* of LEAP. [Sw. *löpa*; D. *loopen.*] [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

LŌPE, *n.* [Sw. *löpa*, D. *loopen*, to run. See LEAP.]

A leap; a long step.

[*A word in popular use in America.*]

LŌPE, *v. i.* To leap; to move or run with a long step, as a dog. *Forby.*

LO-PHI'Ō-DON, *n.* [Gr. λοφια, a summit, and οδους, a tooth.] A fossil animal, allied to the rhinoceros and tapir: so named from the eminence of its teeth.

LŌP'ING, *ppr.* Leaping; moving or running with a long step.

LOP'PED, (lopt,) *pp.* Cut off; shortened by cutting off the top or end; bent down.

LOP'PER, *n.* One that lops.

LOP'PER, *v. i.* To turn sour and coagulate from too long standing, as milk. *Forby.*

LOP'PER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Turned sour and coagulated; as, *loppered* milk. *Forby.*

LOP'PING, *ppr.* Cutting off; shortening by cutting off the extremity; letting fall.

LOP'PING, *n.* A cutting off, as of branches; that which is cut off.

LOP'SID-ED, *a.* Heavier on one side than the other, as a *ship.* [Commonly spelt LAPSIDED, but pronounced *lopsided.*] *Grose.*

LO-QUĀ'CIOUS, (lo-kwā'shus,) *a.* [L. *loquax*, from *loquor*, to speak; Eng. *to cluck.*]

1. Talkative; given to continual talking.

Loquacious, brawling, ever in the wrong. *Dryden.*

2. Speaking; noisy.

Blind British bards, with volant touch,
Traverse *loquacious* strings. *Philips.*

3. Apt to blab and disclose secrets.

LO-QUĀ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a loquacious manner.

LO-QUĀ'CIOUS-NESS, (lo-kwā'shus-,) } *n.* [L. *lo-*
LO-QUAC'I-TY, (lo-kwas'e-te,) } *quacitas.*]

Talkativeness; the habit or practice of talking continually or excessively.

Too great *loquacity* and too great taciturnity by fits. *Arbuthnot.*

LORD, *n.* [Sax. *hlaford.* This has been supposed to be compounded of *hlaf*, loaf, and *ford*, *afford*, to give; and hence a *lord* is interpreted a *bread-giver.* But *lady*, in Saxon, is in like manner written *hlafdæg*; and *dæg* can hardly signify a giver. The word occurs in none of the Teutonic dialects except the Saxon; and it is not easy to ascertain the original signification of the word. I question the correctness of the common interpretation.]

1. A master; a person possessing supreme power and authority; a ruler; a governor.

Man over man
He made not *lord*. *Milton.*
But now I was the *lord*
Of this fair mansion. *Shak.*

2. A tyrant; an oppressive ruler. *Dryden.*

3. A husband.

Aloft in bitterness of soul deplored
My absent daughter and my dearer *lord*. *Pope.*
My *lord* also being old. — Gen. xviii.

4. A baron; the proprietor of a manor; as, the *lord* of the manor.

5. A nobleman; a title of honor, in Great Britain, given to those who are noble by birth or creation; a peer of the realm, including dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons. Archbishops and bishops, also, as members of the house of lords, are lords of parliament. Thus we say, *lords* temporal and spiritual. By courtesy, also, the title is given to the sons of dukes and marquises, and to the eldest sons of earls. *Encyc.*

6. An honorary title bestowed on certain official characters; as, *lord* advocate, *lord* chamberlain, *lord* chancellor, *lord* chief justice, &c.

7. In *Scripture*, the Supreme Being; Jehovah. When *Lord*, in the Old Testament, is printed in capitals, it is the translation of JEHOVAH, and so might, with more propriety, be rendered. The word is applied to Christ, *Ps.* cx., *Col.* iii., and to the Holy Spirit, 2 *Thess.* iii. As a title of respect, it is applied to kings, *Gen.* xl., 2 *Sam.* xix.; to princes and nobles, *Gen.* xlii., *Dan.* iv.; to a husband, *Gen.* xviii.; to a prophet, 1 *Kings* xviii., 2 *Kings* ii.; and to a respectable person, *Gen.* xxiv. Christ is called the *Lord of glory*, 1 *Cor.* ii., and *Lord of lords*, *Rev.* xix.

8. [Gr. λορδος.] In *ludicrous language*, a hump-backed person. *Smart.*

Lord of misrule; one formerly chosen to direct the sports and revels of a family during Christmas holidays. *Strutt.*

Lord lieutenant of Ireland is the representative of royalty in that country. *Lord lieutenant* of a county is one deputed by the sovereign to manage its military concerns. *Booth.*

LORD, *v. t.* To invest with the dignity and privileges of a lord. *Shak.*

LORD, *v. i.* To domineer; to rule with arbitrary or despotic sway; sometimes followed by *over*, and sometimes by *it*, in the manner of a transitive verb.

The whiles she *lordeth* in licentious bliss. *Spenser.*
I see them *lording it* in London streets. *Shak.*
They *lorded over* them whom they now serve. *Milton.*

LORD'ING, *n.* A little lord; a lord in contempt or ridicule. [*Little used.*] *Swift.*

LORD'LIKE, *a.* Becoming a lord.

2. Haughty; proud; insolent. *Dryden.*

LORD'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *lordly.*] Dignity; high station. *Shak.*

2. Pride; haughtiness. *More*

LORD'LING, *n.* A little or diminutive lord. *Swift.*

LORD'LY, *a.* [*lord* and *like.*] Becoming a lord; pertaining to a lord.

Lordly sins require *lordly* estates to support them. *South.*

2. Proud; haughty; imperious; insolent.

Every rich and *lordly* swain
With pride would drag about her chain. *Swift.*

LORD'LY, *adv.* Proudly; imperiously; despotically.

A famished lion, issuing from the wood,
Roars *lordly* fierce. *Dryden.*

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LORD'SHIP, *n.* The state or quality of being a lord; hence, a title of honor given to noblemen, except to dukes, who have the title of *grace*.

2. A titulary compellation of judges and certain other persons in authority and office in England.

3. Dominion; power; authority. [*Johnson.*

They who are accounted to rule over the Gentiles exercise *lordship* over them. — Mark x.

4. Seignory; domain; the territory of a lord over which he holds jurisdiction; a manor.

What lands and *lordships* for their owner know
My quondam barber. *Dryden.*

LORD'S SUP'PER, *n.* In *the Christian church*, the sacrament of the eucharist.

LŌRE, *n.* [Sax. *lar*, from the root of *læran*, to learn; D. *leer*; G. *lehre*; Dan. *lære*; Sw. *lära*.]

Learning; doctrine; lesson; instruction.

The law of nations, or the *lore* of war, *Fairfax.*
Lo! Rome herself, proud mistress now no more
Of arts, but thundering against heathen *lore*. *Pope.*

LŌRE, *n.* [L. *lorum*, strap.]

In *ornithology*, the space between the bill and the eye.

LOR'EL, *n.* [Sax. *leoran*, to wander.]

An abandoned scoundrel; a vagrant. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

LŌRES'MAN, *n.* [*lore* and *man*.] An instructor. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

LOR'I-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *loricō*, *loricatus*, from *lorica*, a coat of mail.]

1. To plate over; to spread over, as a plate for defense.

Nature hath *loricated* the sides of the tympanum in animals with ear-wax. *Ray.*

2. To cover with a coating or crust, as a chemical vessel, for resisting fire.

LOR'I-CA-TED, *pp.* Covered or plated over; encrusted.

LOR'I-CA-TING, *ppr.* Covering over with a coating or crust.

LOR-I-CA'TION, *n.* The act or operation of covering any thing with a coating or crust for defence; as, the *lorication* of a chemical vessel, to enable it to resist the action of fire, and sustain a high degree of heat.

LOR'I-MER, *n.* [L. *lorum*, a thong; Fr. *lormier*.]

A maker of bits, spurs, and metal mountings for bridles and saddles; hence, a saddler. [*Not used.*] *Smart.*

LŌR'ING, *n.* Instructive discourse. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

LŌ'RI-OT, *n.* [Fr.] A bird called WITWALL; the golden oriole, (*Oriolus galbula.*) *P. Cyc.*

LOR'I-PED, *n.* A molluscan animal furnished with a short, double tube, and having its foot prolonged into a kind of cylindrical cord. *Cuvier.*

LŌ'RIS, *n.* The popular name of several species of Lemur, which inhabit Ceylon and Java. They are quadrumanous mammals, having a near affinity to the monkeys.

LORN, *a.* [Sax. *forloren*, Dan. *forloren*, lost. See FORLORN.]

Lost; forsaken; lonely. *Spenser.*

LŌ'RY, *n.* A name common to a subordinate genus of birds of the parrot family, usually of a red color. The lories inhabit South-eastern Asia and the islands of the East. *Partington.*

LŌS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be lost. [*Little used.*]

LOS'ANGE. See LOZENGE. [*Boyle.*

LŌSE, (looz,) *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* LOST. [Sax. *losian*, *forlosian*, *forlysan*; D. *verliezen*; Goth. *lusan*. The sense is probably to part, to separate, and from the root of *loose*.]

1. To mislay; to part or be separated from a thing, so as to have no knowledge of the place where it is; as, to *lose* a book or a paper; to *lose* a record; to *lose* a dollar or a ducat.

2. To forfeit by unsuccessful contest; as, to *lose* money in gaming.

3. Not to gain or win; as, to *lose* a battle, that is, to be defeated.

4. To be deprived of; as, to *lose* men in battle; to *lose* an arm or a leg by a shot or by amputation; to *lose* one's life or honor.

5. To forfeit, as a penalty. Our first parents *lost* the favor of God by their apostasy.

6. To suffer diminution or waste of.

If the salt hath *lost* its savor, wherewith shall it be salted? — Matt. v.

7. To ruin; to destroy.

The woman that deliberates is *lost*. *Addison.*

8. To wander from; to miss, so as not to be able to find; as, to *lose* the way.

9. To bewilder.

Lost in the maze of words. *Pope.*

10. To possess no longer; to be deprived of; contrary to KEEP; as, to *lose* a valuable trade.

11. Not to employ or enjoy; to waste. Titus sighed to *lose* a day.

The unhappy have but hours, and these they *lose*. *Dryden.*

12. To waste; to squander; to throw away; as, to *lose* a fortune by gaming, or by dissipation.

13. To suffer to vanish from view or perception. We *lost* sight of the land at noon. I *lost* my companion in the crowd.

Like following life in creatures we dissect,
We *lose* it in the moment we detect. *Pope.*

14. To ruin; to destroy by shipwreck, &c. The Albion was *lost* on the coast of Ireland, April 22, 1822. The admiral *lost* three ships in a tempest.

15. To cause to perish; as, to be *lost* at sea.

16. To employ ineffectually; to throw away; to waste. Instruction is often *lost* on the dull; admonition is *lost* on the profligate. It is often the fate of projectors to *lose* their labor.

17. To be freed from.

His scaly back the bunch has got
Which Edwin *lost* before. *Parnell.*

18. To fail to obtain.

He shall in no wise *lose* his reward. — Matt. x.

To lose one's self; to be bewildered; also, to slumber; to have the memory and reason suspended.

LŌSE, (looz,) *v. i.* To forfeit any thing in contest; not to win.

We'll talk with them too,
Who *loses* and who wins; who's in, who's out. *Shak.*

2. To decline; to fail.

Wisdom in discourse with her
Loses discountenanced, and like folly shows. *Milton.*

LOS'EL, *n.* [from the root of *loose*.] A wasteful fellow; one who loses by sloth or neglect; a worthless person. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

LOS'EL, *a.* Wasteful; slothful. *Irving.*

LOS'EN-GER, *n.* [Sax. *leas*, false; *leasunge*, falsity.] A deceiver. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

LŌS'ER, (looz'er,) *n.* One that loses, or that is deprived of any thing by defeat, forfeiture, or the like; the contrary to WINNER or GAINER. A *loser* by trade may be honest and moral; this can not be said of a *loser* by gaming.

LŌS'ING, (looz'ing,) *ppr.* Parting from; missing; forfeiting; wasting; employing to no good purpose.

LŌS'ING, *a.* That incurs or brings loss; as, a *losing* game or business.

LŌS'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to incur loss.

LOSS, *n.* Privation; as, the *loss* of property; *loss* of money by gaming; *loss* of health or reputation. Every *loss* is not a detriment. We can not regret the *loss* of bad company or of evil habits.

2. Destruction; ruin; as, the *loss* of a ship at sea; the *loss* of an army.

3. Failure to succeed; defeat; as, the *loss* of a battle.

4. Waste; useless application; as, a *loss* of time or labor.

5. Waste, by leakage or escape; as, a *loss* of liquors in transportation.

To bear a loss; to make good; also, to sustain a loss without sinking under it.

To be at a loss; to be puzzled; to be unable to determine; to be in a state of uncertainty.

LOSS'FUL, *a.* Detrimental. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Hall.*

LOSS'LESS, *a.* Free from loss. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

LOST, *pp.* or *a.* [from *lose*.] Mislaid or left in a place unknown or forgotten; that can not be found; as, a *lost* book.

2. Ruined; destroyed; wasted or squandered; employed to no good purpose; as, *lost* money; *lost* time.

3. Forfeited; as, a *lost* estate.

4. Not able to find the right way, or the place intended. A stranger is *lost* in London or Paris.

5. Bewildered; perplexed; being in a maze; as, a speaker may be *lost* in his argument.

6. Alienated; insensible; hardened beyond sensibility or recovery; as, a profligate *lost* to shame; *lost* to all sense of honor.

7. Not perceptible to the senses; not visible; as, an isle *lost* in a fog; a person *lost* in a crowd.

8. Shipwrecked or foundered; sunk or destroyed; as, a ship *lost* at sea, or on the rocks.

LOT, *n.* [Sax. *hlot*, *hlodd*, *hlct*, *hlyt*; Goth. *hlauts*; D. and Fr. *lot*; Sw. *lott*; Dan. and Arm. *lod*; G. *los*; It. *lotto*; Sp. *loteria*, a lottery. The primary sense is, that which comes, falls, or happens, or a part, a division, or share. The French, from *lot*, have *lotir*, to divide; Arm. *loda*, id., whence *lodecq*, a co-heir.]

1. That which, in human speech, is called chance, hazard, fortune, but, in strictness of language, is the determination of Providence; as, the land shall be divided by *lot*. *Num.* xxvi.

2. That by which the fate or portion of one is determined; that by which an event is committed to chance, that is, to the determination of Providence; as, to cast *lots*; to draw *lots*.

The *lot* is cast into the lap, but the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord. — Prov. xvi.

3. The part, division, or fate, which falls to one by chance, that is, by divine determination.

The second *lot* came forth to Simeon. — Josh. xix.
He was but born to try
The *lot* of man, to suffer and to die. *Pope.*

4. A distinct portion or parcel; as, a *lot* of goods; a *lot* of boards.

5. Proportion or share of taxes; as, to pay scot and *lot*.

6. In *the United States*, a piece or division of land; perhaps originally assigned by drawing lots, but now any portion, piece, or division. So we say, a man has a *lot* of land in Broadway, or in the meadow; he has a *lot* in the plain, or on the mountain; he has a home-*lot*, a house-*lot*, a wood-*lot*.

The defendants leased a house and *lot* in the city of New York. *Kent. Franklin. Law of Penn.*

To cast lots, is to use or throw a die, or some other instrument, by the unforeseen turn or position of which, an event is, by previous agreement, determined.

To draw lots; to determine an event by drawing one thing from a number whose marks are concealed from the drawer, and thus determining an event.

LOT, *v. t.* To allot; to assign; to distribute; to sort; to catalogue; to portion. *Prior.*

LŌTE, *n.* [Gr. λωτος; L. *lotus*, *lotos*.]

1. The modern popular name of several plants, more especially of the Zizyphus Lotus of Africa, which is three or four inches high, and produces a fruit about the size of a sloe, with a large stone, which grows on every part of the branches.

2. A little muddy fish, like an eel. *Cotgrave.*

LOTH, *a.* [Sax. *lath*, Sw. *led*, Dan. *leede*, odious, hated. The common orthography is *loath*, pronounced with *o* long, but both the orthography and pronunciation originally followed the analogy of *cloth*, Sax. *clath*. I have followed Milton, Dryden, Waller, Spenser, and Shakspeare, in the orthography of this word. The verb, also, with the derivatives, was originally spelt without the letter *a*, and this spelling would be preferable. The primary sense is to thrust, to turn or drive away. See the verb, and Class Ld, No. 9, 15.]

1. *Literally*, hating, detesting; hence,

2. Unwilling; disliking; not inclined; reluctant.

Long doth he stay, as *loth* to leave the land. *Davies.*
To pardon willing, and to punish *loth*. *Waller.*

LŌ'TION, *n.* [L. *lotio*, from *lavo*, to wash.]

1. A washing; *particularly*, a washing of the skin for the purpose of rendering it fair. *Encyc.*

2. A liquid preparation for washing some part of the body, to cleanse it of foulness or deformity. *Encyc.*

3. In *pharmacy*, a preparation of medicines, by washing them in some liquid, to remove foreign substances, impurities, &c. *Encyc.*

LOT'TED, *pp.* Allotted; assigned; sorted; portioned.

LOT'TER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *loterie*; Sp. *loteria*. See LOT.]

1. A scheme for the distribution of prizes by chance, or the distribution itself. *Lotteries* are often authorized by law, but many good men deem them immoral in principle, and almost all men concur in the opinion that their effects are pernicious.

2. Allotment. [*Not used.*]

LOT'TING, *ppr.* Assigning; distributing; sorting.

LŌ'TUS, *n.* [Gr. λωτος.]

The name of a genus of leguminous plants. The ancients applied the name *lotus* to the Zizyphus Lotus of Africa, [see LOTE,] the Nymphæa Lotus, an Egyptian water plant, and to the several species of the genus Lotus.

LOUD, *a.* [Sax. *hlud*, or *lud*; G. *laut*; D. *luid*; Dan. *lyd*; L. *laudo*, to praise, and with a prefix, *plaudo*; W. *clod*, praise, formed from *llod*, which signifies what is forcibly uttered; *llodi*, to reach out; *llawd*, that shoots out, that is productive, also a *lad*. This is the Ch. Syr. Heb. and Sam. ילד, Eth. ወለደ *walad*, Ar. ولد *walada*, to bring forth. The primary sense is obvious. Qu. its connection with the Ir. *blaodh* and *glaodh*, a calling, and Sax. *lathian*, to call. See Class Ld, No. 8, 29.]

1. Having a great sound; high sounding; noisy; striking the ear with great force; as, a *loud* voice; a *loud* cry; *loud* thunder.

2. Uttering or making a great noise; as, *loud* instruments. 2 *Chron.* xxx.

3. Clamorous; noisy.

She is *loud* and stubborn. — Prov. vii.

4. Emphatical; impressive; as, a *loud* call to avoid danger.

LOUD, *adv.* With loudness; loudly. *Smart.*

LOUD'-LAUGH-ING, (-läff'ing,) *a.* Laughing loudly.

LOUD'LY, *adv.* With great sound or noise; noisily.

Who long and *loudly* in the schools declaimed. *Denham.*

2. Clamorously; with vehement complaints or importunity. He *loudly* complained of intolerance.

LOUD'NESS, *n.* Great sound or noise; as, the *loudness* of a voice or of thunder.

2. Clamor; clamorousness; turbulence; uproar.

LOUD'-VOIC-ED, (-voist,) *a.* Having a loud voice. *Byron.*

LOUGH, (lok,) *n.* [Ir.]

A lake, or arm of the sea; a different orthography of the Scottish *loch*. *Fairfax.*

LOU'IS-D'OR', (loo'e-dōre',) *n.* [Fr., a Lewis of gold.]

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A gold coin of France, first struck in 1640, in the reign of Louis XIII., value twenty shillings sterling, equal to about $4.44.

LOUNGE, *v. i.* [Fr. *longis*, a lingerer, from *long*.]
1. To spend time lazily.
2. To move idly about; to stroll.
3. To recline at ease; to loll.

LOUNGE, *n.* An idle gait or stroll.
2. The act of reclining at ease.
3. A place for lounging.

LOUNG'ER, *n.* An idler; one who loiters away his time in indolence.

LOUNG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Passing the time in idleness; reclining at ease.

LOUR. See LOWER.

LOUSE, *n.*; *pl.* LICE. [Sax. *lus*, pl. *lys*; D. *luis*; G. *laus*; Sw. and Dan. *lus*.]
The popular name of a genus of parasitic insects, termed *Pediculus*, with a flattened body divided into eleven or twelve segments, to three of which is attached a pair of legs, which are short, and terminated by a stout nail or two opposing hooks, which enable these animals to cling with great facility. The mouth consists of a small, tubular protuberance, situated at the anterior extremity of the head, in the form of a snout, and containing a sucker when at rest. Their eggs are termed *nits* in English. Two species infest the bodies of men. Different animals are infested with different species.

LOUSE, (lowz,) *v. t.* To clean from lice. *Swift.*

LOUSE'WORT, (lows'wurt,) *n.* A plant of the genus Pedicularis, so named because sheep were supposed to become lousy by feeding much on it. The yellow *lousewort* is the genus Rhinanthus. *Loudon. Fam. of Plants.*

LOUS'I-LY, *adv.* [from *lousy*.] In a mean, paltry manner; scurvily. [*Vulgar*.]

LOUS'I-NESS, *n.* The state of abounding with lice.

LOUS'Y, (low'ze,) *a.* [from *louse*.] Swarming with lice; infested with lice. *Dryden.*
2. Mean; low; contemptible; as, a *lousy* knave. [*Vulgar*.] *Shak.*

LOUT, *n.* [Qu. Sax. *leod*, G. *leute*, people.]
A mean, awkward fellow; a bumpkin; a clown. *Shak. Gay.*

LOUT, *v. i.* [Sax. *hlutan*.]
To bend; to bow; to stoop. [*Obsolete, or local*.] *Spenser. B. Jonson.*

LOUT'ISH, *a.* Clownish; rude; awkward. *Sidney.*

LOUT'ISH-LY, *adv.* Like a clown; in a rude, clumsy, awkward manner.

LOUT'ISH-NESS, *n.* Clownishness. *Todd.*

LOU'VER, (loo'ver,) *n.* [Fr. *l'ouvert*.]
An opening in the roofs of ancient buildings for the escape of smoke or for ventilation, often in the form of a turret or small lantern. *Gloss of Archit.*
A *louver window*, in church steeples, is an opening crossed by bars of wood, &c., to exclude rain, but allow the passage of sound from the bells. *Francis.*

LÖV'A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of love; amiable. *Sherwood.*

LÖV'AGE, *n.* An herb of the genus Ligusticum, sometimes cultivated as a potherb. *Loudon.*

LÖVE, (luv,) *v. t.* [Sax. *lufian*, *luvian*; D. *lieven*; G. *lieben*; Russ. *lioblyu*; L. *libeo*, *lubeo*; Sans. *loab*, love, desire. (See LIEF.) The sense is probably to be prompt, free, willing, from leaning, advancing, or drawing forward.]
1. In *a general sense*, to be pleased with; to regard with affection on account of some qualities which excite pleasing sensations, or desire of gratification. We *love* a friend on account of some qualities which give us pleasure in his society. We *love* a man who has done us a favor; in which case gratitude enters into the composition of our affection. We *love* our parents and our children, on account of their connection with us, and on account of many qualities which please us. We *love* to retire to a cool shade in summer. We *love* a warm room in winter. We *love* to hear an eloquent advocate. The Christian *loves* his Bible. In short, we *love* whatever gives us pleasure and delight, whether animal or intellectual; and if our hearts are right, we *love* God above all things, as the sum of all excellence, and all the attributes which can communicate happiness to intelligent beings. In other words, the Christian *loves* God with the *love* of complacency in his attributes, the *love* of benevolence toward the interests of his kingdom, and the *love* of gratitude for favors received.

Thou shalt *love* the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. — Matt. xxii.
Thou shalt *love* thy neighbor as thyself. — Matt. xxii.

2. To have benevolence or good will for. *John* iii.

LÖVE, *v. i.* To delight; to take pleasure. *Smart.*

LÖVE, (luv,) *n.* An affection of the mind excited by beauty and worth of any kind, or by the qualities of an object which communicate pleasure, sensual or intellectual. It is opposed to HATRED. *Love* between the sexes is a compound affection, consisting of esteem, benevolence, and animal desire. *Love* is excited by pleasing qualities of any kind, as by kindness, benevolence, charity, and by the qualities which render social intercourse agreeable. In the latter case, *love* is ardent friendship, or a strong attachment springing from good will and esteem, and the pleasure derived from the company, civilities, and kindnesses of others.
Between certain natural relatives, *love* seems to be in some cases instinctive. Such is the *love* of a mother for her child, which manifests itself toward an infant, before any particular qualities in the child are unfolded. This affection is apparently as strong in irrational animals as in human beings.
We speak of the *love* of amusement, the *love* of books, the *love* of money, and the *love* of whatever contributes to our pleasure or supposed profit.
The *love* of God is the first duty of man, and this springs from just views of his attributes or excellences of character, which afford the highest delight to the sanctified heart. Esteem and reverence constitute ingredients in this affection, and a fear of offending him is its inseparable effect.
2. Courtship; chiefly in the phrase to *make love*, that is, to court; to woo; to solicit union in marriage.
3. Patriotism; the attachment one has to his native land; as, the *love* of country.
4. Benevolence; good will.

God is *love*. — 1 John iv.

5. The object beloved.

The lover and the *love* of human kind. *Pope.*

6. A word of endearment.

Trust me, *love*. *Dryden.*

7. Cupid, the god of love.

Such was his form as painters, when they show
Their utmost art, on naked *Loves* bestow. *Dryden.*

8. Lewdness.

He is not lolling on a lewd *love*-bed. *Shak.*

9. A thin, silk stuff. [*Obs*.] *Boyle.*
Love in idleness; a kind of violet. *Shak.*
Free of love; a plant of the genus Cercis. *Fam. of Plants.*

LÖVE'-AP-PLE, (luv'ap-pl,) *n.* A plant of the genus Solanum, or Lycopersicum, or its fruit; the tomato.

LÖVE'-BRŌ-KER, *n.* A third person who acts as agent between lovers. *Shak.*

LÖVE'-CRACK-ED, (-krakt,) *a* Crazed with love.

LÖV'ED, (luvd,) *pp* or *a.* Having the affection of any one.

LÖVE'-DART-ING, *a* Darting love, as the eyes. *Milton.*

LÖVE'-DAY, (luv'dā,) *n.* A day formerly appointed for an amicable adjustment of differences. *Chaucer.*

LÖVE'-FA-VOR, *n.* Something given to be worn in token of love, *Bp. Hall.*

LÖVE'-FEAST, *n.* A religious festival, held quarterly by the Methodists, in imitation of the *agapæ* of the early Christians.

LÖVE'-FEAT, *n.* The gallant act of a lover. *Shak.*

LÖVE'-KILL-ING, *a.* Killing affection. *Baxter.*

LÖVE'-KNOT, (luv'not,) *n.* A knot so called, used as a token of love, or representing mutual affection.

LÖVE'-LA-BOR-ED, *a.* Labored by love. *Milton.*

LÖVE'-LASS, *n.* A sweetheart.

LÖVE'LESS, *a.* Void of love; void of tenderness or kindness. *Milton. Shelton.*

LÖVE'-LET-TER, *n.* A letter professing love; a letter of courtship.

LÖVE'-LIES-BLEED'ING, *n.* A species of amaranth, Amarantus caudatus. *Partington.*

LÖVE'LI-LY, (luv'le-ly,) *adv.* [from *lovely*.] Amiably; in a manner to excite love. *Otway.*

LÖVE'LI-NESS, (luv'li-ness,) *n.* [from *lovely*.] Amiableness; qualities of body or mind that may excite love.

If there is such a native *loveliness* in the sex, as to make them victorious when in the wrong, how resistless their power when they are on the side of truth! *Spectator.*

LÖVE'-LINK-ED, (luv'linkt,) *a.* Linked or connected by love.

LÖVE'-LOCK, *n.* A curl or lock of hair so called, worn by men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. *Lily.*

LÖVE'-LORN, *a.* [*love* and *lorn*.] Forsaken by one's love; as, the *love-lorn* nightingale. *Milton.*

LÖVE'LY, (luv'ly,) *a.* Amiable; that may excite love; possessing qualities which may invite affection.

Saul and Jonathan were *lovely* and pleasant in their lives. — 2 Sam. i.

LÖVE'LY-FAC-ED, (luv'le-fāste,) *a.* Having a lovely face.

LÖVE'MON''GER, (luv'mung-ger,) *n.* [*love* and *monger*.] One who deals in affairs of love. [*Not used*.] *Shak.*

LÖVE'-PIN-ED, (luv'pīnd,) *a.* Wasting by love. *Spenser.*

LÖV'ER, *n.* One who loves; one who has a tender affection, particularly for a female.

Love is blind, and *lovers* can not see. *Shak.*

2. A friend; one who regards with kindness.

Your brother and his *lover* have embraced. *Shak.*

3. One who likes or is pleased with any thing; as, a *lover* of books or of science; a *lover* of wine; a *lover* of religion.

LÖ'VER and LOO'VER. See LOUVER.

LÖVE'-SE-CRET, *n.* A secret between lovers. *Dryden.*

LÖVE'-SHAFT, *n.* Cupid's arrow. *Shak.*

LÖVE'-SICK, *a.* Sick or languishing with love or amorous desire; as, a *love-sick* maid.

To the dear mistress of my *love-sick* mind. *Dryden.*

2. Dictated by a languishing lover, or expressive of languishing love.

Where nightingales their *love-sick* ditty sing. *Dryden.*

LÖVE'-SICK-NESS, *n.* Languishing and amorous desire.

LÖVE'SŌME, *a.* Lovely. [*Not used*.] *Dryden.*

LÖVE'-SONG, *n.* A song expressing love. *Shak.*

LÖVE'-SŪIT, *n.* Courtship; solicitation of union in marriage. *Shak.*

LÖVE'-TALE, *n.* A narrative of love.

Cato 's a proper person to intrust
A *love-tale* with. *Addison.*

LÖVE'-TAUGHT, *a.* Instructed by love. *Moore.*

LÖVE'-THOUGHT, (luv'thawt,) *n.* Amorous fancy. *Shak.*

LÖVE'-TŌ-KEN, *n.* A present in token of love. *Shak.*

LÖVE'-TOY, *n.* A small present from a lover. *Arbuthnot.*

LÖVE'-TRICK, *n.* Art or artifice expressive of love.

Other *love-tricks* than glancing with the eyes. *Donne.*

LÖV'ING, *ppr.* Entertaining a strong affection for; having tender regard for.
2. *a.* Fond; affectionate; as, a *loving* friend.
3. Expressing love or kindness; as, *loving* words.

LÖV'ING-KIND-NESS, *n.* Tender regard; mercy; favor; *a scriptural word*.

My *loving-kindness* will I not utterly take from him. — Ps. lxxxix.

LÖV'ING-LY, *adv.* With love; with affection; affectionately.

It is no great matter to live *lovingly* with meek persons. *Taylor.*

LÖV'ING-NESS, *n.* Affection; kind regard.

The only two bands of good will, loveliness and *lovingness*. *Sidney.*

LŌW, *a.* [D. *laag*, G. *leg*, Sw. *låg*, low; Sax. *loh*, a pit or gulf; Russ. *log*, a low place, a hollow; Dan. *lag*, a bed or layer, a row; from the root of *lay*.]
1. Not high or elevated; depressed below any given surface or place. *Low* ground or land, is land below the common level. *Low* is opposed to *high*, and both are relative terms. That which is *low* with respect to one thing, may be *high* with respect to another. A *low* house would be a *high* fence. A *low* flight for an eagle, would be a *high* flight for a partridge.
2. Not rising to the usual hight; as, a man of *low* stature.
3. Declining near the horizon. The sun is *low* at four o'clock in winter, and at six in summer.
4. Deep; descending far below the adjacent ground; as, a *low* valley.

The lowest bottom shook of Erebus. *Milton.*

5. Sunk to the natural level of the ocean by the retiring of the tide; as, *low* water.
6. Below the usual rate or amount, or below the ordinary value; as, a *low* price of corn; *low* wages.
7. Not high or loud; as, a *low* voice.
8. Grave; depressed in the scale of sounds; as, a *low* note.
9. Near or not very distant from the equator; as, a *low* latitude. We say, the *low* southern latitudes; the *high* northern latitudes.
10. Late in time; modern; as, the *lower* empire.
11. Dejected; depressed in vigor; wanting strength or animation; as, *low* spirits; *low* in spirits. His courage is *low*.
12. Depressed in condition; in a humble state.

Why but to keep you *low* and ignorant? *Milton.*

13. Humble in rank; in a mean condition; as, men of high and *low* condition; the *lower* walks of life; a *low* class of people.
14. Mean; abject; groveling; base; as, a person of *low* mind.
15. Dishonorable; mean; as, a *low* trick or stratagem.
16. Not elevated or sublime; not exalted in thought or diction; as, a *low* comparison; a *low* metaphor; *low* language.

In comparison of these divine writers, the noblest wits of the heathen world are *low* and dull. *Felton.*

17. Vulgar; common; as, a *low* education.
18. Submissive; humble; reverent.

And pay their fealty
With *low* subjection. *Milton.*
But first *low* reverence done. *Milton.*

19. Weak; exhausted of vital energy. His disease has brought him very *low*.
20. Feeble; weak; without force; as, a *low* pulse.
21. Moderate; not inflammatory; as, a *low* fever.
22. Moderate; not intense; as, a *low* heat; a *low* temperature.

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23. Impoverished; in reduced circumstances. The rich are often reduced to a *low* condition.

24. Moderate; as, a *low* calculation or estimate.

25. Plain; simple; not rich, high seasoned, or nourishing; as, a *low* diet.

LŌW, *adv.* Not aloft; not on high; *often used in composition*; as, *low*-browed rocks. *Milton. Pope.*

2. Under the usual price; at a moderate price. He sold his wheat *low*.

3. Near the ground; as, the bird flies very *low*.

4. In a mean condition; *in composition*; as, a *low*-born fellow; a *low*-born lass. *Shak.*

5. In time approaching our own.

In the part of the world which was first inhabited, even as *low* down as Abraham's time, they wandered with their flocks and herds. *Locke.*

6. With a depressed voice; not loudly; as, speak *low*.

7. In a state of subjection, poverty, or disgrace; as, to be brought *low* by oppression, by want, or by vice.

8. In *popular astronomy*, having a great southern declination in the diurnal revolution; as, the moon runs low, *i. e.*, appears far in the south. *Olmsted.*

LŌW, *v. t.* To sink; to depress. [*Not used.*] *Wiclif.*

LŌW, *v. i.* [Sax. *hleowan*: D. *loeijen*. It is probably a contracted word, coinciding with L. *lugeo*, to weep, the sense of which is, to *cry out*.]

To bellow, as an ox or cow.

The *lowing* herd wind slowly o'er the lea. *Gray.*

LŌW, *n.* Flame; fire. [*Obsolete or local.*] *Smart.*

LŌW, } A termination of names, as in Bed-*low*.
LŌWE, } [Sax. *hlaw*, a hill, heap, or barrow, Goth. *hlaiw*.]

LŌW'-ARCH-ED, (lō'ärcht,) *a.* Having a low arch. [*Scott.*

LŌW'BELL, *n.* [Sw. *låge*, flame; *låga*, to flame; Sax. *læg*, *leg*, *lig*, id.; Scot. *lowe*; G. *loke*.]

A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are wakened by a bell, and blinded by light, so as to be easily taken. *Cowel.*

LŌW'BELL, *v. t.* To scare, as with a lowbell. *Hammond.*

LŌW'-BORN, *a.* Born in low life.

LŌW'-BRED, *a.* Bred in a low condition or manner; vulgar.

LŌW'-CHURCH, *a.* Not asserting exclusive episcopacy; opposed to HIGH-CHURCH.

LŌW'ER, *v. t.* [from *low*.] To cause to descend; to let down; to take or bring down; as, to *lower* the main-sail of a sloop.

2. To suffer to sink downward. *Woodward.*

3. To bring down; to reduce or humble; as, to *lower* the pride of man.

4. To lessen; to diminish; to reduce, as value or amount; as, to *lower* the price or value of goods, or the rate of interest.

LŌW'ER, *v. i.* To fall; to sink; to grow less. *Shak.*

LOW'ER, *v. i.* To appear dark or gloomy; to be clouded; to threaten a storm.

And all the clouds that *lowered* upon our house. *Shak.*
The *lowering* spring. *Dryden.*

2. To frown; to look sullen.

But sullen discontent sat *lowering* on her face. *Dryden.*

LOW'ER, *n.* Cloudiness; gloominess.

2. A frowning; sullenness. *Sidney.*

LŌW'ER, *a.* [*comp.* of LOW.] Less high or elevated.

LŌW'ER-CASE, *n.* Among *printers*, the case which contains the small letters. Hence, as *an adjective*, it denotes the small letters, in distinction from capitals.

LŌW'ER-ED, *pp.* Caused to descend; let down; sunk.

LŌW'ER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Letting down; sinking.

LOW'ER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Appearing dark or threatening.

LOW'ER-ING-LY, *adv.* With cloudiness or threatening gloom.

LŌW'ER-MŌST, *a.* [from *low*.] Lowest.

LOW'ER-Y, *a.* Cloudy; gloomy.

LŌW'EST, *a.* [*superl.* of LOW.] Most low; deepest; most depressed or degraded, &c.

LŌW'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bellowing, as an ox.

LŌW'ING, *n.* The bellowing or cry of cattle.

LŌW'LAND, *n.* Land which is low with respect to the neighboring country; a low or level country. Thus the Belgic states are called *Lowlands*. The word is sometimes opposed to a mountainous country; as, the *Lowlands* of Scotland. Sometimes it denotes a marsh. *Dryden.*

LŌW'LI-HOOD, *n.* A humble state. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

LŌW'LI-LY, *adv.* Humbly; without pride; meanly; without dignity.

LŌW'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *lowly*.] Freedom from pride; humility; humbleness of mind. *Milton.*

Walk — with all *lowliness* and meekness. — Eph. iv. Phil. ii.

2. Meanness; want of dignity; abject state. [*In this sense little used.*] *Spenser. Dryden.*

LŌW'LY, *a.* [*low* and *like*.] Having a low esteem of one's own worth; humble; meek; free from pride.

Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me, for I am meek and *lowly* in heart. — Matt. xi.
He scorneth the scorners; but he giveth grace unto the *lowly*. — Prov. iii.

2. Mean; low; wanting dignity or rank.

One common right the great and *lowly* claim. *Pope.*

3. Not lofty or sublime; humble.

These rural poems, and their *lowly* strain. *Dryden.*

4. Not high; not elevated in place. *Dryden.*

LŌW'LY, *adv.* Humbly; meekly; modestly.

Be *lowly* wise. *Milton.*

2. Meanly; in a low condition; without grandeur or dignity.

I will show myself highly fed, and *lowly* taught. *Shak.*

LŌW'-MIND-ED, *a.* Having or indicating a low mind or debased feelings; mean; base.

LŌW'-MUT-TER-ED, *a.* Muttered with a low voice. *Elton.*

LOWN, *n.* [See LOON.] A low fellow; a scoundrel. *Shak.*

LŌW'NESS, *n.* The state of being low or depressed; the state of being less elevated than something else; as, the *lowness* of the ground, or of the water after the ebb-tide.

2. Meanness of condition. Men are not to be despised or oppressed on account of the *lowness* of their birth or condition.

3. Meanness of mind or character; want of dignity. Haughtiness usually springs from *lowness* of mind; real dignity is distinguished by modesty.

4. Want of sublimity in style or sentiment; the contrary to LOFTINESS. *Dryden.*

5. Submissiveness; as, the *lowness* of obedience. *Bacon.*

6. Depression of mind; want of courage or fortitude; dejection; as, *lowness* of spirits.

7. Depression in fortune; a state of poverty; as, the *lowness* of circumstances.

8. Depression in strength or intensity; as, the *lowness* of heat or temperature; *lowness* of zeal.

9. Depression in price or worth; as, the *lowness* of price or value; the *lowness* of the funds, or of the markets.

10. Graveness of sound; as, the *lowness* of notes.

11. Softness of sound; as, the *lowness* of the voice.

LŌW'-PRIC-ED, (lō'prĭst,) *a.* Bearing a low price.

LŌW'-PRESS'URE, *a.* See STEAM-ENGINE.

LŌW'-ROOF-ED, (-rooft,) *a.* Having a low roof. *Milton.*

LŌW-SPIR'IT-ED, *a.* Not having animation and courage; dejected; depressed; not lively or sprightly. Losses of property often render men *low-spirited*. Excessive severity breaks the mind, and renders the child or pupil *low-spirited*.

LŌW-SPIR'IT-ED-NESS, *n.* Dejection of mind or courage; a state of low spirits. *Cheyne.*

LŌW'-SUN-DAY, *n.* A popular name for the Sunday next after Easter. *Brande.*

LŌW-THOUGHT'ED, (-thawt'ed,) *a.* Having the thoughts employed on low subjects; not having sublime and elevated thoughts or contemplations; mean of sentiment; as, *low-thoughted* care. *Milton. Pope.*

LŌW-WA'TER, *n.* The lowest point of the ebb or receding tide.

LŌW'-WINES, *n. pl.* [*low* and *wine*.] A weak liquor produced by the first distillation of molasses, or fermented liquors; the first run of the still. *Edwards, W. Ind.*

LOX-O-DROM'IC, *a.* [Gr. λοξος, oblique, and δρομος, a course.]

Pertaining to oblique sailing by the rhumb; as, *loxodromic* tables.

Loxodromic curve; a line which always makes an equal angle with every meridian; the rhumb line.

LOX-O-DROM'ICS, *n.* The art of oblique sailing by the rhumb, a line which always makes an equal angle with every meridian; that is, when a ship sails neither directly under the equator nor under the same meridian, but obliquely. *Harris. Bailey.*

LOY'AL, *a.* [Fr. *loyal*; It. *leale*; Sp. *leal*; from L. *lex*, law.]

Faithful to a prince or superior; true to plighted faith, duty, or love; not treacherous; used of subjects to their prince, and of husband, wife, and lovers; as, a *loyal* subject; a *loyal* wife.

There Laodamia with Evadne moves,
Unhappy both! but *loyal* in their loves. *Dryden.*

LOY'AL-IST, *n.* A person who adheres to his sovereign; *particularly*, one who maintains his allegiance to his prince, and defends his cause in times of revolt or revolution.

LOY'AL-LY, *adv.* With fidelity to a prince or sovereign, or to a husband or lover.

LOY'AL-TY, *n.* Fidelity to a prince or sovereign, or to a husband or lover.

He had such *loyalty* to the king as the law requires. *Clarendon.*

LOZ'ENGE, *n.* [Fr. *losange*; Gr. λοξος, oblique, and γωνια, a corner.]

1. A figure with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles; a rhomb.

2. In *heraldry*, [it is used exactly as in the first sense. — E. H. B.]

3. Among *jewelers*, lozenges are common to brilliants and rose diamonds. In brilliants, they are formed by the meeting of the skill and the star facets on the bezil; in the latter, by the meeting of the facets in the horizontal ribs of the crown. *Encyc.*

4. In *confectionery*, a small cake of sugar, &c., often medicated, originally in the form of a lozenge or rhomb, but now usually round.

LOZ'ENG-ED, } *a.* Having the form of a
LOZ'ENGE-SHAP-ED, } lozenge or rhomb. [See LOZENGE, No. 1.]

LOZ'ENG-Y, *a.* In *heraldry*, [more usually written *lozengee*, divided lozenge-wise. — *E. H. Barker.*]

LP; a contraction of LORDSHIP.

LU. See LOO.

LUB'BARD. [*Not used.*] See LUBBER.

LUB'BER, *n.* [W. *llabi*, a tall, lank fellow, a clumsy man, a stripling, a *lubber*, a *looby*; *llab*, a flag or thin strip, a stripe or stroke; *llabiaw*, to *slap*; *llob*, an unwieldy lump, a dull fellow. From the significations of *llabi*, it appears that the primary sense is tall and lank, like a stripling who gains his hight before he does his full strength, and hence is clumsy. But *looby* seems rather to be from *llob*.]

A heavy, clumsy fellow; a sturdy drone; a clown.

And lingering *lubbers* lose many a penny. *Tusser.*

LUB'BER-LY, *a.* *Properly*, tall and lank, without activity; hence, bulky and heavy; clumsy; lazy; as, a *lubberly* fellow or boy.

LUB'BER-LY, *adv.* Clumsily; awkwardly. *Dryden.*

LŪ'BRIC, *a.* [L. *lubricus*, slippery.]

1. Having a smooth surface; slippery; as, a *lubric* throat. *Crashaw.*

2. Wavering; unsteady; as, the *lubric* waves of state. *Wotton.*

3. Lascivious; wanton; lewd.

This *lubric* and adulterate age. *Dryden.*

[*This word is now little used.*]

LŪ'BRI-CANT, *n.* [See LUBRICATE.] That which lubricates.

LŪ'BRI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *lubrico*, from *lubricus*, slippery; allied to *labor*, to slip or slide.]

To make smooth or slippery. Mucilaginous and saponaceous medicines *lubricate* the parts to which they are applied. LUBRICITATE is not used.

LŪ'BRI-CA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made smooth and slippery.

LŪ'BRI-CA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Rendering smooth and slippery.

LU-BRI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of rendering smooth and slippery.

LŪ'BRI-CA-TOR, *n.* That which lubricates.

LU-BRIC'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *lubricité*.]

1. Smoothness of surface; slipperiness.

2. Smoothness; aptness to glide over any thing, or to facilitate the motion of bodies in contact by diminishing friction. *Ray.*

3. Slipperiness; instability; as, the *lubricity* of fortune. *L'Estrange.*

4. Lasciviousness; propensity to lewdness; lewdness; lechery; incontinency. *Dryden.*

LŪ'BRI-COUS, *a.* [L. *lubricus*.]

1. Smooth; slippery. *Woodward.*

2. Wavering; unstable; as, *lubricous* opinions. *Glanville.*

LU-BRI-FAC'TION, *n.* [Infra.] The act of lubricating or making smooth. *Bacon.*

LU-BRI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *lubricus* and *facio*, to make.]

The act or operation of making smooth and slippery. *Ray.*

LU-CA'MA, *n.* A Chilian fruit, in size and flavor resembling a peach. *Gardner.*

LUCE, *n.* A pike full grown. *Johnson. Shak.*

LŪ'CENT, *a.* [L. *lucens*, from *luceo*, to shine. See LIGHT.]

Shining; bright; resplendent; as, the sun's *lucent* orb. *Milton.*

LŪ'CERN, *n.* [Qu. W. *llysau*, plants; *llysieuyn*, a plant; Corn. *lyzuan*; or from *Lucerne*, in Switzerland.]

A leguminous plant of the genus Medicago, cultivated for fodder.

LU-CER'NAL-MI'CRO-SCOPE, *n.* [L. *lucerna*, a lamp, and *microscope*.]

A compound microscope, in which the object is illuminated by means of a lamp. *Olmsted.*

LŪ'CID, *a.* [L. *lucidus*, from *luceo*, to shine. See LIGHT.]

1. Shining; bright; resplendent; as, the *lucid* orbs of heaven.

2. Clear; transparent; pellucid; as, a *lucid* stream. *Milton.*

3. Bright with the radiance of intellect; not darkened or confused by delirium or madness; marked by the regular operations of reason; as, the *lucid* intervals of a deranged man.

4. Clear; distinct; presenting a clear view; easily understood; as, a *lucid* order or arrangement.

LU-CID'I-TY, *n.* Brightness. [*Not used.*]

LŪ'CID-LY, *adv.* Clearly; distinctly.

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LŪ'CID-NESS, *n.* Brightness; clearness.

LŪ'CI-FER, *n.* [L. *lux, lucis*, light, and *fero*, to bring.]

1. The planet Venus, so called from its brightness.
2. Satan.

And when he falls, he falls like *Lucifer*,
Never to hope again. *Shak.*

LŪ'CI-FER, } *n.* A match made of a very
LŪ'CI-FER-MATCH, } combustible substance, and ignited by friction. They were originally tipped with a mixture of chlorate of potash and sulphuret of antimony, but now usually with phosphorus and niter. *Silliman.*

LU-CI-FĒ'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Lucifer, or to the Luciferians.

LU-CI-FĒ'RI-ANS, *n. pl.* The followers of Lucifer, bishop of Cagliari, in the fourth century, who separated from the orthodox churches because they would not go all lengths with him in opposing the Arians. *Murdock.*

LU-CIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *lucifer*, supra.]

Giving light; affording light or means of discovery. *Boyle.*

LU-CIF'ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* So as to discover. *Brown.*

LU-CIF'IC, *a.* [L. *lux*, light, and *facio*, to make.]

Producing light. *Grew.*

LŪ'CI-FORM, *a.* [L. *lux*, light, and *forma*, form.]

Having the form of light; resembling light.

The water prepares us, and purifies our *luciform* spirit to receive the divinity. *Paus. Trans.*

LU-CIM'E-TER, *n.* A photometer, or instrument for measuring the intensity of light.

LUCK, *n.* [D. *luk, geluk*; G. *glück*; Sw. *lycka*; Dan. *lykke*; Sans. *lakki*. The sense is, that which comes, falls, happens. W. *llug*, a dart or throw; *llugiaw*, to throw. Qu. Gr. λαγχανω: Ar. لقا *laka*. Class Lg, No. 21.]

That which happens to a person; an event, good or ill, affecting a man's interest or happiness, and which is deemed casual; fortune. *Luck* respects persons and their proceedings. We never say, in *a literal sense*, that a plant has the *luck* to grow in a particular place; or a fossil has the *luck* to be of a particular form. We say, a person has the good *luck* to escape from danger; or the ill *luck* to be insnared or to suffer loss. He has good *luck*, or bad *luck* in gaming, fishing, or hunting. *Luck*, or what we call chance, accident, fortune, is an event which takes place without being intended or foreseen; or from some cause not under human control; that which can not be previously known or determined with certainty by human skill or power.

Consider the gift of *luck* as below the care of a wise man. *Rambler.*

LUCK'-PEN-NY, *n.* In *Scotland*, a small sum given back to the payer, by one who receives money under a contract or bargain. *Jamieson.*

LUCK'I-LY, *adv.* [from *lucky.*] Fortunately; by good fortune; with a favorable issue; *in a good sense. Luckily*, we escaped injury.

LUCK'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being fortunate; as, the *luckiness* of a man or of an event.

2. Good fortune; a favorable issue or event. [In this sense, LUCK is generally used.]

LUCK'LESS, *n.* Unfortunate; meeting with ill success; as, a *luckless* gamester; a *luckless* maid.

2. Unfortunate; producing ill or no good.

Prayers made and granted in a *luckless* hour. *Dryden.*

LUCK'LESS-LY, *adv.* Unfortunately; unsuccessfully.

LUCK'Y, *a.* Fortunate; meeting with good success; as, a *lucky* adventurer.

2. Fortunate; producing good by chance; favorable; as, a *lucky* adventure; a *lucky* time; a *lucky* cast.

LŪ'CRA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *lucratif*; L. *lucrativus*, from *lucror*, to gain profit.]

Gainful; profitable; making increase of money or goods; as, a *lucrative* trade; *lucrative* business or office.

LŪ'CRA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Profitably.

LŪ'CRE, (lū'ker,) *n.* [L. *lucrum*; Fr. *lucre.*]

Gain in money or goods; profit; usually in an ill sense, or with the sense of something base or unworthy.

The lust of *lucre*, and the dread of death. *Pope.*
A bishop must be blameless — not given to filthy *lucre.* — Tit. i.

LŪ'CRE, (lū'ker,) *v. i.* To desire pecuniary advantage. [*Not used.*] *Anderson.*

LU-CRIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *lucrum*, gain, and *fero*, to produce.]

Gainful; profitable. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

LU-CRIF'IC, *a.* [L. *lucrum*, gain, and *facio*, to make.]

Producing profit; gainful. [*Not used.*]

LUC-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *luctatio*, from *luctor*, to wrestle or strive.]

Struggle; contest; effort to overcome in contest. [*Little used.*]

LUC'TU-AL, *a.* [L. *luctus*, grief.]

Producing grief. [*Not used.*] *Buck.*

LŪ'CU-BRĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *lucubro*, to study by candle-light, from *lucubrum*, from *lux*, light.]

To study by candle-light or a lamp; to study by night.

LU-CU-BRĀ'TION, *n.* Study by a lamp or by candle-light; nocturnal study.

2. That which is composed by night; that which is produced by meditation in retirement. *Tatler.*

LŪ'CU-BRĀ-TO-RY, *a.* Composed by candle-light or by night. *Pope.*

LŪ'CU-LENT, *a.* [L. *luculentus*, from *luceo*, to shine.]

1. Lucid; clear; transparent; as, *luculent* rivers.
2. Clear; evident; luminous. [*Thomson.*

The most *luculent* testimonies that the Christian religion hath. *Hooker.*

LU-CUL'LITE, *n.* [from *Lucullus*, a Roman consul.]

A variety of black limestone, often polished for ornamental purposes. *Brande.*

LU-DIB'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *ludibriosus*, from *ludo*, to sport.]

Sportive; wanton. *J. Barlow.*

LŪ'DI-CROUS, *a.* [L. *ludicer*, from *ludo*, to sport.]

Sportive; burlesque; adapted to raise laughter, without scorn or contempt. *Ludicrous* differs from *ridiculous*; the latter implying contempt or derision.

Plutarch quotes this instance of Homer's judgment, in closing a *ludicrous* scene with decency and instruction. *Broome.*

LŪ'DI-CROUS-LY, *adv.* Sportively; in burlesque; in a manner to raise laughter without contempt.

LŪ'DI-CROUS-NESS, *n.* Sportiveness; the quality of exciting laughter without contempt; merry cast.

LU-DI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ludificor.*]

The act of deriding.

LU-DIF'I-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Making sport; tending to excite derision. *Barrow.*

LŪ'ES, *n.* [L.] Poison; pestilence; plague.

LUFF, *n.* [Goth. *lofa*; Scot. *loof*; Ir. *lav, lamh*; W. *law.*]

The palm of the hand. [*Local.*] *Smart.*

LUFF, *n.* [Fr. *lof*; G. *loof*; D. *loef*; Arm. *loff.*]

Weathergage, or part toward the wind; or the sailing of a ship close to the wind.

LUFF, *v. i.* [D. *loeven*; Arm. *loffi.*]

To turn the head of a ship toward the wind; to sail nearer the wind. Hence, in *the imperative, luff* is an order to put the tiller on the lee side, in order to make the ship sail nearer the wind. *Luff round*, or *luff a-lee*, is the extreme of this movement, intended to throw the ship's head into the wind. A ship is said to *spring her luff*, when she yields to the helm by sailing nearer the wind. *Encyc.*

LUFF'-TACK-LE, (-tak-l,) *n.* A large tackle not destined for any particular place in the ship, but movable at pleasure. *Mar. Dict.*

LUG, *v. t.* [Sax. *lyccan, aluccan, geluggian*, to pull, to *pluck*, Ir. *luighim.* See PLUCK.]

1. To haul; to drag; to pull with force, as something heavy and moved with difficulty.

Jowler *lugs* him still
Though hedges. *Dryden.*

2. To carry or convey with labor.

They must divide the image among them, and so *lug* off every one his share. *Collier.*

To lug out; to draw a sword in burlesque. *Dryden.*

LUG, *v. i.* To drag; to move heavily. [Qu.] *Dryden.*

LUG, *n.* A small fish. *Carew.*

2. In *Scotland*, an ear. [*Obs.*] *Johnson.*

3. A pole or perch, a land measure. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

4. Something heavy to be drawn or carried. [*Vulgar.*]

LUG'GAGE, *n.* [from *lug.*] Any thing cumbersome and heavy to be carried; a traveler's trunks, baggage, &c.

I am gathering up my *luggage* and preparing for my journey. *Swift.*

2. Something of more weight than value.

What do you mean
To dote on such *luggage*? *Shak.*

LUG'GER, *n.* [D. *logger.*]

A small vessel carrying three masts, with a running bowsprit and long or lug sails. *Totten. Mar. Dict.*

LUGGS, *n.* An insect like an earth-worm, but having legs.

LUG'-SAIL, *n.* A square sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast at one third of its length. *Mar. Dict.*

LU-GU'BRI-OUS, *a.* [L. *lugubris*, from *lugeo*, to weep.]

Mournful; indicating sorrow; as, a *lugubrious* look. *Decay of Piety.*

LU-GU'BRI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Mournfully.

LŪKE or LEŪKE, *a.* Not fully hot. [*Obs.*]

LŪKE'NESS or LEŪKE'NESS, *n.* Moderate warmth. [*Obs.*]

LŪKE'WARM, *a.* [Sax. *vlaco*, tepid, moderately warm; *vlacian*, to warm; D. *laauw, laauwen*; G. *lau*; Dan. *lunken*, lukewarm; *lunker*, to make tepid; allied to *flag, lag*, or to *lay, allay*, or to *slack.*]

1. Moderately warm; tepid; as, *lukewarm* water; *lukewarm* heat. *Wiseman. Newton.*

2. Not ardent; not zealous; cool; indifferent; as, *lukewarm* obedience; *lukewarm* patriots. *Rev.* iii. *Dryden. Addison.*

LŪKE'WARM-LY, *adv.* With moderate warmth.

2. With indifference; coolly.

LŪKE'WARM-NESS, *n.* A mild or moderate heat.

2. Indifference; want of zeal or ardor; coldness.

The defect of zeal is *lukewarmness*, or coldness in religion. *Sprat.*

LULL, *v. t.* [Dan. *luller*; G. and D. *lullen*; L. *lallo.* Qu. Russ. *leleyu*, to dandle or fondle. The sense is, to throw down, to still, to appease. Seamen say, the wind *lulls*, when it subsides.]

To quiet; to compose; to cause to rest. The nation may be *lulled* into security.

To *lull* him soft asleep. *Spenser.*
Such sweet compulsion doth in music lie
To *lull* the daughters of necessity. *Milton.*

LULL, *v. i.* To subside; to cease; to become calm; as, the wind *lulls.*

LULL, *n.* Power or quality of soothing. *Young.*

2. A season of temporary quiet after storm or confusion.

LULL'A-BY, *n.* [*lull* and *by*, Russ. *bayu.* See BY.]

A song to quiet babes; that which quiets. *Shak. Locke.*

LULL'ED, *pp.* Quieted; appeased; composed to rest.

LULL'ER, *n.* One that lulls; one that fondles.

LULL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Stilling; composing to rest.

LUM, *n.* [Qu. Sax. *leoma.*]

The chimney of a cottage. *Todd.*

LŪ'MA-CHEL, } *n.* A grayish-brown limestone,
LU-MA-CHEL'LA, } containing fossil shells, which reflect from within the stone a beautiful play of colors. It is also called *fire-marble*, from the fiery reflections. *Dana.*

LUM-BAG'I-NOUS, *a.* Pertaining to lumbago.

LUM-BĀ'GO, *n.* [L. *lumbus*, loins.] *Cheyne.*

1. A pain in the loins and small of the back. *Quincy.*

2. A rheumatic affection of the muscles about the loins. *Hooper.*

LUM'BAL, *a.* The same as LUMBAR, which see.

LUM'BAR, *a.* [L. *lumbus*, loins.]

Pertaining to or near the loins. The *lumbar region* is the posterior portion of the body, between the false ribs and the upper edge of the haunch bone. *Parr.*

LUM'BER, *n.* [Allied to Sax. *leoma*, utensils, or to *lump, clump*, a mass, or Dan. *lumpe*, a rag; *lumperie*, trifles; Sw. *lumpor*, rags, old cloths; D. *lomp*; G. *lumpen*; Fr. *lambeau.* In *French, lambourde* is a joist.]

1. Any thing useless and cumbersome, or things bulky and thrown aside as of no use.

The very bed was violated —
And thrown among the common *lumber.* *Otway.*

2. In *America*, timber sawed or split for use; as beams, joists, boards, planks, staves, hoops, and the like.

3. Harm; mischief. [*Local.*] *Pegge.*

LUM'BER, *v. t.* To heap together in disorder. *Rymer.*

2. To fill with lumber; as, to *lumber* a room.

LUM'BER, *v. i.* To move heavily, as if burdened with his own bulk. *Dryden.*

2. To cut lumber in the forest, and prepare it for market. *America.*

LUM'BER-ED, *pp.* Heaped together in disorder.

LUM'BER-ER, *n.* One employed in getting lumber from the forest. *America.*

LUM'BER-ING, *ppr.* Filling with lumber; putting in disorder.

LUM'BER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving heavily.

LUM'BER-ING, *n.* The act or employment of getting lumber in the forest, and preparing it for market. *America.*

LUM'BER-ROOM, *n.* A place for the reception of lumber or useless things.

LUM'BRIC, *n.* [L. *lumbricus*, a worm.]

A worm. *Med. Repos.*

LUM'BRIC-AL, *a.* [*lumbricus*, a worm.]

Resembling a worm; as, the *lumbrical* muscles.

LUM'BRIC-AL, *n.* A muscle of the fingers and toes, so named from its resembling a worm. Of these muscles, there are four of the fingers and as many of the toes.

LUM-BRIC'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *lumbricus*, a worm, and *form.*]

Resembling a worm in shape.

LŪ'MIN-A-RY, *n.* [L. *luminare*, from *lumen*, light. *Lumen* is the Saxon *leoma*, a ray, or from *luceo*, by contraction, for *lucmen, lugmen.*]

1. Any body that gives light, but chiefly one of the celestial orbs. The sun is the principal *luminary* in our system. The stars are inferior *luminaries.*

2. One that illustrates any subject, or enlightens mankind; as, Bacon and Newton were distinguished *luminaries.*

LŪ'MIN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *lumino*]

To illuminate. [*Obs.*]

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LŪ-MIN-Ā'TION. See ILLUMINATION.

LŪ'MINE, (-min,) *v. t.* To enlighten. [*Not used.*] [See ILLUMINE.]

LU-MIN-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *lumen*, light, and *fero*, to produce.]
Producing light; yielding light. *Ure.*

LŪ'MIN-OUS, *a.* [L. *luminosus*; Fr. *lumineux.*]
1. Shining; emitting light. *The sun is a most luminous body.*
2. Light; illuminated. *The moon is rendered luminous by the rays of the sun.*
3. Bright; shining; as, a *luminous* color.
4. Clear; as, a *luminous* essay or argument.

LŪ'MIN-OUS-LY, *adv.* With brightness or clearness.

LŪ'MIN-OUS-NESS, } *n.* The quality of being bright
LU-MIN-OS'I-TY, } or shining; brightness; as, the *luminousness* of the sea. *Encyc.*
2. Clearness; perspicuity; as, the *luminousness* of ideas, arguments, or method. *Cheyne.*

LUM'MOX, *n.* A fat, unwieldy, stupid person; as if made of loam. [*Provincial.*] *Forby, East Anglia.*
[*Sometimes heard in America.*]

LUMP, *n.* [G. Dan. and Sw. *klump*; D. *klomp*; W. *clamp* and *clap.* If *m* is not radical, this belongs to Class Lb. *Lump* is *clump*, without the prefix.]
1. A small mass of matter, of no definite shape; as, a *lump* of earth; a *lump* of butter; a *lump* of sugar.
2. A mass of things blended or thrown together without order or distinction; as, copper, iron, gold, silver, lead, tin, promiscuously in one *lump.*
3. A cluster; as, a *lump* of figs. 2 *Kings* xx.
In the lump; the whole together; in gross.
They may buy my papers *in the lump.* *Addison.*

LUMP, *v. t.* To throw into a mass; to unite in a body or sum without distinction of particulars.
The expenses ought to be *lumped.* *Ayliffe.*
2. To take in the gross.

LUMP'ED, (lumpt,) *pp.* Thrown into a mass or sum.

LUMP'EN, *n.* A long fish, of a greenish color, and marked with lines.

LUMP'-FISH, *n.* A sea fish, of the genus Cyclopterus, (*Lumpus* of Cuvier,) also called LUMP-SUCKER. Its head and body are deep, thick, and short; the pectoral fins unite under the throat, and with the ventral fins form a single disk. It is soft, without scales, but covered with firm, horny spines.
Storer, Mass. Rep. Partington.

LUMP'ING, *ppr.* Throwing into a mass or sum.
2. *a.* Bulky; heavy. [*A low word.*] *Arbuthnot.*
3. *a.* In a mass or lump; as, a *lumping* bargain.

LUMP'ISH, *a.* Like a lump; heavy; gross; bulky. *Raleigh. Dryden.*
2. Dull; inactive. *Shak.*

LUMP'ISH-LY, *adv.* Heavily; with dullness or stupidity.

LUMP'ISH-NESS, *n.* Heaviness; dullness; stupidity.

LUMP'Y, *a.* Full of lumps, or small, compact masses.

LŪ'NA, *n.* [L.] The moon. [*Mortimer.*

LŪ'NA CORNE-A. [L.] *Chlorid of silver, so called* from its horn-like appearance. Among *the old chemists, luna* was the name of silver. *Ure.*

LŪ'NA-CY, *n.* [*from* L. *luna*, the moon; W. *llun*, form, figure, image, the moon.]
1. A species of insanity or madness, formerly supposed to be influenced by the moon, or periodical in the month.
2. As *a general term*, it includes all varieties of mental alienation which are not fatuous. *Bowier.*

LŪ'NAR, } *a.* [L. *lunaris.*]
LŪ'NAR-Y, }
1. Pertaining to the moon; as, *lunar* observations.
2. Measured by the revolutions of the moon; as, *lunar* days.
3. Resembling the moon; orbed. *Dryden.*
4. Under the influence of the moon. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

LŪ'NAR CĀUS'TIC, *n.* Fused nitrate of silver. *Nicholson.*

LU-NĀ'RI-AN, *n.* An inhabitant of the moon.

LŪ'NAR CŸ'CLE, *n.* The period of time after which the new moon returns on the same days of the year.

LŪ'NAR MŎNTH, *n.* The time in which the moon completes a revolution about the earth.

LŪ'NA-RY, *n.* *Moonwort, or honesty, an herb of the* genus Lunaria.

LŪ'NAR YĒAR, *n.* The period of twelve lunar *months*, or 354 *days*, 8 *hours*, 48 *minutes*, and 34 seconds.

LŪ'NA-TED, *a.* Formed like a half moon.

LŪ'NA-TIC, *a.* Affected by a species of madness, formerly supposed to be influenced by the moon.

LŪ'NA-TIC, *n.* A person affected by insanity, formerly supposed to be influenced or produced by the moon, or by its position in its orbit; a madman. *Swift.*

LU-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *lunatio.*]
The period of a revolution of the moon round the earth, or the time from one new moon to the next. *Brande.*

LUNCH, *n.* [W. *llonc*, a gulp, a swallow, the gullet; Arm. *louncqa, longein*, to swallow greedily.]
1. A slight repast between breakfast and dinner; formerly the same as LUNCHEON.
The passengers in the line-ships *regularly* have their *lunch.*
2. A place for taking a luncheon; an eating-house. *Smart.*

LUNCH, *v. i.* To take a lunch. *Smart.*

LUNCH'EON, (lunch'un,) *n.* A portion of food taken at any time except at a regular meal.
I sliced the *luncheon* from the barley loaf. *Gay.*

LŪNE, *n.* [L. *luna*, the moon.]
1. Any thing in the shape of a half moon. [*Little used.*] *Watts.*
2. In *geometry*, a figure in the form of a crescent, bounded by two arcs of circles intersecting at its extremities. *Brande.*
3. A fit of lunacy or madness, or a freak. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
4. A leash; as, the *lune* of a hawk.

LU-NETTE', *n.* [Fr. *lunette*, from *lune*, the moon.]
1. In *fortification*, an enveloped counterguard, or elevation of earth made beyond the second ditch, opposite to the places of arms; or a covered place before the courtine, consisting of two faces that form an angle inward. It is commonly raised in ditches full of water, to serve instead of fausse brays, to dispute the enemy's passage of the ditch.
Encyc. Trevoux.
2. In *the manege*, a half horseshoe, which wants the sponge, or that part of the branch which runs toward the quarters of the foot. *Encyc.*
3. A *kind of watch-crystal*, which is more than ordinarily flattened in the center. *Olmsted.*
4. A piece of felt to cover the eye of a vicious horse. *Encyc.*
5. In *architecture*, an aperture for the admission of light into a concave ceiling. *Brande.*

LŪ'NET, *n.* A little moon or satellite. *Bp. Hall.*

LUNG, *n.* [Sax. *lungen*; D. *long*; G and Dan. *lunge*; Sw. *lunga.*]
1. The *lungs* are the organs of respiration in man and many other animals. There are two of these organs, each of which occupies its cavity in the thorax. They alternately inhale and expel the air, by means of which the necessary function of respiration is carried on.
Each *lung* fills completely the cavity in which it is placed. *Wistar.*
2. *Lungs*; an old cant term for a person having a strong voice; also, for an alchemist's attendant who puffed his coals. *B. Jonson. Smart.*

LUNGE, *n.* [See ALLONGE.] A sudden push or thrust.

LUNG'ED, *a.* Having lungs, or the nature or resemblance of lungs; drawing in and expelling air. *Dryden.*

LUNG'-GRŌWN, *a.* Having lungs that adhere to the pleura. *Harvey.*

LUN'GIS, *n.* [Fr. *longis*, from *long.*]
A lingerer; a dull, drowsy fellow.

LUNG'LESS, *a.* Without lungs.

LUNG'WŎRT, *n.* An herb of the genus Pulmonaria.

LŪ'NI-FORM, *a.* [L. *luna*, the moon, and *form.*]
Resembling the moon.

LU-NI-SŌ'LAR, *a.* [L. *luna*, moon, and *solaris, sol*, sun.]
Compounded of the revolutions of the sun and moon. *Johnson.*
The *lunisolar* year, at the end of which the eclipses return again in the same order, consists of 532 common years, found by multiplying the cycle of the sun by that of the moon. *Brande.*

LŪ'NIS-TICE, *n.* [L. *luna*, the moon, and *sto, steti*, or *sisto*, to stand.]
The furthest point of the moon's northing and southing, in its monthly revolution. [*Obs.*] *Encyc.*

LUNT, *n.* [D. *lont*, Dan. *lunte*, a match.]
The match-cord used for firing cannon. *Johnson.*

LŪ'NU-LAR, *n.* [from L. *luna*, the moon.]
In *botany*, like the new moon; shaped like a small crescent.

LŪ'NU-LATE, *a.* [from L. *luna*, the moon.]
In *botany*, resembling a small crescent.

LŪ'NU-LITE, *n.* A small fossil coral. *Lyell.*

LŪ'PER-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to the *Lupercalia*, or feasts of the Romans in honor of Pan; *as a noun*, the feast itself.

LŪ'PINE, (-pin,) *n.* [Fr. *lupin*; L. *lupinus.*]
A kind of pulse. The genus Lupinus contains several species, mostly annual plants, bearing digitate leaves and papilionaceous flowers. The seeds of the white lupine have a leguminous taste, accompanied with a disagreeable bitterness, and are said to be anthelmintic. *Encyc.*

LŪ'PIN-IN, } *n.* A bitter substance extracted from
LŪ'PIN-ITE, } the leaves of the white lupin. *Brande. Cooley.*

LŪ'PU-LIN, *n.* [L. *lupulus*, hops.]
The bitter principle of hops. The term has also been applied to the fine yellow powder of hops, which contains that principle. *Cooley.*

LUR-CĀ'TION, *n.* [See LURCH.] Gluttony; gormandizing. [*Obs.*]

LURCH, *n.* [W. *llerc*, a frisk, or frisking about, a loitering or lurking; *llercian*, to loiter about, to lurk. This is the same word, radically, as *lurk.* The primary sense is to run, start, leap, or frisk about, as a man or beast that flies from one tree or other object to another, to conceal himself. Hence we see the peculiar applicability of this word in seamen's language.
In *seamen's language*, a sudden roll of a ship to one side. A *lee-lurch* is a sudden roll to the leeward, as when a heavy sea *strikes the ship* on the weather side. *Cyc.*
To leave in the lurch; to leave in a difficult situation, or in embarrassment; to leave *in a forlorn state* or without help. *Denham.*

LURCH, *v. i.* To roll or pass suddenly to one side, as a ship in a heavy sea.
2. To withdraw to one side, or to a private place; to lie in ambush or in secret; to lie close. [For this, LURK is now used.] *L'Estrange.*
3. To shift; to play tricks.
I am fain to shuffle, to hedge, and to *lurch.* *Shak.*

LURCH, *v. t.* To defeat; to disappoint, that is, to evade; as, to *lurch* the expectation. [*Little used.*] *South.*
2. To steal; to filch; to pilfer. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

LURCH, *v. t.* [L. *lurco*, a glutton.]
To swallow or eat greedily; to devour. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

LURCH'ED, (lurcht,) *pp.* Rolled suddenly to one side; defeated; evaded.

LURCH'ER, *n.* One that lies in wait or lurks; one that watches to pilfer, or to betray or entrap; a poacher.
Swift from the play the scudding *lurcher* flies. *Gay.*
2. A dog that lies in wait for game, and seizes them, as hares, rabbits, &c.; more used by poachers than sportsmen. *Buchanan.*
3. [L. *lurco*, a glutton.] A glutton; a gormandizer.

LURCH'ING, *ppr.* *Rolling suddenly to one side, as a* ship at sea; defeating; disappointing.

LUR'DAN, *a.* Blockish. [*Not used.*] *Johnson.*

LUR'DAN, *n.* A clown; a blockhead. [*Not used.*]

LŪRE, *n.* [Fr. *leurre.*]
1. Something held out to call a hawk; hence,
2. Any enticement; that which invites by the prospect of advantage or pleasure; as, the *lures* of beauty or of gain.

LŪRE, *v. i.* To call hawks.
Standing by one that *lured* loud and shrill. *Bacon.*

LŪRE, *v. t.* To entice; to attract; to invite by any *thing that promises pleasure or advantage.*
Lured on by the pleasure of the bait. *Temple.*
And various science *lures* the learned eye. *Gay.*

LŪR'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Enticed; attracted; invited by the hope of pleasure or advantage.

LŪ'RID, *a.* [L. *luridus*; W. *llur*, livid, a gloom. Qu. the root of *lower.*]
1. Ghastly pale; gloomy; dismal. *Thomson.*
2. In *botany*, a term applied to a dirty brown color, a little clouded. *Lindley.*

LŪR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Enticing; calling.

LURK, *v. i.* [W. *llercian*, to frisk or loiter about, to lurk; G. *lauern*; D. *loeren*; Sw. *lura*; Dan. *lurer.* See LURCH.]
1. To lie hid; to lie in wait.
Let us lay wait for blood; let us *lurk* privily for the innocent.—Prov. i.
2. To lie concealed or unperceived. See that no selfish motive *lurks* in the heart.
See
The *lurking* gold upon the fatal tree. *Dryden.*
3. To retire from public observation; to keep out of sight.
The defendant *lurks* and wanders about in Berks. *Blackstone.*

LURK'ER, *n.* One that lurks or keeps out of sight.

LURK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Lying concealed; keeping out of sight.

LURK'ING-PLĀCE, *n.* *A place in which one lies* concealed; a secret place; a hiding-place; a den. 1 *Sam.* xxiii.

LUR'RY, *n.* *A confused, inarticulate sound or utter*ance; as, a *lurry* of words. *Holloway.*

LUS'CIOUS, (lush'us,) *a.* [I know not the origin and affinities of this word. The Dutch express it by *zoetlustig*, sweet-lusty. Qu. the root of *luxury.*]
1. Sweet, or rich so as to cloy or nauseate; sweet to excess; as, *luscious* food.
2. Very sweet; delicious; grateful to the taste.
And raisins keep their *luscious* native taste. *Dryden.*
3. Pleasing; delightful.
He will bait him in with the *luscious* proposal of some gainful purchase. *South.*
4. Fullsome; as, *luscious flattery.*
5. Smutty; obscene. [*Unusual.*] *Steele.*

LUS'CIOUS-LY, (lush'us-le,) *adv.* With sweetness or *richness that cloys or nauseates.*
2. Obscenely. *Steele.*

LUS'CIOUS-NESS, (lush'us-ness,) *n.* Immoderate richness or sweetness that cloys or offends. *Mortimer.*

LŪ'SERN, *n.* A lynx. *Johnson*

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LUSH, *a.* Full of juice or succulence. *Rich. Dict.*

How *lush* and lusty the grass looks; how green! [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

LŪ'SI-AD, *n.* The celebrated epic poem of Portugal, written by Camoens, on the establishment of the Portuguese government in India. *Brande.*

LUSK, *a.* [Fr. *lasche.*] Lazy; slothful. [*Not in use.*]

LUSK, *n.* A lazy fellow; a lubber. [*Not in use.*]

LUSK, *v. i.* To be idle or unemployed. [*Obs.*] *Warner.*

LUSK'ISH, *a.* Inclined to be lazy. *Marston.*

LUSK'ISH-LY, *adv.* Lazily.

LUSK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Disposition to indolence; laziness. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

LU-SŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *lusorius*, from *ludo*, *lusi*, to sport.] Used in play; sportive. [*Little used.*] *Sanderson.*

LŪ'SO-RY, *a.* [L. *lusorius*, as above.] Used in play; playful; as, *lusory* methods of instructing children. *Watts.*

LUST, *n.* [Sax. *lust*; G. D. and Sw. *lust*; Dan. *lyst*; Ir. *lasadh*, lust, and a burning. The primary sense is, to extend, reach, expand, to stretch forward. It is the same as LIST.]

1. Longing desire; eagerness to possess or enjoy; as, the *lust* of gain.

My *lust* shall be satisfied upon them. — Ex. xv.

2. Concupiscence; carnal appetite; unlawful desire of carnal pleasure. *Rom.* i. 2 *Pet.* ii.

3. Evil propensity; depraved affections and desires. *James* i. *Ps.* lxxxi.

4. Vigor; active power. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

LUST, *v. i.* [Sax. *lustan*; G. *lüsten*; D. *lusten*; Sw. *lysta*; Dan. *lyster.*]

1. To desire eagerly; to long; with *after.*

Thou mayest kill and eat flesh in all thy gates, whatsoever thy soul *lusteth after.* — Deut. xii.

2. To have carnal desire; to desire eagerly the gratification of carnal appetite.

Lust not after her beauty in thy heart. — Prov. vi.
Whosoever looketh on a woman to *lust* after her, hath committed adultery with her already in his heart. — Matt. v.

3. To have irregular or inordinate desires.

The spirit that dwelleth in us *lusteth* to envy. — James iv.
Lust not after evil things, as they also *lusted.* — 1 Cor. x.

4. To list; to like. [*Obs.*]

LUST'ER, *n.* One actuated by lust or strong desire.

LUS'TER, } *n.* [Fr. *lustre*; L. *lustrum*; It. *lustro*,
LUS'TRE, } from L. *lustro*, to purify; Dan. *lys*, light; *lyser*, to shine; Sw. *lysa*; D. *luister*, splendor; Ir. *lasadh*, *laisaim*, *leosam*, to give light, to burn; *leos*, light.]

1. Brightness; splendor; gloss; as, the *luster* of the sun or stars; the *luster* of silk.

The sun's mild *luster* warms the vital air. *Pope.*

2. The splendor of birth, of deeds, or of fame; renown; distinction.

His ancestors continued about four hundred years, rather without obscurity than with any great share of *luster.* *Wotton.*

3. A candlestick ornamented with drops or pendants of cut glass. *Pope. Encyc.*

4. The space of five years. [L. *lustrum.*] *Bolingbroke.*

LUS'TER-LESS, }
LUS'TRE-LESS, } *a.* Destitute of luster.

LUST'FUL, *a.* Having lust, or eager desire of carnal gratification; libidinous; as, an intemperate and *lustful* man.

2. Provoking to sensuality; inciting to lust or exciting carnal desire. *Tillotson.*

Thence his *lustful* orgies he enlarged. *Milton.*

3. Vigorous; robust; stout. [*Not used.*] *Sackville.*

LUST'FUL-LY, *adv.* With concupiscence or carnal desire.

LUST'FUL-NESS, *n.* The state of having carnal desires; libidinousness.

LUST'I-HEAD, } *n.* [*lusty* and *hood.*] Vigor of body.
LUST'I-HOOD, } [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

LUST'I-LY, *adv.* With vigor of body; stoutly; with vigorous exertion.

I determine to fight *lustily* for him. *Shak.*

LUST'I-NESS, *n.* Vigor of body; stoutness; strength; robustness; sturdiness.

Cappadocian slaves were famous for their *lustiness.* *Dryden.*

LUST'ING, *ppr.* Having eager desire; having carnal appetite.

LUST'ING, *n.* Eager desire; inordinate desire; desire of carnal gratification.

LUST'LESS, *a.* Listless; not willing. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. Not vigorous. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

LUS'TRAL, *a.* [L. *lustralis*, from *lustro*, to purify.]

1. Used in purification; as, *lustral* water; *lustral* waves.

2. Pertaining to purification; as, *lustral* days.

LUS'TRATE, *v. t.* [L. *lustro*, to cleanse. See LUSTER.]

1. To make clear or pure; to purify. [See ILLUSTRATE.]

2. To view; to survey.

LUS'TRA-TED, *pp.* Made clear; purified.

LUS'TRA-TING, *ppr.* Purifying; rendering clear.

LUS-TRĀ'TION, *n.* The act or operation of making clear or pure; a cleansing or purifying by water.

And holy water for *lustration* bring. *Dryden.*

2. In *antiquity*, the sacrifices or ceremonies by which cities, fields, armies, or people, defiled by crimes, were purified. *Encyc.*

LUS'TRIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to purification. *Middleton.*

LUS'TRING, *n.* A species of glossy silk cloth. [*Corruptly written and pronounced* LUTESTRING.]

LUS'TROUS, *a.* Bright; shining; luminous.

Good sparks and *lustrous.* *Shak.*

LUS'TROUS-LY, *adv.* In a brilliant or shining manner.

LUS'TRUM, *n.* [L.] In *ancient Rome*, the space of five years.

LUST'-STAIN-ED, *a.* Defiled by lust. *Shak.*

LUST'WORT, *n.* [*lust* and *wort.*] A plant of the genus Drosera.

LUST'Y, *a.* [from *lust*; D. *lustig.*]

1. Stout; vigorous; robust; healthful; able of body. This is the correct sense of the word, comprehending full health and strength; as, a *lusty* youth. But it is now used in the sense of,

2. Bulky; large; of great size. This sense does not always include that of *vigor.*

3. Handsome; pleasant; saucy. [*Obs.*] *Gower. Spenser. Shak.*

4. Copious; plentiful; as, a *lusty* draught. *Tatler.*

5. Pregnant; *a colloquial use.*

LŪ'SUS NA-TŪ'RÆ. [L.] Sport or freak of nature; a deformed or unnatural production.

LŪ'TAN-IST, *n.* [from *lute.*] A person that plays on the lute.

A celebrated *lutanist* was playing to a large company. *Asiat. Res.*

LU-TĀ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *lutarius*, from *lutum*, mud.]

1. Pertaining to mud; living in mud.

2. Of the color of mud. *Grew.*

LU-TĀ'TION, *n.* [See LUTE.] The act or method of luting vessels.

LŪTE, *n.* [Fr. *luth*; It. *liuto*; Sp. *laud*; D. *luit*; G. *laute*: Sw. *luta*; Dan. *lut*: Russ. *liotnia*: G. *laut*, sound; *lauten*, to sound, allied probably to *loud* and L. *laudo.*]

An instrument of music with strings. It consists of four parts, viz., the table, the body or belly, which has nine or ten sides, the neck, which has nine or ten stops or divisions marked with strings, and the head, or cross. In the middle of the table there is a passage for the sound. There is also a bridge to which the strings are fastened. The strings are struck with the right hand, and with the left the stops are pressed. *Encyc.*

LŪTE, }
LŪT'ING, } *n.* [L. *lutum*, mud, clay.]

Among *chemists*, a composition of clay, or other tenecious substance, used for stopping the juncture of vessels so closely as to prevent the escape or entrance of air, or for covering them when exposed to heat.

LŪTE, *v. t.* To close or coat with lute. *Bacon.*

LŪTE'-CASE, *n.* A case for a lute. *Shak.*

LŪT'ED, *pp.* Closed or coated with lute.

LŪ'TEN-IST, *n.* A performer on the lute. *Busby.*

LŪ'TE-OUS, *a.* [L. *luteus.*] Of a brownish-yellow or clay color.

LŪT'ER, } *n.* One who plays on a lute.
LŪT'IST, }

LŪ'TE-O-LIN, *n.* A yellow coloring matter discovered in weld. *Ure.*

LŪTE'STRING, *n.* The string of a lute. *Shak.*

2. [Corrupted from *lustring.*] A plain, stout silk, much used for ladies' dresses. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

LŪ'THER-AN, *a.* Pertaining to or following Luther, the reformer; as, the *Lutheran* church.

LŪ'THER-AN, *n.* A disciple or follower of Luther; one who adheres to the doctrines of Luther.

LŪ'THER-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of religion as taught by Luther.

LŪ'THERN, *n.* In *architecture*, a kind of window over the cornice, in the roof of a building, to admit light into the upper story; the same as DORMAR.

LŪT'ING, *ppr.* Closing with lute. *Brande.*

LŪ'TU-LENT, *a.* [L. *lutulentus*, from *lutum*, mud.] Muddy; turbid; thick.

LUX'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *luxo*; Fr. *luxer*, to loosen; probably from the same root as *lax*, L. *laxo*, *laxus.*]

To displace or remove from its proper place, as a joint; to put out of joint; to dislocate. LUX, in a like sense, is, I believe, not now used. *Encyc.*

LUX'A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Put out of joint; dislocated.

LUX'A-TING, *ppr.* Removing or forcing out of its place, as a joint; dislocating.

LUX-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of moving or forcing a joint from its proper place or articulation; or the state of being thus put out of joint.

2. A dislocation; that which is dislocated.

LUXE, (luks,) *n.* Luxury. [*Not used.*] *Shenstone.*

LUX-Ū'RI-ANCE, } *n.* [L. *luxurians*, *luxurio*, to grow
LUX-Ū'RI-AN-CY, } rank, or to wanton.]

1. Rank growth; strong, vigorous growth; exuberance.

Flowers grow up in the garden with the greatest *luxuriancy* and profusion. *Spectator.*

2. Excessive or superfluous growth.

A fungus prevents healing only by its *luxuriancy.* *Wiseman.*

LUX-Ū'RI-ANT, *a.* Exuberant in growth; abundant; as, a *luxuriant* growth of grass.

2. Exuberant in plenty; superfluous in abundance.

Prune the *luxuriant*, the uncouth refine. *Pope.*

3. A *luxuriant* flower multiplies the covers of the fructification so as to destroy the essential parts. *Martyn.*

LUX-Ū'RI-ANT-LY, *adv.* With exuberant growth.

LUX-Ū'RI-ĀTE, *v. i.* To grow exuberantly, or to grow to superfluous abundance.

2. To feed or live luxuriously; as, the herds *luxuriate* in the pastures.

3. *Figuratively*, to expatiate with delight; as, to *luxuriate* in description.

LUX-Ū-RI-Ā'TION, *n.* The process of growing exuberantly, or beyond the natural growth. *Lee.*

LUX-Ū'RI-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *luxurieux*; L. *luxuriosus*, from *luxo*, to loosen; *luxor*, to riot.]

1. Voluptuous; indulging freely or excessively in the pleasures of the table, the gratification of appetite, or in rich and expensive dress and equipage; as, a *luxurious* life; *luxurious* cities.

2. Administering to luxury; contributing to free or extravagant indulgence in diet, dress, and equipage; as, *luxurious* wealth. *Milton.*

3. Furnished with luxuries; as, a *luxurious* table.

4. Softening by pleasure, or free indulgence in luxury; as, *luxurious* ease.

5. Lustful; libidinous; given to the gratification of lust; as, a *luxurious* bed. *Shak.*

6. Luxuriant; exuberant.

The work under our labor grows
Luxurious by restraint. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

LUX-Ū'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In abundance of rich diet, dress, or equipage; deliciously; voluptuously. *Dryden.*

LUX-Ū'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of abounding with luxuries, or of living in the enjoyment of rich abundance.

LUX'Ū-RIST, *n.* One given to luxury. *Temple.*

LUX'Ū-RY, *n.* [L. *luxuria*, from *luxo*, to loosen.]

1. A free or extravagant indulgence in the pleasures of the table, as in rich and expensive diet, or delicious food and liquors; voluptuousness in the gratification of appetite; or the free indulgence in costly dress and equipage.

Riches expose a man to pride and *luxury.* *Spectator.*

2. That which gratifies a nice and fastidious appetite; a dainty; any delicious food or drink. The canvas-back duck is a *luxury* for an epicure.

3. Any thing delightful to the senses.

He cut the side of a rock for a garden, and, by laying on it earth, furnished a kind of *luxury* for a hermit. *Addison.*

4. Lust; lewd desire. [*Not now used.*] *Shak.*

5. Luxuriance; exuberance of growth. [*Not now used.*] *Bacon.*

LY, a termination of adjectives, is a contraction of Sax. *lic*, G. *lich*, D. *lyk*, Dan. *lige*, Sw. *lik*, Eng. *like*; as in *lovely*, *manly*, that is, *love-like*, *man-like.* As *the termination of names*, *ly* signifies field, or plain, Sax. *leag*, Eng. *lay*, *lea*, or *ley.* L. *lōcus.*]

LY'AM, *n.* A leash for holding a hound. *Drayton.*

LY-CAN'THRO-PY, *n.* [Gr. λυκανθρωπια; λυκος, a wolf, and ανθρωπος, man.]

A kind of erratic melancholy, in which the patient imagined himself a wolf, and imitated his actions. *Brande.*

LY-CĒ'UM, *n.* [Gr. λυκειον.]

1. In *Greece*, a place near the River Ilissus, where Aristotle taught philosophy.

2. A house or apartment appropriated to instruction by lectures or disquisitions.

3. An association of men for literary improvement.

LY-CO-PO-DI-Ā'CE-Æ, (-she-ē,) *n. pl.* A family of moss-like plants, but which differ materially from the true mosses. They are sometimes termed *Club-Mosses.*

LY-CO-PO-DI-Ā'CEOUS, (-ā'shus,) *a.* Belonging to the Lycopodiaceæ. *Lyell.*

LY-CO-PŌ'DI-UM, *n.* A fine, yellow powder, the seed of the club-moss, Lycopodium clavatum. When thrown into a flame, it burns with a flash. *Brande.*

LYD'I-AN, *a.* [from *Lydia.*] Pertaining to Lydia, a country of Asia Minor, or to its inhabitants; hence, soft; effeminate; noting a kind of soft, slow music, anciently in vogue. *Milton.*

LYD'I-AN STŌNE, *n.* A flint slate used by the ancients to try gold and silver; a touchstone. *Buchanan.*

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LYE, *n.* [Sax. *leah*; G. *lauge*; D. *loog*; Arm. *ligcou*, or *lichou*; Sp. *lexia*; Fr. *lessive*; L. *lix*, whence *lixivium*. It coincides with Sax. *loge*, water; Ant. L. *lixa*, whence *Lugdunum*, *Leyden*, *Lyons*, that is, *Water-town*.]

Water impregnated with alkaline salt imbibed from the ashes of wood.

LYE, *n.* A falsehood. [See LIE.]

LY'ING, *ppr.* of LIE. Being prostrate. [See LIE.]

Lying in; being in childbirth.

2. *n.* The act of bearing a child.

Lying to; in *navigation*, the state of a ship when the sails are so disposed as to counteract each other.

LY'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* from LIE. Telling falsehood; addicted to falsehood.

LY'ING, *n.* The practice of telling lies.

LY'ING-LY, *adv.* Falsely; by telling lies. *Sherwood.*

LYM, *n.* A dog held in a leam; a bloodhound. *Shak. Smart.*

LYM'NITE, *n.* A kind of fresh-water snail found

LYMPH, (limf,) *n.* [L. *lympha.*] [fossil.

Water, or a colorless fluid in animal bodies, contained in certain vessels called *lymphatics*. *Encyc.*

LYMPH'ATE, } *a.* Frightened into madness;
LYMPH'A-TED, } raving.

LYM-PHAT'IC, (lim-fat'ik,) *a.* Pertaining to lymph.

2. Enthusiastic. [*Not used.*] *Shaftesbury.*

LYM-PHAT'IC, (lim-fat'ik,) *n.* A vessel of animal bodies which contains or conveys lymph.

The *lymphatics* seem to perform the whole business of absorption. *Encyc.*

2. A mad enthusiast; a lunatic. [*Not used.*] *Shaftesbury.*

LYMPH'E-DUCT, *n.* [L. *lympha*, lymph, and *ductus*, a duct.]

A vessel of animal bodies which conveys the lymph.

LYM-PHOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [L. *lympha*, lymph, and Gr. γραφω, to describe.]

A description of the lymphatic vessels, their origin and uses. *Encyc.*

LYMPH'Y, *a.* Containing or like lymph.

LYN'CE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the lynx.

LYNCH, *v. t.* To inflict pain, or punish, without the forms of law, as by a mob, or by unauthorized persons. [*U. S.*]

LYNCH'ED, (lincht,) *pp.* Punished or abused without the forms of law.

LYNCH'ING, *ppr.* Punishing or abusing without law.

LYNCH'-LAW, *n.* The practice of punishing men for crimes or offenses by private, unauthorized persons, without a legal trial. The term is said to be derived from a Virginia farmer, named *Lynch*, who thus took the law into his own hands. [*U. S.*]

LYN'DEN-TREE. See LINDEN.

LYNX, *n.* [L. *lynx*; Gr. λυγξ; D. *lochs*; G. *luchs*; It. *lince.*]

1. A quadruped, the popular name of several species of the genus Felis, resembling the common cat, but with ears longer and tail shorter. It has been celebrated, though hyperbolically, for the quickness of its sight.

2. One of the northern constellations.

LYNX'-EY-ED, (links'ide,) *a.* Having acute sight.

LY'RA, *n.* [L., from Gr. λυρα, a lyre or harp.]

A northern constellation, containing a white star of the first magnitude, called *Alpha Lyræ*. *Olmsted.*

LY'RATE, } *a.* [from *lyre.*] In *botany*, divided
LY'RA-TED, } transversely into several sinuses, the lower ones smaller and more remote from each other than the upper ones; as, a *lyrate* leaf. *Martyn.*

LYRE, *n.* [Fr. *lyre*; L. *lyra*; Gr. λυρα; It. and Sp. *lira*; D. *lier*; G. *leier.*]

1. A stringed instrument of music, a kind of harp much used by the ancients, as an accompaniment to poetry.

2. One of the constellations, Lyra, which see.

LYRE'-SHAP-ED, (-shāpt,) *a.* Shaped like a lyre.

LYR'IC, } *a.* [L. *lyricus*; Fr. *lyrique.*]
LYR'IC-AL, }

Pertaining to a lyre or harp. *Lyric* poetry is such as is sung to the harp or lyre. This was much cultivated by the ancients, among whom Anacreon, Alcæus, Stesichorus, Sappho, and Horace, are distinguished as lyric poets. The term is now applied to that species of poetry which directly expresses the individual emotions of the poet.

LYR'IC, *n.* A lyric poem.

2. A composer of lyric poems. *Addison.*

LYR'I-CISM, *n.* A lyric composition. *Gray.*

LY'RIST, *n.* A musician who plays on the harp or lyre. *Pope.*

LYS, *n.* A Chinese measure of length, equal to 533 yards. *Grosier.*

LYS'SA, *n.* [Gr. λυσσα.] The madness of a dog.

LY-TE'RI-AN, *a.* [Gr. λυτηριος, from λυω, to loosen.]

In *medical science*, terminating a disease; indicating the solution of a disease. *Jones.*

LYTH'RODE, *n.* A variety of Elæolite. *Dana.*

M.

M is the thirteenth letter of the English alphabet, and a labial articulation, formed by a compression of the lips. It is called a semi-vowel, as the articulation or compression of the lips is accompanied with a humming sound through the nose, which constitutes a difference between this letter and *b*. Its sound is uniform, as in *man*, *time*, *rim*.

M is a numeral letter, and among the ancients stood for a thousand; a use which is retained by the moderns. With a dash or stroke over it, M, it stands for a thousand times a thousand, or a million.

As an abbreviation, M. stands for *Marcus*, *Martius*, *Manlius*, or *Mutius*.

A. M. or M. A. stands for *artium magister*, master of arts; M. D. for *medicinæ doctor*, doctor of medicine; A. M. for *anno mundi*, the year of the world; MS. for *manuscript*; MSS. for *manuscripts*.

In *astronomical tables*, M stands for *meridian*, *meridional*, or *midday*; A. M. for *ante meridiem*, forenoon; P. M. for *post meridiem*, afternoon.

In *medical prescriptions*, M stands for *maniple*, or handful, or *misce*, mix, or *mixtura*, a mixture. *Encyc.*

In *the late British Pharmacopœias* it signifies *mensurâ*, by measure. *Parr.*

In *law*, M is a brand or stigma impressed on one convicted of *manslaughter*, and admitted to the ben-

MA, [IT.] In *music*, not. [efit of clergy.

MAB, *n.* [W. *mab*, a child.]

1. In *northern mythology*, the queen of the imaginary beings called *fairies*.

2. A slattern. *Ray.*

MAB, *v. i.* To dress negligently. *Ray.*

MAC, in *names of Scotch* and *Irish origin*, signifies *son*. [See MAID.]

MAC-AD'AM-IZE, *v. t.* [from the projector's name.] To cover, as a road, way, or path with small broken stones, so as to form a smooth, hard surface.

MAC-AD'AM-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered or formed with small broken stones, so as to form a smooth, hard surface.

MAC-AD'AM-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Covering with small broken stones, so as to form a smooth, hard surface.

MAC-AD'AM-RŌAD, *n.* A road or path covered with small broken stones, so as to form a smooth, hard surface.

MAC-A-RŌ'NI, *n.* [It. *maccheroni*, a sort of paste; Fr. *macaroni*; Gr. μακαρ, happy.]

1. Dough of wheat flour made into a tubular or pipe form, of the thickness of a goose quill; Italian or Genoese paste. *Ure.*

2. A medley; something extravagant, to please an idle fancy.

3. A sort of droll or fool; and hence, a fop; a fribble; a finical fellow.

MAC-A-RON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or like a macaroni; empty; trifling; vain; affected.

2. Consisting of a mixture or jumble of words of different languages. MACARONIAN has been used. [See MACARONIC, *n.*]

MAC-A-RON'IC, *n.* A kind of burlesque poetry, in which words of different languages are intermixed, and native words are made to end in Latin terminations, or Latin words are modernized. *Jones. Encyc.*

MAC-A-ROON', *n.* [Fr. *macaron.*] A small cake composed chiefly of almonds and sugar.

2. A finical fellow, or macaroni.

MA-CAU'CO, *n.* A name of several species of four-handed animals, of the genus Lemur. [See LEMUR.] *P. Cyc.*

MA-CAW', } *n.* The name of a race of beautiful
MA-CĀ'O, } American birds, of the parrot family. *P. Cyc.*

MA-CAW'-TREE, *n.* A species of palm-tree, the Cocos aculenta. *Miller.*

MAC-CA-BĒ'AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Jewish princes called *Maccabees*.

MAC'CA-BEES, *n. pl.* The name of a heroic Jewish family, which rescued Judea from the tyranny of Antiochus Epiphanes and rendered it independent for about a century. *Murdock.*

2. The name of certain apocryphal books of the Old Testament, which give an account of Jewish affairs in the time of the Maccabean princes. *Murdock.*

MAC'CO-BOY, *n.* A kind of snuff.

MACE, *n.* [It. *mazza*, Sp. *maza*, Port. *maça*, Fr. *masse*, a club.]

1. An ensign of authority borne before magistrates. *Originally*, the *mace* was a club or instrument of war, made of iron and much used by cavalry. Being no longer a weapon of war, its form is changed; it is made of silver or copper gilt, and ornamented with a crown, globe, and cross. The old English writers often use *mace* for scepter. *Brande.*

A leaden *mace*. *Shak.*
A heavy iron *mace*. *Knolles.*

2. The heavier rod used in billiards. *Smart.*

MACE, *n.* [L. *macis.*]

A spice; the second coat which covers the nutmeg, a thin and membranaceous substance, of an oleaginous nature and yellowish color, being in flakes divided into many ramifications; it is extremely fragrant and aromatic. *Encyc.*

MACE'-ALE, *n.* Ale spiced with mace. *Wiseman.*

MACE'-BEAR-ER, *n.* A person who carries a mace before men in authority. *Spectator.*

MACE'-PROOF, *a.* Free from arrest. *Gifford's Sherley.*

MAC'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *macero*, from *macer*, thin, lean; *maceo*, to be thin or lean; Fr. *maigre*; Eng. *meager*; It. *macro*; Sp. *magro*; probably allied to Eng. *meek*, Ch. מאך *mak.* Class Mg, No. 2, 9.]

1. To make lean; to wear away. *Harvey.*

2. To mortify; to harass with corporeal hardships; to cause to pine or waste away.

Out of excessive zeal they *macerate* their bodies and impair their health. *Fiddes.*

3. To steep almost to solution; to soften and separate the parts of a substance by steeping it in a fluid, or by the digestive process. So we say, food is *macerated* in the stomach.

MAC'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made thin or lean; steeped almost to solution.

MAC'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Making lean; steeping almost to solution; softening.

MAC-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act or the process of making thin or lean by wearing away, or by mortification.

2. The act, process, or operation of softening and almost dissolving by steeping in a fluid.

The saliva serves for the *maceration* and dissolution of the meat into chyle. *Ray.*

MACE'-REED, } *n.* A plant of the genus Typha,
REED'-MACE, } called also Cat-tail. *P. Cyc.*

MACH-I-A-VĒL'IAN, (mak-e-a-vēl'yan,) *a.* [from *Machiavel*, an Italian writer, secretary and historiographer to the republic of Florence.]

Pertaining to Machiavel, or denoting his principles; politically cunning; crafty; cunning in political management.

MACH-I-A-VĒL'IAN, *n.* One who adopts the principles of Machiavel.

MACH'I-A-VEL-ISM, *n.* The principles of Machiavel, or practice in conformity to them; political cunning and artifice, intended to favor arbitrary power. *Cyc.*

MA-CHIC'O-LĀ-TED, *a.* A term applied to castles having machicolations. *Brande.*

MACH-I-CO-LĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr. *machicoulis.*]

A term applied to openings at the tops of old castles and fortifications, through which combustibles melted lead and stones were dropped on the heads of assailants. *Gloss. of Archit. Gwilt.*

MACH'IN-AL, (mak'in-al,) *a.* [See MACHINE.] Pertaining to machines. *Dict.*

MACH'IN-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *machinor*, from Gr. μαχανα, or μηχανη.]

To plan; to contrive; to form a scheme. *Sandys.*

MACH'IN-Ā-TED, *pp.* Planned; contrived.

MACH'IN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Contriving; scheming.

MACH-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr. See MACHINE.] The act of planning or contriving a scheme for executing some purpose, particularly an evil purpose; an artful design formed with deliberation. *Shak.*

MACH'IN-Ā-TOR, *n.* One that forms a scheme, or who plots with evil designs. *Glanville.*

MĀ-CHINE', (ma-sheen',) *n.* [Fr., from L. *machina.*]

1. In *a general sense*, any thing used to augment or regulate force or motion. The simplest machines are those usually denominated the six mechanical powers, viz., the lever, the pulley, the axis and wheel, the wedge, the screw, and the inclined plane.

More properly, a *machine* is a complex structure, consisting of a combination, or peculiar modification, of the mechanical powers. *Hebert.*

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2. An engine; an instrument of force.

With inward arms the dire *machine* they load. *Dryden.*

3. Supernatural agency in a poem, or a superhuman being introduced into a poem to perform some exploit. *Pope.*

MA-CHIN'ER-Y, (ma-sheen'er-e,) *n.* The component parts of a complex machine, taken collectively; as, the *machinery* of a watch, or other chronometer.

2. Machines in general. Great Britain abounds in *machinery.*

3. In *epic* and *dramatic poetry*, superhuman beings introduced by the poet to solve difficulty, or perform some exploit which exceeds human power; or the word may signify the agency of such beings, as supposed deities, angels, demons, and the like.

Nec deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus
Incidit. *Horace.*

A deity is not to be introduced, unless a difficulty occurs that requires the intervention of a god. The *machinery* of Milton's Paradise Lost consists of numerous superhuman personages. Pope's Rape of the Lock is rendered very interesting by the *machinery* of sylphs.

MA-CHIN'ING, (ma-sheen'-,) *a.* Denoting the machinery of a poem. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

MA-CHIN'IST, (ma-sheen'-,) *n.* [Fr. *machiniste.*] A constructor of machines and engines, or one well versed in the principles of machines.

MA-CIG'NO, (mä-chēn'yo,) *n.* [It.] A silicious sandstone found in Italy. There are two varieties; one of a grayish-yellow color, the other of a bluish-gray color. *Dana.*

MAC'I-LEN-CY, *n.* [See MACILENT.] Leanness.

MAC'I-LENT, *a.* [L. *macilentus*, from *macer*, lean, thin. See MACERATE.] Lean; thin; having little flesh.

MACK'ER-EL, *n.* [D. *mackreel*; G. *mackrele*; Fr. *maquereau*; Ir. *mackreil*: W. *macrell*; from the root of L. *macula*, a spot; the spotted fish. So in British, it is called *brithith*, Arm. *bresell*, for the like reason.] A species of salt-water fish of the genus Scomber, an excellent table fish.

MACK'ER-EL, *n.* [Old Fr. *maquerel.*] A pander or pimp.

Mackerel-gale; in Dryden, may mean a gale that ripples the surface of the sea, or one which is suitable for catching mackerel, as this fish is caught with the bait in motion.

MACK'ER-EL-SKY, *n.* A sky in which the clouds have the form called *cirro-cumulus*; that is, are broken into fleecy masses; called, also, a *mackerel-back-sky.* *Cooke.*

MACK'IN-TOSH, *n.* A term applied, from the name of the inventor, to water-proof garments, particularly overcoats, *made so by the use of India rubber.*

MACK'LE, (mak'l,) *n.* [L. *macula.*] Among *printers*, a blur *in printing*, so that part of the impression of a page appears double.

MAC'LE, (mak'l,) *n.* A name given to a variety of chiastolite, the crystals of which present a tesselated appearance when cut transversely. *Dana.*

2. A similar tesselated appearance in other crystals. *Dana.*

MAC-LU'RITE, *n.* The mineral *Chondodrite*, which see. *Dana.*

MAC-RO-BI-OT'IC, *a.* [Gr. μακρος and βιος.] Long-lived.]

MAC'RO-COSM, *n.* [Gr. μακρος, great, and κοσμος, world.

The great world; the universe, or the visible system of worlds; opposed to MICROCOSM, or the world of man. *Encyc.*

MAC-RO-DAC'TYL, *n.* [Gr. μακρος, long, and δακτυλος, finger.] One of a tribe of wading birds, having very long toes.

MAC-RO-DAC-TYL'IC, *a.* In *ornithology*, having long toes; applied to a tribe of wading birds, including the rails, water-hens, &c. *Partington.*

MAC-RO-DI-AG'ON-AL, *n.* [Gr. μακρος, long, and *diagonal.*] The longer of the diagonals of a rhombic prism.

MA-CROL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. μακρος, great, and λογος, discourse.] Long and tedious talk: prolonged discourse without matter; superfluity of words. *Bullokar.*

MA-CROM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. μακρος and μετρον.] An instrument for measuring inaccessible objects by means of two reflectors on a common sextant. *Buchanan.*

MA-CROT'Y-POUS, *a.* [Gr. μακρος, long, and τυπος, form.] In *mineralogy*, having a long form. *Shepard.*

MA-CROU'RAN, } *n.* [Gr. μακρος, long, and ουρα,
MA-CRU'RAN, } tail.] A name given to crustacean, resembling the lobster and shrimp. *Dana.*

MA-CROU'ROUS, } *a.* An epithet applied to crus-
MA-CRU'ROUS, } tacea resembling the lobster

MAC-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *macto*, to kill.] [and shrimp. The act of killing a victim for sacrifice. *Encyc.*

MAC'U-LA, *n.*; *pl.* MACULÆ. [L.] A spot, as on the skin, or on the surface of the sun, or other luminous [orb.

MAC'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *macula.*] To spot; to stain. *Elyot.*

MAC'U-LATE, } *a.* Spotted.
MAC'U-LA-TED, }

MAC-U-LA'TION, *n.* The act of spotting; a spot; a stain. *Shak.*

MAC'ULE, *a.* A spot. [Supra.] [*Little used.*]

MAD, *a.* [Sax. *gemaad*; Ir. *amad*; It. *matto*, mad, foolish; *mattone*, a brick, and an arrant fool; *matteria* and *mattezza*, foolishness; *ammattire*, to become distracted.]

1. Disordered in intellect; distracted; furious.

We must bind our passions in chains, lest, like *mad* folks, they break their locks and bolts. *Taylor.*

2. Proceeding from disordered intellect, or expressing it; as, a *mad* demeanor. *Milton.*

3. Enraged; furious; as, a *mad* bull.

And being exceedingly *mad* against them, I persecuted them, even unto strange cities. — Acts xxvi.

4. Inflamed to excess with desire; excited with violent and unreasonable passion or appetite; infatuated; followed properly by *after.*

The world is running *mad after* farce, the extremity of bad poetry. *Dryden.*

"*Mad upon* their idols," would be better rendered, "*Mad after* their idols." *Jer.* i.

5. Distracted with anxiety or trouble; extremely perplexed.

Thou shalt be *mad* for the sight of thine eyes. — Deut. xxviii.

6. Infatuated with folly.

The spiritual man is *mad.* — Hos. ix.

7. Inflamed with anger; very angry. [*This is a common, and perhaps the most general, sense of the word in America. It is thus used by Arbuthnot, and is perfectly proper.*]

8. Proceeding from folly or infatuation.

Mad wars destroy in one year the works of many years of peace. *Franklin.*

MAD, *v. t.* To make mad, furious, or angry. *Sidney.*

MAD, *v. i.* To be mad, furious, or wild. *Wiclif. Spenscr.*

MAD, } *n.* [Sax. *matha*; Goth. *matha.*]
MADE, }

An earth-worm. [But this is the Eng. *moth.*] *Ray.*

MAD'AM, *n.* [Fr. *ma*, my, and *dame.*] An appellation or complimentary title given to married and elderly ladies, or chiefly to them.

MAD'AP-PLE, *n.* A tropical plant or fruit, allied to the Egg plant; the *Solanum insanum* of Person. *Loudon.*

MAD'BRAIN, } *a.* Disordered in mind; hot-
MAD'BRAIN-ED, } headed; rash. *Shak.*

MAD'CAP, *n.* [*mad-caput* or *cap.*] A person of wild behavior; a violent, rash, hot-headed person.

MAD'DEN, (mad'n,) *v. t.* To make mad. *Thomson.*

MAD'DEN, *v. i.* To become mad; to act as if mad.

They rave, recite, and *madden* round the land. *Pope.*

MAD'DEN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Rendered mad.

MAD'DEN-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making mad or angry.

MAD'DER, *n.* [Sax. *mæddere.*] A plant of the genus Rubia, one species of which is much used in dyeing red. The root is used in medicine, and is in great reputation as an emmenagogue. It is cultivated in France and Holland. *Encyc. Hill.*

MAD'DING, *ppr.* or *a.* from MAD. Raging; furious. *Milton. Dryden.*

MADE, *pret.* and *pp.* or *a.* from MAKE.

MAD-E-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *madefacio.*] The act of making wet.

MAD'E-FI-ED, *pp.* Made wet. *Bacon.*

MAD'E-FY, *v. t.* [L. *madefio.*] To make wet or moist; to moisten [*Not much used.*]

MAD'E-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making moist or wet.

MA-DEI'RA, (ma-dā'rä,) *n.* A rich wine made on the Isle of Madeira.

MA-DEI'RA-NUT, *n.* A species of walnut with a thin shell, from the Island of Madeira.

MAD-EM-OI-SELLE', (mad-mwä-zel',) *n.* [Fr. *ma*, my, and *demoiselle*, damsel. See DAMSEL.] A young woman, or the title given to one; miss; also, the puppet sent from the French metropolis to exhibit the prevailing fashions. *Spectator.*

MAD'-HEAD-ED, (-hed-,) *a.* Hot-brained; rash. *Shak.*

MAD'-HOUSE, *n.* A house where insane persons are confined for cure or for restraint.

MA'DI-A, *n.* A South American annual plant, *Madia sativa*, cultivated for the oil yielded from its seeds by pressure. This oil is by some preferred to olive oil for the table. *P. Cyc.*

MAD'ID, *a.* [L. *madidus.*] Wet; moist. [*Not in use.*]

MADGE-HOW'LET, *n.* [Fr. *machette.*] An owl. *B. Jonson.*

MAD'LY, *adv.* [from *mad.*] Without reason or understanding; rashly; wildly.

2. With extreme folly or infatuated zeal or passion.

MAD'MAN, *n.* A man raving or furious with disordered intellect; a distracted man.

2. A man without understanding.

3. One inflamed with extravagant passion, and acting contrary to reason.

MAD'NESS, *n.* [from *mad.*] Distraction; a state of disordered reason or intellect, in which the patient raves or is furious.

There are degrees of *madness*, as of folly. *Locke.*

2. Extreme folly; headstrong passion and rashness that act in opposition to reason; as, the *madness* of a mob.

3. Wildness of passion; fury; rage; as, the *madness* of despair.

MA-DŌ'NA, } *n.* [Sp. *madona*; It. *madonna*, my
MA-DON'NA, } lady.]

A term of compellation, equivalent to MADAM. It is given to the Virgin Mary.

MAD'RE-PORE, *n.* [Fr. *madre*, spotted, and *pore.*] One of the genera of coral zoöphytes. The species usually branch like trees and shrubs. The surface is covered with small prominences, each containing a cell. [See CORAL.] *Dana.*

MAD'RE-PO-RITE, *n.* Fossil coral, or limestone composed of fossil coral. *Dana.*

MAD-RIER', *n.* [Fr.] A thick plank armed with iron plates, with a cavity to receive the mouth of a petard, with which it is applied to any thing intended to be broken down; also, a plank used for supporting the earth in mines. *Chambers. Bailey.*

MAD'RI-GAL, *n.* [Sp. Port. and Fr. *id*; It. *madrigale.* Its origin is not ascertained.]

1. A little amorous poem, sometimes called a *pastoral poem*, containing a certain number of free, unequal verses, not confined to the scrupulous regularity of a sonnet, or the subtilty of the epigram, but containing some tender and delicate, though simple thought, suitably expressed. *Cyc.*

2. An elaborate vocal composition, in five or six parts. *Busby.*

MAD'WŎRT, *n.* A plant of the genus Alyssum.

MÆL'STROM, (māl'strom,) *n.* A celebrated whirlpool on the coast of Norway.

MÆRE, *a.* It is derived from Saxon *mer*, famous, great, noted; so *ælmere* is all-famous. *Gibson. Todd.*

MÄ-ES-TŌ'SO; an Italian word signifying *majestic*; a direction in music to play the part with grandeur and strength.

MAF'FLE, *v. i.* To stammer. [*Not in use.*] *Barret.*

MAF'FLER, *n.* A stammerer. [*Not in use.*]

MAG-A-ZINE', (mag-a-zeen',) *n.* [Fr. *magazin*; It. *magazzino*; Sp. *magacen* and *almacen*; Port. *almazem* or *armazem*; from Ar. خزن *khazana*, to deposit or lay up for preservation. This word is formed with the Shemitic prefix *m.*]

1. A store of arms, ammunition, or provisions; or the building in which such store is deposited. It is usually a public store or storehouse.

2. In *ships of war*, a close room in the hold, where the gunpowder is kept. Large ships have usually two *magazines.* *Mar. Dict.*

3. A pamphlet periodically published, containing miscellaneous papers or compositions. The first publication of this kind in England was the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which first appeared in 1731, under the name of *Sylvanus Urban*, by Edward Cave, and which is still continued.

MAG-A-ZIN'ER, (mag-a-zeen'er,) *n.* One who writes for a magazine. [*Little used.*] *Goldsmith.*

MAG'DA-LEN, *n.* A reformed prostitute. *Spenser.*

MAGE, *n.* A magician. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

MAG-EL-LAN'IC CLOUDS, *n. pl.* Three conspicuous nebulæ situated near the south pole, resembling thin, white clouds, and so called from Magellan, the navigator. *Olmsted.*

MAG-GIO'RE, (maj-jō'rā,) *a.* [It.] In *music*, greater.

MAG'GOT, *n.* [W. *macai*, pl. *maceiod*, *magiod*, a maggot or grub, from *magu*, to breed.]

1. A worm or grub; *particularly*, the fly-worm, from the egg of the large blue or green fly. This maggot changes into a fly.

2. A whim; an odd fancy. [*Low.*]

MAG'GOT-I-NESS, *n.* The state of abounding with maggots.

MAG'GOT-Y, *a.* Full of maggots.

2. Full of whims; capricious; whimsical; hence, *maggoty-headed.*

MĀ'GI, *n. pl.* [L.] Wise men or philosophers of the East. *Fotherby.*

MĀ'GI-AN, *a.* [L. *magus*; Gr. μαγος.] Pertaining to the Magi, a sect of philosophers in Persia.

MĀ'GI-AN, *n.* One of the sect of the Persian Magi, who hold that there are two principles, one the cause of good, the other of evil. The knowledge of these philosophers was deemed by the vulgar to be supernatural. *Encyc.*

MĀ'GI-AN-ISM, *n.* The philosophy or doctrines of the Magi.

MAG'IC, *n.* [L. *magia*; Gr. μαγεια, from Μαγος, a philosopher among the Persians.]

1. The art or science of putting into action the power of spirits; or the science of producing won-

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derful effects by the aid of superhuman beings, or of departed spirits; sorcery; enchantment. [*This art or science is now discarded.*]

2. The secret operations of natural causes. *Bacon.*

Natural magic; the art of employing the powers of nature to produce effects apparently supernatural. *Olmsted.*

Celestial magic attributes to spirits a kind of dominion over the planets, and to the planets an influence over men.

Superstitious or *geotic magic* consists in the invocation of devils or demons, and supposes some tacit or express agreement between them and human beings. *Encyc.*

MAG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to magic; used in mag-
MAG'IC-AL, } ic; as, a *magic* wand; *magic* art.

2. Performed by magic, the agency of spirits, or by the invisible powers of nature; as, *magical* effects.

Magic square; a square figure, formed by a series of numbers in arithmetical progression, so disposed in parallel ranks, that the sums of each row or line, taken perpendicularly, horizontally, or diagonally, are equal. *Brande.*

MAG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By the arts of magic; according to the rules or rites of magic; by enchantment. *Camden.*

MA-GI''CIAN, (ma-jish'an,) *n.* One skilled in magic; one that practices the black art; an enchanter; a necromancer; a sorcerer or sorceress. *Locke. Waller.*

MAG'IC-LAN'TERN, *n.* An optical instrument, which, by means of a lamp and of small figures painted on transparent varnish or slides of glass, exhibits, in a dark room, images of objects considerably magnified. *Brande.*

MA-GIS'TER, *n.* [L. *master.*] A title of the middle ages, equivalent to the modern title of *doctor.* *Brande.*

MA-GILP', *n.* A gelatinous compound of linseed oil and mastic varnish, used by artists as a vehicle for colors. *Brande.*

MAG-IS-TĒ'RI-AL, *a.* [See MAGISTRATE.] Pertaining to a master; such as suits a master; authoritative. *Dryden.*

2. Proud; lofty; arrogant; imperious; domineering.

Pretenses go a great way with men that take fair words and *magisterial* looks for current payment. *L'Estrange.*

3. In *chemistry*, pertaining to magistery, which see.

MAG-IS-TĒ'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* With the air of a master; arrogantly; authoritatively. *Bacon. South.*

MAG-IS-TĒ'RI-AL-NESS, *n.* The air and manner of a master; haughtiness; imperiousness; peremptoriness. *Nelson.*

MAG'IS-TER-Y, *n.* [L. *magisterium.*]

Among *chemists*, a precipitate; a fine substance deposited by precipitation; usually applied to particular kinds of precipitate, as that of bismuth, coal, crab's eyes, sulphur, &c. [*Old.*] *Encyc. Brande.*

MAG'IS-TRA-CY, *n.* [See MAGISTRATE.] The office or dignity of a magistrate.

Dueling is not only a usurpation of the divine prerogative, but it is an insult upon *magistracy.* *Clarissa.*

2. The body of magistrates.

MAG'IS-TRAL, *a.* Suiting a magistrate; authoritative. [*Obs.*]

MAG'IS-TRAL, *n.* A sovereign medicine or remedy. [*Obs.*]

MAG-IS-TRAL'I-TY, *n.* Despotic authority in opinion. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

MAG'IS-TRAL-LY, *adv.* Authoritatively; with imperiousness. [*Obs.*] *Bramhall.*

MAG'IS-TRĀTE, *n.* [L. *magistratus*, from *magister*, master; *majis*, *major*, and *ster*, Teutonic *steora*, a director; *steoran*, to steer; the principal director.]

A public civil officer, invested with the executive government, or some branch of it. In this sense, a king is the highest or first magistrate, as is the president of the United States. But the word is more particularly applied to subordinate officers, as governors, intendants, prefects, mayors, justices of the peace, and the like.

The *magistrate* must have his reverence; the laws their authority. *Burke.*

MAG-IS-TRAT'IC, *a.* Having the authority of a magistrate. *Taylor.*

MAG'IS-TRĀ-TURE, *n.* [Fr.] Magistracy. [*Little used.*]

MAG'MA, *n.* Any crude mixture of mineral or organic matters, in the state of a thin paste. *Ure.*

MAG'NA CHAR'TA, (kär'tä,) *n.* [L., great charter.]

1. The great charter, so called, obtained by the English barons from King John, A. D. 1215. This name is also given to the charter granted to the people of England in the ninth year of Henry III., and confirmed by Edward I.

2. A fundamental constitution which guaranties rights and privileges

MAG-NA-NIM'I-TY, *n.* [L. *magnanimitas*; *magnus*, great, and *animus*, mind.]

Greatness of mind; that elevation or dignity of soul, which encounters danger and trouble with tranquillity and firmness; which raises the possessor above revenge, and makes him delight in acts of benevolence; which makes him disdain injustice and meanness, and prompts him to sacrifice personal ease, interest, and safety, for the accomplishment of useful and noble objects.

MAG-NAN'I-MOUS, *a.* [L. *magnanimus.*]

1. Great of mind; elevated in soul or in sentiment; brave; disinterested; as, a *magnanimous* prince or general.

2. Dictated by magnanimity; exhibiting nobleness of soul; liberal and honorable; not selfish.

There is an indissoluble union between a *magnánimous* policy and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity. *Washington.*

MAG-NAN'I-MOUS-LY, *adv.* With greatness of mind; bravely; with dignity and elevation of sentiment. *Milton.*

MAG'NATE, *n.*; *pl.* MAGNATES. A person of rank; a noble or grandee.

MAG-NĒ'SIA, *n.* [Fr. *magnesie.* Qu. from *Magnosia*, the place where first found. Lunier says, from Gr. *μαγνης*, the loadstone; but the reason he does not assign.]

A primitive earth, having for its base a metallic substance, called *magnesium.* Magnesia is a soft, white powder, without taste or smell. It is generally found in combination with other substances. It is antacid, and moderately cathartic. *Ure.*

MAG-NĒ'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to magnesia, or partaking of its qualities; containing magnesia; resembling magnesia.

MAG'NE-SITE, *n.* A silicate of magnesia containing a large quantity of water. It occurs in amorphous masses, or in masses tuberous and spongiform; its color is yellowish gray, or white with spots, and dendritic delineations of blackish brown. The name is also given to a carbonate of magnesia. *Dana. Haily.*

MAG-NĒ'SIUM, *n.* The undecomposable metallic base of magnesia.

MAG'NET, *n.* [L., from Gr. *μαγνης*, from MAGNESIA, in Asia Minor.]

The loadstone; a term applied to certain specimens of iron ore, (the protoxyd or octahedral,) which have the property of attracting iron and some of its ores, and, when freely suspended, of pointing to the poles.

A bar of steel to which the peculiar properties of the loadstone have been imparted, either by contact or by other means. A bar of iron will receive temporarily the same properties under the action of a galvanic or electrical battery, and is then generally called an *electro-magnet.* *Dana.*

MAG-NET'IC, *n.* A term applied to any metal, as iron, nickel, cobalt, &c., which may receive, by any means, the properties of the loadstone, and lie when suspended in the direction of a magnetic meridian. *Dana.*

MAG-NET'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the magnet;
MAG-NET'IC-AL, } possessing the properties of the magnet, or corresponding properties; as, a *magnetic* bar of iron, or a *magnetic* needle.

2. Attractive.

She that had all *magnetic* force alone. *Donne.*

MAG-NET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By means of magnetism; by the power of attraction. *Burton.*

MAG-NET'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being magnetic.

MAG-NET'IC-NEE'DLE, *n.* A magnetized needle, or small iron rod, turning on a pivot, principally used to determine the points of compass.

MAG-NET'IC-TEL'E-GRAPH, *n.* The electro-magnetic telegraph; an instrument, or apparatus, which, by means of iron wires, conducting the electric fluid, conveys intelligence to any given distance with the velocity of lightning. See ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. *S. F. B. Morse.*

MAG-NET'ICS, *n.* The science or principles of magnetism.

MAG-NET-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing or conducting magnetism. *Journ. of Science.*

MAG'NET-ISM, *n.* That branch of science which treats of the properties of the magnet.

2. Power of attraction; as, the *magnetism* of interest. *Glanville.*

Animal magnetism; a supposed agent of a peculiar and mysterious nature, said to have a powerful influence on the patient when acted upon by contact or voluntary emotion on the part of the operator. [See MESMERISM.]

MAG-NET-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of magnetizing

MAG'NET-IZE, *v. t.* To communicate magnetic properties to any thing; as, to *magnetize* a needle.

Seven of Deslon's patients were *magnetized* at Dr. Franklin's house. *Encyc.*

MAG'NET-IZE, *v. i.* To acquire magnetic properties; to become magnetic. A bar of iron standing some time in an inclined position will *magnetize.*

MAG'NET-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made magnetic.

MAG'NET-IZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Imparting magnetism to.

MAG-NĒ'TO-E-LEC'TRIC, *a.* Pertaining to magneto-electricity. *Dana.*

MAG-NĒ'TO-E-LEC-TRIC'I-TY, *n.* Electricity evolved by magnets. *Silliman.*

2. The science which treats of electricity thus evolved.

MAG'NET-IZ-ER, *n.* A person or thing which imparts magnetism.

MAG-NET-OM'E-TER, *n.* [*magnet*, or *magnetism*, and Gr. *μετρον.*]

An instrument to ascertain the force of magnetism.

MAG-NET-O-MŌ'TOR, *n.* [*magnet* and *motor.*]

A voltaic series of two or more large plates producing a great quantity of electricity of low tension. *Brande.*

MAG'NI-FI-A-BLE, *a.* [See MAGNIFY.] That may be magnified; worthy of being magnified or extolled. *Brown.*

MAG-NIF'IC, } *a.* [L. *magnificus.*]
MAG-NIF'IC-AL, }

Grand; splendid; illustrious. *Milton.*

MAG-NIF'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a magnificent manner.

MAG-NIFI-CAT, [L.] A term applied to the song of the Virgin Mary, *Luke* i. 46, because it commences with this word in the Latin Vulgate.

MAG-NIF'IC-ĀTE, *v. t.* To magnify or extol. [*Not used.*] *Marston.*

MAG-NIF'I-CENCE, *n.* [L. *magnificentia.*]

Grandeur of appearance; greatness and splendor of show or state; as, the *magnificence* of a palace, or of a procession; the *magnificence* of a Roman triumph.

MAG-NIF'I-CENT, *a.* Grand in appearance; splendid; pompous.

Man he made, and for him built
Magnificent this world. *Milton.*

2. Exhibiting grandeur. *Sidney.*

MAG-NIF'I-CENT-LY, *adv.* With splendor of appearance, or pomp of show. The minister was *magnificently* entertained at court.

2. With exalted sentiments. We can never conceive too *magnificently* of the Creator and his works.

MAG-NIF'I-CO, *n.* [L.] A grandee of Venice. *Shak.*

MAG'NI-FI-ER, *n.* [from *magnify.*] One who magnifies; one who extols or exalts in praises.

2. An optical instrument, either a convex lens or a concave mirror, which increases the apparent magnitude of bodies.

MAG'NI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *magnifico*; *magnus*, great, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To make great or greater; to increase the apparent dimensions of a body. A convex lens *magnifies* the bulk of a body to the eye.

2. To make great in representation; to extol; to exalt in description or praise. The embassador *magnified* the king and queen.

3. To extol; to exalt; to elevate; to raise in estimation.

Thee that day
Thy thunders *magnified.* *Milton.*
The Lord *magnified* Solomon exceedingly. — 1 Chron. xxix.

To magnify one's self; to raise one's self in pride and pretensions.

He shall *magnify himself* in his heart. — Dan. viii.

MAG'NI-FY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Enlarging apparent bulk or dimensions; extolling; exalting.

MAG-NIL'O-QUENCE, *n.* [L. *magnus*, great, and *loquens*, speaking.]

A lofty manner of speaking; tumid, pompous words or style. *Bentley.*

MAG-NIL'O-QUENT, *a.* Speaking loftily or pompously.

MAG-NIL'O-QUENT-LY, *adv.* With loftiness or pomposity of language.

MAG'NI-TŪDE, *n.* [L. *magnitudo.*]

1. Extent of dimensions or parts; bulk; size; *applied to things that have length, breadth, or thickness.*

2. In *geometry*, that which is extended, or which has one or more of the three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness. *Day.*

3. Greatness; grandeur.

With plain, heroic *magnitude* of mind. *Milton.*

4. Greatness, in reference to influence or effect; importance. In affairs of *magnitude*, disdain not to take counsel.

MAG-NŌ'LI-A, *n.* The name of a genus of plants comprehending the Beaver-tree, the Cucumber-tree, and the Umbrella-tree, of the United States, with the Yulan, the Kobus, the Coco, and the Figo, of Eastern Asia.

MAG'PIE, *n.* [W. *piog*, L. *pica*, with *mag.*]

A chattering bird, of the crow tribe; the *Corvus pica* of Linnæus.

MAGOT-PIE is used by Shakspeare.

MAG'UEY, *n.* A species of Agave, in Mexico, which furnished the natives with a material for their buildings. Its leaves were used for covering the roofs of their houses, and for paper, clothing, and cordage. *Encyc.*

The *maguey* is a species of the genus Agave, and is now cultivated in Mexico for the purpose of preparing from its leaves a spirituous liquor called *pulque.* *Humboldt.*

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MA-HA'LEB, *n.* [Arabic.] A species of cherry, Cerasus Mahaleb, whose fruit affords a violet dye, and a fermented liquor like kirschwasser. *Ure.*

MA-HOG'A-NY, *n.* A tree of the genus Swietenia, growing in the tropical climates of America; also, its wood, which is of a reddish or brown color, very hard, and susceptible of a fine polish. Of this are made our most beautiful and durable pieces of cabinet furniture.

MA-HOM'ET-AN, } This word, and the name of the
MO-HAM'MED-AN, } Arabian prophet so called, are written in many different ways. The best authorized and most correct orthography seems to be MOHAMMED, MOHAMMEDAN. [See MOHAMMEDAN.]

MA-HOM'ET-AN-ISM, *n.* See MOHAMMEDISM.

MA'HOUND, *n.* *Formerly*, a contemptuous name for Mohammed and the devil, &c. *Skelton.*

MAID, *n.* A species of skate-fish.

MAID, } *n.* [Sax. *mægth*, from *mæg*, a general name
MAID'EN, } of relation, man, boy, or woman; Goth. *magath*; D. *maagd*; G. *magd*; Ir. *mogh*, a man; Sp. *mozo*, a man-servant, a bachelor; *moza*, a maid; Port. *macho*, a male; Russ. *muj*. It coincides in elements with Sax. *magan*, to be able; Eng. *may*.]

1. An unmarried woman, or a young unmarried woman; a virgin.

2. A female servant. *Dryden.*

3. It is used in composition to express the feminine gender; as in *maid*-servant.

MAID'EN, (mād'n,) *n.* A maid.

2. An instrument resembling the guillotine, formerly used for beheading criminals.

3. A machine for washing linen.

MAID'EN, (mād'n,) *a.* Pertaining to a young woman or virgin; as, *maiden* charms.

2. Consisting of young women or virgins.

Amid the *maiden* throng. *Addison.*

3. Fresh; new; unused.

He fleshed his *maiden* sword. *Shak.*

A *maiden speech*; the first speech of a new member in a public body.

MAID'EN, *v. i.* To speak and act demurely or modestly. *Bp. Hall.*

MAID'EN-AS-SIZE', *n.* In *England*, an assize at which no one is condemned to die; *literally*, an assize which is unpolluted with blood. It was usual, at such an assize, for the sheriff to present the judge with a pair of white gloves. *Smart.*

MAID'EN-HAIR, *n.* A species of fern of the genus Adiantum.

MAID'EN-HOOD, } *n.* [Sax. *mægdenhad*, *mædenhad*.]
MAID'EN-HEAD, }

1. The state of being a maid or virgin; virginity.

The modest lore of *maidenhood*. *Milton.*

2. Newness; freshness; uncontaminated state. *Shak.*

MAID'EN-LIKE, *a.* Like a maid; modest. *Shak.*

MAID'EN-LI-NESS, *n.* The behavior that becomes a maid; modesty; gentleness. *Sherwood.*

MAID'EN-LIP, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

MAID'EN-LY, (mād'n-ly,) *a.* Like a maid; gentle; modest; reserved. *Shak.*

MAID'EN-LY, *adv.* In a maidenlike manner. *Skelton.*

MAID'HOOD, *n.* Virginity; sometimes spelt MAIDENHEAD. *Shak.*

MAID-MA'RI-AN, *n.* *Originally*, the lady of the Maygames in a morris-dance; *afterward*, a character personated by a man in woman's clothes; also, the name of a dance. *Toone. Smart.*

MAID'-PALE, *a.* Pale, like a sick girl. *Shak.*

MAID'-SERV-ANT, *n.* A female servant. *Swift.*

MAIL, *n.* [Fr. *maille*, a stitch in knitting, a mail; Sp. *malla*, a mesh, net-work, a coat of mail; Port. *id.* and a spot; It. *maglia* and *camaglio*; Arm. *mailh*; D. *maal*; W. *magyl*, a knot, a mesh; *maglu*, to knit, to entangle, to entrap, to form meshes. The sense of *spot*, which occurs in the French and Portuguese, indicates this word to be from the root of L. *macula*, and the Welsh words prove it to be contracted from *magel*.]

1. A coat of steel net-work, formerly worn for defending the body against swords, poniards, &c. The mail was of two sorts, chain and plate mail; the former consisting of iron rings, each having four others inserted into it; the latter consisting of a number of small lamins of metal, laid over one another like the scales of a fish, and sewed down to a strong linen or leathern jacket. *Cyc.*

2. Armor; that which defends the body.

We strip the lobster of his scarlet *mail*. *Gay.*

We read also of shirts of *mail* and gloves of *mail*.

3. In *ships*, a square machine composed of rings interwoven, like net-work, used for rubbing off the loose hemp on lines and white cordage.

4. A rent. [Sax. *mal*.] Also, a spot. [*Obs.*]

MAIL, *n.* [Fr. *malette*; Ir. *mala*; Fr. *malle*; Arm. *mal*.]

1. A bag for the conveyance of letters and papers, particularly letters conveyed from one post-office to another, under public authority.

2. The coach or carriage in which the mail is conveyed.

MAIL, *v. t.* To put on a coat of mail or armor; to arm defensively. *Shak.*

2. To prepare for transmission by the mail from one post-office to another. We say, letters were *mailed* for Philadelphia.

MAIL'A-BLE, *a.* Usually admitted, or proper to be admitted, into the mail.

MAIL'-CLAD, *a.* Clad with a coat of mail. *Scott.*

MAIL'-COACH, *n.* A coach that conveys the public mails.

MAIL'ED, *pp.* Covered with a coat of mail or with armor; prepared for transmission by the mail.

2. *a.* In *zoölogy*, protected by an external coat or covering of scales or hard substances. *Humble.*

3. Spotted; speckled. *Sherwood.*

MAIL'ING, *ppr.* Investing with a coat of mail; preparing for transmission by the mail.

MAIL'-STAGE, *n.* The stage or coach for conveying the mails; a mail-coach. *America.*

MAIL'-SHEATH-ED, *a.* Sheathed with a coat of mail. *Scott.*

MAIM, *v. t.* [Old Fr. *mahemer*, or *mahaigner*; Arm. *mahaigna*, *mahagnein*.]

1. To deprive of the use of a limb, so as to render a person less able to defend himself in fighting, or to annoy his adversary. *Blackstone.*

2. To deprive of a necessary part; to cripple; to disable.

You *maimed* the jurisdiction of all bishops. *Shak.*

MAIM, *n.* [Written in law language MAYHEM.]

1. The privation of the use of a limb or member of the body, so as to render the sufferer less able to defend himself or to annoy his adversary.

2. The privation of any necessary part; a crippling.

Surely there is more cause to fear lest the want thereof be a *maim*, than the use of it a blemish. *Hooker.*

3. Injury; mischief. *Shak.*

4. Essential defect.

A noble author esteems it to be a *maim* in history. [*Not used.*] *Hayward.*

MAIM'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Crippled; disabled in limbs; lame.

MAIM'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of being maimed. *Bolton.*

MAIM'ING, *ppr.* Disabling by depriving of the use of a limb; crippling; rendering lame or defective.

MAIN, *a.* [Sax. *mægn*, strength, force, power, from *magan*, to be able or strong, that is, to strain or stretch, Eng. *may*, *might*. If *g* is radical in the L. *magnus*, this may be of the same family; Goth. *mickels*; Eng. *much*.]

1. Principal; chief; first in size, rank, importance, &c.; as, the *main* branch or tributary stream of a river; the *main* timbers of an edifice.

2. That which has most power in producing an effect, or which is mostly regarded *in prospect*; as, a *main* design; a *main* object.

Our *main* interest is to be as happy as we can, and as long as possible. *Tillotson.*

3. Mighty; vast; as, the *main* abyss. *Milton.*

4. Important; powerful.

This young prince, with a train of young noblemen and gentlemen, not with any *main* army, came over to take possession of his patrimony. *Davies.*

MAIN, *n.* Strength; force; violent effort; as in the phrase, "with might and *main*." *Dryden.*

2. The gross; the bulk; the greater part.

The *main* of them may be reduced to language and an improvement in wisdom. *Locke.*

3. The ocean; the great sea, as distinguished from rivers, bays, sounds, and the like.

He fell, and struggling in the *main*. *Dryden.*

4. The continent, as distinguished from an isle. We arrived at Nantucket on Saturday, but did not reach the *main* till Monday. In this use of the word, *land* is omitted; *main* for *main land*.

5. A hamper. *Ainsworth.*

6. A course; a duct. *Act of Parliament.*

For the main; *in the main*; for the most part; in the greatest part.

MAIN, *n.* [L. *manus*, hand; Fr. *main*.]

A hand at dice. We throw a merry *main*.

And lucky *mains* make people wise. [*Not used.*] *Prior.*

2. A match at cock-fighting.

MAIN'-DECK, *n.* The deck next below the spar-deck in frigates and seventy-fours. *Totten.*

MAIN'-KEEL, *n.* The principal keel, as distinguished from the false keel.

MAIN'-LAND, *n.* The continent; the principal land, as opposed to an *isle*. *Dryden.*

MAIN'LY, *adv.* Chiefly; principally. He is *mainly* occupied with domestic concerns.

2. Greatly; to a great degree; mightily. *Bacon.*

MAIN'MAST, *n.* The principal mast in a ship or other vessel.

MAIN'OR, *n.* [Old Fr. *manoevre*, *meinour*, L. *a manu*, from the hand or in the work.]

The old law phrase, *to be taken as a thief with the mainor*, signifies to be taken in the very act of killing venison or stealing wood, or in preparing so to do; or it denotes the being taken with the thing stolen upon him. *Blackstone.*

MAIN'PERN-A-BLE, *a.* That may be admitted to give surety by mainpernors; that may be mainprized.

MAIN'PERN-OR, *n.* [Old Fr. *main*, the hand, and *prendre*, to take; *pernon*, *pernez*, for *prenon*, *prenez*.]

In *law*, a surety for a prisoner's appearance in court at a day. *Mainpernors* differ from *bail*, in that a man's *bail* may imprison or surrender him before the stipulated day of appearance; *mainpernors* can do neither; they are bound to produce him to answer all charges whatsoever. *Blackstone.*

MAIN'PRIZE, *n.* [Fr. *main*, hand, and *prendre*, *pris*, to take.]

1. In *law*, a writ directed to the sheriff, commanding him to take sureties for the prisoner's appearance, and to let him go at large. These sureties are called *mainpernors*. *Blackstone.*

2. Deliverance of a prisoner on security for his appearance at a day.

MAIN'PRIZE, *v. t.* To suffer a prisoner to go at large, on his finding sureties, mainpernors, for his appearance at a day.

MAIN'PRIZ-ED, *pp.* Bailed; suffered to go at large, upon giving security for appearance.

MAIN'SAIL, *n.* The principal sail in a ship. The mainsail of a ship or brig is extended by a yard attached to the mainmast, and that of a sloop, by the boom.

MAIN'SHEET, *n.* The sheet that extends and fastens the mainsail.

MAIN'SWEAR, *v. i.* [Sax. *manswerian*; *man*, evil, and *swerian*, to swear.

To swear falsely; to perjure one's self. *Blount.*

MAIN-TAIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *maintenir*; *main*, hand, and *tenir*, to hold; L. *manus* and *teneo*.]

1. To hold, preserve, or keep in any particular state or condition; to support; to sustain; not to suffer to fail or decline; as, to *maintain* a certain degree of heat in a furnace; to *maintain* the digestive process or powers of the stomach; to *maintain* the fertility of soil; to *maintain* present character or reputation.

2. To hold; to keep; not to lose or surrender; as, to *maintain* a place or post.

3. To continue; not to suffer to cease; as, to *maintain* a conversation.

4. To keep up; to uphold; to support the expense of; as, to *maintain* state or equipage.

What *maintains* one vice would bring up two children. *Franklin.*

5. To support with food, clothing, and other conveniences; as, to *maintain* a family by trade or labor.

6. To support by intellectual powers, or by force of reason; as, to *maintain* an argument.

7. To support; to defend; to vindicate, to justify; to prove to be just; as, to *maintain* one's right or cause.

8. To support by assertion or argument; to affirm.

In tragedy and satire, I *maintain* that this age and the last have excelled the ancients. *Dryden.*

MAIN-TAIN', *v. i.* To affirm a position; to assert.

MAIN-TAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be maintained, supported, preserved, or sustained.

2. That may be defended or kept by force or resistance; as, a military post is not *maintainable*.

3. That may be defended by argument or just claim; vindicable; defensible.

MAIN-TAIN'ED, *pp.* Kept in any state; preserved; upheld; supported; defended; vindicated.

MAIN-TAIN'ER, *n.* One who supports, preserves, sustains, or vindicates.

MAIN-TAIN'ING, *ppr.* Supporting; preserving; upholding; defending; vindicating.

MAIN-TAIN'OR, *n.* One who aids others with money, or maintains a suit in which he has no interest.

MAIN'TE-NANCE, *n.* Sustenance; sustentation; support by means of supplies of food, clothing, and other conveniences; as, his labor contributed little to the *maintenance* of his family.

2. Means of support; that which supplies conveniences.

Those of better fortune not making learning their *maintenance*. *Swift.*

3. Support; protection; defense; vindication; as, the *maintenance* of right or just claims.

4. Continuance; security from failure or decline.

Whatever is granted to the church for God's honor and the *maintenance* of his service, is granted to God. *South.*

5. In *law*, an officious intermeddling in a suit in which the person has no interest, by assisting either party with money or means to prosecute or defend it. This is a punishable offense. But to assist a poor kinsman, from compassion, is not *maintenance*. *Brande.*

MAIN'TOP, *n.* The top of the mainmast of a ship or brig.

MAIN'YARD, *n.* The yard on which the mainsail is extended, supported by the mainmast.

MAIS'TER, for MASTER, is obsolete. *Spenser.*

MAIS'TRESS, for MISTRESS, is obsolete. *Chaucer.*

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MĀIZE, *n.* A plant, Zea mays, the native corn of America, called INDIAN CORN, much cultivated for food.

[In *the Lettish and Livonic languages*, in the north of Europe, *mayse* is bread. *Tooke.* In Ir. *maise* is food; perhaps a different orthography of *meat.*]

MAJ-ES-TAT'IC, } *a.* Great in appearance;
MAJ-ES-TAT'IC-AL, } having dignity. [*Obs.*]
Pococke.

MA-JES'TIC, *a.* [from *majesty.*] August; having dignity of person or appearance; grand; princely. The prince was *majestic* in person and appearance.

In his face
Sat meekness, hightened with *majestic* grace. *Milton.*

2. Splendid; grand.

Get the start of this *majestic* world. *Shak.*

3. Elevated; lofty.

The least portions must be of the epic kind; all must be grave, *majestic*, and sublime. *Dryden.*

4. Stately; becoming majesty; as, a *majestic* air or walk.

MA-JES'TIC-AL, *a.* Majestic. [*Little used.*]

MA-JES'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* With dignity; with grandeur; with a lofty air or appearance.

MA-JES'TIC-AL-NESS, *n.* State or manner of being majestic. *Oldenburg.*

MAJ'ES-TY, *n.* [L. *majestas*, from the root of *majis*, *major*, more, greater.]

1. Greatness of appearance; dignity; grandeur; dignity of aspect or manner; the quality or state of a person or thing which inspires awe or reverence in the beholder; applied with peculiar propriety to God and his works.

Jehovah reigneth; he is clothed with *majesty*. — Ps. xciii.
The voice of Jehovah is full of *majesty*. — Ps. xxix.

It is applied to the dignity, pomp, and splendor of earthly princes.

When he showed the riches of his glorious kingdom — the honor of his excellent *majesty* many days. — Esth. i.

2. Dignity; elevation of manner

The first in loftiness of thought surpassed,
The next in *majesty*. *Dryden.*

3. A title of emperors, kings, and queens; as, most royal *majesty*; may it please your *majesty*. In this sense, it admits of the plural; as, their *majesties* attended the concert.

MĀ'JOR, *a.* [L.] Greater in number, quantity, or extent; as, the *major* part of the assembly; the *major* part of the revenue; the *major* part of the territory.

2. Greater in dignity.

My *major* vow lies here. *Shak.*

3. In *music*, an epithet applied to the modes in which the third is four semitones above the tonic or key-note, and to intervals consisting of four semitones. *Busby.*

Major and *minor*, in *music*, are applied to concords which differ from each other by a semitone.

Major tone; the difference between the fifth and fourth; and *major semitone* is the difference between the major fourth and the third. The major tone surpasses the minor by a comma. *Encyc.*

The *major term* of a syllogism is that which forms the predicate of the conclusion.

MĀ'JOR, *n.* In *military affairs*, an officer next in rank above a captain and below a lieutenant-colonel; the lowest field officer.

2. The mayor of a town. [See MAYOR.]

Aid-major; an officer appointed to act as major on certain occasions.

Brigade-major. See BRIGADE.

Drum-major; the first drummer in a regiment, who has authority over the other drummers.

Fife-major; the first or chief fifer.

Sergeant-major; a non-commissioned officer, subordinate to the adjutant.

MĀ'JOR, *n.* In *law*, a person of full age to manage his own concerns.

MĀ'JOR, *n.* In *logic*, that premise which contains the major term; it is the first proposition of a regular syllogism; as, no unholy person is qualified for happiness in heaven, [the major.] Every man in his natural state is unholy, [minor.] Therefore, no man in his natural state is qualified for happiness in heaven, [conclusion or inference.]

In *hypothetical syllogisms*, the hypothetical premise is called the *major.*

MĀ'JOR ĀT', (mā'zho-rā',) *n.* [Fr., from *major.*]

Among *the continental nations of Europe*, the right of succession to property according to age.

MAJ-OR-Ā'TION, *n.* Increase; enlargement. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

MĀ'JOR-DŌ'MO, *n.* [*major* and *domus*, house.]

A man who holds the place of master of the house; a steward; also, a chief minister. *Encyc.*

MĀ'JOR-GEN'ER-AL, *n.* A military officer who commands a division or number of regiments; the next in rank below a lieutenant-general.

MA-JOR'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *majorité*; from *major.*]

1. The greater number; more than half; as, a *majority* of mankind; a *majority* of votes in congress. A measure may be carried by a large or small *majority.*

2. Full age; the age at which the laws of a country permit a young person to manage his own affairs. Henry III. had no sooner come to his *majority*, than the barons raised war against him.

3. The office, rank, or commission of a major.

4. The state of being greater.

It is not a plurality of parts, without *majority* of parts. [*Little used.*] *Grew.*

5. [L. *majores.*] Ancestors; ancestry. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

6. Chief rank. . [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

MA-JUS'CU-LÆ, *n. pl.* In *diplomatics*, capital letters, as they are found in Latin manuscripts of the sixth century and earlier.

MĀKE, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* MADE. [Sax. *macian*; G. *machen*; D. *maaken*; Dan. *mager*, to contrive; *mager paa*, to make, to form, to mold, to contrive, to practice. The primary sense is, to cause to act or do, to press, drive, strain, or compel, as, in the phrases *make* your servant work, *make* him go.]

1. To compel; to constrain.

They should be *made* to rise at an early hour. *Locke.*

2. To form of materials; to fashion; to mold into shape; to cause to exist in a different form, or as a distinct thing.

He fashioned it with a graving tool, after he had *made* it a molten calf. — Ex. xxxii.
God not only *made*, but created; not only *made* the work, but the materials. *Dwight, Theol.*

3. To create; to cause to exist; to form from nothing. God *made* the materials of the earth and of all worlds.

4. To compose; to constitute as parts, materials, or ingredients united in a whole. These several sums *make* the whole amount.

The heaven, the air, the earth, and boundless sea,
Make but one temple for the Deity. *Waller.*

5. To form by art.

And art, with her contending, doth aspire
To excel the natural with *made* delights. *Spenser.*

6. To produce or effect, as the agent.

Call for Samson, that he may *make* us sport. — Judges xvi.

7. To produce, as the cause; to procure; to obtain. Good tillage is necessary to *make* good crops.

Wealth *maketh* many friends. — Prov. xix.

8. To do; to perform; to execute; as, to *make* a journey; to *make* a long voyage.

9. To cause to have any quality, as by change or alteration. Wealth may *make* a man proud; beauty may *make* a woman vain; a due sense of human weakness should *make* us humble.

10. To bring into any state or condition; to constitute.

See, I have *made* thee a god to Pharaoh. — Ex. vii.
Who *made* thee a prince and a judge over us? — Ex. ii.

11. To contract; to establish; as, to *make* friendship. *Rowe.*

12. To keep; as, to *make* abode. *Dryden.*

13. To raise to good fortune; to secure in riches or happiness; as when it is said, he is *made* for this world.

Who *makes* or ruins with a smile or frown. *Dryden.*

14. To suffer.

He accuses Neptune unjustly, who *makes* shipwreck a second time. *Bacon.*

15. To incur; as, to *make* a loss. [*Improper.*]

16. To commit; to do. [*Dryden.*

I will neither plead my age nor sickness in excuse of the faults which I *made*. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*

17. To intend or to do; to purpose to do.

Gomez, what *makest* thou here, with a whole brotherhood of city bailiffs? [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

We now say, what doest thou here?

18. To raise, as profit; to gain; to collect; as, to *make* money in trade or by husbandry; to *make* an estate by steady industry.

19. To discover; to arrive in sight of; *a seaman's phrase.* They *made* the land at nine o'clock on the larboard bow, distant five leagues.

20. To reach; to arrive at; as, to *make* a port or harbor; *a seaman's phrase.*

21. To gain by advance; as, to *make* little way with a head wind; we *made* our way to the next village. [*This phrase often implies difficulty.*]

22. To provide; as, to *make* a dinner or entertainment.

23. To put or place; as, to *make* a difference between strict right and expedience.

24. To turn; to convert, as to use

Whate'er they catch,
Their fury *makes* an instrument of war. *Dryden.*

25. To represent. He is not the fool you *make* him; that is, as your representation exhibits him.

26. To constitute; to form. It is melancholy to think that sensual pleasure *makes* the happiness of a great part of mankind.

27. To induce; to cause. Self-confidence *makes* a man rely too much on his own strength and resources.

28. To put into a suitable or regular form for use; as, to *make* a bed.

29. To fabricate; to forge. He *made* the story himself.

30. To compose, as verses; to form and put forth; as, to *make* a speech or an oration.

31. To cure; to dry and prepare for preservation; as, to *make* hay.

To make amends; to make good; to give adequate compensation; to replace the value or amount of loss.

To make account of; to esteem; to regard. *Bacon.*

To make away; to kill; to destroy. *Sidney. Addison.*

2. To alienate; to transfer. *Waller.*

We now usually say, to *make over* property.

To make free with; to treat with freedom; to treat without ceremony. *Pope.*

To make good; to maintain; to defend.

I'll either die, or I'll *make good* the place. *Dryden.*

2. To fulfill; to accomplish; as, to *make good* one's word, promise, or engagement.

3. To make compensation for; to supply an equivalent; as, to *make good* a loss or damage.

To make light of; to consider as of no consequence; to treat with indifference or contempt.

They *made light of* it and went their way. — Matt. xxii.

To make love, } to court; to attempt to gain the
To make suit; } favor or affection.
To make merry; to feast; to be joyful or jovial. *Bacon.*

To make much of; to treat with fondness or esteem; to consider as of great value, or as giving great pleasure.

To make of; to understand. He knows not what to *make of* the news; that is, he does not well understand it; he knows not how to consider or view it.

2. To produce from; to effect.

I am astonished that those who have appeared against this paper, have *made* so very little *of* it. *Addison.*

3. To consider; to account; to esteem.

Makes she no more *of* me than of a slave? *Dryden.*

To make over; to transfer the title of; to convey; to alienate. He *made over* his estate in trust or in fee.

To make out; to learn; to discover; to obtain a clear understanding of. I can not *make out* the meaning or sense of this difficult passage. Antiquaries are not able to *make out* the inscription on this medal.

2. To prove; to evince; to establish by evidence or argument. The plaintiff, not being able to *make out* his case, withdrew the suit.

In the passages from divines, most of the reasonings which *make out* both my propositions are already suggested. *Atterbury.*

3. To furnish; to find or supply. He promised to pay, but was not able to *make out* the money or the whole sum.

To make sure of; to consider as certain. *Dryden.*

2. To secure to one's possession; as, to *make sure of* the game.

To make up; to collect into a sum or mass; as, to *make up* the amount of rent; to *make up* a bundle or package.

2. To reconcile; to compose; as, to *make up* a difference or quarrel.

3. To repair; as, to *make up* a hedge. *Ezek.* xiii.

4. To supply what is wanting. A dollar is wanted to *make up* the stipulated sum.

5. To compose, as ingredients or parts.

O, he was all *made up* of love and charms! *Addison.*
The parties among us are *made up* of moderate whigs and Presbyterians. *Swift.*

6. To shape, prepare, or fabricate; as, to *make up* a mass into pills.

7. To assume a particular form of features; as, to *make up* a face; whence, to *make up* a lip, is to pout.

8. To compensate; to make good; as, to *make up* a loss.

9. To settle; to adjust, or to arrange for settlement; as, to *make up* accounts.

10. To determine; to bring to a definite conclusion; as, to *make up* one's mind.

In *seamen's language*, to *make sail*; to increase the quantity of sail already extended.

To make sternway; to move with the stern foremost.

To make water; to leak.

To make words; to multiply words.

MĀKE, *v. i.* To tend; to proceed; to move. He *made* toward home. The tiger *made* at the sportsmen. Formerly authors used to *make away*, to *make on*, to *make forth*, to *make about*; but these phrases are obsolete. We now say, to *make at*, to *make toward.*

2. To contribute; to have effect. This argument *makes* nothing in his favor. He believes wrong to be right, and right to be wrong, when it *makes* for his advantage.

3. To rise; to flow toward land; as, the tide *makes* fast.

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To make as if; to show; to appear; to carry appearance.

Joshua and all Israel *made as if* they were beaten before them and fled. — Josh. viii.

To make away with; to kill; to destroy.

To make for; to move toward; to direct a course toward; as, we apprehended a tempest approaching, and *made for* a harbor.

2. To tend to advantage; to favor. A war between commercial nations *makes for* the interest of neutrals.

To make against; to tend to injury. This argument *makes against* his cause.

To make out; to succeed; to have success at last. He *made out* to reconcile the contending parties.

To make up; to approach. He *made up* to us with boldness.

To make up for; to compensate; to supply by an equivalent.

Have you a supply of friends to *make up for* those who are gone? *Swift.*

To make up with; to settle differences; to become friends.

To make with; to concur. *Hooker.*

MĀKE, *n.* Structure; texture; constitution of parts in a body. It may sometimes be synonymous with SHAPE or FORM, but more properly the word signifies the manner in which the parts of the body are united; as, a man of slender *make*, or feeble *make*.

Is our perfection of so frail a *make*,
As every plot can undermine and shake? *Dryden.*

MĀKE, *n.* [Sax. *maca*, *gemaca*; Dan. *mage*; Eng. *match*. It seems allied to *make*, as *peer*, L. *par*, to Heb. בּרא.]

A companion; a mate. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. B. Jonson.*

MĀKE'BĀTE, *n.* [*make* and Sax. *bate*, contention.] One who excites contentions and quarrels. *Sidney.*

MĀKE'LESS, *a.* Matchless; without a mate. [*Obs.*]

MĀKE'PĒACE, *n.* A peace-maker; one that reconciles persons when at variance. *Shak.*

MĀK'ER, *n.* The Creator.

The universal *Maker* we may praise. *Milton.*

2. One that makes, forms, shapes, or molds; a manufacturer; as, a *maker* of watches, or of jewelry; a *maker* of cloth.

3. A poet.

MAKE'WEIGHT, (-wāte,) *n.* That which is thrown into a scale to make weight. *Philips.*

MĀ'KĪ, *n.* An animal of the genus Lemur. The *ring-tailed maki* is of the size of a cat. [See LEMUR.] *Encyc.*

The common name of a subdivision of the Linnæan genus Lemur, including the macauco, the mongooz, and the vari. *Cuvier.*

MĀK'ING, *ppr.* Forming; causing; compelling; creating; constituting.

MĀK'ING, *n.* The act of forming, causing, or constituting.

2. Workmanship. This is cloth of your own *making*.

3. Composition; structure.

4. In *old writers*, a poem.

MAL, } as a prefix, in composition, denotes ill or evil,
MALE, } Fr. *mal*, L. *malus*. [See MALADY.]

MAL'A-CHITE, *n.* [Gr. μαλαχη, mallows, L. *malva*, from μαλακος, soft, so named from its resembling the color of the leaf of mallows.]

Native carbonate of copper. *Green* malachite occurs in green mammillary masses, consisting of concentric layers having a fibrous structure. It admits of a high polish, and is sometimes used for ornamental inlaid work or for making toys. *Blue* malachite is another species of a deep-blue color, found both in crystals, and as an incrustation. These ores accompany other ores of copper. *Dana.*

MAL'A-CO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. μαλαχη, mallows, from its color.]

Another name for diopside, a variety of pyroxene. *Cleaveland. Lunier.*

MAL-A-COL'O-GIST, *n.* One who treats of the mollusca.

MAL-A-COL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. μαλακος, soft, and λογος.]

In *natural history*, the science of the structure and habits of soft animals or mollusca.

MAL-A-COP-TE-RYG'I-AN, *n.* One of the order of malacopterygious fishes.

MAL-A-COP-TE-RYG'I-OUS, *a.* [Gr. μαλακος, soft, and πτερυγιον, a point or feather.]

Having soft fins, or fins whose rays, except the anterior ray of the pectoral and dorsal fins, are soft; applied to such fishes as the carp, pike, salmon, shad, &c.

MAL-A-COS'TO-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. μαλακος, soft, and στομα, mouth.]

Having soft jaws without teeth, as a fish. *Encyc.*

MAL-A-COS'TRA-CAN, *n.* [Gr. μαλακος, soft, and οστρακον, shell.] A crustacean belonging to the division *Malacostraca* in Cuvier's system, as shrimps, lobsters, crabs, &c. The term is sometimes applied to crustacea in general. *Dana.*

MAL-A-COS-TRA-COL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. μαλακος, soft, οστρακον, shell, and λογος, discourse.]

The science of crustacea; called also CRUSTACEOLOGY.

MAL-A-COS'TRA-COUS, *a.* Belonging to a section of crustaceous animals called *malacostraca*. They have solid teguments, and 10 or 14 feet.

MAL-AD-JUST'MENT, *n.* An evil or wrong adjustment. *Chalmers.*

MAL-AD-MIN-IS-TRĀ'TION, *n.* [See MAL and ADMINISTER.]

Bad management of public affairs; vicious or defective conduct in administration, or the performance of official duties, particularly of executive and ministerial duties prescribed by law; as, the *maladministration* of a king, or of any chief magistrate.

MAL-A-DROIT'NESS, *n.* Bad dexterity.

MAL'A-DY, *n.* [Fr. *maladie*; It. *malattia*, from the W. *mall*, softness, debility, an evil, a malady; L. *malum*; W. *mallu*, to make soft or flaccid, to deprive of energy, to make insipid, to make evil, to become evil. This coincides in origin with Eng. *mellow*, L. *mollis*, Gr. μαλακος, αμαλος, Heb. ממס. In opposition to this, *virtue*, *value*, and *health*, are from the sense of strength, vigor.]

1. Any sickness or disease of the human body; any distemper, disorder, or indisposition, proceeding from impaired, defective, or morbid organic functions; *more particularly*, a lingering or deep-seated disorder or indisposition. It may be applied to any animal body, but is, I believe, rarely or never applied to plants.

The *maladies* of the body may prove medicines to the mind. *Buckminster.*

2. Defect or corruption of the heart; depravity; moral disorder or corruption of moral principles. Depravity of heart is a moral *malady*.

3. Disorder of the understanding or mind.

MĀ'LA FĪ'DE, [L.] With bad faith; deceitfully; treacherously.

MAL'A-GA, *n.* A species of wine imported from Malaga, in Spain.

MAL'AN-DERS, *n.* [from *mal*, ill, and It. *andare*, to go.]

A disease in horses, consisting of ulcerous chaps on the inside of the legs. *Buchanan.*

MAL'A-PERT, *a.* [*mal* and *pert*.] Saucy; quick, with impudence; sprightly; without respect or decency; bold; forward.

Are you growing *malapert*? *Dryden.*

MAL'A-PERT-LY, *adv.* Saucily; with impudence. *Skelton.*

MAL'A-PERT-NESS, *n.* Sauciness; impudent pertness or forwardness; sprightliness of reply without decency.

MAL-AP-RO-PŌS', (mal-ap-ro-pō',) *adv.* [Fr. *mal*, evil, and *apropos*, to the purpose.]

Unseasonably; unsuitably. *Dryden.*

MĀ'LAR, *a.* [L. *mala*, the cheek.]

Pertaining to the cheek.

MA-LĀ'RI-A, *n.* [*mal* and *aria*, bad air, *Ital.*]

Bad air; that species of air which produces, or tends to produce, disease.

MA-LĀ'RI-OUS, } *a.* Pertaining to, or infected by,
MA-LĀ'RI-AL, } malaria.

MĀ'LATE, *n.* [L. *malum*, an apple.] A salt formed by the malic acid, the acid of apples, combined with a base. *Chemistry.*

MA-LAX'ĀTE, *v. t.* [Gr. μαλασσω.]

To soften; to knead to softness. [*Not used.*]

MAL-AX-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of moistening and softening; or the forming of ingredients into a mass for pills or plasters. [*Little used.*] *Bailey.*

MAL-CON-FORM-Ā'TION, *n.* Ill form; disproportion of parts. *Tully.*

MAL'CON-TENT, *n.* [*mal* and *content*.] A discontented subject of government; one who murmurs at the laws and administration, or who manifests his uneasiness by overt acts, as in sedition or insurrection.

MAL'CON-TENT, } *a.* Discontented with the
MAL-CON-TENT'ED, } laws or the administration of government; uneasy; dissatisfied with the government.

The famous *malcontent* carl of Leicester. *Milner.*

MAL-CON-TENT'ED-LY, *adv.* With discontent.

MAL-CON-TENT'ED-NESS, *n.* Discontentedness with the government; dissatisfaction; want of attachment to the government, manifested by overt acts. *Spectator.*

MĀLE, *a.* [Fr. *male*, for *masle*, from L. *masculus*, from *mas*, *maris*.]

1. Pertaining to the sex that procreates young, and applied to animals of all kinds; as, a *male* child; a *male* beast, fish, or fowl.

2. A term denoting the sex of a plant which produces the fecunduting dust, or a flower or plant that bears the stamens only, without pistils.

3. A term denoting the screw whose threads enter the grooves or channels of the corresponding or female screw.

MĀLE, *n.* Among *animals*, one of the sex whose office is to beget young; a he-animal.

2. In *botany*, a plant or flower which produces stamens only, without pistils.

3. In *mechanics*, the screw whose threads enter the grooves or channels of the corresponding part or female screw.

MAL-E-DI'CEN-CY, *n.* [L. *maledicentia*; *male* and *dico*.]

Evil speaking; reproachful language; proneness to reproach. [*Little used.*] *Atterbury.*

MAL'E-DI-CENT, *a.* Speaking reproachfully; slanderous. [*Little used.*] *Sandys.*

MAL-E-DIC'TION, *n.* [L. *maledictio*; *male*, evil, and *dico*, to speak.]

Evil speaking; denunciation of evil; a cursing; curse or execration. *Hooker.*

MAL-E-FAC'TION, *n* [L. *male*, evil, and *facio*, to do.]

A criminal deed; a crime; an offense against the laws. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

MAL-E-FAC'TOR, *n.* [Supra.] One who commits a crime; one guilty of violating the laws in such a manner as to subject him to public prosecution and punishment, particularly to capital punishment; a criminal. *Dryden.*

MA-LEF'IC, *a.* [L. *maleficus*.] Doing mischief.

MAL'E-FICE, (mal'e-fis,) *n.* [Fr. See MALEFACTION.] An evil deed; artifice; enchantment. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

MA-LEF'I-CENCE, *n.* The doing or producing of evil.

MA-LEF'I-CENT, *a.* Doing evil. *Hunter.*

MAL-E-FI''CIATE, (mal-e-fish'āte,) *v. t.* To bewitch. [*Not in use.*] *Burton.*

MAL-E-FI''CI-Ā'TION, (-fish-e-ā'shun,) *n.* A bewitching.

MAL-E-FI''CIENCE, (-fish'ens,) *n.* [L. *maleficientia*.] The doing of evil, harm, or mischief.

MAL-E-FI''CIENT, *a.* Doing evil, harm, or mischief. *Burke.*

MA-LĒ'IC AC'ID, *n.* An acid obtained from the distillation of malic acid. *Graham.*

MA-LEN'GINE, *n.* [Fr. *malengin*.]

Guile; deceit. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

MAL'ET, *n.* [Fr. *malete*. See MAIL.]

A little bag or budget; a portmanteau. [*Not used.*] *Skelton.*

MĀLE-SPIR'IT-ED, *a.* Having the spirit of a man; high-minded. *B. Jonson.*

MA-LEV'O-LENCE, *n.* [L. *malevolentia*; *malum*, evil, and *volens*, *volo*, to will.]

Ill will; personal hatred; evil disposition toward another; enmity of heart; inclination to injure others. It expresses less than MALIGNITY. *Shak.*

MA-LEV'O-LENT, *a.* Having an evil disposition toward another or others; wishing evil to others; ill disposed, or disposed to injure others. A *malevolent* heart rejoices in the misfortunes of others.

2. Unfavorable; unpropitious; bringing calamity.

MA-LEV'O-LENT-LY, *adv.* With ill will or enmity; with the wish or design to injure.

MA-LEV'O-LOUS, *a.* Malevolent. [*Not in use.*] *Warburton.*

MAL-EX-E-CŪ'TION, *n.* Evil or wrong execution; bad administration. *D. Webster.*

MAL-FĒA'SANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Evil doing; wrong; illegal deed. In *law*, the performance of some injurious act which the party had contracted not to do, or had no right to do. *Bouvier.*

MAL-FORM-Ā'TION, *n.* [*mal* and *formation*.] Ill or wrong formation; irregular or anomalous formation or structure of parts. *Darwin.*

MĀ'LIC, *a.* [L. *malum*, an apple.]

Pertaining to apples; drawn from the juice of apples; as, *malic* acid. *Chemistry.*

MAL'ICE, *n.* [Fr.; It. *malizia*; Sp. *malicia*; L. *malitia*, from *malus*, evil; W. *mall*. See MALADY.]

Extreme enmity of heart, or malevolence; a disposition to injure others without cause, from mere personal gratification or from a spirit of revenge; unprovoked malignity or spite.

Nor set down aught in *malice*. *Shak.*

MAL'ICE, *v. t.* To regard with extreme ill will. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

MAL'I-CHO, *n.* The corruption of a Spanish word signifying *mischief*. *Shak.*

MA-LI''CIOUS, (ma-lish'us,) *a.* Harboring ill will or enmity without provocation; malevolent in the extreme; malignant in heart.

I grant him bloody,
Sudden, *malicious*, smacking of every sin
That has a name. *Shak.*

2. Proceeding from extreme hatred or ill will; dictated by malice; as, a *malicious* report.

Malicious prosecution and arrest; in *law*, a wanton prosecution, by regular process, without probable cause. *Bouvier.*

MA-LI''CIOUS-LY, *adv.* With malice; with extreme enmity or ill will; with deliberate intention to injure. *Swift.*

MA-LI''CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being malicious; extreme enmity or disposition to injure; malignity. *Herbert.*

MA-LIGN', (ma-līne',) *a.* [Fr. *maligne*; L. *malignus*, from *malus*, evil. See MALADY.]

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1. Having a very evil disposition toward others; harboring violent hatred or enmity; malicious; as, *malign* spirits. *Milton.*

2. Unfavorable; pernicious; tending to injure; as, a *malign* aspect of planets. *Milton.*

3. Malignant; pernicious; as, a *malign* ulcer. *Bacon.*

MA-LIGN′, (ma-līne′,) *v. t.* To regard with envy or malice; to treat with extreme enmity; to injure maliciously.

The people practice mischief against private men, whom they *malign* by stealing their goods and murdering them. *Spenser.*

2. To traduce; to defame.

MA-LIGN′, (ma-līne′,) *v. i.* To entertain malice. *Milton.*

MA-LIG′NAN-CY, *n.* [See MALIGNANT.] Extreme malevolence; bitter enmity; malice; as, *malignancy* of heart.

2. Unfavorableness; unpropitiousness; as, the *malignancy* of the aspect of planets.

The *malignancy* of my fate might distemper yours. *Shak.*

3. Virulence; tendency to mortification or to a fatal issue; as, the *malignancy* of an ulcer or of a fever.

MA-LIG′NANT, *a.* [L. *malignus*, *maligno*, from *malus*, evil.]

1. Malicious; having extreme malevolence or enmity; as, a *malignant* heart.

2. Unpropitious; exerting pernicious influence; as, *malignant* stars. *Shak.*

3. Virulent; as, a *malignant* ulcer.

4. Dangerous to life; as, a *malignant* fever.

5. Extremely heinous; as, the *malignant* nature of sin.

MA-LIG′NANT, *n.* A man of extreme enmity or evil intentions. [*Not used.*] *Hooker.*

2. A name of reproach for a Puritan. [*Obs.*]

MA-LIG′NANT-LY, *adv.* Maliciously; with extreme malevolence.

2. With pernicious influence.

MA-LIGN′ED, (ma-līnd′,) *pp.* Regarded with envy or malice; treated with extreme enmity; traduced; defamed.

MA-LIGN′ER, (ma-līn′er,) *n.* One who regards or treats another with enmity; a traducer; a defamer. *Swift.*

MA-LIGN′ING, (ma-līn′ing,) *ppr.* Traducing; defaming.

MA-LIG′NI-TY, *n.* [L. *malignitas.*]

1. Extreme enmity, or evil dispositions of heart toward another; malice without provocation, or malevolence with baseness of heart; deep-rooted spite.

2. Virulence; destructive tendency; as, the *malignity* of an ulcer or disease.

3. Extreme evilness of nature; as, the *malignity* of fraud.

4. Extreme sinfulness; enormity or heinousness; as, the *malignity* of sin.

MA-LIGN′LY, (ma-līne′ly,) *adv.* With extreme ill will.

2. Unpropitiously; perniciously.

MA-LIN″GER, *v. i.* Among *soldiers*, to feign illness or to protract disease, in order to avoid duty. *T. B. Macaulay.*

MA-LIN″GER-ER, *n.* [Fr. *malingre.*]

In *military language*, a soldier who feigns himself sick.

MA-LIN″GER-Y, *n.* A feigning illness or protracting of disease, in order to escape duty.

MAL′I-ṠON, (mal′e-zn,) *n.* Malediction. *Chaucer.*

MAL′KIN, (maw′kin,) *n.* A mop; hence, a dirty drab. *Shak.*

MALL, (mawl,) *n.* [Fr. *mail*; Sp. *mallo*; Port. *malho*; from L. *malleus.*]

1. A large, heavy, wooden beetle; an instrument for driving any thing with force.

2. A blow. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

MALL, (mal,) *n.* [Arm. *mailh.* Qu. from a play with mall and ball, or a beaten walk.]

A public walk; a level, shaded walk. *Allée d'arbres battue et bordée.* *Gregoire's Arm. Dict.*

MALL, (mawl,) *v. t.* To beat with a mall; to beat with something heavy; to bruise.

MAL′LARD, *n.* A drake. *Shak.*

2. The common duck in its wild state, *Anas boschas* of Linnæus. *P. Cyc.*

MAL-LE-A-BIL′I-TY, *n.* [from *malleable.*] That quality of bodies which renders them susceptible of extension by beating. It is opposed to FRIABILITY or BRITTLENESS. *Locke.*

MAL′LE-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *malleus.* See MALL.]

That may be drawn out and extended by beating; capable of extension by the hammer; a quality of metals, particularly of gold. *Newton.*

Malleable iron is cast iron, which, by a peculiar process, has been deprived of its carbon, and thus freed from its brittleness.

MAL′LE-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Malleability, which see.

MAL′LE-ATE, *v. t.* To hammer; to draw into a plate or leaf by beating.

MAL′LE-A-TED, *pp.* Hammered; drawn into a plate by beating.

MAL-LE-Ā′TION, *n.* The act of beating into a plate or leaf, as a metal; extension by beating.

MAL′LÉD, *pp.* Beaten with something heavy; bruised.

MAL′LET, *n.* [Fr. *maillet*; Russ. *molot*; Slav. *mlat*; L. *malleus.*]

A wooden hammer or instrument for beating, or for driving pins; particularly used in carpentry, for driving the chisel.

MAL′LI-ING, (mawl′ing,) *ppr.* Bruising; beating with something heavy.

MAL′LOW, } *n.* [Sax *malu*, *mealwe*, *malwe*; Fr.
MAL′LŌWS, } *mauve*; L. Sp. and It. *malva*; Gr. μαλαχη, from μαλακος, soft, Eng. *mellow*; W. *mall.* See MALADY.]

A plant of the genus Malva; so called from its emollient qualities. Its fruit is a depressed disk, called by the country people a *cheese.* *Brande.*

Marsh-mallows; a plant of the genus Althæa.

MALM′SEY, (mäm′ze,) *n.* [Fr. *malvoisie*: It. *malvosie*; Sp. *marvisia*, from *Malvasia*, in Greece; L. *vinum arvisium.*]

The name of a sort of grape, and also of a strong and sweet wine.

MAL-Ō′DOR, *n.* An offensive odor.

MAL-PO-SI′′TION, (-zish′un,) *n.* A wrong position.

MAL-PRAC′TICE, *n.* [*mal* and *practice.*] Evil practice; illegal or immoral conduct; practice contrary to established rules.

MALT, *n.* [Sax. *mealt*; D. *mout*; G. *malz*; Sw. and Dan. *malt.* Qu. W. *mall*, soft.]

Barley, or other grain, steeped in water till it germinates, and then dried in a kiln, thus evolving the saccharine principle. It is used in brewing.

MALT, *v. t.* To make into malt; as, to *malt* barley.

MALT, *v. i.* To become malt.

To house it green will make it *malt* worse. *Mortimer.*

MALT′-DRINK, } *n.* A liquor prepared for drink
MALT′-LIQ-UOR, } by an infusion of malt, as beer, ale, porter, &c.

MALT′-DUST, *n.* The grains or remains of malt.

Malt-dust is an enricher of barren land. *Mortimer.*

MALT′-FLOOR, *n.* A floor for drying malt. *Mortimer.*

MALT′-HORSE, *n.* A horse employed in grinding malt; hence, a dull fellow. *Shak.*

MALT′ING, *n.* The act of making malt.

MALT′MAN, } *n.* A man whose occupation is to
MALT′STER, } make malt. *Swift.*

MALT′WORM, *n.* [*malt* and *worm.*] A tippler. *Shak.*

MAL′TA-LENT, *n.* [Old Fr.] Ill humor. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

MAL′THA, *n.* A variety of bitumen, viscid and tenacious, like pitch; unctuous to the touch, and exhaling a bituminous odor. *Cleaveland.*

MAL-TRĒAT′, *v. t.* [*mal* and *treat.*] To treat ill; to abuse; to treat roughly, rudely, or with unkindness.

MAL-TRĒAT′ED, *pp.* Ill-treated; abused.

MAL-TRĒAT′ING, *ppr.* Abusing; treating unkindly.

MAL-TRĒAT′MENT, *n.* Ill treatment; ill usage; abuse.

MĀ′LUM IN SĒ, [L.] An evil in itself.

MĀ′LUM PRO-HIBI′-TUM, [L.] That which is wrong because forbidden by law. *Blackstone.*

MAL-VĀ′CEOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [L. *malvaceus*, from *malva*, mallows.]

Pertaining to mallows; a term designating a group of plants of which mallows is the type.

MAL-VER-SĀ′TION, *n.* [L. *male*, ill, and *versor*, to behave.]

Evil conduct; improper or wicked behavior; mean artifices or fraudulent tricks; corruption or extortion in office. *Burke.*

MAM, } *n.* [L. *mamma*, the breast or pap, and
MAM-MA′, } mother; W. *mam*; Arm. *mamm*; Ir. *muime*, a nurse; Antiq. Gr. μαμμη.]

A familiar word for *mother*, used by young children.

MAM′A-LUKE, } *n.* The military force of Egypt con-
MAM′E-LUKE, } sisted of soldiers called *Mamalukes*, who were originally mercenaries, but afterward masters of the country. Their power was annihilated by the pashaw of Egypt in 1811.

MAM′MAL, *n.*; *pl.* MAMMALS. [L. *mamma*, the breast.]

In *zoölogy*, an animal that suckles its young. [See MAMMALIA.] *Good.*

MAM-MĀ′LI-A, *n. pl.* [L. *mamma*, the breast.]

A class of animals, comprehending those which suckle their young. They are vertebrated animals, with warm, red blood, and a double system of circulation. The fetus, in most species, is nourished in the womb by means of a placenta. The young, in all species, are brought forth alive. *P. Cyc.*

MAM-MĀ′LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the mammalia.

MAM-MA-LIF′ER-OUS, *a.* [*mammalia* and L. *fero*, to produce.] A term applied to strata containing mammiferous remains. *Humble.*

MAM-MAL′O-GIST, *n.* One who treats of mammiferous animals or mammalia.

MAM-MAL′O-GY, *n.* [L. *mamma*, breast, and λογος, discourse.]

The science or doctrine of mammiferous animals, or mammalia. [See MAMMALIA.]

MAM′MA-RY, *a.* [See MAMMA.] Pertaining to the breasts or paps; as, the *mammary* arteries and veins.

MAM-MEE′, *n.* A fruit-tree of tropical America, belonging to the genus Mammea; also its fruit. The latter is large, covered with a thick, tough rind, and contains a bright, yellow pulp, of a pleasant taste and fragrant scent. *Encyc. Amer. Partington.*

MAM′MER, *v. i.* To hesitate. [*Not in use.*] *Grant.*

MAM′MER-ING, *n.* Hesitation; confusion.

MAM′MET, *n.* A puppet; a figure dressed.

MAM′MI-FER, *n.* [L. *mamma*, the breast, and *fero*, to bear.]

An animal which has breasts for nourishing its young; a mammal. [See MAMMALIA.]

MAM-MIF′ER-OUS, *a.* [Supra.] Having breasts and nourishing the young by the milk secreted by them.

MAM′MI-FORM, *a.* [L. *mamma* and *form.*]

Having the shape or form of paps.

MAM′MIL-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *mamilla.*]

1. Pertaining to the paps; resembling a pap; an epithet applied to two small protuberances, like nipples, found under the fore ventricles of the brain, and to a process of the temporal bone.

2. In *mineralogy*, a term applied to minerals composed of convex concretions.

MAM′MIL-LĀ-TED, *a.* Having small nipples, or little globes like nipples. *Say.*

MAM′MOCK, *n.* A shapeless piece. [*Not used.*] *Herbert.*

MAM′MOCK, *v. t.* To tear in pieces. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

MAM′MO-DIS, *n.* Coarse, plain India muslins.

MAM′MON, *n.* [Syr.] Riches; wealth, or the god of riches.

Ye cannot serve God and *mammon*. — Matt. vi.

MAM′MON-IST, *n.* A person devoted to the acquisition of wealth; one whose affections are placed supremely on riches; a worldling. *Hammond.*

MAM′MOTH, *n.* [Russ. *mamant*, the skeleton of a huge animal, now extinct, or from the Hebrew *behemoth.*]

The Russian name of an extinct species of Elephant, nearly allied to the elephant of India. It was thickly covered with hair of three sorts; one of these, stiff, black bristles a foot in length, another coarse, flexible hair, and the third a kind of wool. In the year 1799, one of these animals, in an entire state, thawed out of an icebank, near the mouth of a river in the north of Siberia. Its remains have been found upon both continents. It is a distinct animal from both the North American and South American Mastodon.

This word is often used adjectively for *very large*; as, a *mammoth* ox.

MAN, *n.*; *pl.* MEN. [Sax. *man*, *mann*, and *mon*, mankind, man, a woman, a vassal, also one, any one, like the Fr. *on*; Goth, *manna*: Sans. *man*; Đ. *man*, a man, a husband; *mensch*, a human being, man, woman, person; G. *id.*; Dan. *man*, *menneske*; Sw. *man*, *meniskia*; Sax. *mennesc*, human; Ice. *mann*, a man, a husband; W. *mynw*, a person, a body, from *mwn*, that which rises up or stretches out. The primary sense is form, image, whence species, coinciding probably with the Fr. *mine*, Eng. *mien*, Arm. *man* or *min*, look, aspect, countenance; Ch. and Heb. מין species, kind; Heb. תמונה image, similitude; Syr. ܕܡܘܬܐ progeny. It is remarkable that in the Icelandic, this word, a little varied, is used in *Gen.* i. 26, 27. "Og Gud sagde, ver vilium gera mannenn, epter *mind* og liking vorre." And God said, Let us make man after our *image* and likeness. "Og Gud skapade mannenn epter sinne *mind*, epter Guds *mind* skapade hann hann, og han skapade thau karlman og kvinnu." Literally, And God shaped man after his *image*, after God's *image* shaped he them, and he shaped them male and female; *karlman*, male, (see CARL and CHURL,) and *kvinnu*, female, that is, *queen*, woman. *Icelandic Bible.* *Man*, in its radical sense, agrees almost precisely with *Adam*, in the Shemitic languages.]

1. Mankind; the human race; the whole species of human beings; beings distinguished from all other animals by the powers of reason and speech, as well as by their shape and dignified aspect. "Os homini sublime dedit."

And God said, Let us make *man* in our image, after our likeness, and let *them* have dominion. — Gen. i.
Man that is born of woman is of few days and full of trouble. — Job xiv.
My spirit shall not always strive with *man*. — Gen. vi.
I will destroy *man*, whom I have created. — Gen. vi.
There hath no temptation taken you, but such as is common to *man*. — 1 Cor. x.
It is written, *Man* shall not live by bread alone. — Matt. iv.
There must be somewhere such a rank as *man*. *Pope.*
Respecting *man*, whatever wrong we call. *Pope.*
But vindicate the ways of God to *man*. *Pope.*
The proper study of mankind is *man*. *Pope.*
In the System of Nature, *man* is ranked as a distinct genus. *Encyc.*

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When opposed to *woman*, *man* sometimes denotes the male sex in general.

Woman has, in general, much stronger propensity than *man* to the discharge of parental duties. *Cowper.*

2. A male individual of the human race, of adult growth or years.

The king is but a *man*, as I am. *Shak.*
And the *man* dreams but what the boy believed. *Dryden.*

3. A male of the human race; *used often in compound words, or in the nature of an adjective;* as, a *man*-child; *men*-cooks; *men*-servants.

4. A servant, or an attendant of the male sex.

I and my *man* will presently go ride. *Cowley.*

5. A word of familiar address.

We speak no treason, *man*. *Shak.*

6. It sometimes bears the sense of a male-adult of some uncommon qualifications; particularly the sense of strength, vigor, bravery, virile powers, or magnanimity, as distinguished from the weakness, timidity, or impotence of a boy, or from the narrow-mindedness of low-bred men.

I dare do all that may become a *man*. *Shak.*
Will reckons he should not have been the *man* he is, had he not broke windows. *Addison.*

So, in popular language, it is said, he is no *man*. Play your part like a *man*. He has not the spirit of a *man*.

Thou art but a youth, and be a *man* of war from his youth. —1 Sam. xvii.

7. An individual of the human species.

In matters of equity between *man* and *man*. *Watts.*

Under this phraseology, females may be comprehended. So a law restraining *man*, or *every man*, from a particular act, comprehends women and children, if of competent age to be the subjects of law.

8. *Man* is sometimes opposed to *boy* or *child*, and sometimes to *beast*.

9. One who is master of his mental powers, or who conducts himself with his usual judgment. When a person has lost his senses, or acts without his usual judgment, we say, he is not his own *man*. *Ainsworth.*

10. It is sometimes used indefinitely, without reference to a particular individual; any person; one. This is as much as a *man* can desire.

A *man*, in an instant, may discover the assertion to be impossible. *More.*

This word, however, is always used in the singular number, referring to an individual. In this respect it does not answer to the French *on*, nor to the use of *man* by our Saxon ancestors. In Saxon, *man ofsloh* signifies, *they slew; man sette up, they set* or *fitted out*. So in German, *man sagt* may be rendered, *one says, it is said, they say*, or *people say*. So in Danish, *man siger, one says, it is said, they say*.

11. In *popular usage*, a husband.

Every wife ought to answer for her *man*. *Addison.*

12. A movable piece at chess or draughts.

13. In *feudal law*, a vassal; a liege subject or tenant.

The vassal or tenant, kneeling, ungirt, uncovered and holding up his hands between those of his lord, professed that he did become his *man* from that day forth, of life, limb, and earthly honor. *Blackstone.*

MAN'-MID'WIFE, *n.* A man who practices obstetrics.

MAN, *v. t.* To furnish with men; as, to *man* the lines of a fort or fortress; to *man* a ship or a boat; to *man* the yards; to *man* the capstan; to *man* a prize. It is, however, generally understood to signify, to supply with the full complement or with a sufficient number of men.

2. To guard with men. *Shak.*

3. To strengthen; to fortify.

Theodosius having *manned* his soul with proper reflections. *Addison.*

4. To tame a hawk. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

5. To furnish with attendants or servants. [*Little used.*] *Shak. B. Jonson.*

6. To point; to aim.

Man but a rush against Othello's breast,
And he retires. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

MAN'A-CLE, *n.* [Fr. *manicles*; It. *manette*: Sp. *manicla*; L. *manica*; from *manus*, the hand; W. *man.*]

An instrument of iron for fastening the hands; handcuffs; shackles. It is generally used in the plural, *manacles*. *Shak.*

MAN'A-CLE, *v. t.* To put on handcuffs or other fastening for confining the hands.

2. To shackle; to confine; to restrain the use of the limbs or natural powers.

Is it thus you use this monarch, to *manacle* him hand and foot? *Arbuthnot.*

MAN'A-CLED, *pp.* Handcuffed; shackled.

MAN'A-CLING, *ppr.* Confining the hands; shackling.

MAN'AGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *menager*; *menage*, house, household, house-keeping; It. *maneggiare*; Sp. and Port. *manejar*. The primary sense seems to be, to *lead.*]

1. To conduct; to carry on; to direct the concerns of; as, to *manage* a farm; to *manage* the affairs of a family.

What wars I *manage*, and what wreaths I gain. *Prior.*

2. To train or govern, as a horse.

They vault from hunters to the *managed* steed. *Young.*

3. To govern; to control; to make tame or tractable; as, the buffalo is too refractory to be *managed*.

4. To wield; to move or use in the manner desired; to have under command.

Long tubes are cumbersome, and scarce to be easily *managed*. *Newton.*

5. To make subservient.

Antony *managed* him to his own views. *Middleton.*

6. To husband; to treat with caution or sparingly.

The less he had to lose, the less he cared
To *manage* loathsome life, when love was the reward. *Dryden.*

7. To treat with caution or judgment; to govern with address.

It was much his interest to *manage* his Protestant subjects. *Addison.*

MAN'AGE, *v. i.* To direct or conduct affairs; to carry on concerns or business.

Leave them to *manage* for thee. *Dryden.*

MAN'AGE, *n.* Conduct; administration; as, the *manage* of the state or kingdom. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. (*Pronounced* mä-näzh'.) Government; control, as of a horse, or the exercise of riding him.

3. Discipline; governance; direction. *L'Estrange.*

4. Use; application or treatment.

Quicksilver will not endure the *manage* of the fire. *Bacon.*

[*This word is nearly obsolete in all its applications, unless in reference to horses. We now use* MANAGEMENT.]

MAN'AGE-A-BLE, *a.* Easy to be used or directed to its proper purpose; not difficult to be moved or wielded. Heavy cannon are not very *manageable*.

2. Governable; tractable; that may be controlled; as, a *manageable* horse.

3. That may be made subservient to one's views or designs.

MAN'AGE-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being easily used, or directed to its proper purpose; as, the *manageableness* of an instrument. *Boyle.*

2. Tractableness; the quality of being susceptible of government and control; easiness to be governed.

MAN'AGE-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manageable manner. *Chalmers.*

MAN'A-GED, *pp.* Conducted; carried on; trained by discipline; governed; controlled; wielded.

MAN'AGE-LESS, *a.* That can not be managed.

MAN'AGE-MENT, *n.* Conduct; administration; manner of treating, directing, or carrying on; as, the *management* of a family or of a farm; the *management* of state affairs.

2. Cunning practice; conduct directed by art, design, or prudence; contrivance.

Mark with what *management* their tribes divide. *Dryden.*

3. Practice; transaction; dealing.

He had great *management* with ecclesiastics, in the view to be advanced to the pontificate. *Addison.*

4. Modulation; variation.

All directions, as to the *management* of the voice, must be regarded as subsidiary to the expression of feeling. *Porter's Analysis.*

MAN'A-GER, *n.* One who has the conduct or direction of any thing; as, the *manager* of a theater; the *manager* of a lottery, of a ball, &c.

A skillful *manager* of the rabble. *South.*
An artful *manager*, that crept between. *Pope.*

2. A person who conducts business with economy and frugality; a good economist.

A prince of great aspiring thoughts; in the main, a *manager* of his treasure. *Temple.*

MAN'AGE-RY, *n.* [from *manage.*] Conduct; direction; administration. *Clarendon.*

2. Husbandry; economy; frugality. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Manner of using. *Decay of Piety.*

[*Little used or obsolete in all its applications.*]

MAN'A-GING, *ppr.* Conducting; regulating; directing; governing; wielding.

2. *a.* Intriguing.

MAN'A-KIN, *n.* The name of a beautiful race of birds, of diminutive size, found principally in South America. They constitute the genus Pipra of Linnæus. *P. Cyc.*

MAN-A-TEE', } *n.* [L. *manus*, hand.] The sea-cow,
MAN-A-TI', } a cetaceous, herbivorous mammal, of the genus Manatus. [See MANATUS.]

MA-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *manatio*, from *mano*, to flow.] The act of issuing or flowing out. [*Little used.*]

MA-NA'TUS, *n.* [L. *manus*, hand.] The name given by Cuvier to a genus of herbivorous cetacea, including the species usually called *sea-cows*. They were so named on account of the slight hand-like form of their swimming paws. There are two species of Manatus in South America and one in Africa; they inhabit the mouths of the great rivers, and browse on the herbage that clothes the banks. *Brande.*

MANCHE, (mänsh,) *n.* [Fr.] A sleeve.

MAN'CHET, *n.* A small loaf of fine bread. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

MANCH-I-NEEL', *n.* [L. *mancanilla.*]

A lofty tree of the West Indies, the Hippomane Mancinella, so called from its effect on horses who eat of it. It is undoubtedly a dangerous plant, but its poisonous effects have been exaggerated. Its inspissated juice is used in medicine as a substitute for the resin of Guaiacum or lignum-vitæ. The wood is valuable for cabinet work, being beautifully veined with brown and white, and capable of receiving a high polish. *Partington. Encyc.*

MAN'CI-PATE, *v. t.* [L. *mancipo*, from *manceps*, *mancipium*; *manu capio*, to take with the hand.]

To enslave; to bind; to restrict. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

MAN-CI-PA'TION, *n.* Slavery; involuntary servitude. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

MAN'CI-PLE, *n.* [L. *manceps*: *manu capio*, supra.]

A steward; an undertaker; a purveyor, particularly of a college. *Johnson.*

MAN-DA'MUS, *n.* [L. *mando*, to command; *mandamus*, we command. The primary sense, is to send.]

In *law*, a command or writ, issuing from the King's Bench in England, and in America from some of the higher courts, directed to any person, corporation, or inferior court, requiring them to do some act therein specified, which appertains to their office and duty; as to admit or restore a person to an office or franchise, or to an academical degree, or to deliver papers, annex a seal to a paper, &c. *Blackstone.*

MAN-DA-RIN', (man-da-reen',) *n.* [Port. *mandarim*, from *mandar*, L. *mando*, to command. This is a Portuguese word. The Chinese name of this officer is *quan*. *Malcom.*]

In *China*, a magistrate or governor of a province; also, the court language of China.

MAN'DA-TA-RY, } *n.* [Fr. *mandataire*, from L. *man-*
MAN'DA-TO-RY, } *do*, to command.]

1. A person to whom the pope has by his prerogative given a mandate or order for his benefice. *Ayliffe.*

2. One to whom a command or charge is given.

3. In *law*, one who undertakes, without a recompense, to do some act for another in respect to the thing bailed to him. *Kent.*

MAN'DATE, *n.* [L. *mando*, to command.]

1. A command; an order, precept, or injunction; a commission.

This dream all-powerful Juno sends; I bear
Her mighty *mandates*, and her words you hear. *Dryden.*

2. In *canon law*, a rescript of the pope, commanding an ordinary collator to put the person therein named in possession of the first vacant benefice in his collation. *Encyc.*

MAN-DA'TOR, *n.* [L.] A director. *Ayliffe.*

MAN'DA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing a command; preceptive; directory.

MAN'DI-BLE, *n.* [L. *mando*, to chew; W. *mant*, a jaw, that which shuts.]

The jaw. In *zoölogy*, applied to the lower jaw of mammals, to both jaws of birds, and to the upper or anterior pair of jaws in insects. *Brande.*

MAN-DIB'U-LAR, *a.* Belonging to the jaw. *Gayton.*

MAN-DIB'U-LATE, } *a.* Provided with mandi-
MAN-DIB'U-LA-TED, } bles, as many insects.

MAN'DIL *n.* [Fr. *mandille*, from the root of *mantle*; W. *mant.*]

A sort of mantle. [*Not in use.*] *Herbert.*

MAN-DIL'ION, (man-dil'yun,) *n.* [Supra.] A soldier's coat; a loose garment. *Ainsworth.*

MAN'DI-OC, *n.* The same as MANIOC, which see.

MAN'DLE-STONE, *n.* [G. *mandelstein*, almond-stone.]

Kernel-stone; almond-stone, called also *amygdaloid*; a name given to stones or rocks which have kernels enveloped in paste. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

MAND'MENT, for COMMANDMENT, is not in use.

MAN'DO-LIN, *n.* [It. *mandola.*]

A cithern or harp. [*Not in use.*]

MAN'DORE, *n.* A kind of four-stringed lute. *P. Cyc.*

MAN-DRAG'O-RA, *n.* The mandrake; a powerful soporific. *Shak.*

MAN'DRAKE, *n.* [L. *mandragoras*; It. *mandragola*; Fr. *mandragore*. Said to be compounded of μανδρα, relating to cattle, and αγαρος, hurtful.]

A plant. The popular name of the several species of the genus Mandragora, one of which grows in Switzerland, one in the south of Europe, and one in the Levant. In medicine they are narcotics. The mandrake of Scripture (Dudaim) was quite a different article; but what it was is uncertain.

MAN'DREL, *n.* An instrument for confining in the lathe the substance to be turned. *Mozon.*

MAN'DRILL, *n.* A fierce and powerful African baboon, often called the *ribbed-nose baboon*; the Papio mormon of Geoffroy. *Jardine.*

MAN'DU-CA-BLE, *a.* That can be chewed; fit to be eaten. *Herbert.*

MAN'DU-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *mando*, whence Fr. *manger.*] To chew.

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MAN'DU-CA-TED, *pp.* Chewed.
MAN'DU-CA-TING, *ppr.* Chewing; grinding with the teeth.
MAN-DU-CA'TION, *n.* The act of chewing or eating.
MAN'DU-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to or employed in chewing.
MANE, *n.* [D. *maan*, mane and moon; G. *mähne*; Sw. *man* or *mahn*; Dan. *man*; probably from extending, like *man*.]
The hair growing on the upper side of the neck of a horse or other animal, usually hanging down on one side.
MAN'-EAT-ER, *n.* A human being that feeds on human flesh; a cannibal; an anthropophagite.
MA'NED, *a.* Having a mane.
MA-NEGE', (ma-nāzhe' *or* man'ej,) *n.* [Fr.] The art of horsemanship, or of training horses. *Brande.*
2. A school for teaching horsemanship, and for training horses.
MA-NE'RI-AL. See MANORIAL.
MA'NES, (mā'nēz,) *n. pl.* [L.] The ghost, shade, or soul, of a deceased person; and *among the ancient pagans*, the infernal deities.
2. The remains of the dead.
Hail, O ye holy *manes!* *Dryden.*
MA-NEU'VER, } *n.* [Fr. *manœuvre*; *main*, L. *manus*,
MA-NŒU'VRE, } the hand, and *œuvre*, work, L. *opera*.]
1. Management; dextrous movement, particularly in an army or navy; any evolution, movement, or change of position among companies, battalions, regiments, ships, &c., for the purpose of distributing the forces in the best manner to meet the enemy.
2. Management with address or artful design.
MA-NEU'VER, } *v. i.* To move or change positions
MA-NŒU'VRE, } among troops or ships, for the purpose of advantageous attack or defense; or in military exercise, for the purpose of discipline.
3. To manage with address or art.
MA-NEU'VER, } *v. t.* To change the positions of
MA-NŒU'VRE, } troops or ships.
MA-NEU'VER-ED, } *pp.* Moved in position.
MA-NŒU'VRED, }
MA-NEU'VER-ER, *n.* One who maneuvers.
MA-NEU'VER-ING, } *ppr.* Changing the position or
MA-NŒU'VRING, } order for advantageous attack or defense.
MAN'FUL, *a.* [*man* and *full*.] Having the spirit of a man; bold; brave; courageous.
2. Noble; honorable.
MAN'FUL-LY, *adv.* Boldly; courageously; honorably.
MAN'FUL-NESS, *n.* Boldness; courageousness.
MAN''GA-BY, *n.* The white-eyed monkey; a name of two species of African monkeys of the genus Cercocebus, having the tail longer than the body. *Jardine.*
MAN''GA-NATE, } *n.* A compound of manganesic
MAN''GA-NE'SATE, } acid, with a base.
MAN''GA-NESE', *n.* A metal of a dusky white, or whitish-gray color, very hard and difficult to fuse. It never occurs as a natural production in a metallic state. The substance usually so called is an oxyd of manganese, but not pure. *Cyc. Henry.*
MAN''GA-NE'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to manganese; consisting of it or partaking of its qualities. *Seybert.*
MAN''GA-NE'SOUS, *a.* *Manganesous* acid is an acid with less oxygen than manganesic acid. *Henry.*
MAN-GAN'IC, } *a.* Obtained from manganese;
MAN''GA-NE'SIC, } as, the *manganesic* acid. *Henry.*
MAN''GA-NITE, *n.* One of the ores of manganese; called also *gray manganese ore*.
MANG'CORN, *n.* [Sax. *mengan*, to mix, and *corn*.] A mixture of wheat and rye, or other species of grain. [*Not used in America.*]
MANGE, *n.* [Fr. *mangeaison*.] The scab or itch in cattle, dogs, and other beasts.
MAN''GEL-WUR'ZEL, (maug'gl-wur'zl,) *n.* [G. *mangel*, want, and *wurzel*, root.] The root of scarcity, a plant of the beet kind, Beta Cycla.
MAN'GER, *n.* [Fr. *mangeoire*, from *manger*, to eat, L. *mando*.]
1. A trough or box in which fodder is laid for cattle, or the place in which horses and cattle are fed.
2. In *ships of war*, a space across the deck, within the hawse-holes, separated from the after part of the deck, to prevent the water which enters the hawse-holes from running over the deck.
MAN'GER-BOARD, *n.* The bulk-head on a ship's deck that separates the manger from the other part of the deck. *Mar. Dict.*
MAN'GI-NESS, *n.* [from *mangy*.] Scabbiness; infection of the mange.
MAN''GLE, (mang'gl,) *v. t.* [D. *mangelen*, G. *mangeln*, to want. Qu.]
1. To cut with a dull instrument and tear, or to tear in cutting; to cut in a bungling manner; *applied chiefly to the cutting of flesh.*
And, seized with fear, forgot his *mangled* meat. *Dryden.*
2. To curtail; to take by piecemeal.

MAN''GLE, (mang'gl,) *n.* [Dan. *mangle*; G. *mange*; D. *mangel*; from L. *mango*.]
1. A rolling-press or small calender for smoothing linen.
2. A name of the mangrove, which see.
MAN''GLE, *v. t.* To smooth linen with a mangle.
MAN''GLED, *pp.* or *a.* Torn in cutting; smoothed with a mangle.
MAN''GLER, (mang'gler,) *n.* One who tears in cutting; one who uses a mangle.
MAN''GLING, *ppr.* Lacerating in the act of cutting; tearing.
2. Smoothing with a mangle.
MAN''GLING, *n.* The act of cutting and lacerating, or tearing.
2. The act or business of smoothing linen with a mangle.
MAN''GO, (mang'go,) *n.* The fruit of the mango-tree, a native of the East Indies, of the genus Mangifera. It is brought to us only when pickled. Hence, *mango* is the green fruit of the tree pickled.
2. A green muskmelon pickled. [*Encyc.*
MAN''GO-FISH, *n.* A fish of the Ganges, (the Polynemus Risua of Hamilton,) about fifteen inches long, and highly esteemed for food. It appears about the same time with the mango, and hence the name. *P. Cyc.*
MAN''GO-NEL, (mang'go-nel,) *n.* [Fr. *mangoneau*.] An engine formerly used for throwing stones and battering walls.
MAN''GO-NISM, *n.* The art of setting off to advantage. [*Obs.*]
MAN''GO-NIZE, *v. t.* To polish for setting off to advantage. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*
MAN''GO-STAN, } *n.* A tree of the East Indies, of
MAN''GO-STEEN, } the genus Garcinia, so called from Dr. Garcin, who described it. The tree grows to the hight of 18 feet, and bears fruit called also Mangosteen, of the size of a small apple, the pulp of which is very delicious food. *P. Cyc. Malcom.*
MAN''GROVE, (mang'grove,) *n.* A tree of the East and West Indies, of the genus Rhizophora. The common or black mangrove, or mangle, and also others of the genus, are found all along the shores of the tropics, rooting in the mud, and forming dense forests even at the verge of the ocean, and below high-water mark. The seeds germinate even while attached to the branches. *P. Cyc.*
2. The name of a fish. *Pennant.*
MAN'GY, *a.* [from *mange*.] Scabby; infected with the mange. *Shak.*
MAN-HA'DEN. See MENHADEN.
MAN'-HATE-ER, *n.* [*man* and *hate*.] One who hates mankind; a misanthrope.
MAN'-HOLE, *n.* A hole through which a man may creep into a drain, cess-pool, or parts of machinery, to clean or repair. *Hebert.*
MAN'HOOD, *n.* [*man* and *hood*.] The state of one who is a man, of an adult male, or one who is advanced beyond puberty, boyhood, or childhood; virility.
2. Virility, as opposed to WOMANHOOD. *Dryden.*
3. Human nature; as, the *manhood* of Christ.
4. The qualities of a man; courage; bravery; resolution. [*Little used.*] *Sidney.*
MAN'-HUNT-ER, *n.* A hunter of men.
MAN'-HUNT-ING, *n.* The hunting of men.
MA'NI-A, *n.* [L. and Gr.] Madness.
MA'NI-A A PO'TU, *n.* [L.] Madness from drinking; *delirium tremens*.
MAN'I-A-BLE, *a.* Manageable; tractable. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*
MA'NI-AC, *a.* [L. *maniacus*.]
Mad; raving with madness; raging with disordered intellect. *Grew.*
MA'NI-AC, *n.* A madman; one raving with madness. *Shenstone.*
MA-NI'AC-AL, *a.* Affected with madness.
MAN-I-CHE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Manichees.
MAN-I-CHE'AN, } *n.* A follower of Manes, a Per-
MAN'I-CHEE, } sian, who tried to combine the Oriental philosophy with Christianity, and maintained that there are two supreme principles, the one good, the other evil, which produce all the happiness and calamities of the world. The first principle, or *light*, they held to be the author of all good; the second, or *darkness*, the author of all evil. *Murdock.*
MAN'I-CHE-ISM, *n.* [Supra.] The doctrines taught, or system of principles maintained by the Manichees. *Encyc. Milner.*
MAN'I-CHE-IST, *n.* See MANICHEAN.
MAN'I-CHORD, } *n.* [Fr. *manichordion*.]
MAN-I-CORD'ON, }
A musical instrument in the form of a spinet, whose strings, like those of the clarichord, are covered with little pieces of cloth to deaden and soften their sounds; whence it is called the *dumb spinet*.
MAN'I-CON, *n.* A species of nightshade. [*Encyc.*
MAN'I-FEST, *a.* [L. *manifestus*, Ir. *meanan*, plain, clear; *minighim*, to make smooth, to polish, to explain. Clearness may be from polishing, or from opening, expanding, extending.]
1. Plain; open; clearly visible to the eye or obvious to the understanding; apparent; not obscure or difficult to be seen or understood. From the testimony, the truth we conceive to be *manifest*.
Thus *manifest* to sight the god appeared. *Dryden.*
That which may be known of God is *manifest* in them. — Rom. i.
2. Detected; with *of*.
Calistho there stood *manifest of* shame. [*Unusual.*] *Dryden.*
MAN'I-FEST, *n.* An invoice of a cargo of goods, imported or laden for export, to be exhibited at the custom-house by the master of the vessel, or the owner or shipper.
MAN'I-FEST, } *n.* [It. *manifesto*; L. *manifestus*,
MAN-I-FEST'O, } manifest.]
A public declaration, usually of a prince or sovereign, showing his intentions, or proclaiming his opinions and motives; as, a *manifesto* declaring the purpose of a prince to begin war, and explaining his motives. *Addison.*
[MANIFESTO only is now used.]
MAN'I-FEST, *v. t.* [L. *manifesto*.]
1. To reveal; to make to appear; to show plainly; to make public; to disclose to the eye or to the understanding.
Nothing is hid which shall not be *manifested*. — Mark iv.
He that loveth me shall be loved by my Father, and I will love him, and will *manifest* myself to him. — John iv.
Thy life did *manifest* thou lov'dst me not. *Shak.*
2. To display; to exhibit more clearly to the view. The wisdom of God is *manifested* in the order and harmony of creation.
MAN-I-FEST-A'TION, *n.* The act of disclosing what is secret, unseen, or obscure; discovery to the eye or to the understanding; the exhibition of any thing by clear evidence; display; as, the *manifestation* of God's power in creation, or of his benevolence in redemption.
The secret manner in which acts of mercy ought to be performed, requires this public *manifestation* of them at the great day. *Atterbury.*
MAN'I-FEST-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made clear; disclosed; made apparent, obvious, or evident.
MAN-I-FEST'I-BLE, *a.* That may be made evident. *Brown.*
MAN'I-FEST-ING, *ppr.* Showing clearly; making evident; disclosing; displaying. *Bacon.*
MAN'I-FEST-LY, *adv.* Clearly; evidently; plainly; in a manner to be clearly seen or understood.
MAN'I-FEST-NESS, *n.* Clearness to the sight or mind; obviousness.
MAN-I-FEST'O. See MANIFEST.
MAN'I-FOLD, *a.* [*many* and *fold*.] Of divers kinds; many in number; numerous; multiplied.
O Lord, how *manifold* are thy works! — Ps. civ.
I know your *manifold* transgressions. — Amos v.
2. Exhibited or appearing at divers times or in various ways; *applied to words in the singular number*; as, the *manifold* wisdom of God, or his *manifold* grace. *Eph.* iii. 1 *Pet.* iv.
MAN'I-FOLD-ED, *a.* Having many doublings or complications; as, a *manifolded* shield. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*
MAN'I-FOLD-LY, *adv.* In a manifold manner; in many ways. *Sidney.*
MAN'I-FOLD-NESS, *n.* Multiplicity. *Sherwood.*
MA-NIG'LI-ONS, *n. pl.* In *gunnery*, two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance, after the German way of casting. *Bailey.*
MAN'I-KIN, *n.* A little man. *Shak.*
2. An artificial, anatomical preparation, made with pasteboard, plaster, &c., exhibiting all parts of the human body.
MA-NIL'IO, } *n.* [Sp. *manilla*, a bracelet, from L.
MA-NILLE', } *manus*, Sp. *mano*, the hand.]
A ring or bracelet worn by persons in Africa. *Herbert.*
MA-NIL'LA HEMP, *n.* A fibrous material, obtained from the *Musa textilis*, a plant allied to the banana, growing in the Philippine Isles, &c., from which excellent ropes and cables are made. *P. Cyc.*
MA'NI-OC, } *n.* Names of the tropical plant, *Jani-*
MAN'I-HOC, } *pha*, or *Jatropha manihot*, from which
MAN'I-HOT, } cassava and tapioca are prepared.
MAN'I-PLE, *n.* [L. *manipulus*, a handful. Qu. L. *manus* and the Teutonic *full*.]
1. A handful.
2. A small band of soldiers; *a word applied only to Roman troops.*
3. A fanon, or kind of scarf worn about the left arm of a Roman Catholic priest. *Hook.*
MA-NIP'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to the maniple.
MA-NIP'U-LATE, *v. t.* To treat, work, or operate with the hands.
MA-NIP'U-LA-TED, *pp.* Treated or operated with the hands.
MA-NIP'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Operating with the hands.
MA-NIP-U-LA'TION, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *manipolazione*, from *manipolare*, to work with the hand, from L. *manipulus*, supra.]
In *general*, work by hand; manual operation; as, in *mining*, the manner of digging ore; in *chemistry*, the operation of preparing substances for experiments; in *pharmacy*, the preparation of drugs; in *mesmerism*, the motions used to produce the mesmeric state.

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MA-NIP'Ų-LA-TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to or performed by manipulation.

MĂ'NIS, *n.* The name of a genus of edentate mammals, covered with large, hard, triangular scales, with sharp edges, and overlapping each other like tiles on a roof; often called *scaly lizards.* They inhabit the warmest parts of Asia and Africa, and feed on ants, &c. The pangolins are included in this genus. *Brande. Edin. Encyc.*

MAN'I-TRUNK, *n.* [L. *manus*, hand, and *truncus.*] The segment of the body of an insect which has wings or limbs answering to the fore legs of quadrupeds.

MAN'-KILL-ER, *n.* [*man* and *kill.*] One who slays a man.

MAN'-KILL-ING, *a.* Used to kill men. *Dryden.*

MAN-KĪND', *n.* [*man* and *kind.* This word admits the accent either on the first or second syllable; the distinction of accent being inconsiderable.]

1. The race or species of human beings.

The proper study of *mankind* is man. *Pope.*

2. A male, or the males of the human race.

Thou shalt not lie with *mankind* as with womankind. — Lev. xviii.

MAN-KĪND', *a.* Resembling man in form, not woman. *Frobisher.*

MANKS, *n.* The old language of the Isle of Man. *P. Cyc.*

MAN'LESS, *a.* [*man* and *less.*] Destitute of men; not manned; as, a boat. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

MAN'LIKE, *a.* Having the proper qualities of a man. *Sidney.*

2. Of man's nature. *Milton.*

MAN'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *manly.*] The qualities of a man; dignity; bravery; boldness. *Locke.*

MAN'LING, *n.* A little man. *B. Jonson.*

MAN'LY, *a.* [*man* and *like.*] Manlike; becoming a man; firm; brave; undaunted.

Serene and *manly*, hardened to sustain
The load of life. *Dryden.*

2. Dignified; noble; stately.

He moves with *manly* grace. *Dryden.*

3. Pertaining to the adult age of man; as, a *manly* voice.

4. Not boyish or womanish; as a *manly* stride. *Shak.*

MAN'LY, *adv.* With courage like a man.

MAN'-MĬL'LI-NER, *n.* A male maker of millinery.

MAN'NA, *n.* [Ar. مان *mauna*, to provide necessaries for one's household, to sustain, to feed them; ס־ נ מונה *munahon*, provisions for a journey. This seems to be the true original of the word. In Irish, *mann* is wheat, bread, or food. Class Mn, No. 3.]

1. A substance miraculously furnished as food for the Israelites in their journey through the wilderness of Arabia. *Ex.* xvi.

Josephus, Ant. B. iii. 1, considers the Hebrew word מן *man*, to signify *what.* In conformity with this idea, the Seventy translate the passage, *Ex.* xvi. 15, τι εστι τουτο? what is this? which rendering seems to accord with the following words, "for they knew not what it was." And in the Encyclopedia, the translators are charged with making Moses fall into a plain contradiction. Art. *Manna.* But Christ and his apostles confirm the common version: "Not as your fathers ate *manna*, and are *dead.*" *John* vi. 58. *Heb.* ix. 4. And we have other evidence, that the present version is correct; for in the same chapter, Moses directed Aaron to "take a pot and put a homer full of *manna* therein." Now, it would be strange language to say, put a homer full of *what*, or *what is it.* So also verse 35: "The children of Israel ate *manna* forty years," &c. In both verses, the Hebrew word is the same as in verse 15.

2. In *the materia medica*, the juice of a certain tree of the ash kind, the Fraxinus ornus, or flowering ash, a native of Sicily, Calabria, and other parts of the south of Europe. It is either naturally concreted, or exsiccated, and purified by art. The best manna is in oblong pieces or flakes of a whitish or pale-yellow color, light, friable, and somewhat transparent. It is a mild laxative. *Encyc. Hooper.*

MAN'NED, *pp.* Furnished with men; guarded with men; fortified.

MAN'NER, *n.* [Fr. *manière*; It. *maniera*; Sp. *manera*; Arm. *manyell*; D. and G. *manier*; Dan. *maneer*; Sw. *maner.* This word seems to be allied to Fr. *manier*, Arm. *manea*, to handle, from Fr. *main*, Sp. and It. *mano*, Port. *mam*, L. *manus*, the hand.]

1. Form; method; way of performing or executing.

Find thou the *manner*, and the means prepare. *Dryden.*

2. Custom; habitual practice.

Show them the *manner* of the king that shall reign over them. This will be the *manner* of the king. — 1 Sam. viii.
Paul, as his *manner* was. — Acts xviii.

3. Sort; kind.

Ye dithe mint and rue, and all *manner* of herbs. — Luke xi.
They shall say all *manner* of evil against you falsely. — Matt. v.

In this application, *manner* has the sense of a plural word; *all sorts* or *kinds.*

4. Certain degree or measure. It is in a *manner* done already.

The bread is in a *manner* common. — 1 Sam. xxi.

This use may also be sometimes defined by *sort* or *fashion*; as we say, a thing is done after a *sort* or *fashion*, that is, not well, fully, or perfectly.

Augustinus does in a *manner* confess the charge. *Baker.*

5. Mien; cast of look; mode.

Air and *manner* are more expressive than words. *Clarissa.*

6. Peculiar way or carriage; distinct mode.

It can hardly be imagined how great a difference was in the humor, disposition, and *manner* of the army under Essex and that under Waller. *Clarendon.*
A man's company may be known by his *manner* of expressing himself. *Swift.*

7. Way; mode; *of things.*

The temptations of prosperity insinuate themselves after a gentle, but very powerful *manner.* *Atterbury.*

8. Way of service or worship.

The nations which thou hast removed and placed in the cities of Samaria, know not the *manner* of the god of the land. — 2 Kings vii.

9. In *painting*, the particular habit of a painter in managing colors, lights and shades. *Encyc.*

MAN'NER, *v. t.* To instruct in manners. *Shak.*

MAN'NER-ISM, *n.* Adherence to the same manner; a tasteless uniformity, reducing every thing to the same manner, without the freedom and variety of nature. *Edin. Rev.*

MAN'NER-IST, *n.* An artist who performs his work in one unvaried manner. *Churchill.*

MAN'NER-LI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being civil and respectful in behavior; civility; complaisance. *Hale.*

MAN'NER-LY, *a.* Decent in external deportment; civil; respectful; complaisant; not rude or vulgar.

What thou thinkest meet and is most *mannerly.* *Shak.*

MAN'NER-LY, *adv.* With civility; respectfully; without rudeness. *Shak.*

MAN'NERS, *n. pl.* Deportment; carriage; behavior; conduct; course of life; *in a moral sense.*

Evil communications corrupt good *manners.* — 1 Cor. xv.

2. Ceremonious behavior; civility; decent and respectful deportment.

Shall we, in our applications to the great God, take that to be religion, which the common reason of mankind will not allow to be *manners?* *South.*

3. A bow or courtesy; as, make your *manners*; *a popular use of the word.*

MAN'NING, *ppr.* Furnishing with men; strengthening; guarding with men.

MAN'NISH, *a.* [from *man.*] Having the appearance of a man; bold; masculine; as, a *mannish* countenance.

A woman impudent and *mannish* grown. *Shak.*

MAN'NISH-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a man; boldly.

MAN'NITE, *n.* A kind of crystallized sugar obtained from *manna.* *P. Cyc.*

MA-NŒU'VRE. See MANEUVER.

MAN-OF-WĂR', *n.* A government vessel employed for the purposes of war.

MAN-OF-WĂR'-BIRD, *n.* A large, black, tropical sea fowl; the frigate bird; belonging to the pelican family.

MAN-OF-WĂR'S'-MAN, *n.* A seaman belonging to a ship-of-war.

MA-NOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. μανος, rare, and μετρον, measure.]

An instrument for measuring the density of the air, or other elastic fluid, or rather its elastic force, to which the density is supposed to be proportional. *Brande.*

MAN-O-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the manometer; made by the manometer.

MAN'OR, *n.* [Fr. *manoir*, Arm. *maner*, a country, house, or gentleman's seat; W. *maenan*, or *maenawr*, a manor, a district bounded by stones, from *maen*, a stone. The word in French and Armoric signifies a house, a habitation, as well as a manor; and in this sense, the word would be naturally deducible from L. *maneo*, to abide. But the etymology in Welsh is not improbably the true one.]

The land belonging to a lord or nobleman, or so much land as a lord or great personage formerly kept in his own hands for the use and subsistence of his family. In these days, a *manor* rather signifies the jurisdiction and royalty incorporeal, than the land or site; for a man may have a manor in gross, as the law terms it, that is, the right and interest of a court-baron, with the perquisites thereto belonging. *Cowel.*

MAN'OR-HOUSE, } *n.* The house belonging to a
MAN'OR-SĒAT, } manor.

MA-NŌ'RI-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to a manor.
MA-NĒ'RI-AL, }

They have no civil liberty; their children belong not to them, but to their *manorial* lord. *Tooke.*

MAN'O-SCOPE, *n.* The same as MANOMETER.

MAN'-PLĒAS-ER, *n.* [*man* and *pleaser.*] One who pleases men, or one who takes uncommon pains to gain the favor of men. *Swift.*

MAN'-QUELL-ER, *n.* [*man* and *quell.*] A man-killer; a manslayer; a murderer. [*Not used.*] *Carew.*

MAN'SĀRD-ROOF, *n.* [from its inventor.] In *architecture*, the same as CURB-ROOF, which see. *Brande.*

MANSE, *n.* [L. *mansio*, from *maneo*, to abide.]

1. A house or habitation; *particularly*, a parsonage house.

A *capital manse* is the manor-house or lord's court.

2. A farm.

MAN'-SERV-ANT, *n.* A male servant.

MAN'SION, *n.* [L. *mansio*, from *maneo*, to dwell.]

1. Any place of residence; a house; a habitation.

Thy *mansion* wants thee, Adam; rise. *Milton.*
In my Father's house are many *mansions.* — John xiv.

2. The house of the lord of a manor.

3. Residence; abode.

These poets near our princes sleep,
And in one grave their *mansions* keep. *Denham.*

MAN'SION, *v. i.* To dwell; to reside. *Mede.*

MAN'SION-A-RY, *a.* Resident; residentiary; as, *mansionary* canons. *Encyc.*

MAN'SION-HOUSE, *n.* The house in which one resides; an inhabited house. *Blackstone.*

MAN'SION-RY, *n.* A place of residence. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

MAN'SLAUGH-TER, (-slaw-ter,) *n.* [*man* and *slaughter.* See SLAY.]

1. In *a general sense*, the killing of a man or of men; destruction of the human species; murder. *Ascham.*

2. In *law*, the unlawful killing of a man without malice, express or implied. This may be voluntary, upon a sudden heat or excitement of anger; or involuntary, but in the commission of some unlawful act. *Manslaughter* differs from murder in not proceeding from malice prepense or deliberate, which is essential to constitute murder. It differs from homicide excusable, being done in consequence of some unlawful act, whereas excusable homicide happens in consequence of misadventure. *Blackstone.*

MAN'-SLĀY-ER, *n.* One that has slain a human being. The Israelites had cities of refuge for *man-slayers.*

MAN'-STĒAL-ER, *n.* One who steals and sells men.

MAN'-STĒAL-ING, *n.* The act of stealing a human being.

MAN'SUĒTE, (man'sweet,) *a.* [L. *mansuetus.*] Tame; gentle; not wild or ferocious. [*Little used.*] *Ray.*

MAN'SUE-TUDE, (man'swe-tude,) *n.* [L. *mansuetudo.*] Tameness; mildness; gentleness. *Herbert.*

MAN'TA, *n.* [Sp. *manta*, a blanket.] A flat fish that is very troublesome to pearl-fishers. *Encyc.*

MAN'TEL. See MANTLE.

MAN'TEL-ET, } *n.* [dim. of *mantle.*] A small cloak
MANT'LET, } worn by women. *Johnson.*

2. In *fortification*, a kind of movable parapet or penthouse, made of planks, nailed one over another to the hight of almost six feet, cased with tin and set on wheels. In a siege, this is driven before pioneers, to protect them from the enemy's small shot. *Harris.*

MANT'I-GER, rather MANT'I-CHOR, or MANT'I-COR, *n.* [L. *manticora*, *mantichora*, Gr. μαντιχωρας.] A large monkey or baboon. *Arbuthnot.*

MAN-TĬS'SA, *n.* A term applied to the decimal part of a logarithm, as distinguished from the integral part or *characteristic.* *Brande.*

MAN'TLE, *n.* [Sax. *mæntel*, *mentel*; It. and Sp. *manto*; G. and D. *mantel*; W. *mantell.* Qu. Gr. μανδυς, μανδυας, a cloak, from the Persic. In W. *mant* is that which shuts.]

1. A kind of cloak or loose garment to be worn over other garments.

The herald and children are clothed with *mantles* of satin. *Bacon.*

2. A cover.

Well covered with the night's black *mantle.* *Shak.*

3. A cover; that which conceals; as, the *mantle* of charity.

4. In *malacology*, the external fold of the skin of a mollusk. *Brande.*

MAN'TLE, *v. t.* To cloak; to cover; to disguise.

So the rising senses
Begin to chase the ignorant fumes, that *mantle*
Their clearer reason. *Shak.*

MAN'TLE, *v. i.* To expand; to spread

The swan, with arched neck
Between her white wings *mantling*, rows
Her state with oary feet. *Milton.*

2. To joy; to revel. *Johnson.*

My frail fancy, fed with full delights,
Doth bathe in bliss, and *mantleth* most at ease. *Spenser.*

[Qu. is not the sense, to be covered or wrapped, to rest collected and secure?]

3. To be expanded; to be spread or extended.

He gave the *mantling* vine to grow,
A trophy to his love. *Fenton.*

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4. To gather over and form a cover; to collect on the surface, as a covering.

There is a sort of men, whose visages
Do cream and *mantle* like a standing pond. *Shak.*
And the brain dances to the *mantling* bowl. *Pope.*

5. To rush to the face and cover it with a crimson color.

When *mantling* blood
Flowed in his lovely cheeks. *Smith.*

[Fermentation cannot be deduced from *mantling*, otherwise than as a secondary sense.]

MAN'TLE, } *n.* The piece of timber or stone
MAN'TLE-TREE, } in front of a chimney, over the fireplace, resting on the jambs. *Encyc.*

[This word, according to Johnson, signifies the work over the fireplace, which we call a *mantle-piece.*]

MAN'TLED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with a mantle.

MAN'TLE-PIECE, } *n.* The work over a fireplace,
MAN'TLE-SHELF, } in front of the chimney.

MAN'TLING, *n.* In *heraldry*, the representation of a mantle, or the drapery of a coat of arms.

MAN'TLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Cloaking; covering; extending.

MAN'TO, *n.* [It.] A robe; a cloak. *Ricaut.*

MAN-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. μαντεια, divination, and λογος, discourse.]

The act or art of divination or prophesying. [*Little used.*]

MAN'TU-A, (man'tu-ä *or* man'tu,) *n.* [Fr. *manteau.* See MANTLE.]

A lady's gown. *Pope.*

MAN'TUA-MAK'ER, (man'tu-māk'er,) *n.* One who makes gowns for ladies. *Addison.*

MAN'U-AL, *a.* [L. *manualis*, from *manus*, the hand, W. *man.*]

1. Performed by the hand; as, *manual* labor or operation.

2. Used or made by the hand; as, a deed under the king's sign *manual.*

MAN'U-AL, *n.* A small book, such as may be carried in the hand, or conveniently handled; as, a *manual* of laws. *Hale.*

2. The service book of the Roman Catholic church. *Stillingfleet.*

Manual exercise; in *the military art*, the exercise by which soldiers are taught the use of their muskets and other arms.

MAN'U-AL-LY, *adv.* By hand

MAN'U-A-RY, *a.* Done by the hand. [*Not used.*] *Fotherby.*

MA-NŪ'BI-AL, *a.* [L. *manubialis*, from *manubiæ*, spoils.]

Belonging to spoils; taken in war. [*Little used.*]

MAN-U-DUC'TION, *n.* [L. *manus*, hand, and *ductio*, a leading.]

Guidance by the hand. *Glanville. South.*

MAN-U-DUC'TOR, *n.* [L. *manus*, hand, and *ductor*, a leader.]

An officer in the ancient church, who gave the signal for the choir to sing, who beat time and regulated the music. *Encyc.*

MAN-U-FAC'TO-RY, *n.* [See MANUFACTURE.] A house or place where goods are manufactured.

MAN-U-FAC'TO-RY, *a.* Employed in manufacturing.

MAN-U-FAC'TUR-AL, *a.* Pertaining or relating to manufactures.

MAN-U-FAC'TURE, (man-yu-fakt'yur,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *manus*, hand, and *facio*, to make.]

1. The operation of making cloth, wares, utensils, paper, books, and whatever is used by man; the operation of reducing raw materials of any kind into a form suitable for use, by the hands, by art, or machinery.

2. Any thing made from raw materials by the hand, by machinery, or by art; as, cloths, iron utensils, shoes, cabinet work, saddlery, and the like.

MAN-U-FAC'TURE, *v. t.* To make or fabricate from raw materials, by the hand, by art, or machinery, and work into forms convenient for use; as, to *manufacture* cloth, nails, or glass.

2. To work raw materials into suitable forms for use; as, to *manufacture* wool, cotton, silk, or iron.

MAN-U-FAC'TURE, *v. i.* To be occupied in manufactures. *Boswell.*

MAN-U-FAC'TUR-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made from raw materials into forms for use.

MAN-U-FAC'TUR-ER, *n.* One who works raw materials into wares suitable for use.

2. One who employs workmen for manufacturing; the owner of a manufactory.

MAN-U-FAC'TUR-ING, *ppr.* Making goods and wares from raw materials.

MAN U-FAC'TUR-ING, *a.* Employed in making goods; as, a *manufacturing* house, company, establishment, or state.

MAN'U-MISE, for MANUMIT, is not used.

MAN-U-MIS'SION, (-mish'un,) *n.* [L. *manumissio.* See MANUMIT.]

The act of liberating a slave from bondage, and giving him freedom. *Arbuthnot.*

MAN-U-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *manumitto*; *manus*, hand, and *mitto*, to send.]

To release from slavery; to liberate from personal bondage or servitude; to free, as a slave. *Dryden.*

MAN-U-MIT'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Released from slavery.

MAN-U-MIT'TING, *ppr.* Liberating from personal bondage.

MAN'U-MO-TIVE, *a.* [*manus* and *moveo.*]

Movable by hand.

MAN'U-MO-TOR, *n.* A small wheel-carriage, so constructed that a person sitting in it may move it in any direction; a carriage for exercise.

MA-NŪR'A-BLE, *a.* [from *manure.*] That may be cultivated. This, though the original sense, is rarely or never used. The present sense of *manure* would give the following signification:

2. That may be manured, or enriched by manure.

MA-NŪR'AGE, *n.* Cultivation. [*Not used.*] *Warner.*

MA-NŪR'ANCE, *n.* Cultivation. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

MA-NŪRE', *v. t.* [Fr. *manœuvrer*, but in a different sense; Norm. *mainoverer*, to manure; *main*, L. *manus*, hand, and *ouvrer*, to work, L. *operor.*]

1. To cultivate by manual labor; to till. *Milton.*

[*In this sense not now used.*]

2. To apply to land any fertilizing matter, as dung, compost, ashes, lime, fish, or any vegetable or animal substance.

3. To fertilize; to enrich with nutritive substances.

The corps of half her senate
Manure the fields of Thessaly. *Addison.*

MA-NŪRE', *n.* Any matter which fertilizes land; as the contents of stables and barnyards, marl, ashes, fish, salt, and every kind of animal and vegetable substance, applied to land, or capable of furnishing nutriment to plants.

MA-NŪR'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Dressed or overspread with a fertilizing substance.

MA-NŪRE'MENT, *n.* Cultivation; improvement. [*Little used.*] *Warton.*

MA-NŪR'ER, *n.* One that manures land.

MA-NŪR'ING, *ppr.* Dressing or overspreading land with manure; fertilizing.

MA-NŪR'ING, *n.* A dressing or spread of manure on land. *Mitford.*

MAN'U-SCRIPT, *n.* [L. *manu scriptum*, written with the hand; It. *manuscritto*; Fr. *manuscrit.*]

A book or paper written with the hand or pen.

MAN'U-SCRIPT, *a.* Written with the hand; not printed.

MAN-U-TEN'EN-CY, *n.* Maintenance. [*Not in use.*] *Sancroft.*

MAN'-WOR-SHIP, (-wur-ship,) *n.* The worship of a man; undue reverence or extreme adulation and obsequiousness paid to a man.

MA'NY, (men'ny,) *a.* [Sax. *mæneg*, *maneg*, or *menig*; D. *menig*; G. *mancher*; Dan. *mange*; Sw. *många*; Sax. *menigeo*, a multitude; Goth. *manags*, many; *managei*, a multitude; Russ. *mnogei*, many; *mnoju*, to multiply. It has no variation to express degrees of comparison; *more* and *most*, which are used for the comparative and superlative degrees, are from a different root.]

1. Numerous; comprising a great number of individuals.

Thou shalt be a father of *many* nations. — Gen. xvii.
Not *many* wise men after the flesh, not *many* mighty, not *many* noble, are called. — 1 Cor. i.
Many are the afflictions of the righteous. — Ps. xxxiv.

It is often preceded by *as* or *so*, and followed by *so*, indicating an equal number. *As many* books as you take, *so many* shall be charged to your account.

So *many* laws argue *so many* sins. *Milton.*

It is also followed by *as.*

As *many as* were willing-hearted brought bracelets. — Exod. xxxiv.

It precedes *an* or *a* before a noun in the singular number.

Full *many a* gem of purest ray serene. *Gray.*

2. In *low language*, preceded by *too*, it denotes powerful or much; as, they are *too many* for us. *L'Estrange.*

MA'NY, (men'ny,) *n.* A multitude; a great number of individuals; the people.

O thou fond *many*. *Shak.*
The vulgar and the *many* are fit only to be led or driven. *South.*

MA'NY, (men'ny,) *n.* [Norm. Fr. *meignee.*]

A retinue of servants; household. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

MA'NY-CLEFT, (men'ny-kleft,) *a.* Multifid; having many fissures. *Martyn.*

MA'NY-COL'OR-ED, (men'ny-kul'urd,) *a.* Having many colors or hues. *Pope.*

MA'NY-COR'NER-ED, *a.* Having many corners, or more than twelve; polygonal. *Dryden.*

MA'NY-FLOW'ER-ED, *a.* Having many flowers. *Martyn.*

MA'NY-HAIR-ED, (men'ny-hārd,) *a.* Having many hairs.

MA'NY-HEAD-ED, (men'ny-hed-ed,) *a.* Having many heads; as, a *many-headed* monster; *many-headed* tyranny. *Dryden.*

MA'NY-LAN''GUAG-ED, (men'ny-lang'gwajd,) *a.* Having many languages. *Pope.*

MA'NY-LEAV-ED, (men'ny-leevd,) *a.* Polyphyllous; having many leaves. *Martyn.*

MA'NY-LEG GED, (men'ny-legd,) *a.* Having many legs.

MA'NY-LET'TER-ED, *a.* Having many letters.

MA'NY-MAS'TER-ED, *a.* Having many masters. *J. Barlow.*

MA'NY-PART'ED, *a.* Multipartite; divided into several parts, as a corol. *Martyn.*

MA'NY-PEO'PLED, (men'ny-peep'ld,) *a.* Having a numerous population. *Sandys.*

MA'NY-PET'AL-ED, *a.* Having many petals. *Martyn.*

MA'NY-SID-ED, *a.* Having many sides.

MA'NY-TIMES; *an adverbial phrase.* Often; frequently.

MA'NY-TON-ED, *a.* Giving many sounds. *Hemans.*

MA'NY-TRIB-ED, *a.* Consisting of many tribes.

MA'NY-TWINK'LING, *a.* Variously twinkling or gleaming. *Gray.*

MA'NY-VALV-ED, *a.* Multivalvular; having many valves. *Martyn.*

MA'NY-VEIN-ED, (men'ny-vānd,) *a.* Having many veins.

MA'NY-VOIC-ED, (men'ny-voist,) *a.* Having many voices.

MANX, *n.* A term applied to the old language of the Isle of Man.

MAP, *n.* [Sp. *mapa*; Port. *mappa*; It. *mappamonda.* Qu. L. *mappa*, a cloth or towel, a Punic word; Rabbinic נפפ. Maps may have been originally drawn on cloth.]

In *geography*, a representation of the surface of the earth, or of any part of it, drawn on paper or other material, exhibiting the lines of latitude and longitude, and the positions of countries, kingdoms, states, mountains, rivers, &c. A *map* of the earth, or of a large portion of it, comprehends a representation of land and water; but a representation of a continent, or any portion of land only, is properly a *map*: and a representation of the ocean only, or any portion of it, is called a *chart.* We say, a *map* of England, of France, of Europe; but a *chart* of the Atlantic, of the Pacific, &c.

The term is also applied to delineations of the heavens, and, in *geology*, to delineations of the strata on the earth's surface, &c.

MAP, *v. t.* To draw or delineate, as the figure of any portion of land. *Shak.*

MA'PLE, } *n.* [Sax. *mapultres*, or *mapulder.*]
MA'PLE-TREE, }

A tree of the genus Acer, of several species. Of the sap of the rock-maple sugar is made in America, in great quantities, by evaporation.

MA'PLE-SUG'AR, (mā'pl-shug'ar,) *n.* Sugar obtained by evaporation from the juice of the rock-maple.

MAP'PED, (mapt,) *pp.* Drawn or delineated, as the figure of any portion of land.

MAP'PER-Y, *n.* [from *map.*] The art of planning and designing maps. *Shak.*

MAP'PING, *ppr.* Drawing or delineating on a map.

MAP'PING, *n.* The act or art of drawing maps.

MAR, *v. t.* [Sax. *merran*, *mirran*, *myrran*, *amyrran*, to err, to deviate, to hinder, to lose, scatter, or waste, to draw from or mislead, to corrupt or deprave; Sp. *marrar*, to deviate from truth and justice; *marro*, want, defect; Ir. *mearaighim*; Gr. αμαρταω, (qu. Gr. μαραινω, L. *marceo*;) It. *smarrire*, to miss, to lose; *smarrimento*, a wandering.]

1. To injure by cutting off a part, or by wounding and making defective; as, to *mar* a tree by incision.

I pray you *mar* no more trees by writing songs in their barks. *Shak.*
Neither shalt thou *mar* the corners of thy beard. — Lev. xix.

2. To injure; to hurt; to impair the strength or purity of.

When brewers *mar* their malt with water. *Shak.*

3. To injure; to diminish; to interrupt.

But mirth is *marred*, and the good cheer is lost. *Dryden.*

4. To injure; to deform; to disfigure.

Ire, envy, and despair
Marred all his borrowed visage. *Milton.*
His visage was so *marred* more than any man. — Is. lii.
Moral evil alone *mars* the intellectual works of God. *Buckminster.*

[*This word is not obsolete in America.*]

MAR, *n.* An injury. [*Obs.*]

2. A lake. [See MERE.]

MAR'A-CAN, *n.* A species of parrot in Brazil.

MAR'A-COCK, *n.* A plant of the genus Passiflora.

MA-RĀI', *n.* A sacred inclosure or temple among the islanders of the Pacific Ocean. *Bradford.*

MAR-A-NA'THA, *n.* [Syriac.] The Lord comes or has come; a word used by the apostle Paul in expressing a curse. This word was used in anathematizing persons for great crimes; as much as to say, "May the Lord come quickly to take vengeance on thee for thy crime." *Calmet.*

MAR'A-NON, *n.* The proper name of a river in South America, the largest in the world; now more generally called *Amazon.* *Garcilasso.*

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MAR-AS-CHI'NO, *n.* A delicate spirit distilled from cherries; the best is from Zara, and obtained from the *marasca* cherry.

MA-RAS'MUS, *n.* [Gr. μαρασμος, from μαραινω, to cause to pine or waste away.]
Atrophy; a wasting of flesh without fever or apparent disease; a kind of consumption. *Coxe. Encyc.*

MA-RAUD', *v. i.* [Fr. *maraud*, a rascal; Eth. ፈለሐ, *marada*, to hurry, to run. The Heb. מרד, to rebel, may be the same word differently applied. Class Mr, No. 22. The Danish has the word in *maroder*, a robber in war, a corsair. So *corsair* is from L. *cursus, curro.*]
To rove in quest of plunder; to make an excursion for booty; to plunder.

MA-RAUD'ER, *n.* A rover in quest of booty or plunder; a plunderer; *usually applied to small parties of soldiers.*

MA-RAUD'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Roving in search of plunder.

MA-RAUD'ING, *n.* A roving for plunder; a plundering by invaders.

MAR-A-VE'DI, *n.* A small copper coin of Spain, equal to three mills American money, less than a farthing sterling.

MAR'BLE, *n.* [Fr. *marbre*; Sp. *marmol*; It. *marmo*; L. *marmor*; Gr. μαμαρος, white.]
1. The popular name of any species of calcareous stone or mineral, of a compact texture, and of a beautiful appearance, susceptible of a good polish. The varieties are numerous, and greatly diversified in color. Marble is limestone, or a stone which may be calcined to lime, a carbonate of lime; but *limestone* is a more general name, comprehending the calcareous stones of an inferior texture, as well as those which admit a fine polish. Marble is much used for statues, busts, pillars, chimney-pieces, monuments, &c.
2. A little ball of marble or other hard substance, used by children in play.
3. A stone remarkable for some inscription or sculpture.
Arundel marbles, Arundelian marbles: } marble pieces with a chronicle of the city of Athens inscribed on them, presented to the University of Oxford by Thomas earl of Arundel. *Encyc.*

MAR'BLE, *a.* Made of marble; as, a *marble* pillar.
2. Variegated in color; stained or veined like marble; as, the *marble* cover of a book.
3. Hard; insensible; as, a *marble* heart.

MAR'BLE, *v. t.* To variegate in color; to cloud; to stain or vein like marble; as, to *marble* the cover of a book.

MAR'BLED, *pp.* or *a.* Diversified in color; veined like marble.

MAR'BLE-EDGED, *a.* Having the edges marbled.

MAR'BLE-HEART'ED, *a.* Having a heart like marble; hard-hearted; cruel; insensible; incapable of being moved by pity, love, or sympathy. *Shak.*

MAR'BLING, *ppr.* Variegating in colors; clouding or veining like marble.

MAR'BLING, *n.* The art or practice of variegating in color, in imitation of marble.
2. An intermixture of fat and lean in *meat*, giving it a marbled appearance.

MAR'BLY, *adv.* In the manner of marble.

MARC, *n.* The refuse matter which remains after the pressure of fruit, particularly of grapes. *Farm. Encyc.*
[For other senses, see MARK.]

MAR'CA-SITE, *n.* [It. *marcassita*; Fr. *marcassite.*]
A name sometimes given to a variety of iron pyrites. *Ure.*

MAR-CA-SIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to marcasite; of the nature of marcasite. *Encyc.*

MAR-CAS'SIN, *n.* In *armorial bearings*, a young wild boar.

MAR-CES'CENT, *a.* [L. *marcescens, marcesco.*]
Withering; fading; decaying.

MAR-CES'SI-BLE, *a.* That may wither; liable to decay.

MARCH, *n.* [L. *Martius*, from *Mars*, the god of war.]
The third month of the year.

MARCH, *v. i.* To border on; to be contiguous to. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

MARCH, *v. i.* [Fr. *marcher*; Sp. and Port. *marchar*; G. *marschiren*; It. *marciare*, to march, to putrefy, L. *marceo*, Gr. μαραινω; Basque, *mariatu*, to rot. The senses of the Italian word unite in that of passing, departing. See MAR.]
1. To move by steps and in order, as soldiers; to move in a military manner. We say, the army *marched*, or the troops *marched.*
2. To walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner.
Like thee, great son of Jove, like thee,
When clad in rising majesty,
Thou *marchest* down o'er Delos' hills. *Prior.*

MARCH, *v. t.* To cause to move, as an army. Bonaparte *marched* an immense army to Moscow, but he did not *march* them back to France.
2. To cause to move in order or regular procession. *Prior.*

MARCH, *n.* [Fr. *marche*; It. *marzo*; D. *mark*; G. *marsch.*]
1. The walk or movement of soldiers in order, whether infantry or cavalry. The troops were fatigued with a long *march.*
2. A grave, deliberate, or solemn walk.
The long, majestic *march.* *Pope.*
3. A slow or laborious walk. *Addison.*
4. A signal to move; a particular beat of the drum. *Knolles.*
5. A piece of music designed for soldiers to march by.
6. Movement; progression; advance; as, the *march* of reason; the *march* of mind.

MARCH'ED, (märcht,) *pp.* Moved in a military manner.
2. Caused to move, as an army.

MARCH'ER, *n.* The lord or officer who defended the *marches* or borders of a territory. *Davies.*

MARCH'ES, *n. pl.* [Sax. *mearc*; Goth. *marka*; Fr. *marches*; D. *mark*; Basque, *marra.* It is radically the same word as *mark* and *march.*]
Borders, particularly the confines of England on the side of Scotland or Wales; as, lord of the *marches.* *England.*

MARCH'ING, *ppr.* Moving or walking in order or in a stately manner.
2. Fitted or accustomed to marching; pertaining to a march; as, *marching* order.

MARCH'ING, *n.* Military movement; passage of troops.

MAR'CHION-ESS, (mär'shun-ess,) *n.* The wife or widow of a marquis; or a female having the rank and dignity of a marquis *Spelman.*

MARCH'PANE, *n.* [Fr. *massepain*; L. *panis*, bread.]
A kind of sweet bread or biscuit. [*Not used.*] *Sidney.*

MAR'CID, *a.* [L. *marcidus*, from *marceo*, to pine.]
Pining; wasted away; lean; withered. *Dryden.*

MAR'CION-ITE, *n.* A follower of Marcion, a Gnostic of the second century, who adopted the Oriental notion of the two conflicting principles, and imagined that between them there existed a third power, neither wholly good nor evil, the Creator of the world, and the God of the Jewish dispensation. *Brande.*

MAR'COR, *n.* [L.] The state of withering or wasting; leanness; waste of flesh. [*Little used.*] *Harvey.*

MARE, *n.* [Sax. *myra*; G. *mahre.*]
1. The female of the horse, or equine genus of quadrupeds.
2. [Sax. *mara*, D. *merrie*, the name of a spirit imagined by the nations of the north of Europe to torment persons in sleep.] In *medicine*, sighing, suffocative panting, intercepted utterance, with a sense of pressure across the chest, occurring during sleep; the incubus. [It is now used only in the compound, NIGHTMARE, which ought to be written NIGHTMAR.]

MARE'S NEST, *n.* A person is said to find a *mares-nest*, when he chuckles over the discovery of something which is absurdly ridiculous. *Grose.*

MARE'S TAIL, *n.* A name given by seamen to long, streaky clouds, spreading out like a horse's tail, and indicating rain.
2. An aquatic plant of the genus Hippuris. *Loudon.*

MA-RE'NA, *n.* A kind of fish somewhat like a pilchard.

MARE'SCHAL, (mär'shal,) *n.* [Fr. *marechal*; D. and G. *marschalk*; Dan. *marskalk*, composed of W. *marc*, a horse, and the Teutonic *scalk* or *skalk*, *schalk*, a servant. This word is now written MARSHAL, which see.]
The chief commander of an army. *Prior.*

MAR'GA-RATE, *n.* [L. *margarita*, a pearl, from the Greek.]
In *chemistry*, a compound of margaric acid with a base.

MAR-GAR'IC, *a.* [Supra.] Pertaining to pearl. The *margaric* acid is obtained by digesting soap in water with an acid. It appears in the form of pearly scales. *Silliman.*

MAR'GA-RIN, } *n.* A peculiar, pearl-like substance,
MAR'GA-RINE, } extracted from hog's lard. *Silliman.*

MAR'GA-RITE, *n.* A pearl. *Peacham.*
2. A mineral of a grayish-white color, allied to mica, found in Tyrol. *Dana.*

MAR-GA-RIT'IC AC'ID, *n.* One of the fatty acids which result from the saponification of castor oil. *Brande.*

MAR'GA-RONE, *n.* A peculiar fatty substance, crystallizing in pearly scales, produced by the distillation of a mixture of margaric acid and quicklime. *Brande.*

MAR-GA-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing pearls.

MAR'GAY, *n.* A Brazilian animal of the cat kind, the Felis Margay.

MAR'GIN, *n.* [formerly *marge* or *margent.* Fr. *marge*; Arm. *marz*; It. *margine*; Sp. *margen*; L. *margo*; Dan. *marg.* It coincides in elements with *marches.*]
1. A border; edge; brink; verge; as, the *margin* of a river or lake.
2. The edge of the leaf or page of a book, left blank or filled with notes.
3. The edge of a wound.
4. In *botany*, the edge of a leaf. *Lee*
MARGE is used by Spenser, and MARGENT by Shakspeare.

MAR'GIN, *v. t.* To furnish with a margin; to border
2. To enter in the margin.

MAR'GIN-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a margin.
2. Written or printed in the margin; as, a *marginal* note or gloss.

MAR'GIN-AL-LY, *adv.* In the margin of a book.

MAR'GIN-ATE, *v. t.* To make brims or margins. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

MAR'GIN-ATE, } *a.* [L *margino, marginatus.*]
MAR'GIN-A-TED, } Having a prominent margin.

MAR'GIN-ED, *pp.* Furnished with a margin; entered in the margin.

MAR'GIN-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with a margin.

MAR'GODE, *n.* A bluish-gray stone, resembling clay in external appearance, but so hard as to cut spars and zeolites. *Nicholson.*

MAR'GOT, *n.* A fish of the perch kind, found in the waters of Carolina. *Pennant.*

MAR'GRAVE, *n.* [D. *markgraff*; G. *markgraf*; Dan. *margraeve*: compounded of *mark*, *march*, a border, and *graff*, *graf*, or *grave*, an earl or count. See REEVE and SHERIFF.]
Originally, a lord or keeper of the marches or borders; *now*, a title of nobility in Germany, &c. It is equivalent to the English MARQUIS.

MAR-GRA'VI-ATE, *n.* The territory or jurisdiction of a margrave.

MAR'GRA-VINE, *n.* The wife of a margrave.

MAR'I-ETS, *n.* A kind of violet; Viola marina.

MA-RIG'E-NOUS, *a.* [L. *mare*, the sea, and *gigno*, to produce.]
Produced in or by the sea. *Kirwan.*

MAR'I-GOLD, *n.* [It is called in Welsh *gold*, which is said to be from *gol*, going round or covering. In D. it is called *goudsbloem*, gold-flower; in G. *ringelblume*, ring-flower; in Dan. *guldblomst*, gold-flower.]
A plant of the genus Calendula, bearing a yellow flower. There are several plants of different genera bearing this name; as the African *marigold*, of the genus Tagetes; corn-*marigold*, of the genus Chrysanthemum; fig-*marigold*, of the genus Mesembryanthemum; marsh-*marigold*, of the genus Caltha.

MAR-I-KI'NA, *n.* A small South American monkey, with fine, silky hair, of a golden, yellow color, and a mane about its neck; also called the SILKY TAMARIN. *Jardine.*

MAR'IN-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *mariner*, from *marine.*]
To salt or pickle fish, and then preserve them in oil or vinegar. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

MA-RINE', (ma-reen',) *a.* [Fr., from L. *marinus*, from *mare*, the sea, W. *mor*, G. *meer*, Celtic *muir*, Russ. *more*, Sans. *mirah.* The seven lakes within the Delta Venetum were formerly called *septem maria*, and *mare* may signify a stand of water.]
1. Pertaining to the sea; as, *marine* productions or bodies; *marine* shells.
2. Transacted at sea; done on the ocean; as, a *marine* engagement.
3. Doing duty on the sea; as, a *marine* officer; *marine* forces.
Marine acid; muriatic acid, or, more properly, hydrochloric acid. *Silliman.*

MA-RINE', *n.* A soldier that serves on board of a ship, and fights in naval engagements. In *the plural*, *marines*, a body of troops trained to do military service on board of ships.
2. The whole navy of a kingdom or state. *Hamilton.*
3. The whole economy of naval affairs, comprehending the building, rigging, equipping, navigating, and management of ships of war in engagements.

MAR'IN-ER, *n.* [Fr. *marinier*, from L. *mare*, the sea.]
A seaman or sailor; one whose occupation is to assist in navigating ships.

MAR-IN-O-RA'MA, *n.* [L. *mare*, the sea, and Gr. οραω, to see.]
A term applied to views of the sea.

MAR'I-PUT, *n.* The zoril, an animal of the skunk tribe.

MAR'ISH, *n.* [Fr. *marais*; Sax. *mersc*; D. *moeras*; G. *morast*; from L. *mare*, W. *mor*, the sea.]
Low ground, wet or covered with water and coarse grass; a fen; a bog; a moor. It is now written MARSH, which see. *Sandys. Milton.*

MAR'ISH, *a.* Moory; fenny; boggy. *Bacon.*

MAR'I-TAL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *maritus*, Fr. *mari*, a husband.]
Pertaining to a husband. *Ayliffe.*

MAR'I-TIME, (-tim,) *a.* [L. *maritimus*, from *mare*, the sea.]
1. Relating or pertaining to the sea or ocean; as, *maritime* affairs.
2. Performed on the sea; naval; as, *maritime* service.
3. Bordering on the sea; as, a *maritime* coast.
4. Situated near the sea; as, *maritime* towns.
5. Having a navy and commerce by sea; as, *maritime* powers. [MARITIMAL *is not now used.*]
Note.— We never say, a *maritime* body, a *maritime*

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shell or production, a *maritime* officer or engagement, a *maritime* league. [See MARINE.]

MAR'JO-RAM, *n.* [Fr. *marjolaine*; It. *margorana*; G. *marjoran*; D. *mariolien*; Sp. *mejorana*; Arm. *marjol*; Port. *mangerona.*]

A plant of the genus Origanum, of several species. The sweet marjoram is peculiarly aromatic and fragrant, and much used in cookery. The Spanish marjoram is of the genus Urtica. *Fam. of Plants.*

MARK, *n.* [Sax. *marc, mearc*; D. *merk*; G. *marke*; Dan. *mærke*; Sw. *märke*; W. *marc*; Fr. *marque*; Arm. *mercq*; Sp. Port. and It. *marca*; Sans. *marcca.* The word coincides in elements with *march*, and with *marches*, borders, the utmost extent, and with *market*, and L. *mercor*, the primary sense of which is to go, to pass, as we see by the Greek εμπορευομαι, from πορευομαι, to pass, Eng. *fair*, and *fare.* Thus in Dutch, *mark* signifies a *mark*, a boundary, and a *march.* Class Mr, No. 7, Ar.]

1. A visible line made by drawing one substance on another; as, a *mark* made by chalk or charcoal, or a pen.

2. A line, groove, or depression, made by stamping or cutting; an incision; a channel or impression; as, the *mark* of a chisel, of a stamp, of a rod or whip; the *mark* of the finger or foot.

3. Any note or sign of distinction.

The Lord set a *mark* upon Cain. — Gen. iv.

4. Any visible effect of force or agency.

There are scarce any *marks* left of a subterraneous fire. *Addison.*

5. Any apparent or intelligible effect; proof; evidence.

The confusion of tongues was a *mark* of separation. *Bacon.*

6. Notice taken.

The laws
Stand like the forfeits in a barber's shop,
As much for mock as *mark.* *Shak.*

7. Any thing to which a missile weapon may be directed.

France was a fairer *mark* to shoot at than Ireland. *Davies.*

8. Any object used as a guide, or to which the mind may be directed. The dome of the state house, in Boston, is a good *mark* for seamen.

9. Any thing visible by which knowledge of something may be obtained; indication; as, the *marks* of age in a horse. Civility is a *mark* of politeness or respect. Levity is a *mark* of weakness.

10. A character made by a person who can not write his name, and intended as a substitute for it.

11. [Fr. *marc*, Sp. *marco.*] A weight of certain commodities, but particularly of gold and silver, used in several states of Europe; in *Great Britain*, a money of account equal to thirteen shillings and four pence. In some countries it is a coin.

12. A license of reprisals. [See MARQUE.]

MARK, *v. t.* [Sax. *mearcian*: D. *merken*; G. *marken*; Dan. *mærker*; Sw. *märka*; Fr. *marquer*; Arm. *mercqa*; Port. and Sp. *marcar*; It. *marcare*; W. *marciaw.*]

1. To draw or make a visible line or character with any substance; as, to *mark* with chalk or with compasses.

2. To stamp; to impress; to make a visible impression, figure, or indenture; as, to *mark* a sheep with a brand.

3. To make an incision; to lop off a part; to make any sign of distinction; as, to *mark* sheep or cattle by cuts in their ears.

4. To form a name, or the initials of a name, for distinction; as, to *mark* cloth; to *mark* a handkerchief.

5. To notice; to take particular observation of.

Mark them who cause divisions and offenses. — Rom. xvi.
Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace. — Ps. xxxvii.

6. To heed; to regard. *Smith.*

To mark out; to notify as by a mark; to point out; to designate. The ringleaders were *marked out* for seizure and punishment.

MARK, *v. i.* To note; to observe critically; to take particular notice; to remark.

Mark, I pray you, and see how this man seeketh mischief. — 1 Kings xx.

MARK'A-BLE, *a.* Remarkable. [*Not in use.*] *Sandys.*

MARK'ED, (märkt,) *pp.* or *a.* Impressed with any note or figure of distinction; noted; distinguished by some character.

MARK'ER, *n.* One who puts a mark on any thing.

2. One that notes, or takes notice.

3. A counter used in card-playing.

MARK'ET, *n.* [D. and G. *markt*; Dan. *marked*; Fr. *marché*; Arm. *marchad*; It. *mercato*; Sp. and Port. *mercado*; L. *mercatus*, from *mercor*, to buy, W. *marcnat*; Ir. *margadh.* See MARK.]

1. A public place in a city or town where provisions or cattle are exposed to sale; an appointed place for selling and buying at private sale, as distinguished from an auction.

2. A public building in which provisions are exposed to sale; a market-house.

3. Sale; the exchange of provisions or goods for money; purchase, or rate of purchase and sale. The seller says he comes to a bad *market*, when the buyer says he comes to a good *market.* We say, the *markets* are low or high; by which we understand the price or rate of purchase. We say that commodities find a quick or ready *market*; *markets* are dull. We are not able to find a *market* for our goods or provisions.

4. Place of sale; as, the British *market*; the American *market.*

5. The privilege of keeping a public market.

MARK'ET, *v. i.* To deal in market; to buy or sell; to make bargains for provisions or goods.

MARK'ET-BASK-ET, *n.* A basket for conveying things from a market.

MARK'ET-BELL, *n.* The bell that gives notice of the time or day of market.

MARK'ET-CROSS, *n.* A cross set up where a market is held.

MARK'ET-CRI-ER, *n.* A crier in market.

MARK'ET-DAY, *n.* The day of a public market.

MARK'ET-FOLKS, (-fōkes,) *n. pl.* People that come to the market. *Shak.*

MARK'ET-HOUSE, *n.* A building for a public market.

MARK'ET-MAID, *n.* A woman that brings things to market.

MARK'ET-MAN, *n.* A man that brings things to market.

MARK'ET-PLACE, *n.* The place where provisions or goods are exposed to sale.

MARK'ET-PRICE, } *n.* The current price of com-
MARK'ET-RATE, } modities at any given time.

MARK'ET-TOWN, *n.* A town that has the privilege of a stated public market.

MARK'ET-WOM-AN, *n.* A woman that brings things to market, or that attends a market for selling any thing.

MARK'ET-A-BLE, *a.* That may be sold; salable; fit for the market.

2. Current in market; as, *marketable* value. *Locke. Edwards.*

MARK'ET-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being marketable.

MARK'ET-ING, *ppr.* Purchasing in market.

MARK'ET-ING, *n.* Articles in market; supplies.

2. Attendance upon market.

MARK'ING-INK, *n.* Indelible ink used for marking clothes.

MARK'ING-I'RON, (-I'urn,) *n.* An iron for marking.

MARK'ING-NUT, *n.* The cashew-nut, whose juice affords an indelible ink for marking linen.

MARKS'MAN, *n.* [*mark* and *man.*] One that is skillful to hit a mark; he that shoots well. *Shak. Dryden.*

2. One who, not able to write, makes his mark instead of his name.

MARL, *n.* [W. *marl*; D. Sw. Dan. and G. *mergel*; L. Sp. and It. *marga*; Ir. *marla*; Arm. *marg.* It seems to be allied to Sax. *merg, mearh*; D. *merg*, marrow, and to be named from its softness; Eth. ፍርኅ, clay, gypsum, or mortar. See MARROW.]

An earth, or clay, containing more or less of carbonate of lime, and effervescing consequently with an acid. It is much used for manure.

[The term *marl* is sometimes applied, though improperly, to other earths, used as manures, as the greensand of New Jersey.]

MARL, *v. t.* To overspread or manure with marl.

2. To wind or twist a small line or rope round another. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

MARL-A'CEOUS, (-ā'shus,) *a.* Resembling marl; partaking of the qualities of marl.

MARL'ED, *pp.* Manured with marl; wound with marline.

MAR'LINE, (mär'lin,) *n.* [Sp. *merlin*; Port. *merlim.*]

A small line composed of two strands little twisted, and either tarred or white; used for winding round ropes and cables, to prevent their being fretted by the blocks, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

MAR'LINE, *v. t.* To wind marline round a rope.

MAR'LINE-SPIKE, *n.* An iron tool, tapering to a point, used to separate the strand of a rope, in splicing. *Hebert.*

MARL'ING, *n.* The act of manuring with marl.

2. The act of winding a small line about a rope, to prevent its being galled.

MARL'ING, *ppr.* Overspreading with marl; winding with marline.

MARL'TTE, *n.* A variety of marl. *Kirwan.*

MARL-IT'IC, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of marlite.

MARL'PIT, *n.* A pit where marl is dug. *Woodward.*

MARL'Y, *a.* Consisting or partaking of marl.

2. Resembling marl. *Mortimer.*

3. Abounding with marl.

MAR'MA-LADE, *n.* [Fr. *marmelade*; Sp. *mermelada*; Port. *marmelada*, from *marmelo*, a quince, L. *melo*, or Sp. *melado*, like honey, L. *mel.*]

The pulp of quinces boiled into a consistence with sugar, or a confection of plums, apricots, quinces, &c., boiled with sugar. In Scotland, it is made of Seville oranges and sugar only. *Quincy. Encyc.*

MAR'MA-TITE, *n.* [from *marmato*, in New Granada.]

A black mineral, consisting of the sulphurets of zinc and iron. *Dana.*

MAR'MO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. μαρμαιρω, to shine.]

A folinted serpentine, of a pearly gray, bluish, or greenish color, cleaving into thin, brittle laminæ. *Dana.*

MAR-MO-RA'CEOUS, (-ā'shus,) *a.* Pertaining to or like marble. [See MARMOREAN, the more legitimate word.]

MAR'MO-RATE, } *a.* [L. *marmor*, marble.]
MAR'MO-RA-TED, }

1. Variegated like marble.

2. Covered with marble. [*Little used.*]

MAR-MO-RA'TION, *n.* A covering or incrusting with marble. [*Little used.*]

MAR-MO-RA'TUM, *n.* [L.] In *architecture*, a cement formed of pounded marble and lime well beaten and mixed.

MAR-MO'RE-AN, *a.* [L. *marmoreus.*]

1. Pertaining to marble.

2. Made of marble.

MAR'MŌSE, *n.* An animal resembling the opossum, but less; the Didelphis Murina of Cayenne and Surinam. Instead of a bag, this animal has two longitudinal folds near the thighs, which serve to inclose the young. *Dict. Nat. Hist. Edin. Encyc.*

MAR'MO-SET, *n.* A small monkey. *Shak.*

MAR'MOT, *n.* [It. *marmotta.*]

A quadruped of the genus Arctomys, allied to the murine tribe. It is about the size of the rabbit, and inhabits the higher region of the Alps and Pyrenees. The name is also given to other species of the genus. The woodchuck of North America is called the Maryland marmot. *Ed. Encyc.*

MAR'ON-ITES, *n. pl.* A body of nominal Christians, who speak the Arabic language and reside on Mount Lebanon. They take their name from one *Maron* of the sixth century, and were charged with the heresy of the Monothelites, though, as they claim, erroneously. They have, for the last six hundred years, belonged to the Roman Catholic church, though without giving up their ancient peculiarities. *Encyc. Am.*

MA-ROON', *n.* A name given to free blacks living on the mountains in the West India Isles.

MA-ROON', *v. t.* To put a sailor ashore on a desolate isle, under pretense of his having committed some great crime. *Encyc.*

MA-ROON', *a.* Brownish crimson; of a claret color.

MA-ROON'ED, *pp.* Put ashore on a desolate isle.

MAR'PLOT, *n.* One who, by his officious interference, mars or defeats a design or plot.

MARQUE, *n.* [Fr.] Letters of *marque* are letters of reprisal; a license or extraordinary commission granted by a sovereign of one state to his subjects, to make reprisals at sea on the subjects of another, under pretense of indemnification for injuries received. *Marque* is said to be from the same root as *marches*, limits, frontiers; and, *literally*, to denote a license to pass the limits of a jurisdiction on land, for the purpose of obtaining satisfaction for the theft by seizing the property of the subjects of a foreign nation. I can give no better account of the origin of this word. *Lunier.*

2. The ship commissioned for making reprisals.

MAR-QUEE', (mär-kē',) *n.* [Fr.] A large field-tent.

MAR'QUESS, *n.* See MARQUIS.

[Till of late, *marquis* was the most common, but is now to a great extent superseded by *marquess*, except in the foreign title. *Smart.*]

MAR'QUET-RY, (mär-ket-ry,) *n.* [Fr. *marqueterie*, from *marque*, *marqueter*, to spot.]

Inlaid work; work inlaid with different pieces of divers colored fine wood, shells, ivory, and the like.

MAR'QUIS, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; Sp. *marques*; It. *marchese*; from *march*, marches, limits. See MARCHES.]

A title of honor in Great Britain, France, and Germany, next below that of duke. Originally, the marquis was an officer whose duty was to guard the marches or frontiers of the kingdom. The office has censed, and *marquis* is now a mere title conferred by patent. *Encyc.*

MAR'QUIS, *n.* A marchioness. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

MAR'QUIS-ATE, *n.* The seigniory, dignity, or lordship of a marquis.

MAR'RÆD, (mărd,) *pp.* Injured; impaired.

MAR'RER, *n.* [from *mar.*] One that mars, hurts, or impairs. *Ascham.*

MAR'RI-A-BLE, for MARRIAGEABLE. [*Not used.*]

MAR'RIAGE, (mar'rij,) *n.* [Fr. *mariage*, from *marier*, to marry, from *mari*, a husband; L. *mas, maris*; Sp. *maridage.*]

1. The act of uniting a man and woman for life; wedlock; the legal union of a man and woman for life. *Marriage* is a contract both civil and religious, by which the parties engage to live together in mutual affection and fidelity till death shall separate them. *Marriage* was instituted by God himself, for the purpose of preventing the promiscuous intercourse of the sexes, for promoting domestic felicity, and for securing the maintenance and education of children.

Marriage is honorable in all, and the bed undefiled. — Heb. xiii.

2. A feast made on the occasion of a marriage.

The kingdom of heaven is like unto a certain king, which made a *marriage* for his son. — Matt. xxii.

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3. In *a scriptural sense*, the union between Christ and his church by the covenant of grace. *Rev.* xix.

MAR'RIAGE-A-BLE, (mar'rij-a-bl,) *a.* Of an age suitable for marriage; fit to be married. Young persons are *marriageable* at an earlier age in warm climates than in cold.

2. Capable of union. *Milton.*

MAR'RIAGE-AR'TI-CLES, *n. pl.* Contract or agreement on which a marriage is founded.

MAR'RIAGE-FA'VORS, *n. pl.* Knots of white ribbons, or bunches of white flowers, worn at weddings.

MAR'RI-ED, *pp.* or *a.* [from *marry.*] United in wedlock; wedded.

2. Conjugal; connubial; as, the *married* state.

MAR'RI-ER, *n.* One who marries.

MAR'RING, *ppr.* Injuring; impairing.

MAR-ROON'. See MAROON.

MAR'RŌW, *n.* [Sax. *merg, mearh*; D. *merg*; G. *mark*; Dan. *marv*; Sw. *märg*; Corn. *maru*; Ir. *smir* and *smear*; W. *mêr*, marrow; Ch. מרא *mera*, to make fat; Ar. to be manly. See MARL.]

1. A soft, oleaginous substance contained in the cavities of animal bones.

2. The essence; the best part.

3. In *the Scottish dialect*, a companion; fellow; associate; match. *Tusser.*

MAR'RŌW, *v. t.* To fill with marrow or with fat; to glut.

MAR'RŌW-BŌNE, *n.* A bone containing marrow, or boiled for its marrow. *L'Estrange.*

2. The bone of the knee; *in ludicrous language.*

MAR'RŌW-FAT, *n.* A kind of rich pea. [*Dryden.*

MAR'RŌW-ISH, *a.* Of the nature of marrow. *Burton.*

MAR'RŌW-LESS, *a.* Destitute of marrow. *Shak.*

MAR'RŌW-Y, *a.* Full of marrow; pithy.

MAR'RY, *v. t.* [Fr. *marier*, from *mari*, a husband; L. *mas, maris*, a male; Finnish, *mari* or *mord*, id.; Ar. ﻣﺮﺍ *mara*, to be manly, masculine, brave; whence its derivatives, a man, L. *vir*, a husband, a lord or master. See also Ludolf, Eth. Lex. Col. 62.]

1. To unite in wedlock or matrimony; to join a man and woman for life, and constitute them man and wife according to the laws or customs of a nation. By the laws, ordained clergymen have a right to *marry* persons within certain limits prescribed.

Tell him he shall *marry* the couple himself. *Gay.*

2. To dispose of in wedlock.

Mæcenas told Augustus he must either *marry* his daughter Julia to Agrippa, or take away his life. *Bacon.*

[*In this sense, it is properly applicable to females only.*]

3. To take for husband or wife. We say, a man *marries* a woman; or a woman *marries* a man. The first was the original sense, but both are now well authorized.

4. In *Scripture*, to unite in covenant, or in the closest connection.

Turn, O backsliding children, saith Jehovah, for I am *married* unto you. —Jer. iii.

MAR'RY, *v. i.* To enter into the conjugal state; to unite as husband and wife; to take a husband or a wife.

If the case of the man be so with his wife, it is not good to *marry*. — Matt. xix.

I will, therefore, that the younger women *marry*. — 1 Tim. v.

MAR'RY, a term of asseveration, is said to have been derived from the practice of swearing by the Virgin Mary. It is obsolete.

MAR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Uniting in wedlock; disposing of in marriage.

MARS, *n.* In *mythology*, the god of war.

2. In *astronomy*, a planet of a deep red color. Its diameter is about half that of the earth; and its mean distance from the sun is 142 millions of miles.

3. In *the old chemistry*, a term for iron.

MARSH, *n.* [Sax. *mersc*; Fr. *marais*; D. *moeras*; G. *morast*. It was formerly written MARISH, directly from the French. We have *morass* from the Teutonic. See Moor.]

A tract of low land, usually or occasionally covered with water, or very wet and miry, and overgrown with coarse grass, or with detached clumps of sedge; a fen. It differs from swamp, which is merely moist or spongy land, but often producing valuable crops of grass. Low land, occasionally overflowed by the tides, is called *salt marsh.*

MARSH'-BRED, *a.* Bred in a marsh. *Coleridge.*

MARSH'-EL'DER, *n.* The gelder rose, a species of Viburnum. *Lee.*

MARSH'-MAL'LŌW, *n.* A plant of the genus Althæa.

MARSH'-MAR'I-GŌLD, *n.* A plant of the genus Caltha.

MARSH'-ROCK'ET, *n.* A species of water cresses. *Johnson.*

MAR'SHAL, *n.* [Fr. *marechal*; D. and G. *marschalk*; Dan. *marskalk*; compounded of W. *marc*, a horse, and Teut. *scealc*, or *schalk*, or *skalk*, a servant. The latter word now signifies a rogue. In Celtic, *scal* or *scalc* signified a man, boy, or servant. In Fr. *marechal*, Sp. *mariscal*, signify a marshal and a farrier.]

Originally, an officer who had the care of horses; a groom. In *more modern usage*,

1. The chief officer of arms, whose duty it is to regulate combats in the lists. *Johnson.*

2. One who regulates rank and order at a feast or any other assembly, directs the order of procession, and the like.

3. A harbinger; a pursuivant; one who goes before a prince to declare his coming and provide entertainment. *Johnson.*

4. In *France*, the highest military officer. In *other countries of Europe*, a marshal is a military officer of high rank, and called *field-marshal.*

5. In *America*, a civil officer, appointed by the president and senate of the United States, in each judicial district, answering to the sheriff of a county. His duty is to execute all precepts directed to him, issued under the authority of the United States.

6. An officer of any private society, appointed to regulate their ceremonies and execute their orders.

Earl marshal of England; the eighth officer of state; an honorary title, and personal, until made hereditary by Charles II. in the family of Howard. During a vacancy in the office of high constable, the earl marshal has jurisdiction in the court of chivalry. *Brande.*

Earl marshal of Scotland. This officer formerly had command of the cavalry under the constable. This office was held by the family of Keith, but forfeited by rebellion in 1715. *Encyc.*

Knight marshal, or *marshal of the king's house*; *formerly* an officer who was to execute the commands of the lord steward, and have the custody of prisoners committed by the court of verge. *Encyc.*

Marshal of the King's Bench; an officer who has the custody of the prison called the *King's Bench*, in Southwark. He attends on the court, and has the charge of the prisoners committed by them. *Encyc.*

MAR'SHAL, *v. t.* To dispose in order; to arrange in a suitable manner; as, to *marshal* an army; to *marshal* troops. *Dryden.*

2. To lead, as a harbinger. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

3. To dispose in due order the several parts of an escutcheon, or the coats of arms of distinct families. *Encyc.*

MAR'SHAL-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Arranged in due order.

MAR'SHAL-ER, *n.* One who disposes in due order.

MAR'SHAL-ING, *n.* The act of arranging in due order.

2. In *heraldry*, an arrangement in a shield which exhibits the alliances of a family.

MAR'SHAL-ING, *ppr.* Arranging in due order.

MAR'SHAL-SĒA, *n.* In *England*, the prison in Southwark, belonging to the marshal of the king's household. *Johnson.*

Court of marshalsea; a court formerly held before the steward and marshal of the king's house to administer justice between the king's domestic servants. *Blackstone.*

MAR'SHAL-SHIP, *n.* The office of a marshal.

MARSH'Y, *a.* [from *marsh.*] Wet; boggy; fenny. *Dryden.*

2. Produced in marshes; as, a *marshy* weed. *Dryden.*

MAR-SŪ'PI-AL, } *a.* [L. *marsupium*, a bag.]
MAR-SŪ'PI-ATE, }

Pertaining to the didelphyc animals, such as the opossum, &c. [See MARSUPIALIA.]

MAR-SŪ'PI-AL, *n.* One of the Marsupialia.

MAR-SU-PI-Ā'LI-A, *n. pl.* Animals having a pouch or bag for carrying the young, as the kangaroo and opossum. *Bell.*

MAR'SU-PITE, *n.* A fossil resembling a purse, the remains of a molluscous animal. *Mantell.*

MART, *n.* [from *market.*] A place of sale or traffic. It was formerly applied chiefly to markets and fairs in cities and towns, but it has now a more extensive application. We say, the United States are a principal *mart* for English goods; England and France are the *marts* of American cotton.

2. Bargain; purchase and sale. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

MART, *v. t.* To buy and sell; to traffic. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

MART, *v. i.* To trade dishonorably. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

MAR'TA-GON, *n.* A kind of lily. *Herbert.*

MAR'TEL, *v. t.* [Fr. *marteler.*]

To strike. [*Obs.*]

MAR-TEL'LO-TOW-ER, *n.* The name given to the circular buildings of masonry erected along different parts of the British consts as a defense against the meditated invasion of Bonaparte. *Brande.*

MAR'TEN, *n.* A species of bird. [See MARTIN.]

MAR'TEN, *n.* [D. *marter*; G. *marder*; Fr. *marte*; Arm. *mart, martr*; Sp. *marta*; It. *martora.*]

A carnivorous animal of the genus Mustela, allied to the weasel. Its fur is used in making hats and muffs.

MAR'TIAL, (mär'shal,) *a.* [Fr., from L. *martialis*; Sp. *marcial*; It. *marziale*; from L. *Mars*, the god of war.]

1. Pertaining to war; suited to war; as, *martial* equipage; *martial* music; a *martial* appearance.

2. Warlike; brave; given to war; as, a *martial* nation or people.

3. Suited to battle; as, a *martial* array.

4. Belonging to war, or to an army and navy; opposed to CIVIL; as, *martial* law; a court-*martial.*

5. Pertaining to Mars, or borrowing the properties of that planet.

The natures of the fixed stars are esteemed *martial* or jovial, according to the colors by which they answer to those planets. [*Obs.*] *Brown.*

6. Pertaining to iron, called by the old chemists MARS.

MAR'TIAL-ISM, (mär'shal-izm,) *n.* Bravery; martial exercises. [*Not in use.*] *Prince.*

MAR'TIAL-IST, *n.* A warrior; a fighter. [*Not used.*] *Howell.*

MAR'TIAL LAW, *n.* A code of regulations for the government of an army or navy. When *martial law* is proclaimed in a place, all the citizens are subjected to the severity of military regulations. *Bouvier.*

MAR'TIAL-LY, *adv.* In a martial manner.

MAR'TIN, *n.* [Fr. *martinet*; Sp. *martinete.* The Germans call it *mauer-schwalbe*, wall-swallow, and perhaps the word is formed from the root of L. *murus*, W. *mur*, a wall.]

A bird of the genus Hirundo, or swallow kind, which forms its nest in buildings. It was formerly written by some authors MARTLET. *Dryden.*

MAR'TIN-ET, } *n.* In *military language*, a strict dis-
MAR'T'LET, } ciplinarian; so called from an officer of that name.

MAR'TI-NETS, *n. pl.* In *ships*, martinets are small lines fastened to the leech of a sail, to bring it close to the yard when the sail is furled. *Bailey.*

MAR'TIN-GAL, } *n.* [Fr. *martingale*; It. and Sp.
MAR'TIN-GALE, } *martingala.* The Portuguese call it *gamarra.*]

1. A strap or thong fastened to the girth under a horse's belly, and at the other end to the musrole, passing between the fore legs. *Encyc.*

2. In *ships*, a short, perpendicular spar, under the bowsprit end, used for reeving the stays. *Dana.*

MAR'TIN-MAS, *n.* [*Martin* and *mas.*] The feast of St. Martin, the eleventh of November. *Johnson.*

MART'LET, *n.* [See MARTIN.] *Martlet*, in *heraldry*, [is a bird without legs or beak. It is added to the family arms by the fourth of the junior branches of a family, as the mark of their cadency.—E. H. B.]

MAR'TYR, (mär'tur,) *n.* [Gr. μαρτυρ, a witness.]

1. One who, by his death, bears witness to the truth of the gospel. Stephen was the first Christian *martyr.*

To be a *martyr*, signifies only to witness the truth of Christ. *South.*

2. One who suffers death in defense of any cause. We say, a man dies a *martyr* to his political principles, or to the cause of liberty.

MAR'TYR, *v. t.* To put to death for adhering to what one believes to be the truth; to sacrifice one on account of his faith or profession. *Pearson.*

2. To murder; to destroy. *Chaucer.*

MAR'TYR-DŌM, (mär'tur-dum,) *n.* The death of a martyr; the suffering of death on account of one's adherence to the faith of the gospel.

He intends to crown their innocence with the glory of *martyrdom.* *Bacon.*

MAR'TYR-ED, (mär'turd,) *pp.* or *a.* Put to death on account of one's faith or profession.

MAR'TYR-IZE, *v. t.* To offer as a martyr. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

MAR'TYR-O-LOGE, *n.* A register of martyrs.

MAR-TYR-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Registering or registered in a catalogue of martyrs.

MAR-TYR-OL'O-GIST, *n.* A writer of martyrology, or an account of martyrs.

MAR-TYR-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. μαρτυρ, a witness, and λογος, discourse.]

A history or account of martyrs, with their sufferings; or a register of martyrs. *Stillingfleet.*

MAR'VEL, *n.* [Fr. *merveille*; Ir. *miorbhaille*; It. *maraviglia*; Sp. *maravilla*; Port. *maravilha*; Arm. *marz*; L. *mirabilis*, wonderful, from *miror*, Ch. and Syr. דמר *demar*, to wonder, L. *demiror.* We have the primary sense in the Armoric *miret*, to stop, hold, keep, guard, hinder; for to wonder, admire, or be astonished, is to stop, to hold, to be fixed, which exactly expresses the fact. The Russian *zamirayu*, to be astonished, is the same word with a prefix, and from *miryu*, to pacify or appease, that is, to stop, to allay. From the same root or family, probably, we have *moor*, to moor a ship, Sp. and Port. *amarrar*, Fr. *amarrer*, to *moor*, and *demeurer*, to dwell or abide. So also L. *mora*, delay, and perhaps *morior*, W. *maru*, to die, *murus*, a wall. Eng. *demur*, &c. Class Mr, No. 32.]

1. A wonder; that which arrests the attention and causes a person to stand or gaze, or to pause.

[This word is not obsolete, but little used in elegant writings.]

2. Wonder; admiration.

Marvel of Peru; a fragrant flowering plant of the genus Mirabilis.

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MAR'VEL, *v. i.* To wonder. It expresses less than ASTONISH or AMAZE.

MAR'VEL-ING, *ppr.* Wondering.

MAR'VEL-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *merveilleux*; It. *marvigliioso.*]

1. Wonderful; strange; exciting wonder or some degree of surprise.

This is the Lord's doing; it is *marvelous* in our eyes. — Ps. cxviii.

2. Surpassing credit; incredible. *Pope.*

3. The *marvelous*, in writing, is that which exceeds natural power, or is preternatural; opposed to PROBABLE. *Johnson.*

4. Formerly used adverbially for WONDERFULLY, EXCEEDINGLY.

MAR'VEL-OUS-LY, *adv.* Wonderfully; strangely; in a manner to excite wonder or surprise. *Clarendon.*

MAR'VEL-OUS-NESS, *n.* Wonderfulness; strangeness.

MA'RY-BUD, *n.* The marigold. *Shak.*

MAS-CAG'NIN, (mas-kan'yin,) *n.* Native sulphate of ammonia, found in volcanic districts, so named from *Mascagni*, who first discovered it.

MAS'CLE, (mas'kl *or* mas'l,) *n.* In *heraldry*, a lozenge voided. *E. H. Barker.*

MAS'CU-LATE, *v. t.* To make strong.

MAS'CU-LA-TED, *pp.* Made strong.

MAS'CU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Making strong.

MAS'CU-LINE, (-lin,) *a.* [Fr. *masculin*; L. *masculinus*, from *masculus*, *mas*, or the Ir. *modh*, Polish *maz*, Bohemian *muz*, Slavonic *mosch.*]

1. Having the qualities of a man; strong; robust; as, a *masculine* body.

2. Resembling man; coarse; opposed to DELICATE or SOFT; as, *masculine* features.

3. Bold; brave; as, a *masculine* spirit or courage.

4. In *grammar*, the *masculine* gender of words is that which expresses a male, or something analogous to it; or it is the gender appropriated to males, though not always expressing the male sex. *Encyc. Johnson.*

MAS'CU-LINE-LY, *adv.* Like a man. *B. Jonson.*

MAS'CU-LINE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being manly; resemblance of man in qualities; as in courseness of features, strength of body, boldness, &c.

MASH, *n.* [G. *meischen*, to mix, to mash; Sp. *mascar*, to chew, Fr. *macher*, for *mascher*, L. *mastico.*]

1. A mixture or mass of ingredients, beaten or blended together in a promiscuous manner.

2. A mixture for the food of domestic animals.

3. In *brewing*, a mixture of ground malt and warm water.

MASH, *v. t.* To beat into a confused mass.

2. To bruise; to crush by beating or pressure; as, to *mash* apples in a mill.

3. To mix malt and water together in brewing.

MASH'ED, (masht,) *pp.* or *a.* Beat into a mass; bruised; crushed; mixed into a mash.

MASH'ING, *ppr.* Beating into a mass; bruising; crushing.

MASH'ING, *n.* A beating into a mass; a crushing.

2. In *brewing*, the process of infusing the ground malt in warm water, and extracting the saccharine matter called *sweet wort.* *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

MASH'ING-TUB, *n.* A tub for containing the mash in breweries.

MASH'Y, *a.* Produced by crushing or bruising. *Thomson.*

MASK, *n.* [Fr. *masque*; It. *maschera*; Sp. and Port. *mascara*; Arm. *masel*; D. *masker*; G. *maske.*]

1. A cover for the face; that which conceals the face, especially a cover with apertures for the eyes and mouth; a visor. A *mask* is designed to conceal the face from beholders, or to preserve the complexion from injury by exposure to the weather and the rays of the sun. *Encyc.*

2. That which disguises; any pretense or subterfuge. *Prior.*

3. A festive entertainment of dancing or other diversions, in which the company all wear masks; a masquerade. *Shak.*

4. A revel; a bustle; a piece of mummery.

This thought might lead through this world's vain *mask*, *Milton.*

5. A dramatic performance written in a tragic style, without attention to rules or probability. *Peacham.*

6. In *architecture*, a piece of sculpture representing some grotesque form, to fill and adorn vacant places, as in friezes, panels of doors, keys of arches, &c. *Encyc.*

MASK, *v. t.* To cover the face for concealment or defense against injury; to conceal with a mask or visor. *Addison.*

2. To disguise; to cover; to hide.

Masking the business from the common eye. *Shak.*

MASK, *v. i.* To revel; to play the fool in masquerade.

2. To be disguised in any way. *Shak.*

MASK'ED, (maskt,) *pp.* or *a.* Having the face covered; concealed; disguised.

2. *a.* In *botany*, personate, or having the anterior or lower and posterior or upper side of a labiate corol pressed together just below the border, so as to close the opening into the tube.

MASK'ER, *n.* One that wears a mask; one that plays the fool at a masquerade.

MASK'ER-Y, *n.* The dress or disguise of a masker. [*Obs.*] *Marston.*

MASK'-HOUSE, *n.* A place for masquerades. *Bp. Hall.*

MASK'ING, *ppr.* Covering with a mask; concealing.

MAS'LIN, *n.* A mixture of different sorts of grain, as of wheat and rye.

MAS'LIN, *a.* Composed of different sorts; as, *maslin bread*, which is composed of wheat and rye. Spelt also MESLIN or MISLIN.

MA'SON, (mā'sn,) *n.* [Fr. *maçon*; Arm. *maçzonn*; D. *metselaar.* In Sp. *mazoneria* is masonry, as if from *mazo*, a mallet, *maza*, a club, a *mace.* It is probably from the root of *mix* or *mash*, or more probably of *mass*, and denotes one that works in mortar. See MASS.]

1. A man whose occupation is to lay bricks and stones, or to construct the walls of buildings, chimneys, and the like, which consist of bricks or stones.

2. A member of the fraternity of freemasons.

MA-SON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the craft or mysteries of freemasons.

MA'SON-RY, *n.* [Fr. *maçonnerie*; Sp. *mazoneria.*]

1. The art or occupation of a mason.

2. The work or performance of a mason; as when we say, the wall is good *masonry.*

3. The craft or mysteries of freemasons.

MAS'O-RA, *n.* [Heb.] A Jewish critical work on the text of the Hebrew Scriptures, composed by several learned Rabbis of the school of Tiberias, in the eighth and ninth centuries. *Murdock.*

MAS-O-RET'IC, } *a.* [Heb. מָסַר, to deliver,
MAS-O-RET'IC-AL, } whence *masora*, tradition, whence the *Masorites*, the adherents to the traditionary readings of the Scriptures.]

Relating to the Masora, or to its authors, who were the inventors of the Hebrew vowel points and accents.

MAS'O-RITE, *n.* One of the writers of the Masora.

MASQUE, *n.* See MASK.

MAS-QUER-ADE', (mas-ker-ād',) *n.* [It. *mascherata.*]

1. A nocturnal assembly of persons wearing masks, and amusing themselves with dancing, conversation, and other diversions.

In courtly balls and midnight *masquerades.* *Pope.*

2. Disguise.

I came to visit thee in *masquerade.* *Dryden.*

3. A Spanish diversion on horseback. *Clarendon.*

MAS-QUER-ADE', *v. i.* To go in disguise.

2. To assemble in masks. *Swift.*

MAS-QUER-ADE', *v. t.* To put in disguise. *Killingbeck.*

MAS-QUER-AD'ER, (mas-ker-ād'er,) *n.* A person wearing a mask; one disguised. *L'Estrange.*

MAS-QUER-AD'ING, *ppr.* Assembling in masks for diversion.

MASS, *n.* [Fr. *masse*, a mass, a heap, a *mace*, or club; Port. *maça*, dough, and a *mace*; Sp. *masa*, dough, mortar, a mass; and *maza*, a club, a *mace*; *mazo*, a mallet; It. *massa*, a heap, and *mazza*, a *maze*; G. *masse*; L. *massa*, a mass. These words seem to belong to the root of the Greek μασσω, to beat or pound, the root of which is μαγ; hence the connection between *mass* and *mace*, a club. If any of these words are of a different origin, they may belong to the root of *mix.*]

1. A lump; a body of matter concreted, collected, or formed into a lump; applied to any solid body; as, a *mass* of iron or lead; a *mass* of flesh; a *mass* of ice; a *mass* of dough.

2. A collective body of fluid matter. The ocean is a *mass* of water.

3. A heap; as, a *mass* of earth.

4. A great quantity collected; as, a *mass* of

5. Bulk; magnitude. [treasure.

This army of such *mass* and charge. *Shak.*

6. An assemblage; a collection of particulars blended, confused, or indistinct; as, a *mass* of colors. *Addison.*

They lose their forms, and make a *mass*
Confused and black, if brought too near. *Prior.*

7. Gross body of things considered collectively; the body; the bulk; as, the *mass* of people in a nation. A small portion of morbid matter may infect the whole mass of fluids in the body.

Comets have power over the *mass* of things. *Bacon.*

8. The quantity of matter in any body. The *mass* of a body is always proportional to the weight. *Barlow.*

MASS, *n.* [Sax. *mæsa*, *mæsse*; Fr. *messe*; It. *messa*; Sp. *misa*; D. *misse*; G. and Dan. *messe*; Sw. *messa*; Low L. *missa*, from *mitto*, to dismiss. In the ancient churches, the public services at which the catechumens were permitted to be present, were called *missa catechumenorum*, because at the close of them proclamation was made thus: *Ite, missa est*, sc. *ecclesia.* Then followed the communion service, which was called *missa fidelium*; and which, under the name of *missa*, or the *mass*, still constitutes the principal part of public worship in the Roman Catholic churches. *Murdock.*

The word signifies, *primarily*, leisure; cessation from labor, from the L. *missus*, *remissus*, like the L. *feriæ*; hence, a feast or holiday Laws of Alfred, 39. "*Be mæsse dæge freolse.*" *De festivitate diei festi.* See also Laws of Cnute, Lib. 1, 14, and 2, 42. Hence, Sax. *hlafmæsse*, *lemmas*, bread-feast, and *Martin-mas*, *Michael-mas*, *Candlemas*, *Christmas.*]

The communion service, or the consecration and oblation of the host, in the Roman Catholic churches. *Murdock.*

High mass, is that which is publicly performed with music; as distinguished from *low mass*, which is more private, and without music. *Encyc. Am.*

MASS, *v. i.* To celebrate mass. [*Not used.*] *Hooker.*

MASS, *v. t.* To fill; to stuff; to strengthen. [*Not used.*] *Hayward.*

MASS'-BOOK, *n.* The missal or Roman Catholic service book.

MASS'-HOUSE, *n.* A name formerly given to a Roman Catholic place of worship.

MASS'-MEET-ING, *n.* A large assembly of the people to be addressed on some public occasion, usually political. *U. States.*

MASS'-PRIEST, *n.* A name formerly given to a Roman Catholic priest.

MAS'SA-CRE, (mas'sa-ker,) *n.* [Fr. *massacre*; Arm. *maçzaer*; It. *mazzicare*, to beat, from *mazza*, a club, a *mace.* So *smite* in English signifies to kill, as well as to beat.]

1. The murder of an individual, or the slaughter of numbers of human beings, with circumstances of cruelty; the indiscriminate killing of human beings, without authority or necessity, and without forms, civil or military. It differs from *assassination*, which is a *private* killing. It differs from *carnage*, which is rather the effect of slaughter than slaughter itself, and is applied to the authorized destruction of men in battle, or other great destruction of lives by violence. *Massacre* is sometimes called *butchery*, from its resemblance to the killing of cattle. If a soldier kills a man in battle in his own defence, it is a lawful act; it is killing, and it is slaughter, but it is not a *massacre.* Whereas, if a soldier kills an enemy after he has surrendered, it is *massacre*, a killing without necessity, often without authority, contrary to the usages of nations, and of course with cruelty. The practice of killing prisoners, even when authorized by the commander, is properly *massacre*; as the authority given proceeds from cruelty. We have all heard of the *massacre* of the Protestants in France, in the reign of Charles IX.; and frequent instances of barbarous *massacre* occur in the war between the Turks and Greeks.

2. Murder. *Shak.*

MAS'SA-CRE, *v. t.* To murder human beings with circumstances of cruelty; to kill men with indiscriminate violence, without authority or necessity, and contrary to the usages of nations; to butcher human beings.

Nymphidius endeavored to save himself in a tent, but was pursued and *massacred* on the spot. *Murphy's Tacitus.*

MAS'SA-CRED, (mas'sa-kurd,) *pp.* or *a.* Barbarously or indiscriminately murdered.

MAS'SA-CRER, *n.* One who massacres. [*A very bad word.*] *Burke.*

MAS'SA-CRING, *ppr.* Barbarously or indiscriminately murdering.

MASS'ER, *n.* A priest who celebrates mass.

MAS'SE-TER, *n.* [Gr., from μασσαομαι, to chew.] A muscle which raises the under jaw, and assists [in chewing.

MAS'SI-COT, } *n.* [Fr. *massicot.*]
MAS'TI-COT, }

Protoxyd of lead or yellow oxyd of lead, composed of one equivalent of lead and one equivalent of oxygen. Lead exposed to the air while melting is covered with a gray, dusky pellicle. This pellicle, carefully taken off, is reduced, by exposure to the joint action of heat and air, to a greenish-gray powder, inclining to yellow. This oxyd, separated from the grains of lead by sifting, and exposed to a more intense heat, sufficient to make it red hot, assumes a deep yellow color. In this state it is called *massicot.* Massicot, slowly heated by a moderate fire, takes a beautiful red color, becomes a salt composed of two equivalents of the protoxyd of lead, and one equivalent of the deutoxyd, and obtains the name of *minium.* *Fourcroy.*

Massicot is sometimes used by painters, and it is used as a drier in the composition of ointments and plasters. *Encyc.*

MASS'I-NESS, } *n.* [See MASSY, MASSIVE.] The
MASS'IVE-NESS, } state of being massy; great weight, or weight with bulk; ponderousness.

MASS'IVE, }
MASS'Y, } *a.* [Fr. *massif*, from *mass.*]

Heavy; weighty; ponderous; bulky and heavy; as, a *massy* shield; a *massy* rock.

The yawning rocks in *massy* fragments fly. *Pope.*

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MASS'IVE, *a.* In *mineralogy*, in mass; having a crystalline structure, but not a regular form. We say, a mineral occurs *massive*.

MASS'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a mass.

MAST, *n.* [Sax. *mæst*; D. G. Sw. and Dan. *mast*; Fr. *mât*, for *mast*; Port. *masto* or *mastro*; Sp. *mastiles*, masts; *masteleros*, top-masts; *masto*, a trunk, a stock in which any cion is ingrafted.]

A long, round piece of timber, elevated or designed to be raised perpendicularly, or nearly so, on the keel of a ship or other vessel, to which the yards, sails, and rigging are attached, and by which they are supported. A mast is a single stick, formed from the trunk of a tree, or it consists of many pieces of timber united by iron bands. Masts are of several kinds, as the main-mast, fore-mast, mizzen-mast, top-mast, top-gallant-mast, &c.

MAST, *n.* [Sax. *maste*, acorns, food; Goth. *mats*, food, *meat*; Ir. *mais*, *meas*, an acorn; *maise*, food; W. *mes*, acorns, a portion, a meal; *mesen*, an acorn. This may be the American *maize*, and signify food in general, from eating, chewing, masticating, or primarily a nut kernel, or acorn, the food of the primitive tribes of men. It seems to be radically the same word as *meat*.]

The fruit of the oak and beech, or other forest trees; nuts; acorns. [*It has no plural.*]

MAST'-HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* The top or head of a mast.

MAST'ED, *a.* Furnished with a mast or masts.

MAS'TER, *n.* [Fr. *maître*, for *maister*; Russ. *master*; D. *meester*; G. *meister*; Sw. *mastare*: Dan. *mester*; Arm. *meastr*; It. and Sp. *maestro*; L. *magister*, compounded of the root of *magis*, *major*, greater, and the Teutonic *ster*, Sax. *steoran*, to *steer*. (See STEER.) The word, then, signifies a chief director. See MINISTER.]

1. A man who rules, governs, or directs, either men or business. A man who owns slaves is their *master*; he who has *servants* is their *master*, he who has apprentices is their *master*, as he has the government and direction of them. The man who superintends and directs any business, is *master*, or *master* workman.

O thou my friend, my genius, come along,
Thou *master* of the poet and the song. *Pope.*
Nations that want protectors will have *masters*. *Ames.*

2. A director, head, or chief manager; as, the *master* of a feast.

3. The owner; proprietor; with the idea of governing. The *master* of a house may be the owner, or the occupant, who has a temporary right of governing it.

It would be believed that he rather took the horse for his subject, than his *master*. *Dryden.*

4. A lord; a ruler; one who has supreme dominion.

Cæsar, the world's great *master* and his own. *Pope.*

5. A chief; a principal; as, the *master* root of a plant. *Mortimer.*

One *master* passion swallows up the rest. *Pope.*

6. One who has possession, and the power of controlling or using at pleasure.

When I have made myself *master* of a hundred thousand drachmas. *Addison.*

7. The commander of a merchant ship, usually called *captain*.

8. In *ships of war*, an officer who takes rank immediately after the lieutenants, and navigates the ship under the direction of the captain.

9. The director *of a school*; a teacher; an instructor. In this sense the word is giving place to the more appropriate words *teacher*, *instructor*, and *preceptor*; at least it is so in the United States.

10. One uncontrolled.

Let every man be *master* of his time. *Shak.*

11. An appellation of respect.

Master doctor, you have brought those drugs. *Shak.*

12. An appellation given to boys or quite young men.

Where there are little *masters* and misses in a house. *Swift.*

13. A man eminently or perfectly skilled in any occupation, art, or science. We say, a man is *master* of his business; a great *master* of music, of the flute or violin; a *master* of his subject, &c.

14. A title of dignity in colleges and universities; as, *master* of arts.

15. The chief of a society; as, the grand *master* of Malta, of freemasons, &c.

16. The director of ceremonies at public places, or on public occasions.

17. The president of a college. *England.*

Master in chancery; an assistant of the lord chancellor, chosen from among the barristers to sit in chancery, or at the rolls. *Encyc.*

Master of the horse; the third great officer in the British court, having the management of the royal stables, &c. In solemn cavalcades he rides next the sovereign. *Brande.*

Master of the rolls; an officer who has charge of the rolls and patents that pass the great seal, and of the records of the chancery. *Encyc.*

To be master of one's self; to have the command or control of one's own passions.

The word *master* has numerous applications, in all of which it has the sense of director, chief, or superintendent.

As a title of respect given to adult persons, it is pronounced *mister*; a pronunciation which seems to have been derived from some of the northern dialects. [Supra.]

MAS'TER, *v. t.* To conquer; to overpower; to subdue; to bring under control.

Obstinacy and willful neglect must be *mastered*, even though it costs blows. *Locke.*
Evil customs must be *mastered* by degrees. *Calamy.*

2. To make one's self master of; as, to *master* a science.

3. To execute with skill.

I will not offer that which I cannot *master*. *Bacon.*

4. To rule; to govern.

And rather father thee than *master* thee. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

MAS'TER, *v. i.* To be skillful; to excel. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

MAS'TER-BUILD-ER, (-bild-er,) *n.* The chief builder.

MAS'TER-CHORD, (-kord,) *n.* The chief chord. *Moore.*

MAS'TER-DOM, *n.* Dominion; rule. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

MAS'TER-ED, *pp.* Overpowered; subdued.

MAS'TER-FUL, *a.* Having the skill of a master; also, imperious; arbitrary. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

MAS'TER-HAND, *n.* A person eminently skillful. *Pope.*

MAS'TER-ING, *ppr.* Conquering; overcoming.

MAS'TER-JEST, *n.* Principal jest. *Hudibras.*

MAS'TER-KEY, (-kee,) *n.* The key that opens many locks, the subordinate keys of which open only one each; hence, *figuratively*, a general clew to lead out of *many* difficulties. *Dryden.*

MAS'TER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of a master or owner.

2. Ungoverned; unsubdued. [*Spenser.*

MAS'TER-LI-NESS, *n.* Masterly skill.

MAS'TER-LODE, *n.* In *mining*, the principal vein of ore. *Encyc.*

MAS'TER-LY, *a.* Formed or executed with superior skill; suitable to a master; most excellent; skillful; as, a *masterly* design; a *masterly* performance; a *masterly* stroke of policy.

2. Imperious.

MAS'TER LY, *adv.* With the skill of a master.

Thou dost speak *masterly*. *Shak.*

"I think it very *masterly* written," in Swift, is improper or unusual.

MAS'TER-MIND, *n.* The chief mind. *Mrs. Butler.*

MAS'TER-NOTE, *n.* The chief note. *E. Everett.*

MAS'TER-PIECE, *n.* A capital performance; any thing done or made with superior or extraordinary skill.

This wondrous *masterpiece* I fain would see. *Dryden.*

2. Chief excellence or talent.

Dissimulation was his *masterpiece*. *Clarendon.*

MAS'TER-SHIP, *n.* Dominion; rule; supreme power.

2. Superiority; preëminence.

Where noble youths for *mastership* should strive. *Dryden.*

3. Chief work; masterpiece. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

4. Superior skill. *Shak.*

5. Title of respect; *in irony*.

How now, signior Launce, what news with your *mastership*? *Shak.*

6. The office of president of a college, or other institution.

MAS'TER-SIN'EW, (-sin'nu,) *n.* A large sinew that surrounds the hough of a horse, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the wind-galls are usually seated. *Far. Dict.*

MAS'TER-STRING, *n.* Principal string. *Rowe.*

MAS'TER-STROKE, *n.* Capital performance. *Blackmore.*

MAS'TER-TOOTH, *n.* A principal tooth. *Bacon.*

MAS'TER-TOUCH, (-tuch,) *n.* A touch that speaks the master; principal performance. *Taller.*

MAS'TER-WORK, *n.* Principal performance. *Thomson.*

MAS'TER-WORT, *n.* An umbelliferous herb; in *England*, Imperatoria Ostruthium; in *New England*, Heracleum lanatum.

MAS'TER-Y, *n.* Dominion; power of governing or commanding.

If divided by mountains, they will fight for the *mastery* of the passages of the tops. *Raleigh.*

2. Superiority in competition; preëminence.

Every man that striveth for the *mastery*, is temperate in all things. — 1 Cor. ix.

3. Victory in war.

It is not the voice of them that shout for *mastery*. — Ex. xxxii.

4. Eminent skill; superior dexterity.

He could attain to a *mastery* in all languages. *Tillotson.*

5. Attainment of eminent skill or power.

The learning and *mastery* of a tongue, being unpleasant in itself, should not be cumbered with other difficulties. *Locke.*

MAST'FUL, *a.* [*from mast.*] Abounding with mast, or fruit of oak, beech, and other forest trees; as, the *mastful* chestnut. *Dryden.*

MAS'TIC, } *n.* [Fr. *mastic*; It. *mastice*; D. *mastik*;
MAS'TICH, } Sp. *almaciga*; Port. *almecega*; Ir. *maisteog*; L. *mastiche*: Gr. μαστιχη.]

1. A resin exuding from the mastic-tree, a species of Pistacia, and obtained by incision. It is in yellowish-white, semi-transparent tears, of a faint smell, and is used as an astringent and an aromatic. It is used also as an ingredient in drying varnishes. *Fourcroy. Encyc.*

2. A kind of cement used for plastering walls, &c. *Addison.*

MAS'TI-CA-BLE, *a.* That can be masticated.

MAS-TI-CA'DOR, *n.* [Sp. *mascar*, L. *mastico*, to chew.] In *a bridle*, the slavering bit.

MAS'TI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *mastico*. Qu. W. *mesigaw*, from *mes*, mast, acorns, food.]

To chew; to grind with the teeth and prepare for swallowing and digestion; as, to *masticate* food.

MAS'TI-CA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Chewed.

MAS'TI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Chewing; breaking into *small* pieces with the teeth.

MAS-TI-CA'TION, *n.* The act or operation of chewing solid food; breaking it into small pieces, and mixing it with saliva, thus preparing it for deglutition and more easy digestion in the stomach.

Mastication is a necessary preparation of solid aliment, without which there can be no good digestion. *Arbuthnot.*

MAS'TI-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Chewing; adapted to perform the office of chewing food. *Lawrence's Lect.*

MAS'TI-CA-TO-RY, *n.* A substance to be chewed to increase the saliva. *Coxe.*

MAS'TI-COT, *n.* Yellow oxyd of lead. [See MASSICOT.]

MAS'TIFF, *n.*; *pl.* MASTIFFS. MASTIVES is irregular. The spelling MASTIF would be preferable. [Sp. *mastin*; It. *mastino*; Fr. *matin*, for *mastin*; Arm. *mastin*; Low L. *mastivus*.]

A large variety of dog, remarkable for strength and courage. Strabo informs us that the *mastiffs* of Britain were trained for war, and used by the Gauls in battle. *Encyc.*

MAST'LESS, *a.* Having no mast; as a vessel.

2. Bearing no mast; as, a *mastless* oak or beech.

MAST'LIN. See MESLIN. [*Dryden.*

MAS'TO-DON, *n.* [Gr. μαστος, mamilla, and οδους, a tooth.]

A genus of mammiferous and pachydermatous animals resembling the elephant, now extinct, and known only by their fossil remains.

MAS'TOID, *a.* [Gr. μαστος, the nipple or breast, and ειδος, form.]

Resembling the nipple or breast; as, the *mastoid* process.

MAS-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. μαστος, the breast, and λογος, discourse.]

The natural history of animals which suckle their young; mazology.

MAS'TRESS, for MISTRESS, is not used. *Chaucer.*

MAS-TUR-BA'TION, *n.* [L. *manus* and *stuprum*.]

Onanism; self-pollution.

MAST'Y, *a.* [See MAST.] Full of mast; abounding with acorns, &c.

MAT, *n.* [W. *mat*; Sax. *meatta*; D. *mat*; G. *matte*; L. *matta*; Sp. *mata*; Ir. *matta*; Russ. *mat*; W. *math*, that is spread. The sense is, probably, a lay, or spread, from falling, throwing, or stretching. Class Md, No. 6, 8, 9.]

1. A texture of sedge, rushes, flags, husks, straw, or other material, to be laid on a floor for cleaning the boots and shoes of those who enter a house, and for other purposes. *Carew.*

2. A web of rope-yarn used in ships to secure the standing rigging from the friction of the yards, &c.

MAT, *v. t.* To cover or lay with mats. *Evelyn.*

2. To twist together; to interweave like a mat; to entangle.

And o'er his eye-brows hung his *matted* hair. *Dryden.*

3. To press together; to lay flat; as, *matted* grass.

MAT'A-CHIN, (mat'a-sheen,) *n.* [Sp., a buffoon, a grotesque dance.]

An old dance with swords and bucklers. *Sidney.*

MAT'A-DORE, *n.* [Sp. *matador*, a murderer, and a card, from *matar*, to kill.]

1. One of the three principal cards in the game of omber and quadrille, which are always two black aces and the deuce in spades and clubs, and the seven in hearts and diamonds. *Johnson. Pope.*

2. One who kills; the killer; the man appointed to kill the bull in bull-fights.

MATCH, *n.* [Fr. *meche*; It. *miccia*; Sp. and Port. *mecha*; Arm. *mechenn*, *mech*.]

1. Some very combustible substance used for lighting a fire, as hemp, flax, cotton, tow dipped in sulphur, or a species of dry wood, called vulgarly *touch-wood*.

2. A rope or cord made of hempen tow, composed of three strands slightly twisted, and again covered with tow and boiled in the lees of old wine. This, when lighted at one end, retains fire and burns slowly till consumed. It is used in firing artillery, &c. *Encyc.*

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MATCH, *n.* [Sax. *maca*, and *gemaca*, an equal, fellow, companion, D. *makker*, Dan. *maga*, Sw. *make.*]

1. A person who is equal to another in strength or other quality; one able to cope with another.

Government — makes an innocent man of the lowest ranks a *match* for the mightiest of his fellow-subjects. *Addison.*

2. One that suits or tallies with another; or any thing that equals another.

3. Union by marriage.

Love doth seldom suffer itself to be confined by other *matches* than those of its own making. *Boyle.*

In *popular language*, it is applied to the engagement of lovers before marriage.

4. One to be married.

She inherited a fair fortune of her own — and was looked upon as the richest *match* in the west. *Clarendon.*

MATCH, *n.* [Gr. μαχη, a battle, a fight; but probably of the same family as the preceding.]

A contest; competition for victory; or a union of parties for contest; as in games or sports.

A solemn *match* was made; he lost the prize. *Dryden.*

MATCH, *v. t.* To equal.

No settled senses of the world can *match*
The pleasure of that madness. *Shak.*

2. To show an equal.

No history or antiquity can *match* his policies and his conduct. *South.*

3. To oppose as equal; to set against as equal in contest.

Eternal might
To *match* with their inventions they presumed
So easy, and of his thunder made a scorn. *Milton.*

4. To suit; to make equal; to proportion.

Let poets *match* their subject to their strength. *Roscommon.*
To *match* patterns and colors. *Swift.*

5. To marry; to give in marriage.

A senator of Rome, while Rome survived,
Would not have *matched* his daughter with a king. *Addison.*

6. To purify vessels by burning a match in them.

MATCH, *v. i.* To be united in marriage.

I hold it a sin to *match* in my kindred. *Shak.*
Let tigers *match* with hinds, and wolves with sheep. *Dryden.*

2. To suit; to correspond; to be of equal size, figure, or quality; to tally. We say of a piece of cloth, it does not *match* with another.

MATCH'A-BLE, *a.* Equal; suitable; fit to be joined. *Spenser.*

2. Correspondent. [*Little used.*] *Woodward.*

MATCH'ED, (matcht,) *pp.* Equaled; suited; placed in opposition; married.

MATCH'ING, *ppr.* Equaling; suiting; setting in opposition; uniting in marriage.

MATCH'LESS, *a.* Having no equal; as, *matchless* impudence; a *matchless* queen; *matchless* love or charms.

MATCH'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a manner or degree not to be equaled.

MATCH'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being without an equal.

MATCH'LOCK, *n.* *Formerly*, the lock of a musket containing a match for firing it; the musket itself.

MATCH'-MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes matches for burning.

2. One who contrives or effects a union by marriage.

MATCH'-MAK-ING, *n.* The art of making matches.

MATE, *n.* [D. *maat*; Ar. مات *matar*, to associate. Class Md, No. 11.]

1. A companion; an associate; one who customarily associates with another. Young persons, nearly of an age, and frequently associating, are called *mates* or *playmates.*

2. A husband or wife.

3. The male or female of animals which associate for propagation and the care of their young. *Milton.*

4. One that eats at the same table.

5. One that attends the same school; a schoolmate.

6. An officer in a merchant ship or ship of war, whose duty is to assist the master or commander. In a merchant ship, the *mate*, in the absence of the master, takes command of the ship. Large ships have a first, second, and third *mate.*

In general, *mate*, in *compound words*, denotes an assistant, and ranks next in subordination to the principal; as, master's *mate*; surgeon's *mate*, &c.

7. (*Pron.* mä'tä.) Paraguay tea. [See MATTE.]

MATE, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *mato*; Fr. *mat*; from Sp. *matar*, to kill.]

In *chess*, the state of the king so situated that he can not escape.

MATE, *v. t.* To match; to marry. *Spenser. Shak.*

2. To equal; to be equal to.

For thus the mastful chestnut *mates* the skies. *Dryden.*

3. To oppose; to equal.

I, i' th' way of loyalty and truth,
Dare *mate* a sounder man than Surrey can be. *Shak.*

MATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *mater*, to mate in chess; Sw. *matta*, to weaken, to enervate; Sp. *matar*, to kill.]

To enervate: to subdue; to crush.

Audacity doth almost bind and *mate* the weaker sort of minds. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

MATE'LESS, *a.* Having no mate or companion.

MAT'E-LOTE, *n.* [Fr.] A dish of food composed of many kinds of fish.

MA-TE-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ματαιος, vain, and λογος, discourse.]

A vain discourse or inquiry.

MA-TE-O-TECH'NY, *n.* [Gr. ματαιος, vain, and τεχνη, art.]

Any unprofitable science.

MA'TER, *n.* [L. *mother.*] In *anatomy*, the two membranes that cover the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla-oblongata, and spinal cord, distinguished from each other by the epithets *dura* and *pia.*

MA-TE'RI-A MED'I-CA, *n.* [L.] A general name for every substance used in medicine. *Encyc.*

2. An auxiliary branch of the science of medicine, which treats of the nature and properties of all the substances that are employed for the cure of diseases. *Ed. Encyc.*

MA-TE'RI-AL, *a.* [It. *materiale*; Fr. *materiel*; Sp. *material*; from L. *materia*, matter.]

1. Consisting of matter; not spiritual; as, *material* substance; *material* bodies.

2. Important; momentous; more or less necessary; having influence or effect.

Hold them for Catholics or heretics, it is not a thing very *material* in this question. *Hooker.*
In the account of simple ideas, I shall set down only such as are most *material* to our present purpose. *Locke.*

So we say, a *material* point; a *material* fault or error; a *material* fact or consideration.

3. Not formal; substantial.

4. Furnishing materials; as, *material* men. *Wheaton, Rep.*

MA-TE'RI-AL, *n.* The substance or matter of which any thing is made; as, wool is the *material* of cloth; rags are the *material* of paper.

MA-TE'RI-AL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of materialists; the opinion of those who maintain that the soul of man is not a spiritual substance distinct from matter, but that it is the result or effect of the organization of matter in the body.

The irregular fears of a future state had been supplanted by the *materialism* of Epicurus. *Buckminster.*

2. Matter; material substances in the aggregate. [*Unusual.*] *Chalmers.*

MA-TE'RI-AL-IST, *n.* One who denies the existence of spiritual substances, and maintains that the soul of man is the result of a particular organization of matter in the body.

MA-TE-RI-AL'I-TY, *n.* Material existence; corporeity; not spirituality. *Digby.*

2. Importance; as, the *materiality* of facts. *Judge Chase.*

MA-TE'RI-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To reduce to a state of matter; also, to regard as matter. *Reid.*

MA-TE'RI-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Reduced to a state of matter.

MA-TE'RI-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Reducing to a state of matter.

MA-TE'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* In the state of matter.

2. Not formally; substantially. [*Boyle.*

An ill intention may spoil an act *materially* good. *South.*

3. In an important manner or degree; essentially. It *materially* concerns us to know the real motives of our actions.

MA-TE'RI-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being material; importance.

MA-TE'RI-ATE, } *a.* [L. *materiatus.*]
MA-TE'RI-A-TED, }
Consisting of matter. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

MA-TE-RI-A'TION, *n.* The act of forming matter. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

MA-TE'RI-EL, (ma-tā're-el,) *n.* [Fr.] That in a complex system which constitutes the *materials* or instruments employed, as the baggage, munitions, provisions, &c., of an army, in distinction from the *personel*, or men; or the buildings, libraries, and apparatus of a college, in distinction from its officers.

MA-TER'NAL, *a.* [L. *maternus*, from *mater*, mother.]

Motherly; pertaining to a mother; becoming a mother; as, *maternal* love; *maternal* tenderness.

MA-TER'NAL-LY, *adv.* In a motherly manner.

MA-TER'NI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *maternité.*]

The character or relation of a mother.

MAT'FEL-ON, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *matar*, Dr. *matsen*, to kill, and *felon.*]

A plant of the genus Centaurea, knap-weed.

MATH, *n.* [Sax. *mæth.*]

A mowing; as, in *aftermath.*

MATH-E-MAT'IC, } *a.* [L. *mathematicus.*]
MATH-E-MAT'IC-AL, }

1. Pertaining to mathematics; as, *mathematical* knowledge; *mathematical* instruments.

2. According to the principles of mathematics; as, *mathematical* exactness.

MATH-E-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the laws or principles of mathematical science.

2. With mathematical certainty; demonstrably. *Bentley.*

MATH-E-MA-TI''CIAN, (-tish'an,) *n.* [Fr. *mathematicien.*]

One versed in mathematics.

MATH-E-MAT'ICS, *n.* [L. *mathematica*, from Gr. μαθηματικη, from μανθανω, to learn; the ν is probably casual, and the root belongs to Class Md, No. 10.]

The science of quantity; the science which treats of magnitude and number, or of whatever can be measured or numbered. This science is divided into *pure* or *speculative*, which considers quantity abstractly, without relation to matter; and *mixed*, which treats of magnitude as subsisting in material bodies, and is consequently interwoven with physical considerations. Arithmetic, geometry, algebra, trigonometry, and conic sections, are branches of *mathematics.*

MATH'E-MEG, *n.* A fish of the cod kind, inhabiting Hudson's Bay. *Pennant.*

MATH'ES, *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

MA-THE'SIS, *n.* [Gr. μαθησις.]

Learning; *particularly*, mathematics. [*Little used.*] *Pope.*

MAT'IN, *a.* [Fr. *matin*, morning; G. *mette*, matins; L. *matutinus.*]

Pertaining to the morning; used in the morning; as, a *matin* trumpet.

MAT'IN, *n.* Morning. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

MAT'INS, *n. pl.* Morning worship or service; morning prayers or songs.

The vigils are celebrated before them, and the nocturn and *matins*, for the saints whose the relics are. *Stillingfleet.*
The winged choristers began
To chirp their *matins.* *Cleaveland.*

2. Time of morning service; the first canonical hour in the Roman Catholic church.

MAT'RASS, *n.* [Fr. *matras*; D. *id.* In French, the word signifies an arrow; Arm. *matara*, to throw a dart. This verb coincides with D. *mitto.* It seems, then, to be so called from its long neck.]

A cucurbit; a chemical vessel in the shape of an egg, or with a tapering neck open at the top, serving the purposes of digestion, evaporation, &c. It is superseded, in the modern laboratory, by a flask. *Nicholson. Quincy. Brande.*

MAT'RESS. See MATTRESS.

MA'TRICE, } *n.* [L. *matrix*, from *mater*, mother.]
MA'TRIX, }

The womb; the cavity in which the fetus of an animal is formed and nourished till its birth. *Encyc.*

MAT'RICE, (mat'ris,) *n.* A mold; the cavity in which any thing is formed, and which gives it shape; as, the *matrix* of a type.

2. The place or substance in which any thing is formed or produced; as, the *matrix* of metals; gang.

3. In *dyeing*, the five simple colors, black, white, blue, red, and yellow, of which all the rest are composed. *Encyc.*

MAT'RI-CI-DAL, *a.* Pertaining to matricide.

MAT'RI-CIDE, *n.* [L. *matricidium*; *mater*, mother, and *cædo*, to slay.]

1. The killing or murder of a mother. *Brown.*

2. The killer or murderer of his mother.

MA-TRIC'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *matricula*, a roll or register, from *matrix.*]

To enter or admit to membership in a body or society, particularly in a college or university, by enrolling the name in a register. *Wotton.*

MA-TRIC'U-LATE, *n.* One enrolled in a register, and thus admitted to membership in a society. *Arbuthnot.*

MA-TRIC'U-LA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Entered or admitted to membership in a society, particularly in a university.

MA-TRIC-U-LA'TION, *n.* The act of registering a name and admitting to membership. *Ayliffe.*

MAT-RI-MŌ'NI-AL, *a.* [It. *matrimoniale.* See MATRIMONY.]

1. Pertaining to marriage; connubial; nuptial; hymeneal; as, *matrimonial* rights or duties.

2. Derived from marriage.

If he relied on that title, he could be but a king at curtesy, and have rather a *matrimonial*, than a regal power. *Bacon.*

MAT-RI-MŌ'NI-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the manner or laws of marriage. *Ayliffe.*

MAT-RI-MŌ'NI-OUS, *a.* Matrimonial. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

MAT'RI-MO-NY, *n.* [L. *matrimonium*, from *mater*, mother.]

Marriage; wedlock; the union of man and woman for life; the nuptial state.

If any man know cause why this couple should not be joined in holy *matrimony*, they are to declare it. *Common Prayer.*

MA'TRIX. See MATRICE.

MAT'RON, *n.* [Fr. *matrone*; L. *matrona*; from *mater*, mother.]

An elderly married woman, or an elderly lady. *Johnson. Encyc.*

MAT'RON-AGE, *n.* The state of a matron. *Burke.*

MAT'RON-AL, *a.* [L. *matronalis.*]

Pertaining to a matron; suitable to an elderly lady or to a married woman; grave; motherly. *Bacon.*

MAT'RON-HOOD, *n.* State of a matron.

MAT'RON-IZE, *v. t.* To render matronlike. *Richardson.*

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MAT'RON-IZ-ED, *pp.* Rendered matronlike.
MAT'RON-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering matronlike.
MAT'RON-LIKE, *a.* Having the manners of an elderly woman; grave; sedate; becoming a matron.
MAT'RON-LY, *a.* Elderly; advanced in years. *L'Estrange.*

MA-TROSS', *n.* [D. *matroos*; Sw. Dan. and Russ. *matros*, a sailor; D. *maat*, a mate; *maats*, fellows, sailors; Fr. *matelot*. In Arm. *martelot* is a colleague. The word seems to be from *mate*.]
Matrosses are soldiers in a train of artillery, who are next to the gunners, and assist them in loading, firing, and sponging the guns. They carry firelocks, and march with the store-wagons as guards and assistants. *Bailey. Encyc.*

MAT'TA-MORE, *n.* In *the East*, a subterranean repository for wheat. *Parkhurst. Shaw.*

MATTE, (mat,) *n.* Crude, black copper reduced, but not refined from sulphur, &c. *Ure.*
2. A small plant used in South America as a substitute for tea; Paraguay tea. *S. E. Morse.*

MAT'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Laid with mats; entangled.

MAT'TER, *n.* [L. Sp. and It. *materia*; Fr. *matière*; Arm. *matery*; W. *mater*, what is produced, occasion, affair, *matter*; *madrez*, pus, matter; *madru*, to putrefy or dissolve. Owen deduces *mater* from *mâd*, what proceeds or advances, a good; *madu*, to cause to proceed, to render productive; *mâd*, good, beneficial, that is, advancing, progressive. Here we have a clear idea of the radical sense of *good*, which is, proceeding, advancing. A *good* is that which advances or promotes; and hence we see the connection between this word *mâd* and matter, pus, both from *progressiveness*. The original verb is in the Ar. مد *madda*, to extend, to reach or stretch, to be tall, to thrust out, to excrete, to produce pus, to yawn; derivatives, pus, sanies, *matter*. This verb, in Heb. and Ch., signifies, to measure, and is the same as the L. *metior*, Gr. μετρεω. In Syriac, it signifies, to escape.]
1. Substance excreted from living animal bodies; that which is thrown out or discharged in a tumor, boil, or abscess; pus; purulent substance collected in an abscess, the effect of suppuration more or less perfect; as, digested *matter*; sanious *matter*.
2. Body; substance extended; that which is visible or tangible; as, earth, wood, stone, air, vapor, water.
3. In *a more general and philosophic sense*, the substance of which all bodies are constituted.
Matter is usually divided by philosophical writers into three kinds or classes; *solid*, *liquid*, and *aëriform*. *Solid* substances are those whose parts firmly cohere and resist impression, as wood or stone; *liquids* have free motion among their parts, and easily yield to impression, as water and wine. *Aëriform* substances are elastic fluids, called *vapors* and *gases*, as air and oxygen gas.
4. Subject; thing treated; that about which we write or speak; that which employs thought or excites emotion; as, this is *matter* of praise, of gratitude, or of astonishment.

Son of God, Savior of men, thy name
Shall be the copious *matter* of my song. *Milton.*

5. The very thing supposed or intended.

He grants the deluge to have come so very near the *matter*, that few escaped, *Tillotson.*

6. Affair; business; event; thing; course of things. *Matters* have succeeded well thus far; observe how *matters* stand; thus the *matter* rests at present; thus the *matter* ended.

To help the *matter*, the alchemists call in many vanities from astrology. *Bacon.*
Some young female seems to have carried *matters* so far, that she is ripe for asking advice. *Spectator.*

7. Cause of any event, as of any disturbance, or of a disease, or of a difficulty. When a moving machine stops suddenly, we ask, what is the *matter*? When a person is ill, we ask, what is the *matter*? When a tumult or quarrel takes place, we ask, what is the *matter*?
8. Subject of complaint; suit; demand.

If the *matter* should be tried by duel between two champions. *Bacon.*
Every great *matter* they shall bring to thee, but every small *matter* they shall judge. — Exod. xviii.

9. Import; consequence; importance; moment

A prophet some, and some a poet cry;
No *matter* which, so neither of them lie. *Dryden.*

10. Space of time; a portion of distance.

I have thoughts to tarry a small *matter*. *Congreve.*
Away he goes, a *matter* of seven miles, *L'Estrange.*

Upon the matter; considering the whole; taking all things into view. This phrase is now obsolete; but in lieu of it, we sometimes use, *upon the whole matter*.

Waller, with Sir William Balfour, exceeded in horse, but were, *upon the whole matter*, equal in foot. *Clarendon.*

Matter of record; that which is recorded, or which may be proved by record.

MAT'TER, *v. i.* To be of importance; to import; used with *it*, *this*, *that*, or *what*. *This matters* not; *that matters* not; chiefly used in negative phrases; as, *what matters it?*

It matters not how they are called, so we know who they are. *Locke.*

2. To maturate; to form pus; to collect, as matter in an abscess.

Each slight sore *mattereth*. [*Little used.*] *Sidney.*

[*We now use* MATURATE.]

MAT'TER, *v. t.* To regard. [*Not used.*]
MAT'TER-ED, *pp.* Regarded; imported.
2. Maturated; collected, as perfect pus in an abscess.
MAT'TER-LESS, *a.* Void of matter. *B. Jonson.*
MAT'TER-OF-FACT'-MAN, *n.* A term, of *modern times*, for a grave and precise narrator, remarker, or inquirer; one who sticks to the matter of any fact.
MAT'TER-Y, *a.* Purulent; generating pus; as, a *mattery* cough. *Harvey.*
2. Important. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*
MAT'TING, *ppr.* Covering with mats; entangling.
MAT'TING, *n.* A texture composed of rushes, flags, grass, straw, &c., used in packing various articles, and also for covering the floors of houses.
2. Materials for mats.
MAT'TOCK, *n.* [Sax. *mattuc*; W. *matog*.]
A kind of pickax, having the iron ends broad, instead of pointed. *Smart.*
MAT'TRESS, *n.* [W. *matras*; D. *id.*; It. *materasso*; G. *matratze*; Fr. *matelas*; Arm. *matelaç*, from *mat*. MATRESS, according to the etymology, would be a more correct spelling.]
A quilted bed; a bed stuffed with hair, moss, or other soft material, and quilted.
MAT'U-RANT, *n.* [L. *maturo*, from *maturus*, mature, ripe.]
In *pharmacy*, a medicine, or application to an inflamed part, which promotes suppuration. *Encyc.*
MAT'U-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *maturo*, to hasten, from *maturus*, ripe.]
To promote perfect suppuration.
MAT'U-RATE, *v. i.* To suppurate perfectly.
MAT'U-RA-TED, *pp.* Perfectly suppurated.
MAT'U-RA-TING, *ppr.* Suppurating perfectly, as an abscess.
MAT-U-RA'TION, *n.* The process of ripening or coming to maturity; ripeness. *Bacon.*
2. The process of suppurating perfectly; suppuration; the forming of pus in inflammations. *Quincy.*
MAT'U-RA-TIVE, *a.* Ripening; conducing to ripeness.
2. Conducing to perfect suppuration, or the formation of matter in an abscess.
MA-TURE', *a.* [L. *maturus*; Dan. *moed*, *moeden*. In W. *mêd* is, complete, perfect, mature; and *medi* signifies, to reap, L. *meto*. So *ripe*, in English, seems to be connected with *reap*. In Ch. מדד signifies, to come to, to reach, to be mature. See MEET.]
1. Ripe; perfected by time or natural growth; as, a man of *mature* age. We apply it to a young man who has arrived to the age when he is supposed to be competent to manage his own concerns; to a young woman who is fit to be married; and to elderly men who have much experience.

Their prince is a man of learning and virtue, *mature* in years. *Addison.*
Mature the virgin was, of Egypt's race. *Prior.*
How shall I meet or how accost the sage,
Unskilled in speech, nor yet *mature* of age? *Pope.*

2. Brought to perfection; *used of plants*. The wheat is *mature*.
3. Completed; prepared; ready. The plan or scheme was *mature*.

This lies glowing, and is *mature* for the violent breaking out. *Shak.*

4. Come to suppuration.
MA-TURE', *v. t.* [L. *maturo*.]
1. To ripen; to hasten to a perfect state; to promote ripeness.

Prick an apple with a pin full of holes, not deep, and smear it with suck, to see if the virtual heat of the wine will not *mature* it. *Bacon.*

2. To advance toward perfection.

Love indulged my labors past,
Matures my present, and shall bound my last. *Pope.*

MA-TURE', *v. i.* To advance toward ripeness; to become ripe or perfect. Wine *matures* by age, or by agitation in a long voyage. The judgment *matures* by age and experience.
MA-TURE'D, *pp.* or *a.* Ripened; advanced to perfection; prepared.
MA-TURE'LY, *adv.* With ripeness; completely.
2. With full deliberation. A prince, entering on war, ought maturely to consider the state of his finances.
3. Early; soon. [*A Latinism, little used.*] *Bentley.*
MAT-U-RES'CENT, *a.* Approaching to maturity.
MA-TUR'ING, *ppr.* Ripening; being in or coming to a complete state.
MA-TU'RI-TY, } *n.* Ripeness; a state of perfection
MA-TURE'NESS, } or completeness; as, the *maturity* of age or of judgment; the *maturity* of corn or of grass; the *maturity* of a plan or scheme.
2. In *commerce*, the *maturity* of a note or bill of exchange is the time when it becomes due.
MAT'U-TI-NAL, } *a.* [L. *matutinus.*]
MAT'U-TINE, }
Pertaining to the morning. *Herbert.*
MAT'WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus Lygeum.
MAUD'LIN, *a.* [Corrupted from *Magdalen*, who is drawn by painters with eyes swelled and red with weeping.]
Drunk; fuddled; approaching to intoxication; stupid.

And the kind *maudlin* crowd melts in her praise. *Southern.*

MAUD'LIN, *n.* A plant of the genus Achillea.
MAU'GER, } *adv.* [Fr. *malgré*, ill will; *mal* and
MAU'GRE, } *gré*.]
In spite of; in opposition to; notwithstanding; *used only in burlesque.*

This, *mauger* all the world, will I keep safe. *Shak.*

MAU'KIN. See MALKIN.
MAUL, *n.* [L. *malleus*. See MALL.]
A heavy wooden hammer; written also MALL.
MAUL, *v. t.* To beat and bruise with a heavy stick or cudgel; to wound in a coarse manner.

Meek modern faith to murder, hack, and *maul*. *Pope.*

MAUL'ED, *pp.* Bruised with a heavy stick or cudgel.
MAUL'ING, *ppr.* Beating with a cudgel.
MAUL'-STICK, *n.* [G. *mahlen-stock*.]
The stick used by painters of pictures to keep the hand steady in working.
MAUNCH, (mänsh,) *n.* [Fr. *manche*.]
A loose sleeve. [*Not used.*] *Herbert.*
[In *heraldry*, a sleeve. — *E. H. Barker.*]
MAUND or MAUND, *n.* [Sax. *mand*; D. *mand*.]
1. A hand-basket; *a word used in Scotland.*
2. A Bengal weight of 100 pounds troy, or 82 avoirdupois. *Malcom.*
MAUND or MAUND, } *v. t.* and *i.* To mut-
MAUND'ER or MAUN'DER, } ter; to murmur; to grumble; to beg. [*Obs.*
MAUND'ER or MAUND'ER, *n.* A beggar. [*Obs.*]
MAUND'ER-ER or MAUND'ER-ER, *n.* A grumbler. [*Obs.*]
MAUND'ER-ING or MAUND'ER-ING, *n.* Complaint. [*Obs.*]
MAUN'DRIL, *n.* In *coal mines*, a pick with two shanks.
MAUN'DY-THURS'DAY, *n.* [Supposed to be from Sax. *mand*, a basket, because on that day princes used to give alms to the poor from their baskets; or from *dies mandati*, the day of command, on which day our Savior gave his great *mandate*, that we should love one another. *Lye. Johnson.*]
The Thursday in Passion-week, or next before Good-Friday.
MAU-SO-LE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to a mausoleum; monumental. *Burton.*
MAU-SO-LE'UM, *n.* [L.; Fr. *mausolée*; from Mausolus, king of Caria, to whom Artemisia, his widow, erected a stately monument.]
A magnificent tomb, or stately sepulchral monument.
MAU'THER, *n.* A foolish young girl. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

MAU-VAISE' HONTE', (mo-vāz' ont',) *n.* [Fr.] Bashfulness; false modesty.

MA'VIS, *n.* [Fr. *mauvis*.]
The throstle or song-thrush; *Turdus musicus* of Linnæus. *P. Cyc.*

MAW, *n.* [Sax. *maga*; Sw. *mage*; D. *maag*; G. *magen*.]
1. The stomach of brutes; applied to the stomach of human beings in contempt only. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The craw of fowls.
MAWK, *n.* A maggot; a slattern. [*Not in use.*]
MAWK'ING-LY, *adv.* Slatternly; sluttishly. *Bp. Taylor.*
MAWK'ISH, *a.* Apt to cause satiety or loathing.

So sweetly *mawkish*, and so smoothly dull. *Pope.*

MAWK'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a mawkish way.
MAWK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Aptness to cause loathing.
MAWKS, *n.* A great, awkward, ill-dressed girl. [*Vulgar.*] *Smart.*
MAWK'Y, *a.* Maggoty. [*Local.*] *Grose.*
MAW'MET, *n.* [from *Mahomet*.] A puppet; *anciently*, an idol. [*Obs.*] *Wiclif.*
MAW'MET-RY, *n.* The religion of Mohammed; also, idolatry. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*
MAW'MISH, *a.* [from *maw*, or *mawmet*.]
Foolish; silly; idle; nauseous. *L'Estrange.*
MAW'WORM, *n.* A worm that infests the stomach. *Harvey.*
MAX'IL-LAR, } *a.* [L. *maxillaris*, from *maxilla*, the
MAX'IL-LA-RY, } jaw-bone; probably from the root of *mash*.]
Pertaining to the jaw; as, the *maxillary* bones or glands.
MAX-IL'LI-FORM, *a.* In the form of a cheek-bone.
MAX-IL'LI-PED, *n.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw, and *pes*, foot.]
Jaw-foot; a term applied to the short, foot-like appendages that cover the mouth in a crab, lobster, or allied animal.

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MAX'IM, *n.* [Fr. *maxime*, It. *massima*, L. *maximum*, literally, the greatest.]

1. An established principle or proposition; a principle generally received or admitted as true. It is nearly the same, in *popular usage*, as AXIOM in *philosophy* and *mathematics*.

It is a *maxim* of state, that countries newly acquired, and not settled, are matters of burden, rather than of strength. *Bacon.*

It is their *maxim*, Love is love's reward. *Dryden.*

2. In *music*, the longest note formerly used, equal to two longs, or four breves; a large. *Busby.*

MAX'IM-MON''GER, (-mung'ger,) *n.* One who deals much in maxims. *Chesterfield.*

MAX'IM-UM, *n.* [L.] In *mathematics*, the greatest number or quantity attainable in any given case; opposed to MINIMUM.

MAY, *n.* [L. *Maius*; Fr. *Mai*; It. *Maggio*; Sp. *Mayo*.]

1. The fifth month of the year, beginning with January, but the third, beginning with March, as was the ancient practice of the Romans.

2. [Goth. *mawi*. See MAID.] A young woman. [*Obs.*]

3. The early part of life.

His *May* of youth and bloom of lustihood. *Shak.*

MAY, *v. i.* To gather flowers in May morning. *Sidney.*

MAY, *verb aux.*; *pret.* MIGHT. [Sax. *magan*, to be strong or able, to avail; D. *meijen*, or *moogen*; G. *mögen*; Russ. *mogu*. The old pret. MOUGHT is obsolete, but not wholly extinct from our common people. The sense is, to strain or press.]

1. To be possible. We say, a thing *may* be, or *may* not be; an event *may* happen; a thing *may* be done, if means are not wanting.

2. To have physical force; to be able.

Make the most of life you *may*. *Bourne.*

3. To have moral power; to have liberty, leave, license, or permission; to be permitted; to be allowed. A man *may* do what is not against decency, propriety, or good manners. We *may* not violate the laws or the rules of good breeding. I told the servant he *might* be absent.

Thou *mayest* be no longer steward. — Luke xvi.

4. It is used in prayer and petitions to express desire. O, *may* we never experience the evils we dread. So also in expressions of good will. *May* you live happily, and be a blessing to your country. It was formerly used for CAN, and its radical sense is the same.

May be, *it may be*, *mayhap*, are expressions equivalent to *perhaps*, *by chance*, *peradventure*, that is, it is possible to be.

MAY'-AP-PLE, (mā'ap-pl,) *n.* The fruit of an American plant, Podophyllum peltatum.

MAY'BLOOM, *n.* The hawthorn.

MAY'-BUG, *n.* A chafer; a buzzing insect. *Ainsworth.*

MAY'BUSH, *n.* A plant of the genus Cratægus.

MAY'-DAY, *n.* The first day of May.

MAY'-DEW, (mā'dū,) *n.* The dew of May, which is said to whiten linen, and to afford, by repeated distillations, a red and odoriferous spirit. It has been supposed that from the preparation of this dew the Rosicrucians took their name. *Encyc.*

MAY'DUKE, *n.* A variety of the common cherry.

MAY'FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant; a flower that appears in May. *Bacon.*

MAY'FLY, *n.* An insect or fly that appears in May. *Walton.*

MAY'-GAME, *n.* Sport or diversion; play such as is used on the first of May. *Dryden.*

MAY'-LA-DY, *n.* The queen or lady of May, in old May games. *Dryden.*

MAY'-LIL-Y, *n.* The lily of the valley, Convallaria Majalis.

MAY'-MORN, *n.* Freshness; vigor. *Shak.*

MAY'-PŌLE, *n.* A pole to dance round in May; a long pole erected.

MAY'-QUEEN, *n.* A young female crowned with flowers as queen at the celebration of May-day.

MAY'WEED, *n.* A low herb, Anthemis Cotula, growMAY'HEM. See MAIM. [ing by roadsides, &c.

MAY'ING, *n.* The gathering of flowers on May-day.

MAY'OR, *n.* [Fr. *maire*; Norm. *maeur*, *mair*, *meyre*; Arm. *mear*; W. *maer*, one stationed, one that looks after or tends, one that keeps or guards, a provost, a *mayor*, a bailiff; *maer y biswal*, a land steward, the keeper of a cow-lair; *maerdrev*, a dairy hamlet; *maerdy*, a dairy farm; *maeron*, a male keeper or dairy farmer; *maeres*, a female who looks after, a dairy woman; *maeroni*, the office of a keeper, superintendency, *mayoralty*; Arm. *miret*, to keep, stop, hold, coinciding with Fr. *mirer*, L. *miror*, the primary sense of which is precisely the same as in the Armoric. (See ADMIRABLE and MIRACLE.) A *mayor*, then, was originally an overseer, and, among country gentlemen, a steward, a kind of domestic bailiff; rendered in the writing of the middle ages *villicus*. (See *Spelman*, *ad voc.*) The derivation of the word from L. *major* is undoubtedly an error.]

The chief magistrate of a city, who, in London and York, is called *lord mayor*. The mayor of a city, in America, is the chief judge of the city court, and is assisted, in some cases at least, by two or more aldermen. To the lord mayor of London belong several courts of judicature, as the hustings, court of requests, and court of common council.

MAY'OR-AL-TY, *n.* The office of a mayor. *Bacon.*

MAY'OR-ESS, *n.* The wife of a mayor.

MAZ'A-GAN, *n.* A variety of the common bean, Faba vulgaris.

MAZ'ARD, *n.* [probably from the root of *mash*; Fr. *muchoire*.]

1. The jaw. [*Not used.*] *Shak. Hudibras.*

2. A black cherry.

MAZ'ARD, *v. t.* To knock on the head. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

MAZ-A-RINE', (maz-a-reen',) *n.* A deep blue color.

2. A particular way of dressing fowls.

3. A little dish set in a large one. *Ash.*

MĀZE, *n.* [Sax. *mase*, a whirlpool; Arm. *mez*, confusion or shame. The origin and affinities of this word are not ascertained.]

1. A winding and turning; perplexed state of things; intricacy; a state that embarrasses.

The ways of Heaven are dark and intricate,
Puzzled with *mazes*, and perplexed with error. *Addison.*

2. Confusion of thought; perplexity; uncertainty.

3. A labyrinth.

MĀZE, *v. t.* To bewilder; to confound with intricacy; to amaze. *Spenser.*

MĀZE, *v. i.* To be bewildered. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

MĀZ'ED-NESS, *n.* Confusion; astonishment. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

MĀZ'ER, *n.* A maple cup. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Dryden.*

MĀ'ZI-LY, *adv.* With perplexity.

MĀ'ZI-NESS, *n.* Perplexity.

MAZ-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to mazology.

MA-ZOL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in mazology.

MA-ZOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. μαζος, a breast, and λογος, discourse.]

That branch of zoölogy which treats of mammiferous animals. *Edin. Encyc.*

MĀ'ZY, *a.* Winding; perplexed with turns and windings; intricate; as, *mazy* error. *Milton.*

To run the ring and trace the *mazy* round. *Dryden.*

M. D.; *Medicinæ Doctor*, doctor of medicine.

ME, *pron. pers.*; the objective case of *I*, answering to the oblique cases of *ego*, in Latin. [Sax. *me*; Goth. *mik*; G. *mich*; Fr. *moi*; L. *mihi*; Sp. *mi*; It. *mi* or *me*; Arm. *me*; Port. *mim*; D. *my*; Gaelic, *mo*; Hindoo, *mejko*; Sans. *me*. The Hindoos use *me* in the nominative, as in Celtic and French, *mi*, *moi*.]

Follow *me*; give to *me*; go with *me*. The phrase "I followed *me* close," is not in use. Before *think*, as in *methinks*, *me* is properly in the dative case, and the verb is impersonal; the construction is, *it appears to me*.

MĒA'COCK, *n.* [Qu. *meek* and *cock*.] An uxorious, effeminate man. [*Not used.*] *Johnson.*

MĒA'COCK, *a.* Tame; timorous; cowardly. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

MEAD, (meed,) *n.* [Sax. *medo*, *medu*, mead or wine; D. *meede*; G. *meth*; Dan. *miöd*; W. *mez*; Ir. *miodh* or *meadh*; Arm. *mez*. In Gr. μεθυ is wine, as is *madja* in Sanscrit, and *medo* in Zend. In Russ. *med* or *meda* is honey. If the word signifies primarily liquor in general, it may be allied to Gr. μυδαω, L. *madeo*, to be wet. But it may have had its name from honey.]

A fermented liquor consisting of honey and water, sometimes enriched with spices. *Encyc.*

MĒAD, (meed,) } *n.* [Sax. *mæde*, *mædewe*; G.
MEAD'ŌW, (med'o,) } *matte*, a mat, and a meadow; Ir. *madh*. The sense is, extended or flat, depressed land. It is supposed that this word enters into the name *Mediolanum*, now *Milan*, in Italy; that is, *mead-land*.]

A tract of low land. In *America*, the word is applied particularly to the low ground on the banks of rivers, consisting of a rich mold or an alluvial soil, whether grass land, pasture, tillage, or wood land; as, the *meadows* on the banks of the Connecticut. The word, with us, does not necessarily imply wet land. This species of land is called, in the Western States, *bottoms*, or *bottom-land*. The word is also used for other low or flat lands, particularly lands appropriated to the culture of grass.

The word is said to be applied, in Great Britain, to land somewhat watery, but covered with grass. *Johnson.*

Meadow means pasture or grass land, annually mown for hay; but *more particularly*, land too moist for cattle to graze on in winter, without spoiling the sward. *Encyc. Cyc.*

[MEAD is used chiefly in poetry.]

MEAD'ŌW-LARK, *n.* A well-known, beautiful bird, *Alauda magna* of Wilson, often seen in meadows and open fields in the United States. Its note is clear, but melancholy. *Encyc. Am.*

MEAD'ŌW-ŌRE, (med'ō-,) *n.* In *mineralogy*, concHoidal bog iron ore. *Ure.*

MEAD'ŌW-RUE, *n.* A plant of the genus Thalictrum.

MEAD'ŌW-SAF'FRON, *n.* A bulbous, medicinal plant of the genus Colchicum.

MEAD'ŌW-SAX'I-FRAGE, *n.* A plant of the genus Seseli. *Partington.*

MEAD'ŌW-SWEET, *n.* A plant of the genus Spiræa.

MEAD'ŌW-WORT, *n.* A plant. *Drayton.*

MEAD'ŌW-Y, (me'dō-e,) *a.* Containing meadow.

MĒA'GER, } (mē'gur,) } *a.* [Fr. *maigre*; Sp. and It.
MĒA'GRE, } } *magro*; L. *macer*; D. G. Dan. and Sw. *mager*; Gr. μικκος, μικρος, small; allied to Eng. *meck*; Ch. מאר, to be thin, to be depressed, to subdue; Heb. מור, id. Class Mg, No. 2, 9, 10, 13.]

1. Thin; lean; destitute of flesh or having little flesh; *applied to animals*.

Meager were his looks;
Sharp misery had worn him to the bones. *Shak.*

2. Poor; barren; destitute of richness, fertility, or any thing valuable; as, a *meager* soil; *meager* limestone. *Journ. of Science.*

3. Barren; poor; wanting strength of diction, or richness of ideas or imagery; as, a *meager* style or composition; *meager* annals.

MĒA'GER, } *v. t.* To make lean. [*Not used.*]
MĒA'GRE, } *Knolles.*

MĒA'GER-LY, *adv.* Poorly; thinly.

MĒA'GER-NESS, *n.* Leanness; want of flesh.

2. Poorness; barrenness; want of fertility or richness.

3. Scantiness; barrenness; as, the *meagerness* of service. *Bacon.*

MĒAK, (meek,) *n.* A hook with a long handle. *Tusser.*

MĒAL, *n.* [Sax. *mæl*, a part or portion; D. *maal*; G. *mahl*; probably from breaking. See the next word.]

1. A portion of food taken at one time; a repast. It is customary, in the United States, to eat three *meals* in a day. The principal *meal* of our ancestors was dinner, at noon.

2. A part; a fragment; in the word *piecemeal*.

MĒAL, *n.* [Sax. *mealewe*, *melewe*; G. *mehl*; Sw. *mjöl*; Dan. and D. *meel*; G. *mehlicht*, mealy, mellow; W. *mâl*, bruised, ground, smooth. This word seems to be allied to *mill*, L. *mola*, and to L. *mollis*, Eng. *mellow*. The radical sense is, probably, to break, comminute, or grind to fine particles, and hence the sense of softness; or the sense of softness may be from yielding or smoothness, and the verb may be from the noun.]

1. The substance of edible grain ground to fine particles, and not bolted or sifted. Meal primarily includes the bran as well as the flour. Since bolting has been generally practiced, the word *meal* is not generally applied to the finer part, or flour, at least in the United States, though I believe it is sometimes so used. In New England, *meal* is now usually applied to ground maize, whether bolted or unbolted, called *Indian meal* or *corn-meal*. The words *wheat-meal* and *rye-meal* are rarely used, though not wholly extinct; and *meal* occurs, also, in *oatmeal*.

2. Flour; the finer part of pulverized grain. [*This sense is now uncommon.*]

MĒAL, *v. t.* To sprinkle with meal, or to mix meal with. [*Little used.*]

MĒAL'I-NESS, *n.* The quality of being mealy; softness or smoothness to the touch.

MĒAL'-MAN, *n.* A man that deals in meal.

MĒAL'-TIME, *n.* The usual time of eating meals.

MĒAL'Y, (mē'le,) *a.* Having the qualities of meal; soft; smooth to the feel.

2. Like meal; farinaceous; soft; dry and friable; as, a *mealy* potato; a *mealy* apple.

3. Overspread with something that resembles meal; as, the *mealy* wings of an insect. *Thomson.*

MĒAL'Y-MOUTH-ED, *a.* *Literally*, having a soft mouth; hence, unwilling to tell the truth in plain language; inclined to speak of any thing in softer terms than the truth will warrant. *L'Estrange.*

MĒAL'Y-MOUTH'ED-NESS, *n.* Inclination to express the truth in soft words, or to disguise the plain fact; reluctance to tell the plain truth.

MĒAN, (meen,) *a.* [Sax. *mæne*, *gemæne*; the latter word signifies *common*, L. *communis*. *Mean* coincides in elements with Sax. *mænog*, many, and the primary sense may be, a crowd, like *vulgar*, from L. *vulgus*. If the primary sense is small, it coincides with Ir. *mion*, W. *mân*, or *main*, Fr. *menu*, It. *meno*, L. *minor* and *minuo*, to diminish; but I think the word belongs to the root of *common*. See Class Mn, No. 2 and 5.]

1. Wanting dignity; low in rank or birth; as, a man of *mean* parentage, *mean* birth or origin.

2. Wanting dignity of mind; low-minded; base; destitute of honor; spiritless.

Can you imagine I so *mean* could prove,
To save my life by changing of my love? *Dryden.*

3. Contemptible; despicable.

The Roman legions and great Cæsar found
Our fathers no *mean* foes. *Philips.*

4. Of little value; low in worth or estimation; worthy of little or no regard.

We fast, not to please men, nor to promote any *mean* worldly interest. *Smalridge.*

5. Of little value; humble; poor; as, a *mean* abode; a *mean* dress.

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MĒAN, *a.* [Fr. *moyen*: Sp. and Port. *mediano*; L. *medium, medius*; Ir. *meadhan*. See MIDDLE.]

1. Middle; at an equal distance from the extremes.

According to the fittest style of lofty, *mean*, or lowly. *Milton.*

2. Intervening; intermediate; coming between; as, in the *mean* time or while.

3. In *mathematics*, a term denoting a quantity having an intermediate value between several others, which are formed according to any assigned law of succession. *Brande.*

MĒAN, *n.* The middle point or place; the middle rate or degree; mediocrity; medium. Observe the golden *mean.*

There is a *mean* in all things. *Dryden.*
But no authority of gods or men
Allow of any *mean* in poesy. *Roscommon.*

2. Intervening time; interval of time; interim; meantime.

And in the *mean*, vouchsafe her honorable tomb. *Spenser.*

Here is an omission of *time* or *while.*

3. In *mathematics*, a quantity having an intermediate value between several others, which are formed according to any assigned law of succession. *Brande.*

4. Measure; regulation. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

5. Instrument; that which is used to effect an object; the medium through which something is done.

The virtuous conversation of Christians was a *mean* to work the conversion of the heathen to Christ. *Hooker.*

In this sense, *means*, in the plural, is generally used, and often with a definitive and verb in the singular.

By *this means* he had them more at vantage. *Bacon.*
A good character, when established, should not be rested on as an end, but employed as a *means* of doing good. *Atterbury.*

6. *Means*, in *the plural*, income, revenue, resources, substance, or estate, considered as the instrument of effecting any purpose. He would have built a house, but he wanted *means.*

Your *means* are slender. *Shak.*

7. Instrument of action or performance; as, the great *means* of success.

By all means; certainly; without fail. Go, *by all means.*

By no means; not at all; certainly not; not in any degree.

The wine on this side of the lake is *by no means* so good as that on the other. *Addison.*

By no manner of means; by no means; not the least. *Burke.*

By any means; in any way; possibly; at all.

If *by any means* I might attain to the resurrection of the dead. — Phil. iii.

MĒAN'TIME, MĒAN'WHILE; } in the intervening time. [In this use of these words, there is an omission of *in* or *in the*; *in the mean time.*]

MĒAN, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* MEANT, (ment.) [Sax. *mænan, menan*, to mean, to intend, also to relate, to recite or tell, also to *moan*, to lament; G. *meinen*; D. *meenen*; Sw. *mena*; Dan. *mecner, mener*; Russ. *mnyu*, to think or believe; Ir. *smuainim.* It coincides in origin with L. *mens*, Eng. *mind.* The primary sense is, to set or to thrust forward, to reach, stretch, or extend. So in L. *intendo*, to stretch onward or toward, and *propono*, to propose, to set or put forward.]

1. To have in the mind, view, or contemplation; to intend.

What *mean* you by this service? — Ex. xii.

2. To intend; to purpose; to design, with reference to a future act.

Ye thought evil against me, but God *meant* it for good. — Gen. l.

3. To signify; to indicate.

What *mean* these seven ewe lambs? — Gen. xxi.
What *meaneth* the noise of this great shout in the camp of the Hebrews? — 1 Sam. iv.
Go ye, and learn what that *meaneth.* — Matt. ix.

MĒAN, (meen,) *v. i.* To have thought or ideas; or to have meaning. *Pope.*

ME-AN'DER, *n.* [The name of a winding river in Phrygia.]

1. A winding course; a winding or turning in a passage; as, the *meanders* of the veins and arteries. *Hale.*

While lingering rivers in *meanders* glide. *Blackmore.*

2. A maze; a labyrinth; perplexity; as, the *meanders* of the law. *Arbuthnot.*

ME-AN'DER, *v. t.* To wind, turn, or flow round; to make flexuous. *Drayton.*

ME-AN'DER, *v. i.* To wind or turn in a course or passage; to be intricate. *Shenstone.*

ME-AN'DER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Winding in a course, passage, or current.

ME-AN'DER-ING, *n.* A winding course.

ME-AN'DRI-AN, *a.* Winding; having many turns.

ME-AN-DRI'NA, *n.* A genus of corals with meandering cells, as the brain-stone coral. *Mantell.*

ME-AN'DRY, ME-AN'DROUS, } *a.* Winding; flexuous. *King.*

MĒAN'ING, *ppr.* Having in mind; intending; signifying.

2. Significant; as, a *meaning* look.

MĒAN'ING, *n.* That which exists in the mind, view, or contemplation as a settled aim or purpose, though not directly expressed. We say, this or that is not his *meaning.*

2. Intention; purpose; aim; with reference to a future act.

I am no honest man, if there be any good *meaning* toward you. *Shak.*

3. Signification. What is the *meaning* of all this parade? The *meaning* of a hieroglyphic is not always obvious.

4. The sense of words or expressions; that which is to be understood; signification; that which the writer or speaker intends to express or communicate. Words have a literal *meaning*, or a metaphorical *meaning*, and it is not always easy to ascertain the real *meaning.*

5. Sense; power of thinking. [*Little used.*]

MĒAN'ING-LESS, *a.* Having no meaning.

MĒAN'ING-LY, *adv.* Significantly; intendingly.

MĒAN'LY, *adv.* [See MEAN.] Moderately; not in a great degree.

In the reign of Domitian, poetry was *meanly* cultivated. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

2. Without dignity or rank; in a low condition; as, *meanly* born.

3. Poorly; as, *meanly* dressed.

4. Without greatness or elevation of mind; without honor; with a low mind or narrow views. He *meanly* declines to fulfill his promise.

Would you *meanly* thus rely
On power you know I must obey? *Prior.*

5. Without respect; disrespectfully. We can not bear to hear others speak *meanly* of our kindred.

MĒAN'NESS, *n.* Want of dignity or rank; low state; as, *meanness* of birth or condition. Poverty is not always *meanness*; it may be connected with it, but men of dignified minds and manners are often poor.

2. Want of excellence of any kind; poorness; rudeness.

This figure is of a later date, by the *meanness* of the workmanship. *Addison.*

3. Lowness of mind; want of dignity and elevation; want of honor. *Meanness* in men incurs contempt. All dishonesty is *meanness.*

4. Sordidness; niggardliness; opposed to LIBERALITY or CHARITABLENESS. *Meanness* is very different from frugality.

5. Want of richness; poorness; as, the *meanness* of dress or equipage.

MĒAN'-SPIR'IT-ED, *a.* Having a mean spirit.

MĒANS, *n. pl.* Resources or income.

2. Instrument for gaining an end; as, by this *means.* [See MEAN.]

MEANT, (ment,) *pret.* and *pp.* of MEAN.

MĒAR, *n.* A boundary or limit. [See MERE.] *Spenser.*

MĒASE, *n.* [from the root of *measure.*] The quantity of 500; as, a *mease* of herrings. [*Not used in America.*]

MĒA'SLE, (mee'zl,) *n.* A leper. [*Not in use.*] *Wiclif.*

MĒA'SLED, (mee'zld,) *a.* [See MEASLES.] Infected or spotted with measles.

MĒA'SLES, (mee'zlz,) *n.*, with a plural termination. [G. *maser*, a spot; *masig*, measled; D. *mazelen*: from sprinkling or from mixing. Class Ms, No. 14, 15.]

1. A contagious disease of the human body, usually characterized by a crimson rash upon the skin, in stigmatized dots, grouped in irregular circles or crescents; appearing about the third day, and terminating about the seventh; preceded by symptoms like catarrh, and accompanied by a constitutional febrile affection, which is either a synochus or an exquisite typhus.

2. A disease of swine. *B. Jonson.*

3. A disease of trees. *Mortimer.*

MĒA'SLY, (mee'zly,) *a.* Infected with measles or eruptions. *Swift.*

MEAS'URA-BLE, (mezh'ur-a-bl,) *a.* [See MEASURE.] That may be measured; susceptible of mensuration or computation. *Bentley.*

2. Moderate; in small quantity or extent.

MEAS'URA-BLE-NESS, (mezh'ur-a-bl-ness,) *n.* The quality of admitting mensuration.

MEAS'URA-BLY, (mezh'ur-,) *adv.* Moderately; in a limited degree.

MEAS'URE, (mezh'ur,) *n.* [Fr. *mesure*; It. *misura*; Sp. *medida*; Arm. *musur* or *musul*; Ir. *meas*; W. *meidyr* and *mesur*; G. *mass*, measure, and *messen*, to measure; D. *maat*; Sw. *matt*; Dan. *maade*, measure, and mode; L. *mensura*, from *mensus*, with a casual *n*, the participle of *metior*, to measure, Eng. to *mete*; Gr. μετρον, μετρεω. With these correspond the Eng. *meet*, fit, proper, and *meet*, the verb; Sax. *gemet, meet*, fit; *metan* and *gemettan*, to meet or meet with, to find, to mete or measure, and to paint. The sense is, to come to, to fall, to happen, and this sense is connected with that of stretching, extending, that is, reaching to; the latter gives the sense of *measure.* We find in Heb. מר, measure; מרר, to mete, to measure.

מ ד

This word, in Ar. مد *madda*, signifies to stretch or extend, to draw out in length or time; as do other verbs with the same elements, under one of which we find the *meta* of the Latins. The Ch. מטא signifies, to come to, to arrive, to reach, to be *mature*, and מצא, in Heb. Ch. and Eth., signifies, to find, to come to. Now, the Saxon verb unites in itself the significations of all three of the Oriental verbs.]

1. The whole extent or dimensions of a thing, including length, breadth, and thickness.

The *measure* thereof is longer than the earth and broader than the sea. — Job xi.

It is applied, also, to length or to breadth separately.

2. That by which extent or dimension is ascertained, either length, breadth, thickness, capacity, or amount; as, a rod or pole is a *measure* of five yards and a half; an inch, a foot, a yard, are *measures* of length; a gallon is a *measure* of capacity. Weights and *measures* should be uniform. Silver and gold are the common *measure* of value.

3. A limited or definite quantity; as, a *measure* of wine or beer.

4. Determined extent or length; limit.

Lord, make me to know my end, and the *measure* of my days. — Ps. xxxix.

5. A rule by which any thing is adjusted or proportioned.

God's goodness is the *measure* of his providence. *More.*

6. Proportion; quantity settled.

I enter not into the particulars of the law of nature, or *its measures* of punishment; yet there is such a law. *Locke.*

7 Full or sufficient quantity.

I'll never pause again,
Till either death hath closed these eyes of mine,
Or fortune given me *measure* of revenge. *Shak.*

8. Extent of power or office.

We will not boast of things without our *measure.* — 2 Cor. x.

9. Portion allotted; extent of ability.

If else thou seekest
Aught not surpassing human *measure*, say. *Milton.*

10. Degree; quantity indefinite.

I have laid down, in some *measure*, the description of the old world. *Abbot.*
A great *measure* of discretion is to be used in the performance of confession. *Taylor.*

11. In *music*, that division by which the motion of music is regulated; or the interval or space of time between the rising and falling of the hand or foot of him who beats time. This measure regulates the time of dwelling on each note. *Encyc.*

12. In *poetry*, the measure or meter is the manner of ordering and combining the quantities, or the long and short syllables. Thus hexameter, pentameter, Iambic, Sapphic verses, &c., consist of different *measures.* *Encyc.*

13. In *dancing*, the interval between steps, corresponding to the interval between notes in the music.

My legs can keep no *measure* in delight. *Shak.*
Hence, a dance. *Walter Scott.*

14. In *geometry*, any quantity assumed as one, or unity, to which other homogeneous or similar quantities are referred as a standard of comparison. *Brande.*

15. Means to an end; an act, step, or proceeding, toward the accomplishment of an object; *an extensive signification of the word, applicable to almost every act preparatory to a final end, and by which it is to be attained.* Thus we speak of legislative *measures*, political *measures*, public *measures*, prudent *measures*, a rash *measure*, effectual *measures*, inefficient *measures.*

16. In *geology*, the term *measures* is sometimes used for beds or strata; as, coal *measures*; lead *measures.* *Brande.*

In measure; with moderation; without excess.

Without measure; without limits; very largely or copiously.

To have hard measure; to be harshly or oppressively treated.

Lineal or *long measure*; measure of length; the measure of lines or distances.

Liquid measure; the measure of liquors.

MEAS'URE, (mezh'ur,) *v. t.* To compute or ascertain extent, quantity, dimensions, or capacity, by a certain rule or standard; as, to *measure* land; to *measure* distance; to *measure* the altitude of a mountain; to *measure* the capacity of a ship or of a cask.

2. To ascertain the degree of any thing; as, to *measure* the degrees of heat, or of moisture.

3. To pass through or over.

We must *measure* twenty miles to-day,
The vessel plows the sea,
And *measures* back with speed her former way. *Dryden.*

4. To judge of distance, extent, or quantity; as, to *measure* any thing by the eye.

Great are thy works, Jehovah, infinite
Thy power; what thought can *measure* thee? *Milton.*

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5. To adjust; to proportion.

To secure a contented spirit, *measure* your desires by your fortunes, not your fortunes by your desires. *Taylor.*

6. To allot or distribute by measure.

With what measure ye mete, it shall be *measured* to you again. —Matt. vii.

MEAS'URE, *v. i.* To be of a certain extent, or to have a certain length, breadth, or thickness; as, cloth *measures* three fourths of a yard; a tree *measures* three feet in diameter.

MEAS'UR-ED, (mezh'urd,) *pp.* Computed or ascertained by a rule or standard; adjusted; proportioned; passed over.

2. *a.* Equal; uniform; steady. He walked with *measured* steps.

3. Limited or restricted; as, in no *measured* terms.

MEAS'URE-LESS, (mezh'ur-less,) *a.* Without measure; unlimited; immeasurable. *Shak.*

MEAS'URE-MENT, (mezh'ur-ment,) *n.* The act of measuring; mensuration. *Burke.*

MEAS'UR-ER, (mezh'ur-er,) *n.* One who measures; one whose occupation or duty is to measure commodities in market.

MEAS'UR-ING, (mezh'ur-ing,) *ppr.* Computing or ascertaining length, dimensions, capacity, or amount.

2. *a.* Used in measuring; as, a *measuring*-rod.

3. *a.* A *measuring* cast; a throw or cast that requires to be measured, or not to be distinguished from another but by measuring. *Waller.*

MEAT, (meet,) *n.* [Sax. *mæte, mete*; Goth. *mats*; Sw. *mat*; Dan. *mad*; Hindoo, *mas*. In W. *maethu* signifies, to feed, to nourish, Corn. *methia*. In the language of the Mohegans, in America, *meetseh* signifies, eat thou; *meetsoo*, he eats. Qu. *maize* and *mast*.]

1. Food in general; any thing eaten for nourishment, either by man or beast.

And God said, Behold, I have given you every herb — to you it shall be for *meat*. — Gen. i.
Every moving thing that liveth shall be *meat* for you. — Gen. ix.
Thy carcass shall be *meat* to all fowls of the air. — Deut. xxviii.

2. The flesh of animals used as food. *This is now the more usual sense of the word.* The *meat* of carnivorous animals is tough, coarse, and ill-flavored. The *meat* of herbivorous animals is generally palatable.

3. In *Scripture*, spiritual food; that which sustains and nourishes spiritual life or holiness.

My flesh is *meat* indeed. — John vi.

4. Spiritual comfort; that which delights the soul.

My *meat* is to do the will of Him that sent me. — John iv.

5. Products of the earth proper for food. *Hab.* iii.

6. The more abstruse doctrines of the gospel, or mysteries of religion. *Heb.* v.

7. Ceremonial ordinances. *Heb.* xiii.

To sit at meat; to sit or recline at the table. *Scripture.*

MEAT'ED, *a.* Fed; fattened. [*Not used.*] *Tusser.*

MEATHE, *n.* [W. *mez*. See MEAD.] A sweet liquor or drink; mead. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

MEAT'-OF'FER-ING, *n.* An offering consisting of meat or food, in distinction from a *drink-offering*.

MEAT'Y, *a.* Fleshy, but not fat. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

MEAWL, (mūle.) See MEWL.

MEAZ'LING, *ppr.* Falling in small drops; properly, MIZZLING, or rather MISTLING, from *mist*. *Arbuthnot.*

ME-CHAN'IC, } *a.* [L. *mechanicus*; Fr. *mecha-*
ME-CHAN'IC-AL, } *nique*; Gr. μηχανικος, from μηχανη, a machine.]

1. Pertaining to machines, or to the art of constructing machines; pertaining to the art of making wares, goods, instruments, furniture, &c. We say, a man is employed in *mechanical* labor; he lives by *mechanical* occupation.

2. Constructed or performed by the rules or laws of mechanics. The work is not *mechanical*.

3. Skilled in the art of making machines; bred to manual labor. *Johnson.*

4. Pertaining to artisans or mechanics; vulgar.

To make a god, a hero, or a king,
Descend to a *mechanic* dialect. *Roscommon.*

5. Pertaining to the principles of mechanics, in philosophy; as, *mechanical* powers or forces; a *mechanical* principle.

6. Noting action or performance without design or reflection, from the mere force of habit.

7. Acting by physical power.

The terms *mechanical* and *chemical* are thus distinguished: those changes which bodies undergo without altering their constitution, that is, losing their identity, such as changes of place, of figure, &c., are *mechanical*; those which alter the constitution of bodies, making them different substances, as when flour, yeast, and water unite to form bread, are *chemical*. In the one case, the changes relate to *masses* of matter, as the motions of the heavenly bodies, or the action of the wind on a ship under sail; in the other case, the changes occur between the *particles* of matter, as the action of heat in melting lead, or the union of sand and lime forming mortar. Most of what are usually called the *mechanic arts* are partly mechanical, and partly chemical.

Mechanical solution of a problem; a solution by any art or contrivance not strictly geometrical, as by means of the ruler and compasses and other instruments. *Barlow.*

ME-CHAN'IC, *n.* A person whose occupation is to construct machines, or goods, wares, instruments, furniture, and the like.

2. One skilled in a mechanical occupation or art.

ME-CHAN'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the laws of mechanism, or good workmanship.

2. By physical force or power.

3. By the laws of motion, without intelligence or design, or by the force of habit. We say, a man arrives to such perfection in playing on an instrument, that his fingers move *mechanically*.

Mechanically turned or *inclined*; naturally or habitually disposed to use mechanical arts. *Swift.*

Mechanically solved; solved in a way not strictly geometrical. [See MECHANICAL.]

ME-CHAN'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being mechanical, or governed by mechanism.

ME-CHAN'IC-AL PHI-LOS'O-PHY, *n.* That branch of natural philosophy which treats of the laws of the equilibrium and motion of bodies. *Olmsted.*

ME-CHAN'IC-AL POW'ERS, *n. pl.* Certain instruments or simple machines employed to facilitate the moving of weights or the overcoming of resistance. They are the lever, wheel, and axle, pulley, screw, inclined plane, and wedge. *Hutton.*

MECH-A-NI''CIAN, (mek-a-nish'an,) *n.* One skilled in mechanics.

ME-CHAN'ICS, *n.* That science which treats of the doctrines of motion. It investigates the forces by which bodies are kept either in equilibrium or in motion, and is accordingly divided into statics and dynamics.

It is a well-known truth in *mechanics*, that the actual and theoretical powers of a machine will never coincide. *J. Appleton.*

MECH'AN-ISM, (mek'an-izm,) *n.* The construction of a machine, engine, or instrument, intended to apply power to a useful purpose; the structure of parts, or manner in which the parts of a machine are united to answer its designs; also, the parts themselves.

2. Action of a machine, according to the laws of mechanics.

MECH'AN-IST, *n.* The maker of machines, or one skilled in mechanics.

MECH'AN-IZE, *v. t.* To subject to contrivance, art, or skill; to form by contrivance or design.

MECH'AN-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made by art, design, or skill.

MECH'AN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Forming by art or skill.

MECH-AN-OG'RA-PHIST, *n.* An artist who, by mechanical means, multiplies copies of any works of art.

MECH-AN-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. μηχανη, a machine, and γραφω, to write or engrave.]

The art of multiplying copies of a writing, or any work of art, by the use of a machine. *Elmes.*

MECH'LIN, *n.* A species of lace, made at Mechlin.

ME-CHŌ'A-CAN or ME-CHŌ'A-CAN, *n.* White jalap, the root of an American species of Convolvulus, from Mechoacan, in Mexico; a purgative of slow operation, but safe. *Encyc.*

MEC'ON-ATE, *n.* A salt consisting of meconic acid

ME-CON'IC, *a.* [Gr. μηκων, a poppy.] [and a base.

Meconic acid is a peculiar acid contained in opium.

ME-CON'I-NA, } *n.* [Gr. μηκων, a poppy.]
MEC'O-NIN, }

A proximate principle, and, as is supposed, one of the active principles of opium. It is composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, without any nitrogen. It is not an alkaloid, but may yet prove to be an acid, to the suspicion of which its composition would lead.

MEC'O-NITE, *n.* A small sandstone; ammite. *Coze. Da Costa.*

ME-CŌ'NI-UM, *n.* [Gr. μηκωνιον, from μηκων, poppy.]

1. The inspissated juice of the poppy, which has the virtues of opium in a feeble degree. *Coze. Encyc.*

2. The first fæces of infants. *Coze.*

MED'AL, *n.* [Fr. *medaille*; It. *medaglia*; Sp. *medalla*; Arm. *metallinn*; from L. *metallum*, metal. Qu. Ar.

مطا *matala*, to beat or extend by beating. Class Md, No. 45.]

A piece of metal in the form of a coin, stamped with some figure or device either to preserve the memory of some distinguished person or event, or to serve as a reward of merit. The coins of the ancients are also called *medals*.

MED'AL-ET, *n.* A small medal not intended for general circulation. *Pink.*

MED'AL-IST, *n.* A person that is skilled or curious in medals. *Johnson.*

2. One who has gained a medal as the reward of merit. *Ed. Rev.*

ME-DAL'LIC, *a.* Pertaining to a medal or to medals. *Addison.*

ME-DAL'LION, (me-dal'yun,) *n.* [Fr., from *medal*.]

1. A large antique medal.

2. The representation of a medallion.

3. In *architecture*, any circular tablet on which are presented embossed figures or busts. *Elmes.*

MED'AL-UR-GY, *n.* [*Medal* and εργον, work.]

The art of making and striking medals and other coins.

MED'DLE, (med'dl,) *v. i.* [D. *middelen*, to mediate; G. *mittler*, middle, and mediator; Sw. *medlare*; Dan. *midler*, a mediator. Qu. Sw. *meddela*, Dan. *meddeler*, to communicate or participate; *med*, with, and *dela*, *deeler*, to deal. *Meddle* seems to be connected with *medley*, a mixture. Chaucer and Spenser use *medle*, to mix, and the G. *mittler* is evidently from *mitte*, *mittel*, middle, which seems to be connected with *mit*, with. In W. *mid* signifies an enclosure. Perhaps all these words may belong to one family.]

1. To have to do; to take part; to interpose and act in the concerns of others, or in affairs in which one's interposition is not necessary; often with the sense of intrusion or officiousness.

I have thus far been an upright judge, not *meddling* with the design nor disposition. *Dryden.*
What hast thou to do to *meddle* with the affairs of my family? *Arbuthnot.*
Why shouldst thou *meddle* to thy hurt? — 2 Kings xiv.

2. To have to do; to touch; to handle. *Meddle* not with edge-tools, is an admonition to children. When the object is specified, *meddle* is properly followed by *with* or *in*; usually by the former.

The civil lawyers — have *meddled in* a matter that belongs not to them. *Locke.*

To meddle and make; to intrude one's self into another person's concerns. *Holloway.*

MED'DLE, *v. t.* To mix; to mingle.

He *meddled* his talk with many a tear. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

MED'DLED, *pp.* Mingled; mixed.

MED'DLER, *n.* One that meddles; one that interferes or busies himself with things in which he has no concern; an officious person; a busybody. *Bacon.*

MED'DLE-SŌME, (med'dl-sum,) *a.* Given to meddling; apt to interpose in the affairs of others; officiously intrusive.

MED'DLE-SŌME-NESS, *n.* Officious interposition in the affairs of others. *Barrow.*

MED'DLING, *ppr.* Having to do; touching; handling; officiously interposing in other men's concerns.

2. *a.* Officious; busy in other men's affairs; as, a *meddling* neighbor.

MED'DLING, *n.* Officious interposition.

MED'DLING-LY, *adv.* Officiously; interferingly.

ME-DI-Æ'VAL, *a.* Of the middle ages. [See MEDIEVAL.]

MĒ'DI-AL, *a.* [L. *medius*, middle.]

Mean; noting a mean or average.

Medial allgration, is a method of finding the value of a mixture consisting of two or more ingredients of different quantities and values. In this case, the quantity and value of each ingredient are given.

MĒ'DI-ANT, *n.* In *music*, an appellation given to the third above the key-note, because it divides the interval between the tonic and dominant into two thirds. *Rousseau. Busby.*

ME-DI-AS'TINE, *n.* [Fr. L. *mediastinum*.] The membranous septum of the chest, formed by the duplicature of the pleura under the sternum, and dividing the cavity into two parts.

MĒ'DI-ATE, *a.* [Fr. *mediat*; It. *mediato*; from L. *medius*, middle.]

1. Middle; being between the two extremes.

Anxious we hover in a *mediate* state. *Prior.*

2. Interposed; intervening; being between two objects.

Soon the *mediate* clouds shall be dispelled. *Prior.*

3. Acting by means, or by an intervening cause or instrument. Thus we speak of *mediate* and *immediate* causes. The wind that propels a ship is the *immediate* cause of its motion; the oar with which a man rows a boat is the *immediate* cause of its motion; but the rower is the *mediate* cause, acting by means of the oar.

MĒ'DI-ATE, *v. i.* To interpose between parties, as the equal friend of each; to act indifferently between contending parties, with a view to reconciliation; to intercede. The prince that *mediates* between nations and prevents a war, is the benefactor of both parties.

2. To be between two. [*Little used.*] *Digby.*

MĒ'DI-ATE, *v. t.* To effect by mediation or interposition between parties; as, to *mediate* a peace. *Clarendon.*

2. To limit by something in the middle. [*Not used.*] *Holder.*

MĒ'DI-Ā-TED, *pp.* Interposed between parties.

2. Effected by mediation.

MĒ'DI-ATE-LY, *adv.* By means or by a secondary cause, acting between the first cause and the effect.

God worketh all things amongst us *mediately* by secondary means. *Raleigh.*
The king grants a manor to A, and A grants a portion of it to B. In this case, B holds his lands immediately of A, but *mediately* of the king. *Blackstone.*

MĒ'DI-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Interposing; effecting by mediation.

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ME-DI-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *medius*, middle.]

1. Interposition; intervention; agency between parties at variance, with a view to reconcile them. The contentions of individuals and families are often terminated by the *mediation* of friends. The controversies of nations are sometimes adjusted by *mediation*. The reconciliation of sinners to God by the *mediation* of Christ, is a glorious display of divine benevolence.

2. Agency interposed; intervenient power.

The soul, during its residence in the body, does all things by the *mediation* of the passions. *South.*

3. Intercession; entreaty for another.

ME-DI-AT-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The annexation of the smaller German sovereignties to the larger contiguous states; thus making them *mediately*, though not immediately, dependent on the empire. The verb to *mediatize* has sometimes been used in a similar sense. *Brande.*

MĒ'DI-Ā-TOR, *n.* [Fr. *mediateur.*]

1. One that interposes between parties at variance for the purpose of reconciling them.

2. By way of eminence, Christ is THE MEDIATOR, the divine Intercessor through whom sinners may be reconciled to an offended God. *Tim.* ii.

Christ is a *Mediator* by nature, as partaking of both natures, divine and human; and *Mediator* by office, as transacting matters between God and man. *Waterland.*

ME-DI-A-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Belonging to a mediator; as, *mediatorial* office or character. [MEDIATORY is not used.]

ME-DI-A-TŌ'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a mediator.

ME-DI-Ā'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a mediator.

MĒ'DI-A-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to mediation.

ME-DI-Ā'TRESS, } *n.* A female mediator.
ME-DI-Ā'TRIX, }

MED'IC, *n.* A plant of the genus Medicago, to which lucern belongs. The *sea-medic* is of the same genus; the *medic vetch* is of the genus Hedysaram. *Loudon.*

2. *Pl.* The science of medicine. [*Obs.*]

MED'IC-A-BLE, *a.* [See MEDICAL.] That may be cured or healed.

MED'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *medicus*, from *medeor*, to heal; Gr. μηδικος, μηδομαι; μηδ^ος, cure.]

1. Pertaining to the art of healing diseases; as, the *medical* profession; *medical* services.

2. Medicinal; containing that which heals; tending to cure; as, the *medical* properties of a plant.

3. Adapted, intended, or instituted to teach medical science. In this country, *medical* schools are comparatively of recent date. *Hosack.*

MED'IC-AL JU-RIS-PRŪ'DENCE, *n.* The science which applies the principles and practice of the different branches of medicine to doubtful questions in courts of justice. *Bouvier.*

MED'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of medicine; according to the rules of the healing art, or for the purpose of healing; as, a simple or mineral *medically* used or applied.

2. In relation to the healing art; as, a plant *medically* considered.

MED'IC-A-MENT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *medicamentum.*]

Any thing used for healing diseases or wounds; a medicine; a healing application. *Coxe.*

MED-IC-A-MENT'AL, *a.* Relating to healing applications; having the qualities of medicaments.

MED-IC-A-MENT'AL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of healing applications.

MED'IC-AS-TER, *n.* A quack. *Whitlock.*

MED'IC-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *medico.*]

1. To tincture or impregnate with healing substances, or with any thing medicinal. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To treat with medicine; to heal; to cure.

MED'IC-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Prepared or furnished with any thing medicinal.

2. Treated with medicine.

MED'IC-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Impregnating with medical substances; preparing with any thing medicinal.

2. Treating with medicine.

MED-IC-Ā'TION, *n.* The act or process of impregnating with medicinal substances; the infusion of medicinal virtues. *Bacon.*

2. The use of medicine. *Brown.*

MED'IC-Ā-TIVE, *a.* Curing; tending to cure.

ME-DIC'IN-A-BLE, *a.* Having the properties of medicine; medicinal. [*The latter is the word now used.*] *Bacon. Wotton.*

ME-DIC'IN-AL, (me-dis'in-al,) *a.* [L. *medicinalis.*]

1. Having the property of healing or of mitigating disease; adapted to the cure or alleviation of bodily disorders; as, *medicinal* plants; *medicinal* virtues of minerals; *medicinal* springs. The waters of Saratoga and Ballston are remarkably *medicinal.*

2. Pertaining to medicine; as, *medicinal* days or hours. *Quincy.*

ME-DIC'IN-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of medicine; with medicinal qualities.

2. With a view to healing; as, to use a mineral *medicinally.*

MED'I-CINE, (med'e-sin,) *n.* [L. *medicina*, from *medeor*, to cure; vulgarly and improperly pronounced *med'sn.*]

1. Any substance, liquid or solid, that has the property of curing or mitigating disease in animals, or that is used for that purpose. Simples, plants, and minerals, furnish most of our *medicines.* Even poisons, used with judgment and in moderation, are safe and efficacious *medicines.* Medicines are *internal* or *external*, *simple* or *compound.*

2. The art of preventing, curing, or alleviating the diseases of the human body. Hence we say, the study of *medicine*, or a student of *medicine.*

3. In *the French sense*, a physician. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

MED'I-CINE, *v. t.* To affect or operate on as medicine. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

ME-DI'E-TY, *n.* [Fr. *medieté*; L. *medietas*; from L. *medius*, middle.]

The middle state or part; half; moiety. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

ME-DI-Ē'VAL, *a.* [L. *medius* and *ævus.*]

In *history*, pertaining to the middle ages.

MĒ'DIN, } *n.* In *Egypt*, the fortieth part of a pi-
ME-DI'NO, } aster; a para. *McCulloch. P. Cyc.*

MĒ'DI-Ō-CRAL, *a.* [L. *mediocris.*] Being of a middle quality; indifferent; ordinary; as, *mediocral* intellect. [*Rare.*] *Addison.*

MĒ'DI-Ō-CRE, (mē'de-ō-ker,) *a.* [Fr., from L. *mediocris.*] Middling. [*Obs.*]

MĒ'DI-Ō-CRIST, *n.* A person of middling abilities. [*Not used.*] *Swift.*

ME-DI-OC'RI-TY, *n.* [L. *mediocritas*, from *mediocris*, middling; *medius*, middle.]

1. A middle state or degree; a moderate degree or rate. A *mediocrity* of condition is most favorable to morals and happiness. A *mediocrity* of talents, well employed, will generally insure respectability.

Men of age seldom drive business home to the full period, but content themselves with a *mediocrity* of success. *Bacon.*

2. Moderation; temperance.

We owe obedience to the law of reason, which teacheth *mediocrity* in meats and drinks. *Hooker.*

MED'I-TATE, *v. i.* [L. *meditor*; Sp. *meditar*; Fr. *mediter.*]

1. To dwell on any thing in thought; to contemplate; to study; to turn or revolve any subject in the mind; *appropriately*, but not exclusively, used of pious contemplation, or a consideration of the great truths of religion.

His delight is in the law of the Lord, and in his law doth he *meditate* day and night. — Ps. i.

2. To intend; to have in contemplation.

I *meditate* to pass the remainder of life in a state of undisturbed repose. *Washington.*

MED'I-TATE, *v. t.* To plan by revolving in the mind; to contrive; to intend.

Some affirmed that I *meditated* a war. *King Charles.*

2. To think on; to revolve in the mind.

Blessed is the man that doth *meditate* good things. *Ecclus.*

MED'I-TA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Planned; contrived.

MED'I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Revolving in the mind; contemplating; contriving.

MED-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *meditatio.*]

Close or continued thought; the turning or revolving of a subject in the mind; serious contemplation.

Let the words of my mouth and the *meditations* of my heart be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength and my Redeemer. — Ps. xix.

MED'I-TA-TIVE, *a.* Addicted to meditation. *Ainsworth.*

2. Expressing meditation or design. *Johnson.*

MED'I-TA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being meditative.

MED-I-TER-RANE', } *a.* [L. *medius*, middle,
MED-I-TER-RĀ'NE-AN, } and *terra*, land.]
MED-I-TER-RĀ'NE-OUS, }

1. Inclosed or nearly inclosed with land; as, the *Mediterranean* Sea, between Europe and Africa. [MEDITERRANE is not used.]

2. Inland; remote from the ocean or sea; as, *mediterraneous* mountains. *Burnet.*

MĒ'DI-UM, *n.*; *pl.* MEDIA or MEDIUMS. [L.] In *philosophy*, the space or substance through which a body moves or passes to any point. Thus ether is supposed to be the *medium* through which the planets move; air is the *medium* through which bodies move near the earth; water, the *medium* in which fishes live and move; glass, a *medium* through which light passes; and we speak of a resisting *medium*, a refracting *medium*, &c.

2. In *logic*, the mean or middle term of a syllogism, or the middle term in an argument, being the reason why a thing is affirmed or denied.

Nothing can be honorable that violates moral principle.
Dueling violates moral principle.
Therefore dueling is not honorable.

Here the second term is the *medium*, mean, or middle term.

3. In *mathematics.* See MEAN.

4. The means or instrument by which any thing is accomplished, conveyed, or carried on. Thus money is the *medium* of commerce; coin is the common *medium* of trade among all civilized nations, but wampum is the *medium* of trade among the Indian tribes, and bills of credit, or bank notes, are often used as *mediums* of trade in the place of gold and silver. Intelligence is communicated through the *medium* of the press.

5. The middle place or degree; the mean.

The just *medium* of this case lies between pride and abjection. *L'Estrange.*

6. A kind of printing paper of middle size.

MED'LAR, *n.* [Sax. *mæd*; L. *mespilus.*]

A tree of the genus Mespilus; also, the fruit of the tree. The German or common medlar is cultivated in gardens for its fruit. *Encyc.*

MED'LE, } *v. t.* To mix; *not used, but hence,*
MED'LY, }

MED'LEY, *n.* A mixture; a mingled and confused mass of ingredients; used often or commonly with some degree of contempt.

This *medley* of philosophy and war *Addison.*
Love is a *medley* of endearments, jars, suspicions, reconcilements, wars — then peace again. *Walsh.*

MED'LEY, *a.* Mingled; confused. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*

ME-DUL'LAR, } *a.* [L. *medullaris*, from *medulla*,
MED'UL-LA-RY, } marrow; W. *madruz*; allied to matter, that is, soft.]

1. Pertaining to marrow; consisting of marrow; resembling *marrow*; as, *medullary* substance.

2. In *botany*, pithy; filled with spongy pith. *Lindley.*

ME-DUL'LIN, *n.* [L. *medulla.*]

The pith of the sunflower and lilac, which has neither taste nor smell. It is insoluble in water, ether, alcohol, and oils, but soluble in nitric acid, and instead of yielding suberic acid, it yields the oxalic. *Cyc.*

ME-DŪ'SA, *n.* [Gr. Μεδουσα.]

1. In *mythology*, a personage who possessed the power of turning all who looked upon her into stone.

2. A genus of gelatinous, radiate animals, called SEA-NETTLES.

ME-DŪ'SI-DANS, *n. pl.* Gelatinous, radiate animals, which float or swim in the sea.

MEED, *n.* [Sax. *med*, Gr. μισθος, G. *miethe*, hire; Sans. *medha*, a gift.]

1. Reward; recompense; that which is bestowed or rendered in consideration of merit.

Thanks to men
Of noble minds is honorable *meed.* *Shak.*

2. Merit or desert. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

MEEK, *a.* [Sw. *miuk*, soft, tender; Dan. *myg*; Sp. *mego*; Port. *meigo*; G. *gemach.* The primary sense is, flowing, liquid, or thin, attenuated, and allied to *muck*, L. *mucus*, Eng. *mucilage*, Heb. and Ch. מוג, to melt. Class Mg, No. 8. See also No. 10, and No. 2, 9, 13.]

1. Mild of temper; soft; gentle; not easily provoked or irritated; yielding; given to forbearance under injuries.

Now the man Moses was very *meek*, above all men. — Num. xii.

2. *Appropriately*, humble, in an evangelical sense; submissive to the divine will; not proud, self-sufficient, or refractory; not peevish and apt to complain of divine dispensations. Christ says, "Learn of me, for I am *meek* and lowly in heart, and ye shall find rest to your souls." *Matt.* xi.

Blessed are the *meek*, for they shall inherit the earth. — Matt. v.

MEEK'EN, (meek'n,) *v. t.* To make meek; to soften; to render mild. *Thomson.*

MEEK'EN-ED, *pp.* Made meek; softened.

MEEK'EY-ED, (-īde,) *a.* Having eyes indicating meekness. *Milton.*

MEEK'LY, *adv.* Mildly; gently; submissively; humbly; not proudly or roughly.

And this mis-seeming discord *meekly* lay aside. *Spenser.*

MEEK'NESS, *n.* Softness of temper; mildness; gentleness; forbearance under injuries and provocations.

2. In *an evangelical sense*, humility; resignation; submission to the divine will, without murmuring or peevishness; opposed to PRIDE, ARROGANCE, and REFRACTORINESS. *Gal.* v.

I beseech you by the *meekness* of Christ. — I Cor. x.
Meekness is a grace which Jesus alone inculcated, and which no ancient philosopher seems to have understood or recommended. *Buckminster.*

MEER, *a.* Simple; unmixed; usually written MERE.

MEER, *n.* A lake; a boundary. [See MERE.]

MEER'ED, *a.* Relating to a boundary. [See MERE.] *Shak.*

MEER'SCHAUM, (meer'shoum,) *n.* [G., sea-foam.]

A kind of clay consisting of a hydrate of magnesia combined with silex. It occurs in beds, in various parts of Europe, but particularly in Natolia, and, when first taken out, is soft, and makes lather, like soap. It is manufactured, in Germany, into tobacco-pipes, which are boiled in oil or wax, and baked. *Cyc.*

2. A tobacco-pipe made of this mineral.

MEET, *a.* [Sax. *gemet*, with a prefix, from the root of *metan*, *gemetan*, *to meet*, to find, that is, to come

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to, to come together. So the equivalent word *convenient* is from L. *convenio.*]

Fit; suitable; proper; qualified; convenient; adapted, as to a use or purpose.

Ye shall pass over armed before your brethren, the children of Israel, all that are *meet* for the war. — Deut. iii.
It was *meet* that we should make merry. — Luke xv.
Bring forth fruits *meet* for repentance. — Matt. iii.

MEET, *n.* A meeting of huntsmen for coursing. [*Eng.*]

MEET, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* MET. [Sax. *metan*, *mætan*, *gemetan*, to meet, to find, to measure, to *mete*; Goth. *motyan*; D. *ontmoeten*, *gemoetan*, to meet, and *gemoet*, a meeting; Sw. *möta*, to meet, to fall, come, or happen; *möte*, a meeting; *mot*, toward, against; Dan. *möder*, to meet; *möde*, a meeting; *mod*, contrary, against, toward. The sense is, to come to, to fall to or happen, to reach to; Gr. μετα, with; G. *mit*, D. *met*, *mede*, Sw. and Dan. *med*, with or by; W. *med*, to; Ch. Syr. מטא, משה, to come to, to arrive, to happen; Heb. Ch. Eth. מצא. Qu. W. *ammod*, a covenant; *commod*, agreement.]

1. To come together, approaching in opposite or different directions; to come face to face; as, to *meet* a man in the road.

His daughter came out to *meet* him with timbrels and with dances. — Judges xi.

2. To come together in any place; as, we *met* many strangers at the levee.

3. To come together in hostility; to encounter. The armies *met* each other on the plains of Pharsalia.

4. To encounter unexpectedly. *Milton.*

5. To come together in extension; to come in contact; to join. The line A *meets* the line B and forms an angle.

6. To come to; to find; to light on; to receive. The good man *meets* his reward; the criminal, in due time, *meets* the punishment he deserves.

Of vice or virtue, whether blest or curst,
Which *meets* contempt, or which compassion first. *Pope.*

MEET, *v. i.* To come together or to approach near, or into company with. How pleasant it is for friends to *meet* on the road! still more pleasant to *meet* in a foreign country.

2. To come together in hostility; to encounter. The armies *met* at Waterloo, and decided the fate of Bonaparte.

3. To assemble; to congregate. The council *met* at 10 o'clock. The legislature will *meet* on the first Wednesday in the month.

4. To come together by being extended; to come in contact; to join. Two converging lines will *meet* in a point.

To meet with; to light on; to find; to come to; often with the sense of an unexpected event.

We *met with* many things worthy of observation. *Bacon.*

2. To join; to unite in company.

Falstaff at that oak shall *meet with* us. *Shak.*

3. To suffer unexpectedly; as to *meet with* a fall; to *meet with* a loss.

4. To encounter; to be subjected to.

Royal mistress,
Prepare to *meet with* more than brutal fury,
From the fierce prince. *Rowe.*

5. To obviate; a Latinism. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

To meet half way; to approach from an equal distance and meet; *metaphorically*, to make mutual and equal concessions, each party renouncing some pretensions.

MEET'EN, *v. t.* To render meet or fit for *Ash.*

MEET'ER, *n.* One that meets another; one that accosts another. *Shak.*

MEET'ING, *ppr.* Coming together; encountering; joining; assembling.

MEET'ING, *n.* A coming together; an interview; as, a happy *meeting* of friends.

2. An assembly; a congregation; a collection of people; a convention. The *meeting* was numerous; the *meeting* was clamorous; the *meeting* was dissolved at sunset.

3. A conflux, as of rivers; a joining, as of lines.

4. In *England*, a place of worship for dissenters. *Smart.*

MEET'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A place of worship; a church.

MEET'LY, *adv.* [from *meet.*] Fitly; suitably; properly.

MEET'NESS, *n.* [from *meet.*] Fitness; suitableness; propriety. *Bp. Hall.*

MEG'A-COSM, *n.* [Gr. μεγας, great, and κοσμος, world.]

The great world. *Bp. Croft.*

MEG-A-LE'SIAN GAMES, *n. pl.* [Gr. μεγας.] A magnificent Roman exhibition in the circus in honor of Cybele.

MEG-A-LON'YX, *n.* [Gr. μεγαλη, great, and ονυξ, a nail.]

A large quadruped, now extinct, whose bones have been found in Virginia, allied to the sloth. *Cuvier.*

MEG-A-LOP'O-LIS, *n.* [Gr. μεγαλη, great, and πολις, city.]

A chief city; a metropolis. [*Not in use.*] *Herbert.*

MEG-A-LO-SAU'RUS, *n.* [Gr μεγαλη and σαυρος, a lizard.]

A gigantic saurian or lizard, whose fossil remains have been found in England, &c It is extinct. [MEGALOSAUR is also used.]

MEG'A-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. μεγας and σκοπεω.] A modification of the solar microscope for viewing bodies of considerable dimensions.

MEG-A-THE'RI-UM, *n.* [Gr. μεγας, great, and θηρα, a wild beast.]

A gigantic mammiferous quadruped, now extinct, but whose remains have been found in South America. It was nearly allied to the ant-eaters and sloths, and was larger than the megalonyx. *P. Cyc.*

ME'GRIM, *n.* [Fr. *migraine*, corrupted from L. and G. *hemicrania*, half the head.]

Properly, a neuralgic pain in the side of the head; headache, characterized by a vehement pain confined to one side of the head, sometimes to one side of the forehead, and usually periodical, i. e., either exacerbating and remitting, or absolutely intermittent.

MEINE, (meen,) *v. t.* [Sax. *mengan.*]

To mingle. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

MEINE, } *n.* [See MENIAL.] A retinue or family of
ME'NY, } servants; domestics. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

MEINT, (ment,) *pp.* Mingled. *Spenser.*

MEI'O-NITE, *n.* [Gr. μειων, smaller; from its low pyramids.]

A variety of scapolite. *Dana.*

MEI-O'SIS, *n.* [Gr. μειωσις.]

Diminution; a rhetorical figure, a species of hyperbole, representing a thing less than it is. *Beattie.*

ME'LAM, *n.* A white, insoluble powder, discovered by Liebig. It is prepared by fusing sulphocyanid of ammonia, or a mixture of two parts of sal ammoniac, and one part of sulphocyanid of potassium. *Cooley.*

MEL'AM-PODE, *n.* [Gr. μελαμποδιον, blackfoot.]

The black hellebore. *Spenser.*

ME-LAN'A-GOGUE, (me-lan'a-gog,) *n.* [Gr. μελας, μελανος, black, and αγω, to drive.]

A medicine supposed to expel black bile or choler. [*Old.*]

MEL'AN-CHOL-IC, *a.* [See MELANCHOLY.] Depressed in spirits; affected with gloom; dejected; hypochondriac. Grief indulged to excess has a tendency to render a person *melancholic.*

2. Produced by melancholy; expressive of melancholy; mournful; as, *melancholic* strains.

Just as the *melancholic* eye
Sees fleets and armies in the sky. *Prior.*

3. Unhappy; unfortunate; causing sorrow; as, accidents and *melancholic* perplexities. *Clarendon.*

MEL'AN-CHOL-IC, *n.* One affected with a gloomy state of mind. [MELANCHOLIAN, in a like sense, is not used.] *Spenser.*

2. A gloomy state of mind. *Clarendon.*

MEL'AN-CHOL-I-LY, *adv.* With melancholy. *Keepe.*

MEL'AN-CHOL-I-NESS, *n.* State of being melancholy; disposition to indulge gloominess of mind. *Aubrey.*

MEL-AN-CHŌ'LI-OUS, *a.* Gloomy. [*Not in use.*] *Gower.*

MEL'AN-CHOL-IST, *n.* One affected with melancholy. *Glanville.*

MEL'AN-CHO-LIZE, *v. i* To become gloomy in mind. *Burton.*

MEL'AN-CHO-LIZE, *v. t.* To make melancholy. [*This verb is rarely or never used.*] [*Moore.*

MEL'AN-CHOL-Y, *n.* [Gr. μελαν, black, and χολη, bile; L. *melancholia.*]

1. A gloomy state of mind, often a gloomy state that is of some continuance, or habitual; depression of spirits induced by grief; dejection of spirits. This was formerly supposed to proceed from a redundance of black bile. *Melancholy*, when extreme and of long continuance, is a disease sometimes accompanied with partial insanity. Cullen defines it, partial insanity without dyspepsy.

2. In *nosology*, mental alienation restrained to a single object or train of ideas, in distinction from *mania*, in which the alienation is general. *Good.*

Moon-struck madness, moping *melancholy.* *Milton.*

MEL'AN-CHOL-Y, *a.* Gloomy; depressed in spirits; dejected; *applied to persons.* Overwhelming grief has made me *melancholy.*

2. Dismal; gloomy; habitually dejected; as, a *melancholy* temper.

3. Calamitous; afflictive; that may or does produce great evil and grief; as, a *melancholy* event. The *melancholy* fate of the Albion! The *melancholy* destruction of Scio and of Missolonghi!

ME-LANGE', (mā-lanzh',) *n.* [Fr.] A mixture. [*Not English.*] *Drummond.*

MEL'AN-ITE, *n.* [Gr. μελαν, black.]

A black variety of garnet. *Dana.*

MEL-AN-IT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to melanite.

MEL'A-NURE, } *n* A small fish of the Mediter-
MEL-A-NŪ'RUS, } ranean, a species of Sparus or gilt-head. *Ash. P. Cyc.*

MEL'A-PHYRE, *n.* A variety of black or pyroxenic porphyry *Humble.*

ME-LAS'SES, *n.* See MOLASSES.

ME-LAS'SIC AC'ID, *n* The product of the simultaneous action of heat and alkalies on solutions of grape sugar. *Graham.*

ME-LEE', (mā-lā',) *n.* [Fr.] A fight in which the combatants are mingled in one confused mass.

ME-LIC'ER-OUS, *a.* [Gr. μελικηρις.]

Noting a tumor inclosed in a cyst, consisting of matter like honey. *Hosack.*

MEL'I-LITE, *n.* [Gr. μελι, honey, and λιθος, stone.]

A name applied to small yellow crystals found in the lavas of Vesuvius. *Dana.*

MEL'I-LOT, *n.* [Fr.] A plant of the genus Trifolium, nearly allied to the long-rooted clover. *Farm. Encyc.*

MEL'IOR-ATE, (mēl'yor-āte,) *v. t.* [Fr. *ameliorer*; Sp. *mejorar*; It. *migliorare*; from L. *melior*, better; W. *mall*, gain, profit; Ir. *meall*, good.]

To make better; to improve; as, to *meliorate* fruit by grafting, or soil by cultivation. Civilization has done much, but Christianity more, to *meliorate* the condition of men in society.

Nature by art we nobly *meliorate.* *Denham.*

MEL'IOR-ATE, *v. i.* To grow better.

MEL'IOR-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made better; improved.

MEL'IOR-A-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Improving; advancing in good qualities.

The pure and benign light of revelation has had a *meliorating* influence on mankind.
Washington's Circular, June 18, 1783.

MEL-IOR-A'TION, *n.* The act or operation of making better; improvement.

MEL-IOR'I-TY, *n.* The state of being better. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

MELL, *v. i.* [Fr. *mêler.*]

To mix; to meddle. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

MELL, *n.* [L. *mel.*]

Honey. [*Not English.*]

MEL'LATE, *n.* [L. *mel*, honey, Gr. μελι, W. *mel.*]

A combination of mellic or mellitic acid with a base.

MEL'LIC, *a.* See MELLITIC.

MEL-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *mel*, honey, and *fero*, to produce.]

Producing honey.

MEL-LIF-I-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *mellifico.*]

The making or production of honey.

MEL-LIF'LU-ENCE, *n.* [L. *mel*, honey, and *fluo*, to flow.]

A flow of sweetness, or a sweet, smooth flow. *Watts.*

MEL-LIF'LU-ENT, } *a.* Flowing with honey; smooth;
MEL-LIF'LU-OUS, } sweetly flowing; as, a *mellifluous* voice.

MEL-LIF'LU-ENT-LY, } *adv.* Smoothly; flowingly.
MEL-LIF'LU-OUS-LY, }

MEL-LIG'E-NOUS, *a.* [Gr. μελ, honey, and γενος, kind.]

Having the qualities of honey.

MEL-LI'GO, *n.* [L. *mel.*]

Honey-dew, which see. *Tully.*

MEL'LIT, *n.* In *farriery*, a dry scab on the heel of a horse's fore foot, cured by a mixture of honey and vinegar.

MEL'LI-TATE, *n.* A compound of mellitic acid with a base. *Graham.*

MEL'LITE, *n.* [L. *mel.*]

Honey-stone; a mineral of a honey color, found in small octahedral crystals. It consists of mellic acid and alumina. It is found with brown coal, and is partly the result of vegetable decomposition. *Dana.*

MEL'LIC, } *a.* Terms applied to an acid first dis-
MEL-LIT'IC, } covered in mellite or honey-stone.

MEL'LON, *n.* A compound of carbon and nitrogen, in the form of a yellow powder. *Ure.*

MEL'LOW, *a.* [Sax. *melewe*; G. *mehl*, D. Dan. *meel*, meal; G. *mehlig*, *mehlicht*, mellow, mealy; Dan. *meelagtig*, mellow; L. *mollis*, Fr. *mol*, *molle*, soft, Gr. μαλακος; W. *mall*, soft, melting, insipid, evil, and, as *a noun*, a *malady.* The Welsh unites the word with L. *malus.* These words are evidently allied to *mild* and *melt*, and *meal* would seem to be connected with *mill.* I am not certain which is the primary word. See Class Ml, No. 2, 4, 9, 12.]

1. Soft with ripeness; easily yielding to pressure; as, a *mellow* peach or apple; *mellow* fruit.

2. Soft to the ear; as, a *mellow* sound; a *mellow* pipe.

3. Soft; well pulverized; not indurated or compact; as, *mellow* ground or earth.

4. Soft and smooth to the taste; as, *mellow* wine.

5. Soft with liquor; intoxicated; merry. *Addison.*

6. Soft or easy to the eye.

The tender flush, whose *mellow* stain imbues
Heaven with all freaks of light. *Percival.*

MEL'LOW, *v. t.* To ripen; to bring to maturity; to soften by ripeness or age.

On foreign mountains may the sun refine
The grape's soft juice and *mellow* it to wine. *Addison.*

2. To soften; to pulverize. Earth is *mellowed* by frost.

3. To mature; to bring to perfection.

This episode — *mellowed* into that reputation which time has given it. *Dryden.*

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MEL'LŌW, *v. i.* To become soft; to be ripened, matured, or brought to perfection. Fruit, when taken from the tree, soon *mellows*. Wine *mellows* with age.

MEL'LŌW-ED, *pp.* Ripened; brought to maturity.

2. Become soft, as fruit when ripe.

MEL'LŌW-LY, *adv.* In a mellow manner.

MEL'LŌW-NESS, *n.* Softness; the quality of yielding easily to pressure; ripeness, as of fruit.

2. Maturity; softness or smoothness from age, as of wine.

MEL'LŌW-TŌN-ED, *a.* Having soft tones.

MEL'LŌW-Y, *a.* Soft; unctuous. *Drayton.*

MEL-O-CO-TŌN', *n.* [Sp. *melocoton*, a peach-tree grafted into a quince-tree, or the fruit of the tree; It. *melocotogno*, quince-tree; L. *malum cotoneum*, quince-apple. *Cotoneum* is probably our *cotton*, and the fruit so named from its pubescence.]

A quince. But the name is sometimes given to a large kind of peach.

ME-LŌ'DI-OUS, *a.* [See MELODY.] Containing melody; musical; agreeable to the ear by a sweet succession of sounds; as, a *melodious* voice; *melodious* strains.

And music more *melodious* than the spheres. *Dryden.*

ME-LŌ'DI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a melodious manner; musically.

ME-LŌ'DI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being agreeable to the ear by a sweet succession of sounds; musicalness.

MEL'O-DIST, *n.* A composer and singer of elegant melodies, in contradistinction to HARMONIST.

MEL'O-DIZE, *v. t.* To make melodious.

MEL'O-DIZ-ED, *pp.* Rendered harmonious.

MEL'O-DIZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering harmonious.

MEL-O-DRA-MAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a melodrame.

MEL-O-DRAM'A-TIST, *n.* One skilled in melodrames, or who prepares them.

MEL'O-DRAME, *n.* [Gr. μελος, a song, and *drama*.]

A dramatic performance in which songs are intermixed. *Chalmers.*

MEL'O-DY, *n.* [Gr. μελωδια; μελος, a limb, or a song, and ωδη, an ode; L. *melos*.]

An agreeable succession of sounds; a succession of sounds so regulated and modulated as to please the ear. To constitute melody, the sounds must be arranged according to the laws of rhythmus, measure, or the due proportion of the movements to each other. *Melody* differs from *harmony*, as it consists in the agreeable succession and modulation of sounds by a single voice; whereas *harmony* consists in the accordance of different voices or sounds. *Melody* is *vocal* or *instrumental*. *Hooker.*

2. The particular air or tune of a musical piece. *Encyc. Am.*

To make melody in the heart; to praise God with a joyful and thankful disposition, ascribing to him the honor due to his name. *Eph.* v.

MEL'ON, *n.* [Fr., from L. *melo*; Sp. *melon*; It. *mellone*, a melon; Gr. μελον, an apple; D. *meloen*; G. *melone*; Dan. and Sw. *melon*; Slav. *mlun*. This word has the elements of *mellow*, L. *mollis*, W. *mall*.]

The name of certain plants and their fruit; as the water-*melon*, the musk-*melon*.

MEL'ON-THIS'TLE, (-this'l,) *n.* A plant of the genus Cactus.

MEL-POM'E-NE, *n.* [Gr., from μελπομαι.]

The muse who presides over tragedy.

MEL'RŌSE, *n.* [L. *mel* and *rosa*.]

Honey of roses. *Fordyce.*

MELT, *v. t.* [Sax. *meltan*; Gr. μελδω; D. *smelten*; G. *schmelzen*; Sw. *smälta*; Dan. *smelter*; whence Eng. *smelt*, *smalt*. We have in these words decisive evidence that *s*, in *smelten*, &c., is a prefix. *Melt*, in English, is regular, forming *melted* for its past tense and passive participle. The old participle, *molten*, is used only as an adjective. This verb belongs to a numerous class of words in Ml, denoting soft, or softness. See Class Ml, No. 10, 18, 19.]

1. To dissolve; to make liquid; to liquefy; to reduce from a solid to a liquid or flowing state by heat; as, to *melt* wax, tallow, or lead; to *melt* ice or snow.

2. To dissolve; to reduce to first principles.

3. To soften to love or tenderness. [*Burnet.*

For pity *melts* the mind to love. *Dryden.*

4. To waste away; to dissipate.

In general riot *melted* down thy youth. *Shak.*

5. To dishearten. *Josh.* xiv.

MELT, *v. i.* To become liquid; to dissolve; to be changed from a fixed or solid to a flowing state.

And whiter snow in minutes *melts* away. *Dryden.*

2. To be softened to love, pity, tenderness, or sympathy; to become tender, mild, or gentle.

Melting with tenderness and mild compassion. *Shak.*

3. To be dissolved; to lose substance.

And what seemed corporal,
Melted as breath into the wind. *Shak.*

4. To be subdued by affliction; to sink into weakness.

My soul *melteth* for heaviness — strengthen thou me. — Ps. cxix.

5. To faint; to be discouraged or disheartened.

As soon as we heard these things, our heart *melted*. — Josh. ii.

MELT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Dissolved; made liquid; softened; discouraged.

MELT'ER, *n.* One that melts any thing. *Derham.*

MELT'ING, *ppr.* Dissolving; liquefying; softening; discouraging.

2. *a.* Tending to soften; softening into tenderness; as, *melting* eloquence.

MELT'ING, *n.* The act of softening; the act of rendering tender. *South.*

MELT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to melt or soften.

2. Like something melting. *Sidney.*

MELT'ING-NESS, *n.* The power of melting or softening.

MEL'WEL, *n.* A kind of codfish. *Ash.*

MEM'BER, *n.* [Fr. *membre*; L. *membrum*.]

1. A limb of animal bodies; as a leg, an arm, an ear, a finger, that is, a subordinate part of the main body.

2. A part of a discourse, or of a period or sentence; a clause; a part of a verse. Harmony in poetry is produced by a proportion between the *members* of the same verse, or between the *members* of different verses.

3. In *architecture*, a subordinate part of a building, as a frieze or cornice; sometimes a molding.

4. An individual of a community or society. Every citizen is a *member* of the state or body politic. So the individuals of a club, a corporation, or confederacy, are called its *members*. Students of an academy or college are its *members*. Professed Christians are called *members* of the church.

5. The appetites and passions, considered as tempting to sin. *Rom.* vii. *Col.* iii.

MEM'BER-ED, *a.* Having limbs.

MEM'BER-SHIP, *n.* The state of being a member.

2. Community; society. *Beaum. & Fl.*

MEM'BRANE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *membrana*; Ir. *meambrum*. The last component part of this word is found in the Ethiopic and Amharic; Eth. ብራና *bereana*, parchment, vellum, from ברך *barak*, to shine or be clear. (*Ludolf*, Col. 231, 2.) The substance, then, is named from its clearness or transparency.]

In *anatomy*, a thin, white, flexible skin, formed by fibers interwoven like net-work, and serving to cover some part of the body. *Encyc.*

The term is applied to the thin, expanded parts, of various texture, both in animals and vegetables.

MEM-BRA'NE-OUS, MEM'BRA-NOUS, MEM-BRA-NA'CEOUS, } *a.* Belonging to a membrane; consisting of membranes; as, a *membraneous* covering.

Birds of prey have *membranaceous* stomachs, not muscular. *Arbuthnot.*

2. In *botany*, a *membranaceous* leaf has no distinguishable pulp between the two surfaces. In general, it denotes flatted, or resembling parchment. *Martyn.*

MEM-BRA'NI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a membrane or of parchment.

ME-MEN'TO, *n.* [L., from *memini*. See MEMORY.]

A hint, suggestion, notice, or memorial to awaken memory; that which reminds.

He is but a man, and seasonable *mementos* may be useful. *Bacon.*

ME-MEN'TO MŌ'RĪ, [L.] Be mindful of death.

MEM'NON, *n.* [Gr. Μεμνων.]

The name of a celebrated Egyptian statue, supposed to have the property of emitting a harp-like sound at sunrise.

MEM'OIR, (mem'wor,) *n.* [Fr. *memoire*, memory.]

1. A species of history written by a person who had some share in the transactions related. Persons often write their own *memoirs*.

2. A history of transactions in which some person had a principal share, is called his *memoirs*, though compiled or written by a different hand.

3. The history of a society, or the journals and proceedings of a society; as, *memoirs* of the Royal Society.

4. A written account; register of facts. *Arbuthnot.*

MEM'OIR-IST, *n.* A writer of memoirs. *Carlisle.*

MEM-O-RA-BIL'I-A, *n. pl.* [L.] Things remarkable and worthy of remembrance.

MEM-O-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being memorable.

MEM'O-RA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *memorabilis*. See MEMORY.]

Worthy to be remembered; illustrious; celebrated; distinguished.

By tombs, by books, by *memorable* deeds. *Davies.*

MEM'O-RA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner worthy to be remembered.

MEM-O-RAN'DUM, *n.*; *pl.* MEMORANDUMS *or* MEMORANDA. [L.] A note to help the memory.

I entered a *memorandum* in my pocket-book. *Guardian.*

MEM'O-RATE, *v. t.* To mention for remembrance. [*Obs.*]

MEM'O-RA-TIVE, *a.* Adapted or tending to preserve the memory of any thing. *Hammond.*

ME-MŌ'RI-A TECH'NI-CA, *n.* [L.] *Literally*, technical memory; any contrivance for aiding the memory.

ME-MŌ'RI-AL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *memorialis*. See MEMORY.]

1. Preservative of memory.

There high in air *memorial* of my name,
Fix the smooth oar, and bid me live to fame. *Pope.*

2. Contained in memory; as *memorial* possession. *Watts.*

ME-MŌ'RI-AL, *n.* That which preserves the memory of something; any thing that serves to keep in memory. A monument is a *memorial* of a deceased person, or of an event. The Lord's supper is a *memorial* of the death and sufferings of Christ.

Churches have names; some as *memorials* of peace, some of wisdom, some of the Trinity. *Hooker.*

2. Any note or hint to assist the memory.

Memorials written with King Edward's hand shall be the ground of this history. *Hayward.*

3. A written representation of facts, made to a legislative or other body as the ground of a petition, or a representation of facts accompanied with a petition.

4. In *diplomacy*, a species of informal state paper, much used in negotiation. *Brande.*

ME-MŌ'RI-AL-IST, *n.* One who writes a memorial. *Spectator.*

2. One who presents a memorial to a legislative or any other body, or to a person. *United States.*

ME-MŌ'RI-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To present a memorial to; to petition by memorial. *United States.*

ME-MŌ'RI-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Petitioned by memorial.

MEM'O-RIST, *n.* One who causes to be remembered. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

ME-MOR'I-TER, *adv.* [L.] By memory.

MEM'O-RĪZE, *v. t.* To record; to hand down to memory by writing.

They neglect to *memorize* their conquest of the Indians. *Spenser.*

2. To cause to be remembered.

They meant to *memorize* another Golgotha. *Shak.*

MEM'O-RIZ-ED, *pp.* Recorded; handed down to memory.

MEM'O-RY, *n.* [L. *memoria*; Fr. *memoire*; Sw. *minne*; Ir. *meamhair*; or *meabhair*, *meanma*. This word is from *memini*, which is probably corrupted from the Greek μναομαι, to remember, from μενος, mind, or the same root. See MIND.]

1. The faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of past events, or ideas which are past. A distinction is made between *memory* and *recollection*. *Memory* retains past ideas without any, or with little effort; *recollection* implies an effort to recall ideas that are past. *Beattie. Reid. Stewart.*

Memory is the purveyor of reason. *Rambler.*

2. A retaining of past ideas in the *mind*; remembrance. Events that excite little attention are apt to escape from *memory*.

3. Exemption from oblivion.

That ever living man of *memory*,
Henry the Fifth. *Shak.*

4. The time within which past events can be remembered or recollected, or the time within which a person may have knowledge of what is past. The revolution in England was before my *memory*; the revolution in America was within the author's *memory*.

5. Memorial; monumental record; that which calls to remembrance. A monument in London was erected in *memory* of the conflagration in 1666.

6. Reflection; attention. *Shak.*

MEM'O-RY, *v. t.* To lay up in the mind or memory. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

MEM'PHI-AN, *a.* [from *Memphis*, the ancient metropolis of Egypt, said to be altered from *Menuf*, *Memf. Ludolf.*]

Pertaining to Memphis; very dark; a sense borrowed from the darkness of Egypt in the time of Moses.

MEN, *n. pl.* of MAN. Two or more males, individuals of the human race.

2. Males of a brave spirit. We will live in honor, or die like *men*.

3. Persons; people; mankind; in an indefinite sense. *Men* are apt to forget the benefactor, while they riot on the benefit.

MEN'ACE, *v. t.* [Fr. *menacer*; It. *minacciare*; Sp. *amenazar*; L. *minor*. The primary sense is, to rush, throw, or push forward. The sense is more clearly expressed by *eminco* and *prominco*, to jut forward, from the same root. See MIND, which is of the same family.]

1. To threaten; to express or show a disposition or determination to inflict punishment or other evil. The combined powers *menaced* France with war on every side.

2. To show or manifest the probability of future evil or danger to. The spirit of insubordination *menaced* Spain with the horrors of civil war.

3. To exhibit the appearance of any catastrophe to

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come; as, a hanging rock *menaces* a fall, or *menaces* the plain or the inhabitants below.

MEN'ACE, *n.* A threat or threatening; the declaration or show of a disposition or determination to inflict an evil; *used of persons.*

2. The show of a probable evil or catastrophe to come.

MEN'A-CED, (men'aste,) *pp.* Threatened.

MEN'A-CER, *n.* One that threatens.

ME-NACH'AN-ITE, *n.* A black metallic mineral, consisting of titanic acid and oxyd of iron, found near Menachan, in Cornwall, England. It is a variety of Ilmenite. *Dana.*

MEN-A-CHAN-IT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to menachanite.

MEN'A-CING, *ppr.* Threatening; declaring a disposition or determination to inflict evil.

2. *a.* Exhibiting the danger or probability of an evil or catastrophe to come; as, a *menacing* attitude.

MEN'A-CING-LY, *adv.* In a threatening manner.

MEN-AGE', (men-ăzh',) *n.* [Fr., a family. See MANAGE.]

A collection of brute animals. *Addison.*

MEN-AG'E-RIE, (men-azh'e-re,) *n.* [Fr. *menagerie*; It. *menageria.*]

A yard or place in which wild animals are kept; also, a collection of wild animals.

MEN'A-GOGUE, (men'a-gog,) *n.* [Gr. μηνες, menstrua, and αγω, to drive.]

A medicine that promotes the menstrual flux. *Quincy.*

MEND, *v. t.* [L. *emendo*; Fr. *amender*; It. *mendare*; from L. *menda*, a fault, spot, or blemish. *Mend* is contracted from *emendo, amend*, for the L. negative *e*, for *ex*, is necessary to express the removal of a fault.]

1. To repair, as a breach; to supply a part broken or defective; as, to *mend* a garment, a road, a milldam, a fence, &c.

2. To correct; to set right; to alter for the better; as, to *mend* the life or manners.

3. To repair; to restore to a sound state; as, to *mend* a feeble or broken constitution. *Locke.*

4. To help; to advance; to make better. This plausible apology does not *mend* the matter.

Though in some lands the grass is but short, yet it *mends* garden herbs and fruit. *Mortimer.*

5. To improve; to hasten.

He saw the monster *mend* his pace. *Dryden.*

MEND, *v. i.* To grow better; to advance to a better state; to improve. We say, a feeble constitution *mends* daily; a sick man *mends*, or is convalescent.

MEND'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being mended.

MEN-DĀ'CIOUS, (-dā'shus,) *a.* [L. *mendax.*] Lying; false.

MEN-DAC'I-TY, (-das'e-te,) *n.* [L. *mendax*, false, lying. See Class Mn, No. 4.]

Falsehood. *Brown.*

[The proper signification of this word would be a disposition to lie, or habitual lying.]

MEND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Repaired; made better; improved.

MEND'ER, *n.* One who mends or repairs.

MEND'I-CAN-CY, *n.* [L. *mendicans.*]

Beggary; a state of begging.

MEND'I-CANT, *a.* [L. *mendicans*, from *mendico*, to beg, Fr. *mendier*; allied to L. *mando*, to command, demand.]

1. Begging; poor to a state of beggary; as, reduced to a *mendicant* state.

2. Practicing beggary; as, a *mendicant* friar.

MEND'I-CANT, *n.* A beggar; one that makes it his business to beg alms; one of the begging fraternity of the Roman Catholic church.

MEND'I-CATE, *v. t.* To beg, or practice begging. [*Not used.*]

MEN-DIC'I-TY, (-dis'e-te,) *n.* [L. *mendicitas.*]

The state of begging; the life of a beggar.

MEND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Repairing.

2. Convalescing; recovering from sickness; becoming better in health.

MEND'ING, *n.* The act of repairing; *applied especially to garments.*

MEND'MENT, for AMENDMENT. [*Not in use.*]

MENDS, for AMENDS. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

MEN-HĀ'DEN, *n.* A salt-water fish, *Alosa menhaden* of Mitchell, allied to the alewife and shad, and much used for manure, &c. *Storer's Mass. Rep.*

MĒ'NI-AL, *a.* [Norm. *meignal, meynal*, from *meignee* or *meiny*, a family. The Norm. has also *mesnie* and *mesnee*, a family, household, or company, and *meinez*, many. Qu. the root of *maison, messuage*, or of *many.*]

1. Pertaining to servants, or domestic servants; low; mean.

The women attendants perform only the most *menial* offices. *Swift.*

[Johnson observes on this passage, that Swift seems not to have known the meaning of this word. But this is the only sense in which it is now used.]

2. Belonging to the retinue or train of servants. *Johnson.*

Two *menial* dogs before their master pressed. *Dryden.*

[If this definition of Johnson is correct, it indicates that *menial* is from *meinez*, many, rather than from *mesnie*, family. But the sense may be *house-dogs.*]

MĒ'NI-AL, *n.* A domestic servant of the lowest order. Hence,

2. *Figuratively*, a person of a servile character or disposition.

MEN'I-LITE, *n.* A brown, impure opal, occurring in flattened, nodular concretions, at Menil Montant, near Paris. *Dana.*

ME-NIN'GĒS, *n. pl.* [Gr.] In *anatomy*, the two membranes that envelop the brain; the pia mater and dura mater.

ME-NIS'CAL, *a.* Pertaining to a meniscus.

ME-NIS'CUS, *n.*; *pl.* MENISCUSES. [Gr. μηνισκος, a little moon.]

A lens convex on one side and concave on the other, having the concavity less than the convexity. *Olmsted.*

MEN-I-SPERM'ATE, *n.* A compound of menispermic acid and a salifiable base.

MEN-I-SPERM'IC, *a.* The menispermic acid is obtained from the seeds of the Cocculus Indicus, the *Menispermum cocculus* of Linnæus, the *Anamirta paniculata* of later botanists.

MEN-I-SPER'MI-NA, } *n.* [L. *menispermum*, from
MEN-I-SPER'MINE, } Gr. μηνη, the moon, and σπερμα, a seed.]

An alkaloid obtained from Anamirta paniculata, once called *Menispermum.* This alkaloid is a white, opaque, crystalline solid, which is tasteless, and medicinally inert.

MEN'I-VER, *n.* A small, white animal in Russia, or its fur, which is very fine. [See MINERVA.] *Chaucer.*

MEN'NON-ITES, } *n. pl.* A small denomination of
MEN'NON-ISTS, } Christians who reject infant baptism, but do not insist strenuously on immersion; so called from Simon Menno, their founder in Germany. *Baird.*

ME-NOL'O-GY, } *n.* [Gr. μην, μηνος, month, and
MEN-O-LŌ'GI-UM, } λογος, discourse.]

1. A register of months. *Stillingfleet.*

2. In *the Greek church*, martyrology, or a brief calendar of the lives of the saints, for each day in the year, or a simple remembrance of those whose lives are not written. *Lunier.*

MEN'ŌW, *n.* [Fr. *menu*, small. Qu.]

A small, fresh-water fish, the minnow. *Bailey.*

MEN'-PLĒAS-ER, *n.* One who is solicitous to please men, rather than to please God, by obedience to his commands.

MEN'SA ET TŌ'RO, [L.] A phrase applied to a kind of divorce which separates husband and wife without dissolving the marriage relation. *Bouvier.*

MEN'SAL, *a.* [L. *mensalis*, from *mensa*, a table.]

Belonging to the table; transacted at table. [*Little used.*] *Clarissa.*

MEN'SĒS, *n. pl.* [L., months.] The catamenial or menstrual discharges.

MEN'STRU-AL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *menstrualis*, from *mensis*, month.]

1. Monthly; happening once a month; as, the *menstrual* flux.

2. Lasting a month; as, the *menstrual* orbit of the moon. *Bentley.*

3. Pertaining to a menstruum. *Bacon.*

MEN'STRU-ANT, *a.* Subject to monthly flowings. *Brown.*

MEN'STRU-OUS, *a.* [L. *menstruus*, from *mensis*, a month.]

1. Having the monthly flow or discharge, as a female. *Sandys.*

2. Pertaining to the monthly flow of females. *Brown.*

MEN'STRU-UM, *n.*; *pl.* MENSTRUUMS or MENSTRUA. [from L. *mensis*, month. The use of this word is supposed to have orginated in some notion of the old chemists about the influence of the moon in the preparation of dissolvents. *Johnson.*]

A solvent; any fluid or subtilized substance which dissolves a solid body.

All liquors are called *menstruums* which are used as dissolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion or decoction. *Quincy.*

Inquire what is the proper *menstruum* to dissolve a metal. *Bacon.*

MEN-SU-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *mensurable.*] Capability of being measured.

MEN'SU-RA-BLE, (men'shu-ra-bl,) *a.* [L. *mensura*, measure. The *n* is probably casual, and the word is the same as MEASURABLE.]

Measurable; capable of being measured. *Holder.*

MEN'SU-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to measure.

MEN'SU-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *mensura*, measure.]

To measure. [*Little used.*]

MEN-SU-RĀ'TION, (men-shu-rā'shun,) *n.* The act, process, or art, of measuring, or taking the dimensions of any thing.

2. Measure; the result of measuring. *Arbuthnot.*

MEN'TAL, *a.* [It. *mentalo*; Fr. *mental*; from L. *mens*, mind.]

Pertaining to the mind; intellectual; as, *mental* faculties; *mental* operations; *mental* sight; *mental* taste *Milton. Addison.*

MEN'TAL-LY, *adv.* Intellectually; in the mind; in thought or meditation; in idea. *Bentley.*

MEN'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *mentio*, from Gr. μνεια, from μναω, to put in mind; It. *menzione*; Sp. *mencion*; Port. *mençaõ*; allied, probably, to L. *moneo* and *mind. Mention* is a throwing out.]

A hint; a suggestion; a brief notice or remark expressed in words or writing; used chiefly after MAKE.

Make no *mention* of other gods. — Josh. xxiii.
I will *make mention* of thy righteousness. — Ps. lxxi.
Without ceasing I *make mention* of you always in my prayers. — Rom. i.

MEN'TION, *v. t.* [Fr. *mentionner*; It. *menzionare.*]

To speak; to name; to utter a brief remark; to state a particular fact, or to express it in writing. It is applied to something thrown in or added incidentally in a discourse or writing, and thus differs from the sense of *relate, recite*, and *narrate.* I *mentioned* to him a fact that fell under my own observation; in the course of conversation, that circumstance was *mentioned.*

I will *mention* the loving-kindness of the Lord. — Is. lxiii.

MEN'TION-A-BLE, *a.* That can or may be mentioned.

MEN'TION-*ED*, *pp.* Named; stated.

MEN'TION-ING, *ppr.* Naming; uttering.

MEN'TOR, *n.* [from *Mentor*, the counselor of Telemachus.] A wise and faithful counselor or monitor. *Encyc. Am.*

MEN-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* [from *Mentor.*] Containing advice or admonition.

ME-PHIT'IC, } *a.* [L. *mephitis*, an ill smell.]
ME-PHIT'IC-AL, }

Offensive to the smell; foul; poisonous; noxious; pestilential; destructive to life. *Mephitic* acid is usually carbonic acid.

ME-PHI'TIS, } *n.* [L. *mephitis.*] Foul, offensive,
MEPH'IT-ISM, } or noxious exhalations from dissolving substances, filth, or other source; usually containing carbonic acid gas. *Med. Repos.*

ME-RĀ'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *meracus.*] Strong; racy.

MER'CA-BLE, *a.* [L. *mercor.*] That is to be bought or sold.

MER-CAN-TAN'TE, *n.* [It, *mercatante.*]

A foreign trader. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

MER'CAN-TILE, (-til,) *a.* [It. and Fr., from L. *mercans, mercor*, to buy; Port. and Sp. *mercantil.*]

1. Trading; commercial; carrying on commerce; as, *mercantile* nations; the *mercantile* class of men.

2. Pertaining or relating to commerce or trade; as, *mercantile* business.

MER-CAP'TAN, *n.* [*mercury* and L. *capto*, to seize.]

A liquid of a strong garlic odor, composed of sulphur, carbon, and hydrogen; so named from its energetic action on mercury. *Brande. Graham.*

MER'CAT, *n.* [L. *mercatus.*]

Market; trade. [*Not in use.*] *Sprat.*

MER-CA'TOR'S-CHART, *n.* [from *Mercator*, the inventor.] A chart constructed on the principle of Mercator's projection. [See PROJECTION.]

MER'CE-NA-RI-LY, *adv.* In a mercenary manner. *Spectator.*

MER'CE-NA-RI-NESS, *n.* [from *mercenary.*] Venality; regard to hire or reward. *Boyle.*

MER'CE-NA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *mercenaire*; L. *mercenarius*, from *merces*, reward, wages; *mercor*, to buy.]

1. Venal; that may be hired; actuated by the hope of reward; moved by the love of money; as, a *mercenary* prince or judge.

2. Hired; purchased by money; as, *mercenary* services; *mercenary* soldiers.

3. Sold for money; as, *mercenary* blood. *Shak.*

4. Greedy of gain; mean; selfish; as, a *mercenary* disposition.

5. Contracted from motives of gain; as, a *mercenary* marriage.

MER'CE-NA-RY, *n.* One who is hired; a soldier that is hired into foreign service; a hireling.

MER'CER, *n.* [Fr. *mercier*; It. *merciaio*; from L. *merx*, wares, commodities.]

One who deals in silks and woolen cloths. *Smart.*

MER'CER-SHIP, *n.* The business of a mercer.

MER'CER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *mercerie*; It. *mercoria.*]

The commodities or goods in which a mercer deals; trade of mercers. *Graunt.*

MER'CHAND, *v. i.* [Fr. *marchander.*]

To trade. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

MER'CHAND-ISE, *n.* [Fr., from *marchand*, a merchant, or *marchander*, to cheapen.]

1. The objects of commerce; wares, goods, commodities, whatever is usually bought or sold in trade. But provisions daily sold in market, horses, cattle, and fuel, are not usually included in the term, and real estate never.

2. Trade; traffic; commerce. *Shak.*

MER'CHAND-ISE, *v. i.* To trade; to carry on commerce.

MER'CHAND-IS-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Trading. *Moore.*

MER'CHAND-RY, *n.* Trade; commerce. [*Not in use.*] *Saunderson.*

MER'CHANT, *n.* [Fr. *marchand*; It. *mercante*; Sp. *merchante*; Arm. *marchadour*; from L. *mercor*, to buy.]

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1. A man who traffics or carries on trade with foreign countries, or who exports and imports goods and sells them by wholesale.

2. In *popular usage*, any trader, or one who deals in the purchase and sale of goods.

3. A ship in trade. [*Not used.*]

MER'CHANT, *v. i.* To trade. [*Not in use.*]

MER'CHANT-A-BLE, *a.* Fit for market; such as is usually sold in market, or such as will bring the ordinary price; as, *merchantable* wheat or timber.

MER'CHANT-LIKE, *a.* Like a merchant.

MER'CHANT-MAN, *n.* A ship or vessel employed in the transportation of goods, as distinguished from a ship of war.

MER'CHANT TAI'LOR, *n.* A tailor who keeps a shop containing articles used in his trade.

MER'CI-A-BLE, *a.* Merciful. [*Not in use.*] *Gower.*

MER'CI-FUL, *a.* [from *mercy.*] Having or exercising mercy; compassionate; tender; disposed to pity offenders and to forgive their offences; unwilling to punish for injuries; *applied appropriately to the Supreme Being.*

The Lord passed before him, and proclaimed, The Lord, the Lord God, *merciful* and gracious, long-suffering and abundant in goodness and truth. — Ex. xxxiv.

2. Compassionate; tender; unwilling to give pain; not cruel. A *merciful* man will be *merciful* to his beast.

MER'CI-FUL-LY, *adv.* With compassion or pity; tenderly; mildly.

MER'CI-FUL-NESS, *n.* Tenderness toward offenders; willingness to forbear punishment; readiness to forgive. *Hammond.*

MER'CI-FY, *v. t.* To pity. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

MER'CI-LESS, *a.* Destitute of mercy; unfeeling; pitiless; hard-hearted; cruel; as, a *merciless* tyrant. *Dryden.*

2. Not sparing; as, the *merciless* waves or tempest.

MER'CI-LESS-LY, *adv.* In a manner void of mercy or pity; cruelly.

MER'CI-LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of mercy or pity.

MER-CU'RI-AL, *a.* [from *Mercury*; L. *mercurialis.*]

1. Formed under the influence of Mercury; active; sprightly; full of fire or vigor; as, a *mercurial* youth; a *mercurial* nation. *Bacon. Swift.*

2. Pertaining to Mercury as god of trade; hence, money-making; crafty.

The *mercurial* wand of commerce. *J. Q. Adams.*

3. Pertaining to quicksilver; containing quicksilver, or consisting of mercury; as, *mercurial* preparations or medicines.

MER-CU'RI-AL-IST, *n.* One under the influence of Mercury, or one resembling Mercury in variety of character.

MER-CU'RI-AL-IZE, *v. i.* To be humorous or fantastic. [*Not in use.*]

2. In *medicine*, to affect the system with mercury.

MER-CU'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* In a mercurial manner.

MER'CU-RI-ED, (-rid,) *pp.* Washed with a preparation of mercury.

MER-CU-RI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* In *metallurgic chemistry*, the process or operation of obtaining the mercury from metallic minerals in its fluid form. *Encyc.*

2. The act of mixing with quicksilver. *Boyle.*

MER-CU'RI-FY, *v. t.* To obtain mercury from metallic minerals, which may be done by any application of intense heat that expels the mercury in fumes, which are afterward condensed. *Encyc.*

MER'CU-RY, *n.* [L. *Mercurius*, said to be formed from *merces* or *mercor.*]

1. In *mythology*, the messenger and interpreter of the gods, and the god of eloquence and of commerce, called by the Greeks *Hermes.* But in *antiquity*, there were several persons or deities of this name.

2. Quicksilver; a metal remarkable for its fusibility, which is so great that to fix or congeal it, requires a degree of cold which is marked on Fahrenheit's scale at thirty-nine degrees below zero. Its specific gravity is nearly fourteen times that of water. Under a heat of 680 degrees, it rises in fumes, and is gradually converted into a red oxyd. Mercury is used in barometers to ascertain the weight of the atmosphere, and in thermometers to determine the temperature of the air, for which latter purpose it is well adapted by its power of equable contraction and expansion, and the extensive range between its freezing and boiling points. Preparations of this metal are among the most powerful poisons, and are extensively used as medicines. The preparation called *calomel* is a most efficacious deobstruent.

3. Heat of constitutional temperament; spirit; sprightly qualities. *Pope.*

4. One of a genus of plants, the Mercurialis, of several species.

5. One of the planets nearest the sun. It is 3140 miles in diameter, and revolves round the sun in about eighty-eight days. Its mean distance from the sun is thirty-seven millions of miles. *Olmsted.*

6. The name of a newspaper or periodical publication.

7. A messenger; a news-carrier. [From the office of the god *Mercury.*] *Rich. Dict.*

MER'CU-RY, *v. t.* To wash with a preparation of mercury. *B. Jonson.*

MER'CU-RY'S FIN''GER, *n.* Wild saffron.

MER'CY, *n.* [Fr. *merci*; Norm. *merce, meer*, or *mers*; supposed to be a contraction of *L. misericordia.* But Qu. Eth. ምሕረ *mehera*, to pity.]

1. That benevolence, mildness, or tenderness of heart which disposes a person to overlook injuries, or to treat an offender better than he deserves; the disposition that tempers justice, and induces an injured person to forgive trespasses and injuries, and to forbear punishment, or inflict less than law or justice will warrant. In this sense, there is perhaps no word in our language precisely synonymous with *mercy.* That which comes nearest to it is *grace.* It implies benevolence, tenderness, mildness, pity or compassion, and clemency, but exercised only toward offenders. *Mercy* is a distinguishing attribute of the Supreme Being.

The Lord is long-suffering and of great *mercy*, forgiving iniquity and transgression, and by no means clearing the guilty. — Num. xiv.

2. An act or exercise of mercy or favor. It is a *mercy* that they escaped.

I am not worthy of the least of all thy *mercies.* — Gen. xxxii.

3. Pity; compassion manifested toward a person in distress.

And he said, He that showed *mercy* on him. — Luke x.

4. Clemency and bounty.

Mercy and truth preserve the king; and his throne is upheld by *mercy.* — Prov. xxviii.

5. Charity, or the duties of charity and benevolence.

I will have *mercy*, and not sacrifice. — Matt. ix.

6. Grace; favor. 1 *Cor.* vii. *Jude* 2.

7. Eternal life, the fruit of mercy. 2 *Tim.* i.

8. Pardon.

I cry thee *mercy* with all my heart. *Dryden.*

9. The act of sparing, or the forbearance of a violent act expected. The prisoner cried for *mercy.*

To be, or *to lie at the mercy of*; to have no means of self-defense, but to be dependent for safety on the mercy or compassion of another, or in the power of that which is irresistible; as, to be at the *mercy* of a foe, or of the waves.

MER'CY-SEAT, *n.* The propitiatory; the covering of the ark of the covenant among the Jews. This was of gold, and its ends were fixed to two cherubs, whose wings extended forward, and formed a kind of throne for the majesty of God, who is represented in Scripture as sitting between the cherubs. It was from this seat that God gave his oracles to Moses, or to the high priest who consulted him. *Calmet.*

MERD, *n.* [Fr. *merde*; L. *merda.*] Ordure; dung.

MERE, *a.* [L. *merus*; It. *mero.*] [*Burton.*

This or that only; distinct from any thing else.

From *mere* success nothing can be concluded in favor of a nation. *Atterbury.*

What if the head, the eye, or ear repined
To serve *mere* engines to the ruling mind? *Pope.*

2. Absolute; entire. *Spenser.*

MERE, *n.* [Sax. *mere* or *mere*, a pool, lake, or the sea; D. *meir*; L. *mare.* See Moor.]

A pool or lake.

MERE, *n.* [Sax. *mæra, gemæra*; Gr. μειρω, to divide, or Russ. *miryu*, to measure.]

A boundary; used chiefly in the compound MERE-STONE. *Bacon.*

MERE, *v. t.* To divide, limit, or bound. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

MERE'LY, *adv.* Purely; only; solely; thus and no other way; for this and no other purpose.

Prize not your life for other ends
Than *merely* to oblige your friends. *Swift.*

MER-E-TRI''CIOUS, (-trish'us,) *a.* [L. *meretricius*, from *meretrix*, a prostitute.]

1. Pertaining to prostitutes; such as is practiced by harlots; as, *meretricious* arts.

2. Alluring by false show; worn for disguise; having a gaudy but deceitful appearance; false; as, *meretricious* dress or ornaments.

MER-E-TRI''CIOUS-LY, *adv.* In the manner of prostitutes; with deceitful enticements.

MER-E-TRI''CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The arts of a prostitute; deceitful enticements.

MER-GAN'SER, *n.* [Sp. *mergansar*, from *L. mergo*, to dive.]

A water fowl of the genus Mergus; called also *goosander.*

MERGE, *v. t.* [L. *mergo.*]

To immerse; to cause to be swallowed up.

The plaintiff became the purchaser, and *merged* his term in the fee. *Kent.*

MERGE, *v. i.* To be sunk, swallowed, or lost. *Law Term.*

MERG'ED, *pp.* Immersed; swallowed up.

MERG'ER, *n.* [L. *mergo*, to merge.]

In *law*, a merging or drowning of a less estate in a greater; as when a reversion in fee-simple descends to, or is purchased by, a tenant of the same estate for years, the term for years is *merged*, lost, annihilated in the inheritance or fee-simple estate. *Blackstone.*

MERG'ING, *ppr.* Causing to be swallowed up; immersing; sinking.

ME-RID'I-AN, *n.* [Fr. *meridien*; It. *meridiano*; L. *meridies.* Qu. Ir. *mir*, a part; Gr. μειρω, to divide. Varro testifies that this word was originally *medidies*, [midday,] and that he had seen it so written on a sundial.]

1. In *astronomy* and *geography*, a great circle supposed to be drawn or to pass through the poles of the earth, and the zenith and nadir of any given place, intersecting the equator at right angles, and dividing the hemisphere into eastern and western. Every place on the globe has its *meridian*, and when the sun arrives at this circle, it is midday or noon, whence the name. This circle may be considered to be drawn on the surface of the earth, or it may be considered as a circle in the heavens coinciding with that on the earth.

2. Midday; noon

3. The highest point; as, the *meridian* of life; the *meridian* of power or of glory.

4. The particular place or state, with regard to local circumstances or things that distinguish it from others. We say, a book is adapted to the *meridian* of France or Italy; a measure is adapted to the *meridian* of London or Washington.

First meridian; the meridian from which longitudes are reckoned. This, in *England*, is Greenwich; in *France*, Paris, &c. *Brande.*

Meridian of a globe, or *brass meridian*; a graduated circular ring of brass, in which the artificial globe is suspended and revolves.

Magnetic meridian; a great circle, parallel with the direction of the magnetic needle, and passing through its poles.

ME-RID'I-AN, *a.* Being on the meridian, or at midday.

The sun sat high in his *meridian* tower. *Milton.*

2. Pertaining to the meridian, or *to* midday; as, the sun's *meridian* heat or splendor.

3. Pertaining to the highest point; as, the hero enjoyed his *meridian* glory.

4. Pertaining *to* the magnetic meridian.

ME-RID'I-ON-AL, *a.* [Fr.] Pertaining to the meridian.

2. Southern. *Brown.*

3. Southerly; having a southern aspect. *Wotton.*

Meridional distance, is the distance or departure from the meridian, or easting or westing.

ME-RID-I-ON-AL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being in the meridian.

2. Position in the south; aspect toward the south. *Johnson.*

ME-RID'I-ON-AL-LY, *adv.* In the direction of the meridian. *Brown.*

MER'ILS, *n.* [Fr. *merelles.*] A boy's play, called five penny morris. [See MORRIS.]

ME-RI'NO, (me-rē'no,) *a.* [Sp. *merino*, moving from pasture to pasture; so called because this kind of sheep was driven at certain seasons from one part of Spain to another, in large flocks, for pasturage.]

A term denoting a variety of sheep from Spain, or their wool, which is distinguished for its fineness.

ME-RI'NO, *n.* A thin, woolen fabric, made of merino wool, for ladies' wear.

MER'IT, *n.* [L. *meritum*, from *mereo*, to earn or deserve; It. and Sp. *merito*; Fr. *merite.*]

1. Desert; goodness or excellence which entitles one to honor or reward; worth; any performance or worth which claims regard or compensation; *applied to morals, to excellence in writing*, or *to valuable services of any kind.* Thus we speak of the inability of men to obtain salvation by their own *merits.* We speak of the *merits* of an author; the *merits* of a soldier, &c.

2. Value; excellence; *applied to things*; as, the *merits* of an essay or poem; the *merits* of a painting; the *merits* of a heroic achievement.

3. Reward deserved; that which is earned or merited.

Those laurel groves, the *merits* of thy youth. *Prior.*

MER'IT, *v. t.* [Fr. *meriter*, L. *merito.*]

1. To deserve; to earn by active service, or by any valuable performance; to have a right to claim reward in money, regard, honor, or happiness. Watts, by his writings, *merited* the gratitude of the whole Christian world. The faithful laborer *merits* his wages.

A man at best is incapable of *meriting* any thing from God. *South.*

2. To deserve; to have a just title to. Fidelity *merits* and usually obtains confidence.

3. To deserve, *in an ill sense*; to have a just title to. Every violation of law *merits* punishment. Every sin *merits* God's displeasure.

MER'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Deserving of reward. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

MER'IT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Earned; deserved

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MER'IT-ING, *ppr.* Earning; deserving.

MER'IT-MON''GER, *n.* One who advocates the doctrine of human merit, as entitled to reward, or depends on merit for salvation. *Milner.*

MER-I-TŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* [It. *meritorio*; Fr. *meritoire.*]

Deserving of reward or of notice, regard, fame, or happiness, or of that which shall be a suitable return for services or excellence of any kind. We applaud the *meritorious* services of the laborer, the soldier, and the seaman. We admire the *meritorious* labors of a Watts, a Doddridge, a Carey, and a Martyn. We rely for salvation on the *meritorious* obedience and sufferings of Christ.

MER-I-TŌ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to deserve reward. *Wotton.*

MER-I-TŌ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of deserving a reward or suitable return.

MER'I-TO-RY, *a.* Deserving of reward. [*Not used.*] *Gower.*

MER'I-TOT, *n.* A kind of play used by children, in swinging themselves on ropes, or the like, till they are giddy.

MERLE, *n.* [L. *merula.*]

A blackbird. *Drayton.*

MER'LIN, *n.* [Fr.] A species of hawk of the genus Falco.

MER'LON, *n.* [It. *merlo*; Fr. *merlon.*]

In *fortification*, that part of a parapet which lies between two embrasures. *Brande.*

MER'MAID, *n.* [Fr. *mer*, L. *mare*, the sea, and *maid.*]

A supposed marine animal, said to resemble a woman in the upper parts of the body, and a fish in the lower part. The male is called the MERMAN.

MĒ'ROPS, *n.* [L.] A genus of birds called BEE-EATERS.

MER'RI-LY, *adv.* [from *merry.*] With mirth; with gayety and laughter; jovially. [See MIRTH and MERRY.]

Merrily sing, and sport, and play. *Glanville.*

MER'RI-MĀKE, *n.* [*merry* and *make.*] A meeting for mirth; a festival; mirth. *Spenser.*

MER'RI-MĀKE, *v. i.* To be merry or jovial; to feast. *Gay.*

MER'RI-MENT, *n.* Mirth; gayety with laughter or noise; noisy sports; hilarity; frolic. *Milton.*

MER'RI-NESS, *n.* Mirth; gayety with laughter. *Shak.*

MER'RY, *a.* [Sax. *mirige, myrig*; Ar. مرح *maricha*, to be joyful. Class Mr, No. 10.]

1. Gay and noisy; jovial; exhilarated to laughter.

Man is the *merriest* species of the creation. *Addison.*
They drank, and were *merry* with him. —Gen. xliii.

2. Causing laughter or mirth; as, a *merry* jest.

3. Brisk; vigorous; as, a *merry* gale. "Fight ye, my *merry* men." [*This is the primary sense of the word.*] *Dryden.*

4. Pleasant; agreeable; delightful. *Chaucer.*

To make merry; to be jovial; to indulge in hilarity; to feast with mirth. *Judges* ix.

MER-RY-AN'DREW, *n.* A buffoon; a zany; one whose business is to make sport for others; *particularly*, one who attends a mountebank or quack doctor.

[This term is said to have originated from one Andrew Borde, a physician in the time of Henry VIII., who attracted attention and gained patients by facetious speeches to the multitude. *Smart.*]

MER'RY-MĀK-ING, *a.* Producing mirth.

Mirth, music, *merry-making* melody
Speed the light hours no more at Holyrood. *Hillhouse.*

MER'RY-MĀK-ING, } *n.* A festival; a meeting for
MER'RY-MEET-ING, } mirth. *Bp. Taylor.*

MER'RY-THOUGHT, (-thawt,) *n.* The forked bone of a fowl's breast, which boys and girls break by pulling each one side, the longest part broken betokening priority of marriage. *Echard.*

MER'SION, (mur'shun,) *n.* [L. *mersio*, from *mergo*, to dive or sink.]

The act of sinking or plunging under water. But IMMERSION is generally used.

ME-RŪ'LI-DANS, *n. pl.* [L. *merula, merulus.*]

Birds of the thrush family. *Brande.*

MES-A-RĀ'IC, *a.* [Gr. μεσαραιον; μεσος, middle, and αραια, intestines.]

The same as MESENTERIC; pertaining to the mesentery.

ME-SEEMS', *verb impersonal.* [*me* and *seems.*] It seems to me. It is used also in the past tense, *meseemed.* *Spenser.*

MES-EN-TER'IC, *a.* [See MESENTERY.] Pertaining to the mesentery; as, *mesenteric* glands or arteries.

MES'EN-TER-Y, *n.* [Gr. μεσεντεριον; μεσος, middle, and εντερον, intestine.]

A membrane in the cavity of the abdomen, attached to the lumbar vertebræ posteriorly, and to the intestines anteriorly. It is formed of a duplicature of the peritoneum, and contains adipose matter, lacteals, mesenteric glands, lymphatics, and mesenteric arteries, veins, and nerves. Its use is to retain the intestines and their appendages in a proper position. *Hooper.*

MESH, *n.* [W. *masg*, net-work, a mesh; D. *maas*; G. *masche*, a mesh or a stitch.]

1. The opening or space between the threads of a net.

2. The grains or wash of a brewery.

MESH, *v. t.* To catch in a net; to insnare. *Drayton.*

MESH'ED, (mesht,) *pp.* Caught in a net; insnared.

MESH'ING, *ppr.* Insnaring.

MESH'Y, *a.* Formed like net-work; reticulated.

MĒ'SIAL, (-zhal,) *a.* [Gr. μεσος.] *Thomson.*

A *mesial line*, in *anatomy*, is a longitudinal line dividing the body, or any member or organ, into two equal parts. *Tully*

MES'LIN, *n.* [from Fr. *mesler, mêler*, to mix, or L. *miscellaneus*, from *misceo*, to mix.]

A mixture of different sorts of grain; in *America*, a mixture of wheat and rye.

MES-MER'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to mesmerism, or
MES-MER'IC-AL, } being under its influence.

MES'MER-ISM, *n.* [from *Mesmer*, who first wrote on the subject.]

The art of communicating a species of sleep, which is supposed to affect the body, while the mind or intellectual power is active and intelligent.

MES'MER-IST, *n.* One who practices or believes in mesmerism.

MES-MER-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of mesmerizing.

MES'MER-IZE, *v. t.* To affect with a kind of sleep called *sleep-waking*, a state in which the external senses are closed, while the mind is awake.

MĒSNE, (meen,) *a.* [Old Fr.] In *law*, middle; intervening; as, a *mesne* lord, that is, a lord who holds land of a superior, but grants a part of it to another person. In this case, he is a *tenant* to the superior, but *lord* or superior to the second grantee, and called the *mesne* lord.

Mesne process; that part of the proceedings in a suit which intervenes between the original process or writ and the final issue, and which issues, pending the suit, on some collateral matter; and sometimes it is understood to be the whole process preceding the execution. *Blackstone.*

Mesne profits; the income of land received by one who is wrongfully in possession, and which may be recovered by the rightful owner in an action of trespass. *Bouvier.*

MES'O-CŌ-LON, *n.* [Gr. μεσος, middle, and *colon.*]

In *anatomy*, that part of the mesentery, which, having reached the extremity of the ileum, contracts, and changes its name, or that part of the mesentery to which the colon is attached. *Encyc. Hooper.*

MES'O-LABE, *n.* [Gr. μεσος, middle, and λαμβανω, to take.]

An instrument employed by the ancients for finding two mean proportionals between two given lines, which were required in the problem of the duplication of the cube. *Brande.*

MES'OLE, *n.* A zeolitic mineral allied to mesotype. *Dana.*

MES-O-LEŪ'CYS, *n.* [Gr. μεσος, middle, and λευκος, white.]

A precious stone with a streak of white in the middle. [*Obs.*] *Ash.*

MES'O-LITE, *n.* A mineral of the zeolite family.

MES-O-LOG'A-RITHM, *n.* [Gr. μεσος, middle, and *logarithm.*]

A logarithm of the cosines and cotangents. [*Obs.*] *Kepler. Hutton.*

ME-SOM'E-LAS, *n.* [Gr. μεσος, middle, and μελας, black.]

A precious stone with a black vein parting every color in the midst. [*Obs.*] *Ash.*

MES'O-SPERM, *n.* [Gr. μεσος and σπερμα.]

In *botany*, a membrane of a seed synonymous with *secundine*, the second membrane from the surface. *Lindley.*

MES-O-THŌ'RAX, *n.* [Gr. μεσος, middle, and θωραξ, breast.]

In *entomology*, the middle segment of the thorax in insects. *Brande.*

MES'O-TYPE, *n.* [Gr. μεσος, middle, and τυπος, form, type.]

A zeolitic mineral, occurring in slender crystals, and delicately-radiated concretions, lately subdivided into the species *Natrolite, Scolecite*, and *Mesole.* They consist of silica, alumina, and lime or soda, with 10 to 14 per cent. of water. *Natrolite* is a soda Mesotype, and *Scolecite* a lime Mesotype; *Mesole* contains both lime and soda. *Dana.*

MES-PRISE', *n.* Contempt; *a French word.* [*Not in use.*]

MESS, *n.* [In Fr. *mets* is a mess of meat, perhaps *meat.* In Goth. *mes* is a dish, Ir. *meis.* In Sax. *mese* is a table, Sp. *mesa*, L. *mensa.* But *mets*, mess, is probably a different word.]

1. A dish or a quantity of food prepared or set on a table at one time; as, a *mess* of pottage; a *mess* of herbs; a *mess* of broth. *Milton. Pope.*

2. A medley; a mixed mass; a quantity.

3. As much provender or grain as is given to a beast at once.

4. A number of persons who eat together; *among seamen and soldiers.*

MESS, *v. i.* To eat; to feed.

2. To associate at the same table; to eat in company, as seamen.

MESS, *v. t.* To supply with a mess.

MES'SAGE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *missus, mitto*, to send; Sp. *mensage.*]

1. Any notice, word, or communication, written or verbal, sent from one person to another. We send a servant with a verbal or written *message.*

The welcome *message* made, was soon received. *Dryden.*

2. An official written communication of facts or opinions sent by a chief magistrate to the two houses of a legislature or other deliberative body. Congress receives a *message* from the president of the United States at the opening of the session. The governors of some of the States communicate to the legislature by *message*, others by address.

3. An official verbal communication from one branch of a legislature to the other.

MESS'ED, (mest,) *pp.* Associated at the same table.

MES'SEN-GER, } *n.* [Fr. *messager*; It. *messaggiere*;
MES'SA-GER, } Sp. *mensagero.* The correct orthography is MESSAGER.]

1. One who bears a message or an errand; the bearer of a verbal or written communication, notice, or invitation, from one person to another, or to a public body; one who conveys dispatches from one prince or court to another.

2. A harbinger; a forerunner; he or that which foreshows.

Yon gray lines,
That fret the clouds, are *messengers* of day. *Shak.*

3. *Messenger*; in *naval language*, a hawser, or small cable, about sixty fathoms long, wound round the capstern, and having its two ends lashed together. *Brande.*

MES-SI'AH, *n.* [Heb. משיח, anointed.]

Christ, the anointed; the Savior of the world.

I know that when *Messiah* cometh, who is called Christ, he will tell us all *things*. Jesus answered her, I that *speak* to thee am he. —John iv.

MES-SI'AH-SHIP, *n.* The character, state, or office of the Savior.

Josephus — whose prejudices were against the *Messiahship* and religion of Jesus. *Buckminster.*

MES-SI-AN'IC, *a.* Relating to the Messiah.

MES'SIEURS, (mesh'yerz,) *n. pl.* [Fr.; pl. of *monsieur*, my lord.]

Sirs; gentlemen; abbreviated to MESSRS.

MESS'MATE, *n.* An associate in eating; one who eats ordinarily at the same table.

MES'SUAGE, (mes'swaje,) *n.* [from Old Fr. *meson, mesonage*, a house, or house-room; *mesuenges*, household. The French now write *maison.*]

In *law*, a dwelling-house and adjoining land, appropriated to the use of the household, including the adjacent buildings. *Encyc.*

MES-TI'ZO, *n.* [Sp., mixed.] In *Spanish America*, the child of a Spaniard or creole and a native Indian. *Brande.*

ME-SYM'NI-CUM, *n.* In *ancient poetry*, a repetition at the end of a stanza.

MET, *pret.* and *pp.* of MEET.

ME-TAB'A-SIS, *n.* [Gr., from μετα, beyond, and βαινω, to go.]

In *rhetoric*, transition; a passing from one thing to another.

ME-TAB'O-LA, *n.* [Gr. μεταβολη, from μετα, beyond, and βολη, a casting.]

In *medicine*, a change of air, time, or disease. [*Little used.*] *Dict.*

MET-A-BŌ'LI-AN, *n.* [Gr. μεταβολη, a change.]

An insect which undergoes a metamorphosis. The *metabolians* form a sub-class of insects. *Brande.*

MET-A-CAR'PAL, *a.* [from *metacarpus.*] Belonging to the metacarpus.

MET-A-CAR'PUS, *n.* [Gr. μετακαρπιον; μετα, beyond, and καρπος, the wrist.]

In *anatomy*, the part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers.

ME-TACH'RO-NISM, *n.* [Gr. μετα, beyond, and χρονος, time.]

An error in chronology, by placing an event after its real time.

MET'A-CISM, *n.* A defect in pronouncing the letter *m.*

MĒ'TAGE, *n.* [from *mete.*] Measurement of coal; price of measuring.

MET-A-GRAM'MA-TISM, *n.* [Gr. μετα, beyond, and γραμμα, a letter.]

Anagrammatism, or *Metagrammatism*, is the transposition of the letters of a name into such a connection as to express some perfect sense applicable to the person named. *Camden.*

MET'AL, (met'tl,) *n.* [Fr, from L. *metallum*; Gr. μεταλλον; Sw. and G. *metall*; D. *metaal*; Dan. *metal*; Sp. *id.*; It. *metallo*; Ir. *miotal*; W. *mettel.*]

1. A simple, fixed, shining, opaque body or substance, having a peculiar luster, known as the *metallic* luster, insoluble in water, fusible by heat, and a good conductor of heat and electricity. Many of the metals are also malleable or extensible by the hammer, and some of them extremely ductile. Metals are mostly fossil, sometimes found native or pure,

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but more generally combined with other matter. Some metals are more malleable than others; and this circumstance gave rise to the distinction of *metals* and *semi-metals*—a distinction little regarded at the present day. Recent discoveries have enlarged the list of the metals. Twelve are malleable, viz., platinum, gold, silver, mercury, lead, copper, tin, iron, zinc, palladium, nickel, and cadmium. The following sixteen are not sufficiently tenacious to bear extension by beating; viz., arsenic, antimony, bismuth, cobalt, manganese, tellurium, titanium, columbium, molybden, tungsten, chrome, osmium, iridium, rhodium, uranium, and cerium.

Encyc. Nicholson. Thomson. Phillips. Ure.

To these may be added potassium, sodium, barium, strontium, calcium, lithium, and several others.

Henry.

2. Courage; spirit; so written, by mistake, for METTLE.

3. The broken stone used for covering macadamized roads. [*Eng.*]

MET-A-LEP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. μεταλημψις, participation; μετα, beyond, and λαμβανω, to take.]

In *rhetoric*, the continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations, or the union of two or more tropes of a different kind in one word, so that several gradations or intervening senses come between the word expressed and the thing intended by it; as, "in one Cesar there are many Mariuses." Here Marius, by a synecdoche or antonomasia, is put for any ambitious, turbulent man, and this, by a metonymy of the cause, for the ill effects of such a temper to the public. *Bailey. Encyc.*

MET-A-LEP'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to a metalepsis or participation; translative.

2. Transverse; as, the *metaleptic* motion of a muscle. *Bailey.*

3. In *natural science*, denoting the substitution of one substance for another which is displaced or removed. *Dana.*

MET-A-LEP'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* By transposition.

ME-TAL'LIC, } *a.* [L. *metallicus.*]
ME-TAL'LIC-AL, }

Pertaining to a metal or metals; consisting of metal; partaking of the nature of metals; like a metal; as, a *metallic* substance; *metallic* ore; *metallic* brightness.

MET-AL-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *metallum*, metal, and *fero*, to produce.]

Producing metals; yielding metals. *Kirwan.*

ME-TAL'LI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of metals; like metal. *Kirwan.*

MET'AL-LINE, *a.* Pertaining to a metal; consisting of metal.

2. Impregnated with metal; as, *metalline* water. *Bacon.*

MET'AL-LIST, *n.* A worker in metals, or one skilled in metals. *Mozon.*

MET-AL-LI-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act or process of forming into a metal; the operation which gives to a substance its proper metallic properties. *Encyc. Dict.*

MET'AL-LIZE, *v. t.* To form into metal; to give to a substance its proper metallic properties. *Dict.*

MET'AL-LIZ-ED, *pp.* Formed into metal.

MET'AL-LIZ-ING, *ppr.* Forming into metal.

MET-AL-LOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. μεταλλον, metal, and γραφη, description.]

An account of metals, or a treatise on metallic substances. *Dict.*

MET'AL-LOID, *n.* [*metal* and Gr. ειδος.]

A name sometimes applied to the metallic bases of the alkalies and earths.

MET-AL-LOID'AL, *a.* Having a form or appearance like that of a metal.

MET-AL-LUR'GIC, *a.* [See METALLURGY.] Pertaining to metallurgy, or the art of working metals.

MET'AL-LUR-GIST, *n.* One whose occupation is to work metals, or to purify, refine, and prepare metals for use.

MET'AL-LUR-GY, *n.* [Gr. μεταλλον, metal, and εργον, work.]

The art of working metals, comprehending the whole process of separating them from other matters in the ore, smelting, refining, and parting them. Gilding is also a branch of *metallurgy*. But in a more limited and usual sense, *metallurgy* is the operation of separating metals from their ores. *Hebert.*

The French include in metallurgy the art of drawing metals from the earth. *Dict.*

MET'AL-MAN, *n.* A worker in metals; a coppersmith or tinman.

MET-A-MORPH'IC, *a.* In *geology*, pertaining to changes which minerals or rocks may have undergone since their original deposition; usually applied to changes which sedimentary rocks have undergone through the influence of heat. *Dana.*

MET-A-MORPH'ISM, *n.* In *geology*, the state or quality of being metamorphic. *N. A. Rev.*

MET-A-MORPH'OSE, *v. t.* [Gr. μεταμορφοω; μετα, over, beyond, and μορφη, form.]

To change into a different form; to transform; *particularly*, to change the form of insects, as from the larva to a winged animal. The ancients pretended that Jupiter was *metamorphosed* into a bull, and Lycaon into a wolf.

And earth was *metamorphosed* into man. *Dryden.*

MET-A-MORPH'O-SED, *pp.* Changed into a different form.

MET-A-MORPH'O-SER, *n.* One that transforms or changes the shape.

MET-A-MORPH'O-SIC, *a.* Changing the form; transforming.

MET-A-MORPH'O-SING, *ppr.* Changing the shape.

MET-A-MORPH'O-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] Change of form or shape; transformation; *particularly*, a change in the form of being; as, the *metamorphosis* of an insect from the aurelia or chrysalis state into a winged animal.

2. Any change of form or shape.

MET-A-MOR-PHOS'TIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or effected by metamorphosis. *Pope*

MET'A-PHOR, *n.* [Gr. μεταφορα, from μεταφερω, to transfer; μετα, over, and φερω, to carry.]

A short similitude; a similitude reduced to a single word; or a word expressing similitude without the signs of comparison. Thus, "that man is a fox," is a metaphor; but "that man is like a fox," is a similitude or comparison. So when I say, "the soldiers were lions in combat," I use a metaphor; but when I say, "the soldiers fought like lions," I use a similitude. In *metaphor*, the similitude is contained in the name; a man is a *fox*, means, a man is as crafty as a fox. So we say, a man *bridles* his anger, that is, restrains it as a bridle restrains a horse. Beauty *awakens* love of tender passions; opposition *fires* courage.

MET-A-PHOR'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to metaphor;
MET-A-PHOR'IC-AL, } comprising a metaphor; not literal; as, a *metaphorical* use of words; a *metaphorical* expression; a *metaphorical* sense.

MET-A-PHOR'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a metaphorical manner; not literally.

MET'A-PHOR-IST, *n.* One that makes metaphors. *Pope.*

MET'A-PHRASE, (met'a-frāze,) *n.* [Gr. μεταφρασις; μετα, over, according to, or with, and φρασις, phrase.]

A verbal translation; a version or translation of one language into another, word for word; opposed to PARAPHRASE. *Dryden.*

MET'A-PHRAST, *n.* A person who translates from one language into another, word for word. *Encyc.*

MET-A-PHRAST'IC, *a.* Close or literal in translation.

MET-A-PHYS'IC, } *a.* [See METAPHYSICS.] Per-
MET-A-PHYS'IC-AL, } taining or relating to metaphysics.

2. According to rules or principles of metaphysics; as, *metaphysical* reasoning.

3. Preternatural or supernatural. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

MET-A-PHYS'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of metaphysical science.

MET-A-PHY-SI''CIAN, (met-a-fe-zish'an,) *n.* One who is versed in the science of metaphysics.

MET-A-PHYS'ICS, *n.* [Gr. μετα, after, and φυσικη, physics. It is said that this name was given to the science by Aristotle or his followers, who considered the science of natural bodies, *physics*, as the first in the order of studies, and the science of mind, or intelligence, to be the second.]

The science of the principles and causes of all things existing; hence, the science of mind or intelligence. This science comprehends *ontology*, or the science which treats of the nature, essence, and qualities, or attributes of being; *cosmology*, the science of the world, which treats of the nature and laws of matter and of motion; *anthroposophy*, which treats of the powers of man, and the motions by which life is produced; *psychology*, which treats of the intellectual soul; *pneumatology*, or the science of spirits or angels, &c. *Metaphysical theology*, called by Leibnitz and others *theodicy*, treats of the existence of God, his essence and attributes. These divisions of the science of metaphysics, which prevailed in the ancient schools, are now not much regarded. The natural division of things that exist is into body and mind, things material and immaterial. The former belong to physics, and the latter to the science of metaphysics. *Encyc.*

MET'A-PLASM, *n.* [Gr. μεταπλασμος, transformation; μετα, over, and πλασσω, to form.]

In *grammar*, a change made in a word by the augmentation, diminution, or immutation, of a syllable or letter.

ME-TAS'TA-SIS, *n.* [Gr. μεταστασις, mutation; μετα, over, and ιστημι, to place.]

A translation or removal of a disease from one part to another, or such an alteration as is succeeded by a solution. *Coxe. Encyc.*

MET-A-TAR'SAL, *a.* [from *metatarsus.*] Belonging to the metatarsus.

MET-A-TAR'SUS, *n.* [Gr. μετα, beyond, and ταρσος, tarsus.]

The middle of the foot, or part between the ankle and the toes. *Coxe.*

ME-TATH'E-SIS, *n.*; *pl.* METATHESES. [Gr. μεταθησις; μετα, over, and τιθημι, to set.]

1. Transposition; a figure by which the letters or syllables of a word are transposed; as *pistris* for *pristis*. *Encyc.*

2. In *medicine*, a change or removal of a morbid cause, without expulsion. *Coxe. Encyc.*

MET-A-THŌ'RAX, *n.* [Gr. μετα, after, and θωραξ, breast.]

In *entomology*, the last or posterior segment of the thorax in insects. *Brande.*

MET'A-TOME, *n.* [L. *metatus*, measured.]

In *architecture*, the space between one dentil, or denticle, and another. *Elmes.*

ME-TĀ'YER, *n.* [Fr.] In *France* and *Italy*, a farmer holding land on condition of yielding half the produce to the proprietor, from whom he receives stock and tools. *Brande.*

MĒTE, *v. t.* [Sax. *metan*, *ametan*, *gemetan*; D. *meeten*; G. *messen*; Sw. *mäta*; Sp. *medir*; L. *metior*; Gr. μετρεω; W. *meidraw*; Ch. and Heb. מדר, to measure;

Ar. مدد *madda*, to extend. See MEASURE, and Class Md, No. 2.]

To measure; to ascertain quantity, dimensions, or capacity, by any rule or standard. [*Obsolescent.*]

MĒTE, *n.* [Sax. *mitta.*]

Measure; limit; boundary; used chiefly in the plural, in the phrase *metes and bounds*.

MĒT'ED, *pp.* Measured.

ME-TEMP'SY-CHOSE, *v. t.* To translate from one body to another, as the soul.

ME-TEMP-SY-CHŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. μετεμψυχωσις; μετα, beyond, and ψυχωσις, animation, life; ψυχοω, to animate.]

Transmigration; the passing of the soul of a man after death into some other animal body. Pythagoras and his followers held that after death the souls of men pass into other bodies; and this doctrine still prevails in some parts of Asia, particularly in India and China. *Encyc.*

MET-EMP-TŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. μετα, after, εν, in, and πιπτω, to fall.]

In *chronology*, the solar equation necessary to prevent the new moon from happening a day too late, or the suppression of the bissextile once in 134 years. The opposite to this is the PROEMPTOSIS, or the addition of a day every 330 years, and another every 2400 years. *Brande.*

MĒ'TE-OR, *n.* [Gr. μετεωρος, sublime, lofty.]

1. In *a general sense*, a body that flies or floats in the air, and in this sense it includes clouds, rain, hail, snow, &c. *Burke.*

But in *a restricted sense*, in which it is commonly understood,

2. A fiery or luminous body or appearance flying or floating in the atmosphere, or in a more elevated region. We give this name to the brilliant globes or masses of matter which are occasionally seen moving rapidly through our atmosphere, and which throw off, with loud explosions, fragments that reach the earth, and are called *falling stones*. We call by the same name those fire-balls which are usually denominated *falling stars* or *shooting stars*: also, the lights which appear over moist grounds and grave-yards, called *ignes fatui*.

And, *meteor*-like, flame lawless through the sky. *Pope.*

3. *Figuratively*, any thing that transiently dazzles or strikes with wonder. *Smart.*

ME-TE-OR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to meteors; consisting of meteors.

2. Proceeding from a meteor; as, *meteoric* stones.

Meteoric iron; iron in the metallic state, as found in meteors.

Meteoric showers; periodical exhibitions of shooting stars, occurring about the 9th of August and 13th of November, and more rarely in April and December. *Olmsted.*

MĒ'TE-OR-ITE, *n.* A solid substance or body falling from the high regions of the atmosphere. *Mantell.*

MĒ'TE-OR-IZE, *v. i.* To ascend in vapors. [*Not used.*] *Evelyn.*

ME-TE-OR'O-LITE, *n.* A meteoric stone; a stone or solid compound of earthy and metallic matter, which falls to the earth after the displosion of a luminous meteor or fire-ball; called also AEROLITE. *Cleaveland.*

ME-TE-OR-O-LOG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the at-
ME-TE-OR-O-LOG'IC-AL, } mosphere and its phenomena. A *meteorological* table or register is an account of the state of the air and its temperature, weight, dryness, or moisture, winds, &c., ascertained by the barometer, thermometer, hygrometer, anemometer, and other meteorological instruments.

ME-TE-OR-OL'O-GIST, *n.* A person skilled in meteorology.

ME-TE-OR-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. μετεωρος, lofty, and λογος, discourse.]

The science which treats of the atmosphere and its phenomena, particularly in its relation to heat and moisture. *Olmsted.*

ME-TE-OR'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. μετεωρον, a meteor, and μαντεια, divination.]

A species of divination by meteors, chiefly by thun-

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der and lightning, held in high estimation by the Romans. *Encyc.*

ME-TE-OR'O-SCOPE, *n.* An instrument for taking the magnitude and distances of heavenly bodies. [*Obs.*]

ME-TE-OR-OS'CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. μετεωρος, lofty, and σκοπεω, to view.]

That part of astronomy which treats of sublime heavenly bodies, distance of stars, &c. [*Not in use.*] *Bailey.*

ME-TE'OR-OUS, *a.* Having the nature of a meteor. *Milton.*

ME'TER, *n.* [from *mete.*] One who measures; used in compounds, as in coal-*meter*, land-*meter*.

ME'TER, } *n.* [Sax. *meter*, Fr. *metre*; L. *metrum*; Gr.
ME'TRE, } μετρον, from μετρεω.]

1. Measure; verse; arrangement of poetical feet, or of long and short syllables in verse. Hexameter is a *meter* of six feet. This word is most improperly written METRE. How very absurd to write the simple word in this manner, but in all its numerous compounds METER, as in DIAMETER, HEXAMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. !

2. A French measure of length, equal to $39\frac{37}{100}$ English inches, the standard of linear measure, being the ten millionth part of the distance from the equator to the north pole, as ascertained by actual measurement of an arc of the meridian. *Olmsted.*

ME'TE-WAND, *n.* [*mete* and *wand.*] A staff or rod of a certain length, used as a measure. [*Obs.*]

ME'TE-YARD, *n.* [Sax. *metgeard.*] [*Ascham.*

A yard, staff, or rod, used as a measure. [*Obs.*]

[*We now use* YARD.]

ME-THEG'LIN, *n.* [W. *mezyglin*, according to Owen, from W. *mezyg*, a physician, and *llyn*, water; a medicinal liquor. But *mez* is mead, and *mezu* is to be strong or able.]

A liquor made of honey and water boiled and fermented, often enriched with spices. *Encyc.*

ME-THINKS', *verb impersonal*; *pp.* METHOUGHT. [*me* and *think.*] It seems *to* me; it appears to me; I think. *Me is* here in the dative. The word is not antiquated, but is not elegant.

METH'OD, *n.* [L. *methodus*; Gr. μεθοδος; μετα, with, and εδος, way.]

1. A suitable and convenient arrangement of things, proceedings, or idens; the natural or regular disposition of separate things or parts; convenient order for transacting business, or for comprehending any complicated subject. Without *method*, business of any kind will fall into confusion. To carry on farming to advantage, to keep accounts correctly, *method* is indispensable.

2. Way; manner. Let us know the nature of the disease, and the *method* of cure.

3. Classification; arrangement of natural bodies according to their common characteristics; as, the *method* of Theophrast; the *method* of Ray; the Linnæan *method.*

In natural arrangements, a distinction is sometimes made between *method* and *system*. *System* is an arrangement founded, throughout all its parts, on some one principle. *Method* is an arrangement less fixed and determinate, and founded on more general relations. Thus we say, the *natural method*, and the *artificial* or *sexual system* of Linnæus, though the latter is not a perfect system. *Ed. Encyc.*

ME-THOD'IC, } *a.* Arranged in convenient or-
ME-THOD'IC-AL, } der; disposed in a just and natural manner, or in a manner to illustrate a subject, or to facilitate practical observations; as, the *methodical* arrangement of the parts of a discourse or of arguments; a *methodical* treatise; *methodical* accounts.

ME-THOD'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a methodical manner; according to natural or convenient order.

METH'OD-ISM, *n.* The doctrines and worship of the sect of Christians called *Methodists.*

METH'OD-IST, *n.* One that observes method.

2. One of a sect of Christians founded by Morgan, or rather by John Wesley, and so called from the exact regularity of their lives, and the strictness of their principles and rules. The name is also given, in England, to the followers of Whitefield, or Calvinistic Methodists.

2. A physician who practices by method or theory. *Boyle.*

4. In *the cant of irreligious men*, a person of strict piety; one who lives in the exact observance of religious duties.

METH-OD-IST'IC, *a.* Resembling the Methodists; partaking of the strictness of Methodists. *Ch. Obs.*

METH-OD-IST'IC, } *a.* Relating to method, or
METH-OD-IST'IC-AL, } the Methodists.

METH-OD-IST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of Methodists.

METH'OD-IZE, *v. t.* To reduce to method; to dispose in due order; to arrange in a convenient manner.

One who brings with him any observations he has made in reading the poets, will find his own reflections *methodized* and explained in the works of a good critic. *Spectator.*

METH'OD-IZ-ED, *pp.* Reduced to method.

METH'OD-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Arranging in due order.

ME-THOUGHT', (me-thawt',) *pret.* of METHINKS. It seemed to me; I thought. *Milton. Dryden.*

METH'Y-LENE, *n.* [Gr. μεθυ and υλη.]

A highly volatile and inflammable liquid, procured by destructive distillation of wood. *Brande.*

MET'IC, *n.* [Gr. μετοικος; μετα and οικος, house.]

In *ancient Greece*, a sojourner; a resident stranger in a Grecian city or place. *Mitford.*

ME-TIC'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *meticulosus.*]

Timid. [*Not used.*] *Coles.*

MET'O-CHE, *n.* [Gr. μετεχω.] In *architecture*, the space between two dentils. *Brande.*

ME-TON'IC CY'CLE, } *n.* The cycle of the moon,
ME-TON'IC YEAR, } or period of nineteen years, in which the lunations of the moon return to the same days of the month; so called from its discoverer Meton, the Athenian. *Encyc. Bailey.*

MET-O-NYM'IC, } *a.* [See METONYMY.] Used
MET-O-NYM'IC-AL, } by way of metonymy, by putting one word for another.

MET-O-NYM'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By putting one word for another. *Dwight.*

MET'O-NYM-Y or ME-TON'Y-MY, *n.* [Gr. μετωνυμια; μετα, over, beyond, and ονομα, name.]

In *rhetoric*, a trope in which one word is put for another; a change of names which have some relation to each other; as when we say, "a man keeps a good *table*," instead of good *provisions*. "We read *Virgil*," that is, his *poems* or *writings*. "They have *Moses* and the *prophets*," that is, their *books* or *writings*. A man has a clear *head*, that is, *understanding*, *intellect*; a warm *heart*, that is, *affections.*

MET'O-PE, (met'o-py.) *n.* [Gr. μετοπη; μετα, with, near, or by, and οπη, an aperture or hollow.]

In *architecture*, the space between the triglyphs of the Doric frieze, which, among the ancients, were often adorned with carved work. *Gloss. of Archit.*

MET-O-POS'CO-PIST, *n.* [Infra.] One versed in physiognomy.

MET-O-POS'CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. μετωπον, the forehead, and σκοπεω, to view.]

The study of physiognomy; the art of discovering the character or the dispositions of men by their features, or the lines of the face. *Encyc. Lunier.*

MĒ'TRE. See METER.

MET'RIC-AL, *a.* [L. *metricus*; Fr. *metrique.*]

1. Pertaining to measure, or due arrangement or combination of long and short syllables.

2. Consisting of verses; as, *metrical* compositions.

MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Having the diameter of a French meter; as *metrical* blocks.

MET'RIC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to poetic measure.

MĒ'TRIST, } *n.* A composer of verses. [*Not in*
ME-TRI''CIAN, } *use.*]

ME-TROL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. μετρον, measure, and λογος, discourse.]

An account of measures, or the science of weights and measures. *J. Q. Adams.*

MET'RO-NŌME, *n.* [Gr. μετρεω and νομη, division.]

An instrument, which, by a short pendulum, with a sliding weight, and set in motion by clock-work, serves to measure time in music.

ME-TRON'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. μετρεω, to measure, and νομη, division.] The measuring time by an instrument.

ME-TROP'O-LIS, *n.* [L., from Gr. μητροπολις; μητηρ, mother, and πολις, city. It has no plural.]

Literally, the mother city, that is, the chief city or capital of a kingdom, state, or country, as Paris in France, Madrid in Spain, London in Great Britain. In the United States, Washington, in the District of Columbia, is the *metropolis*, as being the seat of government; but in several of the States, the largest cities are not the seats of the respective governments. Yet New York city, in the State of that name, and Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania, are the chief cities, and may be called each the *metropolis* of the State in which it is situated, though neither of them is the seat of government in the State

MET-RO-POL'I-TAN, *a.* Belonging to a metropolis, or to the mother church; residing in the chief city.

MET-RO-POL'I-TAN, *n.* The bishop who presides over the other bishops of a province. In *the Latin church*, the same as archbishop; in *the Greek church*, one whose see is really a civil metropolis. *Hook.*

ME-TROP'O-LITE, *n.* A metropolitan. [*Not used.*]

MET-RO-POL'I-TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to a me-
MET-RO-PO-LIT'IC-AL, } tropolis; chief or principal of cities; pertaining to a metropolitan, or to his see. *Knolles. Milner. Selden.*

MET'TLE, (met'l,) *n.* [usually supposed to be corrupted from *metal.* But it may be from W. *mezwl* or *methwl*, mind, connected with *mezu*, to be able, and coinciding with the root of the Eng. *moody*; D. *moed*, courage, heart, spirit; G. *muth*, mind, courage; mettle; Sax. *mod*; Sw. *mod*; Dan. *mod* or *mood*; Goth. *mod*, angry. The Sax. *modig*, L. *animus*, *animosus*, furnish an analogy in point. The radical sense of *mind* is, to advance, to push forward, whence the sense of briskness, ardor.]

Spirit; constitutional ardor: that temperament which is susceptible of high excitement. It is not synonymous with COURAGE, though it may be accompanied with it, and is sometimes used for it.

The winged courser, like a generous horse,
Shows most true *mettle* when you check his course. *Pope.*

MET'TLED, *a.* High-spirited; ardent; full of fire. *Pope.*

MET'TLE-SŌME, (met'tl-sum,) *a.* Full of spirit; possessing constitutional ardor; brisk; fiery; as, a *mettlesome* horse. *Tatler.*

MET'TLE-SŌME-LY, *adv.* With sprightliness, or high spirit.

MET'TLE-SŌME-NESS, *n.* The state of being high-spirited.

MĒ'UM ET TŪ'UM, [L.] Mine and thine.

MEW, (mū,) *n.* [Sax. *mæw*; Dan. *maage*; D. *meeuw*; G. *mewe*; Fr. *mouette.*]

A sea-fowl of the genus Larus; a gull.

MEW, *n.* [Fr. *mue*; Arm. *muz*; W. *mud*, a *mew* and *mute*; D. *muite.* See the verb to *mew*, to shed feathers.]

A cage for birds; an inclosure; a place of confinement.

MEW, *v. t.* [from the noun.] To shut up; to inclose; to confine, as in a cage or other inclosure.

More pity that the eagle should be *mewed*. *Shak.*
Close *mewed* in their sedans, for fear of air. *Dryden.*

MEW, *v. t.* [W. *miw*, a shedding of feathers; It. *mudare*, to mew; Fr. *muer*; Arm. *muza*; G. *mausen*; D. *muiten*, to mew or molt, to *mutiny*; Sp. *muda*, change, alteration, a *mute* letter, time of molting or shedding feathers, roost of a hawk; Port. *mudar*, to change, to mew or cast feathers or a slough; *muda*, a dumb woman, the mewing or molting of birds. The W. *mud*, a mew, is also removal, a pass or move, a change of residence, and *mute*; and the verb *mudaw* is to change, to remove, comprehending the L. *muto* and *moto*. We have, then, clear evidence that *mew*, a cage, *mew*, to molt, and the L. *muto*, *moto*, and *mutus*, and Eng. *mutiny*, are all from one root. The primary sense is, to press or drive, whence to move, to change, and to shut up, that is, to press or drive close; and this is the sense of *mute*. *Mutiny* is from motion or change.]

To shed or cast; to change; to molt. The hawk *mewed* his feathers.

Nine times the moon had *mewed* her horns. *Dryden.*

MEW, (mū,) *v. i.* [W. *mewian*; G. *miauen*; coinciding probably with L. *mugio.*]

To cry as a cat.

MEW, *v. i.* To change; to put on a new appearance.

MEW'ING, *ppr.* Casting the feathers or skin; crying.

MEW'ING, (mū'ing,) *n.* The act of casting the feathers or skin.

2. A crying, as of a cat.

MEWL, (mūle,) *v. i.* [Fr. *miauler*; It. *miagolare*; Sp. *maullar* or *mayar*; coinciding in elements with L. *mugio*, to low; G. *muckon*: Dan. *mukker*, to mutter; Gr. μηκαομαι, to bleat; Ir. *meigiollam*; W. *migiaw.*]

To cry from uneasiness, as a child. *Shak.*

MEWL'ER, *n.* One that mewls.

MEWS, (mūz,) *n. pl.* The royal stables in London, so called because built where the king's hawks were once mewed or confined. *Booth.*

ME-ZĒ'RE-ON, *n.* A small European shrub, the Daphne Mezereum, whose extremely acrid bark is used in medicine. *P. Cyc.*

MEZ'ZA-NINE, *n.* [It.] A story of small hight introduced between two higher ones. *Brande.*

2. A low window, less in hight than in breadth. *Buchanan.*

MEZ'ZO, (med'zo,) [It.] in *music*, denotes middle, mean.

MEZ'ZO-RE-LIĒV'O, (med'zo-re-lēv'o,) *n.* [It. *mezzorilievo.*]

A middle point of relief in figures, between high and low relief.

MEZ-ZO-TINT'O, (mez-zo- *or* med-zo-,) *n.* [It. *mezzo*, middle, half, and *tinto*, L. *tinctus*, painted.]

A particular manner of engraving or representation of figures on copper, in imitation of painting in India ink. To perform this, the plate is scratched equally in every direction, so as to remove entirely the polish from the surface; the design is then drawn on the face, then the dents and furrows are erased from the parts where the lights of the piece are to be; the parts which are to represent shades being left, with more or less of the rough ground, according to the gradation of shade. MEZZOTINT is also used. *Hebert.*

MEZ'ZO VŌ'CE, (med'zo-vō'chā,) [It.] in *music*, with a medium fullness of sound.

MI, (mē.) The third note in the musical scale between *re* and *fa.*

MI'ASM, *n.* The same as MIASMA. *Harvey.*

MI-AS'MA, *n.*; *pl.* MIASMATA. [Gr., from μιαινω, to pollute.]

Infecting substances floating in the air; the effluvia or fine particles of any putrefying bodies, rising and floating in the atmosphere, and considered to be noxious to health.

MI-AS'MAL, *a.* Containing miasma.

MI-AS-MAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to miasma; partaking of the qualities of noxious effluvia.

MI'CA, *n.* [L. *mica*, a grain or particle; *mico*, to shine.]

A mineral capable of being cleaved into elastic plates of extreme thinness. It is either colorless, or presents some shade of light-brown, gray-smoky-brown, black, and occasionally green or violet. It is

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generally more or less transparent, and is used like glass for lanterns, and for the doors of stoves. There are three or four species of mica, differing in composition and crystalline form, called *hexagonal mica*, *oblique* or *common mica*, *rhombic mica*, *lithia mica*. This last is of a lilac color, and is also called *lepidolite*.

Mica is an essential constituent of granite, gneiss, and mica slate. *Dana.*

MĪ'ĊA-SCHIST, } *n.* A schistose rock consisting of
MĪ'ĊA-SLĀTE, } mica and quartz. *Dana.*

MĪ-ĊĀ'CEOUS, (-shus,) *a.* Pertaining to or containing mica; resembling mica, or partaking of its properties.

MIC'A-REL, *n.* A species of argillaceous earth; a mineral of a brownish or blackish-red color, commonly crystallized in rhomboidal prisms, or in prisms of six sides. *Dict.*

MĪCE, *n.*; *pl.* of MOUSE.

MĪ'ĊHA-EL-ITE, *n.* A sub-variety of silicious sinter, found in the Isle of St. Michael. *J. W. Webster.*

MIĊH'AEL-MAS, *n.* The feast of St. Michael, a festival of the Roman Catholic church, celebrated September 29th; hence,

2. In *colloquial language*, autumn.

MICHE, (mich,) *v. i.* [allied, perhaps, to Sw. *maka*, to withdraw; Sax. *smugan*, to creep. MEECHING or MEACHING is still used by some of our common people in the sense of mean, cowardly, retiring.]

1. To lie hid; to skulk; to retire or shrink from view.

2. To pilfer. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

MICH'ER, *n.* One who skulks, or creeps out of sight; a thief. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer. Sidney. Shak.*

MICH'ER-Y, *n.* Theft; cheating. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

MICH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Retiring; skulking; creeping from sight; mean; cowardly. [*Vulgar.*]

MICK'LE, *a.* [Sax. *micel*, *mucel*; Scot. *myche*, *mekyl*, *muckle*; Sw. *mycken*; Sp. *mucho*; Gr. μεγας, μεγαλη. See MUCH.]

Much; great. [*Obsolete, but retained in the Scottish language.*]

MĪ'ĊO, *n.* A small South American monkey, with hair shining and entirely white, the tail black, and the face and hands of a deep flesh-color. *Jardine.*

MĪ'ĊRO-ĊOSM, *n.* [Gr. μικρος, small, and κοσμος, world.]

Literally, the little world; but used for man, supposed to be an epitome of the universe or great world. *Swift. Encyc.*

Microcosmic salt; a triple salt of soda, ammonia, and phosphoric acid, originally obtained from urine. *Ure.*

MĪ-ĊRO-ĊOS'MIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the microcosm

MĪ-ĊRO-ĊOS-MOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. μικρος, κοσμος, and γραφω.]

The description of man as a little world.

MĪ-ĊRO-ĊOUS'TIC, *n.* [Gr. μικρος, small, and ακουω, to hear.]

An instrument to augment small sounds, and assist in hearing.

MĪ-ĊROG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. μικρος, small, and γραφω, to describe.]

The description of objects too small to be discerned without the aid of a microscope. *Encyc. Grew.*

MĪ-ĊROM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. μικρος, small, and μετρον, measure.]

An instrument for measuring small objects or spaces, by the help of which, the apparent magnitude of objects viewed through the microscope or telescope is measured with great exactness. *Brande.*

MĪ-ĊRO-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Belonging to the micrometer; made by the micrometer. *Humboldt.*

MĪ'ĊRO-PHONE, *n.* [Gr. μικρος, small, and φωνη, sound.]

An instrument to augment small sounds; a microcoustic. *Bailey.*

MĪ'ĊRO-PYLE, *n.* [Gr. μικρος, small, and πυλη, mouth.]

In *botany*, the mouth of the foramen of an ovulum. *Lindley.*

MĪ'ĊRO-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. μικρος, small, and σποκεω, to view.]

An optical instrument, consisting of lenses or mirrors, which magnify objects, and thus render visible minute objects, which can not be seen by the naked eye, or enlarge the apparent magnitude of small visible bodies.

MĪ-ĊRO-SCOP'IC, } *a.* Made by the aid of a mi-
MĪ-ĊRO-SCOP'IC-AL, } croscope; as, *microscopic* observation. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Assisted by a microscope.

Evading even the *microscopic* eye. *Thomson.*

3. Resembling a microscope; capable of seeing small objects.

Why has not man a *microscopic* eye? *Pope.*

4. Very small; visible only by the aid of a microscope; as, a *microscopic* insect.

MĪ-ĊRO-SCOP'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By the microscope; with minute inspection. *Good.*

MĪ'ĊRO-SCŌ-PIST, *n.* One skilled in microscopy.

MĪ-ĊROS'ĊO-PY, *n.* The use of the microscope.

MĪ'ĊRO-TINE, (-tin,) *a.* [Gr. μικρος, small.]

Having or consisting of small crystals. *Shepard.*

MIĊ-TU-RI'TION, (-rish'un,) *n.* [L. *micturio.*]

The desire of making water, or passing the urine. *Darwin.*

MID, *a.* [Sax. *midd*, *midde*; L. *medius*; W. *mid*, an inclosure.]

1. Middle; at equal distance from extremes; as, the *mid* hour of night. *Rowe.*

2. Intervening.

No more the mountain larks, while Daphne sings,
Shall, lifting in *mid* air, suspend their wings. *Pope.*

MID'DA, *n.* [Gr. μιδας.]

A worm, or the bean-fly. *Chambers.*

MID'-AGE, *n.* The middle of life, or persons of that age. *Shak.*

MID'-COURSE, *n.* The middle of the course or way. *Milton.*

MID'DAY, *a.* Being at noon; meridional; as, the *midday* sun. *Addison.*

MID'DAY, *n.* The middle of the day; noon. *Donne.*

MID'DEN, (mid'dn,) *n.* A dunghill.

MID'DEST, *a.* *superl.* of MID.

Among the *middest* crowd. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

MID'DLE, (mid'l,) *a.* [Sax. *middel*; D. *middel*; G. *mittel*; Dan. *middel*; perhaps *mid* and *deel*; Sans. *medhi* and *madhyam*; L. *medius*; Gr. μεσος; It. *mezzo*; Sp. *medio*; Port. *mayo*, *mediano*; Ir. *modham*, *muadh*; Fr. *midi*, *moyen*, [*mitan*, obs.] Ch. יצד. This word has the elements of the Sax. *mid*, D. *mede*, Sw. and Dan. *mede*, G. *mit*, with Gr. μετα, which is from the root of the English *meet*, which see. Qu. has not the L. *medius*, in the phrase *medius fidius*, the sense of *with* or *by*; *by* or *with my faith*. In W. *mid* signifies an inclosure, a hem or list round a place. In Russ. *mejdu* signifies among. See Class Ms, No. 21, 27.]

1. Equally distant from the extremes; as, the *middle* point of a line or circle; the *middle* station of life; the *middle* path or course is most safe.

2. Intermediate; intervening.

Will, seeking good, finds many *middle* ends. *Davies.*

Middle ages; the ages or period of time about equally distant from the decline of the Roman empire and the revival of letters in Europe, or from the eighth to the fifteenth century of the Christian era.

The *middle term* of a syllogism is one with which the two extremes are separately compared, and by means of which they are brought together in the conclusion. *Brande.*

MID'DLE, *n.* The point or part equally distant from the extremities.

See, there come people down by the *middle* of the land.—Judges ix.

2. The time that passes, or events that happen, between the beginning and the end. *Dryden.*

Middle and *center* are not always used synonymously. *Center* is most properly applied to circular, globular, or regular bodies; *middle* is used with less definiteness. We say, the center of a circle or of the solar system; the *middle* of a page, the *middle* of the night or of the month.

MID'DLE-AĞ-ED, *a.* Being about the middle of the ordinary age of man. A *middle-aged* man is so called from the age of thirty-five or forty to forty-five or fifty.

MID'DLE-DECK, *n.* The deck below the middle deck, in three-deckers. *Totten.*

MID'DLE-EARTH, (-erth,) *n.* [Sax. *middan-eard.*]

The world. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

MID'DLE-MAN, *n.* An agent between two parties; *particularly*, in *Ireland*, one who takes land of the proprietors in large tracts, and then rents it out in small portions to the peasantry, at a greatly enhanced price.

MID'DLE-MŌST, *a.* Being in the middle, or nearest the middle, of a number of things that are near the middle. If a thing is in the middle, it can not be more so, and in this sense the word is improper. But, when two or more things are near the middle, one may be nearer than another.

MID'DLING, *a.* [Sax. *midlen.*]

Of middle rank, state, size, or quality; about equally distant from the extremes; moderate. Thus we speak of people of the *middling* class or sort, neither high nor low; of a man of *middling* capacity or understanding; a man of *middling* size; fruit of a *middling* quality.

MID'DLING-LY, *adv.* Passably; indifferently.

MID'DLINGS, *n. pl.* The coarser part of flour.

MIDGE, *n.* [Sax. *myge*, *mygge.*]

A gnat or fly.

MID'-HEAV-EN, (-hev'n,) *n.* The middle of the sky or heaven. *Milton.*

MID'LAND, *a.* Being in the interior country; distant from the coast or sea-shore; as, *midland* towns or inhabitants. *Howell. Hale.*

2. Surrounded by the sea; mediterranean.

And on the *midland* sea the French had awed. *Dryden.*

MID'LEG, *n.* Middle of the leg. *Bacon.*

MID'LENT, *n.* The middle of Lent.

MID'LIFE, *n.* The middle of life, or of the usual age of man. *Southey.*

MID'MŌST, *a.* Middle; as, the *midmost* battles. *Dryden.*

MID'NIGHT, (-nīte,) *n.* The middle of the night; twelve o'clock at night.

MID'NIGHT, (-nīte,) *a.* Being in the middle of the night; as, *midnight* studies. *Bacon.*

2. Dark as midnight; very dark; as, *midnight* gloom.

MID'RIB, *n.* [*mid*, *middle*, and *rib.*] In *botany*, a continuation of the petiole, extending from the base to the apex of the laminæ of a leaf. *Lindley.*

MID'RIFF, *n.* [Sax. *midhrife*; *mid* and *hrife*, the belly.]

In *anatomy*, the diaphragm; the respiratory muscle which divides the trunk into two cavities, the thorax and abdomen. *Quincy.*

MID'SEA, *n.* The midst of the sea. *Dryden.*

MID'SHIP, *a.* Being or belonging to the middle of a ship; as, a *midship* beam.

MID'SHIP-MAN, *n.* In *ships of war*, a kind of naval cadet, whose business is to second the orders of the superior officers, and assist in the necessary business of the ship, particularly in managing the sails, that he may be trained to a knowledge of the machinery, discipline, and operations of ships of war, and qualified for naval service. *Mar. Dict.*

Passed midshipman; one who has passed examination, and is a candidate for promotion to the rank of lieutenant. *Totten.*

MID'SHIPS, *adv.* In the middle of a ship; properly, AMIDSHIPS.

MIDST, *n.* [Contracted from *middest*, the superlative of *mid.*] The middle.

There is nothing said or done in the *midst* of the play, which might not have been placed in the beginning. *Dryden.*

The phrase *in the midst* often signifies, involved in, surrounded or overwhelmed by, or in the thickest part, or in the depths of; as, *in the midst* of afflictions, troubles, or cares; *in the midst* of our contemplations; *in the midst* of the battle; *in the midst* of pagan darkness and error; *in the midst* of gospel light; *in the midst* of the ocean; *in the midst* of civil dissensions.

From the midst; from the middle, or from among. *Deut.* xviii.

MIDST, *adv.* In the middle.

On earth, join all ye creatures to extol
Him first, him last, him *midst*, and without end. *Milton.*

MID'STREAM, *n.* The middle of the stream. *Dryden.*

MID'SUM-MER, *n.* The middle of summer; the summer solstice, about the 21st of June. *Swift. Gay.*

MID'WARD, *adv.* Midst. [*Not in use.*]

MID'WAY, *n.* The middle of the way or distance.

Paths indirect, or in the *midway* faint. *Milton.*

MID'WAY, *a.* Being in the middle of the way or distance; as, the *midway* air. *Shak.*

MID'WAY, *adv.* In the middle of the way or distance; half way.

She met his glance *midway*. *Dryden.*

MID'WIFE, *n.* [Supposed by Junius and Skinner to be *meedwife*, a woman that has a reward. This is probably a mistake. The word is a compound of *mid*, with, and *wif*, a woman; in analogy with the L. *obstetrix*, from *obsto*, *obstiti*, to stand before. The Dutch use *vroedvrouw*, a wise or skillful woman. The Danish equivalent word is *iordemoder*, earth-mother; the Swedish, *iord-gumma*. The Spanish and Portuguese word is *comadre*; *co*, for L. *cum*, with, and *madre*, mother, which is precisely analogous to *midwife*.]

A woman that assists other women in childbirth.

MID'WIFE, *v. i.* To perform the office of midwife.

MID'WIFE, *v. t.* To assist in childbirth.

MID'WIFE-RY, *n.* The art or practice of assisting women in childbirth; obstetrics.

2. Assistance at childbirth.

3. Help or coöperation in production. *Stepney.*

MID'WIN-TER, *n.* The middle of winter, or the winter solstice, December 21. As the severity of winter in North America falls in January and February, the word ordinarily denotes this period, or some weeks after the winter solstice.

MID'WOOD, *n.* The middle of the wood. *Thomson.*

MI'E-MITE, *n.* Granular miemite is a variety of magnesian limestone, first found at *Miemo*, in Tuscany. It occurs massive, or crystallized in flat, double, three-sided pyramids. Its color is light green or greenish-white. *Jameson. Cyc. Dana.*

MIEN, (meen,) *n.* [Fr. *mine*; Dan. and Sw. *id.*; Arm. *man*; Corn. *mein*, the face; Ice. *mind*, image. See MAN.]

Look; air; manner; external appearance; carriage; as, a lofty *mien*; a majestic *mien*. *Waller. Pope.*

MIFF, *n.* A slight degree of resentment. [*Colloquial.*] *Holloway.*

MIFF'ED, (mift,) *a.* Slightly offended. [In Norman French, *meffet* is offense or misdeed, and *meffet*, mis-

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done; *mes* and *faire*; whence *meffere*, to do mischief. But qu. whether this is the English *miff*.]

MIGHT, (mīte,) *pret.* of MAY. Had power or liberty. He *might* go, or *might* have gone.

2. It sometimes denotes, *was possible*, implying ignorance of the fact in the speaker. Orders *might* have been given for the purpose.

MIGHT, (mīte,) *n.* [Sax. *might, meht*; G. *macht*; D. Sw. and Dan. *magt*; from the root of *may*, Sax. *magan*, to be able; Sans. *mahat*, strong. See MAY.]

1. Strength; force; power; *primarily* and *chiefly*, bodily strength or physical power; as, to work or strive with all one's *might*.

There shall be no *might* in thy hand. — Deut. xxviii.

2. Political power or great achievements.

The acts of David — with all his reign and his *might*. — 1 Chron. xxix. 1 Kings xv.

3. National strength; physical power or military force.

We have no *might* against this great company that cometh against us. — 2 Chron. xx.

4. Valor, with bodily strength; military prowess; as, men of *might*. 1 *Chron.* xii.

5. Ability; strength or application of means.

I have prepared with all my *might* for the house of my God. — 1 Chron. xxix.

6. Strength or force of purpose.

Like him was no king that turned to the Lord with all his *might*. — 2 Kings xxiii.

7. Strength of affection.

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy *might*. — Deut. vi.

8. Strength of light; splendor; effulgence.

Let them that love him be as the sun when he goeth forth in his *might*. — Judges v.

Shakspeare applies the word to an oath. "An oath of mickle *might*." This application is obsolete. We now use *strength* or *force*; as, the *strength* or *force* of an oath or covenant.

With might and main; with the utmost strength or bodily exertion; *a tautological phrase, as both words are from the same root, and mean the same thing.*

MIGHT'I-LY, (mīt'e-le,) *adv.* [from *mighty*.] With great power, force, or strength; vigorously; as, to strive *mightily*.

2. Vehemently; with great earnestness.

Cry *mightily* to God. — Jonah iii.

3. Powerfully; with great energy.

Whereto I also labor, striving according to his working, which worketh in *me mightily*. — Col. i.

4. With great strength of argument.

He *mightily* convinced the Jews. — Acts xviii.

5. With great or irresistible force; greatly; extensively.

So *mightily* grew the word of God and prevailed. — Acts xix.

6. With strong means of defense.

Fortify thy power *mightily*. — Nah. ii.

7. Greatly; to a great degree; very much.

I was *mightily* pleased with a story applicable to this piece of philosophy. *Spectator.*

[*Admissible in colloquial and familiar language.*]

MIGHT'I-NESS, *n.* Power; greatness; hight of dignity.

How soon this *mightiness* meets misery! *Shak.*

2. A title of dignity; as, their high *mightinesses*.

MIGHT'Y, (mīt'e,) *a.* [Sax. *mihtig.*]

1. Having great bodily strength or physical power; very strong or vigorous; as, a *mighty* arm.

2. Very strong; valiant; bold; as, a *mighty* man of valor. *Judges* vi.

3. Very powerful; having great command.

Cush begat Nimrod; he began to be a *mighty* one on the earth. — Gen. x.

4. Very strong in numbers; as, a *mighty* nation. *Gen.* xviii.

5. Very strong or great in corporeal power; very able.

Wo to them that are *mighty* to drink wine. — Is. v.

6. Violent; very loud; as, *mighty* thunderings. *Ex.* ix. *Ps.* lxviii.

7. Vehement; rushing with violence; as, a *mighty* wind or tempest. *Ex.* x. *Rev.* vi.

8. Very great; vast; as, *mighty* waters. *Neh.* ix.

9. Very great or strong; as, *mighty* power. 2 *Chron.* xxvi.

10. Very forcible; efficacious; as, great is truth and *mighty*. *Esdras.*

11. Very great or eminent in intellect or acquirements; as, the *mighty* Scaliger and Selden. *Echard.*

12. Great; wonderful; performed with great power; as, *mighty* works. *Matt.* xi.

13. Very severe and distressing; as, a *mighty* famine. *Luke* xv.

14. Very great, large, or populous; as, a *mighty* city. *Rev.* xviii.

15. Important; momentous.

I'll sing of heroes and of kings,
In *mighty* numbers *mighty* things. *Cowley.*

MIGHT'Y, (mīt'e,) *adv.* In a great degree; very; as, *mighty* wise; *mighty* thoughtful. [*Colloquial.*] *Prior.*

MIGN'IARD, (min'yard,) *a.* [Fr. *mignard.*] Soft; dainty; delicate; pretty. *B. Jonson.*

MIGN-ON-NETTE', (min-yon-et',) *n.* [Fr., a diminutive of *mignon*, darling.] An annual flowering plant, having the scent of raspberries; Reseda odorata. *Mason.*

MI'GRĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *migro.*]

1. To pass or remove from one country or from one state to another, with a view to permanent residence, or residence of some continuance. The first settlers of New England *migrated* first to Holland, and afterward to America. Some species of birds *migrate* in autumn to a warmer climate for a temporary residence. To change residence in the same city or state is not to *migrate*.

2. To pass or remove from one region or district to another for a temporary residence; as, the Tartars *migrate* for the sake of finding pasturage.

MI'GRĀ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Removing from one state to another for a permanent residence. The people of the Eastern States are continually *migrating* to the Western States.

MI-GRĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *migratio.*]

1. The act of removing from one kingdom or state to another, for the purpose of permanent residence, or a residence of some continuance.

2. Change of place; removal; as, the *migration* of the center of gravity. *Woodward.*

MI'GRA-TO-RY, *a.* Removing or accustomed to remove from one state or country to another for permanent residence.

2. Roving; wandering; occasionally removing for pasturage; as, the *migratory* Tartars.

3. Passing from one climate to another, as birds.

MILCH, *a.* [Sax. *melce.* See MILK.]

1. Giving milk; as, a *milch* cow. It is now applied only to beasts.

2. Soft; tender; merciful; as, "*milch*-hearted." *Shak.*

MILD, *a.* [Sax. *mild*; G. D. Sw. and Dan. *id.*; Russ. *melayu*, to pity. The primary sense is soft or smooth, L. *mollis*, Eng. *mellow*, W. *mall*; allied perhaps to *melt*. Class Ml, No. 9, 16, 18.]

1. Soft; gently and pleasantly affecting the senses; not violent; as, a *mild* air; a *mild* sun; a *mild* temperature; a *mild* light.

The rosy morn resigns her light
And *milder* glory to the noon. *Waller.*
And with a *milder* gleam refreshed the sight. *Addison.*

2. Not acrid, pungent, corrosive, or drastic; operating gently; not acrimonious; demulcent; mollifying; lenitive; assuasive; as, a *mild* liquor; a *mild* cataplasm; a *mild* cathartic or emetic.

3. Tender and gentle in temper or disposition; kind; compassionate; merciful; clement; indulgent; not severe or cruel.

It teaches us to adore him as a *mild* and merciful Being. *Rogers.*

4. Not fierce, rough, or angry; as, *mild* words.

5. Placid; not fierce; not stern; not frowning; as, a *mild* look or aspect.

6. Not sharp, tart, sour, or bitter; moderately sweet or pleasant to the taste; as, *mild* fruit.

7. Calm; tranquil. When passion subsides, the temper becomes *mild*.

8. Moderate; not violent or intense; as, a *mild* heat.

MILD'ER, *a.* More mild.

MILD'EST, *a.* Most mild.

MIL'DEW, (mil'du,) *n.* [Sax. *mildeaw*; L. *melligo*, from *mel*, honey; G. *mehlthau*, as if from *mehl*, meal.]

A thin, whitish coating, with which the leaves of vegetables are sometimes covered, occasioning disease, decay, and death. It is also found on paper, cloth, &c. It consists of innumerable minute fungi. *Gardner. Brande.*

MIL'DEW, *v. t.* To taint with mildew. *Shak.*

MIL'DEW-ED, *pp.* Tainted or injured by mildew.

MIL'DEW-ING, *ppr.* Tainting with mildew.

MILD'LY, *adv.* Softly; gently; tenderly; not roughly or violently; moderately; as, to speak *mildly*; to burn *mildly*; to operate *mildly*.

MILD'NESS, *n.* Softness; gentleness; as, the *mildness* of words or speech; *mildness* of voice.

2. Tenderness; mercy; clemency; as, *mildness* of temper.

3. Gentleness of operation; as, the *mildness* of a medicine.

4. Softness; the quality that affects the senses pleasantly; as, the *mildness* of fruit or of liquors.

5. Temperateness; moderate state; as, the *mildness* of weather.

MILD'-SPIR'IT-ED, } *a.* Having a mild temper.
MILD'-TEM'PER-ED, } *Arbuthnot. Scott.*

MILE, *n.* [L. *mille passus*, a thousand paces; *passus* being dropped in common usage, the word became a noun; Sax. *mil*; Sw. *mil*; Dan. *miil*; G. *meile*; D. *myl*; Fr. *mille*; Sp. *milla*; Port. *milha*; It. *miglio.*]

A measure of length or distance. The English or statute mile contains 8 furlongs, 320 rods, poles, or perches, 1760 yards, 5280 feet, or 80 chains. The English geographical mile is 1-60 of a degree of latitude, or about 2025 yards. The Roman mile was a thousand paces, equal to 1614 yards English measure. The German short mile is nearly equal to 3 9-10 English miles; the German long mile to 5 3-4 English miles; the Prussian and Danish miles are each about 4 7-10 English miles; the Swedish mile is about 6 5-8 English miles. *Kelly.*

MILE'AGE, *n.* Fees paid for travel by the mile.

MILE'STŌNE, *n.* A stone set to mark the distance or space of a mile. A post used for this purpose is called a *mile-post*.

MIL'FOIL, *n.* [L. *millefolium*, a thousand leaves.] An herb of the genus Achillea; yarrow.

MIL'IA-RY, (-ya-re,) *a.* [Fr. *miliaire*, L. *milium*, millet.]

1. Resembling millet seeds; as, a *miliary* eruption; *miliary* glands. The *miliary* glands are the sebaceous glands of the skin. *Coxe.*

2. Accompanied with an eruption like millet seeds; as, a *miliary* fever.

MIL-ICE', for MILITIA, is not in use.

MIL'I-O-LITE, *n.* Fossil remains of the Miliola, a genus of microscopic, univalve shells. *Ed. Encyc.*

MIL'I-TAN-CY, *n.* Warfare. [*Little used.*] *Mountagu.*

MIL'I-TANT, *a.* [L. *militans, milito*, to fight.]

1. Fighting; combating; serving as a soldier. *Spenser.*

2. The *church militant* is the Christian church on earth, which is supposed to be engaged in a constant warfare against its enemies; thus distinguished from the *church triumphant*, or in heaven. *Hooker.*

MIL'I-TA-RI-LY, *adv.* In a soldierly manner.

MIL'I-TA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *militaire*; L. *militaris*, from *miles*, a soldier; *milito*, to fight; Gr. αμιλλα, contest.]

1. Pertaining to soldiers or to arms; as, a *military* parade or appearance; *military* discipline.

2. Engaged in the service of soldiers or arms; as, a *military* man.

3. Warlike; becoming a soldier; as, *military* virtue; *military* bravery.

4. Derived from the services or exploits of a soldier; as, *military* renown.

5. Conformable to the customs or rules of armies or militia. The conduct of the officer was not *military*.

6. Performed or made by soldiers; as, a *military* election. *Bacon.*

Military tenure; a tenure of land, on condition of performing military service.

MIL'I-TA-RY, *n.* The whole body of soldiers; soldiery; militia; an army. *United States. Mitford.*

MIL'I-TATE, *v. i.* [L. *milito.*]

To *militate against*, is to oppose; to be or to act in opposition. *Smollett.*

Paley writes, to *militate with*; but in America, *against* is generally used.

MI-LI''TIA, (me-lish'ā,) *n.* [L., from *miles*, a soldier; Ir. *mal* or *mil*; W. *milwr*; Gr. μωλος, war; μωλεω, to fight; αμιλλα, combat, contention. The primary sense of fighting is, to strive, struggle, drive, or to strike, to beat, Eng. *moil*, L. *molior*, Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. and Ar. עמל, to labor or toil. So *exercitus*, from *exerceo*, to exert, to strive. Class Ml, No. 15.]

The body of soldiers in a state enrolled for discipline, but not engaged in actual service except in emergencies; as distinguished from regular troops, whose sole occupation is war or military service. The militia of a country are the able-bodied men organized into companies, regiments, and brigades, with officers of all grades, and required by law to attend military exercises on certain days only, but at other times left to pursue their usual occupations.

In *England*, the militia consist of 200,000 men, who do service about 28 days in the year. *P. Cyc.*

In *the United States*, the militia are composed of persons between 18 and 45 years.

MI-LI''TIA-MAN, *n.* One who belongs to the militia.

MILK, *n.* [Sax. *melce*; G. *milch*; D. *melk*; Sw. *mjölk*; Dan. *mælk*; Russ. *mleko*, or *moloko*; Bohemian, *mlike*; Ir. *meilg.* See the verb.]

1. A white fluid or liquor, secreted by certain glands in female animals, and drawn from the breasts for the nourishment of their young.

2. The white juice of certain plants.

3. Emulsion made by bruising seeds; as, the *milk* of almonds, produced by pounding almonds with sugar and water.

MILK, *v. t.* [Sax. *melcan, meolcian*; G. and D. *melken*; Sw. *mjölka*; Dan. *mælker*; Russ. *melzyu*; L. *mulgeo*; Gr. αμελγω.]

1. To draw or press milk from the breasts by the hand; as, to *milk* a cow.

2. To suck. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

MILK'ED, (milkt,) *pp.* Drawn from the breasts by the hand.

MILK'EN, *a.* Consisting of milk. [*Not used.*] *Temple.*

MILK'ER, *n.* One that milks.

MILK'-FE-VER, *n.* A fever which sometimes ac-

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companies the first secretion of milk in females after childbirth.

MILK'-HEDGE, *n.* A shrub growing on the Coromandel coast, containing a milky juice.

MILK'I-LY, *adv.* After the manner of milk; lacteally.

MILK'I-NESS, *n.* Qualities like those of milk; softness. *Dryden.*

MILK'ING, *ppr.* Drawing milk from the breasts of an animal by the hand.

MILK'ING, *n.* The act of drawing milk from the breasts of an animal by the hand.

MILK'-LIV-ER-ED, *a.* Cowardly; timorous *Shak.*

MILK'MAID, *n.* A woman that milks or is employed in the dairy; sometimes, a milkwoman.

MILK'MAN, *n.* A man that sells milk or carries milk to market.

MILK'-PAIL, *n.* A pail which receives the milk drawn from cows.

MILK'-PAN, *n.* A pan in which milk is set.

MILK-POR'RIDGE, } *n.* A species of food composed
MILK-POT'TAGE, } of milk or milk and water, boiled with meal or flour. *Locke.*

MILK'-SCORE, *n.* An account of milk sold or purchased in small quantities, scored or marked. *Addison.*

MILK'-SICK-NESS, *n.* A peculiar and most malignant disease, occurring in some localities of the Western United States, and affecting certain kinds of farm-stock, and persons who make use of the meat or dairy products of infected cattle. Its cause is unknown. *Farm. Encyc.*

MILK'SOP, *n.* A piece of bread sopped in milk; more usually, a soft, effeminate, feeble-minded man. *Addison. Prior.*

MILK'-THIS-TLE, (-this'l,) *n.* An esculent European plant of the thistle kind, having the veins of its leaves of a milky whiteness—Carduus Marianus. *P. Cyc.*

MILK'-TOOTH, *n.* The fore tooth of a foal, which comes at the age of about three months, and is cast within two or three years. *Far. Dict.*

MILK'-TREE, *n.* A name common to several trees yielding a milky juice, especially to those in which this juice is fit for food, as the cow-tree of South America. *Brande.*

MILK'-TRE'FOIL, *n.* A plant, said to be a Cytisus. *Johnson.*

MILK'VETCH, *n.* A plant of the genus Astragalus.

MILK'WEED, *n.* An herb abounding in a milky juice, and having its seeds attached to a long, silky down, the *Asclepias Syriaca.*

MILK'-WHITE, *a.* White as milk. *Dryden.*

MILK'WOM-AN, *n.* A woman that sells milk. *Arbuthnot.*

MILK'WORT, *n.* A plant of the genera Polygala, Euphorbia, &c.

MILK'Y, *a.* Made of milk.

2. Resembling milk; as, *milky* sap or juice. *Pope.*

3. Yielding milk; as, *milky* mothers. *Roscommon.*

4. Soft; mild; gentle; timorous; as, a *milky* heart. *Shak.*

MILK'Y-WAY, *n.* The galaxy; a broad, luminous path or circle in the heavens, supposed to be the blended light of innumerable fixed stars, which are not distinguishable with ordinary telescopes. *Harris.*

MILL, *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand.]

A money of account of the United States, value the tenth of a cent, or the thousandth of a dollar.

MILL, *n.* [Sax. *milu*; W. *melin*; Ir. *meile* or *muilean*; Corn. *melyn*; Arm. *mell* or *melin*; Fr. *moulin*; L. *mola*, Gr. μυλη, μυλος; G. *mühle*; D. *molen*; Sw. *möl*; Dan. *mölle*; Sp. *molino*; It. *mulino*; Russ. *melnitsa*; Goth. *malan*, to grind, Ir. *meilim*, Fr. *moudre*, for *mouldre*, W. *malu*, Arm. *mala* or *malein*, Sp. *moler*, L. *molo*, G. *mahlen*, D. *maalen*, Sw. *mala*, Dan. *maler*; Port. *moer*, by contraction, Russ. *melyu*. It is not certain which is the original word, the noun or the verb, or whether both are from a prior radical sense. We observe that the elements of this word coincide with those of L. *mel*, honey, *mollis*, Eng. *mellow*, *mild*, *mold*, *meal*, W. *mall*, &c., all expressive of softness. Grinding is now breaking by friction or pressure, but not improbably grain was pulverized by beating or pounding before the use of the quern. If so, *mill* may coincide in origin with *mallet*. We observe that this word is in the languages of all the great European families, Celtic, Teutonic, and Slavonic.]

1. A complicated engine or machine for grinding and reducing to fine particles, grain, fruit, or other substance, or for performing other operations by means of wheels and a circular motion; as, a grist-*mill*, for grain; a coffee-*mill*; a cider-*mill*; a bark-*mill*. The original purpose of mills was to comminute grain for food, but the word *mill* is now extended to engines or machines moved by water, wind, or steam, for carrying on many other operations. We have *oil-mills*, *saw-mills*, *slitting-mills*, *bark-mills*, *fulling-mills*, &c.

2. The house or building that contains the machinery for grinding, &c.

MILL, *v. t.* To grind; to comminute; to reduce to fine particles or to small pieces.

2. In *coining*, to make a raised impression round the edges of a piece of money, to prevent the clipping of the coin.

3. To pass through a fulling-mill; to full, as cloth.

4. In *cant language*, to beat severely with the fists, as if in a fulling-mill. *Smart.*

To *mill chocolate*, is to froth it. [See FROTH.]

MILL'-COG, *n.* The cog of a mill-wheel. *Mortimer.*

MILL'-DAM, *n.* A dam or mound to obstruct a watercourse, and raise the water to an altitude sufficient to turn a mill-wheel. *Mortimer.*

MILL'-HORSE, *n.* A horse that turns a mill.

MILL'-POND, *n.* A pond or reservoir of water raised for driving a mill-wheel.

MILL'-RACE, *n.* The current of water that drives a mill-wheel, or the canal in which it is conveyed. *Franklin.*

MILL'REA, } *n.* A coin of Portugal, commonly es-
MILL'REE, } timated at 5*s.* sterling, or about 108 cents; though a small gold millrea of 1755 was worth only 3*s.* 2*d.* sterling. *P. Cyc.*

MILL'-SIX'PENCE, *n.* An old English coin, first milled in 1561, being one of the earliest that was milled. *G. S. Faber. Douce.*

MILL'STONE, *n.* A stone used for grinding grain.

To see into a millstone; to see with acuteness, or to penetrate into abstruse subjects. *Quart. Rev.*

MILL'STONE-GRIT, *n.* A hard and coarse, gritty sandstone. *Dana.*

MILL'-TOOTH, *n.*; *pl.* MILL-TEETH. A grinder, *dens molaris.* *Arbuthnot.*

MILL'-WRIGHT, (-rīte,) *n.* A mechanic whose occupation is to build mills.

MILL'ED, (mild,) *pp.* or *a.* Passed through a mill; subjected to the operation of milling, as a coin; fulled; soundly beaten with the fists.

MIL-LE-NA'RI-AN, *a.* [Fr. *millenaire.* See MILLENNIUM.]

Consisting of a thousand years; pertaining to the millennium. *Encyc.*

MIL-LE-NA'RI-AN, *n.* A chilinst; one who believes that Christ will personally reign on earth, with his saints, a thousand years before the end of the world. *Encyc.*

MIL-LE-NA'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of millenarians.

MIL'LE-NA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *millenaire.*]

Consisting of a thousand. *Arbuthnot.*

MIL'LE-NA-RY, *n.* The space of a thousand years.

MIL-LEN'NI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the millennium, or to a thousand years; as, *millennial* period; *millennial* happiness. *Burnet.*

MIL-LEN'NI-AL-IST, *n.* One who believes that Christ will reign personally on earth a thousand years; a chiliast. *Stowe.*

MIL'LEN-NIST, *n.* One who holds to the millennium. [*Not used.*] *Johnson.*

MIL-LEN'NI-UM, *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand, and *annus*, year.]

A thousand years; a word used to denote the thousand years mentioned in *Revelations* xx., during which period Satan will be bound, and holiness become triumphant throughout the world. During this period, as some believe, Christ will reign on earth in person with his saints.

MIL'LE-PED, *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand, and *pes*, foot.]

The wood-louse, an insect having many feet, a species of Oniscus.

MIL'LE-PORE, *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand, and *porus*, a pore.]

A genus of corals, having the surface smooth, and perforated with very minute punctures or cells. It belongs to the madrepore family. *Dana.*

MIL'LE-PO-RITE, *n.* Fossil millepores.

MILL'ER, *n.* [from *mill.*] One whose occupation is to attend a grist-mill.

2. An insect whose wings appear as if covered with white dust or powder, like a miller's clothes.

MILL'ER'S-THUMB, *n.* A small fish found in small streams in Europe, the river bull-head, *Cottus gobio.* *P. Cyc.*

MIL-LES'IM-AL, *a.* [L. *millesimus*, from *mille*, a thousand.]

Thousandth; consisting of a thousand parts; as, *millesimal* fractions. *Watts.*

MIL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *millet* or *mil*; It. *miglio*; Sp. *mijo*; L. *milium*; Sax. *mil.*]

1. A plant, or the grain of a plant, of the genus Holcus or Sorghum, having a stalk resembling a jointed reed, and classed by botanists among the grasses. Various species are used as food for men and animals, but the Indian millet is the most common. The species are mostly natives of warm climates. *P. Cyc.*

2. *Millet grass*, or *millet*; a hardy grass of the genus Milium, of several species. *Farm. Encyc.*

MIL-LI-A'RD', *n.* [Fr.] A thousand millions.

MIL'LI-A-RY, *a.* [L. *milliarium*, a milestone.]

Pertaining to a mile; denoting a mile; as, a *milliary* column. *D'Anville.*

MIL'LI-A-RY, *n.* Among *the Romans*, a mile-stone.

MIL'LI-GRAM, } *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand, and
MIL'LI-GRAMME, } Gr. γραμμα, a gram.]

In *the system of French weights and measures*, the thousandth part of a gramme, equal to a cubic millimeter of water. *Lunier.*

The milligram is equal to .0154 English grains, Troy weight. *McCulloch.*

MIL-LIL'I-TER, } *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand, and
MIL'LI-LI-TRE, } *liter.*]

A French measure of capacity, containing the thousandth part of liter or cubic decimeter, equal to .06103 decimals of a cubic inch. *McCulloch.*

MIL-LIM'E-TER, } *n.* [L. *mille*, a thou-
MIL'LI-ME-TRE, (-mā'ter,) } sand, and *metrum*, a measure.]

A French lineal measure, containing the thousandth part of a meter; equal to .03937 decimals of an inch. It is the least measure of length. *Lunier. McCulloch.*

MIL'LIN-ER, *n.* [Johnson supposes this word to be MILANER, from *Milan*, in Italy.]

A woman who makes and sells head-dresses, hats, or bonnets, &c., for females.

MIL'LIN-ER-Y, *n.* The articles made or sold by milliners, as head-dresses, hats or bonnets, laces, ribbons, and the like.

MILL'ING, *ppr.* Grinding; reducing to small pieces; fulling, as cloth; stamping on the edges, as coin; beating.

MILL'ING, *n.* The act or employment of grinding or passing through a mill.

2. In *coining*, the act of making raised impressions on the edges of coin, or the impressions thus made. *Edin. Encyc.*

3. In *cant language*, a beating with the fists.

MILL'ION, (mil'yun,) *n.* [Fr. *million*; It. *milione*; Sp. *millon*; Port. *milham*; probably from L. *mille*, a thousand.]

1. The number of ten hundred thousand, or a thousand thousand. It is used as a noun or an adjective; as, a *million* of men, or a *million* men. As *a noun*, it has a regular plural, *millions.*

2. In *common usage*, a very great number, indefinitely.

There are *millions* of truths that men are not concerned to know. *Locke.*

MILL'ION-AIRE, *n.* [Fr.] A man worth a million.

MILL'ION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to millions; consisting of millions; as, the *millionary* chronology of the Pundits. *Pinkerton.*

MILL'ION-ED, *a.* Multiplied by millions. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

MILL'IONTH, *a.* The ten hundred thousandth.

MILT, *n.* [Sax. *milt*; Dan. and D. *milt*; G. *milz*; Sw. *mjälte*; It. *milza*; probably so named from its softness, and allied to *mild*, *mellow*, *melt.*]

1. In *anatomy*, the spleen; a viscus situated in the left hypochondrium, under the diaphragm.

2. The soft roe of fishes, or the spermatic part of the males. *Encyc.*

MILT, *v. t.* To impregnate the roe or spawn of the female fish. *Johnson.*

MILT'ER, *n.* A male fish. *Walton.*

MILT'WORT, *n.* An herb of the genus Asplenium; spleenwort.

MIME, *n.* [See MIMIC.] Among *the ancients*, a kind of farce or dramatic representation in which real characters were depicted.

2. An actor in such representations.

MIME, *v. i.* To mimic, or play the buffoon. [*Obs.*] [See MIMIC.]

MIM'ER, *n.* A mimic. [*Obs.*] [See MIMIC.]

MI-ME'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *rhetoric*, imitation of the voice or gestures of another. *Encyc.*

MIM'E-TENE, *n.* The mineral arseniate of lead, occurring in pale-yellow or brownish hexagonal crystals.

MI-MET'IC, } *a.* [Gr. μιμητικος.]
MI-MET'IC-AL, }

Imitative; as, the *mimetic* arts; apt to imitate; given to aping or mimicry.

MIM'IC, } *a.* [L. *mimus*, *mimicus*; Gr. μιμος, μι-
MIM'IC-AL, } μικος; μιμεομαι, to imitate; allied probably to μωμος.]

1. Imitative; inclined to imitate or to ape; having the practice or habit of imitating.

Man is of all creatures the most *mimical* in gestures, speech, &c. *Wotton.*

2. Consisting of imitation; as, *mimic* gestures.

Mimic implies often something droll or ludicrous, or less dignified than *imitative.*

MIM'IC, } *n.* One who imitates or mimics; a buf-
MIM'ICK, } foon who attempts to excite laughter or derision by acting or speaking in the manner of another. *Prior.*

2. A mean or servile imitator.

Of France the *mimic* and of Spain the prey. *Anon.*

MIM'IC, } *v. t.* To imitate or ape for sport; to at-
MIM'ICK, } tempt to excite laughter or derision by acting or speaking like another; to ridicule by imitation.

The walk, the words, the gesture, could supply,
The habit *mimic*, and the mien belie. *Dryden.*

MIM'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an imitative or aping manner.

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MIM'ICK-ED, (mim'ikt,) *pp.* Imitated for sport.
MIM'ICK-ER, *n.* One who mimics.
MIM'ICK-ING, *ppr.* Imitating for sport; ridiculing by imitation.
MIM'IC-RY, *n.* Ludicrous imitation for sport or ridicule. *Spectator.*
MI-MOG'RA-PHER, *n.* [Gr. μιμος and γραφω.] A writer of farces or mimes. *Herbert.*
MI'NA, *n.* [Gr. μνα; L. *mina*; Ar. Class Mn, No. 5, 9, 7.] A weight or denomination of money. The mina of the Old Testament was valued at fifty shekels. The Greek or Attic mina was valued at a hundred drachmas, more than £3 sterling, or $14. *McCulloch.*
MI-NA'CIOUS, (me-nā'shus,) *a.* [L. *minax*, from *minor*, to threaten.] Threatening; menacing. *More.*
MI-NAC'I-TY, (me-nas'e-te,) *n.* [L. *minax.*] Disposition to threaten. [*Little used.*]
MIN'A-RET, *n.* [Ar. مَنَارَة *manaraton*, a lantern; W. *mwn*, a spire.] A slender, lofty turret on the mosques of Mohammedan countries, rising by different stages or stories, and surrounded by one or more projecting balconies from which the people are summoned to prayer. *Brande. Gwilt.*
MIN-A-TŌ'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* With threats.
MIN'A-TO-RY, *a.* Threatening; menacing. *Bacon.*
MINCE, (mins,) *v. t.* [Sax. *minsian*, from the root of L. *minuo*, to diminish; W. *main*, Arm. *maon*, Fr. *menu*, *mince*, Ir. *min*, *mion*, small, fine; L. *minor*, smaller; *minuo*, to diminish; Gr. μινυος, small, slender; μινυθω, to diminish; L. *minutus*, minute; Sw. *minska*, to diminish; Ar. مَسَنَ *manna*, to weaken, to diminish. Class Mn, No. 5.]
1. To cut or chop into very small pieces; as, to *mince* meat *Dryden.*
2. To diminish *in* speaking; to retrench, cut off, or omit a part for the purpose of suppressing the truth; to extenuate in representation.
I know no way to *mince* it in love, but to say directly, I love you. *Shak.*
Siren, now *mince* the sin,
And mollify damnation with a phrase. *Dryden.*
If, to *mince* his meaning, I had either omitted some part of what he said, or taken from the strength of his expression, I certainly had wronged him. *Dryden.*
These — were forced to *mince* the matter. *Woodward.*
3. To speak with affected softness; to clip words; not to utter the full sound. *Shak.*
4. To walk with short or diminished steps.
MINCE, *v. i.* To walk with short steps; to walk with affected nicety; to affect delicacy in manner
I'll turn two *mincing* steps
Into a manly stride. *Shak.*
Because the daughters of Zion are haughty — walking and *mincing* as they go. — Is. iii.
2. To speak softly, or with affected nicety. *Dryden.*
MIN'CED, (minst,) *pp.* or *a.* Cut or chopped into very small pieces.
MINCE'-MEAT,
MIN'CED-MEAT, } *n.* Meat chopped very fine.
MINCE'-PIE,
MIN'CED-PIE, (minst-,) } *n.* A pie made with minced meat and other ingredients baked in paste. *Spectator.*
MIN'CING, *ppr.* Cutting into small pieces: speaking or walking affectedly.
MIN'CING-LY, *adv.* In small parts; not fully. *Hooker.*
MIND, *n.* [Sax. *gemind*, *gemynde*; Ir. *mein*, *mian*; W. *myn*, or *menw*, mind or will; *govyn*, a demand; Dan. *minde*, mind, vote, consent; *minder*, to remind; Sw. *minne*, memory; *minnas*, to remember, to call to mind, as L. *reminiscor*; L. *mens*; Gr. μνεια, memory, mention; μναομαι, to remember; μενος, mind, ardor of mind, vehemence; μηνις, anger; Sans. *man*, *mana*, mind, will, heart, thought; Zend. *meno*. *Mind* signifies properly *intention*, a reaching or inclining forward to an object, from the primary sense of extending, stretching, or inclining, or advancing eagerly, pushing or setting forward, whence the Greek sense of the word, in analogy with the Teutonic *mod*, *moed*, *muth*, mind, courage, spirit, mettle. So L. *animus*, *animosus*. The Russ. has *pominayu*, to mention, to remember; *pomin*, remembrance, and *umenie*, or *umeinie*, understanding. Qu. *Minos*, *Menu*, *Menes*, *Mentor*. Class Mn, No. 1, 9.]
1. Intention; purpose; design.
The sacrifice of the wicked is abomination; how much more, when he bringeth it with a wicked *mind*? — Prov. xxi.
2. Inclination; will; desire; *a sense much used, but expressing less than settled purpose*; as in the common phrases, "I wish to know your *mind*;" "Let me know your *mind*;" "He had a *mind* to go;" "He has a partner to his *mind*."
3. Opinion; as, to express one's *mind*. We are of one *mind*.
4. Memory; remembrance; as, to put one in *mind*; to call to *mind*; the fact is out of my *mind*; time out of *mind*. From the operations of the intellect in man, this word came to signify,
5. The intellectual or intelligent power in man; the understanding; the power that conceives, judges, or reasons.
I fear I am not in my perfect *mind*. *Shak.*
So we speak of a sound *mind*, a disordered *mind*, a weak *mind*, a strong *mind*, with reference to the *active* powers of the understanding; and in *a passive* sense, it denotes capacity, as when we say, the *mind* can not comprehend a subject.
6. The heart or seat of affection.
Which were a grief of *mind* to Isaac and Rebekah. — Gen. xxvi.
7. The will and affection; as, readiness of *mind*. *Acts* xvii.
8. The implanted principle of grace. *Rom.* vii.
MIND, *v. t.* To attend to; to fix the thoughts on; to regard with attention.
Cease to request me; let us *mind* our way. *Dryden.*
Mind not high things. — Rom. xii.
2. To attend to or regard with submission; to obey. His father told him to desist, but he would not *mind* him.
3. To put in mind; to remind. [*Obs.*] *Locke.*
4. To intend; to mean. *Chapman.*
MIND, *v. i.* To be inclined, or disposed to incline.
When one of them *mindeth* to go into rebellion. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
MIND'ED, *a.* Disposed; inclined.
If men were *minded* to live virtuously. *Tillotson.*
Joseph was *minded* to put her away privily. — Matt. i.
Minded is much used in composition; as, high-*minded*; low-*minded*; feeble-*minded*; sober-*minded*; double-*minded*.
MIND'ED-NESS, *n.* Disposition; inclination toward any thing; as, heavenly *mindedness*. *Milner.*
MIND'-FILL-ING, *a.* Filling the mind. *Mitford.*
MIND'FUL, *a.* Attentive; regarding with care; bearing in mind; heedful; observant.
I promise to be *mindful* of your admonitions. *Hammond.*
What is man, that thou art *mindful* of him? — Ps. vii.
MIND'FUL-LY, *adv.* Attentively; heedfully.
MIND'FUL-NESS, *n.* Attention; regard; heedfulness.
MIND'ING, *ppr.* Regarding; heeding.
MIND'ING, *n.* Regard.
MIND'LESS, *a.* Inattentive; heedless; forgetful; negligent; careless
Cursed Athens, *mindless* of thy worth. *Shak.*
2. Not endued with mind or intellectual powers; as, *mindless* bodies. *Davies.*
3. Stupid; unthinking; as, a *mindless* slave. *Shak.*
MIND'-STRICK-EN, *a.* Moved; affected in mind. [*Not used.*] *Sidney.*
MINE, *a.* called sometimes a *pronominal adj.* [Sax. *min*; Sw. and Dan. *min*; Goth. *meins*; Fr. *mon*; D. *myn*; G. *mein*, contracted from *migen*; for *me*, in Gothic, is *mik*, Dan. *mig*, G. *mich*. The L. *meus*, and Russ. *moi*, are also contracted.]
My; belonging to me. It was formerly used before nouns beginning with vowels. "I kept myself from *mine* iniquity." *Ps.* xviii. But this use is no longer retained. We now use *my* before a vowel as well as before an articulation; as, *my* iniquity. In present usage, *my* always precedes the noun, and *mine* follows the noun, and usually the verb; as, this is *my* book; this book is *mine*; it is called *my* book; the book is called *mine*; it is acknowledged to be *mine*.
Mine sometimes supplies the place of a noun. Your sword and *mine* are different in construction.
MINE, *n.* [Fr. *mine*, a mine or ore, whence *mineral*; It. *mina*, *miniera*; Sp. *mina*, a mine, a conduit, a subterraneous canal, a spring or source of water; Port. *id.*; Ir. *men*, *mianach*; Dan. and G. *mine*; Sw. *mina*; D. *myn*; W. *mwn*, whence *mwnai*, money; Arm. *min*. The radical signification is not obvious.]
1. A pit or excavation in the earth, from which metallic ores or other mineral substances are taken by digging. The pits from which stones only are taken are called *quarries*.
2. In *the military art*, a subterraneous canal or passage dug under the wall or rampart of a fortification, where a quantity of powder may be lodged for blowing up the works.
3. A rich source of wealth or other good.
MINE, *v. i.* To dig a mine or pit in the earth. *Woodward.*
2. To form a subterraneous canal or hole by scratching; to form a burrow or lodge in the earth, as animals; as, the *mining* coney. *Wotton.*
3. To practice secret means of injury.
MINE, *v. t.* To sap; to undermine; to dig away, or otherwise remove the substratum or foundation; hence, to ruin or destroy by slow degrees or secret means.
They *mined* the walls. *Hayward.*
In *a metaphorical sense*, UNDERMINE is generally used.
MINE'-DIG-GER, *n.* One that digs mines.
MIN'ER, *n.* One that digs for metals and other minerals.
2. One who digs canals or passages under the walls of a fort, &c. Armies have sappers and *miners*.
MIN'ER-AL, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *mineral*; Low L. *minera*, a matrix or vein of metals, whence *mineralia*; all from *mine*.]
Any natural production formed by the action of chemical affinities, and organized, when becoming solid, by the powers of crystallization. *Dana.*
Minerals were formerly divided into *salts*, *earths*, *inflammables*, and *ores*; a division which serves for a general distribution: but a more scientific arrangement into *classes*, *orders*, *genera*, *species*, *subspecies*, and *varieties*, has been adopted to meet the more precise views of modern mineralogists.
MIN'ER-AL, *a.* Pertaining to minerals; consisting of minerals; as, the *mineral* kingdom.
2. Impregnated with minerals; as, *mineral* waters; a *mineral* spring.
MIN'ER-AL-IST, *n.* One versed or employed in minerals.
MIN-ER-AL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* [See MINERALIZE.]
1. The process of forming an ore by combination with another substance; the natural operation of uniting a metallic substance with another.
2. The process of converting into a mineral, as a bone or a plant.
3. The act of impregnating with a mineral, as water.
MIN'ER-AL-IZE, *v. t.* [from *mineral.*] In *mineralogy*, to combine with a metal in forming an ore or mineral. Sulphur *mineralizes* many of the metals.
2. To convert into a mineral.
In these caverns, the bones are not *mineralized*. *Buckland.*
3. To impregnate with a mineral substance; as, to *mineralize* water
MIN'ER-AL-IZE, *v. i.* To go on an excursion for observing and collecting minerals. [*Recent.*] *Dana.*
MIN'ER-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of its usual properties by being combined with another substance or formed into an ore; as, metallic substances are *mineralized*
2. Converted into a mineral.
3. Impregnated with a mineral.
MIN'ER-AL-IZ-ER, *n.* A substance which mineralizes another or combines with it in an ore, and thus deprives it of its usual and peculiar properties. Sulphur is one of the most common *mineralizers*. *Nicholson.*
MIN'ER-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr* Combining with a metal and forming an ore.
2. Going on an excursion for minerals.
MIN'ER-AL-IZ-ING, *a.* Adapted to combine with a metal in forming an ore.
MIN-ER-AL-OG'IC-AL, *a.* [See MINERALOGY.] Pertaining to the science of minerals; as, a *mineralogical* table.
MIN-ER-AL-OG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In mineralogy. *Phillips.*
MIN-ER-AL'O-GIST, *n.* One who is versed in the science of minerals, or one who treats or discourses of the properties of mineral bodies
MIN-ER-AL'O-GY, *n.* [*mineral.* and Gr. λογος, discourse.]
The science which treats of the properties of mineral substances, and teaches us to characterize, distinguish, and class them according to their properties. It comprehends the study or science of all inorganic substances in the earth or on its surface. *Encyc. Cyc.*
MI-NER'VA, *n.* [L.] In *mythology*, the goddess of wisdom, of war, and of the liberal arts.
MIN'E-VER, *n.* An animal, said by Forby to be the ermine, or his skin; white fur with specks of black.
MIN''GLE, (ming'gl,) *v. t.* [Sax. *mengan* or *mencgan*; G. and D. *mengen*. This word seems to be a derivative from G. *menge*, Sax. *menigo*, a multitude, or from the same root. Hence, *among* signifies *mingled*, or in the crowd.]
1. To mix; to blend; to unite in one body; as, to *mingle* liquors of different kinds.
2. To mix or blend without order, or promiscuously.
There was fire *mingled* with hail. — Ex. ix.
3. To compound; to unite in a mass, as solid substances; as, to *mingle* flour, sugar, and eggs in cookery.
4. To join in mutual intercourse or in society.
The holy seed have *mingled* themselves with the people of those lands. — Ezra ix. Ps. cvi.
5. To contaminate; to render impure; to debase by mixture.
The best of us appear contented with a *mingled*, imperfect virtue. *Rogers.*
6. To confuse.
There *mingle* broils. *Milton.*
MIN''GLE, *v. i.* To be mixed; to be united with.
She, when she saw her sister nymphs, suppressed
Her rising fears, and *mingled* with the rest. *Addison.*
MIN''GLE, (ming'gl,) *n.* Mixture; medley; promiscuous mass. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

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MIN''GLED, (ming'gld,) *pp.* or *a.* Mixed; united promiscuously.

MIN''GLED-LY, *adv.* Confusedly. *Barret.*

MIN''GLE-MAN''GLE, *n.* A medley; a hotchpotch. *Hooker.*

MIN''GLE-MENT, (ming'gl-,) *n.* Act of mingling; state of being mixed.

MIN''GLER, *n.* One that mingles.

MIN''GLING, *ppr.* Mixing; uniting without order

MIN''GLING-LY, *adv.* Unitingly.

MIN'IARD, (min'yard,) *a.* [Fr. *mignard.*] Soft; dainty. [*Little used.*]

MIN'IARD-IZE, *v. t.* To render soft, delicate, or dainty. *Howell.*

MIN'IARD-IZ-ED, *pp.* Rendered delicate.

MIN'I-ATE, *v. t.* [It. *miniare*, from *minio*, L. *minium*, red lead or vermilion.]

To paint or tinge with red lead or vermilion. *Warton.*

MIN'I-A-TED, *pp.* Painted or tinged with minium, red lead, or vermilion.

MIN'IA-TURE, (min'e- *or* min'e-a-) *n.* [It. and Sp. *miniatura*, from It. *miniare*, supra; Fr. *miniature.*]

1. A painting in water colors on vellum, ivory, or paper, with points or dots; sometimes in oil colors. The term is usually applied to portraits painted on a very small scale, and is hence used adjectively, to denote very small.

2. A picture or representation in a small compass, or less than the reality. *Encyc.*

3. Red letter; rubric distinction. *Hickes.*

MIN'IA-TURE, (min'e- *or* min'e-a-) *a.* On a small scale; as, *miniature* representation.

MIN'I-KIN, *a.* [Qu. W. *main*, small, and *kin.*] Small; diminutive; *used in slight contempt.*

MIN'I-KIN, *n.* A small sort of pins.

2. A darling; a favorite. [See MINION.]

MIN'IM, *n.* [W. *main*, small, whence L. *minimus.* See MINCE.] *Literally*, something exceedingly small. Hence,

1. A little man or being; a dwarf. *Milton.*

2. One of a certain reformed order of Franciscans or Minimi. *Weever.*

3. A note in music, equal to half a semibreve or two crotchets.

4. A short poetical encomium. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

5. A small fish; a minnow. [*Local.*] *Johnson.*

6. The smallest liquid measure; a single drop. *Brande.*

MIN'I-MENT, *n.* [from *muniment.*] Proof; testimony. *Spenser.*

MIN'I-MUM, *n.* [L.] The least quantity assignable in a given case. *Encyc.*

MIN'I-MUS, *n.* [L.] A being of the smallest size. *Shak.*

MIN'ING, *ppr.* Digging into the earth, as for fossils and minerals; sapping.

2. *a.* Pertaining to, or connected with, the business of digging mines; as, the *mining* districts of Siberia. *Sparks.*

MIN'ING, *n.* The act or employment of digging mines.

MIN'ION, (min'yun,) *a.* Fine; trim; dainty. [*Not used.*]

MIN'ION, (min'yun,) *n.* [Fr. *mignon*; It. *mignone*; a darling; from W. *main*, Fr. *menu*, small; W. *mwyn*, tender, gentle.]

A favorite; a darling; *particularly*, the favorite of a prince, on whom he lavishes his favors, one who gains favors by flattery or mean adulation.

Edward sent an army into Ireland, not for conquest, but to guard the person of his *minion*, Piers Gaveston. *Davies.*
The drowsy tyrant by his *minions* led. *Swift.*

MIN'ION, (min'yun,) *n.* [W. *main*, Fr. *menu*, small; L. *minor.* See MINCE.]

A small kind of printing types, in size between brevier and nonpareil.

MIN'ION-ING, (min'yun-,) *n.* Kind treatment. *Marston.*

MIN'ION-LIKE, MIN'ION-LY, *adv.* Finely; daintily.

MIN'ION-SHIP, *n.* State of being a minion.

MIN'IOUS, (min'yus,) *a.* [from L. *minium.*] Of the color of red lead or vermilion. *Brown.*

MIN'ISH, *v. t.* [L. *minuo*, to lessen.] To lessen; to diminish. [*Obs.*] [See DIMINISH.]

MIN'IS-TER, *n.* [L.; probably from Ar. مَهَنَ *mahana*, to serve, wait, attend, Class Mn, No. 2, and Sax. *stoere*, helm, direction; *steoran*, to *steer.*]

1. *Properly*, a chief servant; hence, an agent appointed to transact or manage business under the authority of another; *in which sense it is a word of very extensive application.*

Moses rose up, and his *minister* Joshua. — Exod. xxiv.

2. One to whom a king or prince intrusts the direction of affairs of state; as, *minister* of state; the prime *minister.* In *modern governments*, the secretaries or heads of the several departments or branches of government, are the *ministers* of the chief magistrate.

3. A magistrate; an executive officer.

For he is the *minister* of God to thee for good. — Rom. xiii.

4. A delegate; an embassador; the representative of a sovereign or government at a foreign court; usually such as is resident at a foreign court, but not restricted to such.

5. One who serves at the altar; one who performs sacerdotal duties; the pastor of a church duly authorized or licensed to preach the gospel and administer the sacraments. *Eph.* iii.

6. Christ is called a *minister* of the sanctuary. *Heb.* viii.

7. An angel; a messenger of God.

Who maketh his angels spirits, his *ministers* a flaming fire. — Ps. civ.

MIN'IS-TER, *v. t.* [L. *ministro.*] To give; to afford; to supply.

He that *ministereth* seed to the sower. — 2 Cor. ix.
That it may *minister* grace to the hearers. — Eph. iv.

MIN'IS-TER, *v. i.* To attend and serve; to perform service in any office, sacred or secular.

I will sanctify also both Aaron and his sons, to *minister* to me in the priest's office. — Ex. xxix.

2. To afford supplies; to give things needful; to supply the means of relief; to relieve.

When saw we thee hungry, or thirsty, or a stranger, or naked, or sick, or in prison, and did not *minister* to thee? — Matt. xxv.

3. To give medicines.

Canst thou not *minister* to a mind diseased? *Shak.*

[In this sense we commonly use ADMINISTER.]

MIN'IS-TER-ED, *pp.* Served; afforded; supplied.

MIN-IS-TE'RI-AL, *a.* Attending for service; attendant; acting at command.

Enlightening spirits and *ministerial* flames. *Prior.*

2. Acting under superior authority; pertaining to a minister.

For the *ministerial* offices in court, there must be an eye to them. *Bacon.*

3. Pertaining to executive offices, as distinct from judicial. The office and acts of a sheriff are *ministerial.*

4. Sacerdotal; pertaining to ministers of the gospel; as, *ministerial* garments; *ministerial* duties.

Genuine *ministerial* prudence keeps back no important truth, listens to no compromise with sin, connives at no fashionable vice, cringes before no lordly worldling. *H. Humphrey.*

5. Pertaining to ministers of state; as, *ministerial* circles; *ministerial* benches. *Burke.*

MIN-IS-TE'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* In a ministerial manner or character. *Waterland.*

MIN'IS-TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Attending and serving as a subordinate agent; serving under superior authority. *Heb.* i.

2. Affording aid or supplies; administering things needful.

MIN'IS-TER-Y. See MINISTRY.

MIN'IS-TRAL, *a.* Pertaining to a minister. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

MIN'IS-TRANT, *a.* Performing service as a minister; attendance on service; acting under command.

Princedoms and dominations *ministrant.* *Milton.*

MIN-IS-TRĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ministratio.*]

1. The act of performing service as a subordinate agent; agency; intervention for aid or service.

Because their widows were neglected in the daily *ministrations.* — Acts vi.

2. Office of a minister; service; ecclesiastical function.

As soon as the days of his *ministration* were ended. — Luke i.

MIN'IS-TRESS, *n.* A female that ministers. *Akenside.*

MIN'IS-TRY, *n.* [L. *ministerium.*]

1. The office, duties, or functions of a subordinate agent of any kind.

2. Agency; service; aid; interposition; instrumentality.

He directs the affairs of this world by the ordinary *ministry* of second causes. *Atterbury.*

3. Ecclesiastical function or profession; agency or service of a minister of the gospel or clergymen in the modern church, or of priests, apostles, and evangelists in the ancient. *Acts* i. *Rom.* xii. 2 *Tim.* iv. *Num.* iv. Also, the clergy, taken collectively.

4. Time of ministration; duration of the office of a minister, civil or ecclesiastical. The war with France was during the *ministry* of Pitt.

5. Persons who compose the executive government or the council of a supreme magistrate; the body of ministers of state. *Swift.*

6. Business; employment.

He abhorred the wicked *ministry* of arms. *Dryden.*

MIN'IS-TRY-SHIP, for MINISTRY, is little used, and hardly proper. *Swift.*

MIN'I-UM, *n.* [L.] Lead, exposed to air while melting, is covered with a gray, dusky pellicle. This, taken off and agitated, becomes a greenish-gray powder, inclining to yellow. This oxyd, separated by sifting from the grains of lead which it contains, and exposed to a more intense heat, takes a deep yellow color, and in this state it is called *massicot.* The latter, slowly heated, takes a beautiful red color, and is called *minium.* It is a salt composed of two equivalents of protoxyd of lead, with one equivalent of the dentoxyd. *Fourcroy.*

MINK, *n.* An American and European quadruped of the weasel tribe, that burrows in the earth on the side of a river or pond, whose fur is more valuable than that of the muskrat. It is the Mustela Lutreola, (Linn.) and the Putorius Lutreola, (Cuv.) It is very often called MINX. *Belknap.*

MIN'NOCK, used by Shakspeare, is supposed by Johnson to be the same as MINX. [Qu. *mimick.*]

MIN'NŌW, MIN'ŌW, *n.* [Fr. *menu*, small.]

A name applied to several species of very small fresh-water fish, and even to the young of larger kinds. The minnow of England, from which the term is derived, is a species of the Cyprinus of Linnæus, Leuciscus phoxinus of Cuvier. *Encyc. Amer. P. Cyc.*

MI'NŌR, *a.* [L.; the comparative degree of a word not found in that language, but existing in the Celtic dialects, W. *main*, Arm. *moan*, Ir. *min*, *mion*, the root of L. *minuo*, to diminish. See MINCE.]

1. Less; smaller; sometimes applied to the bulk or magnitude of a single object; *more generally*, to amount, degree, or importance. We say, the *minor* divisions of a body, the *minor* part of a body; opposed to the *major* part. We say, *minor* sums, *minor* faults, *minor* considerations, *minor* details or arguments. In the latter phrases, *minor* is equivalent to small, petty, inconsiderable, not principal, important, or weighty.

2. In *music*, less or lower by a lesser semitone; as, a third *minor.* *Encyc.*

Minor key, in *music*, is that key, or arrangement of tones and semitones, which is chiefly used for solemn and mournful subjects.

The *minor term* of a syllogism is that one which forms the subject of the conclusion.

Asia Minor; the Lesser Asia, that part of Asia which lies between the Euxine or Black Sea on the north, and the Mediterranean on the south.

MI'NOR, *n.* A person of either sex under age; one who is under the authority of his parents or guardians, or who is not permitted by law to make contracts and manage his own property. By the laws of Great Britain and of the United States, persons are *minors* till they are twenty-one years of age.

2. In *logic*, that premise which contains the minor term; it is the second proposition of a regular syllogism, as in the following:—

Every act of injustice partakes of meanness.
To take money from another by gaming, or reputation by seduction, are acts of injustice.
Therefore the taking of money from another by gaming, or reputation by seduction, partakes of meanness.

In *hypothetical syllogisms*, the categorical premise is the minor term.

3. A Minorite, a Franciscan friar.

MI'NOR-ĀTE, *v. t.* To diminish. [*Not usea.*]

MI-NOR-Ā'TION, *n.* A lessening; diminution.

MI'NOR-ITE, *n.* A Franciscan friar.

MI-NOR'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *minorité*, from L. *minor.*]

1. The state or being under age. [See MINOR.]

2. The smaller number; as, the *minority* of the senate or house of representatives; opposed to MAJORITY. We say, the *minority* was large or small; A. B. was in the *minority*; the *minority* must be ruled by the majority.

MI'NOS, *n.* [Gr. Μίνως.]

In *classical mythology*, a celebrated lawgiver, the son of Jupiter and Europa, and king of Crete. He was so celebrated for his justice on earth, that after his death he was appointed a judge of the infernal regions.

MIN'O-TAUR, *n.* [Fr. *minotaure*; It. *minotauro*; L. *minotaurus*; from *man*, which must have been in early ages a Latin word, and *taurus*, a bull.]

A fabled monster, half man and half bull. *Ovid. Virgil. Shak.*

MIN'STER, *n.* [Sax. *minstre*, or *mynster.* See MONASTERY.]

The church of a monastery, or one to which a monastery has been attached; sometimes, a cathedral church. *Gloss. of Archit.*

MIN'STREL, *n.* [Fr. *menêtrier*, for *menestrier*; Sp. *ministril*, a minstrel, and a tipstaff, or petty officer of justice; Port. *menestral*; perhaps a derivative from *menear*, to move, stir, wag, wield. If so, the word originally signified a performer on a musical instrument, who accompanied his performances with gestures, like the *histrio* and *joculator.*]

A name given to an order of men, in the middle ages, who subsisted by the arts of poetry and music, and sang to the harp verses composed by themselves or others. Their attendance was sought and their performances lavishly rewarded by princes. It was in the character of a minstrel that King Alfred entered the camp of the Danes, his enemies, and explored their situation. *Brande.*

MIN'STREL-SY, *n.* The arts and occupation, of minstrels; instrumental music.

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2. A number of musicians.

The *minstrelsy* of heaven. *Milton.*

MINT, *n.* [Sax. *mynet*, money, or stamped coin; D. *munt*, *mint*, coin; G. *münze*; Sw. *mynt*; Dan. *mynde*, coin. This word is doubtless a derivative from *mine*, or L. *moneta*, from the same root.]

1. The place where money is coined by public authority. In *Great Britain*, formerly, there was a *mint* in almost every county; but the privilege of coining is now considered as a royal prerogative in that country, and as the prerogative of the sovereign power in other countries. The only *mint* now in Great Britain is in the Tower of London. The first *mint* in the United States was in Philadelphia.

2. A place of invention or fabrication; as, a *mint* of phrases; a *mint* of calumny. *Shak. Addison.*

3. A source of abundant supply.

MINT, *v. t.* [Sax. *mynetian.*]

1. To coin; to make and stamp money. *Bacon.*

2. To invent; to forge; to fabricate. *Bacon.*

MINT, *n.* [Sax. *mint*; Sw. *mynta*; Dan. *mynte*; G. *minze*; L. *mentha*; It. and Sp. *menta*; Fr. *mente*; D. *kruismunt*, crossmint; Ir. *miontas*; Arm. *mendt* or *mintys.*]

An aromatic plant of the genus Mentha, of various species, producing by distillation a highly odoriferous and pungent essential oil.

MINT'AGE, *n.* That which is coined or stamped. *Milton.*

2. The duty paid for coining.

MINT'-JŪ'LEP, *n.* A drink consisting of brandy, sugar, and pounded ice, flavored with sprigs of mint. [*America.*]

MINT'ED, *pp.* Coined.

MINT'ER, *n.* A coiner; also, an inventor.

MINT'ING, *ppr.* Coining money.

MINT'MAN, *n.* A coiner; one skilled in coining or in coins.

MINT'-MAS-TER, *n.* The master or superintendent of a mint. *Boyle.*

2. One who invents or fabricates. *Locke.*

MIN'Ū-END, *n.* [L. *minuendus*, *minuo*, to lessen.]

In *arithmetic*, the number from which another number is to be subtracted.

MIN'Ū-ET, *n.* [Sp. *minueto*; Fr. *menuet*, from *menu*, small, W. *main.* See MINCE.]

1. A slow, graceful dance, consisting of a coupee, a high step, and a balance. *Encyc.*

2. A tune or air to regulate the movements in the dance so called; a movement of three crotchets or three quavers in a bar.

MIN'UM, *n.* [from W. *main*, Fr. *menu*, small. See MINCE.]

1. A small kind of printing types; now written MINION

2. A note of slow time, containing two crotchets; now written MINIM, which see.

MI'NUS, [L.] Less. In *algebra*, the sign (—), denoting *minus*, or less, is prefixed to negative quantities or quantities to be subtracted.

MI-NŪTE', *a.* [L. *minutus*; Fr. *menu*, W. *main*, small. See MINCE.]

1. Very small, little, or slender; of very small bulk or size; small in consequence; as, a *minute* grain of sand; a *minute* filament. The blood circulates through very *minute* vessels. *Minute* divisions of a subject often perplex the understanding. *Minute* details are tedious.

2. Attending to small things; critical; as, *minute* observation.

MIN'UTE, (min'it,) *n.* [L. *minutum*, that is, a small portion.

1. A small portion of time or duration, being the sixtieth part of an hour.

Since you are not sure of a *minute*, throw not away an hour. *Franklin.*

2. In *geometry*, the sixtieth part of a degree.

3. In *architecture*, the sixtieth part of the lower diameter of a column. *Gwilt.*

4. A space of time indefinitely small. I will be with you in a *minute*, or in a few *minutes*, that is, in a short time.

5. A short sketch of any agreement or other subject, taken in writing; a note to preserve the memory of any thing; as, to take *minutes* of a contract; to take *minutes* of a conversation or debate.

MIN'UTE, (min'it,) *v. t.* To set down a short sketch or note of any agreement or other subject in writing. *Spectator.*

MIN'UTE-BOOK, *n.* A book of short hints.

MIN'UTE-GLASS, *n.* A glass, the sand of which measures a minute.

MIN'UTE-GUNS, *n. pl.* Guns discharged every minute, as signals of distress or mourning.

MIN'UTE-HAND, *n.* The hand that points to the minutes on a clock or watch.

MIN'UTE-JACK, *n.* Another name for *jack of the clock-house*, or a figure which strikes the hour of a clock. *Shak.*

MI-NŪTE'LY, *adv.* [from *minute.*] To a small point of time, space, or matter; exactly; nicely; as, to measure the length of any thing *minutely*; to ascertain time *minutely*; to relate a story *minutely.*

MIN'UTE-LY, (min'it-ly,) *a.* Happening every minute. *Hammond.*

MIN'UTE-LY, (min'it-ly,) *adv.* [from *minute.*] Every minute; with very little time intervening.

As if it were *minutely* proclaimed in thunder from heaven. *Hammond.*

MIN'UTE-MEN, *n. pl.* Men ready at a minute's notice; a term used in the American revolution.

MI-NŪTE'NESS, *n.* Extreme smallness, fineness, or slenderness; as, the *minuteness* of the particles of air or of a fluid; the *minuteness* of the filaments of cotton; the *minuteness* of details in narration.

2. Attention to small things; critical exactness; as, the *minuteness* of observation or distinction.

MIN'UTE-WATCH, (min'it-woch,) *n.* A watch that distinguishes minutes of time, or on which minutes are marked. *Boyle.*

MI-NŪ'TIÆ, *n. pl.* [L.] The smaller particulars.

MINX, *n.* [Qu. *minnoc.*] A pert, wanton girl. *Shak.*

2. A she puppy.

3. A name applied in America to the Martes Vison, and to Putorius Lutreola, two weasel-like quadrupeds, or digitigrade carnivorous mammals.

MIN'Y, *a.* [from *mine.*] Abounding with mines.

2. Subterraneous. *Thomson.*

MI'O-CENE, *a.* [Gr. μειων, less, and καινος, recent.]

Literally, less recent. In *geology*, a term applied to the middle division of the tertiary strata, containing fewer fossil shells of recent species than the *pliocene*, but more than the *eocene.* *Lyell.*

MI-RAB'I-LE DICTU, [L.] Wonderful to tell, or be told.

MI'RA-BLE, *a.* Wonderful. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

MIR'A-CLE, (mir'a-kl,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *miraculum*, from *miror*, to wonder; Arm. *miret*, to hold. See MARVEL.]

1. *Literally*, a wonder or wonderful thing; but *appropriately*,

2. In *theology*, an event or effect contrary to the established constitution and course of things, or a deviation from the known laws of nature; a supernatural event. *Miracles* can be wrought only by almighty power, as when Christ healed lepers, saying, "I will, be thou clean;" or calmed the tempest, "Peace, be still."

They considered not the *miracle* of the loaves. — Mark vi.
A man approved by God by *miracles* and signs. — Acts ii.

3. *Anciently*, a spectacle or dramatic representation exhibiting the lives of the saints. *Chaucer.*

MIR'A-CLE, *v. t.* To make wonderful. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

MIR'A-CLE-MŌN'GER, *n.* An impostor who pretends to work miracles. *Hallywell.*

MI-RAC'Ū-LOUS, *a.* Performed supernaturally, or by a power beyond the ordinary agency of natural laws; effected by the direct agency of almighty power, and not by natural causes; as, the *miraculous* healing of the sick or raising the dead by Christ.

2. Supernatural; furnished supernaturally, or competent to perform miracles; as, the *miraculous* powers of the apostles. *Miraculous*, applied to the extraordinary powers of the apostles, may mean conferred by supernatural agency, or competent to work miracles. I believe it is generally used in the latter sense.

3. In *a less definite sense*, wonderful; extraordinary.

MI-RAC'Ū-LOUS-LY, *adv.* By miracle; supernaturally.

Æneas, wounded as he was, could not have engaged him in single combat, unless his hurt had been *miraculously* healed. *Dryden.*

2. Wonderfully; by extraordinary means.

MI-RAC'Ū-LOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being effected by miracle, or by supernatural agency.

MIR-A-DŌR', *n.* [Sp., from L. *miror.*]

A balcony or gallery commanding an extensive view.

MI-RAGE', (me-räzhe',) *n.* [L. *miror.*]

An optical illusion arising from an unequal refraction in the lower strata of the atmosphere, and causing remote objects to be seen double, as if reflected in a mirror, or to appear as if suspended in the air. It is frequently seen in deserts, presenting the appearance of water. The Fata Morgana and Looming are species of *mirage.* *Brande.*

MIRE, *n.* [See Class Mr, No. 16.] Deep mud; earth so wet and soft as to yield to the feet and to wheels.

MIRE, *v. t.* To plunge and fix in mire; to set or stall in mud. We say, a horse, an ox, or carriage, is *mired*, when it has sunk deep into mud, and its progress is stopped.

2. To soil or daub with mud or foul matter. *Shak.*

MIRE, *v. i.* To sink in mud, or to sink so deep as to be unable to move forward.

MIRE, *n.* An ant. [See PISMIRE.]

MIRE'-CROW, *n.* The sea-crow or pewit gull, Larus tridibundus of Linnæus. *P. Cyc.*

MIR'ÆD, *pp.* Fixed or stalled in mud.

MI-RIF'I-CENT, *a.* Causing wonder.

MIR'I-NESS, *n.* [from *miry.*] The state of consisting of deep mud.

MIRK, (murk,) *a.* [Sax. *mirce.*] Dark. [*Obs.*] [See MURKY.]

MIRK'SŌME, (murk'sum,) *a.* Dark; obscure.

MIRK'SŌME-NESS, *n.* Obscurity. [See MURKY.]

MIR'ROR, *n.* [Fr. *miroir*; Sp. *mirar*, Corn. *miras*, to look; L. *miror*, to admire.]

1. A looking glass or speculum; any glass or polished substance that forms images by the reflection of rays of light.

In the clear *mirror* of thy ruling star
I saw, alas! some dread event depend. *Pope.*

2. A pattern; an exemplar; that on which men ought to fix their eyes; that which gives a true representation, or in which a true image may be seen.

O goddess, heavenly bright,
Mirror of grace and majesty divine. *Spenser.*

3. In *architecture*, a small oval ornament cut into deep moldings, and separated by wreaths of flowers. *Elmes.*

MIR'ROR, *v. t.* To reflect as in a mirror.

MIR'ROR-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Reflected as in a mirror.

MIR'ROR-ING, *ppr.* Reflecting as in a mirror.

MIR'ROR-STONE, *n.* A bright stone. [*Obs.*]

MIRTH, (murth,) *n.* [Sax. *mirht*, *myrhth*; *mirig*, merry; Ar. مرح *maricha*, to be very brisk or joyful Class Mr, No. 10.]

Social merriment; hilarity; high excitement of pleasurable feelings in company; noisy gayety; jollity. *Mirth* differs from *joy* and *cheerfulness*, as always implying noise.

With genial joy to warm the soul,
Bright Helen mixed a *mirth*-inspiring bowl. *Pope.*
I will cause to cease the voice of *mirth* from Judah and Jerusalem. — Jer. vii.

MIRTH'FUL, (murth-,) *a.* Merry; jovial; festive.

The feast was served, the bowl was crowned;
To the king's pleasure went the *mirthful* round. *Prior.*

MIRTH'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a jovial manner.

MIRTH'FUL-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being mirthful.

MIRTH'LESS, *a.* Without mirth or hilarity.

MIRTH'LESS-NESS, *n.* Absence of mirth.

MIR'Y, *a.* [from *mire.*] Abounding with deep mud; full of mire; as, a *miry* road; a *miry* lane. *Gay.*

2. Consisting of mire. *Shak.*

MIR'ZA, *n.* [Persic *Emir-zadeh*, son of the prince.]

The common style of honor in Persia, when it precedes the surname of an individual. When appended to the surname, it signifies *prince.* *Brande.*

MIS, a prefix, denotes error, or erroneous, wrong, from the verb *miss*, to err, to go wrong, Goth. *missa*; Sax. *mis*, from *missian*, to err, to deviate or wander; D. *mis*, *missen*; G. *miss*, *missen*; Dan. *mis*, *mister*; Sw. *mis*, *mista*; W. *meth*, a failing, a miss; Fr. *mes*, or *me*, in composition; It. *mis.*

MIS-AC-CEP-TA'TION, *n.* The act of taking or understanding in a wrong sense.

MIS-AD-VEN'TURE, *n.* Mischance; misfortune; ill luck; an unlucky accident.

2. In *law*, homicide by misadventure, is when a man, doing a lawful act, without any intention of injury, unfortunately kills another. This is called *excusable homicide.* *Blackstone.*

MIS-AD-VEN'TUR-ED, *a.* Unfortunate. *Shak.*

MIS-AD-VEN'TUR-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to misadventure.

MIS-AD-VIS'ED, *a.* [See ADVISE.] Ill advised; ill directed. *Johnson.*

MIS-AF-FECT', *v. t.* To dislike.

MIS-AF-FECT'ED, *a.* Ill-disposed.

MIS-AF-FIRM', *v. t.* To affirm incorrectly.

MIS-AF-FIRM'ED, *pp.* Affirmed incorrectly.

MIS-AIM'ED, *a.* Not rightly aimed or directed. *Spenser.*

MIS-AL-LEGE', (mis-al-lej',) *v. t.* To state erroneously.

MIS-AL-LEG'ED, *pp.* Stated erroneously.

MIS-AL-LE-GA'TION, *n.* Erroneous statement.

MIS-AL-LI'ANCE, *n.* Improper association.

MIS-AL-LI'ED, *a.* Ill allied or associated. *Burke.*

MIS-AL-LOT'MENT, *n.* A wrong allotment.

MIS'AN-THRŌPE, } *n.* [Gr. μισανθρωπος; μισεω,
MIS-AN'THRO-PIST, } to hate, and ανθρωπος, man.]

A hater of mankind. *Swift.*

MIS-AN-THROP'IC, } *a.* Hating or having a dis-
MIS-AN-THROP'IC-AL, } like to mankind. *Walsh.*

MIS-AN'THRO-PY, *n.* Hatred or dislike to mankind; opposed to PHILANTHROPY.

MIS-AP-PLI-CA'TION, *n.* A wrong application; an application to a wrong person or purpose.

MIS-AP-PLI'ED, *pp.* Applied to a wrong person or purpose.

MIS-AP-PLY', *v. t.* To apply to a wrong person or purpose; as, to *misapply* a name or title; to *misapply* our talents or exertions; to *misapply* public money.

MIS-AP-PLY'ING, *ppr.* Applying to a wrong person or purpose.

MIS-AP-PRE'CIA-TED, *a.* Improperly appreciated.

MIS-AP-PRE-HEND', *v. t.* To misunderstand; to take in a wrong sense. *Locke.*

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MIS-AP-PRE-HEND'ED, *pp.* Not rightly understood.
MIS-AP-PRE-HEND'ING, *ppr.* Misunderstanding.
MIS-AP-PRE-HEN'SION, *n.* A mistaking or mistake; wrong apprehension of one's meaning or of a fact.
MIS-AP-PRE-HEN'SIVE-LY, *adv.* By misapprehension.
MIS-AP-PRO-PRI-Ā'TION, *n.* Wrong appropriation.
MIS-AR-RĀNGE', *v. t.* To place in a wrong order, or improper manner.
MIS-AR-RĀNG'ED, *pp.* Placed in a wrong order.
MIS-AR-RĀNGE'MENT, *n.* Wrong arrangement.
MIS-AR-RĀNG'ING, *ppr.* Placing in a wrong order.
MIS-AS-CRIBE', *v. t.* To ascribe falsely or erroneously. *Boyle.*
MIS-AS-SIGN', *v. t.* [See ASSIGN.] To assign erroneously. *Boyle.*
MIS-AT-TEND', *v. t.* To disregard. *Milton.*
MIS-BE-CŌME', (mis-be-kum',) *v. t.* [See BECOME.] Not to become; to suit ill; not to befit.

Thy father will not act what *misbecomes* him. *Addison.*

MIS-BE-CŌM'ING, (-kum'ing,) *ppr.* or *a.* Unseemly; unsuitable; improper; indecorous.
MIS-BE-CŌM'ING-LY, *adv.* In an unsuitable manner.
MIS-BE-CŌM'ING-NESS, *n.* Unbecomingness; unsuitableness. *Boyle.*
MIS-BE-FIT'TING, *a.* Not befitting.
MIS-BE-GOT', } *pp.* or *a.* Unlawfully or irregu-
MIS-BE-GOT'TEN, } larly begotten. *Shak. Dryden.*
MIS-BE-HĀVE', *v. i.* To behave ill; to conduct one's self improperly; often used with a reciprocal pronoun.
MIS-BE-HĀV'ED, *a.* Guilty of ill behavior; ill-bred; rude. *Shak.*
MIS-BE-HĀV'IOR, (mis-be-hav'yur,) *n.* Ill conduct; improper, rude, or uncivil behavior. *Addison.*
MIS-BE-LIEF', *n.* Erroneous belief; false religion. *Massinger.*
MIS-BE-LIEVE', *v. t.* To believe erroneously. *Shak.*
MIS-BE-LIEV'ER, *n.* One who believes wrongly; one who holds a false religion. *Dryden.*
MIS-BE-LIEV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Believing erroneously; irreligious. *Shak.*
MIS-BE-SEEM', *v. t.* To suit ill.
MIS-BE-SEEM'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Ill-suiting.
MIS-BE-STŌW', *v. t.* To bestow improperly. *Milton.*
MIS-BE-STŌW'ED, *ppr.* Bestowed improperly.
MIS-BE-STŌW'ING, *pp.* Bestowing improperly.
MIS'BORN, *a.* Born to evil. *Spenser.*
MIS-CAL'CU-LĀTE, *v. t.* To calculate erroneously. *Arbuthnot.*
MIS-CAL'CU-LĀ-TED, *pp.* Erroneously calculated.
MIS-CAL'CU-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Committing errors in calculation.
MIS-CAL-CU-LĀ'TION, *n.* Erroneous calculation.
MIS-CALL', (mis-kawl',) *v. t.* To call by a wrong name; to name improperly.
MIS-CALL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Misnamed.
MIS-CALL'ING, *ppr.* Misnaming.
MIS-CAR'RIAGE, (mis-kar'rij,) *n.* Unfortunate event of an undertaking; failure.

When a counselor, to save himself,
Would lay *miscarriages* upon his prince. *Dryden.*

2. Ill conduct; evil or improper behavior; as, the failings and *miscarriages* of the righteous. *Rogers.*
3. The act of bringing forth before the time, but so late that the young are capable of surviving. *Encyc.*

MIS-CAR'RI-ED, (-kar'rid,) *pp.* Failed of the intended effect; brought forth prematurely.
MIS-CAR'RY, *v. i.* To fail of the intended effect; not to succeed; to be unsuccessful; to suffer defeat; *applied to persons or undertakings, and to things.* We say, a project, scheme, design, enterprise, attempt, has *miscarried.*

Have you not heard of Frederick, the great soldier, who *miscarried* at sea? *Shak.*
My ships have all *miscarried.* *Shak.*

2. To bring forth young before the proper time, but still at so late a period as to be capable of surviving.

MIS-CAR'RY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Failing of the intended effect; bringing forth prematurely. *Hos.* ix.
MIS-CAST', *v. t.* To cast or reckon erroneously. *Brown.*
MIS-CAST', *pp.* Erroneously cast or reckoned.
MIS-CAST', *n.* An erroneous cast or reckoning.
MIS-CAST'ING, *ppr.* Casting or reckoning erroneously.
MIS-CEL-LA-NĀ'RI-AN, *a.* [See MISCELLANY.] Belonging to miscellanies; of miscellanies.

Miscellanarian authors. *Shaftsbury.*

MIS-CEL'LAN-IST, } *n.* A writer of miscella-
MIS-CEL-LA-NĀ'RI-AN, } nies. *Shaftsbury.*
MIS'CEL-LANE, *n.* [L. *miscellaneus.*]
A mixture of two or more sorts of grain; now called MESLIN. *Bacon.*
MIS-CEL-LĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *miscellaneus*, from *misceo*, to mix.]
Mixed; mingled; consisting of several kinds; as, a *miscellaneous* publication; a *miscellaneous* rabble. *Milton.*
MIS-CEL-LĀ'NE-OUS-LY, *adv* With variety or mixture.
MIS-CEL-LĀ'NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being mixed; composition of various kinds.
MIS'CEL-LA-NY, *n.* [Fr. *miscellanées*; Sp. *miscelanea*; L. *miscellanea*, from *misceo*, to mix; Ch. and Ar. מָסַךְ, to mix. Class Ms, No. 7.]
1. A mass or mixture of various kinds; *particularly,*
2. A book or pamphlet containing a collection of compositions on various subjects, or a collection of various kinds of compositions. *Pope. Swift.*
MIS'CEL-LA-NY, *a.* Miscellaneous. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*
MIS-CEN'TER, } *v. t.* To place amiss. [*Not in use.*]
MIS-CEN'TRE, } *Donne.*
MIS-CHANCE', *n.* Ill luck; ill fortune; misfortune; mishap; misadventure.

It is a man's unhappiness, his *mischance* or calamity, but not his fault. *South.*

MIS-CHAR'AC-TER-IZE, *v. t.* [See CHARACTER.] To characterize falsely or erroneously; to give a wrong character to.

They totally *mischaracterize* the action. *Eton.*

MIS-CHARGE', *v. t.* To mistake in charging, as an account.
MIS-CHARGE', *n.* A mistake in charging, as an account; an erroneous entry in an account.
MIS-CHARG'ED, *pp.* Charged erroneously.
MIS'CHIEF, (mis'chif,) *n.* [Old Fr. *meschef*; *mes*, wrong, and *chef*, head or end, the root of *achieve*, Fr. *achever.*]
1. Harm; hurt; injury; damage; evil, whether intended or not. A new law is made to remedy the *mischief.*
2. Intentional injury; harm or damage done by design.

Thy tongue deviseth *mischief.* — Ps. lii.

3. Ill consequence; evil; vexatious affair.

The *mischief* was, these allies would never allow that the common enemy was subdued. *Swift.*

MIS'CHIEF, *v. t.* To hurt; to harm; to injure. *Sprat.*
MIS'CHIEF-MĀK-ER, *n.* One who makes mischief; one who excites or instigates quarrels or enmity.
MIS'CHIEF-MĀK-ING, *a.* Causing harm; exciting enmity or quarrels. *Rowe.*
MIS'CHIEV-OUS, (mis'che-vous,) *a.* Harmful; hurtful; injurious; making mischief; *of persons*; as, a *mischievous* man or disposition.
2. Hurtful; noxious; as, a *mischievous* thing. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Inclined to do harm; as, a *mischievous* boy.

MIS'CHIEV-OUS-LY, *adv.* With injury, hurt, loss, or damage. We say, the law operates *mischievously.*
2. With evil intention or disposition. The injury was done *mischievously.*
MIS'CHIEV-OUS-NESS, *n.* Hurtfulness; noxiousness.
2. Disposition to do harm, or to vex or annoy; as, the *mischievousness* of youth.
Mischief denotes injury, harm, or damage of less malignity and magnitude than what are usually called crimes. We never give the name of *mischief* to theft, robbery, or murder. And it so commonly implies *intention* in committing petty offenses, that it shocks us to hear the word applied to the calamities inflicted by Providence. We say, a tempest has done great *damage*, but not *mischief.* In like manner, the adjective *mischievous* is not applied to thieves, pirates, and other felons, but to persons committing petty trespasses and offenses.
MISH'NA, (mish'nä,) *n.* The text of the Jewish Talmud. [See MISHNA.]
MIS-CHOOSE', (mis-chooz',) *v. t.* To choose wrong; to make a wrong choice. *Milton.*
MIS-CHŌS'EN, *pp.* Chosen by mistake.
MIS-CI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Capability of being mixed.
MIS'CI-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *miscco*, to mix.]
That may be mixed. Oil and water are not *miscible.*
MIS-CI-TA'TION, *n.* A wrong citation; erroneous quotation. *Collier.*
MIS-CITE', *v. t.* To cite erroneously or falsely.
MIS-CIT'ED, *pp.* Quoted wrong.
MIS-CLAIM', *n.* A mistaken claim or demand. *Bacon.*
MIS-COM-PU-TĀ'TION, *n.* Erroneous computation; false reckoning. *Clarendon.*
MIS-COM-PŪTE', *v. t.* To compute or reckon erroneously.
MIS-COM-PŪT'ED, *pp.* Reckoned erroneously.
MIS-COM-PŪT'ING, *ppr.* Reckoning erroneously.
MIS-CON-CEIT'. See MISCONCEPTION.
MIS-CON-CEIVE', *v. t.* or *i.* To receive a false notion or opinion of any thing; to misjudge; to have an erroneous understanding of any thing.

To yield to others just and reasonable causes of those things, which, for want of due consideration heretofore, they have *misconceived.* *Hooker.*

MIS-CON-CEIV'ED, *pp.* Wrongly understood; mistaken.
MIS-CON-CEIV'ING, *ppr.* Mistaking; misunderstanding.
MIS-CON-CEP'TION, *n.* Erroneous conception; false opinion; wrong notion or understanding of a thing.

Great errors and dangers result from a *misconception* of the names of things. *Harvey.*

MIS-CON'DUCT, *n.* Wrong conduct; ill behavior; ill management. *Addison.*
MIS-CON-DUCT', *v. t.* To conduct amiss; to mismanage.
MIS-CON-DUCT', *v. i.* To behave amiss.
MIS-CON-DUCT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Ill managed; badly conducted.
MIS-CON-DUCT'ING, *ppr.* Mismanaging; misbehaving.
MIS-CON-JECT'URE, *n.* A wrong conjecture or guess.
MIS-CON-JECT'URE, *v. t.* or *i.* To guess wrong.
MIS-CON-JECT'UR-ED, *pp.* Guessed wrong.
MIS-CON-SE-CRĀ'TION, *n.* Wrong consecration.
MIS-CON-STRUE'TION, *n.* Wrong interpretation of words or things; a mistaking of the true meaning; as, a *misconstruction* of words or actions.
MIS-CON'STRUE, *v. t.* To interpret erroneously either words or things. It is important not to *misconstrue* the Scripture.

Do not, great sir, *misconstrue* his intent. *Dryden.*
A virtuous emperor was much affected to find his actions *misconstrued.* *Addison.*

MIS-CON'STRŪ-ED, *pp.* Erroneously interpreted.
MIS-CON'STRU-ER, *n.* One who makes a wrong interpretation.
MIS-CON'STRU-ING, *ppr.* Interpreting wrongly.
MIS-CON-TIN'Ū-ANCE, *n.* Cessation; intermission. [*Obs.*]
MIS-COR-RECT', *v. t.* To correct erroneously; to mistake in attempting to correct another.

He passed the first seven years of his life at Mantua, not seventeen, as Scaliger *miscorrects* his author. *Dryden.*

MIS-COR-RECT'ED, *pp.* Corrected erroneously; mistaken in the attempt to correct.
MIS-COUN'SEL, *v. t.* To advise wrong. *Spenser.*
MIS-COUN'SEL-ED, *pp.* Wrongly advised.
MIS-COUN'SEL-ING, *ppr.* Advising wrongly.
MIS-COUNT', *v. t.* To count erroneously; to mistake in counting.
MIS-COUNT', *v. i.* To make wrong reckoning. *Bp. Patrick.*
MIS-COUNT', *n.* An erroneous counting or numbering.
MIS-COUNT'ED, *pp.* Counted erroneously.
MIS-COUNT'ING, *ppr.* Counting incorrectly.
MIS'ĊRE-ANCE, } *n.* [See MISCREANT.] Unbelief;
MIS'ĊRE-AN-CY, } false faith; adherence to a false religion. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
MIS'ĊRE-ANT, *n.* [Fr. *mécréant*; Norm. *mescreaunt*; *mes*, wrong, and *creance*, belief, from L. *credens*, *credo.*]
1. An infidel, or one who embraces a false faith.
2. A vile wretch; an unprincipled fellow. *Addison.*
MIS-ĊRE-ĀTE', } *a.* Formed unnaturally or illegit-
MIS-ĊRE-ĀT'ED, } imately; deformed. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
MIS-ĊRE-Ā'TIVE, *a.* Tending to wrong creation.
MIS-DĀTE', *n.* A wrong date. [*Shelley.*
MIS-DĀTE', *v. i.* To date erroneously.
MIS-DĀT'ED, *pp.* Dated erroneously.
MIS-DEED', *n.* An evil deed; a wicked action.

Evils which our own *misdeeds* have done. *Milton.*

MIS-DEEM', *v. t.* To judge erroneously; to misjudge; to mistake in judging. *Spenser.*
MIS-DEEM'ED, *pp.* Erroneously judged.
MIS-DEEM'ING, *ppr.* Judging or thinking erroneously.
MIS-DE-MEAN', *v. t.* To behave ill. *Shak.*
MIS-DE-MEAN'OR, *n.* Ill behavior; evil conduct; fault; mismanagement. *South.*
2. In *law*, an offense of a less atrocious nature than a crime. It applies to all offenses inferior to felony, and also to all offenses for which the law has not provided a particular remedy. *Bouvier.*
Crimes and *misdemeanors* are mere synonymous terms; but, in *common usage*, the word *crime* is made to denote offenses of a deeper and more atrocious dye, while small faults and omissions of less consequence are comprised under the gentler name of *misdemeanors.* *Blackstone.*

MIS-DE-RIVE', *v. t.* To err in deriving.
MIS-DE-SCRIB'ED, *a.* Erroneously described.
MIS-DE-SERT', *n.* Ill desert. *Spenser.*
MIS-DE-VŌ'TION, *n.* False devotion; mistaken piety. [*Little used.*] *Donne.*
MIS-DI'ET, *n.* Improper diet or food. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*
MIS-DI-RECT', *v. t.* To give a wrong direction to; as, to *misdirect* a passenger.
2. To direct to a wrong person or place; as, to *misdirect* a letter.
MIS-DI-RECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Directed wrong, or to a wrong person or place.

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MIS-DI-RECT'ING, *ppr.* Directing wrong, or to a wrong person or place.

MIS-DI-REC'TION, *n.* The act of directing wrongly

2. In *law*, an error committed by a judge in charging the jury, in matters of law or of fact. *Bouvier.*

MIS-DIS-PO-SI''TION, (-po-zish'un,) *n.* Disposition to evil. [*Not in use.*] *Bp. Hall.*

MIS-DIS-TIN''GUISH, (-ting'gwish,) *v. t.* To make wrong distinctions. *Hooker.*

MIS-DŌ', *v. t.* or *i.* [See Do.] To do wrong; to do amiss; to commit a crime or fault. *Milton.*

MIS-DŌ'ER, *n.* One who does wrong; one who commits a fault or crime. *Spenser.*

MIS-DŌ'ING, *ppr.* Doing wrong; committing a fault or crime.

MIS-DŌ'ING, *n.* A wrong done; a fault or crime; an offense. *L'Estrange.*

MIS-DOUBT', (mis-dout',) *v. t.* [See Doubt.] To suspect of deceit or danger. [*An ill-formed word, and not in use.*] *Sidney. Shak. Dryden.*

MIS-DOUBT', (-dout',) *n.* Suspicion of crime or danger. *Shak.*

2. Irresolution; hesitation. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

MIS-DOUBT'FUL, (-dout',) *a.* Misgiving. *Spenser.*

MIS-DREAD', (-dred',) *n.* Dread of evil. *Bp. Hall.*

MISE, (meez,) *n.* [Fr. *mis*, put, laid, *pp.* of *mettre*, L. *mitto*; Norm. *misc.*]

1. In *law*, an issue to be tried at the grand assize.

2. Expense; cost.

3. A tax or tallage; in *Wales*, an honorary gift of the people to a new king or prince of Wales; also, a tribute paid, in *the county Palatine of Chester*, at the change of the owner of the earldoms. *Encyc.*

MIS-ED'U-CĀ-TED, *a.* Educated in a wrong manner. *Mrs. Montagu.*

MIS-EM-PLOY', *v. t.* To employ to no purpose, or to a bad purpose; as, to *misemploy* time, power, advantages, talents, &c. *Locke. Addison.*

MIS-EM-PLOY'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Used to no purpose, or to a bad one.

MIS-EM-PLOY'ING, *ppr.* Using to no purpose, or to a bad one.

MIS-EM-PLOY'MENT, *n.* Ill employment; application to no purpose, or to a bad purpose. *Hale.*

MIS-EN'TER-ED, *pp.* Entered wrong, as an account.

MIS-EN'TRY, *n.* An erroneous entry or charge, as of an account.

MI'SER, *n.* [L., *miser*, miserable.]

1. A miserable person; one wretched or afflicted. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. A wretch; a mean fellow. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3. An extremely covetous person; a sordid wretch; a niggard; one who in wealth makes himself miserable by the fear of poverty. [*This is the only sense in which it is now used.*]

No silver saints by dying *misers* given. *Pope.*

MIS'ER-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *miserable*, from L. *miser*, *miserabilis.*]

1. Very unhappy from grief, pain, calamity, poverty, apprehension of evil, or other cause. It, however, expresses somewhat less than *wretched.*

What hopes delude thee, *miserable* man? *Dryden.*

2. *Very poor*; worthless.

Miserable comforters are ye all. — Job xvi.

3. Causing unhappiness or misery.

What's more *miserable* than discontent? *Shak.*

4. Very poor or mean; as, a *miserable* hut; *miserable* clothing.

5. Very poor or barren; as, a *miserable* soil.

6. Very low or despicable; as, a *miserable* person.

MIS'ER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of misery; poorness.

MIS'ER-A-BLY, *adv.* Unhappily; calamitously.

The *fifth* was *miserably* stabbed to death. *South.*

2. Very poorly or meanly; wretchedly. They were *miserably* entertained. *Sidney.*

3. In misery or unhappiness.

MIS-E-RE'RE, *n.* [L., have mercy.]

In *the Roman Catholic church*, the psalm usually appointed for penitential acts, being the 51st psalm, which commences with this word.

MI'SER-LY, *a.* [See Miser.] Very covetous; sordid; niggardly; parsimonious.

MIS'ER-Y, *n.* [L. *miseria*; Fr. *misère.*]

1. Great unhappiness; extreme pain of body or mind. A man suffers *misery* from the gout, or from great afflictions, distress, calamity, and other evils. *Misery* expresses somewhat less than *wretchedness.*

Misery is as really the fruit of vice reigning in the heart, as tares are the produce of tares sown in the field. *J. Lathrop.*

2. Calamity; misfortune; natural evils which are the cause of misery.

And mourn the *miseries* of human life. *Dryden.*

3. Covetousness. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

MIS-ES'TI-MĀTE, *v. t.* To estimate erroneously. *Milford.*

MIS-ES'TI-MĀ-TED, *pp.* Estimated erroneously.

MIS-EX-PLI-CA'TION, *n.* Wrong explanation.

MIS-EX-POUND', *v. t.* To expound erroneously. *Hooker.*

MIS-EX-PRES'SION, (-presh'un,) *n.* Erroneous expression. *Baxter.*

MIS-FALL', (mis-fawl',) *v. t.* To befall, as ill luck; to happen to unluckily. *Spenser.*

MIS-FALL'EN, (-fawl'n,) *pp.* Happened unluckily.

MIS-FĀRE', *n.* Ill fare; misfortune. *Spenser.*

MIS-FĀRE', *v. i.* To be in an ill state.

MIS-FASH'ION, *v. t.* To form wrong. *Hakewill.*

MIS-FĒA'SANCE, (-fē'zans,) *n.* [Fr. *mes* and *faisance*, from *faire*, to do.]

In *law*, a trespass; a wrong done. *Encyc.*

MIS-FEIGN', (mis-fāne',) *v. i.* To feign with an ill design. *Spenser.*

MIS-FORM', *v. t.* To make an ill form; to put in an ill shape. *Spenser.*

MIS-FORM-Ā'TION, *n.* An irregularity of formation.

MIS-FORM'ED, *pp.* Made of an ill shape.

MIS-FOR'TU-NATE, *a.* Producing misfortune. *H. Taylor.*

MIS-FOR'TUNE, *n.* Ill fortune; ill luck; calamity; an evil or cross accident, as loss of property at sea or by fire.

Consider why the change was wrought,
You'll find it his *misfortune*, not his fault. *Addison.*

MIS-FOR'TUN-ED, *a.* Unfortunate. *Milton.*

MIS-GIVE', (mis-giv',) *v. t.* [See Give.] To fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence; to fail; *usually applied to the heart.*

So doth my heart *misgive* me. *Shak.*
His heart *misgave* him. *Addison.*

2. To give or grant amiss. [*Not in use.*] *Laud.*

MIS-GIV'ING, *ppr.* Filling with doubt or distrust; failing.

MIS-GIV'ING, *n.* A failing of confidence; doubt; distrust.

Doubts, suspicions, and *misgivings.* *South.*

MIS-GOT'TEN, *a.* Unjustly obtained.

MIS-GŌV'ERN, (-guv'ern,) *v. t.* To govern ill, to administer unfaithfully.

Solyman charged him bitterly that he had *misgoverned* the state. *Knolles.*

MIS-GOV'ERN-ANCE, (-guv'ern-ans,) *n.* Ill government; disorder; irregularity. *Spenser.*

MIS-GŌV'ERN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Ill governed; badly administered.

2. Rude; unrestrained; as, *rude, misgoverned* hands. *Shak.*

MIS-GŌV'ERN-MENT, *n.* Ill administration of public affairs. *Raleigh.*

2. Ill management in private affairs. *Taylor.*

3. Irregularity; disorder. *Shak.*

MIS-GRAFF', *v. t.* To graft amiss.

MIS-GRAFT'ED, *pp.* Grafted amiss.

MIS-GROUND', *v. t.* To found erroneously. *Hall.*

MIS-GUID'ANCE, *n.* Wrong direction; guidance into error. *South.*

MIS-GUIDE', *v. t.* To lead or guide into error; to direct ill; as, to *misguide* the understanding or mind. *Locke. Pope.*

MIS-GUID'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Led astray by evil counsel or wrong direction; as, a *misguided* prince. *Prior.*

MIS-GUID'ING, *ppr.* Giving wrong direction to; leading into error.

MIS-GUID'ING, *n.* The act of misleading.

MIS-GUID'ING-LY, *adv.* In a way to mislead.

MIS-HAP', *n.* Ill chance; evil accident; ill luck; misfortune.

Secure from worldly chances and *mishaps.* *Shak.*

MIS-HAP'PEN, *v. n.* To happen ill. *Spenser.*

MIS-HĒAR', *v. t.* To mistake in hearing.

MIS-HEARD', *pp.* Heard mistakenly or imperfectly.

MISH'MASH, *n.* [Teut. *misch-masch.*]

A mingle, or hotchpotch.

MISH'NA, *n.* [Heb. משנה, iterated, from שנה, to repeat.]

A collection or digest of Jewish traditions and explanations of Scripture, forming the text of the Talmud. *Murdock.*

MISH'NIC, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the Mishna. *Enfield. Encyc.*

MIS-IM-PROVE', (-proov',) *v. t.* To improve to a bad purpose; to abuse; as, to *misimprove* time, talents, advantages.

MIS-IM-PRŌV'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Used to a bad purpose.

MIS-IM-PRŌVE'MENT, (-proov-,) *n.* Ill use or employment; improvement to a bad purpose.

MIS-IN-FER', *v. t.* To draw a wrong inference. *Hooker.*

MIS-IN-FORM', *v. t.* To give erroneous information to; to communicate an incorrect statement of facts.

MIS-IN-FORM-Ā'TION, *n.* Wrong information; false account or intelligence received. *Bacon. South.*

MIS-IN-FORM'ED, *pp* Wrongly informed.

MIS-IN-FORM'ER, *n.* One that gives wrong information.

MIS-IN-FORM'ING, *ppr.* Communicating erroneous information to.

MIS-IN-STRUCT', *v. t.* To instruct amiss. *Hooker.*

MIS-IN-STRUCT'ED, *pp.* Instructed amiss.

MIS-IN-STRUC'TION, *n.* Wrong instruction. *More.*

MIS-IN-TEL'LI-GENCE, *n.* Wrong information; disagreement.

MIS-IN-TER'PRET, *v. t.* To interpret erroneously; to understand or to explain in a wrong sense. *Arbuthnot.*

MIS-IN-TER-PRET-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of interpreting erroneously.

MIS-IN-TER'PRET-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Erroneously understood or explained.

MIS-IN-TER'PRET-ER, *n.* One who interprets erroneously.

MIS-IN-TER'PRET-ING, *ppr.* Erroneously interpreting.

MIS-JOIN', *v. t.* To join unfitly or improperly. *Milton. Dryden.*

MIS-JOIN'DER, *n.* In *law*, the joining of several distinct demands in a declaration which can not by law be thus united. *Bouvier.*

MIS-JOIN'ED, *pp.* Improperly united.

MIS-JOIN'ING, *ppr.* Joining unfitly or improperly.

MIS-JUDGE', (-juj',) *v. t.* To mistake in judging of; to judge erroneously. *L'Estrange.*

MIS-JUDGE', (-juj',) *v. i.* To err in judgment; to form false opinions or notions.

MIS-JUDG'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Judged erroneously.

MIS-JUDG'ING, *ppr.* Judging erroneously of; forming a wrong opinion or inference.

MIS-JUDG'MENT, *n.* A wrong or unjust determination. *Hale.*

MIS'KIN, *n.* A little bagpipe.

MIS-KIN'DLE, *v. t.* To kindle amiss; to inflame to a bad purpose.

MIS-LAID', *pp.* Laid in a wrong place, or place not recollected; lost.

MIS-LAY', *v. t.* To lay in a wrong place.

The fault is generally *mislaid* upon nature. *Locke.*

2. To lay in a place not recollected; to lose.

If the butler be the tell-tale, *mislay* a spoon so that he may never find it. *Swift.*

MIS-LĀY'ER, *n.* One that lays in a wrong place; one that loses. *Bacon.*

MIS-LĀY'ING, *ppr.* Laying in a wrong place, or place not remembered; losing.

MIS'LE, (miz'zl,) *v. i.* [from *mist*, and properly, Mistle.]

To rain in very fine drops, like a thick mist. *Gay. Derham.*

MIS-LĒAD', *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* Misled. [See Lead.]

To lead into a wrong way or path; to lead astray; to guide into error; to cause to mistake; to deceive.

Trust not *servants* who *mislead* or misinform you. *Bacon.*
But of the two, less dangerous is the offense,
To tire our patience, than *mislead* our sense. *Pope.*

MIS-LĒAD'ER, *n.* One who leads into error.

MIS-LĒAD'ING, *ppr.* Leading into error; causing to err; deceiving.

MIS-LĒAD'ING, *n.* A misguiding.

MIS-LEARN'ED, (-lern'ed *or* -lernd',) *a.* Not really or properly learned.

MIS-LED', *pp.* of Mislead. Led into error; led a wrong way.

— To give due light
To the *misled* and lonely traveller. *Milton.*

MIS'LE-TŌE, *n.* See Mistletoe.

MIS-LIKE', *v. t.* or *i.* To dislike; to disapprove; to have aversion to; as, to *mislike* a man or an opinion. *Raleigh. Sidney. Milton.*

[*For this word* Dislike *is generally used.*]

MIS-LIKE', *n.* Dislike; disapprobation; aversion.

MIS-LIK'ED, (-likt',) *pp.* Disliked; disapproved.

MIS-LIK'ER, *n.* One that dislikes.

MIS-LIK'ING, *ppr.* Disliking; disapproving.

MIS'LIN. See Meslin.

MIS-LIVE', (mis-liv',) *v. t.* To live amiss. [*Obs.*]

MIS-LUCK', *n.* Ill luck; misfortune.

MIS'LY, *a.* [See Misle and Mist.] Raining in very small drops.

MIS-MAN'AGE, *v. t.* To manage ill; to administer improperly; as, to *mismanage* public affairs.

MIS-MAN'AGE, *v. i.* To behave ill; to conduct amiss.

MIS-MAN'A-GED, *pp.* Ill managed or conducted.

MIS-MAN'AGE-MENT, *n.* Ill or improper management; ill conduct; as, the *mismanagement* of public or private affairs.

MIS-MAN'A-GER, *n.* One that manages ill. *Burke.*

MIS-MAN'A-GING, *ppr.* Managing ill.

MIS-MARK', *v. t.* To mark with the wrong token; to mark erroneously. *Collier.*

MIS-MĀRK'ED, (-mārkt',) *pp.* Wrongly marked.

MIS-MARK'ING, *ppr.* Marking erroneously.

MIS-MATCH', *v. t.* To match unsuitably. *Southern.*

MIS-MATCH'ED, (-macht',) *pp.* Unsuitably matched; ill joined.

MIS-MATCH'ING, *ppr.* Matching in an unsuitable manner.

MIS-MEAS'URE, *v. t.* To measure incorrectly.

MIS-NĀME', *v. t.* To call by the wrong name. *Boyle*

MIS-NĀM'ED, *pp.* Called by a wrong name.

MIS-NĀM'ING, *ppr.* Calling by a wrong name.

MIS-NŌ'MER, *n.* [Old Fr. *mes*, wrong, and *nommer*, to name.]

In *law*, the mistaking of the true name of a person; a misnaming. [Misnomer, as written by Blackstone, must be a corrupt orthography. In no dialect has *name*, L. *nomen*, been written with *s*, unless by mistake.]

MIS-O-BE'DI-ENCE, *n.* Erroneous obedience, or disobedience. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

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MIS-OB-SERVE′, (-zerv′,) *v. t.* To observe inaccurately; to mistake in observing. *Locke.*

MI-SOG′A-MIST, *n.* [Gr. μισεω, to hate, and γαμος, marriage.]
A hater of marriage.

MI-SOG′A-MY, *n.* Hatred of marriage.

MI-SOG′Y-NIST, (me-soj′e-nist,) *n.* [Gr. μισεω, to hate, and γυνη, woman.]
A woman-hater. [*Unusual.*] *Fuller.*

MI-SOG′Y-NY, *n.* [Supra.] Hatred of the female sex.

MIS-O-PIN′ION, (-yun,) *n.* Erroneous opinion. *Bp. Hall.*

MIS-OR′DER, *v. t.* To order ill; to manage erroneously. [*Obs.*] *Ascham.*
2. To manage ill; to conduct badly. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

MIS-OR′DER, *n.* Irregularity; disorderly proceedings. [*We now use* DISORDER.] *Camden.*

MIS-OR′DER-LY, *a.* Irregular; disorderly. *Ascham.*

MIS-OR-DI-NA′TION, *n.* Wrong ordination. *More.*

MIS-PELL′, MIS-PEND′, &c. See MISSPELL, MISSPEND.

MIS-PER-SUADE′, (-swāde′,) *v. t.* To persuade amiss, or to lead to a wrong notion. *Hooker.*

MIS-PER-SUA′SION, (-swā′zhun,) *n.* A false persuasion; wrong notion or opinion. *Decay of Piety.*

MIS-PICK′EL, *n.* Arsenical pyrites; an ore of arsenic, containing this metal in combination with iron, sometimes found in cubic crystals, but more often without any regular form. *Fourcroy.*

MIS-PLACE′, *v. t.* To put in a wrong place; as, the book is *misplaced*.
2. To place on an improper object; as, he *misplaced* his confidence. *South.*

MIS-PLA′CED, (-plāst′,) *pp.* or *a.* Put in a wrong place, or on an improper object.

MIS-PLACE′MENT, *n.* The act of putting in the wrong place.

MIS-PLA′CING, *ppr.* Putting in a wrong place, or on a wrong object.

MIS-PLEAD′, *v. i.* To err in pleading. *Blackstone.*

MIS-PLEAD′ING, *ppr.* Making a mistake in pleading.

MIS-PLEAD′ING, *n.* A mistake in pleading.

MIS-POINT′, *v. t.* To point improperly; to err in punctuation.

MIS-POINT′ED, *pp.* Pointed wrong.

MIS-POL′I-CY, *n.* Wrong policy; impolicy.

MIS-PRAC′TICE, *n.* Wrong practice. *More.*

MIS-PRINT′, *v. t.* To mistake in printing; to print wrong.

MIS-PRINT′, *n.* A mistake in printing; a deviation from the copy. *Ch. Obs.*

MIS-PRINT′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Erroneously printed.

MIS-PRINT′ING, *ppr.* Printing wrong.

MIS-PRINT′ING, *n.* The act of printing wrong; a misprint. *Baxter.*

MIS-PRISE′, *v. t.* [Fr. *méprendre, mepris; mes*, wrong, and *prendre*, to take.]
To mistake. *Shak.*

MIS-PRIS′ION, (mis-prizh′un,) *n.* [Supra.] Neglect; contempt.
2. In *law*, any high offense under the degree of capital, but nearly bordering thereon. *Misprision* is contained in every treason and felony. *Misprisions* are divided into *negative* and *positive*; *negative*, which consist in the concealment of something which ought to be revealed; and *positive*, which consist in the commission of something which ought not to be done. *Misprision of treason*, consists in a bare knowledge and concealment of treason, without assenting to it. *Blackstone.*
Maladministration in offices of high public trust, is a *positive misprision*. *Blackstone.*
3. Mistake; oversight; contempt. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

MIS-PRIZE′, *v. t.* [*mis* and *prize*.] To slight or undervalue.

O for those vanished hours, so much *misprized*. *Hillhouse.*

MIS PRO-CEED′ING, *n.* Wrong or irregular proceeding. *Bacon.*

MIS-PRO-FESS′, *v. t.* To make a false profession; to make pretensions to skill which is not possessed. *Donne.*

MIS-PRO-NOUNCE′, (mis-pro-nouns′,) *v. t.* To pronounce erroneously; as, to *mispronounce* a word, a name, &c.

MIS-PRO-NOUNCE′, (mis-pro-nouns′,) *v. i.* To pronounce incorrectly. *Milton.*

MIS-PRO-NOUNC′ED, (-pro-nounst′,) *pp.* Pronounced incorrectly.

MIS-PRO-NUN-CI-A′TION, *n.* A wrong or improper pronunciation. *Swift.*

MIS-PRO-PŌR′TION, *v. t.* To err in proportioning one thing to another; to join without due proportion.

MIS-PRO-PŌR′TION-ED, *pp.* Joined without due proportion.

MIS-PROUD′, *a.* Viciously proud. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

MIS-QUO-TA′TION, *n.* An erroneous quotation; the act of quoting wrong.

MIS-QUŌTE′, *v. t.* To quote erroneously; to cite incorrectly.

MIS-QUŌT′ED, *pp.* Incorrectly quoted or cited.

MIS-QUŌT′ING, *ppr.* Quoting or citing erroneously.

MIS-RĀTE′, *v. t.* To rate erroneously; to estimate falsely. *Barrow.*

MIS-RE-CĒIVE′, *v. t.* To receive erroneously.

MIS-RE-CITE′, *v. t.* To recite erroneously. *Bramhall.*

MIS-RE-CIT′AL, *n.* An inaccurate recital.

MIS-RE-CITE′, *v. t.* To recite erroneously. *Bramhall.*

MIS-RE-CIT′ED, *pp.* Recited incorrectly.

MIS-RE-CIT′ING, *ppr.* Reciting erroneously.

MIS-RECK′ON, *v. t.* To reckon or compute wrong. *Swift.*

MIS-RECK′ON-ED, (-rek′nd,) *pp.* Reckoned or computed erroneously.

MIS-RECK′ON-ING. *ppr.* Reckoning wrong; and as *a noun*, an erroneous computation.

MIS-RE-LATE′, *v. t.* To relate falsely or inaccurately. *Boyle.*

MIS-RE-LAT′ED, *pp.* Erroneously related or told.

MIS-RE-LAT′ING, *ppr.* Relating or telling erroneously.

MIS-RE-LA′TION, *n.* Erroneous relation or narration. *Bramhall.*

MIS-RE-MEM′BER, *v. t.* To mistake in remembering; not to remember correctly. *Boyle.*

MIS-RE-MEM′BER-ED, *pp.* Inaccurately recollected.

MIS-RE-MEM′BER-ING, *ppr.* Remembering inaccurately.

MIS-RE-PŌRT′, *v. t.* To report erroneously; to give an incorrect account of. *Locke.*

MIS-RE-PŌRT′, *n.* An erroneous report; a false or incorrect account given. *Denham. South.*

MIS-RE-PŌRT′ED, *pp.* Incorrectly reported.

MIS-RE-PŌRT′ING, *ppr.* Reporting incorrectly.

MIS-REP-RE-SENT′, *v. t.* To represent falsely or incorrectly; to give a false or erroneous representation, either maliciously, ignorantly, or carelessly. *Swift.*

MIS-REP-RE-SENT-Ā′TION, *n.* The act of giving a false or erroneous representation. *Swift.*
2. A false or incorrect account given, either from mistake, carelessness, or malice. *Atterbury.*
Note.—This word is so customarily used for an euphemism, or as a softer expression for *lie* or *falsehood*, as to convey the idea generally of intentional falsehood. This signification, however, is not necessarily implied.

MIS-REP-RE-SENT′ED, *pp.* Falsely or erroneously represented.

MIS-REP-RE-SENT′ER, *n.* One who gives a false or erroneous account.

MIS-REP-RE-SENT′ING, *ppr.* Giving a false or erroneous representation.

MIS-RE-PŪTE′, *v. t.* To have in wrong estimation.

MIS-RE-PŪT′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Erroneously reputed. *Milton.*

MIS-RŪLE′, *n.* Disorder; confusion; tumult from insubordination.

Enormous riot and *misrule*. *Pope.*

2. Unjust domination.
Lord of misrule. See LORD.

MIS-RŪ′LY, *a.* Unruly; ungovernable; turbulent. *Hall.*

MISS, *n.* [Supposed by Bailey to be contracted from *mistress*. But probably it is from the Armoric *mesell*, a young lady, or contracted from Fr. *demoiselle*, Sp. *damisola*. See DAMSEL.]
1. The title of a young woman or girl; as, little masters and *misses*. *Swift.*
2. A kept mistress; a prostitute retained; a concubine. *Dryden.*
[When this title is applied to two or more ladies of the same name, there is a diversity of usage. In *conversation*, we say, the *Miss Smiths*, and this was formerly the custom in writing, as shown in the practice of Burke, Boswell, and many others. Of late, it has become customary, in *writing*, to use *misses*; as, the *Misses Smith*; and although there is still some diversity, this may be considered as the prevailing usage. Such are the statements of the latest English grammarians. ED.]

MISS, *v. t.* [Sax. *missian*; D. and G. *missen*; Sw. *mista*; Dan. *mister*; allied perhaps to L. *mitto, misi*; *omitto, omisi*. But this is not certain. The Welsh has the word in *methu*, to fail, to miss, to become abortive, to miscarry, to decay. See Class Md, No. 8, 12, 13, 14, 16. Hence the prefix *mis*.]
1. To fail in aim; to fail of reaching the object; not to hit; as, to *miss* the mark; to *miss* the object intended.
2. To fail of finding the right way; to err in attempting to find; as, to *miss* the way or the road.
3. To fail of obtaining.

Orgalus feared nothing but to *miss* Parthenia. *Sidney.*

4. To learn or discover that something is wanting, or not where it was supposed to be; as, to *miss* one's snuff-box; I *missed* the first volume of Livy.

Neither *missed* we any thing. Nothing was *missed* of all that pertained to him.—1 Sam. xxv.

5. To be without; as, we can not *miss* him. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
6. To omit; to pass by; to go without; to fail to have; as, to *miss* a meal of victuals.

She would never *miss* one day
A walk so fine, a sight so gay. *Prior.*

7. To perceive the want of.

What by me thou hast lost, thou least shalt *miss*. *Milton.*
He who has a firm, sincere friend, may want all the rest without *missing* them. *South.*

8. To fail of seeing or finding.

MISS, *v. i.* To fail to hit; to fly wide; to deviate from the true direction.

Flying bullets now,
To execute his rage, appear too slow;
They *miss*, or sweep but common souls away. *Waller.*

2. Not to succeed; to fail

Men observe when things hit, and not when they *miss*. *Bacon.*

3. To fail; to miscarry, as by accident.

The invention all admired, and each how he
To be the inventor *missed*. *Milton.*

4. To fail to obtain, learn, or find; with *of*.

On the least reflection, we can not *miss of* them. *Atterbury.*

5. To fail; to mistake. *Spenser.*

MISS, *n.* Loss; want.

There will be no great *miss* of those which are lost. *Locke.*

2. Mistake; error.

He did without any great *miss* in the hardest points of grammar. [*Little used.*] *Ascham.*

3. Harm from mistake. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

MIS-SAID′, (-sed,) *pp.* Said wrong.

MIS′SAL, *n.* [It. *messale*; Fr. *missel*. See MASS.]
The Roman Catholic mass-book. *Stillingfleet.*

MIS-SAY′, *v. t.* To say wrong; to slander. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

MIS-SAY′, *v. i.* To speak ill. *Spenser.*

MIS-SAY′ING, *n.* Wrong expression. *Milton.*

MISS′ED, (mist,) *pp.* Failed in aim or in reaching the object.

MIS-SEEM′, *v. i.* To make a false appearance. *Spenser.*
2. To misbecome. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

MIS′SEL, } *n.* A singing bird, the largest of
MIS′SEL-BIRD, } the European thrushes, Turdus viscivorus. *Edin. Enryc.*

MIS′SEL-DINE, *n.* The mistletoe. [*Obs.*] *Barret.*

MIS-SEM′BLANCE, *n.* False resemblance. *Spetman.*

MIS-SEND′, *v. t.* To send amiss or incorrectly.

MIS-SENT′, *pret.* and *pp.* of MISSEND.

MIS-SERVE′, (mis-serv′,) *v. t.* To serve unfaithfully. *Arbuthnot.*

MIS-SERV′ED, *pp.* Served unfaithfully.

MIS-SHĀPE′, *v. t.* [See SHAPE.] To shape ill; to give an ill form to; to deform.

And horribly *misshapes* with ugly sights. *Spenser.*
A *misshaped* figure. *Pope.*
Misshapen mountains. *Bentley.*

MIS-SHĀP′ED, (-shāpt,) } *pp.* or *a.* Ill-formed; de-
MIS-SHĀP′EN, (-shāp′n,) } formed; ugly.

MIS-SHĀP′EN-LY, *adv.* In a misshapen way.

MIS-SHĀP′EN-NESS, *n.* The state of being badly shaped.

MIS-SHĀP′ING, *ppr.* Giving an ill shape to.

MIS-SHEATH′ED, *a.* Sheathed by mistake. *Shak.*

MIS′SILE, (mis′sil,) *a.* [L. *missilis*, from *missus*, sent; *mitto*, to send.]
Thrown or sent, or that may be thrown. A *missile* weapon is one that is thrown by the hand, or from an engine in war, in distinction from such as are held or retained in the hand, or fixed. An arrow, a dart, a javelin, a stone, a bullet, a bomb, are *missile* weapons.

MIS′SILE, *n.* A weapon thrown, or intended to be thrown, for doing execution, as a lance, an arrow, or a bullet.

MISS′ING, *ppr.* [from *miss.*] Failing to hit, to reach, or to find; discovering to be wanting.
2. *a.* Lost; absent from the place where it was expected to be found; wanting. My horse is *missing*; my pen or my book is *missing*.

For a time caught up to God, as once
Moses was in the mount, and *missing* long. *Milton.*

MISS′ING-LY, *adv.* At intervals; occasionally. *Shak.*

MIS′SION, (mish′un,) *n.* [L. *missio*, from *mitto*, to send.]
1. A sending or being sent, usually the latter; a being sent or delegated by authority, with certain powers for transacting business; commission; as, sent on a foreign *mission*.

How to begin, how to accomplish best
His end of being on earth, and *mission* high. *Milton.*

2. Persons sent; any number of persons appointed by authority to perform any service; *particularly*, the persons sent to propagate religion or evangelize the heathen. The societies for propagating the gospel have *missions* in almost every country. Last week a *mission* sailed for the Sandwich Isles. We have domestic *missions* and foreign *missions*.
3. A station of missionaries.
4. Dismission; discharge from service; *a Roman use of the word; in English, obsolete.* *Bacon.*
5. Faction; party. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

MIS′SION-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *missionaire*.]
One sent to propagate religion. Christian *missionaries* are called *missionaries of the cross*.

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MIS'SION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to missions; as, a *missionary* meeting; a *missionary* fund.

MIS'SION-ATE, *v. i.* To act as a missionary. [*Not well authorized.*]

MIS'SION-ER, for MISSIONARY, is not used.

MIS'SIVE, *a.* [Fr.] Such as is sent; as, a letter *missive.*

2. Thrown or sent, or such as may be sent; as, a *missive* weapon. *Dryden.*

MIS'SIVE, *n.* A letter sent, or a messenger. *Bacon. Shak.*

MIS-SPĒAK', *v. i.* [See SPEAK.] To err or mistake in speaking. *Shak.*

MIS-SPĒAK', *v. t.* To utter wrong. *Donne.*

MIS-SPELL', *v. t.* To spell wrong; to write or utter with wrong letters.

MIS-SPELL'ED, } *pp.* Spelled wrong, or with wrong
MIS-SPELT', } letters.

MIS-SPELL'ING, *ppr.* Spelling wrong.

MIS-SPELL'ING, *n.* A wrong spelling; false orthography.

MIS-SPEND', *v. t.* To spend amiss; to waste or consume to no purpose, or to a bad one; as, to *misspend* time or money; to *misspend* life. *Dryden. Rogers.*

2. To waste.

The genial moisture due
To apples otherwise *misspends* itself. *Philips.*

MIS-SPEND'ER, *n.* One that consumes prodigally or improperly. *Norris.*

MIS-SPEND'ING, *ppr.* Spending to no purpose, or to a bad one.

MIS-SPENSE', (mis-spens',) *n.* A spending improperly; a wasting.

MIS-SPENT', *pp.* or *a.* Ill spent; expended or consumed to no purpose, or to a bad one; as, *misspent* time or life.

MIS-SPŌKE', } *pp.* Uttered or spoken amiss.
MIS-SPŌK'EN, }

MIS-STĀTE', *v. t.* To state wrong; to make an erroneous representation of facts; as, to *misstate* a question in debate. *Sanderson.*

MIS-STĀT'ED, *pp.* Stated erroneously.

MIS-STĀTE'MENT, *n.* A wrong statement; an erroneous representation, verbal or written; as, a *misstatement* of facts in testimony, or of accounts in a report. *Hamilton.*

MIS-STĀT'ING, *ppr.* Stating falsely or erroneously.

MIS-STĀY'ED, *a.* Having missed stays, as a ship.

MIS-SUM-MĀ'TION, *n.* Wrong summation. *Scott.*

MIST, *n.* [Sax. *mist*; D. *mist*; L. *mixtus, mistus*, from *misceo*, to *mix.*]

1. Water falling in very numerous, but fine and almost imperceptible drops.

A *mist* is a multitude of small but solid globules, which therefore descend. *Grew.*

2. That which dims or darkens, and obscures or intercepts vision.

His passion cast a *mist* before his sense. *Dryden.*

MIST, *v. t.* To cloud; to cover with vapor. *Shak.*

MIST, *v. i.* To rain in very fine drops as it *mists.* *America.*

MIST-EN-CUM'BER-ED, *a.* Loaded with mist. *J. Barlow.*

MIS-TĀK'A-BLE, *a.* That may be misconceived or mistaken. *Brown.*

MIS-TĀKE', *v. t.* To take wrong; to conceive or understand erroneously; to misunderstand or misapprehend.

'Tis to *mistake* them costs the time and pain. *Pope.*

2. To take one thing or person for another.

We *mistake* the eloquence of self-apology for the animation of conscious integrity. *Buckminster.*
A man may *mistake* the love of virtue for the practice of it. *Johnson.*

MIS-TĀKE', *v. i.* To err in opinion or judgment.

Servants *mistake*, and sometimes occasion misunderstanding among friends. *Swift.*

MIS-TĀKE', *n.* An error in opinion or judgment; misconception.

Infallibility is an absolute security of the understanding from all possibility of *mistake.* *Tillotson.*

2. A slip; a fault; an error. There is a *mistake* in the account or in the date.

MIS-TĀK'EN, *pp.* In the use of this participle, there is a peculiarity which ought to be carefully noticed. When used of *persons*, it signifies *to be in an error, to be wrong*; as, I am *mistaken*, you are *mistaken*, he is *mistaken.* But when used of *things*, it signifies *misunderstood, misconceived*; as, the sense of the passage is *mistaken*, that is, not rightly understood.

2. Erroneous; incorrect; as, a *mistaken* notion.

MIS-TĀK'EN-LY, *adv.* By mistake.

MIS-TĀK'ER, *n.* One that mistakes or misunderstands.

MIS-TĀK'ING, *ppr.* Making a mistake; erring from the truth; misconceiving.

MIS-TĀK'ING, *n.* An error; a mistake. *Hall.*

MIS-TĀK'ING-LY, *adv.* Erroneously; falsely. *Boyle.*

MIS-TAUGHT', (mis-tawt',) *pp.* Wrongly taught; as, a *mistaught* youth. *L'Estrange.*

MIS-TEACH', *v. t.* [See TEACH.] To teach wrong; to instruct erroneously. *Sanderson.*

MIS-TĒACH'ING, *ppr.* Instructing erroneously.

MIS-TELL', *v. t.* [See TELL.] To tell erroneously.

MIS-TEM'PER, *v. t.* To temper ill; to disorder.

MIS-TEM'PER-ED, *pp.* Tempered ill. [*Shak.*

MIS'TER, *n.* [The pronunciation of this word is probably from the Welsh, German, or Dutch dialect. See MASTER.]

The common title of address to gentlemen, and to men of all classes. In *writing*, it is expressed by the abbreviation MR.

MIS'TER, *v. t.* [Sw. *mista.*] To be needful or of use. [*Obs.*]

As for my name, it *mistereth* not to tell. *Spenser.*

MIS-TERM', *v. t.* To term or denominate erroneously. *Shak.*

MIS-TERM'ED, *pp.* Wrongly denominated.

MIS-TERM'ING, *ppr.* Denominating erroneously.

MIST'FUL, *a.* Clouded with mist.

MIS-THINK', *v. i.* [See THINK.] To think wrong. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

MIS-THOUGHT', (-thawt',) *pp.* of MISTHINK. Thought wrong of.

Adam *misthought* of her to thee so dear. *Milton.*

MIST'I-LY, *adv.* With mist; darkly; obscurely. *Smart.*

MIS-TIME', *v. t.* To time wrong; not to adapt to the time.

MIS-TIME', *v. i.* To neglect the proper time.

MIS-TIM'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Ill-timed; done at a wrong time.

MIS-TIM'ING, *ppr.* Ill-timing; doing unseasonably.

MIST'I-NESS, *n.* [See MIST.] A state of being misty; a state of thick rain in very small drops. *Bacon.*

MIS'TION, (mis'chun,) *n.* [L. *mistus, mixtus.* See MIX.]

1. A state of being mixed.

2. Mixture; a mingling. *Boyle.*

MIS-TI'TLE, *v. t.* To call by a wrong title or name.

MIS-TI'TLED, *pp.* Wrongly named. [*Warburton.*

MIS'TLE, (miz'l,) *v. i.* [from *mist.*] To fall in very fine drops, as rain. [See MISLE.]

MIS'TLE-TŌE, } (miz'l-tō,) } *n.* [Sax. *mistelta*; Dan.
MIS'LE-TŌE, } } *mistel*, the same shrub, and birdlime; G. *id.*]

A plant or shrub that grows on trees. It is of the genus Viscum. The berry contains a glutinous substance, and the shrub is said to be propagated by birds. This plant was held in great veneration by the Druids. *Bacon. Miller. Encyc.*

MIST'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling mist. *Shak.*

MIS-TŌLD', *pp.* Erroneously told. [See TELL.]

MIS-TOOK', *pret.* of MISTAKE.

MIS-TRAIN', *v. t.* To train or educate amiss. *Spenser.*

MIS-TRANS-LĀTE', *v. t.* To translate erroneously. *Macknight.*

MIS-TRANS-LĀT'ED, *pp.* Erroneously rendered into another language.

MIS-TRANS-LĀT'ING, *ppr.* Translating incorrectly.

MIS-TRANS-LĀ'TION, *n.* An erroneous translation or version.

MIS-TRĒAT', *v. t.* To treat amiss; to abuse.

MIS'TRESS, *n.* [Fr. *maîtresse*; It. *maestra, maestressa*; Sp. *maestra*; L. *magistra*; Ir. *maigh is treas.* See MASTER.]

1. A woman who governs; correlative to SERVANT, SLAVE, or SUBJECT.

My *mistress* here lies murdered in her bed. *Shak.*

2. The female head of a family.

3. That which governs; a sovereign. Rome was *mistress* of the world.

4. One that commands, or has possession and sovereignty. The queen is *mistress* of the Indies.

5. A female who is well skilled in any thing; as, she is *mistress* of arithmetic.

6. A woman teacher; an instructress of a school. *Swift.*

7. A woman beloved and courted. *Clarendon.*

8. A woman in keeping for lewd purposes.

9. A term of contemptuous address. *Shak.*

MIS'TRESS, *v. t.* To wait upon a mistress; to be courting. *Donne.*

MIS'TRESS-PIĒCE, *n.* A chief performance of a woman. *Lord Herbert.*

MIS'TRESS-SHIP, *n.* Female rule or dominion. *Hall.*

MIS-TRI'AL, *n.* In *law*, a trial which is erroneous through some defect in the process or the trial. *Bouvier.*

MIS-TRUST', *n.* [Dan. *miströst.* See TRUST.] Want of confidence or trust; suspicion. *Milton.*

MIS-TRUST', *v. t.* [Dan. *mistroer*; Sw. *misstro.* See TRUST.]

To suspect; to doubt; to regard with jealousy or suspicion.

Fate her own book *mistrusted* at the sight. *Cowley.*

MIS-TRUST'ED, *pp.* Suspected.

MIS-TRUST'FUL, *a.* Suspicious; doubting; wanting confidence in. *Waller.*

MIS-TRUST'FUL-LY, *adv.* With suspicion or doubt.

MIS-TRUST'FUL-NESS, *n.* Suspicion; doubt. *Sidney.*

MIS-TRUST'ING, *ppr.* Suspecting; having no confidence in.

MIS-TRUST'ING-LY, *adv.* With distrust or suspicion.

MIS-TRUST'LESS, *a.* Unsuspecting; unsuspicious. *Carew.*

MIS-TŪNE', *v. t.* To tune wrong or erroneously; to put out of tune. *Skelton*

MIS-TŪN'ED, *pp.* Put out of tune.

MIS-TURN', *v. t.* To pervert. [*Not used.*]

MIS-TŪ'TOR, *v. t.* To instruct amiss.

MIS-TŪ'TOR-ED, *pp.* Instructed amiss.

MIST'Y, *a.* [from *mist.*] Overspread with mist; filled with very minute drops of rain; as, *misty* weather; a *misty* atmosphere; a *misty* night or day. *Spenser. Pope.*

2. Dim; obscure; clouded; as, *misty* sight.

MIS-UN-DER-STAND', *v. t.* To misconceive; to mistake, to take in a wrong sense. *Locke. Addison.*

MIS-UN-DER-STAND'ING, *ppr.* Mistaking the meaning.

MIS-UN-DER-STAND'ING, *n.* Misconception; mistake of the meaning; error. *Bacon.*

2. Disagreement; difference; dissension; sometimes a softer name for QUARREL. *Swift.*

MIS-UN-DER-STOOD', *pp.* Misconceived; mistaken; understood erroneously. *South.*

MIS-ŪS'AGE, (mis-yūz'aje,) *n.* Ill usage; abuse.

MIS-ŪSE', (mis-yūz',) *v. t.* [Fr. *mesuser.* See USE.]

1. To treat or use improperly; to use to a bad purpose. *Milton.*

2. To abuse; to treat ill.

MIS-ŪSE', (mis-yūse',) *n.* Ill treatment; improper use; employment to a bad purpose; as, the *misuse* of mercies. *Addison.*

2. Abuse; ill treatment. *Shak.*

3. Wrong application; misapplication; erroneous use; as, the *misuse* of words. *Locke.*

MIS-ŪS'ED, (mis-yūzd',) *pp.* or *a.* Improperly used or applied; misapplied; misemployed; abused.

MIS-ŪS'ER, *n.* In *law*, an unlawful use of a right; or a neglect of using it in a proper manner. *Bouvier.*

MIS-ŪS'ING, (mis-yūz'ing,) *ppr.* Using improperly; abusing; misapplying.

MIS-VOUCH', *v. t.* To vouch falsely.

MIS-WEĀR', *v. t.* To wear ill. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

MIS-WED', *v. t.* To wed improperly.

MIS-WED'DED, *pp.* Ill-matched.

MIS-WEEN', *v. i.* To misjudge; to distrust. *Spenser.*

MIS-WEND', *v. i.* To go wrong. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

MIS-WRITE', (-rīte',) *v. t.* [See WRITE.] To write incorrectly. *Bp. Cosin.*

MIS-WROUGHT', (mis-rawt',) *a.* Badly wrought. *Bacon.*

MIS-YŌKE', *v. t.* To yoke or join improperly.

MIS-YŌK'ED, (-yōkt',) *pp.* Improperly yoked.

MIS-YŌK'ING, *ppr* Yoking improperly.

MIS-ZEAL'OUS, (mis-zel'us,) *a.* Actuated by false zeal. *Bp. Hall.*

MITE, *n.* [Sax. *mite*; D. *myt*; Dan. *mid*; Fr. *mite*; Heb. and Ch. מִטְבַּע, small. Class Md, No. 17.]

1. A very small insect of the genus Acarus.

2. In *Scripture*, a small piece of money, the quarter of a denarius, or about seven English farthings. *Encyc.*

3. Any thing proverbially very small; a very little particle or quantity. *Dryden.*

4. The twentieth part of a grain. *Arbuthnot.*

MI-TEL'LA, *n.* An herb; the name of a genus of herbs of the saxifrage tribe.

MI'TER, } *n.* [It. and Sp. *mitra*; Fr. *mitre*; Arm.
MI'TRE, } *mintr.*]

1. A crown or pontifical ornament worn on the head by archbishops and bishops, and sometimes by abbots, on solemn occasions. *P. Cyc.*

2. In *architecture*, an angle of 45 degrees. *Gwilt.*

3. In *Irish history*, a sort of base money or coin. *Encyc.*

4. *Figuratively*, the dignity of an archbishop or bishop, sometimes of an abbot.

MI'TER, } *v. t.* To adorn with a miter.
MI'TRE, }

2. To unite at an angle of 45 degrees.

MI'TER-BOX, } *n.* A frame for cutting off any thing
MI'TRE-BOX, } at an angle of 45 degrees. *Buchanan.*

MI'TER-ED, } *pp.* or *a.* Wearing a miter.
MI'TRED, }

2. Honored with the privilege of wearing a miter.

3. Cut or joined at an angle of 45 degrees.

MITH'IC. See MYTHIC.

MITH'RI-DATE, *n.* In *pharmacy*, an antidote against poison, or a composition in form of an electuary, supposed to serve either as a remedy or a preservative against poison. It takes its name from *Mithridates*, king of Pontus, the supposed inventor. *Encyc.*

MITH-RI-DAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to mithridate, or its inventor, Mithridates.

MIT'I-GA-BLE, *a.* That may be mitigated. *Barrow.*

MIT'I-GANT, *a.* [L. *mitigans, mitigo*, from *mitis*, mild; W. *mezal*, soft.]

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1. Softening; lenient; lenitive.
2. Diminishing; easing, as pain.

MIT'I-GĀTE, *v. t.* [*L. mitigo*, from *mitis*, soft, mild, -ξ-
W. *meral*, Ir. *maoth*, *muadh*; Ar. مَاثَ, to be tender or smooth. Class Md, No. 1, 6, 25, 28.]

1. To alleviate, as suffering; to assuage; to lessen; as, to *mitigate* pain or grief.

And counsel *mitigates* the greatest smart. *Spenser.*

2. To make less severe; as, to *mitigate* doom. *Milton.*

3. To abate; to make less rigorous; to moderate; as, to *mitigate* cold; to *mitigate* the severity of the season.

4. To temper; to moderate; to soften in harshness or severity.

We could wish that the rigor of their opinions were allayed and *mitigated*. *Hooker.*

5. To calm; to appease; to moderate; as, to *mitigate* the fierceness of party. *Spectator.*

6. To diminish; to render more tolerable; as, to *mitigate* the evils or calamities of life; to *mitigate* punishment.

7. To reduce in amount or severity, as a penalty.

8. To soften, or make mild and accessible; *in a literal sense.*

It was this opinion which *mitigated* kings into companions. [*Unusual.*] *Burke.*

MIT'I-GĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Softened; alleviated; moderated; diminished.

MIT'I-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Softening; alleviating; tempering; moderating; abating.

MIT-I-GĀ'TION, *n.* [*L. mitigatio.*]

Alleviation; abatement or diminution of any thing painful, harsh, severe, afflictive, or calamitous; as, the *mitigation* of pain, grief, rigor, severity, punishment, or penalty.

MIT'I-GA-TIVE, *a.* Lenitive; tending to alleviate.

MIT'I-GĀ-TOR, *n.* He or that which mitigates.

MI'TRAL, *a.* Pertaining to a miter; resembling a miter; as, the *mitral* valves of the left ventricle of the heart. *Forsyth.*

MI'TRE. See MITER.

MIT'RI-FORM, *a.* In *botany*, conical, hollow, and open at the top. *P. Cyc.*

MIT'TEN, *n.* [Fr. *mitaine*; Ir. *mitog*; perhaps from *math*, the hand.]

1. A cover for the hand, worn to defend it from cold or other injury. It differs from a glove in not having a separate cover for each finger.

2. A cover for the arm only.

To handle without mittens; to treat roughly; *a popular colloquial phrase.*

MIT'TENT, *a.* [L. *mittens*, from *mitto*, to send.]

Sending forth; emitting. [*Not used.*] *Wiseman.*

MIT'TI-MUS, *n.* [L., *we send.*] In *law*, a precept or command in writing, under the hand, or hand and seal, of a justice of the peace or other proper officer, directed to the keeper of a prison, requiring him to imprison an offender; a warrant of commitment to prison.

2. A writ for removing records from one court to another. *Brande.*

MITTS, *n. pl.* Mittens; *particularly*, a covering for the hand or arm only, and not for the fingers. *McCulloch.*

MI'TU, *n.* A fowl of the turkey kind, found in Brazil.

MI'TY, *a.* [from *mite.*] Having or abounding with mites.

MIX, *v. t.*: *pret.* and *pp.* MIXED or MIXT. [Sax. *miscan*; G. *mischen*; Sp. *mecer*; Port. *mexer*, to stir, shake, mix; L. *misceo*, *mixtum*; It. *mischiare*; Ir. *measgadh*; W. *mysgu*; Arm. *gemesga*; Russ. *meshayu.* The Gr. *μιγνυω* forms *μιξω.* These words seem to coin- - - -
cide with the Heb. and Ch. מסך, and Ar. مشج
mashaga, to mix. The Sanscrit *misra*, to mix, may be the same word. The radical sense is, probably, to stir, shake, or agitate.]

1. To unite or blend promiscuously two or more ingredients into a mass or compound; applied both to solids and liquids; as, to *mix* flour and salt; to *mix* wines.

2. To join; to associate; to unite with in company

Ephraim, he hath *mixed* himself among the people. — Hos. vii.

3. To join; to mingle.

You *mix* your sadness with some fear. *Shak.*

4. To unite with a crowd or multitude.

MIX, *v. i.* To become united or blended promiscuously in a mass or compound. Oil and water will not *mix* without the intervention of a third substance.

2. To be joined or associated; as, to *mix* with the multitude, or to *mix* in society.

MIX'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being mixed.

MIX'ED, (mikst,) *pp.* United in a promiscuous mass or compound; blended; joined; mingled; associated.

2. *a.* Promiscuous; consisting of various kinds or different things; as, a *mixed* multitude.

MIX'ED-LY, *adv.* In a mingled, promiscuous manner.

MIX'EN, *n.* A compost heap. *Farm. Encyc.*

MIX'ER, *n.* One who mixes or mingles.

MIX'ING, *ppr.* Uniting or blending in a mass or compound; joining in company; associating.

MIX-TI-LIN'E-AL, } *a.* [L. *mixtus*, mixed, and *linea*,
MIX-TI-LIN'E-AR, } line.]

Containing a mixture of lines, right, curved, &c.; as, a *mixtilinear* angle, i. e., an angle contained by a straight line and a curve. *Duncan.*

MIXT'ION, (mixt'yun,) *n.* [Fr.; from L. *mixtus.*]

Mixture; promiscuous assemblage. *Brown.*

MIXT'LY, *adv.* With mixture. *Bacon.*

MIXT'URE, (mixt'yur,) *n.* [L. *mixtura.*]

1. The act of mixing, or state of being mixed. Compounds are made by the *mixture* of different substances.

2. A mass or compound, consisting of different ingredients blended without order. In this life there is a *mixture* of good and evil. Most wines in market are base *mixtures.*

3. The ingredient added and mixed. Cicero doubted whether it is possible for a community to exist without a prevailing *mixture* of piety in its constitution.

4. In *pharmacy*, a liquid medicine which receives into its composition not only substances soluble in water, but substances not soluble. *Encyc.*

5. In *chemistry*, mixture differs from *combination.* In mere *mixture*, the several ingredients are blended without an alteration of the substances, each of which still retains its own nature and properties. In strict *combination*, the substances unite by chemical attraction, and, losing their distinct properties, they form a compound, differing in its properties from either of the ingredients.

MIZ'MĀZE, *n.* A cant word for a maze or labyrinth. *Locke.*

MIZ'ZEN, (miz'n,) *n.* [It. *mezzana*, mizzen, that is, middle, from *mezzo*, middle, half.]

In *sea language*, the aftermost of the fixed sails of a ship, extended sometimes by a gaff, and sometimes by a yard which crosses the mast obliquely. *Mar. Dict.*

MIZ'ZEN-MAST, *n.* The mast which supports the aftersails, and stands nearest to the stern.

MIZ'ZLE, *v. i.* To rain in very fine drops. [See MISTLE.] *Spenser.*

MIZ'ZLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Falling in very fine drops; as, *mizzling* rain. *Spenser.*

MIZ'ZY, *n.* A bog or quagmire. *Ainsworth.*

MNE-MŌN'IC, (ne-mon'ik,) *a.* [Infra.] Assisting the memory.

MNE-MON'ICS, *n.* [from Gr. *μνημονικος*, from *μναομαι*, to remember.]

The art of memory; the precepts and rules intended to teach the method of assisting the memory. *Bailey.*

MNE-MOS'Y-NE, *n.* [Gr.] In *mythology*, the goddess of memory.

MNĒ'MO-TECH-NY, *n.* [G. *μνημων* and *τεχνη.*] The same as MNEMONICS.

MŌ, *a.* or *adv.* [Sax. *ma*; Scot. *mæ.*]

More. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

MŌAN, *v. t.* [Sax. *mœnan*; to moan, also to *mean*, intend, signify. The primary sense is, to reach or stretch forward, or to throw out.]

To lament; to deplore; to bewail with an audible voice.

Ye floods, ye woods, ye echoes, *moan*
My dear Columbo dead and gone. *Prior.*

MŌAN, *v. i.* To grieve; to make lamentations.

Unpitied and unheard, where misery *moans.* *Thomson.*

MŌAN, *n.* Lamentation; audible expression of sorrow or suffering; grief expressed in words or cries.

Sullen *moans*,
Hollow groans. *Pope.*

MŌAN'ED, *pp.* Lamented; deplored.

MŌAN'FUL, *a.* Sorrowful; expressing sorrow.

MŌAN'FUL-LY, *adv.* With lamentation.

MŌAN'ING, *ppr.* Lamenting; bewailing.

MŌAT, *n.* [Ir. *mota*; Sp. *id.*; Fr. *motte.* The word signifies a bank or mound, that is, a mass or collection. This sense is transferred to the ditch adjoining, as *dike* is transferred to the bank.]

In *fortification*, a ditch or deep trench round the rampart of a castle or other fortified place. It is sometimes filled with water. *Encyc.*

MŌAT, *v. t.* To surround with a ditch for defense; as, a *moated* castle. *Dryden.*

MOB, *n.* [from L. *mobilis*, movable, variable.]

1. A crowd or promiscuous multitude of people, rude, tumultuous, and disorderly.

2. A disorderly assembly.

Had every Athenian citizen been a Socrates, every Athenian assembly would still have been a *mob.* *Federalist, Madison.*

3. A kind of female undress for the head. *Johnson.*

MOB, *v. t.* To attack in a disorderly crowd; to harass tumultuously.

2. To wrap up in a cowl or vail.

MOB'BED, *pp.* Attacked by a disorderly crowd.

MOB'BING, *ppr.* Attacking in a disorderly crowd.

MOB'BISH, *a.* Like a mob; tumultuous; mean; [vulgar.

MOB'CAP, *n.* [D. *mop.*]

A plain cap or head-dress for females.

MŌ'BILE, (mō'bil,) *a.* [Fr.] Movable. [*Not used.*]

MŌ'BILE, (mō'bil,) *n* [Fr., from L. *mobilis.*]

The mob; the populace. *South.*

MO-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *mobilité*; L. *mobilitas*, from *moveo*, to move.]

1. Susceptibility of motion; capacity of being moved. *Wotton.*

2. Aptitude to motion; activity; readiness to move. *Arbuthnot.*

3. In *cant language*, the populace. *Dryden.*

4. Fickleness; inconstancy. *Ainsworth.*

MOB'LE, *v. t.* To wrap the head in a hood. *Shak.*

MOB'LED, *pp.* or *a.* Muffled; covered with a coarse or careless head-dress. *Shak. Toone.*

MOC'CA-SIN, *n.* [An Indian word. Algonquin, *makisin.*]

1. A shoe or cover for the feet, made of deer-skin or other soft leather, without a sole, and ornamented on the upper side; the customary shoe worn by the American Indians.

2. A poisonous water serpent of the Southern United States, the *Trigonocephalus piscivorus.*

MŌ'CHA-STONE, *n.* [from *Mocha*, in Arabia.]

Dendritic agate; a mineral in the interior of which appear brown, reddish-brown, blackish or green delineations of shrubs destitute of leaves. These, in some cases, may have been produced by the filtration of the oxyds of iron and manganese; but, in other cases, they appear to be vegetable fibers, sometimes retaining their natural form and color, and sometimes coated by oxyd of iron. *Cleaveland.*

MOCK, *v. t.* [Fr. *moquer*; Gr. *μωκαω*; W. *mociaw*, to mock, and *moc*, a mimic; Ir. *magadh* or *mogadh*, a mocking; *Ch.* and Syr. מכך. Class Mg, No. 10.]

1. *Properly*, to imitate; to mimic; hence, to imitate in contempt or derision; to mimic for the sake of derision; to deride by mimicry.

2. To deride; to laugh at; to ridicule; to treat with scorn or contempt.

As he was going up by the way, there came forth little children out of the city, and *mocked* him, saying, Go up, thou bald head. — 2 Kings ii. Mark x.

3. To defeat; to illude; to disappoint; to deceive; as, to *mock* expectation.

Thou hast *mocked* me, and told me lies. — Judges xvi.

4. To fool; to tantalize; to play on in contempt.

He will not
Mock us with his blest sight, then snatch him hence. *Milton.*

MOCK, *v. i.* To make sport in contempt or in jest, or to speak jestingly.

When thou *mockest*, shall no man make thee ashamed? — Job xi.

MOCK, *n.* Ridicule; derision; sneer; an act manifesting contempt.

Fools make a *mock* at sin. — Prov. xiv.
What shall be the portion of those who make a *mock* at every thing sacred? *Tillotson.*

2. Imitation; mimicry. [*Little used.*] *Crashaw.*

MOCK, *a.* False; counterfeit; assumed; imitating reality, but not real.

That superior greatness and *mock* majesty. *Spectator.*

MOCK'A-BLE, *a.* Exposed to derision. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

MOCK'AGE, *n.* Mockery. [*Not used.*] *Elyot.*

MOCK'ED, (*mokt,*) *pp.* Imitated or mimicked in derision; laughed at; ridiculed; defeated; illuded.

MOCK'ER, *n.* One that mocks; a scorner; a scoffer; a derider. *South.*

2. A deceiver; an impostor.

MOCK'ER-Y, *n.* The act of deriding and exposing to contempt, by mimicking the words or actions of another.

2. Derision; ridicule; sportive insult or contempt; contemptuous merriment at persons or things.

Grace at meals is now generally so performed as to look more like *mockery* upon devotion, than any solemn application of the mind to God. *Law.*

3. Sport; subject of laughter.

Of the holy place they made a *mockery.* *Maccabees.*

4. Vain imitation or effort; that which deceives, disappoints, or frustrates.

It is as the air, invulnerable,
And our vain blows malicious *mockery.* *Shak.*

5. Imitation; counterfeit appearance; false show.

And bear about the *mockery* of woe
To midnight dances. *Pope.*

MOCK'ING, *ppr.* Imitating in contempt; mimicking; ridiculing by mimicry; treating with sneers and scorn; defeating; deluding.

MOCK'ING, *n.* Derision; insult.

MOCK'ING-BIRD, *n.* An American singing bird of the thrush kind, remarkable for its exact imitations of the notes of other birds; the *Turdus polyglottus* of Linnæus. *Wilson.*

MOCK'ING-LY, *adv.* By way of derision; in contempt.

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MOCK'ING-STOCK, *n.* A butt of sport.
MOCK'LE, (mok'l.) See MICKLE.
MOCK'-LEAD, (-led,) } *n.* A sulphuret of zinc, the
MOCK'-ORE, } same as BLEND, which see.
MOCK'-OR'ANGE, *n.* A shrub of the genus Philadelphus, or syringa kind.
MOCK'-PRIV'ET, *n.* A shrub of the genus Phillyrea.
MŌ'CO, *n.* A South American rodent quadruped, of the genus Kerodon, allied to the Guinea pig. *F. Cuvier.*
MŌ'DAL, *a.* [See MODE.] Consisting in mode only; relating to form; having the form without the essence or reality; as, the *modal* diversity of the faculties of the soul. *Glanville.*
MO-DAL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being modal, or being in form only.
MŌDE, *n.* [Fr. *mode*; L. *modus*; Sp. and It. *modo*; W. *moz*; Ir. *modh*; SAX. *mete, gemet* or *gemett*, from *metan, gemetan*, to *mect*, to find, to measure or *mete*, L. *metior*. The primary sense of *mode* is measure, hence form. *Measure* is from extending, the extent; hence a limit, and hence the derivative sense of restraining. See MEET and MEASURE.]
1. Manner of existing or being; manner; method; form; fashion; custom; way; as, the *mode* of speaking; the *mode* of dressing; *modes* of receiving or entertaining company.

The duty of itself being resolved on, the *mode* of doing it may be easily found. *Taylor.*

It is applicable to particular acts, or to a series of acts, or to the common usage of a city or nation. One man has a particular *mode* of walking; another has a singular *mode* of dressing his hair. We find it necessary to conform in some measure to the usual *modes* of dress.
2. Gradation; degree.

What *modes* of sight between each wide extreme! *Pope.*

3. State; quality. *Shak.*
4. In *metaphysics*, the dependence or affection of a substance. Such complex ideas as contain not in them the supposition of subsisting by themselves, but are considered as dependencies or affections of substances, Locke calls *modes*. Of these he makes two kinds; *simple modes*, which are only variations or different combinations of the same idea, as a *dozen*, which consists of so many units added together; and *mixed modes*, which are compounded of simple ideas of several kinds, as *beauty*, which is compounded of color and figure.

A *mode* is that which can not subsist in and of itself, but is esteemed as belonging to and subsisting by the help of some substance, which for that reason is called its subject. *Watts.*

5. In *ancient music*, the order of the sounds, forming what may be called, in modern language, the different *scales*. In *modern music*, a scale of intervals; the same as KEY. *P. Cyc.*
6. In *grammar*, a particular manner of conjugating verbs to express manner of action or being, as affirmation, command, condition, and the like; usually, though unfortunately, written MOOD. MOOD is a word of different signification. [See MOOD.]
7. A kind of silk.

MOD'EL, *n.* [Fr. *modelle*; L. *modulus*, from *modus*, a measure, rule, or manner.]
1. A pattern of something to be made; any thing of a particular form, shape, or construction, intended for imitation; *primarily*, a small pattern; a form in miniature of something to be made on a larger scale; as, the *model* of a building; the *model* of a fort.
2. A mold; something intended to give shape to castings. *Shak.*
3. Pattern; example; as, to form a government on the *model* of the British or American constitution.
4. Standard; that by which a thing is to be measured.

He that despairs measures Providence by his own contracted *model*. *South.*

5. In *painting* and *sculpture*, that which is to be copied or imitated, as the naked human form.
6. A pattern; any thing to be imitated. Take Cicero, Lord Chatham, or Burke, as a *model* of eloquence; take Washington as a *model* of prudence, integrity, and patriotism; above all, let Christ be the *model* of our benevolence, humility, obedience, and patience.
7. A copy; representation; something made in imitation of real life; as, anatomical *models*, representing the parts of the body. General Pfiffer constructed a *model* of the mountainous parts of Switzerland.

MOD'EL, *v. t.* [Fr. *modeler*.]
To plan or form in a particular manner; to shape; to imitate in planning or forming; as, to *model* a house or a government; to *model* an edifice according to the plan delineated.

MOD'EL, *v. t.* or *i.* In *the fine arts*, to make a pattern from which some work is to be executed. Also, to form a work of some plastic material; as, to *model* in wax.

MOD'EL-ED, *pp.* Formed according to a model; planned; shaped; formed.

MOD'EL-ER, *n.* A planner; a contriver *Spectator.*

MOD'EL-ING, *ppr.* Forming according to a model; planning; forming; shaping.

MOD'EL-ING, *n.* In *the fine arts*, the making of a model from which a work of art is to be executed. Also, the formation of a work of art from some plastic material; as, the *modeling* of a countenance in wax. *Brande.*

MO-DĒ'NA, *n.* A crimson-like color. *Good.*

MOD'ER-ATE, *a.* [L. *moderatus*, from *moderor*, to limit, from *modus*, a limit.]
1. *Literally*, limited; restrained; hence, temperate; observing reasonable bounds in indulgence; as, *moderate* in eating or drinking, or in other gratifications.
2. Limited in quantity; not excessive or expensive. He keeps a *moderate* table.
3. Restrained in passion, ardor, or temper; not violent; as, *moderate* men of both parties.
4. Not extreme in opinion; as, a *moderate* Calvinist or Lutheran.
5. Placed between extremes; holding the mean or middle place; as, reformation of a *moderate* kind.
6. Temperate; not extreme, violent, or rigorous; as, *moderate* weather; a *moderate* winter; *moderate* heat; a *moderate* breeze of wind.
7. Of a middle rate; as, men of *moderate* abilities.
8. Not swift; as, a *moderate* walk.

MOD'ER-ATE, *v. t.* To restrain from excess of any kind; to reduce from a state of violence; to lessen; to allay; to repress; as, to *moderate* rage, action, desires, &c.; to *moderate* heat or wind.
2. To temper; to make temperate; to qualify.

By its astringent quality, it *moderates* the relaxing quality of warm water. *Arbuthnot.*

MOD'ER-ATE, *v. i.* To become less violent, severe, rigorous, or intense. The cold of winter usually *moderates* in March; the heat of summer *moderates* in September.
2. To preside in a meeting. *Smart.*

MOD'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Reduced in violence, rigor, or intensity; allayed; lessened; tempered; qualified.

MOD'ER-ATE-LY, *adv.* Temperately; mildly; without violence.
2. In a middle degree; not excessively; as, water *moderately* warm.

Each nymph but *moderately* fair. *Waller.*

MOD'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* State of being moderate; temperateness; a middle state between extremes; as, the *moderateness* of the weather; used commonly of *things*, as *moderation* is of *persons*. *Johnson.*

MOD'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Reducing in violence or excess; allaying; tempering; becoming more mild.

MOD-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *moderatio*.]
1. The state of being moderate, or keeping a due mean between extremes or excess of violence. The general's *moderation* after victory was more honorable than the victory itself.

In *moderation* placing all my glory,
While tories call me whig, and whigs a tory. *Pope.*

2. Restraint of violent passions or indulgence of appetite. Eat and drink with *moderation*; indulge with *moderation* in pleasures and exercise.
3. Calmness of mind; equanimity; as, to bear prosperity or adversity with *moderation*.
4. Frugality in expenses. *Ainsworth.*

MOD-E-RĀ'TO, [It.] In *music*, denoting movement between andante and allegro.

MOD'ER-A-TOR, *n.* He or that which moderates or restrains. Contemplation is an excellent *moderator* of the passions.
2. The person who presides over a meeting or assembly of people to preserve order, propose questions, regulate the proceedings, and declare the vote; as, the *moderator* of a town meeting, or of a society. *Watts.*
3. In *the English universities*, one who superintends the exercises and disputations in philosophy, and the examination for the degree of B. A. *Cam. Cal.*

MOD-ER-Ā'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a moderator. *Elyot.*

MOD'ERN, *a.* [Fr. *moderne*; It. and Sp. *moderno*. This word seems to be formed from L. *modo*, and *ern*, which we find in other Latin words that have reference to time, as in *hodiernus, hesternus*.]
1. Pertaining to the present time, or time not long past; late; recent; not ancient or remote in past time; as, *modern* days, ages, or time; *modern* authors; *modern* fashions; *modern* taste; *modern* practice. *Bacon. Prior.*
2. Common; mean; vulgar. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

MOD'ERN, *n.* A person of *modern* times; opposed to an ANCIENT.
The moderns are those of modern nations, or of nations which arose out of the ruins of the empires of Greece and Rome, the people of which are called *the ancients*. *Smart.*

MOD'ERN-ISM, *n.* Modern practice; something recently formed, particularly in writing. *Swift.*

MOD'ERN-IST, *n.* One who admires the moderns. *Swift.*

MOD'ERN-IZE, *v. t.* To render modern; to adapt ancient compositions to modern persons or things, or rather to adapt the ancient style or idiom to modern style and taste.

MOD'ERN-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Rendered conformable to modern usage or style.

MOD'ERN-IZ-ER, *n.* He that renders modern.

MOD'ERN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering modern.

MOD'ERN-LY, *adv.* In modern times. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

MOD'ERN-NESS, *n.* The quality of being modern; recentness; novelty.

MOD'EST, *a.* [Fr. *modeste*; L. *modestus*, from *modus*, a limit.]
1. *Properly*, restrained by a sense of propriety; hence, not forward or bold; not presumptuous or arrogant; not boastful; as, a *modest* youth; a *modest* man.
2. Not bold or forward; as, a *modest* maid. The word may be thus used without reference to chastity.

The blushing beauties of a *modest* maid. *Dryden.*

3. Not loose; not lewd.

Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, the *modest* wife. *Shak.*

4. Moderate; not excessive or extreme; not extravagant; as, a *modest* request; *modest* joy; a *modest* computation. *Addison.*

MOD'EST-LY, *adv.* Not boldly; not arrogantly or presumptuously; with due respect. He *modestly* expressed his opinions.
2. Not loosely or wantonly; decently; as, to be *modestly* attired; to behave *modestly*.
3. Not excessively; not extravagantly.

MOD'EST-Y, *n.* [L. *modestia*.]
1. That lowly temper which accompanies a moderate estimate of one's own worth and importance. This temper, when natural, springs in some measure from timidity, and in young and inexperienced persons, is allied to bashfulness and diffidence. In persons who have seen the world, and lost their natural timidity, *modesty* springs no less from principle than from feeling, and is manifested by retiring, unobtrusive manners, assuming less to itself than others are willing to yield, and conceding to others all due honor and respect, or even more than they expect or require.
2. Modesty, as an act or series of acts, consists in humble, unobtrusive deportment, as opposed to extreme boldness, forwardness, arrogance, presumption, audacity, or impudence. Thus we say, the petitioner urged his claims with *modesty*; the speaker addressed the audience with *modesty*.
3. Moderation; decency. *Shak.*
4. In *females*, modesty has the like character as in males; but the word is used also as synonymous with chastity, or purity of manners. In this sense, modesty results from purity of mind, or from the fear of disgrace and ignominy, fortified by education and principle. Unaffected *modesty* is the sweetest charm of female excellence, the richest gem in the diadem of their honor.

MOD'EST-Y-PIĒCE, *n.* A narrow lace worn by females over the bosom. *Addison.*

MOD'I-CUM, *n.* [L.] A little; a *small* quantity. *Dryden.*

MOD'I-FI-A-BLE, *a.* [from *modify*.] That may be modified or diversified by various forms and differences; as, *modifiable* matter. *Locke.*

MOD'I-FI-CĀTE, *v. t.* To qualify. *Pearson.*

MOD-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [from *modify*.] The act of modifying, or giving to any thing new forms, or differences of external qualities or modes.

If these powers of cogitation, volition, and sensation, are not inherent in matter as such, nor acquirable to matter by any motion or *modification* of it. *Bentley.*

2. Particular form or manner; as, the various *modifications* of light or sound. The treaty, in several of its *modifications*, was held to be objectionable. *Holder.*

MOD'I-FI-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Changed in form or external qualities; varied; diversified.
2. Moderated; tempered; qualified in exceptionable parts.

MOD'I-FI-ER, *n.* He or that which modifies.

MOD'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *modifier*; It. *modificare*; Sp. *modificar*; L. *modificor*; *modus*, limit, manner, and *facio*, to make.]
1. To change the form or external qualities of a thing; to shape; to give a new form of being to; as, to *modify* matter, light, or sound. *Newton. Holder.*
2. To vary; to give a new form to any thing; as, to *modify* the terms of a contract. A prefix *modifies* the sense of a verb.
3. To moderate; to qualify; to reduce in extent or degree.

Of his grace
He *modifies* his first severe decree. *Dryden.*

MOD'I-FY, *v. i.* To extenuate. *L'Estrange.*

MOD'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Changing the external qualities; giving a new form to; moderating.

MO-DIL'LION, (mo-dil'yun,) *n.* [It. *modiglione*; Fr. *modillon*; from L. *modiolus*, from *modus*.]
In *architecture*, an ornament in the cornice of the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite columns; a sort of bracket serving to support the projecture of the larmier or drip. *Brande.*

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MŌ'DI-O-LAR, *a.* Shaped like a bushel measure.

MŌ'DISH, *a.* [from *mode.*] According to the mode or customary manner; fashionable; as, a *modish* dress; a *modish* feast. *Dryden.*

MŌ'DISH-LY, *adv.* Fashionably; in the customary mode. *Locke.*

MŌ'DISH-NESS, *n.* The state of being fashionable.
2. Affectation of the fashion. *Johnson.*

MOD'Ų-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *modulor*, from *modus*, limit, measure.]
1. To form sound to a certain key, or to a certain proportion. *Johnson. Encyc.*
2. To vary or inflect sound in a natural, customary, or musical manner. Thus the organs of speech *modulate* the voice in reading or speaking.
Could any person so *modulate* her voice as to deceive so many? *Broome.*

MOD'Ų-LĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Formed to a certain key; varied; inflected.

MOD'Ų-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Forming to a certain proportion; varying; inflecting.

MOD-Ų-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *modulatio*; Fr. *modulation.*]
1. The act of forming any thing to a certain proportion; as, the different proportion and *modulation* of matter. *Woodward.*
2. The act of inflecting or varying the voice in reading or speaking; a rising or falling of the voice. *Encyc.*
3. In *music*, the manner of ascertaining and managing the modes; or, more generally, the art of conducting the harmony and air through several modes, in a manner agreeable to the ear and conformed to rules. *Rousseau.*
The transition from one key to another. *Rush.*
4. Sound modulated; melody. *Thomson.*

MOD'Ų-LĀ-TOR, *n.* He or that which modulates.
The tongue is a principal *modulator* of the human [voice.

MOD'ŲLE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *modulus.*]
1. A model or representation.
2. In *architecture*, a certain measure or size taken at pleasure, for regulating the proportion of columns and the symmetry or disposition of the whole building. The usual *module* of a column is its semi-diameter at the base of the shaft, though sometimes the diameter is taken. This is divided into parts or minutes. *Gwilt. P. Cyc.*

MOD'ŲLE, *v. t.* To model; to shape; to modulate. [*Little used.*]

MOD'Ų-LUS, *n.* [L.] In *analysis*, the constant coëfficient or multiplier in a function of a variable quantity, by means of which the function is accommodated to a particular system or base. Thus, in the theory of logarithms, it is the number by which all the logarithms in one scale of notation must be multiplied, to adapt them to the same number in another scale. *Brande.*

MŌ'DUS, *n.* [L.] A compensation for tithes; an equivalent in money, or other certain thing, given to a parson or vicar by the owners of land in lieu of tithes. The whole phrase is *modus decimandi*; but *modus* alone is commonly used. *Blackstone.*

MŌ'DUS OP-E-RAN'DI, [L.] Manner of operating.

MOD'WALL, *n.* A bird that destroys bees. *Smart.*

MŌE, *n.* A distorted mouth. Also, as, *a verb*, to make mouths. [See Mow.] *Shak.*

MŌE, *a.* or *adv.* More. [*Not used.*] *Hooker.*

MŒ-SO-GOTH'IC, *a.* Belonging to the Mœso-Goths, a branch of the Goths who settled in Mœsia. The Bible was translated into their language by Ulphilas. *P. Cyc.*

MO-GUL', *n.* The name of a prince or emperor of the nation in Asia called *Moguls*, or *Monguls.*

MŌ'HAIR, *n.* [G. *mohr*, mohair and a Moor; Fr. *moire*; Russ. *mor.*]
The hair of a kind of goat in Turkey, of which are made camlets, which are sometimes called by the same name. *Encyc.*

MŌ'HAIR-SHELL, *n.* In *conchology*, a peculiar species of Voluta, of a closely and finely reticulated texture, resembling on the surface mohair, or a close web of the silk-worm. *Encyc.*

MO-HAM'MED-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Mohammed or Mahomet.

MO-HAM'MED-AN, *n.* A follower of Mohammed, the founder of the religion of Arabia and Persia.

MO-HAM'MED-ISM, } *n.* The religion, or doc-
MO-HAM'MED-AN-ISM, } trines and precepts, of Mohammed, contained in the Koran.

MO-HAM'MED-IZE, } *v. t.* To make conforma-
MO-HAM'MED-AN-IZE, } ble to the principles, or modes and rites, of Mohammed.

MŌ'HAWK, } *n.* The appellation given to certain ruf-
MŌ'HOCK, } fians who infested the streets of London, so called from the nation of Indians of that name in America. *Prior.*

MŌ'HUR, *n.* A British Indian gold coin, value fifteen rupees. *Malcom.*

MOI'DORE, *n.* A gold coin of Portugal, valued at $6, or £1 7*s.* sterling.

MOI'E-TY, *n.* [Fr. *moitié*; L. *medietas*; It. *meta*; Sp. *mitad.*]
The half; one of two equal parts; as, a *moiety* of an estate, of goods, or of profits; the *moiety* of a jury, or of a nation. *Clarendon. Addison.*

MOIL, *v. t.* [Fr. *mouiller.*]
1. To daub; to make dirty. [*Little used.*] *Knolles.*
2. To weary. [See the next word.] *Chapman.*

MOIL, *v. i.* [Gr. μολος, μωλυς, labor, combat; μωλεω, to strive, to fight; L. *molior*, and *miles*; Ar. عمل *amila*, to work, labor, perform, to strive, to war; Heb. Ch. Syr. and Sam. עמל, *id.* Class Ml, No. 15, 12.]
To labor; to toil; to work with painful efforts.
Now he must *moil* and drudge for one he loathes. *Dryden.*

MOIL, *n.* A spot. [Sax. *mal.*] [*Not in use.*]

MOI'NEAU, (moy'nō,) *n.* A small, flat bastion, raised in front of an intended fortification, to defend it against attacks from small arms. *Brande.*

MOIST, *a.* [Fr. *moite*, for *moiste*; Arm. *mouest*; Russ. *motzu*, to wet. If the last radical letter is a dental, this word may belong to the family of L. *madeo*, Gr. μυδαω. See Class Ms, No. 1, and Class Md, No. 1.]
1. Moderately wet; damp; as, a *moist* atmosphere or air.
Exhalation dusk and *moist.* *Milton.*
2. Containing water or other liquid in a perceptible degree.

MOIST, as *a verb*, is obsolete.

MOIST'EN, (mois'n,) *v. t.* To make damp; to wet in a small degree.
A pipe a little *moistened* on the inside. *Bacon.*
His bones are *moistened* with marrow. — Job xxi.

MOIST'EN-ED, (mois'nd,) *pp.* or *a.* Made wet in a small degree.

MOIST'EN-ER, (mois'n-er,) *n.* He or that which moistens.

MOIST'EN-ING, (mois'n-ing,) *ppr.* Wetting moderately.

MOIST'-EY-ED, (-īde,) *a.* Having moist eyes. *Coleridge.*

MOIST'FUL, *a.* Full of moisture. *Drayton.*

MOIST'NESS, *n.* Dampness; a small degree of wetness. *Addison.*

MOIST'URE, *n.* [Fr. *moiteur.*]
1. A moderate degree of wetness.
Set such plants as require much *moisture* on sandy, dry grounds. *Bacon.*
2. A small quantity of any liquid; as, the *moisture* of the body. *Shak.*

MOIST'URE-LESS, *a.* Without moisture.

MOIST'Y, *a.* Drizzling. [*Not in use.*]

MŌKES, (of a net;) the meshes. [*Not in use.*] *Ainsworth.*

MŌ'KY, *a.* [W. *mwg*; from the root of *smoke.*]
Muggy; dark; murky. [*Obs.*]

MŌ'LAR, } *a.* [L. *molaris.*]
MŌ'LAR-Y, }
Having power to grind; grinding; as, the *molar* teeth. *Bacon.*

MŌ'LAR, *n.* A grinding tooth, or grinder.

MO-LASSE', *n.* [It. *mollis*, soft.]
A soft tertiary sandstone; applied to a rock occurring in Switzerland. *Dana.*

MO-LAS'SES, *n. sing.* [It. *melassa*; Sp. *melaza*; Fr. *melasse*; Port. *melaço*; from Gr. μελι, honey, or μελας, black. The orthography MELASSES, used by Edwards, in his *History of the West Indies*, is more accordant with etymology.]
The sirup which drains from Muscovado sugar when cooling; treacle.

MŌLD, } *n.* [Sax. *mold, molda, myl*; *W. mol*; D. and
MŌULD, } Dan. *mul*; Sw. and G. *mull*; probably allied to *mellow*; L. *mollis.* (See MELLOW, MEAL, and MILL.) The prevalent spelling is MOULD; but as the *u* has been omitted in the other words of this class, as *bold, gold, old, cold*, &c., it seems desirable to complete the analogy by dropping it in this word, as was done by Spenser, South, and many others.]
1. Fine, soft earth, or earth easily pulverized, such as constitutes soil; as, black *mold.* *Edwards, W. Indies.*
A mortal substance of terrestrial *mold.* *Hoole.*
2. A substance like down, which forms on bodies which lie long in warm and damp air. The microscope exhibits this substance as consisting of small plants. *Encyc.*
3. Matter of which any thing is formed.
Nature formed me of her softest *mold.* *Addison.*

MŌLD, } *n.* [Sp. *molde*, a mold or matrix; *moldar*,
MŌULD, } *amoldar*, to cast; Port. *molde, moldar*, id.; Fr. *moule*; Arm. *moul*; Dan. *mul, muld*; W. *mold*, whence *moldiaw*, to mold, work, or knead. This may be radically the same word as *mold*, fine earth, a name taken from the material of *molds.* The connection of *matrix* with *mater* and *materia* fortifies this conjecture. For spelling, see MOLD, above.]
1. The matrix in which any thing is cast and receives its form. Molds are of various kinds. Molds for casting cannon and various vessels are composed of some species of earth, particularly clay. Molds for other purposes consist of a cavity in some species of metal, cut or formed to the shape designed, or are otherwise formed, each for its particular use.
2. Cast; form; as, a writer of vulgar *mold.* *Waller.*
Crowned with an architrave of antique *mold.* *Pope.*
3. The suture or contexture of the skull. *Ainsworth.*
4. The body, as giving shape to the garments. *Shak.*
5. In *ship-building*, a thin, flexible piece of timber, used as a pattern by which to form the curves of the timbers and compassing pieces. *Encyc.*
6. Among *gold-beaters*, a number of pieces of vellum, or a like substance, laid over one another, between which the leaves of gold and silver are laid for beating. *Encyc.*

MŌLD, } *v. t.* [For spelling, see MOLD, above.] To
MŌULD, } cause to contract mold. *Knolles.*
2. To cover with mold or soil. *Edwards.*

MŌLD, } *v. i.* To contract mold; to become moldy.
MŌULD, } *Bacon.*

MŌLD, } *v. t.* To form into a particular shape; to
MŌULD, } shape; to model.
He forgeth and *moldeth* metals. *Hall.*
Did I request thee, Maker, from my clay
To *mold* me man? *Milton.*
2. To knead; as, to *mold* dough or bread. *Ainsworth.*

MŌLD'A-BLE, } *a.* That may be molded or formed.
MŌULD'A-BLE, } *Bacon.*

MŌLD'ED, } *pp.* Formed into a particular shape;
MŌULD'ED, } kneaded.
2. Covered with mold.

MŌLD'ER, } *n.* He who molds or forms into shape.
MŌULD'ER, }

MŌLD'ER, } *v. i.* [Dan. *mulner*; Sw. *multna*, to grow
MŌULD'ER, } moldy.]
1. To turn to dust by natural decay; to crumble; to perish; to waste away by a gradual separation of the component particles, without the presence of water. In this manner, animal and vegetable substances *molder*, and so also do stones and shells.
When statues *molder*, and when arches fall. *Prior.*
2. To be diminished; to waste away gradually.
If he had sat still, the enemy's army would have *moldered* to nothing. *Clarendon.*

MŌLD'ER, } *v. t.* To turn to dust; to crumble; to
MŌULD'ER, } waste.
Some felt the silent stroke of *moldering* age. *Pope.*

MŌLD'ER-ED, } *pp.* or *a.* Turned to dust; wasted
MŌULD'ER-ED, } away.

MŌLD'ER-ING, } *ppr.* or *a.* Turning to dust; crum-
MŌULD'ER-ING, } bling; wasting away.

MŌLD'I-NESS, } *n.* [from *moldy.*] The state of being
MŌULD'I-NESS, } moldy. *Bacon.*

MŌLD'ING, } *ppr.* [from *mold.*] Forming into shape;
MŌULD'ING, } kneading.

MŌLD'ING, } *n.* Any thing cast in a mold, or which
MŌULD'ING, } appears to be so; hence, in *architecture*, a projecture beyond the wall, column, wainscoat, &c., an assemblage of which forms a cornice, a door-case, or other decoration. *Encyc.*

MŌLD'WARP, } *n.* [Sax. *mold* and *weorpan*, to turn.
MŌULD'WARP, } See MOLE.]
A mole; a small animal of the genus Talpa, that moves under ground, and turns up the mold or surface of the earth. *Spenser. Carew.*

MŌLD'Y, } *a.* [from *mold.*] Overgrown with mold.
MŌULD'Y, } *Addison.*

MŌLE, *n.* [Sax. *mæl, mal*; D. *maal*: G. *mahl.*]
1. A spot, mark, or small permanent protuberance on the human body, from which often issue one or more hairs.
2. [L. *mola.*] A mass of fleshy matter of a spherical figure, generated in the uterus. *Encyc.*

MŌLE, *n.* [L. *moles*; Fr. *mole*; W. *moel*, a heap, or *mwl*, a mass; Gr. μωλος.]
1. A mound or massive work formed of large stones laid in the sea by means of coffer dams, extended either in a right line or an arch of a circle before a port, which it serves to defend from the violent impulse of the waves; thus protecting ships in a harbor. The word is sometimes used for the harbor itself. *Brande.*
2. Among *the Romans*, a kind of mausoleum, built like a round tower on a square base, insulated, encompassed with columns, and covered with a dome. *Encyc.*

MŌLE, *n.* [D. *mol*; G. *maulwurf*, moldwarp; Sw. *mullsork, mullrad* or *mull-warpel*; Dan. *muldvarp.*]
A small animal of the genus Talpa, which, in search of worms or other insects, forms a road just under the surface of the ground, raising the soil into a little ridge; from which circumstance it is called a *mouldwarp*, or *mould-turner.* The mole has very small eyes. *Ray.*
Learn of the *mole* to plow, the worm to weave. *Pope.*

MŌLE, *v. t.* To clear of mole-hills. [*Local.*] *Pegge.*

MŌLE'-BAT, *n.* A fish resembling a shapeless lump of flesh. *Ash.*

MŌLE'-CAST, *n.* A little elevation of earth made by a mole. *Mortimer.*

MŌLE'-CATCH-ER, *n.* One whose employment is to catch moles. *Tusser.*

MŌLE'-CRICK-ET, *n.* An insect of the genus Gryl

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lus, or Gryllotalpa, which burrows under ground, and is said to devour the roots of plants. *P. Cyc.*

MO-LEC'U-LAR, *a.* Belonging to or consisting of molecules. *Prout.*

MŌLE'CULE, *n.* [Fr., from *mole.*] A name given to the minute particles of which bodies are supposed to be composed. *Dana.*

MŌLE'-EY-ED, (-īde,) *a.* Having very small eyes; blind.

MŌLE'-HILL, *n.* [W. *malur.*]

A little hillock or elevation of earth thrown up by moles working under ground; hence, *proverbially*, a very small hill, or other small thing, compared with a larger.

Having leaped over such mountains, lie down before a *mole-hill.* *South.*

MO-LEST', *v. t.* [Fr. *molester*; It. *molestare*; Sp. *molestar*; from L. *molestus*, troublesome; Sp. *moler*, to grind, to molest, to vex, L. *molo.* See MILL.]

To trouble; to disturb; to render uneasy.

They have *molested* the church with needless opposition. *Hooker.*

MOL-EST-Ā'TION, *n.* Disturbance; annoyance; uneasiness given. [It usually expresses less than VEXATION.] *Brown.*

MO-LEST'ED, *pp.* Disturbed; troubled; annoyed.

MO-LEST'ER, *n.* One that disturbs

MO-LEST'FUL, *a.* Troublesome.

MO-LEST'ING, *ppr.* Disturbing; troubling.

MŌLE'-TRACK, *n.* The course of a mole under ground. *Mortimer.*

MŌLE'-WARP, *n.* A mole. [See MOLE and MOULD-WARP.]

MŌ'LI-EN, *n.* A flowering tree of China. *Grosier.*

MO-LIM'I-NOUS, *a.* [from L. *molimen.*]

Very important. [*Not used.*] *More.*

MŌ'LIN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of the Molinists, somewhat resembling the tenets of the Arminians.

MŌ'LIN-IST, *n.* A follower of the opinions of Molina, a Spanish Jesuit, in respect to grace; an opposer of the Jansenists.

MOL'LAH, *n.* The title of the higher order of Turkish judges.

MOL'LI-ENT, *a.* [L. *molliens, mollio.* See MELLOW.]

Softening; assuaging; lessening. [See EMOLLIENT, which is generally used.]

MOL'LI-ENT-LY, *adv.* Assuagingly.

MOL'LI-FI-A-BLE, *a.* [from *mollify.*] That may be softened.

MOL-LI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of mollifying or softening.

2. Mitigation; an appeasing. *Shak.*

MOL'LI-FI-ED, *pp.* Softened; appeased.

MOL'LI-FI-ER, *n.* That which softens, appeases, or mitigates.

2. He that softens, mitigates, or pacifies.

MOL'LI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *mollio*; Fr. *mollir.* See MELLOW.]

1. To soften; to make soft or tender. *Is.* i.
2. To assuage, as pain or irritation.
3. To appease; to pacify; to calm or quiet. *Dryden.*
4. To qualify; to reduce in harshness or asperity. *Clarendon.*

MOL'LI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Softening; assuaging.

MOL'LI-FY-ING, *a.* Adapted to mitigate, soften, or assuage.

MOL-LUS'CA, *n. pl.* [A soft-shelled nut, from L. *mollis*, soft.]

One of the four sub-kingdoms into which animals are divided, comprising species whose bodies are soft and inarticulate. Some of them are naked, while others are enveloped in a shell. With the exception of a single family, they have no distinct organ of sense, except eyes, and these are wanting in some species.

This division includes the snail and oyster, and the whole class of shell animals, together with the cuttle-fish and the ascidiæ. *Dana.*

MOL-LUS'CAN, *n.* A mollusk; one of the mollusca.

MOL-LUS'CAN, } *a.* Pertaining to the mollusca, or
MOL-LUS'COUS, } partaking of their properties. [MOLLUSCOUS is used, but is less analogical than MOLLUSCAN.]

MOL'LUSK, *n.* One of the mollusca. [See MOLLUSCA.]

MŌ'LOCH, (mō'lok,) *n.* In *Scripture*, the deity of the Ammonites, to whom human sacrifices were offered in the valley of Tophet.

MO-LOS'SUS, *n.* [Gr.] In *Greek* and *Latin verse*, a foot of three long syllables.

MŌLT, } *v. i.* [W. *moel*, bald, bare, also, as a noun,
MŌULT, } a heap, pile, or conical hill with a smooth top; *moeli*, to heap or pile, to make bald. So *bald*, in English, seems to be connected with *bold*, that is, prominent. The prevalent spelling is MOULT; but as the *u* has been omitted in the other words of this class, as *bolt, colt, dolt*, &c., it would be desirable to complete the analogy by dropping it in this word, as many distinguished writers have done.]

To shed or cast the hair, feathers, skin, horns, &c., as an animal. Birds *molt* by losing their feathers, beasts by losing their hair, serpents by casting their skins, and deer their horns. The molting of the hawk is called *mewing.*

MŌLT, } *n.* The act or process of changing the feath-
MŌULT, } ers, skin, &c.; molting. *P. Cyc.*

MŌLT'ING, } *ppr.* Casting or shedding a natural cov-
MŌULT'ING, } ering, as hair, feathers, skin, or horns.

MŌLT'ING, } *n.* The act or operation by which cer-
MŌULT'ING, } tain animals, annually or at certain times, cast off or lose their hair, feathers, skins, horns,

MŌLT'EN, *pp.* of MELT. Melted. [*Obs.*] [&c.

2. *a.* Melted; made of melted metal; as, a *molten* image.

MŌ'LY, *n.* [L., from Gr. μωλυ.]

Wild garlic, a plant having a bulbous root; Allium Moly.

MO-LYB'DATE, *n.* A compound of molybdic acid with a base.

MO-LYB-DĒ'NA, *n.* [Gr. μολυβδαινα, a mass of lead.]

An ore of a dark lead color, occurring in flexible laminæ, like plumbago. It is distinguished from this mineral by its sulphureous odor before the blowpipe, a lighter shade of color, and a more greasy feel. It consists of sulphur and molybdenum. *Dana.*

MO-LYB'DE-NITE, *n.* Sulphuret of molybdena. *Dana.*

MO-LYB-DĒ'NOUS, *a.* Pertaining to molybdena, or obtained from it. The *molybdenous acid* of Bucholz is a salt, the bimolybdate of the deutoxyd of molybdenum.

MO-LYB-DĒ'NUM, *n.* A metal which has not been reduced into masses of any magnitude, but has been obtained only in small, separate globules, in a blackish, brilliant mass. These are brittle and extremely infusible. *Nicholson. Ure.*

The most common natural compound of this metal is a sulphuret. *Brande.*

MO-LYB'DIC, *a.* Pertaining to molybdena. *Molybdic acid* is an acid obtained from molybdate of lead, or by acidifying molybdena. *Silliman.*

MŌME, *n.* [Fr. *momon.* See MUM.]

A dull, silent person; a stupid fellow; a stock; a post. *Johnson. Spenser.*

MŌ'MENT, *n.* [L. *momentum.* This word is contracted from *motamentum*, or some other word, the radical verb of which signifies to move, rush, drive, or fall suddenly, which sense gives that of *force.* The sense of an instant of time is from falling or rushing, which accords well with that of *meet.*]

1. The most minute and indivisible part of time; an instant.

In a *moment*, in the twinkling of an eye.—1 Cor. xv.

2. Force; impulsive power.

Touch, with lightest *moment* of impulse,
His free will. *Milton.*

Little used; but hence,

3. Importance in influence or effect; consequence; weight or value.

It is an abstruse speculation, but also of far less *moment* to us than the others. *Bentley.*

MO-MENT'AL, *a.* Important. [*Not in use.*]

MO-MENT'AL-LY. *adv.* For a moment. *Brown.*

MO-MENT-Ā'NE-OUS, MŌ'MENT-A-NY, *not used.* See MOMENTARY.

MŌ'MENT-A-RI-LY, *adv.* Every moment. *Shenstone.*

MŌ'MENT-A-RY, *a.* Done in a moment; continuing only a moment; lasting a very short time; as, a *momentary* pang.

Momentary as a sound,
Swift as a shadow, short as any dream. *Shak.*

MŌ'MENT-LY, *adv.* For a moment.

2. In a moment; every moment. We *momently* expect the arrival of the mail.

MO-MENT'OUS, *a.* Important; weighty; of consequence. Let no false step be made in the *momentous* concerns of the soul.

MO-MENT'OUS-LY, *adv.* Weightily; importantly.

MO-MENT'OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being of great importance.

MO-MENT'UM, *n.*; *pl.* MOMENTA. [L.] In *mechanics*, impetus; the quantity of motion in a moving body. This is always proportioned to the quantity of matter multiplied into the velocity. *Olmsted.*

MOM'I-ER, (mum'me-er,) *n.* [Fr.] A name sometimes given in reproach to the evangelical Protestants of France and Switzerland.

MŌM'MER-Y. See MUMMERY.

MŌ'MOT, *n.* The name of certain birds in South America, so named from their monotonous note. Their habits and tongue resemble the toucan's.

MŌ'MUS, *n.* [Gr. μωμος, derision.] *Swainson.*

In *mythology*, the deity of ridicule and raillery.

MON'A-CHAL, (mon'a-kal,) *a.* [Fr., from L. *monachus*, Gr. μοναχος, a monk.]

Pertaining to monks or a monastic life; monastic.

MON'A-CHISM, (mon'a-kizm,) *n.* [Fr. *monachisme*; It. *monachismo.* See MONK.]

The state of monks; a monastic life.

MON'AD, *n.* [Gr. μονας, unity, from μονος, sole.]

1. An ultimate atom, or simple, unextended point. *Leibnitz.*
2. An indivisible thing. *Good.*
3. A name given to the simplest kind of minute animalcules. *Dana.*

MON-A-DEL'PHI-A, *n.* [Gr. μονος, sole, and αδελφος, brother.]

In *botany*, a class of plants whose stamens are united in one body by the filaments. *Linnæus.*

MON-A-DEL'PHI-AN, } *a.* Having the stamens unit-
MON-A-DEL'PHOUS, } ed in one body by the filaments.

MO-NAD'IC, } *a.* Having the nature or character
MO-NAD'IC-AL, } of a monad. *More.*

MO-NAN'DRI-A, *n.* [Gr. μονος, one, and ανηρ, a male.]

In *botany*, a class of monoclinous plants, having one stamen only, not at all connected with the pistil. *Linnæus.*

MO-NAN'DRI-AN, } *a.* Monoclinous, and having
MO-NAN'DROUS, } one stamen only, not connected with the pistil.

MON'ARCH, (mon'ark,) *n.* [It. and Sp. *monarca*; Fr. *monarque*; Gr. μοναρχης; μονος, sole, and αρχος, a chief.]

1. The prince or ruler of a nation, who exercises all the powers of government without control, or who is vested with absolute sovereign power; an emperor, king or prince, invested with an unlimited power. This is the strict sense of the word.

2. A king or prince, the supreme magistrate of a nation, whose powers are in some respects limited by the constitution of the government. Thus we call the king of Great Britain a *monarch*, although he can make no law without the consent of parliament.

3. He or that which is superior to others of the same kind; as, an oak is called the *monarch* of the forest; a lion, the *monarch* of wild beasts.

4. One that presides; president; as, Bacchus, *monarch* of the vine. *Shak.*

MON'ARCH, *a.* Supreme; ruling; as, a *monarch* savage. *Pope.*

MO-NARCH'AL, *a.* Pertaining to a monarch; suiting a monarch; sovereign; regal; imperial.

Satan, whom now transcendent glory raised
Above his fellows, with *monarchal* pride. *Milton.*

MON'ARCH-ESS, *n.* A female monarch; an empress.

MO-NARCH'IC, } *a.* Vested in a single ruler;
MO-NARCH'IC-AL, } as, *monarchical* government or

2. Pertaining to monarchy. [power.

MON'ARCH-ISM, *n.* The principles of monarchy; love or preference of monarchy. *Jefferson.*

MON'ARCH-IST, *n.* An advocate of monarchy.

MON'ARCH-IZE, *v. i.* To play the king; to act the monarch. *Shak.*

MON'ARCH-IZE, *v. t.* To rule; to govern.

2. To convert to a monarchy. *Milton.*

MON'ARCH-IZ-ED, *pp.* Converted to a monarchy.

MON'ARCH-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Governing; changing to a monarchy.

MON'ARCH-Y, *n.* [Gr. μοναρχια. See MONARCH.]

1. A state or government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of a single person. Such a state is usually called an *empire* or a *kingdom*; and we usually give this denomination to a large state only. But the same name is sometimes given to a kingdom or state in which the power of the king or supreme magistrate is limited by a constitution, or by fundamental laws. Such is the British *monarchy.* Hence we speak of absolute or despotic *monarchies*, and of limited *monarchies.*

A free government has a great advantage over a simple *monarchy.* *J. Adams.*

2. A kingdom; an empire. *Shak.*

MON-AS-TĒ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a monastery.

MON'AS-TER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *monastère*; It. *monastero*; Sp. *monasterio*; Low L. *monasterium*; Gr. μοναστηριον, from μονος, sole, separate; W. *mŏn.*]

A house of religious retirement, or of seclusion from ordinary temporal concerns, whether an abbey, a priory, or a nunnery. The word is usually applied to the houses of monks, mendicant friars, and nuns. *Encyc.*

MO-NAS'TIC, } *a.* [Fr. *monastique*; It. *monasti-*
MO-NAS'TIC-AL, } *co*; Low L. *monasticus*; Gr. μοναστικος, from μονος, sole, separate.]

Pertaining to monasteries, monks, and nuns; recluse; secluded from the temporal concerns of life, and devoted to religion; as, a *monastic* life; *monastic* orders *Denham.*

MO-NAS'TIC, *n.* A monk.

MO-NAS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* Reclusely; in a retired manner; in the manner of monks. *Swift.*

MO-NAS'TI-CISM, *n.* Monastic life. *Milner.*

MO-NAS'TI-CON, *n.* A book giving an account of monasteries.

MŎN'DAY, (mun'dy,) *n.* [Sax. *monandæg*; D. *maandag*; G. *montag*; *moon* and *day*; being formerly sacred to that planet.]

The second day of the week.

MONDE, *n.* [Fr.] The world; also, a globe, an ensign of authority. *Drummond.*

MO-NĒ'CIAN and MO-NĒ'CIOUS. See MONŒCIAN and MONŒCIOUS.

MŎN'E-TA-RY, (mun'e-ter-ry,) *a.* Pertaining to money or consisting in money. *Quart. Rev.*

MŎN'EY, (mun'e,) *n.*; *pl.* MONEYS. [Sax. *mynet*; D. *munt*, mint; G. *münze*; Sw. *mynt*; Dan. *myndt*, money or mint; Fr. *monnoie*; Ir. *monadh*; W. *mwnai*; Sp. *moneda*; Port. *moeda*, contracted; L. and It. *moneta.* *Money* and *mint* are the same word varied.]

1. Coin; stamped metal; any piece of metal,

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usually gold, silver, or copper, stamped by public authority, and used as the medium of commerce. We sometimes give the name of *money* to other coined metals, and to any other material which rude nations use as a medium of trade. But, among modern commercial nations, gold, silver, platinum, and copper, are the only metals used for this purpose. Gold, platinum, and silver, containing great value in a small compass, and being, therefore, of easy conveyance, and being, also, durable, and little liable to diminution by use, are the most convenient metals for coin or money, which is the representative of commodities of all kinds, of lands, and of every thing that is capable of being transferred in commerce.

2. Bank notes or bills of credit issued by authority, and exchangeable for coin, or redeemable, are also called *money*; as such notes, in modern times, represent coin, and are used as a substitute for it. If a man pays in hand for goods in bank notes which are current, he is said to pay in ready *money*.

3. Wealth; affluence.

Money can neither open new avenues to pleasures, nor block up the passages of anguish. *Rambler.*

MŎN'EY-AGE, *n.* *Anciently*, in *England*, a general land tax levied by the two first Norman kings, a shilling on each hearth. *Hume.*

MŎN'EY-BAG, *n.* A bag or purse for holding money. *Addison.*

MŎN'EY-BOX, *n.* A box or till to hold money.

MŎN'EY-BRŌK'ER, *n.* A broker who deals in money. *Johnson.*

MŎN'EY-CHĀNG'ER, *n.* A broker who deals in money or exchanges. *Arbuthnot.*

MŎN'EY-ED, (mun'id,) *a.* Rich in money; having money; able to command money; used often in opposition to such as have their wealth in real estate.

Invite *moneyed* men to lend to the merchants. *Bacon.*

2. Consisting in money; as, *moneyed* capital. *Hamilton's Report.*

MŎN'EY-ER, *n.* A banker; one who deals in money. [*Little used.*]

2. In *coinage*, a responsible and authorized manufacturer of coin. *Brande.*

MŎN'EY-LEND'ER, *n.* One who lends money.

MŎN'EY-LESS, *a.* Destitute of money; pennyless. *Swift.*

MŎN'EY-MAT'TER, *n.* An account consisting of charges of money; an account between debtor and creditor. *Arbuthnot.*

MŎN'EY-SCRIVE'NER, (-skriv'ner,) *n.* A person who raises money for others. *Arbuthnot.*

MŎN'EY-SPIN'NER, *n.* A small spider.

MŎN'EY'S-WORTH, (mun'ez-wurth,) *n* Something that will bring money.

2. Full value; the worth of a thing in money.

MŎN'EY-WŎRT, *n.* An evergreen trailing plant of the genus Nummularia, or of the genus Lysimachia. *Loudon.*

MŎNG'-CORN, *n.* [*among* and *corn.*] Mixed corn. [*Local.*]

MŎN''GER, (mung'ger,) *n.* [Sax. *mangere*, from *mangian*, to trade, D. *manger.*]

A trader; a dealer; now used only or chiefly in composition; as, fish-*monger*, iron-*monger*, news-*monger*, cheese-*monger*.

MŎN''GREL, (mung'grel,) *a.* [from Sax. *mengan*, to mix. See MINGLE.]

Of a mixed breed; of different kinds. *Swift.*

MŎN''GREL, *n.* An animal of a mixed breed.

MO-NIL'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *monile*, a necklace, and form.]

Like a necklace. *Encyc.*

MON'I-MENT, *n.* [L. *monimentum*, from *moneo*, to admonish.]

1. An inscription; something to preserve memory. [*Obs.*]

2. A mark; an image; a superscription. *Spenser.*

MON'ISH, *v. t.* To admonish; to warn. [*Not used.*] [See ADMONISH.]

MŎN'ISH-ER, *n.* An admonisher, which see.

MON'ISH-MENT, *n.* Admonition. [*Obs.*]

MO-NI''TION, (-nish'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *monitio.*]

1. Warning; instruction given by way of caution; as, the *monitions* of a friend. *Swift.*

2. Information; indication.

We have no visible *monitions* of other periods, such as we have of the day by successive light and darkness. *Holder.*

MON'I-TIVE, *a.* Admonitory; conveying admonition. *Barrow.*

MON'I-TOR, *n.* [L.] One who warns of faults or informs of duty; one who gives advice and instruction by way of reproof or caution.

You need not be a *monitor* to the king. *Bacon.*

2. In *schools* or *universities*, a pupil selected to look to the scholars in the absence of the instructor, or to notice the absence or faults of the scholars, or to instruct a division or class.

3. In *zoölogy*, a genus of lizards inhabiting the warmer parts of the eastern continent, so called from being supposed to give warning of the vicinity of crocodiles. *P. Cyc.*

MON-I-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a monitor.

2. Performed by a monitor.

3. Conducted or taught by monitors; as, a *monitorial* school; *monitorial* system.

4. Communicated by monitors; as, *monitorial* instruction.

MON-I-TŌ'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* In a monitorial manner.

MON'I-TO-RY, *a.* Giving admonition; warning; instructing by way of caution.

Losses, miscarriages, and disappointments, are *monitory* and instructive. *L'Estrange.*

MON'I-TO-RY, *n.* Admonition; warning. *Bacon.*

MON'I-TRESS, *n.* A female monitor.

MŎNK, (munk,) *n.* [Gr. μοναχος, from μονος, W. *mŏn*, sole, separate; whence L. *monachus*; Sax. *monec*, *munuc*; Fr. *moine*; Arm. *mannach*; W. *mynaç*; Sans. *muni.*]

A man who retires from the ordinary temporal concerns of the world, and devotes himself to religion. Monks usually live in monasteries, on entering which they take a vow to observe certain rules. Some, however, live as hermits in solitude, and others have lived a strolling life, without any fixed residence. *Encyc.*

MŎNK'ER-Y, *n.* The life of monks; the monastic life; a term usually applied by way of reproach.

MŎNK'EY, (munk'e,) *n.*; *pl.* MONKEYS. [It. *monicchio.*]

1. The popular name of the ape and baboon. But in zoölogy, *monkey* is more properly the name of those animals, of the genus Simia, which have long tails. Ray distributes animals of this kind into three classes: apes, which have no tails; monkeys, with long tails; and baboons, with short tails. *Encyc.*

2. A name of contempt, or of slight kindness. *Johnson.*

3. The weight of a pile-driver; i. e., a very heavy mass of iron, which, being on high, descends with great momentum on the head of the pile, and forces it into the earth.

MŎNK'HOOD, *n.* The character of a monk. *Atterbury.*

MŎNK'ISH, *a.* Like a monk, or pertaining to monks; monastic; as, *monkish* manners; *monkish* dress; *monkish* solitude.

MŎNK'S'-HEAD, (munks'hed,) *n.* A plant of the genus Leontodon.

MŎNK'S'-HOOD, *n.* An herb of the genus Aconitum.

MŎNK'S-RHŪ'BARB, *n.* An herb of the genus Rumex, a species of dock.

MON-O-CĀR'DI-AN, *a.* [Gr. μονος and καρδια.]

Having a single heart, as fishes and reptiles. It may be used as a noun.

MON-O-CĀR'POUS, *a.* [Gr. μονος, sole, and καρπος, fruit.]

Bearing fruit but once, and dying after fructification, as wheat, &c. *Lindley.*

MO-NOC'E-ROS, *n.* [Gr. μονος, sole, and κερας, horn.]

The unicorn.

MON-O-CHLAM-YD'E-OUS, *a.* [Gr. μονος and λαμυς.]

In *botany*, having a single covering, that is, a calyx without a corol, or a corol without a calyx. *Lindley.*

MON'O-CHORD, (mon'o-kord,) *n.* [Gr. μονος, sole, only, and χορδη, chord.]

A musical instrument of one string, used for the purpose of ascertaining and demonstrating the relative proportions of musical sounds. *P. Cyc.*

MON'O-CHROME, *n.* [Gr. μονος, sole, and χρωμα, color.]

A painting with a single color. *Elmes.*

MON-O-CHRO-MAT'IC, *a.* Consisting of one color, or presenting rays of light of one color only. *Quart. Journ. Journ. of Science.*

MO-NOC'LI-NATE, *a.* [Gr. μονος, one, and κλινω, to incline.]

In *mineralogy*, a term applied to crystals in which one of the axes is obliquely inclined, as the oblique rhombic prism, and right rhomboidal prism.

MO-NOC'LI-NOUS, *a.* [Gr. μονος, one, and κλινη, bed.]

In *botany*, hermaphrodite, or having both stamens and pistils in every flower.

MON'O-CO-TYLE, } *a.* Having only one
MON-O-CO-TYL-Ē'DON-OUS, } sced-lobe or seminal leaf. *Martyn. Milne.*

MON-O-CO-TYL-Ē'DON, *n.* [Gr. μονος, sole, and κοτυληδων, a hollow.]

In *botany*, a plant with only one cotyledon, or seed-lobe.

MO-NOC'RA-SY, *n.* [Gr. μονος, sole, and κρατεω, to govern.]

Government by a single person.

MON'O-CRAT, *n.* One who governs alone.

MO-NOC'U-LAR, } *a.* [Gr. μονος, sole, and L. *oculus*, eye.]
MO-NOC'U-LOUS, }

Having one eye only. *Howell.*

MON'O-CULE, *n.* [Supra.] An insect with one eye. *Pennant.*

MON-O-DAC'TYL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. μονος and δακτυλος.]

Having one finger or toe only.

MON'O-DIST, *n.* One who writes a monody. *Scott.*

MON'O-DON, *n.* [Gr. μονοδους, having one tooth or shoot.]

The sea-unicorn, a cetaceous mammal, which has a remarkable horn-like tusk projecting from its head. There is a rudiment of another tusk, but only one of them is usually developed. It is called also the MONOCERUS, or HORNED NARWHAL. Its usual size is from sixteen to twenty feet. *Cuvier. Encyc.*

MON-O-DRA-MAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a monodram.

MON'O-DRAME, *n.* [Gr. μονος and δραμα.]

A dramatic performance by a single person.

MON'O-DY, *n.* [Gr. μονῳδια; μονος, sole, and ᾠδη, song.]

A species of poem of a mournful character, in which a single mourner is supposed to bewail himself. *Brande.*

MO-NŒ'CIA, *n. pl.* [Gr. μονος and οικος.] In *botany*, a class of plants whose stamens and pistils are in distinct flowers in the same plant. *Linnæus.*

MO-NŒ'CIAN, (-nē'shan,) } *a.* [Gr. μονος, sole, and
MO-NŒ'CIOUS, (-nē'shus,) } οικος, house.]

In *botany*, a term applied to a class of plants whose stamens and pistils are in distinct flowers, both growing upon the same individual.

MON-O-GĀ'MI-A, *n. pl.* [Gr. μονος, sole, and γαμος, marriage.]

In *botany*, an order of plants having a simple flower, though the anthers are united. *Linnæus. Lee.*

MON-O-GĀ'MI-AN, } *a.* In *botany*, pertaining to the
MO-NOG'A-MOUS, } order Monogamia, having a simple flower with united anthers. *Lee.*

MO-NOG'A-MIST, *n.* [Supra.] One who disallows second marriages. *Johnson.*

MO-NOG'A-MOUS, *a.* Having one wife only, and not permitted to marry a second.

MO-NOG'A-MY, *n.* [Supra.] The marriage of one wife only, or the state of such as are restrained to a single wife. *Bp. Hall.*

MON'O-GRAM, *n.* [Gr. μονος, sole, and γραμμα, letter.]

A character or cipher composed of one, two, or more letters interwoven, being an abbreviation of a name; used on seals, &c. *Brande.*

MON'O-GRAM-MAL, *a.* Sketching in the manner of a monogram. *Fotherby.*

MON-O-GRAM'MIC, *a.* Pertaining to a monogram.

MON'O-GRAPH, *n.* [Gr. μονος, sole, and γραφη, description.]

A written account or description of a single thing, or class of things; as, a *monograph* of violets in botany; a *monograph* of an Egyptian mummy *Journ. of Science.*

MO-NOG'RA-PHER, *n.* A writer of a monograph. *Partington.*

MON-O-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Drawn in lines without
MON-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, } colors. *Bailey. Ash.*

2. Pertaining to a monograph.

MON-O-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a monograph; in the form of a monograph.

MO-NOG'RA-PHIST, *n.* One who writes a monograph. *Keith.*

MO-NOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. μονος, sole, and γραφω, to describe.]

1. A description drawn in lines without colors.

2. A monograph, or written account of some single subject or class of things.

MON-O-GYN'I-A, *n.* [Gr. μονος, sole, and γυνη, a female.]

In *botany*, an order of plants having only one style or stigma. *Smith.*

MON-O-GYN'I-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to the order Mon-
MO-NOG'YN-OUS, } ogynia; having only one style or stigma.

MON'O-LITH, *n.* [Gr. μονος, and λιθος, a stone.]

A pillar, column, &c., consisting of a single stone.

MON-O-LITH'IC, } *a.* Consisting of a single stone;
MON'O-LITH-AL, } as, *monolithic* temples of Nubia. *Russel.*

MO-NOL'O-GIST, *n.* [Gr. μονος, sole, and λογος, λεγω, to speak.]

One who soliloquizes.

MON'O-LOGUE, (mon'o-log,) *n.* [Gr. μονολογια; μονος, sole, and λογος, speech.]

1. A soliloquy; a speech uttered by a person alone. *Dryden.*

2. A poem, song, or scene composed for a single performer. *Busby.*

MO-NOM'A-CHIST, *n.* One who fights in single combat; a duelist.

MO-NOM'A-CHY, (mo-nom'a-ke,) *n.* [Gr. μονομαχια; μονος, sole, and μαχη, combat.]

A duel; a single combat.

MON-O-MĀ'NI-A, *n.* [Gr. μονος and μανια.]

Derangement of a single faculty of the mind, or with regard to a particular subject, the other faculties being in regular exercise.

MON-O-MĀ'NI-AC, *n.* A person affected by monomania.

MON-O-MĀ'NI-AC, *a.* Affected with monomania, or partial derangement of intellect.

MON'OME, *n.* [Gr. μονος, sole, and ονομα, name.]

In *algebra*, a quantity that has one term only. *Brande.*

MO-NOM'E-TER, *n.* A rhythmical series, consisting of a single meter.

MON-O-MET'RIC, *a.* [Gr. μονος, one, and μετρον, measure.]

In *mineralogy*, a term applied to crystals with the axes equal or of one kind, as the cube, octahedron,

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and dodecahedron. The same are also called *tesseral* solids.

MO-NŌ'MI-AL, *n.* In *algebra*, a quantity expressed by one term only. *Brande.*

MO-NOP'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. μονος, sole, and παθεια, suffering.]

Solitary suffering or sensibility. *Whitlock.*

MON-O-PET'AL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. μονος, only, and πεταλον, flower-leaf.]

In *botany*, having only one petal, or a one-petaled corol; as, a *monopetalous* corol or flower. *Martyn.*

MON'OPH-THONG, *n.* [Gr. μονος, sole, and φθογγος, sound.]

A letter having one sound. *Beattie.*

MON-OPH-THON''GAL, *a.* Consisting of or having a single sound. *Rush.*

MO-NOPH'YL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. μονος, sole, and φυλλον, leaf]

Having one leaf only.

MO-NOPH'Y-SITE, *n.* [Gr. μονος, only, and φυσις, nature.]

One of a sect, in the ancient church, who maintained that the human and divine natures in Jesus Christ became so blended and confounded as to constitute but one nature. *Murdock.*

MO-NOP'O-LIST, } *n.* [Sp. and It. *monopolista.*
MO-NOP'O-LIZ-ER, } See MONOPOLIZE.]

One that monopolizes; a person who engrosses a commodity by purchasing the whole of that article in market, for the purpose of selling at an advanced price; or one who has a license, or privilege granted by authority, for the sole buying or selling of any commodity. The man who retains in his hands his own produce or manufacture, is not a monopolist within the meaning of the laws for preventing monopolies.

MO-NOP'O-LIZE, *v. t.* [Gr. μονος, sole, and πωλεω, to sell; Fr. *monopoler.*]

1. To purchase or obtain possession of the whole of any commodity or goods in market, with the view of selling them at advanced prices, and of having the power of commanding the prices; as, to *monopolize* sugar or tea.

2. To engross or obtain by any means the exclusive right of trading to any place, and the sole power of vending any commodity or goods in a particular place or country; as, to *monopolize* the India or Levant trade.

3. *Figuratively*, in *a wider sense*, to engross or obtain the whole; as, to *monopolize* advantages. *Federalist, Jay.*

MO-NOP'O-LIZ-ED, *pp.* Obtained and enjoyed wholly or exclusively; engrossed.

MO-NOP'O-LIZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Engrossing sole power or exclusive right; obtaining possession of the whole of any thing.

MO-NOP'O-LY, *n.* [Fr. *monopole*; L. *monopolium*; Gr. μονοπωλια; μονος and πωλεω.]

The sole power of vending any species of goods, obtained either by engrossing the articles in market by purchase, or by a license from the government confirming this privilege. Thus the East India Company, in Great Britain, once had a *monopoly* of the trade to the East Indies, granted to them by charter. *Monopolies* by individuals, obtained by engrossing, are an offense prohibited by law. But a man has by natural right the exclusive power of vending his own produce or manufactures, and to retain that exclusive right is not a *monopoly* within the meaning of law.

MON-O-POL'Y-LOGUE, *n.* [Gr. μονος, πολυς, and λογος.]

An exhibition in which an actor sustains many characters.

MO-NOP'TER-AL, *a.* or *n.* [Gr. μονος and πτερον, a wing.]

In *architecture*, a term applied to a temple or circular inclosure of columns, without a cell.

MO-NOP'TOTE, *n.* [Gr. μονος, only, and πτωσις, case.]

A noun having only one case. *Clarke.*

MON'O-RHYME, *n.* [Gr. μονος and ρυθμος, rhyme.]

A composition in verse, in which all the lines end with the same rhyme.

MON-O-SEP'AL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. μονος and *sepal.*]

Having one sepal, that is, when the sepals are united at the margin. *Lindley.*

MON-O-SPERM'OUS, *a.* [Gr. μονος, only, and σπερμ', seed.]

Having one seed only.

MON-O-SPHER'IC-AL, *a.* [Gr. μονος and *sphere.*]

Consisting of one sphere only. *Smart.*

MON'O-STICH, (mon'o-stik,) *n.* [Gr. μονοστιχον; μονος, only, and στιχος, verse.]

A composition consisting of one verse only.

MON-O-STROPH'IC, *a.* [Gr. μονοστροφος, having one strophe.]

Having one strophe only; not varied in measure; written in unvaried measure. *Mason.*

MON-O-SYL-LAB'IC, *a.* [See MONOSYLLABLE.] Consisting of one syllable; as, a *monosyllabic* word.

2. Consisting of words of one syllable; as, a *monosyllabic* verse.

MON-O-SYL'LA-BLE, *n.* [Gr. μονος, only, and συλλαβη, a syllable.]

A word of one syllable.

MON-O-SYL'LA-BLED, *a.* Formed into one syllable. *Cleaveland.*

MON-O-THAL'A-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. μονος, only, and θαλαμος, chamber.]

One-chambered; applied to cephalopods having a unilocular shell. *P. Cyc.*

MON'O-THE-ISM, *n.* [Gr. μονος, only, and θεος, God.]

The doctrine or belief of the existence of one God only. *Asiat. Res.*

MON'O-THE-IST, *n.* One who believes in one God only.

MON-O-THE-IST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to monotheism.

MO-NOTH'E-LITE, *n.* [Gr. μονος, one, and θελησις, will.]

One of an ancient sect, who held that the union of two natures in Christ produced but one will. *Murdock.*

MO-NOTH'E-LIT-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of the monothelites.

MO-NOT'OM-OUS, *a.* [Gr. μονος and τεμνω.]

In *mineralogy*, having its cleavage distinct only in a single direction. *Shepard.*

MON'O-TONE, *n.* [See MONOTONY.] The utterance of successive syllables on one unvaried key or line of pitch. *E. Porter.*

MON-O-TON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the monotone.

MO-NOT'O-NOUS, *a.* Continued with dull uniformity.

MO-NOT'O-NOUS-LY, *adv.* With one uniform tone. *Nares.*

MO-NOT'O-NY, *n.* [Gr. μονοτονια; μονος, sole, and τονος, sound.]

1. A frequent recurrence of the same modifications of tone or sound, producing a dull uniformity. [It is not the same with the *monotone*, which is often used with propriety in emphasis, solemn speaking, &c.]

2. *Figuratively*, an irksome sameness or want of variety.

At sea, every thing that breaks the *monotony* of the surrounding expanse attracts attention. *Irving.*

MON-O-TREM'A-TOUS, *a.* [Gr. μονος and τρημα, perforation.]

Having only one external opening for urine and other excrements, as certain animals of the order Edentata.

MON-O-TRIG'LYPH, *n.* A kind of intercolumniation in which only one triglyph and two metopa are introduced. *Gwilt.*

MO-NOX'Y-LON, *n.* [Gr. μονος and ξυλον.]

A canoe or boat made from one piece of timber.

MON-SIEUR', (mos-seer',) *n.* [Fr.] Sir; Mr.; sometimes used for a Frenchman. *Johnson.*

MON-SOON', *n.* A periodical wind, blowing six months from the same quarter or point of the compass, then changing and blowing the same time from the opposite quarter. The monsoons prevail in the East Indies, and are called also *trade winds.* But we usually give the denomination of *trade winds* to those which blow the whole year from the same point, as the winds within the tropics on the Atlantic.

MON'STER, *n.* [L. *monstrum*, from *monstro*, to show. So we say in English, a *sight.* See MUSTER.]

1. An animal produced with a shape or with parts that are not natural, as when the body is ill formed or distorted, or the limbs too few or too many, or when any part is extravagantly out of proportion, either through defect or excess.

2. Any unnatural production; something greatly deformed. *Monsters* are common in the vegetable kingdom. *Encyc.*

3. A person so wicked as to appear horrible; one unnaturally wicked or mischievous. So a parricide is called a *monster.*

MON'STER, *v. t.* To make monstrous. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

MON'STER-TAM-ING, *a.* Taming monsters. *Hamilton.*

MON'STRANCE, *n.* In *the Roman Catholic church*, a framework of gold or silver, in which the consecrated wafer or host is held up to view before the congregation. [See REMONSTRANCE.] *Gloss. of Archit.*

MON-STROS'I-TY, *n.* The state of being monstrous, or out of the common order of nature.

We often read of monstrous births; but we see a greater *monstrosity* in education, when a father begets a son and trains him up into a beast. *South.*

2. An unnatural production; that which is monstrous.

Fabri arranges distortions, gibbosities, tumors, &c., in the class of morbific *monstrosities.* *Encyc.*

A *monstrosity* never changes the name or affects the immutability of a species. *Adanson.*

MON'STROUS, *a.* [L. *monstrosus.*]

1. Unnatural in form; deviating greatly from the natural form; out of the common course of nature; as, a *monstrous* birth or production.

2. Strange; very wonderful; generally expressive of dislike. *Shak.*

3. Enormous; huge; extraordinary; as, a *monstrous* hight; a *monstrous* tree or mountain. *Pope.*

4. Shocking to the sight or other senses; hateful.

MON'STROUS, *adv.* Exceedingly; very much; as, *monstrous* hard; *monstrous* thick.

And will be *monstrous* witty on the poor. *Dryden.*

[This use is colloquial and vulgar.]

MON'STROUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner out of the common order of nature; hence, shockingly; terribly; hideously; horribly; as, a man *monstrously* wicked.

2. To a great degree; enormously; extravagantly.

Who with his wife is *monstrously* in love. *Dryden.*

MON'STROUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being monstrous.

2. Enormity; irregular nature or behavior. *Shak.*

MON-TAN'IC, *a.* [L. *montanus*, from *mons*, mountain.]

Pertaining to mountains; consisting in mountains. *Kirwan.*

MON'TAN-ISM, *n.* The tenets of Montanus.

MON'TAN-IST, *n.* A follower of Montanus, a Phrygian bishop and enthusiast of the second century, who claimed that the Holy Spirit, the Paraclete, dwelt in him, and employed him as an instrument for purifying and guiding men in the Christian life. *Murdock.*

MON-TAN-IST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the heresy of Montanus.

MON'TAN-IZE, *v. i.* To follow the opinions of Montanus. *Hooker.*

MONT'ANT, *n.* [Fr., from *monter*, to mount.]

1. A term in fencing. *Shak.*

2. An upright piece in any framework.

MONT DE PIETE. See LOMBARD HOUSE.

MON'TEM, *n.* A custom among the scholars at Eton school, England, of going every third year, on Whit-Tuesday, to a hillock, (L. *ad montem*, whence the name,) and exacting money from all passers by, to support at the university the senior scholar of the school. *Brande.*

MON-TĒ'RO, *n.* [Sp. *montera.*]

A horseman's cap. *Bacon.*

MON-TETH', *n.* A vessel in which glasses are washed; so called from the name of the inventor. *King.*

MŎNTH, (munth,) *n.* [Sax. *monath*, from *mona*, the moon; D. *maand*; G. *monath*; Sw. *månad*; Dan. *maaned*; L. *mensis*; Gr. μην, a month, from μηνη, the moon.]

A space or period of time constituting one of the larger divisions of the year. *Month* properly signifies the period of the moon's revolution from any point in the heavens round to the same point again, called a *lunar month.* One species of this, called the *synodical month*, is the time from one conjunction or new moon to another, a period of 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, and 3 seconds; another species, called the *sidereal month*, is the time between the moon's passing from any star and its return to the same star again, a period of 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, and 11½ seconds. The term *solar month* has been applied to the space of time in which the sun passes through one sign, or a twelfth part of the zodiac. The mean length of this period is 30 days, 10 hours, 29 minutes, 4 seconds.

In *popular language*, four weeks are called a *month*, being nearly the length of the lunar month. A *calendar month* consists of twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, or thirty-one days, as the months stand in calendars or almanacs. *Olmsted. Barlow.*

MŎNTH'LING, (munth-) *n.* The being of a month.

MŎNTH'LY, (munth'le,) *a.* Continued a month or performed in a month; as, the *monthly* revolution of the moon.

2. Done or happening once a month, or every month; as, the *monthly* concert of prayer; a *monthly* visit.

MŎNTH'LY, *n.* A publication which appears regularly once a month.

MŎNTH'LY, *adv.* Once a month; in every month. The moon changes *monthly.*

2. As if under the influence of the moon; in the manner of a lunatic. [*Not used.*] *Middleton.*

MŎNTH'S'-MIND, *n.* Earnest desire; strong inclination. *Hudibras.*

This phrase originated in the remembrance days of monkish times, when, at periodical seasons, the mind or memory of a bountiful testator was to be kept alive by masses and prayers. *Smart.*

MON'TI-CLE, *n.* A little mount; a hillock; sometimes written MONTICULE. *Lyell.*

MON-TIG'E-NOUS, *a.* [L. *mons* and Gr. γενος.]

Produced on a mountain.

MONT-MAR'TRITE, *n.* A mineral of a yellowish color, occurring massive, and found at Montmartre, near Paris. It is soft, but resists the weather. It is a compound of the sulphate and carbonate of lime. *Ure.*

MON'TOIR, (mon'twor,) *n.* [Fr.] In *horsemanship*, a stone used for aiding to mount a horse.

MON-TROSS'. [See MATROSS.]

MON'TURE, *n.* [Fr.] *Literally*, that on which one is mounted; a saddle horse. *Spenser. Toone.*

MON'U-MENT, *n.* [L. *monumentum*, from *moneo*, to admonish or remind.]

1. Any thing by which the memory of a person or an event is preserved or perpetuated, a building, stone, or other thing, placed or erected to remind men of the person who raised it, or of a person deceased, or of any remarkable event; as a mausoleum,

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a pillar, a pyramid, a triumphal arch, a tombstone, and the like. A pillar of 200 feet in hight, composed of Portland stone, was erected in London as a *monument* to preserve the memory of the great conflagration in 1666. A *monument* is erected on Bunker Hill to commemorate the battle of June 17, 1775.

2. A stone, or a heap of stones, or other durable thing, intended to mark the bounds of states, towns, or distinct possessions, and preserve the memory of divisional lines. *New England.*

3. A thing that reminds or gives notice.

MON-Ụ-MENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to a monument; as, a *monumental* inscription

2. Serving as a monument; memorial; preserving memory.

Of pine or *monumental* oak. *Milton.*
A work outlasting *monumental* brass. *Pope.*

3. Belonging to a tomb; as, *monumental* rest. *Crashaw.*

MON-Ụ-MENT'AL-LY, *adv.* By way of memorial. *Gayton.*

2. By means of monuments. *Gliddon.*

MOO, *v. i.* To make the noise of a cow; *a child's word.* *Smart.*

MOOD, *n.* [Fr. *mode*; L. *modus.* See MODE.]

1. In *logic*, the form of a syllogistic argument; the regular determination of propositions according to their quantity, as universal or particular, and their quality, as affirmative or negative. *Watts. Encyc.*

2. Style of music. *Milton. Encyc.*

3. The variation of a verb to express manner of action or being. [See MODE.]

In the foregoing senses, and in all cases, this word, when derived from the Latin *modus*, ought to be written MODE, it being a distinct word from the following.

MOOD, *n.* [Goth. *mod*, anger; Sax. *mod*, Sw. *mod*, the mind, a lofty mind, pride, violence; *modig*, proud, spirited; G. *muth*, mind, mood, courage, mettle, spirit; D. *moed*; Dan. *mood*, *mod*, heart, courage, mettle. We observe these words unite the sense of *mind* with that of *spirit*, *courage*, *anger*, for the primary sense is derived from moving, driving, or rushing forward, or from exciting. We observe analogous cases in the L. *animus* and Gr. θυμος. Class Md, No. 19, 24, 25.]

1. Temper of mind; temporary state of the mind in regard to passion or feeling; humor; as, a melancholy *mood*; an angry *mood*; a supplinant *mood.* *Dryden. Addison.*

2. Anger; heat of temper. *Hooker.*

[In this sense little used, unless qualified by an adjective.]

MOOD'I-LY, *adv.* [from *moody.*] Sadly. [*Obs.*]

MOOD'I-NESS, *n.* Anger; peevishness.

MOOD'Y, *a.* [Sax. *modig*, angry.]

1. Angry; peevish; fretful; out of humor.

Every peevish, *moody* malcontent. *Rowe.*

2. Mental; intellectual; as, *moody* food. [*Obs.*]

3. Sad; pensive. [*Shak.*

4. Violent; furious.

MOON, *n.* Sax. *mona*; Goth. *mena*; Dan. *maane*; Sw. *måna*; D. *maan*; G. *mond*; Gr. μηνη, Doric, μανα; Lapponic, *mana.*]

1. The heavenly orb which revolves round the earth; a secondary planet or satellite of the earth, whose light, borrowed from the sun, is reflected to the earth and serves to dispel the darkness of night. Its mean distance from the earth is about 60 semidiameters of the earth, or 238,545 miles. [See MONTH.]

2. A month. This is the sense in which rude nations use the name of the moon; as, seven *moons.*

Half-moon; in *fortification*, a figure resembling a crescent.

MOON'-BĒAM, *n.* A ray of light from the moon. *Dryden.*

MOON'-BLAST-ED, *a.* Blasted by the influence of the moon. *Coleridge.*

MOON'-ĊALF, (-kăf,) *n.* A monster; a false conception. *Shak.*

2. A mole or mass of fleshy matter generated in the uterus.

3. A dolt; a stupid fellow. *Dryden.*

MOON'-ĊUL'MIN-Ā-TING, *a.* A term applied to a star which culminates or comes to the meridian at or about the same time with the moon. *E. C. Herrick.*

MOON'ED, *a.* Taken for the moon. *Milton.*

MOON'ET, *n.* A little moon. *Hall.*

MOON'-EŸE, *n.* An eye affected by the moon.

MOON'-EŸ-ED, (-īde,) *a.* Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon.

2. Dim-eyed; purblind. *Ainsworth.*

MOON'-FISH, *n.* A fish whose tail fin is shaped like a half-moon. *Grew.*

MOON'ISH, *a.* Like the moon; variable. *Shak.*

MOON'LESS, *a.* Not favored with moonlight. *Dryden.*

MOON'LIGHT, *n.* The light afforded by the moon.

MOON'LIGHT, (-lite,) *a.* Illuminated by the moon; as, *moonlight* revels. *Shak.*

MOON'LING, *n.* A simpleton. *B Jonson.*

MOON'-LŎV-ED, (-luvd,) *a.* Loved when the moon shines. *Milton.*

MOON'-SEED, *n.* A climbing plant of the genus Menispermum, so called from the crescent-like form of the seeds. *P. Cyc.*

MOON'SHEE, *n.* The name given, in *India*, to a Mohammedan professor or teacher of language. *Malcom.*

MOON'SHINE, *n.* The light of the moon. *Dryden.*

2. *Figuratively*, show without substance or reality.

3. In *burlesque*, a month. *Shak.*

A matter of moonshine; a matter of no consequence, or of indifference.

MOON'SHINE, } *a.* Illuminated by the moon; as, a
MOON'SHIN-Y, } fair, *moonshine* night. *Clarendon.*

I went to see them in a *moonshiny* night. *Addison.*

MOON'-STŌNE, *n.* A nearly pellucid variety of feldspar, or adularia, showing pearly or opaline reflections from within. It is cut with a spheroidal surface, and employed as a gem. *Dana.*

MOON'STRUCK, *a.* Affected by the influence of the moon; lunatic; as, *moonstruck* madness. *Milton.*

MOON'-TRĒ'FOIL, *n.* An evergreen shrub of Southern Europe, Medicago arborea; also called TREE-MEDIC. *Loudon.*

MOON'-WŎRT, *n.* An herb of the genus Lunaria, often called HONESTY; also, a fern of the genus Botrychium. *Loudon.*

MOON'Y, *a.* Lunated; having a crescent for a standard; in resemblance of the moon; as, the *moony* troops, or *moony* host, of the sultans of Turkey. *Philips. Fenton.*

MOOR, *n.* [Sax. *mor*, a mountain, a pool or lake, a plain; D. *moer*; G. *mohr*; Fr. *mare*; Dan. *myre.*]

A name given to extensive wastes covered with heath, and having a poor, light soil, but sometimes marshy, and abounding in peat. *P. Cyc.*

MOOR, *n.* [D. *moor*; G. *mohr*; Fr. *maure*; Gr. αμαυρος, μαυρος, dark, obscure.]

A native of the northern coast of Africa, called by the Romans, from the color of the people, *Mauritania*, the country of dark-complexioned people. The same country is now called *Morocco*, *Tunis*, *Algiers*, &c.

MOOR, *v. t.* [Sp. and Port. *amarra*, a cable, and a command to belay or fasten; *amarrar*, to moor, as a ship; Fr. *amarrer*; Arm. *amarra*; D. *maaren*; allied probably to L. *morar*; Fr. *demeurer*, to delay. It is composed of the same elements as the Saxon *merran*, *amerran*, *amyrran*, to hinder, to *mar.*]

To confine or secure a ship in a particular station, as by cables and anchors, or by chains, or weights beneath the water. A ship is never said to be *moored* when she rides by a single anchor. *Mar. Dict.*

MOOR, *v. i.* To be confined by cables or chains.

On oozy ground his galleys *moor*. *Dryden.*

MOOR'AGE, *n.* A place for mooring.

MOOR'-ĊOCK, } *n.* Names of the red grouse or gor-
MOOR'-FOWL, } cock; *Tetrao Scoticus* of Linnæus. *P. Cyc. Ed. Encyc.*

MOOR'-HEN, *n.* The common English name for the gallinule or water-hen; *Fulica chloropus* of Linnæus.

MOOR'-GĂME, *n.* Grouse; red-game. [*P. Cyc.*

MOOR'ED, *pp.* Made fast in a station by cables or chains.

MOOR'ING, *ppr.* Confining to a station by cables or chains.

MOOR'ING, *n.* In *seamen's language*, *moorings* are the anchors, chains, and bridles, laid athwart the bottom of a river or harbor to confine a ship.

MOOR'ISH, *a.* Marshy; fenny; watery.

Along the *moorish* fens. *Thomson.*

2. Pertaining to the Moors in Africa.

MOOR'LAND, *n.* A marsh or tract of low, watery ground. *Mortimer. Swift.*

2. Land rising into moderate hills, foul, cold, and full of bogs, as in Staffordshire, England.

MOOR'-STŌNE, *n.* A species of English granite, used as a coarse building stone. *Gwilt.*

MOOR'Y, *a.* Marshy; fenny; boggy; watery.

As when thick mists arise from *moory* vales. *Fairfax.*

MOOSE, (moos,) *n.* [A native Indian name; Knisteneaux, *mouswah*; Algonquin, *monse.* *Mackenzie.*]

An animal of the genus Cervus, and the largest of the deer kind, growing sometimes to the hight of 17 hands, and weighing 1200 pounds. This animal has a short, thick neck, and an upright mane, and the body is covered with long, coarse hair. The male has large, palmated horns. The eyes are small, the ears a foot long, very broad and slouching; the upper lip is square, hangs over the lower one, and has a deep sulcus in the middle, so as to appear bifid. This animal inhabits cold, northern climates, being found in the American forests of Canada and New England, and in the corresponding latitudes of Europe and Asia. It is the ELK of Europe. *Encyc. Amer.*

MOOT, *v. t.* [Sax. *motian*, to *meet*, to debate; Sw. *möta*, to meet, to fall, to come to or on; Goth. *motyan.* (See MEET, of which this word is a different orthography.) The sense of debate is from *meeting*, like *encounter*, from the French; for *meeting* gives rise to the sense of opposing, and the Dan. *mod*, and Sw. *emot*, against, a preposition answering to L. *contra*, Fr. *contre*, is from this root.]

To debate; to discuss; to argue for and against. The word is applied chiefly to the disputes of students in law, who state a question and discuss it, by way of exercise to qualify themselves for arguing causes in court.

MOOT, *v. i.* To argue or plead on a supposed cause.

MOOT, } *n.* A point, case, or question, to be
MOOT'-ĊASE, } mooted or debated; a disputable
MOOT'-POINT, } case; an unsettled question.

In this *moot-case* your judgment to refuse. *Dryden.*

MOOT'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being mooted or debated.

MOOT'-ĊOURT, *n.* In *law schools*, a meeting or court held for the purpose of discussing points of law.

MOOT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Debated; disputed; controverted.

MOOT'ER, *n.* A disputer of a mooted case. [ed.

MOOT'-HALL, } *n.* A town hall; hall of judgment.
MOOT'-HOUSE, } [*Obs.*] *Wiclif.*

MOOT'ING, *ppr.* Disputing; debating for exercise.

MOOT'ING, *n.* The exercise of disputing or debating.

MOP, *n.* [W. *mop*, or *mopa*; L. *mappa.*]

1. A piece of cloth, or a collection of thrums or coarse yarn, fastened to a handle, and used for cleaning floors. *Swift.*

2. A wry mouth. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

MOP, *v. t.* To rub or wipe with a mop.

MOP, *v. i.* To make a wry mouth. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

MŌPE, *v. i.* [I have not found this word, unless in the D. *moppen*, to pout.]

To be very stupid; to be very dull; to drowse; to be spiritless or gloomy.

Demoniac phrensy, *moping* melancholy. *Milton.*
Or but a sickly part of one true sense
Could not so *mope*. *Shak.*

MŌPE, *v. t.* To make stupid or spiritless.

MŌPE, *n.* A stupid or low-spirited person; a drone.

MŌP'ED, (mōpt,) *pp.* Made stupid.

A young, low-spirited, *moped* creature. *Locke.*

MŌPE'-EŸ-ED, (mōpe'īde) *a.* [Qu. Gr. μυωψ.] Short-sighted; purblind. *Bramhall.*

MŌP'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Affected with dullness; spiritless; gloomy.

MŌP'ISH, *a.* Dull; spiritless; stupid; dejected.

MŌP'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a mopish manner.

MŌP'ISH-NESS, *n.* Dejection; dullness; stupidity.

MOP'PED, (mopt,) *pp.* Rubbed or wiped with a mop.

MOP'PET, } *n.* [from *mop*; L. *mappa.*]
MOP'SEY, }

A rag baby; a puppet made of cloth; a fondling name of a little girl. *Dryden.*

MOP'PING, *ppr.* Rubbing or drying with a mop.

MŌ'PUS, *n.* A mope; a drone. *Swift.*

MO-RĀINE', *n.* [Fr.] A term applied to lines of blocks and gravel extending along the sides of separate glaciers, and along the middle part of glaciers formed by the union of one or more separate ones.

MOR'AL, *a.* [Fr. and Sp. *moral*; It. *morale*; L. *moralis*; from *mos*, *moris*, manner. The elements of this word are probably Mr; but I know not the primary sense. The word coincides in elements with Ar.

مر

marra, to pass, to walk. If the original sense of the L. *mos*, *moris*, was settled custom, the word may be from the root of *moror*, to stop, delay; Eng. *demur.*]

1. Relating to the practice, manners, or conduct of men, as social beings, in relation to each other, and with reference to right and wrong. The word *moral* is applicable to actions that are good or evil, virtuous or vicious, and has reference to the law of God as the standard by which their character is to be determined. The word, however, may be applied to actions which affect only, or primarily and principally, a person's own happiness.

Keep at the least within the compass of *moral* actions, which have in them vice or virtue. *Hooker.*
Mankind is broken loose from *moral* bands. *Dryden.*

2. Subject to the moral law, and capable of moral actions; bound to perform social duties; as, a *moral* agent or being.

3. Supported by the evidence of reason or probability; founded on experience of the ordinary course of things; as, *moral* certainty, distinguished from *physical* or *mathematical* certainty or demonstration.

Physical and mathematical certainty may be styled infallible, and *moral* certainty may be properly styled indubitable. *Wilkins.*

Things of a *moral* nature may be proved by *moral* arguments. *Tillotson.*

4. Conformed to rules of right, or to the divine law respecting social duties; virtuous; just; as when we say, a particular action is not *moral.*

5. Conformed to law and right in exterior deportment; as, he leads a good *moral* life.

6. Reasoning or instructing with regard to vice and virtue.

Whilst thou, a *moral* fool, sit'st still and cri'st. *Shak.*

7. *In general*, *moral* denotes something which respects the conduct of men, and their relations as social beings whose actions have a bearing on each other's rights and happiness, and are therefore right or wrong, virtuous or vicious; as, *moral* character; *moral* views; *moral* knowledge; *moral* sentiments;

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moral maxims; *moral* approbation; *moral* doubts; *moral* justice; *moral* virtues; *moral* obligations, &c. Or *moral* denotes something which respects the intellectual powers of man, as distinct from his physical powers. Thus we speak of *moral* evidence, *moral* arguments, *moral* persuasion, *moral* certainty, *moral* force, which operate on the mind.

Moral law; the law of God, which prescribes the moral or social duties, and prohibits the transgression of them.

Moral philosophy; the science of duty; the science which treats of the nature and condition of man as a social being, of the duties which result from his social relations, and the reasons on which they are founded.

Moral sense; an innate or natural sense of right and wrong; an instinctive perception of what is right or wrong in moral conduct, which approves some actions and disapproves others, independent of education or the knowledge of any positive rule or law. But the existence of any such moral sense is very much doubted. *Paley. Encyc.*

MOR'AL, *n.* Morality; the doctrine or practice of the duties of life. [*Not much used.*] *Prior.*

2. The doctrine inculcated by a fiction; the accommodation of a fable to form the morals.

The *moral* is the first business of the poet. *Dryden.*

MOR'AL, *v. i.* To moralize. [*Not in use.*]

MOR'AL-ER, *n.* A moralizer. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

MOR'AL-IST, *n.* [It. *moralista*; Fr. *moraliste.*]

1. One who teaches the duties of life, or a writer of essays intended to correct vice and inculcate moral duties. *Addison.*

2. One who practices moral duties; a mere moral person. *Hammond.*

MO-RAL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *moralité.*]

1. The doctrine or system of moral duties, or the duties of men in their social character; ethics.

The system of *morality* to be gathered from the writings of ancient sages falls very short of that delivered in the gospel. *Swift.*

2. The practice of the moral duties; virtue. We often admire the politeness of men whose *morality* we question.

3. The quality of an action which renders it good; the conformity of an act to the divine law, or to the principles of rectitude. This conformity implies that the act must be performed by a free agent, and from a motive of obedience to the divine will. This is the strict theological and scriptural sense of morality. But we often apply the word to actions which accord with justice and human laws, without reference to the motives from which they proceed.

4. A kind of allegorical play, so termed because it consisted of moral discourses in praise of virtue, between such characters as Charity, Faith, Death, &c. Such plays were occasionally exhibited as late as the reign of Henry VIII. *Encyc. Amer.*

MOR-AL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* Moral reflections, or the act of making moral reflections. *Warton.*

2. Explanation in a moral sense. *Elyot.*

MOR'AL-IZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *moraliser*; Sp. *moralizar*; It. *moralizzare.*]

1. To apply to a moral purpose, or to explain in a moral sense.

This fable is *moralized* in a common proverb. *L'Estrange.*
Did he not *moralize* this spectacle? *Shak.*

2. To furnish with manners or examples. *Spenser.*

3. To render moral or virtuous; to correct the morals of.

It had a large share in *moralizing* the poor white people of the country. *Ramsay.*

[This sense, though the most strictly etymological, is rare, but not to be condemned.]

MOR'AL-IZE, *v. i.* To speak or write on moral subjects, or to make moral reflections.

MOR'AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Applied to a moral purpose, or explained in a moral sense.

2. Rendered moral or less corrupt. *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

MOR'AL-IZ-ER, *n.* One who moralizes.

MOR'AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Applying to a moral purpose, or explaining in a moral sense.

2. Making moral reflections in words or writing.

MOR'AL-IZ-ING, *n.* The application of facts to a moral purpose, or the making of moral reflections.

His *moralizings* are always pleasant, and he does not spare, where he thinks it useful to moralize. *Ch. Ob.*

MOR'AL-LY, *adv.* In a moral or ethical sense; according to the rules of morality.

By good, *morally* so called, *bonum honestum* ought chiefly to be understood. *South.*

2. Virtuously; honestly; according to moral rules in external deportment. He resolves to live *morally.*

3. According to the rules of the divine law. An action is not in strictness *morally* good, which does not proceed from good motives, or a principle of love and obedience to the divine law and to the lawgiver. Charity bestowed to gratify pride, or justice done by compulsion, can not be *morally* good in the sight of God.

4 According to the evidence of human reason, or of probabilities, founded on facts or experience; according to the usual course of things and human judgment.

It is *morally* impossible for a hypocrite to keep himself long on his guard. *L'Estrange.*
From the nature of things, I am *morally* certain that a mind free from passion and prejudice is more fit to pass a true judgment than one biased by affection and interest. *Wilkins.*

MOR'ALS, *n. pl.* The practice of the duties of life; as, a man of correct *morals.*

2. Conduct; behavior; course of life, in regard to good and evil.

Some, as corrupt in their *morals* as vice could make them, have been solicitous to have their children virtuously and piously educated. *South.*
What can laws do without *morals*? *Franklin.*

MO-RASS', *n.* [D. *moeras*, from *moer*, a marsh; Sw *moras*; G. *morast*; Sax. *mersc*; Fr. *marais*; from *mare* or *moor*, a tract of level ground.]

A marsh; a fen; a tract of soft, wet ground. *Watts. Thomson.*

MO-RASS'Y, *a.* Marshy; fenny. *Pennant.*

MO-RĀ'VI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Moravia, or to the United Brethren.

MO-RĀ'VI-AN, *n.* One of a religious sect, called the *United Brethren.*

MO-RĀ'VI-AN-ISM, *n.* The religious system of the Moravians.

MOR'BID, *a.* [L. *morbidus*, from *morbus*, a disease, from the root of *morior*, to die; W. *marw*, to die, from *mar*, laid flat. The sense of the verb, then, is, to fall, fail, or sink; Ir. *marbh*, W. *marw*, dead. In Ch. מרץ is to be sick. Class Mr, No. 12.]

Diseased; sickly; not sound and healthful; as, *morbid* humors; a *morbid* constitution; a *morbid* state of the juices of a plant; a *morbid* sensibility.

MOR'BID-LY, *adv.* In a morbid or diseased manner.

MOR'BID-NESS, *n.* A state of being diseased, sickly, or unsound.

MOR-BIF'IC, } *a.* [Fr. *morbifique*; L. *morbus*,
MOR-BIF'IC-AL, } disease, and *facio*, to make.]

Causing disease; generating a sickly state; as, *morbific* matter.

MOR-BIL'LOUS, *a.* [L. *morbilli*, measles, a medical term, from *morbus.*]

Pertaining to the measles; measly; partaking of the nature of measles, or resembling the eruptions of

MOR-BŌSE', *a.* [L. *morbosus.*] [that disease.

Proceeding from disease; unsound; unhealthy; as, a *morbose* tumor or excrescence in plants. *Ray.*

MOR-BOS'I-TY, *n.* A diseased state. *Brown.*

MOR-CEAU', (mor-sō',) *n.* [Fr.] A bit; a morsel.

MOR-DĀ'CIOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [L. *mordax*, infra.]

1. Biting; given to biting. *Evelyn.*

2. *Figuratively*, sarcastic. *Smart.*

MOR-DĀ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a biting manner; sarcastically. *Waterhouse.*

MOR-DAC'I-TY, (-das'e-te,) *n.* [L. *mordacitas*, from *mordeo*, to bite.]

The quality of biting.

MOR'DANT, *a.* [Fr.] Biting.

MOR'DANT, *n.* [Fr., biting.] A substance which has a chemical affinity for coloring matter, and serves to fix colors; such as alum. *Fourcroy.*

2. In *gilding*, any sticky matter by which the gold leaf is made to adhere.

MOR'DANT, *a.* Having the quality of seizing hold or of fixing colors.

MOR'DANT-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a mordant.

MOR'DI-CAN-CY, *n.* A biting quality; corrosiveness. *Evelyn.*

MOR'DI-CANT, *a.* [Fr.; from L. *mordeo*, to bite.]

Biting; acrid; as, the *mordicant* quality of a body. *Boyle.*

MOR-DI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [from L. *mordeo*, to bite.]

The act of biting or corroding; corrosion.

Another cause is the *mordication* of the orifices, especially of the mesentery veins. *Bacon.*

MŌRE, *a.* [Sax. *more*, *mara*, or *mare*, *more* or greater; D. *meer*; G. *mehr*; Dan. *mere*: Sw. *mer.* The Saxon *ma* and *mo*, in Chaucer, have the same sense. In W. *mawr*, Ir. *mor*, signifies *great*, in the positive degree. The word may be contracted from *mag*, the root of L. *magis*; *mare*, for *mager*; but this is conjecture.]

1. Greater in quality, degree, or amount; *in a general sense*; as, *more* land; *more* water; *more* courage; *more* virtue; *more* power or wisdom; *more* love; *more* praise; *more* light. It is applicable to every thing, material or immaterial.

2. Greater in number; exceeding in numbers; as, *more* men; *more* virtues; *more* years.

The children of Israel are *more* than we. — Ex. i.

3. Greater.

The *more* part knew not why they had come together. — Acts xix.

4. Added to some former number; additional.

But Montague demands one labor *more*. *Addison.*

MŌRE, *adv.* To a greater degree.

Israel loved Joseph *more* than all his children. — Gen. xxxvii.

2. It is used with *the.*

They hated him yet *the more*. — Gen. xxxvii.

3. It is used to modify an adjective, and form the comparative degree, having the same force and effect as the termination *er* in monosyllables; as, *more* wise; *more* illustrious; *more* contemptible; *more* durable. It *may* be used before all adjectives which admit of comparison, and *must* be used before polysyllables.

4. A second or another time; again. I expected to hear of him no *more.*

The dove returned not to him again any *more*. — Gen. viii.

No more; not continuing; existing no longer; gone; deceased or destroyed. Cassius is *no more.* Troy is *no more.*

No more is used in commands, in an elliptical form of address. *No more!* that is, say *no more*; let me hear *no more.* In this use, however, *more*, when the sentence is complete, is a noun, or substitute for a noun.

Much more; in a greater degree, or with more readiness; more abundantly.

More and more; with continual increase.

Amon trespassed *more and more*. — 2 Chron. xxxiii.

MŌRE, *a noun*, or *substitute for a noun.* A greater quantity, amount, or number.

They gathered some *more*, some less. — Ex. xvi.
They were *more* who died by hail-stones than they whom the children of Israel slew with the sword. — Josh. x.
God do so to thee and *more* also. — 1 Sam. iii.
There were *more* than forty who had made this conspiracy. — Acts xxiii.

2. Greater thing; other thing; something further. Here we rest; we can do no *more.* He conquered his enemies; he did *more*, he conquered himself.

MŌRE, *n.* [Sax. *mor.*]

1. A hill.

2. [Sax. *moran.*] A root. *Spenser.*

MŌRE, *v. t.* To make more. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

MO-RĒEN', *n.* A stout woolen stuff, used for curtains, &c.

MOR'EL, *n.* An edible mushroom, found in orchards, woods, and cinder walks, in Europe. It is called by botanists *Morchella esculenta.* It is more used in a dried state for sauces than when fresh. *Loudon.*

2. A kind of cherry.

MŌRE'LAND. See MOORLAND.

MŌRE'NESS, *n.* Greatness. [*Obs.*] *Wiclif.*

MŌRE-Ō'VER, *adv.* [comp. of *more* and *over.*] Beyond what has been said; further; besides; also; likewise.

Moreover, by them is thy servant warned. — Ps. xix.

MO-RESQUE', (mo-resk',) *a.* [Fr., from It. *moresco*, from *Moro*, a Moor.]

Done after the manner of the Moors; the same as ARABESQUE.

MO-RESQUE', *n.* A species of painting or carving done after the Moorish manner, consisting of grotesque pieces and compartments promiscuously interspersed; arabesque. *Gwilt.*

MOR-GAN-AT'IC-MAR'RIAGE, *n.* [from the Gothic *morgjan*, to shorten.] See LEFT-HANDED.

MOR'GAY, *n.* A species of shark, *Scyllium canicula*, also called the *small-spotted dogfish*, or *bounce.* It is widely distributed, and is represented as very voracious. Its ordinary length is between two and three feet. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

MOR'GLAY, *n.* [L. *mors*, death, and Celtic *glaive*, sword.]

A deadly weapon.

MORGUE, (morg,) *n.* [Fr.] A place, in many towns in France, where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed, that they may be recognized by their friends.

MOR'I-BUND, *a.* In a state of dying.

MOR'I-BUND, *n.* A dying person. *Cyc.*

MOR'ICE. See MORISCO.

MO-RIG'ER-ĀTE, *v. i.* To obey. [*Not used.*]

MO-RIG-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [See MORIGEROUS.] Obsequiousness; obedience. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

MO-RIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *morigerus*; *mos*, *moris*, manner, and *gero*, to carry.]

Obedient; obsequious. [*Little used.*] *Dict.*

MOR'IL, *n.* [Fr. *morille.*]

A mushroom of the size of a walnut, abounding with little holes. [See MOREL.] *Encyc.*

MO-RIL'LI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of the moril, a mushroom.

MO-RIL'LON, *n.* The golden eye, a species of the duck family. *P. Cyc.*

MO-RIN'GA, *n.* A plant, Hyperanthera Moringa, a native of Egypt and the East Indies. It has been supposed to produce the nephritic wood.

MOR'I-ON, *n.* [Fr., from It. *morione.*]

A kind of open helmet, without visor or beaver, somewhat resembling a hat. *Encyc. Am.*

MO-RIS'CO, } *n.* [from *Moor.*] A term variously ap-
MŌ'RISK, } plied by old writers to the work called *moresque*, to the Moorish language, also to a dance, or a dancer of the morris or Moorish dance. [See MORRIS.] *Shak.*

MOR'KIN, *n.* [Sw. *murken*, putrefied; or Fr. *mort*, L. *mortuus*, dead, and *kin*, kind.]

Among *hunters*, a beast that has died by sickness or mischance. *Bailey*

MOR'LAND,
MŌRE'LAND, } *n.* Moorland, which see.

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MOR'LING, } n. [Fr. *mort*, dead.]
MORT'LING, }
Wool plucked from a dead sheep. *Ainsworth.*

MOR'MO, n. [Gr. μορμω.]
A bugbear; false terror. *Johnson.*

MOR'MON, n. The name of a sect in the United States, followers of one Joseph Smith, who claimed to work miracles, and to have found an addition to the Bible, engraved on golden plates, which he published under the name of the *Book of Mormon.*

2. A generic name of the puffins. *Illiger.*

MORN, n. [Sax. *marne, margene, mergen, morgen*, Dan. D. and G. *morgen*, Sw. *morgon*, morn, morning, or morrow. In W. *mory*, Ir. *marach*, is morrow; Scot. *morn*, or *morne*, morrow. In Goth. *meryan* signifies to publish, that is, to open, or throw forth; Orient. מרן. In Russ. *morgayu* signifies to wink or twinkle; Ice. *morgnar*, to grow light.]

The first part of the day; the morning; *a word used chiefly in poetry.*

And blooming peace shall ever bless thy *morn.* *Prior.*

MORN'ING, n. [Sax. *margene, morgen.* See Morn.]

1. The first part of the day, beginning at twelve o'clock at night, and extending to twelve at noon. Thus we say, a star rises at one o'clock in the *morning.* In *a more limited sense*, *morning* is the time beginning an hour or two before sunrise, or at break of day, and extending to the hour of breakfast and of beginning the labors of the day. Among *men of business in large cities*, the *morning* extends to the hour of dining.

2. The first or early part.

In the *morning* of life, devote yourself to the service of the Most High. *J. Clarke.*

MORN'ING, a. Pertaining to the first part or early part of the day; being in the early part of the day; as, *morning* dew; *morning* light; *morning* service.

She looks as clear
As *morning* roses newly washed with dew. *Shak.*

MORN'ING-GOWN, n. A gown worn in the morning before one is formally dressed. *Addison.*

MORN'ING-STAR, n. The planet Venus, when it precedes the sun in rising, and shines in the morning.

MO-ROC'CO, n. A fine kind of leather, prepared commonly from goatskin, (though an inferior kind is made of sheepskin,) and tanned with sumach; said to be borrowed from the Moors.

MO-RŌNE', n. A deep-crimson color. [See Maroon.]

MO-RŌSE', a. [L. *morosus*: It. and Sp. *moroso*, slow, tardy. In Portuguese, *moroso* signifies dwelling on lewd thoughts; *morosidade*, the act of dwelling on such thoughts. *Morose*, then, is from the root of L. *moror*, to delay, stop, hinder, whence *commoror*, to dwell, Fr. *demeurer*, Eng. *demur.* The customary sense, then, is derived from the gloomy, sullen temper formed by habitually fixing the thoughts on some object.]

Of a sour temper; severe; sullen and austere.

Some have deserved censure for a *morose* and affected taciturnity; others have made speeches, though they had nothing to say. *Watts.*

MO-RŌSE'LY, adv. Sourly; with sullen austerity.

MO-RŌSE'NESS, n. Sourness of temper; sullenness. *Moroseness* is not precisely *peevishness* or *fretfulness*, though often accompanied with it. It denotes more of silence and severity, or ill humor, than the irritability or irritation which characterizes *peevishness.*

Learn good humor, never to oppose without just reason; abate some degrees of pride and *moroseness.* *Watts.*

MO-ROS'I-TY, n. Moroseness. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

MO-ROX'ITE, n. [L. *morus*, a mulberry-tree.]
A variety of native phosphate of lime, of a mulberry color.

MO-ROX-YL'IC, a. *Moroxylic* acid; a vegetable acid obtained from a saline exudation from the Morus alba, or white mulberry.

MOR'PHE-US, n. [Gr.] In *mythology*, the god of dreams. In the classics, pronounced *Mor'pheūs.*

MOR'PHEW, (mor'fū,) n. [It. *morfea.*]
A scurf on the face.

MOR'PHEW, v. t. To cover with scurf. *Bp. Hall.*

MOR'PHI-NA, }
MOR'PHI-A, } n. [Gr. μορφευς, the god of sleep.]
MOR'PHINE, }
A vegetable alkaloid extracted from opium, of which it constitutes one of the narcotic principles. *Bigelow. Ure.*

MOR-PHO-LOG'IC-AL, a. Pertaining to morphology.

MOR-PHOL'O-GY, n. [Gr. μορφη and λογος.]
In *botany*, a treatise or description of the metamorphosis of organs.

MOR'RIS, } n. [Fr. *moresque*; from *Moor.*]
MOR'RICE, }

1. A Moorish dance; a dance in imitation of the Moors, as sarabands, chacons, &c., usually performed with castanets, tambors, &c., by young men in their shirts, with bells at their feet, and ribbons of various colors tied round their arms and flung across their shoulders. *Encyc.*

2. A kind of game, sometimes played in the field, with nine holes in the ground, and called *nine men's morris*; sometimes played on a board. *Shak. Forby.*

MOR'RIS-DANCE, n. A kind of dance. [See Morris.]

MOR'RIS-DAN'CER, n. One who dances a morris-dance. *Temple.*

MOR'RIS-PIKE, n. A Moorish pike.

MOR'RŌW, n [Sax. *morgen.* But it seems rather to be the Welsh *mory*, morrow.]

1. The day next after the present.

Till this stormy night is gone,
And th' eternal *morrow* dawn. *Crashaw.*

This word is often preceded by *on* or *to.*

The Lord did that thing *on* the *morrow.*—Ex. ix.
To-morrow shall this sign be.—Ex. viii.

So we say *to*-night, *to*-day. *To-morrow* is equivalent to *on the morrow.*

2. The next day subsequent to any day specified.

But if the sacrifice of his offering shall be a vow or a voluntary offering, it shall be eaten the same day that he offereth his sacrifice; and on the *morrow* also the remainder of it shall be eaten.—Lev. vii.

Good morrow; a term of salutation; good morning.

MORSE, (mors,) n. [Russ. *morj.*]
In *zoölogy*, the sea-horse or walrus, an animal of the genus Trichechus, which sometimes grows to the length of eighteen feet. This animal has a round head, small mouth and eyes, thick lips, a short neck, and a body thick in the middle, and tapering toward the tail. His skin is from one to two inches thick, and covered with close hair. His legs are short and loosely articulated, and he has five toes on each foot, connected by webs. The tusks usually weigh from five to ten pounds each, and are from fifteen to twenty inches in length, though they are sometimes nearly twice this size. These animals are gregarious, but shy, and very fierce when attacked. They inhabit the shores of Spitzbergen, Hudson's Bay, and other places in high northern latitudes.
Jardine's Nat. Lib. P. Cyc.

MOR'SEL, n. [from L. *morsus*, a bite, from *mordeo.*]

1. A bite; a mouthful; a small piece of food.

Every *morsel* to a satisfied hunger is only a new labor to a tired digestion. *South.*

2. A piece; a meal; something to be eaten.

On these herbs, and fruits, and flowers,
Feed first, on each beast next, and fish and fowl,
No homely *morsels.* *Milton.*

3. A small quantity of something not eatable. [*Improper.*] *Boyle.*

MOR'SURE, (mor'shur,) n. The act of biting.

MORT, n. [Fr. See Mortal.] A tune sounded at the death of game. *Shak.*

2. A salmon in his third year. *Todd.*

MOR'TAL, a. [L. *mortalis*, from *mors*, death, or *morior*, to die, that is, to fall; W. *marw*; Fr. *mourir*; Arm. *mervel*; It. *morire*: Sp. *morir.* See Class Mr, No. 12, 14.]

1. Subject to death; destined to die. Man is *mortal.*

2. Deadly; destructive to life; causing death, or that must cause death; as, a *mortal* wound; *mortal* poison.

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree whose *mortal* taste
Brought death into the world, and all our woe. *Milton.*

3. Bringing death; terminating life.

Safe in the hand of one disposing power,
Or in the natal or the *mortal* hour. *Pope.*

4. Deadly in malice or purpose; as, a *mortal* foe. In *colloquial language*, a *mortal* foe is an inveterate foe.

5. Exposing to certain death; incurring the penalty of death; condemned to be punished with death; not venial; as, a *mortal* sin.

6. Human; belonging to man who is mortal; as, *mortal* wit or knowledge; *mortal* power.

The voice of God
To *mortal* ear is dreadful. *Milton.*

7. Extreme; violent; as, a *mortal* fright. [*Not elegant.*]

8. Vexing; tormenting; as, six *mortal* hours did I endure her loquacity; usually a portion. *Walter Scott.*

The nymph grew pale, and in a *mortal* fright. *Dryden.*

MOR'TAL, n. Man; a being subject to death; a human being.

Warn poor *mortals* left behind. *Tickel.*

It is often used in ludicrous and colloquial language.

I can behold no *mortal* now. *Prior.*

MOR-TAL'I-TY, n. [L. *mortalitas.*]

1. Subjection to death, or the necessity of dying.

When I saw her die,
I then did think on your *mortality.* *Carew.*

2. Death.

Gladly would I meet
Mortality, my sentence. *Milton.*

3. Frequency of death; actual death of great numbers of men or beasts; as, a time of great *mortality.* *Graunt.*

4. Human nature.

Take these tears, *mortality's* relief. *Pope.*

5. Power of destruction.

Mortality and mercy, in Vienna,
Live in thy tongue and heart. *Shak.*

MOR'TAL-IZE, v. t. To make mortal. *Broome.*

MOR'TAL-IZ-ED, pp. Made mortal.

MOR'TAL-IZ-ING, ppr. Making mortal.

MOR'TAL-LY, adv. Irrecoverably; in a manner that must cause death; as, *mortally* wounded. *Dryden.*

2. In the highest possible degree.

Adrian *mortally* envied poets, painters, and artificers, in works wherein he had a vein to excel. *Bacon.*

MOR'TAR, n. [L. *mortarium*; Fr. *mortier*; Sp. *mortero*; It. *mortaio*; Dan. *morter*; D. *mortier*; G. *mörser*; Russ. *morter*; Arm. *mortez*; It. *moirteal*; allied perhaps to Fr. *marteau*; Sp. *martillo*, a hammer, and named from beating. See Class Mr, No. 10, 16, 25.]

1. A vessel of wood, metal, stone, glass, &c., in form of an inverted bell, in which substances are pounded or bruised with a pestle.

2. A short piece of ordnance, thick and wide, used for throwing bombs, carcasses, shells, &c.; so named from its resemblance in shape to the utensil above described.

MOR'TAR, n. [D. *mortel*; Fr. *mortier*; G. *mörtel*; Sp. *mortero*; It. *moirteal.* In other languages, as in English, the orthography of this word and of the last is the same, and perhaps this name is taken from beating and mixing.]

A mixture of lime and sand with water, used as a cement for uniting stones and bricks in walls. If the lime is recently slaked, and the materials mixed with lime-water, the cement will be much stronger. *Thomson.*

MORT D'ANCES-TOR, [Fr., death of the ancestor.] In *law*, a writ of assize, by which a demandant recovers possession of an estate from which he has been ousted, on the death of his ancestor. *Blackstone.*

MOR'TER, n. [Fr. *mortier.*]
A chamber-lamp or light. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

MORT'GAGE, (mor'gaje,) n. [Fr. *mort*, dead, and *gage*, pledge.]

1. *Literally*, a dead pledge; the grant of an estate in fee as security for the payment of money, and on the condition that if the money shall be paid according to the contract, the grant shall be void, and the mortgagee shall reconvey the estate to the mortgager. Formerly the condition was, that if the mortgager should repay the money at the day specified, he might then re-enter on the estate granted *in* pledge; but the modern practice is for the mortgagee, on receiving payment, to reconvey the *land* to the mortgager. Before the time specified for payment, that is, between the time of contract and the time limited for payment, the estate is conditional, and the mortgagee is called *tenant in mortgage*; but on failure of payment at the time limited, the estate becomes absolute in the mortgagee. But in this case, courts of equity interpose, and if the estate is of more value than the debt, they will, on application, grant a reasonable time for the mortgager to redeem the estate. This is called the *equity of redemption.* *Blackstone.*

2. The state of being pledged; as, lands given in *mortgage.*

3. A pledge of goods or chattels by a debtor to a creditor, as security for the debt. *Kent.*

[This use is of modern origin.]

MORT'GAGE, (mor'gaje,) v. t. To grant an estate in fee as security for money lent or contracted to be paid at a certain time, on condition that if the debt shall be discharged according to the contract, the grant shall be void, otherwise to remain in full force. It is customary to give a mortgage for securing the repayment of money lent, or the payment of the purchase money of an estate, or for any other debt.

2. To pledge; to make liable to the payment of any debt or expenditure.

Already a portion of the entire capital of the nation is *mortgaged* for the support of drunkards. *L. Beecher.*

MORT'GAG-ED, (mor'gajd,) pp. or a. Conveyed in fee as security for the payment of money.

MORT'GAGE-DEED, (mor'gaje-deed,) n. A deed given by way of mortgage.

MORT-GA-GEE', (mor-ga-jee',) n. The person to whom an estate is mortgaged.

MORT'GA-GER, (mor'ga-jer,) n. [from *mortgage.* Mortgagor is an orthography that should have no countenance. If accented on the last syllable, the spelling should be Mortgageor.]

The person who grants an estate as security for debt, as above specified.

MORT'GA-GING, (mor'ga-jing,) ppr. Conveying in fee as security for the payment of money; pledging.

MOR-TIF'ER-OUS, a. [L. *mortifer*; *mors*, death, and *fero*, to bring.]
Bringing or producing death; deadly; fatal; destructive. *Hammond.*

MOR-TI-FI-CA'TION, n. [Fr. See Mortify.]

1. In *medicine* and *surgery*, the death of one part of an animal body, while the rest is alive; or the loss of vitality in some part of a living animal; gangrene; sphacelus. *Mortification* is the local death of a part of a living animal body, which, if not arrested, soon extinguishes life in the whole body. We usually apply *mortification* to the *local* extinction of life

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in a part of a living body. The dissolution of the *whole* body, after death, is called *putrefaction*.

2. In *Scripture*, the act of subduing the passions and appetites by penance, abstinence, or painful severities inflicted on the body. The *mortification* of the body by fasting has been the practice of almost all nations, and the *mortification* of the appetites and passions by self-denial is always a Christian duty.

3. Humiliation or vexation; the state of being humbled or depressed by disappointment, vexation, crosses, or any thing that wounds or abases pride.

It is one of the vexatious *mortifications* of a studious man to have his thoughts disordered by a tedious visit. *L'Estrange.*

We had the *mortification* to lose sight of Munich, Augsburg, and Ratisbon. *Addison.*

4. Destruction of active qualities; applied to metals. [See MORTIFY, but I believe not used.] *Bacon.*

5. In *Scottish law*, a bequest to some literary or religious institution; nearly synonymous with MORTMAIN.] *Brande.*

MOR'TI-FI-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Affected by sphacelus or gangrene.

2. Humbled; subdued; abased.

MOR'TI-FI-ED-NESS, *n.* Humiliation; subjection of the passions. *Taylor.*

MOR'TI-FI-ER, *n.* He or that which mortifies.

MOR'TI-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *mortifier*; It. *mortificare*; Sp. *mortificar*; L. *mors*, death, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To destroy the organic texture and vital functions of some part of a living animal; to change to sphacelus or gangrene. Extreme inflammation speedily *mortifies* flesh.

2. To subdue or bring into subjection, as the bodily appetites by abstinence or rigorous severities.

We *mortify* ourselves with fish. *Brown.*
With fasting *mortified*, worn out with tears. *Harte.*

3. To subdue; to abase; to humble; to reduce; to restrain; as inordinate passions.

Mortify thy learned lust. *Prior.*
Mortify, therefore, your members which are upon the earth.—Col. iii.

4. To humble; to depress; to affect with slight vexation.

How often is the ambitious man *mortified* with the very praises he receives, if they do not rise so high as he thinks they ought! *Addison.*
He is controlled by a nod, *mortified* by a frown, and transported with a smile. *Addison.*

5. To destroy active powers or essential qualities.

He *mortified* pearls in vinegar. *Hakewill.*
Quicksilver—*mortified* with turpentine. *Bacon.*

[*I believe this application is not now in use.*]

MOR'TI-FY, *v. i.* To lose vitality, as flesh; to gangrene.

2. To be subdued. *Johnson.*

3. To practice severities and penance from religious motives.

This makes him give alms of all that he hath, watch, fast, and *mortify*. *Law.*

MOR'TI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Changing from soundness to gangrene or sphacelus.

2. Subduing; humbling; restraining.

3. *a.* Humiliating; tending to humble or abase. He met with a *mortifying* repulse.

MOR'TI-FY-ING-LY, *adv.* Humiliatingly.

MOR'TISE, (mor'tis,) *n.* [Fr. *mortaise*; Arm. *mortez*; Sp. *mortaja*; Ir. *mortis*. The Armoric *mortez* signifies both a *mortar* and a *mortise*, and the Spanish *mortaja* signifies a mortise and a winding-sheet or shroud. In the latter sense, the Portuguese use *mortalha*, from *mortal*. These alliances indicate that these words are all from the root of *mors*, death, which may be from beating or throwing down.]

A cut or hollow place made in timber by the auger and chisel, to receive the tenon of another piece of timber.

MOR'TISE, *v. t.* To cut or make a mortise in.

2. To join timbers by a tenon and mortise; as, to *mortise* a beam into a post, or a joist into a girder.

MOR'TIS-ED, (mor'tist,) *pp.* Having a mortise; joined by a mortise and tenon.

MOR'TIS-ING, *ppr.* Making a mortise; uniting by a mortise and tenon.

MORT'MAIN, *n.* [Fr. *mort*, dead, and *main*, hand.]

In *law*, possession of lands or tenements in dead hands, or hands that can not alienate. Alienation in *mortmain* is an alienation of lands or tenements to any corporation, sole or aggregate, ecclesiastical or temporal, particularly to religious houses, by which the estate becomes perpetually inherent in the corporation, and unalienable. *Blackstone.*

MORT'PAY, *n.* [Fr. *mort*, dead, and *pay*.] Dead pay; payment not made. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

MOR'TRESS, *n.* [from *mortar*.] A dish of meat of various kinds, beaten together. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

MOR'TU-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *mortuaire*, pertaining to the dead.]

1. A sort of ecclesiastical heriot, a customary gift claimed by and due to the minister of a parish on the death of a parishioner. It seems to have been originally a voluntary bequest or donation, intended to make amends for any failure in the payment of tithes of which the deceased had been guilty. *Blackstone.*

2. A burial-place. *Whitlock.*

MOR'TU-A-RY, *a.* Belonging to the burial of the dead.

MŌ'RUS MUL-TI-CAU'LIS, *n.* [L., many-leafed mulberry.] A sort of mulberry, called, also, the CHINESE MULBERRY, whose leaves are much used for feeding silk-worms.

MO-SA'IC, } *n.* [Fr. *mosaique*; It. *mosaico*;
MO-SA'IC-WORK, } Sp. *mosayco*; L. *musivum*.]

An assemblage of little pieces of glass, marble, precious stones, &c., of various colors, cut square, and cemented on a ground of stucco, in such a manner as to imitate the colors and gradations of painting. *Encyc.*

MO-SA'IC, } *a.* [from *Moses*.] Pertaining to Mo-
MO-SA'IC-AL, } ses, the leader of the Israelites; as, the *Mosaic* law, rites, or institutions.

2. Pertaining to or composed of mosaic.

MOS-A-SAU'RUS, *n.* [L. *Mosa*, the Latin name of Maestricht, and Gr. σαυρος, a lizard.]

The name of a saurian reptile, related to the crocodile, whose remains are found in beds of clay, near Maestricht, in Germany.

MOS'CHA-TEL, *n.* [from Gr. μοσχος, L. *muscus*, musk.]

A plant of the genus Adoxa, hollow root, or inglorious. There is one species only, whose leaves and flowers smell like musk; and hence it is sometimes called MUSK-CROWFOOT. *Encyc. Loudon.*

MOS'LEM, *n.* A mussulman; an orthodox Mohammedan.

MOSQUE, } (mosk,) *n.* [Fr. *mosquée*; It. *moschea*; Sp.
MOSK, } *mezquita*; Ar. مسجد *masjidon*, from سجد *sajada*, to bend, bow, adore.]

A Mohammedan temple or place of religious worship. Mosques are square buildings, generally constructed of stone. Before the chief gate is a square court paved with white marble, and surrounded with a low gallery, whose roof is supported by pillars of marble. In this gallery, the worshipers wash themselves before they enter the mosque. *Encyc.*

MOS-QUI'TO, (mos-kē'to,) *n.* See MUSQUETO.

MOSS, *n.* [Sax. *mcos*; G. *moos*; D. *mos*; Sw. *mossa*; W. *mwswg*, from *mws*, that shoots up, and of a strong scent; L. *muscus*; Gr. μοσχος. The two latter signify *moss* and *musk*, both from shooting out; hence, It. *musco*, *muschio*; Sp. *musco*; Port. *musgo*; Fr. *mousse*. The Greek word signifies, also, a young animal, and a shoot or twig. From the French *mousse* comes *mousseline*, muslin, from its softness or resemblance to moss. Lunier says it is from *Mossoul*, a city of Mesopotamia.]

1. The mosses are one of the families or classes into which all vegetables are divided by Linnæus, in the *Philosophia Botanica*. In Ray's method, the mosses form the third class, and in Tournefort's, they constitute a single genus. In *the sexual system*, they are the second order of the class Cryptogamia, which contains all the plants in which the parts of the flower and fruit are wanting or not conspicuous. *Milne.*

The mosses, *musci*, form a natural order of small plants, with leafy stems, and narrow, simple leaves. Their flowers are generally monœcious or diœcious, and their seeds are contained in a capsule covered with a calyptra or hood. *Ed. Encyc.*

The term *moss* is also popularly applied to many other small, cryptogamic plants, particularly *lichens*, species of which are called *tree-moss*, *rock-moss*, *coral-moss*, &c. The *fir-moss* and *club-moss* are of the genus Lycopodium.

2. [Sw. *mase*.] A bog; a place where peat is found.

MOSS, *v. t.* To cover with moss by natural growth.

An oak whose boughs were *mossed* with age. *Shak.*

MOSS'-CAP-PED, (-kapt,) *a.* Capped or covered with moss. *Mrs. Butler.*

MOSS'-CLAD, *a.* Clad or covered with moss. *Littleton.*

MOSS'ED, (most,) *pp.* Overgrown with moss.

MOSS'-GROWN, *a.* Overgrown with moss; as, *moss-grown* towers.

MOSS'I-NESS, *n.* [from *mossy*.] The state of being overgrown with moss. *Bacon.*

MOSS'-LAND, *n.* Land produced by the accumulation of aquatic plants, forming peat-bogs of more or less consistency, as the water is drained off or retained in its pores. *P. Cyc.*

MOSS'-TROOP-ER, *n.* [*moss* and *trooper*.] A term applied to certain bandits that formerly infested the border country between England and Scotland. The name is derived from the character of the country over which they "trooped," it being extensively *moss* or morass.

MOSS'Y, *a.* Overgrown with moss; abounding with moss.

Old trees are more *mossy* than young. *Bacon.*

2. Shaded or covered with moss, or bordered with moss; as, *mossy* brooks; *mossy* fountains. *Pope. Cowley.*

MOST, *a.*; *superl.* of MORE. [Sax. *mæst*, that is, *ma* and *est*; Goth. *maists*; D. and Dan. *meest*; G. *meist*; Sw. *mest*, *mast*.]

1. Consisting of the greatest number. That scheme of life is to be preferred, which presents a prospect of the *most* advantages with the fewest inconveniences.

Most men will proclaim every one his own goodness.—Prov. xx.

2. Consisting of the greatest quantity; greatest; as, the *most* part of the land or the mountain.

MOST, *adv.* In the greatest or highest degree. Pursue that course of life which will *most* tend to produce private happiness and public usefulness. Contemplations on the works of God expand the mind and tend to produce *most* sublime views of his power and wisdom.

As *most* is used to express the superlative degree, it is used before any adjective; as, *most* vile, *most* wicked, *most* illustrious.

MOST, *n.* [Used as a substitute for a noun, when the noun is omitted or understood.] The greatest number or part.

Then he began to upbraid the cities wherein *most* of his mighty works were done.—Matt. xi.

[This use seems to have resulted from the omission of *part*, or some similar word, and *most*, in this case, signifies *greatest*, that is, the *greatest part*.]

2. *The most*; the greatest value, amount, or advantage, or the utmost in extent, degree, or effect.

A covetous man makes *the most* of what he has, and can get. *L'Estrange.*

At the most; the greatest degree or quantity; the utmost extent. Stock brings six per cent. interest *at the most*, often less.

MOST'TIC, *n.* [G. *mahlerstock*, contracted.]

A maulstick or painter's staff or stick on which he rests his hand in painting. *Ainsworth.*

MOST'LY, *adv.* For the greatest part. The exports of the United States consist *mostly* of cotton, rice, tobacco, flour, and lumber.

MOST'WHAT, *adv.* For the most part. [*Obs.*] *Hammond.*

MOT, [Fr.] *Literally*, a word; hence, a motto. *Bp. Hall.*

2. A note or brief strain on a bugle. *W. Scott.*

MOTE, in *Folkmote*, &c., signifies a meeting. [Sax. *mot*, *gemot*.]

MOTE, *n.* [Sax. *mot*; Sp. *mota*; W. *ysmot*, a patch or spot.]

A small particle; any thing proverbially small; a spot.

Why beholdest thou the *mote* in thy brother's eye?—Matt. vii.
The little *motes* in the sun do ever stir, though there is no wind. *Bacon.*

MOTE, for MOUGHT, MIGHT, or MUST, obsolete. *Spenser.*

MO-TET', *n.* [Fr.] A musical composition of a sacred character, consisting of from one to eight parts. *Brande.*

MOTH, *n.* [Sax. *mogthe*, *mohth*, *moth*, or *matha*; Goth. *matha*; D. *mot*; G. *motte*.]

1. An animal of the genus Phalæna of Linnæus, which breeds in yarn and garments, and often does injury by eating the substance and destroying the texture. *Matt.* vi.

The name is also applied to the whole genus.

2. *Figuratively*, that which gradually and silently eats, consumes, or wastes any thing. Idle persons are a *moth* to the community.

MOTH'EAT, *v. t.* [*moth* and *eat*.] To eat or prey upon, as a moth eats a garment. *Herbert.*

MOTH'EAT-EN, *pp.* or *a.* Eaten by moths. *Job* xiii.

MOTH'EN, *a.* Full of moths. [*Not in use.*] *Fulke.*

MŌTH'ER, (muth'er,) *n.* [Sax. *moder*; D. *moeder*, mother, and *modder*, mud; *baar-moeder*, the womb; *moer*, mother, dam, womb, lees; *moerspul*, hysterics; (*moer* seems to be a contraction of *moeder*;) *moedernaakt*, stark naked; G. *mutter*, mother, and the thick, slimy concretion in vinegar; *bärmutter*, the womb or matrix; *mutter-fieber*, a hysteric fit; *mutter-lamm* and *mutter-schaf*, a ewe or female sheep; *mutter-flecken* and *mutter-mahl*, a mole; *mutter-pferd*, a mare, the female of the horse kind; *mutter-schiede*, the vagina; *mutter-nackt*, stark naked; *moder*, mud, mold.

Sw. *moder*, mother; *vin-moder*, mother of wine; *moderfull*, prolapsus uteri; *moderlif*, the womb or matrix.

Dan. *moder*, mother; *moderskeede*, the vagina; *moderen i quinder*, the matrix; *modder* or *mulder*, mud.

Ir. *mathair*, a mother, and matter, pus.

Gr. ματηρ, mother, and μητρα, matrix.

L. *mater*, mother; *matrix*, the womb; *materia*, matter, stuff, materials of which any thing is made.

It. *madre*, mother, cause, origin, root, spring, a mold or form for castings; *matera* or *materia*, matter, subject, cause; *matrice*, the matrix.

Sp. *madre*, mother, matrix, womb, the bed of a river, a sink or sewer; *madriz*, matrix; *materia*, matter, purulent, running.

Port. *madre*, a mother, the matrix, the channel of a river; *materia*, matter, pus.

Pers. مادر *madar*, a mother.

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Sans. *mada*, *madra*, *meddra*, or *mata*, mother.

Russ. *mat*, mater, mother; *matka*, a female, a matrix.

Fr. *mere*, mother, contracted from the Latin.

W. *madrez*, matter, purulent discharge.

We observe that in some other languages, as well as in English, the same word signifies a female parent, and the thick slime formed in vinegar; and in all the languages of Europe here cited, the orthography is nearly the same as that of *mud* and *matter*. The question then occurs, whether the name of a female parent originated in a word expressing *matter*, mold; either the soil of the earth, as the producer, or the like substance, when shaped and fitted as a mold for castings; or whether the name is connected with the opinion that the earth is the *mother* of all productions; whence the word *mother-earth*. We are informed by a fragment of Sanchoniathon, that the ancient Phenicians considered *mud*, μωρ, to be the substance from which all things were formed. (See Mud.) The word *matter* is evidently from the

Ar. مدّ *madda*, to secrete, eject, or discharge a purulent substance; and I think can not have any direct connection with *mud*. But in the Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, the same word *madre* signifies mother, and a mold for castings; and the northern languages, particularly the German and Danish, seem to establish the fact that the proper sense of *mother* is matrix. Hence *mother* of pearl, the matrix of pearl. If this word had its origin in the name of the earth used for the forms of castings, it would not be a singular fact; for our word *mold*, in this sense, I suppose to be so named from *mold*, fine earth. The question remains *sub judice*.]

1. A female parent; *especially*, one of the human race; a woman who has borne a child; correlative to Son or Daughter.

2. That which has produced any thing.

> Alas! poor country! it can not
> Be called our *mother*, but our grave. *Shak.*

So our native land is called *mother* country, and a plant from which a slip or cion is taken is called the *mother* plant. In this use, *mother* may be considered as an adjective.

3. That which has preceded in time; the oldest or chief of any thing; as, a *mother*-church.

4. Hysterical passion. [*Not used.*] *Graunt.*

5. A familiar term of address or appellation of an old woman or matron.

6. An appellation given to a woman who exercises care and tenderness toward another, or gives parental advice; as, when one says, a "woman has been a *mother* to me."

7. A thick, slimy substance concreted in liquors, particularly in vinegar, very different from scum or common lees.

MŎTH'ER OF PEARL, (-perl,) *n.* The hard, silvery, brilliant, internal layer of several kinds of shells, particularly oysters, which is often variegated with changing purple and azure colors. *Ure.*

MŎTH'ER OF THYME, *n.* A small aromatic plant, also called Wild Thyme; Thymus serpyllum. *P. Cyc.*

MŎTH'ER, (muth'er,) *a.* Native; natural; received by birth; as, *mother* wit.

2. Native; vernacular; received from parents or ancestors; as, *mother* tongue.

MŎTH'ER, (muth'er,) *v. i.* To concrete, as the thick matter of liquors. *Dryden.*

MŎTH'ER, *v. t.* To adopt as a son or daughter. *Howell.*

MŎTH'ER CĂ'REY'S CHICK'EN, *n.* A name given by sailors to the storm-petrel.

MŎTH'ER-HOOD, *n.* The state of being a mother. *Donne.*

MOTH'ER-ING, *n.* *To go a mothering*, is to visit parents on Midlent Sunday. This is also called Midlenting.

MŎTH'ER-IN-LAW, *n.* The mother of a husband or wife.

MŎTH'ER-LAND, *n.* The land of one's mother or parents.

MŎTH'ER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of a mother; having lost a mother; as, *motherless* children.

MŎTH'ER-LY, (muth'er-le,) *a.* Pertaining to a mother; as, *motherly* power or authority. *Hooker.*

2. Becoming a mother; tender; parental; as, *motherly* love or care. *Arbuthnot.*

MŎTH'ER-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a mother. *Donne.*

MŎTH'ER-WĂ'TER, *n.* A solution from which crystals have been obtained, and which still contains deliquescent salts and impurities. *Ure.*

MŎTH'ER-WIT, *n.* Native wit; common sense.

MŎTH'ER-WŎRT, (muth'er-wurt,) *n.* An herb of the genus Leonurus, of a bitter taste, used popularly in medicine.

MŎTH'ER-Y, (muth'er-e,) *a.* Concreted; resembling or partaking of the nature of mother; as, the *mothery* substance in liquors.

MOTH'MUL-LEN, *n.* A plant. *Miller.*

MOTH'WŎRT, (moth'wurt,) *n.* A plant.

MOTH'Y, *a.* [from *moth.*] Full of moths; as, an old *mothy* saddle. *Shak.*

MO-TIF'IC, *a.* [L. *motus* and *facio.*] Producing motion. *Good.*

MŌ'TION, *n.* [L. *motio*: Fr. *motion.* See Move.]

1. The act or process of changing place; change of local position; the passing of a body from one place to another; change of distance between bodies; opposed to Rest.

Animal motion is that which is performed by animals in consequence of volition, or an act of the will; but how the will operates on the body in producing motion, we can not explain. *Mechanical motion* is effected by the force or power of one body acting on another. *Perpetual motion* is that which is effected or supplied by itself, without the impulse or intervention of any external cause. Hitherto it has been found impossible to invent a machine that has this principle.

2. Animal life and action.

> Devoid of sense and motion. *Milton.*

3. Manner of moving the body; port, gait; air.

> Each member move and every *motion* guide. *Blackmore.*

4. Change of posture; action.

> Watching the *motion* of her patron's eye. *Dryden.*

5. Military march or movement. *Milton.*

6. Agitation; as, the *motions* of the sea.

7. Internal action; excitement; as, the *motions* of the breast. *Gay.*

8. Direction; tendency.

> In our proper *motion* we ascend. *Milton.*

9. The effect of impulse; action proceeding from any cause, external or internal. In the growth of plants and animals, there must be a *motion* of the component parts, though invisible. Attraction or chemical affinity produces sensible *motion* of the parts of bodies. *Motions* of the mind, ascribed to the invisible agency of the Supreme Being, are called *good motions.*

> Let a good man obey every good *motion* rising in his heart, knowing that every such *motion* proceeds from God. *South.*

10. Proposal made; proposition offered; *particularly*, a proposition made in a deliberative assembly. A *motion* is made for a committee; a *motion* for introducing a bill; a *motion* to adjourn.

11. A puppet-show or puppet. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

MŌ'TION, *v. t.* To propose. [*Little used.*] [See Move.]

MŌ'TION, *v. i.* To make a significant movement or gesture, as with the hand; as, to *motion* to one to take a seat. *Walter Scott.*

2. To make proposal; to offer plans. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

MŌ'TION-ED, *pp.* Moved; proposed.

MŌ'TION-ER, *n.* A mover. [*Not used.*]

MŌ'TION-ING, *ppr.* Proposing.

MŌ'TION-IST, *n.* One who makes a motion.

MŌ'TION-LESS, *a.* Wanting motion; being at rest.

> I grow a statue, fixed and *motionless*. *Dryden.*

MŌ'TIVE, *a.* [See the noun.] Causing motion; having power to move or tending to move; as, a *motive* argument; *motive* power. *Hooker. Bentley.*

MŌ'TIVE, *n.* [It. Sp. and Port. *motivo*; Fr. *motif.* See Move.]

1. That which incites to action; that which determines the choice, or moves the will. Thus we speak of good *motives* and bad *motives*; strong and weak *motives*. The *motive* to continue at rest is ease or satisfaction; the *motive* to change is uneasiness, or the prospect of good.

2. That which may or ought to incite to action, reason; cause.

3. A mover. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

MO-TIV'I-TY, *n.* The power of producing motion.

2. The quality of being influenced by motives. *Dr. Dwight.*

MOT'LEY, *a.* [W. *ysmot*, a spot; *ysmotiaw*, to spot, to dapple; Sp. *motear*, id.; Eng. *mote.*]

1. Variegated in color; consisting of different colors; dappled; as, a *motley* coat. *Shak.*

The domestic fool of the great formerly wore a party-colored coat of calfskin Hence, in *Shakspeare*, Lear says,

> A worthy fool; *motley* 's your only wear.

2. Composed of different or various parts, characters, or kinds; diversified; as, a *motley* style.

> And doubts of *motley* hue. *Dryden.*

[This word primarily means *spotted*; but it may signify, also, *striped.*]

MOT'LEY-MIND'ED, *a.* Having diversified views and feelings. *Shak.*

MŌ'TOR, *n.* [L. from *moveo*, to move.] A mover. The metals are called *motors* of electricity. *Volta.*

MŌ'TO-RY, *a.* Giving motion; as, *motory* muscles. *Ray.*

MOT'TLED, (mot'tld,) *a.* Marked with spots of different colors or shades of color, as if stained; maculated.

MOT'TO, *n.*; *pl.* Mottoes. [It. *id*; Sp. and Port. *mote*; Fr. *mot*; Sax. *mathelan*, to speak; Ir. *meadhair*, talk, discourse; Goth. *mathlei*, id.; Gr. μυθος, μυθευω, μυθεομαι.]

Primarily, a word; but more commonly, a sentence or phrase prefixed to an essay or discourse, containing the subject of it, or added to a device.

In *heraldry*, the motto is carried in a scroll, alluding to the bearing or to the name of the bearer, or expressing some important idea.

MOUGHT, (mowt,) the obsolete preterite of May. We now use Might.

MŌULD, } *n.* [Sax. *mold*, *molda*, *myl*; W. *mol*; D. and
MŌLD, } Dan. *muld*; Sw. and G. *mull*; probably allied to *mellow*; L. *mollis.* (See Mellow, Meal, and Mill.) The prevalent spelling is Mould; but as the *u* has been omitted in the other words of this class, as *bold*, *gold*, *old*, *cold*, &c., it seems desirable to complete the analogy by dropping it in this word, as was done by Spenser, South, and many others.]

1. Fine, soft earth, or earth easily pulverized, such as constitutes soil; as, black *mold.*

> A mortal substance of terrestrial *mould*. *Hoole.*

Edwards, Hist. W. Indies.

2. A substance like down, which forms on bodies which lie long in warm and damp air. The microscope exhibits this substance as consisting of small plants. *Encyc.*

3. Matter of which any thing is formed.

> Nature formed me of her softest *mould*. *Addison.*

MŌULD, } *n.* [Sp. *molde*, a mold or matrix; *moldar*,
MŌLD, } *amoldar*, to cast; Port. *molde*, *moldar*, id.; Fr. *moule*; Arm. *moul*; Dan. *mul*, *muld*; W. *mold*, whence *moldiaw*, to mold, work, or knead. This may be radically the same word as *mold*, fine earth, a name taken from the material of *molds*. The connection of *matrix* with *mater* and *materia* fortifies this conjecture. For spelling, see Mould, above.]

1. The matrix in which any thing is cast and receives its form. Molds are of various kinds. Molds for casting cannon and various vessels are composed of some species of earth, particularly clay. Molds for other purposes consist of a cavity in some species of metal, cut or formed to the shape designed, or are otherwise formed, each for its particular use.

2. Cast; form; as, a writer of vulgar *mold.* *Waller.*

> Crowned with an architrave of antique *mould*. *Pope.*

3. The suture or contexture of the skull. *Ainsworth.*

4. The body as giving shape to the garments. *Shak.*

5. In *ship-building*, a thin, flexible piece of timber, used as a pattern by which to form the curves of the timbers and compassing pieces. *Encyc.*

6. Among *gold-beaters*, a number of pieces of vellum, or a like substance, laid over one another, between which the leaves of gold and silver are laid for beating. *Encyc.*

MŌULD, } *v. t.* [For spelling, see Mould, above.] To
MŌLD, } cause to contract mold. *Knolles.*

2. To cover with mold or soil. *Edwards.*

MŌULD, } *v. i.* To contract mold; to become moldy.
MŌLD, } *Bacon.*

MŌULD, } *v. t.* To form into a particular shape; to
MŌLD, } shape; to model.

> He forgeth and *moulds* metals. *Hall.*
> Did I request thee, Maker, from my clay
> To *mould* me man? *Milton.*

2. To knead; as, to *mold* dough or bread. *Ainsworth.*

MŌULD'A-BLE, } *a.* That may be molded or formed.
MŌLD'A-BLE, } *Bacon.*

MŌULD'ED, } *pp.* Formed into a particular shape;
MŌLD'ED, } kneaded.

2. Covered with mold.

MŌULD'ER, }
MŌLD'ER, } *n.* He who molds or forms into shape.

MŌULD'ER, } *v. i.* [Dan. *mulner*; Sw. *multna*, to
MŌLD'ER, } grow moldy.]

1. To turn to dust by natural decay; to crumble; to perish; to waste away by a gradual separation of the component particles, without the presence of water. In this manner, animal and vegetable substances *molder*, and so also do stones and shells.

> When statues *moulder*, and when arches fall. *Prior.*

2. To be diminished; to waste away gradually.

> If he had sat still, the enemy's army would have *mouldered* to nothing. *Clarendon.*

MŌULD'ER, } *v. t.* To turn to dust; to crumble; to
MŌLD'ER, } waste.

> Some felt the silent stroke of *mouldering* age. *Pope.*

MŌULD'ER-ED, } *pp.* or *a.* Turned to dust; wasted
MŌLD'ER-ED, } away.

MŌULD'ER-ING, } *ppr.* or *a.* Turning to dust; crum-
MŌLD'ER-ING, } bling; wasting away.

MŌULD'I-NESS, } *n.* [from *moldy.*] The state of be-
MŌLD'I-NESS, } ing moldy. *Bacon.*

MŌULD'ING, } *ppr.* [from *mold.*] Forming into
MŌLD'ING, } shape; kneading.

MŌULD-ING, } *n.* Any thing cast in a mold, or which
MŌLD'ING, } appears to be so; hence, in *architecture*, a projecture beyond the wall, column, wainscoat, &c., an assemblage of which forms a cornice, a door-case, or other decoration. *Encyc.*

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MŌULD'-WARP, } *n.* [Sax. *mold* and *weorpan*, to
MŌLD'-WARP, } turn. See MOLE.]

A mole; a small animal of the genus Talpa, that moves under ground, and turns up the mold or surface of the earth. *Spenser. Carew.*

MŌULD'Y, } *a.* [from *mold.*] Overgrown with mold.
MŌLD'Y, } *Addison.*

MŌULT, } *v. i.* [W. *moel*, bald, bare, also as a noun,
MŌLT, } a heap, pile, or conical hill with a smooth top; *moeli*, to heap or pile, to make bald. So *bald*, in English, seems to be connected with *bold*, that is, prominent. The prevalent spelling is MOULT; but as the *u* has been omitted in the other words of this class, as *bolt*, *dolt*, *colt*, &c., it would be desirable to complete the analogy by dropping it in this word, as many distinguished writers have done.]

To shed or cast the hair, feathers, skin, horns, &c.; as an animal. Birds *molt* by losing their feathers, beasts by losing their hair, serpents by casting their skins, and deer their horns. The molting of the hawk is called *mewing*.

MŌULT, } *n.* The act or process of changing the
MŌLT, } feathers, skin, &c.; molting. *P. Cyc.*

MŌULT'ING, } *ppr.* Casting or shedding a natural
MŌLT'ING, } covering, as hair, feathers, skin, or horns.

MŌULT'ING, } *n.* The act or operation by which
MŌLT'ING, } certain animals annually or at certain times, cast off or lose their hair, feathers, skins, horns, &c.

MOUNCH, } *v. t.* To chew. [See MUNCH.] [*Obs.*]
MAUNCH, } *Chaucer.*

MŌUND, *n.* [Sax. *mund*; *W. mwnt*, from *mwn*; L. *mons*. See MOUNT.]

Something raised as a defense or fortification, usually a bank of earth or stone; a bulwark; a rampart or fence.

God has thrown
That mountain as his garden *mound* high raised. *Milton.*
To thrid the thickets or to leap the *mounds*. *Dryden.*

2. Something raised; an artificial elevation of earth.

MOUND, *v. t.* To fortify with a mound. *Johnson.*

MOUND'ED, *pp.* Surrounded or defended by mounds.

MOUND'ING, *ppr.* Defending by a mound.

MOUNT, *n.* [Fr. *mont*; Sax. *munt*; It. Port. and Sp. *monte*; Arm. *menez*, *mene*; *W. mwnt*, a mount, mountain, or mound, a heap; *L. mons*, literally a heap or an elevation; Ir. *moin* or *muine*; Basque, *mendia*. Qu. Gr. *βουνος*.]

1. A mass of earth, or earth and rock, rising considerably above the common surface of the surrounding land. *Mount* is used for an eminence or elevation of earth, indefinite in hight or size, and may be a hillock, hill, or mountain. We apply it to *Mount* Blanc, in Switzerland, to *Mount* Tom and *Mount Holyoke*, in Massachusetts, and it is applied, in Scripture, to the small hillocks on which sacrifice was offered, as well as to *Mount* Sinai. Jacob offered sacrifice on the *mount* or heap of stones raised for a witness between him and Laban. *Gen.* xxxi.

2. A mound; a bulwark for offense or defense.

Hew ye down trees and cast a *mount* against Jerusalem. — Jer. vi.

3. *Formerly*, a bank or fund of money. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

MOUNT, *v. i.* [Fr. *monter*; It. *montare*; Sp. *montar.*]

1. To rise on high; to ascend; with or without *up*.

Doth the eagle *mount up* at thy command? — Job xxxix.
The fire of trees and houses *mounts* on high. *Cowley.*

2. To rise; to ascend; to tower; to be built to a great altitude.

Though Babylon should *mount* up to heaven. — Jer. li.

3. To get on horseback. *Shak.*
4. To leap upon any animal.
5. To amount; to rise in value.

Bring then these blessings to a strict account,
Make fair deductions, see to what they *mount*. *Pope.*

MOUNT, *v. t.* To raise aloft; to lift on high.

What power is it which *mounts* my love so high? *Shak.*

2. To ascend; to climb; to get upon an elevated place; as, to *mount* a throne.

3. To place one's self on horseback; as, to *mount* a horse.

4. To furnish with horses; as, to *mount* a troop. The dragoons were well *mounted*.

5. To prepare for use; to set off to advantage or embellish. Thus, to *mount* a sword is to furnish it with a hilt, scabbard, &c.; to *mount* a map is to prepare it for use by attaching it to canvas, &c.; to *mount* a diamond is to set it in framework.

6. To carry; to be furnished with; as, a ship of the line *mounts* seventy-four guns; a fort *mounts* a hundred cannon.

7. To raise and place on a carriage; as, to *mount* a cannon.

To mount guard; to take the station and do the duty of a sentinel.

MOUNT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be ascended or mounted.

MOUNT'AIN, (mount'in,) *n.* [Fr. *montagne*; Sp. *montana*; It. *montagna*; L. (adjective) *montanus.*]

A large mass of earth and rock, rising above the common level of the earth or adjacent land, but of no definite altitude. We apply *mountain* to the largest eminences on the globe; but sometimes the word is used for a large hill. In general, *mountain* denotes an elevation higher and larger than a hill; as, the Altaic *mountains* in Asia, the Alps in Switzerland, the Andes in South America, the Alleghany *mountains* in Virginia, the Kaatskill in New York, the White *mountains* in New Hampshire, and the Green *mountains* in Vermont. The word is applied to a single elevation or to an extended range.

MOUNT'AIN, *a.* Pertaining to a mountain; found on mountains; growing or dwelling on a mountain; as, *mountain* air; *mountain* pines; *mountain* goats.

MOUNT'AIN-ASH, *n.* An ornamental tree, of the genus Pyrus or Sorbus, with beautiful bunches of red berries. Its leaves are pinnate, and its flowers white, growing in fragrant clusters. *P. Cyc.*

MOUNT'AIN-BLŌE, *n.* Blue malachite or carbonate of copper.

MOUNT'AIN-CORK, *n.* A variety of asbestus, resembling cork in its texture. *Dana.*

MOUNT'AIN-DEW, (mount'in-dū,) *n.* A name given to genuine Scotch whisky, as being often secretly distilled in the mountains of Scotland. *Encyc. Am.*

MOUNT-AIN-EER', } *n.* An inhabitant of a mount-
MOUNT'AIN-ER, } ain.

2. A rustic; a freebooter; a savage. *Milton.*

MOUNT'AIN-ET, *n.* A small mountain; a hillock. [*Not used.*] *Sidney.*

MOUNT'AIN-GREEN, *n.* Green malachite or carbonate of copper. *Dana.*

MOUNT'AIN-LEATH'ER, (-leth'er,) *n.* A variety of asbestus, resembling leather in its texture. *Dana.*

MOUNT'AIN-OUS, *a.* Full of mountains; as, the *mountainous* country of the Swiss.

2. Large as a mountain; huge; as, a *mountainous* heap. *Prior.*

3. Inhabiting mountains. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

MOUNT'AIN-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being full of mountains. *Brerewood.*

MOUNT'AIN-PARS'LEY, *n.* A European herb, Athamanta oreoselinum. *Forsyth.*

MOUNT'AIN-RŌSE, *n.* A plant.

MOUNT'AIN-SŌAP, *n.* A soft, earthy mineral, of a pale, brownish-black color. It is used in crayon-painting. *Ure.*

MOUNT'AIN-TAL'LŌW, *n.* A mineral, found in Sweden and Scotland, which melts at 118° Fahr., and is soluble in alcohol. *Buchanan.*

MOUNT'ANT, *a.* [Fr. *montant.*]

Rising on high. *Shak.*

MOUNT'E-BANK, *n.* [It. *montare*, to mount, and *banco*, bench.]

1. One who mounts a bench or stage in the market or other public place, boasts of his skill in curing diseases, vends medicines which he pretends are infallible remedies, and thus deludes the ignorant multitude. Persons of this character may be indicted and punished.

2. Any boastful and false pretender.

Nothing so impossible in nature but *mountebanks* will undertake. *Arbuthnot.*

MOUNT'E-BANK, *v. t.* To cheat by boasting and false pretenses; to gull. *Shak.*

MOUNT'E-BANK-ER-Y, *n.* Quackery; boastful and vain pretenses. *Hammond.*

MOUNT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Raised; seated on horseback; placed on a carriage; prepared for use or embellished; furnished with guns.

MOUNT'EN-AUNCE, *n.* Amount in space. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

MOUNT'ER, *n.* One that mounts or ascends. *Swift.*

MOUNT'ING, *ppr.* Rising; soaring; placing on horseback; ascending an eminence; preparing for use or embellishing.

MOUNT'ING, *n.* In *general*, the act of mounting; as, "there was *mounting* in hot haste." *Byron.*

2. The act of preparing for use, or embellishing. [See MOUNT, *v. t.*, No. 5.]

3. That by which any thing is prepared for use, or set off to advantage; equipment; embellishment; as, the *mounting* of a sword or diamond.

MOUNT'ING-LY, *adv.* By rising or ascending.

MOUNT'Y, *n.* The rise of a hawk. *Sidney.*

MŌURN, *v. i.* [Sax. *murnan*, *myrnan*; *L. mœreo*; allied perhaps to G. and D. *murren*, to *murmur*; Fr. *morne*, sad, sullen. See MURMUR, and the root of *amarus*, bitter. Class Mr, No. 7.]

1. To express grief or sorrow; to grieve; to be sorrowful. Mourning may be expressed by weeping or audible sounds, or by sobs, sighs, or inward, silent grief.

Abraham came to *mourn* for Sarah, and to weep. — Gen. xxiii.
Blessed are they that *mourn*, for they shall be comforted. — Matt. v.

2. To wear the customary habit of sorrow.

We *mourn* in black. *Shak.*
Grieve for an hour perhaps, then *mourn* a year. *Pope.*

MŌURN, *v. t.* To grieve for; to lament. But there is an ellipsis of *for*, the verb not being transitive. When we say, we *mourn* a friend or a child, the real sense and complete phrase is, we *mourn for* a friend, or *mourn for the loss of* a friend. "He *mourned* his rival's ill success," that is, he *mourned for* his rival's ill success. *Addison.*

2. To utter in a sorrowful manner.

The love-lorn nightingale
Nightly to thee her sad song *mourneth* well. *Milton.*

MŌURNE, (mōrn,) *n.* [Fr. *morne.*]

The round end of a staff; the part of a lance to which the steel is fixed, or the ferrule. [*Not used.*] *Sidney. Johnson.*

MŌURN'ED, *pp.* Bewailed; lamented.

MŌURN'ER, *n.* One that mourns or is grieved at any loss or misfortune.

2. One that follows a funeral in the habit of mourning *L'Estrange.*

3. Something used at funerals.

The *mourner* yew and builder oak were there. *Dryden.*

MŌURN'FUL, *a.* Intended to express sorrow, or exhibiting the appearance of grief; as, a *mournful* bell; *mournful* music. *Shak. Dryden.*

No funeral rites, nor man in *mournful* weeds. *Shak.*

2. Causing sorrow; sad; calamitous; as, a *mournful* death. *Shak.*

3. Sorrowful; feeling grief.

The *mournful* fair —
Shall visit her distinguished urn. *Prior.*

MŌURN'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a manner expressive of sorrow; with sorrow. *Mal.* iii.

MŌURN'FUL-NESS, *n.* Sorrow; grief; state of mourning.

2. Appearance or expression of grief.

MŌURN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Grieving; lamenting; sorrowing; wearing the appearance of sorrow.

MŌURN'ING, *n.* The act of sorrowing or expressing grief; lamentation; sorrow.

2. The dress or customary habit worn by mourners.

And e'en the pavements were with *mourning* hid. *Dryden.*

MŌURN'ING-DŌVE, (-duv,) *n.* A species of dove found in the United States, the Columba Carolinensis, so named from its plaintive note; also called the CAROLINA TURTLE DOVE. *Peabody's Mass. Rep.*

MŌURN'ING-LY, *adv.* With the appearance of sorrow. *Shak.*

MOUSE, *n.*; *pl.* MICE. [Sax. *mus*; Sw. *mus*; D. *muis*; G. *maus*: Dan. *mus*, *muus*; L. *mus*; Gr. *μυς*; Russ. *mishe*. The L. *mus* forms *muris* in the genitive, and the root is not obvious.]

1. A small rodent quadruped, of the genus Mus, inhabiting houses. The name is also applied to many other species of the genus, as the *field-mouse*, *meadow-mouse*, *rock-mouse*, &c.

2. Among *seamen*, a knob formed on a rope by spun yarn or parceling. *Mar. Dict.*

MOUSE, (mouz,) *v. i.* To watch for and catch mice. *Shak.*

2. To watch for or pursue in a sly or insidious manner. *John Foster.*

MOUSE, (mouz,) *v. t.* To tear, as a cat devours a mouse.

To mouse a hook, with *seamen*, is to fasten a small line across the upper part, to prevent unhooking. *Mar. Dict.*

MOUSE'-EAR, (mous'ēr,) *n.* A plant of the genus Hieracium; also, a plant of the genus Myosotis, called likewise *mouse-ear scorpion-grass*. They are so named from the shape and velvety surface of their leaves. The *mouse-ear chickweed* is of the genus Cerastium. *Lee. Loudon.*

MOUSE'-HAWK, *n.* A hawk that devours mice.

MOUSE'-HŌLE, (mous'hōle,) *n.* A hole where mice enter or pass; a very small hole or entrance.

He can creep in at a *mouse-hole*. *Stillingfleet.*

MOUSE'-HUNT, *n.* A hunting for mice.

2. A mouser; one that hunts mice. *Shak.*

MOUS'ER, (mouz'er,) *n.* One that catches mice. The cat is a good *mouser*.

MOUSE'-TAIL, *n.* An annual plant, of the genus Myosurus, whose seeds are situated on a long, slender receptacle resembling the tail of a mouse. *Loudon.*

MOUSE'-TRAP, *n.* A trap for catching mice. *Prior.*

MOUS'ING, *ppr.* Pursuing or catching mice; tearing, as a cat devours a mouse.

MŌUS-TĀCHE'. See MUSTACHE.

MOUTH, *n.* [Sax. *muth*. As this word does not occur in the other Teutonic dialects, and as *n* is sometimes casually introduced into words before dentals, it is not improbable that the Goth. *munths*, G. and Dan. *mund*, Sw. *mun*, and D. *mond*, may be the same word. The Saxon *muth* coincides in elements with *motto*, Gr. *μυθος*.]

1. The aperture in the head of an animal, between the lips, by which he utters his voice and receives

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food. In *a more general sense*, the *mouth* consists of the lips, the gums, the insides of the cheeks, the palate, the salival glands, the uvula, and tonsils. *Encyc.*

2. The opening of a vessel, by which it is filled or emptied; as, the *mouth* of a jar or pitcher.

3. The part or channel of a river by which its waters are discharged into the ocean or into a lake. The Mississippi and the Nile discharge their waters by several *mouths*.

4. The opening of a piece of ordnance at the end, by which the charge issues.

5. The aperture of a vessel in animal bodies, by which fluids or other matter is received or discharged; as, the *mouth* of the lacteals.

6. The opening or entrance of a cave, pit, well, or den. *Dan.* viii.

7. The instrument of speaking; as, the story is in every body's *mouth*. *South. Locke.*

8. A principal speaker; one that utters the common opinion.

Every coffee-house has some statesman belonging to it, who is the *mouth* of the street where he lives. *Addison.*

9. Cry; voice.

The fearful dogs divide;
All spend their *mouth* aloft, but none abide. *Dryden.*

10. In *Scripture*, words uttered. *Job* xix. *Is.* xlix. *Ps.* lxxiii.

11. Desires; necessities. *Ps.* ciii.

12. Freedom and boldness of speech; force of argument. *Luke* xxi.

13. Boasting; vaunting. *Judges* ix

14. Testimony. *Deut.* xvii.

15. Reproaches; calumnies. *Job* v.

To make a mouth; } to distort the mouth; to make
To make mouths; } a wry face; hence, to deride or treat with scorn. *Shak. Addison.*

2. To pout; to treat disdainfully.

Down in the mouth; dejected; mortified. *L'Estrange.*

To have God's law in the mouth: to converse much on it, and delight in it. *Exod.* xiii.

To draw near to God with the mouth: to make an external appearance of devotion and worship, while there is no regard to him in the heart. *Is.* xxix.

A froward mouth; contradictions and disobedience. *Prov.* iv.

A smooth mouth; soft and flattering language. *Prov.* v.

To stop the mouth; to silence or to be silent; to put to shame; to confound. *Rom.* iii.

To lay the hand on the mouth; to be struck silent with shame. *Mic.* vii.

To set the mouth against the heavens; to speak arrogantly and blasphemously. *Ps.* lxxiii.

MOUTH, *v. t.* To utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling; as, to *mouth* words or language.

Twitched by the sleeve, he *mouths* it more and more. *Dryden.*

2. To take into the mouth; to seize with the mouth. *Dryden.*

3. To chew; to grind, as food; to eat; to devour. *Shak.*

4. To form by the mouth, as a bear her cub. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

5. To reproach; to insult. *Blair.*

MOUTH, *v. i.* To speak with a full, round, or loud, affected voice; to vociferate; to rant; as, a *mouthing* actor. *Dryden.*

I'll bellow out for Rome, and for my country,
And *mouth* at Cæsar, till I shake the senate. *Addison.*

MOUTH'ED, *pp.* Uttered with a full, swelling, affected voice.

2. Taken into the mouth; chewed.

3. *a.* Furnished with a mouth; used chiefly in composition; as, well-*mouthed*; foul-*mouthed*, contumelious, reproachful, or obscene; mealy-*mouthed*, bashful, reserved in speaking the plain truth; hard-*mouthed*, as a horse not obedient to the bit, difficult to be restrained or governed by the bridle.

4. Borne down or overpowered by clamor.

MOUTH'ER, *n.* One who mouths; an affected speaker or declaimer. *Smart.*

MOUTH'-FRIEND, (-frend,) *n.* One who professes friendship without entertaining it; a pretended friend. *Shak.*

MOUTH'FUL, *n.* As much as the mouth contains at once.

2. A quantity proverbially small; a small quantity. *L'Estrange. Dryden.*

MOUTH'-HON-OR, (-on-ur,) *n.* Civility expressed without sincerity. *Shak.*

MOUTH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering with an affected, swelling voice.

MOUTH'ING, *n.* The utterance of words with an affected fullness of sound.

MOUTH'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a mouth.

MOUTH'-MADE, *a.* Expressed without sincerity; hypocritical.

MOUTH'PIECE, *n.* The piece of a musical wind instrument to which the mouth is applied.

2. One who delivers the opinions of others.

MŌV'A-BLE, (moov'a-bl,) *a.* [from *move.*] That may be moved; that can or may be lifted, carried, drawn, turned, or conveyed, or in any way made to change place or posture; susceptible of motion.

2. That may or does change from one time to another; as, *movable* feasts, i. e., church festivals commemorating different events recorded in the New Testament, the time of which varies from year to year.

A *movable letter*, in *Hebrew grammar*, is one that is pronounced, as opposed to one that is quiescent.

MŌV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being movable; mobility; susceptibility of motion.

MŌV'A-BLES, (moov'a-blz,) *n. pl.* Goods; wares; commodities; furniture; any species of property not fixed, and thus distinguished from houses and lands. The singular, *movable*, is sometimes used.

MŌV'A-BLY, *adv.* So that it may be moved. *Grew.*

MŌVE, (moov,) *v. t.* [L. *moveo*; It. *movere*; Sp. *mover*; Fr. *mouvoir*; W. *mudaw.* It is probably a contracted word. Class Md.]

1. To impel; to carry, convey, or draw from one place to another; to cause to change place or posture in any manner or by any means. The wind *moves* a ship; the cartman *moves* goods; the horse *moves* a cart or carriage. Mere matter can not *move* itself. Machines are *moved* by springs, weights, or force applied.

2. To excite into action; to affect; to agitate; to rouse; as, to *move* the passions.

3. To cause to act or determine; as, to *move* the will.

4. To persuade; to prevail on; to excite from a state of rest or indifference.

Minds desirous of revenge were not *moved* with gold. *Knolles.*
But when no female arts his mind could *move*,
She turned to furious hate her impious love. *Dryden.*

5. To excite tenderness, pity, or grief in the heart; to affect; to touch pathetically; to excite feeling in.

The use of images in orations and poetry is to *move* pity or terror. *Felton.*
When he saw the multitudes, he was *moved* with compassion on them. — Matt. ix.

6. To make angry; to provoke; to irritate. *Shak.*

7. To excite tumult or commotion.

When they had come to Bethlehem, all the city was *moved* about them. — Ruth i. Matt. xxi.

8. To influence or incite by secret agency.

God *moved* them to depart from him. — 2 Chron. xviii. 2 Pet. i.

9. To shake; to agitate.

The kingdoms were *moved*. — Ps. xlvi. Jer. xlix.

10. To propose; to offer for consideration and determination; as, to *move* a resolution in a deliberative assembly.

11. To propose; to recommend.

They are to be blamed alike who *move* and who decline war upon particular respects. *Hayward.*

12. To prompt; to incite; to instigate. *Acts* xvii.

MŌVE, (moov,) *v. i.* To change place or posture; to stir; to pass or go in any manner or direction from one place or part of space to another. The planets *move* in their orbits; the earth *moves* on its axis; a ship *moves* at a certain rate an hour. We *move* by walking, running, or turning; animals *move* by creeping, swimming, or flying.

On the green bank I sat and listened long,
Nor till her lay was ended could I *move*. *Dryden.*

2. To have action.

In him we live, and *move*, and have our being. — Acts xvii.

3. To have the power of action.

Every *moving* thing that liveth shall be meat for you, — Gen. ix.

4. To walk.

He *moves* with manly grace. *Dryden.*

5. To march. The army *moved*, and took a position behind a wood.

6. To tremble; to shake.

The foundations also of the hills *moved* and were shaken, because he was wroth. — Ps. xviii.

7. To change residence. Men *move* with their families from one house, town, or state to another.

8. To propose something to an organized meeting for consideration and determination.

MŌVE, *n.* The act of moving; a movement; the act of transferring from place to place, as in chess.

MŌV'ED, *pp.* Stirred; excited. [*Cowley.*

MŌVE'LESS, *a.* That can not be moved; fixed.

The Grecian phalanx, *moveless* as a tower. *Pope.*

MŌVE'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *mouvement.*]

1. Motion; a passing, progression, shaking, turning, or flowing; any change of position in a material body; as, the *movement* of an army in marching or maneuvering; the *movement* of a wheel or a machine.

2. The manner of moving. [chine.

3. Excitement; agitation; as, the *movement* of the mind. *Pope.*

4. In *music*, any single strain or part having the same measure or time.

Any change of time is a change of *movement*. *Busby.*

5. In *horology*, the entire wheel-work of a clock or watch; all except the case.

6. In *European politics*, the *movement* denotes a party who are aiming at continual advances toward the establishment of popular rights. It is opposed to the *conservative* party. *Brande.*

MŌ'VENT, *a.* [L. *movens.*] Moving; not quiescent. [*Little used.*] *Grew.*

MŌ'VENT, *n.* That which moves any thing. [*Little used.*] *Glanville.*

MŌV'ER, *n.* The person or thing that gives motion or impels to action. *Shak. Wilkins.*

2. He or that which moves.

3. A proposer; one that offers a proposition, or recommends any thing for consideration or adoption; as, the *mover* of a resolution in a legislative body.

MŌV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Changing place or posture; causing to move or act; impelling; instigating; persuading; influencing.

2. *a.* Exciting the passions or affections; touching; pathetic; affecting; adapted to excite or affect the passions; as, a *moving* address or discourse.

MŌV'ING, *n.* Motive; impulse. *South.*

MŌV'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to excite the passions or affect sensibility; pathetically.

His air, his voice, his looks, and honest soul,
Speak all so *movingly* in his behalf. *Addison.*

MŌV'ING-NESS, *n.* The power of affecting, as the passions.

MOW, *n.* [Sax. *mowe*, or *muga*; It. *mucchia*, a heap or mass; Sp. *mucho*, much; Sw. *mycken*, many, much.]

A heap, mass, or pile of hay; sheaves of grain deposited in a barn.

[*We never give this name to hay piled in the field or open air. The latter is called a* STACK *or* RICK.]

MOW, *v. t.* To lay hay or sheaves of grain in a heap or mass in a barn, or to lay it in a suitable manner.

MŌW, (mō,) *v. t.*; *pret.* MOWED; *pp.* MOWED or MOWN. [Sax. *mawan*; D. *maaijen* or *maayen*; Sw. *meya*; Dan. *mejer*; G. *mähen.* In Sp. and Port. *mochar* is to cut off. The L. has *meto*, and the Gr. *αμαω*, to mow or reap. The last radical letter is not ascertained.]

1. To cut down with a scythe, as grass or other plants. We say, to *mow* grass.

2. To cut the grass from; as, to *mow* a meadow.

3. To cut down with speed; to cut down indiscriminately, or in great numbers, or quantity. We say, a discharge of grape shot *mows* down whole ranks of men. Hence, Saturn, or Time, is represented with a scythe, an emblem of the general and indiscriminate destruction of the human race by death.

MŌW, *v. i.* To cut grass; to practice mowing; to use the scythe. Does the man *mow* well?

2. To perform the business of mowing; to cut and make grass into hay; to gather the crop of grass, or other crop.

[In America, *mow* is not applied to the cutting of wheat or rye. When these are cut with a scythe, they are said to be CRADLED. Oats and barley are sometimes mowed.]

MOW, *n.* [from *mouth.*] A wry face. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

MOW, *v. i.* To make mouths. [*Obs.*] *Ascham.*

MOW'BURN, *v. i.* To heat and ferment in the mow, as hay when housed too green. *Mortimer.*

MOW'BURN-ED, (-burnt,) *pp.* or *a.* Overheated and fermented in the mow.

MOWE, *v. i.* To be able; must; may. [*Obs.*]

MOW'ED, *pp.* Put into a mow. [*Chaucer.*

MŌW'ED, } *pp.* or *a.* Cut with a scythe.
MŌWN, }

2. Cleared of grass with a scythe, as land.

MŌW'ER, *n.* One who mows; a man dextrous in the use of the scythe.

MOW'ING, *ppr.* Putting into a mow.

MŌW'ING, *ppr.* Cutting down with a scythe.

MŌW'ING, *n.* The act of cutting with a scythe.

2. Land from which grass is cut.

MOX'A, *n.* The down of the mugwort of China; a soft lanuginous substance prepared in Japan from the young leaves of a species of Artemisia. In *the Eastern countries*, it is used for preventing and curing many disorders, by burning it on the skin. This produces a dark colored spot, the ulceration of which is promoted by applying a little garlic. *Brande.*

The term has been extended to any substance whose gradual combustion on or near the skin is used for the relief or cure of disease. *P. Cyc.*

MOY'A, *n.* A term applied, in *South America*, to mud poured out from volcanoes during eruptions. *Lyell.*

MOYLE, *n.* An old spelling of *moil*, and also of *mule.*

MR. An abbreviation of *mister*, the common title prefixed to the names of men of all classes. [See MISTER.]

MRS. An abbreviation of *mistress*, the common title prefixed to the name of every married lady, and colloquially pronounced *mis'ses.* In *England*, the title is also prefixed to the names of elderly unmarried ladies.

MUCH, *a.* [Sw. *mycken*; Sp. *mucho*; It. *mucchio.* (See Mow.) The sense is, probably, a heap or mass, and it may be allied to *mickle*, great, Gr. *μεγα.*]

1. Great in quantity or amount.

Thou shalt carry *much* seed into the field, and gather but little in. — Deut. xxviii.
Manasseh wrought *much* wickedness in the sight of the Lord to provoke him to anger. — 2 Kings xxi.
Return with *much* riches to your tents. — Josh. xxii.

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2. Long in duration. How *much* time is spent in trifling amusements!

3. Many in number.

Edom came out against him with *much* people. — Num. xx.

[This application of *much* is no longer used.]

MUCH, *adv.* In a great degree; by far; *qualifying adjectives of the comparative degree;* as, *much* more, *much* stronger, *much* heavier, *much* more splendid, *much* higher. So we say, *much* less, *much* smaller, *much* less distinguished, *much* weaker, *much* finer.

2. To a great degree or extent; *qualifying verbs and participles.*

Jonathan, Saul's son, delighted *much* in David. — 1 Sam. xix.
The soul of the people was *much* discouraged because of the way. — Num. xxi.
A *much* afflicted, *much* enduring man. *Pope.*

3. Often or long.

Think *much*, speak little. *Dryden.*

4. Nearly.

All left the world *much* as they found it. *Temple.*

5. An exclamation of contempt, implying a sneering disbelief of an assertion.

What! with two points in your shoulder? *Much!* *Shak.*

MUCH, *n.* A great quantity; a great deal.

He that gathered *much* had nothing over. — Ex. xvi.
To whom *much* is given, of him *much* will be required. — Luke xii.

2. More than enough; a heavy service or burden.

He thought not *much* to clothe his enemies. *Milton.*
Who thought it *much* a man should die of love. *Dryden.*

3. An uncommon thing; something strange.

It was *much* that one who was so great a lover of peace should be happy in war. *Bacon.*

As much; an equal quantity; *used as an adjective or noun.* Return *as much* bread as you borrowed. If you borrow money, return *as much* as you receive. So we say, *twice as much, five times as much,* that is, twice or five times the quantity.

2. A certain or suitable quantity.

Then take *as much* as thy soul desireth. — 1 Sam. ii.

3. To an equal degree; *adverbially.* One man loves power *as much* as another loves gold.

So much; an equal quantity, or a certain quantity, *as a noun;* to an equal degree, or to a certain degree, *as an adverb.*

Of sweet cinnamon half *so much.* — Ex. xxx.
In all Israel, there was none to be *so much* praised as Absalom. — 2 Sam. xiv.

Too much; an excessive quantity, *as a noun;* to an excessive degree, *as an adverb.*

To make much of; to value highly; to prize or to treat with great kindness and attention. *Milner.*

2. To fondle.

Much at one; nearly of equal value, effect, or influence. *Dryden.*

MUCH'NESS, *n.* Quantity. *Whately.*

It is still used in the vulgar phrase *much of a muchness,* i. e., much of the same kind. *Smart.*

MUCH-RE-GRET'TED, *a.* Deeply regretted.

MUCH'WHAT, *adv.* Nearly; almost. [*Not elegant.*] *Locke.*

MŪ'CIC, *a.* [from *mucus.*] The mucic acid is the same as the saccholactic. It is obtained from gums, &c. *Ure.*

MŪ'CID, *a.* [L. *mucidus,* from *mucco.*]

Musty: moldy; slimy.

MŪ'CID-NESS, *n.* Mustiness; sliminess. *Ainsworth.*

MŪ'CI-LAGE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *mucus,* the slimy discharges from the nose; *mucco,* to grow moldy or musty; It. *mucillaggine;* Sp. *mucilago.* The L. *mucus,* in Ir., is *smug; smugaim,* to blow the nose. It is probably allied to Eng. *muck;* Heb. Ch. מוג or מוּק, to dissolve, *to* putrefy. Class Mg, No. 8, 10.]

1. In *chemistry,* one of the proximate elements of vegetables. The same substance is a gum when solid, and a mucilage when in solution. *Thomson.*

Both the ingredients improve one another; for the *mucilage* adds to the lubricity of the oil, and the oil preserves the *mucilage* from inspissation. *Ray.*
Mucilage is obtained from vegetable or animal substances. *Nicholson.*

2. The liquor which moistens and lubricates the ligaments and cartilages of the articulations or joints in animal bodies. *Encyc.*

MU-CI-LAG'IN-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to or secreting mucilage; as, the *mucilaginous* glands. *Encyc.*

2. Slimy; ropy; moist, soft, and lubricous; partaking of the nature of mucilage; as, a *mucilaginous* gum. *Grew.*

MŪ-CI-LAG'IN-OUS-NESS, *n.* Sliminess; the state of being mucilaginous.

MU-CIP'A-ROUS, *a.* Secreting or producing mucus.

MUCK, *n.* [Sax. *meox, miox;* Dan. *mög,* dung; *mug,* mold, soil; L. *mucus;* qu. from moisture or putrefaction. In W. *mwg* is *smoke,* which may be allied to Eng. *muggy,* from dissolving, wasting. So in French *fumer,* to smoke, to dung, or muck. See the Heb. and Ch. verbs under MUCILAGE. In Russ. *mochu* is to moisten, and *makayu,* to dip, to soak.]

1. Dung in a moist state, or a mass of decaying or putrefied vegetable matter.

With fattening *muck* besmear the roots. *Philips.*

2. Something mean, vile, or filthy.

To run a muck; to run madly and attack all we meet. *Pope. Dryden.*

Running a muck, is a phrase derived from the Malays, (in whose language *amock* signifies to kill,) applied to desperate persons who intoxicate themselves with opium, and then arm themselves with a dagger and attempt to kill all they meet. *Ed. Encyc.*

MUCK, *v. t.* To manure with muck. *Tusser.*

MUCK'EN-DER, *n.* [Sp. *mocadero,* from *moco,* mucus; Fr. *mouchoir.*]

A pocket handkerchief. [*Not used.*] *Dorset.*

MUCK'ER, *v. t.* [from *muck.*] To scrape together money by mean labor or shifts.

[*Not used in America.*]

MUCK'ER-ER, *n.* A miser; a niggard. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

MUCK'HEAP, MUCK'HILL, } *n.* A heap of muck. *Burton.*

MUCK'I-NESS, *n.* Filthiness; nastiness. *Johnson.*

MUCK'LE, *a.* [Sax. *mycel.*]

Much. [*Obs.*]

MUCK'RAKE, *n.* A rake for turning and collecting muck. *Bunyan.*

MUCK'SWEAT, (-swet,) *n.* Profuse sweat. *Johnson.*

MUCK'WORM, (-wurm,) *n.* A worm that lives in muck.

2. A miser; one who scrapes together money by mean labor and devices. *Bunyan.*

MUCK'Y, *a.* Filthy; nasty. *Spenser.*

MŪ'COR, *n.* [L.] Moldiness. A genus of Fungi. All mold is considered to consist of small fungi or mushrooms.

MU-CŌ'SO-SAC'CHA-RINE, (-rīne *or* -rin,) *a.* Partaking of the qualities of mucilage and sugar. *Fourcroy.*

MŪ'COUS, (mū'kus,) *a.* [See MUCUS.] Pertaining to mucus or resembling it; slimy, ropy, and lubricous; as, a *mucous* substance.

2. Secreting a slimy substance; as, the *mucous* membrane.

The *mucous* membrane lines all the cavities of the body which open externally, and secretes the fluid called *mucus.* *Bichat.*

MŪ'COUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being mucous; sliminess.

MŪ'CRO-NATE, MŪ'CRO-NĀ-TED, } *a.* [L. *mucronatus.* from *mucro,* a point.]

Narrowed to a point; terminating in a point.

MŪ'CU-LENT, *a.* [L. *muculentus.*] [*Woodward.*

Slimy; moist and moderately viscous.

MŪ'CUS, *n.* [L. See MUCILAGE and MUCK.] A viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane, which it serves to moisten and defend. It covers the lining membranes of all the cavities which open externally, such as those of the mouth, nose, lungs, intestinal canal, urinary passages, &c. It differs from gelatine. *Parr. Ure.*

In the action of chewing, the *mucus* mixeth with the aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

2. This term has also been applied to other animal fluids of a viscid quality, as the synovial fluid, which lubricates the cavities of the joints.

MUD, *n.* [D. *modder;* G. *moder* (See MOTHER.) Εκ του αυτου συμπλοκης του πνευματος εγενετο μωτ. Τουτο τινες φασιν ιλυν, οιδε ὑδατωδους μιξεως σηψιν. *Mot,* id est, *mod;* Phœnices ita scribebant. Bochart, Phœn. lib. 2, cap. 2.

This is said to be a fragment of Sanchonianthon's Phenician history, translated by Philo and preserved by Eusebius. This Phenician word *mod,* μωτ, rendered in Gr. ιλυς, is precisely the English *mud,* the matter, material, or substance of which, according to the ancients, all things were formed. See Castel. (Col. 2010,) and the word MOTHER. Plutarch, de Iside, says the Egyptians called Isis *muth,* that is, *mother.* This is a remarkable fact, and proves beyond controversy the common origin of the Phenician, Celtic, and Teutonic nations. *Mud* may perhaps be named from wetness, and be connected with L. *madeo,* Gr. μυδαω, W. *mwydaw,* to wet.]

Moist and soft earth of any kind, such as is found in marshes and swamps, at the bottom of rivers and ponds, or in highways after rain.

MUD, *v. t.* To bury in mud or slime. *Shak.*

2. To make turbid or foul with dirt; to stir the sediment in liquors. *Glanville.*

MUD'DI-ED, (mud'did,) *pp.* or *a.* Soiled with mud; rendered turbid; confused in mind.

MUD'DI-LY, *adv.* [from *muddy.*] Turbidly; with foul mixture; cloudily.

Lucilius — writ loosely and *muddily.* *Dryden.*

MUD'DI-NESS, *n.* Turbidness; foulness caused by mud, dirt, or sediment; as, the *muddiness* of a stream. *Addison.*

2. *Figuratively,* intellectual cloudiness or dullness.

MUD'DLE, *v. t.* [from *mud.*] To make foul, turbid, or muddy, as water.

He did ill to *muddle* the water. *L'Estrange.*

2. To intoxicate partially; to cloud or stupefy, particularly with liquor.

He was often drunk, always *muddled.* *Arbuthnot.*
Epicurus seems to have had his brains *muddled.* *Bentley.*

MUD'DLED, *pp.* Made turbid; half drunk; stupefied.

MUD'DLING, *ppr.* Making foul with dirt or dregs; making half drunk; stupefying.

MUD'DY, *a.* [from *mud.*] Foul with dirt or fine earthy particles; turbid, as water or other fluids; as, a *muddy* stream. Water running on fine clay always appears *muddy.*

2. Containing mud; as, a *muddy* ditch; a *muddy* road. *Shak.*

3. Dirty; dashed, soiled, or besmeared with mud; as, *muddy* boots.

4. Consisting of mud or earth; gross; impure; as, this *muddy* vesture of decay. *Shak.*

5. Dark; of the color of mud; as, *muddy* cheeks. *Swift.*

6. Cloudy in mind; dull; heavy; stupid.

Dost think I am so *muddy?* *Shak.*

MUD'DY, *v. t.* To soil with mud; to dirty; to render turbid.

2. To cloud; to make dull or heavy. *Grew.*

MUD'DY-ING, *ppr.* Soiling with mud; rendering turbid; clouding.

MUD'DY-HEAD'ED, (-hed'ed,) *a.* Having a dull understanding.

MUD'DY-MET'TLED, *a.* Dull-spirited. *Shak.*

MUD'-FISH, *n.* A fish, a species of the cyprinus kind. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

MUD'-SILL, *n.* In *bridges,* the sill that is laid at the bottom of a river, lake, &c. [See SILL.]

MUD'-SUCK-ER, *n.* An aquatic fowl. *Derham.*

MUD'-WALL, *n.* A wall composed of mud, or of materials laid in mud without mortar. *South.*

2. A bird; the apiaster. *Ainsworth.*

MUD'-WALL-ED, *a.* Having a mud wall. *Prior.*

MUD'WORT, (mud'wurt,) *n.* A species of Limosella, the least water plantain. *Lee.*

MŪE. See MEW.

MU-EZ'ZIN, *n.* A Mohammedan crier of the hour of prayer.

MUFF, *n.* [Dan. *muff* or *muffe;* D. *mof;* G. *muff;* Fr. *moufle,* mittens; Sp. *muflas,* thick gloves.]

A warm cover for receiving the hands, usually made of fur or dressed skins. *Locke. Dryden.*

MUF'FIN, *n.* A light, round, spongy cake, baked on a griddle, and buttered for the less substantial meals. *Smart.*

MUF'FLE, *v. t.* [D. *moffelen;* G. *muffeln;* It. *camuffare,* to disguise or mask.]

1. To cover from the weather by cloth, fur, or any garment; to cover close, particularly the neck and face.

You must be *muffled* up like ladies. *Dryden.*
The face lies *muffled* up within the garment. *Addison.*

2. To blindfold.

Alas! that love whose view is *muffled* still. *Shak.*
He *muffled* with a cloud his mournful eyes. *Dryden.*

3. To cover; to conceal; to involve.

They were in former ages *muffled* in darkness and superstition. *Arbuthnot.*

4. In *seamanship,* to put matting or other soft substance round an oar, to prevent its making a noise.

5. To wind something, as cloth, &c., round the strings of a drum to prevent a sharp sound, or to render the sound grave and solemn.

MUF'FLE, *v. i.* To mutter; to speak indistinctly, or without clear articulation. *Holder.*

MUF'FLE, *n.* [Sp. *mufla.*]

In *chemistry* and *metallurgy,* an oven-shaped vessel, used for the purification of gold and silver by means of a cupel made of bone ashes. *Silliman.*

MUF'FLED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered closely, especially about the face; involved; blindfolded.

Muffled drum. See the verb MUFFLE.

MUF'FLER, *n.* A cover for the face; a part of female dress. *Shak. Arbuthnot.*

MUF'FLING, *ppr.* Covering closely, especially about the face; wrapping close; involving; blindfolding.

MUF'FLON, *n.* The wild sheep, or musmon.

MUF'TI, (muf'ty,) *n.* An official expounder of Mohammedan law, in Turkey. There is one in every large town, and over all these the Mufti of Constantinople exercises an influence and control. *P. Cyc.*

MUG, *n.* [I know not whence derived.] A kind of earthen or metal cup, from which liquors are drank. In *America,* the word is applied chiefly or solely to an earthen cup.

MUG'GARD, *a.* [See MUGGY.] Sullen; displeased. [*Not in use.*]

MUG'GENT, *n.* A species of wild fresh-water duck. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

MUG'GY, MUG'GISH, } *a.* [W. *mwcan,* a cloud of fog; *mwg,* smoke; or from the root of *muck.*]

1. Moist; damp; moldy; as, *muggy* straw. *Mortimer.*

2. Moist, or damp and close; warm and unelastic; as, *muggy* air. [*This is the principal use of the word in America.*]

MUG'HOUSE, *n.* [from *mug.*] An alehouse. *Tickel.*

MŪ'GI-ENT, *a.* [L. *mugio,* to bellow.]

Lowing; bellowing. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

MUG'WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus Valantia.

MUG'WORT, *n.* [Sax. *mugwyrt.*]

An herb of the genus Artemisia. *Partington.*

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MU-LAT'TO, *n.*; *pl.* MULATTOES. [Sp. *mulato*, that is, muled, of a mixed breed, from *mulo*, L. *mulus*, a mule; Fr *mulatre.*]

A person that is the offspring of a negress by a white man, or of a white woman by a negro.

MUL'BER-RY, *n.* [Sw. *mulbär*; G. *maulbeere.*]

The berry or fruit of a tree of the genus Morus; also, the tree.

MUL'BER-RY-TREE, *n.* The tree which produces the mulberry.

MULCH, *n.* [Heb. מלח, to dissolve.]

Half-rotten straw. *Bailey*

MULCT, *n.* [L. *mulcta*, or *multa.*]

A fine imposed on a person guilty of some offense or misdemeanor, usually a pecuniary fine.

MULCT, *v. t.* [L. *mulcto*; Fr. *mulcter.*]

To fine; to punish for an offense or misdemeanor by imposing a pecuniary fine. *Bacon.*

MULCT'ED, *pp.* Fined; punished by a pecuniary fine.

MULCT'U-A-RY, *a.* Imposing a pecuniary penalty. *Overbury.*

MŪLE, *n.* [Sp. and It. *mulo*; L. *mulus*; Sax. *mul*; D. *muil*, or *muilezel*; G. *maulesel*; Sw. *mulasne*; Dan. *mule*; Fr. *id.*; Arm. *mules*; Ir. *muile*; W. *mul.* The latter signifies a mule, and bashful, simple.]

1. A quadruped of a mongrel breed, usually generated between an ass and a mare, sometimes between a horse and a she-ass. But the name is applied to any animal produced by a mixture of different species. *Encyc.*

2. A plant or vegetable produced by impregnating the pistil of one species with the farin or fecundating dust of another. This is called also a HYBRID. *Encyc. Martyn.*

3. An instrument used in spinning cotton; called also a MULE-JENNY.

MŪLE'-SPIN-NER, *n.* One who spins on a mule.

MU-LET-EER', *n.* [It. *mulattiere*; Fr. *muletier.*]

One who drives mules.

MŪLE'WŎRT, *n.* A plant of the genus Hemionitis.

MU-LI-EB'RI-TY, *n.* [from L. *muliebris*, from *mulier*, a woman.]

Womanhood; the state of being a woman; a state in females corresponding to virility in man; also, effeminacy; softness.

MŪ'LI-ER, *n.* [L.] In *law*, lawful issue born in wedlock, though begotten before. *Encyc.*

MŪL'ISH, *a.* Like a mule; sullen; stubborn.

MŪL'ISH-LY, *adv.* Stubbornly, like a mule.

MŪL'ISH-NESS, *n.* Obstinacy or stubbornness, as of a mule.

MULL, *v. t.* [Qu. L. *mollio*, to soften, or W. *mwll*, warm, or Sp. *mullir*, to beat.]

1. To soften, or bring down in spirit; or to heat, sweeten, and enrich with spices; as, to *mull* wine.

Drink new cider, *mulled* with ginger warm. *Gay.*

2. To dispirit or deaden. *Shak.*

MULL, *n.* In *Scottish*, a term almost synonymous with CAPE or HEADLAND.

2. A snuff-box made of the small end of a horn. [*Obs.*]

3. Dirt; rubbish. [*Obs.*]

MULL, *n.* A thin, soft kind of muslin, called also MULL-MULL.

MUL'LA, *n.* The name of a priest among the Tartars.

MUL-LA-GA-TAW'NY, *n.* *Literally*, pepper-water; the name of an East Indian curry soup. *Smart.*

MUL'LEN, } *n.* [Old Fr. *molene*; probably so named
MUL'LEIN, } from the root of L. *mollis*, soft. So in Ger. *wollkraut*, wool-plant.]

A well-known plant of the genus Verbascum, growing in roads and neglected fields.

MUL'LER, *n.* [Fr. *moliere*, *molette*; L. *molaris*, from *mola*, a mill-stone.]

1. A stone held in the hand with which colors and other matters are ground on another stone; used by painters and apothecaries. *Bailey. Hebert.*

2. An instrument used by glass-grinders, being a piece of wood with the piece of glass to be ground cemented to one end, either convex in a basin, or concave in a sphere or bowl. *Hebert.*

MUL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *mulet*, a mullet, and a great mule; Gr. μυλλος; L. *mullus.*]

1. A fish of the genus Mugil. The lips are membranaceous, the inferior one carinated inward; it has no teeth, and the body is of a whitish color. This fish frequents the shore, and roots in the sand like a hog. It is an excellent fish for the table. *Encyc.*

2. In *heraldry*, a figure in shape like the rowel of a spur, used as the filial distinction of the third son.

MUL'LI-GRUBS, *n.* A twisting of the intestines; sullenness. [*A low word.*]

MUL'LION, (mul'yun,) *n.* [Fr. *moulure.*]

An upright bar or division in a window-frame.

MUL'LION, *v. t.* To shape into divisions by mullions. *Shak.*

MUL'LION-ED, *pp.* Shaped into divisions by mullions.

MUL'LOCK, *n.* Rubbish.

MULSE, *n.* [L. *mulsus.*]

Wine boiled and mingled with honey.

MULT-AN'GU-LAR, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *angulus*, angle; Basque, *mola*, a multitude; *multsa*, much.]

Having many angles; polygonal. *Martyn.*

MULT-AN'GU-LAR-LY, (-ang'gu-lar-le,) *adv.* With many angles or corners. *Grew.*

MULT-AN'GU-LAR-NESS, *n.* The state of being polygonal.

MULT-AR-TIC'U-LATE, *a.* Having many joints. *Brande.*

MUL-TE'I-TY, *n.* The state of being many; multiplicity. *Coleridge.*

MUL-TI-CAP'SU-LAR, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *capsula*, a chest.]

In *botany*, having many capsules. *Martyn.*

MUL-TI-CA'VOUS, *a.* [L. *multus*, and *cavus*, hollow.]

Having many holes or cavities. *Dict.*

MUL-TI-DEN'TATE, *a.* [L. *multus* and *dens.*]

Armed with many teeth.

MUL-TI-FA'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *multifarius.* Qu. *varius.*]

Having great multiplicity; having great diversity or variety; as, *multifarious* artifice. *More.*

MUL-TI-FA'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With great multiplicity and diversity; with great variety of modes and relations. *Bentley.*

MUL-TI-FA'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Multiplied diversity.

MUL'TI-FID, *a.* [L. *multifidus*; *multus*, many, and *findo*, to divide.]

Having many divisions; many-cleft; divided into several parts by linear sinuses and straight margins; as, a *multifid* leaf or corol. *Martyn.*

MUL-TIF'ID-OUS, *a.* Having many divisions or partitions.

MUL-TIF'LO-ROUS, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *flos*, flower.]

Many-flowered; having many flowers. *Martyn.*

MUL'TI-FŌLD, *a.* Many times doubled; manifold; numerous.

MUL'TI-FORM, *a.* [L. *multiformis*; *multus*, many, and *forma*, form.]

Having many forms, shapes, or appearances; as, the *multiform* operations of the air-pump. *Watts.*

MUL-TI-FORM'I-TY, *n.* Diversity of forms; variety of shapes or appearances in the same thing. *Johnson.*

MUL-TI-FORM'OUS, *a.* Having many forms. *Taylor.*

MUL-TI-GEN'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *multigenus*; *multus*, many, and *genus*, kind.]

Having many kinds. *Dict.*

MUL-TI-JŪ'GOUS, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *jugum*, a yoke, a pair.]

Consisting of many pairs.

MUL-TI-LAT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *latus*, side.]

Having many sides. A *multilateral* figure must also be multangular.

MUL-TI-LIN'E-AL, *a.* Having many lines.

MUL-TI-LOC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *loculus*, a cell.]

Having many cells or compartments; as, a *multilocular* shell.

MUL-TIL'O-QUENCE, *n.* Use of many words; talkativeness. *Adams.*

MUL-TIL'O-QUOUS, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *loquor*, to speak.]

Speaking much; very talkative; loquacious. *Dict.*

MUL-TI-NŌ'DATE, *a.* Having many knots.

MUL-TI-NŌ'MI-AL, *a.* or *n.* In *algebra.* See POLYNOMIAL.

MUL-TI-NOM'IN-AL, } *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and
MUL-TI-NOM'IN-OUS, } *nomen*, name.]

Having many names or terms. *Dict.*

MUL-TIP'A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *pario*, to bear.]

Producing many at a birth. A serpent is a *multiparous* animal.

MUL-TIP'AR-TITE, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *partitus*, divided.]

Divided into many parts; having several parts.

MUL'TI-PED, *n.* [L. *multus*, many, and *pes*, foot.]

An insect that has many feet.

MUL'TI-PED, *a.* Having many feet.

MUL'TI-PLE, (mul'te-pl,) *a.* [L. *multiplex*; *multus*, many, and *plico*, to fold.]

Containing many times.

MUL'TI-PLE, *n.* In *mathematics*, a quantity which contains another a certain number of times without a remainder. A *common multiple* of two or more numbers contains each of them a certain number of times exactly; thus 24 is a *common multiple* of 3 and 4. But the *least common multiple* is the least number that will do this; thus 12 is the *least common multiple* of 3 and 4.

MUL'TI-PLEX, *a.* [L.] Manyfold; having petals lying over each other in folds. *Martyn.*

MUL'TI-PLI-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. See MULTIPLY.] That may be multiplied.

MUL-TI-PLI'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Capacity of being multiplied.

MUL'TI-PLI-CA-BLE, *a.* That may be multiplied.

MUL-TI-PLI-CAND', *n.* [L. *multiplicandus.* See MULTIPLY.]

In *arithmetic*, the number to be multiplied by another, which is called the *multiplier.*

MUL'TI-PLI-CATE, *a.* [L. *multiplicatus.*]

1. Consisting of many, or more than one. *Dorham.*

2. A *multiplicate* flower is a sort of luxuriant flower, having the corol multiplied so far as to exclude only some of the stamens. *Martyn.*

MUL-TI-PLI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *multiplicatio.*]

1. The act of multiplying or of increasing number; as, the *multiplication* of the human species by natural generation.

2. In *arithmetic*, a rule or operation by which any given number may be repeated or added to itself any number of times proposed. Thus 10 *multiplied* by 5 is increased to 50.

MUL'TI-PLI-CA-TIVE, *a.* Tending to multiply; having the power to multiply or increase numbers. *Med. Repos.*

MUL-TI-PLI-CA'TOR, *n.* The number by which another number is multiplied; a multiplier.

MUL-TI-PLI'CIOUS, (-plish'us,) *a.* Manifold. [*Not used.*]

MUL-TI-PLIC'I-TY, (-plis'e-te,) *n.* [Fr. *multiplicité*, from L. *multiplex.*]

1. A state of being many; as, a *multiplicity* of thoughts or objects.

2. Many of the same kind. The pagans of antiquity had a *multiplicity* of deities.

MUL'TI-PLI-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Increased in numbers; repeated.

2. Numerous; often repeated; as, *multiplied* aggressions.

MUL'TI-PLI-ER, *n.* One who multiplies, or increases number.

2. The number in arithmetic by which another is multiplied.

MUL'TI-PLY, *v. t.* [L. *multiplico*; *multus*, many, and *plico*, to fold or double, Gr. πλεκω, W. *plygu*, Fr. *plier*, *multiplier.*]

1. To increase in number; to make more by natural generation or production, or by addition; as, to *multiply* men, horses, or other animals; to *multiply* evils.

I will *multiply* my signs and wonders in Egypt. — Ex. vii.
Impunity will *multiply* motives to disobedience. *Ames.*

2. In *arithmetic*, to repeat or add to itself any given number as many times as there are units in any other given number. Thus $7 \times 8 = 56$, that is, 7 *multiplied* by 8 produces the number 56.

MUL'TI-PLY, *v. i.* To grow or increase in number.

Be fruitful and *multiply*. — Gen. i.
When men began to *multiply* on the face of the earth. — Gen. vi.

2. To increase in extent; to extend; to spread.

The word of God grew and *multiplied*. — Acts xii.

MUL'TI-PLY-ING, *ppr.* Increasing in number; repeating.

2. Growing or becoming numerous.

MUL'TI-PLY-ING-GLASS, *n.* A glass or lens which represents a single object to the eye as if it were many. It consists of several plane surfaces, disposed into a convex form, through every one of which the object is seen. *Hutton.*

MUL-TIP'O-TENT, *a.* [L. *multipotens*; *multus*, many, much, and *potens*, powerful.]

Having manifold power, or power to do many things; as, Jove *multipotent.* *Shak.*

MUL-TI-PRES'ENCE, *n.* [L. *multus*, many, and *præsentia*, presence.]

The power or act of being present in many places at once, or in more places than one. *Hall.*

MUL-TI-RA'DI-ATE, *a.* Having many rays.

MUL-TIS'CIOUS, (mul-tish'us,) *a.* [L. *multiscius.*]

Having variety of knowledge

MUL-TI-SIL'I-QUOUS, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *siliqua*, a pod.]

Having many pods or seed-vessels. *Bailey.*

MUL-TIS'O-NOUS, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *sonus*, sound.]

Having many sounds, or sounding much. *Bailey.*

MUL-TI-SPI'RAL, *a.* [L. *multus* and *spira.*]

In *conchology*, a term applied to the opercula of shells which exhibit numerous coils round a submedian center. *Brande.*

MUL-TI-STRI'ATE, *a.* Having many streaks.

MUL-TI-SYL'LA-BLE, *n.* A word of many syllables; a polysyllable.

[*The latter is mostly used.*]

MUL'TI-TUDE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *multitudo*, from *multus*, many.]

1. The state of being many; a great number.

2. A number collectively; the sum of many. *Hale.*

3. A great number, indefinitely.

It is a fault in a *multitude* of preachers, that they utterly neglect method in their harangues. *Watts.*

4. A crowd or throng; the populace; applied to the populace when assembled in great numbers, and to the mass of men without reference to an assemblage.

He the vast hissing *multitude* admires. *Addison.*
The *multitude* have always been credulous, and the few artful. *J. Adams.*

MUL-TI-TŪ'DIN-A-RY, *a.* Multitudinous; manifold.

MUL-TI-TŪ'DIN-OUS, *a.* Consisting of a multitude or great number.

2. Having the appearance of a multitude; as, the *multitudinous* sea. *Shak.*

3. Manifold; as, the *multitudinous* tongue. *Shak.*

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MUL-TI-TŪ'DIN-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a multitudinous manner.

MUL-TIV'A-GANT, } *a.* [L. *multivagus.*]
MUL-TIV'A-GOUS, }
Wandering much. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

MUL'TI-VALVE, *n.* [L. *multus*, many, and *valvæ*, valves, folding doors.]
A mollusk which has a shell of many valves. *Zoölogy.*

MUL'TI-VALVE, } *a.* Having many valves.
MUL-TI-VALV'U-LAR, }

MUL-TIV'ER-SANT, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *verto*, to form.]
Protean; turning into many shapes; assuming many forms. *Journ. of Science.*

MUL-TIV'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *via*, way.]
Having many ways or roads. [*Little used.*] *Dict.*

MUL-TŌ'CA, n. The Turkish code of law. *Brande.*

MUL-TOC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *oculus*, eye.]
Having many eyes, or more eyes than two. *Derham.*

MUL'TUM IN PĂR'VO. [L.] Much in a little compass.

MULT-UN''GU-LATE, *a.* Having the hoof divided into more than two parts. *Brande.*

MUL'TURE, *n.* [L. *molitura*, a grinding. See MILL.]
1. In *Scots law*, the toll or emolument given to the proprietor of a mill for grinding grain. *Encyc.*
2. A grist or grinding.

MUM, *a.* [See MUMBLE, MUMM, and MUMMERY.]
1. Silent; not speaking.
The citizens are *mum*; say not a word. *Shak.*
2. As an exclamation or command; be silent; hush.
Mum then, and no more proceed. *Shak.*
3. As *a noun*, silence. *Hudibras.*

MUM, *n.* [G. and Dan. *mumme*; D. *mom.*]
A species of malt liquor much used in Germany. It is made of the malt of wheat, seven bushels, with one bushel of oatmeal and a bushel of ground beans, or in the same proportion. This is brewed with 63 gallons of water, and boiled till one third is evaporated. *Encyc.*

MUM'-BUDG'ET, *interj.* [*mum* and *budget.*] An expression denoting secrecy as well as silence; used in a contemptuous or ludicrous manner.

MUM'-CHANCE, *n.* A game of hazard with cards. [*Local.*]
2. A fool. [*Local.*]

MUM'BLE, *v. i.* [G. *mummeln*; D. *mommelen*, *mompelen*; Sw. *mumla*; Dan. *mumler.* This word seems to be connected with *mum*, in the sense of closeness of the lips.]
1. To mutter; to speak with the lips or other organs partly closed, so as to render the sounds inarticulate and imperfect; to utter words with a grumbling tone.
Pence, you *mumbling* fool. *Shak.*
A wrinkled hag, with age grown double,
Picking dry sticks and *mumbling* to herself. *Otway.*
2. To chew or bite softly; to eat with the lips close. *Dryden.*

MUM'BLE, *v t.* To utter with a low, inarticulate voice.
He with *mumbled* prayers atones the deity. *Dryden.*
2. To mouth gently, or to eat with a muttering sound. *Pope.*
3. To suppress or utter imperfectly. *Dryden.*

MUM'BLED, *pp.* or *a.* Uttered with a low, inarticulate voice; chewed softly, or with a low, muttering sound.

MUM'BLE-NEWS, (-nūze,) *n.* A kind of talebearer.

MUM'BLER, *n.* One that speaks with a low, inarticulate voice.

MUM'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering with a low, inarticulate voice; chewing softly, or with a grumbling sound.

MUM'BLING-LY, *adv.* With a low, inarticulate utterance.
[*Mumble* and *mutter* are not always synonymous; *mutter* often expresses peevishness, which *mumble* does not.]

MUMM, *v. t.* [Dan. *mumme*, a mask; D. *mommen*, to mask; G. *mumme*, a mask or muffle; *mummeln*, to mask, to mumble; Fr. *mummer*; Sw. *förmumma*, to personate; probably allied to the Gr. *μωμος*, Momus, the deity of sport and ridicule, a buffoon; for, in Rabbinic, this word is used for a mask. Buxt. 1219. The primary sense of this word and *mum* is evidently to close, shut, or cover.]
To mask; to sport or make diversion in a mask or disguise. *Hubberd's Tale.*

MUM'MER, *n.* One who masks himself, and makes diversion in disguise; *originally*, one who made sport by gestures without speaking.
Jugglers and dancers, antics, *mummers.* *Milton.*

MUM'MER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *momerie*; Sp. *momeria.* See MUMM.]
1. Masking; sport; diversion; frolicking in masks; low, contemptible amusement; buffoonery.
Your fathers
Disdained the *mummery* of foreign strollers. *Fenton.*
2. Farcical show; hypocritical disguise and parade to delude vulgar minds.

MUM-MI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making into a mummy.

MUM'MI-FI-ED, *pp.* Made into a mummy.

MUM'MI-FORM, *a.* Resembling a mummy.

MUM'MI-FY, *v. t.* To embalm and dry as a mummy; to make into a mummy. *Journ. of Science.*

MUM'MI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making into a mummy.

MUM'MING, *n.* The sports of mummers.

MUM'MING, *a.* Pertaining to the sports of mummers.

MUM'MY, *n.* [It. *mummia*; Sp. and Port. *momia.* In Arabic, مومیا *momia*, is wax, bees-wax, and a mummy; Pers. موم *moum*, wax.]
1. A dead human body embalmed and dried after the manner of the ancient Egyptians; a name perhaps given to it from the substance used in preserving it. The term *mummy* has been extended so as to include the bodies of men, and sometimes of animals, which are, by any means, preserved in a dry state from the process of putrefaction. *P. Cyc.*
2. Among *gardeners*, a sort of wax used in grafting and planting trees. *Chambers.*
To beat to a mummy; to beat soundly or to a senseless mass.

MUM'MY-CHOG, *n.* A small fish of the carp kind. *Pennant.*

MUMP, *v. t.* or *i.* [D. *mompen.* See MUM and MUMBLE.]
1. To move the lips with the mouth almost closed; hence, to nibble; to chew with continued motion; as, a *mumping* squirrel. *Otway.*
2. To talk low and quick.
3. To implore with a beggar's accent and motion of the mouth. *Ainsworth. Burke.*
4. To deceive; to cheat.

MUMP'ER, *n.* A beggar. *Johnson.*

MUMP'ING, *n.* Begging tricks; foolish tricks; mockery.

MUMP'ING, *ppr.* Chewing with continued motion; nibbling.
2. Begging with false pretense.

MUMP'ISH, *a.* Dull; heavy; sullen; sour

MUMP'ISH-LY, *adv.* Dully; wearily.

MUMPS, *n.* [See MUM, MUMBLE, MUMM.]
1. Sullenness; silent displeasure. [*Little used.*] *Skinner.*
2. A disease; a peculiar and specific unsuppurative inflammation of the parotid glands.

MUNCH, *v. t.* [Perhaps Fr. *manger*, or from the same root.]
To chew by great mouthfuls. [*Vulgar.*] *Shak.*

MUNCH, *v. i.* To chew eagerly by great mouthfuls. [*Vulgar.*] *Dryden.*

MUNCH'ER, *n.* One that munches. *Johnson.*

MUNCH'ING, *ppr.* Chewing by great mouthfuls.

MUND [Sax. *mund*, protection, patronage, peace] is found in old laws; as, *mundbrece*, that is, a *breaking* or violation of the peace. It is retained in names, as in *Edmund*, Sax. *eadmund*, happy peace, as in Gr. *Irenæus*, *Hesychius.* *Gibson.*

MUN'DANE, *a.* [L. *mundanus*, from *mundus*, the world.]
Belonging to the world; as, *mundane* sphere; *mundane* space. *Bentley.*

MUN-DAN'I-TY, *n.* Worldliness. [*Not used.*] *Mountagu.*

MUN-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *mundus*, clean.]
The act of cleansing. [*Not used.*]

MUN'DA-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *mundo*, to cleanse.]
Cleansing; having power to cleanse. [*Little used.*]

MUN'DIC, *n.* The name given by the Cornish miners to iron or arsenical pyrites. *Ure.*

MUN-DIF'I-CANT, *a.* [L. *mundus*, clean, and *facio*, to make.]
A term applied to certain healing and cleansing ointments.

MUN-DI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *mundus*, clean, and *facio*, to make.]
The act or operation of cleansing any body from dross or extraneous matter. *Quincy.*

MUN-DIF'I-CA-TIVE, *a.* Cleansing; having the power to cleanse. *Wiseman.*

MUN-DIF'I-CA-TIVE, *n.* A medicine that has the quality of cleansing.

MUN'DI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *mundus*, clean, and *facio*, to make.]
To cleanse. [*Little used.*] *Harvey.*

MUN-DIV'A-GANT, *a.* [L. *mundus* and *vagor*, *vagans.*]
Wandering over the world.

MUN-DUN''GUS, *n.* Tobacco of an ill smell.

MŪ'NER-A-RY, *a.* [L. *munus*, a gift.]
Having the nature of a gift. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

MŪ'NER-ATE, MU-NER-Ā'TION. [*Not used.*] See REMUNERATE.

MUN''GREL, *n.* [See MONGREL.] An animal generated between different varieties, as a dog.

MUN''GREL, *a.* Generated between different varieties; degenerate. *Shak. Dryden.*

MU-NIC'I-PAL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *municipalis*, from *municeps*, a person who enjoys the rights of a free citizen; *munus*, office, duty, and *capio*, to take.]
1. Pertaining to a corporation or city; as, *municipal* rights; *municipal* officers.
2. Pertaining to a state, kingdom, or nation.
Municipal law is properly defined to be a rule of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power in a state. *Blackstone.*
Municipal, as used by the Romans, originally designated that which pertained to a *municipium*, a free city or town. It still retains this limited sense; but we have extended it to what belongs to a state or nation, as a distinct, independent body. *Municipal* law or regulation respects solely the citizens of a state, and is thus distinguished from *commercial* law, *political* law, and the *law of nations.*

MU-NIC-I-PAL'I-TY, *n.* In *France*, a municipal district. In *New Orleans*, a district of the city corresponding to a *ward.*

MU-NIF'I-CATE, *v. i.* To enrich. [*Not in use.*]

MU-NIF'I-CENCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *munificentia*; *munus*, a gift or favor, and *facio*, to make.]
1. A giving or bestowing liberally; bounty; liberality. To constitute *munificence*, the act of conferring must be free, and proceed from generous motives.
A state of poverty obscures all the virtues of liberality and *munificence.* *Addison.*
2. In *Spenser*, fortification or strength. [L. *munio*, to fortify.] [*Not used.*]

MU-NIF'I-CENT, *a.* Liberal in giving or bestowing; generous; as, a *munificent* benefactor or patron. *Atterbury.*

MU-NIF'I-CENT-LY, *adv.* Liberally; generously.

MŪ'NI-MENT, *n.* [L. *munimentum*, from *munio*, to fortify.]
1. A fortification of any kind; a strong hold; a place of defense.
2. Support; defense. *Shak.*
3. In *law*, a record; a writing by which claims and rights are defended or maintained. *Johnson's Rep.*

MU-NITE', *v. t.* To fortify. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

MU-NI''TION, (mu-nish'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *munitio*, from *munio*, to fortify. The primary sense is, that which is set or fixed, or that which defends, drives back, or hinders. Indeed, both senses may be from the same root, Heb. and Ch. נכן, Ar. منع *manaa*, or Heb. אמן, *amen.* Class Mn, No. 10, 12.]
1. Fortification. [*Obs.*] *Hale.*
2. Ammunition; whatever materials are used in war for defense, or for annoying an enemy. The word includes guns of all kinds, mortars, &c., and their loading.
3. Provisions of a garrison or fortress, or for ships of war, and in general for an army; stores of all kinds for a fort, an army, or navy.
Munition ships; ships which convey military and naval stores of any kind, and attend or follow a fleet to supply ships of war.

MŪ'NI-TY, *n.* Freedom; security. [*Not used.*] [See IMMUNITY.]

MUN-JEET', *n.* A kind of madder in India.

MUNN'TION, (mun'yon,) *n.* [See MUNITION.] An upright piece of timber which separates the several lights in a window-frame. [See MULLION.] *Moxon.*

MUNS, } *n. pl.* The mouth and chops. [*Vulgar.*]
MUNDS, }

MŪ'RAGE, *n.* [L. *murus*, a wall.]
Money paid for keeping walls in repair. *Termes de la ley.* *Johnson.*

MŪ'RAL, *a.* [L. *muralis*, from *murus*, a wall; W. *mur*, that which is fixed or firm; *muriaw*; to fix or establish. It seems to belong to the root of *moor*, to make fast, as a ship.]
1. Pertaining to a wall.
Soon repaired her *mural* breach. *Milton.*
2. Resembling a wall; perpendicular or steep; as, a *mural* precipice.
Mural circle; in *astronomy*, a graduated circle, usually of very large size, fixed permanently in the plane of the meridian, and attached firmly to a perpendicular wall; used for measuring arcs of the meridian. *Olmsted.*
Mural crown; among *the ancient Romans*, a golden crown or circle of gold, indented and embattled, bestowed on him who first mounted the wall of a besieged place, and there lodged a standard. *Encyc.*
Mural quadrant; in *astronomy*, a fourth of a circle, sometimes used instead of the mural circle, and adjusted in the same manner. *Olmsted.*

MUR'CHI-SON-ITE, *n.* [from *Murchison.*] A variety of feldspar.

MUR'DER, *n.* [Sax. *morthor*, from *morth*, death; *myrthian*, to murder; D. *moord*; G. Dan. and Sw. *mord*; Ir. *marbh*; L. *mors*; Sp. *muerte*; It. *morte*; Pehlavi, *murdan*, to die; Sans. *marana*; W. *marw*,

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to die, which seems to be from *marth*, lying flat or plain; *marthu*, to flatten, to deaden. If this is the sense, the primary idea, is to fall or fall, or to beat down. The old orthography, MURTHER, is obsolete.

1. The act of unlawfully killing a human being with premeditated malice, by a person of sound mind. To constitute murder in law, the person killing another must be of sound mind or in possession of his reason, and the act must be done with malice prepense, aforethought, or premeditated; but malice may be implied, as well as express. *Coke. Blackstone.*

2. An exclamation or outcry, when life is in danger.

MUR'DER, *v. t.* [Sax. *myrthian*; D. *moorden*; G. *morden*; Sw. *mörda*.]

1. To kill a human being with premeditated malice. [See the noun.]

2. To destroy; to put an end to.

Canst thou *murder* thy breath in the middle of a word? *Shak.*

MUR'DER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Slain with malice prepense.

MUR'DER-ER, *n.* A person who, in possession of his reason, unlawfully kills a human being with premeditated malice.

2. A small piece of ordnance; a murdering-piece.

MUR'DER-ESS, *n.* A female who commits murder. *Dryden.*

MUR'DER-ING, *ppr.* Killing a human being with malice premeditated.

MUR'DER-ING-PIECE, *n.* A small piece of ordnance. *Shak.*

MUR'DER-OUS, *a.* Guilty of murder; as, the *murderous* king. *Milton.*

2. Consisting in murder; done with murder; bloody; cruel; as, *murderous* rapine.

3. Bloody; sanguinary; committing murder; as, *murderous* tyranny.

4. Premeditating murder; as, *murderous* intent or design.

MUR'DER-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a murderous or cruel manner.

MURE, *n.* [L. *murus*.] A wall. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

MURE, *v. t.* [Fr. *murer*.] To inclose in walls; to wall. *Knolles.*

[But IMMURE is chiefly used.]

MU'REX, *n.* [L.] A genus of marine, carnivorous mollusca. *P. Cyc.*

MŪ'RI-A, *n.* [L., sea-water, brine; *amarus*, bitter. Ch. Heb. Syr. Sam. Eth. Ar. מרר *marar*, to be bitter. Class Mr, No. 7.]

Sea-water; salt water; brine. In *chemistry*, the substance from which are extracted various agents.

MŪ'RI-A-CITE, *n.* [See MURIA.] A stone composed of salt, sand, and gypsum.

MŪ'RI-ATE, *n.* A term formerly applied to the chlorids before their true composition was understood, and while they were erroneously supposed to be compounds of an acid with an oxyd, &c.

MŪ'RI-Ā-TED, *a.* A term now known to be equivalent to chloridized, but originally applied under the supposition that the chlorids were compounds of an acid and an oxydized base.

2. Put in brine. *Evelyn.*

MU-RI-AT'IC, *a.* Having the nature of brine or salt water; pertaining to sea salt. The *muriatic* acid is now known to be a compound of one equivalent of hydrogen, which performs the functions of a base, and one equivalent of chlorine, which performs the functions of an acidifier. The name which correctly expresses the composition of this acid is *chlorohydric acid.*

MU-RI-A-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing muriatic substances or salt.

MU-RI-CAL'CITE, *n.* Rhomb-spar. *Ure.*

MŪ'RI-CATE, MŪ'RI-CA-TED, *a.* [L. *muricatus*, from *murex*, the point of a rock.]

1. Formed with sharp points; full of sharp points or prickles.

2. In *botany*, having the surface covered with sharp points, or armed with prickles. *Lee. Martyn.*

MŪ'RI-CITE, *n.* Fossil remains of the Murex, a genus of shells; the mineral Anhydrite, which see. *Dana.*

MŪ'RI-FORM, *a.* [L. *murus* and *forma*.] In *botany*, resembling the bricks in the wall of a house. *P. Cyc.*

MŪ'RINE, (mū'rin,) *a.* [L. *murinus*, from *mus*, *muris*, a mouse.]

Pertaining to a mouse or to mice.

MŪ'RINES, (-rinz,) *n. pl.* The name of a tribe of rodent quadrupeds, including rats, mice, &c. *Brande.*

MURK, *n* [Sw. *mörker*; Dan. *mörkhed*; Russ. *mrak*.] Darkness. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

MURK'I-LY, *adv.* Darkly; gloomily.

MURK'Y, *a.* [Dan. *mörk*; Sw. *mörk*, dark, obscure, *morka*, to darken; Russ. *merknu*, to obscure; allied perhaps to *Moor*, an African; Gr. αμαυρος.]

Dark; obscure; gloomy.

A *murky* storm deep lowering o'er our heads. *Addison.*

MUR'MUR, *n.* [L. See the verb.] A low sound continued or continually repeated, as that of a stream running in a stony channel, or that of flame.

Black melancholy sits,
Deepens the *murmur* of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods. *Pope.*

2. A complaint half suppressed, or uttered in a low, muttering voice.

Some discontents there are, some idle *murmurs*. *Dryden.*

MUR'MUR, *v. i.* [L. *murmuro*; Gr. μορμυρω; Fr. *murmurer*; Arm. *murmuli*; Sp. and Port. *murmurar*; It. *mormorare*. This seems to be a duplication of the root, which is retained in the D. *morren*, G. *murren*, Sw. *murra*, Dan. *murrer*, to mutter, growl, or murmur; Sp. *morro*, purring, as a cat; Sw. *morr*, a grumbling; Ar. مزمر *marmara*. Class Mr, No. 7.

It seems, also, to be connected with *mourn*, Sax. *murnan*, *murcnian*, to murmur.]

1. To make a low, continued noise, like the hum of bees, a stream of water, rolling waves, or like the wind in a forest; as, the *murmuring* surge. *Shak.*

The forests *murmur*, and the surges roar. *Pope.*

2. To grumble; to complain; to utter complaints in a low, half-articulated voice; to utter sullen discontent; with *at* before the thing which is the cause of discontent; as, *murmur* not *at* sickness; or with *at* or *against* before the active agent which produces the evil.

The people *murmured against* Moses. — Ex. xiii.

MUR'MUR-ER, *n.* One who murmurs; one who complains sullenly; a grumbler.

MUR'MUR-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering complaints in a low voice or sullen manner; grumbling; complaining.

MUR'MUR-ING, *n.* The utterance of a low sound; complaint.

MUR'MUR-ING-LY, *adv.* With a low sound; with complaints.

MUR'MUR-OUS, *a.* Exciting murmur or complaint.

MURR, *n.* A catarrh. [*Not in use.*] *Gascoigne.*

MUR'RAIN, (mur'rin,) *n.* [Sp. *morrina*, a disease among cattle; sadness; Port. *morrinha*; It. *moria*, *morire*; Port. *morrer*, Sp. *morir*, L. *morior*, to die.]

An infectious and fatal disease among cattle. *Exod.* ix. *Bacon. Garth.*

MURRE, *n.* A kind of bird. *Carew.*

MUR'REY, *a.* [from the root of *Moor*, an African.] Of a dark-red color. *Bacon. Boyle.*

MUR'RHINE, (-rin,) *a.* [L. *murrhinus*.]

Among *the ancients*, an epithet given to a delicate kind of ware, made of fluor-spar or fluorid of calcium, brought from the East; Pliny says from Carmania, now Kerman, in Persia. *Encyc. Pinkerton.*

MUR'RI-ON, *n.* [Port. *morriam*; It *morione*; from the root of L. *murus*, a wall. See MURAL.]

A hemlet; a casque; armor for the head. Written also MORION. *King.*

MUR'ZA, *n.* The hereditary nobility among the Tartars. The word must not be confounded with the Persian MIRZA. *Brande.*

MŪ'SARD, *n.* [Fr. See MUSE.] A dreamer; one who is apt to be absent in mind. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

MUS'CA-DEL, MUS'CA-DINE, MUS'CA-TEL, *a.* [It. *moscatello*; Port. and Sp. *moscatel*; Fr. *muscat*, *muscadin*, *muscadet*; from It. *moscado*, musk, or *muscata*, [*nose moscada*,] a nutmeg, Fr. *muscade*, from *musc*. Hence, in Italian, *vin muscato*, muscat, or muscadine wine.]

1. An appellation given to a kind of rich wine, and to the grapes which produce it. The word is also

2. A sweet pear. [used as a noun.

MUS'CAT, *n.* [Fr.] A sort of grape and of wine. See MUSCADEL.

MUSCH'EL-KALK, *n.* A German term for shell limestone, whose strata belong to the new red sandstone formation. *Mantell.*

MUS'CLE, (mus'l,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *musculus*, a muscle, and a little *mouse*; D. Sw. and Dan. *muskel*; G. *muschel*; Gr. μυς, a mouse, and a muscle.]

1. In *anatomy*, the muscles are the organs of motion, consisting of fibers, or bundles of fibers, inclosed in a thin cellular membrane. The muscles are susceptible of contraction and relaxation, and in a healthy state a part of the muscles are subject to the will, and are called *voluntary* muscles. But others, as the heart, the urinary bladder, the stomach, &c., which are of a muscular texture, and susceptible of contraction and dilatation, are not subject to the will, and are therefore called *involuntary* muscles. The red color of the muscles is owing to the blood-vessels which they contain. The ends of the muscles are fastened to the bones which they move, and when they act in opposition to each other, they are called *antagonist.* *Encyc.*

Muscles are divided into the head, belly, and tail. The head is the part fixed on the immovable joint called its origin, and is usually tendinous; the belly is the middle fleshy part, which consists of the true muscular fibers; the tail is the tendinous portion inserted into the part to be moved, called the *insertion*; but in the tendon, the fibers are more compact than in the belly of the muscle, and do not admit the red globules. *Parr.*

2. A bivalvular shell fish of the genus Mytilus of Linnæus; sometimes written MUSSEL.

MUS'COID, *a.* [Gr. μοσχος and ειδος]

In *botany*, moss-like; resembling moss.

MUS'COID, *n.* A moss-like plant, flowerless, with a distinct stem having no vascular system, but often leaves. *Lindley.*

MUS-COS'I-TY, *n.* Mossiness.

MUS-CO-VĀ'DO, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *mascabado*, compounded of *mas*, more, but, and *acaboda*, ended, finished. *Mascabado* is an adjective, signifying, further advanced in the process than when in sirup, or imperfectly finished; from *acabar*, to finish; *at* and *cabo*, head, like Fr. *achever*.]

Unrefined sugar; the raw material from which loaf and lump sugar are procured by refining. Muscovado is obtained from the juice of the sugar-cane by evaporation, and draining off the liquid part called *molasses.* *Edwards.*

[This word is used either as a noun or an adjective; primarily an adjective.]

MUS'CO-VY-DUCK, *n.* A species of duck, *Anas moschata* of Linnæus, larger than the common duck, often raised in poultry yards; sometimes called the MUSK-DUCK. *Edin. Encyc.*

MUS'CO-VY-GLASS, *n.* Mica, which see.

MUS'CU-LAR, *a.* [from *muscle*.] Pertaining to a muscle; as, *muscular* fiber.

2. Performed by a muscle; as, *muscular* motion.

3. Strong; brawny; vigorous; as, a *muscular* body or frame.

MUS-CU-LAR'I-TY, *n.* The state of being muscular. *Grew.*

MUS'CU-LAR-LY, *adv.* In a muscular manner; strongly.

MUS'CU-LITE, *n.* A petrified muscle or shell. *Kirwan.*

MUS'CU-LOUS, *a.* [L. *musculosus*.]

1. Full of muscles.

2. Strong; brawny.

3. Pertaining to a muscle or to muscles.

MŪSE, *n.* [L. *musa*; Gr. μουσα. See the verb.]

1. *Properly*, song; but *in usage*, the deity or power of poetry. Hence poets, in modern times, as in ancient, invoke the aid of the Muse, or, in other words, the genius of poetry. [See MUSES.]

Granville commands; your aid, O *Muses*, bring:
What *muse* for Granville can refuse to sing? *Pope.*

2. Deep thought; close attention or contemplation which abstracts the mind from passing scenes; hence, sometimes, absence of mind.

As in great *muse*, no word to creature spake. *Spenser.*
He was filled
With admiration and deep *muse* to hear
Of things so high and strange. *Milton.*

MŪSE, *v. i.* [Fr. *muser*, to loiter or trifle; It. *musare*, to gaze, to stand idle; allied to this word, probably, are L. *musso* and *mussito*, to mutter or murmur, to demur, to be silent. The Greek μυζο signifies to press, or utter sound with the lips compressed. The latter verb belongs to Class Mg; for μυγμα, a sound uttered through the nose, or with close lips, is of the same family, L. *mussitatio*. The word, then, primarily denotes what we call *humming*, to *hum*, as persons do when idle, or alone and steadily occupied. If the elements of the word are Ms, it may be referred to the Ar. and Syr. همس *hamasa*. Class Ms, No. 35.]

1. To ponder; to think closely; to study in silence.

He *mused* upon some dangerous plot. *Sidney.*
I *muse* on the works of thy hands. — Ps. cxliii.

2. To be absent in mind; to be so occupied in study or contemplation, as not to observe passing scenes or things present. *Shak.*

3. To wonder.

Do not *muse* of me. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

MŪSE, *v. t.* To think on; to meditate on. *Thomson.*

MŪS'ED, *pp.* Meditated; thought on.

MŪSE'FUL, *a.* Thinking deeply or closely; thoughtful, silently.

Full of *museful* mopings. *Dryden.*

MŪSE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Thoughtfully.

MŪSE'LESS, *a.* Disregarding the power of poetry. *Milton.*

MŪS'ER, *n.* One who thinks closely in silence, or one apt to be absent in mind. *Johnson.*

MŪ'SES, *n. pl.* [L. *Musæ*; Gr. Μουσαι.] In *mythology*, the nine sister goddesses, supposed to preside over the liberal arts.

MU'SET, *n.* A gap in a hedge; the place through which the hare goes to relief; *a hunting term.* *Bailey.*

MU-SE'UM, *n.* [Gr. μουσειον, a place for the muses, or for study.]

A repository of natural, scientific, and literary curiosities, or of works of art. *Gwilt.*

MUSH, *n.* [G. *mus*, pap.]

The meal of maize boiled in water.

MUSH'ROOM, *n.* [Fr. *mousseron*, the white mushroom, from *mousse*, moss, or the same root, bearing the sense of softness or nap.]

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1. The common name of numerous cryptogamic plants of the natural order of Fungi. Some of them are esculent, others poisonous. Mushrooms grow on dunghills, and in moist, rich ground, and often spring up in a short time.

The origin of man, in the view of the atheist, is the same with that of the *mushroom*. *Dwight.*

The term *mushroom* is sometimes applied to distinguish the edible fungi from the toadstools, which are poisonous.

2. An upstart; one that rises suddenly from a low condition in life. *Bacon.*

MŪ'SIC, *n.* [L. *musica*; Gr. μουσικη; Fr. *musique*. See MUSE.]

1. Melody or harmony; any succession of sounds so modulated as to please the ear, or any combination of simultaneous sounds in accordance or harmony. Music is *vocal* or *instrumental*. *Vocal* music is the melody of a single voice, or the harmony of two or more voices in concert. *Instrumental* music is that produced by one or more instruments.

By *music* minds an equal temper know. *Pope.*

2. Any entertainment consisting in melody or harmony.

What *music*, and dancing, and diversions, and songs are to many in the world, that prayers, and devotions, and psalms are to you. *Law.*

3. The science of harmonical sounds, which treats of the principles of harmony, or the properties, dependencies, and relations, of sounds to each other. This may be called *speculative* or *theoretical music*. *Encyc.*

4. The art of combining sounds in a manner to please the ear. This is *practical* music or composition. *Encyc.*

5. Order; harmony in revolutions; as, the *music* of the spheres.

Music of the spheres; the harmony supposed by the ancients to be produced by the accordant movements of the celestial orbs.

MŪ'SIC-AL, *a.* Belonging to music; as, *musical* proportion; a *musical* instrument.

2. Producing music or agreeable sounds; as, a *musical* voice.

3. Melodious; harmonious; pleasing to the ear; as, *musical* sounds or numbers.

Musical glasses; a musical instrument consisting of a number of glass goblets, played upon with the end of the finger damped.

MŪ'SIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a melodious or harmonious manner; with sweet sounds.

MŪ'SIC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being melodious or harmonious.

MŪ'SIC-BOOK, *n.* A book containing tunes or songs for the voice or for instruments.

MU-SI''CIAN, (mu-zish'an,) *n.* One that sings or performs on instruments of music according to the rules of the art.

2. A person skilled in the science of music. In this sense, it has commonly some qualifying term; as, a scientific *musician*. *Smart.*

MŪ'SIC-MAS-TER, *n.* One who teaches music.

MŪ'SIC-STOOL, *n.* A stool or seat for one who performs on a piano-forte or similar instrument.

MŪS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Meditating in silence.

MŪS'ING, *n.* Meditation; contemplation.

MŪS'ING-LY, *adv.* By musing; in a musing way.

MUSK, *n.* [L. *muscus*; Gr. μοσχος, musk, and moss; It. *musco* and *muschio*; Sp. *musco*; Fr. and Arm. *musc*; W. *mwsg*. The latter Owen derives from *mws*, which, as a noun, signifies something that shoots out, effluvia, and as an adjective, of a strong scent. The Arabic word coinciding with these is found under مسك *masaka*, to hold or contain, and the name is interpreted to signify both the follicle containing the matter, and the substance contained.]

A strong-scented substance, obtained from a cyst or bag near the navel of the Thibet musk, *Moschus moschiferus*, an animal that inhabits the Asiatic Alps, especially the Altaic chain. This animal is a little more than three feet in length; the head resembles that of the roe; the fur is coarse, like that of the cervine race, but thick, erect, smooth, and soft. It has no horns, but the male has two long tusks, one on each side, projecting from the mouth. The female is smaller than the male, and has neither tusks nor follicle. The cyst of the male is about the size of a hen's egg, oval, flat on one side and rounded on the other, having a small orifice. This contains a clotted, oily, friable matter, of a dark brown color, which is the true musk, one of the strongest odors or perfumes in nature. We give the name to the substance and to the animal. *Encyc. P. Cyc.*

MUSK, *n.* Grape-hyacinth or grape-flower. *Johnson.*

MUSK, *v. t.* To perfume with musk.

MUSK'-AP-PLE, *n.* A particular kind of apple.

MUSK'-CAT, *n.* The animal called *musk*, which see.

MUSK'-CHER-RY, *n.* A kind of cherry.

MUSK'-DEER, *n.* The common name of the animal called *musk*. [See MUSK.] *P. Cyc.*

MUSK'-DUCK, *n.* A species of duck, so called from its musky odor; the Muscovy duck.

MUS'KET, *n.* [It. *moschetto*; Sp. *mosquete*; Fr. *mousquet*. It seems to be formed from Sp. *mosca*, L. *musca*, a fly.]

1. A species of fire-arms used in war, and originally fired by means of a lighted match. This manner of firing was in use as late as the civil war in England. The name is now applied to fusees or fire-locks fired by a spring-lock. *Encyc.*

2. A male hawk of a small kind, the female of which is the sparrow-hawk. *Dryden. Hanmer.*

MUS-KET-EER', *n.* A soldier armed with a musket. *Clarendon.*

MUS-KET-OON', *n.* [Fr. *mousqueton*. See MUSKET.]

1. A short, thick musket, carrying five ounces of iron, or seven and a half of lead; the shortest kind of blunderbuss. *Encyc.*

2. One who is armed with a musketoon. *Herbert.*

MUS'KET-PROOF, *a.* Capable of resisting the force of a musket-ball.

MUS'KET-RY, *n.* Muskets in general, or their fire.

MUSK'I-NESS, *n.* [from *musk*.] The scent of musk. *Johnson.*

MUSK'MEL-ON, *n.* [*musk* and *melon*.] A delicious species of melon; named probably from its fragrance.

MUSK'-OX, *n.* The Ovibos moschatus, a ruminant mammal of the bovine tribe, which inhabits the country about Hudson's Bay. It has large horns united at the skull, but turned downward on each side of the head. The hair of this animal is very long and fine. *Encyc. P. Cyc.*

MUSK'-PEAR, *n.* A fragrant kind of pear. *Johnson.*

MUSK'RAT, **MUS'QUASH**, } *n.* An American animal, the *Fiber zibethicus*. It has a compressed, lanceolated tail, with toes separate. It has the smell of musk in summer, but loses it in winter. The fur is used by hatters. Its popular name in America, is MUSQUASH, the Indian name. *Belknap.*

MUSK'-ROSE, *n.* A species of rose; so called from its fragrance. *Bacon. Milton.*

MUSK'-SEED, *n.* The seed of a plant of the genus Hibiscus.

MUSK'-WOOD, *n.* The wood of a species of tree of the genus Trichilia.

MUSK'Y, *a.* Having the odor of musk; fragrant.

MUS'LIN, *n.* [Fr. *mousseline*; It. *mussolina*, *mussola*; Sp. *moselina* or *muzulina*. This, if a compound word, is formed of Fr. *mousse*, moss, or its root, on account of its soft nap, and *lin*, flax. The opinion of Lunier, that it is named from *Moussoul*, in Mesopotamia, is probably unfounded.]

A sort of fine, thin, cotton cloth, which bears a downy nap, on its surface. *Brande.*

MUS'LIN, *a.* Made of muslin; as, a *muslin* gown.

MUS'LIN DE LAINE, *n.* [Fr. *mousseline de laine*.] *Literally*, woolen muslin; a woolen fabric of extremely light texture, used for ladies' dresses, &c.

MUS-LIN-ET', *n.* A sort of coarse cotton cloth.

MUS'MON, **MUS'I-MON**, } *n.* An animal esteemed a species of sheep, described by the ancients as common in Corsica, Sardinia, and Barbary. Buffon, and other naturalists consider it to be the sheep in a wild state. *Swainson.*

MUS'QUASH. See MUSKRAT.

MUS-QUI''TO, **MUS-KĒ'TO**, } (mus-kē'to,) } *n.* [Sp. and Port. *mosquito*, from Sp. *mosca*, L. *musca*, a fly.]

A small insect of the genus Culex, that is bred in water; a species of gnat that abounds in marshes and low lands, and whose sting is peculiarly painful and vexatious.

This word has been spelled in various ways, but MUSQUITO and MOSQUITO are most prevalent, though the anglicized form MUSKETO would be preferable to either.

MUS'RŌLE, *n.* [Fr. *muserolle*, from *museau*, muzzle.] The nose-band of a horse's bridle. *Bailey.*

MUSS, *n.* A scramble; a confused struggle. *Shak.*

MUS'SEL, *n.* A bivalve shell fish. [See MUSCLE.]

MUS'SITE, *n.* [from the valley of *Mussa*, in Piedmont.]

A variety of pyroxene of a greenish-white color; otherwise called DIOPSIDE. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

MUS'SUL-MAN, *n.*; *pl.* MUSSULMANS. A Mohammedan, or follower of Mohammed.

This word is said to signify *resigned* to God. It is the dual number of *moslem*, of which the plural is *moslimin*. *Brande.*

MUS-SUL-MAN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Mussulmans, or like them or their customs. *Dumas.*

MUS'SUL-MAN-ISH, *a.* Mohammedan. *Herbert.*

MUS'SUL-MAN-LY, *adv.* In the manner of Mussulmans.

MUST, *v. i.* [Sax. *most*; D. *moeten*, *moest*; Sw. *maste*; G. *müssen*. It is used as an auxiliary verb, and has no variation to express person, time, or number. Its primary sense is, probably, to be strong or able, as it is rendered in Saxon; from pressing, straining. Class Ms, No. 25. Ch. and No. 31.]

1. To be obliged; to be necessitated. It expresses both physical and moral necessity. A man *must* eat for nourishment, and he *must* sleep for refreshment. We *must* submit to the laws or be exposed to punishment. A bill in a legislative body *must* have three readings before it can pass to be enacted.

2. It expresses moral fitness or propriety, as necessary or essential to the character or end proposed. "Deacons *must* be grave;" "a bishop *must* have a good report of them that are without." 1 *Tim.* iii.

MUST, *n.* [L. *mustum*; Sax. *must*; It. Sp. and Port. *mosto*; Russ. *mst*; Fr. *moût*; D. and G. *most*; Heb. and Ch. מסת, to ferment. Class Ms, No. 38.]

Wine pressed from the grape but not fermented. *Brande.*

MUST, *v. t.* [Fr. *moisi*, moldy; Ir. *musgam*, to be musty. Qu. W. *mws*, of a strong scent.]

To make moldy and sour. *Mortimer.*

MUST, *v. i.* To grow moldy and sour; to contract a fetid smell.

MUS'TAC, *n.* A small tufted monkey.

MUS-TACHE', (mus-tăsh',) *n. s.* } [Fr. *moustaches*;
MUS-TA'CHE'ES, *n. pl.* } Sp. *mostacho*, a whisker; It. *mostacchio*; Gr. μυστραξ, the upper lip, and the hair growing on it.]

Long hair on the upper lip.

MUS-TA'CH'IO, (mus-tăsh'o,) *n.* [It.] The same as MUSTACHE.

MUS-TA'CH'IŌ-ED, *a.* Having mustachios.

MUS'TARD, *n.* [It. *mostarda*; Fr. *moutarde*; Arm. *mustard*; Port. *mostarda*; Sp. *mostaza*; W. *mostarz*; *mws*, that has a strong scent, and *tarz*, a breaking out.]

A plant of the genus Sinapis, and its seed, which has a pungent taste, and is a powerful irritant. It is used externally in cataplasms, and internally as a diuretic and irritant. *Encyc.*

MUS-TEE', } *n.* The child of a white person and a
MES-TEE', } quadroon. *West Indies.*

MUS'TE-LINE, *a.* [L. *mustelinus*, from *mustela*, a weasel.]

Pertaining to the weasel or animals of the weasel family, constituting the genus Mustela of Linnæus; as, a *musteline* color.

MUS'TER, *v. t.* [G. *mustern*, D. *monsteren*, Sw. *mönstra*, Dan. *mynstrer*, to muster; It. *mostrare*, Sp. and Port. *mostrar*, Fr. *montrer*, L. *monstro*, to show. Either *n* has been lost in some of these languages, or it is not radical in the Latin.]

1. *Properly*, to collect troops for review, parade, and exercise; but, *in general*, to collect or assemble troops, persons, or things. The officers *muster* their soldiers regularly; they *muster* all their forces. The philosopher *musters* all the wise sayings of the ancients. *Spenser. Locke. Tillotson.*

2. *To muster up*; to gather or obtain, usually with some difficulty; as, to *muster up* courage.

To muster troops into service, is to inspect and enter them on the muster-roll of the army.—*To muster troops out of service*, is to inspect and enter them on a muster-roll, according to which they receive pay for the last time, and are dismissed. *Cutler.*

MUS'TER, *v. i.* To assemble; to meet in one place.

MUS'TER, *n.* [It. and Port. *mostra*, a show or muster; Sp. *muestra*, a pattern, a model, a *muster*-roll; G. *muster*, a pattern, a sample; D. *monster*; Dan. *mynster*; L. *monstrum*, a show or prodigy.]

1. An assembling of troops for review, or a review of troops under arms. *Encyc.*

2. A register or roll of troops mustered.

Ye publish the *musters* of your own bands. *Hooker.*

3. A collection, or the act of collecting. *Ainsworth.*

To pass muster; to pass without censure through a muster or inspection. *South.*

MUS'TER-BOOK, *n.* A book in which forces are registered. *Shak.*

MUS'TER-ED, *pp.* Assembled, as troops for review.

MUS'TER-FILE, *n.* The same as a muster-roll. *Shak.*

MUS'TER-MAS-TER, *n.* One who takes an account of troops, and of their arms and other military apparatus. The chief officer of this kind is called *muster-master-general*. *Encyc.*

MUS'TER-ROLL, *n.* A roll or register of the troops in each company, troop, or regiment. *Brande.*

MUS'TI-LY, *adv.* [from *musty*.] Moldily; sourly.

MUS'TI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being musty or sour; moldiness; damp foulness. *Evelyn.*

MUS'TY, *a.* [from *must*.] Moldy; sour; foul and fetid; as, a *musty* cask; *musty* corn or straw; *musty* books.

2. Stale; spoiled by age.

The proverb is somewhat *musty*. *Shak.*

3. Having an ill flavor; as, *musty* wine. *Pope.*

4. Dull; heavy; spiritless.

That he may not grow *musty* and unfit for conversation. *Addison.*

MU-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *mutabilité*; It. *mutabilità*; L. *mutabilitas*, from *mutabilis*, *muto*, to change.]

1. Changeableness; susceptibility of change; the quality of being subject to change or alteration, either in form, state, or essential qualities.

Plato confesses that the heavens and the frame of the world are corporeal, and therefore subject to *mutability*. *Stillingfleet.*

2. The state of habitually or frequently changing.

3. Changeableness, as of mind, disposition, or will;

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inconstancy; instability; as, the *mutability* of opinion or purpose.

MŪ'TA-BLE, *a.* [It. *mutabile*; L. *mutabilis*, from *muto*, to change, W. *mudaw*. See MEW.]

1. Subject to change; changeable; that may be altered in form, qualities, or nature. Almost every thing we see on earth is *mutable*; substances are *mutable* in their form, and we all know by sad experience how *mutable* are the conditions of life.

2. Inconstant; unsettled; unstable; susceptible of change. Our opinions and our purposes are *mutable*.

MŪ'TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Changeableness; mutability; instability.

MŪ'TA-BLY, *adv.* Changeably.

MŪ'TAGE, *n.* A process for checking the fermentation of the must of grapes. *Ure.*

MU-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *mutatio.*]

1. The act or process of changing.

2. Change; alteration, either in form or qualities.

The vicissitude or *mutations* in the superior globe are no fit matter for this present argument. *Bacon.*

MU-TĀ'TIS MU-TAN'DIS, [L.] The necessary changes being made.

MŪTE, *a.* [L. *mutus*; W. *mûd*; Fr. *muet*; It. *muto*; Sp. *mudo*; Ir. *muite*; Arm. *mud* or *simudet.*]

1. Silent; not speaking; not uttering words, or not having the power of utterance; dumb. *Mute* may express temporary silence, or permanent inability to speak.

To the *mute* my speech is lost. *Dryden.*

In this phrase, it denotes unable to utter words. *More generally*, it denotes temporarily silent; as, all sat *mute*.

All the heavenly choir stood *mute*. *Milton.*

2. Uttering no sound; as, *mute* sorrow.

3. Silent; not pronounced; as, a *mute* letter.

MŪTE, *n.* A person who can not speak, or who remains silent; as, a *mute* in a play.

2. In *law*, a person that stands speechless when he ought to answer or plead.

3. In *Turkey*, a dumb officer who acts as executioner of persons of high rank. *Brande.*

4. In *England*, a person employed by undertakers to stand before the door of a house in which there is a corpse.

5. In *grammar*, a letter that represents no sound; a close articulation which intercepts the voice. Mutes are of two kinds, *pure* and *impure*. The *pure mutes* instantly and entirely intercept the voice, as, *k*, *p*, and *t*, in the syllables *ek*, *ep*, *et*. The *impure mutes* intercept the voice less suddenly, as the articulations are less close. Such are *b*, *d*, and *g*, as in the syllables *eb*, *ed*, *eg*.

6. In *music*, a little utensil of wood or brass, used on a violin to deaden or soften the sounds. *Busby.*

MŪTE, *v. i.* [Fr. *mutir.*]

To eject the contents of the bowels, as birds. *B. Jonson.*

MŪTE, *n.* The dung of birds. *Hudibras.*

MŪTE'LY, *adv.* Silently; without uttering words or sounds. *Milton.*

MŪTE'NESS, *n.* Silence; forbearance of speaking.

MŪ'TI-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *mutilo*, probably from the root of *meto*, to cut off; Fr. *mutiler*; It. *mutilare.*]

1. To cut off a limb or essential part of an animal body. To cut off the hand or foot is to *mutilate* the body or the person.

2. To cut or break off, or otherwise separate any important part, as of a statue or building. *Encyc.*

3. To retrench, destroy, or remove any material part, so as to render the thing imperfect; as, to *mutilate* the poems of Homer, or the orations of Cicero.

Among the *mutilated* poets of antiquity, there is none whose fragments are so beautiful as those of Sappho. *Addison.*

MŪ'TI-LĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of a limb, or of an essential part.

MŪ'TI-LĀ-TED, } *a.* In *botany*, the reverse of LUXURI-
MŪ'TI-LATE, } ANT; not producing a corol, when not regularly apetalous; *applied to flowers.* *Lee. Martyn.*

MŪ'TI-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Retrenching a limb or an essential part.

MU-TI-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *mutilatio.*]

1. The act of mutilating; deprivation of a limb or of an essential part.

2. *Mutilation* is a term of very general import, applied to bodies, to statues, to buildings, and to writings; but *appropriately*, it denotes the retrenchment of a human limb or member, and particularly of the male organs of generation.

MŪ'TI-LĀ-TOR, *n.* One who mutilates.

MŪ'TI-LOUS, *a.* Mutilated; defective; imperfect. *Ray.*

MŪ'TINE, a mutineer, and MŪ'TINE, to mutiny, are not in use.

MU-TI-NEER', *n.* [See MUTINY.] One guilty of mutiny; a person in military or naval service, who rises in opposition to the authority of the officers, who openly resists the government of the army or navy, or attempts to destroy due subordination.

MŪT'ING, *n.* The dung of birds. *More.*

MŪ'TI-NOUS, *a.* Turbulent; disposed to resist the authority of laws and regulations in an army or navy, or openly resisting such authority.

2. Seditious. [See MUTINY.]

MŪ'TI-NOUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner or with intent to oppose lawful authority, or due subordination in military or naval service.

MŪ'TI-NOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being mutinous; opposition to lawful authority among military men.

MŪ'TI-NY, *n.* [Fr. *mutin*, refractory, stubborn, *mutiner*, to mutiny or rise in arms; *mutinerie*, mutiny; Sp. *motin*, a mutiny; *amotinar*, to excite rebellion; It. *mutinare*, to mutiny; Port. *motim*; D. *muiten*, mutiny, and as a verb, to mutiny, and to *mew*, to molt or cast the feathers, coinciding with the Fr. *muer*, Eng. to *mew*; G. *meuterey*, mutiny, and *mausen*, to mew or molt; Dan. *myterie*; Sw. *mytteri*, mutiny; Arm. *muza*, to mew or molt. We see that these words, *mutiny* and *mew*, are from the same root as L. *muto*, to change, W. *mudaw*, which is radically the same word as L. *moto*, to move. *Mutiny* is formed from the French *mutin*, a derivative word, and *mew* from the root or verb. So *motin*, in Spanish, is a derivative, while *muda*, change, and Port. *mudar*, to change feathers, are directly from the verb; Eth. ፙጠጠ *mit*, to turn; Ar. مطا *matau*, to move or drive, or مطا *mata*, to drive. Class Md, No. 14, 10.]

An insurrection of soldiers or seamen against the authority of their commanders; open resistance of officers, or opposition to their authority. A mutiny is properly the act of numbers, but by statutes and orders for governing the army and navy in different countries, the acts which constitute mutiny are multiplied and defined; and acts of individuals, amounting to a resistance of the authority or lawful commands of officers, are declared to be mutiny. Any attempt to excite opposition to lawful authority, or any act of contempt toward officers, or disobedience of commands, is by the British Mutiny Act declared to be mutiny. Any concealment of mutinous acts, or neglect to attempt a suppression of them, is declared also to be mutiny.

Note. — In good authors who lived a century ago, *mutiny* and *mutinous* were applied to insurrection and sedition in civil society. But I believe these words are now applied exclusively to soldiers and seamen.

MŪ'TI-NY, *v. i.* To rise against lawful authority in military and naval service; to excite, or attempt to excite, opposition to the lawful commands of military and naval officers; to commit some act which tends to bring the authority of officers into contempt, or in any way to promote insubordination.

MUT'TER, *v. i.* [L. *mutio*, *muttio*, and *musso*, *mussito*; allied perhaps to *muse*, which see.]

1. To utter words with a low voice and compressed lips, with sullenness or in complaint; to grumble; to murmur.

Meantime your filthy foreigner will stare,
And *mutter* to himself. *Dryden.*

2. To sound with a low, rumbling noise.

Thick lightnings flash, the *muttering* thunder rolls. *Pope.*

MUT'TER, *v. t.* To utter with imperfect articulations, or with a low, murmuring voice.

Your lips have spoken lies, your tongue hath *muttered* perverseness. — Is. lix.

They in sleep will *mutter* their affairs. *Shak.*

MUT'TER, *n.* Murmur; obscure utterance. *Milton.*

MUT'TER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Uttered in a low, murmuring voice.

MUT'TER-ER, *n.* A grumbler; one that mutters.

MUT'TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering with a low, murmuring voice; grumbling; murmuring.

MUT'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* With a low voice; without distinct articulation.

MUT'TON, (mut'n,) *n.* [Fr. *mouton*, for *moulton*; W. *mollt*, a wether; Arm. *maud*; Ir. *molt*. Qu. Gr. μηλον.]

1. The flesh of sheep, raw or dressed for food.

2. A sheep. [*But this sense is now obsolete or ludicrous.*] *Bacon.*

MUT'TON-CHOP, *n.* A rib of mutton for broiling, having the bone cut or *chopped* off at the small end.

MUT'TON-FIST, *n.* A large, red, brawny hand. *Dryden.*

MŪ'TU-AL, (mūt'yu-al,) *a.* [Fr. *mutuel*; L. *mutuus*, from *muto*, to change.]

Reciprocal; interchanged; each acting in return or correspondence to the other; given and received. *Mutual* love is that which is entertained by two persons each for the other; *mutual* advantage is that which is conferred by one person on another, and received by him in return. So we say, *mutual* assistance; *mutual* aversion.

And, what should most excite a *mutual* flame,
Your rural cares and pleasures are the same. *Pope.*

MU-TU-AL'I-TY, *n.* Reciprocation; interchange. *Shak.*

MŪ'TU-AL-LY, (mūt'yu-al-le,) *adv.* Reciprocally; in the manner of giving and receiving.

The tongue and the pen *mutually* assist one another. *Holder.*

Note. — *Mutual* and *mutually* properly refer to two persons, or their intercourse; but they may be, and often are, applied to numbers acting together or in

MU-TU-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *mutuatio.*] [concert.

The act of borrowing. [*Little used.*] *Hall.*

MŪ'TULE, (mūt'yule,) *n.* [Fr. *mutule.*]

In *architecture*, a projecting block under the corona of the Doric cornice, in the same situation as the modillion of other orders. *Gloss. of Archit.*

MUX, *n.* For MUCK. Dirt. *Grose.*

MUX'Y, *a.* Dirty; gloomy. *Lemon.*

MUZ'ZLE, *n.* [Fr. *museau*, muzzle or snout; Arm. *musell*; probably from the root of *mouth.*]

1. The mouth of a thing; the extreme or end for entrance or discharge; applied chiefly to the end of a tube, as the open end of a common fusee or pistol, or of a bellows.

2. The projecting mouth and nose of an animal, as of a horse.

3. A fastening for the mouth which hinders from biting.

With golden *muzzles* all their mouths were bound. *Dryden.*

MUZ'ZLE, *v. t.* To bind the mouth; to fasten the mouth to prevent biting or eating.

Thou shalt not *muzzle* the ox when he treadeth out the corn. — Deut. xxv.

2. To fondle with the mouth close. [*Low.*]

3. To restrain from hurt.

My dagger *muzzled*. *Shak.*

MUZ'ZLE, *v. i.* To bring the mouth near.

The bear *muzzles* and smells to him. *L'Estrange.*

MUZ'ZLED, *pp.* Fastened by the mouth to prevent biting or eating.

MUZ'ZLE-LASH'ING, *n.* The lashing by which the muzzle of a gun is secured to the upper part of the port in a ship.

MUZ'ZLE-RING, *n.* The metalline ring or circle that surrounds the mouth of a cannon or other piece.

MUZ'ZLING, *ppr.* Fastening the mouth.

MUZ'ZY, *a.* [from *muse.*] Absent in mind; bewildered. [*Not in use.*]

MY, *pronom. adj.* [Contracted from *migen*, *mine*. *Me* was originally *mig*, and the adjective *migen*. So in L. *meus*. See MINE.]

Belonging to me; as, this is *my* book. Formerly, *mine* was used before a vowel, and *my* before a consonant; *my* is now used before both. We say, *my* book; *my* own book; *my* old friend. *Mine* is still used after a verb; as, this book is *mine*.

MYL'O-DON, *n.* An extinct edentate animal, allied to the megatherium. *Lyell.*

MYN'CHEN, *n.* A nun. [*Obs.*]

MYNCH'ER-Y, *n.* The Saxon name for a nunnery; a term still applied to the ruins of certain nunneries in England. *Gloss. of Archit.*

MYN-HEER', *n.* [D., my lord or master.] A Dutchman.

MY-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* [See MYOGRAPHY.] Pertaining to a description of the muscles.

MY-OG'RA-PHIST, *n.* One who describes the muscles of animals.

MY-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. μυς, μυος, a muscle, and γραφω, to describe.]

A description of the muscles of the body.

MY-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* [See MYOLOGY.] Pertaining to the description and doctrine of the muscles.

MY-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One who is versed in myology, or who treats of the subject.

MY-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. μυς, μυος, muscle, and λογος, discourse.]

A description of the muscles, or the doctrine of the muscles of the human body. *Cheyne. Encyc.*

MY'OPE, *n.*; *pl.* MY'OPES. [Gr. μυωψ; μυω, to shut, and ωψ, the eye.]

A short-sighted person. *Adams.*

MY'O-PY, *n.* Short-sightedness. *Encyc.*

MY-OT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. μυς and τομη, a cutting.]

A dissection of the muscles.

MYR'I-AD, (mir'e-ad,) *n.* [Gr. μυριας, from μυριος, extreme, innumerable; W. *myr*, that is, infinite, fluctuating, ants, emmets; *myrz*, infinity, a myriad, ten thousand. Here we see the origin of the Gr. μυρμας, μυρμηξ, an ant, so named from numbers or motion. See FERVENT.]

1. The number of ten thousand.

2. An immense number, indefinitely. *Milton.*

MYR'I-A-GRAM, } *n.* [Gr. μυρια, ten thousand,
MYR'I-A-GRAMME, } and γραμμα.]

A French weight equal to ten thousand grams or ten kilograms, or 22.0485 lbs. avoirdupois. *Lunier. McCulloch.*

MYR-I-AL'I-TER, } *n.* [Gr. μυρια and λιτρα, a
MYR'I-A-LI-TRE, } pound.]

A French measure of capacity containing ten thousand liters, or 610,280 cubic inches, about 42 hogsheads of English wine measure. *McCulloch.*

MYR-I-AM'E-TER, } *n.* [Gr. μυρια, ten
MYR'I-A-ME-TRE, (-mē-ter,) } thousand, and μετρον, measure.]

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In *the new system of French measures*, the length of ten thousand meters, equal to 6 miles, 1 furlong, and 28 rods of our long measure. *McCulloch.*

MYR'I-A-POD, *n.* [Gr. μυρια, ten thousand, and ποδες, feet.]
One of an order or class of insects having many feet or legs. *Bell.*

MYR'I-ARCH, (mir'e-ärk,) *n.* [Gr. μυρια, ten thousand, and αρχος, chief.]
A captain or commander of ten thousand men.

MYR'I-ARE, *n.* [Gr. μυρια and *are*, L. *area.*]
A French linear measure of ten thousand acres, or 100,000 square meters, nearly 247 English acres. *McCulloch. Lunier.*

MYR'I-CIN, *n.* The substance which remains after bees-wax, or the wax of the Myrica cerifera of South Africa, has been digested in alcohol. It is in fact one of the proximate principles of wax. It differs from cerin, the other proximate principle, in being incapable of being converted into a soap by caustic potassa. *Dr. John.*

MYR-I-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Relating to a myriologue.

MYR-I-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One who composes or sings a myriologue, usually or always a female.

MYR'I-O-LOGUE, *n.* [Gr. μυριος, extreme, and λογος.]
In *modern Greece*, an extemporary funeral song, composed and sung on the death of a friend.

MYR-I-O-RA'MA, *n.* [Gr. μυριος, infinite, and οραω, to see.]
Views of objects in numbers indefinite; sections so contrived that they may be combined into pictures to an indefinite extent.

MYR'MI-DON, (mur'me-don,) *n.* [Gr. μυρμηδων, a multitude of ants; W. *myr*; qu. so called from their numbers or from their industry.]
Primarily, the Myrmidons are said to have been a people on the borders of Thessaly, who accompanied Achilles to the war against Troy. Hence the name came to signify a soldier of a rough character, a desperate soldier or ruffian under some daring leader.

MYR-MI-DO'NI-AN, *a.* Like or pertaining to myrmidons.

MY-ROB'A-LAN, *n.* [L. *myrobalanum*; Gr. μυροβαλανος; μυρον, unguent, and βαλανος, a nut.]
A dried fruit which is a drupe, brought from the East Indies, of which there are several sorts, all slightly purgative and astringent, but not now used in medicine. They are the produce of several species of Terminalia, and of one species at least of Phyllanthus. The term *myrobalan*, then, comprehends several different fruits. *Parr. Encyc.*

MY-ROP'O-LIST, *n.* [Gr. μυρον, unguent, and πωλεω, to sell.]
One that sells unguents. [*Little used.*]

MYRRH, (mur,) *n.* [L. *myrrha*; Gr. μυρρα or σμυρνα; Sp. and It. *mirra*; Fr. *myrrhe*; Arabic, from مر *marra*, to be bitter. Class Mr.]
An inspissated sap that comes in the form of drops or globules of various colors and sizes, of a pretty strong but agreeable smell, and of a bitter taste. It is imported from Egypt, but chiefly from the southern or eastern parts of Arabia. As a medicine, it is a good stomachic, antispasmodic, and cordial. It is the produce of a species of Balsamodendron. *Parr. Fourcroy. Encyc.*

MYR'RHINE, (-rin,) *a.* [L. *myrrhinus.*]
Made of the murrhine stone, or fluorid of calcium, i. e., fluor spar. [See MURRHINE.) *Milton.*

MYR'TI-FORM, *a.* [L. *myrtus*, myrtle, and *form.*]
Resembling myrtle or myrtle berries.

MYR'TLE, (mur'tl,) *n.* [L. *myrtus*; Gr. μυρτος.]
A plant of the genus Myrtus, of several species. The common myrtle rises with a shrubby, upright stem, eight or ten feet high. Its branches form a close, full head, closely garnished with ovate or lanceolate evergreen leaves. It has numerous small, pale flowers from the axils, singly on each footstalk. The ancients considered it sacred to Venus. *P. Cyc. Loudon.*

MYR'TLE-BER-RY, *n.* The fruit of the myrtle.

MYR'TLE-WAX, *n.* A concrete oil or vegetable wax, produced by certain plants called MYRICA, or CANDLEBERRY-MYRTLE. *Encyc. Amer.*

MY'RUS, *n.* A species of conger-eel, found in the Mediterranean, Anguilla myrus. *Ash. P. Cyc.*

MY-SELF', *pron.* A compound of *my* and *self*, used after I, to express emphasis, marking emphatically the distinction between the speaker and another person; as, I *myself* will do it; I have done it *myself.*

2. In the objective case, the reciprocal of *I.* I will defend *myself.*

3. It is sometimes used without *I*, particularly in poetry.

Myself shall mount the rostrum in his favor. *Addison.*

MYS-TA-GOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the interpretation of mysteries.

MYS'TA-GOGUE, (mys'ta-gog,) *n.* [Gr. μυστης, one initiated in mysteries, and αγωγος, a leader.]
1. One who interprets mysteries. *Bailey.*
2. One that keeps church relics, and shows them to strangers. *Bailey.*

MYS-TE'RI-AL, *a.* Containing a mystery or enigma. *B. Jonson.*

MYS-TE'RI-ARCH, *n.* [Gr. μυστηριον, mystery, and αρχος, chief.]
One presiding over mysteries. *Johnson.*

MYS-TE'RI-OUS, *a.* [See MYSTERY.] Obscure; hid from the understanding; not clearly understood. The birth and connections of the man with the iron mask in France are *mysterious*, and have never been explained.

2. In *religion*, obscure; secret; not revealed or explained; hidden from human understanding, or unintelligible; beyond human comprehension. Applied to the divine counsels and government, the word often implies something awfully obscure; as, the ways of God are often *mysterious.*

MYS-TE'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Obscurely; enigmatically.

2. In a manner wonderfully obscure and unintelligible.

MYS-TE'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Obscurity; the quality of being hid from the understanding, and calculated to excite curiosity or wonder.

2. Artful perplexity.

MYS'TER-IZE, *v. t.* To express in enigmas.

MYS'TER-IZ-ED, *pp.* Expressed enigmatically.

MYS'TER-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Expressing in enigmas.

MYS'TER-Y, *n.* [L. *mysterium*, Gr. μυστηριον, a secret. This word in Greek is rendered also *murium latibulum*; but probably both senses are from that of hiding or shutting; Gr. μυω, to shut, to conceal.]
1. A profound secret; something wholly unknown, or something kept cautiously concealed, and therefore exciting curiosity or wonder; such as the *mystery* of the man with the iron mask in France.
2. In *religion*, any thing in the character or attributes of God, or in the economy of divine providence, which is not revealed to man. *President Moore.*
3. That which is beyond human comprehension until explained. In this sense, *mystery* often conveys the idea of something awfully sublime or important; something that excites wonder.

Great is the *mystery* of godliness. — 1 Tim. iii.
Having made known to us the *mystery* of his will. — Eph. i.
We speak the wisdom of God in a *mystery*. — 1 Cor. ii.

4. An enigma; any thing artfully made difficult.
5. A kind of rude drama, of a religious character, called a *mystery*, or *miracle*, because it represented the mysterious doctrines of Christianity, or its early miracles. *Bp. Percy.*
6. A trade; a calling; any mechanical occupation which supposes skill or knowledge peculiar to those who carry it on, and therefore a secret to others.
[The word, in the latter sense, has been supposed to have a different origin from the foregoing, viz., Fr. *metier*, Norm. *mestier*, business, trade, occupation, as if from Norm. *mestie*, master. But this is probably incorrect.]
7. The *mysteries*, among *the ancients*, were a kind of secret religious worship, to which none were admitted except those who had been initiated by certain preparatory ceremonies.

MYS'TIC, *n.* One who holds the doctrines of mysticism.

MYS'TIC, MYS'TIC-AL, *a.* [L. *mysticus*; Gr. μυστικος.]
1. Obscure; hid; secret. *Dryden.*
2. Sacredly obscure or secret; remote from human comprehension.
God hath revealed a way *mystical* and supernatural. *Hooker.*
3. Involving some secret meaning; allegorical; emblematical; as, *mystic* dance; *mystic* Babylon. *Milton. Burnet.*

MYS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner or by an act implying a secret meaning. *Donne.*

MYS'TIC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being mystical, or of involving some secret meaning.

MYS'TI-CISM, *n.* Obscurity of doctrine.
2. The doctrine of the Mystics, who profess a pure, sublime, and perfect devotion, wholly disinterested, and maintain that in calm and holy contemplation they have direct intercourse with the divine Spirit, and acquire a knowledge in divine things which is unattainable by the reasoning faculty. *Murdock.*

MYS'TICS, *n. pl.* A class of religious people who profess to have direct intercourse with the Spirit of God in calm and holy contemplation, and to receive such impressions as are true religious knowledge.

MYS-TI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of rendering any thing mysterious.

MYS'TI-FI-ED, *pp.* Involved in mystery so as to mislead.

MYS'TI-FY, *v. t.* To involve in mystery so as to mislead.

MYS'TI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Involving in mystery so as to mislead.

MYTH, *n.* [Gr. μυθος.]
A fictitious or fanciful narrative, having an analogy more or less remote to some real event. *Fosbroke.*

MYTH'IC, MYTH'IC-AL, *a.* [from Gr. μυθος, a fable.]
Fabulous. *Shuckford.*

MYTH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By means of mythical fables or allegories.

MY-THOG'RA-PHER, *n.* [Gr. μυθος and γραφω.]
A composer of fables.

MYTH-O-LOG'IC, MYTH-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* [See MYTHOLOGY.] Relating to mythology; fabulous.

MYTH-O-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a way suited to the system of fables.

MY-THOL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in mythology; one who writes on mythology, or explains the fables of the ancient pagans. *Norris.*

MY-THOL'O-GIZE, *v. i.* To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathen.

MY-THOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. μυθος, a fable, and λογος, discourse.]
A system of fables, or fabulous opinions and doctrines, respecting the deities which heathen nations have supposed to preside over the world, or to influence the affairs of it.

MY'THO-PLASM, *n.* A narration of mere fable.

MYT'I-LITE, *n.* [Gr. μυτιλος, a kind of shell.]
In *geology*, a petrified muscle or shell of the genus Mytilus. *Kirwan.*

MYX'ON, *n.* [Gr. μυξος.]
A fish of the mullet kind. *Ash.*

N.

N is the fourteenth letter of the English alphabet, and an articulation formed by placing the end of the tongue against the root of the upper teeth. It is an imperfect mute, or semi-vowel, and a nasal letter, the articulation being accompanied with a sound through the nose. It has one sound only, and after *m* is silent, or nearly so, as in *hymn* and *condemn.*

N, among *the ancients*, was a numeral letter signifying 900, and with a stroke over it, N, 9000. Among *the lawyers*, *N. L.* stood for *non liquet*, the case is not clear.

N. is used as an abbreviation of *north.* N. E. stands for *north-east*; N. W. for *north-west*; N. N. E. for *north-north-east*; N. N. W. for *north-north-west*, &c.

In *commerce*, *No.* is an abbreviation of the French *nombre*, and stands for *number.*

N. B. stands for L. *nota bene*, observe well.

N. S. stands for *new style.*

NAB, *n.* The summit of a mountain or rock. [*Local.*]

NAB, *v. t.* [Sw. *nappa*; Dan. *napper*; G. and D. *knappen.* See KNAP.]
To catch suddenly; to seize by a sudden grasp or thrust; *a word little used, and only in low language.*

NAB'BED, *pp.* Caught suddenly.

NAB'BING, *ppr.* Seizing suddenly.

NA'BOB, *n.* A deputy or viceroy in India; *properly*, a subordinate provincial governor under a subahdar; hence,
2. A man of great wealth.

NAC'A-RAT, *n.* [Sp. *nacar*, mother of pearl.]
1. A pale red color, with a cast of orange.
2. Fine linen or crape dyed of this color. *Ure.*

NACK'ER or NA'KER. See NACRE.

NA'CRE, (nā'ker,) *n.* [Fr.] A beautiful iridescent substance which lines the interior of some shells, and is most perfect in the mother-of-pearl. *Buchanan.*

NA'CRE-OUS, *a.* [See NACRE.] Having an iridescent luster like the mother-of-pearl. *Brande.*

NA'CRITE, *n.* [See NACRE.] A mineral consisting of fine pearly scales, and having a greasy feel. It resembles some white or greenish-white varieties of talc, but contains alumina in combination with silica, instead of magnesia. *Dana.*

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NA'DIR, *n.* [Ar. نظير, from نظر *natara*, to be like, proportional, corresponding to, opposite.]
That point of the heavens or lower hemisphere directly opposite to the zenith; the point directly under the place where we stand.

NA'DLE-STEIN, *n.* [G. *nadel* and *stein*.]
Needle-stone; rutile. *Ure.*

NÆVE, *n.* [L. *nævus*.]
A spot. *Dryden.*

NÆ'VOSE, *a.* Spotted; freckled.

NAFE, NAFF, } *n.* A kind of tufted sea-fowl. *Chalmers.*

NAG, *n.* A small horse; a horse in general, or rather a sprightly horse. *L'Estrange.*
2. A paramour, *in contempt.* *Shak.*

NAG'GY, *a.* Contentious. *N. of Eng.*

NA'IAD, (nā'yad,) *n.* [Gr. ναιαδες, naiads, from ναω, to flow.]
In *mythology*, a water nymph; a female deity that presides over rivers and springs.

NA'IA-DES, (nā'ya-deez,) *n. pl.* Water nymphs; naiads. [See NAIAD.]
2. In *conchology*, a family of fresh-water bivalves. *P. Cyc.*
3. In *botany*, an order of indogenous aquatic plants. *P. Cyc.*

NAIL, *n.* [Sax. *nægel*; Sw. G. and D. *nagel*; Dan. *nagle*; Russ. *nagot*; Sans. *naga*, or *nakha*. If the word was originally applied to a claw or talon, the primary sense may be to catch, or it may be a shoot.]
1. The claw or talon of a bird or other animal.
2. The horny substance growing at the end of the human fingers and toes.
3. A small pointed piece of metal, usually with a head, to be driven into a board or other piece of timber, and serving to fasten it to other timber. The larger kinds of instruments of this sort are called SPIKES; and a long, thin kind, with a flattish head, is called a BRAD.
4. A stud or boss; a short nail with a large, broad head. *Swift.*
5. A measure of length, being two inches and a quarter, or the sixteenth of a yard.
On the nail; in hand; immediately; without delay or time of credit; as, to pay money *on the nail*. *Swift.*
To hit the nail on the head; to hit or touch the exact point.

NAIL, *v. t.* To fasten with nails; to unite, close, or make compact with nails.
2. To stud with nails.
The rivets of your arms were *nailed* with gold. *Dryden.*
3. To stop the vent of a cannon; to spike.

NAIL'ED, *pp.* Fastened with nails; studded.

NAIL'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make nails.

NAIL'ER-Y, *n.* A manufactory where nails are made.

NAIL'ING, *ppr.* Fastening with nails; studding.

NA'IVE, (nā'ēve,) *a.* [Fr.] Having native or unaffected simplicity; ingenuous.

NA'IVE-LY, *adv.* [Fr. *naif*, from L. *nativus*.]
With native or unaffected simplicity.

NA'IVE-TE, (nā'ēv-tā,) *n.* Native simplicity; unaffected plainness or ingenuousness. *Gray.*

NA'KED, *a.* [Sax. *nacod*; G. *nacket*, *nackt*; D. *naakt*; Sw. *naken*; Dan. *nögen*; Russ. *nagei*, *nagost*, and *nagota*, nakedness; Ir. *nochta*, open, discovered; *nochduighe*, naked; *nochduighim*, to strip. Class Ng, No. 5, 10, 47, and 15, 16.]
1. Not covered; bare; having no clothes on; as, a *naked* body, or a *naked* limb.
2. Unarmed; defenseless; open; exposed; having no means of defense or protection against an enemy's attack, or against other injury.
Behold my bosom *naked* to your swords. *Addison.*
3. Open to view; not concealed; manifest. *Heb.* [iv.
4. Destitute of worldly goods. *Job* i.
5. Exposed to shame and disgrace. *Exod.* xxxii.
6. Guilty and exposed to divine wrath. *Rev.* iii.
7. Plain; evident; undisguised; without exaggeration; as, the *naked* truth.
8. Mere; bare; simple; wanting the necessary additions. God requires of man something besides the *naked* belief of his being and his word.
9. In *botany*, destitute of the customary covering; as a flower without a calyx, a stem without leaves, &c.
10. Not assisted by glasses; as, the *naked* eye.
Naked flooring, in *carpentry*, is the timber-work which supports a floor. *Gwilt.*

NA'KED-LY, *adv.* Without covering.
2. Simply; barely; merely; in the abstract.
3. Evidently. [*Holder.*

NA'KED-NESS, *n.* Want of covering or clothing; nudity; bareness.
Ham, the father of Canaan, saw the *nakedness* of his father. — Gen. ix.
2. Want of means of defense.
Ye are spies; to see the *nakedness* of the land are ye come. — Gen. xlii.
3. Plainness; openness to view. *Shak.*
To uncover nakedness, in *Scripture*, is to have incestuous or unlawful commerce with a female.

NA'KER, *n.* [Sp. *nacar*; It. *nacchera*; Fr. *nacre*.]
Mother of pearl or nacre, which see.

NA'KIR, *n.* A wandering pain passing from one limb to another. *Schenk.*

NAL, *n.* [Dan. *naal*, a needle.]
An awl, such as collar-makers or shoemakers use. [*Not used, or local.*] *Johnson.*

NAM'BY-PAM'BY, *n.* or *a.* A term applied to that which is contemptible for affected prettiness. *Smart.*

NAME, *n.* [Sax. *nama*; D. *naam*; G. *name*; Sw. *namn*; Dan. *navn*; Ice. *nafn*; L. *nomen*; Gr. ονομα; It. and Port. *nome*: Sp. *nombre*; Fr. *nom*; Pers. *nam*, *namah*; Sans. and Hindoo, *nama*, *nom*; Malay and Bengalee, *namma*; Ostiak, *nemen*. Qu. Heb. נם.]
1. That by which a thing is called; the sound or combination of sounds used to express an idea, or any material substance, quality, or act; an appellation attached to a thing by customary use, by which it may be vocally distinguished from other things. A name may be attached to an individual only, and is then *proper* or *appropriate*, as *John*, *Thomas*, *London*, *Paris*; or it may be attached to a species, genus, or class of things, as *sheep*, *goat*, *horse*, *tree*, *animal*, which are called *common names*, *specific*, or *generic*.
2. The letters or characters, written or engraved, expressing the sounds by which a person or thing is known and distinguished.
3. A person.
They list with women each degenerate *name*. *Dryden.*
4. Reputation; character; that which is commonly said of a person; as, a good *name*; a bad *name*. *Clarendon.*
5. Renown; fame; honor; celebrity; eminence; praise; distinction.
What men of *name* resort to him? *Shak.*
But in this sense, the word is often qualified by an epithet; as, a *great name*; a *mighty name*.
6. Remembrance; memory.
The Lord shall blot out his *name* from under heaven. — Deut. xxix.
7. Appearance only; sound only; not reality; as, a friend in *name*. *Rev.* iii.
8. Authority; behalf; part; as, in the *name* of the people. When a man speaks or acts in the *name* of another, he does it by their authority or in their behalf, as their representative.
9. Assumed character of another.
Had forged a treason in my patron's *name*. *Dryden.*
10. In *Scripture*, the *name* of God signifies his titles, his attributes, his will or purpose, his honor and glory, his word, his grace, his wisdom, power, and goodness, his worship or service, or God himself.
11. Issue; posterity that preserves the name. *Deut.* xxv.
12. In *grammar*, a noun.
To call names; to apply opprobrious names; to call by reproachful appellations. *Swift.*
To take the name of God in vain; to swear falsely or profanely, or to use the name of God with levity or contempt. *Exod.* xx.
To know by name; to honor by a particular friendship or familiarity. *Exod.* xxxiii.
Christian name; the name a person receives by baptism, as distinguished from *surname*.

NAME, *v. t.* [Sax. *naman*, *nemnan*, Goth. *namnyan*, to call, to name, to invoke; D. *noemen*; G. *nennen*; Sw. *nämna*; Dan. *nævner*.]
1. To set or give to any person or thing a sound or combination of sounds by which it may be known and distinguished; to call; to give an appellation to.
She *named* the child Ichabod. — 1 Sam. iv.
Thus was the building left
Ridiculous, and the work confusion *named*. *Milton.*
2. To mention by name; to utter or pronounce the sound or sounds by which a person or thing is known and distinguished.
Neither use thyself to the *naming* of the Holy One. *Ecclus.*
3. To nominate; to designate for any purpose by name.
Thou shalt anoint to me him whom I *name* to thee. — 1 Sam. xvi.
4. To entitle. *Milton.*
To name the name of Christ; to make profession of faith in him. 2 *Tim.* iv.

NAM'ED, *pp.* Called; denominated; designated by name.

NAME'LESS, *a.* Without a name; not distinguished by an appellation; as, a *nameless* star. *Waller.*
2. Noting a person or thing whose name is not known or mentioned. *Atterbury.*

NAME'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a nameless manner.

NAME'LY, *adv.* To mention by name; particularly.
For the excellency of the soul, *namely*, its power of divining dreams; that several such divinations have been made, none can question. *Addison.*

NAM'ER, *n.* One that names or calls by name.

NAME'SAKE, *n.* One that has the same name as another. *Addison.*

NAM'ING, *ppr.* Calling; nominating; mentioning.

NAM'ING-LY, *adv.* By name.

NAN; a Welsh word signifying *what*, used as an interrogative. [This word has been extensively used within my memory by the common people of New England.]

NAN'DU, *n.* The American ostrich, Rhea Americana. *Brande.*

NAN-KEEN', *n.* [*Nankin*, a Chinese word.]
A species of cloth, of a firm texture, from China, made of a sort of cotton, viz., Gossypium religiosum, that is naturally of a kind of yellow color, which is quite indestructible and permanent. This cloth is now imitated by the manufacturers in Great Britain, though with far less permanency of color. It is now made in Georgia of cotton raised in that State.

NAP, *n.* [Sax. *hnappian*. Qu. its connection with *knepan*, to lean, that is, to nod.]
A short sleep or slumber. [*Colloquial.*] *Sidney.*

NAP, *v. i.* To have a short sleep; to be drowsy.
2. To be in a careless, secure state. *Wiclif.*

NAP, *n.* [Sax. *hnoppa*, nap; It. *nappa*, a tassel; Ar. كناب *kinabon*. Class Nb, No. 20.]
1. The woolly or villous substance on the surface of cloth.
2. The downy, or soft, hairy substance on plants.
3. A knop. [See KNOP.] [*Martyn.*

NAPE, *n.* [Sax. *cnæp*, a knob; Ar. كنب *kanaba*, to be hard or callous, whence a callus. Class Nb, No. 20.]
The prominent joint of the neck behind. *Bacon.*

NA'PER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *nappe*; It. *nappa*, *napparie*.]
Linen for the table; table-cloths or linen cloth in general. [*Obs.*] *Shelton.*

NA'PHEW, (nā'fu,) *n.* [L. *napus*, a turnip; Sax. *cnæp*, a knob.]
A plant. [See NAVEW.]

NAPH'THA, (nap'tha,) *n.* [L. Gr. Ch. Syr. and Ar., from نفط *nafata*, to push out, as pustules, to throw out, to boil, to be angry. In Amharic, *neft*, or *nepht*, from this sense, signifies a gun or musket.]
A volatile, limpid, bituminous liquid, of a strong, peculiar odor, and generally of a light-yellow color; but it may be rendered colorless by careful distillation. It is very inflammable, and burns with a white flame, mixed with much smoke. It is insoluble in water, but unites in every proportion with absolute alcohol. *Turner.* By long keeping it hardens into a substance resembling vegetable resin, and becomes black.
Naphtha exudes from the earth in Persia, and, as is said, in the neighborhood of Babylon. Naphtha may be obtained by the distillation of asphalt from the Dead Sea, and of petroleum from Trinidad.
Naphtha consists of carbon and hydrogen in equal equivalents. *Thomson.*

NAPH-THAL'IC AC'ID, *n.* A crystalline product, in appearance resembling benzoic acid, obtained from naphthaline. *Brande.*

NAPH'THA-LINE, (-lin,) *n.* A peculiar, white, crystallizable substance, deposited from naphtha distilled from coal tar, consisting of hydrogen and carbon. It is heavier than water, has a pungent, aromatic taste, and a peculiar, faintly aromatic odor, not unlike that of the Narcissus. *Brande.*

NA'PI-FORM, *a.* [L. *napus*, a turnip, and *forma*, form.]
Having the shape of a turnip, swelled in the upper part and becoming more slender below. *Beck.*

NAP'KIN, *n.* [Fr. *nape*, cloth; of which *napkin* is a diminutive.]
1. A cloth used for wiping the hands; a towel.
2. A handkerchief. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

NAP'LESS, *a.* Without nap; threadbare. *Shak.*

NA'PLES-YEL'LŌW, *n.* A fine yellow pigment, used in oil painting, also for porcelain and enamel. It has long been prepared in Italy by a secret process. *Ure.*

NAP'PAL, *n.* Soap rock. *Pinkerton.*

NAP'PI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being sleepy, or inclined to take naps.
2. The quality of having a nap; abundance of nap, as on cloth.

NAP'PING, *ppr.* Having a short sleep.

NAP'PY, *a.* [from *nap*.] Frothy; spumy; as, *nappy* beer. *Gay.*

NAP'-TAK-ING, *a.* Taking naps.

NAP'-TAK-ING, *n.* A taking by surprise, as when one is not on his guard; unexpected onset, when one is unprepared. *Carew.*

NAR, *a.* Nearer. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

NAR-CE'I-NA, NAR'CE-INE, } *n.* [Gr. ναρκη.]
An alkaloid obtained from opium, in the form of a white crystalline solid, with a slightly bitter and galvanic taste.

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NAR-CIS'SUS, *n.* [L.; Gr. ναρκισσος.]
1. In *mythology*, a beautiful youth who was enamored of his own image as seen in a fountain, and was changed into the flower called by his name.
2. In *botany*, a genus of flowering plants of several species, comprising the daffodils, jonquils, &c. They are bulbous-rooted, perennial in root, but with annual leaves and flower-stalks. *Encyc. Partington.*

NAR-CŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr., infra.] The effect of a narcotic, whether medicinal or poisonous.

NAR-CŎT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ναρκωτικος, from ναρκοω, to render torpid.]
In medicinal doses, allaying morbid susceptibility, relieving pain, and producing sleep. In poisonous doses, producing stupor, coma, and convulsions; and, if pushed to a sufficient extent, death. *Tully.*

NAR-CŎT'IC, *n.* A medicine which, in medicinal doses, allays morbid susceptibility, relieves pain, and produces sleep; but which, in poisonous doses, produces stupor, coma, convulsions, and, if pushed far enough, death. *Tully.*

NAR-CŎT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Operating after the manner of a narcotic. *Whitlock.*

NAR-CŎT'IC-NESS, *n.* The quality of operating as a narcotic. [*Not used.*]

NAR-CŎT'IC-O-ĂC'RID, *a.* In *medicine*, acrid-narcotic; a term denoting a combination of acrid and narcotic properties.

NAR'CŎT-INE, (-in,) *n.* An alkaloid obtained from opium, and one of its active narcotic principles. It is a white crystalline solid, nearly destitute of taste.

NAR'CO-TISM, *n.* The effect of a narcotic, whether medicinal or poisonous. [*Little used.*]

NARD, *n.* [L. *nardus, nardum*; Gr. ναρδος; from the Arabic, Phenician, Syriac, or Persian, probably the latter.]
1. A plant usually called *spikenard, spica nardi*; highly valued by the ancients, both as an article of luxury and of medicine. It is odorous or aromatic.
2. An unguent prepared from the plant.

NARD'INE, (-in,) *a.* Pertaining to nard; having the qualities of spikenard. *Asiat. Res.*

NARE, *n.* [L. *naris.*]
The nostril. [*Not used.*] *Hudibras.*

NAR'I-FORM, *a.* Formed like the nose.

NAR'RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *narrabilis.* See NARRATE.]
That may be related, told, or narrated. [*Not used.*]

NAR'RATE or NAR-RĀTE', *v. t.* [L. *narro*: It. *narrare*; Sp. *narrar*; Fr. *narrer.* Class Nr, No. 2, 5, 6.]
1. To tell, rehearse, or recite, as a story; to relate the particulars of any event or transaction, or any series of incidents.
2. To write, as the particulars of a story or history. We never say, to *narrate* a sentence, a sermon, or an oration, but we *narrate* a story, or the particular events which have fallen under our observation, or which we have heard related.

NAR'RĀ-TED, *pp.* Related; told.

NAR'RĀ-TING *ppr.* Relating; telling; reciting.

NAR-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *narratio.*]
1. The act of telling or relating the particulars of an event; rehearsal; recital.
2. Relation; story; history; the relation in words or writing of the particulars of any transaction or event, or of any series of transactions or events.
3. In *oratory*, that part of a discourse which recites the time, manner, or consequences of an action, or simply states the facts connected with the subject.

NAR'RA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *narratif.*]
1. Relating the particulars of an event or transaction; giving a particular or continued account.
2. Apt or inclined to relate stories, or to tell particulars of events; story-telling.

But wise through time and *narrative* with age. *Pope.*

NAR'RA-TIVE, *n.* The recital of a story, or a continued account of the particulars of an event or transaction; story.

Cynthio was much taken with my *narrative*. *Tatler.*

NAR'RA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of narration, story, or recital. *Ayliffe.*

NAR-RĀ'TOR, *n.* One that narrates; one that relates a series of events or transactions. *Watts.*

NAR'RA-TO-RY, *a.* Giving an account of events. *Howell.*

NAR'RI-FY, *v. t.* To relate; to give account of. *Shak.*

NAR'RŌW, *a.* [Sax. *neara, nearo, nearu, nearew.* I suspect this word and *near* to be contracted by the loss of *g*, W. *nig*, narrow, strait; *nigiaw*, to narrow; for the D. has *naauw*, narrow, close, G. *genau*, with a prefix. In this case, the word belongs to the root of *nigh*; D. *naaken*, to approach.]
1. Of little breadth; not wide or broad; having little distance from side to side; as, a *narrow* board; a *narrow* street; a *narrow* sea; a *narrow* hem or border. It is only or chiefly applied to the surface of flat or level bodies.
2. Of little extent; very limited; as, a *narrow* space or compass.
3. *Figuratively*, limited as to means; straitened; as, a *narrow* fortune.
4. Covetous; not liberal or bountiful; as, a *narrow* heart.
5. Contracted; of confined views or sentiments; very limited.

The greatest understanding is *narrow*. *Grew.*

In this sense and the former, it is often prefixed to mind or soul, &c.; as, *narrow*-minded; *narrow*-souled; *narrow*-hearted.
6. Near; within a small distance. *Dryden.*
7. Close; near; accurate; scrutinizing; as, a *narrow* search; *narrow* inspection.
8. Near; barely sufficient to avoid evil; as, a *narrow* escape.

NAR'RŌW, *n.* } A strait; a narrow passage
NAR'RŌWS, *n. pl.* } through a mountain, or a narrow channel of water between one sea or lake and another; a sound. It is usually in the plural, but sometimes in the singular. *Washington. Mitford.*

NAR'RŌW, *v. t.* To lessen the breadth of; to contract.

A government, by alienating the affections of the people, may be said to *narrow* its bottom. *Temple.*

2. To contract in extent; as, to *narrow* one's influence; to *narrow* the faculties or capacity.
3. To draw into a smaller compass; to contract; to limit; to confine; as, to *narrow* our views or knowledge; to *narrow* a question in discussion.
4. In *knitting*, to contract the size of a stocking by taking two stitches into one.

NAR'RŌW, *v. i.* To become less broad; to contract in breadth. At that place, the sea *narrows* into a strait.
2. In *horsemanship*, a horse is said to *narrow*, when he does not take ground enough, or bear out enough to the one hand or the other. *Far. Dict.*
3. To contract the size of a stocking by taking two stitches into one.

NAR'RŌW-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Contracted; made less wide.

NAR'RŌW-ER, *n.* He or that which narrows or contracts.

NAR'RŌW-ING, *ppr.* Contracting; making less broad.

NAR'RŌW-ING, *n.* The act of narrowing or contracting.
2. The part of a stocking which is narrowed.

NAR'RŌW-LY, *adv.* With little breadth.
2. Contractedly; without much extent.
3. Closely; accurately; with minute scrutiny; as, to look or watch *narrowly*, to search *narrowly*.
4. Nearly; within a little; by a small distance;
5. Sparingly. [as, he *narrowly* escaped.

NAR'RŌW-MIND'ED, *a.* Illiberal; mean-spirited; of confined views or sentiments.

NAR'RŌW-MIND'ED-NESS, *n.* Confined views or sentiments; illiberality.

NAR'RŌW-NESS, *n.* Smallness of breadth or distance from side to side; as, the *narrowness* of cloth, of a street or highway, of a stream or sea.
2. Smallness of extent; contractedness; as, the *narrowness* of capacity or comprehension; *narrowness* of knowledge or attainments.
3. Smallness of estate or means of living; poverty; as, the *narrowness* of fortune or of circumstances. *South.*
4. Contractedness; penuriousness; covetousness, as, *narrowness* of heart.
5. Illiberality; want of generous, enlarged, or charitable views or sentiments; as, *narrowness* of mind or views.

NAR'RŌW-SIGHT'ED, *a.* Having a narrow sight.

NAR'WAL, } *n.* [G. *narwall.*]
NAR'WHAL, }
The *Monodon monoceros*, a cetaceous mammal found in the northern seas, which grows to twenty feet in length. The spiracle of this animal is on the anterior part of the skull. When young it has two tusks, but when old it has but one, which projects from the upper jaw, and is straight. From this circumstance of its having one tusk only, it has obtained the name of the SEA UNICORN or UNICORN FISH. *Pennant. Encyc.*

NAS, for NE HAS. Has not. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

NĀ'SAL, *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose; It. *nasale.*]
Pertaining to the nose; formed or affected by the nose; as, a *nasal* sound; a *nasal* letter.

NĀ'SAL, *n.* A letter whose sound is affected by the nose.
2. A medicine that operates through the nose; an errhine. *Barton.*

NA-SAL'I-TY, *n.* The state or quality of being nasal.

NĀ'SAL-IZE, *v. t.* To render nasal, as sound.

NĀ'SAL-IZ-ED, (nā'zal-izd,) *pp.* or *a.* Rendered nasal, as sound.

NĀ'SAL-LY, *adv.* In a nasal manner; by the nose.

NAS'CAL, *n.* A kind of pessary. *Ferrand.*
A pessary made of wool or cotton, to raise the nose when compressed. *Parr.*

NAS'CEN-CY, *n.* The beginning of production.

NAS'CENT, *a.* [L. *nascens, nascor*, to be born.]
1. Beginning to exist or to grow.
2. In *chemistry*, in the act of being produced or evolved, as a gas. *Black.*

NĀSE'BER-RY, *n.* The fruit of a tropical tree of the genus Achras. *Loudon.*

NĀS'I-COR-NOUS, *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose, and *cornu*, horn.]
Having a horn growing on the nose. *Brown.*

NAS'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose, and *form.*]
Having the shape of the nose.

NAS'TI-LY, *adv.* [from *nasty.*] In a nasty manner; filthily; dirtily.
2. Obscenely.

NAS'TI-NESS, *n.* Extreme filthiness; dirtiness; filth.
2. Obscenity; ribaldry. *South.*

NAS-TUR'TIUM, } *n.* [L. *nasturtium*; quod nasum
NAS-TUR'TION, } torqueat. *Varro.*]
An American annual plant, with pungent fruit, belonging to the genus Tropæolum; Indian cresses. Botanists apply the name *nasturtium* to the watercress and plants allied to it. *P. Cyc.*

NAS'TY, *a.* [Origin unknown. Qu G. *nass*, wet.]
1. Disgustingly filthy; very dirty, foul, or defiled; nauseous. *Atterbury.*
2. Obscene.

NĀ'SUTE, *a.* [L. *nasutus.*]
Critically nice; captious. *Bp. Gauden.*

NĀ'TAL, *a.* [L. *natalis*, from *nascor*, to be born.]
Pertaining to birth. The *natal* day is the day of birth or nativity. So we say, *natal* hour; *natal* place. *Camden. Prior.*

NĀ-TAL-I''TIAL, (-ish'al,) } *a.* [L. *natalitius*, from
NĀ-TAL-I''TIOUS, (-ish'us,) } *nascor*, to be born.]
Pertaining to one's birth or birthday, or consecrated to one's nativity. *Evelyn.*

NĀ'TALS, *n. pl.* Time and place of nativity.

NĀ'TANT, *a.* [L. *natans*, from *nato*, to swim.]
In *botany*, swimming; floating on the surface of water, as the leaf of an aquatic plant. *Lee. Martyn.*

NĀ'TANT-LY, *adv.* Swimmingly; floatingly.

NA-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *natatio*, from *nato*, to swim.]
A swimming; the act of floating on the water. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

NĀ-TA-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* In *ornithology*, swimming, or adapted to swimming; a term applied to such birds as habitually live upon the water. *Swainson.*

NĀ'TA-TO-RY, *a.* Enabling to swim. *Brit. Crit.*

NATCH, *n.* [for NOTCH.] The part of an ox between the loins, near the rump. *Marshal.*

NATH'LESS, *adv.* [Sax. *natheles*; *na*, *the*, and *less*, not the less.]
Nevertheless; not the less; notwithstanding. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

NATH'MŌRE, *adv.* [*na*, *the*, and *more.*] Not the more; never the more. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *natio*, from *natus*, born; *nascor*, to be born; perhaps Heb. נתן.]
1. A body of people inhabiting the same country, or united under the same sovereign or government; as, the English *nation*; the French *nation.* It often happens that many nations are subject to one government, in which case, the word *nation* usually denotes a body of people speaking the same language, or a body that has formerly been under a distinct government, but has been conquered, or incorporated with a larger nation. Thus the *empire* of Russia comprehends many *nations*, as did formerly the Roman and Persian empires. *Nation*, as its etymology imports, originally denoted a family or race of men descended from a common progenitor, like *tribe*, but by emigration, conquest, and intermixture of men of different families, this distinction is in most countries lost.
2. A great number, by way of emphasis. *Young.*

NĀ'TION-AL, (nā'shun-al *or* nash'un-al,) *a.* Pertaining to a nation; as, *national* customs, dress, or language.
2. Public; general; common to a nation; as, a *national* calamity.
3. Attached, or unduly attached, to one's own country. The writer manifested much *national* prejudice. He was too *national* to be impartial.
National guards; in *France*, the militia of the kingdom.

NĀ'TION-AL-ISM, (nā'shun- *or* nash'un-,) *n.* The state of being national; nationality.

NĀ-TION-AL'I-TY, (nā-shun- *or* nash'un-,) *n.* National character; also, the quality of being national, or strongly attached to one's own nation. *Boswell.*

NĀ'TION-AL-IZE, (nā'shun- *or* nash'un-,) *v. t.* To make national; to give to one the character and habits of a nation, or the peculiar attachments which belong to citizens of the same nation.

NĀ'TION-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Rendered national.

NĀ'TION-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making national; giving one the character and habits of a nation.

NĀ'TION-AL-LY, (nā'shun- *or* nash'un-,) *adv.* In regard to the nation; as a whole nation.

The Jews — being *nationally* espoused to God by covenant. *South.*

NĀ'TION-AL-NESS, *n.* State of being national.

NĀ'TIVE, *a.* [L. *nativus*, from *nascor*, *natus*, to be born.]
1. Produced by nature; original; born with the being; natural; not acquired; as, *native* genius; *native* affections; a *native* talent or disposition; *native* cheerfulness; *native* simplicity.
2. Produced by nature; not factitious or artificial; as, *native* ore; *native* color.
3. Conferred by birth; as, *native* rights and privileges.

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4. Pertaining to the place of birth; as, *native* soil; *native* country; *native* graces. *Shak.*

5. Original; that of which any thing is made; as, man's *native* dust. *Milton.*

6. Born with; congenial. *Shak.*

NĀ'TIVE, *n.* One born in any place is said to be a *native* of that place, whether country, city, or town.

2. Offspring. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

3. In *natural history*, plants and animals are said to be *natives* of that country or place from which they originally came. Thus, the guinea-pig and the potato are *natives* of South America. *Encyc. Am.*

NĀ'TIVE-LY, *adv.* By birth; naturally; originally. *Taylor. Lightfoot.*

NĀ'TIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being produced by nature. *Johnson.*

NA-TIV'I-TY, *n.* Birth; the coming into life or the world. The feast of Christmas is observed in memory of Christ's *nativity*.

2. Time, place, and manner of birth.

3. State or place of being produced.

These, in their dark *nativity*, the deep
Shall yield us pregnant with infernal flame. *Milton.*

4. In *astrology*, a representation of the positions of the heavenly bodies at the moment of one's birth, supposed to indicate his future destinies; as, to calculate one's *nativity*. *Brande.*

NAT'KA, *n.* A bird, a species of shrike. *Pennant.*

NĀ'TRO-LĪTE, *n.* A zeolite, occurring generally in implanted groups of glassy, acicular crystals, and in fibrous concretions. It consists of silica, alumina, and soda, and is part of the old species mesotype. *Dana.*

NĀ'TRON, *n.* Native carbonate of soda; another of soda, with half more of carbonic acid, is called TRONA. *Dana.*

NAT'TI-LY, *adv.* In a natty manner.

NAT'TY, *a.* Neatly fine; spruce. [*Colloquial.*]

NAT'Ū-RAL, (nat'yu-ral,) *a.* [Fr. *naturel*; L. *naturalis*, from *natura*, nature, from *nascor*, to be born or produced.]

1. Pertaining to nature; produced or effected by nature, or by the laws of growth, formation, or motion, impressed on bodies or beings by divine power. Thus we speak of the *natural* growth of animals or plants; the *natural* motion of a gravitating body; *natural* strength or disposition; the *natural* heat of the body; *natural* color; *natural* beauty. In this sense, *natural* is opposed to *artificial* or *acquired*.

2. According to the stated course of things. Poverty and shame are the *natural* consequences of certain vices.

3. Not forced; not far fetched; such as is dictated by nature. The gestures of the orator are *natural*.

4. According to the life; as, a *natural* representation of the face.

5. Consonant to nature.

Fire and warmth go together, and so seem to carry with them as *natural* an evidence as self-evident truths themselves. *Locke.*

6. Derived from nature, as opposed to HABITUAL. The love of pleasure is *natural*; the love of study is usually habitual or acquired.

7. Discoverable by reason; not revealed; as, *natural* religion.

8. Produced or coming in the ordinary course of things, or the progress of animals and vegetables; as, a *natural* death; opposed to VIOLENT or PREMATURE.

9. Tender; affectionate by nature. *Shak.*

10. Unaffected; unassumed; according to truth and reality.

What can be more *natural* than the circumstances of the behavior of those women who had lost their husbands on this fatal day? *Addison.*

11. Illegitimate; born out of wedlock; as, a *natural* son.

12. Native; vernacular; as, one's *natural* language. *Swift.*

13. Derived from the study of the works of nature; as, *natural* knowledge. *Addison.*

14. A *natural* note, in *music*, is that which is according to the usual order of the scale; opposed to *flat* and *sharp* notes, which are called *artificial*.

Natural history, in its most extensive sense, is the description of whatever is created, or of the whole universe, including the heavens and the earth, and all the productions of the earth. But more generally, natural history is limited to a description of the earth and its productions, including zoölogy, botany, geology, mineralogy, &c.

Natural orders, in *botany*, are groups of genera resembling each other.

Natural philosophy originally signified the study of nature in general. In *present usage*, *natural* or *mechanical philosophy* relates to the phenomena and laws of masses of matter, and considers those effects only which are not attended by any change of nature, as motion, &c. It is distinguished from *chemistry*, which relates to the phenomena and laws of particles of matter, and embraces their changes of nature. *Olmsted.* It is distinguished from *intellectual* and *moral* philosophy, which respect the mind or understanding of man, and the qualities of actions.

NAT'Ū-RAL, (nat'yu-ral,) *n.* An idiot; one born without the usual powers of reason or understanding. This is probably elliptical for *natural fool*.]

2. A native; an original inhabitant. [*Not in use.*] *Raleigh.*

3. Gift of nature; natural quality. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson. Wotton.*

4. In *music*, a character used to restore to its natural or usual sound a note which, according to a previous character, would be flat or sharp.

NAT'Ū-RAL-ISM, *n.* Mere state of nature. *Lavington.*

2. The doctrine of those who deny a supernatural agency in the miracles and revelations recorded in the Bible, and in the grace which renews and sanctifies men. *J. Murdock.*

NAT'Ū-RAL-IST, *n.* One that studies natural history and philosophy, or physics; one that is versed in natural history or philosophy. It is more generally applied to one that is versed in *natural history*.

NAT-Ū-RAL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being natural. [*Obs.*]

NĀT-Ū-RAL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* [See NATURALIZE.] The act of investing an alien with the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen. *Naturalization*, in Great Britain, is only by act of parliament. In the United States, it is by act of congress, vesting certain tribunals with the power.

NAT'Ū-RAL-IZE, (nat'yu-ral-īze,) *v. t.* [from *natural*, *nature*.] To confer on an alien the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen; to adopt foreigners into a nation or state, and place them in the condition of natural born subjects.

2. To make natural; to render easy and familiar by custom and habit; as, custom *naturalizes* labor or study. *South.*

3. To adapt; to make suitable; to acclimate; as, to *naturalize* one to a climate.

4. To receive or adopt as native, natural, or vernacular; to make our own; as, to *naturalize* foreign words.

5. To accustom; to habituate; as, to *naturalize* the vine to a cold climate. *Gibbon.*

NAT'Ū-RAL-IZ-ED, *pp. or a.* Invested with the privileges of natives; rendered easy and familiar; adapted to a climate; acclimated; received as native.

NAT'Ū-RAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Vesting with the rights of native subjects; making easy; acclimating; adopting.

NAT'Ū-RAL-LY, (nat'yu-ral-e,) *adv.* According to nature; by the force or impulse of nature; not by art or habit. We are *naturally* prone to evil.

2. According to nature; without affectation; with just representation; according to life.

3. According to the usual course of things; as, the effect or consequence *naturally* follows.

4. Spontaneously; without art or cultivation. Every plant must have grown *naturally* in some place or other.

NAT'Ū-RAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being given or produced by nature; as, the *naturalness* of desire. *South.*

2. Conformity to nature, or to truth and reality; not affectation; as, the *naturalness* of the eyebrows. *Dryden.*

NAT'Ū-RALS, *n. pl.* Among *physicians*, whatever belongs naturally to an animal; opposed to NON-NATURALS. [*It may, perhaps, be sometimes used in the singular.*]

NĀ'TURE, (nāt'yur,) *n.* [Fr. *id.*; L. Sp. and It. *natura*; from *natus*, born, produced, from *nascor*.]

1. In *a general sense*, whatever is made or produced: a word that comprehends all the works of God; the universe. Of a phœnix we say, there is no such thing in *nature*.

And look through *nature* up to *nature's* God. *Pope.*

2. By a metonymy of the effect for the cause, *nature* is used for the agent, creator, author, producer, of things, or for the powers that produce them. By the expression, "trees and fossils are produced by *nature*," we mean, they are formed or produced by certain inherent powers in matter, or we mean that they are produced by God, the Creator, the Author of whatever is made or produced. The opinion that things are produced by inherent powers of matter, independent of a supreme, intelligent Author, is atheism. But generally, men mean by *nature*, thus used, the Author of created things, or the operation of his power.

3. The essence, essential qualities, or attributes, of a thing, which constitute it what it is; as, the *nature* of the soul; the *nature* of blood; the *nature* of a fluid; the *nature* of plants, or of a metal; the *nature* of a circle or an angle. When we speak of the *nature* of man, we understand the peculiar constitution of his body or mind, or the qualities of the species which distinguish him from other animals. When we speak of the *nature* of a man, or an individual of the race, we mean his particular qualities or constitution; either the peculiar temperament of his body, or the affections of his mind, his natural appetites, passions, disposition, or temper. So of irrational animals.

4. The established or regular course of things; as when we say, an event is not according to *nature*, or it is out of the order of *nature*. *Boyle.*

5. A law or principle of action or motion in a natural body. A stone by *nature* falls, or inclines to fall. *Boyle.*

6. Constitution; aggregate powers of a body, especially a living one. We say, *nature* is strong or weak; *nature* is almost exhausted. *Boyle.*

7. The constitution and appearances of things.

The works, whether of poets, painters, moralists, or historians, which are built upon general *nature*, live forever. *Reynolds.*

8. Natural affection or reverence.

Have we not seen
The murdering son and his parent's bed,
Through violated *nature* force his way? *Pope.*

9. System of created things.

He, binding *nature* fast in fate,
Left conscience free and will. *Pope.*

10. Sort; species; kind; particular character.

A dispute of this *nature* caused mischief to a king and an archbishop. *Dryden.*

11. Sentiments or images conformed to nature, or to truth and reality.

Only *nature* can please those tastes which are unprejudiced and refined. *Addison.*

12. Birth. No man is noble by *nature*.

NĀ'TURE, (nāt'yur,) *v. t.* To endow with natural qualities. [*Not in use.*] *Gower.*

NĀ'TUR-IST, *n.* One who ascribes every thing to nature. *Boyle.*

NA-TŪ'RI-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being produced by nature. [*A very bad word, and not used.*] *Brown.*

NAU'FRAGE, *n.* [L. *naufragium*; *navis*, a ship, and *frango*, to break. See WRECK, which is from the same root, *break*, L. *fractus*.]

Shipwreck. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

NAU'FRA-GOUS, *a.* Causing shipwreck. [*Little used.*] *Taylor.*

NAUGHT, (nawt,) *n.* [Sax. *naht*, *nauht*, compounded of *ne* and *aught* or *wiht*, a creature, wight; Goth. *niwaiht*. *Waiht* coincides with *wight*, L. *quid*, *quod*. (See AUGHT.) *This word should not be written* NOUGHT.]

Nothing.

Doth Job serve God for *naught*?—Job i.
Thou sellest thy people for *naught*. — Ps. xliv.

To set at naught; to slight, disregard, or despise.

Ye have *set at naught* all my counsel. — Prov. i.

NAUGHT, (nawt,) *adv.* In no degree.

To wealth or sovereign power he *naught* applied. *Fairfax.*

NAUGHT, (nawt,) *a.* Bad; worthless; of no value or account.

Things *naught* and things indifferent. *Hooker.*
It is *naught*, it is *naught*, says the buyer. — Prov. xx.

NAUGHT'I-LY, (nawt'i-ly,) *adv.* Wickedly; corruptly.

NAUGHT'I-NESS, (nawt'i-ness,) *n.* Badness; wickedness; evil principle or purpose.

I know thy pride and the *naughtiness* of thy heart. — 1 Sam. xvii.

2. Slight wickedness of children; perverseness; mischievousness. *Dryden. Shak. Sidney.*

NAUGHT'Y, (nawt'y,) *a.* Wicked; corrupt.

A *naughty* person, a wicked man, walketh with a froward mouth. — Prov. vi.

2. Bad; worthless.

The other basket had very *naughty* figs. — Jer. xxiv.

3. Mischievous; perverse; froward; as, a *naughty* child. It is now seldom used except in the latter sense, as applied to children, or in ludicrous censure.

NAUL'AGE, *n.* [L. *naulum*.]

The freight of passengers in a ship. [*Little used.*]

NAU'MA-CHY, *n.* [L. *naumachia*; Gr. *ναυμαχια*; *ναυς*, a ship, and *μαχη*, fight.]

1. Among *the ancient Romans*, a show or spectacle representing a sea-fight.

2. The place where these shows were exhibited. *Encyc.*

NAUS'CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *ναυς*, a ship, and *σκοπεω*, to view.]

The art of discovering the approach of ships, or the vicinity of land, at a distance. *Maty.*

NAU'SEA, (naw'shēä,) *n.* [L., from Gr. *ναυσια*, from *ναυς*, a ship.]

Originally and *properly*, seasickness; hence, any similar sickness of the stomach, accompanied with a propensity to vomit; qualm; loathing; squeamishness of the stomach.

NAU'SE-ANT, (-she-ant,) *n.* A substance which produces nausea.

NAU'SE-ĀTE, (naw'she-āte,) *v. i.* [L. *nauseo*.]

To become squeamish; to feel disgust; to be inclined to reject from the stomach.

NAU'SE-ĀTE, (naw'she-āte,) *v. t.* To loathe; to reject with disgust.

The patient *nauseates* and loathes wholesome foods. *Blackmore.*
Old age, with silent pace, comes creeping on,
Nauseates the praise which in her youth she won. *Dryden.*

2. To affect with disgust. *Swift.*

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NAU'SE-Ā-TED, *pp.* Rejected with disgust.
NAU'SE-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Loathing; rejecting with disgust.
NAU'SE-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of nauseating.
NAU'SEOUS, (naw'shus,) *a.* Loathsome; disgustful; disgusting; regarded with abhorrence; as, a *nauseous* drug or medicine.
NAU'SEOUS-LY, *adv.* Loathsomely; disgustfully.
NAU'SEOUS-NESS, *n.* Loathsomeness; quality of exciting disgust; as, the *nauseousness* of a drug or medicine.

The *nauseousness* of such company disgusts a reasonable man. *Dryden.*

NAU'TIC, } *a.* [L. *nauticus*, from *nauta*, a sea-
NAU'TIC-AL, } man, from *navis*, a ship. See NAVY.]
Pertaining to seamen or navigation; as, *nautical* skill; a *nautical* almanac.
NAU'TI-LITE, *n.* [from L. *nautilus*, a shell-fish.]
A fossil nautilus. *Kirwan. Dict.*
NAU'TI-LOID, *a.* Resembling the nautilus in form or shape.
NAU'TI-LOID, *n.* [*Nautilus* and *ειδος*.]
That which has the form of the nautilus.
NAU'TI-LUS, *n.* [L.; Gr. *ναυτιλος*, from *ναυς*, a ship.]
1. The name of a small genus of cephalopodous mollusca. The animal has the sack, eyes, parrot-beak, and funnel of the other cephalopods; but its mouth, instead of the large arms and feet, is surrounded by several circles of numerous small tentacles without cups. The shell is a spiral, symmetrical, and chambered shell, i. e. divided into several cavities by partitions. Its laminæ cross suddenly, even in the last turns of the spine, which not only touch the preceding ones, but envelop them. The siphon occupies the center of each partition. *Cuvier.*
2. A loose, popular name applied to the shells of several different genera of mollusca. The animal which is said to sail in its shell upon the surface of the water, is the Argonauta Argo, very different from the nautilus. Perhaps *nautilus* may be said to be its poetical name.

Learn of the little *nautilus* to sail. *Pope.*

NĀ'VAL, *a.* [L. *navalis*, from *navis*, Gr. *νεις*, a ship.]
1. Consisting of ships; as, a *naval* force or armament.
2. Pertaining to ships or to a navy; as, *naval* stores.
NĀ'VAL OF'FI-CER, *n.* In *a United States custom-house*, an officer who assists the collector in collecting the customs on merchandise imported. *Bouvier.*
NĀ'VALS, *n. pl.* Naval affairs. [*Not used.*] *Clarendon.*
NĀ'VARCH, (nā'vārk,) *n.* [Gr. *ναυαρχος*.]
In *ancient Greece*, the commander of a fleet. *Mitford.*
NĀ'VARCH-Y, *n.* [from L. *navarchus*, an admiral.]
Knowledge of managing ships. *Petty.*
NAVE, *n.* [Sax. *nafa*, *nafu*; Dan. *nav*; G. *nabe*; Sw. *naf.*]
1. The thick piece of timber in the center of a wheel, in which the spokes are inserted; called also the HUB or HOB.
2. The middle or body of a church, extending from the baluster or rail of the choir to the principal entrance. *Gwilt.*
NĀ'VEL, (nā'vl,) *n.* [Sax. *nafela*, from *nafa*, nave; D. *navel*; G. *nabel*; Sw. *nafle*; Dan. *navle*; Zend. *nafo*; Pehlavi, *naf*, Sans. *nabha*; Pers. ناف *naf.*]
The center of the lower part of the abdomen, or the point where the umbilical cord passes out of the fetus. The umbilical cord is a collection of vessels by which the fetus of an animal communicates with the parent by means of the placenta, to which it is attached. *Encyc.*
NĀ'VEL-GALL, *n.* A bruise on the top of the chine of the back of a horse, behind the saddle. *Johnson.*
NĀ'VEL-STRING, *n.* The umbilical cord. [See NAVEL.]
NĀ'VEL-WORT, *n.* A succulent plant of the genus Cotyledon. It has the appearance of house-leek. *Miller.*
NĀ'VEW, (nā'vu,) *n.* [L. *napus*; Sax. *nape.*]
A plant, the Brassica Napus; also called the *French turnip*. It has a spindle-shaped root, less than the turnip. *Encyc. Miller.*
NA-VIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *navicula*, a little ship.]
1. Relating to small ships or boats. *Bryant.*
2. Shaped like a boat; cymbiform. The *navicular* bone is the scaphoid bone of the wrist. *Coxe. Quincy.*
NAV'I-GA-BLE, *a.* [L. *navagabilis*, from *navigo*, to sail, from *navis*, a ship.]
That may be navigated or passed in ships or vessels; as, a *navigable* river.
NAV'I-GA-BLE-NESS, } *n.* The quality or state of
NAV-I-GA-BIL'I-TY, } being navigable.
NAV'I-GA-BLY, *adv.* In a navigable manner.
NAV'I-GATE, *v. i.* [L. *navigo*, from *navis*, a ship; Ir. *snamhaim.*]
To pass on water in ships; to sail.

The Phenicians *navigated* to the extremities of the Western Ocean. *Arbuthnot.*

NAV'I-GATE, *v. t.* To pass over in ships; to sail on; as, to *navigate* the Atlantic.
2. To steer, direct, or manage in sailing; as, to *navigate* a ship.
NAV'I-GĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Steered or managed in passing on the water; passed over in sailing.
NAV'I-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Passing on or over in sailing; steering and managing in sailing.
NAV-I-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L *navigatio.*]
1. The act of navigating; the act of passing on water in ships or other vessels · the state of being navigable.
2. The science or art of conducting ships or vessels from one place to another. This comprehends not only the management of the sails, but the directing and measuring of the course of ships by the laws of geometry, or by astronomical principles and observations. *Brande.*
3. Ships in general.
Aerial navigation; the sailing or floating in the air by means of balloons.
Inland navigation; the passing of boats or small vessels on rivers, lakes, or canals, in the interior of a country; conveyance by boats or vessels in the interior of a country.
NAV'I-GĀ-TOR, *n.* One that navigates or sails; *chiefly*, one who directs the course of a ship, or one who is skillful in the art of navigation. We say, a bold *navigator*, an experienced *navigator*, an able *navigator.*
NĀ'VY, *n.* [L *navis*; Gr. *ναυς*, from *νεω*, to swim, L. *no*, *nato*; Sans. *nau*; Armenian, *naw*; Pers. *naodan.* The elements of the verb are probably *Nd*, coinciding with Eng. *nod*, L. *nuto.* To swim, then, is to move up and down. Class Nd, No. 3, 9.]
1. A fleet of ships; an assemblage of merchantmen, or so many as sail in company.

The *navy* of Hiram brought gold from Ophir. — 1 Kings x.

2. The whole of the ships of war belonging to a nation or king. The *navy* of Great Britain is the defense of the kingdom and its commerce. This is the usual acceptation of the word.
3. The officers and men belonging to a navy. *Smart.*
NAWL, *n.* An awl. [*Not in use.*]
NĀY, *adv.* [A contracted word; L. *nego*; Sw. *ney* or *nej*, from *neka*, to deny; W. *nac*, from *naca*, to deny.]
1. No; a word that expresses negation.

I tell you *nay*; but except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish. — Luke xiii.

2. It expresses also refusal.

He that will not when he may,
When he would he shall have *nay*. *Proverb.*

[In these senses it is now rarely used; *no* being substituted.]
3. Not only so; not this alone; intimating that something is to be added by way of amplification. He requested an answer; *nay*, he urged it.
NĀY, *n.* Denial; refusal.
NĀY, *v. t.* To refuse. [*Not in use.*]
NAY'WARD, *n.* Tendency to denial. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
NAY'WORD, (nā'wurd,) *n.* A by-word; a proverbial reproach; a watchword. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
NAZ-A-RĒ'AN, } *n.* One of a sect of Judaizing
NAZ-A-RĒNE', } Christians in the second century, who observed the laws of Moses, and rejected the commonly received Gospels, holding a peculiar one of their own. *Murdock.*
NAZ-A-RĒNE', *n.* An inhabitant of Nazareth; one of the early converts to Christianity; in contempt. *Acts* xxiv.
NAZ'A-RITE, *n.* A Jew who bound himself by a vow to extraordinary purity of life and devotion. *Murdock.*
NAZ'A-RIT-ISM, *n.* The vow and practice of a Nazarite. *Burder.*
NĀZE, *n.* A cliff or headland, same as a NESS. *Smart.*
NĒ, [Sax.] not, is obsolete. We find it in early English writers, prefixed to other words; as, *nill*, for *ne will*, will not; *nas*, for *ne has*, has not; *nis*, for *ne is*, is not. *Spenser.*
NĒAF, (neef,) *n.* [Icc. *nefi*; Scot. *nieve.*]
The fist. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
NĒAL, (neel,) *v. t.* [Sax. *anælan*, to kindle.]
To temper and reduce to a due consistence by heat. *But* NEAL *is now rarely used.* [See ANNEAL.]
NĒAL, *v. i.* To be tempered by heat. [*Little used.*] [See ANNEAL.] *Bacon.*
NĒAP, (neep,) *n.* [This word may belong to the root of *neb*, *nib*: Icc. *nif*, nose; Eth. *anaf.*]
The tongue or pole of a cart, sled, or wagon. *New England.*
NĒAP, *a.* [Sax. *hnipan*, to incline, to fall.]
Low. The *neap tides* are those which happen near the first and last quarters of the moon, when the difference between high and low water is less than at any other period in the month. They are opposed to *spring tides.*
NĒAP, *n.* A neap tide. [See the adjective.]
NĒAP'ED, (neept,) } *a.* Left aground. A ship is
BE-NĒAP'ED, (-neept,) } said to be *neaped* when left aground, particularly on the hight of a spring tide, so that she will not float till the return of the next spring tide. *Totten.*
NE-A-POL'I-TAN, *a.* Belonging to Naples, in Italy.
NE-A-POL'I-TAN, *n.* An inhabitant or native of the kingdom of Naples.
NĒAP'-TIDE, *n.* A name given to certain tides. [See NEAP, *a.*]
NĒAR, (neer,) *a.* [Sax. *ner*, or *neara*, nigher. This seems to be a contracted word, from *nigher*, the comparative of *neh*, *nih*, or *nieh*, D. *naauw*, G. *nahe*, Sw. *nar*, Dan. *nær*, W. *nig*, strait, narrow; *nigiaw*, to narrow.]
1. Nigh; not far distant in place, time, or degree. Regularly, *near* should be followed by *to*, but this is often omitted. We say, a house stands *near* a river; a friend sits *near* me; the man fell, and was *near* destruction.

And Jacob went *near to* Isaac his father. — Gen. xxvii.
Now is our salvation *nearer* than when we believed. — Rom. xiii.

2. Closely related by blood.

She is thy father's *near* kinswoman. — Lev. xviii.

3. Not distant in affection, support, or assistance; present; ready; willing to aid.

Call upon the Lord while he is *near*. — Is. lv.

4. Intimate; united in close ties of affection or confidence; as, a *near* friend.
5. Dear; affecting one's interest or feelings; as, a *near* concern.

My *nearest* life. *Shak.*

6. Close; parsimonious.
7. Close; not loose, free, or rambling; as, a version *near* the original.
8. Next to one; on the left; opposed to OFF; as, the *near* horse or ox in a team.
NĒAR, *adv.* Almost; within a little. It is *near* twelve o'clock. The payment of such a sum would go *near* to ruin him. *Addison.*
NĒAR, *v. t.* To approach; to come nearer; as, the ship *neared* the land; *a seaman's phrase.* Also used *intransitively.*
NĒAR'EST, *a.* [superl. of *near.*] Shortest; most direct; as, the *nearest* way to London. So we use NEARER for SHORTER.
[*This use of these words is not correct, but very common.*]
NĒAR'LY, *adv.* At no great distance; not remotely.
2. Closely; as, two persons *nearly* related or allied.
3. Intimately; pressingly; with a close relation to one's interest or happiness. It *nearly* concerns us to preserve peace with our neighbor.
4. Almost; within a little. The fact is *nearly* demonstrated.
5. In a parsimonious or niggardly manner.
NĒAR'NESS, *n.* Closeness; small distance. The *nearness* of a place to a market enhances the value of lands.
2. Close alliance by blood; propinquity; as, the *nearness* of brothers and sisters, parents and children.
3. Close union by affection; intimacy of friendship.
4. Parsimony; closeness in expenses. *Bacon.*
NĒAR'-SIGHT'ED, (neer'sīt'ed,) *a.* Short-sighted; seeing at a small distance only.
NĒAR'-SIGHT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being short-sighted.
NĒAT, (neet,) *n.* [Sax. *neat*, *neten*, *niten*, *nyten*; Sw. *nöt*; Dan. *nöd.* In Sax. *geneat* is a herdsman. In Spanish, *ganado* is cattle, and vermin; doubtless the same word with a prefix. In W. *cnud* is a group. *Neat* coincides with the root of *need* in elements, and if connected with it, the sense is, a herd, or collection, from crowding, pressing; but this is doubtful.]
1. Cattle of the bovine genus, as bulls, oxen, and cows. In America, this word is used in composition, as in *neat's*-tongue, *neat's*-foot oil, and tautologically in *neat*-cattle.
2. A single cow. *Tusser.*
NĒAT, *a.* [It. *netto*; Sp. *neto*; Fr. *net*; Arm. *neat*, or *neet*; L. *nitidus*, *niteo*, to shine, to be clean, fair, or fine; W. *nith*, pure; *nithiaw*, to purify, to winnow.]
1. Very clean; free from foul or extraneous matter; as, *neat* clothes. The vessels are kept *neat*; the woman keeps her house very *neat.*
2. Pure; free from impure words and phrases; as, a *neat* style.
3. Cleanly; preserving neatness; as, a *neat* woman.
4. Pure; unadulterated; as, *neat* wine. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*
5. Free from tawdry appendages, and well adjusted; as, a *neat* dress.
6. Clear of the cask, case, bag, box, &c; as, *neat* weight. It is usually written NET or NETT.
NĒAT'HERD, *n.* [Sax. *neathyrd.*]
A person who has the care of cattle; a cow-keeper. *Dryden.*
NĒAT'LY, *adv.* With neatness; in a neat manner; in a cleanly manner; as, a garment *neatly* washed.

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2. With good taste; without tawdry ornaments; as, a lady *neatly* dressed.

3. Nicely; handsomely; as, a vessel *neatly* gilt.

NĒAT'NESS, *n.* Exact cleanliness; entire freedom from foul matter; as, the *neatness* of a floor or of a garment.

2. Purity; freedom from ill chosen words; as, the *neatness* of style.

3. Freedom from useless or tawdry ornaments; with good adjustment of the several parts; as, the *neatness* of a dress.

NĒAT'RESS, *n.* [from *neat*, cattle.] A female who takes care of cattle. [*Not used in the United States.*] *Warner.*

NĒAT'S'-FOOT OIL, *n.* The oil obtained by boiling calves' feet. *Gardner.*

NEB, *n.* [Sax. *neb*, or *nebbe*; Ice. *nebbe*, or *nef*; Dan. *næb*, *næb*, and, with a prefix, *snabel*; Sw. *naf*; D. *neb*, *sneb*; G. *schnabel*. In the different dialects it signifies a bill, beak, the nose, or the face, from extending, or shooting. See Class Nb, No. 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 13, 15, 21, 24. It is also written NIB.]

The nose; the beak of a bird; the bill; the mouth.

NEB'NEB, *n.* The East Indian name of BABLAH.

NEB'Ū-LA, *n.*; *pl.* NEBULÆ. [L. *nebula*; Gr. νεφος, νεφελη; G. *nebel*; D. *nevel*; Ir. *neall*, *neul*, by contraction; It. *nebbia*; Sp. *niebla*, fog, mist; Sans. *nabha*, a cloud. Probably the primary sense is, thick, or mixed.]

1. A white spot, or a slight opacity of the cornea. *Cyc.*

2. In *astronomy*, a name given to faint, misty appearances, which are dimly seen among the stars, resembling a comet or a speck of fog. They are usually, but not always, resolved by the telescope into myriads of small stars. *Olmsted.*

3. [In *heraldry*, it is used to describe a line drawn with undulations resembling the form of clouds; or a shield or charge divided by several such lines drawn across it. — *E. H. Barker.*]

NEB'Ū-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to nebulæ.

Nebular hypothesis; a celebrated hypothesis, framed by Laplace, the principles of which are as follows: It supposes that the bodies composing the solar system once existed in the form of a nebula; that this had a revolution on its own axis from west to east; that, by the effect of gravity, the matter composing the nebula gradually became condensed toward the center; that the exterior portions thus had the velocity of their revolution increased, until by the centrifugal force they were separated from the mass, and left behind in the form of a ring; that thus the material of each of the planets was separated, while the main body was condensed toward the center, forming the sun; and finally, that each of the planetary rings, by a similar process, was condensed into the planet, depositing in the mean time rings out of which its secondaries were formed. *Olmsted.*

NEB-Ū-LOS'I-TY, *n.* [from *nebulous*.] The state of being cloudy or hazy. *Med. Repos.*

2. In *astronomy*, a name given to the faint, misty appearances surrounding certain stars. *Olmsted.*

NEB'Ū-LOUS, *a.* [L. *nebulosus*.]

1. Cloudy; hazy. [See NEBULA.]

2. In *astronomy*, pertaining to, or having the appearance of, a nebula.

NEC-ES-SA'RI-AN, *n.* [See NECESSARY.] An advocate for the doctrine of philosophical necessity; more properly, NECESSITARIAN. *Priestley.*

NEC'ES-SA-RIES, (-riz,) *n. pl.* See NECESSARY.

NEC'ES-SA-RI-LY, *adv.* By necessity; in such a manner that it can not be otherwise. Truth is *necessarily* opposite to falsehood. A square is *necessarily* different from a circle.

2. Indispensably. Most men are *necessarily* occupied in procuring their subsistence.

3. By unavoidable consequence. Certain inferences *necessarily* result from particular premises.

NEC'ES-SA-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being neces-

NEC'ES-SA-RY, *a.* [L. *necessarius*.] [sary.

1. That must be; that can not be otherwise; indispensably requisite. It is *necessary* that every effect should have a cause.

2. Indispensable; requisite; essential; that can not be otherwise without preventing the purpose intended. Air is *necessary* to support animal life; food is *necessary* to nourish the body; holiness is a *necessary* qualification for happiness; health is *necessary* to the enjoyment of pleasure; subjection to law is *necessary* to the safety of persons and property.

3. Unavoidable; as, a *necessary* inference or consequence from facts or arguments.

4. Acting from necessity or compulsion; opposed to FREE. Whether man is a *necessary* or a free agent is a question much discussed.

NEC'ES-SA-RY, *n.* [from the adjective.] Something necessary or indispensable to some purpose; as, a *necessary* of life; *more commonly used in the plural.*

NEC'ES-SA-RY, *n.* A privy.

NE-CES-SI-TA'RI-AN, } *n.* One who maintains the
NEC-ES-SA'RI-AN, } doctrine of philosophical necessity in regard to the origin and existence of things. *Beattie.*

NE-CES'SI-TĀTE, *v. t.* [from L. *necessitas*.] To make necessary or indispensable; to render unavoidable; to compel.

The Marquis of Newcastle, being pressed on both sides, was *necessitated* to draw all his army into York. *Clarendon.*
Sickness might *necessitate* his removal from court. *South.*

NE-CES'SI-TĀ-TED, *pp.* Made necessary, indispensable, or unavoidable.

NE-CES'SI-TĀ-TING, *ppr.* Making necessary or indispensable.

NE-CES-SI-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making necessary; compulsion. [*Little used.*] *Bramhall.*

NE-CES'SI-TI-ED, (-tid,) *a.* In a state of want. [*Not in use.*]

NE-CES'SI-TOUS, *a.* Very needy or indigent; pressed with poverty.

There are multitudes of *necessitous* heirs and penurious parents. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Narrow; destitute; pinching; as, *necessitous* circumstances.

NE-CES'SI-TOUS-LY, *adv.* In a necessitous manner.

NE-CES'SI-TOUS-NESS, *n.* Extreme poverty or destitution of the means of living; pressing want. *Burnet.*

NE-CES'SI-TUDE, *n.* Necessitousness; want. [*Not used.*] *Hale.*

NE-CES'SI-TY, *n.* [L. *necessitas*.]

1. That which must be and can not be otherwise, or the cause of that which can not be otherwise. It is of *necessity* that a thing can not be and not be at the same time. It is of *necessity* that two contradictory propositions can not both be true.

2. Irresistible power; compulsive force, physical or moral. If man's actions are determined by causes beyond his control, he acts from *necessity*, and is not a free agent. *Necessity* compelled the general to act on the defensive.

3. Indispensableness; the state of being requisite. The *necessity* of funds to support public credit, no man questions. The *necessity* of economy in domestic concerns is admitted. *No man* can plead *necessity in excuse* for crimes.

4. Extreme indigence; pinching poverty; pressing need.

The cause of all the distractions in his court or army proceeded from the extreme poverty and *necessity* his majesty was in. *Clarendon.*

5. Unavoidableness; inevitableness; as, the *necessity* of a consequence from certain premises.

6. In *the plural*, things requisite for a purpose.

These should be hours for *necessities*,
Not for delights. *Shak.*

NECK, *n.* [Sax. *hnecc*, *hnecca*, *necca*; G. *nick*, *genick*, the nape of the neck; D. *nek*; Sw. *nacke*; Dan. *nakke*; It. Port. and Sp. *nuca*. This word is properly *the nape or vertebra of the neck behind*, and is so rendered in other languages, L. *nux*, that is, a nob or mass; W. *cnwc*.]

1. The part of an animal's body which is between the head and the trunk, and connects them. In man and many other animals, this part is more slender than the trunk; hence,

2. A long, narrow tract of land projecting from the main body, or a narrow tract connecting two larger tracts; as, the *neck* of land between Boston and Roxbury.

Any part corresponding to a neck; the long, slender part of a vessel, as a retort; or of a plant, as a gourd; or of any instrument, as a guitar.

A stiff neck, in *Scripture*, denotes obstinacy in sin.

On the neck; immediately after; following closely.

First by committing one sin *on the neck* of another. *Perkins.*

[This phrase is not much used. We more frequently say, *on the heels*.]

To break the neck of an affair; to hinder, or to do the principal thing to prevent.

To harden the neck; to grow obstinate; to be more and more perverse and rebellious. *Neh.* ix.

NECK'A-TEE, *n.* A neckerchief. [*Obs.*]

NECK'BEEF, *n.* The coarse flesh of the neck of cattle, sold at a low price.

As cheap as *neckbeef*. *Swift.*

NECK'CLOTH, *n.* A piece of cloth worn on the neck.

NECK'ED, (nekt,) *a.* Having a neck; as in *stiff-necked.*

NECK'ER-CHIEF, (-chif,) *n.* A gorget; a kerchief for the neck; it was formerly applied only to female attire. *Smart.*

NECK'LACE, *n.* A string of beads, or precious stones, worn by women on the neck. *Arbuthnot.*

NECK'LĀC-ED, (neck'lāst,) *a.* Marked as with a necklace. *Sir W. Jones.*

NECK'LAND, *n.* A neck or long tract of land. *Hakewell.*

NECK'-TŸE, *n.* A neckhandkerchief. *M. F. Tupper.*

NECK'VERSE, *n.* The verse formerly read to entitle a party to the benefit of clergy, said to be the first verse of the fifty-first Psalm, "*Miserere mei*," &c. *Tindall.*

NECK'WEED, *n.* Hemp; in ridicule, because used in hanging criminals.

NEC'RO-LITE, *n.* A variety of trachyte.

NEC-RO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to, or giving an account of, the dead, or of deaths.

NEC-ROL'O-GIST, *n.* One who gives an account of deaths.

NEC-ROL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. νεκρος, dead, and λογος, discourse.]

An account of the dead, or of deaths; a register of deaths.

NEC'RO-MAN-CER, *n.* [See NECROMANCY.] *Properly*, one who pretends to foretell future events by holding converse with departed spirits. *Swift.*

2. One who uses enchantments or practices sorcery. The latter is now the more usual sense. *Smart.*

NEC'RO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. νεκρος, dead, and μαντεια, divination.]

1. *Properly*, the art of revealing future events by means of a pretended communication with the dead. This imposture is prohibited. *Deut.* xviii.

2. Enchantment; conjuration. This is now the more usual sense. *Smart.*

NEC-RO-MAN'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to necromancy; performed by necromancy.

NEC-RO-MAN'TIC, *n.* Trick; conjuration. *Young.*

NEC-RO-MAN'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* By necromancy or the black art; by conjuration. *Gregory.*

NEC'RO-NITE, *n.* [Gr. νεκρος, dead.]

Fetid feldspar, a mineral which, when struck or pounded, exhales a fetid odor like that of putrid flesh. *Hayden.*

NEC-ROPH'A-GOUS, *a.* [Gr. νεκρος and φαγω.] Eating or feeding on the dead. *Kirby.*

NEC-ROP'O-LIS, *n.* [Gr. νεκρος and πολις.] A city of the dead.

NEC-RO-SCOP'IC, *a.* [Gr. νεκρος and σκοπεω.] Relating to post-mortem examinations.

NE-CRŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. νεκρωσις.]

1. Among *physicians*, mortification; the dry gangrene.

2. Among *surgeons*, an inflammation of a bone terminating in its death.

3. In *botany*, a disease of plants, consisting of small black spots, beneath which the substance of the plant decays. *Brande.*

NEC'TAR, *n.* [L., from the Greek.] In *mythology* and *poetry*, the drink of the gods; hence,

2. Any very sweet and pleasant drink.

NEC-TA'RE-AN, } *a.* Resembling nectar; very
NEC-TA'RE-OUS, } sweet and pleasant.

The juice *nectareous* and the balmy dew. *Pope.*

NEC'TAR-ED, *a.* Imbued with nectar; mingled with nectar; abounding with nectar. *Milton.*

NEC-TA'RE-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a nectareous manner.

NEC-TA'RE-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being nectareous.

NEC-TA'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the nectary of a plant.

Stamens inserted into the margin of a glandulous *nectarial* ring. *As. Res.*

NEC-TAR-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*nectar* and L. *fero*, to bear.]

Producing nectar or *honey*; as, a *nectariferous* glandule. *Lee.*

NEC'TAR-INE, (-in,) *a.* Sweet as nectar. *Milton.*

NEC'TAR-INE, *n.* A fruit resembling the peach, but with a smooth rind. It is the Persica lævis of De Candolle.

NEC-TA'RI-UM, *n.* That part of a flower which secretes a honey-like substance; the nectary.

NEC'TAR-IZE, *v. t.* To sweeten. *Cockeram.*

NEC'TAR-IZ-ED, *pp.* Sweetened.

NEC'TAR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Sweetening.

NEC'TAR-OUS, *a.* Sweet as nectar. *Milton.*

NEC'TAR-Y, *n.* [from *nectar*.] In *botany*, the melliferous part of a vegetable, peculiar to the flower. It usually makes a part of the corol, but is sometimes distinct from it. Sometimes it is in the form of a horn or spur; sometimes in that of a cup; whence it is called the HONEY-CUP. *Martyn*

NED'DER, *n.* [W. *nadyr*; Sax. *nedder*.] An adder. [*Obs.*]

NEED, *n.* [Sax. *nead*, *neod*, *nyd*; D. *nood*; G. *noth*; Sw. *nod*; Dan. *nöd*; Eth. ናደየ *nadei*, to be in want. The primary sense is, to press. Class Nd, No. 7, 24.]

1. Want; occasion for something; necessity; a state that requires supply or relief. It sometimes expresses urgent want; pressing exigency.

What further *need* have we of witnesses? — Matt. xxvi.
For ye have *need* of patience. — Heb. x.

2. Want of the means of subsistence; poverty; indigence.

I know how to abound and to suffer *need*. — Phil. iv.

NEED, *v. t.* [Sax. *geneadan*, *genedan*, to compel; Dan. *nöder*.]

To want; to lack; to require, as supply or relief.

They that be whole *need* not a physician, but they that are sick. — Matt. ix.

NEED, *v. i.* To be wanted; to be necessary.

When we have done it, we have done all that is in our power, and all that *needs*. [*Not used.*] *Locke.*

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Need is often used as an auxiliary, or at least without the personal termination.

And the lender *need* not fear he shall be injured.
Anacharsis, Trans.

NEED'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Wanted.

NEED'ER, *n.* One that wants.

NEED'FUL, *a.* Necessary, as supply or relief; requisite.

All things *needful* for defense abound. *Dryden.*

NEED'FUL-LY, *adv.* Necessarily. *B. Jonson.*

NEED'I-LY, *adv.* [from *needy.*] In want or poverty.

NEED'I-NESS, *n.* [from *needy.*] Want; poverty; indigence. *Bacon.*

NEED'ING, *ppr.* Wanting; requiring, as supply or relief.

NEE'DLE, *n.* [Sax. *nedl, nædl*; G. *nadel*; Goth. *nethal*; Arm. *nador*; Ir. *snathad*; W. *nydwyz*, from *nwd*, something sharp or pointed. It may be allied to *nettle.*]

1. A small instrument of steel pointed at one end, with an eye at the other to receive a thread; used in sewing and embroidery. Needles are also used by surgeons in sewing up wounds.

2. A small pointed piece of steel used in the mariner's compass, which, by its magnetic quality, is attracted and directed to the pole, and thus enables navigators to steer their ships the course intended; often called the MAGNETIC NEEDLE.

3. Any crystallized substance in the form of a needle.

Dipping needle. See DIPPING NEEDLE.

NEE'DLE, *v. t.* To form crystals in the shape of a needle.

NEE'DLE, *v. i.* To shoot in crystallization into the form of needles; as, *needled* prisms. *Fourcroy.*

NEE'DLE-BOOK, *n.* A place for sticking needles on cloth, protected by covers like those of a book. *Cowper.*

NEE'DLED, (nee'dld,) *pp.* or *a.* Crystallized in the form of needles.

NEE'DLE-FISH, *n.* A name of certain fishes of the family Syngnathidæ, or old genus Syngnathus, also called PIPE-FISHES. They have a long and very slender body. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

NEE'DLE-FUL, *n.* As much thread as is put at once in a needle.

NEE'DLE-MAK-ER, } *n.* One who manufactures
NEE'DLER, } needles.

NEE'DLE-ORE, *n.* Acicular ore of bismuth. *Dana.*

NEE'DLE-POINT-ED, *a.* Pointed as needles.

NEE'DLE-STONE, *n.* A mineral of the zeolite family. *Cleaveland.*

NEE'DLE-WORK, (nee'dl-wurk,) *n.* Work executed with a needle; or the business of a seamstress. It is used particularly for embroidery.

NEE'DLE-WORK-ED, *a.* Worked with needles.

NEE'DLE-ZE'O-LITE, *n.* A species of zeolite of a grayish-white color. *Ure.*

NEED'LESS, *a.* Not wanted; unnecessary; not requisite; as, *needless* labor; *needless* expenses.

2. Not wanting. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

NEED'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without necessity.

NEED'LESS-NESS, *n.* Unnecessariness. *Locke.*

NEE'DLING, *ppr.* Forming crystals like needles.

NEED'MENT, *n.* Something needed or wanted. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

NEEDS, *adv.* [from *need*; Sax. *nedes.*]

Necessarily; indispensably; generally used with *must.*

A trial at law *must needs* be innocent in itself. *Kettlewell.*

NEED'Y, *a.* Necessitous; indigent; very poor; distressed by want of the means of living.

To relieve the *needy* and comfort the afflicted are duties that fall in our way every day. *Addison.*
Spare the blushes of *needy* merit. *Dwight.*

NEEL'GHAU, *n.* See NYLGHAU.

NE'ER, (nãre;) a contraction of NEVER.

NEESE, (neez,) *v. i.* [G. *neesen*; D. *niezen*; Sw. *nysa*; Dan. *nyser*; Ar. نشع *nashaa*; hence, *sneeze.* Class Ns, No. 30.]

To sneeze. [*Obs.*]

[See SNEEZE, which is formed on this word.]

NEESE'WORT, (neez'wurt,) *n.* A plant. *Sherwood.*

NEES'ING, *n.* A sneezing. [*Obs.*]

NE EXE'AT, [L.] In *law*, a writ to prevent a person from going out of the country without a license. *Bouvier.*

NEF, *n.* The nave of a church. [*Not used.*] [See NAVE.]

NE-FAN'DOUS, *a.* [L. *nefandus*, not to be spoken.] Not to be named; abominable. *Sheldon.*

NE-FA'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *nefarius*, from *nefas*, unlawful, or *ne* and *for, fari*, to utter.]

Wicked in the extreme; abominable; atrociously sinful or villainous; detestably vile.

NE-FA'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With extreme wickedness; abominably. *Milton.*

NE-FA'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being nefarious.

NE-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *negatio*, from *nego*, to deny, Sw. *neka*, Dan. *nægter*, W. *naca*, *nacâu*, *nagu*, Fr. *nier*, from L. *nego.* The sense is, to thrust, to stop or repel; for, in Italian, *negare* is to deny, and *annegare* is to deny, and to drown, to stifle in water; Sp. *negar*, to deny; *annegar*, to drown or inundate, Fr. *noyer.*]

1. Denial; a declaration that something is not; opposed to AFFIRMATION; as, the soul is *not* matter.

2. In *logic*, description by denial, exclusion, or exception.

Negation is the absence of that which does not belong to the thing we are speaking of. *Watts.*

3. Argument drawn from denial.

It may be proved, by way of *negation*, that they came not from Europe, as having no remainder of the arts, learning, and civilities of it. *Heylin.*

NEG'A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *negatif*; L. *negativus.*]

1. Implying denial or negation; opposed to AFFIRMATIVE, as a *negative* proposition is that which *denies.* Matter is not spirit.

2. Implying absence; opposed to POSITIVE.

There is a *negative* way of denying Christ, when we do not acknowledge and confess him. *South.*

3. Having the power of stopping or restraining. A *negative* voice, in legislation, is a voice or vote to prevent the passing of a law or decree.

Negative sign; in *algebra*, the sign of subtraction, a sign, thus, —, which indicates that the quantity to which it is prefixed is to be subtracted. It is opposed to POSITIVE or AFFIRMATIVE.

Negative quantity; in *algebra*, a quantity which is required to be subtracted. *J. Day.*

Negative electricity, according to Dr. Franklin, is a deficiency of the electric fluid in a substance, or less than the substance naturally contains.

NEG'A-TIVE, *n.* A proposition by which something is denied; as, matter has not the power of moving itself.

2. A word that denies; as, *not, no.*

3. In *legislation*, the right or power of preventing the enaction of a law or decree. The governor has not a *negative* on the proceedings of the legislature, but each branch has a *negative* on the other.

Negative pregnant; a negation of one thing, implying the affirmation of another.

NEG'A-TIVE, *v. t.* To disprove; to prove the contrary.

The omission or infrequency of such recitals does not *negative* the existence of miracles. *Paley.*

2. To reject by vote; to refuse to enact or sanction. The senate *negatived* the bill.

3. To resist a choice or what is proposed.

NEG'A-TIV-ED, *pp.* Disproved; rejected by vote.

NEG'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* With or by denial; as, he answered *negatively.* *Boyle.*

2. In the form of speech implying the absence of something; opposed to POSITIVELY.

I shall show what this image of God in man is, *negatively*, by showing wherein it does not consist, and positively, by showing wherein it does consist. *South.*

3. *Negatively charged* or *electrified*; in *Dr. Franklin's theory of electricity*, having a deficiency of the electric fluid. [See POSITIVELY.]

NEG'A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being negative.

NEG'A-TO-RY, *a.* That denies; belonging to negation. [*Little used.*]

NEG-LECT', *v. t.* [L. *neglectus*, from *negligo.* In G. the corresponding word is *nachlassen*, D. *nalaaten*, compounds of *nach, na*, after, and *lassen, laaten*, to let, to leave, to suffer to pass, Eng. *let*, Fr. *laisser.* The sense of the latter words, then, is, to leave behind, or permit to remain; Dan. *nachlæssig*, negligent. I suspect the L. *negligo* to be composed of the same prefix, *neg* for *nach*, and *linquo, lictum*, as *n* is not radical in the latter. But of this I am not confident.]

1. To omit by carelessness or design; to forbear to do, use, employ, promote, or attend to; as, to *neglect* duty or business; to *neglect* to pay honest debts; to *neglect* our interest or policy; to *neglect* the means in our power.

2. To omit to receive or embrace; to slight.

How shall we escape, if we *neglect* so great salvation? —Heb. ii.

3. To slight; not to notice; to forbear to treat with attention or respect. Among people of good breeding, strangers seldom complain of being *neglected.*

4. To postpone. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

NEG-LECT', *n.* Omission; forbearance to do any thing that can be done or that requires to be done. *Neglect* may be from carelessness or inattention. The *neglect* of business is the cause of many failures; but *neglect* of economy is more frequent and more injurious.

2. Slight; omission of attention or civilities. *Neglect* of due notice and attention to strangers is characteristic of ill breeding.

3. Negligence; habitual want of regard.

Age breeds *neglect* in all. *Denham.*

4. State of being disregarded.

Rescue my poor remains from vile *neglect.* *Prior.*

NEG-LECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Omitted to be done; slighted; disregarded.

NEG-LECT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being neglected.

NEG-LECT'ER, *n.* One that neglects. [*More.*

NEG-LECT'FUL, *a.* Heedless; careless; inattentive. *Locke.*

2. Accustomed or apt to omit what may or ought

3. Treating with neglect or slight. [to be done.

4. Indicating neglect, slight, or indifference; as, a *neglectful* countenance. *Locke.*

NEG-LECT'FUL-LY, *adv.* With neglect; with heedless inattention; with careless indifference.

NEG-LECT'ING, *ppr.* Omitting; passing by; forbearing to do; slighting; treating with indifference.

NEG-LECT'ING-LY, *adv.* Carelessly; heedlessly. *Shak.*

NEG-LEC'TION, *n.* The state of being negligent. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

NEG-LECT'IVE, *a.* Inattentive; regardless of. [*Little used.*] *K. Charles.*

NEG-LI-GEE', (neg-le-zhā',) *n.* [Fr. *negligé.*]

A kind of gown formerly worn. *Goldsmith.*

NEG'LI-GENCE, *n.* [L. *negligentia.*]

1. Neglect; omission to do. *More generally.*

2. Habitual omission of that which ought to be done, or a habit of omitting to do things either from carelessness or design. *Negligence* is usually the child of sloth or laziness, and the parent of disorders in business, often of poverty.

NEG'LI-GENT, *a.* Careless; heedless; apt or accustomed to omit what ought to be done; inattentive to business or necessary concerns. It is applied to a particular instance of neglect, or it denotes habitually careless or inattentive. 2 *Chron.* xxix. 2 *Pet.* i.

He that thinks he can afford to be *negligent*, is not far from being poor. *Rambler.*

2. Regardless.

Be thou *negligent* of fame. *Swift.*

NEG'LI-GENT-LY, *adv.* Carelessly; heedlessly; without exactness; as, a person *negligently* dressed; a piece *negligently* written; a farm *negligently* cultivated.

2. With slight, disregard, or inattention.

NE-GO-TIA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being negotiable or transferable by indorsement. *Sewall. Walsh.*

NE-GO'TIA-BLE, *a.* [from *negotiate.*] That may be transferred by assignment or indorsement; that may be passed from the owner to another person so as to vest the property in the assignee; as, a *negotiable* note or bill of exchange. *Walsh.*

NE-GO'TIANT, (ne-gō'shant,) *n.* One who negotiates; a negotiator. [*Not used.*] *Raleigh.*

NE-GO'TIATE, (ne-gō'shāte,) *v. i.* [L. *negotior*; It. *negoziare*; Sp. *negociar*; Fr. *negocier*; from L. *negotium*, business, employment; W *neges*, an errand, business; *negesau*, to go on errands, to negotiate.]

1. To transact business; to treat with another respecting purchase and sale; to hold intercourse in bargaining or trade, either in person or by a broker or substitute; as, to *negotiate with* a man *for* the purchase of goods or a farm.

2. To hold intercourse with another respecting a treaty, league, or convention; to treat with respecting peace or commerce.

It is a crime for an ambassador to betray his prince, for whom he should *negotiate.* *Decay of Piety.*

NE-GO'TIATE, (ne-gō'shāte,) *v. t.* To procure by mutual intercourse and agreement with another; as, to *negotiate* a loan of money.

Ship brokers and interpreters *negotiate* affreightments. *Walsh.*

2. To procure, make, or establish by mutual intercourse and agreement with others. Mr. Jay *negotiated* a treaty with the British ministry in 1794.

3. To sell; to pass; to transfer for a valuable consideration; as, to *negotiate* a bill of exchange.

The notes were not *negotiated* to them in the usual course of business or trade. *Kent.*

NE-GO'TIA-TED, *pp.* Procured or obtained by agreement with another; sold or transferred for a valuable consideration.

NE-GO'TIA-TING, *ppr.* Treating with; transacting business.

NE-GO-TI-A'TION, (-she-ā'-,) *n.* The act of negotiating; the transacting of business in traffic; the treating with another respecting sale or purchase.

2. The transaction of business between nations; the mutual intercourse of governments by their agents, in making treaties and the like; as, the *negotiations* at Ghent.

NE-GO'TIA-TOR, *n.* One that negotiates; one that treats with others either as principal or agent, in respect to purchase and sale, or public compacts. *Swift.*

NE'GRESS, *n.* [See NEGRO.] A female of the black race of Africa.

NE'GRO, *n.* [It. and Sp. *negro*, black, from L. *niger.*]

A native or descendant of the black race of men in Africa. The word is never applied to the tawny or olive-colored inhabitants of the northern coast of Africa, but to the more southern race of men who are quite black.

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NĒ'GRO-LOID, *a.* [*negro* and Gr. *ειδος.*]
Pertaining to men who have a resemblance to negroes.

NĒ'GUS, *n.* A liquor made of wine, water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon juice; so called, it is said, from its first maker, Colonel *Negus.*

NĒIF, (neef,) *n.* [Ice. *nefi.*]
1. The neaf or fist. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
2. A slave. [*Not used.*]

NEIGH, (nā,) *v. i.* [Sax. *hnægan*; Sw. *gnägga*; Dan. *knægge*; It. *annicchiare.* In W. *cnecu* signifies to jar or quarrel; *cnec*, a sharp noise.]
To utter the voice of a horse, expressive of want or desire; to whinny.

NEIGH, (nā,) *n.* The voice of a horse; a whinnying.

NEIGH'BOR, (nā'bur,) *n.* [Sax. *nehbur, nehgebur*, a nigh boor, a *boor* or countryman living *nigh*, (see NIGH;) G. *nachbar*; D. *nabuur*; Sw. *nabo*; Dan. *naboe.* (See BOOR.) The true orthography, as this word is now pronounced, is NEHBOOR; Sax. *neh*, nigh, and *boor.*]
1. One who lives near another. In large towns, a *neighbor* is one who lives within a few doors. In the country, a *neighbor* may live at a greater distance; and in new settlements, where the people are thinly scattered over the country, a *neighbor* may be distant several miles. Such is the use of the word in the United States.
2. One who lives in familiarity with another; a word of civility. *Shak.*
3. An intimate; a confidant. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
4. A fellow-being. *Acts* vii.
5. One of the human race; any one that needs our help, or to whom we have an opportunity of do-
6. A country that is near. [ing good. *Luke* x.

NEIGH'BOR, (nā'bur,) *a.* Near to another; adjoining; next. *Smart.*

NEIGH'BOR, (nā'bur,) *v. t.* To adjoin; to confine on or be near to.

These grow on the hills that *neighbor* the shore. *Sandys.*

2. To acquaint with; to make near *to*, or make familiar. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
To neighbor it; in *colloquial language*, to cultivate friendly intercourse by mutual visits.

NEIGH'BOR-HOOD, (nā'bur-,) *n.* A place near; vicinity; the adjoining district or any place not distant. He lives in my *neighborhood.*
2. State of being near each other; as, several states in a *neighborhood.* *Swift.*
3. The inhabitants who live in the vicinity of each other. The fire alarmed all the *neighborhood.*

NEIGH'BOR-ING, *a.* Living or being near; as, the *neighboring* inhabitants; *neighboring* countries or nations. *Paley.*

NEIGH'BOR-LI-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being neighborly. *Scott.*

NEIGH'BOR-LY, *a.* Becoming a *neighbor*; kind; civil.

Judge if this be *neighborly* dealing. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Cultivating familiar intercourse; interchanging frequent visits; social. Friend, you are not *neighborly.*

NEIGH'BOR-LY, *adv.* With social civility; as, to live *neighborly.*

NEIGH'BOR-SHIP, *n.* State of being neighbors. [*Not in use.*] *Miss Baillie.*

NEIGH'ING, (nā'ing,) *ppr.* Whinnying.

NEIGH'ING, (nā'ing,) *n.* The voice of a horse; a whinnying. *Jer.* viii.

NEI'THER, (nē'ther *or* nī'ther. The former is given in most dictionaries, and still prevails in America. The latter is now common in England,) *compound pronoun, pronominal adjective*, or *a substitute.* [Sax. *nather, nathor, nauther*, or *nouther*; *ne*, not, and *either* or *other*, not either, or not other. So in L. *neuter*, *ne* and *uter.*]
Not either; not the one or the other.
1. It refers to individual things or persons; as, which road shall *I take? Neither*, take *neither* road. The upright judge inclines to *neither* party.
It is used as a substitute; as, the upright judge inclines to *neither* of the parties.

He *neither* loves,
Nor either cares for him. *Shak.*

2. It refers to a sentence; as, "Ye shall not eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it;" that is, ye shall not eat, *not either* or *other* shall ye touch it; ye shall *not* eat, nor shall ye do the other thing here mentioned, that is, touch it. *Gen.* iii.
"Fight *neither* with small nor great, save only with the king;" that is, fight not, either with small or great. 1 *Kings* xxii.
Neither, in the first part of a negative sentence, is followed by *nor in* the subsequent part. It is *neither* the one *nor* the other. But *or* would be most proper, for the negative in *neither* applies to both parts of the sentence.
It is often used in the last member of a negative sentence instead of *nor*, as in the passage above cited. "Ye shall not eat it, *neither* shall ye touch it." Here *neither* is improperly used for *nor*, for *not* in the first clause refers only to that clause, and the second negative refers only to the second clause. "Ye shall *not* eat it, *nor* shall ye touch it."
In the sentences above, *neither* is considered to be a conjunction or connecting word, though in fact it is a pronoun or representative of a clause of a sentence.
3. *Neither* primarily refers to *two*; not *either* of two. But by usage it is applicable to any number, referring to individuals separately considered. Five or ten persons being charged with a misdemeanor or riot, each may say, *neither* of us was present.
4. *Neither* sometimes closes a sentence in a peculiar manner, thus: "Men come not to the knowledge of ideas thought to be innate, till they come to the use of reason; nor then *neither.*" *Locke.*
That is, *not either* when they come to the use of reason, or before.
Formerly, in *English*, as in *Greek* and *French*, two negatives were used for one negation. But in such phrases as that above, good speakers now use *either*; "nor then *either.*"

NEM'A-LINE, *a.* [Gr. *νημα*, a thread.]
In *mineralogy*, having the form of threads; fibrous. *Shepard.*

NEM'A-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *νημα*, thread, and *λιθος*, stone.]
A fibrous hydrate of magnesia. *Dana.*

NEM. CON., for NEMINE CONTRADICENTE, [L.] No one contradicting or opposing; that is, unanimously; without opposition.

NEM. DISS. for NEMINE DISSENTIENTE, [L.] No one dissenting.

NE-MĒ'AN, *a.* Relating to Nemea, in Argolis, where games were celebrated every third year.

NĒM'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *νεμος*, a wood, and *λιθος*, a stone.]
An arborized stone. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

NEM'O-RAL, *a.* [L. *nemoralis*, from *nemus*, a wood.]
Pertaining to a wood or grove. *Dict.*

NEM'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *nemorosus.*]
Woody. *Evelyn.*

NEMP'NE, *v. t.* [Sax. *nemnan*, to name or call.]
To call. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

NĒ'NI-A, *n.* [Gr.] A funeral song; an elegy. [*Not used.*]

NEN'U-PHAR, *n.* The great white Water Lily of Europe, or Nymphæa alba.

NE-OD'A-MODE, *n.* [Gr. *νεοδαμωδης*; *νεος*, new, and *δημωδης*, popular; *δημος*, people.]
In *ancient Greece*, a person newly admitted to citizenship. *Mitford.*

NE-OG'A-MIST, *n.* [Gr. *νεος*, new, and *γαμεω*, to marry.]
A person recently married.

NE-O-LOG'IC, } *a.* [from *neology.*] Pertaining
NE-O-LOG'IC-AL, } to neology; employing new words. *Chesterfield.*

NE-O-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a neological manner.

NE-OL'O-GISM, *n.* The introduction of new words or doctrines.
2. A new word, expression, or doctrine.

NE-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One who introduces new words into a language. Lavoisier has been a successful *neologist.* [*Disused.*] *Med. Repos.*
2. An innovator in theology; one who introduces rationalistic views subversive of revealed truth. [*This is now the prevailing sense.*] *Murdock.*

NE-OL-O-GI-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of neologizing. *Jefferson.*

NE-OL'O-GIZE, *v. i.* To introduce or use new terms.

NE-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *νεος*, new, and *λογος*, a word.]
1. The introduction of a new word, or of new words, into a language. The present nomenclature of chemistry is a remarkable instance of *neology.* [*Disused.*]
2. Rationalistic views in theology subversive of revealed truth. The term is applied especially to the new philosophical theology of the Germans. [*This is now the prevailing sense.*] *Murdock.*

NE-O-NŌ'MI-AN, *n.* [Gr. *νεος*, new, and *νομος*, law.]
One who advocates new laws, or desires God's law to be altered. *Scott.*

NĒ'O-PHYTE, *n.* [Gr. *νεος*, new, and *φυτον*, a plant.]
1. A new convert or proselyte.
2. A name given by the early Christians, and still among the Roman Catholics, to such as have recently embraced the Christian faith, and been admitted to baptism. *Brande.*
3. A novice; one newly admitted to the order of priest, or into a monastery.
4. A tyro; a beginner in learning.

NE-O-TER'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *νεωτερικος*, young, from
NE-O-TER'IC-AL, } *νεος*, new; Low L. *neotericus.*]
New; recent in origin; modern. *Bacon.*

NE-O-TER'IC, *n.* One of modern times. *Burton.*

NEP, *n.* A plant of the genus Nepeta; catmint, or catnip.

NE-PEN'THE, *n.* [Gr. *νηπενθης*; *νη*, not, and *πενθος*, grief.]
A drug or medicine that relieves pain and exhilarates. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

NE-PEN'THĒS, *n.* A genus of remarkable Asiatic plants, having a kind of cylindrical urn connected with the leaf, usually filled with sweet and limpid water, and closed with a sort of lid; also called PITCHER-PLANTS. *Encyc. Am. P. Cyc.*

NEPH'E-LIN, } *n.* [Gr. *νεφελη*, a cloud.]
NEPH'E-LINE, }
A mineral occurring in glassy crystals, nearly transparent, having the form of six-sided prisms; also, in translucent and nearly opaque masses of grayish, greenish, and reddish shades of color, having a greasy luster. This last variety has been called Elaolite, from *ελαιον* oil. The first occurs in the lavas of Vesuvius. *Dana.*

NEPH'EW, (nef'u,) *n.* [Fr. *neveu*; L. *nepos*; It. *nepote*; D. *neef*; G. *neffe*; Sans. *naptri*; W. *nai*, contracted.]
1. The son of a brother or sister. *Dryden.*
2. A grandson; also, a descendant. [*Not much used.*] [English authorities pronounce this word *nev'u.*] *Hooker.*

NE-PHRAL'GI-A, } *n.* Disease or pain in the kid-
NE-PHRAL'GY, } neys.

NEPH'RITE, *n.* [Gr. *νεφριτης*, from *νεφρος*, the kidneys.]
The same mineral with JADE. It was formerly worn as a remedy for diseases of the kidneys, whence its name. *Dana.*

NE-PHRIT'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *νεφριτικος*, from *νεφρος*,
NE-PHRIT'IC-AL, } the kidneys.]
1. Pertaining to the kidneys or organs of urine; as, a *nephritic* disease.
2. Affected with a disease of the kidneys; as, a *nephritic* patient.
3. Relieving disorders of the kidneys in general; as, a *nephritic* medicine.
Nephritic stone; a stone of the silicious kind, called JADE.
Nephritic wood; a species of compact wood of a fine grain, brought from New Spain, which gives a blue color to spirit of wine and to water; which color is changed to yellow by acids, and again to blue by alkalies. Supposed to be the Hyperanthera Moringa. *Nicholson. Encyc.*

NE-PHRIT'IC, *n.* A medicine adapted to relieve or cure the diseases of the kidneys, particularly the gravel or stone in the bladder. *Cyc.*

NE-PHRI'TIS, *n.* In *medicine*, an inflammation of the kidneys.

NE-PHROT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *νεφρος*, a kidney, and *τομη*, a cutting.]
In *surgery*, the operation of extracting a stone from the kidney, by cutting. *Cyc.*

NE PLUS ULTRA. [L., no further.] To the utmost extent. It is customary to omit the last word, and say, *Ne plus.*

NEP'O-TISM, *n.* [Fr. *Nepotisme*, from L. *nepos*, nephew.]
1. Fondness for nephews. *Addison.*
2. Undue attachment to relations; favoritism shown to nephews and other relations.

NEP'O-TIST, *n.* One who practices nepotism.

NEP'TUNE, *n.* [L. *Neptunus.*] In *mythology*, the god of the ocean.
2. A large planet beyond *Uranus*, discovered in consequence of the computations of Le Verrier, of Paris, by Galle, of Berlin, September 23, 1846. Its mean distance from the sun is about 2850,000,000 miles, and its period of revolution is about 168 years.

NEP-TU'NI-AN, *a.* [from *Neptune.*]
1. Pertaining to the ocean or sea.
2. Formed by water or aqueous solution; as, *neptunian* rocks.
Neptunian theory; in *geology*, the theory of Werner, which refers the formation of all rocks and strata to the agency of water; opposed to the PLUTONIC theory. *Brande.*

NEP-TU'NI-AN, } *n.* One who adopts the theory that
NEP'TU-NIST, } the whole earth was once covered with water, or rather that the substances of the globe were formed from aqueous solution. *Pinkerton. Good.*

NE QUID NIMIS, [L.] Not too much; let all excess be avoided.

NĒ'RE-ID, *n.* [Gr. *νηρηιδες*, *pl.* of *νηρης*, from *Νηρευς*, a marine deity; Sans. *nara*, water; Ar. and Heb. נהר, to flow. See NARRATE.]
In *mythology*, a sea nymph. In *ancient monuments*, the nereids are represented as riding on sea horses, sometimes with the human form entire, and sometimes with the tail of a fish. They were the daughters of Nereus, a marine deity, and constantly attended Neptune. *Encyc. Brande.*

NER'ITE, *n.* A mollusk of the genus Nerita, having a univalvular shell.

NER'IT-ITE, *n.* A petrified shell of the genus Nerita. [*Not used.*]

NER'O-LI, *n.* The essential oil of orange flowers, procured by distillation. *Ure.*

NERVE, (nerv,) *n.* [L. *nervus*; Fr. *nerf*; W. *nerth*, strength; Gr. *νευρον*, nerve; probably allied to *ανηρ*, a man, L. *vir*; Pers. نر *nar*, the male of any animal; Sans. *nar*, a man. In Welsh, *nêr*, denotes one that possesses self-energy, and hence an epithet of God.]

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1. An organ of sensation and motion in animals. The nerves are prolongations of the medullary substance of the brain, spinal cord, and semilunar ganglion, which ramify and extend to every part of the body. *Encyc. Parr.*

2. Strength; firmness of body; as, a man of *nerve*.

3. Fortitude; firmness of mind; courage

4. Strength; force; authority; as, the *nerves* of discipline. *Gibbon.*

5. In *botany*, a name given to parallel vessels, or fibers extending from the base to the apex of a leaf. *Lindley.*

Pope has used *nerve* for sinew or tendon.

NERVE, *v. t.* To give strength or vigor; to arm with force; as, fear *nerved* his arm. *Ames.*

NERV'ED, *pp.* Armed with strength.

2. *a.* In *botany*, having vessels simple and unbranched, extending from the base to the tip; as, a *nerved* leaf.

NERVE'LESS, (nerv'less,) *a.* Destitute of strength; weak. *Pope.*

NERVE'-SHAK-EN, *a.* Affected by a shaking. *Scott.*

2. Shocked; overcome or oppressed by some violent influence, impression, or sensation.

NERV'INE, (nerv'in,) *a.* [Low L. *nervinus.*] That has the quality of acting upon the nerves.

NERV'INE, *n.* A medicine that operates upon the nerves.

NERV'OUS, *a.* [L. *nervosus.*]

1. Strong; vigorous; as, a *nervous* arm.

2. Pertaining to the nerves; seated in or affecting the nerves; as, a *nervous* disease or fever.

3. Having the nerves affected; hence, easily agitated; *a colloquial use of the word.*

4. Possessing or manifesting vigor of mind; characterized by strength in sentiment or style; as, a *nervous* historian. *Adams.*

NERV'OUS, } NERV'OSE, } *a.* In *botany.* [See NERVED, No. 2.]

NERV'OUS-LY, *adv.* With strength or vigor. *Warton.*

2. With weakness or agitation of the nerves. [*Colloquial.*]

NERV'OUS-NESS, *n.* Strength; force; vigor. *Warton.*

2. The state of being composed of nerves. *Goldsmith.*

3. Weakness or agitation of the nerves. [*Colloquial.*]

NER'VURE, *n.* A name given, in *botany*, to the veins of leaves, and, in *entomology*, to the corneous divisions in the wings of insects. *Buchanan.*

NERV'Y, *a.* Strong; vigorous. *Shak.*

NES'CIENCE, (nesh'ens,) *n.* [L. *nesciens*, *nescio*; *ne* and *scio.*] Want of knowledge; ignorance. *Bp. Hall.*

NESH, *a.* [Sax. *nesc.*] Soft; tender; nice. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

NESS, a termination of names, signifies a promontory, from the root of *nose*, which see.

NESS, a termination of appellatives, [Sax. *nesse*, *nysse*,] denotes state or quality, as in *goodness*, *greatness.*

NEST, *n.* [Sax. *nest*; G. and D. *nest*; Sw. *näste*; W. *nyth*; L. *nidus*; Fr. *nid*; It. and Sp. *nido*; Arm. *neiz*; Ir. *nead*; Russ. *gnizdo*; Gr. *νεοσσος*, *νεοσσια*, *νεοττια*, unless the latter are from *νεος*. In Persic, *nisim* is a nest, *nashiman*, a mansion, and *nishashtan*, to sit down, to dwell, or remain.]

1. The place or bed formed or used by a bird for incubation or the mansion of her young, until they are able to fly. The word is used also for the bed in which certain insects deposit their eggs.

2. Any place where irrational animals are produced. *Bentley.*

3. An abode; a place of residence; a receptacle of numbers, or the collection itself; *usually in an ill sense*; as, a *nest* of rogues.

4. A warm, close place of abode; generally in contempt. *Spenser.*

5. A number of boxes, cases, or the like, inserted in each other.

6. In *geology*, an aggregated mass of any ore or mineral, in an isolated state, within a rock. *Dana.*

NEST, *v. i.* To build and occupy a nest.

The king of birds *nested* with its leaves. *Howell.*

NEST'-EGG, *n.* An egg left in the nest to prevent the hen from forsaking it. *Hudibras.*

NES'TLE, (nes'l,) *v. i.* To settle; to harbor; to lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest.

The king-fisher *nestles* in hollow banks. *L'Estrange.*
Their purpose was to fortify in some strong place of the wild country, and there *nestle* till succors came. *Bacon.*

2. To move about in one's seat, like a bird when forming her nest; as, a child *nestles.*

NEST'LE, (nes'l,) *v. t.* To house, as in a nest. *Donne.*

2. To cherish, as a bird her young. *Chapman.*

NEST'LED, *pp.* Housed, as in a nest; snugged closely.

NEST'LING, *ppr.* Lying close and snug.

NEST'LING, *n.* A young bird in the nest, or just taken from the nest.

2. A nest. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

NEST'LING, *a.* Newly hatched; being yet in the nest. *Barrington.*

NES-TO'RI-AN, *n.* An adherent of *Nestorius*, patriarch of Constantinople, in the fifth century, who was deposed and condemned as a heretic for maintaining that the two natures in Christ were not so blended and confounded as to be undistinguishable. *Murdock.*

2. The term is also applied to those modern Christians of Persia and India who are the remains of the Nestorian sect. *Murdock.*

NET, *n.* [Sax. *net*, *nyt*; D. and Dan. *net*; G. *netz*; Sw. *nät*, *not*; Goth. *nati*, from the root of *knit*, Sax. *cnyttan*, whence *knot*; L. *nodus.*]

1. An instrument for catching fish and birds, or wild beasts, formed with twine or thread interwoven with meshes.

2. A cunning device; a snare. *Micah* vii.

3. Inextricable difficulty. *Job* xviii.

4. Severe afflictions. *Job* xix.

NET, *v. t.* To make into a net or net-work. *Seward.*

NET, *a.* [Fr. *net*; It. *netto.* See NEAT.]

1. Neat; pure; unadulterated, as wines. *Brande.*

2. Being without flaw or spot. [*Little used.*]

3. Being beyond all charges or outlay; as, *net* profits.

4. Being clear of all tare and tret, or all deductions; as, *net* weight. It is sometimes written NETT, but improperly. *Net* is properly a mercantile appropriation of *neat.*

NET, *v. t.* To produce clear profit.

NETH'ER, *a.* [Sax. *neother*; G. *nieder*; D. and Dan. *neder.* This word is of the comparative degree; the positive occurs only in composition, as in *beneath*, Sax. *neothan.* It is used only in implied comparison, as in the *nether* part, the *nether* millstone; but we never say, one part is *nether* than another.]

1. Lower; lying or being beneath or in the lower part; opposed to UPPER; as, the *nether* millstone.

Distorted all my *nether* shape thus grew
Transformed. *Milton.*

2. In a lower place.

'Twixt upper, *nether*, and surrounding fires. *Milton.*

3. Belonging to the regions below. *Dryden.*

NETH'ER-MOST, *a.* Lowest; as, the *nethermost* hell; the *nethermost* abyss. *South. Milton.*

NETH'IN-IM, *n. pl.* Among *the Jews*, servants of the priests and Levites; erroneously written NETHINIMS.

NET'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made into a net or net-work; reticulated.

NET'TING, *n.* [from *net.*]

A piece of net-work.

2. A complication of ropes fastened across each other, to be stretched along the upper part of a ship's quarter, to contain hammocks. Netting is also employed to hold the fore and main-top-mast sails when stowed. Netting is also extended along a ship's gunwale in engagements, to prevent the enemy from boarding. *Mar. Dict.*

NET'TLE, (net'l,) *n.* [Sax. *netl*, *netele*; D. *netel*; G. *nessel*; Sw. *nässla*; Gr. *κνιδη*, from the root of *κνιζω*, *κνυω*, to scratch.]

A plant of the genus Urtica, whose prickles fret the skin and occasion very painful sensations.

And near the noisome *nettle* blooms the rose. *Rambler, motto.*

NET'TLE, *v. t.* To fret or sting; to irritate or vex; to excite sensations of displeasure or uneasiness, not amounting to wrath or violent anger.

The princes were *nettled* at the scandal of this affront. *L'Estrange.*

NET'TLED, *pp.* Fretted; irritated.

NET'TLER, *n.* One that provokes, stings, or irritates. *Milton.*

NET'TLE-RASH, *n.* An eruptive disease resembling the sting of a nettle.

NET'TLE-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus Celtis, of which there are several species. The several sorts of nettle-tree have a considerable resemblance to, and a near affinity with, the elms.

NET'TLING, *ppr.* Irritating; vexing.

NET'-WORK, (-wurk,) *n.* A complication of threads, twine, or cords, united at certain distances, forming meshes, interstices, or open spaces, between the knots or intersections; reticulated or decussated work. *Addison.*

NEU-RAL'GI-A, } NEU-RAL'GY, } *n.* [Gr. *νευρον*, a nerve, and *αλγος*, pain.]

An idiopathic pain of a nerve of common sensation, i. e., a pain not preceded or occasioned by any other disease. *Tully.*

NEU-RAL'GIC, *a.* Pertaining to neuralgia.

NEU-RO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* [See NEUROLOGY.] Pertaining to neurology, or to a description of the nerves of animals.

NEU-ROL'O-GIST, *n.* One who describes the nerves of animals.

NEU-ROL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *νευρον*, a nerve, and *λογος*, discourse.]

A description of the nerves of animal bodies, or the doctrine of the nerves.

NEU-ROP'TER, *n.* } NEU-ROP'TER-A, *n. pl.* } [Gr. *νευρον*, a nerve, and *πτερον*, a wing.]

The *neuropters* are an order of insects having four membranous, transparent, and generally naked wings, reticulated with numerous nerves, as the dragon-fly.

NEU-ROP'TER-AL, } NEU-ROP'TER-OUS, } *a.* Belonging to the order of the neuroptera.

NEU'RO-SPAST, *n.* [Gr. *νευροσπαστεω*, to draw with strings.]

A puppet; a little figure put in motion. *More.*

NEU-ROT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *νευρον*, a nerve.]

1. Relating to the nerves; seated in the nerves; as, a *neurotic* disease.

2. Useful in disorders of the nerves.

NEU-ROT'IC, *n.* A disease having its seat in the nerves.

2. A medicine useful in disorders of the nerves. *Encyc.*

NEU-RO-TOM'IC-AL, *a.* [See NEUROTOMY.] Pertaining to the anatomy or dissection of nerves.

NEU-ROT'O-MIST, *n.* One who dissects the nerves.

NEU-ROT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *νευρον*, a nerve, and *τομη*, a cutting.]

1. The dissection of a nerve. *Coxe.*

2. The art or practice of dissecting the nerves.

NEU'TER, (nū'ter,) *a.* [L.; compounded of *ne* and *uter*, not either.]

1. Not adhering to either party; taking no part with either side, either when persons are contending, or questions are discussed. It may be synonymous with INDIFFERENT, or it may not. The United States remained *neuter* during the French revolution, but very few of the people were *indifferent* as to the success of the parties engaged. A man may be *neuter* from feeling, and he is then *indifferent*: but he may be *neuter* in fact, when he is not in feeling or principle. A judge should be perfectly *neuter* in feeling, that he may decide with impartiality.

2. In *grammar*, of neither gender; an epithet given to nouns that are neither masculine nor feminine; *primarily*, to nouns which express neither sex.

3. In *botany*, having neither stamens nor pistils.

NEU'TER, (nū'ter,) *n.* A person that takes no part in a contest between two or more individuals or nations; a person who is either indifferent to the cause, or forbears to interfere.

2. An animal of neither sex, or incapable of propagation. The working bees have been considered *neuters*, but are really undeveloped females. *Huber.*

3. In *botany*, a plant having neither stamens nor pistils.

Neuter verb: in *grammar*, a verb which expresses an action or state limited to the subject, and which is not followed by an object; as, I *go*; I *sit*; I *am*; I *run*; I *walk.* It is better denominated *intransitive.*

NEU'TRAL, (nū'tral,) *a.* [Fr. *neutre*; L. *neutralis*, from *neuter.*]

1. Not engaged on either side; not taking an active part with either of contending parties. It is policy for a nation to be *neutral* when other nations are at war. Belligerents often obtain supplies from *neutral* states.

2. Indifferent; having no bias in favor of either side or party.

3. Indifferent; neither very good nor bad.

Some things good, and some things ill do seem,
And *neutral* some in her fantastic eye. *Davies.*

4. In *botany*, a proposed English substitute for *neuter*; having neither stamens nor pistils.

Neutral salt; in *chemistry*, a salt composed of an equal number of equivalents, both of acid and base; a salt in which none of the properties, either of the acid or base, are perceptible.

NEU'TRAL, (nū'tral,) *n.* A person or nation that takes no part in a contest between others.

The *neutral*, as far as his commerce extends, becomes a party in the war. *R. G. Harper.*

NEU'TRAL-IST, *n.* A neutral. [*Little used.*]

NEU-TRAL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being unengaged in disputes or contests between others; the state of taking no part on either side. States often arm to maintain their *neutrality.*

2. A state of indifference in feeling or principle.

3. Indifference in quality; a state neither very good nor evil. [*Little used.*] *Donne.*

4. A combination of neutral powers or states; as, the armed *neutrality.*

NEU-TRAL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* [from *neutralize.*] The act of neutralizing or destroying the peculiar properties of a body by combination with another body or substance.

2. The act of reducing to a state of indifference or neutrality.

NEU'TRAL-IZE, *v. t.* To render neutral; to reduce to a state of indifference between different parties or opinions.

2. In *chemistry*, to destroy or render inert or imperceptible the peculiar properties of a body by combining it with a different substance. Thus to *neutralize* acids and alkalies, is to combine them in such proportions that the compound will not exhibit the qualities of either.

3. To destroy the peculiar properties or opposite

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dispositions of parties or other things, or reduce them to a state of indifference or inactivity; as, *to neutralize* parties in government; to *neutralize* opposition.

The benefits of universities — *neutralized* by moral evils. *Ch. Obs.*

A cloud of counter citations that *neutralize* each other. *E. Everett.*

NEŪ'TRAL-IZ-ED, (nū'tral-izd,) *pp.* or *a.* Reduced to neutrality or indifference.

NEŪ'TRAL-IZ-ER, *n.* That which neutralizes; that which destroys, disguises, or renders inert the peculiar properties of a body.

NEŪ'TRAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Destroying or rendering inert the peculiar properties of a substance; reducing to indifference or inactivity.

NEŪ'TRAL-IZ-ING, *a.* Having the quality of rendering neutral.

NEŪ'TRAL-LY, *adv.* Without taking part with either side; indifferently.

NEŪ'TRAL-TINT, *n.* The tint or purple hue which distant hills assume.

NEU-VĀINES', *n. pl.* [*Fr. neuf*, nine.] In *the Roman Catholic church*, prayers offered up for nine successive days. *Brande.*

NEV'ER, *adv.* [Sax. *næfre; ne*, not, and *æfre*, ever.]

1. Not ever; not at any time; at no time. It refers to the past or the future. This man was *never* at Calcutta; he will *never* be there.

2. It has a particular use in the following sentences.

Ask me *never* so much dower and gift. — Gen. xxxiv.

Which *will* not hearken to the voice of charmers, charming *never* so wisely. — Ps. lviii.

A fear of battery, — though *never* so well *grounded*, is no duress. *Blackstone.*

This is a genuine English use of *never*, found in our Saxon authors, and it ought to be *retained*. "Ask me so *much* dower as *never* was done;" that is, dower to any extent. The practice of using *ever* in such phrases is corrupt. It not only destroys the force but the *propriety* of the phrase.

Burke. Camden. Washington. Goldsmith. Hooke.

3. In no degree; not.

Whoever has a friend to guide him, may carry his eyes in another man's head, and yet see *never* the worse. *South.*

4. It is used for *not*. He answered him *never* a word; that is, *not ever*. This use is not common.

5. It is much used in composition; as, in *never*-ending, *never*-failing, *never*-dying, *never*-ceasing, *never-fading*; but in all such compounds, *never* retains its true meaning.

NEV'ER-CĒAS-ING, *a.* Having no cessation or pause.

NEV'ER-SĀ-TED, *a.* Never satisfied. *Kirby.*

NEV-ER-THE-LESS', [comp. of *never*, *the* and *less*.] Not the less; notwithstanding; that is, in opposition to any thing, or without regarding it. "It rained, *nevertheless* we proceeded on our journey;" we did *not the less* proceed on our journey; we proceeded in opposition to the rain, without regarding it, or without being prevented.

NEV'ER-TIR-ING, *a.* Never enduring weariness. *Verplanck.*

NEW, (nū,) *a.* [Sax. *neow*; D. *nieuw*; G. *neu*; Sw. and Dan. *ny*; L. *novus*; It. *nuovo*; Sp. *nuevo*; Gr. νεος; Fr. *neuf*; Arm. *nevez*; Ir. *nua, nuadh*; W. *newyz*; Russ. *novie*; Hindoo, *nava, nou*; Sans. *nawa*; Pers. نو *nau*.]

1. Lately made, invented, produced, or come into being; that has existed a short time only; recent in origin; novel; opposed to OLD, and used of things; as, a *new* coat; a *new* house; a *new* book; a *new* fashion; a *new* theory; the *new* chemistry; a *new* discovery.

2. Lately introduced to our knowledge; not before known; recently discovered; as, a *new* metal; a *new* species of animals or plants found in foreign countries; the *new* continent.

3. Modern; not ancient.

4. Recently produced by change; as, a *new* life.

Put on the *new* man. — Eph. iv.

5. Not habituated; not familiar; unaccustomed.

Heretics and such as instill their poison into *new* minds. *Hooker.*

New to the plow, unpracticed in the trace. *Pope.*

6. Renovated; repaired so as to recover the first state.

Men, after long emaciating diets, wax plump, fat, and almost *new*. *Bacon.*

7. Fresh after any event.

New from her sickness to that northern air. *Dryden.*

8. Not of ancient extraction or a family of ancient distinction.

By superior capacity and extensive knowledge, a *new* man often mounts to favor. *Addison.*

9. Not before used; strange; unknown.

They shall speak with *new* tongues. — Mark xvi.

10. Recently commenced; as, the *new* year.

11. Having passed the change or conjunction with the sun; as, the *new* moon.

12. Not cleared and cultivated, or lately cleared; as, *new* land. *America.*

13. That has lately appeared for the first time; as, a *new* star.

New is much used in composition to qualify other words, and always bears its true sense of late, recent, novel, fresh; as, in *new*-born, *new*-made, *new*-grown, *new*-formed, *new*-found. In this use, *new* may be considered as adverbial, or as a part of the compound.

NEW, (nū,) *v. t.* To make new. [*Not used.*] *Gower.*

NEW'-BORN, (nū'born,) *a.* Recently born. 1 *Pet.* ii.

NEW'-COIN-ED, *a.* Fresh from the mint; newly formed.

NEW'-CŌM'ER, *n.* One who has lately come. *Irving.*

NEW'EL, (nū'el,) *n.* In *architecture*, the upright post about which are formed winding stairs, or a cylinder formed by the end of the steps of the winding stairs.

2. Novelty. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

NEW'ER, *a. comp.* More new; more recently introduced.

NEW'EST, *a. superl.* Most new; most recently introduced.

NEW-FAB'RI-CĀ-TED, *a.* Newly made. *Burke.*

NEW-FAN'CI-ED, (nu-fan'sid,) *a.* Newly fancied.

NEW-FAN''GLE, (nu-fang'gl,) *v. t.* To change by introducing novelties. *Milton.*

NEW-FAN''GLED, (nu-fang'gld,) *a.* [*new* and *fangle.*] New made; formed with the affectation of novelty; in contempt.

New-fangled devices. *Atterbury.*

NEW-FAN''GLED-NESS, } (nu-fang'gl-,) *n.* Vain
NEW-FAN''GLE-NESS, } or affected fashion or form. *Sidney. Carew.*

NEW-FASH'ION-ED, (nu-fash'und,) *a.* Made in a new form, or lately come into fashion.

NEW-FOUND', *a.* Newly discovered.

NEW'ING, *n.* Yeast or barm. *Ainsworth.*

NEW-IN-VENT'ED, *a.* Newly invented.

NEW'ISH, *a.* Somewhat new; nearly new. *Bacon.*

NEW'LY, (nū'le,) *adv.* Lately; freshly; recently.

He rubbed it o'er with *newly* gathered mint. *Dryden.*

2. With a new form, different from the former.

And the refined mind doth *newly* fashion
Into a fairer form. *Spenser.*

3. In a manner not existing before.

NEW'-MĀDE, *a.* Newly made or formed. *Moore.*

NEW-MOD'EL, *v. t.* To give a new form to.

NEW-MOD'EL-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Formed after a new mod-

NEW-MOD'EL-ING, *ppr.* Giving a new form to. [el.

NEW'NESS, *n.* Lateness of origin; recentness; state of being lately invented or produced; as, the *newness* of a dress; the *newness* of a system.

2. Novelty; the state of being first known or introduced. *The newness of the scene was gratifying.*

3. Innovation; recent change.

A happy *newness* that intends old right. *Shak.*

4. Want of practice or *familiarity*.

His *newness* shamed most of the others' long exercise. *Sidney.*

5. Different state or qualities introduced by change or regeneration.

Even so we also should walk in *newness* of life. — Rom. vi.

NEW-RED-SAND'STŌNE, *n.* In *geology*, the formation immediately above the coal measures or strata. *Brande.*

NEWS, (nūz,) *n.* [from *new*; Fr. *nouvelles*. This word has a *plural form*, but is almost always united with a verb in the singular.]

1. Recent account; fresh information of something that has lately taken place at a distance, or of something before unknown; tidings. We have *news* from Constantinople; *news* has just arrived; this *news* is favorable.

Evil *news* rides fast, while good *news* baits. *Milton.*

It is no *news* for the weak and poor to be a prey to the strong and rich. *L'Estrange.*

2. A newspaper.

NEWS'BOY, (nūz'boy,) *n.* A boy who carries and delivers newspapers.

NEWS'MON''GER, (nūz'mung-ger,) *n.* One that deals in news; one who employs much time in hearing and telling news. *Arbuthnot.*

NEWS'PA-PER, *n.* A sheet of paper printed and distributed, at short intervals, for conveying intelligence of passing events; a public print that circulates news, advertisements, proceedings of legislative bodies, public documents, and the like.

NEW'-STYLE. See STYLE.

NEWS'-VEND-ER, *n.* A seller of newspapers.

NEWT, (nūte,) *n.* A small lizard; an eft. *Encyc.*

NEW TES'TA-MENT, *n.* That portion of the Bible which comprises the writings of the apostles and their immediate disciples.

NEW-TŌ'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Sir Isaac Newton, or formed or discovered by him; as, the *Newtonian* philosophy or system.

NEW-TŌ'NI-AN, *n.* A follower of Newton in philosophy.

NEW'-YĒAR'S DAY, *n.* The day on which the new year commences.

NEW'-YĒAR'S GIFT, *n.* A present made on the first day of the year.

NEW YORK'ER, *n.* A native or inhabitant of New York.

NEW ZĒA'LAND FLAX, *n.* A plant, the *phormium tenax*, having broad, stiff leaves of extraordinary strength, whose fibers make excellent cordage. *Loudon.*

NEX'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *nexibilis.*] That may be knit together.

NEXT, *a.*; *superl.* of NIGH. [Sax. *next* or *nexsta*, from *neh, neah*, nigh; G. *nächst*; D. *naast*; Sw. *nast*; Dan. *næs.*]

1. Nearest in place; that has no object intervening between it and some other; immediately preceding, or preceding in order. We say, the *next* person before or after another.

Her princely guest
Was *next* her side; in order sat the rest. *Dryden.*

2. Nearest in time; as, the *next* day or hour; the *next* day before or after Easter.

3. Nearest in degree, quality, rank, right, or relation; as, one man is *next* to another in excellence; one is *next* in kindred; one is *next* in rank or dignity. Assign the property to him who has the *next* claim.

NEXT, *adv.* At the time or turn nearest or immediately succeeding. It is not material who follows *next.*

NI'AS, for AN EYAS, a young hawk. *B. Jonson.*

NIB, *n.* [Sax. *ncb, nebb.* See NEB, the same word differently written.]

1. The bill or beak of a bird.

2. The point of any thing, particularly of a pen.

NIB'BED, (nibd,) *a.* Having a nib or point.

NIB'BLE, *v. t.* [from *nib.*] To bite by little at a time; to eat slowly or in small bits. So sheep are said *to nibble* the grass. *Shak.*

2. To bite, as a fish does the bait; to carp at; just to catch by biting. *Gay.*

NIB'BLE, *v. i.* To bite at; as, *fishes nibble* at the bait. *Grew.*

2. To carp at; to find fault; to censure little faults.

Instead of returning a full answer to my book, he manifestly *nibbles* at a single passage. *Tillotson.*

NIB'BLE, *n.* A little bite, or seizing to bite.

NIB'BLER, *n.* One that bites a little at a time; a carper.

NIB'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Biting in small bits; carping.

NIB'BLING-LY, *adv.* In a nibbling manner.

NIC-A-RA'GUA-WOOD, *n.* The wood of the Cæsalpinia echinata, a tree growing in Nicaragua, in Central America. It is used in dyeing red. *Ure.*

NICE, *a.* [Sax. *nesc* or *hnesc*; D. *nesch*, soft, tender; G. *naschen*, to eat dainties or sweetmeats; Dan. *knæs*, dainties.]

1. *Properly*, soft; whence, delicate; tender; dainty; sweet or very pleasant to the taste; as, a *nice* bit; *nice* food.

2. Delicate; fine; minutely elegant; *applied to texture, composition, or color*; as, cloth of a *nice* texture; *nice* tints of color.

3. Accurate; exact; precise; as, *nice* proportions; *nice* symmetry; *nice* workmanship; *nice* rules.

4. Requiring scrupulous exactness; as, a *nice* point.

5. Perceiving the smallest difference; distinguishing accurately and minutely by perception; as, a person of *nice* taste; hence,

6. Perceiving accurately the smallest faults, errors, or irregularities; distinguishing and judging with exactness; as, a *nice* judge of a subject; a *nice* discernment.

Our author happy in a judge so *nice*. *Pope.*

7. Over scrupulous or exact.

Curious, not knowing; not exact, but *nice*. *Pope.*

8. Delicate; scrupulously and minutely cautious.

The letter was not *nice*, but full of charge
Of dear import. *Shak.*
Dear love, continue *nice* and chaste. *Donne.*

9. Fastidious; squeamish.

And to taste
Think not I shall be *nice*. *Milton.*

10. Delicate; easily injured.

How *nice* the reputation of the maid! *Roscommon.*

11. Refined; as, *nice* and subtle happiness. *Milton.*

12. Having lucky hits. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

13. Weak; foolish; effeminate. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

14. Trivial; unimportant. *Shak.*

To make nice; to be scrupulous. *Shak.*

NICE'LY, *adv.* With delicate perception; as, to be *nicely* sensible.

2. Accurately; exactly; with exact order or proportion; as, the parts of a machine or building *nicely* adjusted; a shape *nicely* proportioned; a dress *nicely* fitted to the body; the ingredients of a medicine *nicely* proportioned and mixed.

3. In *colloquial language*, well; cleverly; dextrously; handsomely; in the best manner; as, a feat is *nicely* done.

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NI'CENE, *a.* Pertaining to Nice, a town of Asia Minor. The *Nicene creed* was a summary of Christian faith, composed by the council of Nice against Arianism, A. D. 325, altered and confirmed by the council of Constantinople, A. D. 381. The council of Nice was the first and most important general council ever held by the Christian church. *P. Cyc.*

NICE'NESS, *n.* Delicacy of perception; the quality of perceiving small differences; as, *niceness* of taste.

2. Extreme delicacy; excess of scrupulousness or exactness.

Unlike the *niceness* of our modern dames. *Dryden.*

3. Accuracy; minute exactness; as, *niceness* of work; *niceness* of texture or proportion.

Where's now the labored *niceness* in thy dress? *Dryden.*

NI'CE-TY, *n.* Niceness; delicacy of perception.

2. Excess of delicacy; fastidiousness; squeamishness.

So love doth loathe disdainful *nicety*. *Spenser.*

3. Minute difference; as, the *niceties* of words.

4. Minuteness of observation or discrimination; precision. The connoisseur judges of the beauties of a painting with great *nicety*.

5. Delicate management; exactness in treatment.

Love such *nicety* requires,
One blast will put out all his fires. *Swift.*

6. *Niceties*; in *the plural*, delicacies for food; dainties.

NI'CHAR, *n.* A plant. *Miller.*

NICHE, *n.* [Fr. *niche*; Sp. and Port. *nicho*; It. *nicchia*, properly a *nook*, corner, and *nicchio*, a shell. It seems to be a different orthography of NOOK.]

A cavity, hollow, or recess, within the thickness of a wall, for a statue, bust, or other erect ornament. *Pope.*

NICH'ED, (nicht,) *a.* Placed in a niche. *Sedgwick.*

NICK, *n.* In *the northern mythology*, an evil spirit of the waters; hence the modern vulgar phrase, *Old Nick*, the evil one.

NICK, *n.* [Sw. *nick*; Dan. *nik*; D. *knik*, a nod; G. *nicken*, to nod; *genick*, the nape; *genicke*, a continual nodding. The word seems to signify a point, from shooting forward.]

1. The exact point of time required by necessity or convenience, the critical time. *L'Estrange.*

2. [G. *knick*, a flaw.] A notch cut into something, and hence a score for keeping an account; a reckoning. *Shak.*

3. A winning throw. *Prior.*

NICK, *v. t.* To hit; to touch luckily; to perform by a slight artifice used at the lucky time.

The just season of doing things must be *nicked*, and all accidents improved. *L'Estrange.*

2. To cut in nicks or notches. [See NOTCH.] *Shak.*

3. To suit, as lattices cut in nicks. [*Obs.*] *Camden.*

4. To defeat or cozen, as at dice; to disappoint by some trick or unexpected turn. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

NICK, *v. t.* [G. *knicken*, to flaw.]

To notch or make an incision in a horse's tail, to make him carry it higher.

NICK'AR-TREE, } *n.* A tree of the genus Guilandina,
NICK'ER-TREE, } which grows in the East and West Indies, and bears a small hard nut of the size of a small nutmeg; also called BONDUC.

NICK'ED, (nikt,) *pp.* Hit; touched luckily.

2. Notched; made an incision in, as in a horse's tail.

NICK'EL, *n.* A metal of a white or reddish-white color, of great hardness, very difficult to be purified, always magnetic, and, when perfectly pure, malleable and ductile. It is generally obtained from its sulphuret.

NICK'EL-IC, *a.* Pertaining to or containing nickel.

NICK'ER, *n.* One who watches for opportunities to pilfer or practice knavery. [*A cant word.*] *Arbuthnot.*

NICK'ING, *ppr.* Hitting; touching luckily; notching; making an incision in a horse's tail, to make him carry it higher.

NICK'ING, *n.* In *furriery*, an operation performed on the tail of a horse, to make him carry it better. *Farm. Encyc.*

NICK'NACKS, *n. pl.* Small wares; bawbles; trifles.

NICK'NAME, *n.* [In Fr. *nique* is a term of contempt. In G. *necken* is to banter. In Ch. חנק signifies to surname, to call by a name of reproach.]

A name given in contempt, derision, or reproach; an opprobrious appellation. *Bacon.*

NICK'NAME, *v. t.* To give a name of reproach; to call by an opprobrious appellation.

You *nickname* virtue vice. *Shak.*

NICK'NAM-ED, *pp.* Named in derision.

NICK'NAM-ING, *ppr.* Calling by a name in contempt or derision.

NIC-O-LA'I-TAN, *n.* A term applied to certain corrupt persons in the early church at Ephesus, who are censured in *Rev.* ii., but of whom little can be known with certainty. *Murdock.*

NI-CO'TIAN, *a.* Pertaining to or denoting tobacco; and as *a noun*, tobacco; so called from Nicot, who first introduced it into France, A. D. 1560. *Brande.*

NIC-O-TIAN'I-NA, } *n.* A concrete or solid oil ob-
NI-CO'TIA-NINE, } tained from tobacco, and one of its active principles. It smells like tobacco smoke, tastes bitterish and slightly aromatic, and is eminently poisonous. *Tully.*

NIC'O-TIN, *n.* An alkaloid obtained from tobacco, and one of its active principles. In its purest state, it is in small crystalline plates, which rapidly absorb moisture and liquefy. Its taste is very acrid, and continues long in the mouth. It is eminently poisonous.

NIC'TATE, *v. i.* [L. *nicto*, to wink.]

To wink. *Ray.*

NIC'TA-TING, } *ppr.* or *a.* Winking. The nic-
NIC'TI-TA-TING, } titating membrane is a thin, pellucid membrane, by which the process of winking is performed in certain animals.

NIC-TA'TION, } *n.* The act of winking.
NIC-TI-TA'TION, }

NIDE, *n.* [L. *nidus*, a nest.]

A brood; as, a *nide* of pheasants. [*Not in use.*]

NIDG'ET, *n.* A dastard. [*Not in use.*] *Camden.*

NID'I-FI-CATE, *v. i.* [L. *nidifico*, from *nidus*, a nest.] To make a nest.

NID-I-FI-CA'TION, *n* The act or operation of building a nest, and the hatching and feeding of young in the nest. *Derham.*

NI'DING, *n.* [Sax. *nithing*; Dan. and Sw. *niding*.]

A despicable coward; a dastard. [*Obs.*]

NI'DOR, *n.* [L.] Scent; savor. *Bp. Taylor.*

NI-DOR-OS'I-TY, *n.* Eructation with the taste of undigested roast meat. *Floyer.*

NI'DOR-OUS, *a.* Resembling the smell or taste of roasted meat. *Bacon.*

NID'U-LANT, *a.* [L. *nidulor*, from *nidus*, nest.]

In *botany*, nestling; lying loose in pulp or cotton, within a berry or pericarp. *Martyn. Lee.*

NID-U-LA'TION, *n.* The time of remaining in the nest; as of a bird. *Brown*

NI'DUS, *n.* [L.] A nest; a repository for the eggs of birds, insects, &c.

NIECE, (nese,) *n.* [Fr. *nièce*; Arm. *nizes, nyes*, W. *nith*; qu. The D. has *nigt*, and the G. *nichte*.]

The daughter of a brother or sister. *Johnson.*

NI-EL'LO, *n.* [It.] A species of ornamental engraving used by the Romans and the modern Italians, somewhat resembling damask-work, made by enchasing a black composition, said to have been composed of silver and lead, into cavities in wood and metals. *Elmes. P. Cyc.*

NIF'LE, *n.* [Norm.] A trifle. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

NIG'GARD, *n.* [W. *nig*, straight, narrow, or G. *knicker*, a niggard, and a nod or nodding; *knickern*, to haggle, to be sordidly parsimonious; Dan. *gnier*, for *gniker* or *gniger*, a niggard. This word seems to belong to the family of D. *knikken*, G. *nicken*, Dan. *nikker*, to nod, and this to Dan. *knikker*, to crack; exhibiting analogies similar to those of *wretch, wreck*, and *haggle*. *Ard* is a termination, as in *dotard*.]

A miser; a person meanly close and covetous; a sordid wretch who saves every cent, or spends grudgingly.

Serve him as a grudging master,
As a penurious *niggard* of his wealth. *Milton.*
Be *niggards* of advice on no pretense. *Pope.*

NIG'GARD, *a.* Miserly; meanly covetous; sordidly parsimonious. *Dryden.*

2. Sparing; wary.

Most free of question, but to our demands
Niggard in his reply. *Shak.*

NIG'GARD, *v. t.* To stint; to supply sparingly. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

NIG'GARD-ISE, *n.* Niggardliness. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

NIG'GARD-ISH, *a.* Somewhat covetous or niggardly. *Johnson.*

NIG'GARD-LI-NESS, *n.* Mean covetousness; sordid parsimony; extreme avarice manifested in sparing expense.

Niggardliness is not good husbandry. *Addison.*

NIG'GARD-LY, *a.* Meanly covetous or avaricious; sordidly parsimonious; extremely sparing of expense.

Where the owner of the house will be bountiful, it is not for the steward to be *niggardly*. *Hall.*

2. Sparing; wary; cautiously avoiding profusion. *Sidney.*

NIG'GARD-LY, *adv.* Sparingly; with cautious parsimony. *Shak.*

NIG'GARD-NESS, *n.* Niggardliness. [*Not used.*] *Sidney.*

NIG'GARD-Y, *n.* Niggardliness. [*Not used.*]

NIG'GLE, *v. t.* and *i.* To mock; to trifle with. [*Not in use.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

NIG'GLED, (nig'gld,) *pp.* Trifled with.

NIG'GLER, *n.* One who niggles at any handiwork. *Smart.*

NIG'GLING, *ppr.* Mocking.

NIGH, (nī,) *a.* [Sax. *neah, neahg, neh*, for *nig*; G. *nahe*, nigh. This is the G. *nach*, D. *na*, a preposition signifying to, on, or after, that is, approaching, pressing on, making toward; D. *naaken*, to approach; W. *nig*, strait, narrow.]

1. Near; not distant or remote in place or time.

The loud tumult shows the battle *nigh*. *Prior.*
When the fig-tree putteth forth leaves, ye know that summer is *nigh*. — Matt. xxiv.

2. Closely allied by blood; as, a *nigh* kinsman. *Knolles.*

3. Easy to be obtained or learnt; of easy access.

The word is very *nigh* to thee. — Deut. xxx.

4. Ready to support, to forgive, or to aid and defend.

The Lord is *nigh* to them who are of a broken heart. — Ps. xxxiv.

5. Close in fellowship; intimate in relation.

Ye are made *nigh* by the blood of Christ. — Eph. ii.

6. Near in progress or condition. *Heb.* vi.

NIGH, (nī,) *adv.* Near; at a small distance in place or time, or in the course of events.

He was sick, *nigh* to death. — Phil. ii.

2. Near to a place.

He drew *nigh*. *Milton.*

3. Almost; near. He was *nigh* dead.

Nigh is never a preposition. In the phrase, "*Nigh* this recess, with terror they survey," there is an ellipsis of *to*. They, *nigh to* this recess, survey, &c.

NIGH, (nī,) *v. i.* To approach; to advance or draw near. [*Not used.*] *Hubberd.*

NIGH'LY, (nī'ly,) *adv.* Nearly; within a little.

A cube and a sphere *nighly* of the same bigness. [*Not used.*] *Locke.*

NIGH'NESS, (nī'ness,) *n.* Nearness; proximity in place, time, or degree.

NIGHT, (nīte,) *n.* [Sax. *niht*; Goth. *nahts*; D. *nagt*; G. *nacht*; Sw. *natt*; Dan. *nat*, contracted; L. *nox*; Gr. νυξ; Sp. *noche*; Port. *noite*; It. *notte*; Fr. *nuit*; Ir. *nocht*; Russ. *noch*; Slav. *nosch*; Sans. *nischa*. The sense may be dark, black, or it may be the decline of the day, from declining, departing, like the Shemitic ערב.]

1. That part of the natural day when the sun is beneath the horizon, or the time from sunset to sunrise.

2. The time after the close of life; death. *John* ix.

She closed her eyes in everlasting *night*. *Dryden.*

3. A state of ignorance; intellectual and moral darkness; heathenish ignorance. *Rom.* xiii.

4. Adversity; a state of affliction and distress. *Is.* xxi.

5. Obscurity; a state of concealment from the eye or the mind; unintelligibleness.

Nature and nature's works lay hid in *night*. *Pope.*

In the night; suddenly; unexpectedly. *Luke* xii.

To-night; in this night. *To-night* the moon will be eclipsed.

NIGHT'-AN''GLING, (nīte'ang'gling,) *n.* The angling for or catching fish in the night. *Encyc.*

NIGHT'-BIRD, *n.* A bird that flies only in the night. *Hall.*

NIGHT'-BLOOM-ING, *a.* Blooming in the night.

NIGHT'-BORN, *a.* Produced in darkness.

NIGHT'-BRAWL-ER, *n.* One who excites brawls, or makes a tumult at night. *Shak.*

NIGHT'CAP, *n.* A cap worn in bed or in undress. *Swift.*

NIGHT'-CROW, *n.* A bird that cries in the night. *Shak.*

NIGHT'-DEW, *n.* The dew formed in the night. *Dryden.*

NIGHT'-DOG, *n.* A dog that hunts in the night, used by deer-stealers. *Shak.*

NIGHT'-DRESS, *n.* A dress worn at night. *Pope.*

NIGHT'ED, (nīt'ed,) *a.* Darkened; clouded; black. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

NIGHT'FALL, *n.* The close of the day; evening. *Swift.*

NIGHT'-FAR-ING, *a.* Traveling in the night. *Gay.*

NIGHT'-FIRE, *n.* Ignis fatuus; Will-with-a-wisp; Jack-with-a-lantern. *Herbert.*

2. Fire burning in the night. *Irving.*

NIGHT'-FLY, *n.* An insect that flies in the night. *Shak.*

NIGHT'-FLY-ER, *n.* An insect that flies in the night.

NIGHT'-FOUND-ER-ED, (nīt'found-erd,) *a.* Lost or distressed in the night. *Milton.*

NIGHT'GOWN, *n.* A loose gown used for undress. *Addison.*

NIGHT'-HAG, *n.* A witch supposed to wander in the night. *Milton.*

NIGHT'-HAWK, *n.* A well-known bird of the United States, Caprimulgus Americanus, allied to the night-jar. It hunts its prey toward evening, and often, diving down perpendicularly, produces a hollow, jarring sound, like that of a spinning-wheel.

NIGHT'-HER-ON, *n.* A wading bird, of the genus Nycticorax, (*Ardea*, Linn.,) allied to the herons and

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bitterns. It seeks its food in the evening, when it utters a disagreeable, croaking noise. *P. Cyc. Edin. Cyc.*

NIGHT'IN-GALE, *n.* [Sax. *nihtegale*; Sw. *nachtergal*; D. *nagtegal*; G. *nachtigall*; Dan. *nattergal*; composed of *night* and Sax. *galan*, to sing.]

1. A small bird that sings at night, of the genus Philomela Motacilla; Philomela, or Philomel. It is celebrated for its vocal powers. *Shak. Waller.*

2. A word of endearment. *Shak.*

NIGHT'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to night, or attached to the night.

NIGHT'-JAR, *n.* A British bird, Caprimulgus Europæus, also called GOAT-SUCKER, distinguished by the wide gape of its beak. It hunts its prey in the dusk, and is remarkable for the loud sound it emits, like the *jarring* of a spinning-wheel. It is allied to the night-hawk. *P. Cyc.*

NIGHT'LESS, *a.* Having no night.

NIGHT'LY, *a.* Done by night; happening in the night, or appearing in the night; as, *nightly* sports; *nightly* dews.

2. Done every night. The watch goes his *nightly* round.

NIGHT'LY, (nīte'le,) *adv.* By night.

> Thee, Sion, and the flowery brooks beneath,
> *Nightly* I visit. *Milton.*

2. Every night. *Addison.*

NIGHT'-MAN, *n.* One who empties privies in cities by night.

NIGHT'-MARE, *n.* [*night* and Sax. *mara*, incubus, nightmare. *Mara* may be from the root of *merran*, to stop, to hinder, (see MOOR;) or it may be the Rabbinic מרר, an evil spirit or demon. The common spelling, *nightmare*, is erroneous, and tends to mislead the reader.]

Incubus; a sensation in sleep resembling the pressure of a weight on the breast, generally seeming to be that of some hideous monster or phantom, interrupting the sleep with violent struggle and tremor.

NIGHT'-PIECE, (nīte'pees,) *n.* A piece of painting so colored as to be supposed seen by candle-light.

NIGHT'-RAIL, *n.* [*night* and Sax. *regl*, or rather *hrægle*, a garment or robe.]

A loose robe or garment worn over the dress at night. [*Not used.*] *Addison.*

NIGHT'-RA-VEN, *n.* A bird of ill omen that cries in the night; the night-heron. *Spenser. Shak. Edin. Encyc.*

NIGHT'-REST, *n.* Rest or repose at night. *Shak.*

NIGHT'-ROB-BER, *n.* One that robs or steals in the night. *Spenser.*

NIGHT'-RÖLE, *n.* A tumult or frolic in the night.

NIGHT'SHADE, *n.* [Sax. *nihtscada.*] [*Shak.*

A plant of the genus Solanum. The *deadly nightshade* is of the genus Atropa; the *American nightshade* of the genus Phytolacca; the *bastard nightshade* of the genus Rivina; the *enchanter's nightshade* of the genus Circæa; the *Malabar nightshade* of the genus Basella; and the *three-leaved nightshade* of the genus Trillium. *Fam. of Plants.*

NIGHT'-SHIN-ING, *a.* Shining in the night; luminous in darkness. *Wilkins.*

NIGHT'-SHRIEK, (nīte'shreek,) *n.* A shriek or outcry in the night. *Shak.*

NIGHT'-SOIL, *n.* The contents of necessaries; so called because collected in cities, and carried away as a manure by night.

NIGHT'-SPELL, *n.* A charm against accidents at night. *Chaucer.*

NIGHT'-TRIP-PING, *a.* Tripping about in the night; as, a *night-tripping* fairy. *Shak.*

NIGHT'-VIS-ION, (nīte'vizh-un,) *n.* A vision at night.

NIGHT'-WAK-ING, *a.* Watching in the night.

NIGHT'-WALK, (nīte'wawk,) *n.* A walk in the evening or night. *Walton.*

NIGHT'-WALK-ER, *n.* One that walks in his sleep; a somnambulist.

2. One that roves about in the night for evil purposes. *Night-walkers* are punishable by law.

NIGHT'-WALK-ING, *a.* Roving in the night.

NIGHT'-WALK-ING, *n.* Walking in one's sleep; somnambulism.

2. A roving in the streets at night with evil designs.

NIGHT'-WAN-DER-ER, *n.* One roving at night. *Shak.*

NIGHT'-WAN-DER-ING, *a.* Wandering in the night. *Shak.*

NIGHT'-WAR-BLING, *a.* Warbling or singing in the night. *Milton.*

NIGHT'WARD, *a.* Approaching toward night. *Milton.*

NIGHT'-WATCH, (nīte'wotch,) *n.* A period in the night, as distinguished by the change of the watch. *Night-watches*, however, in *the Psalms*, seems to mean the night, or time of sleep in general.

2. A watch or guard in the night.

NIGHT'-WATCH-ER, *n.* One that watches in the night with evil designs.

NIGHT'-WITCH, *n* A night-hag; a witch that appears in the night.

NI-GRES'CENT, *a.* [L. *nigresco*, to grow black.] Growing black; changing to a black color; approaching to blackness.

NI'GRINE, *n.* An ore of titanium, found in black grains or rolled pieces. *Ure.*

NI'HIL AL'BUM, *n.* [L., white nothing.] In *chemistry*, a name formerly given to the flowers or white oxyd of zinc, a woolly-looking, white matter, formed by the combustion of zinc, and so minutely divided as to be carried up mechanically and float in the air. *Ure.*

NI'HIL DE'BET, [L., he owes nothing.] A plea denying a debt.

NI'HIL DI'CIT, [L., he says nothing.] In *law*, a judgment by *nihil dicit*, is when the defendant makes no answer.

NI'HIL-ISM, *n.* Nothingness; nihility. *Dwight.*

NI-HIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *nihilum*, *nihil*, nothing; *ne* and *hilum.*]

Nothingness; a state of being nothing. *Watts.*

NIL DES-PE-RAN'DUM, [L.] Let there be no despair. The phrase was originally,

NIL DES-PE-RAN'DUM DE RE-PUB'LI-CA. Let there be no despair respecting the commonwealth or state.

NILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *nillan*, that is, *ne*, not, and *willan*, to will; L. *nolo*; *ne* and *volo.*]

Not to will; to refuse; to reject. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

NILL, *v. i.* To be unwilling. *Shak.*

NILL, *n.* The shining sparks of brass in trying and melting the ore *Johnson.*

NI-LOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. Νειλος, Nile, and μετρον, measure.]

An instrument for measuring the rise of water in the Nile during the flood.

NI-LOT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the River Nile in Egypt.

NIM, *v. t.* [Sax. *neman*, *niman*, Goth. *niman*, D. *neemen*, G. *nehmen*, to take.]

To take; to steal; to filch. [*Obs.*] *Hudibras. L'Estrange.*

NIM'BLE, *a.* [Qu. W. *nwyo*, liveliness. In Dan. *nem* is sharp, acute.]

Light and quick in motion; moving with ease and celerity; lively; swift. It is applied chiefly to motions of the feet and hands, sometimes to other things; as, a *nimble* boy; the *nimble*-footed deer.

> Through the mid seas the *nimble* pinnace sails. *Pope.*

NIM'BLE-FOOT-ED, *a.* Running with speed; light of foot.

NIM'BLE-NESS, *n.* Lightness and agility *in* motion; quickness; celerity; speed; swiftness. It implies lightness and springiness.

> The stag thought it better to trust to the *nimbleness* of his feet. *Sidney.*
> Ovid ranged over Parnassus with great *nimbleness* and agility. *Addison.*

NIM'BLESS, *n.* Nimbleness. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

NIM'BLE-WIT-TED, *a.* Quick; ready to speak. *Bacon.*

NIM'BLY, *adv.* With agility; with light, quick motion.

> He capers *nimbly* in a lady's chamber. *Shak.*

NIM'BUS, *n.* [L.] A circle or disk of rays of light around the heads of divinities, saints, and sovereigns, upon medals, pictures, &c. *Brande.*

2. In *meteorology*, a name given to the rain-cloud, one of the four fundamental clouds. *Olmsted.*

NI-MI'E-TY, *n.* [L. *nimietas.*]

The state of being too much. [*Not in use.*]

NIM'MER, *n.* [Sax. *niman*, to take.]

A thief [*Not in use.*] *Hudibras.*

NIN'COM-POOP, *n.* [Said to be a corruption of L. *non compos*, not of sound mind.]

A fool; a blockhead; a trifling dotard. [*A low word.*] *Addison.*

NINE, *a.* [Goth. *niun*; G. *neun*; Sw. *nijo*; Dan. *ni*; L. *novus*; probably contracted, as the Sax. is *nigan*, and the Dutch *negen*, Hindoo *now*, Burman *no*, or *nonaw.*]

Denoting the number composed of eight and one; as, *nine* men; *nine* days.

NINE, *n.* The number composed of eight and one; or the number less by a unit than ten; three times three.

The nine; among *English poets*, the nine Muses.

NINE'FOLD, *a.* Nine times repeated. *Milton.*

NINE'-HOLES, *n.* A game in which holes are made in the ground, into which a pellet is to be bowled. *Drayton.*

NINE'-MEN'S-MOR'RIS, *n.* See MORRIS.

NINE'PENCE, *n.* A silver coin of the value of nine pence.

NINE'-PINS, *n.* A play, originally, with nine pins or pieces of wood set on end, at which a bowl is rolled for throwing them down. We say, to play at *nine-pins*, or a game at *nine-pins.* In the United States, *ten* pins are sometimes used for this game.

NINE'-SCORE, *a.* Noting nine times twenty, or one hundred and eighty. [See SCORE.]

NINE'-SCORE, *n.* The number of nine times twenty.

NINE'TEEN, *a.* [Sax. *nigantyne.*]

Noting the number of *nine* and *ten* united; as, *nineteen* years.

NINE'TEENTH, *a.* [Sax. *nigantothe.*]

The ordinal of nineteen; designating nineteen.

NINE'TI-ETH, *a.* The ordinal of ninety.

NINE'TY, *a.* Nine times ten; as, *ninety* years.

NIN'NY, *n.* [Sp. *niño*; L. *nanus*, a dwarf; Ar. نانا *nana*, weak in mind.]

A fool; a simpleton. *Swift.*

NIN'NY-HAM-MER, *n.* A simpleton. [*Little used.*] *Arbuthnot.*

NINTH, *a.* [Sax. *nigetha*, *nigotha*; but *ninth* in English is formed directly from *nine*; Sw. *nijnde.*]

The ordinal of nine; designating the number nine, the next preceding ten; as, the *ninth* day or month.

NINTH, *n.* A ninth part.

2. In *music*, an interval containing an octave, with a tone or semitone additional.

NINTH'LY, *adv.* In the ninth place.

NI-Ō'BI-UM, *n.* [from *Niobe.*] A metal recently discovered in Columbite.

NIP, *v. t.* [D. *knippen*, to nip, to clip, to pinch; Sw. *knipa*; G. *kneif*, a knife, a *nipping* tool; *kneifen*, to *nip*, to cut off, to pinch; *kniff*, a pinch, a *nipping*; *knipp*, a fillip, a snap; W. *cneifiaw*, to clip. These words coincide with *knife*, Sax. *cnif*, Fr. *canif*, or *canif.*]

1. To cut, bite, or pinch off the end or nib, or to pinch off with the ends of the fingers. The word is used in both senses; the former is probably the true sense. Hence,

2. To cut off the end of any thing; to clip, as with a knife or scissors; as, to *nip* off a shoot or twig.

3. To blast; to kill or destroy the end of any thing; hence, to kill; as, the frost has *nipped* the corn; the leaves are *nipped*; the plant was *nipped* in the bud. Hence, to *nip in the bud*, is to kill or destroy in infancy or youth, or in the first stage of growth.

4. To pinch, bite, or affect the extremities of any thing; as, a *nipping* frost; hence, to pinch or bite in general; to check growth.

5. To check circulation.

> When blood is *nipt.* [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

6. To bite; to vex.

> And sharp remorse his heart did prick and *nip.* *Spenser.*

7. To satirize keenly; to taunt sarcastically. *Hubberd.*

NIP, *n.* A seizing or closing in upon; as, in the northern seas, the *nip* of the ice.

2. A pinch with the nails or teeth. *Ascham.*

3. A small cut, or a cutting off the end.

4. A blast; a killing of the ends of plants; destruction by frost.

5. A biting sarcasm; a taunt. *Stepney.*

6. A sip or small draught; as, a *nip* of toddy. [G. *nippen*, Dan. *nipper*, to sip.]

NIP'PED, (nipt,) *pp.* Pinched; bit; cropped; blasted.

NIPT, } ed.

NIP'PER, *n.* A satirist. [*Not used.*] *Ascham.*

2. A fore tooth of a horse. The nippers are four.

NIP'PER-KIN, *n.* A small cup.

NIP'PERS, *n. pl.* Small pincers.

NIP'PING, *ppr.* or *a.* Pinching; pinching off; biting off the end; cropping; clipping; blasting; killing.

NIP'PING-LY, *adv.* With bitter sarcasm. *Johnson.*

NIP'PLE, *n.* [Sax. *nypele*; dim. of *nib*, *neb.*]

1. A teat; a dug; the spongy protuberance by which milk is drawn from the breasts of females. *Ray. Encyc.*

2. The orifice at which any animal liquor is separated. *Derham.*

NIP'PLE-WÖRT, *n.* An herb of the genus Lapsana, formerly used as an external application to the breasts of women. *Loudon.*

NIS, [Sax.] Is not. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

NI'SAN, *n.* [Heb. and Ch. ניסן.]

A month of the Jewish calendar, the first month of the sacred year, and seventh of the civil year, answering to the latter part of March and beginning of April. It was originally called *Abib*, but began to be called *Nisan* after the captivity. *Gesenius. P. Cyc.*

NI'SI PRI'US, *n.* [L.] In *law*, a writ which lies in cases where the jury, being impanneled and returned before the justices of the bench, one of the parties requests to have this writ for the ease of the county, that the cause may be tried before the justices of the same county. The purport of the writ is, that the sheriff is commanded to bring to Westminster the men impanneled at a certain day, before the justices, *nisi prius*, that is, unless the justices shall first come into the county to take assizes. Hence the courts directed to try matters of fact in the several counties are called *Courts of Nisi Prius*, or *Nisi Prius Courts.* In some of the United States, similar courts are established, with powers defined by statute.

NIT, *n.* [Sax. *hnitu*; G. *niss*; D. *neet*; Sw. *gnet*; Dan. *gnid*; W. *nezen*, *nëz.*]

The egg of a louse or other small insect. *Derham.*

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NI'TEN-CY, *n.* [from L. *niteo*, to shine.]
1 Brightness; luster. [*Little used.*]
2 [L. *nitor*, to strive.] Endeavor; effort; spring to expand itself. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

NI'TER, } *n.* [Fr. *nitre*; Sp. and It. *nitro*; L. *nitrum*;
NI'TRE, } Gr. νιτρον; Heb. and Syr. נתר; Ar. نطرون *nitrona*. In Hebrew, the verb under which this word appears signifies to spring, leap, shake, and to strip or loose; in Ch. to strip, or to fall off; in Syriac, the same; in Sam. to keep, to watch or guard; in Ar. the same; in Eth. to shine.]

A salt, called also SALTPETER, [stone-salt,] and in the modern nomenclature of chemistry, NITRATE OF POTASSA. It exists in large quantities on or near the surface of the earth; and is continually formed, in inhabited places, on walls sheltered from rain, and in all situations where animal matters are decomposed, under stables and barns, &c. It is of great use in the arts; is the principal ingredient in gunpowder, and is useful in medicines, in preserving meat, butter, &c. It is a white crystalline salt, and has an acrid, bitterish taste. *Hooper. Fourcroy.*

NITH'ING, *n.* [Sax.] A coward; a dastard; a poltroon. [See NIDING.]

NIT'ID, *a.* [L. *nitidus.*]
1. Bright; lustrous; shining. *Boyle.*
2. Gay; spruce; fine; *applied to persons.* [*Little used.*] *Reeve.*

NI'TRATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of the nitric acid with a base; as, *nitrate* of soda. *Lavoisier. Fourcroy.*

NI'TRA-TED, *a.* Combined with nitric acid.

NI'TRE, *n.* See NITER.

NI'TRIC, *a.* Impregnated with nitric acid. *Nitric acid* is composed of oxygen and nitrogen or azote, in the proportions of five equivalents of the former to one of the latter.

Nitric oxyd is composed of oxygen and nitrogen, in the proportion of two equivalents of the former to one of the latter.

NI-TRI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The process of forming or converting into niter.

NI'TRI-FY, *v. t.* [*niter* and L. *facio.*]
To convert into niter.

NI'TRITE, *n.* A salt formed by the combination of the nitrous acid with a base.

NI'TRO-GEN, *n.* [Gr. νιτρον, niter, and γενναω, to produce.]
That element which is the basis of nitric acid and the principal ingredient of atmospheric air. In a pure state, it is a colorless gas, wholly devoid of smell and taste. It was first noticed by Dr. Rutherford, in the year 1772. [See AZOTE.]

NI-TROG'E-NOUS, *a.* Pertaining to nitrogen.

NI-TRO-LEU'CIC, *a.* Designating a supposed acid, obtained from leucine acted on by nitric acid. It is now supposed to be a compound of nitric acid and leucine, and therefore is not properly an acid. *Braconnot.*

NI-TROM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. νιτρον and μετρεω, to measure.]
An instrument for ascertaining the quality or value of niter. *Ure.*

NI-TRO-MU-RI-AT'IC, *a.* The *nitro-muriatic acid* is formed by mixing nitric and muriatic (or hydrochloric) acid, and is a compound of nitrogen, oxygen, and chlorine. It was formerly called *aqua regia*, from its solvent power over gold, the *king* of the metals. *Brande.*

NI'TROUS, *a.* Pertaining to niter; partaking of the qualities of niter, or resembling it. *Nitrous acid* is one of the compounds formed of nitrogen and oxygen, in which the oxygen is in a lower proportion than that in which the same elements form nitric acid.

Nitrous oxyd; sometimes, from its effects on the animal system when inhaled, called *exhilarating* or *laughing gas*; a gas composed of one equivalent of oxygen and one of nitrogen.

NI'TRY, *a.* Nitrous; pertaining to niter; producing niter. *Gay.*

NIT'TER, *n.* [from *nit.*] The horse bee, that deposits nits on horses. *Med. Repos.*

NIT'TI-LY, *adv.* [from *nitty.*] Lousily. [*Not used.*] *Hayward.*

NIT'TY, *a.* [from *nit.*] Full of nits; abounding with nits. *Johnson.*

NI'VAL, *a.* [L. *nivalis*, from *nix*, *nivis*, snow.]
Abounding with snow; snowy. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

NIV'E-OUS, *a.* [L. *nivcus.*]
Snowy; resembling snow; partaking of the qualities of snow. *Brown.*

NI-ZAM', *n* The title of one of the native sovereigns of India.

NO; an abbreviation of *number*, Fr. *nombre*; as, *No.* 8, *No.* 10.

NŌ, *adv.* [Sax. *na* or *ne*; W. *na*; Russ. *ne*; Sans. *na*; Pers. Zend. *id.*]
1. A word of denial or refusal, expressing a negative, and equivalent to *nay* and *not*. When it expresses a negative answer, it is opposed to YES or YEA. Will you go? *No.*

It is frequently used in denying propositions, and opposed to affirmation or concession. "That I may prove them, whether they will walk in my law or *no*." *Exod.* xvi. *No*, in this use, is deemed less elegant than *not*, but the use is very general.

2. After another negative, it repeats the, negation with great emphasis.

There is none righteous, *no*, not one. — Rom. iii. 1 Cor. v.

Sometimes it follows an affirmative proposition in like manner, but still it denies with emphasis, and gives force to the following negative.

To whom we gave place by subjection, *no*, not for an hour. — Gal. ii.

Sometimes it begins a sentence with a like emphatical signification, strengthening the following negative.

No, not the bow which so adorns the skies,
So glorious is, or boasts so many dyes. *Waller.*

3. Not in any degree; as, *no* longer; *no* shorter; *no* more; *no* less.

4. When *no* is repeated, it expresses negation or refusal with emphasis; as, *no*, *no*.

NŌ, *a.* Not any; none.

Let there be *no* strife between thee and me. — Gen. xiii.

2. Not any; not one.

Thou shalt worship *no* other God. — Ex. xxxiv.

3. When it precedes *where*, as in *no where*, it may be considered as adverbial, though originally an adjective.

NO-Ā'CHI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Noah, the patriarch, or to his time. *Phillips, Geol.*

NOB, *n.* The head. [*In ridicule. A low word.*]

NO-BIL'IA-RY, *n.* [See NOBLE.] A history of noble families. *Encyc.*

NO-BIL'I-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *nobilito.* See NOBLE.]
To make noble; to ennoble.

NO-BIL-I-TA'TION, *n.* The act of making noble. *More.*

NO-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *nobilitas.*]
1. Dignity of mind; greatness; grandeur; that elevation of soul which comprehends bravery, generosity, magnanimity, intrepidity, and contempt of every thing that dishonors character.

Though she hated Amphialus, yet the *nobility* of her courage prevailed over it. *Sidney.*
They thought it great their sovereign to control,
And named their pride, *nobility* of soul. *Dryden.*

2. Antiquity of family; descent from noble ancestors; distinction by blood, usually joined with riches.

When I took up Boccace unawares, I fell on the same argument of preferring virtue to *nobility* of blood and titles, in the story of Sigismunda. *Dryden.*

3. The qualities which constitute distinction of rank in civil society, according to the customs or laws of the country; that eminence or dignity which a man derives from birth or title conferred, and which places him in an order above common men. In *Great Britain*, nobility is extended to five ranks, those of duke, marquis, earl, viscount, and baron.

4. The persons collectively who enjoy rank above commoners; the peerage; as, the English *nobility*; French, German, Russian *nobility.*

NŌ'BLE, *a.* [Fr. and Sp. *noble*; Port. *nobre*; It. *nobile*; L. *nobilis*, from *nosco*, *novi*, to know.]
1. Great; elevated; dignified; being above every thing that can dishonor reputation; as, a *noble* mind; a *noble* courage; *noble* deeds of valor. *Milton.*
2. Exalted; elevated; sublime.

Statues, with winding ivy crowned, belong
To *nobler* poets for a *nobler* song. *Dryden.*

3. Magnificent; stately; splendid; as, a *noble* parade; a *noble* edifice.
4. Of an ancient and splendid family; as, *noble* by descent.
5. Distinguished from commoners by rank and title; as, a *noble* personage.
6. Free; generous; liberal; as, a *noble* heart.
7. Principal; capital; as, the *noble* parts of the body. *Johnson.*
8. Ingenuous; candid; of an excellent disposition; ready to receive truth. *Acts* xvii.
9. Of the best kind; choice; excellent; as, a *noble* vine. *Jer.* ii.

Noble metals; a name given to gold, silver, and platinum. *Ure.*

NŌ'BLE, *n.* A person of rank above a commoner; a nobleman; a peer; as, a duke, marquis, earl, viscount, or baron.

2. In *Scripture*, a person of honorable family, or distinguished by station. *Exod.* xxiv. *Neh.* vi.

3. *Formerly*, a gold coin, but now a money of account, value 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling, or $1.48 cts. *Camden.*

NŌ'BLE-MAN, *n.* A noble; a peer; one who enjoys rank above a commoner, either by virtue of birth, by office, or patent. *Dryden.*

NŌ'BLE-NESS, *n.* Greatness; dignity; ingenuousness; magnanimity; elevation of mind or of condition, particularly of the mind.

His purposes are full of honesty, *nobleness*, and integrity. *Taylor.*

Greatness of mind and *nobleness* their seat
Build in her loveliest. *Milton.*
The *nobleness* of life is to do this. *Shak.*

2. Distinction by birth; honor derived from a noble ancestry.

NŌ'BLER, *a.* More noble.

NO-BLESS', } *n.* [Fr. *noblesse*, from Sp. *nobleza.*]
NO-BLESSE', }
1. The nobility; persons of noble rank collectively; including males and females. *Dryden.*
2. Dignity; greatness; noble birth or condition [*In these senses, not now used.*] *Spenser. B. Jonson.*

NŌ'BLEST, *a.* Most noble.

NŌ'BLE-WŌM-AN, *n.* A female of noble rank. *Cavendish.*

NŌ'BLY, *adv.* Of noble extraction; descended from a family of rank; as, *nobly* born or descended. *Dryden.*

2. With greatness of soul; heroically; with magnanimity; as, a deed *nobly* done. He *nobly* preferred death to disgrace.
3. Splendidly; magnificently. He was *nobly* entertained.

Where could an emperor's ashes have been so *nobly* lodged as in the midst of his metropolis, and on the top of so exalted a monument? *Addison.*

NŌ'BOD-Y, *n.* [*no* and *body.*] No person; no one. *Swift.*

NŌ'CENT, *a.* [L. *nocens*, from *noceo*, to hurt, from striking. See ANNOY.]
Hurtful; mischievous; injurious; doing hurt; as *nocent* qualities. *Watts.*

NŌ'CENT-LY, *adv.* Hurtfully; injuriously.

NŌ'CIVE, *a.* [L. *nocivus.*]
Hurtful; injurious. *Hooker*

NOCK, *n.* A notch. [*Obs.*] [See NOTCH.]

NOCK, *v. t.* To place in the notch. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

NOC-TAM-BU-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *nox*, night, and *ambulo*, to walk.]
A rising from bed and walking in sleep. *Beddoes.*

NOC-TAM'BU-LIST, *n.* One who rises from bed and walks in his sleep. Arbuthnot uses *noctambulo* in the same sense; but it is a less analogical word.

NOC-TID'I-AL, *n.* [L. *nox*, night, and *dies*, day.]
Comprising a night and a day. [*Little used.*] *Holder.*

NOC-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *nox*, night, and *fero*, to bring.] Bringing night. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

NOC-TIL'U-CA, *n.* [L. *nox*, night, and *lucco*, to shine.]
A species of phosphorus which shines in darkness without the previous aid of solar rays. *Encyc.*

NOC-TIL'U-COUS, *a.* Shining in the night. *Pennant.*

NOC-TIV'A-GANT, } *a.* [L. *nox*, night, and *vagor*,
NOC-TIV'A-GOUS, } to wander.]
Wandering in the night, as animals for prey.

NOC-TIV-A-GA'TION, *n.* A roving in the night. *Gayton.*

NOC'TU-A-RY, *n.* [from L. *nox*, night.]
An account of what passes in the night. *Addison.*

NOC'TULE, *n.* [from L. *nox*, night.]
A large species of bat. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

NOC'TURN, *n.* [L. *nocturnus*, by night.]
An office of devotion, or religious service by night. *Stillingfleet.*

NOC-TURN'AL, *a.* [L. *nocturnus*, from *nox*, night.]
1. Pertaining to night; as, *nocturnal* darkness.
2. Done or happening at night; as, a *nocturnal* expedition or assault; a *nocturnal* visit.
3. Nightly; done or being every night.

From gilded roofs depending lamps display
Nocturnal beams, that emulate the day. *Dryden.*

NOC-TURN'AL, *n.* An instrument for taking the altitude of the stars, &c., formerly used at sea. [*Obs.*] *Barlow.*

NOC-TURN'AL-LY, *adv.* By night; nightly.

NOC'U-MENT, *n.* [L. *nocumentum*, from *noceo*, to hurt.]
Harm. [*Not used.*]

NOC'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *nocuus.*] Hurtful. *Bailey.*

NOC'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* Hurtfully; injuriously.

NOD, *v. i.* [L. *nuto*; Gr. νευω, contracted; W. *amnaid*, a nod; *amneidiaw*, to nod, to beckon, from *naid*, a leap, a spring; *neidiaw*, to leap, to throb, or beat, as the pulse; Ar. نادَ *nada*, to nod, to shake; Heb. Ch. and Syr. נוד, to move, to shake, to wander. It coincides in elements with L. *nato*, to swim. Class Nd, No. 3, 9, 10.]
1. To incline the head with a quick motion, either forward or sidewise, as persons *nod* in sleep.
2. To bend or incline with a quick motion; as, *nodding* plumes.

The *nodding* verdure of its brow. *Thomson.*

3. To be drowsy.

Your predecessors, contrary to other authors, never pleased their readers more than when they were *nodding*. *Addison.*

4. To make a slight bow; also, to beckon with a nod.

NOD, *v. t.* To incline or bend; to shake. *Shak.*
2. To signify by a nod; as, to *nod* approbation.

NOD, *n.* A quick declination of the head.

A look or a *nod* only ought to correct them when they do amiss. *Locke.*

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2. A quick declination or inclination.

Like a drunken sailor on a mast,
Ready with every *nod* to tumble down. *Shak.*

3. A quick inclination of the head in drowsiness or sleep. *Locke.*

4. A slight obeisance. *Shak.*

5. A command; as in L. *numen*, for *nutamen*.

NŌ'DĂ-TED, *a.* [L. *nodatus.*]

Knotted. A *nodated* hyperbola, in *geometry*, is a curve having two branches which intersect each other. *A. D. Stanley.*

NO-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *nodatio*, from *nodo*, to tie.]

The act of making a knot, or state of being knotted. [*Little used.*]

NOD'DĖD, *pp.* Bent; inclined; signified by a nod.

NOD'DEN, *a.* Bent; inclined. [*Not in use.*] *Thomson.*

NOD'DER, *n.* One who nods; a drowsy person. *Pope.*

NOD'DING, *ppr.* or *a.* Inclining the head with a short, quick motion; signifying by a nod.

2. In *botany*, a substitute for the term *nutant*; having the top bent downward.

NOD'DLE, *n.* [Qu. L. *nodulus*, a lump; or from *nod.*]

The head, in contempt.

Come, master, I have a project in my *noddle*. *L'Estrange.*

NOD'DY, *n.* [Qu. Gr. *νωθης.*]

1. A simpleton; a fool.

2. A sea fowl of the genus Sterna, very simple and easily taken. It is found principally along the American coasts in warm latitudes. *P. Cyc.*

3. A game at cards. *B. Jonson.*

NŌDE, *n.* [L. *nodus*, Eng. *knot*; allied probably to *knit*, Sax. *cnyttan.*]

1. *Properly*, a knot; a knob; hence,

2. In *surgery*, a swelling of the periosteum, tendons, or bones.

3. In *astronomy*, the point where the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic. These points are two, and that where a planet crosses the plane of the ecliptic from south to north is called the *ascending node*, or *dragon's head*; that where a planet crosses it from north to south, is called the *descending node*, or *dragon's tail.* *Barlow.*

4. In *poetry*, the knot, intrigue, or plot of a piece, or the principal difficulty.

5. In *dialing*, a point or hole in the gnomon of a dial, by the shadow or light of which, either the hour of the day in dials without furniture, or the parallels of the sun's declination and his place in the ecliptic, &c., in dials with furniture, are shown.

6. In *botany*, the point of a stem from which leaves arise. *Lindley.*

Nodes or *Nodal points*; in *music*, the fixed points of a sonorous chord, at which it divides itself, when it vibrates by aliquot parts, and produces the harmonic sounds; as the strings of the Eolian harp.

NO-DŌSE', *a.* [L. *nodosus*, from *nodus*, knot.]

Knotted; having knots or swelling joints. *Martyn.*

NO-DOS'I-TY, *n.* Knottiness. *Brown.*

NOD'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to, or in the form of, a nodule.

NOD'ŪLE, *n.* [L. *nodulus.*] [nodule or knot.

A rounded mineral mass of irregular shape.

NOD'ŪL-ED, *a.* Having little knots or lumps. *Darwin.*

NO-ET'IC, *a.* [Gr. *νοετικος*, from *νους*, the mind.]

Intellectual; performed by the understanding.

NOG, *n.* [*abbrev.* of *noggin.*] A little pot; also, ale. *Skinner. Swift.*

NOG'GEN, *a.* Hard; rough; harsh. [*Not used.*] *King Charles.*

NOG'GIN, *n.* A small mug or wooden cup.

NOG'GING, *n.* A partition of scantlings filled with bricks. *Mason.*

NOI'ANCE, *n.* [See ANNOY.] Annoyance; trouble; mischief; inconvenience. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

NOIE, for ANNOY,
NOI'ER, for ANNOYER, } are not in use. *Tusser.*
NOI'OUS, troublesome,

NOISE, (noiz,) *n.* [Fr. *noise*, strife, squabble, dispute; Arm. *noes.* Class Ns, Ar. 11; Syr. 24, and L. *noxa*, *noxia.* Class Ng, No. 23.]

1. Sound of any kind, or proceeding from any cause, as the sound made by the organs of speech, by the wings of an insect, the rushing of the wind, or the roaring of the sea, of cannon, or thunder, a low sound, a high sound, &c.; *a word of general signification.*

2. Outcry; clamor; loud, importunate, or continued talk expressive of boasting, complaint, or quarreling. In quarreling, it expresses less than *uproar.*

What *noise* have we about transplantation of diseases and transfusion of blood! *Baker.*

3. Frequent talk; much public conversation.

Socrates lived in Athens during the great plague which has made so much *noise* in all ages, and never caught the least infection. *Spectator.*

4. Music, in general; a concert. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

NOISE, (noiz,) *v. i.* To sound loud.

Harm those terrors did me none, though *noising* loud. *Milton.*

NOISE, (noiz,) *v. t.* To spread by rumor or report.

All these sayings were *noised* abroad. — Luke i.

2. To disturb with noise. [*Not authorized.*] *Dryden.*

NOIS'ED, *pp.* Spread by report; much talked of.

NOISE'FUL, (noiz'ful,) *a.* Loud; clamorous; making much noise or talk. *Dryden.*

NOISE'LESS, (noiz'less,) *a.* Making no noise or bustle; silent; as, the *noiseless* foot of time. *Shak.*

So *noiseless* would I live. *Dryden.*

NOISE'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without noise; silently.

NOISE'LESS-NESS, *n.* A state of silence.

NOISE'-MĂK-ER, (noiz'māk-er,) *n.* One who makes a clamor. *L'Estrange.*

NOIS'I-LY, (noiz'e-le,) *adv.* With noise; with making a noise.

NOIS'I-NESS, (noiz'e-ness,) *n.* The state of being noisy; loudness of sound; clamorousness.

NOIS'ING, (noiz'ing,) *ppr.* Spreading by report.

NOI'SŌME, (noi'sum,) *a.* [Norm. *noisife*; It. *nocivo*, *noioso.* This word is formed with the Teutonic *some*, united with the It. *noiare*, Fr. *nuire*, *nuisant*, from the L. *noxa*, *nocco*, to hurt. Class Ng.]

1. Noxious to health; hurtful; mischievous; unwholesome; insalubrious; destructive; as, *noisome* winds; *noisome* effluvia, or miasmata; *noisome* pestilence. *Milton. Dryden.*

2. Noxious; injurious.

3. Offensive to the smell or other senses; disgusting; fetid.

Foul breath is *noisome*. *Shak.*

NOI'SŌME-LY, (noi'sum-le,) *adv.* With a fetid stench; with an infectious steam.

NOI'SŌME-NESS, (noi'sum-ness,) *n.* Offensiveness to the smell; quality that disgusts. *South.*

NOIS'Y, (noiz'y,) *a.* [from *noise.*] Making a loud sound.

2. Clamorous; turbulent; as, the *noisy* crowd.

3. Full of noise.

O leave the *noisy* town. *Dryden.*

NŌ'LENS VŌ'LENS, [L.] Unwilling or willing; whether he will or not.

NO'LĪ-ME-TAN'GE-RE, *n.* [L., touch me not.]

1. A plant of the genus Impatiens, called also BALSAMINE, so named because, on being touched when ripe, it discharges its seeds from the capsule with considerable force; also, a plant of the genus Momordica, or Ecbalium, one species of which is called the *wild* or *spurting cucumber.* *Loudon. Encyc.*

2. Among *physicians*, an ulcer or cancer, a species of herpes. *Coxe.*

NO-LI''TION, (no-lish'un,) *n.* [L. *nolo*, that is, *ne volo*, I will not.]

Unwillingness; opposed to VOLITION. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

NOLL, *n.* [Sax. *knol*, *cnoll*, *knoll.*]

The head; the noddle. [*Not used.*]

NOL'LE PROS'E-QUI, [L.] In *law*, these words denote that a plaintiff or attorney for the public withdraws a suit.

NŌ'MAD, *n.* [Gr. *νομας*, *νομαδος*, living on pasturage, from *νεμω*, to distribute or divide, to feed. This verb is connected with *νεμος*, L. *nemus*, a wood, a place overgrown with trees, and also a pasture, the primary sense of which is, probably, to spring or shoot, for the verb *νεμω* signifies, among other things, to leap, to dance, and may be allied to Eng. *nimble.* Cattle originally subsisted by browsing, as they still do in new settlements.]

One who leads a wandering life, and subsists by tending herds of cattle which graze on herbage of spontaneous growth. Such is the practice at this day in the central and northern parts of Asia, and the Numidians in Africa are supposed to have been so called from this practice. *Tooke. Encyc.*

NO-MAD'IC, *a.* [Gr. *νομαδικος.*]

Pastoral; subsisting by the tending of cattle, and wandering for the sake of pasturage; as, the *nomadic* tribes of Asia.

NŌ'MAD-ISM, *n.* The state of being a nomad.

NŌ'MAD-IZE, *v. i.* To wander with flocks and herds for the sake of finding pasturage; to subsist by the grazing of herds on herbage of natural growth.

The Vogules *nomadize* chiefly about the Rivers Irtish, Oby, Kama, and Volga. *Tooke.*

NŌ'MAD-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Leading a pastoral life, and wandering or removing from place to place for the sake of finding pasture.

NŌ'MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *ονομα*, L. *nomen*, name, and *μαντεια*, divination.]

The art or practice of divining the destiny of persons by the letters which form their names. *Dict.*

NŌM'BLES, (num'blz,) *n. pl.* [Fr.] The entrails of a deer. *Johnson.*

NOM'BRIL, *n.* [Fr., the navel.] The center of an escutcheon. *Cyc.*

NOM DE GUERRE', (nom'de gār',) [Fr.] *Literally*, a name during the war; a fictitious name, or one assumed for a time.

NŌME, *n.* [Gr. *νομος.*]

1. A province or tract of country; an Egyptian government or division. *Maurice.*

2. In *the ancient Greek music*, any melody determined by inviolable rules. *Cyc.*

3. [L. *nomen.*] In *algebra*, a term, which see.

4. [Gr. *νεμω*, to eat.] In *surgery*, a phagedenic ulcer, or species of herpes. *Cyc.*

NŌ'MEN-CLĀ-TOR, *n.* [L.; Fr. *nomenclateur*; L. *nomen*, name, and *calo*, Gr. *καλεω*, to call.]

1. A person who calls things or persons by their names. In *Rome*, candidates for office were attended each by a *nomenclator*, who informed the candidate of the names of the persons they met, and whose votes they wished to solicit. *Brande.*

2. In *modern usage*, a person who gives names to things, or who settles and adjusts the names of things in any art or science.

NŌ'MEN-CLĀ-TRESS, *n.* A female nomenclator. *Addison.*

NO-MEN-CLĀ'TUR-AL, *a.* Pertaining or according to a nomenclature. *Barton.*

NŌ'MEN-CLĀ-TURE, *n.* [L. *nomenclatura.* See NOMENCLATOR.]

1. A list or catalogue of the more usual and important words in a language, with their significations; a vocabulary or dictionary.

2. The names of things in any art or science, or the whole vocabulary of names or technical terms which are appropriated to any particular branch of science; as, the *nomenclature* of botany or of chemistry; the new *nomenclature* of Lavoisier and his as-

NŌ'MI-AL, *n.* [from L. *nomen*, a name.] [sociates.

In *algebra*, a term, which see.

NOM'IN-AL, *a.* [L. *nominalis*, from *nomen.* See NAME.]

1. Titular; existing in name only; as, a *nominal* distinction or difference is a difference in name, and not in reality.

2. Pertaining to a name or names, consisting in names.

NOM'IN-AL-IST, } *n.* The Nominalists were a sect
NOM'IN-AL, } of philosophers in the middle ages, who adopted the opinion of Roscelin, that generals, or the terms used to denote the genera and species of things, are not properly designations of things that exist, but mere names for the resemblances and evidences of things. They were the founders of the university of Leipsic. *Murdock.*

NOM'IN-AL-ISM, *n.* The principles of the Nominalists.

NOM'IN-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To convert into a noun. [*Not in use, and ill formed.*]

NOM'IN-AL-LY, *adv.* By name, or in name only.

NOM'IN-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *nomino*, from *nomen*, name. See NAME.]

1. To name; to mention by name. *Wotton.*

2. To call; to entitle; to denominate. *Spenser.*

3. To name or designate by name for an office or place; to appoint; as, to *nominate* an heir or an executor. *Locke.*

4. *Usually*, to name for an election, choice, or appointment; to propose by name, or offer the name of a person as a candidate for an office or place. This is the principal use of the word in the United States; as in a public assembly, where men are to be selected and chosen to office, any member of the assembly or meeting *nominates*, that is, proposes to the chairman the name of a person whom he desires to have elected.

NOM'IN-Ā-TED, *pp.* Named; mentioned by name; designated or proposed for an office, or for election.

NOM'IN-ATE-LY, *adv.* By name; particularly. *Spelman.*

NOM'IN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Naming; proposing for an office, or for choice by name.

NOM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of naming or nominating; the act of proposing by name for an office.

2. The power of nominating or appointing to office.

The *nomination* of persons to places being a prerogative of the king. *Clarendon.*

3. The state of being nominated. A B is in *nomination* for governor.

NOM'IN-A-TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to the name which precedes a verb, or to the first case of nouns; as, the *nominative* case, or *nominative* word.

NOM'IN-A-TIVE, *n.* In *grammar*, the first case of names or nouns, and of adjectives which are declinable.

NOM'IN-A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In the manner of the nominative.

NOM'IN-Ā-TOR, *n.* One that nominates.

NOM-IN-EE', *n.* In *law*, the person who is named to receive a copy-hold estate on surrender of it to the lord; sometimes called the *surrenderee.* *Blackstone.*

2. A person named or designated by another. *Paley.*

3. A person on whose life depends an annuity.

NOM'IN-OR, *n.* He who points out or nominates to an office, &c.

NO-MOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *νομος*, law, and *γραφω*, to write.]

A treatise on laws.

NOM'O-THETE, *n.* A lawgiver. *Smart.*

NOM-O-THET'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *νομοθετης.*]
NOM-O-THET'IC-AL, }

Legislative; enacting laws. *Bp. Barlow.*

NON, *adv.* [L.] Not. This word is used in the English language as a prefix only, for giving a negative sense to words, as in *non*-residence, *non*-performance,

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non-existence, *non*-payment, *non*-concurrence, *non*-admission, *non*-appearance, *non*-attendance, *non*-conformity, *non*-compliance, *non*-communion, and the like.

NON-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* A want of ability; in *law*, an exception taken against a plaintiff in a cause, when he is unable legally to commence a suit.

NON-AC-CĔD'ING, *a.* Not acceding.

NON-AC'ID, *a.* Not having the qualities of an acid.

NON-AC-QUAINT'ANCE, *n.* Want of acquaintance. *Barrow.*

NON'AGE, *n.* [*non*, not, and *age*.] Minority; the time of life before a person, according to the laws of his country, becomes of age to manage his own concerns. Legal maturity of age is different in different countries. In this country, as in Great Britain, a man's *nonage* continues till he has completed twenty-one years. *Nonage* is sometimes the period under fourteen years of age, as in case of marriage. *Bailey. Encyc.*

NON-A-GĔN-Ā'RI-AN, *n.* One ninety years old.

NON-A-GĔS'I-MAL, *a.* and *n.* [L. *nonagesimus*, ninetieth.]

A term applied to the highest point of the ecliptic above the horizon.

NON'A-GON, *n.* [L. *nonus*, nine, and Gr. γωνια, an angle.]

A plane figure having nine sides and nine angles. *Brande.*

NON-AP-PĒAR'ANCE, *n.* Default of appearance, as in court, to prosecute or defend.

NON-AP-POINT'MENT, *n.* Neglect of appointment. *Franklin.*

NON-AS-SUMP'SIT, [L.] The plea of the defendant, in an action of assumpsit, that "he did not undertake and promise," &c. *Bouvier.*

NON-AT-TEND'ANCE, *n.* A failure to attend; omission of attendance.

NON-AT-TEN''TION, *n.* Inattention. *Swift.*

NON-BI-TŪ'MIN-OUS, *a.* Containing no bitumen. *Journ. of Science.*

NONCE, *n.* [Corruption of *once*.] *For the nonce*, for the *once*; for the present call or occasion. [*Obsolete or colloquial.*]

NON'ĊHA-LĀNCE', (non'sha-lāns',) *n.* [Fr.] Indifference; carelessness; coolness.

NON'ĊHA-LANT', (non'sha-lăng',) *a.* [Fr.] Indifferent; careless; cool.

NON'-ĊLAIM, *n.* A failure to make claim within the time limited by law; omission of claim. *Bailey.*

NON-ĊO-HĒ'SION, *n.* Want of cohesion. *Lindley.*

NON-ĊO-IN'ĊI-DENT, *a.* Not coincident.

NON-ĊOM-MIS'SION-ĔD, *a.* Not having a commission. *Non-commissioned officers*, in *the army*, are those below the rank of ensign or cornet, and in *the navy*, those below the rank of lieutenant.

NON-ĊOM-MIT'TAL, *n.* A state of not being committed or pledged; forbearance of committing one's self. *American politics.*

NON-ĊOM-MŪN'ION, (-mūn'yun,) *n.* Neglect or failure of communion. *B. Trumbull.*

NON-ĊOM-PLI'ANCE, *n.* Neglect or failure of compliance.

NON-ĊOM-PLY'ING, *a.* Neglecting or refusing to comply. *Hamilton.*

NON COM'POS MEN'TIS, } [L.] Not of sound
NON COM'POS, } mind; not having the regular use of reason; as *a noun*, an idiot; a lunatic; one devoid of reason, either by nature or by accident,

NON-ĊON. See NON-CONTENT.

NON-ĊON-ĊLŪD'ING, *a.* Not ending or closing. *Baxter.*

NON-ĊON-ĊUR', *v. i.* To dissent or refuse to concur.

NON-ĊON-ĊUR'RENCE, *n.* A refusal to concur.

NON-ĊON-DUĊT'ING, *a.* Not conducting; not transmitting another fluid. Thus, in electricity, wax is a *non-conducting* substance.

NON-ĊON-DUĊ'TION, *n.* A non-conducting. *Ure.*

NON-ĊON-DUĊT'OR, *n.* A substance which does not conduct, that is, transmit another substance or fluid, or which transmits it with difficulty. Thus wool is a *non-conductor* of heat; glass and dry wood are *non-conductors* of the electrical fluid.

NON-ĊON-FORM'IST, *n.* One who does not conform to an established church; *particularly*, in *England*, one who refused to conform to the established church at the restoration of Charles II. *Blackstone. Swift.*

NON-ĊON-FORM'I-TY, *n.* Neglect or failure of conformity.

2. The neglect or refusal to unite with an established church in its rites and mode of worship. *Blackstone.*

NON-ĊON-TA'GIOUS, (-jus,) *a.* Not contagious.

NON-ĊON-TA'GIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being not communicable from a diseased to a healthy body.

NON-ĊON-TENT', *n.* In *the British house of lords*, one who gives a negative vote, as not being satisfied with the measure. The word is sometimes abridged into NON-CON, and applied to any one who dissents or expresses dissatisfaction. *John Foster.*

NON-ĊON-TRIB'Ū-TING, *a.* Not contributing. *Jefferson.*

NON-ĊO-TEM-PO-RA'NE-OUS, *a.* Not being cotemporary, or not of cotemporary origin. *Journ. of Science.*

NON-DE-LIV'ER-Y, *n.* A neglect or failure of delivery. *Blackstone.*

NON-DEP-O-SI''TION, (-zish'un,) *n.* A failure to deposit or throw down.

NON'-DE-SCRIPT, *a.* [L. *non*, not, and *descriptus*, described.]

That has not been described.

NON'-DE-SCRIPT, *n.* Any thing that has not been described. Thus a plant or animal newly discovered is called a *nondescript*.

NON-DE-VEL'OP-MENT, *n.* A failure of development. *Lindley.*

NON-DIS-ĊŎV'ER-Y, *n.* Want of discovery. *Buckland.*

NONE, (nōne *or* nun,) *a.* [Sax. *nan*; *ne*, not, and *ane*, one. The Latins use *nemo*, *neminis*, that is, *ne* and *man*.]

1. Not one; *used of persons or things.*

There is *none* that doeth good; no, not one. — Ps. xiv.

2. Not any; not a part; not the least portion.

Six days shall ye gather it, but on the seventh day, which is the Sabbath, in it there shall be *none*. — Ex. xvi.

3. It was formerly used before nouns; as, "Thou shalt have *none* assurance of thy life." This use is obsolete; we now use *no*; thou shalt have *no* assurance. "This is *none* other but the house of God;" we now say, *no* other.

4. It is used as a substitute, the noun being omitted. "He walketh through dry places, seeking rest and finding *none*;" that is, no rest. *Matt.* xii.

5. In the following phrase, it is used for *nothing*, or *no concern*. "Ismel would *none* of me," that is, Israel would not listen to me at all; they would have no concern with me; they utterly rejected my counsels.

6. As a substitute, *none* has a plural significance.

Terms of peace were *none* vouchsafed. *Milton.*

NON-E-LEĊT', *n.* [L. *non*, not, and *electus*, elected.]

One who is not elected or chosen to salvation. *Huntington.*

NON-E-LEĊ'TION, *n.* Failure of election. *Jefferson.*

NON-E-LEĊ'TRIĊ, *a.* Conducting the electric fluid.

NON-E-LEĊ'TRIĊ, *n.* A substance that is not an electric, or which transmits the fluid, as metals.

NON-EM-PHAT'IĊ, } *a.* Having no emphasis;
NON-EM-PHAT'IĊ-AL, } unemphatic. *Beattie.*

NON-EN'TI-TY, *n.* Non-existence; the negation of being. *Bentley.*

2. A thing not existing.

There was no such thing as rendering evil for evil, when evil was a *nonentity*. *South.*

NON-E-PIS'ĊO-PAL, *a.* Not Episcopal; not of the Episcopal church or denomination. *J. M. Mason.*

NON-E-PIS-ĊO-PĀ'LI-AN, *n.* One who does not belong to the Episcopal church or denomination. *J. M. Mason.*

NŌNES, *n. pl.* [L. *nonæ*; perhaps Goth. *niun*, Eng. *nine*.]

1. In *the Roman calendar*, the fifth day of the months January, February, April, June, August, September, November, and December, and the seventh day of March, May, July, and October. The *nones* were *nine* days from the ides, reckoning inclusively, according to the Roman method.

2. Prayers, formerly so called. *Todd.*

NON-ES-SEN'TIAL, *n.* Non-essentials are things not essential to a particular purpose. *J. M. Mason.*

NON EST' IN-VEN'TUS, [L.] He is not found. In *law*, the return of the sheriff on a writ, when the defendant is not to be found. *Bouvier.*

NŌNE'SUCH, *n.* [*none* and *such*.] An extraordinary thing; a thing that has not its equal.

2. A name given to various plants, as black medic, a variety of apple, a plant of the genus Lychnis, &c.

NON-EX-ĊOM-MŪ'NI-ĊA-BLE, *a.* Not liable to excommunication.

NON-EX-E-ĊŪ'TION, *n.* Neglect of execution; non-performance.

NON-EX-IST'ENCE, (*x* like *gz*,) *n.* Absence of existence; the negation of being.

2. A thing that has no existence or being. *Brown.*

NON-EX-IST'ENT, (*x* like *gz*,) *a.* Not having existence. *B. Godwin.*

NON-EX-PŌR-TA'TION, *n.* A failure of exportation; a not exporting goods or commodities.

NON-EX-TEN'SILE, *a.* That can not be stretched.

NON-FĒA'SANCE, *n.* In *law*, a failure to perform.

NON FUL-FILL'MENT, *n.* Neglect or failure to fulfill.

NO-NILL'ION, (-yun,) *n.* [L. *nonus*, nine, and *million*.]

According to *the English notation*, the number produced by involving a million to the ninth power; a unit with 54 ciphers annexed. According to *the French notation*, a unit with 30 ciphers annexed.

NON-IM-PŌR-TA'TION, *n.* Want or failure of importation; a not importing goods.

NON-IM-PŌRT'ING, *a.* Not bringing from foreign countries.

NON-JOIN'DER, *n.* The omission of some person who ought to have been made a plaintiff or defendant in a suit. *Bouvier.*

NON-JŪR'ING, *a.* [L. *non*, not, and *juro*, to swear.]

Not swearing allegiance; an epithet applied to the party in Great Britain that would not swear allegiance to the Hanoverian family and government.

NON-JŪ'ROR, *n.* In *Great Britain*, one who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the government and crown of England at the revolution, when James II. abdicated the throne, and the Hanoverian family was introduced. The non-jurors were the adherents of James.

NON LĪ'QUET, [L.] It is not clear; a term used when a person votes on neither side of a question, because undecided in his mind.

NON-MA-LIG'NANT, *a.* Not malignant, as a disease. *Miner.*

NON-MAN-Ū-FAC'TŪR-ING, *a.* Not carrying on manufactures; as *non-manufacturing* States. *Hamilton.*

NON-MEM'BER, *n.* Not a member.

NON-MEM'BER-SHIP, *n.* State of not being a member.

NON-ME-TAL'LIĊ, *a.* Not consisting of metal. *Coxe's Orfila.*

NON-NAT'Ū-RALS, *n. pl.* [L. *non-naturalia*.]

In *medicine*, this quaint phrase is employed to designate deficiencies, excesses, and irregularities: 1, in sleeping and watching; 2, in exercise and rest; 3, in the affections and passions; 4, in the secretions and excretions; 5, in eating, drinking, and abstinence; 6, in exposure to vicissitudes or alternations of temperature: these are all that were reckoned by the ancients; but, to the same class of agencies belong undoubtedly, 7, exposure to vicissitudes or alternations of drought and moisture; and 8, exposure to the effluvia or exhalations from known and palpable dead and decomposing matter; or, in other words, fermenting and putrefying vegetable and animal substances, as, for example, cabbages, onions, &c., or carcasses and offals of markets and slaughter-houses, fish used as a manure, &c., the ordinary excretions from living animals in a state of vitiation from accumulation, confinement, increased temperature, and decomposition; as, for example, the halitus from the lungs, the perspired fluid, the urine, and the intestinal discharges; also, from more simple chemical actions, which extricate copiously, and in very nearly, if not quite a pure state, carbonic acid gas, nitrous acid gas, sulphohydrous acid gas, chlorine gas, &c. All of these operate in the same manner, and stand in the same relation, as respects the causation of disease.

NON-O-BĒ'DI-ENCE, *n.* Neglect of obedience. *Milner.*

NON-OB-SERV'ANCE, *n.* Neglect or failure to observe or fulfill.

NON OB-STAN'TE, [L.] Notwithstanding; in opposition to what has been stated, or is to be stated or admitted.

A clause in statutes and letters patent, importing a license from the king to do a thing which, being restrained by act of parliament, cannot be done without such license. *Encyc.*

NON-PA-REIL', (non-pa-rel',) *n.* [Fr. *non*, not or no, and *pareil*, equal.]

1. Excellence unequaled. *Shak.*

2. A sort of apple.

3. A sort of printing type, very small, and the smallest now used except three, viz., ruby, pearl, and diamond.

NON-PA-REIL', (non-pa-rel') *a.* Having no equal; peerless. *Whitlock.*

NON-PĀY'MENT, *n.* Neglect of payment. *S. E. Dwight.*

NON-PER-FORM'ANCE, *n.* A failure to perform.

NON'PLUS, *n.* [L. *non*, not, and *plus*, more, further.]

Puzzle; insuperable difficulty; a state in which one is unable to proceed or decide. *Locke. South.*

NON'PLUS, *v. t.* To puzzle; to confound; to put to a stand; to stop by embarrassment. *Dryden.*

Your situation has *nonplused* me. *T. Scott.*

NON'PLUS-ĔD, (non'plust,) *pp.* Puzzled; put to a stand.

NON-PON-DER-OS'I-TY, *n.* Destitution of weight; levity. *Black.*

NON-PON'DER-OUS, *a.* Having no weight.

NON-PRO-DUĊ'TION, *n.* A failure to produce or exhibit.

NON-PRO-FES'SION-AL, (-pro-fesh'un-al,) *a.* Not belonging to a profession; not done by or proceeding from professional men, *Miner.*

NON-PRO-FI''CIEN-CY, *n.* Failure to make progress.

NON-PRO-FI''CIENT, (-fish'ent,) *n.* One who has failed to improve or make progress in any study or pursuit. *Bp. Hall.*

NON PROS. [Contraction of L. *non prosequitur*.] In *law*, a judgment entered against the plaintiff in a

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suit where he does not appear to *prosecute*. It is used also as a verb.

NON-PROS'SED, (-prost,) *a.* Denoting a suit which is dropped, not prosecuted.

NON-RE-GARD'ANCE, *n.* Want of due regard. *Dict.*

NON-RĒ'GENT, *n.* In *the English universities*, a term applied to those masters of arts whose *regency* has ceased. [See REGENT.]

NON-REN-DI''TION, (-dish'un,) *n.* Neglect of rendition; the not rendering what is due.

The non-payment of a debt, or the *non-rendition* of a service which is due, is an injury for which the subsequent reparation of the loss sustained — is an atonement. *S. E. Dwight.*

NON-RE-SEM'BLANCE, *n.* Unlikeness; dissimilarity.

NON-RES'I-DENCE, *n.* Failure or neglect of residing at the place where one is stationed, or where official duties require one to reside, or on one's own lands. *Swift.*

NON-RES'I-DENT, *a.* Not residing in a particular place, on one's own estate, or in one's proper place; as, a *non-resident* clergyman or proprietor of lands.

NON-RES'I-DENT, *n.* One who does not reside on one's own lands, or in the place where official duties require. In *England*, *non-resident* is particularly applied to clergymen who live away from their cures. In *the United States*, lands in one state or township belonging to a person residing in another state or township, are called the lands of *non-residents*.

NON-RE-SIST'ANCE, *n.* The omission of resistance; passive obedience; submission to authority, power, or usurpation without opposition.

NON-RE-SIST'ANT, *a.* Making no resistance to power or oppression. *Arbuthnot.*

NON-RE-SIST'ANT, *n.* One who maintains that no resistance should be made to the injuries inflicted by others.

NON-SĀNE', *a.* [L. *non*, not, and *sanus*, sound.] Unsound; not perfect; as, a person of *non-sane* memory. *Blackstone.*

NON'SENSE, *n.* No sense; words or language which have no meaning, or which convey no just ideas; absurdity. *Dryden.*

2. Trifles; things of no importance. *Thomson.*

Nonsense verses, are lines made solely for improvement in versification, by taking any words which occur, without reference to forming any connected sense.

NON-SENS'IC-AL, *a.* Unmeaning; absurd; foolish. *Ray.*

NON-SENS'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Absurdly; without meaning.

NON-SENS'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* Jargon; absurdity; that which conveys no proper ideas.

NON-SENS'I-TIVE, *a.* Wanting sense or perception. *Feltham.*

NON-SEQ'UI-TUR, (-sek'we-tur,) [L.] It does not follow.

In logic, an inference which does not follow from the premises.

NON-SLAVE'HŌLD-ING, *a.* Not possessing slaves.

NON-SO-LŪ'TION, *n.* Failure of solution or explanation. *Broome.*

NON-SOLV'EN-CY, *n.* Inability to pay debts. *Swift.*

NON-SOLV'ENT, *a.* Not able to pay debts; insolvent. *Johnson.*

NON-SOLV'ENT, *n.* An insolvent. *Smart.*

NON-SPAR'ING, *a.* Sparing none; all-destroying; merciless. *Shak.*

NON-SUB-MIS'SION, *n.* Want of submission.

NON-SUB-MIS'SIVE, *a.* Not submissive.

NON'SUCH. See NONESUCH.

NON'SŪIT, *n.* In *law*, the default, neglect, or non-appearance of the plaintiff in a suit, when called in court, by which the plaintiff signifies his intention to drop the suit. Hence, a *nonsuit* amounts to a stoppage of the suit. A *nonsuit* differs from a *retraxit*; a *nonsuit* is the default or neglect of the plaintiff, and after this he may bring another suit for the same cause; but a *retraxit* is an open, positive renunciation of the suit, by which he forever loses his action. [See the verb.] *Blackstone.*

NON'SŪIT, *v. t.* To determine or record that the plaintiff drops his suit, on default of appearance when called in court. When a plaintiff, being called in court, declines to answer, or when he neglects to deliver his declaration, he is supposed to drop his suit; he is therefore *nonsuited*, that is, his non-appearance is entered on the record, and this entry amounts to a judgment of the court that the plaintiff has dropped the suit.

When two are joined in a writ, and one is *nonsuited*. *Z. Swift.*

NON'SŪIT, *a.* Nonsuited.

The plaintiff must become *nonsuit*. *Tyng's Rep.*

NON'SŪIT-ED, *pp.* Adjudged to have deserted the suit by default of appearance; as a plaintiff.

NON'SŪIT-ING, *ppr.* Adjudging to have abandoned the suit by non-appearance, or other neglect, as a plaintiff.

NON-TEN'URE, *n.* In *law*, a plea of a defendant, that he did not hold the land, as affirmed by the plaintiff.

NON'-TERM, *n.* A vacation between two terms of a court.

NON-U'NI-FORM-IST, *n.* One who believes that past changes in the structure of the earth have proceeded from causes more violent than are now operating. *Am. Eclect.*

NON-ŪS'ANCE, (non-yū'zanse,) *n.* Neglect of using. *Brown.*

NON-ŪS'ER, (non-yū'zer,) *n.* A not using; failure to use; neglect of official duty; default of performing the duties and services required of an officer.

An office may be forfeited by misuser or *non-user*. *Blackstone.*

2. Neglect or omission of use.

A franchise may be lost by misuser or *non-user*. *Supreme Court, U. S.*

NOO'DLE, *n.* A simpleton. [*A vulgar word.*]

NOOK, *n.* [See NICHE.] A corner; a narrow place formed by an angle in bodies or between bodies; as, a hollow *nook*. *Milton.*

NOON, *n.* [SAX. *non*; D. *noen*; W. *nawn*, that is, at the summit; said to be from *naw*, that is, up or ultimate, that limits, also *nine*. It has been supposed that the *ninth* hour, among the Romans, was the time of eating the chief meal; this hour was three o'clock, P. M. In Danish, *none* is an after nooning, a collation.]

1. The middle of the day; the time when the sun is in the meridian; twelve o'clock.

2. Dryden and others have "*noon* of night," for midnight.

NOON, *a.* Meridional.

How oft the *noon* bell. *Young.*

NOON'DAY, *n.* Midday; twelve o'clock in the day. *Boyle.*

NOON'DAY, *a.* Pertaining to midday; meridional; as, the *noonday* heat.

NOON'ING, *n.* Repose at noon; sometimes, repast at noon. *Addison.*

NOON'STEAD, (-sted,) *n.* The station of the sun at noon. *Drayton.*

NOON'TIDE, *n.* [See TIDE, which signifies *time*.] The time of noon; midday. *Shak.*

NOON'TIDE, *a.* Pertaining to noon; meridional. *Milton.*

NOOSE, (nooz,) *n.* [Ir. *nas*, a band or tie; *nasgaim*, to bind or tie.]

A running knot, which binds the closer the more it is drawn.

Where the hangman does dispose
To special friend the knot of *noose*. *Hudibras.*

NOOSE, (nooz,) *v. t.* To tie in a noose; to catch in a noose; to entrap; to insnare.

NOOS'ED, (noozd,) *pp.* Caught in a noose.

NOOTH'S AP-PA-RĀ'TUS, *n.* A series of three glass vessels, placed vertically, for the purpose of impregnating water with carbonic acid gas. *Brande.*

NŌ'PAL, *n.* A plant of the genus Cactus, or Opuntia, from which the cochineal is collected in Mexico; Indian fig.

NŌPE, *n.* A provincial name for the bullfinch. *Edin. Encyc.*

NOR, *connective.* [*ne* and *or*.] A word that denies or renders negative the second or subsequent part of a proposition, or a proposition following another negative proposition; correlative to NEITHER or NOT.

I neither love *nor* fear thee. *Shak.*
Fight neither with small *nor* great. — 1 Kings xxii.
Eye hath not seen, *nor* ear heard. — 1 Cor. ii.

2. *Nor* sometimes begins a sentence, but in this case a negative proposition has preceded it in the foregoing sentence.

3. In some cases, usually in poetry, *neither* is omitted, and the negation which it would express is included in *nor*.

Simois *nor* Xanthus shall be wanting there. *Dryden.*

That is, *neither* Simois *nor* Xanthus.

4. Sometimes, in poetry, *nor* is used for *neither*, in the first part of the proposition.

I whom *nor* avarice *nor* pleasures move. *Walsh.*

NOR'FOLK CRAG, *n.* In *geology*, an English tertiary formation, consisting of irregular, ferruginous, sandy clay, mixed with marine shells. *Buchanan.*

NŌ'RI-UM, *n.* A metal recently discovered in Zircon.

NOR'MAL, *a.* [L. *normalis*, from *norma*, a square, a rule.]

1. According to a square or rule; perpendicular; forming a right angle.

2. Regular; according to an established law, rule, or principle.

3. Relating to rudiments or elements; teaching rudiments or first principles; as, *normal* schools in France.

NOR'MAL GROUP, in *geology*, is a group of certain rocks taken as a rule or standard. *Lyell.*

NOR'MAL, *n.* A perpendicular. In *the geometry of curve lines*, the *normal* to a curve at any point is a straight line perpendicular to the tangent at that point, and included between the curve and the axis of the abscissa.

NOR'MAL SCHOOL, *n.* An institution for training up persons to teach common schools.

NOR'MAN, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a short, wooden bar, to be thrust into a hole of the windlass, on which to fasten the cable. *Mar. Dict.*

NOR'MAN, *n.* [*north-man* or *nord-man*.] A Norwegian, or a native of Normandy.

NOR'MAN, *a.* Pertaining to Normandy or to the Normans; as, the *Norman* language.

NORNS, *n. pl.* In *Scandinavian mythology*, the three Fates, *past*, *present*, and *future*, whose decrees were irrevocable.

NOR'ROY, *n.* [*north* and *roy*, north king.] The title of the third of the three kings at arms or provincial heralds. *Burke.*

NORSE, *n.* The language of ancient Scandinavia.

NORTH, *n.* [SAX. *north*; G. Sw. and Dan. *nord*; D. *noord*; It. *norte*; Fr. *nord*; Arm. *id.*; Sp. *nord*, the north wind, and *norte*, north, the arctic pole, and a rule or guide. I know not the origin of this word, nor its primary sense. It may have been applied first to the pole star, or to the wind, like *Boreas*.]

One of the cardinal points, being that point of the horizon which is directly opposite to the sun in the meridian, on the left hand, when we stand with the face to the east; or it is that point of intersection of the horizon and meridian which is nearest our pole. *Cyc.*

NORTH, *a.* Being in the north; as, the *north* polar star.

NORTH-EAST', *n.* The point between the north and east, at an equal distance from each.

NORTH-EAST', *a.* Pertaining to the north-east, or proceeding from that point; as, a *north-east* wind.

NORTH-EAST'ER-LY, *a.* Toward the north-east.

NORTH-EAST'ERN, *a.* Pertaining to or being in the north-east, or in a direction to the north-east.

NORTH'ER-LY, *a.* Being toward the north.

2. From the north.

[We use this word and NORTHERN with considerable latitude.]

NORTH'ER-LY, *adv.* Toward the north; as, to sail *northerly*.

2. In a northern direction; as, a course *northerly*.

3. Proceeding from a northern point.

NORTH'ERN, *a.* Being in the north, or nearer to that point than to the east or west.

2. In a direction toward the north, or a point near it; as, to steer a *northern* course.

Northern lights. See AURORA BOREALIS.

NORTH'ERN-ER, *n.* One a native or resident in the north; in *the United States*, opposed to SOUTHERNER.

NORTH'ERN-LY, *adv.* Toward the north. [*Not used.*] *Hakewill.*

NORTH'ERN-MŌST, *a.* Situated at the point furthest north.

NORTH'ING, *n.* Distance northward from any point of departure, measured on a meridian.

NORTH'MAN, *n.*; *pl.* NORTHMEN. A name given to the inhabitants of the north of Europe, the ancient Scandinavians; whence, *Norman*.

NORTH'-STAR, *n.* The north polar star.

NORTH'WARD, *a.* [SAX. *north* and *weard*.] Being toward the north, or nearer to the north than to the east and west points.

NORTH'WARD, *adv.* Toward the north, or toward a point nearer to the north than the east and west points. *Bacon. Dryden.*

NORTH'WARD-LY, *a.* Having a northern direction.

NORTH'WARD-LY, *adv.* In a northern direction.

NORTH-WEST', *n.* The point in the horizon between the north and west, and equally distant from each.

NORTH-WEST', *a.* Pertaining to the point between the north and west; being in the north-west; as, the *north-west* coast.

2. Proceeding from the north-west; as, a *north west* wind.

NORTH-WEST'ER-LY, *a.* Toward the north-west.

2. From the north-west, as a wind.

NORTH-WEST'ERN, *a.* Pertaining to or being in the north-west, or in a direction to the north-west; as, a *north-western* course.

NORTH'-WIND, *n.* The wind that blows from the north. *Watts.*

NOR-WĒ'GI-AN, *a.* Belonging to Norway. Shakspeare has NORWEYAN.

NOR-WĒ'GI-AN, *n.* A native of Norway.

NŌSE, *n.* [SAX. *nose*, *næse*, *naze*; G. *nase*; D. *neus*; Sw. *näsa*; Dan. *næse*; L. *nasus*; It. *naso*; Fr. *nez*; Russ. *nos*; Dalmatian, *nooss*; Sans. *nasa*. Qu. Gr. *νησος*, an isle. It occurs in *Peloponnesus*, the promontory of Pelops. It seems to be the same word, or from the same root, as *ness*, in *Sheerness*.]

1. The prominent part of the face, which is the organ of smell, consisting of two similar cavities called *nostrils*. The nose serves, also, to modulate the voice in speaking, and to discharge the tears which flow through the lachrymal ducts. Through this organ, also, the air usually passes in respiration, and it constitutes no small part of the beauty of the face. In man, the nose is situated near the middle of the face; but in quadrupeds, the nose is at or near the lower extremity of the head.

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2. The end of any thing; as, the *nose* of a bellows. *Holder.*

3. Scent; sagacity.

We are not offended with a dog for a better *nose* than his master. *Collier.*

To lead by the nose; to lead blindly.

To be led by the nose; to follow another obsequiously, or to be led without resistance or inquiring the reason.

To thrust one's nose into the affairs of others; to meddle officiously in other people's matters; to be a busybody.

To put one's nose out of joint; to alienate the affections from another.

NŌSE, *v. t.* To smell; to scent. *Shak.*

2. To face; to oppose to the face. *Wood.*

NŌSE, *v. i.* To look big; to bluster. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

NŌSE'-BAG, *n.* A bag to be tied to a horse's nose, containing a feed of oats, maize, &c.

NŌSE'-BAND, *n.* That part of the headstall of a bridle which comes over a horse's nose. *Farm. Encyc.*

NŌSE'BLEED, *n.* A hemorrhage or bleeding at the nose.

2. A plant of the genus Achillea.

NŌS'ED, (nōzd,) *a.* Having a nose; as in long-*nosed*.

2. Having sagacity. *Middleton.*

NŌSE'-FISH, *n.* A fish of the leather-mouthed kind, with a flat, blunt snout; called, also, BROAD-SNOUT. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

NŌSE'GAY, *n.* [*nose* and Celtic *geac*, a bough.] A bunch of flowers used to regale the sense of smelling.

As on the *nosegay* in her breast reclined. *Pope.*

NŌSE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a nose. *Shak.*

NŌSE'SMART, *n.* A plant, Nasturtium; cresses.

NŌSE'THRIL. See NOSTRIL.

NŌ'SING, *n.* The molding or part of the tread-board of a stair, which projects over the riser.

NOS'LE, (noz'zl,) *n.* [from *nose*.] A little nose; the extremity of a thing; as, the *nosle* of a bellows. [See NOZZLE.]

NO-SO-KOM'IC-AL, *a.* Relating to a hospital.

NO-SOG'RA-PHY, *n.* The science of the description of diseases.

NOS-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* [See NOSOLOGY.] Pertaining to nosology, or a systematic classification of diseases.

NO-SOL'O-GIST, *n.* One who classifies diseases, arranges them in order, and gives them suitable *names*.

NO-SOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. νοσος, disease, and λογος, discourse.]

1. A systematic arrangement or classification of diseases with names and definitions, according to the distinctive character of each class, order, genus, and species. *Encyc.*

2. That branch of medical science which treats of the classification of diseases.

NO-SO-PO-ET'IC, *a.* [Gr. νοσος, disease, and ποιεω, to produce.]

Producing diseases. [*Little used.*] *Arbuthnot.*

NOS-T'AL'GI-A, *n.* [Gr. νοστεω, to return, and αλγος, grief.]

Homesickness; a species of melancholy, resulting from absence from one's home or country. *Encyc. Am. Brande.*

NOS-TAL'GIC, *a.* Pertaining to nostalgia.

NOS'TRIL, *n.* [Sax. *nosethyrl*, *næsthyrl*. *Thyrl*, or *thirel*, is an opening or perforation; *thirlian*, *thyrlian*, to bore, to perforate, to *thrill*, to *drill*. See DRILL.]

An aperture or passage through the nose. The nostrils are the passages through which air is inhaled and exhaled in respiration.

NOS'TRUM, *n.* [L., from *noster*, ours.]

A medicine, the ingredients of which are kept secret for the purpose of restricting the profits of sale to the inventor or proprietor; a quack medicine. *Pope.*

NOT, *adv.* [Sax. *naht* or *noht*, naught, that is, *ne* and *awiht*, not any thing; D. *niet*; G. *nicht*; Russ. *niete*; Scot. *nocht*. See NAUGHT.]

1. A word that expresses negation, denial, or refusal; as, he will *not* go; will you remain? I will *not*. In the first member of a sentence, it may be followed by *nor* or *neither*; as, *not* for a price *nor* reward; I was *not* in safety, *neither* had I *rest*.

2. With the substantive verb in the following phrase, it denies being, or denotes extinction of existence.

Thine eyes are open upon me, and I am *not*. — Job vii.

NŌ'TA BE'NE, [L.] Observe well; take particular notice.

NŌ'TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *notable*; L. *notabilis*, from *notus*, known; *nosco*, to know.]

1. Worthy of notice; remarkable; memorable; noted or distinguished.

2. In *Scripture*, conspicuous; sightly; as, a *notable* horn. *Dan.* viii.

3. Notorious; well known. *Matt.* xxviii.

4. Terrible. *Acts* ii.

5 Known or apparent. *Acts* iv.

NOT'A-BLE, *a.* Active; industrious; distinguished for good management; as, a *notable* woman or housekeeper.

NŌ'TA-BLE, *n.* A person of note or distinction.

2. In *France*, the assembly of the *notables*, before the revolution, consisted of a number of persons, chiefly of the higher orders, appointed by the king to constitute a representative body of the kingdom. *Edin. Encyc.*

NŌ'TA-BLE, *n.* A thing worthy of observation. [*Rare.*] *Addison.*

NŌ'TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Remarkableness.

NOT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Bustling activity; industriousness. [*Little used.*]

NŌ'TA-BLY, *adv.* Memorably; remarkably; eminently. *Bacon.*

2. With show of consequence or importance. *Addison.*

NOT'A-BLY, *adv.* With bustling activity; industriously.

NO-TA'RI-AL, *a.* [from *notary*.] Pertaining to a notary; as, a *notarial* seal; *notarial* evidence or attestation.

2. Done or taken by a notary.

NO-TA'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* In a notarial manner.

NŌ'TA-RY, *n.* [L. *notarius*, from *notus*, known, from *nosco*.]

1. *Primarily*, a person employed to take notes of contracts, trials, and proceedings, in courts among the Romans.

2. In *modern usage*, an officer authorized to attest and protest notes and contracts or writings of any kind, to give them the evidence of authenticity.

NŌ'TA-RY PUB'LIC, *n.* A notary; one appointed to attest deeds and other instruments, to protest notes, and certify copies of agreement, &c. *Bouvier.*

NO-TA''TION, *n.* [L. *notatio*, from *noto*, to mark.]

1. The act or practice of recording any thing by marks, figures, or characters; *particularly*, in *arithmetic* and *algebra*, the expressing of numbers and quantities by figures, signs, or characters, appropriate for the purpose.

2. Meaning; signification.

Conscience, according to the very *notation* of the word, imports a double knowledge. [*Unusual.*] *South.*

NOTCH, *n.* [qu. G. *knicken*, to crack or flaw, Dan. *knikker*. It seems to be the same word in origin as *niche*, *nick*. Class Ng, No. 49.]

1. A hollow cut in any thing; a nick; an indentation.

And on the stick ten equal *notches* makes. *Swift.*

2. An opening or narrow passage through a mountain or hill. We say the *notch* of a mountain. *United States.*

NOTCH, *v. t.* To cut in small hollows; as, to *notch* a stick. *Pope.*

NOTCH'-BŌARD, *n.* The board which receives the ends of the steps in a staircase.

NOTCH'ED, (notcht,) *pp.* Cut into small hollows.

NOTCH'ING, *ppr.* Cutting into small hollows.

NOTCH'ING, *n.* The act of cutting into small hollows; also, the small hollow, or hollows cut.

NOTCH'-WEED, *n.* A plant called ORACH. *Johnson.*

NŌTE, for NE WOTE; knew not, or could not. *Chaucer. Spenser.*

NŌTE, *n.* [L. *nota*; Fr. *note*; W. *nod*; from L. *notus*, *nosco*, to know.]

1. A mark or token; something by which a thing may be known; a visible sign.

They who appertain to the visible church have all the *notes* of external profession. *Hooker.*

2. A mark made in a book, indicating something worthy of particular notice.

3. A short remark; a passage or explanation in the margin of a book.

4. A minute, memorandum, or short writing intended to assist the memory.

5. Notice; heed.

Give order to my servants that they take
No *note* at all of our being absent hence. *Shak.*

6. Reputation; consequence; *distinction*; as, men of *note*. *Acts* xvi.

7. State of being observed.

Small matters, continually in use and *note*. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

8. In *music*, a character which marks a sound, or the sound itself; as, a semibreve, a minim, &c. Notes are marks of sounds *in* relation to elevation or depression, or to the time of continuing sounds.

9. A sound in music; tune; voice; harmonious, or melodious sounds.

The wakeful bird tunes her nocturnal *note*. *Milton.*
One common *note* on either lyre did strike. *Dryden.*

10. Abbreviation; symbol. *Bakr.*

11. A short letter; a *billet*. *Drydcn.*

12. Annotation; a comment, or observation on an author; usually placed at the bottom of the page; as, the *notes* in Scott's Bible; to write *notes* on Homer.

13. A written or printed paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment; as, a promissory *note*; a bank-*note*; a *note* of hand; a negotiable *note*.

14. *Notes*, *pl.*; a writing; a written discourse; applied equally to minutes or heads of a discourse or argument, or to a discourse fully written. The advocate often has *notes* to assist his memory, and clergymen preach with *notes* or without *them*.

15. A diplomatic communication in writing; an official paper sent from a minister to an envoy, or an envoy to a minister.

My *note* of January 10th still remains unanswered. *Gallatin.*

NŌTE, *v. t.* [L. *noto*.]

1. To observe; to notice with particular care; to heed; to attend to.

No more of that; I have *noted* it well. *Shak.*
Their manners *noted* and their states surveyed. *Pope.*

2. To set down in writing.

Note it in a book. — Is. xxx.

3. To charge, as with a crime; with *of* or *for*.

They were both *noted of* incontinency. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

To *note* a bill or draft. This is done by a notary, who, when acceptance is refused, *notes* the fact on the back as the ground of a protest. *Brande.*

NŌTE, *v. t.* [Sax. *knitan*.]

To butt; to push with the horns. [*Obs.*] *Ray.*

N'ŌTE, for NE WOTE; did not know how to; could not. *Spenser.*

NŌTE'-BOOK, *n.* A book in which memorandums are written. *Shak.*

2. A book in which notes of hand are registered.

NŌT'ED, *pp.* Set down in writing.

2. Observed; noticed.

3. *a.* Remarkable; much known by reputation or report; eminent; celebrated; as, a *noted* author; a *noted* commander; a *noted* traveler.

NŌT'ED-LY, *adv.* With observation or notice. *Shak.*

NŌT'ED-NESS, *n.* Conspicuousness; eminence; celebrity. *Boyle.*

NŌTE'LESS, *a.* Not attracting notice; not conspicuous. *Decker.*

NŌTE'LESS-NESS, *n.* A state of being noteless. *Knowles.*

NŌT'ER, *n.* One who takes notice; an annotator. *Gregory.*

NŌTE'WŌR-THY, (-wur'the,) *a.* Worthy of observation or notice. *Shak.*

NOTH'ING, or NŌTH'ING, *n.* [*no* and *thing*.] Not any thing; not any being or existence; a word that denies the existence of any thing; non-entity; opposed to SOMETHING. The world was created from *nothing*.

2. Non-existence; a state of annihilation. *Shak.*

3. Not any thing; not any particular thing, deed, or event. *Nothing* was done to redeem our character. He thought *nothing* done while any thing remained to be done.

A determination to choose *nothing* is a determination not to choose the truth. *J. M. Mason.*

4. No other thing.

Nothing but this will entitle you to God's acceptance. *Wake.*

5. No part, portion, quantity, or degree. The troops manifested *nothing* of irresolution in the attack.

Yet had his aspect *nothing* of severe. *Dryden.*

6. No importance; no value; no use.

Behold, ye are of *nothing*, and your work of naught. — Is. xli.

7. No possession of estate; a low condition.

A man that from very *nothing* is grown to an unspeakable estate. *Shak.*

8. A thing of no proportion to something, or of trifling value or advantage.

The charge of making the ground, and otherwise, is great, but *nothing* to the profit. *Bacon.*

9. A trifle; a thing of no consideration or importance.

'Tis *nothing*, says the fool; but, says the friend,
This *nothing*, sir, will bring you to your end. *Dryden.*

To make nothing of: to make no difficulty, or to consider as trifling, light, or unimportant.

We are industrious to preserve our bodies from slavery, but we *make nothing of* suffering our souls to be slaves to our lusts. *Ray.*

NOTH'ING or NŌTH'ING, *adv.* In no degree; not at all.

Adam, with such counsel *nothing* swayed. *Milton.*

In the phrase *nothing worth*, the words are transposed; the natural order being, *worth nothing*.

NOTH'ING-NESS or NŌTH'ING-NESS, *n.* Nihility; non-existence. *Donne.*

2. No thing; a thing of no value. *Hudibras.*

NŌ'TICE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *notitia*, from *noto* or *notus*.]

1. Observation by the eye, or by the other senses. We take *notice* of objects passing or standing before us; we take *notice* of the words of a speaker; we take *notice* of a peculiar taste of food, or of the smell of an orange, and of our peculiar sensations. Notice, then, is the act by which we have knowledge of something within the reach of the senses, or the effect of an impression on some of the senses.

2. Observation by the mind or intellectual power; as, to take *notice* of a distinction between truth and veracity.

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3. Information; intelligence by whatever means communicated; knowledge given or received; as, I received *notice* by a messenger or by letter. He gave *notice* of his arrival. The bell gives *notice* of the hour of the day. The merchant gives *notice* that a bill of exchange is not accepted.

4. A paper that communicates information.

5. Attention; respectful treatment; civility.

6. Remark; observation.

NŌ'TICE, *v. t.* To observe; to see. We *noticed* the conduct of the speaker; we *noticed* no improper conduct.

2. To heed; to regard. His conduct was rude, but I did not *notice* it.

3. To remark; to mention or make observations on.

This plant deserves to be *noticed* in this place. *Tooke.*
Another circumstance was *noticed* in connection with the suggestion last discussed. *Hamilton.*

4. To treat with attention and civilities; as, to *notice* strangers.

5. To observe intellectually.

NŌ'TICE-A-BLE, *a.* That may be observed; worthy of observation.

NŌ'TIC-ED, (nō'tist,) *pp.* Observed; seen; remarked; treated with attention.

NŌ'TIC-ING, *ppr.* Observing; seeing; regarding; remarking on; treating with attention.

NŌ-TI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [See NOTIFY.] The act of notifying or giving notice; the act of making known, particularly the act of giving official notice or information to the public, or to individuals, corporations, companies, or societies, by words, by writing, or by other means.

2. Notice given in words or writing, or by signs.

3. The writing which communicates information; an advertisement, citation, &c.

NŌ'TI-FI-ED, (nō'te-fīde,) *pp.* Made known; *applied to things.* This design of the king was *notified* to the court of Berlin.

2. Informed by words, writing, or other means; *applied to persons.* The inhabitants of the city have been *notified* that a meeting is to be held at the state house.

NŌ'TI-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *notifier;* It. *notificare;* L. *notus*, known, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To make known; to declare; to publish; often with *to;* as, to *notify* a fact *to* a person. The laws of God *notify* to man his will and our duty.

2. To make known by private communication; to give information of. The allied sovereigns have *notified* the Spanish court of their purpose of maintaining legitimate government.

3. To give notice to; to inform by words or writing, in person or by message, or by any signs which are understood. The constable has *notified* the citizens to meet at the city hall. The bell *notifies* us of the time of meeting.

The president of the United States has *notified* the House of Representatives, that he has approved and signed the act. *Journals of the Senate.*

Note.—This application of *notify* has been condemned; but it is in constant good use in the United States, and in perfect accordance with the use of *certify.*

NŌ'TI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making known; giving notice to.

NŌT'ING, *ppr.* Setting down in writing.

NŌ'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *notio*, from *notus*, known; *nosco*, to know.]

1. Conception; mental apprehension of whatever may be known or imagined. We may have a just *notion* of power, or false *notions* respecting spirit.

Notion and *idea* are primarily different; *idea* being the conception of something visible, as the *idea* of a square or a triangle; and *notion* the conception of things invisible or intellectual, as the *notion* we have of spirits. But from negligence in the use of *idea*, the two words are constantly confounded.

What hath been generally agreed on, I content myself to assume under the *notion* of principles. *Newton.*
Few agree in their *notions* about these words. *Cheyne.*
That *notion* of hunger, cold, sound, color, thought, wish, or fear, which is in the mind, is called the *idea* of hunger, cold, &c. *Watts.*

2 Sentiment; opinion; as, the extravagant *notions* they entertain of themselves. *Addison.*

3. Sense; understanding; intellectual power. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

4. Inclination; *in vulgar use;* as, I have a *notion* to do this or that.

NŌ'TION-AL, *a.* Imaginary; ideal; existing in idea only; visionary; fantastical.

Notional good, by fancy only made. *Prior.*
A *notional* and imaginary thing. *Bentley.*

2. Dealing in imaginary things; whimsical; fanciful; as, a *notional* man.

NŌ-TION-AL/I-TY, *n.* Empty, ungrounded opinion. [*Not used.*] *Glanville.*

NŌ'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* In mental apprehension; in conception; not in reality.

Two faculties *notionally* or really distinct. *Norris.*

NŌ'TION-IST, *n.* One who holds to an ungrounded opinion. *Bp. Hopkins.*

NŌ-TO-RI'E-TY, *n.* [Fr. *notoriété*, from *notoire.* See NOTORIOUS.]

1. Exposure to the public knowledge; the state of being publicly or generally known; as, the *notoriety* of a crime.

2. Public knowledge.

They were not subjects in their own nature so exposed to public *notoriety.* *Addison.*

NO-TŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* [It. and Sp. *notorio;* Fr. *notoire;* from Low L. *notorius*, from *notus*, known.]

1. Publicly known; manifest to the world; evident; usually, known to disadvantage; *hence, almost always used in an ill sense;* as, a *notorious* thief; a *notorious* crime or vice; a man *notorious* for lewdness.

2. *In a good sense.*

Your goodness,
Since you provoke me, shall be most *notorious.* *Shak.*

NO-TŌ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Publicly; openly; in a manner to be known or manifest beyond denial. *Swift. Dryden.*

NO-TŌ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being open or known beyond denial; notoriety. *Overbury.*

NOTT, *a.* [Sax. *hnot.*]
Shorn. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

NOTT, *v. t.* To shear. [*Obs.*] *Stowe.*

NŌ'TUS, *n.* [L.] The south wind. *Milton.*

NOT'WHĒAT, *n.* [Sax. *hnot*, smooth, shorn.]
Wheat not bearded. *Carew.*

NOT-WITH-STAND'ING; the *participle* of WITHSTAND, with *not* prefixed, and signifying not opposing, nevertheless. It retains in all cases its participial signification. For example: "I will surely rend the kingdom from thee, and will give it to thy servant; *notwithstanding*, in thy days I will not do it, for David thy father's sake." 1 *Kings* xi. In this passage there is an ellipsis of *that* after *notwithstanding. That* refers to the former part of the sentence, *I will rend the kingdom from thee;* notwithstanding *that*, (declaration or determination,) in thy days I will not do it. In this and in all cases, *notwithstanding*, either with or without *that* or *this*, constitutes the case absolute or independent.

"It is a rainy day, but *notwithstanding that*, the troops must be reviewed;" that is, the rainy day not opposing or preventing. *That*, in this case, is a substitute for the whole first clause of the sentence. It is to that clause what a relative is to an antecedent noun, and *which* may be used in the place of it; *notwithstanding which*, that is, the rainy day.

"Christ enjoined on his followers not to publish the cures he wrought; but *notwithstanding his injunctions*, they proclaimed them." Here, *notwithstanding his injunctions* is the case independent or absolute; the injunctions of Christ not opposing or preventing.

This word answers precisely to the Latin *non obstante*, and both are used with nouns or with substitutes for nouns, for sentences or for clauses of sentences. So in the Latin phrase, *hoc non obstante, hoc* may refer to a single word, to a sentence, or to a series of sentences.

NOUGHT, (nawt;) *a wrong spelling.* See NAUGHT.

NOUL, *n.* [Sax. *hnol.*]
The top of the head. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser*

NOULD, (nuld.) [*ne would.*] Would not. *Spenser.*

NOUN, *n.* [altered from L. *nomen*, name.]
In *grammar*, a name; that sound or combination of sounds by which a thing is called, whether material or immaterial. [See NAME.]

NOUR'ICE, (nur'ris,) *n.* [Fr. *nourrice.*]
A nurse. *Spenser.*

NOUR'ISH, (nur'ish,) *v. t.* [Fr. *nourrir;* It. *nutrire;* Sp. and Port. *nutrir;* from L. *nutrio.* The G. *nähren*, Sw. *nära*, Dan. *nærer*, to nourish, can not be the same word unless they have lost a dental, which may perhaps be the fact.]

1. To feed and cause to grow; to supply a living or organized body, animal or vegetable, with matter which increases its bulk, or supplies the waste occasioned by any of its functions; to supply with nutriment.

2. To support; to maintain by feeding. *Gen.* xlvii.

Whilst I in Ireland *nourish* a mighty band,
I will stir up in England some black storm. *Shak.*

3. To supply the means of support and increase; to encourage; as, to *nourish* rebellion; to *nourish* the virtues.

What madness was it, with such proofs, to *nourish* their contentions! *Hooker.*

4. To cherish; to comfort. *James* v.

5. To educate; to instruct; to promote growth in attainments. 1 *Tim.* iv.

NOUR'ISH, (nur'ish,) *v. i.* To promote growth.

Grains and roots *nourish* more than leaves. [*Elliptical.*] *Bacon.*

2. To gain nourishment. [*Unusual.*] *Bacon.*

NOUR'ISH-A-BLE, (nur'ish-a-bl,) *a.* Susceptible of nourishment; as, the *nourishable* parts of the body. *Grew.*

NOUR'ISH-ED, (nur'isht,) *pp.* Fed; supplied with nutriment; caused to grow.

NOUR'ISH-ER, (nur'ish-er,) *n.* The person or thing that nourishes. *Bacon. Milton.*

NOUR'ISH-ING, (nur'ish-ing,) *ppr.* Feeding; supplying with aliment; supporting with food.

2. *a.* Promoting growth; nutritious; as, a *nourishing* diet.

NOUR'ISH-ING-LY, *adv.* Nutritively; cherishingly.

NOUR'ISH-MENT, (nur'ish-ment,) *n.* That which serves to promote the growth of animals or plants, or to repair the waste of animal bodies; food; sustenance; nutriment. *Newton.*

2. Nutrition; support of animal or vegetable bodies. *Blackmore.*

3. Instruction, or that which promotes growth in attainments; as, *nourishment* and growth in grace.

So they may learn to seek the *nourishment* of their souls. *Hooker.*

NOUR'I-TURE. See NURTURE.

NOURS'LE, *v. t.* To nurse up. *Spenser.*

NOURS'LING. See NURSLING.

NOUS, (nowse,) *n.* The Greek word νους, humorously used in England for intellect or talent. *Smart.*

NOUS'LE, } (nuz'zl,) [corrupted from *noursle.*] To
NOUS'EL, } nurse up. *Shak.*

NOUS'LE, } (nuz'zl,) *v. t.* To insnare; to entrap, as
NOUS'EL, } in a noose or trap.

NO-VAC'U-LITE, *n.* [L. *novacula*, a razor.]
Razor-stone; Turkey-hone; coticular schist; whetslate, a variety of argillaceous slate, of which hones are made for sharpening razors. *Brongniart. Ure.*

NO-VA'TIAN, *n.* In *church history*, one of the sect of *Novatus*; or *Novatianus*, who held that the lapsed might not be received again into communion with the church, and that second marriages are unlawful.

NO-VA'TIAN-ISM, *n.* The opinions of the Novatians.

One Hypolitus, a Roman presbyter, had been seduced into *Novatianism.* *Milner.*

NO-VĀ'TION. See INNOVATION.

NO-VĀ'TOR. See INNOVATOR.

NOV'EL, *a.* [L. *novellus*, from *novus*, new; It. *novello*; Sp. *novel.*]

1. New; of recent origin or introduction; not ancient; hence, unusual; as, a *novel* heresy; *novel* opinions. The proceedings of the court were *novel.*

2. In *the civil law*, the *novel* constitutions are those which are supplemental to the code, and posterior in time to the other books. These contained new decrees of successive emperors.

3. In *the common law*, the assize of *novel* disseizin is an action in which the demandant recites a complaint of the disseizin in terms of direct averment, whereupon the sheriff is commanded to reseize the land and chattels thereon, and keep the same in custody till the arrival of the justices of assize. *Blackstone.*

NOV'EL, *n.* A new or supplemental constitution, or decree. [See the adjective.]

2. A ficitious tale or narrative in prose, intended to exhibit the operation of the passions, and particularly of love.

The coxcomb's *novel*, and the drunkard's toast. *Prior.*

NOV'EL-ISM, *n.* Innovation. [*Little used.*] *Dering.*

NOV'EL-IST, *n.* An innovator; an asserter of novelty. *Bacon. White.*

2. A writer of a novel or of novels. *Warton.*

3. A writer of news. [*Not used.*] *Tatler.*

NOV'EL-IZE, *v. i.* To innovate. [*Not in use.*]

NOV'EL-STUD-I-ED, *a.* Studied in novels. *Tucker.*

NOV'EL-TY, *n.* Newness; recentness of origin or introduction. ¶ *Hooker.*

Novelty is the great parent of pleasure. *South.*

2. A new or strange thing.

NO-VEM'BER, *n.* [L. from *novem*, nine; the ninth month, according to the ancient Roman year, beginning in March.]
The eleventh month of the year.

NŌ'VEN-A-RY, *n.* [L. *novenarius*, from *novem*, nine.]
The number nine; nine collectively.

NŌ'VEN-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the number nine.

NO-VEN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *novem*, nine, and *annus*, year.]
Done every ninth year. *Potter.*

NO-VER'CAL, *a.* [L. *noverca*, a step-mother.]
Pertaining to a step-mother; suitable to a stepmother; in the manner of a step-mother. *Derham.*

NOV'ICE, (nov'is,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *novitius*, from *novus*, new.]

1. One who is new in any business; one unacquainted or unskilled; one in the rudiments; a beginner.

I am young, a *novice* in the trade. *Dryden.*

2. One that has entered a religious house, as a convent or nunnery, but has not taken the vow; a probationer. *Shak.*

3. One newly planted in the church, or one newly converted to the Christian faith. 1 *Tim.* iii.

NO-VI-LŪ'NAR, *a.* [L. *novilunium.*]
Pertaining to the new moon.

NO-VI''TIATE, (no-vish'ate,) *n.* [Fr. *noviciat;* It. *noviziato.* See NOVICE.]

1. The state or time of learning rudiments.

2. In *religious houses*, as convents and nunneries, a year or other time of probation for the trial of a novice, to determine whether he has the necessary qualities for living up to the rule to which his vow is to bind him.

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3. One who is going through a novitiate or period of probation; a novice. *Addison.*

NO-VI''TIOUS, (no-vish'us,) *a.* [L. *novitius.*] Newly invented. [*Not used.*] *Pearson.*

NOV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *novitas.*] Newness. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

NŌ'VUS HŌ'MO; pl. NŌ'VI HOM'I-NES, [L.] Among *the Romans*, a designation of one who had raised himself from obscurity to distinction without the aid of family connections.

NOW, *adv.* [Sax. *nu*, D. Sw. Dan. and Goth. *nu.* The G. has *nun*, Gr. *νυν*, L. *nunc.*]

1. At the present time.

I have a patient *now* living at an advanced age, who discharged blood from his lungs thirty years ago. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A little while ago; very lately.

They that but *now*, for honor and for plate,
Made the sea blush with blood, resign their hate. *Waller.*

3. *Now — now*; alternately; at one time — at another time.

Now high, *now* low, *now* master up, *now* miss. *Pope.*

4. *Now* sometimes expresses or implies a connection between the subsequent and preceding proposition; often it introduces an inference or an explanation of what precedes.

Not this man, but Barabbas; *now* Barabbas was a robber. — John xviii.

Then said Micah, *Now* I know that the Lord will do me good, seeing I have a Levite for my priest. — Judges xvii.

The other great mischief which befalls men, is by their being misrepresented. *Now*, by calling evil good, a man is misrepresented to others in the way of slander. *South.*

5. After this; things being so.

How shall any man distinguish *now* betwixt a parasite and a man of honor? *L'Estrange.*

6. In *supplication*, it appears to be somewhat emphatical.

I beseech thee, O Lord, remember *now* how I have walked before thee in truth and with a *perfect* heart. — 2 Kings xx.

7. *Now* sometimes refers to a particular time past specified or understood, and may be defined, *at that time.* He was *now* sensible of his mistake.

Now and then; at one time and another, indefinitely; occasionally; not often; at intervals.

They *now and then* appear in offices of religion. *Rogers.*

If there were *any such thing* as spontaneous generation, a new species would *now and then* appear. *Anon.*

2. Applied to places which appear at intervals or in succession.

A mead here, there a heath, and *now and then* a wood. *Drayton.*

Now, now, repeated, is used to excite attention to *something immediately* to happen.

NOW, *n.* The present time or moment.

Nothing is there to come, and nothing past,
But an eternal *now* does ever last. *Cowley.*

NOW'A-DAYS, *adv.* In this age.

What men of spirit *nowadays*,
Come to give sober judgment of new plays? *Garrick.*

[*This is a common colloquial phrase, but not elegant in writing, unless of the more familiar kinds.*]

NŌ'WĀY, } *adv.* [*no* and *way.*] In no manner or
NŌ'WĀYS, } degree. [These can hardly be considered as compound words.]

NŌW'ED, (noo'ed,) *a.* [Fr. *noué.*] Knotted; tied in a knot; used in heraldry.

NŌW'EL, *n.* [Fr. *noel.*] [*Encyc.*
A shout of joy, or Christmas song. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

NŌWES, (nooz,) *n.* [Fr. *nou.*] The marriage knot. [*Obs.*] *Crashaw.*

NŌ'WHERE, [comp. of *no* and *where*; Sax. *na-whære.*] Not in any place or state. Happiness is *nowhere* to be found but in the practice of virtue.

But it is better to write *no* and *where* as separate words.

NŌ'WISE, [comp. of *no* and *wise*; often by mistake written NOWAYS.] Not in any manner or degree. *Bentley.*

NOX'IOUS, (nok'shus,) *a.* [L. *noxius*, from *noceo*, to hurt.]

1. Hurtful; harmful; baneful; pernicious; destructive; unwholesome; insalubrious; as, *noxious* air, food, climate; pernicious; corrupting to morals; as, *noxious* practices or examples; *noxious* haunts of

2. Guilty; criminal. [vice.

Those who are *noxious* in the eye of the law. [*Little used.*] *Bramhall.*

3. Unfavorable; injurious.

Too frequent appearance in places of public resort is *noxious* to spiritual promotion. *Swift.*

NOX'IOUS-LY, *adv.* Hurtfully; perniciously.

NOX'IOUS-NESS, *n.* Hurtfulness; the quality that injures, impairs, or destroys; insalubrity; as, the *noxiousness* of foul air.

2. The quality that corrupts or perverts; as, the *noxiousness* of doctrines.

NOY, NOY'ANCE, NOY'ER, NOY'FUL, NOY'OUS, NOY'SANCE. See ANNOY and NUISANCE.

NŌ'YAU, (nō'yo,) *n.* [Fr., the nut of a fruit, as of a peach or cherry.]

A cordial flavored with the kernel of the nut of the bitter almond, or with the kernel of the peach stone. *Brande.*

NOZ'ZLE, (noz'zl,) *n.* [from *nose.*] The nose; the extremity of any thing; the snout. *Arbuthnot.*

NUB'BIN, *n.* A small or imperfect ear of maize. *America.*

NUB'BLE, *v. t.* [for KNUBBLE, from *knob*, the fist.] To beat or bruise with the fist. [*Not used.*] *Ainsworth.*

NU-BIF'ER-OUS, a. [L. *nubifer*; *nubes*, a cloud or fog, and *fero*, to produce.] Bringing or producing clouds. *Dict.*

NŪ'BILE, (-bil,) *a.* [Fr., from L. *nubilis*, from *nubo*, to marry.] Marriageable; of an age suitable for marriage. *Prior.*

NU-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being marriageable. *Alex. Walker.*

NŪ'BIL-OUS, *a.* [L. *nubilus*, from *nubes.*] Cloudy. *Bailey.*

NU-CIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *nux*, nut, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing or producing nuts. *Dict.*

NU-CLE'I-FORM, *a.* Formed like a kernel.

NŪ'CLE-US, *n.* [L., from *nux*, a nut.]

1. *Properly*, the kernel of a nut; but *in usage*, the central part of any body, or that about which matter is collected. *Woodward.*

2. The body of a comet, called also its *head.*

NU-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *nudatio*, from *nudo*, to make bare.] The act of stripping, or making bare, or naked.

NŪDE, *a.* [L. *nudus.*]

1. Bare.

2. In *law*, void; of no force; as, a *nude* contract or compact. [See NUDUM PACTUM.] *Blackstone.*

NUDGE, *v. t.* To touch gently as with the elbow, in order to call attention or convey intimation. *Miss Pickering.*

NU-DI-BRANCH'I-ATE, *a.* Pertaining to an order of molluscous animals having no shell whatever.

NŪ'DI-TY, *n.* [L. *nuditas.*]

1. Nakedness.

2. *Nudities*; in *the plural*, naked parts which decency requires to be concealed. *Dryden.*

3. In *painting* and *sculpture*, the naked parts of the human figure, or parts not covered with drapery; also, naked figures.

NŪ'DUM PAC'TUM, [L.] In *law*, a contract made without any consideration, and therefore void, or not valid according to the laws of the land. *Bouvier.*

NU-GAC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *nugæ*, from *nugæ*, trifles.] Futility; trifling talk or behavior. *More. Johnson.*

NU-GĀ'TION, n. [L. *nugor*, to trifle.] The act or practice of trifling. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

NŪ'GA-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *nugatorius.*]

1. Trifling; vain; futile, insignificant. *Bentley.*

2. Of no force; inoperative; ineffectual. The laws are sometimes rendered *nugatory* by inexecution. Any agreement may be rendered *nugatory* by something which contravenes its execution.

NŪI'SANCE, (nū'sans,) *n.* [Fr. *nuisance*, from *nuire*, L. *noceo*, to annoy. Blackstone writes NUSANCE, and it is desirable that his example may be followed.]

1. That which annoys or gives trouble and vexation; that which is offensive or noxious. A liar is a *nuisance* to society.

2. In *law*, that which incommodes or annoys; something that produces inconvenience or damage. Nuisances are public or private; *public*, when they annoy citizens in general, as obstructions of the highway; *private*, when they affect individuals only, as when one man erects a house so near his neighbor's as to throw *the water off the roof* upon his neighbor's land or house, or to intercept the light that his neighbor before enjoyed. *Blackstone.*

NUL, in *law*, signifies *no*, not any; as, *nul* disseizin; *nul* tiel record; *nul* tort.

NULL, *v. t.* [L. *nullus*; *ne* and *ullus*, not any.] To annul; to deprive of validity; to destroy. [*Not much used.*] [See ANNUL.] *Milton.*

NULL, *a.* [L. *nullus.*] Void; of no legal or binding force or validity; of no efficacy; invalid. The contract of a minor is *null* in law, except for necessaries.

NULL, *n.* Something that has no force or meaning. A cipher is called a *null.* [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

NUL-LI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of nullifying; a rendering void and of no *effect*, or of no legal effect.

NUL-LI-FID'I-AN, *a.* [L. *nullus*, none, and *fides*, faith.] Of no faith; of no religion or honesty. [*Not used.*] *Feltham.*

NUL'LI-FI-ED, (-fide,) *pp.* Annulled; made void.

NUL'LI-FI-ER, *n.* One who makes void; one who maintains the right to nullify a contract by one of the parties.

NUL'LI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *nullus*, none, and *facio*, to make.] To annul; to make void; to render invalid; to deprive of legal force or efficacy. *Ames.*

NUL'LI-PORE, *n.* [L. *nullus*, none, and *porus*, pore.] A kind of marine plant, secreting lime on its surface, and hence resembling coral. It was formerly considered a kind of zoöphite. *Dana.*

NUL'LI-FY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Annulling; making void.

NUL'LI-TY, *n.* [It. *nullità*; Fr. *nullité*; from L. *nullus.*]

1. Nothingness; want of existence. *Bacon.*

2. Want of legal force; that which wants legal force.

NUMB, (num,) *a.* [Sax. *numen*, the participle of Sax. *niman*, Goth. *niman*, to take, to seize, whence *beniman* or *benyman*, to deprive; *benum*, *benumen*, stupefied, that is, seized, arrested, held, stopped; D. *neemen*; G. *nehmen.* Class Nm, No. 7, 9.]

1. Torpid; destitute of the power of sensation and motion; as, the fingers or limbs are *numb* with cold.

2. Producing numbness; benumbing; as, the *numb*, cold night. [*Not used, nor proper.*] *Shak.*

NUMB, (num,) *v. t.* To make torpid; to deprive of the power of sensation or motion; to deaden; to benumb; to stupefy.

For lazy winter *numbs* the laboring hand. *Dryden.*
And *numbing* coldness has embraced the ear. *Prior.*

NUMB'ED, (numd,) *pp.* Rendered torpid.

NUM'BER, *n.* [Fr. *nombre*; L. *numerus*; It. Sp. and Port. *numero*; Arm. and W. *niver*; It. *nuimhir.* I know not whether the *elements* are *Nm* or *Nb.* Probably the radical sense is, to speak, name, or tell, as our word *tell*, in the other dialects, is to number. *Number* may be allied to *name*, as the Spaniards use *nombre* for name, and the French word, written with the same letters, is *number.* Class Nm, No. 1.]

1. A unit, considered in reference to other units, or in reckoning, counting, enumerating; as, one is the first *number*; a simple *number.*

2. An assemblage of two or more units. Two is a *number* composed of one and one added. Five and three added make the *number* eight. *Number* may be applied to any collection or multitude of units or individuals, and therefore is indefinite, unless defined by other words, or by figures or signs of definite signification. Hence,

3. More than one; many.

Ladies are always of great use to the party they espouse, and never fail to win over *numbers.* *Addison.*

4. Multitude.

Number itself importeth not much in armies, where the men are of weak courage. *Bacon.*

5. In *poetry*, measure; the order and quantity of syllables constituting feet, which render verse musical to the ear. The harmony of verse consists in the proper distribution of the long and short syllables, with suitable pauses.

In *oratory*, a judicious disposition of words, syllables, and cadences, constitutes a kind of measure resembling poetic *numbers.*

6. Poetry; verse.

I lisped in *numbers*, for the *numbers* came. *Pope.*

Here the first word *numbers* may be taken for *poetry* or *verse*, and the second for *measure.*

Yet should the Muses bid my *numbers* roll. *Pope.*

7. In *grammar*, the difference of termination or form of a word, to express unity or plurality. The *termination* which denotes one, or an individual, is the singular *number*; the termination that denotes two or more individuals, or units, constitutes the plural *number.* Hence we say, a noun, an adjective, a pronoun, or a verb, is in the *singular* or the *plural* number.

8. In *mathematics*, number is variously distinguished. *Cardinal numbers* are those which express the amount of units; as, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. *Ordinal numbers* are those which express order; as, first, second, third, fourth, &c.

Homogeneal numbers, are those referred to the same units; those referred to different units are termed *heterogeneal.*

Whole numbers, are called *integers.*

A *rational number*, is one commensurable with unity. A number incommensurable with unity, is termed *irrational* or *surd.*

A *prime* or *primitive number*, is divisible only by unity; as, three, five, seven, &c.

A *perfect number*, is that whose aliquot parts added together, make the whole number, as 28, whose aliquot parts, 14, 7, 4, 2, 1, make the number 28.

An *imperfect number*, is that whose aliquot parts, added together, make more or less than the number. This is abundant or defective; abundant, as 12, whose aliquot parts, 6, 4, 3, 2, 1, make 16; or defective, as 16, whose aliquot parts, 8, 4, 2, 1, make 15 only.

A *square number*, is the product of a number multiplied by itself; as, 16 is the square number of 4.

A *cubic number*, is the product of a square number by its root; as, 27 is the product of the square number 9 by its root 3. *Encyc.*

Golden number; a number showing what year of the lunar cycle any given year is. *Barlow.*

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NUM'BER, *v. t.* [L. *numero.*]

1. To count; to reckon; to ascertain the units of any sum, collection, or multitude.

If a man can *number* the dust of the earth, then shall thy seed also be *numbered.*—Gen. xiii.

2. To reckon as one of a collection or multitude.

He was *numbered* with the transgressors.—Is. liii.

NUM'BER-ED, *pp.* Counted; enumerated.

NUM'BER-ER, *n.* One that numbers.

NUM'BER-FUL, *a.* Many in number; numerous.

NUM'BER-ING, *ppr.* Counting; ascertaining the units of a multitude or collection.

NUM'BER-LESS, *a.* That can not be counted; innumerable. *Milton.*

NUM'BERS, *n.* The title of the fourth book of the Pentateuch.

NUMB'ING, (num'ming,) *ppr.* or *a.* Making torpid.

NUM'BLES, *n. pl.* [Fr. *nombles.*]

The entrails of a deer. *Bailey.*

NUMB'NESS, (num'ness,) *n.* Torpor; that state of a living body in which it has not the power of feeling or motion, as when paralytic or chilled by cold.

NU'MER-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *numerabilis.*]

That may be numbered or counted.

NU'MER-AL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *numeralis.*]

1. Pertaining to number; consisting of number.

The dependence of a long train of *numeral* progressions. *Locke.*

2. Expressing number; representing number; standing as a substitute for figures; as, *numeral* letters; as X for 10; L for 50; C for 100; D for 500; M for 1000.

3. Expressing numbers; as, *numeral* characters. The figures we now use to express numbers are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0. They are said to be of Arabian origin; but the Arabians might have received them from India. This is a controverted question.

NU'MER-AL, *n.* A figure or character used to express a number; as, the Arabic *numerals*, 1, 2, 3, &c.

NU'MER-AL-LY, *adv.* According to number; in number.

NU'MER-A-RY, *a.* Belonging to a certain number.

A supernumerary canon, when he obtains a prebend, becomes a *numerary* canon. *Ayliffe.*

NU'MER-ATE, *v. t.* In *arithmetic*, to divide off and read according to the rules of numeration; as, to *numerate* a row of figures.

NU'MER-A-TED, *pp.* Divided off and read, as figures.

NU'MER-A-TING, *ppr.* Dividing off and reading, as figures.

NU-MER-A'TION, *n.* [L. *numeratio.*]

1. The act or art of numbering.

Numeration is but still the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole a new name or sign. *Locke.*

2. In *arithmetic*, the act or art of dividing off a series of figures according to their values, and expressing them in words; the act or art of reading numbers. Thus, for 50, we read *fifty.*

NU'MER-A-TOR, *n.* [L.] One that numbers.

2. In *arithmetic*, the number in vulgar fractions which shows how many parts of a unit are taken. Thus, when a unit is divided into 9 parts, and we take 5, we express it thus, 5-9, that is, five ninths; 5 being the *numerator*, and 9 the *denominator.*

NU-MER'IC, } *a.* [It. *numerico*; Fr. *numerique*;
NU-MER'IC-AL, } from L. *numerus*, number.]

1. Belonging to number; denoting *number*; consisting in numbers; as, *numerical* algebra; *numerical* characters.

2. *Numerical difference*, is a difference in respect to number. Thus, there may be a *numerical difference* between things which, in other respects, are not distinguishable.

NU-MER'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In numbers; as, parts of a thing *numerically* expressed.

2. With respect to number, or sameness in number; as, a thing is *numerically* the same, or *numerically* different.

NU'MER-IST, *n.* One that deals in numbers. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

NU-MER-OS'I-TY, *n.* The state of being numerous; harmony; flow. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

NU'MER-OUS, *a.* [L. *numerosus.*]

1. Being many, or consisting of a great number of individuals; as, a *numerous* army; a *numerous* body; a *numerous* people.

2. Consisting of poetic numbers; melodious; musical. In prose, a style becomes *numerous*, by the alternate disposition or intermixture of long and short syllables, or of long and short words; or by a judicious selection and disposition of smooth, flowing words, and by closing the periods with important or well-sounding words. *Encyc.*

NU'MER-OUS-LY, *adv.* In or with great numbers; as, a meeting *numerously* attended.

NU'MER-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being numerous or many; the quality of consisting of a great number of individuals; as, the *numerousness* of an army or of an assembly.

2. The quality of consisting of poetic numbers; melodiousness; musicalness. *Encyc.*

NU-MIS-MAT'IC, (nu-miz-mat'ik,) *a.* [L. *numisma*, money, coin; Gr. νομισμα, from νομιζω, to suppose, to sanction, from νομος, law or custom.]

Pertaining to money, coin, or medals.

NU-MIS-MAT'ICS, *n.* The science of coins and medals.

NU-MIS-MA-TOL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in the knowledge of coins and medals.

NU-MIS-MA-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. νομισμα, coin, and λογος, discourse.]

The branch of historical science which treats of coins and medals.

NUM'MU-LAR, *a.* [L. *nummus*, a coin.]

Pertaining to coin or money. *Dict.*

NUM'MU-LITE, *n.* [L. *nummus*, money, from its resemblance to coin.]

A fossil of a flattened form, resembling a small coin. *Ed. Encyc.*

NUM-MU-LIT'IC, *a.* Composed of or containing nummulites.

NUMPS, *n.* A dolt; a blockhead. [*Not used.*] *Parker.*

NUM'SKULL, *n.* [*numb* and *skull.*] A dunce; a dolt; a stupid fellow. *Prior.*

NUM'SKULL-ED, *a.* Dull in intellect; stupid; doltish. *Arbuthnot.*

NUN, *n.* [Sax. *nunne*; Dan. *nunne*; D. *non*; G. *nonne*; Sw. *nunna*; Fr. *nonne.*]

A woman devoted to a religious life, and who lives in a cloister or nunnery, secluded from the world, under a vow of perpetual chastity.

NUN, *n.* *White nun* is a provincial name of the smew, a web-footed water-fowl of the size of a duck, with a white head and neck. *P. Cyc.*

2. The blue titmouse, Parus cæruleus. *P. Cyc.*

NUN'CHION, *n.* A portion of food taken between meals. [Qu. from *noon*, or a corruption of *luncheon.*] *Ainsworth.*

NUN'CIA-TURE, *n.* [See NUNCIO.] The office of a nuncio. *Clarendon.*

NUN'CIO, (nun'sho,) *a.* [It. *nunzio*, from L. *nuncius*, a messenger.]

1. An embassador from the pope to an emperor or king. His envoy to smaller courts and republics is called an INTERNUNCIO. *Encyc. Am.*

2. A messenger; one who brings intelligence.

NUN'CU-PATE, *v. t.* [L. *nuncupo.*] [*Shak.*

To declare publicly or solemnly. [*Not used.*] *Burrow.*

NUN-CU-PA'TION, *n.* A naming. *Chaucer.*

NUN-CU'PA-TIVE, } *a.* [It. *nuncupativo*; Fr. *nun-*
NUN-CU'PA-TO-RY, } *cupatif*; from L. *nuncupo*, to declare.]

1. Nominal; existing only in name. *Encyc.*

2. Publicly or solemnly declaratory. *Fotherby.*

3. Verbal, not written. A *nuncupative* will or testament is one which is made by the verbal declaration of the testator, and depends merely on oral testimony for proof, though afterward reduced to writing. *Blackstone.*

NUN'DI-NAL, } *a.* [L. *nundinalis*, from *nundinæ*,
NUN'DI-NA-RY, } a fair or market, quasi *novem-dinæ*, every nine days.]

1. Pertaining to a fair or to a market day.

2. A *nundinal* letter, among *the Romans*, was one of the first eight letters of the alphabet, which were repeated successively from the first to the last day of the year. One of these always expressed the market days, which returned every nine days.

NUN'DI-NAL, *n.* A nundinal letter.

NUN'DI-NATE, *v. i.* To buy and sell at fairs. [*Not used.*]

NUN-DI-NA'TION, *n.* Traffic in fairs. [*Not used.*]

NUN-NA'TION, *n.* In *Arabic grammar*, from the name of *n*, the pronunciation of *n* at the end of words.

NUN'NE-RY, *n.* A house in which *nuns* reside; a cloister in which females, under a vow of chastity and devoted to religion, reside during life.

NUN'NISH-NESS, *n.* The habits or manners of nuns. *Fox.*

NUP'TIAL, (nup'shal,) *a.* [L. *nuptialis*, from *nuptus*, *nubo*, to marry.]

1. Pertaining to marriage; done at a wedding; as, *nuptial* rites and ceremonies; *nuptial* torch.

2. Constituting marriage; as, the *nuptial* knot or band.

The Bible has mitigated the horrors of war; it has given effectual obligation to the *nuptial* vow. *G. Spring.*

NUP'TIALS, *n. pl.* Marriage, which see. *Dryden.*

NURSE, (nurs,) *n.* [Fr. *nourrice*, from *nourrir*, to nourish.]

1. A woman that has the care of infants, or a woman employed to tend the children of others.

2. A woman who suckles infants.

3. A woman that has the care of a sick person.

4. A man who has the care of the sick.

5. A person that breeds, educates, or protects; hence, that which breeds, brings up, or causes to grow; as, Greece, the *nurse* of the liberal arts.

6. An old woman; in contempt. *Blackmore.*

7. The state of being nursed; as, to put a child to *nurse.* *Cleaveland.*

8. In *composition*, that which supplies food; as, a *nurse*-pond. *Walton.*

9. In *horticulture*, a shrub or tree which protects a young plant. *Gardner.*

NURSE, (nurs,) *v. t.* To tend, as infants; as, to *nurse* a child.

2. To suckle; to nourish at the breast.

3. To attend and take care of in child-bed; as, to *nurse* a woman in her illness.

4. To tend the sick; *applied to males and females.*

5. To feed; to maintain; to bring up. *Is.* lx.

6. To cherish; to foster; to encourage; to promote growth in. We say, to *nurse* a feeble animal or plant.

By what hands has vice been *nursed* into so uncontrolled a dominion? *Locke.*

7. To manage with care and economy, with a view to increase; as, to *nurse* our national resources.

NURS'ED, (nurst,) *pp.* Tended in infancy or sickness; nourished from the breast; maintained; cherished.

NURS'ER, *n.* One that cherishes or encourages growth.

NURS'ER-Y, *n.* The place or apartment in a house appropriated to the care of children. *Bacon.*

2. A place where young trees are propagated for the purpose of being transplanted; a plantation of young trees. *Bacon.*

3. The place where any thing is fostered and the growth promoted.

To see fair Padua, *nursery* of arts. *Shak.*

So we say, a *nursery* of thieves or of rogues. Alehouses and dram-shops are the *nurseries* of intemperance.

Christian families are the *nurseries* of the church on earth, as she is the *nursery* of the church in heaven. *J. M. Mason.*

4. That which forms and educates. Commerce is the *nursery* of seamen.

5. The act of nursing. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

6. That which is the object of a nurse's care. *Milton.*

NURS'ING, *ppr.* Tending; nourishing at the breast; educating; maintaining.

NURS'LING, *n.* An infant; a child. *Dryden.*

2. One that is nursed. *Spenser.*

NUR'TURE, *n.* [Fr. *nourriture*, from *nourrir*, to nourish.]

1. That which nourishes; food; diet. *Milton.*

2. That which promotes growth; education; instruction. *Eph.* vi.

NUR'TURE, *v. t.* To feed; to nourish.

2. To educate; to bring or train up.

He was *nurtured* where he was born. *Wotton.*

NUR'TUR-ED, *pp.* Nourished; educated; trained up.

NUS'TLE, (nus'l,) *v. t.* To fondle; to cherish.

NUT, *n.* [Sax. *hnut*; D. *noot*; G. *nuss*; Sw. *nöt*; Dan. *nödd*; Ir. *cnudh*; W. *cna*, *cnau.* It seems to be allied to *knot*, a bunch or hard lump.]

1. The fruit of certain trees and shrubs, consisting of a hard shell inclosing a kernel. Various kinds of *nuts* are distinguished; as, *walnut*, *chestnut*, *hazelnut.*

2. A small block, of metal or wood, containing a concave or female screw; called also a BURR.

3. The projection near the eye of an anchor. *Mar. Dict.*

NUT, *v. i.* To gather *nuts.* *Wood.*

NU'TANT, *a.* [L. *nutans.*]

Nodding; having the top bent downward.

NU-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *nutatio*, a nodding, from *nuto*, to nod.]

In *astronomy*, a vibratory motion of the earth's axis, arising from periodical fluctuations in the obliquity of the ecliptic. *Olmsted.*

NUT'-BREAK-ER, *n.* The European nut-hatch. [See NUT-HATCH.] *Edin. Encyc.*

NUT'-BROWN, *a.* Brown as a nut long kept and dried. *Milton.*

NUT'-CRACK-ER, *n.* An instrument for cracking nuts. *Addison.*

2. A European bird, of the genus Nucifraga, belonging to the crow family. It feeds on nuts, insects, &c. *P. Cyc.*

NUT'GALL, *n.* An excrescence of the oak. [See GALL.] *Brown.*

NUT'-HATCH, *n.* The common name of birds of the genus Sitta, having much of the habits of the woodpeckers, and living on nuts, insects, &c. The common European nut-hatch is called also NUT-JOBBER, and NUT-PECKER. *P. Cyc. Johnson.*

NUT'-HOOK, *n.* A pole with a hook at the end, to pull down boughs for gathering the nuts; also, the name given to a thief that stole goods from a window by means of a hook. *Shak.*

NUT'MEG, *n.* [L. *nux moschata*; It. *noce moscada*; Port. *noz moscada*; Fr. *muscade*, or *noix muscade.* But it may be questioned whether the last syllable in English *meg* is not from L. *macis*, mace, the bark that envelops the nut.]

The kernel of the fruit of the tree called Myristica moschata. This fruit is nearly a spherical drupe, of the size and somewhat of the shape of a pear. The fleshy part is of a yellowish color without, almost white within, and four or five lines in thickness, and

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opens into two nearly equal, longitudinal valves, presenting to view the nut surrounded by its arillus, which is mace. The nut drops out, and the arillus withers. The nut is oval, the shell very hard, and dark-brown. This immediately envelops the kernel, which is the *nutmeg* as commonly sold in the shops. The tree producing this fruit grows principally in the Islands of Banda, in the East Indies. It reaches the height of twenty or thirty feet, producing numerous branches. The color of the bark of the trunk is a reddish-brown; that of the young branches a bright green. The *nutmeg* is an aromatic, very grateful to the taste and smell, and much used in cookery.

NŪ'TRI-A, *n.* [Sp. *nutria*, otter.]

In *commerce*, the name given to the skins of the Myopotamus Bonariensis, a native of South America, resembling the beaver, but smaller. *Nutria* fur is largely used in the hat manufacture. *McCulloch.*

NU-TRI-ĊĀ'TION, *n.* Manner of feeding or being fed. [*Not in use.*]

NŪ'TRI-ENT, *a.* [L. *nutrio.*]

Nourishing; promoting growth.

NŪ'TRI-ENT, *n.* Any substance which nourishes by promoting the growth or repairing the waste of animal bodies. *Darwin.*

NŪ'TRI-MENT, *n.* [L. *nutrimentum*, from *nutrio*, to nourish.]

1. That which nourishes; that which promotes the growth or repairs the natural waste of animal bodies, or that which promotes the growth of vegetables; food; aliment. *South.*

2. That which promotes enlargement or improvement; as, the *nutriment* of the mind.

NU-TRI-MENT'AL, *a.* Having the qualities of food; alimental. *Arbuthnot.*

NU-TRI''TION, (nu-trish'ŭn,) *n.* [L. *nutritio*, from *nutrio*, to nourish.]

1. The act or process of promoting the growth or repairing the waste of animal bodies; the act or process of promoting growth in vegetables. *Darwin.*

2. That which nourishes; nutriment.

Fixed like a plant on his peculiar spot,
To draw *nutrition*, propagate, and rot. *Pope.*
There is no *nutrition* in ardent spirits. *L. Beecher.*

NU-TRI''TIOUS, (nu-trish'us,) *a.* Nourishing; promoting the growth, or repairing the waste of animal bodies. Milk is very *nutritious.*

NU-TRI''TIOUS-LY, (nu-trish'us-ly,) *adv.* Nourishingly.

NŪ'TRI-TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of nourishing; nutrimental; alimental; as, a *nutritive* food.

NŪ'TRI-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Nourishingly.

NŪ'TRI-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of nourishing. *Ellis.*

NŪ'TRI-TURE, *n.* The quality of nourishing. [*Not used.*] *Harvey.*

NUT'SHELL, *n.* The hard shell of a nut; the covering of the kernel.

2. *Proverbially*, a thing of little compass, or of little value. *L'Estrange.*

NUT'TAL-ITE, *n.* [from Prof. *Nuttall.*] A mineral found in Bolton, Mass., occurring in prismatic crystals. It is supposed by some to be identical with SCAPOLITE. *Dana.*

NUT'TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Gathering nuts.

NUT'TING, *n.* The act of gathering nuts.

NUT'-TREE, *n.* A tree that bears nuts.

NUX VOM'I-CA, *n.* [L.] The fruit of a tree of the genus Strychnos, growing in the East Indies. It is a very virulent poison. *P. Cyc.*

NUZ'ZLE, *v. t.* [Qu. from *noursle.*] To suckle; to foster, or nurse up. [*Vulgar.*]

NUZ'ZLE, *v. i.* [Qu. from *nose* or *noursle.*] To hide the head, as a child in the mother's bosom. *Bailey.*

NUZ'ZLE, *v. t.* [Qu. *noursle* or *nestle.*] To nestle; to house, as in a nest.

NUZ'ZLE, *v. i.* [Qu. from *nose.*] To work with the nose, like a swine in the mud; as, the *nuzzling* eel.

He sometimes charged through an army of lawyers sword in hand, and sometimes *nuzzled* like an eel in the mud. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

2. To go with the nose thrust out and down, like a swine.

Sir Roger shook his ears and *nuzzled* along, well satisfied that he was doing a charitable work. *Arbuthnot.*
The blessed benefit, not there confined,
Drops to the third, who *nuzzles* close behind. *Pope.*

NYĊ-TA-LŌ'PI-A, } *n.* [Gr. *νυκταλωπια*; *νυξ*, night,
NYĊ'TA-LŌ-PY, } and *ωψ*, the eye.]

A disease in which vision is painfully acute in a strong light, but clear and pleasant in a dark shade or in the dusk of the evening. *Good.*

NYĊ'TA-LOPS, *n.* [Gr. *νυκταλωψ*; *νυξ*, night, and *ωψ*, the eye.]

One afflicted with nyctalopia.

NYE, *n.* A brood or flock of pheasants.

NYL'GHAU, } *n.* A ruminant mammal of the Cap-
NYL'GAU, } rid tribe, as large as or larger than
NEEL'GHAU, } a stag. The horns are short and bent forward; there is a beard under the middle of the neck; the hair is grayish; there are strongly-marked rings on all the feet, just above the hoofs; the female has no horns. It is the Damalis Risia of modern naturalists, and the Antilope picta of the older ones. It inhabits Northern India.

NYMPH, (nimf,) *n.* [L. *nympha*; Gr. *νυμφη.*]

1. In *mythology*, a goddess of the mountains, forests, meadows, or waters. According to the ancients, all the world was full of nymphs, some terrestrial, others celestial; and these had names assigned to them according to their place of residence, or the parts of the world over which they were supposed to preside. *Brande.*

2. In *poetry*, a lady. *Waller.*

NYMPH, } *n.* Another name of the pupa, chrysa-
NYMPH'A, } lis, or aurelia; the second state of an insect, passing to its perfect form.

NYMPH-Ē'AN, *a.* Pertaining to nymphs; inhabited by nymphs; as, a *nymphean* cave. *Faber.*

NYMPH'IĊ-AL, (nimf'ik-al,) *a.* Pertaining to nymphs. *Pausanias, Trans.*

NYMPH-IP'A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *nympha* and *pario.*] Producing nymphs.

NYMPH'ISH, *a.* Relating to nymphs; lady-like. *Drayton.*

NYMPH'-LIKE, } *a.* Resembling nymphs. *Drayton.*
NYMPH'LY, }

NYMPH-O-MA'NI-A, *n.* Morbid and incontrollable sexual desire in females, breaking the bounds of modest demeanor; always attended with agitation both of body and mind, and constituting a true and proper disease, which is no more under the control of the will than tetanus.

NYS, [*ne* and *is.*] None is; is not. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

NYS-TAG'MUS, *n.* [Gr. *νυσταγμος.*]

Nictation or winking of the eye, as in a drowsy person.

O.

O is the fifteenth letter, and the fourth vowel, in the English alphabet. The shape of this letter seems to have been taken from the circular configuration of the lips in uttering the sound. It corresponds in figure with the Coptic *O*, and nearly with the Syriac initial and final *vau*, and the Ethiopic *ain*. In words derived from the Oriental languages, it often represents the *vau* of those languages, and sometimes the *ain*; the original sound of the latter being formed deep in the throat, and with a greater aperture of the mouth.

In *English*, *O* has a long sound, as in *tone*, *hone*, *groan*, *cloak*, *roll*, *droll*: a short sound, as in *lot*, *plod*, *rod*, *song*, *lodge*, and the sound of *oo*, or the Italian *u*, and French *ou*, as in *move*, *prove*. This sound is shortened in words ending in a close articulation, as in *book*, *foot*.

The long sound of *O* is usually denoted by *e*, at the end of a word or syllable, as in *bone*, *lonely*; or by a servile *a*, as in *moan*, *foal*. It is generally long before *ll*, as in *roll*; but it is short in *doll*, *loll*, and in words of more syllables than one, as in *folly*, *volley*.

As *a numeral*, O was sometimes used by the ancients for 11, and, with a dash over it, (Ō,) for 11,000.

Among *the Irish*, O, prefixed to the name of a family, denotes progeny, or is a character of dignity; as, O'Neil; O'Carrol.

Among *the ancients*, O was a mark of triple time, from the notion that the ternary, or number 3, is the most perfect of numbers, and properly expressed by a circle, the most perfect figure.

O is often used as an exclamation, expressing a wish.

O, were he present! *Dryden.*

It sometimes expresses surprise.

Shakspeare uses O for a circle or oval.

Within this wooden *O.*

O. S. stand for *Old Style.*

ŌAD, (ōde,) for WOAD. [*Not used.*]

ŌAF, (ōfe,) *n.* [said to be a corruption of *ouph* or *elf*, a fairy or demon, and to denote a foolish child left by fairies in the place of one of better intellects, which they steal. *Johnson.*]

1. A changeling; a foolish child left by fairies in the place of another. *Drayton.*

2. A dolt; an idiot; a blockhead.

ŌAF'ISH, *a.* Stupid; dull; doltish. [*Little used.*]

ŌAF'ISH-NESS, *n.* Stupidity; dullness; folly. [*Little used.*]

ŌAK, (ōke,) *n.* [Sax. *ac*, *æc*; D. *eik*, or *eikboom*; G. *eiche* or *eichbaum*; Sw. *ek*; Dan. *eege-træe*, oak-tree. It is probable that the first syllable, *oak*, was originally an adjective expressing some quality, as hard or strong, and, by the disuse of *tree*, *oak* became the name of the tree.]

A tree of the genus Quercus, or rather the popular name of the genus itself, of which there are many species. The white oak grows to a great size, and furnishes a most valuable timber; but the live oak of the United States is the most durable timber for ships. In Hartford still stands the venerable *oak*, in the hollow stem of which was concealed and preserved the colonial charter of Connecticut, when Sir E. Andros, by authority of a writ of quo warranto from the British crown, attempted to obtain possession of it, in 1687. As it was then a large tree, it must now be nearly three hundred years old.

ŌAK'-AP-PLE, (ōke'ap-pl,) *n.* A kind of spongy excrescence on oak leaves or tender branches, &c., produced in consequence of the puncture of insects. It is called, also, *oak-leaf gall.* *Bacon. Encyc.*

ŌAK'-BARK, *n.* The bark of the oak-tree, which is preferred to all others for the purposes of tanning.

ŌAK ŌP'EN-ING, *n.* A term applied, in the Western States, to openings or thinly-wooded spaces in oak forests, which are free from underwood, and resemble an English park.

ŌAK'EN, (ō'kn,) *a.* Made of oak or consisting of oak; as, an *oaken* plank or bench; an *oaken* bower. *Milton.*

2. Composed of branches of oak; as, an *oaken* garland. *Addison.*

ŌAK'EN-PIN, *n.* An apple, so called from its hardness. *Mortimer.*

ŌAK'LING, *n.* A young oak. *Evelyn.*

ŌAK'UM, *n.* [Sax. *æcemba*, *æcumbe*, tow. The latter part of the word may be Sax. *cemb*, a comb.]

The substance of old ropes untwisted and pulled into loose hemp; used for calking the seams of ships, stopping leaks, &c. That formed from untarred ropes is called *white oakum.*

ŌAK'Y, *a.* [from *oak.*] Hard; firm; strong. *Hall.*

ŌAR, (ōre,) *n.* [Sax. *ar*; Sw. *åra*; Norm. *over.*]

An instrument for rowing boats, being a piece of timber round or square at one end, and flat at the other. The round end is the handle, and the flat end the blade.

To boat the oars; in *seamanship*, to cease rowing, and lay the oars in the boat.

To ship the oars; to place them in the row-locks.

To unship the oars; to take them out of the row-locks. *Mar. Dict.*

ŌAR, *v. i.* To row. *Pope.*

ŌAR, *v. t.* To impel by rowing. *Shak.*

ŌAR'ED, *pp.* Impelled by rowing.

2. Furnished with oars; *used in composition*; as, a four-*oared* boat.

ŌAR'-FOOT-ED, *a.* Having feet for oars, as certain animals.

ŌARS'MAN, *n.* One who rows at the oar.

ŌAR'Y, *a.* Having the form or use of an oar; as, the swan's *oary* feet. *Milton. Addison.*

Ō'A-SIS, *n.*; *pl.* OASES. [L.] A fertile place in a sandy or barren desert. This name is particularly applied to such spots, watered by springs, in the deserts of Egypt, Lybia, and other parts of Africa. *Russell. D'Anville. Bruce.*

ŌAST, }
OST, } *n.* [qu. Gr. *εστια*, or L. *ustus.*]
OUST, }

A kiln to dry hops or malt. *Mortimer.*

ŌAT, *n.* [Sax. *ate*, oat or cockle, darnel; Russ. *oves* or *ovetzi.*]

A plant of the genus Avena, and more usually the seed of the plant. The word is commonly used in the plural, *oats*. This plant flourishes best in cold latitudes, and degenerates in the warm. The meal of this grain, *oatmeal*, forms a considerable and very valuable article of food for man in Scotland, and every where oats are excellent food for horses and cattle.

ŌAT'-ĊĀKE, *n.* A cake made of the meal of oats. *Peacham.*

ŌAT'EN, (ōt'n,) *a.* Made of oatmeal; as, *oaten* cakes.

2. Consisting of an oat straw or stem; as, an *oaten* pipe. *Milton.*

ŌATH, (ōth,) *n.* [Sax. *ath*; Goth. *aiths*; D. *eed*; G. *eid*; Sw. *ed*; Dan. *æd.*]

A solemn affirmation or declaration, made with an

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appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed. The appeal to God in an oath implies that the person imprecates his vengeance, and renounces his favor, if the declaration is false; or, if the declaration is a promise, the person invokes the vengeance of God if he should fail to fulfill it. A false oath is called *perjury*.

ŌATH'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of having an oath administered to. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

ŌATH'-BREAK-ING, *n.* The violation of an oath; perjury. *Shak.*

ŌAT'-MALT, *n.* Malt made of oats. *Mortimer.*

ŌAT'MEAL, *n.* Meal of oats produced by grinding or pounding. *Gay.*

2. A plant. [*Not used.*] *Ash.*

ŌAT'-THIS-TLE, (-this'l,) *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

OB, a Latin preposition, signifies, primarily, in front, before, and hence against, toward; as in *objicio*, to object, that is, to throw against. It has also the force of *in* or *on*; as in *obtrude*, to thrust *on*. In *composition*, the letter *b* is often changed into the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed; as *in occasion, offer, oppose*.

OB-AM'BU-LĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *obambulo.*] To walk about. [*Not used.*] *Cockeram.*

OB-AM-BU-LĀ'TION, *n.* A walking about. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

OB-BLI-GA'TO, *a.* [It., bound.] *Literally*, bound or confined; a musical term applied to a composition or movement written expressly for the instrument named; and also to a movement restrained by certain rules to a particular passage, &c. *Brande.*

OB-CON'IC, } *a.* [*ob* and *conic.*] In *botany*, con-
OB-CON'IC-AL, } ical, but having the apex downward.

OB-CORD'ATE, *a.* [L., from *ob* and *cor*, the heart.] In *botany*, shaped like a heart, with the apex downward; as, an *obcordate* petal or legume. *Martyn.*

OB-DOR-MI''TION, (-mish'un,) *n.* [L. *obdormio.*] Sleep; sound sleep. [*Little used.*] *Hall.*

OB-DŪCE', *v. t.* [L. *obduco*; *ob* and *duco*, to lead.] To draw over, as a covering. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

OB-DUCT', *v. t.* [L. *obduco.*] To draw over; to cover. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

OB-DUC'TION, *n.* [L. *obductio.*] The act of drawing over, as a covering; the act of laying over. [*Little used.*] *Cockeram.*

OB'DU-RA-CY or OB-DŪ'RA-CY, *n.* [See OBDURATE.] Invincible hardness of heart; impenitence that can not be subdued; inflexible persistency in sin; obstinacy in wickedness.

God may by almighty grace hinder the absolute completion of sin in final *obduracy*. *South.*

OB'DU-RATE or OB-DŪ'RATE, *a.* [L. *obduro*, to harden; *ob* and *duro.*]

1. Hardened in heart; inflexibly hard; persisting obstinately in sin or impenitence.

2. Hardened against good or favor; stubborn; unyielding; inflexible.

The custom of evil makes the heart *obdurate* against whatsoever instructions to the contrary. *Hooker.*

3. Harsh; rugged; as, an *obdurate* consonant. [*Little used.*] *Swift.*

OB'DU-RĀTE, *v. t.* To harden. [*Not used.*] *More.*

OB'DU-RATE-LY or OB-DŪ'RATE-LY, *adv.* Stubbornly; inflexibly; with obstinate impenitence.

OB'DU-RATE-NESS or OB-DŪ'RATE-NESS, *n.* Stubbornness; inflexible persistence in sin.

OB-DU-RĀ'TION, *n.* The hardening of the heart; hardness of heart; stubbornness. *Hooker. Hammond.*

OB-DŪRE', *v. t.* [L. *obduro.*]

1. To harden; to render obstinate in sin. [*Little used.*] *Herbert.*

2. To render inflexible. [*Little used.*] *Hall.*

OB-DŪR'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Hardened; inflexible; impenitent. *Milton.*

OB-DŪR'ED-NESS, *n.* Hardness of heart; stubbornness. [*Little used.*] *Hall.*

Ō'BE-AH, *n.* A species of witchcraft practiced among the African negroes. *Encyc. Am.*

O-BĒ'DI-ENCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *obedientia.* See OBEY.]

Compliance with a command, prohibition, or known law and rule of duty prescribed; the performance of what is required or enjoined by authority, or the abstaining from what is prohibited, in compliance with the command or prohibition. To constitute obedience, the act or forbearance to act must be in submission to authority; the command must be known to the person, and his compliance must be in consequence of it, or it is not obedience. *Obedience* is not synonymous with *obsequiousness*; the latter often implying meanness or servility, and obedience being merely a proper submission to authority. That which duty requires implies dignity of conduct rather than servility. Obedience may be *voluntary* or *involuntary*. *Voluntary obedience* alone can be acceptable to God.

Government must compel the *obedience* of individuals; otherwise who will seek its protection or fear its vengeance? *Ames.*

O-BĒ'DI-ENT, *a.* [L. *obediens.*]

Submissive to authority; yielding compliance with commands, orders, or injunctions; performing what is required, or abstaining from what is forbid.

The chief his orders gives; the *obedient* band,
With due observance, wait the chief's command. *Pope.*

O-BE-DI-EN'TIAL, *a.* [Fr. *obedienciel.*] According to the rule of obedience; in compliance with commands; as, *obediential* submission. *Hammond.*

O-BĒ'DI-ENT-LY, *adv.* With obedience; with due submission to commands; with submission or compliance with orders. *Tillotson.*

O-BĒI'SANCE or O-BEI'SANCE, *n.* [Fr. *obeissance*, from *obeir*, to obey, L. *obedio.*]

A bow or courtesy; an act of reverence made by an inclination of the body or the knee. *Gen.* xxxvii.

O-BĒI'SANT or O-BEI'SANT, *a.* Reverent; submissive.

OB-E-LIS'CAL, *a.* In the form of an obelisk. *Stukeley.*

OB'E-LISK, *n.* [L. *obeliscus*; Gr. *οβελισκος*, dim. of *οβελος*, a spit.]

1. A tall, four-sided pillar, gradually tapering as it rises, and cut off at the top in the form of a flat pyramid. The shaft is properly made of one entire stone, as in the Egyptian obelisks, which are also often charged with inscriptions or hieroglyphics. Some ancient obelisks appear to have been erected in honor of distinguished persons or their achievements. Ptolemy Philadelphus raised one of 88 cubits high in honor of Arsinoe. Augustus erected one in the Campus Martius at Rome, which served to mark the hours on a horizontal dial drawn on the pavement. *Encyc.*

2. In *writing* and *printing*, a reference or mark referring the reader to a note in the margin, thus, †. It is used also for a mark of censure, or for designating obsolete words, or for other purposes, at the pleasure of the writer.

OB'E-LIZE, *v. t.* To designate with an obelus; to mark as doubtful or spurious.

OB'E-LUS, *n.* [Gr. *οβελος*, a needle.] In *ancient manuscripts*, a mark, thus, —, or ÷, so called from its resemblance to a needle. It was used by Origen in his Hexapla, to mark passages of the Septuagint which are not found in the Hebrew. *Brande.*

OB-EQ'UI-TATE, *v. i.* [L. *obequito*; *ob* and *equito*, to ride; *equus*, a horse.] To ride about. [*Not used.*] *Cockeram.*

OB-EQ-UI-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of riding about. [*Not used.*] *Cockeram.*

OB'E-RON, *n.* The king of the fairies. See Shakspeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream.*

OB-ER-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *oberro*; *ob* and *erro*, to wander.] The act of wandering about. [*Little used.*]

O-BĒSE', *a.* [L. *obesus.*] [*Johnson.*
Fat; fleshy. [*Little used.*] *Gayton.*

O-BĒSE'NESS, } *n.* [L. *obesitas.*]
O-BES'I-TY, }
Excessive fatness; fleshiness; incumbrance of flesh. *Grew.*

O-BEY', (o-bā',) *v. t.* [Fr. *obeir*, contracted from L. *obedio*, It. *ubbidire*; supposed to be contracted from *ob* and *audio*, to hear. See Gr. *εξακουω.*]

1. To comply with the commands, orders, or instructions of a superior, or with the requirements of law, moral, political, or municipal; to do that which is commanded or required, or to forbear doing that which is prohibited. He who has learned to *obey* will know how to command.

Children, *obey* your parents in the Lord. — Eph. vi.
Servants, *obey* in all things your masters. — Col. iii.

2. To submit to the government of; to be ruled by.

All Israel *obeyed* Solomon. — 1 Chron. xxix. Dan. vii.

3. To submit to the direction or control of. Seamen say, the ship will not *obey* the helm.

Let not sin ther fore reign in your mortal body, that ye should *obey* it in the lusts thereof. — Rom. vi. James iii.

4. To yield to the impulse, power, or operation of; as, to *obey* stimulus. *Darwin.*

Relentless Time, destroying power,
Whom stone and brass *obey*.

O-BEY'ED, (o-bāde',) *pp.* Complied with; performed; as a command; yielded to.

O-BEY'ER, *n.* One who yields obedience.

O-BEY'ING, *ppr.* Complying with commands; submitting to.

O-BEY'ING-LY, (o-bā'-,) *adv.* Complyingly; submissively.

OB-FIRM', (ob-ferm',) } *v. t.* To make firm;
OF-FIRM'ATE, (ob-ferm'āte,) } to harden in resolution. [*Not used.*] *Hall. Sheldon.*

OB-FUS'CATE, *v. t.* [L. *ob* and *fusco*, to obscure.] To darken; to obscure. *Waterhouse.*

OB-FUS'CA-TED, *pp.* Darkened in color. *Shenstone.*

OB-FUS'CA-TING, *ppr.* Darkening; obscuring.

OB-FUS-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of darkening or rendering obscure; the state of being darkened; a clouding.

Obfuscations of the cornea. *Darwin.*

OB'IT, *n.* [L. *obiit*, *obivit*; *ob* and *eo*, to go.]

Properly, death; decease; hence, funeral solemnities; also, an anniversary service for the soul of the deceased on the day of his death. *Encyc. Mountagu.*

OB'I-TER, [L.] In passing; incidentally; as, *obiter dictum*, a thing incidentally said.

O-BIT'Ū-AL, *a.* [L. *obeo*, to die; *obitus*, death.]

Pertaining to obits, or the days when funeral solemnities are celebrated; as, *obitual* days. *Encyc.*

O-BIT'Ū-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *obituaire.*]

1. An account of persons deceased; notice of the death of a person, accompanied with a brief biographical sketch of his character.

2. In *the Roman Catholic church*, a list of the dead, or a register of obitual anniversary days, when service is performed for the dead. *Encyc.*

O-BIT'Ū-A-RI-LY, *adv.* In the manner of an obituary.

O-BIT'Ū-A-RY, *a.* Relating to the decease of a person or persons; as, an *obituary* notice.

OB'JECT, *n.* [Fr. *objet*; L. *objectum*, *objectus.* See the verb.]

1. That about which any power or faculty is employed, or something apprehended or presented to the mind by sensation or imagination. Thus that quality of a rose which is perceived by the sense of smell, is an *object* of perception. When the *object* is not in contact with the organ of sense, there must be some medium through which we obtain the perception of it. The impression which *objects* make on the senses, must be by the immediate application of them to the organs of sense, or by means of the medium that intervenes between the organs and the *objects*.

2. That to which the mind is directed for accomplishment or attainment; end; ultimate purpose. Happiness is the *object* of every man's desires; we all strive to attain to that *object*. Wealth and honor are pursued with eagerness as desirable *objects*.

3. Something presented to the senses or the mind, to excite emotion, affection, or passion.

This passenger felt some degree of concern at the sight of so moving an *object*. *Atterbury.*

In this sense, the word uttered with a particular emphasis, signifies something that may strongly move our pity, abhorrence, or disgust. What an *object!*

4. In *grammar*, that which is produced, influenced, or acted on by something else; that which follows a transitive verb. When we say, "God created the world," *world* denotes the thing produced, and is the *object* after the *verb created*. When we say, "The light affects the eye," *eye* denotes that which is affected or acted on. When we say, "Instruction directs the mind or opinions," *mind* and *opinions* are the *objects* influenced.

OB'JECT-GLASS, *n.* In a *telescope* or *microscope*, the glass placed at the end of a tube next the object. Its office is to form an image of the object, which is then viewed by the eye-glass.

OB-JECT', *v. t.* [L. *objicio*; *ob* and *jacio*, to throw against.]

1. To oppose; to present in opposition.

Pallas to their eyes
The mist *objected*, and condensed the skies. *Pope.*

2. To present or offer in opposition, as a charge criminal, or as a reason adverse to something supposed to be erroneous or wrong; with *to* or *against*.

The book — giveth liberty to *object* any crime *against* such as are to be ordered. *Whitgifte.*
The adversaries of religion *object against* professors the irregularity of their lives, and too often with justice. *Anon.*
There was this single fault, that Erasmus, though an enemy, could *object to* him. *Atterbury.*

3. To offer; to exhibit. [*Little used.*] *Warburton.*

OB-JECT', *v. i.* To oppose in words or arguments; to offer reasons against. The counsel *objected* to the admission of the plaintiff's witnesses.

OB-JECT', *a.* Opposed; presented in opposition. [*Not used.*] *Sandys.*

OB-JECT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be opposed. *Taylor.*

OB-JECT'ED, *pp.* Opposed in words; offered reasons against.

OB-JECT'ING, *ppr.* Opposing; offering reasons against.

OB-JEC'TION, *n.* [L. *objectio.*]

1. The act of objecting.

2. That which is presented in opposition; adverse reason or argument. The defendant urged several *objections* to the plaintiff's claims. The plaintiff has removed or overthrown those *objections*.

3. That which may be offered in opposition; reason existing, though not offered, against a measure or an opinion. We often have *objections* in our minds which we never offer or present in opposition.

4. Criminal charge; fault found.

OB-JEC'TION-A-BLE, *a.* Justly liable to objections; such as may be objected against.

OB-JECT'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *objectif.*]

Literally, pertaining or relating to an object. Hence,

1. In *philosophy*, an epithet applied to whatever is exterior to the mind, or which is the *object* of thought

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or feeling; outward; external. It is opposed to SUBJECTIVE, which see for a fuller explanation.

Objective certainty is when the proposition is certainly true in itself; and subjective, when we are certain of the truth of it. The one is in things, the other in our minds. *Watts.*

2. In *grammar*, the *objective* case is that which follows a transitive verb or a preposition; that case in which the *object* of the verb is placed, when produced or affected by the act expressed by the verb. This case in English answers to the oblique cases of the Latin. *Lowth.*

OB-JECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In an objective manner; as, a determinate idea *objectively* in the mind. *Locke.*

2. In the state of an object. *Brown.*

OB-JECT'IVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being objective.

Is there such a motion or *objectiveness* of external bodies, which produceth light? *Hale.*

OB-JEC-TIV'I-TY, *n.* The state of being objective.

OB'JECT-LESS, *a.* Having no object. *Coleridge.*

OB-JECT'OR, *n.* One that objects; one that offers arguments or reasons in opposition to a proposition or measure. *Bentley.*

OB-JUR'GATE, *v. t.* [L. *objurgo; ob* and *jurgo*, to chide.]

To chide; to reprove. [*Not used.*]

OB-JUR-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *objurgatio.*]

The act of chiding by way of censure; reproof; reprehension. [*Little used.*] *Bramhall.*

OB-JUR'GA-TO-RY, *a.* Containing censure or reproof; culpatory. [*Little used.*] *Howell.*

OB-LATE', *a.* [L. *oblatus, offero; ob* and *fero*, to bear.]

In *geometry*, flattened or depressed at the poles; as, an *oblate* spheroid, which is the figure of the earth. *Cheyne.*

OB-LATE'NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being oblate. *Fleming.*

OB-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *oblatio*, from *offero; ob* and *fero*, to bear or bring.]

1. Any thing offered or presented in worship or sacred service; an offering; a sacrifice.

Bring no more vain *oblations*. — Is. i.

2. In *the early Christian church*, a gift or contribution for the expenses of the eucharist, or for the support of the clergy and the poor. *Hook.*

OB-LA'TION-ER, *n.* One who makes an offering as an act of worship or reverence.

OB-LEC'TATE, *v. t.* [L. *oblecto.*]

To delight; to please highly. [*Not used.*]

OB LEC-TA'TION, *n.* The act of pleasing highly; delight. *Feltham.*

OB'LI-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *obligo; ob* and *ligo*, to bind.]

To bind, as one's self, in a moral and legal sense; to impose on, as a duty which the law or good faith may enforce. A man may *obligate* himself to pay money, or erect a house, either by bond, by covenant, or by a verbal promise. A man *obligates* himself only by a positive act of his own. We never say, a man *obligates* his heirs or executors. Until recently, the sense of this word has been restricted to positive and personal acts; and when moral duty or law binds a person to do something, the word OBLIGE has been used. But this distinction is not now observed.

The *millions* of mankind, as one vast fraternity, should feel *obligated* by a sense of duty and the impulse of affection, to realize the equal rights and to subserve the best interests of each other. *Proudfit.*

That's your true plan, to *obligate*
The present minister of state. *Churchill.*

OB'LI-GA-TED, *pp.* Bound by contract or promise.

OB'LI-GA-TING, *ppr* Binding by covenant, contract, promise, or bond.

OB-LI-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *obligatio.*]

1. The binding power of a vow, promise, oath, or contract, or of law, civil, political, or moral, independent of a promise; that which constitutes legal or moral duty, and which renders a person liable to coercion and punishment for neglecting it. The laws and commands of God impose on us an *obligation* to love him supremely, and our neighbor as ourselves. Every citizen is under an *obligation* to obey the laws of the state. Moral *obligation* binds men without promise or contract.

2. The binding force of civility, kindness, or gratitude, when the performance of a duty can not be enforced by law. Favors conferred impose on men an *obligation* to make suitable returns.

3. Any act by which a person becomes bound to do something to or for another, or to forbear something. *Taylor.*

4. In *law*, a bond with a condition annexed, and a penalty for non-fulfillment.

OB-LI-GA'TO. See OBBLIGATO.

OB'LI-GA-TO-RY, *a.* Binding in law or conscience; imposing duty; requiring performance or forbearance of some act; followed by *on*; *to* is obsolete.

As long as law is *obligatory*, so long our obedience is due. *Taylor.*

O-BLIGE', *(pronounced as written, not* o-blecj',*) v. t.* [Fr. *obliger*; It. *obbligare*; Sp. *obligar*; from L. *obligo; ob* and *ligo*, to bind; Russ. *oblagayu*, or *oblegayu*, to encompass or surround.]

1. To constrain by necessity; to compel by physical force. An admiral may be *obliged* to surrender his ships, or he may be *obliged* by adverse winds to delay sailing.

2. To constrain by legal force; to bind in law. We are *obliged* to pay toll for supporting roads and bridges.

3. To bind or constrain by moral force. We are *obliged* to believe positive and unsuspected testimony.

4. To bind in conscience or honor; to constrain by a sense of propriety. We are often *obliged* to conform to established customs, rites, or ceremonies. To be *obliged* to yield to fashion is often the worst species of tyranny.

5. To do a favor to; to lay under obligation of gratitude; as, to *oblige* one with a loan of money.

6. To do a favor to; to please; to gratify. *Oblige* us with your company at dinner.

7. To bring under obligation.

To those hills we are *obliged* for all our metals. *Bentley.*

O-BLIG'ED, *pp.* Bound in duty or in law; compelled; constrained; favored; indebted.

OB-LI-GEE', *n.* The person to whom another is bound, or the person to whom a bond is given. *Blackstone.*

O-BLIGE'MENT, *n.* Obligation. [*Little used.*] *Milton. Dryden.*

O-BLI'GER, *n.* One that obliges.

O-BLI'GING, *ppr.* Binding in law or conscience; 2. Doing a favor to. [compelling; constraining.

No man can long be the enemy of one whom he is in the habit of *obliging*. *H. Humphrey.*

O-BLI'GING, *a.* [Fr. *obligeant.*]

Having the disposition to do favors, or actually conferring them; as, an *obliging* man; a man of an *obliging* disposition; hence, civil; complaisant; kind.

Mons. Strozzi has many curiosities, and is very *obliging* to a stranger that desires the sight of them. *Addison.*

O-BLI'GING-LY, *adv.* With civility; kindly; complaisantly. *Addison. Swift.*

O-BLI'GING-NESS, *n.* Obligation. [*Little used.*] *Hammond.*

2. Civility; complaisance; disposition to exercise kindness. *Walton.*

OB-LI-GOR', *n.* The person who binds himself, or gives his bond to another. *Blackstone.*

OB-LI-QUA'TION, *n.* [L. *obliquo*, from *obliquus*, oblique.]

1. Declination from a straight line or course; a turning to one side; as, the *obliquation* of the eyes,

2. Deviation from moral rectitude. [*Newton.*

OB-LIQUE', (ob-like' *or* ob-leek',) *a.* [L. *obliquus*; Fr. *oblique.*]

1. Deviating from a right line; not direct; not perpendicular; not parallel; aslant.

It has a direction *oblique* to that of the former motion. *Cheyne.*

An *oblique* angle is either acute or obtuse; any angle except a right angle.

An *oblique* line is one that, falling on another, makes *oblique* angles with it.

Oblique planes, in *dialing*, are those which decline from the zenith, or incline toward the horizon.

Oblique sailing, is when a ship sails upon some rhumb between the four cardinal points, making an oblique angle with the meridian. *Brande. Encyc.*

2. Indirect; by a side glance; as, an *oblique* hint. *Shak.*

3. In *grammar*, an *oblique* case is any case except the nominative.

OB-LIQUE'-AN''GLED, *a.* Having oblique angles; as, an *oblique-angled* triangle.

OB-LIQUE'LY, *adv.* In a line deviating from a right line; not directly; not perpendicularly.

Declining from the noon of day,
The sun *obliquely* shoots his burning ray. *Pope.*

2 Indirectly; by a side glance; by an allusion; not in the direct or plain meaning.

His discourse tends *obliquely* to the detracting from others. *Addison.*

OB-LIQUE'NESS, *n.* Obliquity.

OB-LIQ'UI-TY, (ob-lik'we-te,) *n.* [L. *obliquitas*; Fr. *obliquité.*]

1. Deviation from a right line; deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity; as, the *obliquity* of the ecliptic to the equator.

2. Deviation from moral rectitude.

To disobey God, or oppose his will in any thing, imports a moral *obliquity*. *South.*

3. Irregularity; deviation from ordinary rules.

OB-LIT'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *oblitero; ob* and *litera*, letter.]

1. To efface; to erase or blot out any thing written; or to efface any thing engraved. A writing may be *obliterated* by erasure, by blotting, or by the slow operation of time or natural causes.

2. To efface; to wear out; to destroy by time or other means; as, to *obliterate* ideas or impressions; to *obliterate* the monuments of antiquity; to *obliterate* reproach. *Hale. Locke.*

3. To reduce to a very low or imperceptible state,

The torpor of the vascular system and *obliterated* pulse. *Med. Repos.*

OB-LIT'ER-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Effaced; erased; worn out; destroyed.

OB-LIT'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Effacing; wearing out; destroying.

OB-LIT-ER-A'TION, *n.* The act of effacing; effacement; a blotting out or wearing out; extinction. *Hale.*

OB-LIV'ION, *n.* [L. *oblivio.*]

1. Forgetfulness; cessation of remembrance.

Among our crimes *oblivion* may be set. *Dryden.*

2. A forgetting of offenses, or remission of punishment. An act of *oblivion* is an amnesty, or general pardon of crimes and offenses, granted by a sovereign, by which punishment is remitted.

OB-LIV'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *obliviosus.*]

1. Causing forgetfulness. *Shak.*

The *oblivious* calm of indifference. *J. M. Mason.*
Behold the wonders of th' *oblivious* lake. *Pope.*

2. Forgetful. *Cavendish.*

OB-LIV'I-OUS-LY, *adv.* Forgetfully.

OB-LOC'U-TOR, *n.* A gainsayer. [*Not in use.*] *Bull.*

OB'LONG, *a.* [Fr., from L. *oblongus.*]

Longer than broad. *Harris.*

OB'LONG, *n.* A figure which is longer than it is broad.

2. In *geometry*, a rectangle which is longer than it is broad.

OB'LONG-ISH, *a.* Somewhat oblong.

OB'LONG-LY, *a.* In an oblong form. *Cheyne.*

OB'LONG-NESS, *n.* The state of being longer than broad.

OB'LONG-O'VATE, *a.* In *botany*, between oblong and ovate, but inclined to the latter. *Martyn.*

OB-LO'QUI-OUS, *a.* [See OBLOQUY.] Containing obloquy; reproachful. [*Little used.*] *Naunton.*

OB'LO-QUY, *n.* [L. *obloquor; ob* and *loquor*, to speak.]

1. Censorious speech; reproachful language; language that casts contempt on men or their actions.

Shall names that made your city the glory of the earth, be mentioned with *obloquy* and detraction? *Addison.*

2, Cause of reproach; disgrace. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

OB-LUC-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *obluctor*; *ob* and *luctor*, to struggle.]

A struggle or striving against; resistance. [*Little used.*] *Fotherby.*

OB-MU-TES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *obmutesco*, to be silent.]

1. Loss of speech; silence. *Brown.*

2. A keeping silence. *Paley.*

OB-NOX'IOUS, (ob-nok'shus,) *a.* [L. *obnoxius; ob* and *noxius*, hurtful, from *noceo.*]

1. Subject; answerable.

The writings of lawyers, which are tied and *obnoxious* to their particular laws. *Bacon.*

2. Liable; subject to cognizance or punishment.

We know ourselves *obnoxious* to God's severe justice. *Calamy.*

3. Liable; exposed; as, friendship *obnoxious* to jealousies. *Hayward.*

4. Reprehensible; censurable; not approved; as, *obnoxious* authors. *Fell.*

5. Odious; hateful; offensive; with *to*; as, the minister was *obnoxious* to the whigs. *Burke.*

6. Hurtful; noxious. *Milton.*

OB-NOX'IOUS-LY, *adv.* In a state of subjection or liability.

2. Reprehensibly; odiously; offensively.

OB-NOX'IOUS-NESS, *n.* Subjection or liableness to punishment. *Hall.*

2. Odiousness; offensiveness. The *obnoxiousness* of the law rendered the legislature unpopular.

OB-NU'BI-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *obnubilor; ob* and *nubilo; nubes*, mist, cloud.]

To cloud; to obscure. *Burton.*

OB-NU'BI-LA-TED, *pp.* Clouded; obscured.

OB-NU-BI-LA'TION, *n.* The act or operation of making dark or obscure. *Beddoes. Waterhouse.*

O'BOE, *n.* [It.] A wind-instrument of music sounded through a reed; also written HAUTBOY.

OB'OLE, *n.* [L. *obolus.*]

In *pharmacy*, the weight of twelve grains; some say, ten grains. *Ash.*

OB'O-LUS, *n.* [L., from Gr. *οβολος.*]

A small silver coin of Athens, the sixth part of a drachma, about two cents in value, or a penny farthing sterling.

2. An ancient weight, the sixth part of a drachm.

OB-O'VATE, *a.* In *botany*, inversely ovate; having the narrow end downward; as, an *obovate* leaf. *Martyn.*

OB-REP'TION, *n.* [L. *obrepo; ob* and *repo*, to creep.]

The act of creeping on with secrecy or by surprise. *Cudworth.*

OB-REP-TI''TIOUS, (-tish'us,) *a.* [Supra.] Done or obtained by surprise; with secresy, or by concealment of the truth. *Encyc.*

OB'RO-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *obrogo.*]

To propose or proclaim a new and contrary law, instead of annulling the old one. [*Not in use.*]

OB-SCENE', *a.* [Fr., from L. *obscœnus.*]

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1. Offensive to chastity and delicacy; impure; expressing or presenting to the mind or view something which delicacy, purity, and decency forbid to be exposed; as, *obscene* language; *obscene* pictures.

2. Foul; filthy; offensive; disgusting.

A girdle foul with grease binds his *obscene* attire. *Dryden.*

3. Inauspicious; ill-omened,

At the cheerful light,
The groaning ghosts and birds *obscene* take flight. *Dryden.*

OB-SCĒNE'LY, *adv.* In a manner offensive to chastity or purity; impurely; unchastely. *Milton.*

OB-SCĒNE'NESS, } *n.* [Fr. *obscenité*; L. *obscæni-*
OB-SCEN'I-TY, } *tas.*]

1. Impurity in expression or representation; that quality in words or things which presents what is offensive to chastity or purity of mind; ribaldry.

Cowley asserts plainly that *obscenity* has no place in wit. *Dryden.*

Those fables were tempered with the Italian severity, and free from any note of infamy or *obsceneness*. *Dryden.*
No pardon *vile obscenity* should find. *Pope.*

2. Unchaste actions; lewdness.

To wash th' *obscenities* of night away. *Dryden.*

OB-SCU-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *obscuratio.*]

1. The act of darkening.

2. The state of being darkened or obscured; as, the *obscuration* of the moon in an eclipse.

OB-SCŪRE', *a.* [L. *obscurus*; It. *oscuro.*]

1. Dark; destitute of light.

Whose curseth his father or mother, his lamp shall be put out in *obscure* darkness. — Prov. xx.

2. Living in darkness; as, the *obscure* bird. *Shak.*

3. Not easily understood; not obviously intelligible; abstruse; as, an *obscure* passage in a writing. *Dryden.*

4. Not much known or observed; retired; remote from observation; as, an *obscure* retreat.

5. Not noted; unknown; unnoticed; humble; mean; as, an *obscure* person; a person of *obscure* birth. *Atterbury.*

6. Not easily legible; as, an *obscure* inscription.

7. Not clear, full, or distinct; imperfect; as, an *obscure* view of remote objects.

OB-SCŪRE', *v. t.* [L. *obscuro.*]

1. To darken; to make dark. The shadow of the earth *obscures* the moon, and the body of the moon *obscures* the sun, in an eclipse.

2. To cloud; to make partially dark. Thick clouds *obscure* the day.

3. To hide from the view; as, clouds *obscure* the

4. To make less visible. [sun.

Why, 'tis an office of discovery, love,
And I should be *obscured*. *Shak.*

5. To make less legible; as, time has *obscured* the writing.

6. To make less intelligible.

There is scarce any duty which has been so *obscured* by the writings of the learned as this. *Wake.*

7. To make less glorious, beautiful, or illustrious.

And scest not sin *obscures* thy godlike frame? *Dryden.*

8. To conceal; to make unknown. *Milton.*

9. To tarnish; as, to *obscure* brightness.

OB-SCŪR'ED, *pp.* Clouded, or made partially dark; concealed.

OB-SCŪRE'LY, *adv.* Darkly; not clearly; imperfectly; as, an object *obscurely* seen; *obscurely* visible.

2. Out of sight; in a state not to be noticed; privately; in retirement; not conspicuously.

There live retired;
Content thyself to be *obscurely* good. *Addison.*

3. Not clearly; not plainly to the mind; darkly; as, future events *obscurely* revealed.

4. Not plainly; indirectly; by hints or allusion.

OB-SCŪRE'NESS, } *n.* [L. *obscuritas.*]
OB-SCŪ'RI-TY, }

1. Darkness; want of light.

We wait for light, but behold *obscurity.* — Is. lix.

2. A state of retirement from the world; a state of being unnoticed; privacy.

You are not for *obscurity* designed. *Dryden.*

3. Darkness of meaning; unintelligibleness; as, the *obscurity* of writings, or of a particular passage.

4. Illegibleness; as, the *obscurity* of letters, or of an inscription.

5. A state of being unknown to fame; humble condition; as, the *obscurity* of birth or parentage.

OB-SCŪR'ER, *n.* He or that which obscures or darkens. *Lord.*

OB-SCŪR'ING, *ppr.* Darkening; making less visible or intelligible; tarnishing.

OB'SE-CRATE, *v. t.* [L. *obsecro.*]

To beseech; to entreat; to supplicate; to pray earnestly. *Cockeram.*

OB'SE-CRĀ-TED, *pp.* Entreated; prayed earnestly.

OB'SE-CRĀ-TING, *ppr.* Supplicating; beseeching.

OB-SE-CRĀ'TION, *n.* Entreaty; supplication. *Stillingfleet.*

2. A figure of rhetoric, in which the orator implores the assistance of God or man. *Encyc.*

OB'SE-QUENT, *a.* [L. *obsequens.*]

Obedient; submissive to. [*Little used.*] *Fotherby.*

OB'SE-QUIES, (ob'se-kwiz,) *n. pl.* [Fr. *obsèques*, from L. *obsequium*, complaisance, from *obsequor*, to follow.]

Funeral rites and solemnities; the last duties performed to a deceased person. *Dryden.*

[*Milton uses the word* OBSEQUY, *in the singular, but the common usage is different.*]

OB-SĒ'QUI-OUS, *a.* [from L. *obsequium*, complaisance, from *obsequor*, to follow; *ob* and *sequor.*]

1. Promptly obedient or submissive to the will of another; compliant; yielding to the desires of others, *properly* to the will or command of a superior; but in *actual use*, it often signifies yielding to the will or desires of such as have no right to control.

His servants weeping,
Obsequious to his orders, bear him hither. *Addison.*

2. Servilely or meanly condescending; compliant to excess; as, an *obsequious* flatterer, minion, or parasite.

3. Funereal; pertaining to funeral rites. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

OB-SĒ'QUI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With ready obedience; with prompt compliance.

They rise, and with respectful awe,
At the word given, *obsequiously* withdraw. *Dryden.*

2. With reverence for the dead. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

OB-SĒ'QUI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Ready obedience; prompt compliance with the orders of a superior.

2. Servile submission; mean or excessive complaisance.

They apply themselves both to his interest and humor, with all the arts of flattery and *obsequiousness*. *South.*

OB'SE-QUY, *n.* Funeral rite. [See OBSEQUIES.]

2. Obsequiousness. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

OB'SE-RĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *observo.*]

To lock up. [*Not used.*]

OB'SE-RĀ-TED, *pp.* Locked up.

OB'SE-RĀ-TING, *ppr.* Locking up.

OB-SERV'A-BLE, *a.* [See OBSERVE.] That may be observed or noticed.

2. Worthy of observation or of particular notice; remarkable.

I took a just account of every *observable* circumstance of the earth, stone, metal, or other matter. *Woodward.*

OB-SERV'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner worthy of note. *Brown.*

OB-SERV'ANCE, *n.* [Fr. See OBSERVE.] The act of observing; the act of keeping or adhering to in practice; performance; as, the *observance* of rules, rites, ceremonies, or laws.

Love rigid honesty,
And strict *observance* of impartial laws. *Roscommon.*

2. Respect; ceremonial reverence in practice.

To do *observance* on the morn of May. *Shak.*

3. Performance of rites, religious ceremonies, or external service.

Some represent to themselves the whole of religion as consisting in a few easy *observances*. *Rogers.*

4. Rule of practice; things to be observed. *Shak.*

5. Observation; attention to. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

6. Obedient regard or attention.

Having had experience of his fidelity and *observance* abroad. [*Not used.*] *Wotton.*

OB-SER-VAN'DA, *n. pl.* [L.] Things to be observed. *Swift.*

OB-SERV'ANT, *a.* Taking notice; attentively viewing or noticing; as, an *observant* spectator or traveler.

2. Obedient; adhering to in practice; with *of.* He is very *observant of* the rules of his order.

We are told how *observant* Alexander was *of* his master, Aristotle. *Digby.*

3. Carefully attentive; submissive. *Raleigh.*

OB-SERV'ANT, *n.* A slavish attendant. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

2. A diligent observer. *Hooker.*

3. Among *monks*, one of a community which professes to observe perfectly the rule of the order as originally established. *Murdock.*

OB-SERV'ANT-LY, *adv.* In an observant manner; attentively.

OB-SERV-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *observatio.* See OBSERVE.]

1. The act of observing or taking notice; the act of seeing or of fixing the mind on any thing. We apply the word to simple vision, as when one says, a spot on the sun's disk did not fall under his *observation*: or to the notice or cognizance of the mind, as when one says, the distinction made by the orator escaped his *observation.* When, however, it expresses vision, it often represents a more fixed or particular view than a mere transient sight; as, an astronomical *observation.*

2. Notion gained by observing; the effect or result of seeing or taking cognizance in the mind, and either retained in the mind or expressed in words; inference, or something arising out of the act of seeing or noticing, or that which is produced by thinking and reflecting on a subject; note; remark; animadversion. We often say, I made the *observation* in my own mind; but properly an *observation* is that which is expressed as the result of viewing or of thinking.

In matters of human prudence, we shall find the greatest advantage by making wise *observations* on our conduct. *Watts.*

3. Observance; adherence to in practice; performance of what is prescribed.

He freed the Christian church from the external *observation* and obedience of legal precepts not formally moral. *White.*

4. In *astronomy*, an angular measurement of any space on the celestial sphere. *Olmsted.*

OB-SERV-Ā'TION-AL, *a.* Consisting of or containing remarks or observations. *Sturtevant.*

OB-SERV-Ā'TOR, *n.* [Fr. *observateur.*]

1. One that observes or takes notice. *Hale.*

2. A remarker. *Dryden.*

OB-SERV'A-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *observatoire.*]

A place or building for making observations on the heavenly bodies; as, the royal *observatory* at Greenwich.

OB-SERVE', (ob-zerv',) *v. t.* [L. *observo*; *ob* and *servo*, to keep or hold. The sense is, to hold in view, or to keep the eyes on. See Class Sr, No. 34, 38, 45, and Class Dr, No. 32.]

1. To see or behold with some attention; to notice; as, to *observe* a halo round the moon; I *observed* a singular phenomenon; we *observe* strangers or their dress. I saw the figure, but *observed* nothing peculiar in it.

2. To take notice or cognizance of by the intellect. We *observe* nice distinctions in arguments, or a peculiar delicacy of thought.

3. To utter or express, as a remark, opinion, or sentiment; to remark. He *observed* that no man appears great to his domestics.

4. To keep religiously; to celebrate.

A night to be much *observed* to the Lord. — Ex. xii.
Ye shall *observe* the feast of unleavened bread. — Ex. xii.
Ye *observe* days, and months, and times, and years. — Gal. iv.

5. To keep or adhere to in practice; to comply with; to obey; as, to *observe* the laws of the state; to *observe* the rules and regulations of a society.

Teaching them to *observe* all things whatsoever I have commanded you. — Matt. xxviii.

6. To practice.

In the days of Enoch, the people *observed* not circumcision or the Sabbath. *White.*

OB-SERVE', (ob-zerv',) *v. i.* To remark. I have heard the gentleman's arguments, and shall hereafter *observe* upon them.

2. To be attentive.

OB-SERV'ED, *pp.* Noticed by the eye or the mind.

2. Kept religiously; celebrated; practiced.

OB-SERV'ER, *n.* One who observes; one that takes notice; *particularly*, one who looks to with care, attention, or vigilance.

Careful *observers* may foretell the hour,
By sure prognostic, when to dread a shower. *Swift.*
Creditors are great *observers* of set *days* and times. *Franklin.*

2. A beholder; a looker on; a spectator. *South.*

3. One who keeps any law, custom, regulation, or rite; one who adheres to any thing in practice; one who performs; as, a great *observer* of forms; an *observer* of old customs. *Bacon.*

4. One who fulfills or performs; as, he is a strict *observer* of his word or promise. *Prior.*

5. One who keeps religiously; as, an *observer* of the Sabbath. *Atterbury.*

OB-SERV'ING, *ppr.* Taking notice by the eye or the intellect.

2. Remarking.

3. Keeping; adhering to in practice; fulfilling.

4. *a.* Giving particular attention; habitually taking notice; attentive to what passes. He is an *observing* man.

OB-SERV'ING-LY, *adv.* Attentively; carefully; with close observation. *Shak.*

OB-SESS', *v. i.* [L. *obsideo, obsessus*; *ob* and *sedeo*, to sit.]

To besiege. [*Not used.*] *Elyot.*

OB-SES'SION, (-sesh'un,) *n.* [L. *obsessio.*]

1. The act of besieging.

2. The state of a person vexed or besieged by an evil spirit, antecedent to possession. [*Little used.*] *Burton.*

OB-SID'I-AN, *n.* A kind of glass produced by volcanoes. It is usually of a black color, and opaque, except in thin splinters. A variety of it has a bluish or grayish color, and a pearly luster, and is called PEARLSTONE. *Dana.*

OB-SID'I-ON-AL, *a.* [L. *obsidionalis*; *ob* and *sedeo*, to sit.]

Pertaining to a siege; as, an *obsidional* crown, one bestowed upon a general who raised the siege of a beleaguered place. It was formed of grass growing on the rampart.

OB-SIG-IL-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ob* and *sigillo.*]

A sealing up. [*Not in use.*]

OB-SIG'NATE, *v. t.* [L. *obsigno*; *ob* and *signo*, to seal.]

To seal up; to ratify. [*Little used.*] *Barrow.*

OB-SIG-NĀ'TION, *n.* The act of sealing; ratification by sealing; confirmation. *Taylor.*

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OB-SIG'NA-TO-RY, *a.* Ratifying; confirming by sealing. *Ward.*

OB-SO-LES'CENCE, *n.* The state of becoming obsolete. *Crombie.*

OB-SO-LES'CENT, *a.* [L. *obsolesco*, to go out of use.]

Going out of use; passing into desuetude.

All the words compounded of *here* and a preposition, except *hereafter*, are obsolete or *obsolescent.* *Campbell.*

OB'SO-LĒTE, *a.* [L. *obsoletus.*]

1. Gone into disuse; disused; neglected; as, an *obsolete* word; an *obsolete* statute; applied chiefly to words or writings. *Dryden. Swift.*

2. In *natural history*, obscure; not very distinct; rudimental.

OB'SO-LĒTE-NESS, *n.* The state of being neglected in use; a state of desuetude. *Johnson.*

2. In *natural history*, indistinctness; want of development.

OB'STĀ PRIN-CIP'I-IS, [L.] Resist the beginnings.

OB'STA-CLE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *obsto*, to withstand; *ob* and *sto.*]

That which opposes; any thing that stands in the way and hinders progress; hinderance; obstruction, either in a physical or moral sense. An army may meet with *obstacles* on its march; bad roads are *obstacles* to traveling; prejudice is an *obstacle* to improvement; want of union is often an insuperable *obstacle* to beneficial measures.

OB'STAN-CY, *n.* [L. *obstantia; ob* and *sto.*]

Opposition; impediment; obstruction. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

OB-STET'RIC, *a.* [L. *obstetrix*, a midwife; *ob* and *sto*, to stand before.]

Pertaining to midwifery, or the delivery of women in childbed; as, the *obstetric* art.

OB-STET'RI-CĀTE, *v. i.* [See OBSTETRIC.] To perform the office of a midwife. [*Little used.*] *Evelyn.*

OB-STET'RI-CĀTE, *v. t.* To assist as a midwife. [*Little used.*] *Waterhouse.*

OB-STET-RI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of assisting as a midwife.

2. The office of a midwife. *Hall.*

OB-STET-RI''CIAN, (-rish'an,) *n.* One skilled in the art of assisting women in parturition. *Med. Repos.*

OB-STET'RICS, *n.* The science of midwifery; the art of assisting women in parturition. *Enoyc.*

OB'STI-NA-CY, *n.* [L. *obstinatio*, from *obsto*, to stand against, to oppose; *ob* and *sto.*]

1. A fixedness in opinion or resolution that can not be shaken at all, or not without great difficulty; firm and usually unreasonable adherence to an opinion, purpose, or system; a fixedness that will not yield to persuasion, arguments, or other means. *Obstinacy* may not always convey the idea of unreasonable or unjustifiable firmness; as when we say, soldiers fight with *obstinacy.* But often, and perhaps usually, the word denotes a fixedness of resolution which is not to be vindicated under the circumstances; stubbornness; pertinacity; persistency.

2. Fixedness that will not yield to application, or that yields with difficulty; as, the *obstinacy* of a disease or evil.

OB'STI-NATE, *a.* [L. *obstinatus.*]

1. Stubborn; pertinaciously adhering to an opinion or purpose; fixed firmly in resolution; not yielding to reason, arguments, or other means.

I have known great cures done by *obstinate* resolutions of drinking no wine. *Temple.*

No ass so meek, no ass so *obstinate.* *Pope.*

2. Not yielding, or not easily subdued or removed; as, an *obstinate* fever; *obstinate* obstructions; an *obstinate* cough.

OB'STI-NATE-LY, *adv.* Stubbornly; pertinaciously; with fixedness of purpose not to be shaken, or not without difficulty; as, a sinner *obstinately* bent on his own destruction.

Inflexible to ill and *obstinately* just. *Addison.*

OB'STI-NATE-NESS, *n.* Stubbornness; pertinacity in opinion or purpose; fixed determination. *Hall.*

OB-STI-PĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *obstipo*; *ob* and *stipo*, to crowd.]

1. The act of stopping up; as, a passage.

2. In *medicine*, costiveness.

OB-STREP'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *obstreperus*, from *obstrepo*, to roar; *ob* and *strepo.*]

Loud; noisy; clamorous; vociferous; making a tumultuous noise.

The players do not only connive at his *obstreperous* approbation, but repair at their own cost whatever damages he makes. *Addison.*

OB-STREP'ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* Loudly; clamorously; with tumultuous noise.

OB-STREP'ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Loudness; clamor; noisy turbulence.

OB-STRIC'TION, *n.* [L. *obstrictus*, *obstringo*; *ob* and *stringo*, to strain.]

Obligation; bond. *Milton.*

OB-STRUCT', *v. t.* [L. *obstruo*; *ob* and *struo*, to set.]

1. To block up; to stop up or close, as a way or passage; to fill with obstacles or impediments that prevent passing; as, to *obstruct* a road, highway, or channel; to *obstruct* the canals or fine vessels of the body.

2. To stop; to impede; to hinder in passing; as, the bar at the mouth of the river *obstructs* the entrance of ships; clouds *obstruct* the light of the sun.

3. To retard; to interrupt; to render slow. Progress is often *obstructed* by difficulties, though not entirely stopped.

OB-STRUCT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Blocked up; stopped; as

2. Hindered; impeded; as progress. [a passage.

3. Retarded; interrupted.

OB-STRUCT'ER, *n.* One that obstructs or hinders.

OB-STRUCT'ING, *ppr.* Blocking up; stopping; impeding; interrupting.

OB-STRUC'TION, *n.* [L. *obstructio.*]

1. The act of obstructing.

2. Obstacle; impediment; any thing that stops or closes a way or channel. Bars of sand at the mouths of rivers are often *obstructions* to navigation.

3. That which impedes progress; hinderance. Disunion and party spirit are often *obstructions* to legislative measures and to public prosperity.

4. A heap. [*Not proper.*] *Shak.*

OB-STRUCT'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *obstructif*; It. *ostruttivo.*] Presenting obstacles; hindering; causing impediment. *Hammond.*

OB-STRUCT'IVE, *n.* Obstacle; impediment. [*Little used.*] *Hammond.*

OB-STRUCT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By way of obstruction.

OB'STRU-ENT, *a.* [L. *obstruens.*]

Blocking up; hindering.

OB'STRU-ENT, *n.* Any thing that obstructs the natural passages in the body. *Quincy.*

OB-STU-PE-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *obstupefacio.*]

The act of making stupid or insensible. [See STUPEFACTION, which is generally used.]

OB-STU-PE-FAC'TIVE, *a.* [L. *obstupefucio.*]

Stupefying; rendering insensible, torpid, or inert. [*Little used.*] [See STUPEFACTIVE.] *Abbot.*

OB-STŪ'PE-FY, *v. t.* To stupefy. [*Not used.*]

OB-TAIN', *v. t.* [L. *obtineo*; *ob* and *teneo*, to hold; Fr. *obtenir*; It. *ottenere.*]

1. To get; to gain; to procure; in *a general sense*, to gain possession of a thing, whether temporary or permanent; to acquire. This word usually implies exertion to get possession, and in this it differs from RECEIVE which may or may not imply exertion. It differs from ACQUIRE, as genus from species; *acquire* being properly applied only to things permanently possessed; but *obtain* is applied both to things of temporary and of permanent possession. We *obtain* loans of money on application; we *obtain* answers to letters; we *obtain* spirit from liquors by distillation, and salts by evaporation. We *obtain* by seeking; we often *receive* without seeking. We *acquire* or *obtain* a good title to lands by deed, or by a judgment of court; but we do not *acquire* spirit by distillation; nor do we *acquire* an answer to a letter or an application.

He shall *obtain* the kingdom by flatteries. — Dan. xi.
In whom we have *obtained* an inheritance. — Eph. i.

2. To keep; to hold. *Milton.*

OB-TAIN', *v. i.* To be received in customary or common use; to continue in use; to be established in practice.

The Theodosian code, several hundred years after Justinian's time, *obtained* in the western parts of the empire. *Baker.*

2. To be established; to subsist in nature.

The general laws of fluidity, elasticity, and gravity, *obtain* in animal and inanimate tubes. *Cheyne.*

3. To prevail; to succeed. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

OB-TAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be obtained; that may be procured or gained. *Arbuthnot. Kettlewell.*

OB-TAIN'ED, *pp.* Gained; procured; acquired.

OB-TAIN'ER, *n.* One who obtains.

OB-TAIN'ING, *ppr.* Gaining; procuring; acquiring.

OB-TAIN'MENT, *n.* The act of obtaining. *Milton.*

OB-TECT'ED, *a.* [L. *obtectus.*]

Covered.

OB-TEM'PER-ATE, *v. t.* [L.] To obey. [*Not used.*]

OB-TEND', *v. t.* [L. *obtendo*; *ob* and *tendo*; *literally*, to stretch against or before.]

1. To oppose; to hold out in opposition. *Dryden.*

2. To pretend; to offer as the reason of any thing. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

[*This word is rarely used.*]

OB-TEN-E-BRĀ'TION, *n.* [from L. *ob* and *tenebræ*, darkness.]

A darkening; act of darkening; darkness.

In every megrim or vertigo there is an *obtenebration* joined with a semblance of turning round. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

OB-TEN'SION, *n.* The act of obtending. [*Not used.*]

OB-TEST', *v t.* [L. *obtestor*; *ob* and *testor*, to witness.]

To beseech; to supplicate.

Obtest his clemency. *Dryden.*

OB-TEST', *v. i.* To protest. *Waterhouse.*

OB-TEST-Ā'TION, *n.* Supplication; entreaty.

2. Solemn injunction. [*Elyot.*

OB-TEST'ING, *ppr.* Beseeching; supplicating.

OB-TREC-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *obtrectatio*, from *obtrecto*; *ob* and *tracto.*]

Slander; detraction; calumny. [*Little used.*] *Barrow.*

OB-TRŪDE', *v. t.* [L. *obtrudo*; *ob* and *trudo*, Eng. to *thrust.*]

1. To thrust in or on; to throw, crowd, or thrust, into any place or state by force or imposition, or without solicitation. Men *obtrude* their vain speculations upon the world.

A cause of common error is the credulity of men, that is, an easy assent to what is *obtruded.* *Brown.*

The objects of our senses *obtrude* their particular ideas upon our minds, whether we will or not. *Locke.*

2. To offer with unreasonable importunity; to urge upon against the will.

Why shouldst thou then *obtrude* this diligence
In vain, where no acceptance it can find? *Milton.*

To obtrude one's self; to enter a place where one is not desired; to thrust one's self in uninvited, or against the will of the company.

OB-TRŪDE', *v. i.* To enter when not invited.

2. To thrust or be thrust upon.

OB-TRŪD'ED, *pp.* Thrust in by force, or unsolicited.

OB-TRŪD'ER, *n.* One who obtrudes. *Boyle.*

OB-TRŪD'ING, *ppr.* Thrusting in or on; entering uninvited.

OB-TRŪD'ING, *n.* A thrusting in, or entrance without right or invitation.

OB-TRUNC'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *obtrunco*; *ob* and *trunco*, to cut off.]

To deprive of a limb; to lop. [*Little used.*] *Cockeram.*

OB-TRUN-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of lopping or cutting off. [*Little used.*] *Cockeram.*

OB-TRŪ'SION, (-zhun,) *n.* [L. *obtrudo*, *obtrusus.*]

The act of obtruding; a thrusting upon others by force or unsolicited; as, the *obtrusion* of crude opinions on the world.

OB-TRŪ'SIVE, *a.* Disposed to obtrude any thing upon others; inclined to intrude or thrust one's self among others, or to enter uninvited.

Not obvious, not *obtrusive*, but retired,
The more desirable. *Milton.*

OB-TRŪ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of obtrusion, or thrusting upon others, or entering unsolicited.

OB-TUND', *v. t.* [L. *obtundo*; *ob* and *tundo*, to bent.]

To dull; to blunt; to quell; to deaden; to reduce the edge, pungency, or violent action of any thing; as, to *obtund* the acrimony of the gall. *Harvey.*

OB-TUND'ED, *pp.* Blunted; quelled; deadened.

OB-TUND'ENT, *n.* In *medicine*, a substance which sheathes or blunts irritation, usually some bland, oily, or mucilaginous matter; much the same with DEMULCENT. *Forsyth.*

OB-TU-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *obturatus*, from *obturo*, to stop up.]

The act of stopping by spreading over or covering.

OB-TU-RĀ'TOR, *n.* In *anatomy*, the obturators are muscles which rise from the outer and inner side of the pelvis around the foramen thyroideum, and are rotators of the thigh. *Wistar. Coxe.*

OB-TUS-AN''GU-LAR, *a.* [*obtuse* and *angular.*]

Having angles that are obtuse, or larger than right angles.

OB-TŪSE', *a.* [L. *obtusus*, from *obtundo*, to beat against.]

1. Blunt; not pointed or acute. Applied to angles, it denotes one that is larger than a right angle, or more than ninety degrees.

2. Dull; not having acute sensibility; as, *obtuse* senses. *Milton.*

3. Not sharp or shrill; dull; obscure; as, *obtuse* sound.

OB-TŪSE'-AN''GLED, *a.* Having an obtuse angle; as, an *obtuse-angled* triangle.

OB-TŪSE'LY, *adv.* Without a sharp point.

2. Dully; stupidly.

OB-TŪSE'NESS, *n.* Bluntness; as, the *obtuseness* of an edge or a point.

2. Dullness; want of quick sensibility; as, the *obtuseness* of the senses.

3. Dullness of sound.

OB-TŪ'SION, (-zhun,) *n.* The act of making blunt.

2. The state of being dulled or blunted; as, the *obtusion* of the senses.

OB-UM'BRATE, *v. t.* [L. *obumbro*; *ob* and *umbra*, a shade.]

To shade; to darken; to cloud. [*Little used.*] *Howell.*

OB-UM-BRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of darkening or obscuring.

OB-VEN'TION, *n.* [L. *obvenio*; *ob* and *venio*, to come.]

Something occasional; that which happens not regularly, but incidentally. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

OB-VERS'ANT, *a.* [L. *obversans*, *obversor*; *ob* and *versor*, to turn.]

Conversant; familiar. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

OB-VERSE', (ob-vers',) *a.* In *botany*, having the base narrower than the top, as a leaf.

OB'VERSE, *n.* The face of a coin; opposed to REVERSE.

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OB-VERSE'LY, *adv.* In an obverse form or manner.

OB-VERT', *v. t.* [L. *obverto*; *ob* and *verto*, to turn.] To turn toward. *Watts.*

OB-VERT'ED, *pp.* Turned toward.

OB-VERT'ING, *ppr.* Turning toward.

OB'VI-ĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *obvier*; It. *ovviare*; Sp. *obviar*; from L. *obvius*; *ob* and *via*, way.]

Properly, to meet in the way; to oppose; hence, to prevent by interception, or to remove at the beginning or in the outset; hence, *in present usage*, to remove in general, as difficulties or objections; to clear the way of obstacles in reasoning, deliberating, or planning.

To lay down every thing in its full light, so as to *obviate* all exceptions. *Woodward.*

OB'VI-Ā-TED, *pp.* Removed, as objections or difficulties.

OB'VI-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Removing, as objections in reasoning or planning.

OB'VI-OUS, *a.* [L. *obvius.* See the verb.]

1. Meeting; opposed in front.

I to the evil turn
My *obvious* breast. [*Not now used.*] *Milton.*

2. Open; exposed. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

3. Plain; evident; easily discovered, seen, or understood; readily perceived by the eye or the intellect. We *say*, a phenomenon *obvious* to the sight, or a truth *obvious* to the mind. *Milton. Dryden.*

OB'VI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Evidently; plainly; apparently; manifestly. Men do not always pursue what is *obviously* their interest.

2. Naturally. *Holyday.*

3. Easily to be found. *Selden.*

OB'VI-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being plain or evident to the eye or the mind. *Boyle.*

OB'VO-LUTE, } *a.* [L. *obvolutus*, *obvolvo*; *ob* and
OB'VO-LU-TED, } *volvo*, to roll.]

In *botany*, *obvolute* foliation is when the margins of the leaves alternately embrace the straight margin of the opposite leaf. *Martyn.*

OC-CĀ'SION, (ok-kā'zhun,) *n.* [L. *occasio*, from *occido*, to fall; *ob* and *cado.*]

1. *Properly*, a falling, happening, or coming to; an occurrence, casualty, incident; something distinct from the ordinary course or regular order of things. *Hooker.*

2. Opportunity; convenience; favorable time, season, or circumstances.

I'll take th' *occasion* which he *gives* to bring
Him to his death. *Waller.*
Use not liberty for an *occasion* to the flesh. — Gal. v.
Sin, taking *occasion* by the commandment, deceived me. — Rom. vii.

3. Accidental cause; incident, event, or fact, giving rise to something else. What was the *occasion* of this custom?

Her beauty was the *occasion* of the war. *Dryden.*

4. Incidental need; casual exigency; opportunity accompanied with need or demand. So we say, we have *occasion* for all our resources. We have frequent *occasions* for assisting each other.

The ancient canons were well fitted for the *occasion* of the church in its purer ages. *Baker.*
My *occasions* have found time to use them toward a supply of money. *Shak.*

OC-CĀ'SION, *v. t.* [Fr. *occasionner.*]

1. To cause incidentally; to cause; to produce. The expectation of war *occasions* a depression in the price of stocks. Consumptions are often *occasioned* by colds. Indigestion *occasions* pain in the head. Heat *occasions* lassitude.

2. To influence; to cause.

If we inquire what it is that *occasions* men to make several combinations of simple ideas into distinct modes. *Locke.*

OC-CĀ'SION-A-BLE, *a.* That may be caused or occasioned. [*Little used.*] *Barrow.*

OC-CĀ'SION-AL, *a.* [Fr. *occasionnel.*]

1. Incidental; casual; occurring at times, but not regular or systematic; made or happening as opportunity requires or admits. We make *occasional* remarks on the events of the age.

2. Produced by accident; as, the *occasional* origin of a thing. *Brown.*

3. Produced or made on some special event; as, an *occasional* discourse.

An *occasional cause*, in *metaphysics*, is some circumstance preceding an effect, which, without being the real cause, becomes the occasion of the effect's being produced by a truly efficient cause. Thus, the act of touching gunpowder with fire is the *occasional*, but not the efficient cause of the explosion.

OC-CĀ'SION-AL-ISM, *n.* The system of occasional causes; a name given to certain theories of the Cartesian school of philosophers, by which they account for the apparent action of the soul on the body, as in voluntary action. *Brande.*

OC-CĀ'SION-AL-LY, *adv.* According to incidental exigence; at times, as convenience requires or opportunity offers; not regularly. He was *occasionally* present at our meetings. We have *occasionally* lent our aid.

OC-CĀ'SION-ED, *pp.* Caused incidentally; caused; produced.

OC-CĀ'SION-ER, *n.* One that causes or produces, either incidentally or otherwise.

He was the *occasioner* of loss to his neighbor. *Sanderson.*

OC-CĀ'SION-ING, *ppr.* Causing incidentally or otherwise.

OC-CĀ'SIVE, *a.* Falling; descending; western; pertaining to the setting sun.

Amplitude is ortive or *occasive*. *Encyc.*

OC-CE-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *occæcatio*; *ob* and *cæco*, to blind.]

The act of making blind. [*Little used.*] *Sanderson.*

OC'CI-DENT, *n.* [L. *occidens*, *occido*, to fall; *ob* and *cado.*]

The west; the western quarter of the hemisphere; so called from the decline or fall of the sun. *Encyc.*

OC-CI-DENT'AL, *a.* [L. *occidentalis.*]

Western; opposed to ORIENTAL; pertaining to the western quarter of the hemisphere, or to some part of the earth westward of the speaker or spectator; as, *occidental* climates; *occidental* pearl; *occidental* gold. *Encyc. Howell.*

OC-CID'Ų-OUS, *a.* [L. *occido*, *occiduus.*]

Western. [*Little used.*]

OC-CIP'IT-AL, *a.* [from L. *occiput*, the back part of the head; *ob* and *caput.*]

Pertaining to the back part of the head, or to the occiput.

OC'CI-PUT, *n.* [L. *ob* and *caput*, head.]

The hinder part of the head, or that part of the skull which forms the hind part of the head.

OC-CIS'ION, (ok-sizh'un,) *n.* [L. *occisio*, from *occido*, to kill; *ob* and *cædo.*]

A killing; the act of killing. [*Not used.*] *Hall.*

OC-CLŪDE', *v. t.* [L. *occludo*; *ob* and *cludo*, *claudo*, to shut.]

To shut up; to close. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

OC-CLŌSE', *a.* [L. *occlusus.*]

Shut; closed. [*Little used.*] *Holder.*

OC-CLŪ'SION, (ok-klū'zhun,) *n.* [L. *occlusio.*]

A shutting up; a closing. *Howell.*

[This is an elegant word, though little used.]

OC-CULT', *a.* [L. *occultus*, *occulo*; *ob* and *celo*, to conceal.]

Hidden from the eye or understanding; invisible; secret; unknown; undiscovered; undetected; as, the *occult* qualities of matter. *Newton.*

The *occult sciences*, in *the middle ages*, were magic, alchemy, necromancy, &c.

Occult line; in *geometry*, a dry or obscure line which is drawn as a necessary part of the construction of a figure or problem, but which is not intended to appear after the plan is finished. *Barlow.*

OC-CULT-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *occultatio.*]

1. A hiding.

2. In *astronomy*, the hiding of a heavenly body from our sight by the intervention of some other of the heavenly bodies.

OC-CULT'ED, *a.* Hid; secret. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

2. In *astronomy*, a term applied to a heavenly body hid or concealed by the intervention of some other heavenly body *Brande.*

OC-CULT'NESS, *n.* The state of being concealed from view; secretness.

OC'CU-PAN-CY, *n.* [L. *occupo*, to take or seize; *ob* and *capio* to seize.]

1. The act of taking or holding possession.

2. In *law*, the taking possession of a thing not belonging to any person. The person who first takes possession of land, is said to have or hold it by right of *occupancy.*

Occupancy gave the original right to the property in the substance of the earth itself. *Blackstone.*

OC'CU-PANT, *n.* He that occupies or takes possession; he that has possession.

2. In *law*, one that first takes possession of that which has no legal owner. The right of property, either in wild beasts and fowls, or in land belonging to no person, vests in the first *occupant.* The property in these cases follows the possession.

OC'CU-PĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *occupo.*]

To hold; to possess; to take up. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

OC-CU-PĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *occupatio.*]

1. The act of taking possession. *Bacon.*

2. Possession; a holding or keeping; tenure; use; as, lands in the *occupation* of A B.

3. That which engages the time and attention; employment; business. He devotes to study all the time that his other *occupations* will permit.

4. The principal business of one's life; vocation; calling; trade; the business which a man follows to procure a living or obtain wealth. Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, furnish the most general *occupations* of life. Painting, statuary, music, are agreeable *occupations.* Men not engaged in some useful *occupation* commonly fall into vicious courses.

OC'CU-PI-ED, *pp.* Possessed; used; employed.

OC'CU-PI-ER, *n.* One that occupies or takes possession. *Ralegh.*

2. One who holds possession.

3. One who follows an employment. *Ezek.* xxvii.

OC'CU-PŸ, *v. t.* [L. *occupo*; *ob* and *capio*, to seize or take.]

1. To take possession. The person who first *occupies* land which has no owner, has the right of property.

2. To keep in possession; to possess; to hold or keep for use. The tenant *occupies* a farm under a lease of twenty-one years. A lodger *occupies* an apartment; a man *occupies* the chair in which he sits.

3. To take up; to possess; to cover or fill. The camp *occupies* five acres of ground. Air may be so rarefied as to *occupy* a vast space. The writing *occupies* a sheet of paper, or it *occupies* five lines only.

4. To employ; to use.

The archbishop may have occasion to *occupy* more chaplains than six. *Eng. Statute.*

5. To employ; to busy one's self. Every man should be *occupied*, or should *occupy* himself, in some

6. To follow, as business. [useful labor.

All the ships of the sea with their mariners were in thee to *occupy* thy merchandise. — Ezek. xxvii.

7. To use; to expend.

All the gold that was *occupied* for the work. — Ex. xxxviii. [*Not now in use.*]

OC'CU-PŸ, *v. i.* To follow business; to negotiate.

Occupy till I come. — Luke xix.

OC'CU-PŸ-ING, *ppr.* Taking or keeping possession; employing.

OC-CUR', *v. i.* [L. *occurro*; *ob* and *curro*, to run.]

1. *Primarily*, to meet; to strike against; to clash; *and so used by Bentley, but this application is obsolete.*

2. To meet or come to the mind; to be presented to the mind, imagination, or memory. We say, no better plan *occurs* to me, or to my mind; it does not *occur* to my recollection; the thought did not *occur* to me.

There doth not *occur* to me any use of this experiment for profit. *Bacon.*

3. To appear; to meet the eye; to be found here and there. This word *occurs* in twenty places in the Scriptures; the other word does not *occur* in a single place; it does not *occur* in the sense suggested.

4. To oppose; to obviate. [*Not used.*] *Bentley.*

OC-CUR'RENCE, *n.* [Fr.] *Literally*, a coming or happening; hence, any incident or accidental event; that which happens without being designed or expected; any single event. We speak of an unusual *occurrence*, or of the ordinary *occurrences* of life.

2. Occasional presentation.

Voyages detain the mind by the perpetual *occurrence* and expectation of something new. *Watts.*

OC-CUR'RENT, *n.* Incident; any thing that happens. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

OC-CUR'SION, *n.* [L. *occursio*, from *occurro*, to meet.]

A meeting of bodies; a clash. *Boyle.*

Ō'CEAN, (ō'shun,) *n.* [L. *oceanus*; Gr. ωκεανος; Fr. *ocean*; Ir. *ocein*, *aigein*; W. *eigiawn*, *aig*, or *eigion.* In Welsh, the word is rendered, the great source, the middle, the abyss, or great deep, and is allied in orthography to *eigian*, *force*, or a forcing out, a producing; *eigiaw*, to bring forth, from *aig*, what brings forth, the female, the womb, the sea, a shoal of fishes, a flock or herd. Bochart cites many authorities to prove that the ancients understood the ocean to encompass the earth; and he supposes it to be derived from the Heb. Ch. and Syr. ענ, *hog*, *to* encompass, whence a circle. This is probably an error. The word seems to have for its origin greatness or extent.]

1. The vast body of water which covers more than three fifths of the surface of the globe, called also the SEA, or GREAT SEA. It is customary to speak of the ocean as if divided into five parts; the Atlantic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Arctic Ocean, and the Antarctic Ocean; but the ocean is *one* mass or body, partially separated by the continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa, on one side, and by America on the other.

2. An immense expanse; as, the boundless *ocean* of eternity; *oceans* of duration and space. *Locke.*

Ō'CEAN, (ō'shun,) *a.* Pertaining to the main or great sea; as, the *ocean* wave; *ocean* strēam. *Milton.*

Ō-CE-AN'IC, (*o*-she-an'ik,) *a.* Pertaining to the ocean; found or formed in the ocean. *Cook.*

Ō'CEL-LĀ-TED, *a.* [L. *ocellatus*, from *ocellus*, a little eye.]

1. Resembling an eye. *Derham.*

2. Formed with the figures of little eyes.

Ō'CE-LOT, *n.* The French popular name of a digitigrade carnivorous mammal, of the cat kind. It is the *Felis Pardalis* of Linnæus, and it inhabits Mexico. It is likewise the French popular name of several other nearly allied American species of Felis.

Ō'CHER, } (ō'ker,) *n.* [Fr. *ocre*; L. *ochra*; Gr. ωχρα,
Ō'CHRE, } from ωχρος, pale.]

A variety of fine clay, deeply colored by the sesquoxyd of iron. It is of various colors; as yellow, (which is most common,) red, green, blue, and black. It is used as a pigment.

Ō'CHER-OUS, } *a.* Consisting of ocher; containing
Ō'CHRE-OUS, } ocher; as, *ocherous* matter.

2. Resembling ocher; as, an *ocherous* color.

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Ō'ĊHER-Y, } *a.* Pertaining to ocher; containing or
Ō'ĊHRY, } resembling ocher. *Ure.*

OĊH'I-MY, (ok'e-me,) *n.* [corrupted from *alchemy.*]
A mixed base metal. *Johnson. Todd.*

OĊH-LOĊ'RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. *οχλοκρατια; οχλος*, the people or a multitude, and *κρατεω*, to govern.]
A form of government in which the multitude or common people rule. *Encyc. Jones.*

O-ĊHRA'CEOUS, (-shus,) *a.* Of an ocher color, or yellow running into brown. *Lindley.*

Ō'ĊHRE-A, *n.* In *botany*, a term applied to two stipules united round the stem in a kind of sheath.

OĊH'RO-ITE, *n.* Cerite; which see. [*Decand.*

Ō'ĊRA, *n.* See OKRA.

OĊ'TA-ĊHORD, *n.* An instrument or system of eight sounds. *Busby.*

OĊ'TA-GON, *n.* [Gr. *οκτω*, eight, and *γωνια*, angle.]
1. In *geometry*, a plane figure of eight sides and eight angles. When the sides and angles are equal, it is a regular octagon which may be inscribed in a circle. *Brande.*
2. In *fortification*, a place with eight sides or bastions. *Brande.*

OĊ-TAG'ON-AL, *a.* Having eight sides and eight angles.

OĊ-TA-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* [See OCTAHEDRON.] Having eight equal faces or sides.

OĊ-TA-HĒ'DRITE, *n.* Anatase, an ore of titanium, occurring in octahedral crystals. *Dana.*

OĊ-TA-HĒ'DRON, *n.* [Gr. *οκτω*, eight, and *εδρα*, a base.]
In *geometry*, a solid contained by eight equal and equilateral triangles. It is one of the five regular bodies. *J. Day.*

OĊ-TAN'DRI-A, *n.* [Gr. *οκτω*, eight, and *ανηρ*, a male.]
In *botany*, a class of monoclinous or hermaphrodite plants, having eight stamens, which are distinct from each other, and distinct from the pistil. *Linnæus.*

OĊ-TAN'DRI-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to the class Octan-
OĊ-TAN'DROUS, } dria; having eight distinct stamens.

OĊ-TAN''GU-LAR, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *angular.*]
Having eight angles.

OĊ-TAN''GU-LAR-NESS, *n.* The quality of having eight angles.

OĊ'TANT, *n.* [L. *octans*, an eighth part, from *octo*, eight.]
1. In *geometry*, the eighth part of a circle, containing 45 degrees.
2. In *astronomy*, the point in the orbit of a heavenly body which lies half way between the conjunctions, or oppositions, and the quadratures.

OĊ'TA-STYLE, *n.* See OCTOSTYLE.

OĊ'TA-TEUĊH, (ok'ta-tūke,) *n.* The first eight books of the Old Testament. *Hanmer.*
[*This is an improper word; there being no alliance in the first eight books more than in the first ten or fifteen books.*]

OĊ'TAVE, *a.* [Infra.] Denoting eight. *Dryden.*

OĊ'TAVE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *octavus*, eighth.]
1. The eighth day after a church festival, the festival itself being included. *Brande.*
2. Eight days together after a church festival, the festival itself being included. *Ainsworth.*
3. In *music*, an eighth, or an interval of seven degrees or twelve semitones. The octave is the most perfect of the chords, consisting of six full tones and two semitones major. It contains the whole diatonic scale. *P. Cyc.*

OĊ-TA'VO, *n.* [L. *octavus*, eighth.]
A book or form in which a sheet is folded into eight leaves. The word is used as a noun or an adjective. We say, an *octavo*, or an *octavo* volume. The true phrase is, a *book in octavo.*

OĊ-TEN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *annus*, year.]
1. Happening every eighth year.
2. Lasting eight years.

OĊ-TEN'NI-AL-LY, *adv.* Once in eight years.

OĊ'TILE, *n.* The same as OCTANT, supra.

OĊ-TIL'LION, *n.* According to *the English notation*, the number produced by involving a million to the eighth power; a unit with forty-eight ciphers annexed.
According to *the French notation*, a unit with twenty-seven ciphers annexed.

OĊ-TŌ'BER, *n.* [L., from *octo*, eight; the eighth month of the primitive Roman year, which began in March.]
The tenth month of the year, in our calendar, which follows that of Numa and Julius Cæsar.
2. A kind of ale, jocosely so called.

OĊ-TO-DEC'I-MAL, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *decem*, ten.]
In *crystallography*, a term designating a crystal whose prisms, or the middle part, has eight faces, and the two summits together ten faces.

OĊ-TO-DEC'I-MO, *a.* [L. *octodecim*, eighteen.]
Having or consisting of eighteen leaves to a sheet.

OĊ-TO-DEC'I-MO, *n.* A book in which each sheet is folded into eighteen leaves.

OĊ-TO-DEN'TATE, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *dentatus*, toothed.]
Having eight teeth.

OĊ'TO-FID, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *findo*, to cleave.]
In *botany*, cleft or separated into eight segments; as a calyx. *Martyn.*

OĊ-TO-GE-NA'RI-AN, } *n.* A person eighty years of
OĊ'TO-GE-NA-RY, } age. *J. Adams.*

OĊ'TO-GE-NA-RY, *a.* [L. *octogenarius*, from *octogeni*, eighty.]
Of eighty years of age.

OĊ'TO-GE-NA-RY, *n.* An instrument of eight strings.

OĊ-TO-LOĊ'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *locus*, place.]
In *botany*, having eight cells for seeds.

OĊ'TO-NA-RY, *a.* [L. *octonarius.*]
Belonging to the number eight.

OĊ-TO-NOĊ'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *oculus*, eye.]
Having eight eyes. *Derham.*

OĊ-TO-PET'AL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. *οκτω*, eight, and *πεταλον*, a petal.]
Having eight petals or flower-leaves. *Dict.*

OĊ'TO-POD, *n.* [Gr. *οκτω*, eight, and *πους*, foot.]
A mollusk or insect having eight feet or legs. *Kirby.*

OĊ-TO-RA'DI-A-TED, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *radius*, ray.]
Having eight rays

OĊ-TO-SPERM'OUS, *a.* [Gr. *οκτω*, eight, and *σπερμα*, seed.]
Containing eight seeds.

OĊ'TO-STYLE, *n.* [Gr. *οκτω*, eight, and *στυλος*, style.]
In *ancient architecture*, a term denoting an edifice or portico adorned with eight columns, or a range of eight columns. *Encyc.*

OĊ-TO-SYL-LAB'IĊ, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *syllaba*, syllable.]
Consisting of eight syllables.
[OCTOSYLLABLE *has been used.*]

OC-TROI', (ok-trwä',), *n.* [Fr.] A tax levied at the gates of French cities on articles brought in. *Dict. de l'Acad.*

OĊ'TU-PLE, *a.* [L. *octuplus; octo*, eight, and *plico*, to fold.]
Eightfold. *Dict.*

OĊ'U-LAR, *a.* [Fr. *oculaire*; L. *ocularius*, from *oculus*, eye.]
Depending on the eye; known by the eye; received by actual sight; as, *ocular* proof; *ocular* demonstration or evidence.

OĊ'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* By the eye, sight, or actual view. *Brown.*

OĊ'U-LATE, *a.* [L. *oculatus.*]
Furnished with eyes; knowing by the eye. *Johnson.*

OĊ'U-LI-FORM, *a.* [L. *oculus*, eye, and *forma*, form.]
In the form of an eye; resembling the eye in form; as, an *oculiform* pebble. *Fourcroy.*

OĊ'U-LIST, *n.* [from L. *oculus*, the eye.]
One skilled in diseases of the eyes, or one who professes to cure them.

Ō'DA-LISQUE, *n.* [Turkish *odah*, a chamber.]
The name of the female slaves or concubines in the harem of the Turkish sultan. The word is properly ODAH-LIC. *Encyc. Am.*

ODD, *a.* [Sw. *udda*, odd, and *udd*, *udde*, a point; Dan. *odd*, a point or tip. In W. *od* is notable, singular, and *odid* a rarity. In Russ. *odin* or *odno* is one.]
1. Not even; not divisible into two equal whole numbers; as one, three, five, seven, &c.

Good luck lies in *odd* numbers. *Shak.*

2. Left or remaining after the union, estimate, or use of even numbers; or remaining after round numbers, or any number specified; as, the *odd* number; the *odd* man.

Sixteen hundred and *odd* years after the earth was made, it was destroyed by a deluge. *Burnet.*

3. Singular; extraordinary; differing from what is usual; strange; as, an *odd* phenomenon. *Newton.*
It sometimes implies dislike or contempt; as, an *odd* fellow.
4. Not noted; unheeded; not taken into the common account.

There are yet missing some few *odd* lads that you remember not. *Shak.*

5. Uncommon; particular.

The *odd* man to perform all three perfectly is Joannes Stormius. *Ascham.*

6. Uncommon; in appearance improper, or not likely to answer the purpose. This is an *odd* way of doing things.

Locke's Essay would be an *odd* book for a man to make himself master of, who would get a reputation by his critical writings. *Spectator.*

7. Separate from that which is regularly occupied; remaining unemployed. I will take some *odd* time to do this business. He may do it at *odd* times.

ODD'EST, *a. superl.* Most odd.

ODD'-FEL'LŌWS, *n. pl.* The name of a secret society for social enjoyment and mutual assistance.

ODD'I-TY, *n.* Singularity; strangeness; as, the *oddity* of dress, manners, or shape; *oddity* of appearance.
2. A singular person; *in colloquial language.* This man is an *oddity.*

ODD'-LOOK-ING, *a.* Having a singular look.

ODD'LY, *adv.* Not evenly. [*Little used.*]
2. Strangely; unusually; irregularly; singularly; uncouthly; as, *oddly* dressed; *oddly* formed.

A figure *oddly* turned. *Locke.*
A black substance lying on the ground very *oddly* shaped. *Swift.*

ODD'NESS, *n.* The state of being not even.
2. Singularity; strangeness; particularity; irregularity; uncouthness; as, the *oddness* of dress or shape; the *oddness* of an event or accident. *Dryden. Swift.*

ODDS, *n.* [It is used both in the singular and plural.]
1. Inequality; excess of either compared with the other; difference in favor of one and against another.

Preeminent by so much *odds.* *Milton.*

In this example, *much* marks the singular number, and *many* can not be used.

Cromwell, with *odds* of number and of fate. *Waller.*
All the *odds* between them has been the different scope given to their understandings to range in. *Locke.*
Judging is balancing an account and determining on which side the *odds* lie. *Locke.*
There appeared at least four to one *odds* against them. *Swift.*

2. Advantage; superiority. *Hudibras.*
3. Quarrel; dispute; debate. *Shak.*
It is odds; more likely than the contrary.

It is odds that he will find a shrewd temptation. *South.*

At odds; in dispute; at variance; in controversy or quarrel.

They set us all *at odds.* *Shak.*
Or they must always be *at odds.* *Swift.*

ŌDE, *n.* [L. *ode*; Gr. *ωδη.*]
A short poem or song; a poetical composition proper to be set to music or sung; a lyric poem. The ode is of the greater or less kind; the less is characterized by sweetness and ease; the greater by sublimity, rapture, and quickness of transition. *Johnson.*
Pindar has left Olympic *odes*, Pythian *odes*, Nemean *odes*, and Isthmian *odes.*

The *ode* consists of unequal verses in stanzas or strophes. *Busby.*

O-DĒ'ON, *n.* [Gr. *ωδειον*, from *ωδη*, a song.]
In *ancient architecture*, a kind of theater in Greece, in which poets and musicians submitted their works to the approval of the public, and contended for prizes. *Elmes.*

Ō'DI-BLE, *a.* [L. *odi*, I hate.]
Hateful; that may excite hatred.

Ō'DIN, *n.* A Scandinavian deity; the WODEN of the Saxons.

Ō'DI-OUS, *a.* [L. *odiosus*, from *odi*, I hated, Eng. *hate.*]
1. Hateful; deserving hatred. It expresses something less than DETESTABLE and ABOMINABLE; as, an *odious* name; *odious* vice.

All wickedness is *odious.* *Sprat.*

2. Offensive to the senses; disgusting; as, an *odious* sight; an *odious* smell.
3. Causing hate; invidious; as, to utter *odious*
4. Exposed to hatred; hated. [truth.

He rendered himself odious to the parliament. *Clarendon.*

Ō'DI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Hatefully; in a manner to deserve or excite hatred. *Milton.*
2. Invidiously; so as to cause hate. *Dryden.*

Ō'DI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Hatefulness; the quality that deserves or may excite hatred; as, the *odiousness* of sin. *Wake.*
2. The state of being hated. [*Not usual.*] *Sidney.*

Ō'DI-UM, *n.* [L.] Hatred; dislike. This measure brought a general *odium* on his government.
2. The quality that provokes hatred; offensiveness.

She threw the *odium* of the fact on me. *Dryden.*

Ō'DI-UM THE-O-LOG'I-CUM, [L.] The hatred of contending theologians.

O-DOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *οδος* and *μετρον.*]
An instrument attached to the wheel of a carriage, to measure distance in traveling. *Jefferson.*

O-DO-MET'RIĊ-AL, *a.* Pertaining to an odometer or its measurement.

O-DON-TAL'GI-A, } *n.* [Gr. *οδους*, tooth, and *αλγος*,
Ō'DON-TAL-GY, } pain.]
Toothache.

O-DON-TAL'GIĊ, *a.* Pertaining to the toothache.

O-DON-TAL'GIĊ, *n.* A remedy for the toothache.

O-DON'TA-LITE, *n.* A petrified tooth or bone.

O-DON'TOID, *a.* [Gr. *οδους*, tooth, and *ειδος*, likeness.]
Tooth-like.

O-DON-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *οδους* and *λογος.*]
That branch of anatomical science which treats of the teeth.

Ō'DOR, *n.* [L.] Smell; scent; fragrance; a sweet or an offensive smell; perfume. *Bacon. Addison.*
To be in bad odor; to be out of favor. *Burke.*

Ō'DOR-A-MENT, *n.* [L. *odoramentum.*]
A perfume; a strong scent. *Burton.*

Ō'DOR-ATE, *a.* [L. *odoratus.*]
Scented; having a strong scent, fetid or fragrant. *Bacon.*

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Ō'DOR-Ā-TING, *a.* Diffusing odor or scent; fragrant.

O-DOR-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *odoriferus; odor* and *fero*, to bear.]

1. Giving scent; diffusing fragrance; fragrant; perfumed; usually, sweet of scent; as, *odoriferous* spices; *odoriferous* flowers.

2. Bearing scent; as, *odoriferous* gales.

O-DOR-IF'ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* In the manner of producing odor.

O-DOR-IF'ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of diffusing scent; fragrance; sweetness of scent.

Ō'DOR-IN, *n.* [L. *odor.*]

A product of the redistillation of the volatile oil obtained by distilling bone. It has a very concentrated and diffusible empyreumatic odor. *Brande.*

Ō'DOR-LESS, *a.* Free from odor.

Ō'DOR-OUS, *a.* Sweet of scent; fragrant.
Spenser. Waller.

Ō'DOR-OUS-LY, *adv.* Sweetly; fragrantly.

Ō'DOR-OUS-NESS, *n.* Fragrance; the quality of diffusing scent, or of exciting the sensation of smell.

OD'YS-SEY, *n.* An epic poem attributed to Homer; the subject is the return of Ulysses from Troy to Ithaca.

Œ, the Greek diphthong, has the sound of *e*, and in this work it is to some extent omitted, and E substituted.

Œ-CO-NOM'IC-AL, Œ-CON'O-MY, Œ-CU-MEN'-IC-AL, Œ-DEM'A-TOUS, Œ-SOPH'A-GUS. See ECONOMICAL, ECONOMY, ECUMENICAL, EDEMATOUS, ESOPHAGUS.

Œ-IL'IAD, (*e-il'yad,*) *n.* [Fr. *œillade*, from *œil*, the eye.]

A glance; a wink. [*Not English, nor used.*] *Shak.*

Œ-NAN'THIC, *a.* [Gr. *οινος*, wine, and *ανθος*, flower.]

Œnanthic ether, is an oily liquid which gives to wine its characteristic odor.

Œnanthic acid, is an acid obtained from œnanthic ether. *Graham.*

Ō'ER; contracted from OVER, which see.

OF, (ov,) *prep.* [Sax. *of*; G. *ab*; Sw. Ice. Dan. and D. *af*; L. *ab*, but originally *af*; Gr. *απο*. The primary sense is departing, issuing, or proceeding from; but this sense has been modified by usage.]

From or out of; proceeding from, as the cause, source, means, author, or agent bestowing.

I have received *of* the Lord that which also I delivered to you. — 1 Cor. xi.
For it was *of* the Lord to harden their hearts. — Josh. xi.
It is *of* the Lord's mercies that we are *not* consumed. — Lam. iii.
The whole disposing thereof is *of* the Lord. — Prov. xvi.
Go, inquire *of* the Lord for me. — 2 Chron. xxxiv.
That holy thing that shall be born *of* thee. — Luke i.

Hence *of* is the sign of the genitive case, the case that denotes production; as, the Son *of* man, the son proceeding from man, produced from man. This is the primary sense, although we now say, produced *by* man. "Part *of* these were slain;" that is, a number separate, for *part* denotes a division; the sense then is, a number *from* or *out of* the whole were slain. So, also, "some of these were slain;" that is, some *from* or *out of* the others. "I have known him *of* old, or *of* a child;" that is, *from* old *times*, *from* a *child*. "He is *of* the race of kings;" that is, descended *from* kings. "He is *of* noble blood or birth, or *of* ignoble origin." "No particle of matter, or no body, can move *of* itself;" that is, by force or strength *proceeding from* itself, derived *from* itself.

"The quarrel *is* not now *of* fame and tribute, or *of* wrongs done;" that is, *from* fame or wrongs, as the cause, and we may render it, *concerning*, *about*, *relating to*.

"*Of* this little he had some to spare;" that is, some *from* the whole. It may be rendered *out of*.

"*Of* all our heroes thou canst boast alone;" that is, thou alone *from* the number of heroes. This may be rendered *among*.

"The best *of* men, the most renowned *of* all;" that is, the best *from* the number of men, the most renowned *from* the whole; denoting primarily separation, like *part*.

"I was well entertained *of* the English consul:" that is, entertained *from* the consul; my entertainment was *from* the consul. This use is obsolete, and we use *by* in lieu of it.

"This does *of* right belong to us;" that is, *from* right, *de jure*; our title proceeds from right.

"The chariot was all *of* cedar;" that is, made *from* cedar. So we say, made *of* gold, made *of* clay; an application corresponding with our modern use of *from*; manufactured *from* wool, or *from* raw materials. Hence we say, cloth consisting *of* wool "This is a scheme *of* his own devising;" that is, *from* his own devising or device. "If any man minister, let him do it as *of* the ability which God giveth;" that is, as *from* the ability, as the source of action.

"*Of* happy, he is become miserable;" that is, *from* happy; *from* being happy, he has passed to being miserable. "*Of* necessity this must prove ruinous;" that is, *from* necessity, as the cause or source. "*Of* a hundred take fifty; that is, *from* a hundred, or *out of* a hundred, *from* among a hundred.

Of sometimes implies a part or share.

It is a duty to communicate *of* those blessings we have received. *Franklin.*

From is, then, the primary sense of this preposition; a sense retained in *off*, the same word differently written for distinction. But this sense is appropriately lost in many of its applications; as, a man *of* genius, a man *of* courage, a man *of* rare endowments, a fossil *of* a red color, or *of* a hexagonal figure. He lost all hope *of* relief. This is an affair *of* the cabinet. He is a man *of* decayed fortune. What is the price *of* corn? We say that *of*, in these and similar phrases, denotes property, or possession, making *of* the sign of the genitive or possessive case. These applications, however, all proceeded from the same primary sense. That which proceeds from, or is produced by, a person, is naturally the property or possession of that person; as, the son *of* John; and this idea of property, in the course of time, would pass to things not thus produced, but still bearing a relation to another thing. Thus we say, the father *of* a son, as well as the son *of* a father. In both senses, other languages also use the same word, as in the French *de*, *dela*, and Italian, *di*, *dell.* *Of*, then, has one primary sense, *from*, departing, issuing, proceeding *from* or *out of*, and a derivative sense denoting possession or property.

OFF, *a.* Most distant; as the *off* horse in a team.

OFF, *adv.* From, noting distance. The house is a mile *off*.

2. From, with the action of removing or separating; as, to take *off* the hat or cloak. So we say, to cut *off*, to pare *off*, to clip *off*, to peel *off*, to tear *off*, to march *off*, to fly *off*

3. From, noting separation; as, the match is *off*.

4. From, denoting departure, abatement, remission, or a leaving. The fever goes *off*; the pain goes *off*.

5. In *painting*, it denotes projection or relief.

This comes *off* well and excellent. *Shak.*

6. From; away; not toward; as, to look *off*; opposed to ON or TOWARD.

7. On the opposite side of a question.

The questions no way touch upon Puritanism, either *off* or on. *Sanderson.*

Off hand; without study or preparation. She plays a tune *off hand*. He speaks fluently *off hand*.

Off and on; at one time applying and engaged, then absent or remiss.

To be off; in *colloquial language*, to depart or to recede from an agreement or design.

To come off; to escape, or to fare in the event.

2. To take place, as an exhibition.

To get off; to alight; to come down.

2. To make escape.

To go off; to depart; to desert.

2. To take fire; to be discharged, as a gun.

To take off: to take away.

2. To mimic or personate.

Well off, ill off, badly off; having good or ill success.

OFF, *prep.* Not *on*; as, to be *off* one's legs. He was not *off* the bed the whole day.

2. Distant from; as, about two miles *off* this town. [*Not now used.*] *Addison.*

OFF, as *an exclamation*, is a command to depart, either with or without contempt or abhorrence.

OF'FAL, *n.* [D. *afval*; *af* and *vallen*, to fall; G. *abfall*; Dan. *affald*; Sw. *affall*; *off* and *fall.*]

1. Waste meat; the parts of an animal butchered which are unfit for use or rejected. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Carrion; coarse meat. *Milton. Shak.*

3. Refuse; that which is thrown away as of no value, or fit only for beasts. *Dryden. Mortimer.*

4. Any thing of no value; rubbish. *Shak.*

OF-FENCE', *n.* [L. *offensus*, *offensa*; It. *offesa*; Sp. *ofensa*: Fr. *offense.*]

1. Displeasure; anger, or moderate anger. He gave them just cause of *offence*; he took *offence*.

2. Scandal; cause of stumbling. Christ is called a stone of stumbling and rock of *offence* to both the houses of Israel. *Ps.* viii.

3. Any transgression of law, divine or human; a crime; sin; act of wickedness or omission of duty.

Christ was delivered for our *offences*, and raised again for our justification. — Rom. iv.

4. An injury.

I have given my opinion against the authority of two great men, but I hope without *offence* to their memories. *Dryden.*

5. Attack; assault; as, a weapon of *offence*. *Richardson.*

6. Impediment. *Matt.* xvi.

[For remarks on the spelling of this word, see OFFENSE.]

OF-FENCE'FUL, *a.* Giving displeasure; injurious. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

OF-FENCE'LESS, *a.* Unoffending; innocent; inoffensive. *Milton.*

OF-FEND', *v. t.* [L. *offendo*; *ob* and *fendo*, [*obs.*] to strike, hit, meet, or thrust against. We use the simple verb in *fend*, to *fend off*, to *fence.*]

1. To attack; to assail. [*Not used.*] *Sidney.*

2. To displease; to make angry; to affront; it expresses rather less than *make angry*, and, without any modifying word, it is nearly synonymous with DISPLEASE. We are *offended* by rudeness, incivility, and harsh language. Children *offend* their parents by disobedience, and parents *offend* their children by unreasonable austerity or restraint.

The emperor was grievously *offended* with them who had kept such negligent watch. *Knolles.*
A brother *offended* is harder to be won than a strong city. — Prov. xviii.

3. To shock; to wound; as, to *offend* the conscience. *Law.*

4. To pain; to annoy; to injure; as, a strong light *offends* weak eyes.

5. To transgress; to violate; as, to *offend* the laws. But we generally use the intransitive verb in this sense, with *against*; to *offend against* the law.

6. To disturb, annoy, or cause to fall or stumble.

Great peace have they that love thy law, and nothing shall *offend* them. — Ps. cxix.

7. To draw to evil, or hinder in obedience; to cause to sin or neglect duty.

If thy right eye *offend* thee, pluck it out — if thy right hand *offend* thee, cut it off. — Matt. v.

OF-FEND', *v. i.* To transgress the moral or divine law; to sin; to commit a crime.

Whoever shall keep the whole law, and yet *offend* in one point, is guilty of all. — James ii.
In many things we all *offend*. — James iii.

2. To cause dislike or anger.

I shall *offend*, either to detain or to give it. *Shak.*

But this phrase is really elliptical, some person being understood.

3. To be scandalized; to be stumbled.

If meat make my brother to *offend*. — 1 Cor. viii.

To offend against; to act injuriously or unjustly.

Nor yet *against* Cesar have I *offended* any thing at all. — Acts xxv.

2. To transgress; to violate; as, to *offend against* the laws of society, the laws of God, or the rules of civility or propriety.

We have *offended against* the Lord already. — 2 Chron. xxviii.

OF-FEND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Displeased.

OF-FEND'ER, *n.* One that offends; one that violates any law, divine or human; a criminal; a trespasser; a transgressor; one that does an injury. The man who robs, steals, or commits an assault, is an *offender*.

OF-FEND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Displeasing; making angry; causing to stumble; committing sin.

OF-FEND'RESS, *n.* A female that offends. *Shak.*

OF-FENSE', *n.* [L. *offensus*, *offensa*; It. *offesa*; Sp. *ofensa*; Fr. *offense.*]

1. Displeasure; anger, or moderate anger. He gave them just cause of *offense*; he took *offense*.

2. Scandal; cause of stumbling. Christ is called a stone of stumbling and rock of *offense* to both the houses of Israel. *Ps.* viii.

3. Any transgression of law, divine or human; a crime; sin; act of wickedness or omission of duty.

Christ was delivered for our *offenses*, and raised again for our justification. — Rom. iv.

4. An injury.

I have given my opinion against the authority of two great men, but I hope without *offense* to their memories. *Dryden.*

5. Attack; assault; as, a weapon of *offense*. *Richardson.*

6. Impediment. *Matt.* xvi.

[This word, like *expense*, has, till of late, been spelled with a *c*. It ought, however, to undergo the same change with *expense*, the reasons being the same, viz., that *s* must be used in *offensive* as in *expensive*, and is found in the Latin *offensio*, and the French *offense.*]

OF-FENSE'FUL, *a.* Giving displeasure; injurious. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

OF-FENSE'LESS, *a.* Unoffending; innocent; inoffensive. *Milton.*

OF-FENS'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *offensif*; It. *offensivo*; Sp. *ofensivo.*]

1. Causing displeasure or some degree of anger; displeasing. All sin is *offensive* to God; rude behavior is *offensive* to men; good breeding forbids us to use *offensive* words.

2. Disgusting; giving pain or unpleasant sensations; disagreeable; as, an *offensive* taste or smell; an *offensive* sight; discordant sounds are *offensive* to the ear.

3. Injurious.

It is an excellent opener for the liver, but *offensive* to the stomach. *Bacon.*

4. Assailant; used in attack; opposed to DEFENSIVE; as, an *offensive* weapon or engine. *Wilkins.*

5. Assailant; invading; making the first attack; opposed to DEFENSIVE; as, an *offensive* war.

A league offensive and defensive, is one that requires both or all parties to make war together against a nation, and each party to defend the other in case of being attacked.

OF-FENS'IVE, *n.* The part of attacking; as, to act on the *offensive*.

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OF-FENS'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner to give displeasure; as, language *offensively* harsh or sarcastic.

2. Injuriously; mischievously. *Hooker.*

3. By way of invasion or first attack. The enemy was not in a condition to act *offensively.*

4. Unpleasantly to the senses.

OF-FENS'IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality that offends or displeases; as, the *offensiveness* of rude language or behavior.

2. Injuriousness; mischief.

3. Cause of disgust; the quality that gives pain to the senses, or unpleasant sensations; as, the *offensiveness* of smell or taste.

OF'FER, *v. t.* [L. *offero*; *ob* and *fero*, to bring.]

1. *Literally*, to bring to or before; hence, to present for acceptance or rejection; to exhibit something that may be taken or received or not. He *offered* me a sum of money; he *offered* me his umbrella to defend me from the rain.

The heathen women, under the Mogul, *offer* themselves to the flames at the death of their husbands. *Collier.*

2. To present in words; to proffer; to make a proposal to.

I *offer* these three things. — 2 Sam. xxiv.

3. To present, as an act of worship; to immolate; to sacrifice; often with *up.*

Thou shalt *offer* every day a bullock as a sin-offering for atonement. — Ex. xxix.

The one lamb shalt thou *offer* in the morning. — Ex. xxix.

A holy priesthood to *offer up* spiritual sacrifices. — 1 Pet. ii.

4. To present in prayer or devotion.

Offer to God thanksgiving. — Ps. l.

5. To bid, as a price, reward, or wages; as, to *offer* ten eagles for a ring; to *offer* a hundred dollars a year for a laborer; to *offer* a salary.

6. To present to the view or to the mind; as, ideas which sense or reflection *offers* to the mind. *Locke.*

To offer violence; to assault; to attack or commence attack.

OF'FER, *v. i.* To present itself; to be at hand.

Th' occasion *offers*, and the youth complies. *Dryden.*

2. To present verbally; to declare a willingness. He *offered* to accompany his brother.

3. To make an attempt.

We came close to the shore, and *offered* to land. *Bacon.*

Formerly with *at.*

I will not *offer at* that I can not master. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

OF'FER, *n.* [Fr. *offre.*]

1. A proposal to be accepted or rejected; presentation to choice. The prince made liberal *offers*, but they were rejected.

When *offers* are disdained, and love denied. *Pope.*

2. First advance.

Force compels this *offer*. *Shak.*

3. The act of bidding a price, or the sum bid. By an *offer*, we manifest a desire to buy. When the seller declines accepting, he manifests that he thinks the *offer* not sufficient.

4. Attempt; endeavor; essay.

It is in the power of every one to make some essay, some *offer* and attempt. [*Nearly obsolete.*] *South.*

OF'FER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be offered. *Mountagu.*

OF'FER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Presented for acceptance or rejection; presented in worship or devotion; immolated; bid; presented to the eye or the mind.

OF'FER-ER, *n.* One that offers, one that sacrifices or dedicates in worship. *Chapman. Hooker.*

OF'FER-ING, *ppr.* Presenting; proposing; sacrificing; bidding; presenting to the eye or mind.

OF'FER-ING, *n.* That which is presented in divine service; an animal or a portion of bread or corn, or of gold and silver, or other valuable articles, presented to God as an atonement for sin, or as a return of thanks for his favors, or for other religious purpose; a sacrifice; an oblation. In the Mosaic economy there were burnt-*offerings*, sin-*offerings*, peace-*offerings*, trespass-*offerings*, thank-*offerings*, wave-*offerings*, and wood-*offerings*. Pagan nations also present *offerings* to their deities. Christ, by the *offering* of himself, has superseded the use of all other *offerings*, having made atonement for all men.

When thou shalt make his soul an *offering* for sin, he shall see his seed. — Is. liii.

OF'FER-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *offertoire.*]

1. The act of offering, or the thing offered. [*Little used.*] *Bacon. Fell.*

2. In *the Roman Catholic church*, an anthem chanted or a voluntary played on the organ during the offering and a part of the mass; also, that part of the mass in which the priest prepares the elements for consecration.

3. In *the church of England*, certain sentences in the communion-office, read while the alms are collecting. *Brande.*

OF'FER-TURE, *n.* Offer; proposal. [*Not used.*] *K. Charles.*

OFF'-HAND, *a.* and *adv.* [*off* and *hand.*] Without hesitation or previous preparation.

OF'FICE, (of'fis,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *officium*; *ob* and *facio*, to make or do.]

1. A particular duty, charge, or trust, conferred by public authority and for a public purpose; an employment undertaken by commission or authority from government or those who administer it. Thus we speak of the *office* of secretary of state, of treasurer, of a judge, of a sheriff, of a justice of the peace, &c. *Offices* are civil, judicial, ministerial, executive, legislative, political, municipal, diplomatic, military, ecclesiastical, &c.

2. A duty, charge, or trust, of a sacred nature, conferred by God himself; as, the *office* of priest, in the Old Testament; and that of the apostles, in the New Testament.

Inasmuch as I am the apostle of the Gentiles, I magnify mine *office*. — Rom. xi.

3. Duty or employment of a private nature; as, the *office* of a midwife. *Ex.* i.

4. That which is performed, intended, or assigned to be done, by a particular thing, or that which any thing is fitted to perform; answering to *duty* in intelligent beings. We enjoy health when the several organs of the body perform their respective *offices.*

In this experiment, the several intervals of the teeth of the comb do the *office* of so many prisms. *Newton.*

5. Business; particular employment.

Hesperus, whose *office* is to bring
Twilight upon the earth. *Milton.*

6. Act of good or ill voluntarily tendered; *usually in a good sense*; as, kind *offices*; *offices* of pity; pious *offices.*

7. Act of worship. *Shak.*

8. Formulary of devotion.

The Lord's prayer, the ten commandments, and the creed, is a very good *office* for children if they are not fitted for more regular *offices*. *Taylor.*

9. A house or apartment in which public officers and others transact business; as, the register's *office*; a lawyer's *office.*

10. In *architecture*, a name given to the apartments in which the domestics discharge the several duties attached to the service of a house, as kitchens, pantries, &c. *Gwilt.*

11. In *the canon law*, a benefice which has no jurisdiction annexed to it. *Encyc.*

12. The person or persons intrusted with particular duties of a public nature.

This *office* [of quartermaster-general] not to have the disposal of public money, except small occasional sums. *Marshall.*

OF'FICE, *v. t.* To perform; to do; to discharge. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

OF'FICE-BEAR-ER, *n.* One who holds office; used chiefly in the Presbyterian church.

OF'FI-CER, *n.* A person commissioned or authorized to perform any public duty. *Officers* are civil, military, or ecclesiastical. There are great *officers* of state, and subordinate *officers.* Military and naval *officers* of the same grade usually take rank according to the dates of their commissions. Non-commissioned *officers* are nominated by their captains, and appointed by the commanding *officers* of regiments.

OF'FI-CER, *v. t.* To furnish with officers; to appoint officers over.

Count Pulaski raised a legionary corps, which he *officered* principally with foreigners. *Marshall.*

OF'FI-CER-ED, *pp.* Furnished with officers. *Addison.*

OF-FI'CIAL, (-fish'al,) *a.* [Fr. *officiel*; from *office.*]

1. Pertaining to an office or public trust. The secretary is engaged in *official* duties.

2. Derived from the proper office or officer, or from the proper authority; made or communicated by virtue of authority; as, an *official* statement or report. We have *official* intelligence of the battle.

3. Conducive by virtue of appropriate powers.

The stomach and other parts *official* to nutrition. [*Unusual.*] *Brown.*

OF-FI'CIAL, *n.* An ecclesiastical judge appointed by a bishop, chapter, archdeacon, &c., with charge of the spiritual jurisdiction. *Blackstone.*

2. In *a wider sense*, a subordinate executive officer or attendant.

OF-FI'CIAL-LY, *adv.* By the proper officer; by virtue of the proper authority; in pursuance of the special powers vested; as, accounts or reports *officially* verified or rendered; letters *officially* communicated; persons *officially* notified.

OF-FI'CIAL-TY, (-fish'al-te,) *n.* The charge or office of an official. *Ayliffe.*

OF-FI'CIATE, (-fish'āte,) *v. i.* To act as an officer in his office; to transact the appropriate business of an office or public trust. At this court the chief justice *officiated.*

The bishops and priests *officiate* at the altar. *Stillingfleet.*

2. To perform the appropriate official duties of another.

OF-FI'CIATE, *v. t.* To give in consequence of office.

The stars *officiate* light. [*Improper.*] *Milton.*

OF-FI'CIA-TED, *pp.* Given in consequence of office.

2. Performed the duties of an office, or the office of another.

OF-FI'CIA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Performing the appropriate duties of an office; performing the office of another.

OF-FIC'I-NAL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *officina*, a shop.]

Used in a shop, or belonging to it. *Official* drugs, medicines, and simples, are such as are required to be constantly kept in the shops of apothecaries. *Brande.*

OF-FI'CIOUS, (-fish'us,) *a.* [L. *officiosus.*]

1. Kind; obliging; doing kind offices.

Yet not to earth are those bright luminaries
Officious. *Milton.*

2. Excessively forward in kindness; importunately interposing services.

You are too *officious*
In her behalf that scorns your *services*. *Shak.*

3. Busy; intermeddling in affairs in which one has no concern.

OF-FI'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Kindly; with solicitous care.

Let thy goats *officiously* be nursed. *Dryden.*

2. With importunate or excessive forwardness.

Flattering crowds *officiously* appear,
To give themselves, not you, a happy year. *Dryden.*

3. In a busy, meddling manner.

OF-FI'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Eagerness to serve; *usually*, an excess of zeal to serve others, or improper forwardness, interposing in affairs without being desired, or with a disposition to meddle with the concerns of others.

2. Service. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

OFF'ING, *n.* [from *off.*] That part of the sea which is at a good distance from the shore, or at a competent distance, where there is deep water, and no need of a pilot. We saw a ship in the *offing.* *Mar. Dict. Encyc.*

OFF'SCOUR-ING, *n.* [*off* and *scour.*] That which is scoured off; hence, refuse; rejected matter; that which is vile or despised. *Lam.* iii. 1 *Cor.* iv.

OFF'SCUM, *n.* Refuse; offscouring; filth.

OFF'SCUM, *a.* Refuse; vile. *Trans. of Boc.*

OFF'SET, *n.* [*off* and *set.*] A shoot; a sprout or bulb from the roots of a plant. *Locke. Ray.*

2. A flat surface or terrace on a hill-side.

3. In *architecture*, a horizontal ledge on the face of a wall, formed by a diminution of the thickness of the wall.

4. In *surveying*, a perpendicular let fall from the stationary lines to the hedge, fence, or extremity of an inclosure.

5. In *accounts*, a sum, account, or value *set off* against another sum or account, as an equivalent. *O. Wolcott.*

[This is also written SET-OFF.]

OFF'SET, *v. t.* To set one account against another; to make the account of one party pay the demand of another. *Judge Sewall.*

OFF'SET-STAFF, *n.* A light rod, ten chains long, used by surveyors in making off-sets. *Buchanan.*

OFF'SPRING, *n.* [*off* and *spring.*] A child or children; a descendant or descendants, however remote from the stock. *Acts* xvii. *Rev.* xxii.

2. Propagation; generation. *Hooker.*

3. Production of any kind. *Denham.*

OF-FUS'CATE, OF-FUS-CA'TION. See OBFUSCATE, OBFUSCATION.

OFF'WARD, *adv.* [*off* and *ward.*] Leaning off, as a ship on shore.

OFT, *adv.* [Sax. *oft*; Sw. *ofta*; Dan. *ofte.*]

Often; frequently; not rarely. It was formerly used in prose, and may be so used still, but is more generally used in poetry.

Oft she rejects, but never once offends. *Pope.*

OFT'EN, (of'n,) *adv.*; *comp.* OFTENER; *superl.* OFTENEST. [Sax. *oft*; Goth. *ufta.*]

Frequently; many times; not seldom. *Addison.*

OFT'EN, (of'n,) *a.* Frequent. [*Improper.*]

OFT'EN-COM-ER, *n.* One who comes frequently. *Taylor.*

OFT'EN-NESS, (of'n-ness,) *n.* Frequency. [*Not used.*] *Hooker.*

OFT'EN-TIMES, (of'n-tīmz,) *adv.* [*often* and *times.*] Frequently; often; many times. *Hooker. Atterbury.*

OFT'TIMES, *adv.* [*oft* and *times.*] Frequently; often. *Milton.*

OG. See OGEE.

OG-DO-AS'TICH, (-as'tik,) *n.* [Gr. *ογδοος*, eighth, and *στιχος*, a verse.]

A poem of eight lines. [*Little used.*] *Selden.*

O-GEE', (o-jē',) *n.* [Fr. *ogive*, *augive.*]

1. In *architecture*, a molding consisting of two members, the one concave, the other convex, or of a round and a hollow, somewhat like an S. *Gloss. of Archit.*

2. In *gunnery*, an ornamental molding in the shape of an S, used on guns, mortars, and howitzers. *Cyc.*

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OG-GA-NI''TION, (-nish'un,) *n.* [L. *obgannio, oggannio*, to growl.]
The murmuring of a dog; a grumbling or snarling. [*Not used.*] *Mountagu.*

OG'HAM, *n.* A particular kind of stenography, or writing in cipher, practiced by the ancient Irish. *Astle. Brande.*

Ō'GIVE, (ō'jiv,) *n.* In *architecture*, a term used by French architects to denote the Gothic vault, with its ribs and cross springers, &c. *Gwilt.*

Ō'GLE, (ō'gl,) *v. t.* [from D. *oog*, the eye, Sax. *eag*, L. *oculus*. See EYE.]
To view with side glances, as in fondness, or with a design to attract notice.

And *ogling* all their audience, then they speak. *Dryden.*

Ō'GLE, *n.* A side glance or look. *Addison.*

Ō'GLER, *n.* One that ogles. *Addison.*

Ō'GLING, *ppr.* Viewing with side glances.

Ō'GLING, *n.* The act of viewing with side glances.

ŌG'LI-O, (ō'le-o ;) now written OLIO, which see.

Ō'GRE, (ō'gur,) *n.* [Fr. *ogre.*]
An imaginary monster or hideous giant of fairy tales, who lived on human beings. *Arabian Nights.*

Ō'GRESS, *n.* A female ogre.

Ō'GRESS, *n.* In *heraldry*, a cannon-ball of a black color. *Ashmole.*
[A black roundel. — *E. H. Barker.*]

O-GŸ'GI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to *Ogyges*, the most ancient monarch in Greece, and to a great deluge in Attica in his days.
2. Of great and dark antiquity. *Lempriere.*

ŌH, *exclam.* denoting surprise, pain, sorrow, or anxiety.

OIL, *n.* [Sax. *æl.* It seems to be named from its inflammability, for *ælan* is to kindle, and to oil; hence, *anælan*, to *anneal*; *æled*, fire; Dan. *ild*, whence the name of *Hildebrand*, Dan. *Ildebrand*, firebrand; D. *oly*; G. *oel*; Sw. *olja*; Dan. *olie*; Fr. *huile*; It. *olio*; L. *oleum*; Gr. ελαιον; W. *olew*; Ir. *ola*; Arm. Sp. and Port. *oleo.*]
An unctuous substance expressed or drawn from various animal and vegetable substances. The distinctive characters of oil are inflammability, fluidity, and insolubility in water. Oils are fixed and greasy, fixed and essential, and volatile and essential. They have a smooth feel, and most of them have little taste or smell. Animal oil is found in all animal substances. Vegetable oils are produced by expression, infusion, or distillation. *Encyc. Nicholson.*
Oil of vitriol; sulphuric acid.
Oil of wine; a name given to two oils obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol. *Ethereal oil of wine* is œnanthic ether. *Graham.*

OIL, *v. t.* To smear or rub over with oil; to lubricate with oil; to anoint with oil. *Wotton. Swift.*

OIL'-BAG, *n.* A bag, cyst, or gland in animals containing oil.

OIL'-CAKE, *n.* A cake or mass of compressed flaxseed from which oil has been extracted.

OIL'-CLOTH, *n.* Cloth oiled or painted for covering floors.

OIL'-COL-OR, *n.* A color made by grinding a coloring substance in oil. *Boyle.*

OIL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Smeared or anointed with oil. *Huloet.*

OIL'ER, *n.* One who deals in oils; *formerly*, one who dealt in oils and pickles.

OIL'-GAS, *n.* Inflammable gas procured from oil, and used for lighting streets and apartments in buildings.

OIL'I-NESS, *n.* The quality of being oily; unctuousness; greasiness; a quality approaching that of oil. *Bacon. Arbuthnot.*

OIL'ING, *ppr.* Smearing or anointing with oil.

OIL'-MAN, *n.* One who deals in oils. *Johnson.*

OIL'-NUT, *n.* The butternut of North America. *Carver.*
2. A North American shrub, Hamiltonia oleifera of Muhlenberg.

OIL'-NUT, } *n.* A plant, a species of Ricinus, the
OIL'-TREE, } Palma Christi, from which is procured castor-oil. *Fam. of Plants. Encyc.*

OIL'-PAINT-ING, *n.* The art of painting in oil-colors.
2. A picture painted in oil-colors.

OIL'-SHOP, *n.* A shop where oils are sold.

OIL'Y, *a.* Consisting of oil; containing oil; having the qualities of oil; as, *oily* matter or substance. *Bacon.*
2. Resembling oil; as, an *oily* appearance. *Shak.*
3. Fatty; greasy.

OIL'Y-GRAIN, *n.* A plant, sesame or sesamum, which see. *Miller.*

OIL'Y-PALM, *n.* A palm-tree of the genus Elæis, from the fruit of which palm oil is obtained. *P. Cyc.*

OINT, *v. t.* [Fr. *oindre, oint*; Sp. and Port. *untar.* The French *oindre* is formed from the L. *ungo*, like *joindre*, from *jungo.*]
To anoint; to smear with an unctuous substance.

They *oint* their naked limbs with mothered oil. *Dryden.*

OINT'ED, *pp.* Anointed; smeared with an oily or greasy matter.

OINT'ING, *ppr.* Anointing.

OINT'MENT, *n.* Unguent; any soft, unctuous substance or compound, used for smearing, particularly the body or a diseased part.

OIS'A-NITE, *n.* The same mineral with ANATASE, which see. *Dana.*

ŌKE, *n.* An Egyptian and Turkish weight, equal to about two pounds and three quarters, English avoirdupois weight. *Eton.*

Ō'KER. See OCHER

Ō'KRA, } *n.* An annual plant, Hibiscus esculentus,
Ō'KRO, } whose green pods, abounding in nutritious mucilage, are much used in the West Indies, &c., for soups or pickles. *Farm. Encyc. P. Cyc.*

ŌLD, *a.* [Sax. *eald*; G. *alt*; D. *oud*; Dan. *ælde*, old age.]
1. Advanced far in years or life; having lived beyond the middle period, or rather toward the end of life, or toward the end of the ordinary term of living; applied to animals or plants; as, an *old* man; an *old* age; an *old* camel or horse; an *old* tree. This adjective is placed after the noun that designates the time lived.

Abraham was seventy-five years *old* when he departed from Haran. — Gen. xii.

2. Having been long made or used; decayed by time; as, an *old* garment; an *old* house.
3. Being of long continuance; begun long ago; as, an *old* acquaintance.
4. Having been long made; not new or fresh; as, *old* wine.
5. Being of a former year's growth; not of the last crop; as, *old* wheat; *old* hay.
6. Ancient; that existed in former ages; as, the *old* inhabitants of Britain; the *old* Romans.
7. Of any duration whatever; as, a year *old*; seven years *old*. How *old* art thou?
8. Subsisting before something else. He built a new house on the site of the *old* one. The *old* law is repealed by the new.
9. Long practiced. He is grown *old* in vice. He is an *old* offender.
10. That has been long cultivated; as, *old* land; an *old* farm; opposed to *new* land, land lately cleared and cultivated. *America.*
11. More than enough; great.

If a man were porter of hellgate, he should have *old* turning of the key. *Shak.*

12. In *vulgar language*, crafty; cunning.
Of old; long ago; from ancient times; as, in days *of old*. *Dryden.*
We apply *old* chiefly to things subject to decay. We never say, the *old* sun, or an *old* mountain.

ŌLD'-AGE, *n.* Advanced years; the latter period of life.

ŌLD BACH'E-LOR, *n.* An unmarried man somewhat advanced in years.

ŌLD'EN, *a.* Old; ancient. *Shak.*

ŌLD'ER, *a. comp.* More old.

ŌLD'EST, *a. superl.* Most old.

ŌLD-FASH'ION-ED, *a.* Formed according to obsolete fashion or custom; as, an *old-fashioned* dress.
Old-fashioned men of wit. *Addison.*

ŌLD-GEN'TLE-MAN-LY, *a.* Pertaining to an old gentleman, or like one.

ŌLD'ISH, *a.* Somewhat old. *Sherwood.*

ŌLD MAID, *n.* An unmarried female, somewhat advanced in years.

ŌLD'NESS, *n.* Old age; an advanced state of life or existence; as, the *oldness* of a man, of an elephant, or a tree.
2. The state of being old, or of a long continuance; as, the *oldness* of a building or a garment.
3. Antiquity; as, the *oldness* of monuments.

ŌLD-RED-SAND'STONE, *n.* In *geology*, a series of red sandstone rocks, lying below the coal formation. *Brande.*

ŌLD'-STYLE. See STYLE.

ŌLD-TEST'A-MENT, *n.* That part of the Bible which contains the collected works of the inspired writers previous to Christ. *Brande.*

ŌLD'WIFE, *n.* A contemptuous name for an old prating woman. 1 *Tim.* iv.
2. A fish of the wrasse kind, or genus Labrus, and another of the genus Balistes. *Encyc.*

O-LE-AG'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *oleaginus*, from *oleum*, oil.] Having the qualities of oil; oily; unctuous. *Arbuthnot.*

O-LE-AG'IN-OUS-NESS, *n.* Oiliness. *Boyle.*

O-LE-AN'DER, *n.* A plant of the genus Nerium, the rosebay or South Sea rose; a beautiful evergreen shrub with flowers in clusters, of a fine color, but of an indifferent smell. The plant, especially the bark of the root, is medicinal, and of course poisonous. *Encyc. Loudon.*

O-LE-AS'TER, *n.* [L., from *olea*, the olive-tree.]
A shrub or tree of the genus Elæagnus, much resembling the olive. *Partington.*

Ō'LE-ATE, *n.* A compound of oleic acid with a salifiable base. *Chevreul.*

Ō'LE-FI-ANT, *a.* [L. *oleo, olfacio.*]
Olefiant gas is a compound of two equivalents of carbon, and two of hydrogen. It was discovered in 1796. It is colorless, tasteless, and combustible.
Olefiant gas, is so called from its property of forming with chlorine a compound resembling oil.

Ō'LE-IC, *a.* [from *oil.*] The oleic acid is obtained from a soap made by digesting hog's lard in potash lye. *Chevreul.*

O-LE-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing oil; as, *oleiferous* seeds.

Ō'LE-IN, *n.* The thin, oily part of fats.

O-LE-OM'E-TER, *n.* [*oleum* and μετρον.]
An instrument to ascertain the weight and purity of oil. This term should have been ELEOMETER, from Gr. ελαιον, oil, &c.

Ō'LE-ON, *n.* A peculiar liquid obtained by the distillation of a mixture of oleic acid and lime.

O-LE-O-RES'IN, *n.* A natural mixture of a terebinthinate oil and a resin.

O-LE-O-SAC'CHA-RUM, *n.* A mixture of oil and sugar. More properly, ELEOSACCHARUM. *Ure.*

Ō'LE-ŌSE, } *a.* [L. *oleosus.*]
Ō'LE-OUS, } Oily. [*Little used.*] *Ray.*

OL-E-RĀ'CEOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [L. *oleraceus*, from *olus, oleris*, pot-herbs.]
Pertaining to pot-herbs; of the nature or qualities of herbs for cookery. *Lee. Brown.*

OL-FACT', *v. t.* [L. *olfacto, olfacio, oleo*, to smell, and *facio*, to make.]
To smell; used in burlesque, but not otherwise authorized. *Hudibras.*

OL-FAC'TO-RY, *a.* [L. *olfacio*, supra.]
Pertaining to smelling; having the sense of smelling; as, *olfactory* nerves. *Locke.*

O-LIB'A-NUM, } *n.* [Ar. لُبَان *lubanon*; with the
OL'I-BAN, } adjective *al*, the, corrupted into *ol.* The word signifies, then, frankincense, and it is so named from its whiteness.]
An inspissated sap obtained from the tree called *Boswellia serrata.* It is in semi-transparent globules, of a pink color, brittle, and adhesive when warm; its taste is bitterish, somewhat pungent, and aromatic. It burns for a long time, with an agreeable odor, and a steady, clear light, and is the frankincense (*thus*) of the ancients. It is not easily extinguished. It is brought from Central India. In Arabia, *luban* is applied to benzoin, which is generally used for incense, and oliban is called *condur*, whence Gr. κυνδυρος. In medicine it is used in fumigations as a resolvent. *Fourcroy. Encyc.*

OL'ID, } *a.* [L. *olidus*, from *oleo*, to smell.]
OL'ID-OUS, } Fetid; having a strong, disagreeable smell. [*Little used.*] *Boyle. Brown.*

OL-I-GAR'CH'AL, } *a.* [See OLIGARCHY.] Per-
OL-I-GAR'CH'IC-AL, } taining to oligarchy, or government by a few. *Burke.*

OL'I-GAR'CH-Y, *n.* [Gr. ολιγαρχια; ολιγος, few, and αρχη, rule.]
A form of government in which the supreme power is placed in a few hands; a species of aristocracy. *Swift.*

OL'I-GIST, } *a.* [Gr. ολιγιστος, least.]
OL-I-GIST'IC, }
Specular iron ore, presenting a steel-gray color and a brilliant luster when in crystals. *Dana.*

Ō'LI-O, *n.* [It., from Sp. *olla*; Port. *olha*, a dish of meat boiled or stewed; L. *olla*, a pot.]
1. A mixture; a medley. *Dryden.*
2. A miscellany; a collection of various pieces; *applied to musical collections.*

OL'I-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *olitor*, a gardener, from *olus*, pot-herbs.]
Belonging to a kitchen-garden; as, *olitory* seeds. *Evelyn.*
[It may perhaps be used as a noun.]

OL-I-VĀ'CEOUS, *a.* [from L. *oliva*, olive.]
Of the color of the olive; olive-green; green mixed with brown. *Lindley. Pennant.*

OL-I-VAS'TER, *a.* [Fr. *olivâtre*, from L. *oliva*, olive.]
Of the color of the olive; tawny. *Bacon.*

OL'IVE, *n.* [L. *oliva*, from *olea*, an olive-tree; Fr. *olive*; Gr. ελαια. See OIL.]
A plant or tree of the genus Olea, the emblem of peace. The common olive-tree grows in warm climates, and rises to the height of twenty or thirty feet, having an upright stem with numerous branches. This tree is much cultivated, in the south of Europe, for its fruit, also called the *olive*, from which is expressed the olive oil, and which is used also for pickles. *Brande.*

OL'IVE-BRANCH, *n.* A branch of the olive-tree; the emblem of peace.

OL'IV-ED, *a.* Decorated with olive-trees. *Warton.*

OL'I-VEN-ITE, *n.* An olive-green ore of copper, containing arsenic acid. *Dana.*

OL'IVE-YARD, *n.* An inclosure or piece of ground in which olives are cultivated. *Exod.* xxiii.

OL'I-VILE, *n.* A peculiar amylaceous or crystalline substance obtained from the gum of the olive tree.

OL'I-VIN, } *n.* [from *olive.*] A variety of Chryso-
OL'I-VINE, } lite, which see. *Dana.*

OL'LA, *n.* An olio.

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OL'LA-PO-DRI'DA, *n.* [Sp.] A favorite Spanish dish, consisting of a mixture of all kinds of meat chopped fine, and stewed with vegetables. Hence, the term is used metaphorically, for any incongruous melange.

OL'O-GRAPH. See HOLOGRAPH.

O-LYM'PI-AD, *n.* [L. *Olympias*; Gr. Ολυμπιας, from Ολυμπος, Olympus, a mountain of Macedonia.]

A period of four years reckoned from one celebration of the Olympic games to another, and constituting an important epoch in history and chronology. The first Olympiad commenced 776 years before the birth of Christ, and 23 years before the foundation of Rome. The computation by Olympiads ceased at the three hundred and sixty fourth Olympiad, in the year 440 of the Christian era. *Encyc. Am.*

O-LYM'PI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Olympus; or to Olympia, a town in Greece.

Olympic games, or *Olympics*; solemn games among the ancient Greeks, dedicated to Olympian Jupiter, and celebrated once in four years at Olympia. [See OLYMPIAD.]

OM'BER, } *n.* [Fr., from Sp. *hombre*, man, L. *homo.*]
OM'BRE, }

A game at cards, borrowed from the Spaniards, usually played by three persons, though sometimes by two or five. *Encyc.*

OM-BROM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. ομβρος, rain, and μετρον, measure.]

A machine or instrument to measure the quantity of rain that falls; a rain-gauge. *Brande.*

O-MĒ'GA, *n.* [Gr., great O.]

The name of the last letter of the Greek alphabet, as Alpha, A, is the first. Hence, in Scripture, *Alpha and Omega*, denotes the first and the last, the beginning and the ending. *Rev.*

OM'E-LET, *n.* [Fr. *omelette.*]

A kind of pancake or fritter made with eggs and other ingredients. *Brande.*

Ō'MEN, *n.* [L. *omen*; but, according to Varro, it was originally *osmen*, that which is uttered by the mouth, denoting wish or vow, and with him agree Festus and Nonius, says Vossius. Another author derives the word from the Heb. אמן, an augur. Cicero assigns to the word the same origin as Varro. "Voces hominum, quæ vocent *omina*." But the word came afterward to denote things rather than words.]

A sign or indication of some future event; a prognostic. Superstition and ignorance multiply *omens*; philosophy and truth reject all *omens*, except such as may be called *causes* of the events. Without a miracle, how can one event be the *omen* of another with which it has no connection?

Ō'MEN-ED, *a.* Containing an omen or prognostic. *Pope.*

O-MEN'TUM, *n.* [L.] In *anatomy*, the caul or epiploon; a membranaceous covering of the bowels, attached to the stomach, and lying on the anterior surface of the intestines. *Forsyth. Brande.*

Ō'MER, *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew measure, the tenth of an ephn. *Exod.* xvi. 36.

OM-I-LET'IC-AL, *a.* [Gr. ομιλητικος.]

Affable; polite; gifted in conversation. [*Not in use.*] *Farindon.*

OM'IN-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *ominor*, from *omen.*]

To presage; to foreshow; to foretoken. [*Little used.*] *Decay of Piety.*

OM'IN-ĀTE, *v. i.* To foretoken.

OM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* A foreboding; a presaging; prognostic. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

OM'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *ominosus.*]

1. Foreboding or presaging evil; indicating a future evil event; inauspicious.

In the heathen worship of God, a sacrifice without a heart was accounted *ominous*. *South.*

2. Foreshowing or exhibiting signs of good.

Though he had a good *ominous* name to have made peace, nothing followed. *Bacon.*

OM'IN-OUS-LY, *adv.* With good or bad omens. *Fotherby.*

OM'IN-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being ominous. *Burnet.*

O-MIS'SI-BLE, *a.* [L. *omissus.* See OMIT.]

That may be omitted. *Parkhurst.*

O-MIS'SION, (o-mish'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *omissio*, from *omitto*, *omissus.*]

1. Neglect or failure to do something which a person had power to do, or which duty required to be done. *Omission* may be innocent or criminal; *innocent* when no duty demands performance, but *criminal* when duty is neglected.

The most natural division of all offences is into those of *omission* and those of *commission*. *Addison.*

2. A leaving out; neglect or failure to insert or mention; as, the *omission* of a word or clause.

O-MIS'SIVE, *a.* Leaving out. *Stackhouse.*

O-MIS'SIVE-LY, *adv.* By leaving out.

O-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *omitto*; *ob* and *mitto*, to send.]

1. To leave, pass by, or neglect; to fail or forbear to do or to use; as, to *omit* an opportunity of writing a letter. To *omit* known duty is criminal.

2. To leave out; not to insert or mention; as, to *omit* an important word in a deed; to *omit* invidious comparisons; to *omit* a passage in reading or transcribing.

O-MIT'TANCE, *n.* Forbearance; neglect. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

O-MIT'TED, *pp.* Neglected; passed by; left out.

O-MIT'TING, *ppr.* Neglecting or failing to do or use; passing by; leaving out.

OM'NI-BUS, *n.* [L. plural dative, *for all*, from *omnis*, all.]

A covered vehicle, commonly a large carriage with seats running lengthwise, used for conveying passengers a short distance, in a city, or from village to village, or from a city to its environs.

OM-NI-FA'RI-OUS, *a.* [Low L. *omnifarius.*]

Of all varieties, forms, or kinds. *Bentley.*

OM-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *omnifer*; *omnis*, all, and *fero*, to bear.]

All-bearing; producing all kinds. *Dict.*

OM-NIF'IC, *a.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *facio*, to make.]

All-creating.

Thou deep, peace!
Said then th' *omnific* word, your discord end. *Milton.*

OM'NI-FORM, *a.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *forma*, form.]

Having every form or shape. *Dict.*

OM-NI-FORM'I-TY, *n.* The quality of having every form. *More.*

OM-NIG'EN-OUS, *a.* [L. *omnigenus*; *omnis*, all, every, and *genus*, kind.]

Consisting of all kinds. *Dict.*

OM-NI-PAR'I-TY, *n.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *par*, equal.]

General equality. *White.*

OM-NI-PER-CIP'I-ENCE, *n.* [L. *omnis* and *percipiens*, perceiving.]

Perception of every thing. *More.*

OM-NI-PER-CIP'I-ENT, *a.* Perceiving every thing. *More.*

OM-NIP'O-TENCE, } *n.* [L. *omnipotens*; *omnis*, all,
OM-NIP'O-TEN-CY, } and *potens*, powerful.]

1. Almighty power; unlimited or infinite power; a word in strictness applicable only to God. Hence it is sometimes used for GOD. The works of creation demonstrate the *omnipotence* of God.

Will *Omnipotence* neglect to save
The suffering virtue of the wise and brave? *Pope.*

2. Unlimited power over particular things; as, the *omnipotence* of love.

OM-NIP'O-TENT, *a.* [Supra.] Almighty; possessing unlimited power; all-powerful. The Being that can create worlds must be *omnipotent.*

2. Having unlimited power of a particular kind; as, *omnipotent* love. *Shak.*

OM-NIP'O-TENT-LY, *adv.* With almighty power. *Young.*

OM-NI-PRES'ENCE, *n.* [L. *omnis* and *presens*, present.]

Presence in every place at the same time; unbounded or universal presence; ubiquity. *Omnipresence* is an attribute peculiar to God.

OM-NI-PRES'ENT, *a.* Present in all places at the same time; ubiquitary; as, the *omnipresent* Jehovah.

OM-NI-PRE-SEN'TIAL, (-zen'shal,) *a.* Implying universal presence. *South.*

OM-NIS'CIENCE, } *n.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *scientia*,
OM-NIS'CIEN-CY, } knowledge.]

The quality of knowing all things at once; universal knowledge; knowledge unbounded or infinite. *Omniscience* is an attribute peculiar to God.

OM-NIS'CIENT, *a.* Having universal knowledge or knowledge of all things; infinitely knowing; all-seeing; as, the *omniscient* God.

OM-NIS'CIENT-LY, *adv.* By omniscience.

OM-NIS'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *scio*, to know.]

All-knowing. [*Not used.*] *Hakewill.*

OM'NI-UM, *n.* [L. *omnis*, all.]

The aggregate of certain portions of different stocks in the public funds; *a word in use among dealers in the English stocks.*

Omnium denotes *all* the particulars included in the contract between government and the public for a loan. *Cyc.*

OM'NI-UM-GATH'ER-UM, *n.* A cant name for a miscellaneous collection of things or persons. *Selden.*

OM-NIV'A-GANT, *a.* [L. *omnis* and *vagor.*]

Wandering any where and every where.

OM-NIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *omnivorous*; *omnis*, all, and *voro*, to eat.]

All-devouring; eating every thing indiscriminately *Burke.*

OM'O-PLATE, *n.* [Gr. ωμος, shoulder, and πλατυς, broad.]

The shoulder blade or scapula.

OM'PHA-CINE, (om'fa-sin,) *a.* [Gr. ομφακινος, from ομφαξ, unripe fruit.]

Pertaining to or expressed from unripe fruit. *Omphacine* oil, or *omphacine*, is a viscous brown juice extracted from green olives. With this the wrestlers in the ancient gymnastic exercises used to anoint their bodies. *Encyc.*

OM'PHA-CITE, *n.* A variety of augite of a pale leek-green color. *Dana.*

OM-PHAL'IC, *a.* [Gr. ομφαλος, the navel.]

Pertaining to the navel. *Asiat. Res.*

OM'PHA-LO-CĒLE, *n.* [Gr. ομφαλος, navel, and κηλη, tumor.]

A rupture at the navel. *Coxe.*

OM-PHA-LOP'SY-CHITE, *n.* [Gr. ομφαλος, the navel, and ψυχη, spirit.]

One of a sect which pretended to derive pleasure from sitting with their eyes fixed on the navel. *Bib. Repos.* 2, 249.

OM-PHA-LOP'TER, } *n.* [Gr. ομφαλος, navel, and
OM-PHA-LOP'TIC, } οπτικος, optic.]

An optical glass that is convex on both sides; commonly called a *convex lens.* *Hutton.*

OM-PHA-LOT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. ομφαλος, the navel, and τεμνω, to cut.]

The operation of dividing the navel-string.

Ō'MY, *a.* Mellow; as land. [*Not in use.*] *Ray.*

ON, *prep.* [G. *an*; D. *aan*; Goth. *ana*: Gr. ανω; L. *in*; Gr. εν. The Sax. *in* is our *in*, and *un* is a negative; but probably all these words are radically the same. The primary sense of the verb from which these words must be derived, is to pass, to approach, to come to, or to meet. Hence, they denote nearness, closeness, or contiguity, and from meeting the Latin *in* and the English *un* have their power of negation or opposing.]

1. Being in contact with the surface or upper part of a thing and supported by it; placed or lying in contact with the surface; as, my book is *on* the table; the table stands *on* the floor; the house rests *on* its foundation; we lie *on* a bed, or stand *on* the earth.

2. Coming or falling to the surface of any thing; as, rain falls *on* the earth.

Whosoever shall fall *on* this stone, shall be broken. — Matt. xxi.

3. Performing or acting by contact with the surface, upper part, or outside of any thing; as, to play *on* a harp, a violin, or a drum.

4. Noting addition; as, heaps *on* heaps; mischief *on* mischief; loss *on* loss.

5. At or near. When we say a vessel is *on* shore, we mean that she is aground; but when we say, a fleet or a ship is *on* the American coast, or an isle is situated *on* the coast of England, we mean only that it is near the coast. So we say, *on* each side stands an armed man, that is, at or near each side.

So we say, Philadelphia is situated *on* the Delaware; Middlebury is *on* the Otter Creek; Guilford stands on the Sound; that is, near the river or sound, instead of *on* the bank, side, or shore.

6. It denotes resting for support; as, to depend *on*, to rely *on*; hence, the ground of any thing; as, he will covenant *on* certain considerations or conditions; the considerations being the support of the covenant.

7. At or in the time of; as, *on* the Sabbath we abstain from labor. We usually say, *at* the hour, *on* or *in* the day, *in* or *on* the week, month, or year.

8. At the time of, with some reference to cause or motive. *On* public occasions, the officers appear in full dress or uniform.

9. It is put before the object of some passion, with the sense of *toward* or *for*. Have pity or compassion *on* him.

10. At the peril of, or for the safety of.

Hence, *on* thy life. *Dryden.*

11. Denoting a pledge or engagement, or put before the thing pledged. He affirmed or promised *on* his word, or *on* his honor.

12. Noting imprecation or invocation, or coming to, falling, or resting on. *On* us be all the blame.

His blood be *on* us, and on our children. — Matt. xxvii.

13. In consequence of, or immediately after. *On* the ratification of the treaty, the armies were disbanded.

14. Noting part, distinction, or opposition; as, *on* one side and *on* the other. *On* our part, expect punctuality.

On the way, *on the road*, denote proceeding, traveling, journeying, or making progress.

On the alert; in a state of vigilance or activity.

On high; in an elevated place; sublimely.

On fire; in a state of burning, or inflammation; and *metaphorically*, in a rage or passion.

On a sudden; suddenly.

On the wing; in flight; flying; *metaphorically*, departing.

On it, *on't*, is used for *of it*. I heard nothing *on't*. The gamester has a poor trade *on't*. [*This use is now vulgar.*]

Upon is used in the same sense with *on*, often with elegance, and frequently without necessity or advantage.

ON, *adv.* Forward, in progression; as, move *on*; go *on*.

2. Forward, in succession. From father to son, from the son to the grandson, and so *on*.

3. In continuance; without interruption or ceasing; as, sleep *on*, take your ease; say *on*; sing *on*; write *on*.

4. Adhering; not off; as in the phrase, "He is neither *on* nor *off*," that is, he is not steady; he is irresolute.

5. Attached to the body; as, his clothes are not *on*.

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To put on; to attach to the body, as clothes or arms.

On, when it expresses contact with the surface of a thing, is opposed to UNDER, OFF, or WITHIN, and when it expresses contact with the side of a thing, is opposed to OFF.

On is sometimes used as an exclamation, or rather as a command to move or proceed, some verb being understood; as, cheerly *on*, courageous friends; that is, *go on, move on.*

ON'A-GER, *n.* [L.] The wild ass, Equus Asinus, a soliped pachydermatous mammal, originally inhabiting the great deserts of Central Asia, and still found there in its wild state.

Ō'NAN-ISM, *n.* [from *Onan*, in Scripture.] The crime of self-pollution.

ONCE, (wuns,) *adv.* [from *one*. So D. *eens*, from *een*, and G. *einst*, from *ein*, one.]

1. One time.

Trees that bear most are fruitful but *once* in two years. *Bacon.*

2. One time, though no more. The mind *once* tainted with vice is prone to grow worse and worse.

3. At one former time; formerly.

My soul had *once* some foolish fondness for thee;
But hence 'tis gone. *Addison.*

4. At the same point of time; not gradually.

At *once* the winds arise,
The thunders roll. *Dryden.*

At once; at the same time; as, they all moved *at once*; hence, when it refers to two or more, the sense is, *together, as one.*

This hath all its force *at once*, on the first impression. *Atterbury.*

Once is used as a noun, when preceded by *this* or *that*; as, *this once, that once.*

ONCE, (ons,) *n.* [Fr.] Felis Uncia, a digitigrade, carnivorous mammal, of the cat kind. It has a long tail, and a whitish body, covered with irregular, simple, black spots. It inhabits Persia.

ON DIT, (on'dē,) [Fr.] They say, or it is said; hence, a flying rumor.

ONE, (wun,) *a.* [Sax. *an, æn*; D. *een*; G. *ein*; Sw. *en*; Dan. *en* or *een*; Ice. *einn*; W. *un* or *yn*; L. *unus*; Gr. ἑν; It. and Sp. *uno*; Port. *hum*; Fr. *un*; Arm. *unan*; Ir. *an, aon.*]

1. Single in number; individual; as, *one* man; *one* book. There is *one* sun only in our system of planets.

2. *Indefinitely*, some or any. You will *one* day repent of your folly. But, in this phrase, *one day* is equivalent to *some future time.*

3. It follows *any.*

When *any one* heareth the word of the kingdom. — Matt. xiii.

4. Different; diverse; opposed to ANOTHER. It is *one* thing to promise, and *another* to fulfill.

5. It is used with *another*, to denote mutuality or reciprocation. Be kind and assist *one another.*

6. It is used with *another*, to denote average or mean proportion. The coins, *one* with *another*, weigh seven penny weight each.

7. One of two; opposed to OTHER.

Ask from *one* side of heaven to the *other*. — Deut. iv.

8. Single by union; undivided; the same.

The church is therefore *one*, though the members may be many. *Pearson.*

9. Single in kind; the same.

One plague was on you all and on your lords. — 1 Sam. iv.

One day; on a certain or particular day, referring to time past.

One day when Phœbe fair
With all her band was following the chase. *Spenser.*

2. Referring to future time; at a future time, indefinitely. [See ONE, No. 2.]

All one; just the same; as, it is *all one* what course you take.

At one; in union; in agreement or concord.

The king resolved to keep Ferdinand and Phillip *at one* with themselves. *Bacon.*

In one; in union; in one united body.

One, like many other adjectives, is used without a noun, and is to be considered as a substitute for some noun understood. Let the men depart *one* by *one*; count them *one* by *one*; every *one* has his peculiar habits; we learn of *one* another, that is, we learn, *one* of us learns of another.

In this use, as a substitute, *one* may be in the plural; as, the great *ones* of the earth; they came with their little *ones.*

It also denotes union, a united body.

Ye are all *one* in Christ Jesus. — Gal. iii.

One o'clock; one hour of the clock, that is, as signified or represented by the clock.

One is used indefinitely for any person; as, *one* sees; *one* knows; after the French manner, *on voit.* Our ancestors used *man* in this manner; *man* sees; *man* knows; "*man brohte*," *man* brought, that is, they brought. [*Saxon.*]

This word we have received from the Latin, through the Italian and French. The same word, from our Saxon ancestors, we write AN.

ONE'-ARCH-ED, (wun'ärcht,) *a.* Having one arch.

ONE'-BER-RY, (wun'ber-ry,) *n.* An herb of the genus Paris; true love. *Fam. of Plants.*

ONE'-EY-ED, (wun'īde,) *a.* Having one eye only. *Dryden.*

O-NEI-RO-CRIT'IC, *n.* [Gr. ονειροκριτικος; ονειρον, a dream, and κριτικος, discerning.]

An interpreter of dreams; one who judges what is signified by dreams. *Warburton. Addison.*

O-NEI-RO-CRIT'ICS, *n. pl.* The act of interpreting dreams. *Warburton.*

O-NEI-RO-CRIT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the interO-NEI-RO-CRIT'IC-AL, } pretation of dreams, or O-NI-RO-CRIT'IC, } pretending to judge of future events signified by dreams.

My *onsirocritical* correspondent. *Addison.*

O-NEI'RO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. ονειρον, a dream, and μαντεια, divination.]

Divination by dreams. *Spenser.*

ONE'MENT, (wun'ment,) *n.* State of being one. [*Not in use.*] *Bp. Hall.*

ONE'NESS, (wun'ness,) *n.* [from *one*.] Singleness in number; individuality; unity; the quality of being one.

Our God is one, or rather very *oneness*. *Hooker.*

ON'ER-A-RY, *a.* [L. *onerarius*, from *onus*, a load; *onero*, to load.]

Fitted or intended for the carriage of burdens; comprising a burden.

ON'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *onero*, from *onus*, a burden.]

To load; to burden.

ON'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Loaded; burdened.

ON-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of loading.

ON'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *onerosus*, from *onus*, a load.]

1. Burdensome; oppressive. *Ayliffe. Burton.*

2. In *Scots law*, being for the advantage of both parties; as, an *onerous* contract; opposed to GRATUITOUS.

ON'ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* Oppressively.

ONE'-SID-ED, (wun-,) *a.* Having one side only; hence, limited to one side; partial; as, a *one-sided* view or statement.

ONE-SID'ED-NESS, (wun-,) *n.* State of being one-sided. *West. Rev.*

ON'EY-ER, *n.* An accountant of the exchequer. *Shak.*

ŌN'ION, (un'yun,) *n.* [Fr. *ognon*; Arm. *ouignoun*; Ir. *uinnium*. In W. *ceninen* is a leek.]

A well-known plant of the genus Allium; and *particularly*, its bulbous root, much used as an article of food.

ON-KOT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. ογκος, tumor, and τεμνω, to cut.]

In *surgery*, the opening of a tumor or abscess. *Encyc.*

ŌN'LI-NESS, *n.* The state of being alone. *J. Howe.*

ŌN'LY, *a.* [Sax. *ænlic*, one-like.]

1. Single; one alone; as, John was the *only* man present.

2. This and no other. This is an *only* child.

3. This above all others. He is the *only* man for music. *Johnson.*

ŌN'LY, *adv.* Singly; merely; barely; in one manner or for one purpose alone.

I propose my thoughts *only* as conjectures. *Burnet.*
And, to be loved himself, needs *only* to be known. *Dryden.*

2. This and no other wise.

Every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was *only* evil continually. — Gen. vi.

3. Singly; without more; as, *-only* begotten.

ON'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. ονομα, name, and μαντεια, divination.]

Divination by the letters of a name.

Destinies were superstitiously, by *onomancy*, deciphered out of names. *Camden.*

ON-O-MAN'TIC, } *a.* Predicting by names, or
ON-O-MAN'TIC-AL, } the letters composing names.

ON-O-MAS'TI-CON, *n.* [Gr. ονομα.] [*Camden.*

A dictionary; a common-place book.

ON-O-MA-TECH'NY, *n.* [Gr. ονομα and τεχνη.]

Prognostication by the letters of a name.

ON-O-MA-TOL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in the history of names. *Coleman.*

ON-O-MA-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ονοματα and λογος.]

A discourse or treatise on names, or the history of the names of persons.

ON-O-MA-TO-PŒ'IA, *n.* [Gr. ονοματοποιια; ονομα, name, and ποιεω, to make.]

1. In *grammar* and *rhetoric*, a figure in which words are formed to resemble the sound made by the thing signified; as, to *buzz*, as bees; to *crackle*, as burning thorns or brush. *Encyc.*

2. A word whose sound corresponds to the sound of the thing signified.

O-NOM-A-TO-PO-ET'IC, *a.* Formed to resemble the sound of the thing signified. *Robinson.*

ON'SET, *n.* [*on* and *set*.] A rushing or setting upon; a violent attack; assault; a storming; *appropriately*, the assault of an army or body of troops upon an enemy or a fort.

The shout
Of battle now began, and rushing sound
Of *onset*. *Milton.*

2. An attack of any kind; as, the impetuous *onset* of grief. *Philips.*

ON'SET, *v. t.* To assault; to begin. [*Not used.*] *Carew.*

ON-SET'TING, *n.* A rushing or assaulting.

ON'SLAUGHT, (on'slawt,) *n.* [Sax. *onslægan*, to strike, to dash against.]

Attack; onset; aggression; assault. *Hudibras.*

ON'STEAD, (-sted,) *n.* A single farm-house. *Grose.*

ON-TO-LOG'IC, } *a.* [See ONTOLOGY.] Pertain-
ON-TO-LOG'IC-AL, } ing to the science of being in general and its attributes.

Ontological proof; the *a priori* argument for the being of God, derived from the necessary existence of time and space, and hence the necessary existence of some being to fill and occupy them. *Encyc. Am.*

ON-TO-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of ontology.

ON-TOL'O-GIST, *n.* One who treats of or considers the nature and qualities of being in general.

ON-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ονται, from ειμι, and λογος, discourse.]

That part of the science of metaphysics which investigates and explains the nature and essence of all beings, their qualities and attributes. *Encyc. Am.*

O'NUS, *n.* [L.] The burden.

O'NUS PRO-BAN'DI, [L.] The burden of proof.

ON'WARD, *adv.* [Sax. *ondweard*; *and*weard; *on* and *weard*, L. *versus.*]

1. Toward the point before or in front; forward; progressively; in advance; as, to move *onward.*

Not one looks backward; *onward* still he goes. *Pope.*

2. In a state of advanced progression.

3. A little further or forward.

ON'WARD, *a.* Advanced or advancing; as, an *onward* course.

2. Increased; improved. *Sidney.*

3. Conducting; leading forward to perfection. *Home.*

ON'Y-CHA, *n.* [from Gr. ονυξ.]

The shell or cover of a species of muscle, found in the lakes of India where the nard grows, and which, when burned, emits a musky odor. *Exod.* XXX. *Gesenius.*

ON'Y-CHITE, *n.* A kind of marble or alabaster. [*Obs.*] *Ash.*

Ō'NY-CHO-MAN-CY, *n.* Divination by the nails.

Ō'NYX, *n.* [Gr. ονυξ, a nail; L. *onyx.*]

Chalcedony consisting of parallel layers of different shades of color, and used for making cameos, the figure being cut in one layer upon the next, as a basis or background. *Dana.*

Ō'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. ωον, an egg, and λιθος, stone, from its resemblance to the roes of fish.]

A variety of limestone consisting of round grains, as small as the roe of a fish. It sometimes constitutes extensive beds. The proper *oölite* formation belongs to the medial secondary, in the geological series, between the chalk, and the lias. *Dana.*

Ō-O-LIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to oölite; composed of or resembling oölite.

OOZE, (ooz,) *v. i.* [The origin of this word is not easily ascertained. In Eth. ΦϑH signifies to flow. In Amharic, ΦHO signifies to sweat. In Ethiopic, ΦϑΛ signifies to *issue*, to come or go out, and this is the Heb. נזל. In Sax. *wæs* is water, G. *wasser*. These words seems to be nearly allied. See ISSUE.]

To flow gently; to percolate, as a liquid through the pores of a substance, or through small openings. Water *oozes* from the earth and through a filter.

The latent rill, scarce *oozing* through the grass. *Thomson.*

OOZE, *n.* Soft mud or slime; earth so wet as to flow gently, or easily yield to pressure. *Carew.*

2. Soft flow; spring. *Prior.*

3. The liquor of a tan-vat.

OOZ'ING, *ppr.* Flowing gently; percolating.

OOZ'INGS, *n. pl.* Issues of a fluid. *Keats.*

OOZ'Y, *a.* Miry; containing soft mud; resembling ooze; as, the *oozy* bed of a river. *Pope.*

Ō'PA-CATE or O-PĀ'CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *opaco.*]

To shade; to darken; to obscure; to cloud. [*Not used.*] *Boyle.*

O-PAC'I-TY, (o-pas'e-te,) *n.* [L. *opacitas.*]

1. Opaqueness; the quality of a body which renders it impervious to the rays of light; want of transparency. *Opacity* may exist in bodies of any color.

2. Darkness; obscurity. *Glanville.*

Q-PĀ'COUS, *a.* [L. *opacus.*]

1. Not pervious to the rays of light; not transparent.

2. Dark; obscure. [See OPAKE.]

O-PĀ'COUS-NESS, *n.* Imperviousness to light. *Evelyn.*

Ō'PAH, *n.* A large sea-fish, Lampris guttatus, also called the KING-FISH. Its back is of a steel-blue color, its flanks of a rich green, and its abdomen of a rose color. *Jardine's Nat. Lib*

O-PĀKE'. See OPAQUE.

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Ō'PAL, *n.* [L. *opalus* or *opalum.*]
A mineral consisting of silex and a few per cent. of water. The *precious opal* presents a peculiar play of colors of delicate tints, and is highly esteemed as a gem. The *fire opal* is less transparent, and the colors are like the red and yellow of flame. *Common opal* has a milky appearance. Menilite is a brown, impure variety, occurring in concretions at Menil-Montant, near Paris. *Dana.*

O-PAL-ESCE', (-ess',) *v. i.* To give forth a play of colors, like the opal. *Cleaveland.*

O-PAL-ES'CENCE, *n.* A reflection of a milky or pearly light from the interior of a mineral. *Dana.*

O-PAL-ES'CENT, *a.* Reflecting a milky or pearly light from the interior. *Kirwan.*

Ō'PAL-INE, *a.* Pertaining to or like opal.

Ō'PAL-IZE, *v. t.* To convert into a substance like opal.

Ō'PAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Converted into a substance resembling opal; as, *opalized* wood. *Cleaveland.*

O-PĀQUE', } *a.* [L. *opacus*; Fr. *opaque.*]
O-PĀKE', }
1. Impervious to the rays of light; not transparent. Chalk is an *opaque* substance. [*This is the word now generally used.*]
2. Dark; obscure.

O-PĀQUE'NESS, *n.* The quality of being impervious to light; want of transparency; opacity.

ŌPE, *a.* Open. [*Obs.* In Sax. *ypp* is open, manifest, *yppan*, to open; to disclose.]

ŌPE, *v. t.* To open; used only in poetry, and probably a contracted word.

Ō'PEN, (ō'pn,) *a.* [Sax. *open*; D. *open*; G. *offen*; Sw. *öpen*; Dan. *aaben.*]
1. Unclosed; not shut; as, the gate is *open*; an *open* door or window; an *open* book; *open* eyes.
2. Spread; expanded. He received his son with *open* arms.
3. Unsealed; as, an *open* letter.
4. Not shut or fast; as, an *open* hand.
5. Not covered; as, the *open* air; an *open* vessel.
6. Not covered with trees; clear; as, an *open* country or field.
7. Not stopped; as, an *open* bottle.
8. Not fenced or obstructed; as, an *open* road.
9. Not frosty; warmer than usual; not freezing severely; as, an *open* winter.

An *open* and warm winter portendeth a hot and dry summer. *Bacon.*

Johnson interprets *open*, in this passage, by not cloudy, not gloomy. I think the definition wrong. In *America*, an *open* winter is one in which the earth is not bound with frost and covered with snow.

10. Public; before a court and its suitors. His testimony was given in *open* court.
11. Admitting all persons without restraint; free to all comers. He keeps *open* house at the election.
12. Clear of ice; as, the river or the harbor is *open.*
13. Plain; apparent; evident; public; not secret or concealed; as, an *open* declaration; *open* avowal; *open* shame; *open* defiance. The nations contend in *open* war, or in *open* arms.
14. Not wearing disguise; frank; sincere; unreserved; candid; artless.

He was held a man *open* and of good faith. *Bacon.*
His generous, *open*, undesigning heart. *Addison.*

15. Not clouded; not contracted or frowning; having an air of frankness and sincerity; as, an *open* look.

With aspect *open* shall erect his head. *Pope.*

16. Not hidden; exposed to view.

We are to exercise our thoughts and lay *open* the treasures of divine truth. *Burnet.*

17. Ready to hear or receive what is offered.

His ears are *open* to their cry. — Ps. xxxiv.

18. Free to be employed for redress; not restrained or denied; not precluding any person.

The law is *open.* — Acts xix.

19. Exposed; not protected; without defense. The country is *open* to invaders.

Hath left me *open* to all injuries. *Shak.*

20. Attentive; employed in inspection.

Thine eyes are *open* upon all the ways of the sons of men. — Jer. xxxii.

21. Clear; unobstructed; as, an *open* view.
22. Unsettled; not balanced or closed; as, an *open* account.

Open accounts between merchants. *Johnson's Rep.*

23. Not closed; free to be debated; as, a question *open* for discussion.
24. In *music*, an *open* note is that which a string is tuned to produce. *Busby.*

Ō'PEN, (ō'pn,) *v. t.* [Sax. *openian*; D. *openen*; G. *öffnen*; Sw. *öpna*; Dan. *aabner*; Ar. بانَ *bana* or *bauna.* Class Bn, No. 3.]
1. To unclose; to unbar; to unlock; to remove any fastening or cover and set open; as, to *open* a door or gate; to *open* a desk.
2. To break the seal of a letter and unfold it.
3. To separate parts that are close; as, to *open* the lips; to *open* the mouth, or eyes, or eyelids; to *open* a book.
4. To remove a covering from; as, to *open* a pit.
5. To cut through; to perforate; to lance; as, to *open* the skin; to *open* an abscess.
6. To break; to divide; to split or rend; as, the earth was *opened* in many places by an earthquake; a rock is *opened* by blasting.
7. To clear; to make by removing obstructions; as, to *open* a road; to *open* a passage; the heat of spring *opens* rivers bound with ice.
8. To spread; to expand; as, to *open* the hand.
9. To unstop; as, to *open* a bottle.
10. To begin; to make the first exhibition. The attorney-general *opens* the cause on the part of the king or the State. Homer *opens* his poem with the utmost simplicity and modesty.
11. To show; to bring to view or knowledge.

The English did adventure far to *open* the north parts of America. *Abbot.*

12. To interpret; to explain.

While he *opened* to us the Scriptures. — Luke xxiv.

13. To reveal; to disclose. He *opened* his mind very freely.
14. To make liberal; as, to *open* the heart.
15. To make the first discharge of artillery; as, to *open* a heavy fire on the enemy.
16. To enter on or begin; as, to *open* a negotiation or correspondence; to *open* a trade with the Indies.
17. To begin to see by the removal of something that intercepted the view; as, we sailed round the point, and *opened* the harbor.

Ō'PEN, (ō'pn,) *v. i.* To unclose itself; to be unclosed; to be parted.

The earth *opened* and swallowed up Dathan, and covered the company of Abiram. — Ps. cvi.

2. To begin to appear. As we sailed round the point, the harbor *opened* to our view.
3. To commence; to begin. Sales of stock *opened* at par.
4. To bark on scent or view of the game; *a term in hunting.*

Ō'PEN-ED, (ō'pnd,) *pp.* Unclosed; unbarred; unsealed; uncovered; revealed; disclosed; made plain; freed from obstruction.

Ō'PEN-ER, (ō'pn-er,) *n.* One that opens or removes any fastening or covering. *Milton.*
2. One that explains; an interpreter. *Shak.*
3. That which separates; that which rends. *Boyle.*
4. An aperient in medicine.

Ō'PEN-EȲ-ED, (ō'pn-īde,) *a.* Watchful; vigilant. *Shak.*

Ō'PEN-HAND'ED, (ō'pn-hand'ed,) *a.* Generous; liberal; munificent. *Rowe.*

Ō'PEN-HEART'ED, (ō'pn-härt'ed,) *a.* Candid; frank; generous. *Dryden.*

Ō'PEN-HEART'ED-LY, *adv.* With frankness; without reserve. *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

Ō'PEN-HEART'ED-NESS, *n.* Frankness; candor; sincerity; munificence; generosity. *Johnson.*

Ō'PEN-ING, (ō'pn-ing,) *ppr.* Unclosing; unsealing; uncovering; revealing; interpreting.

2. *a.* First in order; as, an *opening* speech.

Ō'PEN-ING, (ō'pn-ing,) *n.* A breach; an aperture; a hole or perforation.
2 A place admitting entrance, as a bay or creek.
3. Beginning; commencement; first appearance; as, the *opening* of a speech.

The *opening* of your glory was like that of light. *Dryden.*

Ō'PEN-LY, (ō'pn-ly,) *adv.* Publicly; not in private; without secrecy; as, to avow our sins and follies *openly.*

How grossly and *openly* do many of us contradict the precepts of the gospel by our ungodliness and worldly lusts! *Tillotson.*

2. Plainly; evidently; without reserve or disguise.

Ō'PEN-MOUTH-ED, (ō'pn-) *a.* Greedy; clamorous; as, an *open-mouthed* lion. *L'Estrange.*

Ō'PEN-NESS, (ō'pn-ness,) *n.* Freedom from covering or obstruction; as, the *openness* of a country.
2. Plainness; clearness; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; as, deliver your answers with more *openness.* *Shak.*
3. Freedom from disguise; unreservedness; plainness. *Felton.*
4. Expression of frankness or candor; as, *openness* of countenance.
5. Unusual mildness; freedom from snow and frost; as, the *openness* of a winter.

OP'E-RA, *n.* [It. Sp. and Fr., from L. *opera*, work, labor.]
A dramatic composition, set to music and sung on the stage, accompanied with musical instruments, and enriched with magnificent dresses, machines, dancing, &c. *Encyc.*

OP'ER-A-BLE, *a.* Practicable. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

OP'E-RA-GLASS, *n.* A small perspective glass used in theaters, operas, &c. One kind is simply a spy-glass. Another kind is designed for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye; it has a hole in its side, through which the rays coming from the object are received on a plane mirror placed obliquely within the tube, and thence reflected to the eye at the end of the tube. *Brande. Hutton.*

OP'E-RA-HOUSE, *n.* A house or theater for the representation of operas.

OP-E-RAM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *opera* and Gr. μετρον.]
An apparatus for ascertaining the number of rotations made by a machine or wheel in manufacturing cloth. *Ure.*

OP'ER-ANT, *a.* [See OPERATE.] Having power to produce an effect. [*Not used.* We now use OPERATIVE.] *Shak.*

OP'ER-ANT, *n.* One who operates. *Coleridge.*

OP'ER-ĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *operor*; Sp. *operar*; Fr. *operer*; Eth. ገብረ *gaber*, to make, do, form, or ordain; deriv. ተገብረ *tagabar*, to work, to operate, to labor, to till; W. *goberu*, to operate; Arm. *ober* or *gvber*, to make; *ober* or *euffr*, work; Ir. *obair*; Sp. and Port. *obra*; Fr. *œuvre*, *ouvrage.* The corresponding verb in Hebrew and Chaldee עבר, signifies to be strong, to prevail, and in Arabic, to bind fast, to consolidate, to repair. The primary sense is to strain or press, to exert force. Class Br, No. 14.]
1. To act; to exert power or strength, physical or mechanical. External bodies *operate* on animals by means of perception; sound *operates* upon the auditory nerves through the medium of air; medicines *operate* on the body by increasing or diminishing organic action.
2. To act or produce effect on the mind; to exert moral power or influence. Motives *operate* on the mind in determining the judgment; examples *operate* in producing imitation.

The virtues of private persons *operate* but on a few. *Atterbury.*
A plain, convincing reason *operates* on the mind both of a learned and an ignorant hearer as long as he lives. *Swift.*

3. In *surgery*, to perform some manual act in a methodical manner upon a human body, and usually with instruments, with a view to restore soundness or health, as in amputation, lithotomy, and the like.
4. To act; to have agency; to produce any effect.

OP'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* To effect; to produce by agency.

The same cause would *operate* a diminution of the value of stock. *Hamilton.*

[*This use is not frequent, and can hardly be said to be well authorized.*]

OP-E-RAT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the opera; re-
OP-E-RAT'IC-AL, } sembling the opera; *a word used by musicians.* *Busby.*

OP'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Acting; exerting agency or power; performing some manual act in surgery.

OP-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *operatio.*]
1. The act or process of operating; agency; the exertion of power, physical, mechanical, or moral.

Speculative painting, without the assistance of manual *operation*, can never attain to perfection. *Dryden.*
The pain and sickness caused by manna are the effects of its *operation* on the stomach. *Locke.*

So we speak of the *operation* of motives, reasons, or arguments, on the mind, the *operation* of causes, &c.
2. Action; effect.

Many medicinal drugs of rare *operation.* *Heylin.*

3. Process; manipulation; series of acts in experiments; as in chemistry or metallurgy.
4. In *surgery*, any methodical action of the hand, or of the hand with instruments, on the human body, with a view to heal a part diseased, fractured, or dislocated, as in amputation, &c.
5. Action or movements of an army or fleet; as, military or naval *operations.*
6. Movements of machinery.
7. Movements of any physical body.

OP'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of acting; exerting force, physical or moral; having or exerting agency; active in the production of effects.

In actions of religion we should be zealous, active, and *operative*, so far as prudence will permit. *Taylor.*
It holds in all *operative* principles, especially in morality. *South.*

2. Efficacious; producing the effect.

OP'ER-A-TIVE, *n.* A laboring man; a laborer, artisan, or workman in manufactories.

OP'ER-Ā-TOR, *n.* He or that which operates; he or that which produces an effect.
2. In *surgery*, the person who performs some act upon the human body by means of the hand, or with instruments; as, a skillful *operator.*

O-PER'ĆU-LĀTE, } *a.* [L. *operculatus*, from *operio*,
O-PER'ĆU-LĀ-TED, } to cover.]
In *botany*, having a lid or cover, as a capsule. *Martyn.*

O-PER'ĆU-LI-FORM, *a.* [L. *operculum*, a lid, and *form.*]
Having the form of a lid or cover. *Say.*

O-PER'ĆU-LUM, *n.* [L., a lid or cover.] *Particularly,*
1. In *botany*, the lid of a pitcher-form leaf.
2. The cover of the seed-vessel of certain moss-like plants.

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3. In *conchology*, the horny or stony piece with which the animal of a univalve closes its shell on retracting itself.

4. In *ichthyology*, the apparatus supported by bones which protects the gills of fishes. *Brande.*

OP-ER-ŌSE', *a.* [L. *operosus*, from *opera*, *operor.*] Laborious; attended with labor; tedious. *Burnet.*

OP-ER-ŌSE'NESS, *n.* The state of being laborious. *More.*

OP-ER-OS'I-TY, *n.* Laboriousness. [*Not used.*]

ŌPE'TIDE, *n.* [*ope* and *tide.*] The ancient time of marriage, from Epiphany to Ash-Wednesday. *Bp. Hall.*

OPH'I-CLEIDE, *n.* [Gr. *οφις* and *κλεις.*] The largest brass wind instrument of the trumpet kind, used in the orchestra. It has a compass of three octaves.

O-PHID'I-AN, (-fid'e-an,) *n.* [Gr. *οφις*, a serpent.] An animal of the serpent kind, as the boa, rattlesnake, adder, and viper. The order is called Ophidia.

O-PHID'I-AN, *a.* [Gr. *οφις*, a serpent.] Pertaining to serpents; designating an order of vertebral animals destitute of feet or fins.

O-PHID'I-ON, *n.* [Gr., from *οφις*, a serpent.] A fish of the anguilliform kind, resembling the common eel, but shorter, more depressed, and of a paler color; found in the Mediterranean. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

O-PHI-O-LOG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to ophiology.
O-PHI-O-LOG'IC-AL, }

O-PHI-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in the natural history of serpents.

O-PHI-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *οφις*, serpent, and *λογος*, discourse.] That part of natural history which treats of serpents, or which arranges and describes the several kinds. *Ed. Encyc.*

Ō'PHI-O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *οφις*, a serpent, and *μαντεια*, divination.] In *antiquity*, the art of divining or predicting events by serpents, as by their manner of eating or by their coils. *Encyc.*

O-PHI-O-MORPH'OUS, *a.* [Gr. *οφις* and *μορφη*, form.] Having the form of a serpent. *Ray.*

O-PHI-OPH'A-GOUS, *a.* [Gr. *οφις*, a serpent, and *φαγω*, to eat.] Eating or feeding on serpents. *Brown.*

Ō'PHITE, *a.* [Gr. *οφις*, a serpent.] Pertaining to a serpent. *Holwell.*

Ō'PHITE, *n.* [Gr. *οφις*, a serpent, whence *οφιτης*, a stone spotted like a serpent.] Green porphyry, or serpentine; a variety of green-stone of a dusky green color of different shades, sprinkled with spots of a lighter green; in other words, containing greenish-white crystals of feldspar. *Cleaveland.*

Ō'PHITES, *n. pl.* One of the Gnostic sects of the second century, who paid worship to a serpent. *Murdock.*

OPH-I-U'CHUS, *n.* [Gr. *οφιουχος*; *οφις*, a serpent, and *εχω*, to have.] A constellation in the northern hemisphere.

OPH-THAL'MI-A. See Ophthalmy. [*Milton.*

OPH-THAL'MIC, (of-thal'mik,) *a.* [See Ophthalmy.] Pertaining to the eye.

OPH-THAL-MOS'CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *οφθαλμος*, the eye, and *σκοπεω*, to view.] A branch of physiognomy which deduces the knowledge of a man's temper and manner from the appearance of the eyes. *Encyc.*

OPH-THAL-MO-TOL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in ophthalmotology.

OPH-THAL-MO-TOL'O-GY, *n.* Science of ophthalmia, or a treatise on it. *Med. Journ.*

OPH'THAL-MY, (of'thal-me,) *n.* [Gr. *οφθαλμια*, from *οφθαλμος*, the eye.] Inflammation of the eye or its appendages. *Good.*

Ō'PI-ATE, *n.* [from *opium.*] *Primarily*, a medicine of a thicker consistence than sirup, prepared with opium. *Encyc.*

A soft electuary.

Electuaries when soft are called *opiata.* *Parr.*

But in *modern usage*, generally,

2. Any medicine that contains opium, and has the quality of inducing sleep or repose; a narcotic. *Encyc.*

3. That which induces rest or inaction; that which quiets uneasiness.

They chose atheism as an *opiate.* *Bentley.*

Ō'PI-ATE, *a.* Inducing sleep; soporiferous; somniferous; narcotic. *Bacon.*

2. Causing rest or inaction. *Milton.*

Ō'PI-A-TED, *a.* Mixed with opiates; under the influence of opiates.

O-PIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *ops*, *opis*, and *fero.*] Bringing help.

OP'I-FICE, *n.* [L. *opificium.*] Workmanship.

O-PIF'I-CER, *n.* [L. *opifex*; *opus*, work, and *facio*, to do.] One who performs any work. [*Not used.*] *Bentley.*

O-PIN'A-BLE, *a* [L. *opinor.*] That may be thought. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

OP-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* Act of thinking; opinion. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

O-PIN'A-TIVE, *a.* Stiff in opinion. [*Not used.*] *Burton.*

OP-I-NĀ'TOR, *n.* One fond of his own opinions; one who holds an opinion. [*Not in use.*] *Glanville.*

O-PINE', *v. i.* [L. *opinor.*] To think; to suppose. [*Obsolete or quaint.*] *South.*

O-PIN'ED, *pp.* Thought; conceived. [*Obs.*]

O-PIN'ER, *n.* One who thinks or holds an opinion. [*Obs.*] *Taylor.*

O-PIN-IAS'TER, } *a.* [Fr. *opiniâtre.*]
O-PIN-IAS'TROUS, }
O-PIN-IĀ'TRE,

Unduly attached to one's own opinion, or stiff in adhering to it. [*Obs.*] *Raleigh.*

O-PIN'IĀTE, (o-pin'yāte,) *v. t.* To maintain one's opinion with obstinacy. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*

O-PIN'IĀ-TED, *a.* Unduly attached to one's own opinions. *Shenstone.*

O-PIN-IĀ'TER, } *a.* Stiff in opinion; obstinate.
O-PIN-I-Ā'TRE, } *Barrow.*

O-PIN'IA-TIVE, *a.* Very stiff in adherence to preconceived notions. *Sandys.*

2. Imagined; not proved. *Glanville.*

O-PIN'IA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Undue stiffness in opinion. *Raleigh.*

O-PIN-IĀ'TOR, } *n.* One unduly attached to his own
O-PIN-IĀ'TRE, } opinion. [*Obs.*]

O-PIN'IA-TRY, *n.* Unreasonable attachment to one's own notions; obstinacy in opinions. [*Obs.*] *Brown.*

O-PIN'ING, *ppr.* Thinking. [*Obs.*]

O-PIN'ING, *n.* Opinion; notion. [*Obs.*] *Taylor.*

O-PIN'ION, (o-pin'yun,) *n.* [Fr. *id.*; L. *opinio*, from *opinor*, to think, Gr. *επινοεω*, or Ar. ظَنَّ *abana*, to think, to suspect. The primary sense is to set, to fix in the mind, as in L. *suppono.*]

1. The judgment which the mind forms of any proposition, statement, theory, or event, the truth or falsehood of which is supported by a degree of evidence that renders it probable, but does not produce absolute knowledge or certainty. It has been a received *opinion* that all matter is comprised in four elements. This *opinion* is proved by many discoveries to be false. From circumstances we form *opinions* respecting future events.

Opinion is when the assent of the understanding is so far gained by evidence of probability, that it rather inclines to one persuasion than to another, yet not without a mixture of uncertainty or doubting. *Hale.*

2. The judgment or sentiments which the mind forms of persons or their qualities. We speak of a good *opinion*, a favorable *opinion*, a bad *opinion*, a private *opinion*, and public or general *opinion*, &c.

Friendship gives a man a peculiar right and claim to the good *opinion* of his friend. *South.*

3. Settled judgment or persuasion; as, religious *opinions*; political *opinion.*

4. Favorable judgment; estimation.

In actions of arms, small matters are of great moment, especially when they serve to raise an *opinion* of commanders. *Hayward.*

However, I have no *opinion* of these things. *Bacon.*

O-PIN'ION, *v. t.* To think. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

O-PIN'ION-ATE, } *a.* Stiff in opinion; firmly or
O-PIN'ION-Ā-TED, } unduly adhering to one's own opinion; obstinate in opinion. *Bedell.*

O-PIN'ION-ĀTE-LY, *adv.* Obstinately; conceitedly. *Feltham.*

O-PIN'ION-A-TIVE, *a.* Fond of preconceived notions; unduly attached to one's own opinions. *Burnet.*

O-PIN'ION-A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* With undue fondness for one's own opinions; stubbornly.

O-PIN'ION-A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Excessive attachment to one's own opinions; obstinacy in opinion.

O-PIN'ION-ED, *a.* Attached to particular opinions; conceited. *South.*

O-PIN'ION-IST, *n.* One fond of his own notions, or one unduly attached to his own opinions. *Glanville.*

O-PIP'A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *opiparus.*] Sumptuous. *Dict.*

O-PIP'A-ROUS-LY, *adv.* Sumptuously; abundantly.

O-PIS'THO-DOME, *n.* [Gr. *οπισθιος*, that is behind, and *δομος*, house.] In *Greece*, a building in the rear of a temple, for containing its treasures. *Smith's Dict.*

O-PIT-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* Help. [*Not used.*]

Ō'PI-UM, *n.* [L. *opium*; Gr. *οπιον*, from *οπος*, juice.] Opium is the inspissated juice of the Papaver somniferum, or somniferous poppy, with which the fields in Asia Minor are sown, as ours are with wheat and rye. It flows from incisions made in the heads of the plant, and the best flows from the first incision. It is imported into Europe and America chiefly from the Levant. It is brought in cakes or masses weighing from eight ounces to a pound. It is heavy, of a dense texture, of a brownish-yellow color, not perfectly dry, but easily receiving an impression from the finger; it has a faint smell, and its taste is bitter and acrid. Opium is of great use as a medicine.

Ō'PLE-TREE, *n.* [L. *opulus.*] [*Brande. Ure.*

The witch-hazel. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*

O-PO-BAL'SAM, *n.* [L.; Gr. *οπος*, juice, and L. *balsamum.*] The balm or balsam of Gilead. It has a yellowish or greenish-yellow color, a warm, bitterish, aromatic taste, and an acidulous, fragrant smell. It is held in esteem as a medicine and as an odoriferous unguent and cosmetic. The shrub or tree producing this balsam is Balsamodendron Gileadense, which grows spontaneously in Arabia Felix. *Encyc.*

O-PO-DEL'DOC, *n.* The name of a plaster, said to have been invented by Mindererus; but, *in modern usage*,

2. A saponaceous camphorated liniment; a solution of soap in ardent spirits, with the addition of camphor and essential oils. *Nicholson.*

O-POP'A-NAX, *n.* [L.; Gr. *οπος*, juice, and *πανας*, a plant.] An inspissated juice of a tolerably firm texture, brought in loose granules or drops, sometimes in larger masses. This substance on the outside is of a brownish-red color, with specks of white, and within of a dusky-yellow or whitish color. It has a strong smell and an acrid taste. It is obtained from the root of an umbelliferous plant, the Opopanax Chironium, and is brought from Turkey and the East Indies. *Encyc. Parr.*

O-POS'SUM, *n.* [This name is pronounced *possum*, which perhaps may be its true orthography.] The popular name of several species of Didelphis, a genus of marsupiate, carnivorous mammals. One species only of seventeen inhabits the United States, and this is one of the six species whose females have an abdominal pouch, in which they protect and carry their young. The Didelphis Virginiana has a prehensile tail by which it easily suspends itself.

OP'PI-DAN, *n.* [L. *oppidanus*, from *oppidum*, a city or town.]

1. An inhabitant of a town. [*Not used.*] *Wood.*

2. An appellation given to those students of Eton school, in England, who board in the town. *Rich. Dict.*

OP'PI-DAN, *a.* Pertaining to a town. [*Not used.*] *Howell.*

OP-PIG'NER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *oppignero*; *ob* and *pignero*, to pledge, from *pignus*, pledge.] To pledge; to pawn. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

OP'PI-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *oppilo*; *ob* and *pilo*, to drive.] To crowd together; to fill with obstructions.

OP'PI-LĀ-TED, *pp.* Crowded together.

OP'PI-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Filling with obstructions.

OP-PI-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of filling or crowding together; a stopping by redundant matter; obstructions, particularly in the lower intestines. *Encyc. Harvey.*

OP'PI-LA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *oppilatif.*] Obstructive. *Sherwood.*

OP-PLĒT'ED, *a.* [L. *oppletus.*] Filled; crowded. [*Not in use.*]

OP-PŌNE', *v. t.* [L. *oppono*; *ob* and *pono*, to put.] To oppose. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

OP-PŌ'NEN-CY, *n.* [See Opponent.] The opening of an academical disputation; the proposition of objections to a tenet; an exercise for a degree. [*I believe, not used in America.*] *Todd.*

OP-PŌ'NENT, *a.* [L. *opponens*, *oppono*; *ob* and *pono*, to set, put, or lay, that is, to thrust against; Heb. Syr. Ch. and Ar. בנה, to build, that is, to set, to *found*, L. *fundo.*] That opposes, opposite; adverse. *Prior.*

OP-PŌ'NENT, *n.* One that opposes; *particularly*, one that opposes in controversy, disputation, or argument. It is sometimes applied to the person that begins a dispute by raising objections to a tenet or doctrine, and is correlative to Defendant or Respondent. In common usage, however, it is applicable to either party in a controversy, denoting any person who opposes another or his cause. *Opponent* may sometimes be used for *adversary*, and for *antagonist*, but not with strict propriety, as the word does not necessarily imply enmity nor bodily strife. Nor is it well used in the sense of *rival* or *competitor.*

[*Op'po-nent* is incorrect.]

OP-POR-TUNE', *a.* [L. *opportunus*; *ob* and *porto*, to bear, or bring; probably from the root of *fero*, or *porto*, to bear. The sense of the verb *opporto* would be, to bring to or upon. (See Import, Importune.) In this and all words of like signification, the primary sense is, to fall, come, or bring to. See Luck, Fortune, Season.]

Properly, having come or being present at a proper time; hence, seasonable; timely; well timed. It agrees with Seasonable rather than with Convenient, though the sense of the latter may be included in it.

Perhaps in view
Of those bright confines, whence, with neighboring arms,
And *opportune* excursion, we may chance
Re-enter heaven. *Milton.*

OP-POR-TUNE'LY, *adv.* Seasonably; at a time favorable for the purpose. It has been applied to *place*,

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as well as to *time*, but its proper application is to *time*, and hence it accords with SEASONABLY, rather than with CONVENIENTLY.

OP-POR-TŪNE'NESS, *n.* In seasonable time.

OP-POR-TŪ'NI-TY, *n* [L. *opportunitas.*]

1. Fit or convenient time; a time favorable for the purpose; suitable time combined with other favorable circumstances. Suitableness of *time* is the predominant signification, but it includes generally circumstances of place and other conveniences adapted to the end desired.

A wise man will make more *opportunities* than he finds. *Bacon.*
I had an *opportunity* to see the cloud descend. *Brown.*
Neglect no *opportunity* of doing good. *Atterbury.*

2. Convenient means. I had an *opportunity* of sending the letter, or no *opportunity* to send it. *Opportunities* rarely occur, or frequently offer.

OP-PŌS'A-BLE, *a.* That may or can be opposed.

OP-PŌS'AL, *n.* Opposition. [*Not used.*] *Herbert.*

OP-PŌSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *opposer; ob* and *poser*, to set; L. *oppono, opposui.* It is doubtful whether Fr. *poser*, and the preterit and participle passive of the Latin verb belong to *pono.* The change of *n* into *s* is unusual. Two different verbs may be used, as in L. *fero, tuli.* See POSE.]

1. To set against; to put in opposition, with a view to counterbalance or countervail, and thus to hinder, defeat, destroy, or prevent effect; as, to *oppose* one argument to another.

I may without presumption *oppose* my single opinion to his. *Locke.*

2. To act against; to resist, either by physical means, by arguments, or other means. The army *opposed* the progress of the enemy, but without success. Several members of the house strenuously *opposed* the bill, but it passed.

3. To check; to resist effectually. The army was not able to *oppose* the progress of the enemy.

4. To place in front; to set opposite. *Shak.*

5. To act against, as a competitor.

OP-PŌSE', *v. i.* To act adversely; with *against;* as, a servant *opposed against* the act. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

2. To object or act against in controversy. *Johnson.*

OP-PŌS'ED, *pp.* Set in opposition; resisted.

2. *a.* Being in opposition in principle or in act; adverse.

Certain characters were formerly *opposed* to it. *Federalist, Jay.*

OP-PŌSE'LESS, *a.* Not to be opposed; irresistible. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

OP-PŌS'ER, *n.* One that opposes; an opponent in party, in principle, in controversy, or argument. We speak of the *opposers* of public measures; the *opposers* of ecclesiastical discipline; an *opposer* of Christianity, or of orthodoxy.

2. One who acts in opposition; one who resists; as, an *opposer* of law, or of the execution of law.

3. An antagonist; an adversary; an enemy; a rival.

OP-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Acting against; resisting.

OP'PO-SITE, (-zit,) *a.* [Fr., from L. *oppositus.*]

1. Standing or situated in front; facing; as, an edifice *opposite* to the Exchange. Brooklyn lies *opposite* to New York, or on the *opposite* side of the river.

2. Adverse; repugnant.

Novels, by which the reader is misled into another sort of pleasure *opposite* to that designed in an epic poem. *Dryden.*

3. Contrary; as, words of *opposite* significations; *opposite* terms The medicine had an effect *opposite* to what was expected.

OP'PO-SITE, (-zit,) *n.* An opponent; an adversary; an enemy; an antagonist. *Shak. Dryden.*

2. That which is opposed or contrary.

OP'PO-SITE-LY, *adv.* In front; in a situation to face each other. *Grew.*

2. Adversely; against each other.

Winds from all quarters *oppositely* blow. *May.*

OP'PO-SITE-NESS, *n.* The state of being opposite or contrary.

OP-POS-I-TI-FŌ'LI-OUS, *a.* [L. *oppositus* and *folium*, a leaf.]

In *botany*, opposite to the leaf; as, an *oppositifolious* peduncle. *Lee.*

OP-PO-SI''TION, (op-po-zish'un,) *n.* [L. *oppositio.*]

1. Situation so as to front something else; a standing over against; as, the *opposition* of two mountains or buildings.

2. The act of opposing; attempt to check, restrain, or defeat. He makes *opposition* to the measure; the bill passed without *opposition.* Will any *opposition* be made to the suit, to the claim or demand?

3. Obstacle. The river meets with no *opposition* in its course to the ocean.

4. Resistance; as, the *opposition* of enemies. Virtue will break through all *opposition.*

5. Contrariety; repugnance in principle; as, the *opposition* of the heart to the laws of God.

6. Contrariety of interests, measures, or designs. The two parties are in *opposition* to each other.

7. Contrariety or diversity of meaning; as, one term used in *opposition* to another.

8. Contradiction; inconsistency. *Locke.*

9. The collective body of opposers; in *England*, the party in parliament which opposes the ministry; in *America*, the party that opposes the existing administration.

10. In *astronomy*, the situation of two heavenly bodies, when distant from each other 180°.

OP-PO-SI''TION-IST, *n.* One that belongs to the party opposing the administration.

OP-PŌS'I-TIVE, *a.* That may be put in opposition. *Hall.*

OP-PRESS', *v. t.* [Fr. *oppresser*; L. *oppressus*, from *opprimo; ob* and *premo*, to press.]

1. To load or burden with unreasonable impositions; to treat with unjust severity, rigor, or hardship; as, to *oppress* a nation with taxes or contributions; to *oppress* one by compelling him to perform unreasonable service.

2. To overpower; to overburden; as, to be *oppressed* with grief.

3. To sit or lie heavy on; as, excess of food *oppresses* the stomach.

OP-PRESS'ED, (op-prest',) *pp.* or *a.* Burdened with unreasonable impositions; overpowered; overburdened; depressed.

OP-PRESS'ING, *ppr.* Overburdening.

OP-PRES'SION, (-presh'un,) *n.* The act of oppressing; the imposition of unreasonable burdens, either in taxes or services; cruelty; severity.

2. The state of being oppressed or overburdened; misery. *Shak.*

The Lord — saw the *oppression* of Israel. — 2 Kings xiii.

3. Hardship; calamity. *Addison.*

4. Depression; dullness of spirits; lassitude of body. *Arbuthnot.*

5. A sense of heaviness or weight in the breast, &c.

OP-PRESS'IVE, *a.* Unreasonably burdensome; unjustly severe; as, *oppressive* taxes; *oppressive* exactions of service.

2. Tyrannical; as, an *oppressive* government.

3. Heavy; overpowering; overwhelming; as, *oppressive* grief or woe.

OP-PRESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner to oppress; with unreasonable severity. *Burke.*

OP-PRESS'IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being oppressive.

OP-PRESS'OR, *n.* One that oppresses; one that imposes unjust burdens on others; one that harasses others with unjust laws or unreasonable severity.

Power, when employed to relieve the oppressed and to punish the *oppressor*, becomes a great blessing. *Swift.*

OP-PRŌ'BRI-OUS, *a.* [See OPPROBRIUM.] Reproachful and contemptuous; scurrilous; as, *opprobrious* language; *opprobrious* words or terms.

2. Blasted with infamy; despised; rendered hateful; as, an *opprobrious* name. *Milton. Daniel.*

OP-PRŌ'BRI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With reproach mingled with contempt; scurrilously. *Shak.*

OP-PRŌ'BRI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Reproachfulness mingled with contempt; scurrility.

OP-PRŌ'BRI-UM, *n.* [L. *ob* and *probrum*, disgrace.] Reproach mingled with contempt or disdain.

OP-PRŌ'BRY, *n.* Opprobrium. [*Not used.*]

OP-PUGN', (op-pūne',) *v. t.* [L. *oppugno; ob* and *pugno*, to fight, from *pugnus*, the fist, Sp. *puno*, Fr. *poing.*]

To attack; to oppose; to resist.

They said the manner of their impeachment they could not but conceive did *oppugn* the rights of parliament. *Clarendon.*

[It is never used in the literal sense, to *fight.*]

OP-PUG'NAN-CY, *n.* Opposition; resistance. *Shak.*

OP-PUG'NANT, *a.* Opposing; resisting.

OP-PUG-NA''TION, *n.* Opposition; resistance. *Hall.*

OP-PŪGN'ED, (op-pūnd',) *pp.* Opposed; resisted.

OP-PŪGN'ER, (op-pūn'er',) *n.* One who opposes or attacks; that which opposes. *Boyle.*

OP-PŪGN'ING, (op-pūn'ing,) *ppr.* Attacking; opposing.

OP-SIM'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. οψιμαθεια; οψε, late, and μανθανω, to learn.]

Late education; education late in life. [*Little used.*] *Hales.*

OP-SI-ŌM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. οψις and μετρον.]

An instrument for measuring the extent of the limits of distinct vision in different individuals, and from that to determine the focal length of a lens necessary to correct imperfect sight. *Brande.*

OP-SO-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *obsono*, to cater.]

A catering; a buying of provisions. [*Not used.*]

OP'TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *optabilis*, from *opto*, to desire.]

Desirable. [*Not used.*]

OP'TATE. *v.* [L. *opto.*] To choose; to wish for; to desire. *Cotgrave.*

OP-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *optatio.*]

A desiring; the expression of a wish. *Peacham.*

OP'TA-TIVE, *a.* [L. *optativus*, from *opto*, to desire.]

Expressing desire or wish. The *optative* mode, in *grammar*, is that form of the verb in which wish or desire is expressed.

OP''TA-TIVE, *n.* Something to be desired. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

OP''TIC, } *a.* [Gr. οπτικος, from οπτομαι, to see;
OP'TIC-AL, } ωψ, the eye.]

1. Relating or pertaining to vision or sight.

2. Relating to the science of optics.

Optic angle, is the angle included between the two rays drawn from the two extreme points of an object to the center of the pupil of the eye; also called *visual angle.* *Hutton.*

Optic axis, is a line drawn through the center of the eye perpendicular to its anterior and posterior surfaces. *Olmsted.*

OP''TIC, *n.* An organ of sight. *Trumbull.*

OP''TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* By optics or sight.

OP-TI''CIAN, (op-tish'an,) *n.* A person skilled in the science of optics. [*Little used.*] *Smith.*

2. One who makes or sells optic glasses and instruments. *Adams.*

OP''TICS, *n.* The science which treats of light and vision. *Brande.*

OP'TI-GRAPH, *n.* [G. οπτομαι, to see, and γραφω, to write.]

A telescope made for the purpose of copying landscapes. *Edin. Encyc.*

OP'TI-MA-CY, *n.* [L. *optimates*, grandees, from *optimus*, best.]

The body of nobles; the nobility. *Howell.*

OP-TI-MĀ'TES, n. pl. [L.] The Roman nobility; and hence a nobility in general.

OP''TI-ME, *n.* The title of those who stand in the second rank of honors, immediately after the wranglers, in the University of Cambridge, Eng. They are divided into *senior* and *junior* optimes.

OP'TI-MISM, *n.* [L. *optimus*, best.]

The opinion or doctrine that every thing in nature is ordered for the best; or the order of things in the universe that is adapted to produce the most good.

The true and amiable philosophy of *optimism.* *Walsh.*
A system of strict *optimism* may be the real system in both cases. *Paley.*

OP''TI-MIST, *n.* One who holds the opinion that all events are ordered for the best. *Stewart.*

OP-TIM'I-TY, *n.* The state of being best.

OP''TION, *n.* [L. *optio*, from *opto*, to wish or desire.]

1. The power of choosing; the right of choice or election; as, the archbishop's *option* in collating to a vacant benefice.

There is an *option* left to the United States of America, whether they will be respectable and prosperous, or contemptible and miserable, as a nation. *Washington.*

2. The power of wishing; wish.

3. Choice; election; preference. He ought not to complain of his lot; it was his own *option.* We leave this to your own *option.*

4. In *the stock exchange*, a percentage paid for the "option" of selling or of buying stock at a certain price, and at a given future time. *Brande.*

OP''TION-AL, *a.* Left to one's wish or choice; depending on choice or preference. It is *optional* with you to go or stay.

2. Leaving something to choice.

Original writs are either *optional* or peremptory. *Blackstone.*

OP''TION-AL-LY, *adv.* With the privilege of choice.

OP-TOM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for measuring the limits of direct vision. *Buchanan.*

OP'U-LENCE, *n.* [L. *opulentia*, from *opes*, wealth.]

Wealth; riches; affluence. [OPULENCY *is little used.*] *Swift.*

OP'U-LENT, *a.* [L. *opulentus.*]

Wealthy; rich; affluent; having a large estate or property. *Bacon. South.*

OP''U-LENT-LY, *adv.* Richly; with abundance or splendor.

O-PUS'CULE, *n.* [L. *opusculum.*]

A small work. *Jones.*

Ō'PUS OP-E-RĀ'TUM, [L., the thing done.] In *theology*, an expression applied to the mere outward administration of a sacrament or rite, which is supposed by many to be in all cases attended with a spiritual effect. *Hook.*

OR, a termination of Latin nouns, is a contraction of *vir*, a man, or from the same radix. The same word, *vir*, is in our mother tongue, *wer*, and from this we have the English termination *er.*

It denotes an agent, as in *actor, creditor.* We annex it to many words of English origin, as in *lessor;* as we do *er* to words of Latin and Gr. origin, as in *astronomer, laborer.* In general, *or* is annexed to words of Latin, and *er* to those of English, origin.

OR, *conj.* [Sax. *other;* G. *oder.* It seems that *or* is a contraction of *other.* "Tell us by what auctoritie thou doest these thynges. *Other* who is he that gave the thys auctorite?" *Tyndale's New Testament.*]

A connective that marks an alternative. "You may read *or* may write;" that is, you may do one of the things at your pleasure, but not both. It corresponds to *either.* You may *either* ride to London, *or* to Windsor. It often connects a series of words or propositions, presenting a choice of either. He may study law, *or* medicine, *or* divinity, *or* he may enter into trade.

Or sometimes begins a sentence, but in this case it expresses an alternative with the foregoing sentence. *Matt.* vii. and ix.

In *poetry, or* is sometimes used for *either.*

For thy vast bounties are so numberless,
That them *or* to conceal or else to tell
Is equally impossible. *Cowley.*

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Or is often used to express an alternative of terms, definitions, or explanations of the same thing in different words. Thus we say, a thing is a square, *or* a figure under four equal sides and angles.

Or ever. In this phrase, *or* is a corruption of *ere*, Sax. *ære*, before; that is, *before ever.*

OR, in *heraldry*, gold. [Fr. *or*, L. *aurum.*] [Expressed in engraving by dots. — *E. H. Barker.*]

Ō'RA, *n.* A money of account among the Anglo-Saxons, valued in the Doomsday Book at twenty pence sterling. *P. Cyc.*

OR'ACH, OR'RACH, } *n.* A plant of the genus Atriplex, sometimes used as a substitute for spinage. *Partington.*

Wild orach is of the genus Chenopodium.

OR'A-ĊLE, (or'a-kl,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *oraculum*, from *oro*, to utter; Sp. *oraculo*; It. *oracolo.*]

1. Among *pagans*, the answer of a god, or some person reputed to be a god, to an inquiry made respecting some affair of importance, usually respecting some future event, as the success of an enterprise or battle.

2. The deity who gave, or was supposed to give, answers to inquiries; as, the Delphic *oracle.*

3. The place where the answers were given. *Brande.*

4. Among *Christians*, *oracles*, in *the plural*, denotes the communications, revelations, or messages delivered by God to prophets. In this sense, it is rarely used in the singular; but we say, the *oracles* of God, divine *oracles*, meaning the Scriptures.

5. The sanctuary, or most holy place in the temple, in which was deposited the ark of the covenant. 1 *Kings* vi.

6. Any person or place where certain decisions are obtained. *Pope.*

7. Any person reputed uncommonly wise, whose determinations are not disputed, or whose opinions are of great authority.

8. A wise sentence or decision of great authority.

OR'A-ĊLE, *v. i.* To utter oracles. *Milton.*

O-RAĊ'Ū-LAR, O-RAĊ'Ū-LOUS, } *a.* Uttering oracles; as, an *oracular* tongue.

The *oraculous* seer. *Pope.*

2. Grave; venerable; like an oracle; as, an *oracular* shade.

They have something venerable and *oracular* in that unadorned gravity and shortness in the expression. *Pope.*

3. Positive; authoritative; magisterial; as, *oraculous* expressions of sentiments. *Glanville.*

4. Obscure; ambiguous, like the oracles of pagan deities. *King.*

O-RAĊ'Ū-LAR-LY, O-RAĊ'Ū-LOUS-LY, } *adv.* In the manner of an oracle. *Brown.*

2. Authoritatively; positively. *Burke.*

O-RAĊ'Ū-LOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being oracular.

OR'AI-SON, (or'e-zun,) *n.* [Fr. *oraison*; L. *oratio.*] Prayer; verbal supplication, or oral worship; now written Orison. *Shak. Dryden.*

Ō'RAL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *os*, *oris*, the mouth.] Pertaining to the mouth; uttered by the mouth, or in words; spoken, not written; as, *oral* traditions; *oral* testimony; *oral* law. *Addison.*

Ō'RAL-LY, *adv.* By mouth; in words, without writing; as, traditions derived *orally* from ancestors.

OR'ANGE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *aurantium*; so named from *aurum*, gold, which the orange resembles in color; It. *arancio*; Sp. *naranjo*; Port. *laranja*; D. *oranje*; G. *orange.*]

The fruit of a species of Citrus which grows in warm climates. The fruit is round and depressed; it has a rough rind, which, when ripe, is yellow. This contains a vesicular pulp inclosed in nine cells for seeds. The tree producing oranges grows to the hight of ten or twelve feet, and bears the same name.

OR'ANGE, *a.* Pertaining to an orange; of the color of an orange.

OR'ANGE-ĀDE', *n.* A drink made of orange juice, corresponding to lemonade; orange sherbet. *Smart. Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

OR'AN-ĠEAT, (or'an-zhat,) [Fr.] Orange peel covered with candy.

2. Orangeade. *Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

OR'ANGE-ĊŌL'OR-ED, (-kul'lurd,) *a.* Having the color of an orange.

OR'ANGE-MEN, *n. pl.* The name given to an Irish Protestant society which was suppressed in 1836.

OR'ANGE-MUSK, *n.* A species of pear.

OR'ANGE-PEEL, *n.* The rind of an orange separated from the fruit.

OR'AN-GER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *orangerie.*] A place for raising oranges; a plantation of orange-trees.

OR'ANGE-TAW'NY, *a.* Of a color between yellow and brown. *Smart.*

OR'ANGE-TAW'NY, *n.* A color between yellow and brown. *Smart.*

OR'ANGE-WIFE, *n.* A woman that sells oranges.

Ō-RANG'-OU-TANG', *n.* [*Orang* is said to be the Malay for man, that is, reasonable being, and *outang* is said to be the Malay of wild, that is, of the woods.] A quadrumanous mammal, the Pytheeus Satyrus, or Simia Satyrus. This animal seems to be confined to Borneo, Sumatra, and Malacca. It approaches the most nearly to man of any animal of its tribe. It is utterly incapable of walking in a perfectly erect posture. Its body is covered with coarse hair of a brownish red color. In some places on its back it is six inches long, and on its arms five inches. The hight of the adult animal is not known. A single specimen supposed to be of this species has been killed, which measured at least six feet. It eats both animal and vegetable food.

The African animal resembling it, is the chimpanzee, (*Simia troglodytes*, or *Troglodytes niger.*) *Cuvier.*

O-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *oratio*, from *oro*, to pray, to utter.]

1. A speech or discourse composed according to the rules of oratory, and spoken in public. Orations may be reduced to three kinds, demonstrative, deliberative, and judicial. *Encyc.*

2. In *modern usage*, an oration differs from a sermon, from an argument at the bar, and from a speech before a deliberative assembly. The word is now applied chiefly to discourses pronounced on special occasions, as a funeral *oration*, an *oration* on some anniversary, &c., and to academic declamations.

3. A harangue; a public speech or address.

OR'A-TOR, *n.* [L.] A public speaker. In *ancient Rome*, orators were advocates for clients in the forum, and before the senate and people. They were employed in causes of importance instead of the common patron. *Encyc.*

2. In *modern usage*, a person who pronounces a discourse publicly on some special occasion, as on the celebration of some memorable event.

3. An eloquent public speaker; a speaker, by way of eminence. We say, a man writes and reasons well, but is no *orator.* Lord Chatham was an *orator.*

4. In *France*, a speaker in debate in a legislative body.

5. In *chancery*, a petitioner.

6. An officer in the universities in England.

OR-A-TŌ'RI-AL, OR-A-TOR'IĊ-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to an orator or to oratory; rhetorical; becoming an orator. We say, a man has many *oratorical* flourishes, or he speaks in an *oratorical* way. *Watts.*

OR-A-TŌ'RI-AL-LY, OR-A-TOR'IĊ-AL-LY, } *adv.* In a rhetorical manner. *Taylor.*

OR-A-TŌ'RI-O, *n.* [It.] A sacred musical composition, consisting of airs, recitatives, duets, trios, choruses, &c. The subjects are mostly taken from the Scriptures. The text is usually in a dramatic form, sometimes in the form of a narrative. *Brande.*

2. A place of worship; a chapel.

OR'A-TO-RY, *n.* [Low L. *oratoria*, from *orator.*]

1. The art of speaking well, or of speaking according to the rules of rhetoric, in order to persuade. To constitute *oratory*, the speaking must be just and pertinent to the subject; it must be methodical, all parts of the discourse being disposed in due order and connection; and it must be embellished with the beauties of language and pronounced with eloquence. Oratory consists of four parts, *invention*, *disposition*, *elocution*, and *pronunciation.* *Encyc. Cyc.*

2. Exercise of eloquence. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Among *the Roman Catholics*, a close apartment near a bed-chamber, furnished with an altar, a crucifix, &c., for private devotions.

4. A small chapel or place allotted for social prayer. *Hooker. Taylor.*

Priests of the oratory; among *Roman Catholics*, ecclesiastical persons living in community without being bound by any special vow. *Brande.*

OR'A-TRESS, OR'A-TRIX, } *n.* A female orator. *Warner.*

ORB, *n.* [L. *orbis*; Fr. It. and Sp. *orbe.*]

1. A spherical body; as, the celestial *orbs.*

2. In *old astronomy*, a hollow globe or sphere. *Brande.*

3. A wheel; a circular body that revolves or rolls; as, the *orbs* of a chariot. *Milton.*

4. A circle; a sphere defined by a line; as, he moves in a larger *orb.* *Holiday. Shak.*

5. A circle described by any mundane sphere; an orbit. *Dryden.*

6. Period; revolution of time. *Shak.*

7. The eye. *Milton.*

8. In *tactics*, the circular form of a body of troops, or a circular body of troops. *Encyc.*

The ancient astronomers conceived the heavens as consisting of several vast azure transparent orbs or spheres inclosing one another, and including the bodies of the planets. *Hutton.*

ORB, *v. t.* To form into a circle. *Milton.*

OR'BATE, *n.* [L. *orbatus.*] Bereaved; fatherless; childless.

OR-BĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *orbatio*, from *orbo*, to bereave.] Privation of parents or children, or privation in general. [*Not used.*]

ORB'ED, *a.* Round; circular; orbicular. *Shak.*

2. Formed into a circular or round shape. *Milton.*

3. Rounded or covered on the exterior.

The wheels were *orbed* with gold. *Addison.*

ORB'IĊ, *a.* Spherical. *Bacon.*

OR-BIĊ'Ū-LAR, *a.* [Fr. *orbiculaire*, from L. *orbiculus.*] Spherical; circular; in the form of an orb. *Milton. Addison.*

OR-BIĊ'Ū-LAR-LY, *adv.* Spherically.

OR-BIĊ'Ū-LAR-NESS, *n.* Sphericity; the state of being orbicular.

OR-BIĊ'Ū-LATE, OR-BIĊ'Ū-LĀ-TED, } *a.* [L. *orbiculatus.*] Made or being in the form of an orb. In *botany*, an *orbiculate* or *orbicular* leaf is one that has the periphery of a circle, or both its longitudinal and transverse diameters equal. *Martyn.*

OR-BIĊ-Ū-LĀ'TION, *n.* The state of being made in the form of an orb. *More.*

ORB'ING, *ppr.* Forming into a circle.

ORB'IS, ORB'-FISH, } *n.* A fish of a circular form, the *chætodon orbis* of Gmelin, inhabiting the Indian seas. It is covered with a firm, hard skin, full of small prickles, but is destitute of scales. It is unfit for food. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

ORB'IT, *n.* [Fr. *orbite*; L. *orbita*, a trace or track, from *orbis*, a wheel.]

1. In *astronomy*, the path described by a heavenly body in its periodical revolution; as, the *orbit* of Jupiter or Mercury. The *orbit* of the earth is nearly one hundred and ninety millions of miles in diameter. The *orbit* of the moon is four hundred and eighty thousand miles in diameter. The *orbits* of the planets are elliptical.

2. A small orb. [*Not proper.*] *Young.*

3. In *anatomy*, the cavity in which the eye is situated.

4. In *ornithology*, the skin which surrounds the eye.

ORB'IT-AL, ORB-IT'Ū-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to the orbit. *Med. Repos. Hooper.*

[Orbital is the preferable word.]

ORB'I-TUDE, ORB'I-TY, } *n.* [L. *orbitas.*] Bereavement by loss of parents or children. [*Little used.*] *Hall.*

ORB'LIKE, *a.* Resembling an orb.

ORB'Y, *a.* [from *orb.*] Resembling an orb. *Chapman.*

ORĊ, *n.* [L. *orca*; Gr. ορυγα.] A cetaceous mammal of uncertain and unsettled character; a species of whale. *Drayton.*

The Delphinus orca of Linnæus is the grampus.

OR'ĊHAL, OR'ĊHEL, OR'ĊHIL, } See Archil.

OR'ĊHA-NET, *n.* A plant, Anchusa tinctoria. *Ainsworth.*

OR'CHARD, *n.* [Sax. *ortgeard*; Goth. *aurtigards*; Dan. *urtegaard*; Sw. *örtegård*; that is, *wort-yard*, a yard for herbs. The Germans call it *baumgarten*, tree-garden, and the Dutch *boomgaard*, tree-yard. See Yard.]

An inclosure or assemblage of fruit-trees. In *Great Britain*, a department of the garden appropriated to fruit-trees of all kinds, but chiefly to apple-trees. In *America*, any piece of land set with apple-trees is called an *orchard*; and orchards are usually cultivated land, being either grounds for mowing or tillage. In some parts of the country, a piece of ground planted with peach-trees, is called a *peach-orchard.* But in most cases, I believe the orchard in both countries is distinct from the garden.

OR'CHARD-ING, *n.* The cultivation of orchards. *Evelyn.*

2. Orchards in general. *United States.*

OR'CHARD-IST, *n.* One that cultivates orchards.

OR'ĊHES-TRA, (or'kes-tra,) OR'ĊHES-TER, (or'kes-ter,) OR'ĊHES-TRE, (or'kes-ter,) } *n.* [L. *orchestra*; Gr. ορχηστρα, from ορχηστηρ, a dancer, from ορχεομαι, to dance; *originally*, the place for the chorus of dancers.]

1. The part of a theater or other public place appropriated to the musicians. In *the Grecian theaters*, the orchestra was a circular level space between the spectators and the stage, and was used by the chorus for its evolutions and dances. In *the Roman theaters*, it was no part of the scene, but was situated in front of the stage, and was occupied by senators and other persons of distinction. *Smith's Dict.*

2. The body of performers in the orchestra. *Busby.*

OR'ĊHES-TRAL, *a.* [Supra.] Pertaining to an orchestra; suitable for or performed in the orchestra. *Busby.*

OR-ĊHI-DA'CEOUS, (or-ke-dā'shus,) *a.* Pertaining to that group of plants of which Orchis is the type.

OR-ĊHID'E-OUS, *a.* [Infra.] Pertaining to Orchis.

OR'ĊHIS, (or'kis,) *n.* [L. *orchis*; Gr. ορχις.] A genus of plants, many of which have fragrant and beautiful flowers of singular forms. *P. Cyc.*

OR'CIN, *n.* A crystallizable coloring matter obtained from a species of lichen.

ORD, *n.* [Sax.] An edge or point, as in *ordhelm.* *Ord* signifies beginning, as in *ords and ends.*

OR-DAIN', *v. t.* [L. *ordino*, from *ordo*, order; Fr. *ordonner*; It. *ordinare*; Sp. *ordenar*; Ir. *orduighim.*]

1. *Properly*, to set; to establish in a particular

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office or order; hence, to invest with a ministerial function or sacerdotal power; to introduce and establish or settle in the pastoral office with the customary forms and solemnities; as, to *ordain* a minister of the gospel. In *America*, men are *ordained* over a particular church and congregation, or as evangelists without the charge of a particular church, or as deacons in the Episcopal church.

2. To appoint; to decree.

Jeroboam *ordained* a feast in the eighth month. — 1 Kings xii.
As many as were *ordained* to eternal life believed. — Acts xiii.
The fatal tent,
The scene of death and place *ordained* for punishment.
Dryden.

3. To set; to establish; to institute; to constitute.

Mulmutius
Ordained our laws. *Shak.*

4. To set apart for an office; to appoint.

Jesus *ordained* twelve, that they should be with him. — Mark iii.

5. To appoint; to prepare.

For Tophet is *ordained* of old. — Is. xxx.

OR-DAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be appointed. *Hall.*

OR-DAIN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Appointed; instituted; established; invested with ministerial or pastoral functions; settled.

OR-DAIN'ER, *n.* One who ordains, appoints, or invests with sacerdotal powers.

OR-DAIN'ING, *ppr.* Appointing; establishing; investing with sacerdotal or pastoral functions.

OR-DAIN'ING, *a.* That ordains, or that has the right or power to ordain; as, an *ordaining* council.

OR-DAIN'MENT, *n.* The act of ordaining. *Burke.*

OR'DE-AL, *n.* [Sax. *ordal* or *ordeal*; G. *urtheil*; D. *ordeel.* The last syllable is *deal*, to divide or distribute. The sense of the prefix is less obvious. Wilkins supposes *or* to signify *without*, as in some Saxon words it has that sense, and *ordeal* to signify without difference or distinction of persons, entire judgment. In Saxon, *ord* signifies origin, cause, beginning, prime. In G. *ur* signifies prime, very, original; *urwort*, primitive word. In Dutch, *oor* is the *ear*; *oorlog*, war. But this prefix would seem to be the same as in *furlow*, (furlough;) for, in G. *urlaub*, D. *oorlof*, Dan. *orlov*, Sw. *orlof*, is a furlow, and this indicates that *or* is a corruption of *fur* or *for*. In Welsh, this word is *gordal*, which Owen compounds of *gor*, high, superior, extreme, above, and *tâl*, reward, requital; and *gordal* signifies not only *ordeal*, but an over-payment, a making satisfaction over and above. *Or*, then, may signify *out*, *away*, and in *ordeal* may denote *ultimate*, *final*. But the real sense is not obvious. The practice of ordeal, however, seems to have had its origin in the belief that the substances used had each its particular presiding deity, that had perfect control over it.]

1. An ancient form of trial to determine guilt or innocence, practiced by the rude nations of Europe, and still practiced in the East Indies. In England, the ordeal was of two sorts, *fire-ordeal* and *water-ordeal*; the former being confined to persons of higher rank, the latter to the common people. Both might be performed by deputy, but the principal was to answer for the success of the trial.

Fire-ordeal was performed either by taking in the hand a piece of red-hot iron, or by walking barefoot and blindfold over nine red-hot plowshares, laid lengthwise, at unequal distances; and if the person escaped unhurt, he was adjudged innocent; otherwise he was condemned as guilty.

Water-ordeal was performed, either by plunging the bare arm to the elbow in boiling water, or by casting the person suspected into a river or pond of cold water, and if he floated without an effort to swim, it was an evidence of guilt, but if he sunk he was acquitted.

Both in England and Sweden, the clergy presided at this trial. It was at last condemned as unlawful by the canon law, and in England it was abolished by an order in council of Henry III. *Blackstone.*

It is probable our proverbial phrase, to *go through fire and water*, denoting severe trial or danger, is derived from the ordeal; as also the trial of witches by water.

2. Severe trial; accurate scrutiny.

OR'DER, *n.* [L. *ordo*; (qu. Pers. ﻋﺪ *radah*, order, series;) Fr. *ordre*; It. *ordine*; Sp. *orden*; Sw. Dan. G. and Russ. *id.*; Ir. *ord*; but all from the Latin except the Persian.]

1. Regular disposition or methodical arrangement of things; *a word of extensive application*; as, the *order* of troops on parade; the *order* of books in a library; the *order* of proceedings in a legislative assembly. *Order* is the life of business.

Good *order* is the foundation of all good things. *Burke.*

2. Proper state; as, the muskets are all in good *order*. When the bodily organs are in *order*, a person is in health; when they are out of *order*, he is indisposed.

3. Adherence to the point in discussion, according to established rules of debate; as, the member is not in *order*, that is, he wanders from the question.

4. Established mode of proceeding. The motion is not in *order*.

5. Regularity; settled mode of operation. This fact could not occur in the *order* of nature; it is against the natural *order* of things.

6. Mandate; precept; command; authoritative direction. I have received an *order* from the commander-in-chief. The general gave *orders* to march. There is an *order* of council to issue letters of marque.

7. Rule; regulation; as, the rules and *orders* of a legislative house.

8. Regular government or discipline. It is necessary for society that good *order* should be observed. The meeting was turbulent; it was impossible to keep *order*.

9. Rank; class; division of men; as, the *order* of nobles; the *order* of priests; the higher *orders* of society; men of the lowest *order*; *order* of knights; military *orders*, &c.

10. A religious fraternity; as, the *order* of Benedictines.

11. A division of natural objects, generally intermediate between class and genus. The classes, in the Linnæan artificial system, are divided into *orders*, which include one or more genera. Linnæus also arranged vegetables, in his natural system, into groups of genera, called *orders*. In the natural system of Jussieu, *orders* are subdivisions of classes.

12. Measures; care. Take some *order* for the safety and support of the soldiers.

Provide me soldiers
Whilst I take *order* for my own affairs. *Shak.*

13. In *rhetoric*, the placing of words and members in a sentence in such a manner as to contribute to force and beauty of expression, or to the clear illustration of the subject. *Encyc.*

14. The title of certain ancient books containing the divine office, and manner of its performance. *Encyc.*

15. In *architecture*, a system of several members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilasters; or a regular arrangement of the projecting parts of a building, especially of the columns, so as to form one beautiful whole. The orders are five, the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite. The order consists of two principal members, the *column* and the *entablature*, each of which is composed of three principal parts. Those of the column are the base, the shaft, and the capital; those of the entablature are the architrave, the frieze, and the cornice. The hight of the Tuscan column is 14 modules or semidiameters of the shaft at the bottom, and that of the entablature 3 1-2. The hight of the Doric order is 16 modules, and that of the entablature nearly 4; that of the Ionic is 18 modules, and that of the entablature 4 2-3; that of the Corinthian order is 20 modules, and that of the entablature 5. The hight of the Composite order agrees with that of the Corinthian. *Gwilt.*

Order of the day; in *deliberative assemblies*, the particular business previously assigned for the day.

In order; for the purpose; to the end; as means to an end. The best knowledge is that which is of the greatest use *in order* to our eternal happiness.

General orders; the commands or notices which a military commander-in-chief issues to the troops under his command.

Holy orders; in *the Episcopal church*, the Christian ministry.

In orders; in *the Episcopal church*, ordained; in the sacred office.

To take orders; in *the Episcopal church*, to be ordained; to enter into the sacred ministry.

OR'DER, *v. t.* To regulate; to methodize; to systemize; to adjust; to subject to system in management and execution; as, to *order* domestic affairs with prudence.

2. To lead; to conduct; to subject to rules or laws.

To him that *ordereth* his conversation aright, will I show the salvation of God. — Ps. l.

3. To direct; to command. The general *ordered* his troops to advance.

4. To manage; to treat.

How shall we *order* the child? — Judges xiii.

5. To ordain; to put into holy orders. *Com. Prayer.*

6. To direct; to dispose in any particular manner.

Order my steps in thy word. — Ps. cxix.

OR'DER, *v. i.* To give command or direction. *Milton.*

OR'DER-ED, *pp.* Regulated; methodized; disposed; commanded; managed.

OR'DER-ER, *n.* One that gives orders.

2. One that methodizes or regulates.

OR'DER-ING, *ppr.* Regulating; systemizing; commanding; disposing.

OR'DER-ING, *n.* Disposition; distribution; management. 2 *Chron.* xxiv.

OR'DER-LESS, *a.* Without regularity; disorderly; out of rule. *Shak.*

OR'DER-LI-NESS, *n.* [from *orderly.*] Regularity; a state of being methodical.

2. The state of being orderly.

OR'DER-LY, *a.* Methodical; regular. *Hooker.*

2. Observant of order or method. *Chapman.*

3. Well-regulated; performed in good order; not tumultuous; as, an *orderly* march. *Clarendon.*

4. According to established method. *Hooker.*

5. Not unruly; not inclined to break from inclosures; peaceable. We say, cattle are *orderly*.

6. Being on duty; as, *orderly* officer, the officer of the day. *Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

Orderly book; in *military affairs*, a book for every company, in which the sergeants write general and regimental orders. *Cyc.*

Orderly sergeant; a military officer who attends on a superior officer.

OR'DER-LY, *adv.* Methodically; according to due order; regularly; according to rule. *Shak.*

OR-DI-NA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Capability of being appointed. [*Not used.*] *Bull.*

OR'DI-NA-BLE, *a.* Such as may be appointed. [*Not used.*] *Hammond.*

OR'DI-NAL, *a.* [L. *ordinalis*; Fr. *ordinal.*]

Noting order; as, the *ordinal* numbers, first, second, third, &c.

OR'DI-NAL, *n.* A number noting order.

2. A book containing the ordination service, as prescribed in the English church *Murdock.*

OR'DI-NANCE, *n.* [It. *ordinanza*; Fr. *ordonnance.*]

1. A rule established by authority; a permanent rule of action. An ordinance may be a law or statute of sovereign power. In this sense it is often used in the Scriptures. *Exod.* xv. *Num.* x. *Ezra* iii. It may also signify a decree, edict, or rescript, and the word has sometimes been applied to the statutes of parliament; but these are usually called *acts* or *laws*. In the United States, it is never applied to the acts of Congress, or of a State legislature.

2. Observance commanded. *Taylor.*

3. Appointment. *Shak.*

4. Established rite or ceremony. *Heb.* ix. In *this sense*, baptism and the Lord's supper are denominated *ordinances*.

5. *Ordinance*, a cannon, is now written ORDNANCE.

OR'DI-NAND, *n.* One about to be ordained.

OR'DI-NANT, *n.* One who ordains.

OR'DI-NANT, *a.* [L. *ordinans.*]

Ordaining; decreeing. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

OR'DI-NA-RI-LY, *adv.* *Primarily*, according to established rules or settled method; hence, commonly; *usually*; in most cases; as, a winter more than *ordinarily* severe. *Glanville.*

OR'DI-NA-RY, *a.* [L. *ordinarius.*]

1. According to established order; methodical; regular; customary; as, the *ordinary* forms of law or justice. *Addison.*

2. Common; usual.

Method is not less requisite in *ordinary* conversation than in writing. *Addison.*

3. Of common rank; not distinguished by superior excellence; as, an *ordinary* reader; *men of ordinary* judgment. *Hooker.*

4. Plain; not handsome; as, an *ordinary* woman; a person of an *ordinary* form; an *ordinary* face.

5. Inferior; of little merit; as, the book is an *ordinary* performance.

6. An *ordinary* seaman is one not expert or fully skilled, and hence ranking below a seaman.

OR'DI-NA-RY, *n.* In the *common* and *canon law*, one who has ordinary or immediate jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical; an ecclesiastical judge. In *England*, the bishop of the diocese is commonly the *ordinary*, and the archbishop is the *ordinary* of the whole province. The *ordinary* of assizes and sessions was formerly a deputy of the bishop appointed to give malefactors their neck-verses. The *ordinary* of Newgate is a clergyman who attends on condemned malefactors to prepare them for death. *Encyc. Brande.*

2. Settled establishment. *Bacon.*

3. Regular price of a meal. *Shak.*

4. A place of eating where the prices are settled. *Swift.*

5. In *the navy*, the establishment of the shipping not in actual service, but laid up under the charge of officers. *Brande.*

In ordinary; in actual and constant service; statedly attending and serving; as, a physician or chaplain *in ordinary*. An embassador *in ordinary*, is one constantly resident at a foreign court.

OR'DI-NARY, *n.* In *heraldry*, a portion of the escutcheon comprised between straight or other lines. It is the simplest species of charge. *Brande.*

[They are divided into *greater ordinaries*, which are the pale, the bend, the fess, the chief, the cross, the saltier, the chevron, and the border; and *lesser ordinaries*, as the fleur-de-lis, the annulet, the lozenge, the martlet, &c. — *E. H. Barker.*]

OR'DI-NATE, *v. t.* To appoint. [*Not used.*]

OR'DI-NATE, *a.* [L. *ordinatus.*]

Regular; methodical. An *ordinate* figure is one whose sides and angles are equal. *Ray.*

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OR'DI-NATE, *n.* In *geometry*, a straight line drawn from any point in a curve perpendicular to another straight line called the *abscissa*. *Brande.*

OR'DI-NATE-LY, *adv.* In a regular, methodical manner. *Skelton.*

OR-DI-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ordinatio.*]

1. The state of being ordained or appointed; established order or tendency consequent on a decree.

Virtue and vice have a natural *ordination* to the happiness and misery of life respectively. *Norris.*

2. In *the Episcopal church*, the act of conferring holy orders or sacerdotal power; called also CONSECRATION. *Encyc.*

3. In *the Presbyterian* and *Congregational churches*, the act of settling or establishing a licensed clergyman over a church and congregation with pastoral charge and authority; also, the act of conferring on a clergyman the powers of a settled minister of the gospel, without the charge or oversight of a particular church, but with the general powers of an evangelist, who is authorized to form churches and administer the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's supper, wherever he may be called to officiate

OR'DI-NA-TIVE, *a.* Directing; giving order. *Cotgrave.*

OR'DI-NĀ-TOR, *n.* One who ordains or establishes. *Baxter.*

ORD'NANCE, *n.* [from *ordinance.*] Cannon or great guns, mortars, and howitzers; artillery.

OR'DON-NANCE, *n.* [Fr.] In *the arts*, the disposition of the parts either in regard to the whole piece or to the several parts. *Elmes.*

OR'DURE, *n.* [Fr.] Dung; excrements. *Shak.*

ŌRE, *n.* [Sax. *ore*, *ora*; D. *erts*; G. *erz.* Qu. L. *æs*, *æris*, brass; Rabbinic, עי, a mineral.]

1. The compound of a metal and some other substance, as oxygen, sulphur, or carbon, called its *mineralizer*, by which its properties are disguised or lost. Metals found free from such combination, and exhibiting naturally their appropriate character, are not called *ores*, but *native* metals. *Olmsted.*

2. Metal; as, the liquid *ore*. *Milton.*

Ō'RE-AD, *n.*; *pl.* OREADS. [from Gr. ορος, mountain.] A mountain nymph. *Milton.*

ŌRE'-WEED, ŌRE'-WOOD, } *n.* Sea-weed. [*Not used.*] *Carew.*

Ō'RE TĒ'NUS, [L.] By word of mouth.

ORF'GILD, *n.* [Sax. *orf*, cattle, and *geld*, payment.] The restitution of goods or money stolen, if taken in the daytime. *Ainsworth.*

OR'FRAYS, *n.* [Fr. *orfroi.*] Fringe of gold; gold embroidery. *Chaucer.*

OR'GAL, *n.* Argal; unrefined or crude tartar. *Ure.*

OR'GAN, *n.* [L. *organum*; Gr. οργανον; Sp. and It. *organo*; Fr. *organe*; D. and G. *orgel*; Pers. and Ar. *arganon.*]

1. A natural instrument of action or operation, or by which some process is carried on. Thus the arteries and veins of animal bodies are *organs* of circulation the lungs are *organs* of respiration; the nerves are *organs* of perception and sensation; the muscles are *organs* of motion; the ears are *organs* of hearing; the tongue is the *organ* of speech.

2. The instrument or means of conveyance or communication. A secretary of state is the *organ* of communication between the government and a foreign power.

3. The largest and most harmonious of wind instruments of music, consisting of pipes which are filled with wind, and stops touched by the fingers. It is blown by a bellows. *Johnson. Encyc.*

OR'GAN-BUILD'ER, (-bild'er,) *n.* An artist whose occupation is to construct organs.

OR-GAN'IC, OR-GAN'IC-AL, } *a.* [L. *organicus.*]

1. Pertaining to an organ or to organs; consisting of organs or containing them; as, the *organic* structure of the human body or of plants.

2. Produced by the organs; as, *organic* pleasure. *Kames.*

3. Instrumental; acting as instruments of nature or art to a certain end; as, *organic* arts. *Milton.*

Organic bodies, are such as possess organs, on the action of which depend their growth and perfection; as animals and plants.

Organic substances, are substances which proceed from or constitute organic bodies.

Organic remains, are the remains of animals or vegetables petrified or imbedded in stone.

Organical description of a curve; in *geometry*, the description of a curve on a plane, by means of instruments. *Brande.*

OR-GAN'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With organs; with organical structure or disposition of parts. The bodies of animals and plants are *organically* framed.

2. By means of organs.

OR-GAN'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being organical. *Johnson.*

OR'GAN-ISM, *n.* Organical structure; as, the *organism* of bodies. *Grew.*

OR'GAN-IST, *n.* One who plays on the organ. *Boyle.*

2. One who sung in parts; *an old musical use of the word.*

OR-GAN-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act or process of forming organs or instruments of action.

2. The act of forming or arranging the parts of a compound or complex body in a suitable manner for use or service; the act of distributing into suitable divisions and appointing the proper officers, as an army or a government.

The first *organization* of the general government. *Pickering.*

3. Structure; form; suitable disposition of parts which are to act together in a compound body. *Locke.*

OR'GAN-IZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *organiser*; It. *organizzare*; Sp. *organizar.*]

1. To form with suitable organs; to construct so that one part may coöperate with another.

These nobler faculties of the soul *organized* matter could never produce. *Ray.*

2. To sing in parts; as, to *organize* the halleluiah. *Busby.*

3. To distribute into suitable parts, and appoint proper officers, that the whole may act as one body; as, to *organize* an army. So we say, to *organize* the house of representatives, which is done by the appointment of officers and verification of the powers of the several members. So we say, a club, a party, or a faction is *organized*, when it takes a systemized form.

This original and supreme will *organizes* the government. *W. Cranch.*

OR'GAN-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Formed with organs; constructed organically; systemized; reduced to a form in which all the parts may act together to one end. Animals and plants are *organized* bodies. Minerals are not *organized* bodies.

OR'GAN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Constructing with suitable organs; reducing to system in order to produce united action to one end.

OR'GAN-LOFT, *n.* The loft where an organ stands. *Tatler.*

OR-GAN-O-GRAPH'IC, OR-GAN-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to organography.

OR-GAN-OG'RA-PHIST, *n.* One who describes the organs of animal or vegetable bodies. *Lindley.*

OR-GAN-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. οργανον and γραφω.] In *botany*, a description of the organs of plants, or of the names and kinds of their organs. *De Cand.*

OR-GAN-OL'O-GY, *n.* That branch of physiology which treats, in particular, of the different organs of animals, especially of the human species. *Encyc. Am.*

OR'GA-NON, [Gr.] OR'GA-NUM, [L.] } *n.* In *philosophical language*, a term nearly synonymous with METHOD, and implying a body of rules and canons for scientific investigation. *Brande.*

OR'GAN-PIPE, *n.* The pipe of a musical organ. *Shak.*

OR'GAN-REST, *n.* [In *heraldry*, a figure of uncertain origin, borne by the Granvilles and other ancient families. — *E. H. Barker.*]

OR'GAN-STOP, *n.* The stop of an organ, or any collection of pipes under one general name. *Busby.*

OR'GA-NY. See ORGAN.

OR'GAN-ZINE, (-zin,) *n.* Thrown silk; that is, silk twisted like a rope with different strands, so as to increase its strength. *Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

OR'GASM, *n.* [Gr. οργασμος, from οργαω, to swell; οργαζω, to irritate.] Immoderate excitement or action; as, the *orgasm* of the blood or spirits. *Blackmore. Derham.*

OR'GEAT, (or'zhat,) *n.* [Fr., from *orge*, barley.] A liquor extracted from barley and sweet almonds. *Mason.*

OR'GE-IS, *n.* A fish, called also ORGAN-LING; supposed to be from *Orkneys*, on the coast of which it is taken. *Johnson.*

OR'GIES, (or'jiz,) *n. pl.* [Gr. οργια, from οργαω, to swell; οργη, fury; L. *orgia*; Fr. *orgies.*]

1. Frantic nocturnal revels at the feast in honor of Bacchus, or the feast itself. Hence,

2. Drunken revelry, chiefly by night.

OR'GIL-LOUS, *a.* [Fr. *orgueilleux*, from *orgueil*, Sax. *orgel*, pride, haughtiness; Gr. οργαω, to swell.] Proud; haughty. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

ORGUES, (orgz,) *n.* [Fr.] In *the military art*, long, thick pieces of timber, pointed and shod with iron, and hung over a gateway, to be let down in case of attack. *Brande.*

2. The term also denotes a machine composed of several musket barrels united, by means of which several explosions are made at once to defend breaches. *Brande.*

OR-I-CHAL'CUM, OR'I-CHALCH, } *n.* [L. *orichalcum*, mountain brass; Gr. ορος and χαλκος; or *aurichalcum*, gold-brass.]

A metallic substance, resembling gold in color, but inferior in value; a mixed metal of the ancients, resembling brass. *Spenser. Brande.*

Ō'RI-EL, Ō'RI-OL, } *n.* [Old Fr. *oriol.*]

1. In *Gothic architecture*, a bay window. *Brande.*

2. A small apartment next a hall, where particular persons dine; a sort of recess. [*Obs.*] *Cowell.*

Ō'RI-EN-CY, *n.* [See ORIENT.] Brightness or strength of color. [*Little used.*] *Waterhouse.*

Ō'RI-ENT, *a.* [L. *oriens*, from *orior*, to arise.]

1. Rising, as the sun.

Moon, that now meet'st the *orient* sun. *Milton.*
The *orient* morn. *Milton.*

2. Eastern; oriental.

3. Bright; shining; glittering; as, *orient* pearls. *Dryden.*

Ō'RI-ENT, *n.* The east; the part of the horizon where the sun first appears in the morning.

Ō'RI-ENT, *v. t.* In *surveying*, to *orient* a plan signifies to mark its situation or bearing with respect to the four cardinal points. *Brande.*

O-RI-ENT'AL, *a.* Eastern; situated in the east; *particularly*, in or about Asia; as, *oriental* seas or countries.

2. Proceeding from the east; as, the *oriental* radiations of the sun. *Brown.*

O-RI-ENT'AL, *n.* A native or inhabitant of some eastern part of the world. We give the appellation to the inhabitants of Asia, from the Hellespont and Mediterranean to Japan.

O-RI-ENT'AL-ISM, *n.* A term applied to doctrines or idioms of the Asiatic nations.

O-RI-ENT'AL-IST, *n.* An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world. *Peters.*

2. One versed in the eastern languages and literature. *Ouseley.*

O-RI-ENT-AL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being oriental or eastern. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

OR'I-FICE, (or'e-fis,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *orificium*; *os*, *oris*, mouth, and *facio*, to make.]

The mouth or aperture of a tube, pipe, or other cavity; as, the *orifice* of an artery or vein; the *orifice* of a wound.

The *orifice* of Etna. *Addison.*

OR'I-FLAMME, OR'I-FLAMB, } *n.* [Fr. *oriflamme.*]

The ancient royal standard of France. *Ainsworth.*

OR'I-GAN, O-RIG'A-NUM, } *n.* [L., from Gr. οριγανον.]

Marjoram, a genus of plants. One species of this genus is a rich aromatic, excellent for culinary purposes.

OR'I-GEN-ISM, *n.* The opinions of Origen of Alexandria, one of the earliest and most learned of the Greek fathers. He supposed that human souls existed before their union with bodies; that they were originally holy, but became sinful in the preëxistent state; that all men, probably, will at last be saved; and that Christ is again to die for the salvation of devils, &c. *Murdock.*

OR'I-GEN-IST, *n.* A follower of the opinions of Origen.

OR'I-GIN, *n.* [Fr. and It. *origine*; Sp. *origen*; L. *origo.*]

1. The first existence or beginning of any thing; as, the *origin* of Rome. In history, it is necessary, if practicable, to trace all events to their *origin.*

2. Fountain; source; cause; that from which any thing primarily proceeds that which gives existence or beginning. The apostasy is believed to have been the *origin* of moral evil. The *origin* of many of our customs is lost in antiquity. Nations, like individuals, are ambitious to trace their descent from an honorable *origin.*

O-RIG'IN-A-BLE, *a.* That may be originated.

O-RIG'IN-AL, *n.* Origin. [See ORIGIN, with which it accords in signification.]

2. First copy; archetype; that from which any thing is transcribed or translated, or from which a likeness is made by the pencil, press, or otherwise. Thus we say, the translation is not equal to the *original.* If the *original* can not be produced, we are permitted to offer an authenticated copy.

O-RIG'IN-AL, *a.* [Fr. *originel*; L. *originalis.*]

1. First in order; preceding all others; as, the *original* state of men; the *original* laws of a country; *original* rights or powers; the *original* question in debate.

2. Primitive; pristine; as, the *original* perfection of Adam.

Original sin, as *applied to Adam*, was his first act of disobedience in eating the forbidden fruit; as *applied to his posterity*, it is understood to mean either the sin of Adam imputed to his posterity, or that corruption of nature, or total depravity, which has been derived from him in consequence of his apostasy. On this subject divines are not agreed.

In strictness, *original sin* is an improper use of words, as sin, *ex vi termini*, implies volition and the transgression of a known rule of duty by a moral agent. But this application of the words has been established by long use, and it serves to express ideas which many wise and good men entertain on this subject.

3. Having the power to originate new thoughts or combinations of thought; as, an *original* genius.

O-RIG-IN-AL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being original.

2. The power of originating or producing new thoughts, or uncommon combinations of thought; as, *originality* of genius.

O-RIG'IN-AL-LY, *adv.* Primarily; from the beginning or origin.

God is *originally* holy in himself. *Pearson.*

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2. At first; at the origin. *Woodward.*

3. By the first author; as, a book *originally* written by another hand. *Roscommon.*

O-RIG'IN-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being original.

O-RIG'IN-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *originaire.*]

1. Productive; causing existence.

The production of animals in the *originary* way, requires a certain degree of warmth. *Cheyne.*

2. Primitive; original. *Sandys.*

[*This word is little used.*]

O-RIG'IN-ĀTE, *v. t.* To cause to be; to bring into existence; to produce what is new

The change is to be effected without a decomposition of the whole civil and political mass, for the purpose of *originating* a new civil order out of the elements of society. *Burke.*

That matter, which can not think, will, or *originate* motion, should communicate thought, volition, and motivity, is plainly impossible. *Dwight.*

O-RIG'IN-ĀTE, *v. i.* To take first existence; to have origin; to be begun. The scheme *originated* with the governor and council. It *originated* in pure benevolence.

O-RIG'I-NĀ-TED, *pp.* Brought into existence.

O-RIG'I-NĀ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bringing into existence.

O-RIG-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of bringing or coming into existence; first production.

Descartes first introduced the fancy of making a world, and deducing the *origination* of the universe from mechanical principles. *Keil.*

2. Mode of production or bringing into being.

This cruca is propagated by animal parents, to wit, butterflies, after the common *origination* of all caterpillars. *Ray.*

O-RIG'IN-Ā-TOR, *n.* A person who originates or commences.

O-RIL'LON, *n.* [Fr.] In *fortification*, a rounding of earth, faced with a wall, raised on the shoulder of those bastions that have casemates, to cover the cannon in the retired flank, and prevent their being dismounted. *Encyc. Brande.*

Ō'RI-OLE, *n.* The popular name of several species of birds allied to the thrushes, having their plumage of a golden-yellow mixed with black. *Partington.*

O-RI'ON, *n.* [Gr. *ωριων*; unfortunately accented by the poets on the second syllable.]

A large and bright constellation on both sides of the equinoctial. *Brande.*

O-RIS-MO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to orismology.

O-RIS-MOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ορισμος*, a term, and *λογος*, a discourse.]

In *natural history*, that department which treats of terms, whether descriptive or denominative.

OR'I-SON, *n.* [Fr. *oraison*, from L. *oratio*, from *oro.*]

A prayer or supplication.

Lowly they bowed adoring, and began
Their *orisons*, each morning duly paid. *Milton.*

ORK, *n.* [L. *orca.*]

A species of whale. [See ORC.]

ORLE, *n.* [Infra.] In *heraldry*, an ordinary in the form of a fillet, round the shield.

[An inescutcheon voided. — *E. H. Barker.*]

ORLE, }
OR'LET, } *n.* [Fr. *ourlet*, It. *orlo*, a hem. Qu. Heb.
OR'LO, } עֵרֶלָה, and Ch. Syr.]

In *architecture*, a fillet under the ovolo of a capital.

OR'LOP, *n.* [D. *overloop*, a running over or overflowing, an orlop, that is, a spreading over.]

The lower deck of a ship of the line; or that, in all vessels, on which the cables are stowed. *Totten.*

OR-MO-LŪ', *n.* [Fr.] Brass which by a chemical process is made to assume the appearance of being gilt. It is used in making lamps, girandoles, &c.

OR'NA-MENT, *n.* [L. *ornamentum*, from *orno*, to adorn. Varro informs us that this was primitively *osnamentum*; but this is improbable. See ADORN.]

1. That which embellishes; something which, added to another thing, renders it more beautiful to the eye.

The chains, and the bracelets, and the mufflers, the bonnets, and the *ornaments* of the legs. — Is. iii.

2. In *architecture*, *ornaments* are sculpture or carved work.

3. Embellishment; decoration; additional beauty.

The *ornament* of a meek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of great price. — 1 Pet. iii.

OR'NA-MENT, *v. t.* To adorn; to deck; to embellish. *Warburton.*

OR-NA-MENT'AL, *a.* Serving to decorate; giving additional beauty; embellishing.

Some think it most *ornamental* to wear their bracelets on their wrists; others about their ankles. *Brown.*

OR-NA-MENT'AL-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to add embellishment.

OR'NA-MENT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Decorated; embellished; beautified. *Shenstone.*

OR'NA-MENT-ING, *ppr.* Decorating; embellishing.

OR'NĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *orno.*]

To adorn.

OR'NĀTE, *a.* [L. *ornatus.*]

Adorned; decorated; beautiful. *Milton.*

OR'NĀ-TED, *pp.* Adorned; ornamented.

OR'NĀTE-LY, *adv.* With decoration. *Skelton.*

OR'NĀTE-NESS, *n.* State of being adorned.

OR'NĀ-TING, *ppr.* Embellishing.

OR'NA-TURE, *n.* Decoration. [*Little used.*]

OR-NIS-COP'IC-S, *n.* Divination by the observation of birds. *Bailey.*

OR-NIS'CO-PIST, *n.* [Gr. *ορνις*, a bird, and *σκοπεω*, to view.]

One who views the flight of birds in order to foretell future events by their manner of flight. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

OR-NITH-ICH'NITE, *n.* [Gr. *ορνις*, a bird, and *ιχνος*, a track.]

In *geology*, a name given to the foot-marks of birds, occurring in different strata of stone. *Hitchcock.*

OR-NITH'O-LITE, *n.* A name given to fossil birds, and also to stones of various colors bearing the figure of birds. *Buchanan.*

OR-NI-THO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to ornithology.

OR-NI-THOL'O-GIST, *n.* [See ORNITHOLOGY.] A person who is skilled in the natural history of birds, who understands their form, structure, habits, and uses; one who describes birds.

OR-NI-THOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ορνις*, a bird, and *λογος*, discourse.]

The science of birds, which comprises a knowledge of their form, structure, habits, and uses.

OR-NITH'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. *ορνις*, a bird, and *μαντεια*, divination.]

Augury, a species of divination by means of birds, their flight, &c. *Brande.*

OR'NI-THON, *n.* [Gr., an aviary.] A building for the keeping of birds. *Elmes.*

OR'NI-THO-RHYNCH'US, *n.* [Gr. *ορνις*, *ορνιθος*, a bird, and *ρυγχος*, a beak.]

An effodient monotrematous mammal, with a horny beak resembling that of a duck, and two merely fibrous cheek-teeth on each side of both jaws, not fixed in any bone, but only in the gum; with pentadactylous paws webbed like the feet of a bird and formed for swimming, and with a spur behind in the hinder feet, emitting a poisonous liquid from a reservoir in the sole of the foot, supplied by a gland situated above the pelvis, and by the side of the spine. The animal is covered with a brown fur. It is found only in New Holland, and is sometimes called WATER MOLE.

OR-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* [See OROLOGY.] Pertaining to a description of mountains.

O-ROL'O-GIST, *n.* A describer of mountains.

O-ROL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ορος*, a mountain, and *λογος*, discourse.]

The science or description of mountains.

Ō'RO-TUND, *n.* [L. *os* and *rotundum.*] A mode of intonation directly from the larynx, which has a fullness, clearness, strength, smoothness, and ringing, or musical quality, which form the highest perfection of the human voice. *Rush.*

OR'PHAN, *n.* [Gr. *ορφανος*; It. *orfano*; Fr. *orphelin.*]

A child who is bereaved of father or mother, or both.

OR'PHAN, *a.* Bereaved of parents. *Sidney.*

OR'PHAN-AGE, } *n.* The state of an orphan.
OR'PHAN-ISM, } *Sherwood.*

OR'PHAN-ED, *a.* Bereft of parents or friends. *Young.*

OR-PHAN-OT'RO-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ορφανος*, orphan, and *τροφη*, food.]

A hospital for orphans. *Chalmers.*

OR'PHANS-CŌURT, *n.* A court, in some of the states of the Union, having jurisdiction of the estates and persons of orphans. *Bouvier.*

OR'PHE-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to Orpheus, the poet
OR'PHIC, } and musician; as, *Orphic* hymns. *Bryant.*

OR'PHE-US, *n.* [Gr. Ορφευς.]

In *classical mythology*, a poet who is represented as having had the power of moving inanimate bodies by the music of his lyre. [In the classics, *Or'pheūs.*]

OR'PI-MENT, *n.* [L. *auripigmentum*; *aurum*, gold, and *pigmentum.*]

Sesquisulphuret of arsenic, found native, and then an ore of arsenic, or artificially composed. The native orpiment appears in yellow, brilliant, and seemingly talcky masses of various sizes. The red orpiment is called REALGAR, and is a protosulphuret of arsenic. It is more or less lively and transparent, and often crystallized in bright needles. In this form it is called RUBY OF ARSENIC.

Fourcroy. Nicholson. Encyc. Ure.

OR'PIN, *n.* [Fr.] A yellow color of various degrees of intensity, approaching also to red. *Brande.*

OR'PINE, (or'pin,) *n.* [Fr. *orpin.*]

A succulent plant of the genus Sedum, lesser housleek, or live-long. Also, a plant of Southern Europe belonging to the genus Telephium. The *bastard orpine* is of the genus Andrachne; the *lesser orpine* of the genus Crassula. *Partington. Loudon.*

OR'RACH. See ORACH.

OR'RE-RY, *n.* An astronomical machine for exhibiting the several motions of the heavenly bodies. This machine was invented by George Graham, but Rowley, a workman, borrowed one from him, and made a copy for the earl of Orrery, after whom it was named by Sir Richard Steele. Similar machines are called also PLANETARIUMS. *Barlow.*

OR'RIS, *n.* The plant *iris*, of which *orris* seems to be a corruption; fleur-de-lis, or flag flower. Its root has an agreeable odor, resembling that of violets. *Encyc.*

2. A sort of gold or silver lace. Qu. *Orfrays.* *Johnson.*

ORSE'DEW, (-du,) *n.* Dutch gold, which see.

ORT, *n.* A fragment; a refuse. *Shak.*

OR'THITE, *n.* [Gr. *ορθος*, straight.]

A variety of Allanite, an ore of cerium, occurring in long acicular crystals, of a brownish-black color, and semi-metallic appearances. *Dana.*

OR-THO-CER'A-TITE, } *n. pl.* [Gr. *ορθος*, straight,
OR-THO-CER'A-TA, } and *κερας*, a horn.]

Terms applied to an extinct genus of cephalopods, inhabiting straight, many-chambered shells. *P. Cyc.*

OR'THO-DOX, *a.* [See ORTHODOXY.] Sound in the Christian faith; believing the genuine doctrines taught in the Scriptures; opposed to HERETICAL; as, an *orthodox* Christian.

2. According with the doctrines of Scripture; as, an *orthodox* creed or faith.

OR'THO-DOX-LY, *adv.* With soundness of faith. *Bacon.*

OR'THO-DOX-NESS, *n.* The state of being sound in the faith, or of according with the doctrines of Scripture.

OR'THO-DOX-Y, *n.* [Gr. *ορθοδοξια*; *ορθος*, right, true, and *δοξα*, opinion, from *δοκεω*, to think.]

1. Soundness of faith; a belief in the genuine doctrines taught in the Scriptures.

Basil bears full and clear testimony to Gregory's *orthodoxy.* *Waterland.*

2. Consonance to genuine scriptural doctrines; as, the *orthodoxy* of a creed.

OR-THO-DROM'IC, *a.* [See ORTHODROMY.] Pertaining to orthodromy.

OR-THO-DROM'ICS, *n.* The art of sailing in a direct course, or on the arc of a great circle, which is the shortest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe. *Brande.*

OR'THO-DRO-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ορθος*, right, and *δρομος*, course.]

The sailing in a straight course.

OR-THO-EP'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to orthoëpy.

OR'THO-E-PIST, *n.* [See ORTHOËPY.] One who pronounces words correctly, or who is well skilled in pronunciation.

OR'THO-E-PY, *n.* [Gr. *ορθοεπεια*; *ορθος*, right, and *επος*, word, or *επω*, to speak.]

The art of uttering words with propriety; a correct pronunciation of words. *Nares.*

OR'THO-GON, *n.* [Gr. *ορθος*, right, and *γωνια*, angle.]

A rectangular figure, or one which has all its angles right angles. *Peacham.*

OR-THOG'ON-AL, *a.* Right-angled; rectangular. *Selden.*

OR-THOG'RA-PHER, } *n.* [See ORTHOGRAPHY.]
OR-THOG'RA-PHIST, } One that spells words correctly or properly, according to common usage. *Shak.*

OR-THO-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Correctly spelled;
OR-THO-GRAPH'IC-AL, } written with the proper letters.

2. Pertaining to the spelling of words; as, to make an *orthographical* mistake.

Orthographic projection; in *geometry*, the projection of points on a plane by straight lines at right angles to the plane. *Brande.*

Orthographic projection of the sphere; a delineation of the sphere upon a plane that cuts it in the middle, the eye being supposed to be placed at an infinite distance from it. *Barlow.*

OR-THO-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the rules of proper spelling.

2. In the manner of an orthographic projection.

OR-THOG'RA PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ορθογραφια*; *ορθος*, right, and *γραφη*, writing.]

1. The art of writing words with the proper letters, according to common usage.

2. The part of grammar which treats of the nature and properties of letters, and of the art of writing words correctly. *Encyc.*

3. The practice of spelling or writing words with the proper letters. *Swift.*

4. In *geometry*, the art of delineating or drawing the front of an object, and exhibiting the hights or elevations of the several parts; so called because it determines things by perpendicular lines falling on the geometrical plane. *Barlow. Gwilt.*

OR-THOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ορθος*, right, and *λογος*, discourse.]

The right description of things. *Fotherby.*

OR-THOM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. *ορθος*, right, and *μετρον*, measure.]

The act or practice of constructing verse correctly; the laws of correct versification. *S. Jones.*

OR-THOP-NŒ'A, } *n.* [Gr. *ορθωνοια*; *ορθος*, right,
OR-THOP'NY, } erect, and *πνοη*, breath; *πνεω*, to breathe.]

1. A disease in which respiration can be performed only in an erect posture. *Harvey.*

2. Any difficulty of breathing. *Parr.*

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OR-THOP'TER-A, *n. pl.* [Gr. ορθυς, straight, and πτερον, wing.]
An order of insects, so named from the straight or longitudinal folding of their wings. The grasshoppers, cockroaches, and crickets, are examples of this order. *Partington. P. Cyc.*

OR-THOP'TER-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to the order Orthoptera; folding the wings straight.

OR'THO-STADE, *n.* [Gr. ορθυς, straight, and ἱσταμαι, to stand.]
In *ancient costume*, a long and ample tunic, with straight or upright folds. *Elmes.*

OR-THOT'RO-POUS, *a.* [Gr. ορθος and τρεπω.]
In *botany*, erect on the embryo of a plant. *Lindley.*

OR-THOT'Y-POUS, *a.* [Gr. ορθος, straight, and τυπος, form.]
In *mineralogy*, having a perpendicular cleavage. *Shepard.*

OR'TIVE, *a.* [L. *ortivus*, from *ortus*, *orior*, to rise.]
Rising or eastern. The *ortive* amplitude of a planet is an arc of the horizon intercepted between the point where a star rises, and the east point of the horizon. *Brande.*

OR'TO-LAN, *n.* [It. *ortolano*, a gardener, an *ortolan*, L. *hortulanus*, from *hortus*, a garden.]
A singing-bird, the Emberiza hortulana, about the size of the lark, with black wings. It is found in Southern Europe, feeds on seeds, and is delicious food. *P. Cyc.*

ORTS, *n. pl.* Fragments; pieces; refuse. [See Ort.]

OR'VAL, *n.* [Fr. *orvale.*]
The herb clary. *Dict.*

OR-VI-E'TAN, *n.* [It. *orvietano*, so named from a mountebank at *Orvieto.*]
An antidote or counter poison. [*Not used.*] *Brande.*

OR-YC-TOG-NOS'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to oryctognosy. *Kirwan.*

OR-YC-TOG'NO-SY, *n.* [Gr. ορυκτος, fossil, and γνωσις, knowledge.]
The science which has for its object the description and classification of minerals, according to well-ascertained characters, and under appropriate denominations; mineralogy.
Oryctognosy consists in the description of minerals, the determination of their nomenclature, and the systematic arrangement of their different species. It coincides nearly with Mineralogy, in its modern acceptation. *Cleaveland.*

OR-YC-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ορυκτος, fossil, and γραφω, to describe.]
That part of natural history in which fossils are described. *Cyc.*

OR-YC-TO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to oryctology. *Humble.*

OR-YC TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ορυκτος, fossil, and λογος, discourse.]
That part of natural history which treats of fossils. *Cyc.*

OS, *n.* [L.] A bone. [*Technical.*]

OS'CHE-O-CE'LE, *n.* [Gr. οσχη, the scrotum, and κηλη, a tumor.]
Any tumor of the scrotum; a scrotal hernia. *Cyc. Coze.*

OS-CIL-LA'RI-A, *n. pl.* See Oscillatoria.

OS'CIL-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *oscillo*, from ant. *cillo*, Gr. κελλω, to move.]
To swing; to move backward and forward; to vibrate. *Chambers.*

OS-CIL-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *oscillatio.*]
Vibration; a moving backward and forward, or swinging like a pendulum.

OS-CIL-LA-TO'RI-A, *n. pl.* In *natural history*, a group of minute, filamentous, organized beings which have oscillatory motions. It was at first doubted whether they belong to the animal or vegetable kingdom.

OS'CIL-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Moving backward and forward like a pendulum; swinging; as, an *oscillatory* motion. *Arbuthnot.*

OS'CI-TAN-CY, *n.* [L. *oscito*, to yawn, from *os*, the mouth.]
1. The act of gaping or yawning.
2. Unusual sleepiness; drowsiness; dullness.
It might proceed from the *oscitancy* of transcribers. *Addison.*

OS'CI-TANT, *a.* Yawning; gaping.
2. Sleepy; drowsy; dull; sluggish. *Decay of Piety.*

OS'CI-TANT-LY, *adv.* Carelessly. *More.*

OS'CI-TATE, *v. i.* [L. *oscito.*]
To yawn; to gape with sleepiness.

OS-CI-TA'TION, *n.* The act of yawning or gaping from sleepiness.

OS'CU-LANT, *a.* That adheres closely; that embraces; applied to certain creeping animals, as caterpillars. *Kirby.*

OS-CU-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *osculatio*, a kissing.]
In *geometry*, the contact between any given curve and its osculatory circle, that is, a circle of the same curvature with the given curve at the point of contact. *Barlow.*

OS'CU-LA-TO RY, *a.* An *osculatory* circle, in *geometry*, is a circle having the same curvature with any curve at any given point. *Barlow.*

OS'CU-LA-TO-RY, *n.* In *church history*, a tablet or board, with the picture of Christ, or the Virgin, &c., which is kissed by the priest, and then delivered to the people for the same purpose. *Cyc.*

OS'CULE, *n.* [L. *osculum*, a small mouth.]
A small bi-labiate aperture.

O'SIER, (ō'zher,) *n.* [Fr. *osier*; Sax. *hos.* Qu.]
A species of willow, or water-willow, or the twig of the willow, used in making baskets. *Pope.*

O'SIER-ED, *a.* Covered or adorned with osiers.

O'SIER-HOLT, *n.* [Sax. *holt*, a wood.]
In *England*, a place where willows for basket-work are cultivated. *Hooker's Brit. Flora.*

OS'MA-ZOME, *n.* [Gr. οσμη, odor, and ζωμος, juice.]
A substance of an aromatic flavor, obtained from muscular fiber. It is of a yellowish-brown color, is soluble both in water and alcohol, whether cold or hot, but it does not form a jelly by concentration. It gives the characteristic odor and taste of soup. *Thenard.*

OS'MI-UM, *n.* [Gr. οσμη, odor.]
A metal contained in the ore of platinum. A native alloy of this metal with iridium is found in grains along the rivers in South America. Osmium has a dark-gray color; it is not volatile when heated in close vessels, but heated in the open air, it absorbs oxygen and forms a volatile oxyd, or rather acid, which is insoluble in the acids, readily soluble in potassa, and very volatile. It takes its name from the singular smell of this oxyd or acid. *Cyc.*

OS'MUND, *n.* A plant of the genus Osmunda. The most remarkable species is the *osmund* royal or flowering fern, growing in shady bogs, the root of which boiled is very slimy, and is used in stiffening linen. *Encyc. Forsyth.*

OS'NA-BURG, (oz'na-burg,) *n.* A species of coarse linen imported originally from Osnaburg, in Germany.

OS'PRAY, *n.* [L. *ossifraga*; *os*, a bone, and *frango*, to break; the bone-breaker.]
The fishing-eagle, or bald buzzard, Falco or Pandion haliætus. This is our fish-hawk. It feeds on fish, which it takes by suddenly darting upon them when near the surface of the water. *P. Cyc.*
The name has also been given to the sea-eagle. [See Ossifrage.] *Edin. Encyc.*

OS'SE-LET, *n.* [Fr., from L. *os*, *ossis*, a bone.]
A hard substance growing on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones. *Far. Dict.*

OS'SE-OUS, *a.* [L. *osseus*, from *os*, a bone.]
Bony; composed of bone; resembling bone. *Parkhurst.*
Osseous breccia; a breccia made up of fragments of bone, found in certain caverns and fissures of rocks. *Brande.*

OS'SI-CLE, (os'se-kl,) *n.* [L. *ossiculum.*]
A small bone. *Holder.*

OS-SIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *os*, a bone, and *fero*, to produce.]
Producing or furnishing bones. *Buckland.*

OS-SIF'IC, *a.* [L. *os*, a bone, and *facio*, to make.]
Having power to ossify or change carneous and membranous substances to bone. *Wiseman.*

OS-SI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [from *ossify.*] The change or process of changing from flesh or other matter of animal bodies into a bony substance; as, the *ossification* of an artery. *Sharp.*
2. The formation of bones in animals.

OS'SI-FI-ED, (-fide,) *pp.* or *a.* Converted into bone, or a hard substance like bone.

OS'SI-FRAGE, *n.* [L. *ossifraga.* See Osprey.]
The sea-eagle, Aquila ossifraga of Brisson, now considered the young of the white-tailed or cinereous eagle, Falco or Aquila albicilla. In *Leviticus* xi. 13, it denotes a different bird, supposed to be the Lammergeir, Gypætos barbatus. *Kitto's Cyc. P. Cyc.*

OS'SI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *os*, bone, and *facio*, to form.]
To form bone; to change from a soft animal substance into bone, or convert into a substance of the hardness of bones. This is done by the deposition of calcareous phosphate or carbonate on the part. *Sharp. Ure.*

OS'SI-FY, *v. i.* To become bone; to change from soft matter into a substance of bony hardness.

OS'SI-FY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Changing into bone; becoming bone.

OS-SIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *os*, bone, and *voro*, to eat.]
Feeding on bones; eating bones; as, *ossivorous* quadrupeds. *Derham.*

OS'SU-A-RY, (osh'yu-a-ry,) *n.* [L. *ossuarium.*]
A charnel-house; a place where the bones of the dead are deposited. *Dict.*

OST, } *n.* A kiln for drying hops or malt. [See
OUST, } Oast.] *Dict. Eng.*

OS-TEN-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See Ostensible.] The quality or state of appearing or being shown.

OS-TEN'SI-BLE, *a.* [It. *ostensibile*, from L. *ostendo*, to show.]
1. That may be shown; proper or intended to be shown. *Warton.*
2. Plausible; colorable. *Povonall.*
3. Appearing; seeming; shown, declared or avowed. We say, the *ostensible* reason or motive for a measure may be the *real* one, or very different from the real one. This is the common, and I believe the only sense in which the word is used in America.
One of the *ostensible* grounds on which the proprietors had obtained their charter. *Ramsay.*

OS-TEN'SI-BLY, *adv.* In appearance; in a manner that is declared or pretended.
An embargo and non-intercourse which totally defeat the interests they are *ostensibly* destined to promote. *Walsh.*

OS-TEN'SIVE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *ostendo.*]
Showing; exhibiting.
Ostensive demonstration, in *mathematics*, is one which plainly and directly demonstrates the truth of a proposition, as opposed to the *apagogical* or *indirect* method. *Hutton.*

OS'TENT, *n.* [L. *ostentum*, from *ostendo.*]
1. Appearance; air; manner; mien. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
2. Show; manifestation; token. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
3. A prodigy; a portent; any thing ominous. [*Little used.*] *Chapman. Dryden.*

OS'TENT-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *ostento.*]
To make an ambitious display of; to show or exhibit boastingly. [*Not used.*] *Taylor.*

OS-TENT-A'TION, *n.* [L. *ostentatio.*]
1. Outward show or appearance. *Shak.*
2. Ambitious display; vain show; display of any thing dictated by vanity, or intended to invite praise or flattery. *Ostentation* of endowments is made by boasting or self-commendation. *Ostentation* often appears in works of art, and sometimes in acts of charity.
He knew that good and bountiful minds are sometimes inclined to *ostentation*. *Atterbury.*
The painter is to make no *ostentation* of the means by which he strikes the imagination. *Reynolds.*
3. A show or spectacle. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

OS-TENT-A'TIOUS, (-shus,) *a.* Making a display from vanity; boastful; fond of presenting one's endowments or works to others in an advantageous light.
Your modesty is so far from being *ostentatious* of the good you do. *Dryden.*
2. Showy; gaudy; intended for vain display; as *ostentatious* ornaments.

OS-TENT-A'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* With vain display; boastfully.

OS-TENT-A'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Vain display; boastfulness; vanity.

OS-TENT-A'TOR, *n.* [L.] One who makes a vain show; a boaster. [*Little used.*] *Sherwood.*

OS-TENT'OUS, *a.* Fond of making a show. [*Little used.*] *Feltham.*

OS-TE-O-COL'LA, *n.* [Gr. οστεον, a bone, and κολλα, glue.]
1. A carbonate of lime incrusting the stem of a plant. It takes its name from an opinion that it has the quality of uniting fractured bones. [*Obs.*] *Nicholson. Cleaveland.*
2. An inferior kind of glue obtained from bones. *Ure.*

OS'TE-O-COPE, *n.* [Gr. οστεον, a bone, and κοπος, labor, uneasiness.]
Pain in the bones; a violent, fixed pain in any part of a bone. *Quincy. Coze.*

OS-TE-OG'E-NY, *n.* [Gr. οστεον, a bone, and γενναω, to generate.]
The formation or growth of bone. *Brande.*

OS-TE-OL'O-GER, } *n.* [See Osteology.] One
OS-TE-OL'O-GIST, } who describes the bones of animals. *Smith.*

OS-TE-O-LOG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a descrip-
OS-TE-O-LOG'IC-AL, } tion of the bones.

OS-TE-O-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to osteology. *Lawrence, Lect.*

OS-TE-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. οστεον, a bone, and λογος, discourse.]
1. A description of the bones; that part of anatomy which treats of the bones. *Encyc.*
2. The system of animal bones.

OS-THEX'Y, *n.* [Gr.] The ossification of soft parts

OS'TI-A-RY, *n.* [L. *ostium*, mouth.] [of the body.
The mouth or opening by which a river discharges its waters into the sea, or into a lake. *Brown.*

OST'LER. See Hostler.

OST'LER-Y. See Hostlery.

OST'MEN, *n. pl.* East men; Danish settlers in Ireland, so called. *Lyttleton.*

OS-TRA'CEANS, (-shanz,) *n. pl.* A family of bivalve shell fish, of which the oyster is the type. *Brande.*

OS'TRA-CISM, *n.* [Gr. οστρακισμος, from οστρακον, a shell, or potter's ware.]
1. In *Grecian antiquity*, banishment by the people of Athens, of a person whose merit and influence gave umbrage to them. It takes this name from the shell on which the name or the note of acquittal or condemnation was written. It is, however, most probable that this shell was a piece of baked earth, rendered by the Latins *testa.* *P. Cyc.*
2. Banishment; expulsion; separation.
Sentenced to a perpetual *ostracism* from the esteem, and confidence, and honors, and emoluments of his country. *Federalist, Hamilton.*

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OS'TRA-CITE, *n.* [Gr. οστρακιτης, from οστρακον, a shell.]
An oyster-shell in its fossil state. [*Obs.*]

OS'TRA-CIZE, *v. t.* [See OSTRACISM.] To banish by the popular voice, *particularly* a person eminent for public services, but who has lost his popularity. *Marvel.*

OS'TRA-CIZ-ED, *pp.* Banished by the popular voice.

OS'TRA-CIZ-ING, *ppr.* Banishing or expelling by the popular voice.

OS'TRICH, *n.* [Fr. *autruche*; Sp. *avestruz*; Port. *abestruz*: It. *struzzo*; G. *strauss*; D. *struis* or *struisvogel*; Dan. *struds*; Sw. *struss*; L. *struthio-camelus*; Gr. στρουθος, a sparrow, and an ostrich. The meaning of this name is not obvious. The word *strauss*, in German, signifies a bush, a tuft, a bunch; but the latter part of this name, *struz*, *struds*, *strauss*, coincides also with the Eng. *strut*, Dan. *strutter*, G. *strotzen*: and this is the L. *struthio*, Gr. στρουθος. The first part of the word in Fr. Sp. and Port. is from L. *avis*. The primary sense of *struz*, *struthio*, &c., is to reach, stretch, extend, or erect; but whether this name was given to the fowl from its stately walk or appearance, or from some part of its plumage, let the reader judge.]
The popular name of a bird, which is one of the species of the genus Struthio. The true ostrich, a native of Africa and Arabia, is the largest of all birds, being four feet high from the ground to the top of the back, and seven, eight, and it is said even ten, to the top of the head, when standing erect. Its thighs and the sides of the body are naked, and the wings are so short as to be unfit for flying. The plumage is elegant, and much used in ornamental and showy dress. The speed of this bird in running exceeds that of the fleetest horse. *P. Cyc. Partington.*

OS'TRO-GOTH, *n.* One of the eastern Goths, as distinguished from the Visigoths, or western Goths.

OT-A-COUS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. ωτα, ears, and ακουω, to hear.]
Assisting the sense of hearing; as, an *otacoustic* instrument.

OT-A-COUS'TIC, } *n.* An instrument to facilitate
OT-A-COUS'TI-CON, } hearing, as an ear-trumpet.

O-TAL'GI-A, } *n.* A pain in the ear. [*Barlow.*
O-TAL'GY, }

Ō'TA-RY, *n.* [Gr. ους, ωτος, the ear.]
Eared seal; a name given to all those animals of the seal family which have external ears. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

ŌTH'ER, (uth'er,) *a.* [Sax. *other*; G. *oder*; Gr. στερος; Goth. *anthar*; G. *ander*. Qu. Sp. *otro*. If the radical letters are *Tr*, qu. Heb. and Ch. יתר, residue. The French *autre* is from the Latin *alter*.]
1. Not the same; different; not this or these.
Then the *other* company which is left shall escape. — Gen. xxxii.
Behold, it was turned again, as his *other* flesh. — Ex. iv.
Other lords besides thee have had dominion over us. — Is. xxvi.
There is one God, and there is none *other* but he. — Mark xii.
2. Not this, but the contrary; as, on this side of the river stands Troy, on the *other* side stands Albany.
Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the *other* also. — Matt. v.
3. Noting something besides. To the knowledge of the Latin and Greek, join as much *other* learning as you can.
4. Correlative to *each*, and applicable to any number of individuals.
They asked *each other* of their welfare. — Ex. xviii.
5. Opposed to SOME; as, "*some* fell among thorns — but *other* fell into good ground." *Matt.* xiii.
6. The next. *Shak.*
7. The third part. *B. Jonson.*
Other is used as a substitute for a noun, and in this use has the plural number and the sign of the possessive case.
The fool and the brutish person die, and leave their wealth to *others*. — Ps. xlix.
What do ye more than *others*? — Matt. v.
We were children of wrath even as *others*. — Eph. ii.
The confusion arises, when the one will put their sickle into the *other's* harvest. *Leeley.*
With the sign of the possessive, *other* is preceded by *the*, as in the last example.
Other is sometimes put elliptically for *other thing*. From such a man we can expect no *other*.
The other day; at a certain time past, not distant, but indefinite; not long ago.

ŌTH'ER-GATES, (uth'er-,) *adv.* [*other* and *gate*, for way, manner.] In another manner. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

ŌTH'ER-GUISE, *adv.* [*other* and *guise*, manner.] Of another kind. [Corruptly pronounced *other-guess.*]

ŌTH'ER-WHERE, *adv.* [*other* and *where.*] In some other place; or in other places. *Milton.*

ŌTH'ER-WHILE, } *adv.* [*other* and *while.*] At
ŌTH'ER-WHILES, } other times.

ŌTH'ER-WISE, (uth'er-wize,) *adv.* [*other* and *wise*, manner.] In a different manner.
Thy father was a worthy prince,
And merited, alas! a better fate;
But Heaven thought *otherwise*. *Addison.*
2. By other causes.
Sir John Norris failed in the attempt of Lisbon, and returned with the loss, by sickness and *otherwise*, of 8000 men. *Ralegh.*
3. In other respects.
It is said truly, that the best men *otherwise* are not always the best in regard to society. *Hooker.*

Ō'TI-UM CUM DIG-NI-TA'TE, (ō'she-um-,) [L.] Dignified leisure.

OT'TAR, } *n.* [from Ar. ظطر denoting aroma.]
OT'TO, }
The aromatic principle; as, the "*ottar of roses*," a highly fragrant concrete oil obtained from the petals of the rose; spelled also ATTAR. *Castell. Asiat. Res.*

OT'TER, *n.* [Sax. *oter*, *otor*, or *otter*; G. *otter*, an otter, an *adder* or viper; D. *otter*; Sw. *utter*. The Latin *lutra*, Fr. *loutre*, It. *lontra*, Sp. *nutria*, may possibly be the same word varied in dialect.]
The popular name of digitigrade carnivorous mammals, of the genus Lutra, of which about nine species are described. They all have large, flattish heads, short ears, webbed toes, crooked nails, and tails slightly flattened horizontally. They are aquatic, and feed on fish.

OT'TER, *n.* A colored farinaceous pulp, in a dry state, which surrounds the seeds within the pericarp, of the Bixa Orellana, a small tree or shrub indigenous to the warmer parts of America. This substance is called *Uruco*, or by contraction *Rocou*, and also *Arnotto* and *Anotta*. It is much used to give a kind of salmon color, and it is reputed to be medicinal.

OT'TO, *n.* Essential oil of roses. [See OTTAR.]

OT'TO-MAN, *a.* Designating something that pertains to the Turks or to their government; as, the *Ottoman* power or empire. The word originated in Othman or Osman, the name of a sultan who assumed the government about the year 1300. *Eton.*

OT'TO-MAN, *n.* A sort of thick-stuffed mat used in
2. A stool with a stuffed seat. [Turkey.

OU-BLI-ETTES', (oo-ble-et',) *n. pl.* [Fr.] A dungeon with an opening only at the top, for persons condemned to perpetual imprisonment, or to perish secretly. *Dict. de l'Acad.*

OUCH, *n.* A bezil or socket in which a precious stone or seal is set. *Exod.* xxxix.
2. A carcanet or ornament of gold. *Fosbroke.*
3. The blow given by a boar's tusk. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*

OUGHT. See AUGHT, the true orthography.

OUGHT, (awt,) *v. imperfect.* [This word seems to be the preterit tense of the original verb to owe, that is, Sax. *agan*, Goth. *aigan*, Sw. *äga*, to have or possess, the radical sense being to hold, to restrain or stop; hence the passive participle would signify held, bound. In this sense it was used by Spelman and Dryden. But *ought*, as used, is irregular, being used in all persons, both in the present and past tenses; as, *I ought, thou oughtest, he ought; we, ye, they ought.*]
1. To be held or bound in duty or moral obligation.
These *ought* ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone. — Matt. xxiii.
We that are strong *ought* to bear the infirmities of the weak. — Rom. xv.
Thou *oughtest* therefore to have put my money to the exchangers. — Matt. xxv.
2. To be necessary; to behoove.
Ought not Christ to have suffered these things, and to enter into glory? — Luke xxiv.
3. To be fit or expedient in a moral view.
My brethren, these things *ought* not so to be. — James iii.
4. As a participle, owed; being indebted for.
The love and duty I long have *ought* you. *Spelman.*
That followed, sir, which to myself I *ought*. *Dryden.*
[*In this sense, obsolete.*]
5. In Chaucer's time, it was used impersonally. "Wel *ought* us werke," that is, well it behooveth us to work.

OUNCE, (ouns,) *n.* [L. *uncia*, the twelfth part of any thing; Gr. ουγγια; but the Greek is from the Latin; Fr. *once*; It. *oncia*, an ounce, and an inch; Sp. *onza*; D. *once*; G. *unze*. *Inch* is from the same root, being the twelfth part of a foot.]
1. A weight, the twelfth part of a pound troy, and the sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois. In troy weight, the ounce is twenty pennyweights, each of twenty-four grains.
2. An animal of the genus Felis. [See ONCE.]

OUND'ED, } *a.* [Fr. *onde*; L. *unda.*]
OUND'ING, }
Waving. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

OUPHE, (oof,) *n.* [Teutonic *auff*; but probably contracted from *elf*, G. *alp.*]
A fairy; a goblin; an elf. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

OUPH'EN, (oof'n,) *a.* Elfish. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

OUR, *a.* [Sax. *ure*; in the oblique cases, *urum*, *urne*, whence our vulgar *ourn*; Sw. *var*; Dan. *vor*, Ir. *ar*; Basque, *gure.*]
1. Pertaining or belonging to us; as, *our* country; *our* rights; *our* troops.
2. *Ours*, which is primarily the possessive case of *our*, is never used as an adjective, but as a substitute for the adjective and the noun to which it belongs. "Your house is on a plain; *ours* is on a hill. This is good English, but certainly *ours* must be the nominative to *is*, or it has none.
Their organs are better disposed than *ours* for receiving grateful impressions from sensible objects. *Atterbury.*
Here *ours* stands in the place of *our organs*, and can not, in conformity with any rule of construction, be in the possessive case.
The same thing was done by them in suing in their courts, which is now done by us in suing in *ours*. *Kettleworth.*

OU-RANG'-OU-TANG', *n.* See ORANG-OUTANG.

OU-RA-NOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ουρανος, heaven, and γραφη, description.]
A description of the heavens. *Hist. Roy. Society.*
[See URANOGRAPHY, the more common term.]

OU-ROL'O-GY, } *n.* [Gr. ουρον and λογος or σκοπεω.]
OU-ROS'CO-PY, }
The judgment of diseases from an examination of the urine.

OUR-SELF', *pron. reciprocal.* [*our* and *self.*] This is added after *we* and *us*, and sometimes is used without either, for *myself*, in the regal style only; as, we *ourself* will follow. *Shak.*
Unless we would denude *ourself* of all force to defend us. *Clarendon.*

OUR-SELVES', *pl.* of OURSELF. We or us, not others; added to *we* by way of emphasis or opposition.
We *ourselves* might distinctly number in words a great deal farther than we usually do. *Locke.*
Safe in *ourselves*, while on *ourselves* we stand. *Dryden.*

OUSE. See OOZE.

OUS'EL, (ooz'l,) *n.* [Sax. *osle.*]
A name common to several species of birds of the thrush family. One of them is the European blackbird. *Shak.*

OUST, *v. t.* [Fr. *ôter*, for *ouster*. It seems to be a contracted word, for in Norman, *oghsta* is ousted. I take this to be our vulgar *oost*, used in the sense of *lift*. The usual signification, then, will be that of the Latin *tollo*, *sustuli.*]
1. To take away; to remove.
Multiplications of actions upon the case were rare formerly, and thereby wager of law *ousted*. *Hall.*
2. To eject; to disseize.
Afterward the lessor, reversioner, or remainder-man, or any stranger, doth eject or *oust* the lessee of his term. *Blackstone.*

OUST'ED, *pp.* Taken away; removed; ejected.

OUST'ER, *n.* Removed from possession; disseizin; dispossession; ejection. *Blackstone.*
Ouster of the freehold is effected by abatement, intrusion, disseizin, discontinuance, or deforcement. *Blackstone.*
Ouster le main. [*ouster* and Fr. *le main*, the hand.]
A delivery of lands out of the hands of a guardian, or out of the king's hands; or a judgment given for that purpose. *Blackstone. Encyc.*

OUST'ING, *ppr.* Taking away; removing; ejecting.

OUT, *adv.* [Sax. *ut*; D. *uit*; G. *aus*; Dan. *ud*; Sw. *ut.* In Scotland, it is used as a verb, to lay out. The primary sense of the verb must be to issue forth, to depart. In Russ. *ot* signifies *from.*]
1. Without; on the outside; not within; on the exterior or beyond the limits of any inclosed place or given line; opposed to IN or WITHIN; as, to go *out* and come *in*; to rush *out*.
2. Abroad; not at home. The master of the house is *out*; a colloquial phrase for *gone out*.
3. In a state of disclosure or discovery. The secret is *out*, that is, has come *out*, is disclosed. We shall find *out* the rogue.
4. Not concealed.
When these are gone,
The woman will be *out*. *Shak.*
5. In a state of extinction. The candle or the fire is *out*.
6. In a state of being exhausted. The wine is *out*.
7. In a state of destitution. We are *out* of bread corn.
8. Not in office or employment. I care not who is in or who is *out*. He is *out* of business.
9. Abroad or from home, in a party, at church, in a parade, &c. He was not *out* to-day. The militia companies are *out*. The man was *out* in a frolic last night.
10. To the end.
Hear me *out*. *Dryden.*
11. Loudly; without restraint; as, to laugh *out*.
12. Not in the hands of the owner. The land is *out* upon a lease.
13. In an error.
As a musician that will always play,
And yet is always *out* at the same note. *Roscommon.*
14. At a loss; in a puzzle.
I have forgot my part, and I am *out*. *Shak.*
15. Uncovered; with clothes torn; as, to be *out* at the knees or elbows.
16. Away, so as to consume; as, to sleep *out* the best time in the morning.

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17. Deficient; having expended. He was *out* of pocket; he was *out* fifty pounds. *Fell.*

18. It is used as an exclamation, with the force of command; away; begone; as, *out* with the dog. *Shak.*

Out upon you, out upon it; expressions of dislike or contempt.

Out is much used as a modifier of verbs; as, to come *out*, to go *out*, to lead *out*, to run *out*, to leak *out*, to creep *out*, to flow *out*, to pass *out*, to look *out*, to burn *out*, to cut *out*, to saw *out*, to grow *out*, to spin *out*, to write *out*, to boil *out*, to beat *out*, &c., bearing the sense of issuing, extending, drawing from, separating, bringing to open view, or, in short, the passing of a limit that incloses or restrains; or bearing the metaphorical sense of vanishing, coming to an end.

Out of. In this connection, *out* may be considered as an adverb, and *of* as a preposition.

1. Proceeding from; as produce Plants grow *out of* the earth; he paid me *out of* his own funds.

Keep thy heart with all diligence, for *out of* it are the issues of life. — Prov. iv.

Out of the same mouth proceedeth blessing and cursing. — James iii.

2. From or proceeding from a place, or the interior of a place; as, to take any thing *out of* the house. *Mark* xiii.

3. Beyond; as, *out of* the power of fortune.

They were astonished *out of* measure. — Mark x.

4. From, noting taking or derivation.

To whom he expounded and testified the kingdom of God, persuading them concerning Jesus, both *out of* the law of Moses, and *out of* the prophets. — Acts xxviii.

5. Not in, noting extraordinary exertion.

Be instant in season, *out of* season. — 2 Tim. iv.

6. Not in, noting exclusion, dismission, departure, absence, or dereliction; as, *out of* favor; *out of* use; *out of* place; *out of* fashion.

7. Not in, noting unfitness or impropriety. He is witty *out of* season; the seed was sown *out of* season.

8. Not within, noting extraordinary delay; as, a ship *out of* time.

9. Not within; abroad; as, *out* of the door or house.

10. From, noting copy from an original; as, to cite or copy *out of* Horace.

11. From, noting rescue or liberation; as, to be delivered *out of* afflictions.

Christianity recovered the law of nature *out of* all those errors. *Addison.*

12. Not in, noting deviation, exorbitance, or irregularity. This is *out of* all method; *out of* all rule; he goes *out of* his way to find cause of censure; he is *out of* order.

13. From, noting dereliction or departure. He will not be flattered or frightened *out of* his duty; he attempted to laugh men *out of* virtue.

14. From, noting loss or change of state. The mouth is *out of* taste; the instrument is *out of* tune. *Bacon.*

15. Not according to, noting deviation; as, he acts or speaks *out of* character.

16. Beyond; not within the limits of; as, to be *out of* hearing, *out of* sight, *out of* reach. Time *out of* mind, is time beyond the reach of memory.

17. Noting loss or exhaustion; as, to be *out of* breath.

18. Noting loss; as, *out of* hope.

19. By means of.

Out of that will I cause those of Cyprus to mutiny. *Shak.*

20. In consequence of, noting the motive, source, or reason.

What they do not grant *out of* the generosity of their nature, they may grant *out of* mere impatience. *Smalridge.*

So we say, a thing is done *out of* envy, spite, or ambition.

Out of hand; immediately, as that is easily used which is ready in the hand.

Gather we our forces *out of* hand. *Shak.*

Out of print, denotes that a book is not in market, or to be purchased; the copies printed having been all sold.

OUT, *v. t.* To eject; to expel; to deprive by expulsion.

The French have been *outed* of their holds. *Heylin.*

In *composition*, *out* signifies beyond, more, ejection, or extension.

[For the participles of the following compounds, see the simple verbs.]

OUT-ACT', *v. t.* To do beyond; to exceed in act.

He has made me heir to treasures,
Would make me *outact* a real widow's whining. *Otway.*

OUT-AR'GUE, *v. t.* To argue better than another.

OUT-BAL'ANCE, *v. t.* To outweigh; to exceed in weight or effect

Let dull Ajax bear away my right,
When all his days *outbalance* this one night. *Dryden.*

OUT-BAL'AN-CED, (-bal'anst,) *pp.* Outweighed.

OUT-BAR', *v. t.* To shut out by bars or fortification.

These to *outbar* with painful pionings. *Spenser.*

OUT-BAR'RED, *pp.* Shut out by bars.

OUT-BID', *v. t.* To bid more than another; to offer a higher price.

For Indian spices, for Peruvian gold,
Prevent the greedy and *outbid* the bold. *Pope.*

OUT-BID', } *pp.*
OUT-BID'DEN, } Exceeded in the price offered.

OUT-BID'DER, *n.* One that outbids.

OUT-BID'DING, *ppr.* Bidding a price beyond another.

OUT-BLŌWN', *pp.* Inflated; swelled with wind. *Dryden.*

OUT-BLUSH', *v. t.* To exceed in rosy color. *Shipman.*

OUT'BORN, *a.* Foreign; not native. [*Little used.*]

OUT'BOUND, *a.* Destined or proceeding from a country or harbor to a distant country or port; as, an *outbound* ship. *Dryden.*

[The usual phrase among seamen is OUTWARD-BOUND.]

OUT-BRAVE', *v. t.* To bear down by more daring or insolent conduct.

I would outstare the sternest eyes that look,
Outbrave the heart most daring on the earth,
To win thee, lady. *Shak.*

2. To exceed in splendid appearance.

The towers as well as men *outbrave* the sky. *Cowley.*

OUT-BRAZ'EN, *v. t.* To bear down with a brazen face or impudence.

OUT'BREAK, *n.* A bursting forth; eruption.

The flash and *outbreak* of a fiery mind. *Shak.*

OUT'BREAK-ING, *n.* That which bursts forth. *Herbert.*

OUT-BREATHE', *v. t.* To weary by having better breath. *Shak.*

2. To expire. *Spenser.*

OUT-BUD', *v. i.* To sprout forth. *Spenser.*

OUT-BUILD', (out-bild',) *v. t.* To exceed in building, or in durability of building.

OUT-BURN', *v. t.* or *i.* To exceed in burning. *Mantell.*

OUT'BURST, *n.* [*out* and *burst.*] A breaking or bursting out.

OUT-CANT' *v. t.* To surpass in canting. *Pope.*

OUT'CAST, *pp.* or *a.* [Sw. *utkasta*, to cast out.] Cast out; thrown away; rejected as useless. *Spenser.*

OUT'CAST, *n.* One who is cast out or expelled; an exile; one driven from home or country. *Isa.* xvi.

OUT-CEPT', for EXCEPT, is not in use. *B. Jonson.*

OUT-CHEAT', *v. t.* To exceed in cheating.

OUT-CHEAT'ED, *pp.* Exceeded in cheating.

OUT-CHEAT'ING, *ppr.* Surpassing in cheating.

OUT-CLIMB', *v. t.* To climb beyond. *Davenant.*

OUT-COM'PASS, *v. t.* To exceed due bounds. *Bacon.*

OUT-CRAFT', *v. t.* To exceed in cunning. *Shak.*

OUT'CROP, *n.* In *geology*, the coming out of a stratum to the surface of the ground. *Lyell.*

OUT'CROP, *v. i.* In *geology*, to come out to the surface of the ground; *applied to strata.*

OUT'CRY, *n.* A vehement or loud cry; cry of distress. *Denham.*

2. Clamor; noisy opposition or destestation. *South.*

3. Sale at public auction. *Ainsworth.*

OUT-DARE', *v. t.* To dare or venture beyond. *Shak.*

OUT-DATE', *v. t.* To antiquate; as, *out-dated* ceremonies. [*Not used.*] *Hammond.*

OUT-DAZ'ZLE, *v. t.* To surpass in dazzling.

OUT-DAZ'ZLED, *pp.* Surpassed in dazzling.

OUT-DŌ', *v. t.*; *pret.* OUTDID; *pp.* OUTDONE. [See Do.]

To excel; to surpass; to perform beyond another.

An imposture *outdoes* the original. *L'Estrange.*
I grieve to be *outdone* by Gay. *Swift.*

OUT-DŌ'ING, *ppr.* Excelling; surpassing in performance.

OUT-DŌ'ING, *n.* Excess in performance. *Pope.*

OUT-DONE', *pp.* of OUTDO.

OUT-DOOR', *a.* Being without the house.

OUT-DOORS', *adv.* Abroad; out of the house.

OUT-DRINK', *v. t.* [See DRINK.] To exceed in drinking. *Donne.*

OUT-DWELL', *v. t.* To dwell or stay beyond. *Shak.*

OUT'ED, *a.* Put out; extinguished; ended. *Hudibras.*

OUT'ER, *a.* [comp. of OUT.] Being on the outside; external; opposed to INNER; as, the *outer* wall; the *outer* part of a thing; the *outer* court or gate.

OUT'ER-LY, *adv.* Toward the outside. *Grew.*

OUT'ER-MŌST, *a.* [*superl.* from *outer.*] Being on the extreme external part; remotest from the midst; as, the *outermost* row. *Boyle.*

OUT-FACE', *v. t.* To brave; to bear down with an imposing front, or with impudence; to stare down. *Shak. Raleigh.*

OUT'FALL, *n.* A fall of water; a canal.

OUT-FAWN', *v. t.* To exceed in fawning or adulation. *Hudibras.*

OUT-FEAST', *v. t.* To succeed in feasting. *Taylor.*

OUT-FEAT', *v. t.* To surpass in performing.

OUT'FIT, *n.* A fitting out, as of a ship for a voyage; usually in *the plural*, OUTFITS, the expenses incurred, or the articles employed, in equipping and furnishing a ship for a voyage.

2. An allowance equal to one year's salary, made to a public minister, going to a foreign country, beyond his salary. *United States.*

OUT-FLANK', *v. t.* To extend the flank of one army beyond that of another.

OUT-FLASH', *v. t.* To surpass in flashing.

OUT-FLASH'ING, *ppr.* Surpassing in flashing.

OUT-FLY', *v. t.* To fly faster than another; to advance before in flight or progress. *Garth.*

OUT-FOOL', *v. t.* To exceed in folly. *Young.*

OUT'FORM, *n.* External appearance. *B. Jonson.*

OUT-FROWN', *v. t.* To frown down; to overbear by frowning. *Shak.*

OUT'GATE, *n.* An outlet; a passage outward. *Spenser.*

OUT-GEN'ER-AL, *v. t.* To exceed in generalship; to gain advantage over by superior military skill. *Chesterfield.*

OUT-GEN'ER-AL-ED, *pp.* Exceeded in military skill.

OUT-GIVE', (out-giv',) *v. t.* To surpass in giving. *Dryden.*

OUT-GŌ', *v. t.* [See Go.] To go beyond; to advance before in going; to go faster.

2. To surpass; to excel. *Carew. Dryden.*

3. To circumvent; to overreach. *Denham.*

OUT-GŌ'ING, *ppr.* Going beyond.

OUT-GŌ'ING, *n.* The act of going out.

2. The state of going out. *Ps.* lxv.

3. Utmost border; extreme limit. *Josh.* xvii.

OUT-GONE', (out-gawn',) *pp.* Gone beyond.

OUT-GRIN', *v. t.* To surpass in grinning. *Addison.*

OUT-GRŌW', *v. t.* To surpass in growth.

2. To grow too great or too old for any thing. Children *outgrow* their garments, and men *outgrow* their usefulness.

OUT-GRŌWN', *pp.* of OUTGROW.

OUT'GUARD, *n.* A guard at a distance from the main body of an army; or a guard at the farthest distance; any thing for defense placed at a distance from the thing to be defended. *Dryden. South.*

OUT-HER'OD, *v. t.* To overact the character of Herod, which, in the old plays, was always a violent one. *Smart.*

OUT-HER'OD-ED, *pp.* Surpassed in cruelty.

OUT'HOUSE, *n.* A small house or building at a little distance from the main house.

OUT'ING, *n.* A going from home; an airing. [*Local.*]

OUT-JEST', *v. t.* To overpower by jesting. *Shak.*

OUT-JEST'ED, *pp.* Overpowered by jesting.

OUT-JUG'GLE, *v. t.* To surpass in juggling. *Hall.*

OUT-KNAVE', (out-nāve',) *v. t.* To surpass in knavery. *L'Estrange.*

OUT'LAND, *a.* [Sax. *utlænde*, a foreigner.] Foreign. [*Obs.*] *Strutt.*

OUT'LAND-ER, *n.* A foreigner; not a native. [*Obs.*] *Wood.*

OUT-LAND'ISH, *a.* [Sax. *utlændisc*; *out* and *land.*]

1. Foreign; not native. *Donne.*

Nevertheless, even him did *outlandish* women cause to sin. — Neh. xiii.

2. Born or produced in the interior country, or among rude people; hence, vulgar; rustic; rude; clownish.

[*This is the sense in which the word is among us most generally used.*]

OUT-LAST', *v. t.* To last longer than something else; to exceed in duration. Candles laid in bran will *outlast* others of the same stuff. *Bacon.*

OUT-LAST'ED, *pp.* Lasted longer than something else.

OUT'LAW, *n.* [Sax. *utlaga*; *out* and *law.*]

A person excluded from the benefit of the law, or deprived of its protection. Formerly any person might kill an outlaw; but it is now held unlawful for any person to put to death an outlaw, except the sheriff, who has a warrant for that purpose. *Blackstone.*

OUT'LAW, *v. t.* [Sax. *utlagian.*]

To deprive of the benefit and protection of law; to proscribe. *Blackstone.*

OUT'LAW-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Excluded from the benefit of law.

OUT'LAW-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of the benefit of law.

OUT'LAW-RY, *n.* The putting a man out of the protection of law, or the process by which a man is deprived of that protection; the punishment of a man who, when called into court, contemptuously refuses to appear. *Blackstone.*

OUT'LAY, *n.* A laying out or expending; expenditure.

OUT-LEAP', *v. t.* To leap beyond; to pass by leaping.

OUT'LEAP, *n.* Sally; flight; escape. *Locke.*

OUT-LEAP'ED, (-leept *or* -lept,) *pp.* Leaped beyond.

OUT-LEAP'ING, *ppr.* Leaping beyond.

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OUT'LET, *n.* Passage outward; the place or the means by which any thing escapes or is discharged. A gate is the *outlet* of a city or fort. The mouth of a river is its *outlet*. Colonies are the *outlets* of a populous nation. *Bacon.*

OUT'LICK-ER, *n.* In *ships*, a small piece of timber fastened to the top of the poop.

OUT-LIE', *v. t.* To exceed in lying. *Hall.*

OUT'LI-ER, *n.* One who does not reside in the place with which his office or duty connects him. *Frewen.*

2. A part of a rock or stratum lying without, or beyond the main body. *Mantell.*

OUT'LINE, *n.* Contour; the line by which a figure is defined; the exterior line.

2. The first sketch of a figure.

3. First general sketch of any scheme or design.

OUT'LINE, *v. t.* To draw the exterior line; to delineate; to sketch.

OUT'LIN-ED, *pp.* Marked with an outline.

OUT-LIVE', (out-liv',) *v. t.* To live beyond; to survive; to live after something has ceased; as, a man may *outlive* his children; a person may *outlive* his estate, his fame, and his usefulness.

They live too long who happiness *outlive*. *Dryden.*

2. To live better, or to better purpose. *Scott.*

OUT-LIV'ED, *pp.* Survived; lived beyond.

OUT-LIV'ER, *n.* A survivor.

OUT-LIV'ING, *ppr.* Living beyond another's life.

OUT-LOOK', *v. t.* To face down; to browbeat. *Shak.*

2. To select. [*Not in use.*]

OUT'LOOK, *n.* Vigilant watch; foresight. *Young.*

[But LOOK-OUT is generally used.]

OUT-LOOK'ED, (-lo̱o̱kt,) *pp.* Faced down; browbeaten.

OUT'LOPE, *n.* [See LOPE and LEAP.] An excursion. [*Not used.*] *Florio.*

OUT-LUS'TER, } *v. t.* To excel in brightness.
OUT-LUS'TRE, } *Shak.*

OUT-LY'ING, *a.* Lying or being at a distance from the main body or design. *Temple. Addison.*

2. Being on the exterior or frontier. *Gibbon.*

OUT-MA-NEU'VER, } *v. t.* To surpass in manœu-
OUT-MA-NŒU'VRE, } vering.

OUT-MARCH', *v. t.* To march faster than; to march so as to leave behind.

The horse *outmarched* the foot. *Clarendon.*

OUT-MARCH'ED, *pp.* Left behind in a march.

OUT-MEAS'URE, (out-mezh'ur,) *v. t.* To exceed in measure or extent. *Brown.*

OUT-MEAS'UR-ED, *pp.* Exceeded in extent.

OUT'MOST, *a.* Farthest outward; most remote from the middle. *Milton.*

OUT-NAME', *v. t.* To exceed in naming or describing.

OUT-NUM'BER, *v. t.* To exceed in number. The troops *outnumbered* those of the enemy.

OUT-NUM'BER-ED, *pp.* Exceeded in number.

OUT-PACE', *v. t.* To outgo; to leave behind. *Chapman.*

OUT-PAR'A-MOUR, *v. t.* [See PARAMOUR.] To exceed in keeping mistresses. *Shak.*

OUT'PAR-ISH, *n.* A parish lying without the walls, or on the border. *Graunt.*

OUT'PART, *n.* A part remote from the center or main part. *Ayliffe.*

OUT-PASS', *v. t.* To pass beyond; to exceed in progress. *Kirwan.*

OUT-PEER', *v. t.* To surpass or excel. *Shak.*

OUT-POISE', (out-poiz',) *v. t.* To outweigh. *Howell.*

OUT'PORCH, *n.* An entrance. *Milton.*

OUT'PORT, *n.* In *Great Britain*, a port at some distance from the city of London. *Ash.*

OUT'POST, *n.* A post or station without the limits of a camp, or at a distance from the main body of an army.

2. The troops placed at such a station. *Marshall.*

OUT-POUR', *v. t.* To pour out; to send forth in a stream. *Milton.*

2. To effuse.

OUT-POUR'ED, *pp.* Sent forth in a stream.

OUT'POUR-ING, *n.* A pouring out; effusion. *Milner. Bogue.*

OUT-PRAY', *v. t.* To exceed in prayer or in earnestness of entreaty. *Scott.*

OUT-PREACH', *v. t.* To surpass in preaching; to produce more effect in inculcating lessons or truth.

And for a villain's quick conversion
A pillory can *outpreach* a parson. *J. Trumbull.*

OUT-PRIZE', *v. t.* To exceed in value or estimated worth. *Shak.*

OUT'RAGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *outrager*; Arm. *outrachi, outragi*; It. *oltraggiare*; Sp. and Port. *ultrajar*; from the L. *ultra*, beyond, It. *oltre*, with the common termination *age*; or more probably it is a compound of *ulta, oltra, outre*, with the Sp. *ajar*, to spoil, to mar, to abuse with injurious language.]

To treat with violence and wrong; to abuse by rude or insolent language; to injure by rough, rude treatment of any kind.

Base and insolent minds *outrage* men, when they have hopes of doing it without a return. *Atterbury.*
This interview *outrages* all decency. *Broome.*

OUT'RAGE, *v. t.* To commit exorbitances; to be guilty of violent rudeness. *Ascham.*

OUT'RAGE, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *oltraggio*; Sp. and Port. *ultraje.*]

Injurious violence offered to persons or things; excessive abuse; wanton mischief. Rude, abusive language, scurrility, or opprobrious and contemptuous words, may be an *outrage* to persons, or to decency and civility. A violent attack upon person or property is an *outrage*.

He wrought great *outrages*, wasting all the country where he went. *Spenser.*

OUT'RA-GED, *pp.* or *a.* Treated with violence or wrong; abused by insolent language.

OUT-RA'GEOUS, *a.* [It. *oltraggioso*; Fr. *outrageux.*]

1. Violent; furious; exorbitant; exceeding all bounds of moderation; as, *outrageous* villainies; *outrageous* talk; *outrageous* abuse. *Sidney. Spenser.*

2. Excessive; exceeding reason or decency; as, *outrageous* panegyric. *Dryden.*

3. Enormous; atrocious; as, *outrageous* crimes.

4. Tumultuous; turbulent. [*Shak.*

OUT-RA'GEOUS-LY, *adv.* With great violence; furiously; excessively. *Spenser. South.*

OUT-RA'GEOUS-NESS, *n.* Fury; violence; enormity. *Dryden.*

OUT-RAZE', *v. t.* To raze to extermination. *Sandys.*

OU-TRE', (oo-trā',) *a.* [Fr.] Being out of the common course or limits; extravagant. *Geddes.*

OUT-REACH', *v. t.* To go or extend beyond. *Brown.*

OUT-REACH'ED, (-reecht',) *pp.* Reached beyond.

OUT-REAS'ON, (-rē'zn,) *v. t.* To excel or surpass in reasoning. *South.*

OUT-REAS'ON-ED, *pp.* Surpassed in reasoning.

OUT-RECK'ON, *v. t.* To exceed in assumed computation. *Pearson.*

OUT-RECK'ON-ED, *pp.* Excelled in computation.

OUT-REIGN', *v. t.* To reign through the whole of. *Spenser.*

OUT-RIDE', *v. t.* To pass by riding; to ride faster than. *Hall.*

OUT-RIDE', *v. i.* To travel about on horseback, or in a vehicle. *Addison.*

OUT'RID-ER, *n.* A summoner whose office is to cite men before the sheriff. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

2. One who travels about on horseback.

3. A servant on horseback who attends a carriage.

OUT'RIG-GER, *n.* In *seamen's language*, any projecting spar or piece of timber for extending ropes or sails, or for other temporary purposes. *Brande.*

OUT'RIGHT, (out'rite,) *adv.* Immediately; without delay; at once. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Completely. *Addison.*

OUT-RI'VAL, *v. t.* To surpass in excellence. *Addison.*

OUT-ROAR', *v. t.* To exceed in roaring. *Shak.*

OUT-ROAR'ED, *pp.* Surpassed in roaring.

OUT'RODE, *n.* An excursion. 1 *Macc.* xv.

OUT-ROOT', *v. t.* To eradicate; to extirpate. *Rowe.*

OUT-RUN', *v. t.* To exceed in running; to leave behind in running. *Dryden.*

2. To exceed; as, to *outrun* one's income. *Addison.*

OUT-SAIL', *v. t.* To sail faster than; to leave behind in sailing. *Broome.*

OUT-SAIL'ED, *pp.* Sailed faster than.

OUT-SAIL'ING, *ppr.* Leaving behind in sailing.

OUT'SCAPE, *n.* Power of escaping. [*Not used.*] *Chapman.*

OUT-SCORN', *v. t.* To bear down or confront by contempt; to despise.

OUT-SCOUR'INGS, *n. pl.* [*out* and *scour.*] Substances washed or scoured out. *Buckland.*

OUT-SELL', *v. t.* To exceed in amount of sales.

2. To exceed in the prices of things sold.

3. To gain a higher price. *Shak.*

OUT'SET, *n.* Beginning; first entrance on any business. *Mason. Smith.*

Every thing almost depends upon giving a proper direction to this *outset* of life. *J. Hawes.*

OUT-SHINE', *v. t.* To send forth brightness or luster. *Shak.*

2. To excel in luster or excellence; as, Homer *outshines* all other poets. *Addison.*

OUT-SHOOT', *v. t.* To exceed in shooting. *Dryden.*

2. To shoot beyond. *Norris.*

OUT-SHUT', *v. t.* To shut out or exclude. *Donne.*

OUT-SIDE', *n.* The external part of a thing; the part, end, or side which forms the surface or superficies. *Bacon. Dryden.*

2. Superficial appearance; exterior; as, the *outside* of a man or of manners.

Created beings see nothing but our *outside*. *Addison.*

3. Person; external man. *Shak. Bacon.*

4. The part or place that lies without or beyond an inclosure.

I threw open the door of my chamber, and found the family standing on the *outside*. *Spectator.*

5. The utmost. *Mortimer.*

OUT'SIDE, *a.* On the outside; exterior; external.

OUT-SIN', *v. t.* To sin beyond. *Killenbeck.*

OUT-SIT', *v. t.* To sit beyond the time of any thing.

OUT-SKIP', *v. t.* To avoid by flight. *B. Jonson.*

OUT'SKIRT, *n.* Border; outpost; suburb.

OUT-SLEEP', *v. t.* To sleep beyond. *Shak.*

OUT-SOAR', *v. t.* To soar beyond. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

OUT-SOUND', *v. t.* To surpass in sound. *Hammond.*

OUT-SPARK'LE, *v. t.* To exceed in sparkling.

OUT-SPARK'LED, *pp.* Surpassed in sparkling.

OUT-SPARK'LING, *ppr.* Surpassing in sparkling.

OUT-SPEAK', *v. t.* To speak something beyond; to exceed. *Shak.*

OUT-SPORT', *v. t.* To sport beyond; to outdo in sporting. *Shak.*

OUT-SPREAD', (out-spred',) *v. t.* To extend; to spread; to diffuse. *Pope.*

OUT'SPREAD, (out'spred,) *pp.* or *a.* Extended; expanded.

OUT-SPREAD'ING, *ppr.* Extending; diffusing.

OUT-SPREAD'ING, *n.* The act of spreading over or diffusing.

OUT-STAND', *v. t.* To resist effectually; to withstand; to sustain without yielding. [*Little used.*] *Woodward.*

2. To stand beyond the proper time. *Shak.*

OUT-STAND', *v. i.* To project outward from the main body.

OUT-STAND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Resisting effectually. [*Little used.*]

2. Projecting outward.

3. Not collected; unpaid; as, *outstanding* debts.

The whole amount of revenues—as well *outstanding* as collected. *Hamilton.*

OUT-STARE', *v. t.* To face down; to browbeat; to outface with effrontery; as we say, to *stare* out of countenance. *Shak.*

OUT-STAR'ED, *pp.* Outfaced with effrontery.

OUT-START'ING, *a.* Starting out. *Coleridge.*

OUT-STEP', *v. t.* To step or go beyond; to exceed. *Cumberland.*

OUT-STEP'PED, (-stept,) *pp.* Stepped beyond.

OUT-STORM', *v. t.* To overbear by storming.

Insults the tempest and *outstorms* the skies. *J. Barlow.*

OUT'STREET, *n.* A street in the extremities of a town.

OUT-STRETCH', *v. t.* To extend; to stretch or spread out; to expand. *Milton.*

OUT-STRETCH'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Extended; spread out.

OUT-STRETCH'ING, *ppr.* Spreading out; expanding.

OUT-STRIDE', *v. t.* To surpass in striding. *B. Jonson.*

OUT-STRIP', *v. t.* To outgo; to outrun; to advance beyond. *South. Dryden.*

OUT-STRIP'PED, (-stript',) *pp.* Outrun.

OUT-SWEAR', *v. t.* To exceed in swearing; to overpower by swearing. *Shak.*

OUT-SWEET'EN, *v. t.* To exceed in sweetness. *Shak.*

OUT-SWELL', *v. t.* To overflow; to exceed in swelling.

OUT-TALK', (out-tawk',) *v. t.* To overpower by talking; to exceed in talking. *Shak.*

OUT-TALK'ED, (-tawkt',) *pp.* Overpowered by talking.

OUT-THROW', *v. t.* To throw out or beyond. *Swift.*

OUT-TOIL', *v. t.* To toil to a degree beyond another.

OUT-TONGUE', (out-tung',) *v. t.* To bear down by talk, clamor, or noise. *Shak.*

OUT-TOP', *v. t.* To overtop. [*Not used.*] *Williams.*

OUT-VAL'UE, *v. t.* To exceed in price or value. *Boyle.*

OUT-VEN'OM, *v. t.* To exceed in poison. *Shak.*

OUT-VIE', *v. t.* To exceed; to surpass. *Dryden. Addison.*

OUT-VIL'LAIN, *v. t.* To exceed in villainy. *Shak.*

OUT-VOICE', (out-vois',) *v. t.* To exceed in roaring or clamor. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

OUT-VOTE', *v. t.* To exceed in the number of votes given; to defeat by plurality of suffrages. *South.*

OUT-VOT'ED, *pp.* Defeated by plurality of suffrages.

OUT-WALK', (out-wawk',) *v. t.* To walk faster than; to leave behind in walking.

2. To exceed the walking of a specter. *B. Jonson.*

OUT-WALK'ED, (out-wawkt',) *pp.* Left behind in walking.

OUT'WALL, *n.* The exterior wall of a building or fortress.

2. Superficial appearance. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

OUT'WARD, *a.* [Sax. *utweard*, or *uteweard*; *ut*, out, and *weard*, L. *versus.*]

1. External; exterior; forming the superficial part; as, the *outward* coat of an onion; an *outward* garment.

2. External; visible; opposed to INWARD; as, *outward* hate.

3. Extrinsic; adventitious.

An *outward* honor for an inward toil. *Shak.*

4. Foreign; not intestine; as, an *outward* war. [*Not now used.*] We now say, *external* or *foreign* war. *Hayward.*

5. Tending to the exterior part.

The fire will force its *outward* way. *Dryden.*

6. In *Scripture*, civil; public; as opposed to RELIGIOUS. I *Chron.* xxvi.

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7. In *theology*, carnal; fleshly; corporeal; not spiritual; as, the *outward* man.

OUT'WARD, *n.* External form. *Shak.*

OUT'WARD, *adv.* To the outer parts; tending or directed toward the exterior.

The light falling on them [black bodies] is not reflected *outward*. *Newton.*

2. From a port or country; as, a ship bound *outward*.

OUT'WARD-BOUND', *a.* Proceeding from a port or country.

OUT'WARD-LY, *adv.* Externally; opposed to INWARDLY; as, *outwardly* content, but *inwardly* uneasy.

2. In appearance; not sincerely. Many may inwardly reverence the goodness which they *outwardly* seem to despise.

OUT-WASH', (-wosh',) *v. t.* To wash out; to cleanse from. [*Little used.*] *Donne.*

OUT-WATCH', *v. t.* To surpass in watching. *B. Jonson.*

OUT-WEAR', *v. t.* To wear out. [*Not used.*] *Donne.*

2. To pass tediously to the end.

By the stream, if I the night *outwear*. Pope.

3. To last longer than something else. [*This is the common signification.*]

OUT-WEED', *v. t.* To weed out; to extirpate, as a weed. *Spenser.*

OUT-WEEP', *v. t.* To exceed in weeping. *Dryden.*

OUT-WEIGH', (out-wā',) *v. t.* [See WEIGH.] To exceed in weight. *Wilkins.*

2. To exceed in value, influence, or importance.

One self-approving hour whole years *outweighs*
Of stupid starers and of loud huzzas. *Pope.*

OUT-WEIGH'ED, (out-wāde',) *pp.* Exceeded in weight, value, or importance.

OUT-WEIGH'ING, (out-wā'ing,) *ppr.* Exceeding in weight, value, or influence.

OUT-WELL', *v. t.* or *i.* To pour out. [*Not used.*]

OUT-WENT', *pret.* of OUTGO. [*Spenser.*

OUT-WHORE', *v. t.* To exceed in lewdness. *Pope.*

OUT-WIN', *v. t.* To get out of. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

OUT-WIND', *v. t.* To extricate by winding; to unwind. *More.*

OUT-WING', *v. t.* To move faster on the wing; to outstrip. *Garth.*

OUT-WIT', *v. t.* To surpass in design or stratagem; to overreach; to defeat or frustrate by superior ingenuity. *Dryden.*

OUT-WIT'TED, *pp.* Overreached; defeated by stratagem, or by superior ingenuity.

OUT-WORK', (out-wurk',) *v. t.* To surpass in work or labor.

OUT'WORK, *n.* A term applied to all works of a fortress which are situated without the principal wall, within or beyond the principal ditch. *Encyc. Am. Bacon.*

OUT-WORN', *pp.* [See WEAR.] Worn out; consumed by use. *Milton.*

OUT-WORTH', (-wurth',) *v. t.* To exceed in value.

OUT-WREST', (out-rest',) *v. t.* To extort; to draw from or forth by violence. *Spenser.*

OUT-WRITE', (out-rite',) *v. t.* To surpass in writing. *Addison.*

OUT-WROUGHT', (out-rawt',) *pp.* [See WORK.] Outdone; exceeded in act or efficacy.

OUT-ZA'NY, *v. t.* [See ZANY.] To exceed in buffoonery.

OUZE, *n.* See OOZE.

O'VAL, *a.* [Fr. *ovale*, from L. *ovum*, an egg.]

1. Of the shape or figure of an egg; oblong and curvilinear, with both ends of the same breadth; resembling the longitudinal section of an egg. *Brande. Lindley.*

2. Pertaining to eggs; done in the egg; as, *oval* conceptions. *Brown.*

O'VAL, *n.* A body or figure in the shape of an egg, or of an ellipse. *Watts.*

OV AL-BU'MEN, *n.* The albumen or white of an egg.

O'VAL-LY, *adv.* So as to be oval. [*Brande.*

O'VAL-SHAP-ED, (-shāpt,) *a.* Oval.

O-VA'RI-AN, *a.* Belonging to the female ovary.

O-VA'RI-OUS, *a.* Consisting of eggs; as, *ovarious* food. *Thomson.*

O-VA'RI-UM, *n.*; *pl.* OVARIA. [L.] An ovary, which see.

O'VA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *ovaire*; L. *ovarium*, from *ovum*, an egg.]

1. The part of a female animal in which the eggs are formed or lodged; or the part in which the fetus is supposed to be formed. *Encyc. Cove.*

2. In *botany*, a hollow case or covering inclosing ovules. It contains one or more cavities called *cells*. *Lindley.*

O'VATE, } *a.* [L. *ovatus*, from *ovum*, an egg.]
O'VA-TED, }

Egg-shaped, with the lower extremities broadest; as, an *ovate* leaf.

O'VATE-LAN'CE-O-LATE, *a.* Between ovate and lanceolate. *Martyn.*

O'VATE-SUB'U-LATE, *a.* Between ovate and subulate.

O-VA'TION, *n.* [L. *ovatio.*]

In *Roman antiquity*, a lesser triumph allowed to a commander for a victory not deserving a triumph, in the strict sense. *P. Cyc.*

O-VA-TO-OB'LONG, *a.* Between ovate and oblong. *Martyn.*

OV'EN, (uv'n,) *n.* [Sax. *ofen*; G. *ofen*; D. *oven*; Dan. *ovn.* Gr. ιπνος, Sw. *ugn.* In Russ. *ovini* are small wooden kilns for drying corn. *Tooke.*]

1. A place arched over with brick or stone work, for baking, heating, or drying any substance. *Ovens* are made in chimneys or set in the open air.

2. The term has been extended so as to include various apparatus for baking or drying; as, a tin *oven.* *Hebert.*

O'VER, *prep.* [Sax. *ober*, *ofer*; Goth. *ufar*; G. *über*; D. and Dan. *over*; Sw. *ofver*; Gr. ὑπερ, whence, probably, L. *super*; Arm. *uvar*, *var*, *oar*, *ar*; Ir. *ar*, formerly *fair* or *fer*; W. *ar*; Corn. *uar.* Qu. Gr. παρα. This word corresponds in sense with עבר in the Shemitic dialects, signifying to pass, in almost any manner; to pass over, as a river, to pass beyond, to pass away, to pass by; in short, to move, depart, or go, Sax. *faran*, to *fare.* Hence the derivative sense of beyond, either on the other side or above; hence the sense of excess, which supposes the passing of a limit; hence the sense of *opposite* or *against*, in the Gr. ὑπερ, for the further side of a river is the opposite side. We do not use the word in this sense, except with *against.* See Class Br, No. 23. The Persian corresponding word is فرا *fara*, which coincides nearly with the Greek παρα, and both seem to be more directly from the Ar. أفر *abara*, to go beyond. Class Br, No. 37.]

1. Across; from side to side; implying a passing or moving either above the substance or thing, or on the surface of it. Thus we say, a dog leaps *over* a stream, or *over* a table; a boat sails *over* a lake.

2. Above in place or position; opposed to BELOW; as, the clouds *over* our heads. The smoke rises *over* the city.

The mercy-seat that is *over* the testimony. — Ex. xxx.

3. Above, denoting superiority in excellence, dignity, or value; as, the advantages which the Christian world has *over* the heathen. *Swift.*

Young Pallas shone conspicuous *o'er* the rest. *Dryden.*

4. Above in authority, implying the right or power of superintending or governing; opposed to UNDER.

Thou shalt be *over* my house. — Gen. xli.
I will make thee ruler *over* many things. — Matt. xxv.

5. Upon the surface or whole surface; through the whole extent; as, to wander *over* the earth; to walk *over* a field, or *over* a city.

6. Upon. Watch *over* your children.

Dost thou not watch *over* my sin? — Job xiv.
His tender mercies are *over* all his works. — Ps. cxlv.

7. During the whole time; from beginning to end; as, to keep any thing *over* night; to keep corn *over* winter.

8. Above the top; covering; immersing; as, the water is *over* the shoes or boots.

Over night. To do a thing *over night* is to do it on the evening previous, or before retiring to rest for the night; as, when preparing for a journey, we provide things necessary *over night.*

Over, in *poetry*, is often contracted into *o'er.*

O'VER, *adv.* From side to side; as, a board a foot *over*; a tree a foot *over*, a foot in diameter.

2. On the opposite side. The boat is safe *over.*

3. From one to another by passing; as, to deliver *over* goods to another.

4. From one country to another by passing; as, to carry any thing *over* to France, or to bring any thing *over* to England. *Bacon.*

5. On the surface.

6. Above the top.

Good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running *over*, shall men give into your bosom. — Luke vi.

7. More than the quantity assigned; beyond a limit.

He that gathered much had nothing *over.* — Ex. xvi.

8. Throughout; from beginning to end; completely; as, to read *over* a book; to argue a question *over* again.

Over and over; repeatedly; once and again.

And every night reviewed it *o'er and o'er*. *Harte.*

Over again; once more; with repetition.

O, kill not all my kindred *o'er again*. *Dryden.*

Over and above; besides; beyond what is supposed or limited.

He gained, *over and above*, the good will of the people. *L'Estrange.*

Over against; opposite; in front.

Over against this church stands a large hospital. *Addison.*

Over is used with rolling or turning from side to side; as, to turn *over*; to roll *over.*

To give over; to cease from; as, to *give over* an enterprise.

2. To consider as in a hopeless state; as, the physicians have *given over* their patient.

Over, in *composition*, denotes spreading, covering above; as in *overcast*, *overflow*; or across, as to *overhear*; or above, as to *overhang*; or turning, changing sides, as in *overturn*; or, *more generally*, beyond, implying excess or superiority, as in *overact*, *overcome.*

O'VER, *a.* Past.

The Olympic games were *over*. *Milner.*

2. Upper; covering; as, *over*-shoes; *over*-leather.

O-VER-A-BOUND', *v. i.* To abound more than enough; to be superabundant. *Pope.*

O-VER-ACT', *v. t.* To act or perform to excess; as, he *overacted* his part. *Atterbury.*

O-VER-ACT', *v. i.* To act more than is necessary. *B. Jonson.*

O-VER-ACT'ED, *pp.* Acted to excess.

O-VER-ACT'ING, *ppr.* Performing more than is necessary.

O-VER-AG'I-TATE, *v. t.* To agitate or discuss beyond what is expedient. *Hall.*

O'VER-ALLS, *n. pl.* A kind of trowsers worn over

O-VER-ANX'IOUS, *a.* Anxious to excess. [others.

O-VER-ARCH', *v. t.* To arch over; to cover with an arch.

Brown with *o'erarching* shades. *Pope.*

O-VER-AWE', (o-ver-aw',) *v. t.* To restrain by awe, fear, or superior influence.

The king was present in person to overlook the magistrates and *overawe* the subjects with the terror of his sword. *Spenser.*

O-VER-AW'ED, *pp.* Restrained by awe.

O-VER-BAL'ANCE, *v. t.* To weigh down; to exceed in weight, value, or importance. The evils which spring from vice *overbalance* all its pleasures.

O-VER-BAL'ANCE, *n.* Excess of weight or value; something more than an equivalent; as, an *overbalance* of exports; an *overbalance* of probabilities. *Temple. Locke.*

O-VER-BAL'ANC-ED, (-bal'anst,) *pp.* Weighed down; exceeded in weight or importance.

O-VER-BAL'ANC-ING, *ppr.* Exceeding in weight, value, or importance.

O-VER-BAT'TLE, *a.* [Qu. from the root of *batten*, to fatten.]

Too fruitful; exuberant. [*Not used.*] *Hooker.*

O-VER-BEAR', *v. t.* [See BEAR.] To bear down; to repress; to subdue.

The point of reputation, when the news first came of the battle lost, did *overbear* the reason of war. *Bacon.*
Yet fortune, valor, all is *overborne*
By numbers. *Derham.*
Till *overborne* with weight the Cyprians fell. *Dryden.*

O-VER-BEAR'ING, *ppr.* Bearing down; repressing.

2. *a.* Haughty and dogmatical; disposed or tending to repress or subdue by insolence or effrontery.

O-VER-BEAR'ING-LY, *adv.* Haughtily; dogmatically.

O-VER-BEND', *v. t.* To bend or stretch to excess. *Donne.*

O-VER-BID', *v. t.* To bid or offer beyond.

2. To bid or offer more than an equivalent.

O-VER-BLOW', *v. i.* To blow with too much violence; *a seaman's phrase.*

2. To blow over, or be past its violence. [*Not used.*]

O-VER-BLOW', *v. t.* To blow away; to dissipate by wind. *Waller.*

O-VER-BLOWN', *pp.* Blown by and gone; blown away; driven by; past. *Dryden.*

And when this cloud of sorrow 's *overblown*. *Waller.*

O'VER-BOARD, *adv.* [*over* and Fr. *bord*, side.]

Literally, over the side of a ship; hence, out of a ship or from on board; as, to fall *overboard*; which, of course is to fall into the water. *Mar. Dict.*

O-VER-BROW', *v. t.* To hang over *Collins.*

O-VER-BUILT', (o-ver-bilt',) *pp.* Built over. *Milton.*

O-VER-BULK', *v. t.* To oppress by bulk. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

O-VER-BUR'DEN, *v. t.* To load with too great weight. *Sidney.*

O-VER-BUR'DEN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Overloaded.

O-VER-BUR'DEN-ING, *ppr.* Overloading.

O-VER-BURN', *v. t.* To burn too much. *Mortimer.*

O-VER-BUS'Y, (o-ver-biz'zy,) *a.* Too busy; officious. *Decay of Piety.*

O-VER-BUY', *v. t.* To buy at too dear a rate. *Dryden.*

O-VER-CAN'O-PY, *v. t.* To cover as with a canopy. *Shak.*

O'VER-CARE, *n.* Excessive care or anxiety. *Dryden.*

O-VER-CARE'FUL, *a.* Careful to excess.

O-VER-CAR'RI-ED, (-kar'rid,) *pp.* Carried too far.

O-VER-CAR'RY, *v. t.* To carry too far; to carry or urge beyond the proper point. *Hayward.*

O-VER-CAST', *v. t.* To cloud; to darken; to cover with gloom.

The clouds that *overcast* our morn shall fly. *Dryden.*

2. To cast or compute at too high a rate; to rate too high.

The king, in his account of peace and calms, did much *overcast* his fortunes. *Bacon.*

3. To sew over.

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O-VER-CAST', *pp.* Clouded; overspread with clouds or gloom

The dawn is *overcast.* *Addison.*
Our days of age are sad and *overcast.* *Raleigh.*

2. Sewed over.

O-VER-CAST'ING, *ppr.* Overspreading with clouds or gloom; sewing over.

O-VER-CAU'TIOUS, (-shus,) *a.* Cautious or prudent to excess. *Addison.*

O-VER-CAU'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* Cautiously to excess.

O-VER-CHARGE', *v. t.* To charge or load to excess; to cloy; to oppress.

The heavy load of abundance with which we *overcharge* nature. *Raleigh.*

2. To crowd too much.

Our language is *overcharged* with consonants. *Addison.*

3. To burden. *Shak.*

4. To fill to excess; to surcharge; as, to *overcharge* the memory. *Locke.*

5. To load with too great a charge, as a gun. *Denham.*

6. To charge too much; to enter in an account more than is just.

O'VER-CHARGE, *n.* An excessive load or burden.

2. A charge in an account of more than is just.

3. An excessive charge, as of a gun.

O-VER-CHARG'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Loaded to excess; charged more than is proper.

O-VER-CLIMB', (-klime',) *v. t.* To climb over. *Surrey.*

O-VER-CLOUD', *v. t.* To cover or overspread with clouds. *Tickel.*

O-VER-CLOUD'ED, *pp.* Overspread with clouds.

O-VER CLOY', *v. t.* To fill beyond satiety. *Shak.*

O-VER-COLD', *a.* Cold to excess. *Wiseman.*

O-VER-COME', (-kum',) *v. t.* [See COME.] To conquer; to vanquish; to subdue; as, to *overcome* enemies in battle.

2. To surmount; to get the better of; as, to *overcome* difficulties or obstacles.

3. To overflow; to surcharge. [*Not used.*] *Philips.*

4. To come upon; to invade. [*Not used.*]

O-VER-COME', (-kum',) *v. i.* To gain the superiority; to be victorious. *Rom.* iii.

O-VER-COM'ER, *n.* One who vanquishes or surmounts.

O-VER-COM'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Vanquishing; subduing; getting the better of.

O-VER-COM'ING-LY, *adv.* With superiority. *More.*

O-VER-CON'FI-DENCE, *n.* Excessive confidence.

O-VER-CON'FI-DENT, *a.* Confident to excess.

O-VER-CON'FI-DENT-LY, *adv.* With too much confidence. *Baxter.*

O-VER-CORN', *v. t.* To corn to excess. *Addison.*

O-VER-COUNT', *v. t.* To rate above the true value. *Shak.*

O-VER-COUNT'ED, *pp.* Rated above the value.

O-VER-COV'ER, *v. t.* To cover completely. *Shak.*

O-VER-CRED'U-LOUS, *a.* Too apt to believe. *Shak.*

O-VER-CROW', *v. t.* To crow as in triumph.

O-VER-CU'RI-OUS, *a.* Curious or nice to excess. *Bacon.*

O-VER-DATE', *v. t.* To date beyond the proper period. *Milton.*

O-VER-DIGHT', (-dite',) *a.* Covered over. [*Obs.*]

O-VER-DIL'I-GENT, *a.* Diligent to excess.

O-VER-DO', *v. t.* To do or perform too much. *Shak.*

2. To harass; to fatigue; to oppress by too much action or labor.

3. To boil, bake, or roast too much. *Swift.*

O-VER-DO', *v. i.* To labor too hard; to do too much. *Grew.*

O-VER-DO'ING, *n.* Excessive labor or exertion.

O-VER-DO'ING, *ppr.* Doing to excess.

O-VER-DONE', (-dun',) *pp.* Overacted; acted to excess.

2. Wearied or oppressed by too much labor. [cess.

3. Boiled, baked, or roasted too much. *Swift.*

O'VER-DOSE, *n.* Too great a dose.

O-VER-DRAW', *v. t.* To draw beyond the proper limits; to draw an order for a larger sum than is due, or for a sum beyond one's credit in the books of a company; as, to *overdraw* the sum standing to one's credit in the books of a banking company.

O-VER-DRAW'ING, *ppr.* Beyond the proper limits; drawing for more than one is entitled to receive.

O-VER-DRAWN', *pp.* Drawn beyond the proper limits; drawn upon beyond the credit or funds of the drawer.

O-VER-DRESS', *v. t.* To dress to excess; to adorn too much. *Pope.*

O-VER-DRESS'ED, (-drest',) *pp.* Adorned to excess.

O-VER-DRINK', *v. t.* To drink to excess.

O-VER-DRIVE', *v. t.* To drive too hard, or beyond strength. *Gen.* xxxiii.

O-VER-DRIV'EN, *pp.* Driven too hard.

O-VER-DRY', *v. t.* To dry too much. *Burton.*

O-VER-DUE', *a.* Past the time of payment; as, an *overdue* note.

O-VER-EA'GER, *a.* Too eager; too vehement in desire. *Goodman.*

O-VER-EA'GER-LY, *adv.* With excessive engerness.

O-VER-EA'GER-NESS, *n.* Excess of earnestness.

O-VER-EAT', *v. t.* To eat to excess.

O-VER-EAT'EN, *pp.* or *a.* Having eaten too much.

O-VER-EL'E-GANT, *a.* Elegant to excess. *Johnson.*

O-VER-EMP'TY, *v. t.* To make too empty. *Carew.*

O-VER-ES'TI-MATE, *v. t.* To estimate too highly.

O-VER-ES'TI-MATE, *n.* An estimate that is too

O-VER-EX-CIT'ED, *a.* Too much excited. [high.

O-VER-EX-CITE'MENT, *n.* Excess of excitement.

O-VER-EYE', (ō-ver-I',) *v. t.* To superintend; to inspect. [*Little used.*]

2. To observe; to remark. *Shak.*

O'VER-FALL, *n.* A cataract; the fall of a river. *Raleigh.*

O-VER-FA-TIGUE', (o-ver-fa-teeg',) *n.* Excessive fatigue.

O-VER-FA-TIGUE', (o-ver-fa-teeg',) *v. t.* To fatigue to excess. *Watts.*

O-VER-FED', *pp.* Fed to excess.

O-VER-FEED', *v. t.* To feed to excess. *Dryden.*

O-VER-FILL', *v. t.* To fill to excess; to surcharge. *Dryden.*

O-VER-FLOAT', *v. t.* To overflow; to inundate. *Dryden.*

O-VER-FLOUR'ISH, (o-ver-flur'ish,) *v. t.* To make excessive display or flourish. *Collier.*

O-VER-FLOW', *v. t.* To spread over, as water; to inundate; to cover with water or other fluid.

2. To fill beyond the brim.

3. To deluge; to overwhelm; to cover, as with numbers.

The northern nations *overflowed* all Christendom. *Spenser.*

O-VER-FLOW', *v. i.* To run over; to swell and run over the brim or banks. *Dryden.*

2. To be abundant; to abound; to exuberate; as, *overflowing* plenty. *Rogers.*

O'VER-FLOW, *n.* An inundation; also, superabundance. *Bacon.*

O-VER-FLOW'ED, *pp.* Run or spread over, as water; deluged.

O-VER-FLOW'ING, *ppr.* Spreading over, as a fluid; inundating; running over the brim or banks.

O-VER-FLOW'ING, *a.* Abundant; copious; exuberant.

O-VER-FLOW'ING, *n.* Exuberance; copiousness. *Denham.*

O-VER-FLOW'ING-LY, *adv.* Exuberantly; in great abundance. *Boyle.*

O-VER-FLUSH', *v. t.* To flush to excess.

O-VER-FLUSH'ED, (-flusht',) *pp.* Flushed to excess; reddened to excess.

2. Elated to excess. *Addison.*

O-VER-FLY', *v. t.* To pass over or cross by flight.

O-VER-FOND', *a.* Fond to excess. [*Dryden.*

O-VER-FOR'WARD, *a.* Forward to excess.

O-VER-FOR'WARD-NESS, *n.* Too great forwardness or readiness; officiousness. *Hale.*

O-VER-FREIGHT', (o-ver-frāte',) *v. t.* [See FREIGHT.] To load too heavily; to fill with too great quantity or numbers; as, to *overfreight* a boat.

O-VER-FRUIT'FUL, *a.* Too rich; producing superabundant crops. *Dryden.*

O-VER-FULL', *a.* Too full.

O-VER-GET', *v. t.* To reach; to overtake. [*Not used.*] *Sidney.*

O-VER-GILD', *v. t.* To gild over; to varnish.

O-VER-GIRD', *v. t.* To gird or bind too closely. *Milton.*

O-VER-GLANCE', *v. t.* To glance over; to run over with the eye. *Shak.*

O-VER-GO', *v. t.* To exceed; to surpass. *Sidney.*

2. To cover. [*Not used.*] *Chapman.*

O-VER-GONE', (o-ver-gawn',) *pp.* Injured; ruined. *Shak.*

O-VER-GORGE', (o-ver-gorj',) *v. t.* To gorge to excess. *Shak.*

O-VER-GRASS'ED, (-grast',) *a.* Overstocked with grass; overgrown with grass. *Spenser.*

O-VER-GREAT', *a.* Too great. *Locke.*

O-VER-GROW', *v. t.* To cover with growth or herbage. *Spenser.*

2. To grow beyond; to rise above. *Mortimer.*

O-VER-GROW', *v. i.* To grow beyond the fit or natural size; as, a huge, *overgrown* ox. *L'Estrange.*

O-VER-GROWN', *pp.* or *a.* Covered with herbage; risen above.

2. Grown beyond the natural size.

O'VER-GROWTH, *n.* Exuberant or excessive growth.

O-VER-HALE'. See OVERHAUL. [*Bacon.*

O-VER-HAND'LE, *v. t.* To handle too much; to mention too often. *Shak.*

O-VER-HANG', *v. t.* To impend or hang over.

2. To jut or project over. *Milton.*

O-VER-HANG', *v. i.* To jut over. *Milton.*

O-VER-HANG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Hanging over or above.

O-VER-HARD'EN, *v. t.* To harden too much; to make too hard. *Boyle.*

O-VER-HASTE', *n.* Too great haste.

O-VER-HAST'I-LY, *adv.* In too much haste. *Hales.*

O-VER-HAST'I-NESS, *n.* Too much haste; precipitation. *Beresby.*

O-VER-HASTY, *a.* Too hasty; precipitate. *Hammond.*

O-VER-HAUL', *v. t.* To spread over. *Spenser.*

2. To turn over for examination; to examine or inspect.

3. To draw over.

4. To examine again, as one's accounts.

5. To gain upon in a chase; to overtake.

O-VER-HAULED, *pp.* Turned over for examination.

2. Overtaken in a chase.

O-VER-HEAD', (o-ver-hed',) *adv.* Aloft; above; in the zenith or ceiling. *Milton. Addison.*

O-VER-HEAR', *v. t.* To hear by accident; to hear what is not addressed to the hearer, or not intended to be heard by him. *Wotton. Milton.*

O-VER-HEARD', (-herd',) *pp.* Heard by accident.

O-VER-HEAT', *v. t.* To heat to excess. *Addison.*

O-VER-HEAT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Heated to excess.

O-VER-HELE', *v. t.* To cover over. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

O-VER-HEND', *v. t.* To overtake. [*Not used.*]

O-VER-HUNG', *pp.* Hung over. [*Spenser.*

2. Covered or overcast, as with clouds.

O-VER-IS'SUE, (-ish'shu,) *n.* An issuing to excess; as, the *overissues* of bank notes, an issuing notes beyond the capital stock, or beyond the public wants. *Boston Resolutions.*

O-VER-JOY', *v. t.* To give great joy to; to transport with gladness. *Taylor.*

O'VER-JOY, *n.* Joy to excess; transport.

O-VER-JOY'ED, *pp.* Transported with gladness.

O-VER-LA'BOR, *v. t.* To harass with toil. *Dryden.*

2. To execute with too much care.

O-VER-LA'BOR-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Labored to excess. *Scott.*

O-VER-LADE', *v. t.* To load with too great a cargo or other burden.

O-VER-LAD'EN, *pp.* Overburdened; loaded to excess.

O-VER-LAID', *pp.* [See OVERLAY.] Oppressed with weight; smothered; covered over.

O'VER-LAND, *a.* Passing by land; as, an *overland* journey.

O-VER-LAP', *v. t.* To lap over. [*Tautological.*]

O-VER-LARGE', *a.* Too large; too great. *Collier.*

O-VER-LARGE'NESS, *n.* Excess of size.

O-VER-LASH', *v. i.* To exaggerate. [*Little used.*] *Barrow.*

2. To proceed to excess. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

O-VER-LASH'ING-LY, *adv.* With exaggeration.

O-VER-LAV'ISH, *a.* Lavish to excess.

O-VER-LAY', *v. t.* To lay too much upon; to oppress with incumbent weight; as, a country *overlaid* with inhabitants. *Raleigh.*

Our sins have *overlaid* our hopes. *K. Charles.*

2. To cover or spread over the surface; as, to *overlay* capitals of columns with silver; cedar *overlaid* with gold.

3. To smother with close covering; as, to *overlay* an infant. *Milton.*

4. To overwhelm; to smother.

A heap of ashes that *o'erlays* your fire. *Dryden.*

5. To cloud; to overcast.

As when a cloud his beam doth *overlay.* *Spenser.*

6. To cover; to join two opposite sides by a cover.

And *overlay*
With this portentous bridge the dark abyss. *Milton.*

O-VER-LAY'ING, *n.* A superficial covering. *Exod.* xxxviii.

O-VER-LEAP', *v. t.* To leap over; to pass or move from side to side by leaping; as, to *overleap* a ditch or a fence. *Dryden.*

O-VER-LEAP'ED, (-leept' *or* -lept',) *pp.* Leaped over; passed by leaping.

O'VER-LEATH-ER, (-leth-er,) *n.* The leather which forms, or is intended to form, the upper part of a shoe; that which is over the foot. [With us, this is called UPPERLEATHER.] *Shak.*

O-VER-LEAV'EN, (o-ver-lev'n,) *v. t.* To leaven too much; to cause to rise and swell too much. *B. Jonson.*

2. To mix too much with; to corrupt. *Shak.*

O-VER-LIB'ER-AL, *a.* Too liberal; too free; abundant to excess; as, *overliberal* diet. *Bacon.*

O-VER-LIE', *v. t.* To lie over or upon something. *Mantell.*

O-VER-LIGHT', (-lite',) *n.* Too strong a light.

O-VER-LIVE', (o-ver-liv',) *v. t.* To outlive; to live longer than another; to survive. [We generally use OUTLIVE.] *Sidney.*

O-VER-LIVE', (o-ver-liv',) *v. i.* To live too long. *Milton.*

O-VER-LIV'ER, *n.* One that lives longest; a survivor. *Bacon.*

O-VER-LOAD', *v. t.* To load with too heavy a burden or cargo; to fill to excess; as, to *overload* the stomach or a vehicle.

O-VER-LOAD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Loaded too heavily; filled to excess.

O-VER-LOAD'ING, *ppr.* Putting on too heavy a burden; filling to excess.

O-VER-LONG', *a.* Too long. *Boyle.*

O-VER-LOOK', *v. t.* To view from a higher place; *applied to persons*: as, to stand on a hill and *overlook* a city.

2. To stand in a more elevated place, or to rise so

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high as to afford the means of looking down on; *applied to things.* The tower *overlooked* the town.

3. To see from behind or over the shoulder of another; to see from a higher position; as, to *overlook* a paper when one is writing. *Dryden.*

4. To view fully; to peruse. *Shak.*

5. To inspect; to superintend; to oversee; implying care and watchfulness.

He was present in person to *overlook* the magistrates. *Spenser.*

6. To review; to examine a second time or with care.

The time and care that are required
To *overlook*, and file and polish well. *Roscommon.*

7. To pass by indulgently; to excuse; not to punish or censure; as, to *overlook* faults. *Addison.*

8. To neglect; to slight.

They *overlook* truth in the judgment they pass on adversity and prosperity. *Atterbury.*

O-VER-LOOK'ED, (-lookt',) *pp.* Viewed from a higher place; seen from over the shoulder; passed by indulgently; neglected; slighted.

O-VER-LOOK'ER, *n.* One that overlooks; a superintendent.

Ō'VER-LOOP; now written ORLOP, which see.

O-VER-LŌVE', (-luv',) *v. t.* To love to excess; to prize or value too much. *Hall.*

Ō'VER-LY, *a.* [Sax. *aferlice.*]
Careless; negligent; inattentive. [*Not used.*] *Hall.*

O-VER-LY'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Lying over.

O-VER-MĀST', *v. t.* To furnish with a mast or with masts that are too long or too heavy for the weight of keel.

O-VER-MĀST'ED, *pp.* Having masts too long or too heavy for the ship. *Mar. Dict.*

O-VER-MĀS'TER, *v. t.* To overpower; to subdue; to vanquish; to govern. *Milton.*

O-VER-MATCH', *v. t.* To be too powerful for; to conquer; to subdue; to suppress by superior force. *Dryden.*

O-VER-MATCH', *n.* One superior in power; one able to overcome. *Milton. Addison.*

O-VER-MATCH'ED, (-macht',) *pp.* or *a.* Exceeded in power.

O-VER-MEAS'URE, (o-ver-mezh'ur,) *v. t.* To measure or estimate too largely. *Bacon.*

O-VER-MEAS'URE, (o-ver-mezh'ur,) *n.* Excess of measure; something that exceeds the measure proposed.

O-VER-MIX', *v. t.* To mix with too much. *Creech.*

O-VER-MOD'EST, *a.* Modest to excess; bashful. *Hales.*

Ō'VER-MŌST, *a.* Highest; over the rest in authority. *Ainsworth.*

O-VER-MUCH', *a.* Too much; exceeding what is necessary or proper. *Locke.*

O-VER MUCH', *adv.* In too great a degree. *Hooker.*

O-VER-MUCH', *n.* More than sufficient. *Milton.*

O-VER-MUCH'NESS, *n.* Superabundance. [*Not used, and barbarous.*] *B. Jonson.*

O-VER-MUL'TI-TUDE, *v. t.* To exceed in number. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

O-VER-NĀME', *v. t.* To name over or in a series. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

O-VER-NĒAT', *a.* Excessively neat. *Spectator.*

O-VER-NIGHT', (-nīte',) *n.* Night before bed-time. [See OVER, *prep.*] *Shak.*

O-VER-NOISE', (o-ver-noiz',) *v. t.* To overpower by noise. *Cowley.*

O-VER-OF-FEND'ED, *a.* Offended to excess. *Steele.*

O-VER-OF'FICE, *v. t.* To lord by virtue of an office. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

O-VER-OF-FI'CIOUS, (-fish'us,) *a.* Too busy; too ready to intermeddle; too importunate. *Collier.*

O-VER-PAID', *pp.* Paid more than is due.
2. Rewarded beyond merit.

O-VER-PAINT', *v. t.* To color or describe too strongly. *Hill.*

O-VER-PASS', *v. t.* To cross; to go over. *Dryden.*
2. To overlook; to pass without regard. *Milton. Hooker.*
3. To omit, as in reckoning. *Raleigh.*
4. To omit; not to receive or include. *Hooker.*

O-VER-PASS'ED, } *pp.* Passed by; passed away;
O-VER-PAST', } gone; past. *Shak.*

O-VER-PAS'SION-ATE, *a.* Passionate to excess.

O-VER-PAS'SION-ATE-LY, *adv.* With too much passion.

O-VER-PA'TIENT, (-shent,) *a.* Patient to excess.

O-VER-PAY', *v. t.* To pay too much, or more than is due.
2. To reward beyond the price or merit. *Prior.*

O-VER-PEER', *v. t.* To overlook; to hover over. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

O-VER-PĒO'PLE, *v. t.* To overstock with inhabitants. *Johnson.*

O-VER-PĒO'PLED, *pp.* or *a.* Overstocked with inhabitants.

O-VER-PERCH', *v. t.* To perch over or above; to fly over. *Shak.*

O-VER-PER'EMP-TO-RY, *a.* Too peremptory.

O-VER-PER-SUADE', *v. t.* To persuade or influence against one's inclination or opinion. *Pope.*

O-VER-PER-SUAD'ED, *pp.* Influenced beyond one's inclination or opinion.

O-VER-PIC'TURE, *v. t.* To exceed the representation or picture. *Shak.*

Ō'VER-PLUS, *n.* [*over* and L. *plus*, more, or perhaps G. *überfluss*, overflow.]
Surplus; that which remains after a supply, or beyond a quantity proposed. Take what is wanted, and return the *overplus.*

It would look like a fable to report that this gentleman gives away all which is the *overplus* of a great fortune. *Addison.*

O-VER-PLY', *v. t.* To ply to excess; to exert with too much vigor. *Milton.*

O-VER-POISE', (o-ver-poiz',) *v. t.* To outweigh. *Brown.*

Ō'VER-POISE, *n.* Preponderant weight. *Dryden.*

O-VER-POL'ISH, *v. t.* To polish too much. *Blackwall.*

O-VER-PON'DER-OUS, *a.* Too heavy; too depressing. *Milton.*

O-VER-PŌST', *v. t.* To hasten over quickly. *Shak.*

O-VER-POW'ER, *v. t.* To affect with a power or force that can not be borne; as, the light *overpowers* the eyes.
2. To vanquish by force; to subdue; to reduce to silence in action or submission; to defeat. *Dryden. Watts.*

O-VER-POW'ER-ED, *pp.* Vanquished by superior force.

O-VER-POW'ER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Subduing; reducing to submission.

O-VER-POW'ER-ING-LY, *adv.* With superior force.

O-VER-PRESS', *v. t.* To bear upon with irresistible force; to crush; to overwhelm. *Sidney. Swift.*
2. To overcome by importunity.

O-VER-PRIZE', *v. t.* To value or prize at too high a rate. *Wotton.*

O-VER-PROMPT', *a.* Too prompt; too ready or eager.

O-VER-PROMPT'NESS, *n.* Excessive promptness; precipitation.

O-VER-PRO-PŌR'TION, *v. t.* To make of too great proportion.

O-VER-QUI'ET-NESS, *n.* Too much quietness. *Brown.*

O-VER-RĀKE', *v. t.* To break in upon a ship. When the waves break in upon a ship at anchor, with her head to the sea, it is said, they *overrake* her, or she is *overraked.* *Mar. Dict.*

O-VER-RANK', *a.* Too rank or luxuriant. *Mortimer.*

O-VER-RĀTE', *v. t.* To rate at too much; to estimate at a value or amount beyond the truth. *Dryden.*

O-VER-RĀT'ED, *pp.* Estimated at too high a rate.

O-VER-RĀT'ING, *ppr.* Placing too high a value on.

O-VER-RĒACH', *v. t.* To reach beyond in any direction; to rise above; to extend beyond. *Burnet.*
2. To deceive by cunning, artifice, or sagacity; to cheat. *Tillotson.*

O-VER-RĒACH', *v. i.* Applied to *horses*, to strike the toe of the hind foot against the heel or shoe of the fore foot.

Ō'VER-RĒACH, *n.* The act of striking the heel of the fore foot with the toe of the hind foot. *Encyc.*

O-VER-RĒACH'ER, *n.* One that overreaches; one that deceives.

O-VER-RĒACH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Reaching beyond; cheating.

O-VER-RĒACH'ING, *n.* The act of deceiving; a reaching too far.

O-VER-RĒAD', *v. i.* To read over; to peruse. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

O-VER-READ'I-LY, *adv.* With too much readiness.

O-VER-READ'I-NESS, *n.* Excess of readiness.

O-VER-READ'Y, (-red'de,) *a.* Too ready.

O-VER-RED', *v. t.* To smear with a red color. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

O-VER-RID', } *pp.* Rid to excess.
O-VER-RID'DEN, }

O-VER-RIDE', *v. t.* To ride over. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*
2. To ride too much; to ride beyond the strength of the horse.

O-VER-RIPE', *a.* Matured to excess.

O-VER-RIP'EN, *v. t.* To make too ripe. *Shak.*

O-VER-RŌAST', *v. t.* To roast too much. *Shak.*

O-VER-RŪLE', *v. t.* To influence or control by predominant power; to subject to superior authority. The law must *overrule* all private opinions of right and wrong.

His passion and animosity *overruled* his conscience. *Clarendon.*

2. To govern with high authority. *Hayward.*
3. In *law*, to supersede or reject; as, the plea was *overruled* by the court.

O-VER-RŪL'ED, *pp.* Influenced by predominant power.
2. Superseded or rejected.

O-VER-RŪL'ER, *n.* One who controls, directs, or governs. *Sidney.*

O-VER-RŪL'ING, *ppr.* Controlling; subjecting to authority.
2. *a.* Exerting superior and controlling power; as, an *overruling* Providence.

O-VER-RŪL'ING-LY, *adv.* Controllingly.

O-VER-RUN', *v. t.* To run or spread over; to grow over; to cover all over. The sluggard's farm is *overrun* with weeds. Some plants unchecked will soon *overrun* a field. The Canada thistle is *overrunning* the northern parts of New England, as it has *overrun* Normandy.
2. To march or rove over; to harass by hostile incursions; to ravage. The south of Europe was formerly *overrun* by the Goths, Vandals, and other barbarians.
3. To outrun; to run faster than another and leave him behind.

Ahimaaz ran by the way of the plain, and *overran* Cushi.—2 Sam. xviii.

4. To overspread with numbers. Were it not for the ibis, it has been supposed Egypt would be *overrun* with crocodiles.
5. To injure by treading down.
6. Among *printers*, to change the disposition of types, and carry those of one line into another, either in correction, or in the contraction or extension of columns.

O-VER-RUN', *v. i.* To overflow; to run over. *Smith.*

O-VER-RUN', *pp.* Run or spread over; grown over; injured by treading down.

O-VER-RUN'NER, *n.* One that overruns.

O-VER-RUN'NING, *ppr.* or *a.* Spreading over; ravaging; changing the disposition of types.

O-VER-RUN'NING, *n.* The act of overflowing or running over.

O-VER-SAT'Ū-RĀTE, *v. t.* To saturate to excess.

O-VER-SAT'Ū-RĀ-TED, *pp.* More than saturated.

O-VER-SAT'Ū-RĀ-TING, *ppr.* Saturating to excess.

O-VER-SCRŪ'PU-LOUS, *a.* Scrupulous to excess. *Mitford.*

O-VER-SCRU-PU-LOS'I-TY, } *n.* Excess of scru-
O-VER-SCRŪ'PU-LOUS-NESS, } pulousness.

O-VER-SĒA', *a.* Foreign; from beyond sea. *Wilson.*

O-VER-SEE', *v. t.* To superintend; to overlook, implying care.
2. To pass unheeded; to omit; to neglect. [*Not used.*] *Hudibras.*

O-VER-SEEN', *pp.* Superintended.
2. Mistaken; deceived. [*Not used.*] *Hooker.*

O-VER-SEER', *n.* One who overlooks; a superintendent; a supervisor.
2. An officer who has the care of the poor or of an idiot, &c.

O-VER-SEE'ING, *ppr.* Superintending; overlooking.

O-VER-SET', *v. t.* To turn from the proper position or basis; to turn upon the side, or to turn bottom upward; as, to *overset* a conch, a ship, or a building.
2. To subvert; to overthrow; as, to *overset* the constitution of a state; to *overset* a scheme of policy.
3. To throw off the proper foundation. *Dryden.*

O-VER-SET', *v. i.* To turn or be turned over; to turn or fall off the basis or bottom. A crank vessel is liable to *overset.*

O-VER-SET'TING, *ppr.* Turning upon the side, or bottom upward; subverting; overthrowing.

O-VER-SHADE', *v. t.* To cover with shade; to cover with any thing that causes darkness; to render dark or gloomy. *Bacon. Dryden.*

O-VER-SHAD'ŌW, *v. t.* To throw a shadow over; to overshade. *Milton.*
2. To shelter; to protect; to cover with protecting influence. *Milton.*

O-VER-SHAD'ŌW-ED, *pp.* Overshaded; sheltered; protected.

O-VER-SHAD'ŌW-ER, *n.* One that throws a shade over any thing. *Bacon.*

O-VER-SHAD'ŌW-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Throwing a shade over; protecting.

O-VER-SHOOT', *v. t.* To shoot beyond the mark. *Tillotson.*
2. To pass swiftly over. *Harte.*
To overshoot one's self; to venture too far; to assert too much. *Hooker.*

O-VER-SHOOT', *v. i.* To fly beyond the mark.

O-VER-SHOT', *pp.* Shot beyond. [*Collier.*

Ō'VER-SHOT-WHEEL', *n.* A wheel which is turned by water which *shoots over*, or flows on to the top of it.

Ō'VER-SIGHT, (-sīte,) *n.* Superintendence; watchful care. 1 *Pet.* v.
2. Mistake; an overlooking; omission; error. *Pope.*

O-VER-SIZE', *v. t.* To surpass in bulk or size. [*Not much used.*] *Sandys.*
2. To cover with viscid matter. *Shak.*

O-VER-SKIP', *v. t.* To skip or leap over; to pass by leaping. *Hooker.*
2. To pass over. *Donne.*
3. To escape. *Shak.*

O-VER-SLEEP', *v. t.* To sleep too long; as, to *oversleep* the usual hour of rising.

O-VER-SLEPT', *pp.* Slept too long.

O-VER-SLIP', *v. t.* To slip or pass without notice; to pass undone, unnoticed, or unused; to omit; to neglect; as, to *overslip* time or opportunity. *Hammond.*

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O-VER-SLŌW′, *v. t.* To render slow; to check; to curb. [*Not used.*] *Hammond.*

O-VER-SNŌW′, *v. t.* To cover with snow. [*Not much used.*] *Dryden.*

O-VER-SŌLD′, *pp.* Sold at too high a price. *Dryden.*

O-VER-SOON′, *adv.* Too soon. *Sidney.*

O-VER-SOR′RŌW, *v. t.* To grieve or afflict to excess. *Milton.*

O-VER-SPAN′, *v. t.* To reach or extend over.

O-VER-SPĒAK′, *v. t.* To speak too much; to use too many words. *Hales.*

O-VER-SPENT′, *pp.* [See SPEND.] Harassed or fatigued to an extreme degree. *Dryden.*

O-VER-SPREAD′, (o-ver-spred′,) *v. t.* To spread over; to cover over. The deluge *overspread* the earth.

2. To scatter over.

O-VER-SPREAD′, (o-ver-spred′,) *v. t.* To be spread or scattered over.

O-VER-STAND′, *v. t.* To stand too much on price or conditions; to lose a sale by holding the price too high. *Dryden.*

O-VER-STĀRE′, *v. t.* To stare wildly. [*Not used.*] *Ascham.*

O-VER-STĀTE′, *v. t.* To exaggerate in statement; to state in too strong terms. *D. Webster.*

O-VER-STEP′, *v. t.* To step over or beyond; to exceed. *Shak.*

O-VER-STEP′PED, (-stept,) *pp.* Exceeded or stept beyond proper bounds.

O-VER-STOCK′, *n.* Superabundance; more than is sufficient. *Tatler.*

O-VER-STOCK′, *v. t.* To fill too full; to crowd; to supply with more than is wanted. The world may be *overstocked* with inhabitants; the market is often *overstocked* with goods.

2. To furnish with more cattle than are wanted; as, to *overstock* a farm.

3. To supply with more seed than is wanted; as, to *over-stock* land with clover.

O-VER STOCK′ED, (-stokt′,) *pp.* or *a.* Filled too full; crowded; furnished with more cattle than are wanted, as a farm.

O-VER-STŌRE′, *v. t.* To store with too much; to supply or fill with superabundance. *Hale.*

Ō′VER-STŌ-RY, *n.* The clear-story or upper story. *Gloss. of Archit.*

O-VER-STRĀIN′, *v. i.* To strain to excess; to make too violent efforts. *Dryden.*

O-VER-STRĀIN′, *v. t.* To stretch too far. *Ayliffe.*

O-VER-STREW′, } *v. t.* To spread or scatter over.
O-VER-STRŌW′, } *Shak.*

O-VER-STRIKE′, *v. t.* To strike beyond. *Spenser.*

O-VER-STRŌWN′, *pp.* Spread or scattered over. *J. Barlow.*

O-VER-STUFF′ED, (-stuft′,) *a.* Stuffed to excess.

O-VER-SUP-PLY′, *v. t.* To furnish more than is sufficient. *Melmoth.*

O-VER-SWARM′ING, *a.* Swarming to excess.

O-VER-SWAY′, *v. t.* To overrule; to bear down; to control. *Hooker.*

O-VER-SWELL′, *v. t.* To swell or rise above; to overflow. *Shak.*

O-VER-SWELL′ED, *pp.* Swelled to excess.

Ō′VERT, *a.* [Fr. *ouvert*, from *ouvrir*, to open, It. *aprire*, L. *aperio.*]

Open to view; public; apparent; as, *overt* virtues; an *overt* essay. But the word is now used chiefly in law. Thus, an *overt* act of treason is distinguished from secret design or intention not carried into effect, and even from words spoken. A market *overt* is a place where goods are publicly exposed to sale. A pound *overt* is one open overhead, as distinguished from a pound *covert* or close. *Blackstone.*

O-VER-TĀKE′, *v. t.* To come up with in a course, pursuit, progress, or motion; to catch.

The enemy said, I will pursue, I will *overtake*. — Ex. xv.

2. To come upon; to fall on afterward. Vengeance shall *overtake* the wicked.

3. To take by surprise.

Brethren, if a man be *overtaken* in a fault, ye which are spiritual, restore such an one in the spirit of meekness. — Gal. vi

O-VER-TĀK′EN, *pp.* Come up with in pursuit; caught; taken by surprise.

O-VER-TĀSK′, *v. t.* To impose too heavy a task or injunction on. *Harvey.*

O VER-TĀSK′ED, (-taskt′,) *pp.* or *a.* Tasked too heavily.

O-VER-TAX′, *v. t.* To tax too heavily.

O-VER-TĒ′DI-OUS, *a.* Too tedious.

O-VER-THRŌW′, *v. t.* [See THROW.] To turn upside down.

His wife *overthrew* the table. *Taylor.*

2. To throw down.

3. To ruin; to demolish.

When the walls of Thebes he *overthrew*. *Dryden.*

4. To defeat; to conquer; to vanish, as, to *overthrow* an army or an enemy.

5. To subvert; to destroy; as, to *overthrow* the constitution or state; to *overthrow* religion.

Ō′VER-THRŌW, *n.* The state of being overturned or turned off the basis.

2. Ruin; destruction; subversion; as, the *overthrow* of the state.

3. Defeat; discomfiture; as, the *overthrow* of enemies. *Dryden.*

4. Degradation. *Shak.*

O-VER-THRŌW′ER, *n.* One that overthrows, defeats, or destroys.

O-VER-THRŌW′ING, *ppr.* Turning upside down; throwing down; ruining; subverting.

O-VER-THRŌWN′, *pp.* Turned upside down; demolished; defeated.

O-VER-THWART′, *a.* Opposite; being over the way or street. *Shak.*

2. Crossing at right angles.

3. Cross; perverse; adverse; contradictious. *Clarendon.*

O-VER-THWART′, *prep.* Across; from side to side.

O-VER-THWART′LY, *adv.* Across; transversely. *Peacham.*

2. Perversely.

O-VER-THWART′NESS, *n.* The state of being athwart or lying across.

2. Perverseness; pervicacity. *Johnson.*

O-VER-TIRE′, *v. t.* To tire to excess; to subdue by fatigue. *Milton.*

O-VER-TI′TLE, *v. t.* To give too high a title to. *Fuller.*

Ō′VERT-LY, *adv.* Openly; in open view; publicly.

O-VER-TOOK′, *pret.* of OVERTAKE.

O-VER-TOP′, *v. t.* To rise above the top. *Shak.*

2. To excel; to surpass. *Harvey.*

3. To obscure; to make of less importance by superior excellence. *Swift.*

O-VER-TOP′PED, (-topt′,) *pp.* Risen above the top; excelled; obscured.

O-VER-TOW′ER, *v. t.* To soar too high. *Fuller.*

O-VER-TRĀDE′, *v. i.* To trade beyond capital, or to purchase goods beyond the means of payment, or beyond the wants of the community.

O-VER-TRĀD′ING, *ppr.* Trading to excess, beyond capital or the public wants.

O-VER-TRĀD′ING, *n.* The act or practice of buying goods beyond the means of payment, or beyond the wants of the community.

O-VER-TRIP′, *v. t.* To trip over; to walk nimbly over. *Shak.*

O-VER-TRUST′, *v. t.* To trust with too much confidence. *Hall.*

Ō′VER-TURE, *n.* [Fr. *ouverture.* See OVERT.]

1. Opening; disclosure; discovery. *Shak.*

[*In this literal sense, little used.*]

2. Proposal; something offered for consideration, acceptance, or rejection. The prince made *overtures* of peace, which were accepted.

3. A kind of musical prologue or composition, for a full instrumental band, introductory to an oratorio, opera, or ballet. *P. Cyc.*

Ō′VER-TURE, *v. t.* In *the Presbyterian church*, to lay before an ecclesiastical body an overture or subject for consideration.

O-VER-TURN′, *v. t.* To overset; to turn or throw from a basis or foundation; as, to *overturn* a carriage or a building.

2. To subvert; to ruin; to destroy. *Locke. Atterbury.*

3. To overpower; to conquer. *Milton.*

Ō′VER-TURN, *n.* State of being overturned or subverted; overthrow.

O-VER-TURN′A-BLE, *a.* That may be overturned. [*Not much used.*]

O-VER-TURN′ED, *pp.* Overset; overthrown.

O-VER-TURN′ER, *n.* One that overturns or subverts. *Spoft.*

O-VER-TURN′ING, *ppr.* Oversetting; overthrowing: subverting.

O-VER-TURN′ING, *n.* An oversetting; subversion; change; revolution.

O-VER-VAIL′, } *v. t.* To cover; to spread over.
O-VER-VĒIL′, } *Shak.*

O-VER-VAL′UE, *v. t.* To rate at too high a price. *Hooker.*

O-VER-VAL′U-ED, *pp.* Placed too high a value on.

O-VER-VAL′U-ING, *ppr.* Valuing too highly.

O′VER-VŌTE′, *v. t.* To outvote; to outnumber in votes given. *K. Charles.*

O-VER-WATCH′, (-woch′,) *v. t.* To watch to excess; to subdue by long want of rest. *Dryden.*

O-VER-WATCH′ED, (-wocht′,) *pp.* or *a.* Tired by too much watching. *Sidney.*

O-VER-WĒAK′, *a.* Too weak; too feeble. *Raleigh.*

O-VER-WĒA′RY, *v. t.* To subdue with fatigue. *Dryden.*

O-VER-WEATH′ER, (o-ver-weth′er,) *v. t.* [See WEATHER.] To bruise or batter by violence of weather

O-VER-WEEN′, *v. i.* [WEEN is obsolete except in composition. See the word.]

1. To think too highly; to think arrogantly or conceitedly.

2. To reach beyond the truth in thought; to think too favorably. *Shak. Milton.*

O-VER-WEEN′ING, *ppr.* Thinking too highly or conceitedly.

2. *a.* That thinks too highly, particularly of one's self; conceited; vain; as, *overweening* pride; an *overweening* brain. *Locke.*

O-VER-WEEN′ING-LY, *adv.* With too much vanity or conceit.

O-VER-WĒIGH′, (-wā′,) *v. t.* To exceed in weight; to cause to preponderate; to outweigh; to overbalance. *Hooker.*

Ō′VER-WĒIGHT, (-wāte,) *n.* Greater weight; preponderance. *Bacon.*

O-VER-WHELM′, *v. t.* To overspread or crush beneath something violent and weighty, that covers or encompasses the whole; as, to *overwhelm* with waves.

2. To immerse and bear down; *in a figurative sense*; as, to be *overwhelmed* with cares, afflictions, or business.

3. To overlook gloomily. *Shak.*

4. To put over. [*Not used.*]

Ō′VER-WHELM, *n.* The act of overwhelming. *Young.*

O-VER-WHELM′ED, *pp.* Crushed with weight or numbers.

O-VER-WHELM′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Crushing with weight or numbers.

O-VER-WHELM′ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to overwhelm.

O-VER-WING′, *v. t.* To outflank; to extend beyond the wing of an army. *Milton.*

O-VER-WI$E′, *a.* Wise to affectation. *Ecclus.*

O-VER-WI$E′NESS, *n.* Pretended or affected wisdom. *Raleigh.*

O-VER-WŌRD′, (-wurd′,) *v. t.* To say too much.

O-VER-WŌRK′, (-wurk′,) *v. t.* To work beyond the strength; to cause to labor too much; to tire. *South.*

Ō′VER-WŌRK, (ō′ver-wurk,) *n.* Work done beyond the amount required by stipulation.

O-VER-WŌRK′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Worked beyond strength.

O-VER-WŌRK′ING, *ppr.* Working to excess.

O-VER-WŌRN′, *a.* Worn out; subdued by toil. *Dryden.*

2. Spoiled by time. *Shak.*

O-VER-WRES′TLE, (o-ver-res′l,) *v. t.* To subdue by wrestling. *Spenser.*

O-VER-WROUGHT′, (o ver-rawt′,) *pp.* Labored to excess. *Dryden.*

2. Worked all over; as, *overwrought* with ornaments. *Pope.*

O-VER-YĒAR′ED, *a.* Too old. [*Not used.*] *Fairfax.*

O-VER-ZĒAL′ED, *a.* Too much excited with zeal; ruled by too much zeal. *Fuller.*

O-VER-ZEAL′OUS, (o-ver-zel′us,) *a.* Too zealous; eager to excess. *Locke.*

O-VI€′U-LAR, *a.* [from L. *ovum*, an egg.] Pertaining to an egg. *Bryant.*

O-VID′I-AN, *a.* Belonging to or resembling the Latin poet Ovid.

Ō′VI-DUCT, *n.* [L. *ovum*, an egg, and *ductus*, a duct.]

In *animals*, a passage for the ovum or egg from the ovary to the womb, or to an external outlet. *Brande.*

O-VIF′ER-OUS, } *a.* [L. *ovum* and *fero*, or *gero.*]
O-VIG′ER-OUS, }

Egg-bearing; an epithet applied to certain receptacles for eggs, after being excluded from the formative organs.

Ō′VI-FORM, *a.* [L. *ovum*, egg, and *forma*, form.] Having the form or figure of an egg. *Burnet.*

Ō′VINE, *a.* [L. *ovinus*, from *ovis*, sheep.] Pertaining to sheep; consisting of sheep.

O-VIP′A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *ovum*, egg, and *pario*, to produce.]

Producing eggs, or producing young from eggs, which are developed after exclusion from the body. Fowls and reptiles are *oviparous* animals.

Ō-VI-POS′IT, *v. t.* A term applied to the act of insects, &c., in depositing their eggs.

O-VI-PO-SI′TION, } *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg, and *positio*,
O-VI-POS′IT-ING, } a depositing.]

The laying or depositing of eggs. *Kirby.*

O-VI-POS′IT-OR, *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg, and *positor*, a placer.]

The organ by which eggs are deposited. In some ichneumons it is long and fitted to pierce the eggs or larves of insects, in order to lay their own eggs within the same. *Dana.*

Ō′VI-SA€, *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg, and *saccus*, sack.]

The cavity in an ovary which contains the egg or ovum.

Ō′VOID, } *a.* [L. *ovum*, egg, and Gr. *ειδος*,
O-VOID′AL, } form.]

1. Having a shape resembling that of an egg.

2. In *botany*, terete and swelling toward the base, or with the outline of an entire egg of the dunghill fowl.

Ō′VO-LO, *n.* In *architecture*, a round molding, the quarter of a circle; called also the QUARTER ROUND. *Encyc.*

O-VO-VI-VIP′AR-OUS, *a.* [L. *ovum*, egg, *vivo*, to live, and *pario*, to produce.]

Producing a living fetus, by excluding it from an egg-covering, as the marsupials.

Ō′VULE, } *n.* [from L. *ovum.*]
Ō′VU-LUM, }

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In *botany*, a body borne by the placenta of a plant, and destined to become a seed. It is inclosed or naked. It is composed of two sacs, one within another, which are called primine and secundine, and of a nucleus within the sacs. *Lindley.*

Ō'VU-LITE, *n.* A fossil egg.

Ō'VUM, *n.*; *pl.* OVA. [L., an egg.]

1. In *anatomy*, the body formed by the female, in which, after impregnation, the development of the fetus takes place

2. In *architecture*, a term applied to ornaments in the shape of an egg, into which the echinus or ovolo is often carved. *Gwilt's Encyc. of Arch.*

ŌWE, (ō,) *v. t.* [A regular verb, *pret.* and *pp.* OWED; used with the auxiliary *have*, *had*, but not with the substantive verb to *be*. The verb is doubtless the Sax. *agan*, Goth. *aigan*, Sw. *äga*, Ice. *eg*, to have or possess, that is, to hold, or retain, coinciding with the Gr. εχω. The Sax. participle *agen*, Dan. *egen*, is the English *own*. *Ought* is a derivative tense, and was formerly used in the sense of *owed*. The proper sense of *owe*, is to be held, or bound to pay; nearly as we now use *have* in the phrases, "I *have* to pay a sum of money to-morrow," "I *have* to go to town to-day."]

1. To be indebted; to be obliged or bound to pay. The merchants *owe* a large sum to foreigners.

A son *owes* help and honor to his father. *Holyday.*
One was brought to him who *owed* him ten thousand talents. — Matt. xviii.
Owe no man any thing, but to love one another. — Rom. xiii.

2. To be obliged to ascribe to; to be obliged for; as, that he may *owe* to me all his deliverance. *Milton.*

3. To possess; to have; to be the owner of.

[This is the original sense, but now obsolete. In place of it, we use OWN, from the participle. See OWN.]

Thou dost here usurp
The name thou *owest* not. *Shak.*

4. To be due or owing.

O, deem thy fall not *owed* to man's decree. *Pope.*

[*This passive form is not now used.*]

ŌWE, *v. i.* To be bound or obliged. *Bp. Fisher.*

OW'EL-TY, *n.* The difference which is paid or received by one coparcener to another, for the purpose of equalizing a partition. *Bouvier.*

ŌW'ING, *ppr.* [This is used in a passive form, contrary to analogy, for OWEN or OWED. But the use is inveterately established.]

1. Due; that moral obligation requires to be paid; as, the money *owing* to a laborer for services, or to another country for goods.

2. Consequential; ascribable to as the cause. Misfortunes are often *owing* to vices or miscalculations.

3. Imputable to as an agent. His recovery from sickness is *owing* less to his physician than to the strength of his constitution.

OWL, *n.* [Sax. *ula*, *ule*; D. *uil*; G. *eule*; Sw. *ugla*, or *uggla*; L. *ulula*. The orthography, except in the Swedish, coincides with *howl*, L. *ululo*; but the radical letters are not obvious.]

A bird of the genus Strix, that flies chiefly in the night. The popular name of a group of nocturnal accipitrine birds, comprehended under the Linnæan genus Strix, which has been subdivided by later naturalists.

OWL'ER, *n.* [Qu. from *owl*, or from *wool*.] One that conveys contraband goods. *Swift.*

OWL'ET, *n.* [Fr. *hulotte*.]

An owl, which see.

OWL'-EYED, (-īde,) *a.* Having eyes like an owl's.

OWL'ING, *n.* The offense of transporting wool or sheep out of England, contrary to the statute. *Blackstone.*

[This explanation of *owling* favors the derivation of the word from *wool*.]

OWL'ISH, *a.* Resembling an owl. *Gray.*

OWL'-LIGHT, (-līte,) *n.* Glimmering or imperfect light. *Warburton.*

OWL'-LIKE, *a.* Like an owl in look and habits.

ŌWN, *a.* [Sax. *agen*; Sw. and Dan. *egen*; D. and G. *eigen*; the participle of Sax. *agan*, to possess. See OWE and OUGHT.]

1. Belonging to; possessed; peculiar; usually expressing property with emphasis, or in express exclusion of others. It follows *my*, *your*, *his*, *their*, *thy*, *her*. God created man in *his own* image. Adam begat a son in *his own* likeness. Let them fall by *their own* counsel. He washed us from our sins in *his own* blood. *Scripture.*

In the phrases, his *own* nation, his *own* country, the word *own* denotes that the person belongs to the nation or country.

2. *Own* often follows a verb; as, the book is not my *own*, that is, my *own book*.

3. It is used as a substitute.

That they may dwell in a place of their *own*. — 2 Sam. vii.

In this use, a noun can not follow *own*.

4. "He came to his *own*, and his *own* received him not," that is, his *own* nation or people; *own* being here used as a substitute, like many other adjectives.

ŌWN, *v. t.* [from the adjective.] To have the legal or rightful title to; to have the exclusive right of possession and use. A freeholder in the United States *owns* his farm. Men often *own* land or goods which are not in their possession.

2. To have the legal right to, without the exclusive right to use; as, a man *owns* the land in front of his farm to the middle of the highway.

3. To acknowledge to belong to; to avow or admit that the property belongs to.

When you come, find me out
And *own* me for your son. *Dryden.*

4. To avow; to confess, as a fault, crime, or other act; that is, to acknowledge that one has done the act; as, to *own* the faults of youth; to *own* our guilt. The man is charged with theft, but he has not *owned* it.

5. In *general*, to acknowledge; to confess; to avow; to admit to be true; not to deny; as, to *own* our weakness and frailty

Many *own* the gospel of salvation more from custom than conviction. *J. M. Mason.*

ŌWN'ED, *pp.* The legal title being vested in; as, the property is *owned* by a company.

2. Acknowledged; avowed; confessed.

ŌWN'ER, *n.* The rightful proprietor; one who has the legal or rightful title, whether he is the possessor or not.

The ox knoweth his *owner*. — Is. i.
The centurion believed the master and *owner* of the ship. — Acts xxvii.

ŌWN'ER-SHIP, *n.* Property; proprietorship; exclusive right of possession; legal or just claim or title. The *ownership* of the estate is in A; the possession is in B.

ŌWN'ING, *ppr.* Having the legal or just title to.

2. Acknowledging; avowing; confessing.

OWRE, (our,) *n.* [L. *urus*.]

A beast not accurately known, larger than a buffalo. [*Not used.*] *Smart.*

OWSE, *n.* Bark of oak beaten or ground to small pieces. *Ash.*

OW'SER, *n.* Bark and water mixed in a tan-pit. *Ash.*

OX, *n.*; *pl.* OXEN, (ox'n.) [Sax. *oxa*; G. *ochs*, *ochse*; D. *os*; Sw. and Dan. *oxe*; Sans. *uksha*, or *uksan*; W. *ych*; Erse, *agh*; Arm. *os*.]

The male of the bovine genus of quadrupeds, castrated and grown to its size, or nearly so. The young male is called in America a *steer*. The same animal, not castrated, is called a *bull*. These distinctions are well established with us in regard to domestic animals of this genus. When we speak of wild animals of this kind, *ox* is sometimes applied both to the male and female; and in zoölogy, the same practice exists in regard to the domestic animals. So in *common usage*, a pair of bulls yoked may be sometimes called *oxen*. We never apply the name *ox* to the *cow* or female of the domestic kind. *Oxen*, in *the plural*, may comprehend both the male and female.

OX'A-LATE, *n.* [See OXALIC.] In *chemistry*, a salt formed by a combination of the oxalic acid with a base.

OX-AL'IC, *a.* [Gr. οξαλις, sorrel, from οξυς, acid.]

Pertaining to sorrel. The *oxalic* acid is the acid of sorrel. It is composed of two equivalents of carbon, and three of oxygen. It is commonly manufactured by the action of nitric acid upon saccharine and farinaceous substances. *Silliman.*

OX'BANE, *n.* A plant, Buphonos. *Ainsworth.*

OX'-BOW, *n.* A curved piece of wood encircling an ox's neck when yoked.

OX'-EYE, (-i,) *n.* [*ox* and *eye*.] A plant of the genus Buphthalmum; another of the genus Anthemis; also, the ox-eye daisy or Chrysanthemum. *London.*

OX'EYED, (-īde,) *a.* Having large, full eyes, like those of an ox. *Burton.*

OX'FLY, *n.* A fly hatched under the skin of cattle.

OX'GANG, *n.* [*ox* and *gang*, going.] In *ancient laws*, as much land as an ox can plow in a year; said to be fifteen acres, or, as others allege, twenty acres.

OX'HEAL, *n.* A plant, bear's foot, setterwort, or stinking hellebore, Helleborus fœtidus. *Booth.*

OX-I-OD'IC, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, a compound of oxygen and iodine. *Webster's Manual.*

OX'LIKE, *a.* [*ox* and *like*.] Resembling an ox. *Sandys.*

OX'LIP, *n.* A plant, the Primula elatior.

OX'STALL, *n.* A stall or stand for oxen.

OX'TER, *n.* [Sax. *oxtan*.] The armpit.

OX'TONGUE, (ox'tung,) *n.* A plant of the genus Picris.

OX'Y-CRATE, *n.* [Gr. οξυς, acid, and κεραω, to mix.]

A mixture of water and vinegar. [*Little used.*] *Wiseman.*

OX'YD, *n.* [Gr. οξυς, acid, sharp; οξος, vinegar. The true orthography of this word is *oxyd*, as originally written by Lavoisier and his associates. No analogy in the language is better established than the uniform translation of the Greek υ into the English *y*, as in Latin, and it is very absurd to preserve this analogy in *oxygen*, *oxymuriate* and *hydrogen*, and depart from it in *oxyd*.]

In *chemistry*, a compound of oxygen and a base destitute of acid and salifying properties.

OX-YD-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The capability of being converted into an oxyd. *Med. Repos.*

OX'YD-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being converted into an oxyd.

OX'YD-ATE, *v. t.* To convert into an oxyd, as metals and other substances, by combination with oxygen. It differs from *acidify*, to make acid, or to convert into an acid, as in oxydation the oxygen that enters into combination is not sufficient to form an acid.

OX'YD-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Converted into an oxyd.

OX'YD-A-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Converting into an oxyd.

OX-YD-A'TION, *n.* The operation or process of converting into an oxyd, as metals or other substances, by combining with them a certain portion of oxygen. *Lavoisier. Ure.*

OX'YD-A-TOR, *n.* A contrivance for causing the external current of air to impinge on the flame of the Argand lamp.

OX'YD-IZE, *v. t.* To oxydate, which see.

OX'YD-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Oxydated.

OX'YD-IZE-MENT, *n.* Oxydation.

OX'YD-IZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Oxydating.

[OXYDIZE, and its derivatives, are now more generally used than OXYDATE, though there seems to be no ground for the preference.]

OX'Y-GEN, *n.* [Gr. οξυς, acid, and γενναω, to generate.]

In *chemistry*, an electro-negative basifying and acidifying elementary principle. It is the vital part of the atmosphere, and the supporter of ordinary combustion. It was named from its property of generating acids. Modern experiments prove that it is not necessary in all cases to combustion or to acidity. Oxygen is a permanently elastic fluid, invisible, inodorous, and a little heavier than atmospheric air. In union with azote or nitrogen, it forms atmospheric air, of which it constitutes about a fifth part. Water contains about 89 per cent. of it, and it exists in most vegetable and animal products, acids, salts, and oxyds.

OX'Y-GEN-ATE, *v. t.* To unite or cause to combine with oxygen.

OX'Y-GEN-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* United with oxygen.

OX'Y-GEN-A-TING, *ppr.* Uniting with oxygen.

OX-Y-GEN-A'TION, *n.* The act, operation, or process of combining with oxygen.

OX'Y-GEN-IZ-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being oxygenized.

OX'Y-GEN-IZE, *v. t.* To oxygenate, which see.

OX'Y-GEN-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Oxygenated.

OX'Y-GEN-IZE-MENT, *n.* Oxygenation.

OX'Y-GEN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Oxygenating.

OX-YG'EN-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to oxygen, or obtained from it.

OX'Y-GON, *n.* [Gr. οξυς, sharp, and γωνια, an angle.]

A triangle having three acute angles. *Brande.*

OX-YG'ON-AL, } *a.* Having acute angles. *Barlow.*
OX-Y-GŌ'NI-AL, }

OX-Y-HYD'RO-GEN, *a.* A name given to a certain kind of blowpipe, in which oxygen and hydrogen gases are burned together in order to produce an intense heat; also, to a kind of microscope.

OX-Y-I'O-DINE, *n.* In *chemistry*, a compound of the chloriodic and oxiodic acids. *Davy.*

OX'Y-MEL, *n.* [Qr. οξυς, acid, and μελι, honey.]

A mixture of vinegar and honey. *Arbuthnot.*

OX-Y-MŌ'RON, *n.* [Gr. οξυμωρον, a smart saying, which at first view appears foolish.]

A rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to a word; as, *cruel kindness*.

OX-Y-MŪ'RI-ATE, *n.* Chlorid.

OX-Y-MU-RI-AT'IC, *a.* [Gr. οξυς and Lat. *muria*.]

An epithet given to an acid, now called CHLORINE.

OX-Y-PRŪS'SIC AC'ID, *n.* An incorrect and exploded name for the protochlorid of cyanogen, which is entirely destitute of any acid or salifying properties.

OX-YR'RHO-DINE, (ox-ir'ro-din,) *n.* [Compounded of Gr. οξυς, acid, and ῥοδον, rose.]

A mixture of two parts of the oil of roses with one of the vinegar of roses. *Floyer.*

OX'Y-SALT, } *n.* In *chemistry*, a compound of an
OX'Y-SEL, } acid and a base, both of which contain oxygen. *Silliman.*

OX'Y-TONE, *a.* [Gr. οξυς, sharp, and τονος, tone.]

Having an acute sound. *Walker.*

OX'Y-TONE, *n.* An acute sound.

Ō'YER, *n.* [Norm. *oyer*, hearing; Fr. *ouir*, to hear.]

1. In *law*, a hearing or trial of causes. A court of oyer and terminer is constituted by a commission to inquire, hear, and determine all treasons, felonies, and misdemeanors. *Blackstone.*

2. The hearing, as of a writ, bond, note, or other specialty; as when a defendant in court prays *oyer* of a writing. *Blackstone.*

OYEZ, [Fr. *oyez*, hear ye.]

This word is used by the sheriff or his substitute

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in making proclamation in court, requiring silence and attention. It is thrice repeated, and commonly pronounced *O yes*.

OY'LET-HŌLE. See EYELET-HOLE.

OYS'TER, *n.* [G. *auster*; D. *oester*; Sw. *ostra*; Dan. *öster*; Fr. *huitre*; Arm. *histrenn* or *eistren*; Russ. *ystritz*; Corn. *estren*; L. *ostrea*; Gr. ὀστρεον; probably connected in origin with ὀστεον, bone, and named from its hardness.]

A bivalvular testaceous animal, found adhering to rocks or other fixed substances in salt water which is shallow, or in the mouths of rivers. *Oysters* are deemed nourishing and delicious food.

OYS'TER-PLANT, *n.* Salsafy: a plant of the genus tragopogon, so called from its taste when cooked.

OYS'TER-SHELL, *n.* The hard covering or shell of the oyster.

OYS'TER-WENCH, OYS'TER-WIFE, OYS'TER-WŎM-AN, } *n.* A woman whose occupation is to sell oysters; a low woman. *Shak.*

OZ., an abbreviation used for *ounce* or *ounces*.

O-ZĒ'NA, *n.* [Gr. ὀζαινα.] A fetid ulcer in the nostril.

OZ'O-CENTE, *n.* A fossil wax.

O-ZO-CĒ'RITE, *n.* A mineral like resinous wax, which is sometimes made into candles. *Dana.*

P.

P is the sixteenth letter of the English alphabet, and a labial articulation formed by a close compression of the anterior part of the lips, as in *ep*. It is convertible into *b* and *f*, sometimes into *v*, and in Greek into *φ*. This letter is found in the oriental languages, from which it was received into the Greek and Latin; except, however, the Arabic, which has not this letter, and the Arabians can not easily pronounce it. In some words, which we have borrowed from the Greek, *p* is mute, as in *psalm, ptisan*; but is not silent in English words, unless it may be in *receipt*, and a few irregular words. *P* aspirated, or followed by *h*, represents the Greek *φ*, which answers to the English *f*, as in *philosophy*.

As an *abbreviation*, P. stands for *Publius, pondo*, &c.; P, A. DIG. for *patricia dignitas*; P. C. for *patres conscripti*; P. F. for *Publius Fabius*; P. P. for *propositum publice*; P. R. for *populus Romanus*; P. R. S. for *prætoris sententia*; P. R. S. P. for *præses provinciæ*.

P. M. stands for *post meridiem*, afternoon.

As a *numeral*, P, like G, stands for one hundred, and with a dash over it, $\overline{P}$, for four hundred thousand.

Among *physicians*, P. stands for *pugil*, or the eighth part of a handful; P. Æ. for *partes æquales*, equal parts of the ingredients; P. P. for *pulvis patrum*, or the Jesuits' bark in powder; and *ppt.* for *præparatus*, prepared. *Forsyth. Encyc.*

PĀ'ĀGE, *n.* [Norm. *paage*, payment. See PAY.]

A toll for passage over another person's grounds. [*Not used.*] *Burke.*

PAB'Ų-LAR, *a.* [L. *pabulum*, food.]

Pertaining to food; affording food or aliment.

PAB-Ų-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *pabulatio*, from *pabulor*, to feed.]

The act of feeding or procuring provender.

PAB'Ų-LOUS, *a.* [L. *pabulum*, food.] *Cockeram.*

Affording aliment or food; alimental. *Brown.*

PAB'Ų-LUM, *n.* [L.] Food; aliment; that which feeds.

2. Fuel; that which supplies the means of combustion. *Encyc.*

PĀ'ĊA, *n.* A name sometimes applied to two species of rodent mammals, Celogenys subnigra and C. fulva, small animals, the one brown, the other fulvous, and both spotted with white, which inhabit South America, particularly Brazil and Paraguay. They are nearly allied to the Agouti, the Guinea-pig, &c.

PA-ĊĀNE', *n.* A species of hickory. See PECAN.

PĀ'ĊATE, *a.* [L. *pacatus*.]

Peaceful; tranquil. [*Not used.*]

PĀ'ĊĀ-TED, *a.* Appeased. [*Little used.*] *Bailey.*

PA-ĊĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *paco*, to calm or appease.]

The act of appeasing.

PĀCE, *n.* [Fr. *pas*: It. *passo*; Sp. *paso*; L. *passus*, from *pando*, to open, or Gr. πατεω, to tread. See PASS.]

1. A step.

2. The space between the two feet in walking, estimated at two feet and a half. But the geometrical pace is five feet, or the whole space passed over by the same foot from one step to another. *Encyc.*

3. Manner of walking; gait; as, a languishing *pace*; a heavy *pace*; a quick or slow *pace*. *Addison.*

4. Step; gradation in business. [*Little used.*] *Temple.*

5. A mode of stepping among horses, in which the legs on the same side are lifted together. In *a general sense*, the word may be applied to any other mode of stepping.

6. Degree of celerity. Let him mend his *pace*.

To morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty *pace* from day to day. *Shak.*

To keep or *hold pace*; to keep up; to go or move as fast as something else.

PĀCE, *v. i.* To go; to walk; to move. *Spenser. Shak.*

2. To go, move, or walk slowly.

3. To move by lifting the legs on the same side together, as a horse.

PĀCE, *v. t.* To measure by steps; as, to *pace* a piece of ground.

2. To regulate in motion.

If you can, *pace* your wisdom
In that good path that I would wish it go. *Shak.*

PĀC'ED, (pāst,) *a.* Having a particular gait; used chiefly in composition; as, slow-*paced*.

2. In *composition*, going all lengths; as, a thorough-*paced* intriguer.

PĀ'ĊER, *n.* One that paces; a horse that paces.

PA-ĊHĀ', (pa-shaw'.) [Fr.] See PASHAW.

PA-ĊHĀL'IĊ, *a.* Pertaining to the government of a pacha. [See PASHAWLIC.]

PAĊH-Y-DAĊ'TYL, *n.* [Gr. παχυς, thick, and δακτυλος, a toe.]

A bird or other animal having thick toes. *Hitchcock.*

PAĊH'Y-DERM, *n.* [Gr. παχυς, thick, and δερμα, skin.]

A non-ruminant hoofed animal.

PAĊH-Y-DERM'A-TA, *n. pl.* In *zoölogy*, an order of mammals which have hoofs, but do not ruminate, distinguished for the thickness of their skins, including the elephant, mastodon, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, tapir, horse, hog, &c.

PAĊH-Y-DERM'A-TOUS, *a.* Pertaining to a pachyderm, or to the order Pachydermata.

PA-ĊIF'IĊ, *a.* [L. *pacificus*, from *pacifico*, to make peace. See PEACE.]

1. Peace-making; conciliatory; suited to make or restore peace; adapted to reconcile differences; mild; appeasing; as, to offer *pacific* propositions to a belligerent power. The measures proposed are in their nature *pacific*.

2. Calm; tranquil; as, a *pacific* state of things.

PA-ĊIF'IĊ, *n.* The appellation given to the ocean situated between America on the west and Asia; so called on account of its exemption from violent tempests.

PA-ĊIF-IĊ-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *pacificatio*. See PACIFY.]

1. The act of making peace between nations or parties at variance. *Bacon. South.*

2. The act of appeasing or pacifying wrath. *Hooker.*

PA-ĊIF'IĊ-Ā-TOR, *n.* [L.] A peace-maker; one that restores amity between contending parties or nations. *Bacon.*

PA-ĊIF'IĊ-A-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to make peace; conciliatory. *Barrow.*

PAĊ'I-FI-ED, (-fide,) *pp.* Appeased; tranquilized.

PAĊ'I-FI-ER, *n.* One who pacifies.

PAĊ'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *pacifier*; Sp. *pacificar*; It. *pacificare*; L. *pacifico*; *pax, pacis*, peace, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To appease, as wrath or other violent passion or appetite; to calm; to still; to quiet; to allay agitation or excitement; as, to *pacify* a man when angry, or to *pacify* his wrath or rage; the word being applied both to the person and to the passion. So we say, to *pacify* hunger, to *pacify* importunate demands.

2. To restore peace to; to tranquilize; as, to *pacify* countries in contention. *Bacon.*

PAĊ'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Appeasing; tranquilizing.

PĀC'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Measuring by steps; ambling, as a horse.

PACK, *n.* [D. *pak*; G. and Sw. *pack*. See the verb.]

1. A bundle of any thing inclosed in a cover or bound fast with cords; a bale; as, a *pack* of goods or cloth. The soldier bears a *pack* on his back. A *pack* of wool is a horse-load, or 240 pounds. *Smart.*

2. A burden or load; as, a *pack* of sorrows. *Shak.*

3. A number of cards, or the number used in games; so called from being inclosed together. *Addison.*

4. A number of hounds or dogs, hunting or kept together, that is, a crowd or assemblage united. *Dryden.*

5. A number of persons united in a bad design or practice; as, a *pack* of thieves or knaves. *Swift.*

6. A great number crowded together; as, a *pack* of troubles. [*Not used.*] *Ainsworth.*

7. A loose or lewd person; one who deceives by false appearances. [Sax. *pæcan*, to deceive. [*Not used.*] *Skelton.*

PACK, *v. t.* [D. *pakken*; G. *packen*; Sw. *packa*; L. *pango, pactum, pactus*; *impingo, compingo*; Gr. πηγνυω, παχυς, πηγυς; Dan. *pagt*, a covenant, a farm; hence, *dispatch*, to send away. The sense is, to *send*, to drive, whence to press, to make *compact*. Hence we say, to pack off, Sw. *packa*, that is, to depart with speed; Ar. بكّ *bakka*, to be compressed, to press, Ch. ּבַּק. Class Bg, No. 18. See also No. 33, 66, 32.]

1. To place and press together; to place in close order; as, to *pack* goods in a box or chest.

2. To put together and bind fast; as, to *pack* any thing for carriage with cords or straps.

3. To put in close order with salt intermixed; as, to *pack* meat or fish in barrels.

4. To send in haste. *Shak.*

5. To put together, as cards, in such a manner as to secure the game; to put together in sorts with a fraudulent design, as cards; hence, to unite persons iniquitously, with a view to some private interest; as, to *pack* a jury, that is, to select persons for a jury who may favor a party; to *pack* a parliament; to *pack* an assembly of bishops. *Pope. Butler Atterbury.*

PACK, *v. i.* To be pressed or close; as, the goods *pack* well.

2. To close; to shut. *Cleaveland.*

3. To depart in haste; with *off*.

Poor Stella must *pack off* to town. *Swift.*

4. To unite in bad measures; to confederate for ill purposes; to join in collusion.

Go, *pack* with him. *Shak.*

PACK'AĠE, *n.* A bundle or bale; a quantity pressed or bound together; as, a *package* of cloth.

2. A charge made for packing goods.

PAĊK'ĊLOTH, *n.* A cloth for packing goods, or in which they are tied.

PACK'ED, (pakt,) *pp.* or *a.* Put together and pressed; tied or bound in a bundle; put down and salted, as meat; sent off; united iniquitously.

PACK'ER, *n.* One that packs; an officer appointed to pack meat, as beef, pork, fish, &c. *Stat. of Conn.*

PACK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *paquet*; Sp. and Port. *paquete*; from *pack*.]

1. A small pack or package; a little bundle or parcel; as, a *packet* of letters. *Bacon.*

2. A dispatch-vessel; a ship or other vessel employed by government to convey letters from country to country, or from port to port. [Originally, *packet-boat*, Sp. *paque-bote*, Fr. *paquebot*.]

3. A vessel employed in conveying dispatches and passengers from place to place, or to carry passengers and goods coastwise. *United States.*

PACK'ET, *v. i.* To ply with a packet or dispatch-vessel. *United States.*

PACK'ET-BŌAT. See PACKET.

PACK'ET-SHIP, *n.* A ship that sails regularly between distant countries for the conveyance of dispatches, letters, passengers, &c.

PACK'FONG, *n.* The Chinese name of the alloy called *white copper*, or *German silver*. *Ure.*

PACK'HORSE, *n.* A horse employed in carrying packs, or goods and baggage. *Locke.*

2. A beast of burden.

PACK'ING, *ppr.* Laying together in close order; binding in a bundle; putting in barrels with salt, &c.; uniting, as men for a fraudulent purpose.

To send packing, is to bundle a person off, or to dismiss him without ceremony.

PACK'ING, *n.* Any material used in packing or making close, as the substance around the piston of a pump or other tube, to make it water or air tight.

2. A trick; collusion. [*Obs.*] *Bale.*

PACK'MAN, *n.* A peddler.

PACK'SAD-DLE, *n.* A saddle on which packs or burdens are laid for conveyance.

PACK'STAFF, *n.* A staff on which a traveler occasionally supports his pack. *Bp. Hall.*

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PACK'THREAD, (thred,) *n.* Strong thread or twine used in tying up parcels.

PACK'WAX, *n.* A large tendon or cartilage in the neck of an animal; called also PAXWAX. *Ray.*

PĀ'CO, } *n.* The Alpaca, a ruminant mammal of the
PĀ'COS, } Camel tribe, the Auchenia Paco, inhabiting the Peruvian and Chilian Andes. It has been domesticated, and it remains also in a wild state. Its length is about three feet; its hair is long, soft, and woolly, of a delicacy and elasticity approaching to that of the Angora goat. Its flesh is an excellent article of food. [See ALPACA.]

2. The Peruvian name of an earthy-looking ore, consisting of brown oxyd of iron with minute particles of native silver. *Ure.*

PACT, *n.* [Fr.; L. *pactum*, from *pango*. See PACK.] A contract; an agreement, or covenant. *Bacon.*

PAC'TION, *n.* [L. *pactio*. See PACK.] An agreement or contract. *Hayward.*

PAC'TION-AL, *a.* By way of agreement. *Sanderson.*

PAC-TI''TIOUS, (-tish'us,) *a.* Settled by agreement or stipulation.

PAC-TŌ'LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Pactolus, a river in Lydia, famous for its golden sands.

PAD, *n.* [Sax. *paad*, for *path*. See PATH.]

1. A foot-path; a road. [*Not now used.*] *Prior.*

2. An easy-paced horse. *Addison. Pope.*

3. A robber that infests the road on foot; usually called a FOOT-PAD.

PAD, *n.* Any thing flattened or laid flat, as a pad of straw. *Rich. Dict.*

2. A soft saddle, cushion, or bolster stuffed with straw, hair, or other soft substance. *Camden.*

PAD, *v. t.* To stuff or furnish with padding.

2. To imbue cloth equally with a mordant. *Ure.*

PAD, *v. i.* [Gr. πατεω. See PATH.]

1. To travel slowly.

2. To rob on foot.

3. To beat a way smooth and level.

PAD'AR, *n.* Grouts; coarse flour or meal. *Wotton.* [*Not used in the United States.*]

PAD'DED, *pp.* or *a.* Stuffed with a soft substance.

PAD'DER, *n.* A robber on foot; a highwayman. *Dryden.*

PAD'DING, *n.* The impregnation of cloth with a mordant.

2. The material with which a saddle, garment, &c., are stuffed.

PAD'DLE, *v. i.* [The French *patrouiller* signifies to *paw*, to paddle, and hence the English *patrol* This word seems to be from *patte*, a paw, allied perhaps to L. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot, and this is allied to the Gr. πατεω, *to tread*. To paddle, *then*, is to use the paw. But perhaps it is from the noun, which see.]

1. To row; to beat the water, as with oars. *Gay.*

2. To play in the water with the hands, as children; or with the feet, as water-fowls or other animals.

3. To finger. *Shak.*

PAD'DLE, *v. t.* To propel by an oar or paddle.

PAD'DLE, *n.* [In L. *batillus* is a paddle-staff; in Gr. παρραλος is a pole; in *W. padell* is a pan. The latter would express the broad part of an oar; but it may have no connection with *paddle*.]

1. An oar, but not a large oar. It is now applied to a sort of short oar with a broad blade, used in propelling and steering canoes and boats.

2. The blade or the broad part of an oar or weapon.

Thou shalt have a *paddle* on thy weapon. — Deut. xxiii.

3. A term applied to the broad boards at the circumference of a water-wheel.

4. A name sometimes given to the feet of tortoises, crocodiles, &c.

PAD'DLE-BOX, *n.* A term applied to the wooden projections on each side of a steamboat, within which are the paddle-wheels.

PAD'DLED, *pp.* Propelled by an oar or paddle.

PAD'DLER, *n.* One that paddles.

PAD'DLE-STAFF, *n.* A staff headed with broad iron, used by plowmen to free the share from earth, stubble, &c. *Hall.*

PAD'DLE-WHEEL, *n.* A water-wheel used in propelling steamboats.

PAD'DOCK, *n.* [Sax. *pada* or *pad*; D. *pad*, *padder*.] A large toad or frog. *Walton. Dryden.*

PAD'DOCK, *n.* [Said to be corrupted from Sax. *parruc*, park.]

1. A small inclosure under pasture, immediately adjoining the stables of a domain. *Brande.*

2. *Formerly*, an inclosure for races, with hounds, &c. *Brande.*

3. A toad. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

PAD'DOCK-PIPE, *n.* A plant, Equisetum palustre. *Booth.*

PAD'DOCK-STOOL, *n.* A plant of the genus Agaricus; a mushroom, vulgarly *toadstool*.

PAD'DY, *n.* A cant word for an Irishman.

2. In *the East Indies*, rice not divested of the husk *Malcom.*

PAD-E-LI'ON, *n.* [Fr. *pas de lion*, lion's foot.] An herb, lion's foot. *Ash.*

PA-DYS'HA, *n.* A title of the Turkish sultan and the Persian shah, denoting *protector*, or *throne prince*. *Brande.*

PAD'LOCK, *n.* [Qu. D. *padde*, a toad, from its shape.]

A lock to be hung on a staple and held by a link. *Prior.*

PAD'LOCK, *v. t.* To fasten with a padlock; to stop; to shut; to confine *Bull. Milton.*

PAD'NAG, *n.* An ambling nag. *Dr. Pope.*

PAD'ŌW-PIPE, *n.* A plant. [See PADDOCK-PIPE.]

PA'DRA, *n.* A kind of black tea of superior quality.

PAD-U-A-SOY', *n.* [from *Padua*, in Italy, and Fr. *soie*, silk.]

A particular kind of silk stuff.

PÆ'AN, } *n.* [Gr. παιαν.] Among *the ancients*, a
PĒ'AN, } song of rejoicing in honor of *Apollo*; hence, a loud and joyous song; a song of triumph. *Pope.*

PÆ'ON, *n.* [Gr. παιων.] In *ancient poetry*, a foot of four syllables; written also, though less correctly, PÆAN. Of this there are four kinds; the *first* consisting of one long and three short syllables, or a trochee and a pyrrhic, as *tēmpŏrĭbŭs*; the second, of a short syllable, a long and two short, or an iambus and a pyrrhic, as *pŏlēntă*; the third, of two short syllables, a long and a short one, or a pyrrhic and a trochee, as *ănĭmātŭs*; the fourth, of three short syllables and a long one, or a pyrrhic and iambus, as *cĕlĕrĭtās*. *Brande.*

PA'GAN, *n.* [L. *paganus*, a peasant or countryman, from *pagus*, a village.]

A heathen; a Gentile; a idolater; one who worships false gods. This word was originally applied to the inhabitants of the country, who, in the early ages of the church, adhered to the worship of false gods, or refused to receive *Christianity*, after it had been received by the inhabitants of the cities. In like manner, *heathen* signifies an inhabitant of the *heath* or woods, and *caffer*, in Arabic, signifies the inhabitant of a hut or cottage, and one that does not receive the *religion of Mohammed*. *Pagan* is used to distinguish one from a Christian and a Mohammedan.

PA'GAN, *a.* Heathen; heathenish; Gentile; noting a person who worships false gods.

2. Pertaining to the worship of false gods.

PA'GAN-ISH, *a.* [Sax. *paganisc*.] Heathenish; pertaining to pagans. *King.*

PA'GAN-ISM, *n.* [Fr. *paganisme*; It. *paganesimo*.] Heathenism; the worship of false gods, or the system of religious opinions and worship maintained by pagans. *Addison. Hooker.*

Men instructed from their infancy in the principles and duties of Christianity, never sink to the degradation of *paganism*. *G. Spring.*

PA'GAN-IZE, *v. t.* To render heathenish; to convert to heathenism. *Ch. Obs.*

PA'GAN-IZE, *v. i.* To behave like pagans. *Milton.*

PA'GAN-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Rendering heathenish.

PA'GAN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendered heathenish; behaving like pagans; adopting heathen principles and practice.

PAGE, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *page*; It. *paggio* Port. *pagem*; Arm. *paich*; Sw. *poike*; Dan. *pog*; Russ. *paj*, a boy, a page. The Gr. παις, a boy, is undoubtedly a contracted form of the same word; for παιζω, from παις, forms παιξω, παιχθεις; hence it may be inferred that παις was originally παιχις. The Eng. *boy* is a contraction of this word; W. *bacgen*, a boy, a child, from *bac*, small; Pers. فيج *faige*, a footman or lackey.]

1. A boy attending on a great person, rather for formality or show than for servitude.

He had two *pages* of honor, on either hand one. *Bacon.*

2. A boy or man that attends on a legislative body. In *Massachusetts*, the *page* is a boy that conveys papers from the *members* of the house of representatives to the speaker, and from the speaker or clerk to the members.

PAGE, *n.* [L. *pagina*; Fr. *page*.]

1. One side of a leaf of a book. *Watts.*

2. A book or writing, *or* writings; as, the *page* of history.

3. *Pages*, in *the plural*, signifies also books or writings; as, the sacred *pages*.

PAGE, *v. t.* To mark or number the pages of a book or manuscript.

2. To attend, as a page. *Shak.*

PA'GEANT, (pā'jent *or* paj'ent,) *n.* [L. *pegma*; Gr. πηγμα, something showy carried in triumph.]

1. A statue in show, or a triumphal car, chariot, arch, or other pompous thing, decorated with flags, &c., and carried in public shows and processions. *Cyc.*

2. A show; a spectacle of entertainment; something intended for pomp.

I'll play my part in fortune's *pageant*. *Shak.*

3. Any thing showy, without stability or duration.

Thus unlamented pass the proud away,
The gaze of fools, and *pageant* of a day. *Pope.*

PA'GEANT or PAG'EANT, *a* Showy; pompous; ostentatious. *Dryden.*

PA'GEANT, *v. t.* To exhibit *in* show; to represent. *Shak.*

PA'GEANT-RY or PAG'EANT-RY, *n.* Show; pompous exhibition or spectacle.

Such *pageantry* be to the people shown. *Dryden.*

PĀG'ED, (pājd,) *pp.* Marked or numbered, as the pages of a book.

PĀGE'HOOD, *n.* The state of a page.

PAG'I-NAL, *a.* Consisting of pages. *Brown.*

PĀG'ING, *n.* The marking of the pages of a book.

PA'GOD, } *n.* [Pers. *pout ghod*, or *boot khoda*, a
PA-GŌ'DA, } house of idols, or abode of God; Hind. *boot kuda. Thomson. Fryer.*]

1. A temple in the East Indies in which idols are worshiped. *Pope.*

2. An idol; an image of some supposed deity. *Stillingfleet.*

PA-GŌ'DA, *n.* A gold or silver coin current in Hindostan, of different values in different parts of India, from $1 75 cts. to $2, or from 8 to 9*s.* sterling.

PĀ'GOD-ITE, *n.* A name given to the mineral of which the Chinese make their pagodas. It is called also *lardite*, *koreite*, and *agalmatolite*.

PAID, *pret.* and *pp.* of PAY; *paid* for *payed*.

PĀI'GLE, } *n.* A plant and flower of the genus Pri-
PĀ'GIL, } mula or primrose; cowslip-primrose.

PAIL, *n.* [W. *paeol*; Gr. πελλα.] [*Fam. of Plants.*

An open vessel of wood, tin, &c., used in families for carrying liquids, *as* water and milk, usually containing from eight to twelve quarts.

PAIL'FUL, *n.* The quantity that a pail will hold.

PAIL-MAIL'. See PALLMALL.

PAIL-LASSE', (pal-yas',) *n.* [Fr.] An under bed of straw. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

PAIN, *n.* [W. *poen*; Corn. Arm. *poan*; Ir. *pian*; Fr. *peine*; Norm. *pene*, *peine*; D. *pyn*; Sax. *pin* or *pine*; G. *pein*; Dan. *pine*; Sw. *pina*; It. Sp. and Port. *pena*; L. *pœna*; Gr. πονη, penalty, and πονος, pain, labor; Sans. *pana*; Ar. فن *fanna*, to drive, afflict, distress.

Class Bn, No. 22, 23, 26. See the verb.]

1. An uneasy sensation in animal bodies, of any degree from slight uneasiness to extreme distress or torture, proceeding from pressure, tension, or spasm, *separation of parts by violence, or any derangement* of functions. Thus violent pressure or stretching of a limb gives *pain*; inflammation produces *pain*; wounds, bruises, and incisions give *pain*.

2. Labor; work; toil; laborious effort. In this *sense*, the *plural only* is used; as, to take *pains*; to be at the *pains*.

High without taking *pains* to rise. *Waller.*
The same with *pains* we gain, but lose with ease. *Pope.*

3. Labor; toilsome effort; task; in the singular. [*Not now used.*] *Spenser. Waller.*

4. Uneasiness of mind; disquietude; anxiety; solicitude for the future; grief, sorrow for the past. We suffer *pain* when we fear or expect evil; we feel *pain* at the loss of friends or property.

5. The throes or distress of travail or childbirth.

She bowed herself and travailed, for her *pains* came upon her. — 1 Sam. iv.

6. Penalty; punishment suffered or denounced; suffering or evil inflicted as a punishment for a crime, or annexed to the commission of a crime.

None shall presume to fly under *pain* of death. *Addison.*
Interpose, on *pain* of my displeasure,
Betwixt their swords. *Dryden.*

PAIN, *v. t.* [W. *poeni*; Norm. *painer*; Fr. *peiner*; Sp. *penar*; It. *penare*; D. *pynen*; Dan. *piner*; Sw. *pina*; Sax. *pinan*; Gr. πονεω. The primary sense is, to strain, urge, press. See the noun.]

1. To make uneasy or to disquiet; to cause uneasy sensations in the body, of any degree of intensity; to make simply uneasy, or to distress, to torment. The pressure of fetters may *pain* a limb; *the rack pains* the body.

2. To afflict; to render uneasy in mind; to disquiet; to distress. We are *pained* at the death of a friend; *grief pains* the heart; we are often *pained* with fear or solicitude.

I am *pained* at my very heart. — Jer. iv.

3. *Reciprocally*, to *pain one's self*; to labor; to make toilsome efforts. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

PAIN'ED, *pp.* Disquieted; afflicted.

PAIN'FUL, *a.* Giving pain, uneasiness, or distress to the body; as, a *painful* operation in surgery.

2. Giving pain to the mind; afflictive; disquieting; distressing.

Evils have been more *painful* to us in the prospect than in the actual pressure. *Addison.*

3. Full of pain; producing misery or affliction. *Milton.*

4. Requiring labor or toil; difficult; executed with laborious effort; as, a *painful* service. The army had a *painful* march.

5. Laborious; exercising labor; undergoing toil; industrious.

Nor must the *painful* husbandman be tired. *Dryden.*

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PĀIN'FUL-LY, *adv.* With suffering of body; with affliction, uneasiness, or distress of mind.

2. Laboriously; with toil; with laborious effort or diligence. *Raleigh.*

PĀIN'FUL-NESS, *n.* Uneasiness or distress of body. *South.*

2. Affliction; sorrow; grief; disquietude or distress of mind.

3. Laborious effort or diligence; toil. *Hooker.*

PĀ'NIM, *n.* [Norm. *paynim*; Fr. *païen*; contracted from *pagan.*]

A pagan; an infidel. [*Not used.*] *Peacham.*

PAI'NIM, *a.* Pagan; infidel. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

PĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Making uneasy; afflicting.

PĀIN'LESS, *a.* Free from pain. *Fell.*

2. Free from trouble. *Dryden.*

PĀINS'TAK-ER, *n.* A laborious person. *Gay.*

PĀINS'TAK-ING, *a.* Laborious; industrious. *Harris.*

PĀINS'TAK-ING, *n.* Labor; great industry.

PĀINT, *v. t.* [Fr. *peindre, peignant, peint*; L. *pingo, pictus*; Sp. *pintar*; It. *pignere* or *pingere*, to throw, to push, to paint. The elements are probably *Pg* or *Pk*, as in *fingo, fictus.*]

1. To cover or besmear with color or colors, either with or without figures; as, to *paint* a cloth; to *paint* a house.

2. To form a figure or likeness in colors; as, to *paint* a hero or a landscape.

3. To represent by colors or images; to exhibit in form.

When folly grows romantic, we must *paint* it. *Pope.*

4. To represent or exhibit to the mind; to present in form or likeness to the intellectual view; to describe.

Disloyal!
The word is too good to *paint* out her wickedness. *Shak.*

5. To color; to diversify with colors. *Spenser.*

6. To lay on artificial color for ornament.

Jezebel *painted* her face and tired her head. —2 Kings ix

PĀINT, *v. i.* To lay colors on the face. It is said the ladies in France *paint.*

2. To practice painting. The artist *paints* well.

PĀINT, *n.* A coloring substance; a substance used in painting, either simple or compound; as, a white *paint*, or red *paint.*

2. Color laid on canvas or other material; color representing any thing. *Pope. Addison.*

3. Color laid on the face; rouge. *Young.*

PAINT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Colored; rubbed over with paint; as, a *painted* house or cloth.

2. Represented in form by colors.

3. Described.

PAINT'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to paint; one skilled in representing things in colors.

PAINT'ER, *n.* [qu. Ir. *painter*, a snare, that which holds.]

A rope at the bow of a boat, used to fasten it to a ship or other object. *Totten.*

PAINT'ERS-COL'IC, *n.* A peculiar disease, usually terminating in palsy and mental imbecility, to which painters are subject, and also others who handle lead poisons. *Brande.*

PAINT'ER-STAIN'ER, *n.* A painter of coats of arms. *Buchanan.*

PAINT'ING, *ppr.* Representing in colors; laying on colors.

PAINT'ING, *n.* The act or employment of laying on colors.

2. The art of forming figures or resembling objects in colors on canvas or other material, or the art of representing to the eye, by means of figures and colors, any object of sight, and sometimes the emotions of the mind. *Encyc.*

3. A picture; a likeness or resemblance in colors. *Shak.*

4. Colors laid on. *Shak.*

PAINT'RESS, *n.* A female who paints.

PAINT'URE, *n.* [Fr. *peinture.*]

The art of painting. *Dryden.*

PĀIR, *n.* [Fr. *pair*; L. Sp. and Port. *par*; It. *pari*; Arm. *par*; D. *paar*; G. *par, paar*; Sw. *par*; Norm. *par* or *peir*; Ir. *peire*; Sax. *gefera*, with a prefix. In W. *par* signifies what is contiguous or in continuity, a state of readiness or *preparedness*, a *pair*, fellow, match, or couple, and *para* signifies to endure, to continue, to persevere; *paru*, to couple or join. In this language, as in Spanish, *par*, pair, is shown to be connected with the L. *paro*, to prepare. Now, in Heb. Ch. Syr. and Eth. חבר signifies to join, couple, or associate, and the noun, an associate, evidently this very word, which goes far to prove that חבר is a derivative of the root ברא, from which the Latins probably have *paro*. See Class Br, No. 19. The primary sense of the root is, to throw, strain, and extend, and hence *par*, equal, is, extended to, near, contiguous, or equally extended.]

1. Two things of a kind, similar in form, applied to the same purpose, and suited to each other or used together; as, a *pair* of gloves or stockings; a *pair* of shoes; a *pair* of oxen or horses.

2. Two of a sort; a couple; a brace; as, a *pair* of nerves; a *pair* of doves. *Luke* ii.

PĀIR, *v. i.* To be joined in pairs; to couple; as birds *pair* in summer.

2. To suit; to fit; as a counterpart.

Ethelinda,
My heart was made to fit and *pair* with thine. *Rowe.*

PĀIR, *v. t.* To unite in couples; as, minds *paired* in heaven. *Dryden.*

2. To unite as correspondent, or rather to contrast.

Glossy jet is *paired* with shining white. *Pope.*

PĀIR, *v. t.* To impair. [See IMPAIR.]

PĀIR'ED, *pp.* Joined in couples; fitted; suited.

PĀIR'ING, *ppr.* Uniting in pairs; fitting.

PĀIR'ING-OFF, *n.* In *legislative bodies*, a practice by which two members of opposite political opinions agree to absent themselves from voting during a stated period. This practice is said to have originated in the time of Cromwell.

PĀIR'ING-TIME, *n.* The time when birds couple. *Smart.*

PĀIR OFF', *v. i.* To separate and depart from a company in pairs or couplets.

2. In *legislative bodies*, two members are said to *pair off* when, being of opposite parties, they agree to be absent when the vote is taken. [See PAIRING-OFF.]

PĀIX'HAN GUN, *n.* [from the name of the inventor.] A howitzer of great weight and strength, for throwing shells of a very large size. *Park.*

PAL'ACE, *n.* [Fr. *palais*; L. *palatium*; It. *palazzo*; Sp. *palacio*; G. *pfalz*, whence *pfalzgraf*, palsgrave; W. *pâls*; Russ. *palata.*]

1. A magnificent house in which an emperor, a king, or other distinguished person, resides; as, an imperial *palace*; a royal *palace*; a pontifical *palace*; a ducal *palace.*

2. A splendid place of residence; as, the sun's bright *palace.* *Addison.*

PAL'ACE-COURT, *n.* The domestic court of the kings of Great Britain, which administers justice between the king's domestic servants. It is held once a week before the steward of the household and knight marshal; its jurisdiction extending twelve miles in circuit from his majesty's palace. *Blackstone.*

PA-LĀ'CIOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [from *palace.*] Royal; noble; magnificent. [*Not used.*] *Graunt.*

PAL'A-DIN, *n.* A knight errant.

PA-LÆ'O or PA-LE'O; initial syllables, from the Greek παλαιος. See PALEOGRAPHY, PALEOLOGY, &c.

PA-LÆS'TRA. See PALESTRA.

PAL-AN-KEEN', } (pal-an-keen',) } *n.* [In Hindoo,
PAL-AN-QUIN', } } *palkee*, apparently from Sans. *paluk*, a couch. But it accords better with Sp. and It. *palanca*, a pole, Port. *palanque.*]

A covered carriage used in India, China, &c., borne on the shoulders of men, and in which a single person is conveyed from place to place.

PAL'A-TA-BLE, *a.* [from *palate.*] Agreeable to the taste; savory. *Addison.*

2. That is relished.

PAL'A-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being agreeable to the taste; relish. *Aikin.*

PAL'A-TA-BLY, *adv.* In a palatable manner; agreeably.

PAL'A-TAL, *a.* Pertaining to the palate; uttered by the aid of the palate.

PAL'A-TAL, *n.* A letter pronounced by the aid of the palate, or an articulation of the root of the tongue with the roof of the mouth; as *g* and *k*, in *eg, ek.*

PAL'ATE, *n.* [L. *palatum*, properly the arch or cope of heaven.]

1. The roof or upper part of the mouth. In *man*, it is composed of two parts, one of which, called the *hard palate*, forms an arch in the anterior part of the mouth, and the other, called the *soft palate*, lying in the posterior part of the mouth, consists of a membranous curtain of muscular and cellular tissue, from the middle of which hangs the uvula. *P. Cyc.*

2. Taste.

Hard task to hit the *palates* of such guests. *Pope.*

[This signification of the word originated in the opinion that the palate is the instrument of taste. This is a mistake. In itself, it has no power of taste.]

3. Mental relish; intellectual taste.

Men of nice *palates* could not relish Aristotle, as dressed up by the schoolmen. *Baker.*

4. In *botany*, the convex base of the lower lip of a personate corolla. *Brande.*

PAL'ATE, *v. t.* To perceive by the taste. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

PA-LĀ'TIAL, (-shal,) *a.* [from *palate.*] Pertaining to the palate; as, the *palatial* retraction of the tongue. *Barrow.*

PA-LĀ'TIAL, *a.* [from L. *palatium*, palace.]

Pertaining to a palace; becoming a palace; magnificent. *Drummond.*

PAL'A-TIC or PA-LAT'IC, *a.* Belonging to the palate. *Holder.*

PA-LAT'IN-ATE, *n.* [It. *palatinato*, from L. *palatinus.* See PALATINE.]

The province or seignory of a palatine; a name given to two states of the old German empire, called the Upper and Lower *Palatinate.* *P. Cyc.*

PAL'A-TINE, (-tin,) *a.* [Fr. *palatin*; It. *palatino*; from L. *palatinus*, from *palatium*, palace.]

Pertaining to a palace; an epithet applied originally to persons holding an office or employment in the king's palace; hence it imports possessing royal privileges; as, a count *palatine.*

In *England*, formerly, were three counties *palatine*, Chester, Durham, and Lancaster; the two former by prescription, the latter by grant of Edward III. They were so called, because the proprietors, the earl of Chester, the bishop of Durham, and the duke of Lancaster, possessed royal rights, as fully as the king in his palace. Of these, the county of Durham is the only one now remaining in the hands of a subject. *Blackstone.*

PAL'A-TINE, *n.* One invested with royal privileges and rights. A palatine, or count palatine, on the continent of Europe, was originally one delegated by a prince to hold courts of justice in a province, or one who had a palace and a court of justice in his own house. *P. Cyc.*

PAL'A-TIVE, *a.* Pleasing to the taste. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

PA-LĀ'VER, *n.* [Sp. *palabra*, Port. *palavra*, a word. Qu. W. *llavar*, utterance; with a prefix.]

1. Idle talk.

2. Talk intended to deceive; flattery; adulation. *This is used with us in the vulgar dialect.*

3. A conference or deliberation; *a sense used in Africa, as appears by the relations of missionaries.*

PA-LĀ'VER, *v. t.* or *v. i.* To deceive by words; to flatter; to use idle, deceitful talk; to hold a palaver.

PA-LĀ'VER-ER, *n.* One who palavers.

PĀLE, *a.* [Fr. *pale, palir*; L. *palleo, pallidus*; Russ. *bielie*, white; *bieliju*, to whiten. It is probably allied to Sax. *falewe, fealo*, fallow, pale red or yellow, D. *vaal*, from the sense of *failing*, withering; W. *pallu*, to fail. See Class Bl, No. 6, 7, 13, 18.]

1. White or whitish; wan; deficient in color; not ruddy or fresh of color; as, a *pale* face or skin; *pale* cheeks. We say, also, a *pale* red, a *pale* blue, that is, a whitish red or blue. *Pale* is not precisely synonymous with *white*, as it usually denotes what we call *wan*, a darkish dun white.

2. Not bright; not shining; of a faint luster; dim; as, the *pale* light of the moon.

The night, methinks, is but the daylight sick;
It looks a little *paler.* *Shak.*

PĀLE, *v. i.* To turn pale. [*Poetical.*] *Miss Pickering.*

PĀLE, *v. t.* To make pale. *Shak. Prior.*

PĀLE, *n.* [Sax. *pal*; G. *pfahl*; G. *paal*; Sw. *påle*; Dan. *pæl*; W. *pawl*; L. *palus*; coinciding with Eng. *pole*, as well as *pale*; Russ. *palitz*, a stick or club. It has the elements of L. *pala*, a spade or shovel, and the radical sense is, probably, an extended thing, or a shoot. Qu. Ar. نبل *nabala*, to dart. Class Bl, No. 18.]

1. A narrow board, pointed or sharpened at one end, used in fencing or inclosing. This is with us more generally called a PICKET.

2. A pointed stake; hence, to *empale*, which see.

3. An inclosure; *properly*, that which incloses, like FENCE, LIMIT; hence, the space inclosed. He was born within the *pale* of the church; within the *pale* of Christianity. *Atterbury.*

4. District; limited territory. *Clarendon.*

5. In *heraldry*, one of the greater ordinaries, being a broad, perpendicular stripe in an escutcheon.— *E. H. Barker.*]

PĀLE, *v. t.* [D. *paalen*; G. *pfählen.*]

1. To inclose with pales or stakes. *Mortimer.*

2. To inclose; to encompass. *Shak.*

PA-LE-Ā'CEOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [L. *palea*, straw, chaff.]

1. Chaffy; resembling chaff, or consisting of it; as, a *paleaceous* pappus. *Lee.*

2. Chaffy; furnished with chaff; as, a *paleaceous* receptacle. *Martyn.*

PĀL'ED, *pp.* Inclosed with pales or pickets.

2. Striped.

PĀLE'-EY-ED, (-ide,) *a.* Having eyes dim. *Milton.*

PĀLE'-FĀC-ED, (-fāste,) *a.* Having a pale or wan face.

2. Causing paleness of face; as, *pale-faced* fear. *Shak.*

PĀLE'-HEARTED, *a.* Dispirited. *Shak.*

PĀLE'LY, *adv.* Wanly; not freshly, or ruddily.

PAL'EN-DAR, *n.* A kind of coasting vessel. [*Obs.*] *Knolles.*

PĀLE'NESS, *n.* Wanness; defect of color; want of freshness or ruddiness; a sickly whiteness of look.

The blood the virgin's cheek forsook,
A livid *paleness* spreads o'er all her look. *Pope.*

2. Want of color or luster; as, the *paleness* of a flower. *Shak.*

PĀ-LE-OG'RA-PHER, *n.* One skilled in paleography.

PĀ-LE-O-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to paleog-
PĀ-LE-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, } raphy.

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PA-LE-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. παλαιος, ancient, and γραφη, writing.]
1. The study of ancient writings; the art of deciphering ancient writings.
2. An ancient manner of writing; as, Punic *paleography.* *E. Stiles.*

PA-LE-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One who writes on antiquity, or one conversant with antiquity. *Good.*

PA-LE-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. παλαιος, ancient, and λογος, discourse.]
A discourse or treatise on antiquities, or the knowledge of ancient things.

PA-LE-ON-TO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Belonging to paleontology.

PA-LE-ON-TOL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in paleontology.

PA-LE-ON-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. παλαιος, ancient, and *ontology*, the science of being.]
The science of ancient beings or creatures; applied to the science of the fossil remains of animals and plants now extinct. *Journ. of Science. Mantell.*

PA-LE-O-SAU'RUS, *n.* [Gr. παλαιος and σαυρος.]
A genus of fossil saurians found in magnesian limestone.

PA-LE-O-THE'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the paleotherium.

PA-LE-O-THE'RI-UM, } *n.* [Gr. παλαιος, ancient,
PA'LE-O-THERE, } and θηριον, beast.]
A quadruped of the pachydermatous order, resembling the pig or tapir, but of a very large size, now extinct. *Lyell.*
In *geology*, a term denoting the lowest fossiliferous strata; and also, the earliest forms of life. *Dana.*

PA'LE-OUS, *a.* [L. *palea*, chaff]
Chaffy; like chaff. *Brown.*

PA-LE-O-ZO'IC, *a.* [Gr. παλαιος, ancient, and ζωον, animal.]

PA-LES'TRA, *n.* [Gr. παλαις-ρα, from παλη, wrestling.]
A wrestling; the place of wrestling; exercises of wrestling; a place for athletic exercises in Greece.

PA-LES'TRI-AN, } *a.* [Gr. παλαις-ρικος, from παλη,
PA-LES'TRIC, } a struggling or wrestling; πα-
PA-LES'TRIC-AL, } λαιω, to wrestle, to strive.]
Pertaining to the exercise of wrestling. *Bryant.*

PAL'ET, *n.* [Fr. *pelote*, a ball.]
The crown of the head. [*Not used.*] *Skelton.*

PAL'ETTE. See PALLET.

PAL'FREY, (pawl'fre,) *n.* [Fr. *palefroi*; It. *palafreno*; Sp. *palafren*; Port. *palafrem*; W. *palvre.* Ainsworth gives for the original word, in Low Latin, *paraveredi*, (plur. of *veredus*,) horses of a large size, used for carrying the baggage of an army. Spelman says the *parafredus* was a post-horse. The last syllable is from Lat. *veredus.*]
1. A horse used by noblemen and others for state, distinguished from a war horse. *Encyc.*
2. A small horse fit for ladies. *Johnson. Spectator.*

PAL'FREY-ED, (pawl'fred,) *a.* Riding on a palfrey.

PAL-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [from L. *palus*, a stake or post.]
The act or practice of driving piles or posts into the ground for making it firm. *Wotton.*

PA-LIL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. παλιν and λογος.]
In *rhetoric*, the repetition of a word or part of a sentence for the sake of greater energy.

PA'LIMP-SEST, *n.* [Gr. παλιν and ψαω.]
A parchment from which one writing has been erased, and on which another has been written.

PAL'IN-DROME, *n.* [Gr. παλινδρομια; παλιν, again, and δρομεω, or δρεμω, to run, *disused.*]
A word, verse, or sentence, that is the same when read backward or forward; as, *madam*, or *Roma tibi subito motibus ibit amor.* *Johnson. Encyc.*

PAL'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing with pales.

PA'LING, *n.* Pales in general, or a fence formed with pales.

PAL-IN-GE-NE'SI-A, } *n.* [Gr. παλιγγενεσια.] A
PAL-IN-GEN'E-SY, } new birth or transition from one state to another; a regeneration.

PAL'IN-ODE, } *n.* [Gr. παλινωδια; παλιν, again,
PAL'IN-O-DY, } and ωδη, a song.]
A recantation, or declaration contrary to a former one. *Encyc. Sandys.*

PAL-I-SADE', *n.* [Fr. *palissade*; Sp. *palizada*; It. *palizzata*; from *pale* or the same root. The Welsh has *palis*, a thin partition of boards, or laths, a wainscot; *palisaw*, to wainscot.]
A fence or fortification consisting of a row of stakes or posts sharpened, and set firmly in the ground. In *fortification*, the posts are set two or three inches apart, parallel to the parapet in the covered way, to prevent a surprise. Palisades serve also to fortify the avenues of open forts, gorges, half moons, the bottom of ditches, &c. *Encyc.*

PAL-I-SADE', *v. t.* To surround, inclose, or fortify, with stakes or posts.

PAL-I-SAD'ED, *pp.* Fortified with stakes or posts.

PAL-I-SAD'ING, *ppr.* Fortifying with posts.

PAL-I-SA'DO, *n.* Palisade, which see.

PA'LISH, *a.* [from *pale.*] Somewhat pale or wan; as, a *palish* blue. *Arbuthnot.*

PALL, *n.* [L. *pallium*; Sax. *palle*; It. *pallio*; Arm. *pallen*; Ir. *peall.*]
1. A cloak; a mantle of state. *Milton.*
2. The mantle of an archbishop. *Ayliffe.*
3. The cloth thrown over a dead body at funerals. *Dryden.*
4. A detent or click, i. e., a small piece of metal or wood, which falls between the teeth of a rachet wheel, or of a windlass, to prevent its revolving backward.

PALL, *n.* In *heraldry*, a figure like the Greek Y. *Encyc.*

PALL, *v. t.* To cloak; to cover or invest. *Shak.*

PALL, *v. i.* [W. *pallu*, to fail; *allied to pale*, and to Gr. παλαιος, old; Heb. Ch. and Ar. כלה; Heb. נבל. (See FAIL.) Class Bl, No. 6, 18, 21.]
1. To become vapid; to lose strength, life, spirit, or taste; to become insipid; as, the liquor *palls.*

Beauty soon grows familiar to the lover,
Fades in the eye, and *palls* upon the sense. *Addison.*

PALL, *v. t.* To make vapid or insipid.

Reason and reflection—blunt the edge of the keenest desires, and *pall* all his enjoyments. *Atterbury.*

2. To make spiritless; to dispirit; to depress.

The more we raise our love,
The more we *pall*, and cool, and kill his ardor. *Dryden.*

3. To weaken; to impair; as, to *pall* fortune. *Shak.*
4. To cloy; as, the *palled* appetite. *Tatler.*

PALL, *n.* Nausea or nauseating. *Shaftesbury.*

PALL'-BEAR-ER, *n.* A term applied to those who attend the coffin at a funeral, so called from the pall or covering of the body which they formerly carried.

PAL'LA, *n.* [L.] Among *the Romans*, a large upper robe worn by ladies. *Elmes.*

PAL-LA'DI-UM, *n.* [Gr. παλλαδιον, from Pallas, the goddess.]
1. *Primarily*, a statue of the goddess Pallas, which represented her as sitting with a pike in her right hand, and in her left a distaff and spindle. On the preservation of this statue depended the safety of Troy. Hence,
2. Something that affords effectual defense, protection, and safety; as when we say, the trial by jury is the *palladium* of our civil rights. *Blackstone.*
3. A metal discovered in 1803 by Wollaston, and found in very small grains, of a steel-gray color and fibrous structure, in auriferous and platiniferous sand. It is infusible by ordinary heat, and when native, is alloyed with a little platinum and iridium. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

PAL'LAS, *n.* [Gr.] In *mythology*, the Grecian goddess of wisdom, identified, at a later period, with the Roman Minerva. *Brande.*
2. In *astronomy*, one of the small planets or asteroids which revolve between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

PALL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made insipid.

PAL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *palette*; It. *paletta*, a fire-shovel; Sp. *paleta*; from L. *pala*, W. *pâl*, a shovel, a *peel.*]
1. Among *painters*, a little oval table or board, or piece of ivory, on which the painter places the colors to be used. On the middle the colors are mixed, to obtain the tints required. *Encyc.*
2. Among *potters, crucible makers*, &c., a wooden instrument for forming, heating, and rounding their works. It is oval, round, &c. *Encyc.*
3. In *gilding*, an instrument made of a squirrel's tail, to take up the gold leaves from the pillow, and to apply and extend them. *Encyc.*
4. In *heraldry*, a small *pale.* [See PALE.]
5. A term applied to the pieces connected with the pendulum of a clock, or the balance of a watch, which receive the immediate impulse of the swing-wheel, or balance-wheel. It is sometimes written PALLAT. *Brande.*
6. A measure formerly used by surgeons, containing three ounces. *Hakewill.*

PAL'LET, *n.* [*paillet*, Chaucer; *Fr. paille*, L. *palea*, straw; Ir. *peall*, a couch.]
A small bed. *Milton.*

PAL'LI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a mantle, especially the mantle of shell fishes. *Smart.*

PAL'LI-A-MENT, *n.* [L. *pallium*, a cloak.]
A dress; a robe. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

PAL'LIARD, (pal'yard,) *n.* [Fr.] A lecher; a lewd person. [*Not used, nor English.*]

PAL'LIARD-ISE, *n.* Fornication. [*Not used.*] *Buck.*

PAL-LIASSE', (pal-yas',) *n.* [Fr.] An under bed of straw. [See PAILLASSE.]

PAL'LI-ATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *pallier*; Sp. *paliar*; It. *palliare*; from Low L. *pallio*, from *pallium*, a cloak or robe.]
1. To clothe. [*Obs.*]
2. To cover with excuse; to conceal the enormity of offenses by excuses and apologies; hence, to extenuate; to lessen; to soften by favorable representations; as, to *palliate* faults, offenses, crimes, or vices. *Dryden.*
3. To reduce in violence; to mitigate; to lessen or abate; as, to *palliate* a disease.

PAL'LI-ATE, *a.* Eased; mitigated. [*Not used.*]

PAL'LI-A-TED, *pp.* Covered by excuses; extenuated; softened.

PAL'LI-A-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Concealing the enormity or most censurable part of conduct; extenuating; softening.

PAL-LI-A'TION, *n.* The act of palliating; concealment of the most flagrant circumstances of an offense; extenuation by favorable representation; as, the *palliation* of faults, offenses, vices, or crimes.
2. Mitigation; alleviation; abatement; as of a disease.

PAL'LI-A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *palliatif.*]
1. Extenuating; serving to extenuate by excuses or favorable representation. *Warton.*
2. Mitigating; alleviating; as pain or disease. *Arbuthnot.*

PAL'LI-A-TIVE, *n.* That which extenuates.
2. That which mitigates, alleviates, or abates the violence of pain, disease, or other evil. *Swift.*

PAL'LID, *a.* [L. *pallidus*, from *palleo*, to become pale. See PALE.]
Pale; wan; deficient in color; not high colored; as, a *pallid* countenance; *pallid* blue. *Spenser. Thomson. Harte.*

PAL-LID'I-TY, *n.* Paleness.

PAL'LID-LY, *adv.* Palely; wanly. *Taylor*

PAL'LID-NESS, *n.* Paleness, wanness.

PALL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Cloying; making insipid.

PALL'ING, *n.* State of being cloyed. *Bulwer.*

PAL'LI-UM, *n.* [L.] In *the Roman Catholic church* a short, white cloak, with a red cross, encircling the neck and shoulders, and falling on the back. *Brande.*

PALL-MALL', (pel-mel',) *n.* [L. *pila*, a ball, and *malleus*, mallet; It. *palla*, a ball, and *malleo*, a hammer.]
1. A play in which a ball is driven through an iron ring by a mallet; also, the mallet. *Johnson.*
2. A street in London, so called from its having once been the place for playing the game called *pallmall.*

PAL'LOR, *n.* [L.] Paleness. *Taylor.*

PALM, (päm,) *n.* [L. *palma*; W. *palv*; from spreading.]
1. The inner part of the hand.
2. A hand or hand's breadth; a lineal measure of three inches. The great Roman palm was the length of the hand, or about 8¼ inches. *Barlow.*
3. The broad, triangular part of an anchor at the end of the arms.
4. The name of many species of plants, but particularly of the date-tree or great palm, a native of Asia and Africa.
The *palms* constitute a natural order of monocotyledonous plants, with a straight unbranching cylindric stem, terminating in a crown of leaves, within which rises a tuft of flowers and fruits; all natives of warm climates. They vary in size from 2 to more than 100 feet in hight. *Jussieu. Linnæus.*
5. Branches of the palm, being worn in token of victory; hence the word signifies superiority, victory, triumph. The palm was adopted as an emblem of victory, it is said, because the tree is so elastic as, when pressed, to rise and recover its correct position. *Encyc.*

Namur subdued is England's *palm* alone. *Dryden.*

6. Among *seamen*, an instrument fitted to the hand, and used in sewing canvas, instead of a thimble.

PALM, (päm,) *v. t.* To conceal in the palm of the hand.

They *palmed* the trick that lost the game. *Prior.*

2. To impose by fraud.

For you may *palm* upon us new for old. *Dryden.*

3. To handle. *Prior.*
4. To stroke with the hand. *Ainsworth.*

PALM'-OIL, (päm'oil,) *n.* A vegetable oil, obtained from the fruit of several species of palms, and used in the manufacture of soap and candles. *McCulloch.*

PALM'-SUN-DAY, (päm'sun-dy,) *n.* The Sunday next before Easter; so called in commemoration of our Savior's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm branches in the way.

PALM'-TREE, (päm'tree,) *n.* The name of many species of trees belonging to the natural order of palms. [See PALM.]

PAL'MA CHRIS'TI, *n.* [L.] An annual plant, whose seeds furnish the well-known castor-oil of medicine. *Loudon.*

PAL'MAR, *a.* [L. *palmaris.*] *Lee.*
Of the breadth of the hand.

PAL'MA-RY, *a.* [L. *palmaris.*]
Chief; principal. *Bp. Horne.*

PALM'A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a palm.

PAL'MATE, } *a.* [L. *palmatus*, from *palma*, palm.]
PAL'MA-TED, }
1. Having the shape of the hand; resembling a hand with the fingers spread; as, *palmated* leaves or stones. *Encyc.*
2. Entirely webbed; as, the *palmated* feet of aquatic fowls.

PALM'ED, (pämd,) *pp.* Imposed by fraud.

PALM'ER, (päm'er,) *n.* One that returned from the Holy Land bearing branches of palm; a pilgrim or crusader. *Pope.*

PALM'ER-WORM, (päm'er-wurm,) *n.* A worm covered with hair; supposed to be so called because he wanders over all plants. *Joel* i. *Johnson.*

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PAL-MET'TO, *n.* A species of palm-tree growing in the West Indies and Southern United States, of the genus Chamærops. *Thomson.*

PAL'MIC AC'ID, *n.* A kind of acid obtained from palmine.

PAL-MIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *palma* and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing palms. *Dict.*

PAL'MINE, (-min,) *n.* A white, waxy substance, obtained from castor-oil.

PALM'ING, *ppr.* Imposing by fraud.

PAL'MI-PED, *a.* [L. *palma* and *pes*, foot.] Web-footed; having the toes connected by a membrane; as a water fowl.

PAL'MI-PED, *n.* A swimming bird; one that has webbed feet, or the toes connected by a membrane.

PAL'MIS-TER, *n.* [L. *palma.*] [*Brande.*
One who deals in palmistry, or pretends to tell fortunes by the palm of the hand.

PAL'MIS-TRY, *n.* [L. *palma*, palm.]
1. The art or practice of divining or telling fortunes by the lines and marks in the palm of the hand; a trick of imposture, much practiced by gipsies.
2. Addison uses it humorously for the action of the hand. *Spectator.*

PALM'Y, (päm'y,) *a.* Bearing palms. *Shak.*
Hence,
2. Flourishing; prosperous; victorious.

PALP, *n.*
PAL'PI, *n. pl.* } [L. *palpus.*]
A jointed, sensiferous organ, attached in pairs to the back or side of the lower jaw in many insects;

PALP, *v. t.* To feel. [*Not authorized.*] [a feeler.

PAL-PA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *palpable.*] The quality of being perceptible by the touch. *Arbuthnot.*

PAL'PA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *palpor*, to feel; It. *palpabile.*]
1. Perceptible by the touch; that may be felt; as, a *palpable* substance; *palpable* darkness. *Shak.*
2. Gross; coarse; easily perceived and detected; as, a *palpable* absurdity. *Tillotson.*
3. Plain; obvious; easily perceptible; as, *palpable* phenomena; *palpable* proof. *Hooker. Glanville.*

PAL'PA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being palpable; plainness; obviousness; grossness.

PAL'PA-BLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to be perceived by the touch.
2. Grossly; plainly; obviously.

Clodius was acquitted by a corrupt jury that had *palpably* taken shares of money. *Bacon.*

PAL-PA'TION, *n.* [L. *palpatio*, from *palpo*, to feel, to stroke, from the root of *feel*, and Gr. παλλω, to shake. Probably the primary sense is to beat or strike gently, or to touch, or to spring, to leap, allied to Gr. βαλλω, Fr. *baller.*]
The act of feeling.

PAL'PE-BRAL, *a.* Pertaining to the eyebrow.

PAL'PE-BROUS, *a.* Having large eyebrows. *Smart.*

PAL'PI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of palpi or feelers.

PAL-PIG'ER-OUS, *a.* Bearing palpi or feelers. *Kirby.*

PAL'PI-TATE, *v. i.* [L. *palpito*, from *palpo. Palpito* illustrates the primary sense of *palpo.*]
To beat gently; to beat, as the heart; to flutter, that is, to move with little throws; as we say, to go *pit-a-pat*; applied particularly to a preternatural or excited movement of the heart.

PAL'PI-TA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Beating gently; fluttering.

PAL-PI-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *palpitatio.*]
1. A beating of the heart; *particularly*, a preternatural beating or pulsation excited by violent action of the body, by fear, fright, or disease. *Harvey. Arbuthnot.*
2. A violent, irregular motion of the heart. *Cullen. Parr.*

PALS'GRAVE, (pawlz'grave,) *n.* [G. *pfalzgraf*, from *pfalz*, contracted from L. *palatium*, palace, and *graf*, an earl; D. *paltsgraaf*; Sax. *gerefa*, a *reeve*, whence *sheriff.*]
A count or earl who has the superintendence of the king's palace. *Dict.*

PALS'GRA-VINE, *n.* The consort or widow of a palsgrave.

PAL'SI-CAL, *a.* [from *palsy.*] Affected with palsy; paralytic.

PAL'SI-ED, (pawl'zid,) *pp.* or *a.* [from *palsy.*] Affected with palsy.

PAL'SY, *n.* [Supposed to be contracted from Gr. παραλυσις, relaxation; παραλυω, to loosen or relax.]
An abolition of function, whether of intellect, special sensation, voluntary motion, common sensation, or sympathetic motion.

PAL'SY, *v. t.* To paralyze; to destroy function.
2. To destroy action or energy. *Dwight.*

PAL'SY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Destroying function.

PAL'TER, *v. i.* [Probably allied to *faulter* or *falter*, W. *paltu*, Eng. *fail*; Sp. and Port. *faltar*, to want, to fail, to miss, to balk, to come short. See FAIL and PALL.]
To shift; to dodge; to play tricks. *Johnson.*
Rather, to fail; to come short; to balk.

Romans, that have spoke the word,
And will not *palter.* *Shak.*

PAL'TER, *v. t.* To squander. Qu. [*Not used.*] *Ainsworth.*

PAL'TER-ER, *n.* One that palters, fails, or falls short.

PAL'TRI-LY, *adv.* Despicably; meanly.

PAL'TRI-NESS, *n.* [from *paltry.*] The state of being paltry, vile, or worthless.

PAL'TRY, *a.* [Sw. *paltu*, plur. *paltor*, rags; Dan. *pialt*, a rag; *pialted*, ragged; Scot. *paltrie* or *peltrie*, vile trash; It. *paltone*, a vagabond. It may be allied to Gr. φαυλος, vile, and to *fail.* Qu. Fr. *piètre*, a contracted word.]
Ragged; mean; vile; worthless; despicable; as, a *paltry* boy; a *paltry* slave; a *paltry* trifle. *Shak. Addison.*

PA-LŪ'DAL, *a.* [L. *palus.*]
Pertaining to marshes; marshy.

PAL-U-DI'NA, *n.* [L. *palus*, a pool.]
A genus of fresh-water snails. *Mantell.*

PA-LŪ'DIN-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to the paludina.

PA'LY, *a.* [from *pale.*] Pale; wanting color; *used only in poetry.* *Shak. Gay.*
2. In *heraldry*, divided by pales into four equal parts. *Encyc.*

PAM, *n.* [Supposed to be from *palm*, victory.] The knave of clubs. *Pope.*

PAM'PAS, *n. pl.* The name given to vast prairies in the southern part of Buenos Ayres in South America. *Encyc. Am.*

PAM'PER, *v. t.* [from It. *pambere*, bread and drink; *pamberato*, pampered, well fed; *pane*, bread, and *bere*, to drink, L. *bibo.*]
1. To feed to the full; to glut; to saginate; to feed luxuriously; as, to *pamper* the body or the appetite. *Spenser.*

We are proud of a body fattening for worms and *pampered* for corruption and the grave. *Dwight.*

2. To gratify to the full; to furnish with that which delights; as, to *pamper* the imagination.

PAM'PER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Fed high; glutted or gratified to the full.

PAM'PER-ING, *ppr.* Glutting; feeding luxuriously; gratifying to the full.

PAM'PER-ING, *n.* Luxuriancy. *Fulke.*

PAM'PHLET, (pam'flet,) *n.* [Sp. *papelon*, from *papel*, paper. The word signifies both a pamphlet and a bill posted. Sp. *papaleta*, a slip of paper on which any thing is written; *papel volante*, a small pamphlet. It has also been deduced from *paunflet*, *pagina filata*, a word said to have been used by Caxton.]
A small book consisting of a sheet of paper, or of sheets stitched together, but not bound.

PAM'PHLET, *v. t.* To write a pamphlet or pamphlets. *Howell.*

PAM-PHLET-EER', (pam-flet-eer',) *n.* A writer of pamphlets; a scribbler. *Tatler.*

PAM-PHLET-EER'ING, *a.* Writing and publishing pamphlets.
2. *n.* The writing and publishing of pamphlets.

PAM'PRE, *n.* [Fr.] In *Sculpture*, an ornament composed of vine leaves and bunches of grapes; used for decorating columns. *Gwilt.*

PAN, *n.* [Sax. *panna*; Sw. *panna*; G. *pfanne*; D. *pan*; W. *id.*]
1. A vessel broad and somewhat hollow or depressed in the middle, or with a raised border; used for setting milk and other domestic purposes. *Dryden.*
2. The part of a gun-lock or other fire-arms which holds the priming that communicates with the charge.
3. Something hollow; as, the brain *pan.*
4. Among *farmers*, the hard stratum of earth that lies below the soil; called the *hard pan.*
5. The top of the head. *Chaucer.*

PAN, *v. t.* To join; to close together. [*Local.*] *Bailey.*

PAN, *n.* [Gr.] In *mythology*, the deity of shepherds. [See PANIC.]

PAN'A-BASE, *n.* [Gr. παν and *base.*]
A gray copper ore.

PAN-A-CE'A, *n.* [L., from Gr. πανακεια; παν, all, and ακεομαι, to cure.]
1. A remedy for all diseases; a universal medicine. *Warton.*
2. An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PA-NĀ'DA, } *n.* [Fr. *panade*, from L. *panis*, Sp. *pan*,
PA-NĀ'DO, } It. *pane*, bread.]
A kind of food made by boiling bread in water to the consistence of pulp, and sweetened. *Wiseman.*

PAN'A-RY, *a.* [L. *panis.*]
Pertaining to bread.

PAN'CAKE, *n.* A thin cake fried in a pan or baked on an iron plate.

Some folks think it will never be good times till houses are tiled with *pancakes.* *Franklin.*

PAN'CARTE, *n.* A royal charter confirming to a subject all his possessions. *Brande.*

PANCH, *n.* [W. *panu*, to form a texture, to full.]
Among *seamen*, a thick and strong mat, to be fastened on yards to prevent friction.

PANCH'WAY, *n.* A Bengal four-oared boat for passengers. *Malcom.*

PAN-CRAT'IC, } *a.* [Gr. παν, all, and κρατυς,
PAN-CRAT'IC-AL, } strength.]
Excelling in all gymnastic exercises; very strong or robust. *Brown.*

PAN'CRA-TIST, *n.* One who excels in gymnastic exercises.

PAN-CRA'TI-UM, (-she-um,) *n.* [Gr. παν and κρατεω.]
Among *the ancients*, an athletic contest which combined boxing and wrestling.

PAN'CRE-AS, *n.* [Gr. παν, all, and κρεας, flesh.]
A gland of the body situated between the bottom of the stomach and the vertebræ of the loins, reaching from the liver to the spleen, and attached to the peritoneum. It is two fingers in breadth, and six in length, soft and supple. It secretes a kind of saliva, and pours it into the duodenum. *Quincy. Coxe.*

PAN-CRE-AT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the pancreas; as, *pancreatic* juice. *Arbuthnot.*

PAN'CY. See PANSY.

PAN-DE'AN PIPES, *n. pl.* A wind instrument of antiquity made of reeds fastened together side by side, gradually lessening, and tuned to each other.

PAN'DECT, *n.* [L. *pandectæ*, from Gr. πανδεκτης; παν, all, and δεχομαι, to contain, to *take.*]
1. A treatise which contains the whole of any science. *Swift.*
2. *Pandects*, in *the plural*, the digest or collection of civil or Roman law, made by order of the emperor Justinian, and containing 534 decisions or judgments of lawyers, to which the emperor gave the force and authority of law. This compilation consists of fifty books, forming the first part of the civil law.

PAN-DEM'IC, *a.* [Gr. παν, all, and δημος, people.]
Incident to a whole people; epidemic; as, a *pandemic* disense. *Harvey. Parr.*

PAN-DE-MŌ'NI-UM, *n.* [Gr. πας, παν, all, and δαιμων, a demon.]
In *fabulous story*, the great hall or council-chamber of demons or evil spirits. *Milton.*

PAN'DER, *n.* [Qu. It. *pandere*, to set abroad, or *Pandarus*, in Chaucer. In Pers. بندار *bondar*, is the keeper of a warehouse or granary, a forestaller who buys and hoards goods to enhance the price; answering to L. *mango.* But the real origin of the word is not obvious.]
A pimp; a procurer; a male bawd; a mean, profligate wretch, who caters for the lust of others. *Dryden. Shak.*

PAN'DER, *v. t.* To pimp; to procure lewd women for others. *Shak.*

PAN'DER, *v. i.* To act as agent for the lusts of
2. To be subservient to lust or passion. [others.

PAN'DER-AGE, *n.* A procuring of sexual connection. *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

PAN'DER-ISM, *n.* The employment or vices of a pander; a pimping. *Swift.*

PAN'DER-LY, *a.* Pimping; acting the pander. *Shak.*

PAN-DIC-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *pandiculor*, to yawn, to stretch.]
A yawning; a stretching; the tension of the solids that accompanies yawning, or that restlessness and stretching that accompany the cold fit of an intermittent. *Encyc. Floyer.*

PAN'DIT, }
PUN'DIT, } *n.* In *Hindoostan*, a learned Brahmin.

PAN'DOOR, *n.* A name given to a kind of light-infantry soldiers in the Austrian service. *Brande.*

PAN-DŌ'RA, *n.* [Gr. παν, all, and δωρον, a gift.]
In *mythology*, a fabled female who received a variety of gifts. Jupiter gave her a box for her husband, who opened it, and out rushed a multitude of evils. *Lempriere.*

PAN'DORE,
PAN'DO-RAN, } *n.* [Gr. πανδουρα.]
An instrument of music of the lute kind; a bandore. *Drayton.*

PAN-DŪ'RI-FORM, *a.* [L. *pandura*, from the Gr.]
In *botany*, obovate, with a deep recess or sinus on each side, like the body of a fiddle or violin.

PANE, *n.* [Fr. *pan*, from extending, whence *panneau*, a panel; Arm. *panell*; Sp. *entrepaño*; D. *paneel.*]
1. A square of gluss.
2. A piece of any thing in variegated works. *Donne.*

PAN-E-GYR'IC, *n.* [Fr. *panegyrique*; It. and Sp. *panegirico*; L. *panegyricus*, from the Gr. πανηγυρις, a public meeting or celebration; πας, παν, all, and αγυρις, an assembly.]
1. An oration or eulogy in praise of some distinguished person or achievement; a formal or elaborate encomium. *Stillingfleet.*
2. An encomium; praise bestowed on some eminent person, action, or virtue. *Dryden.*

PAN-E-GYR'IC, } *a.* Containing praise or eulogy;
PAN-E-GYR'IC-AL, } encomiastic.

PAN-EG'Y-RIS, *n.* [Gr. πανηγυρις.] A festival; a public meeting. *Milton.*

PAN-E-GYR'IST, *n.* One who bestows praise; a eulogist; an encomiast, either by writing or speaking. *Camden.*

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PAN'E-GY-RIZE, *v. t.* To praise highly; to write or pronounce a eulogy on. *Ch. Obs.*

PAN'E-GY-RIZE, *v. i.* To bestow praises. *Mitford.*

PAN'E-GY-RIZ-ED, *pp.* Highly praised or eulogized.

PAN'E-GY-RIZ-ING, *ppr.* Praising highly; eulogizing.

PAN'EL, *n.* [Fr. *panneau*; Sw. *panna*, pan; *pannela*, to wainscot; Russ. *panel*, ceiling, or wainscot; probably named from breadth, extension.]

1. A piece of board whose edges are inserted into the groove of a thicker surrounding frame; as, the *panel* of a door. *Addison. Swift.*

2. A piece of parchment or schedule, containing the names of persons summoned by the sheriff. Hence, *more generally*,

3. The whole jury.

4. In *Scots law*, a prisoner at the bar. *Encyc. Am.*

PAN'EL, *v. t.* To form with panels; as, to *panel* a wainscot. *Pennant.*

PAN'EL-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Formed with panels.

PANE'LESS, *a.* Without panes of glass. *Shenstone.*

PAN'EL-ING, *ppr.* Forming into panels.

PANG, *n.* [D. *pyniger*, G. *peinigen*, to torture, from *pyn*, *pein*, pain; Sax. *pinan*. See PAIN.]

Extreme pain; anguish; agony of body; *particularly*, a sudden paroxysm of extreme pain, as in spasm, or childbirth. *Is.* xxi.

I saw the hoary traitor
Grin in the *pangs* of death, and bite the ground. *Addison.*

PANG, *v. t.* To torture; to give extreme pain to. *Shak.*

PAN'GO-LIN, *n.* A name applied to two species of Manis, a genus of edentate mammals, the one inhabiting Bengal, and the other Central Africa. They are reptile-like, and their bodies are covered with hard scales or plates, and can be rolled into a spherical shape.

PAN-HEL-LĒ'NI-UM, *n.* [Gr. *πανελληνιον*.] The national council or congress of Greece. *Anderson.*

PAN'IC, *n.* [Sp. and It. *panico*; Fr. *panique*; Gr. *πανικος*; W. *pannu*, to cause to sink, to depress or hollow, to cause a panic. The primary sense is intransitive, to shrink, or transitive, to cause to shrink; hence the fabled *Pan*, the frightful deity of the woods or shepherds.]

A sudden fright; *particularly*, a sudden fright without real cause, or terror inspired by a trifling cause or misapprehension of danger; as, the troops were seized with a *panic*; they fled in a *panic*.

PAN'IC, *a.* Extreme or sudden; *applied to fright*; as, *panic* fear.

PAN'IC, *n.* The grain of the panic grass.

PAN'IC GRASS, *n.* A plant of the genus Panicum.

PAN'I-CLE, *n.* [L. *panicula*, down upon reeds, cat's tail, allied to L. *pannus*, cloth; W. *pan*, nap, down, the fulling of cloth; *panu*, to cover with nap, to full or mill cloth, to beat, to bang. The primary sense is, to drive, strike, or press; hence, to full or make thick.]

In *botany*, a species of inflorescence, in which the flowers or fruits are scattered on peduncles variously subdivided, as in oats and some of the grasses. The panicle is of various kinds, as the dense or close, the spiked, the squeezed, the spreading, the diffused, the divaricating. *Martyn.*

PAN'I-CLED, *a.* Furnished with panicles. *Eaton.*

PAN'IC-STRUCK, *a.* Struck with a panic, or sudden fear.

PA-NIC'U-LATE, } *a.* Having branches variously
PA-NIC'U-LĀ-TED, } subdivided; as, a *paniculate* stem.

2. Having the flowers in panicles; as, a *paniculate* inflorescence. *Lee.*

PA-NIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *panis* and *voro*.] Eating bread; subsisting on bread.

PAN-NADE', *n.* The curvet of a horse. [See PANIC.] *Ainsworth.*

PAN'NAGE, *n.* [from L. *panis*.]

The food of swine in the woods; as beach-nuts, acorns, &c., called, also, *pawns*; also, the money taken by agistors for the mast of the king's forest. *Cowel.*

PAN'NEL, *n.* [W. *panel*, something plaited or matted; L. *pannus*, cloth.]

1. A kind of rustic saddle. *Tusser.*

2. The stomach of a hawk. *Ainsworth.*

[For other senses, see PANEL.]

PAN-NEL-LA'TION, *n.* The act of impanneling a jury. [*Not used.*] *Wood.*

PAN'NIER, (pan'yer,) *n.* [Fr. *panier*; It. *paniera*; Sp. *panera*, a *pannier*, and a granary; from L. *panis*, bread.]

A wicker basket; *primarily*, a bread-basket, but used for carrying fruit or other things on a horse. *Addison.*

2. In *architecture*, the same as corbel, which see. *Gwilt.*

PAN'NI-KEL, *n.* The brain-pan or skull. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

PAN'O-PLIED, (-plid,) *a.* Completely armed.

PAN'O-PLY, *n.* [Gr. *πανοπλια*; *παν*, all, and *οπλα*, arms.]

Complete armor or defense.

We had need to take the Christian *panoply*, to put on the whole armor of God. *Ray.*

PAN-OP'TI-CON, *n.* A prison so constructed that the inspector can see each of the prisoners at all times, without being seen by them. *J. Bentham.*

PAN-O-RA'MA, *n.* [Gr. *παν*, all, and *οραμα*, view, from *οραω*, to see.]

1. *Literally*, a complete or entire view in every direction.

2. A picture presenting from a central point a view of objects in every direction, represented on the interior surface of a cylindrical wall or rotunda. It is lighted from above, and viewed from a platform in the center.

PAN-O-RAM'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or like a panorama, or complete view.

PAN-SOPH'IC-AL, *a.* [See PANSOPHY.] Pretending to have a knowledge of every thing. *Worthington.*

PAN'SO-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *παν*, all, and *σοφια*, wisdom.] Universal wisdom or knowledge. [*Little used.*] *Hartlib.*

PAN-STĒ-RE-O-RA'MA, *n.* A model of a town or country in wood, cork, pasteboard, or other substance, showing every part in relief. *Brande.*

PAN'SY, *n.* [Fr. *pensée*, fancy or thought, from *penser*, to think.]

A plant and flower of the genus Viola; the *Viola tricolor*, or garden violet; also called HEART'S-EASE. *Brande.*

PANT, *v. i.* [Fr. *pantcler*, probably from the root of W. *panu*, to beat. See PANICLE, and qu. Gr. *πνεω*.]

1. To palpitate; to beat with preternatural violence or rapidity, as the heart in terror, or after hard labor, or in anxious desire or suspense.

Yet might her piteous heart be seen to *pant* and quake. *Spenser.*

2. To have the breast heaving, as in short respiration or want of breath.

Pluto *pants* for breath from out his cell. *Dryden.*

3. To play with intermission or declining strength.

The whispering breeze
Pants on the leaves and dies upon the trees. *Pope.*

4. To long; to desire ardently.

Who *pants* for glory finds but short repose. *Pope.*
As the hart *panteth* after the water-brooks, so *panteth* my soul after thee, O God. — Ps. xlii.

PANT, *n.* Palpitation of the heart. *Shak.*

PAN'TA-GRAPH, *n.* See PANTOGRAPH.

PAN-TA-LETS', *n. pl.* Loose drawers, resembling pantaloons, worn by females and children.

PAN-TA-LOON', *n.* [Fr. *pantalon*. Qu. W. *pannu*, to involve, or *panu*, to cover, and Fr. *talon*, the heel.]

1. A garment for males, in which breeches and stockings are in a piece. [*Obs.*]

2. In the plural, *pantaloons*, a species of close, long trowsers.

3. A ridiculous character in the Italian comedy, *pantalone*, and a buffoon in pantomimes; so called from his close dress. *Addison.*

PAN-TA-MORPH'IC, *a.* [Gr. *πας*, *παντα*, and *μορφη*.] Taking all forms.

PAN-TECH'NI-CON, *n.* [*παν* and *τεχνη*.] A place where every species of workmanship is collected and exposed for sale. *Brande.*

PANT'ER, *n.* One that pants.

PANT'ER, *n.* [Ir. *painter*, a snare.]

A net. *Chaucer.*

PANT'ESS, *n.* [from *pant*.] The difficulty of breathing in a hawk. *Ainsworth.*

PAN'THE-ISM, *n.* [Gr. *παν*, all, and *Θεος*, God, whence *theism*.]

The doctrine that the universe is God, or the system of theology in which it is maintained that the universe is the supreme God. *Encyc. Asiat. Res.*

PAN'THE-IST, *n.* One that believes the universe to be God; a name given to the followers of Spinosa.

The earliest Grecian *pantheist* of whom we read is Orpheus. *Encyc.*

PAN-THE-IST'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to pantheism;
PAN-THE-IST'IC-AL, } confounding God with the universe. *Enfield. Waterland.*

2. In *sculpture*, a term applied to statues and figures which bear the symbols of several deities together. *Brande.*

PAN-THĒ'ON, *n.* [Gr. *πας*, *παν*, all, and *Θεος*, God.]

A temple or magnificent edifice at Rome, dedicated to all the gods. It is now converted into a church. It was built or embellished by Agrippa, son-in-law to Augustus, is of a round or cylindrical form, with a spherical dome, and 144 feet in diameter. *Brande.*

In the classics, pronounced *pan'the-on.*

PAN'THER, *n.* [L., from Gr. *πανθηρ*. Qu. *θηρ*, a wild beast.]

A fierce, carnivorous quadruped and digitigrade mammal, the Felis Pardus, of the size of a large dog, with short hair, of a yellow color, diversified with roundish, black spots. This animal will climb trees in pursuit of small animals. It is a native of Africa. The name is also applied to other species of the genus, as the cougar.

PAN'TILE, *n.* [qu. W. *pantu*, to dimple, to sink in, to become hollow; *pan*, a bowl, o *pan*; or Fr. *pente*, a bending.]

A tile with a curved or hollow surface. But qu. *pentile.*

PANT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* [See PANT.] Palpitating; breathing with a rapid succession of inspirations and expirations; longing.

PANT'ING, *n.* Palpitation; rapid breathing; longing.

PANT'ING-LY, *adv.* With palpitation or rapid breathing.

PANT'LER, *n.* [Fr. *panetier*, from *pain*, L. *panis*, bread.]

The officer in a great family who has charge of the bread. *Shak.*

PAN-TO-CHRO-NOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *παν*, *χρονος*, and *μετρον*.]

An instrument which combines the properties of the compass, sun-dial, and the universal time-dial, and used for all three of them. *Brande.*

PAN-TŌ'FLE, (pan-too'fl,) *n.* [Fr. *pantoufle*; It. *pantofola*, a slipper; Sp. *pantuflo*; Sw. *toffla*, *toffel*, a slipper or sandal; Dan. *töfel*; Russ. *tufel*.]

A slipper for the foot.

PAN'TO-GRAPH, *n.* [Gr. *παντα*, all, and *γραφη*, description.]

An instrument for copying, reducing, or enlarging maps, plans, and figures. *P. Cyc.*

PAN-TO-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a panto-
PAN-TO-GRAPH'IC-AL, } graph; performed by a pantograph.

PAN-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* General description; view of an entire thing.

PAN-TO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to pantology.

PAN-TOL'O-GIST, *n.* One writing on or conversant with pantology.

PAN-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *πας* and *λογος*.]

A work of universal information; a systematic view of all branches of human knowledge.

PAN-TOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *παντα*, all, and *μετρεω*, to measure.]

An instrument for measuring all sorts of elevations, angles, and distances. [*Not used.*] *Bailey.*

PAN-TOM'E-TRY, *n.* Universal measurement. [*Not used.*]

PAN'TO-MIME, *n.* [L. *pantomimus*; Gr. *παντομιμος*; *πας*, *παν*, all, and *μιμος*, a mimic.]

1. One that imitates all sorts of actions and characters without speaking; one that expresses his meaning by mute action. The pantomimes of antiquity used to express in gestures and action whatever the chorus sung, changing their countenance and behavior as the subject of the song varied. *Encyc.*

2. A scene or representation in dumb show.

3. A species of musical entertainment connected with dumb show. *Busby.*

PAN'TO-MIME, *a.* Representing only in mute action. *Smith.*

PAN-TO-MIM'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the panto-
PAN-TO-MIM'IC-AL, } mime; representing characters and actions by dumb show.

PAN-TO-MIM'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of pantomime.

PAN'TO-MIM-IST, *n.* One who acts in pantomime.

PAN'TON, } *n.* [Qu. L. *pando*, to
PAN'TON-SHOE, (-shoo,) } open.]

A horseshoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel. *Far. Dict.*

PAN-TOPH'A-GIST, *n.* An animal or person that eats every thing.

PAN'TRY, *n.* [Fr. *panetière*, a shepherd's scrip; L. *panarium*, from *panis*, bread.]

An apartment or closet in which provisions are kept.

PAN'UR-GY, *n.* [Gr. *πανουργια*; *παν*, all, and *εργον*, work.]

Skill in all kinds of work or business; craft. *Bailey.*

PAP, *n.* [L. *papilla*.]

A nipple of the breast; a teat. *Dryden.*

PAP, *n.* [Low L. *papa*; It. *pappa*; D. *pap*; Pers. *bob*, food.]

1. A soft food for infants, made with bread boiled or softened with water. *Boyle.*

2. The pulp of fruit. *Ainsworth.*

PAP, *v. t.* To feed with pap.

PA-PA', *n.* [L. and Fr. *papa*; D. and G. *id.*; Gr. *παππας*; It. and Sp. *papa*, the *pope*; a word used by the ancient Scythians, as also in the Syriac and Chaldaic.]

Father; a word with us used by children. *Swift.*

PA'PA-CY, *n.* [Fr. *papauté*; It. *papato*; from *papa*, the pope.]

1. The office and dignity of the pope or pontiff of Rome; hence, the popes, taken collectively. *Bacon.*

2. Papal authority or jurisdiction; popedom. *Milus.*

PA'PAL, *a.* [Fr., from *pape*, the pope.]

1. Belonging to the pope or pontiff of Rome; popish; as, *papal* authority; the *papal* chair.

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2. Proceeding from the pope; as, a *papal* license or indulgence; a *papal* edict.
3. Annexed to the bishopric of Rome.

PĀ'PA-LIN, *n.* A papist. [*Not used.*] *Herbert.*
PĀ'PAL-IST, *n.* One who favors papal power or doctrines. *Baxter.*
PĀ'PAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make papal.
PĀ'PAL-IZE, *v. i.* To conform to popery. *Cowper.*
PĀ'PAL-LY, *adv.* In a papal manner; popishly.
PA-PAV-ER-Ā'CEOUS, *a.* Belonging to the poppy.
PA-PAV'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *papavereus*, from *papaver*, a poppy.]
Resembling the poppy; of the nature or qualities of poppies. *Brown.*
PA-PAW', *n.* [Fr. *papayer.*]
1. A tree and its fruit. The Carica papaya grows, in warm climates, to the height of eighteen or twenty feet, with a soft, herbaceous stem, naked nearly to the top, where the leaves issue, on every side, on long footstalks. Between the leaves grow the flower and the fruit, which is of the size of a melon. The juice is acrid and milky, but the fruit, when boiled, is eaten with meat, like other vegetables. *Encyc. P. Cyc.*
2. The papaw of North America belongs to the genus Anona or custard apple.

PAPE, *n.* The pope. [*Obsolete.*]
PA'PER, *n.* [Fr. *papier*; It. *papiro*: Port. and Sp. *papel*; D. and G. *papier*; W. *papur*; Gr. παπυρος; L. *papyrus*, the name of an Egyptian plant, from which was made a kind of paper. This word is said to be formed from παω, to feed, and πυρ, fire, from the use of the plant as fuel. *Elmes.* Qu.]
1. A substance formed into thin sheets, on which letters and figures are written or printed. Paper is made of different materials; but among us it is usually made of linen or cotton rags. A fine paper is made of silk, particularly for bank notes, which require to be very thin.
2. A piece of paper. *Locke*
3. A single sheet printed or written; as, a daily *paper*; a weekly *paper*; a periodical *paper*; referring to essays, journals, newspapers, &c.
4. Any written instrument, whether note, receipt, bill, invoice, bond, memorial, deed, and the like. The *papers* lie on the speaker's table.

They brought a *paper* to me to be signed. *Dryden.*

5. A promissory note or notes, or a bill of exchange; as, negotiable *paper*. *Kent.*
6. Hangings printed or stamped; paper for covering the walls of rooms.

PA'PER, *a.* Made of paper; consisting of paper.
2. Thin; slight; as, a *paper* wall. *Burnet.*

PA'PER, *v. t.* To cover with paper; to furnish with paper-hangings; as, to *paper* a room or a house.
2. To register. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
3. To fold or inclose in paper.

PA'PER-CRED'IT, *n.* Evidences of debt; promissory notes, &c., passing current in commercial transactions.
2. Notes or bills emitted by public authority, promising the payment of money. The revolution in North America was carried on by means of *paper-credit.*

PA'PER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with paper.
PA'PER-FAC-ED, (-fāste,) *a.* Having a face as white as paper. *Shak.*
PA'PER-HANG'INGS, *n. pl.* Paper ornamented with colored figures, pasted against the walls of apartments, &c. The term *hangings* was originally applied to the woven or embroidered tapestry with which the walls of elegant rooms were covered. *P. Cyc.*
PA'PER-KITE, *n.* A light frame covered with paper, for flying in the air like a kite. *Warton.*
PA'PER-MAK'ER, *n.* One that manufactures paper.
PA'PER-MAK'ING, *n.* The art or business of manufacturing paper.
PA'PER-MILL, *n.* A mill in which paper is manufactured.
PA'PER-MŎN'EY, (-mun'ne,) *n.* Notes or bills issued by authority, and promising the payment of money, circulated as the representative of coin. We apply the word usually to notes or bills issued by a State, or by an authorized banking corporation.
PA'PER-STAIN'ER, *n.* One that stains, colors, or stamps paper for hangings.
PA-PES'CENT, *a.* [from *pap.*] Containing pap; having the qualities of pap. *Arbuthnot.*
PA'PESS, *n.* A female pope. *Hall.*
PAPETERIE, (pap'tree,) *n.* [Fr.] An ornamented case or box containing paper and other materials for writing.
PA'PHI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the rites of Venus.
PAPIER-MÂCHE, (pap'yā-mā'shā,) *n.* [Fr.] A hard substance made of a pulp from rags or paper mixed with size or glue, and cast in a mold. It is used for large tea-boards, trays, and various ornamental works. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*
PA-PIL'LA, *n.* [L.] A small pap or nipple.
2. *Papillæ*, pl., are minute, projecting filaments, being the termination of nerves, as on the tongue, skin, &c.

PA-PIL'IO, (pa-pil'yo,) *n.* [L.] A butterfly. In *zoology*, a genus of insects of numerous species. These insects are produced from the caterpillar. The chrysalis is the tomb of the caterpillar and the cradle of the butterfly. *Barbut.*
PA-PIL-IO-NĀ'CEOUS, (-shus,) *a.* Resembling the butterfly; a term in botany, used to describe the corols of plants which have the shape of a butterfly, such as that of the pea. The *papilionaceous* plants are of the leguminous kind. *Encyc. Quincy.*
The papilionaceous corol is usually four-petaled, having an upper spreading petal, called the *banner*, two side petals called *wings*, and a lower petal called the *keel.* *Martyn.*
PAP'IL-LA-RY, } *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the
PAP'IL-LOUS, } nipple or the papillæ; covered with papillæ. *Derham.*
PAP'IL-LĀTE, *v. i.* To grow into a nipple. *Fleming.*
PAP'IL-LŌSE, *a.* Nipply; covered with fleshy dots or points; verrucose; warty; as, a *papillose* leaf. *Martyn.*
2. Covered with soft tubercles, as the ice-plant. *Smith.*

PAP'IL-LOTE, *n.* [Fr.] The name of small pieces of paper on which ladies roll up their hair.
PĀ'PISM, *n.* [from Fr. *pape*, pope.]
Popery. *Bedell.*
PĀ'PIST, *n.* [Fr. *papiste*; It. *papista*; from Fr. *pape*, pope.]
A Roman Catholic; one that adheres to the church of Rome and the authority of the pope. *Clarendon.*
PA-PIST'IC, } *a.* Popish; pertaining to popery;
PA-PIST'IC-AL, } adherent to the church of Rome and its doctrines and ceremonies. *Whitgifte.*
PĀ'PIST-RY, *n.* Popery; the doctrines and ceremonies of the church of Rome. *Ascham. Whitgifte.*
PĀ'PIZ-ED, (-pīzd,) *a.* Conformed to popery. *Fuller.*
PAP-POOSE', *n.* Among *the native Indians of New England*, a babe or young child.
PAP'POUS, *a.* [from L. *pappus*; Gr. παππος.]
Downy; furnished with a pappus, as the seeds of certain plants, such as thistles, dandelions, &c. *Ray.*
PAP'PUS, *n.* [L., from Gr. παππος, an old man or grandfather; hence, a substance resembling gray hairs.]
The hairy, feathery, or membranous calyx of the individual florets, in certain compound flowers belonging to the Linnæan class Syngenesia.
PAP'PY, *a.* [from *pap.*] Like pap; soft; succulent. *Burnet.*
PAP'Ū-LÆ, *n. pl.* [L.] Pimples; a sort of eruption on the skin, consisting of small, acuminated elevations of the cuticle, not containing a fluid, nor tending to suppuration; commonly terminating in scurf.
PAP'Ū-LŌSE, *a.* Covered with papulæ; as, a *papulose* leaf. *Martyn.*
PAP'U-LOUS, *a.* Full of pimples.
PAP-Y-RĀ'CEOUS, } *a.* Belonging to the papyrus or
PA-PYR'E-AN, } papyri.
PA-PY'RUS, *n.* [L.] An Egyptian plant, a kind of reed, of which the ancients made a material for writing.
2. *Papyri*, pl.; a manuscript written on membranes of the papyrus. *Gliddon.*

PAR, *n.* [L. *par*, equal; W. *par*, that is upon or contiguous, that is in continuity, a state of readiness or preparedness, a *pair*, a fellow, Eng. *peer.* The word seems to be formed on the root of L. *paro*, and the Shemitic ברא, and the primary sense, to extend or reach.]
1. State of equality; equal value; equivalence without discount or premium. Bills of exchange are at *par*, above *par*, or below *par.* Bills are at *par* when they are sold at their nominal amount for coin or its equivalent.
2. Equality in condition.

PA-RĀ', *n.* In *Turkish money*, the fortieth part of a piaster, or about one fourth of a cent. *McCulloch.*
PAR'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *parabilis.*]
Easily procured. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*
PAR'A-BLE, *n.* [Fr. *parabole*, from L. *parabola*; Gr. παραβολη, from παραβαλλω, to throw forward or against, to compare; παρα, to or against, and βαλλω, to throw; as in *confero*, *collatum*, to set together, or one thing with another.]
A fable or allegorical relation or representation of something real in life or nature, from which a moral is drawn for instruction; such as the *parable* of the trees choosing a king, *Judges* ix.; the *parable* of the poor man and his lamb, 2 *Sam.* xii.; the *parable* of the ten virgins, *Matt.* xxv.

PAR'A-BLE, *v. t.* To represent by fiction or fable. *Milton.*
PAR'A-BLED, *pp.* Represented by fable.
PA-RAB'O-LA, *n.* [L. See PARABLE.] A conic section arising from cutting a cone by a plane parallel to one of its sides. *Barlow.*
PA-RAB'O-LE, *n.* [See PARABLE.] In *oratory*, similitude; comparison. *Encyc.*
PAR-A-BOL'IC, } *a.* Expressed by parable or
PAR-A-BOL'IC-AL, } allegorical representation; as, *parabolical* instruction or description. *Brown.*
2. [from *parabola.*] Having the form of a parabola; as, a *parabolic* curve. *Cheyne.*
3. Generated by the revolution of a parabola; as, a *parabolic* conoid.

PAR-A-BOL'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By way of parable. *Brown.*
2. In the form of a parabola.

PAR-A-BOL'I-FORM, *a.* Resembling a parabola in form.
PA-RAB'O-LISM, *n.* [from *parabola.*] In *algebra*, the division of the terms of an equation by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*
PA-RAB'O-LOID, *n.* [Gr. παραβολη and ειδος, form.]
1. The solid generated by the rotation of a parabola about its axis; a parabolic conoid. *Brande.*
2. The term *paraboloid* has sometimes been applied to the parabolas of the higher orders. *Hutton.*

PAR-A-CEL'SIAN, *n.* A physician who follows the practice of Paracelsus, a Swiss physician of celebrity, who lived at the close of the fifteenth century. *Ferrand.*
PAR-A-CEL'SIAN, (-shan,) *a.* Denoting the medical practice of Paracelsus. *Hakewill.*
PAR-A-CEN-TĒ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. παρακεντησις; παρα, through, and κεντεω, to pierce.]
In *surgery*, the perforation of a cavity of the body either with a trocar, lancet, or other suitable instrument, for the evacuation of any effused fluid. *Encyc.*

PAR-A-CEN'TRIC, } *a.* [Gr. παρα, beyond, and
PAR-A-CEN'TRIC-AL, } κεντρον, center.]
Deviating from circularity. *Cheyne.*
Paracentric motion; the space by which a revolving planet approaches nearer to, and recedes further from, the sun, or center of attraction. *Hutton.*

PA-RACH'RO-NISM, *n.* [Gr. παρα, beyond, and χρονος, time.]
An error in chronology; the mistake of making the date of an event later than it was in reality. *Encyc.*

PAR'A-CHRŌSE, *a.* [Gr. παραχρωσις.]
In *mineralogy*, changing color, by exposure to the weather. *Mohs.*

PAR'A-CHUTE, (par'a-shute,) *n.* [Gr. παρα, against, and Fr. *chute*, a fall.]
In *aërostation*, an instrument in the form of an umbrella, to prevent the rapidity of descent.

PAR'A-CLĒTE, *n.* [Gr. παρακλητος, from παρακαλεω; παρα, to, and καλεω, to call.]
Properly, an advocate; one called to aid or support; hence, the consoler, comforter, or intercessor, a term applied to the Holy Spirit. *Pearson. Bale.*

PAR'A-CLŌSE, *n.* A screen separating a chapel from the body of a church. *Hook.*
PAR-A-CROS'TIC, *n.* A poetical composition in which the first verse contains, in order, all the letters which commence the remaining verses of the poem. *Brande.*
PAR-A-CY-AN'O-GEN, *n.* [Gr. παρα and *cyanogen.*]
A brownish-black insoluble substance, which remains after the decomposition of the cyanid of mercury by heat. It is apparently isomoric with cyanogen. *B. Silliman, Jr.*

PA[a]RADE', *n.* [Fr. *parade*, parade, and a parrying; It. *parata*; Sp. *parada*, a stop, or stopping, halt, end of a course, a fold for cattle, a relay of horses, a dam or bank, a stake, bet or wager, a parade. This is from the root of L. *paro*, Sp. *parar*, to prepare.]
1. In *military affairs*, the place where troops assemble for exercise, mounting guard, or other purpose. *Brande.*
2. Show; ostentation; display.

Be rich, but of your wealth make no *parade.* *Swift.*

3. Pompous procession.

The rites performed, the parson paid,
In state returned the grand *parade.* *Swift.*

4. Military order; array; as, warlike *parade.* *Milton.*
5. State of preparation or defense. *Locke.*
6. The action of parrying a thrust. [Fr.] *Encyc.*

PA-RADE', *v. t.* To assemble and array or marshal in military order. The general gave orders to *parade* the troops. The troops were *paraded* at the usual hour.
2. To exhibit in a showy or ostentatious manner.

PA-RADE', *v. i.* To assemble and be marshaled in military order.
2. To go about in military procession. *Scott.*
3. To walk about for show.

PA-RĀD'ED, *pp.* Assembled and arrayed.
PAR'A-DIGM, (par'a-dim,) *n.* [Gr. παραδειγμα; παρα and δειγμα, example, from δεικνυμι, to show.]
An example; a model. In *grammar*, an example of a verb conjugated in the several modes, tenses, and persons.

PAR-A-DIG-MAT'IC, } *a.* Exemplary. [*Little*
PAR-A-DIG-MAT'IC-AL, } *used.*] *More.*
PAR-A-DIG-MAT'IC, *n.* In *church history*, a writer of the memoirs of religious persons, by way of examples of Christian excellence.

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PAR-A-DIG'MA-TIZE, *v. t.* To set forth as a model, or example. [*Little used.*] *Hammond.*

PA-RAD'ING, *ppr.* Assembling and arraying in due order; making an ostentatious show.

PA-RAD'ING, *n.* The act of making a parade.

PAR'A-DISE, *n.* [Gr. παραδεισος.]

1. The garden of Eden, in which Adam and Eve were placed immediately after their creation. *Milton.*

2. A place of bliss; a region of supreme felicity or delight.

The earth
Shall all be *paradise.* *Milton.*

3. Heaven, the blissful seat of sanctified souls after death.

This day shalt thou be with me in *paradise.* — Luke xxiii.

4. *Primarily*, in *Persia*, a pleasure-garden, with parks and other appendages. *Mitford.*

PAR-A-DIS'E-A, *n.* A genus of passerine birds, called, in English, *birds of paradise*, natives of the isles in the East Indies, and of New Guinea. *P. Cyc.*

PAR-A-DI-SI'AC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to Eden or paradise, or to a place of felicity.

2. Suiting paradise; like paradise.

PAR-A-DIS'E-AN, PAR-A-DI-SĀ'IC, PAR-A-DIS'IC, and PAR-A-DIS'I-AL, are not used.

PAR'A-DOX, *n.* [Fr. *paradoxe*; It. *paradosso*; Gr. παραδοξια; παρα, beyond, and δυξα, opinion; δοκεω, to think or suppose.]

A tenet or proposition contrary to received opinion, or seemingly absurd, yet true in fact.

A gloss there is to color that *paradox*, and make it appear in show not to be altogether unreasonable. *Hooker.*

PAR-A-DOX'IC-AL, *a.* Having the nature of a paradox. *Brown. Norris.*

2. Inclined to tenets or notions contrary to received opinions; *applied to persons.*

PAR-A-DOX'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a paradoxical manner, or in a manner seemingly absurd. *Collier.*

PAR-A-DOX'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* State of being paradoxical.

PAR-A-DOX-OL'O-GY, *n.* [*paradox* and Gr. λογος, discourse.]

The use of paradoxes. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

PAR'A-DROME, *n.* [Gr. παρ ιδρομη.]

A gallery or passage without any covering overhead. *Ash.*

PAR'AF-FINE, *n.* [L. *parum*, little, and *affinis*, akin.]

A substance contained in the products of the distillation of the tar of beech-wood; a tasteless, inodorous, fatty matter, fusible at 112°, and resisting the action of acids and alkalies. It is so named from its little affinity for other substances. *Brande.*

PAR'A-GO-GE, *n.* [Gr. παραγωγη, a drawing out; παρα and αγω.]

The addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word; as *dicier* for *dici.* This is called a figure in grammar. *Encyc.*

PAR-A-GOG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a paragoge;
PAR-A-GOG'IC-AL, } lengthening a word by the addition of a letter or syllable. *Parkhurst. Milton.*

PAR'A-GON, *n.* [Fr. *parangon*, comparison, a pattern; It. *paragone*, from *paraggio*, comparison; Sp. *paragon*, model; from L. *par*, equal.]

A model or pattern; a model by way of distinction, implying superior excellence or perfection; as, a *paragon* of beauty or eloquence.

2. A companion; a fellow. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

3. Emulation; a match for trial. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

PAR'A-GON, *v. t.* [Sp. *paragonar*; It. *paragonare*, to compare, to equal; Fr. *parangonner.*]

1. To compare; to parallel.

The picture of Pamela, in little form, he wore in a tablet, purposing to *paragon* the little one with Artesia's length. [*Little used.*] *Sidney.*

2. To equal. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

PAR'A-GON, *v. i.* To pretend comparison or equality. [*Little used.*] *Scott.*

PAR'A-GRAM, *n.* [Gr. παραγραμμα.]

A play upon words, or a pun. *Addison.*

PAR-A-GRAM'MA-TIST, *n.* A punster. *Addison.*

PAR'A-GRAPH, *n.* [It. *paragrafo*; Fr. *paragraphe*; Gr. παραγραφη, a marginal note; παραγραφω, to write near or beyond the text; παρα, beyond, and γραφω, to write.]

A distinct part of a discourse or writing; any portion or section of a writing or chapter which relates to a particular point, whether consisting of one sentence or many sentences. A paragraph is sometimes marked thus, ¶. But more generally, a paragraph is distinguished only by a break in the composition or lines.

PAR'A-GRAPH, *v. t.* To form or write paragraphs.

PAR'A-GRAPH-ED, (par'a-graft,) *pp.* Formed or written in paragraphs.

PAR-A-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Consisting of paragraphs
PAR-A-GRAPH'IC-AL, } or short divisions with breaks.

PAR-A-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By paragraphs; with distinct breaks or divisions.

PAR-A-LEIP'SIS, } *n.* [Gr. παραλειψις, omission;
PAR-A-LIP'SIS, } παρα, beyond or by, and λειπω, to leave.]

In *rhetoric*, a pretended or apparent omission; a figure by which a speaker pretends to pass by what at the same time he really mentions. *Encyc.*

PAR-A-LI-POM'E-NA, *n. pl.* [Gr. παραλειπω, to omit; παρα, beyond, and λειπω, to leave.]

Things omitted; a supplement containing things omitted in the preceding work. The books of Chronicles are so called. *Brande.*

PAR-AL-LAC'TIC, } *a.* [See PARALLAX.] Per-
PAR-AL-LAC'TIC-AL, } taining to the parallax of a heavenly body.

PAR'AL-LAX, *n.* [Gr. παραλλαξις, from παραλλασσω, to vary, to decline or wander, παρα, beyond, and αλλασσω, to change.]

In *astronomy*, the change of place in a heavenly body in consequence of being viewed from different points.

Diurnal parallax; the difference between the place of a celestial body, as seen from the surface, and from the center of the earth, at the same instant.

Annual parallax; the change of place in a heavenly body, in consequence of being viewed at opposite extremities of the earth's orbit. *Olmsted.*

PAR'AL-LEL, *a.* [Gr. παραλληλος; παρα, against or opposite, and αλληλων, one the other.]

1. In *geometry*, a term applied to lines or surfaces extended in the same direction, and in all parts equally distant. One surface or line is *parallel* to another, when the surfaces or lines are at an equal distance throughout the whole length.

2. Having the same direction or tendency; running in accordance with something.

When honor runs *parallel* with the laws of God and our country, it can not be too much cherished. *Addison.*

3. Continuing a resemblance through many particulars; like; similar; equal in all essential parts; as, a *parallel case*; a *parallel* passage in the evangelists. *Watts.*

PAR'AL-LEL, *n.* A line which, throughout its whole extent, is equidistant from another line; as, *parallels* of latitude.

Who made the spider *parallels* design,
Sure as De Moivre, without rule or line? *Pope.*

2. A line on the globe making the latitude.

3. Direction conformable to that of another line. *Garth.*

4. Conformity continued through many particulars or in all essential points; *resemblance*; likeness.

"Twixt earthly females and the moon
All *parallels* exactly run. *Swift.*

5. Comparison made; as, to draw a *parallel* between two characters. *Addison.*

6. Any thing equal to or resembling another in all essential particulars.

None but thyself can be thy *parallel.* *Pope.*

PAR'AL-LEL, *v. t.* To place so as to keep the same direction, and at an equal distance from something else. *Brown.*

2. To level; to equal. *Fell. Shak.*

3. To correspond to. *Burnet.*

4. To be equal to; to resemble in all essential points. *Dryden.*

5. To compare. *Locke.*

PAR'AL-LEL-A-BLE, *a.* That may be equaled. [*Not much used.*] *Hall.*

PAR'AL-LEL-ED, *pp.* Leveled; equaled; compared.

PAR'AL-LEL-ISM, *n.* State of being parallel. *More.*

2. Resemblance; equality of state; comparison.

PAR'AL-LEL-LY, *adv.* In a parallel manner; with parallelism. *Scott.*

PAR-AL-LEL'O-GRAM, *n.* [Gr. παραλληλος and γραμμα.]

1. In *geometry*, a right-lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel, and consequently equal. *Barlow.*

2. In *common use*, this word is applied to quadrilateral figures of more length than breadth, and this is its sense in the passage cited by Johnson from Brown.

Parallelogram of forces; a phrase denoting the composition of forces, or the finding of a single force which shall be equivalent to two or more given forces when acting in given directions. *Hebert.*

PAR-AL-LEL-O-GRAM'IC, } *a.* Having the prop-
PAR-AL-LEL-O-GRAM'IC-AL, } erties of a parallelogram.

PAR-AL-LEL-O-PI'PED, *n.* [*parallel* and Gr. επι, on, and πεδον, a plain.]

In *geometry*, a regular solid comprehended under six parallelograms, the opposite ones of which are similar, parallel, and equal to each other; or it is a prism whose base is a parallelogram. It is always triple to a pyramid of the same base and hight. Or a parallelopiped is a solid figure bounded by six faces, parallel to each other, two and two. *Barlow. P. Cyc.*

PAR-AL-LEL-O-PIP'ED-ON, *n.* A parallelopiped, which see. *Hutton.*

PA-RAL'O-GISM, *n.* [Gr. παραλογισμος; παρα, beyond, and λογισμος, reasoning; λογος, discourse, reason.]

In *logic*, a reasoning which is false in point of form; i. e., in which a conclusion is drawn from premises which do not logically warrant it. *Brande.*

PA-RAL'O-GIZE, *v. i.* To reason falsely. *Ash.*

PA-RAL'O-GY, *n.* False reasoning. [Supra.] *Brown.*

PA-RAL'Y-SIS, *n.* [Gr. παραλυσις, from παραλυω, to loosen, dissolve, or weaken; παρα and λυω.]

An abolition of function, whether of intellect, special sensation, voluntary motion, common sensation, or sympathetic motion.

PAR-A-LYT'IC, } *a.* Affected with palsy.
PAR-A-LYT'IC-AL, }

2. Inclined or tending to palsy.

PAR-A-LYT'IC, *n.* A person affected with palsy. *Hall.*

PAR'A-LYZE, *v. t.* [Gr. παραλυω, παραλυσις.]

To affect with palsy.

PAR'A-LYZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Affected with palsy.

PAR'A-LYZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Palsying; destroying function.

PA-RAM'E-TER, *n.* [from Gr. παραμετρεω.]

1. In *conic sections*, a third proportional to any diameter and its conjugate. In *the parabola*, a third proportional to any abscise and its ordinate. The *parameter* is sometimes called the *latus rectum.*

2. In *a general sense*, in *geometry*, a constant quantity which enters into the equation of a curve. *Brande.*

PAR'A-MOUNT, *a.* [Norm. *peramont*; *per* and *mount*, *amont* or *monter*, to ascend.]

1. Superior to all others; possessing the highest title or jurisdiction; as, lord *paramount*, the chief lord of the fee, or of lands, tenements, and hereditaments. In England, the king is lord *paramount*, of whom all the land in the kingdom is supposed to be held. But in some cases the lord of several manors is called the lord *paramount.* *Blackstone.*

2. Eminent; of the highest order. *Bacon.*

3. Superior to all others; as, private interest is usually *paramount* to all other considerations.

PAR'A-MOUNT, *n.* The chief; the highest in rank or order. *Milton.*

PAR'A-MOUR, *n.* [Fr. *par*, L. *per*, and *amour*; Norm. *paraimer*, to love affectionately.]

1. A lover; a wooer. *Milton.*

2. A mistress. *Shak.*

PAR-A-NAPH'THA-LINE, (-lin,) *n.* [Gr. παρα and *naphthaline.*]

A substance closely resembling naphthaline, and apparently a mixture of paraffine and naphthaline.

PA-RAN'THINE. [See SCAPOLITE.] [*Brande.*

PAR'A-NYMPH, *n.* [Gr. παρα, by, and νυμφη, a bride or spouse.]

1. A brideman; one who leads the bride to her marriage. *Milton.*

2. One who countenances and supports another. *Taylor.*

PAR'A-PEGM, (par'a-pem,) *n.* [Gr. παραπηγμα.]

A brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraved; also, a table set in a public place, containing an account of the rising and setting of the stars, eclipses, seasons, &c. *Phillips.*

PAR'A-PET, *n.* [Fr. Sp. *parapeto*; It. *parapetto*; *para*, for, and *petto*, breast, L. *pectus.*]

In *fortification, literally*, a wall or rampart to the breast, or breast high; but in *practice*, a wall, rampart, or elevation of earth for covering soldiers from an enemy's shot.

2. In *common language*, a breast-wall, raised on the edge of a bridge, quay, &c., to prevent people from falling over. *Brande.*

PAR'APH, (par'af,) *n.* [Gr. παρα and απτω, to touch.]

The figure or flourish made by a pen under one's signature, formerly used to provide against forgery.

PAR-A-PHER'NAL, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in paraphernа; as, *paraphernal* property. *Kent.*

PAR-A-PHER-NĀ'LI-A, } *n. pl.* [Gr. παραφερνα;
PAR-A-PHER'NA, } παρα, beyond, and φερνη, dower.]

1. The articles which a wife brings with her at her marriage, or which she possesses beyond her dower or jointure, and which remain at her disposal after her husband's death. Such are her apparel and her ornaments, over which the executors have no control, unless when the assets are insufficient to pay the debts. *Blackstone.*

Hence,

2. Appendages; ornaments; trappings.

PAR-A-PHI-MŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. παραφιμωσις.]

A disease when the prepuce can not be drawn over the glans.

PAR-A-PHŌ'NI-A, *n.* [Gr. παρα and φωνη.]

An alteration of voice.

PAR'A-PHRASE, *n.* [Gr. παραφρασις; παρα, beyond, and φρασις, phrase.]

An explanation of some text or passage in a book, in a more clear and ample manner than is expressed in the words of the author. Such *as the paraphrase* of the New Testament by Erasmus.

In *paraphrase*, or translation with latitude, the author's words are not so strictly followed as his sense. *Dryden.*

PAR'A-PHRASE, *v. t.* To explain, interpret, or translate with latitude; to unfold the sense of an author with more clearness and particularity than it is expressed in his own words.

PAR'A-PHRASE, *v. i.* To interpret or explain amply; to make a paraphrase. *Felton.*

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PAR'A-PHRĀS-ED, *pp.* Amply explained or translated.

PAR'A-PHRĀS-ING, *ppr.* Explaining or translating amply and freely.

PAR'A-PHRAST, *n.* [Gr. παραφρασης.] One that paraphrases; one that explains or translates in words more ample and clear than the words of the author. *Hooker.*

PAR-A-PHRAST'IC, } *a.* Free, clear, and ample
PAR-A-PHRAST'IC-AL, } in explanation; explaining or translating in words more clear and ample than those of the author; not verbal or literal.

PAR-A-PHRAST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a paraphrastic manner. *Howell.*

PAR-A-PHRE-NI'TIS, *n.* [Gr. παρα and φρενιτις, delirium.] An inflammation of the diaphragm. *Arbuthnot.*

PAR-A-PLĒ'GI-A, } *n.* [Gr. παρα, beyond, and
PAR'A-PLE-GY, } πληγη, stroke; πλησσω, to smite.] That kind of palsy which affects the lower part of the body. *Good.*

PAR-A-QUET', (par-a-ket',) } *n.* A small species of
PAR-A-QUI'TO, (par-a-kē'to,) } parrot. [See PARRAKEET.] *Shak.*

PAR'A-SANG, *n.* A Persian measure of length, which Herodotus states to be thirty stadia, nearly four English miles; but in different times and places, it has been thirty, forty, or sixty stadia. *Herod. Euterp. P. Cyc.*

PAR-A-SCĒNE', } *n.* [Gr. παρα and σκηνη.]
PAR-A-SCĒ'NI-UM, } Among *the Romans*, an apartment in the back part of a theater, used by the actors for robing and unrobing themselves. *Elmes.*

PAR-A-SCEU-AS'TIC, (-su-as'tik,) *a.* Preparatory.

PA-RA-SCĒ'VE, *n.* [Gr. παρασκευη, preparation.] Preparation; the Sabbath-eve of the Jews. *Chalmers.*

PAR-A-SE-LĒ'NE, *n.*; *pl.* PARASELENÆ. [Gr. παρα, about or near, and σηληνη, the moon.] A mock moon; a luminous ring or circle encompassing *the moon*, in which sometimes are other bright spots bearing some resemblance to the moon. *Encyc.*

PAR'A-SITE, *n.* [Fr. *parasite*; It. *parassito*; Sp. *parasito*; L. *parasita*; from Gr. παρασιτος; παρα, by, and σιτος, corn.]

1. *Literally*, one who dines with others. In *Greece*, the term was first applied to one whose office was to gather of the husbandmen the corn allotted for public sacrifices. It had afterward the modern senses. The public storehouse in which this corn was deposited was called παρασιτον. The parasites also superintended the sacrifices. *Potter's Antiq.*

2. In *modern usage*, a trencher friend; one that frequents the tables of the rich and earns his welcome by flattery; a hanger on; a fawning flatterer. *Milton. Dryden.*

3. In *botany*, a plant without the means of providing nutriment for itself, or of elaborating crude sap into proper sap, but obtaining nourishment immediately from other plants to which it attaches itself, and whose juices it absorbs. *A parasite is different* from an *epiphyte*, — which see.

4. In *entomology*, parasites are insects which, in some stage of their existence, eat the bodies or the eggs of other insects, and frequently destroy them.

5. In *zoölogy*, a term applied to animals which live on the bodies of other animals, as lice, &c., and also as a *parasitic* animal, to those birds which seize on the nests of other birds for their habitation.

PAR-A-SIT'IC, } *a.* Flattering; wheedling; fawning for bread or favors.
PAR-A-SIT'IC-AL, }

2. Growing as a parasite grows.

3. Living on some other body; as, a *parasitic* animal.

PAR-A-SIT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a flattering or wheedling *manner*; by dependence on another.

PAR'A-SIT-ISM, *n.* The behavior or manners of a parasite. *Milton.*

PAR'A-SOL, *n.* [Fr. Sp.; It. *parasole*; Gr. παρα, against, or It. *parare*, to parry, and L. *sol*, Fr. *soleil*, It. *sole*, the sun.] A small umbrella used by ladies to defend themselves from rain, or their faces from the sun's rays.

PAR-A-SOL-ETTE', *n.* A small parasol or sunshade.

PAR-A-SY-NEX'IS, *n.* [Gr.] An unlawful meeting.

PAR-A-TAX'IS, *n.* [Gr.] The opposite of SYNTAX; the mere ranging of propositions one after another, without connection or dependence. *Brande.*

PA-RATH'E-SIS, *n.* [Gr. παραθεσις; παρα and θεσις.]

1. In *grammar*, the placing of two or more nouns in the same case or in apposition. *Jones.*

2. A parenthetical notice, printed thus [].

PA-RAT'O MOUS, *a.* [Gr. παρα, about, and τεμνω, to cleave.] In *mineralogy*, having the faces of cleavage of an indeterminate number, *Shepard.*

PAR-A-VAIL', *a.* [Norm. *par*, by, and *availe*, profit.] In *feudal law*, the tenant *paravail*, is the lowest tenant holding under a mean or mediate lord, as distinguished from a tenant *in capite*, who holds immediately of the king. *Blackstone.*

PAR'A-VANT, } *adv.* [Fr. *par* and *avant*, before.]
PAR'A-VAUNT, } In front; publicly. [*Not English, nor used.*] *Spenser.*

PAR'BOIL, *v. t.* [Fr. *parbouillir*. *Bouillir* is to boil, and *in* Arm. *porbollen* is a pustule or little push.]

1. To boil in part; to boil in a moderate degree.

2. To cause little vesicles on the skin by means of heat; as, *parboiled* wretches. *Donne.*

PAR'BOIL-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Boiled moderately or in part.

PAR'BREAK, *v. i.* or *v. t.* [See BREAK.] To vomit. [*Obs.*] *Skelton.*

PAR'BREAK, *n.* Vomit. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

PAR'BUCK-LE, *n.* Among *seamen*, a purchase formed of a single rope around any weighty body, as a spar or cask, by which it is lowered or hoisted. As *a verb*, to hoist or lower by means of a parbuckle. *Totten.*

PAR'CEL, *n.* [Fr. *parcelle*, contracted probably from L. *particula*, particle, from *pars*, part.]

1. A part; a portion of any thing taken separately.

The same experiments succeed on two *parcels* of the white of an egg. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A quantity; any mass. *Newton.*

3. A part belonging to a whole; as, in *law*, one piece of ground is part and *parcel* of a greater piece.

4. A small bundle or package of goods.

5. A number of persons, *in contempt*. *Shak.*

6. A number or quantity, *in contempt*; as, a *parcel* of fair words. *L'Estrange.*

PAR'CEL, *v. t.* To divide into parts or portions; as, to *parcel* an estate among heirs.

These ghostly kings would *parcel* out my power. *Dryden.*

2. To make up into a mass. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

To parcel a rope, in *seamen's language*, to wind tightly around it strips of tarred canvas. *Totten.*

PAR'CEL, *a.* Part or half; as, a *parcel* bawd, a *parcel* poet.

PAR'CEL-ED, *pp.* Divided into portions.

PAR'CEL-ING, *ppr.* Dividing into portions.

PAR'CEL-ING, *n.* Among *seamen*, long, narrow slips of canvas daubed with tar and bound about a rope like a bandage, before it is sewed. It is used also to raise a mouse on the stays, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

PAR'CE-NA-RY, *n.* [Norm. *parcenier*.] Co-heirship; the holding or occupation of lands of inheritance by two or more persons. It differs from *joint-tenancy*, which is created by deed or devise; whereas *parcenary*, or co-parcenary, *is created by* the descent of lands from an ancestor. *Blackstone.*

PAR'CE-NER, *n.* [Scot. *parsenere*; Norm. *parconnier*; from *part*, L. *pars*.] Parcener, or co-parcener, is a co-heir, or one who holds lands by descent from an ancestor in common with another, or with *others*; as when land *descends* to a man's daughters, sisters, aunts, cousins, or their representatives. In this case, all the heirs inherit as *parceners* or co-heirs. *Blackstone.*

PARCH, *v. t.* [I know not from what source we have received this word. It corresponds in elements with the Italian *bruciare*, to burn or roast. Qu. L. *peraresco*.]

1. To burn the surface of a thing; to scorch; as, to *parch* the skin; to *parch* corn.

2. To dry to extremity; as, the heat of the sun's rays *parches* the ground; the mouth is *parched* with thirst. *Milton. Dryden.*

PARCH, *v. i.* To be scorched or superficially burnt; as, corn will dry and *parch* into barley. *Mortimer.*

2. To become very dry.

PARCH'ED, (pärcht,) *pp.* or *a.* Scorched; dried to extremity.

PARCH'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being scorched or dried to extremity.

PARCH'ING, *ppr.* Scorching; drying to extremity.

2, *a.* Having the quality of burning or drying; as, the *parching* heat of African sands.

PARCH'ING-LY, *adv.* Scorchingly.

PARCH'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *parchemin*; It. *pargameno*; Sp. *pargamino*; Arm. *parich* or *parichemin*; D. *parkement*; G. *pergament*; L. *pergamena*; supposed to be from *Pergamus*, to whose king Eumenes the invention has been ascribed. This is probably a mere conjecture, originating in a resemblance of orthography; such conjectures being very common. In Spanish, *parche* is *parchment*, and a piece of linen covered with ointment or plaster. It is more probable that the first syllable is from some root that signifies to cleanse, purify, or make clear, perhaps the root of L. *purgo*, or the Oriental ברר or פרר. (See MEMBRANE.) See Class Br, No. 9, and Class Brg, No. 4, 5.]

The skin of a sheep or goat dressed or prepared and rendered fit for writing on. This is done by separating all the flesh and hair, rubbing the skin with pumice-stone, and reducing its thickness with a sharp instrument. Vellum is made of the skins of lambs, kids, or very young calves. *Ure.*

PARCH'MENT-MAK'ER, *n.* One who dresses skins for parchment.

PAR'CI-TY, *n.* Sparingness.

PARD, *n.* [L. *pardus*; Gr. παρδος; Syr. *bardona*. The word signifies spotted, from ברר, to hail, *properly*, to scatter or sprinkle, as with hail.]

The leopard; or, in *poetry*, any spotted beast. Instead of *pard*, we generally use LEOPARD, the lionpard. PARDALE, from the Latin *pardalis*, is not used.

PAR'DON, (par'dn,) *v. t.* [Fr. *pardonner*; It. *perdonare*; Sp. *perdonar*; Port. *perdoar*; L. *per* and *dono*, to give; *per* having the sense of the English *for* in *forgive*, and *re* in L. *remitto*, properly, to give back or away.]

1. To forgive; to remit; as an offense or crime. *Guilt* implies a being bound or subjected to censure, penalty, or punishment. To *pardon* is to *give up* this obligation, and release the offender. We apply the word to the crime or to the person. We *pardon* an offense, when we remove it from the offender and consider him as not guilty; we *pardon* the offender, when we release or absolve him from his liability to suffer punishment.

I pray thee, *pardon* my sin. — 1 Sam. xv.

2. To remit, as a penalty.

I *pardon* thee thy life before thou ask it. *Shak.*

3. To excuse, as for a fault. *Dryden.*

4. *Pardon me*, is a phrase used when one asks for excuse, or makes an apology, and it is often used in this sense, when a person means civilly to deny or contradict what another affirms.

PAR'DON, *n.* Forgiveness; the release of an offense, or of the obligation of the offender to suffer a penalty, or to bear the displeasure of the offended party. We seek the *pardon* of sins, transgressions, and of fenses.

2. Remission of a penalty. An amnesty is a general *pardon*.

3. Forgiveness received. *South.*

PAR'DON-A-BLE, *a.* That may be pardoned; *applied to persons.* The offender is *pardonable*.

2. Venial; excusable; that may be forgiven, overlooked, or passed by; *applied to things*; as, a *pardonable* offense.

PAR'DON-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being pardonable; venialness; susceptibility of forgiveness; as, the *pardonableness* of sin. *Hall.*

PAR'DON-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner admitting of pardon; venially; excusably, *Dryden.*

PAR'DON-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Forgiven; excused.

PAR'DON-ER, *n.* One that forgives; one that absolves an offender.

2. One that sells the pope's indulgences. *Cowell.*

PAR'DON-ING, *ppr.* Forgiving; remitting an offense or crime; absolving from punishment.

PAR'DON-ING, *a.* Disposed to pardon; forgiving; as, a *pardoning* God.

2. That has the right or power to pardon.

I feel the utmost anxiety, when the *pardoning* power is appealed to, on such occasions. *Clinton.*

PARE, *v. t.* [Fr. *parer*; Arm. *para*, to dress, to trim, to *parry* or ward off, to stop; Sp. and Port. *parar*, to stop, to *prepare*; Port. *aparar*, to *pare*, and to *parry*; L. *paro*; W. *par*, a state of readiness, also a *pair*; *para*, to continue, to persevere, to last, to endure; Fr. *parer des cuirs*, to dress or curry leather; *parer le pied d'un cheval*, to pare a horse's foot or hoof; Pers. پريدن *poridan*, to *pare* or cut off; (qu. Gr. πηρος, lame; πηροω, to mutilate;) Ar. برا to be free, to free, liberate, or absolve, to *dismiss*, to remit, to create; Heb. Ch. Syr. and Sam. ברא, to create; Heb. and Ch. *id.*, to cut off. The primary sense is to thrust or drive; hence, to drive off, to separate, to stop by setting or repelling, as in *parry*, or to drive off or out, as in separating or producing. In Portuguese and Welsh, it has *the* sense of stretching, extending, and the Welsh unites *par*, equal, a *pair*, with the root of this word; *par*, a pair, what is continued to or contiguous. See ברר and ברא, Class Br, No. 6, 7, 8, 10.]

1. To cut off, as the superficial substance or extremities of a *thing*; to shave off with a sharp instrument; as, to *pare* an apple or an orange; to *pare* the nails; to *pare* a horse's hoof; to *pare* land in agriculture.

2. To diminish by little and little.

The king began to *pare* a little the privilege of clergy. *Bacon.*

When *pare* is followed by the thing diminished, the noun is in the objective case; as, to *pare* the nails. When the thing separated is the object, *pare* is followed by *off* or *away*; as, to *pare off* the rind of fruit; to *pare away* redundances.

PARED, *pp.* or *a.* Freed from any thing superfluous on the surface or at the extremities.

PAR-E-GOR'IC, *a.* [Gr. παρηγορικος, from παρηγορεω, to mitigate.] Mitigating; assuaging pain; as, *paregoric* elixir.

PAR-E-GOR'IC, *n.* A medicine that mitigates pain; an anodyne. *Encyc.*

Paregoric, or *paregoric elixir*, a camphorated tincture of opium tinctured with aromatics.

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PA-REL'CON, *n.* [Gr. παρελκω, to draw out.]
In *grammar*, the addition of a syllable or particle to the end of a pronoun, verb, or adverb.

PA-REM'BO-LE, *n.* [Gr. παρεμβολη, insertion.]
In *rhetoric*, the insertion of something relating to the subject in the middle of a period, with which it does not grammatically cohere. It differs from the *parenthesis* only in this: the *parembole* relates to the subject, the *parenthesis* is foreign from it.
Encyc. *Vossius.*

PA-REN'CHY-MA, (pa-ren'ke-ma,) *n.* [Gr. παρεγχυμα, from παρεγχυω, to suffuse.]
1. In *anatomy*, the solid and interior part of the viscera, or the substance contained in the interstices between the blood-vessels of the viscera; a spongy substance. *Coxe.* *P. Cyc.*
Parenchyma is the substance or basis of the glands. *Cyc.*
2. In *botany*, the pith or pulp of plants. *Encyc.*

PAR-EN-CHYM'A-TA, *n. pl.* The order of Entozoa, comprising those species in which the body is filled with a cellular substance, or even with a continuous parenchyma, the only alimentary organ it contains being ramified canals, which distribute nourishment to its different points, and which, in most of them, originate from suckers visible externally.

PAR-EN-CHYM'A-TOUS, } *a.* [See the noun.] Per-
PA-REN'CHY-MOUS, } taining to parenchyma; spongy; soft; porous. *Grew.* *Cheyne.*

PA-REN'E-SIS, *n.* [Gr. παραινεσις; παραινεω, to exhort.]
Persuasion; exhortation. [*Little used.*] *Dict.*

PAR-E-NET'IC, } *a.* Hortatory; encouraging.
PAR-E-NET'IC-AL, } *Potter.*

PA'RENT, *n.* [L. *parens*, from *pario*, to produce or bring forth. The regular participle of *pario* is *pariens*, and *parens* is the regular participle of *pareo*, to appear. But both verbs probably belong to one family; Eth. ፈለየ *fari* or *feri*, to *bear*; Class Br, No. 35; Heb. פרה *farah*, id. No. 33.]
1. A father or mother; he or she that produces young. The duties of *parents* to their children are to maintain, protect, and educate them.
When *parents* are wanting in authority, children are wanting in duty. *Ames.*
2. That which produces; cause; source. Idleness is the *parent* of vice.
Regular industry is the *parent* of sobriety. *Channing.*
The pronunciation *pā'rent* is erroneous.

PA'RENT-AGE, *n.* [Fr.] Extraction; birth; condition with respect to the rank of parents; as, a man of mean *parentage*; a gentleman of noble *parentage*. *Shak.*

PA-RENT'AL, *a.* [It. *parentale.*]
1. Pertaining to parents; as, *parental* government.
2. Becoming parents; tender; affectionate; as, *parental* care or solicitude.

PA-RENT'AL-LY, *adv.* In a tender or parental manner.

PAR-ENT-Ā'TION, *n.* [from L. *parento.*]
Something done or said in honor of the dead.
Potter. *Johnson.*

PA-REN'THE-SIS, *n.* [Gr. παρενθεσις; παρα and ενθημι, to insert.]
A sentence, or certain words inserted in a sentence, which interrupt the sense or natural connection of words, but serve to explain or qualify the sense of the principal sentence. The parenthesis is usually included in hooks or curved lines, thus ().
These officers, whom they still call bishops, are to be elected to a provision comparatively mean, through the same arts, (*that is, electioneering arts,*) by men of all religious tenets that are known or can be invented.
Do not suffer every occasional thought to carry you away into a long *parenthesis*. *Watts.*

PAR-EN-THET'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a paren-
PAR-EN-THET'IC-AL, } thesis; expressed in a parenthesis. *Hales.*
2. Using parentheses.

PAR-EN-THET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner or form of a parenthesis; by parenthesis. *Campbell.*

PA-RENT'I-CIDE, *n.* [L. *parens* and *cædo.*]
One who kills a parent. *Bailey.*

PAR'ENT-LESS, *a.* Deprived of parents.

PAR'ER, *n.* [from *pare.*] He or that which pares; an instrument for paring. *Tusser.*

PAR'ER-GY, *n.* [Gr. παρα, beyond, and εργον, work.]
Something unimportant, or done by the by. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

PAR'GAS-ITE, *n.* [from the Isle *Pargas*, in Finland.]
A mineral of a grayish or bluish green, in rounded grains, having much luster. It is a variety of hornblende.

PAR'GET, *n.* [Sp. *parche*, a plaster; *emparchar*, to plaster. Qu.]
1. Gypsum or plaster stone. [*Obs.*] *Encyc.*
2. Plaster laid on roofs or walls. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
3. Paint. [*Obs.*] *Drayton.*
4. In *present architectural usage*, *parget* denotes the rough plaster used for lining chimney flues.
Gwilt. *Brande.*

PAR'GET, *v. t.* To plaster walls.
2. To paint; to cover with paint. *B. Jonson.*

PAR'GET-ED, *pp.* Plastered; stuccoed.

PAR'GET-ER, *n.* A plasterer.

PAR'GET-ING, *ppr.* Plastering; as *a noun*, plaster or stucco.

PAR-HĒ'LI-ON, (pär-hē'lyun,) *n.*; *pl.* PARHELIA. [Gr. παρα, near, and ηλιος, the sun.]
A mock sun or meteor, appearing in the form of a bright light near the sun; sometimes tinged with colors like the rainbow, with a luminous train.

PA'RI-AH, *n.* The name of the lowest class of people in Hindoostan, who have, properly speaking, no cast; an outcast.

PA-RI'AL, } *n.* Three of a sort in certain games
PAIR'-ROY'AL, } of cards. *Butler.*

PA'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Paros, an isle in the Egean Sea; as, *Parian* marble.
Parian chronicle; a chronicle of the city of Athens, engraven on marble in capital letters in the Isle of Paros. It contained a chronological account of events from Cecrops, 1582 years before Christ, to the archonship of Diognetus, 264 years before Christ; but the chronicle of the last 90 years is lost. This marble was procured from Asia Minor in 1627, by the earl of Arundel, and, being broken, the pieces are called *Arundelian marbles*. They are now deposited in the University of Oxford. The antiquity of the inscription has been disputed.
P. Cyc. *Edin. Encyc.*

PA-RI'E-TAL, *a.* [from L. *paries*, a wall, properly a partition wall, from the root of *part* or *parc.*]
1. Pertaining to a wall.
2. The *parietal* bones form the sides and upper part of the skull. They are so called because they defend the brain like walls. *Parr.*
3. In *botany*, a term applied to any organ which grows from the inner lining or wall of another.
Lindley.

PA-RI'E-TA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *parietaire*, from L. *paries*, a wall.]
A plant, the pellitory of the wall, of the genus Parietaria.

PA-RI'E-TINE, *n.* [L. *paries*, wall.]
A piece of a wall. [*Not used.*] *Burton.*

PAR'ING, *ppr.* Cutting or shaving off the extremities of a thing.

PĀR'ING, *n.* That which is pared off; rind separated from fruit; a piece clipped off. *Mortimer.* *Pope.*
2. The act or practice of cutting off the surface of grass land, for tillage.

PĀ'RĪ PAS'SU, [L.] With equal pace, or progress.

PAR'IS, *n.* A plant, herb Paris or true-love, or rather a genus of plants of two species, at least, if not more.

PAR'ISH, *n.* [Fr. *paroisse*; It. *parrocchia*; Sp. *parroquia*; Arm. *parres*; Ir. *parraiste*; usually deduced from the Low-L. *parochia*, Gr. παροικια, a dwelling or near residence; παρα, *near*, and οικος, *house* or οικεω, to dwell; or more probably from the Greek παροχη, a salary or largess, an allowance for support, from παρεχω, *to afford*, yield, or supply, whence L. *parocha*, entertainment given to embassadors at the public expense; whence It. *parrocchii*. If *parish* is to be deduced from either of these sources, it is probably from the latter, and *parish* is equivalent to benefice, living, as prebend, from L. *præbeo*. In German, *pfarre* signifies a benefice or parish; *pfarrer*, or *pfarrherr*, a parson, the lord of a living or parish, and this is evidently from the same root as *parson*. I know not the origin of *pfarre*, but it coincides in elements with the W. *pori*, to graze, Corn. *peuri*, L. *voro*, Gr. βορα. The Italian and Spanish words are undoubtedly from the Latin and Greek, and the French *paroisse* may be from the same source.]
1. The precinct or territorial jurisdiction of a secular priest or ecclesiastical society, or the precinct, the inhabitants of which belong to the same church.
2. In *some of the American States*, *parish* is an ecclesiastical society not bounded by territorial limits; but the inhabitants of a town belonging to one church, though residing promiscuously among the people belonging to another church, are called a *parish*. This is particularly the case in Massachusetts. In Connecticut, the legal appellation of such a society is *ecclesiastical society*. In Louisiana, the State is divided into *parishes* which correspond to *counties*.
Bouvier.

PAR'ISH, *a.* Belonging to a parish; as, a *parish* church; *parish* records.
2. Belonging to a parish; employed in the spiritual or ecclesiastical concerns of a parish; as, a *parish* priest. *Dryden.*
3. Maintained by the parish; as, *parish* poor. *Gay.*

PAR'ISH CLERK, *n.* A layman who leads in the responses and otherwise assists in the Episcopal service.

PA-RISH'ION-ER, *n.* One that belongs to a parish.
Addison.

PA-RIS'IAN, *n.* A native or resident of Paris.

PAR-I-SYL-LAB'IC, } *a.* [L. *par*, equal, and *syl-*
PAR-I-SYL-LAB'IC-AL, } *laba*, syllable.]
A term applied to a word which has the same number of syllables in all its inflections.

PAR'I-TOR, *n.* [for *apparitor.*] A beadle; a summoner of the courts of civil law. *Dryden.*

PAR'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *parité*; It. *parità*; from L. *par*, equal. See PAIR and PEER.]
1. Equality; as, *parity* of reason. *South.*
2. Equality; like state or degree; as, a *parity* of orders or persons.

PARK, *n.* [Sax. *parruc*, *pearruc*; Scot. *parrok*; W. *pairc*; Fr. *id.*; It. *parco*; Sp. *parque*; Ir. *pairc*; G. and Sw. *park*; D. *perk*. It coincides in elements with L. *parcus*, saving, and the Teutonic *bergen*, to keep.]
1. A large piece of ground inclosed for chase or other purposes of pleasure. Parks, in England, were originally grants out of forest lands with privileges which lasted only while they were kept inclosed. *Smart.*
2. An inclosed place in cities for exercise or amusement.
Park of artillery or *artillery park*; a place in the rear of both lines of an army for encamping the artillery, which is formed in lines, the guns in front, the ammunition wagons behind the guns, and the pontoons and tumbrils forming the third line. The whole is surrounded with a rope. The gunners and matrosses encamp on the flanks; the bombardiers, pontoon-men, and artificers in the rear. *Encyc.*
Also, the whole train of artillery belonging to an army or division of troops.
Park of provisions; the place where the sutlers pitch their tents and sell provisions, and that where the bread wagons are stationed.

PARK, *v. t.* To inclose in a park. *Shak.*
2. To bring together in a *park* or compact *body*; as, to *park the* artillery. *Cutler.*

PARK'ED, (pärkt,) *pp.* Inclosed in a park.
2. Brought together in a park, as artillery.

PARK'ER, *n.* The keeper of a park.

PARK'LEAVES, *n.* A plant, Hypericum Androsæmum, also called TUTSAN. *Booth.*

PAR'LANCE, *n.* [Norm., from Fr. *parler*, to speak; part. *parlant*, It. *parlante.*]
Conversation; discourse; talk. *Woodeson.*

PARLE, (pärl) *n.* Conversation; talk; oral treaty or discussion. [*Not used.*] [See PARLEY.] *Shak.*

PARLE, *v. i.* [Fr. *parler.*] To talk; to converse; to discuss any thing orally. *Shak.*

PAR'LEY, *v. i.* [Fr. *parler*, It. *parlare*, Sp. *parlar*, W. *parliaw*, to speak; Ir. *bearla*, language, from *bearadh*, or *beirim*, to speak, to tell, relate, narrate, to *bear*, to carry; Goth. *bairan*, Sax. *beran*, to bear, L. *fero*, or *pario*. So we have *report*, from L. *porto.*]
In *a general sense*, to speak with another; to discourse; but *appropriately*, to confer with on some point of mutual concern; to discuss orally; hence, to confer with an enemy; to treat with by words; as on an exchange of prisoners, on a cessation of arms, or the subject of peace. *Knolles.* *Broome.*

PAR'LEY, *n.* Mutual discourse or conversation; discussion; but *appropriately*, a conference with an enemy in war.
We yield on *parley*, but are stormed in vain. *Dryden.*
To beat a parley; in *military language*, to beat a drum or sound a trumpet, as a signal for holding a conference with the enemy.

PAR'LIA-MENT, (pär'le-ment,) *n.* [Fr. *parlement*; Sp. It. and Port. *parlamento*; Arm. *parlamand*; composed of Fr. *parler*, Sp. *parlar*, to speak, and the termination *ment*, as in *complement*, &c., noting state. See PARLEY.]
1. *Literally*, a speaking, conference, mutual discourse or consultation; hence,
2. In *Great Britain*, the grand assembly of the three estates, the lords spiritual, lords temporal, and the commons; the general council of the nation constituting the legislature, summoned by the king's authority to consult on the affairs of the nation, and to enact and repeal laws. Primarily, the king may be considered as a constituent branch of parliament; but the word is generally used to denote the three estates above named, consisting of two distinct branches, the house of lords and house of commons.
The word *parliament* was introduced into England under the Norman kings. The supreme council of the nation was called, under the Saxon kings, *wittenagemote*, the meeting of wise men or sages.
3. The supreme council of Sweden, consisting of four estates; the nobility and representatives of the gentry; the clergy, one of which body is elected from every rural deanery of ten parishes; the burghers, elected by the magistrates and council of every corporation; and the peasants, elected by persons of their own order.
4. In *France*, *before the revolution*, the title of certain high courts of justice. *Brande.*

PAR-LIA-MENT-Ā'RI-AN, } *n.* One of those who
PAR-LIA-MENT-EER', } adhered to the parliament in the time of Charles I. *Aubrey.*

PAR-LIA-MENT-Ā'RI-AN, *a.* Serving the parliament, in opposition to King Charles I. *Wood.*

PAR-LIA-MENT'A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to parliament; as, *parliamentary* authority.
2. Enacted or done by parliament; as, a *parliamentary* act.

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3. According to the rules and usages of parliament, or to the rules and customs of legislative bodies.

PAR'LOR, *n.* [Fr. *parloir*; It. and Sp. *parlatorio*; W. *parlwr*; from Fr. *parler*, Sp. *parlar*, to speak.]

Primarily, the apartment in a nunnery where the nuns are permitted to meet and converse with each other; hence, with us, the room in a house which the family usually occupy, and where they receive common visitors, as distinguished from a drawing-room set apart for the reception of company, or from a dining-room, when a distinct apartment is allotted for that purpose. In many houses, the parlor is also the dining-room.

PAR'LOUS, *a.* [from Fr. *parler*, to speak.]

Keen; sprightly; waggish. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

PAR'LOUS-NESS, *n.* Quickness; keenness of temper.

PAR-MA-CIT'Y, *n.* Spermaceti. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

PAR-ME SAN' CHEESE, *n.* A delicate kind of cheese made at Parma, in Italy.

PAR-NAS'SI-AN, (-nash'e-an,) *a.* Pertaining to Parnassus.

PAR-NAS'SUS, *n.* A celebrated mountain in Greece, considered in mythology as sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

PAR'NEL, *n.* [The diminutive of It. *petronella*.] A wanton, immodest girl; a slut.

PA-RŌ'CHI-AL, *a.* [from L. *parochia*.]

Belonging to a parish; as, *parochial* clergy; *parochial* duties. *Atterbury.*

PA-RO-CHI-AL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being parochial. *Mariot.*

PA-RŌ'CHI-AL-LY, *adv.* In a parish; by a parish.

PA-RŌ'CHI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to a parish. *Bacon.*

PA-RŌ'CHI-AN, *n.* [Supra.] A parishioner. *Burghley.*

PA-ROD'IC, } *a.* [See PARODY.] Copying after
PA-ROD'IC-AL, } the manner of parody. *Warton.*

PAR'O-DIST, *n.* One who writes a parody. *Coleridge.*

PAR'O-DY, *n.* [Fr. *parodie*; Gr. παρῳδια; παρα and ᾠδη, ode.]

1. A kind of writing in which the words of an author or his thoughts are, by some slight alterations, adapted to a different purpose; a kind of poetical pleasantry, in which verses written on one subject are altered and applied to another by way of burlesque. *Johnson. Encyc.*

2. A popular maxim, adage, or proverb. *Encyc.*

PAR'O-DY, *v. t.* To alter, as verses or words, and apply to a purpose different from that of the original.

I have translated, or rather *parodied*, a poem of Horace. *Pope.*

PA-RŌL', } *n.* [*W. paryl*; It. *parola*; Fr. *parole*, from
PA-RŌLE', } *parler*, to speak; or contracted from L. *parabola*.]

1. *Properly*, a word; hence, in *a legal sense*, words or oral declaration; word of mouth. Formerly, conveyances were made by *parol*, or word of mouth, only. *Blackstone.*

2. Pleadings in a suit; as anciently all pleadings were *viva voce*, or *ore tenus*.

The *parol* may demur. *Blackstone.*

PA-RŌL', } *a.* Given by word of mouth; oral; not
PA-RŌLE', } written; as, *parol* evidence. *Blackstone.*

[It would be well to write this word *parole*, in uniformity with the following, there being no good reason for a distinction.]

PA-RŌLE', *n.* [See PAROL.] Word of mouth. In *military affairs*, a promise given by a prisoner of war, when he has leave to depart from custody, that he will return at the time appointed, unless discharged. A *parole* is properly a verbal or unwritten promise; but I believe it is customary to take a promise in writing.

2. A word given out every day in orders by a commanding officer, in camp or garrison, by which friends may be distinguished from enemies. *Encyc.*

PAR-O-NO-MA'SIA, } *n.* [from Gr. παρανομεω, to
PAR-O-NOM'A-SY, } transgress law or rule.]

A play upon words; a rhetorical figure, by which the same word is used in different senses, or words similar in sound are set in opposition to each other, so as to give a kind of antithetical force to the sentence. *Brande.*

PAR-O-NO-MAS'TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to paro-
PAR-O-NO-MAS'TIC-AL, } nomasy; consisting in a play upon words. *More.*

PAR-O-NYCH'I-A, *n.* [Gr. παρωνυχια; παρα, by, and ονυξ, the nail.]

In *surgery*, a whitlow or felon. *Quincy.*

PA-RON'Y-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. παρωνυμος; παρα and ονομα, name.]

A term applied to words of the same derivation; kindred; as, *man*, *manhood*, *mankind*. *Watts.*

PAR'O-QUET, } *n.* A small species of parrot. [See
PAR'O-KET, } PARRAKEET.] *Grew.*

PA-ROT'ID, *a.* [Gr. παρα, near, and ους, ωτα, ear.]

Pertaining to or denoting certain glands below and before the ears, or near the articulation of the lower jaw. The parotid glands secrete a portion of the saliva. *Parr. Coxe. Grew.*

PA-RŌ'TIS, *n.* [Gr παρωτις. See PAROTID.]

The parotid gland; a secreting salivary conglomerate gland below and before the ear. *Parr.*

PAR'OX-YSM, *n.* [Gr. παροξυσμος, from παροξυνω, to excite or sharpen; παρα, and οξυς, sharp.]

A fit of any disease. When a disease occurs by fits with perfect intermissions or suspensions, such fits are termed *paroxysms*. A paroxysm is always to be distinguished from an exacerbation.

PAR-OX-YS'MAL, *a.* Pertaining to paroxysm; as, a *paroxysmal* disposition. *Asiat. Res.*

2. Caused by paroxysms or fits. *Hitchcock.*

PAR'QUET-RY, *n.* [from Fr. *parquet*.]

A species of joinery or cabinet work, consisting in making an inlaid floor composed of small pieces of wood, of different figures. *Elmes.*

PARR, *n.* A name applied, in most parts of England and Scotland, to the young of the salmon, up to near the end of their second year. *Brande.*

PAR'RA-KEET, *n.* A small species of parrot.

PAR'REL, *n.* [Port. *aparelho*, from *aparelhar*, to prepare; Sp. *aparejo*, from tackle and rigging, from *aparejar*, to prepare, L. *paro*. It coincides with *apparel*, which see.]

Among *seamen*, an apparatus or frame made of ropes, trucks, and ribs, so contrived as to go round the mast, and, being fastened at both ends to a yard, serves to hoist it. *Encyc.*

PAR-RHĒ'SIA, *n.* [Gr.] Boldness or freedom of speech.

PAR-RI-CI'DAL, } *a.* [See PARRICIDE.] Pertain-
PAR-RI-CID'I-OUS, } ing to parricide; containing the crime of murdering a parent or patron.

2. Committing parricide.

PAR'RI-CIDE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *parricida*, from *pater*, father, and *cædo*, to kill.]

1. A person who murders his father or mother.

2. One who murders an ancestor, or any one to whom he owes reverence. Blackstone applies the word to one who kills his child.

3. The murder of a parent, or one to whom reverence is due. *Bacon.*

4. One who invades or destroys any to whom he owes particular reverence, as his country or patron.

PAR'RI-ED, (par'rid,) *pp.* [See PARRY.] Warded off; driven aside. *Johnson.*

PAR'ROCK, *n.* [Sax. *parruc*.]

A croft or small field; now corrupted into *paddock*. [*Local.*]

PAR'ROT, *n.* [Supposed to be contracted from Fr. *perroquet*.]

A name applied to various species of scansorial birds of the Psittacid tribe, but more especially to those which belong to the genus Psittacus. The *bill* is hooked and rounded on all sides. The hooked bill of the parrot is used in climbing. These birds are found almost every where in tropical climates. They breed in hollow trees, and subsist on fruits and seeds. They are also remarkable for the brilliancy of their colors and their faculty of making indistinct articulations of words, in imitation of the human voice

PAR'ROT-FISH, *n.* A fish of the genus Scarus, inhabiting the tropical seas; so named from its resemblance to the parrot in the brilliancy of its colors and the peculiar form of its jaws. *P. Cyc. Swainson.*

PAR'ROT-RY, *n.* Acting the part of a parrot; servile imitation. *Coleridge.*

PAR'RY, *v. t.* [Fr. *parer*; It. *parare*, to adorn, to parry; Sp. *parar*, to stop; Port. *id.*, to stop, to *parry*; from the root of *pare*, to cut off, to separate. See PARE.]

1. In *fencing*, to ward off; to stop or to put or turn by; as, to *parry* a thrust.

2. To ward off; to turn aside; to prevent a blow

3. To avoid; to shift off. [from taking effect.

The French government has *parried* the payment of our claims. *E. Everett.*

PAR'RY, *v. i.* To ward off; to put by thrusts or strokes; to fence. *Locke.*

PAR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Warding off, as a thrust or blow.

PARSE, (pārs,) *v. t.* [from L. *pars*, part, or one of the Shemitic roots, פרס, to divide, or פרש, to spread.]

In *grammar*, to resolve a sentence into its elements, or to show the several parts of speech composing a sentence, and their relation to each other by government or agreement.

PAR'SEE, *n.* A name given to the Persian fire-worshipers living in India. In Persia, they are called, by the Mohammedans, GUEBERS, or GUEBRES, (i. e., *giaours*, infidels.) Their sacred books are called the *Zend-Avesta*. The Parsees, who reside near Surat and Bombay, are an honest, thrifty people, and number about 700,000. *Murdock.*

PAR'SEE-ISM, *n.* The religion of the Parsees, which is substantially that of the ancient Persians.

PAR-SI-MŌ'NI-OUS, *a.* [See PARSIMONY.] Sparing in the use or expenditure of money; covetous; near; close. It differs from FRUGAL in implying more closeness or narrowness of mind, or an attachment to property somewhat excessive, or a disposition to spend less money than is necessary or honorable.

Extraordinary funds for one campaign may spare us the expense of many years; whereas a long, *parsimonious* war will drain us of more men and money. *Addison.*

[It is sometimes used, in a good sense, for FRUGAL.]

PAR-SI-MŌ'NI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With a very sparing use of money; covetously.

PAR-SI-MŌ'NI-OUS-NESS, *n.* A very sparing use of money, or a disposition to save expense.

PAR'SI-MO-NY, *n.* [L. *parsimonia*, from *parcus*, saving; literally, close. *Parcus* seems to be from the root of the G. D. *bergen*, Sax. *beorgan*, to save or keep, Eng. *park*. So in Russ. *beregu* is to keep or save, whence *berejlivei*, parsimonious. And this seems to be the root of *burg*, a borough, originally a fortified hill or castle.]

Closeness or sparingness in the use or expenditure of money; sometimes used, perhaps, in a good sense, implying due or justifiable caution in expenditure, in which sense it differs little from FRUGALITY and ECONOMY. *More generally*, it denotes an excessive caution or closeness; in which case, it is allied to COVETOUSNESS, but it implies less meanness than NIGGARDLINESS. It generally implies some want of honorable liberality.

The ways to enrich are many; *parsimony* is one of the best, and yet is not innocent, for it withholdeth men from works of liberality. *Bacon.*

PARS'ING, *ppr.* Resolving a sentence into its elements.

PARS'ING, *n.* The act or art of resolving a sentence into its elements.

PARS'LEY, *n.* [Fr. *persil*; Sp. *perexil*; Port. *perrexil*; It. *petroselino*, corrupted to *petrosemolo*; Sax. *peterselige*; G. *petersilie*; D. *picterselie*; Sw. *persilia*; Dan. *petersille*, *persille*; Ir. *peirsil*; W. *perllys*; L. *petroselinon*; Gr. πετροσελινον; πετρος, a stone, and σελινον, parsley; stone-parsley, a plant growing among rocks.]

A plant of the genus Petroselinum. The leaves of parsley are used in cookery, and the root is an aperient medicine.

PARS'NEP, *n.* [The last syllable of this word is the Sax. *næpe*, L. *napus*, which occurs also in *turnip*.]

A plant of the genus Pastinaca. The root of the garden parsnep is deemed a valuable esculent.

PAR'SON, (pär'sn,) *n.* [G. *pfarrherr*, *pfarrer*, lord of the *pfarre*, benefice or living. I know not from what root *pfarre* is derived. See PARISH.]

1. The priest of a parish or ecclesiastical society; the rector or incumbent of a parish, who has the parochial charge or cure of souls. It is used in this sense by all denominations of Christians; but among Independents or Congregationalists it is merely a colloquial word.

2. A clergyman; a man that is in orders, or has been licensed to preach. *Shak.*

In *English law*, four requisites are necessary to constitute a *parson*; viz., holy orders, presentation, institution, and induction. *Brande.*

PAR'SON-AGE, *n.* In *America*, the glebe and house belonging to a parish or ecclesiastical society, and appropriated to the maintenance of the incumbent or settled pastor of a church.

2. In *England*, the benefice of a parish, or the house appropriated to the residence of the incumbent. *Addison. Gray.*

PAR-SON'IC-AL-LY, in Chesterfield, is not an authorized word.

PART, *n.* [L. *pars*, *partis*, Fr. *part*; Sp. It. *parte*; W. *parth*; from פרר, פרס, or פרש, which, in the Shemitic languages, signify, to separate, to break.]

1. A portion, piece, or fragment, separated from a whole thing; as, to divide an orange into five *parts*.

2. A portion or quantity of a thing not separated in fact, but considered or mentioned by itself. In what *part* of England is Oxford situated? So we say, the upper *part*, or lower *part*, the fore *part*, a remote *part*, a small *part*, or a great *part*.

The people stood at the nether *part* of the mount. — Ex. xix.

3. A portion of number, separated or considered by itself; as, a *part* of the nation or congregation.

4. A portion or component particle; as, the component *parts* of a fossil or metal.

5. A portion of man; as, the material *part* or body, or the intellectual *part*, the soul or understanding; the perishable *part*; the immortal *part*.

6. A member.

All the *parts* were formed in his mind into one harmonious body. *Locke.*

7. Particular division; distinct species or sort belonging to a whole; as, all the *parts* of domestic business, or of a manufacture.

8. Ingredient in a mingled mass; a portion in a compound.

9. That which falls to each in division; share; as, let me bear my *part* of the danger. *Dryden.*

10. Proportional quantity; as, four *parts* of lime with three of sand.

11. Share; concern; interest.

Sheba said, We have no *part* in David. — 2 Sam. xx.

12. Side; party; interest; faction.

And make whole kingdoms take her brother's *part*. *Waller.*

13. Something relating or belonging to; that which

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concerns; as, for your *part*; for his *part*; for her *part*.

For my *part* I have no servile end in my labor. *Wotton.*

14. Share of labor, action, or influence; particular office or business.

Accuse not Nature; she hath done her *part*;
Do thou but thine. *Milton.*

15. Character appropriated in a play. The *parts* of the comedy were judiciously cast and admirably performed.

16. In *music*, one of the divisions which make up the harmony or tune, as the treble, base, tenor, &c.

17. Action; conduct. *Shak.*

18. In *mathematics*, such a portion of any quantity, as, when taken a certain number of times, will exactly make that quantity. Thus 3 is a *part* of 12. It is the opposite of MULTIPLE.

Parts; in *the plural*, qualities; powers; faculties; accomplishments.

Such licentious *parts* tend for the most part to the hurt of the English. *Spenser.*

Parts, applied to *place*, signifies quarters, regions, districts.

When he had gone over those *parts*, and had given them much exhortation, he came into Greece. — Acts xx.

All *parts* resound with tumults, plaints, and fears. *Dryden.*

In *general*, *parts* is used for excellent or superior endowments, or more than ordinary talents. This is what we understand by the phrase *a man of parts*.

In good part; as well done; favorably; acceptably; in a friendly manner; not in displeasure.

God accepteth it in *good part* at the hands of faithful man. *Hooker.*

In ill part; as ill done; unfavorably; with displeasure.

For the most part; commonly; oftener than otherwise. *Heylin.*

In part; in some degree or extent; partly.

Logical part; among *schoolmen*, a division of some universal as its whole; in which sense, species are *parts* of a genus, and individuals are *parts* of a species. *Encyc.*

Physical parts, are of two kinds, *homogeneous* and *heterogeneous*; the first is of the same denomination; the second of different ones.

Aliquot part, is such a part of a number or quantity as is contained in it a certain number of times, without a remainder. Thus 6 is an *aliquot part* of 24.

Aliquant part, is a part of a number or quantity which will not exactly divide it; as, 5 is an *aliquant part* of 17. *Barlow.*

Part of speech; in *grammar*, a sort or class of words of a particular character. Thus the noun is a *part of speech* denoting the names of things, or those vocal sounds which usage has attached to things. The verb is a *part of speech* expressing motion, action, or being.

PART, *v. t.* [L. *partio*; Fr. *partir*; W. *parthu*.]

1. To divide, to separate, or break; to sever into two or more pieces.

2. To divide into shares; to distribute. *Acts* ii.

3. To separate or disunite, as things which are near each other. *Ruth* i.

4. To keep asunder; to separate. A narrow sea *parts* England from France.

5. To separate, as combatants. *Night parted* the armies.

6. To secern; to secrete.

The liver minds his own affair,
And *parts* and strains the vital juices. *Prior.*

7. In *seamen's language*, to break; as, the ship *parted* her cables.

8. To separate metals.

PART, *v. i.* To be separated, removed, or detached.

Powerful hands will not *part*
Easily from possession won with arms. *Milton.*

2. To quit each other.

He wrung Bassanio's hand, and so they *parted*. *Shak.*

3. To take or bid farewell. *Swift.*

4. To have a share.

They shall *part* alike. — 1 Sam. xxx.

5. [Fr. *partir*.] To go away; to depart.

Thy father
Embraced me, *parting* for th' Etrurian land. *Dryden.*

6. To break; to be torn asunder. The cable *parted*.

To part with; to quit; to resign; to lose; to be separated from; as, to *part with* near friends.

Celia, for thy sake, I *part*
With all that grew so near my heart. *Waller.*

PART'A-BLE. See PARTIBLE.

PART'AGE, *n.* Division; severance; the act of dividing or sharing; *a French word.* [*Little used.*] *Locke.*

PAR-TAKE', *v. i.*; *pret.* PARTOOK; *pp.* PARTAKEN. [*part* and *take*.]

1. To take a part, portion, or share in common with others; to have a share or part; to participate; usually followed by *of*, sometimes less properly by *in*. All men *partake of* the common bounties of Providence. Clodius was at the feast, but could not *partake of* the enjoyments.

2. To have something of the property, nature, claim, or right.

The attorney of the Duchy of Lancaster *partakes* partly *of* a judge, and partly *of* an attorney-general. *Bacon.*

3. To be admitted; not to be excluded. *Shak.*

PAR-TAKE', *v. t.* To have a part in; to share.

My royal father lives;
Let every one *partake* the general joy. *Dryden.*

[This is probably elliptical, *of* being omitted.]

2. To admit to a part. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

PAR-TAK'EN, *pp.* Shared with others; participated.

PAR-TAK'ER, *n.* One who has or takes a part, share, or portion, in common with others; a sharer; a participator; usually followed by *of*.

If the Gentiles have been made *partakers of* their spiritual things. — Rom. xv.

Sometimes followed by *in*.

Wish me *partaker in* thy happiness. *Shak.*
If we had been in the days of our fathers, we would not have been *partakers* with them *in* the blood of the prophets. — Matt. xxiii.

2. An accomplice; an associate.

When thou sawest a thief, thou consentedst with him, and hast been *partaker* with adulterers. — Ps. l.

PAR-TAK'ING, *ppr.* Sharing with others; participating.

PAR-TAK'ING, *n.* An associating; combination in an evil design. *Hale.*

PART'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Separated; divided; severed.

PART'ER, *n.* One that parts or separates. [*Sidney.*

PAR-TERRE', (pär-tär',) *n.* [Fr.] In *gardening*, a system of beds of different shapes and sizes, in which flowers are cultivated, connected together, with intervening spaces of gravel or turf for walking on. *Brande.*

2. The pit of a theater. *Brande.*

PAR-THEN'IC, *a.* [Gr. παρθενος.] Pertaining to the Spartan Parthenia or sons of virgins.

PAR'THE-NON, *n.* [Gr. παρθενος, *a virgin*.] A celebrated temple of Minerva, at Athens in Greece.

PAR'TIAL, (pär'shal,) *a.* [Fr., from L. *pars*; It. *parziale*.]

1. Biased to one party; inclined to favor one party in a cause, or one side of a question, more than the other; not indifferent. It is important to justice that a judge should not be *partial*.

Self-love will make men *partial* to themselves and friends. *Locke.*

2. Inclined to favor without reason. Authors are *partial* to their wit, and critics to their judgment.

3. Affecting a part only; not general or universal; not total. It has been much disputed whether the deluge was *partial* or total.

All *partial* evil, universal good. *Pope.*

4. More strongly inclined to one thing than to others. [*Colloquial.*]

5. In *botany*, subordinate; *applied to subdivisions*; as, a *partial* umbel or umbellule; a *partial* peduncle. A *partial* involucre is placed at the foot of a *partial* umbel.

PAR'TIAL-IST, *n.* One who is partial. [*Unusual.*] *Bp. Morton.*

2. One who holds that the atonement was made only for a part of mankind, i. e., the elect. *Murdock.*

PAR-TIAL'I-TY, (pär-shal'e-te,) *n.* Inclination to favor one party or one side of a question more than the other; an undue bias of mind toward one party or side, which is apt to warp the judgment. *Partiality* springs from the will and affections, rather than from a love of truth and justice.

2. A stronger inclination to one thing than to others; as, a *partiality* for poetry or painting; *a colloquial use.*

PAR'TIAL-IZE, *v. t.* To render partial. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

PAR'TIAL-LY, *adv.* With undue bias of mind to one party or side; with unjust favor or dislike; as, to judge *partially*.

2. In part; not totally; as, the story may be *partially* true; the body may be *partially* affected with disease; the sun and moon are often *partially* eclipsed.

PART-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See PARTIBLE.] Susceptibility of division, partition, or severance; separability; as, the *partibility of* an inheritance.

PART'I-BLE, *a.* [It. *partibile*, *partire*, to part.] Divisible; separable; susceptible of severance or partition; as, an estate of inheritance may be *partible*. *Blackstone.*

PAR'TI-CEPS CRIM'I-NIS, [L.] A partaker in a crime; an accomplice.

PAR-TIC'I-PA-BLE, *a.* [See PARTICIPATE.] That may be participated or shared. *Norris.*

PAR-TIC'I-PANT, *a.* [See PARTICIPATE.] Sharing; having a share or part; followed by *of*.

The prince saw he should confer with one *participant of* more than monkish speculations. *Wotton.*

PAR-TIC'I-PANT, *n.* A partaker; one having a share or part. *Bacon.*

PAR-TIC'I-PANT-LY, *adv.* In a participating manner.

PAR-TIC'I-PATE, *v. i.* [L. *participo*; *pars*, part, and *capio*, to take.]

1. To partake; to have a share in common with others. The heart of sensibility *participates* in the sufferings of a friend. It is sometimes followed by *of*.

He would participate *of* their wants. *Hayward.*

2. To have part of more things than one.

Few creatures *participate* of the nature of plants and metals both. *Bacon.*

PAR-TIC'I-PATE, *v. t.* To partake; to share; to receive a part of.

Fellowship
Such as I seek, fit to *participate*
All rational delight. *Milton.*

PAR-TIC'I-PA-TED, *pp.* Shared in common with others; partaken.

PAR-TIC'I-PA-TING, *ppr.* Having a part or share; partaking.

PAR-TIC-I-PA'TION, *n.* The state of sharing in common with others; as, a *participation* of joys or sorrows.

2. The act or state of receiving or having part of something.

Those deities are so by *participation*, and subordinate to the Supreme. *Stillingfleet.*

3. Distribution; division into shares. *Raleigh.*

PAR-TIC'I-PA-TIVE, *a.* Capable of participating.

PAR-TIC'I-PA-TOR, *n.* One who partakes with another.

PAR-TI-CIP'I-AL, *a.* [L. *participialis*. See PARTICIPLE.]

1. Having the nature and use of a participle.

2. Formed from a participle; as, a *participial* noun.

PAR-TI-CIP'I-AL-LY, *adv.* In the sense or manner of a participle.

PAR'TI-CI-PLE, *n.* [L. *participium*, from *participo*; *pars*, part, and *capio*, to take.]

1. In *grammar*, a word so called because it partakes of the properties of a noun and of a verb; as, *having*, *making*, in English; *habens*, *faciens*, in Latin. The English participles *having*, *making*, become nouns by prefixing *the* to them; as, *the having* of property; *the making* of instruments. But all participles do not partake of the properties of a noun, as the passive participles, for example, *had*, *made*.

Participles sometimes lose the properties of a verb and become adjectives; as, *willing*, in the phrase, a *willing* heart; *engaging*, as *engaging* manners; *accomplished*, as, an *accomplished* orator.

2. Any thing that participates of different things. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

PAR'TI-CLE, (pär'te-kl,) *n.* [It. *particola*; Fr. *particule*; L. *particula*, from *pars*, part.]

1. A minute part or portion of matter; as, a *particle* of sand, of lime, or of light.

2. In *physics*, a minute part of a body, an aggregation or collection of which constitutes the whole body or mass. The word is sometimes used in the same sense as atom, in the ancient Epicurean philosophy, and corpuscle in the latter. In this sense, *particles* are the elements or constituent parts of bodies. *Encyc.*

3. Any very small portion or part; as, he has not a *particle* of patriotism or virtue; he would not resign a *particle* of his property.

4. In *the Roman Catholic church*, a crumb or little piece of consecrated bread. Also, the smaller breads distributed in the communion of the laity. *Fitzpatrick.*

5. In *grammar*, a word that is not varied or inflected, as a preposition.

Organic particles; very minute moving bodies, perceptible only by the help of the microscope, discovered in the semen of animals. *Encyc.*

PAR-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* [Sp. and Port. *id.*; It. *particolare*; Fr. *particulier*; Low L. *particularis*, from *particula*.]

1. Pertaining to a single person or thing; not general; as, this remark has a *particular* application.

2. Individual; noting or designating a single thing by way of distinction. Each plant has its *particular* nutriment; most persons have a *particular* trait of character; he alludes to a *particular* person.

3. Noting some property or thing peculiar.

Of this prince there is little *particular* memory. *Bacon.*

4. Attentive to things single or distinct; minute. I have been *particular* in examining the reasons of this law.

5. Single; not general.

6. Odd; singular; having something that eminently distinguishes one from others.

7. Singularly nice in taste; as, a man very *particular* in his diet or dress.

8. Special; more than ordinary. He has brought no *particular* news.

9. Containing a part only; as, a *particular* estate, precedent to the estate in remainder. *Blackstone.*

10. Holding a particular estate; as, a *particular* tenant. *Blackstone.*

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11. In *theology*, this term was formerly used in reference to the Particularists, or those who held the doctrine of particular election, &c., and is still retained in the appellation *Particular Baptists.* *Brande.*

PAR-TIC'U-LAR, *n.* A single instance; a single point.

I must reserve some *particulars*, which it is not lawful for me to reveal. *Bacon.*

2. A distinct, separate, or minute part; as, he told me all the *particulars* of the story. *Addison.*

3. An individual; a private person. *L'Estrange.*

4. Private interest; as, they apply their minds to those branches of public prayer, wherein their own *particular* is moved. [*Not in use.*] *Hooker.*

5. Private character; state of an individual.

For his *particular*, I will receive him gladly. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

6. A minute detail of things singly enumerated.

The reader has a *particular* of the books wherein this law was written. [*Not in use.*] *Aylife.*

In particular; specially; peculiarly; distinctly.

This, *in particular*, happens to the lungs. *Blackmore.*

PAR-TIC'U-LAR-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of particular election. *Murdock.*

PAR-TIC'U-LAR-IST, *n.* One who holds to the doctrine of God's particular decrees of salvation and reprobation.

PAR-TIC-U-LAR'I-TY, *n.* Distinct notice or specification of particulars.

Even descending *to particularities*, what kingdoms he should overcome. *Sidney.*

2. Singleness; individuality; single act; single case. *Hooker.*

3. Petty account; minute incident.

To see the titles that were most agreeable to such an emperor — with the like *particularities*. *Addison.*

4. Something belonging to single persons. *Shak.*

5. Something peculiar or singular.

I saw an old heathen altar with this *particularity*, that it was hollowed like a dish at one end, but not the end on which the sacrifice was laid. *Addison.*

6. Minuteness in detail. He related the story with great *particularity.*

PAR-TIC-U-LAR-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of particularizing.

PAR-TIC'U-LAR-IZE, *v. t.* To mention distinctly or in particulars; to enumerate or specify in detail.

He not only boasts of his parentage as an Israelite, but *particularizes* his descent from Benjamin. *Atterbury.*

PAR-TIC'U-LAR-IZE, *v. i.* To be attentive to single things. *Herbert.*

PAR-TIC'U-LAR-IZ-ED, *pp.* Enumerated in detail.

PAR-TIC'U-LAR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Specifying minutely or in detail.

PAR-TIC'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* Distinctly; singly. *South*

2. In an especial manner.

This exact propriety of Virgil I *particularly* regarded as a great part of his character. *Dryden.*

PAR-TIC'U-LATE, to mention, is not in use.

PART'ING, *ppr.* [from *part.*] Dividing; separating; breaking in pieces.

2. *a.* Given at separation; as, a *parting* kiss or look.

3. Departing; declining; as, the *parting* day. *Pope.*

PART'ING, *n.* Division; separation. *Ezek.* xxi.

2. In *chemistry*, an operation or process by which gold and silver are separated from each other. *Ure.*

3. In *seamen's language*, the breaking of a cable by violence.

PAR'TI-SAN, *n.* [Fr., from *parti*, *partir.*]

1. An adherent to a *party* or faction. *Addison.*

2. In *war*, the commander of a corps of light troops designed to surprise the enemy, and carry on a desultory warfare.

3. *By way of distinction*, a person able in commanding a party, or dextrous in obtaining intelligence, intercepting convoys, or otherwise annoying an enemy.

4. A commander's leading staff. *Ainsworth.*

5. A kind of halberd. [Fr. *pertuisane*; It. *partigiano.*]

PAR'TI-SAN, *a.* Denoting those engaged in irregular warfare on outposts; as, a *partisan* officer or corps.

PAR'TI-SAN-SHIP, *n.* The state of being partisans; adherence to a party.

PAR'TITE, *a.* [L. *partitus*, from *partio*, to divide. See PART.]

In *botany*, divided nearly to the base. A *partite* leaf is a simple leaf separated down nearly to the base. *Lindley. Lee.*

PAR-TI''TION, (-tish'un,) *n.* [L. *partitio*, from *partio*, to divide.]

1. The act of dividing, or state of being divided.

2. Division; separation; distinction.

And good from bad find no *partition*. *Shak.*

3. Separate part; as, lodged in a small *partition*. *Milton.*

4. That by which different parts are separated; as, a *partition* of wood or stone in a building.

5. Part where separation is made.

No sight could pass
Betwixt the nice *partitions* of the grass. *Dryden.*

6. Division of an estate into severalty, which is done by deed of partition. *Blackstone.*

PAR-TI''TION, *v. t.* To divide into distinct parts; as, to *partition* the floor of a house.

2. To divide into shares; as, to *partition* an estate.

PAR-TI''TION-ED, (par-tish'und,) *pp.* Divided into distinct parts or shares.

PAR-TI''TION-ING, *ppr.* Dividing into distinct parts.

PAR'TI-TIVE, *a.* In *grammar*, distributive; as, a noun *partitive.* It is often used as *a noun.*

PAR'TI-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a partitive manner; distributively. *Lilly.*

PART'LET, *n.* [from *part.*] A ruff; a band or collar for the neck, formerly worn by women; so called because it was the *parting* between the head-dress and body-dress. [*Obs.*] *Hall. Smart.*

2. A hen; so called from the ruffling of her feathers. [*Obs.*] *Shak. Smart.*

PART'LY, *adv.* In part; in some measure or degree; not wholly.

PART'NER, *n.* [from *part.*] One who partakes or shares with another; a partaker; an associate; as, *she* is the *partner* of my life, of my joys, of my griefs.

Those of the race of Shem were *no partners* in the unbelieving work of the tower. *Raleigh.*

2. An associate in any business or occupation; a joint owner of stock or capital, employed in commerce, manufactures, or other business. Men are sometimes *partners* in a single voyage or adventure, sometimes in a firm or standing company.

3. One who dances with another, either male or female, as in a contra dance.

4. A husband or wife.

PART'NER, *v. t.* To join; to associate with a partner. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

PART'NERS, *n.* In *a ship*, a framework of short timber fitted to the hole in a deck, to receive the heel of a mast or pump, &c. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

PART'NER-SHIP, *n.* The association of two or more persons for the purpose of undertaking and prosecuting any business, particularly trade or manufactures, at their joint expense. In this case, the connection is formed by contract; each partner furnishing a part of the capital stock, and being entitled to a proportional share of profit, or subject to a proportional share of loss; or one or more of the partners may furnish money or stock, and the other or others contribute their services. The duration of the partnership may be limited by the contract, or it may be left indefinite, subject to be dissolved by mutual agreement. A partnership or association of this kind is a standing or permanent company, and is denominated a *firm* or *house.* We say, A and B entered into *partnership* for the importation and sale of goods, or for manufacturing cotton or glass.

Partnerships may be and usually are associations of private persons, not incorporated. In other cases, the company is incorporated. Banking companies, in the United States, are usually incorporated, and are essentially partnerships, but do not bear that name. Manufacturing companies are also frequently incorporated.

2. Joint interest or property. *Dryden.*

PAR-TOOK', *pret.* of PARTAKE.

PAR'TRIDGE, *n.* [Fr. *perdrix*; It. *pernice*; Sp. *perdiz*; L. *perdix*; Gr. *περδιξ*; D. *patrys*; Ir. *patrisg.*]

A vague, popular name of a considerable number of species of gallinaceous birds of the tetraonid tribe, some of which belong to the genus Perdix, some to Allagis, some to Ortyx, some to Tetrao, &c. Within small sections of country, even in New England, this name is differently and variously applied, so that it is impossible to say exactly to what bird it properly belongs.

PAR'TRIDGE-WOOD, *n.* A variegated tropical wood, much esteemed in England for cabinet work. *P. Cyc.*

PARTS, *n. pl.* Faculties; talents; mental powers; often, uncommon powers of mind.

2. *Applied to place*, region; district of country.

PAR-TU'RI-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *parturio*, from *partus*, birth, from *pario*, to *bear.*]

To bring forth young. [*Little used.*]

PAR-TU'RI-ENT, *a.* [L. *parturiens.*]

Bringing forth, or about to bring forth young.

PAR-TU-RI''TION, (-rish'un,) *n.* [L. *parturio.*]

The act of bringing forth, or being delivered of young. *Encyc.*

PAR'TY, *n.* [Fr. *partie*, from L. *pars.* See PART.]

1. A number of persons united in opinion or design, in opposition to others in the community. It differs from FACTION, in implying a less dishonorable association, or more justifiable designs. *Parties* exist in all governments; and free governments are the hot-beds of *party.* The political *parties* in England are called *whigs* and *tories.*

2. One of two litigants; the plaintiff or defendant in a lawsuit.

The cause of both *parties* shall come before the judges. — Ex. xxii.

3. One concerned or interested in an affair. This man was not a *party* to the trespass or affray. He is not a *party* to the contract or agreement.

4. Side; persons engaged against each other.

The peace both *parties* want is like to last. *Dryden.*
Small *parties* make up in diligence what they want in numbers. *Johnson.*

5. Cause; side.

Ægle came in to make their *party* good. *Dryden.*

6. A select company invited to an entertainment; as, a dining *party*; a tea *party*; an evening *party.*

7. A company made up for a given occasion; as, a riding *party*; a fishing *party.*

8. A single person distinct from or opposed to another.

If the jury found that the *party* slain was of English race, it had been adjudged felony. *Davies.*

9. In *military affairs*, a detachment or small number of troops sent on a particular duty, as to intercept the enemy's convoy, to reconnoiter, to seek forage, to flank the enemy, &c.

Party is used to qualify other words, and may be considered either as part of a compound word, or as an adjective; as, *party* man, *party* rage, *party* disputes, &c.

PAR'TY-COL'OR-ED, (-kul'lurd,) *a.* Having divers colors; as, a *party-colored* flower.

PAR'TY-FENCE-WALL', *n.* A wall separating the vacant ground in one occupation from that in another. *Gwilt.*

PAR'TY-ISM, *n.* Devotion to party. [*New.*]

PAR'TY-JU-RY, *n.* A jury consisting of half natives and half foreigners.

PAR'TY-MAN, *n.* One of a party; usually a factious man; a man of violent party principles; an abettor of a party.

PAR'TY-SPIR'IT, *n.* The spirit that supports a party.

PAR'TY-WALL, *n.* A wall that separates one house from the next. *Mozon.*

PA-RU'LIS, *n.* A gum boil. *Brande.*

PAR'VE-NU', *n.* [Fr.] An upstart, or one newly risen into notice.

PAR'VIS, *n.* [Fr.] A church porch; also, a room over the church porch for a school, &c. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer. Gwilt.*

PAR'VI-TUDE, } *n.* Littleness. [*Not used.*]
PAR'VI-TY, }

PAS, (pä,) *n.* [Fr. *pas*, a step.]

1. Step.

2. Right of *going* foremost; precedence. [*Not used.*] *Arbuthnot.*

PASCH, (pask,) *n.* [Gr. *πασχα.*] The passover; the feast of Easter.

PAS'CHAL, (pas'kal,) *a.* [L. *paschα*; Gr. *πασχα*; from the Heb.]

Pertaining to the passover, or to Easter.

Paschal flower. See PASQUE FLOWER.

PASCH'-EGG, (pask'egg,) *n.* An egg stained and presented to young persons, about the time of Easter.

PASCH'-FLOW-ER. See PASQUE FLOWER.

PASH, *n.* [Sp. *faz*, L. *facies*, face.]

1. A face. [*Not used.*] *Hanmer.*

2. A blow. [*Not used.*]

PASH, *v. t.* To strike; to strike down. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

PA-SHAW', *n.* [Pers. پاشا *pashaw.*]

In *the Turkish dominions*, a viceroy, governor, or commander; a bashaw. *Castle. Eaton.*

PA-SHAW'LIC, *n.* The jurisdiction of a pashaw.

PA-SIG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *πας*, and *γραφη.*]

A system of universal writing, or a manner of writing that may be understood and used by all nations. *Good.*

PASQUE'-FLOW-ER, (pask'flow-er,) *n.* A flower, a species of Anemone, Anemone Pulsatilla, growing in Europe, and usually flowering about Easter. *P. Cyc.*

PAS'QUIL, (pas'kwil,) *n.* and *v. t.* Sometimes used for PASQUIN.

PAS'QUIL-ANT, *n.* A lampooner. *Coleridge.*

PAS'QUIL-ER, *n.* A lampooner. *Burton.*

PAS'QUIN, *n.* A mutilated statue at Rome, in a corner of the palace of Ursini, so called from a cobbler of that name who was remarkable for his sneers and gibes, and near whose shop the statue was dug up. On this statue it has been customary to paste satiric papers. Hence, a lampoon. *Encyc. Amer.*

PAS'QUIN, } *v. t.* To lampoon; to satirize.
PAS-QUIN-ADE', } *Burton.*

PAS-QUIN-ADE', *n.* A lampoon or satirical writing. *Tatler.*

PASS, *v. i.* [Fr. *passer*, It. *passare*, Sp. *pasar*, Port. *passar*, to pass; G. *pass*, fit, which is the Eng. *pat*, and as *a noun*, a *pass*, a defile, an ambling, *pace*; *passen*, to be fit, to suit; D. *pas*, a *pace*, a step, a *pass*, a passage, a defile, time, season; *van pas*, fit, convenient, *pat* in time; *passen*, to fit, to try, to mind, tend, or wait on, to make ready, to *pass*; Dan. *pas*, a *pass* or passport, a mode or medium; *passer*, to be fit, to suit, to be applicable; *passerer*, to pass, to come or go over; Sw. *pass*, a pass or passage, a pass-

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port; *passa*, to fit, to suit, to adapt, to become; *passera*, to pass; W. *pâs*, that is, expulsive, that causes to pass, a *pass*, an exit, a cough, hooping-cough; *pasiaw*, to pass, to cause an exit, to expel; Sp. *pasar*, to pass, to go or travel, to bring or convey, to penetrate, to exceed or surpass, to depart, to suffer, bear, undergo, (L. *patior*, whence *passion*,) to happen or come to pass; *pasear*, to walk; *paseo*, a walking; a gait; *paso*, a *pace*, a step, gait, (Gr. πατεω;) It. *passare*, to pass; *passo*, a pace, a step; *passabile*, tolerable; *passibile*, suffering. We observe that this word unites *pass*, the L. *patior*, to suffer, and *peto*, *competo*, in the sense of *fit*. The Gr. πατεω, to walk or step, and πασχω, to suffer, are from the same root. The word *pass* coincides with L. *passus*, a step, and this is from *pando*, to extend; *n* being casual, the original word was *pado*. The radical sense is, to stretch, reach, extend, to open; a *pace* is the reach of the foot, and *fitness* is from reaching or coming to, like *convenient*. We learn from this word that the sense of *suffering* is from *extending*, *holding on*, or *continuing*. See בראּ

in the Introduction. Ar. فَاتَ *fata*, to pass; Heb. פסח, עשׂה, Ch. עסס; Class Bd, No. 45, 64, and Bs or Bz, No. 52, 53, 70.]

1. To move, in almost any manner; to go; to proceed from one place to another. A man may *pass* on foot, on horseback, or in a carriage; a bird and a meteor *pass* through the air; a ship *passes* on or through the water; light *passes* from the sun to the planets; it *passes* from the sun to the earth in about eight minutes.

2. To move from one state to another; to alter or change, or to be changed in condition; as, to *pass* from health to sickness; to pass from just to unjust. *Temple.*

3. To vanish; to disappear; to be lost. In this sense, we usually say, to *pass away*.

Beauty is a charm, but soon the charm will *pass*. *Dryden.*

4. To be spent; to go on or away progressively.

The time when the thing existed is the idea of that space of duration which *passed* between some fixed period and the being of that thing. *Locke.*

5. To die; to depart from life. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

6. To be in any state; to undergo; with *under*; as, to *pass under* the rod.

7. To be enacted; to receive the sanction of a legislative house or body by a majority of votes.

Neither of these bills has yet *passed* the house of commons. *Swift.*

8. To be current; to gain reception, or to be generally received. Bank bills *pass* as a substitute for coin.

False eloquence *passeth* only where true is not understood. *Felton.*

9. To be regarded; to be received in opinion or estimation.

This will not *pass* for a fault in him, till it is proved to be one in us. *Atterbury.*

10. To occur; to be present; to take place; as, to notice what *passes in* the mind. *Watts.*

11. To be done.

Provided no indirect act *pass* upon our prayers to defile them. *Taylor.*

12. To determine; to give judgment or sentence.

Though well we may not *pass* upon his life. *Shak.*

13. To thrust; to make a push in fencing or fighting. *Shak.*

14. To omit; to suffer to go unheeded or neglected. We saw the act, but let it *pass*.

15. To move through any duct or opening, as substances in the stomach that will not *pass*, nor be converted into aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

16. To percolate; to be secreted, as juices that *pass* from the glands into the mouth.

17. To be in a tolerable state.

A middling sort of man was left well enough by his father to *pass*, but he could never think he had enough, so long as any had more. *L'Estrange.*

18. To be transferred from one owner to another. The land article *passed* by livery and seizin.

19. To go beyond bounds. [*Obs.*] For this we generally use SURPASS. *Shak.*

20. To run or extend, as a line or other thing. The north limit of Massachusetts *passes* three miles north of the Merrimac.

To come to pass; to happen; to arrive; to come; to be; to exist; *a phrase much used in the Scriptures.*

To pass away; to move from sight; to vanish.

2. To be spent; to be lost.

A good part of their lives *passes away* without thinking. *Locke.*

To pass by; to move near and beyond. He *passed by* as we stood in the road.

To pass on; to proceed.

To pass over; to go or move from side to side; to cross; as, to *pass over* to the other side.

To pass into; to unite and blend, as two substances or colors, in such a manner that it is impossible to tell where one ends and the other begins.

PASS, *v. t.* To go beyond. The sun has *passed* the meridian. The young man has not *passed* the age of frivolousness.

2. To go through or over; as, to *pass* a river.

3. To spend; to live through; as, to *pass* time; to *pass* the night in revelry, and the day in sleep

4. To cause to move; to send; as, to *pass* the bottle from one guest to another; to *pass* a pauper from one town to another; to *pass* a rope round a yard; to *pass* the blood from the right to the left ventricle of the heart. *Derham.*

5. To cause to move hastily.

I had only time to *pass* my eye over the medals, which are in great number. *Addison.*

6. To transfer from one owner to another; to sell or assign; as, to *pass* land from A to B by deed; to *pass* a note or bill.

7. To strain; to cause to percolate; as, to *pass* wine through a filter. *Bacon.*

8. To utter; to pronounce; as, to *pass* compliments; to *pass* sentence or judgment; to *pass* censure on another's works. *Watts.*

9. To procure or cause to go.

Waller *passed* over five thousand horse and foot by Newbridge. *Clarendon.*

10. To put an end to.

This night
We'll *pass* the business privately and well. *Shak.*

11. To omit; to neglect either to do or to mention

I *pass* their warlike pomp, their proud array. *Dryden.*

12. To transcend; to transgress or go beyond; as, to *pass* the bounds of moderation.

13. To admit; to allow; to approve and receive as valid or just; as, to *pass* an account at the war-office.

14. To approve or sanction by a constitutional or legal majority of votes; as, the house of representatives *passed* the bill. Hence,

15. To enact; to carry through all the forms necessary to give validity; as, the legislature *passed* the bill into a law.

16. To impose fraudulently; as, she *passed* the child on her husband for a boy. *Dryden.*

17. To practice artfully; to cause to succeed; as, to *pass* a trick on one.

18. To surpass; to excel; to exceed.

19. To thrust; to make a push in fencing.

To see thee fight, to see thee *pass* thy punto. *Shak.*

To pass away; to spend; to waste; as, to *pass away* the flower of life in idleness.

To pass by; to pass near and beyond.

2. To overlook; to excuse; to forgive; not to censure or punish; as, to *pass by* a crime or fault.

3. To neglect; to disregard.

Certain passages of Scripture we can not *pass by* without injury to truth. *Burnet.*

To pass over; to move from side to side; to cross; as, to *pass over* a river or mountain.

2. To omit; to overlook or disregard. He *passed over* one charge without a reply.

PASS, *n.* [W. *pàs*.]

1. A narrow passage, entrance, or avenue; a narrow or difficult place of entrance and exit; as, a *pass* between mountains. *Encyc. Clarendon.*

2. A passage; a road. *Raleigh.*

3. Permission to pass, to go or to come; a license to pass; a passport.

A gentleman had a *pass* to go beyond the seas. *Clarendon.*
A ship sailing under the flag and *pass* of an enemy. *Kent.*

4. An order for sending vagrants or impotent persons to their place of abode. *Johnson.*

5. In *fencing* and *fighting*, a thrust; a push; attempt to stab or strike; as, to make a *pass* at an antagonist. Hence,

6. A term applied to the manipulations of an operator in mesmerism.

7. State; condition or extreme case; extremity.

To what a *pass* are our minds brought. *Sidney.*
Matters have been brought to this *pass*. *South.*

PASS'-BOOK, *n.* A book in which a merchant or trader enters the articles bought on credit, for the information of the purchaser. *Bouvier.*

PASS-PA-RŌLE', *n.* [*pass* and *parole*.] In *military affairs*, a command given at the head of an army and communicated by word of mouth to the rear. *Encyc.*

PASS'-WŌRD, *n.* A word to be given before a person is allowed to pass; a watch-word.

PASS'A-BLE, *a.* [It. *passabile*.]

1. That may be passed, traveled, or navigated. The roads are not *passable*. The stream is *passable* in boats.

2. That may be penetrated; as, a substance *passable* by a fluid.

3. Current; receivable; that may be or is transferred from hand to hand; as, bills *passable* in lieu of coin. False coin is not *passable*.

4. Popular; well received. *Bacon.*

5. Tolerable; moderate; as, *passable* beauty.

PASS'A-BLY, *adv.* Tolerably.

PAS-SĀDE', } *n.* A push or thrust.
PAS-SĀ'DO, }

PAS-SĀDE', *n.* [Fr.] In *the manege*, a turn or course of a horse backward or forward on the same spot of ground. *Encyc.*

PAS'SAGE, *n.* [Fr. *passage*; Sp. *pasage*; It. *passaggio*.]

1. The act of passing or moving by land or water, or through the air or other substance; as, the *passage* of a man or a carringe; the *passage* of a ship or a fowl; the *passage* of light or a meteor; the *passage* of fluids through the pores of the body, or from the glands. Clouds intercept the *passage* of solar rays.

2. The time of passing from one place to another. What *passage* had you? We had a *passage* of twenty-five days to Havre de Grace, and of thirty-eight days from England.

3. Road; way; avenue; a place where men or things may pass or be conveyed. *Temple.*

And with his pointed dart
Explores the nearest *passage* to his heart. *Dryden.*

4. A pass or encounter; as, a *passage* at arms. *Sir W. Scott.*

5. Entrance or exit.

What! are my doors opposed against my *passage*? *Shak.*

6. Right of passing; as, to engage a *passage* on board a ship bound to India.

7. Occurrence; event; incident; that which happens; as, a remarkable *passage* in the life of Newton. [See the Spanish verb, supra. This sense is obsolescent.]

8. A passing away; decay. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

9. Intellectual admittance; mental reception.

Among whom I expect this treatise will have a fairer *passage* than among those deeply imbued with other principles. *Digby.*

10. Manner of being conducted; management.

On consideration of the conduct and *passage* of affairs in former times. *Davies.*

11. Part of a book or writing; a single clause, place, or part, of indefinite extent.

How commentators each dark *passage* shun. *Young.*

12. In *music*, a short portion of an air or tune.

13. Enactment; the act of carrying through all the regular forms necessary to give validity; as, the *passage* of a law, or of a bill into a law, by a legislative body. *Hopkinson. Wheaton's Rep.*

His agency in procuring the *passage* of the stamp act was more than suspected. *Hosack.*

14. The part of a building allotted for giving access to the different apartments. *Brande.*

Bird of passage; a bird that passes at certain seasons from one climate to another, as in autumn to the south to avoid the winter's cold, and in spring to the north for breeding. Hence, the phrase is sometimes applied to a man who has no fixed residence.

PAS'SA-GER, *n.* [Fr., from *passage*; It. *passaggiere*.] The regular orthography of PASSENGER, which see.

PAS'SANT, *a.* In *heraldry*, walking, from Fr. *passant*, a passenger, traveler.

2. Cursory; careless. *Barrow.*

On a *passant* review of what I wrote to the bishop. *Sir Peter Pett's Preface to Bp. Barlow's Gen. Remains.*

En passant, (än-päs'säng,) [Fr.] By the way; slightly; in haste

PASS'ED, } *pp.* or *a.* Gone by; done; accomplished;
PAST, } ended.

2. Enacted; having received all the formalities necessary to constitute a law.

PAS'SEN-GER, *n. Literally*, one who passes; as, *passengers* over a bridge. *Usually*, one who travels in some established conveyance, as a stage-coach, steamboat, &c.

Passenger falcon; a kind of migratory hawk. *Ainsworth.*

PASS'ER, *n.* One that passes; a passenger. *Rowe.*

PASS'ER-BY, *n.* One who goes by or near.

PAS'SER-ĒS, *n. pl.* [L., sparrows.] See PASSERINES.

PAS'SER-INE, (-in,) *a.* [L. *passer*, a sparrow.] Pertaining to sparrows, or to the order of birds to which sparrows belong, the Passeres.

PAS'SER-INES, *n. pl.* The order of birds to which the sparrows belong. They usually feed on insects, fruit, or grain. *Brande.*

PAS-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *passibilité*, from *passible*. See PASSION.]

The quality or capacity of receiving impressions from external agents; aptness to feel or suffer. *Hakewill.*

PAS'SI-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *passible*; It. *passibile*. See PASSION.]

Susceptible of feeling or of impressions from external agents.

Apollinarius held even Deity to be *passible*. *Hooker.*

PAS'SI-BLE-NESS. The same as PASSIBILITY.

PAS'SIM, [L.] Here and there; every where.

PASS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving; proceeding; going by.

2. *a.* Exceeding; surpassing; eminent. *Fairfax.*

3. Adverbially used to enforce or enhance the meaning of another word; exceedingly; as, *passing* fair; *passing* strange.

PASS'ING, *n.* The act of passing or going past.

PASS'ING-BELL, *n.* The bell that rings at the hour

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of death to obtain prayers for the *passing* soul. It is also used for the bell that rings immediately after death. *Swift.*

PASS'ING-LY, *adv.* Exceedingly. [*Obs.*] *Wiclif.*

PASS'ING-NOTE, *n.* In *music*, a note introduced between two others for the purpose of softening a distance or melodizing a passage. *Busby.*

PAS'SION, (pash'un,) *n.* [L. *passio*, from *patior*, to suffer.]

1. The impression or effect of an external agent upon a body; that which is suffered or received.

A body at rest affords us no idea of any active power to move, and when set in motion, it is rather a *passion* than an action in it. *Locke.*

2. Susceptibility of impressions from external agents.

The differences of moldable and not moldable, &c., and many other *passions* of matter, are plebeian notions. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

3. Suffering; *emphatically*, the last suffering of the Savior.

To whom also he showed himself alive after his *passion*, by many infallible proofs. — Acts i.

4. The feeling of the mind, or the sensible effect of impression; excitement, perturbation, or agitation of mind, as desire, fear, hope, joy, grief, love, hatred. The eloquence of the orator is employed to move the *passions*.

5. Violent agitation or excitement of mind, particularly such as is occasioned by an offense, injury, or insult; hence, violent anger. *Watts.*

6. Zeal; ardor; vehement desire.

When statesmen are ruled by faction and interest, they can have no *passion* for the glory of their country. *Addison.*

7. Love.

He owned his *passion* for Amestris. *Rowe.*

8. Eager desire; as, a violent *passion* for fine clothes. *Swift.*

PAS'SION, (pash'un,) *v. i.* To be extremely agitated. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

PAS'SION-FLOW-ER, *n.* A flower and plant of the genus Passiflora. This genus was so named from being supposed to represent, in the appendages of its flower, the passion of our Savior. *Loudon.*

PAS'SION-WEEK, *n.* The week immediately preceding the festival of Easter; so called because in that week our Savior's passion and death took place.

PAS'SION-A-RY, *n.* A book in which are described the sufferings of saints and martyrs. *Warton.*

PAS'SION-ATE, *a.* [It. *passionato*; Fr. *passionné.*]

1. Easily moved to anger; easily excited or agitated by injury or insult; *applied to persons.*

Homer's Achilles is haughty and *passionate*. *Prior.*

2. Highly excited; vehement; warm; *applied to things*; as, *passionate* affection; *passionate* desire; *passionate* concern.

3. Expressing strong emotion; animated; as, *passionate* eloquence.

PAS'SION-ATE, *v. t.* To affect with passion; to express passionately. [*Not used.*] *Spenser. Shak.*

PAS'SION-ATE-LY, *adv.* With passion; with strong feeling; ardently; vehemently; as, to covet any thing *passionately*; to be *passionately* fond.

2. Angrily; with vehement resentment; as, to speak *passionately*.

PAS'SION-ATE-NESS, *n.* State of being subject to passion or anger.

2. Vehemence of mind. *Boyle.*

PAS'SION-ED, (pash'und,) *a.* Disordered; violently affected. *Spenser.*

2. Expressing passion. *Spenser.*

PAS'SION-LESS, *a.* Not easily excited to anger; of a calm temper. *Shelton.*

2. Void of passion.

PAS'SIVE, *a.* [It. *passivo*; Sp. *pasivo*; Fr. *passif*; L. *passivus*, from *passus*, *patior*, to suffer.]

1. Suffering; not acting; not receiving or capable of receiving impressions from external agents. We were *passive* spectators, not actors in the scene.

The mind is wholly *passive* in the reception of all its simple ideas. *Locke.*

God is not in any respect *passive*. *Brodwardine.*

2. Unresisting; not opposing; receiving or suffering without resistance; as, *passive* obedience; *passive* submission to the laws.

Passive verb, in *grammar*, is a verb which expresses passion, or the effect of an action of some agent; as, in L. *doceor*, I am taught; in English, she *is loved* and *admired* by her friends; he *is assailed* by slander.

Passive obedience, as used by writers on government, denotes not only quiet, unresisting submission to power, but implies the denial of the right of resistance, or the recognition of the duty to submit, in all cases, to the existing government.

Passive prayer, among *mystic divines*, is a suspension of the activity of the soul or intellectual faculties, the soul remaining quiet and yielding only to the impulses of grace. *Encyc.*

Passive commerce; trade in which the productions of a country are carried by foreigners in their own bottoms. [See ACTIVE COMMERCE.]

PAS'SIVE-LY, *adv.* With a passive nature or temper; with a temper disposed to submit to the acts of external agents, without resistance. *Dryden.*

2. Without agency. *Pearson.*

3. After the form of the passive verb. *Lilly.*

PAS'SIVE-NESS, *n* Quality of receiving impressions from external agents or causes; as, the *passiveness* of matter.

2. Passibility; capacity of suffering.

We shall lose our *passiveness* with our being. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Patience; calmness; unresisting submission. *Fell.*

PAS-SIV'I-TY, *n.* Passiveness, which see. [*Little used.*] *Cheyne.*

2. The tendency of a body to persevere in a given state, either of motion or rest, till disturbed by another body. *Good.*

PASS'-KEY, (-kē,) *n.* A key for opening many locks.

PASS'LESS, *a.* Having no pass or passage. *Cowley.*

PASS'O-VER, *n.* [*pass* and *over.*] A feast of the Jews, instituted to commemorate the providential escape of the Hebrews, in Egypt, when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, *passed over* the houses of the Israelites, which were marked with the blood of the paschal lamb.

2. The sacrifice offered at the feast of the passover.

PASS'PŌRT, *n.* [Fr. *passeport*; *passer*, to pass, and *porter*, to carry; It. *passaporto*; Sp. *pasaporte.*]

1. A written license from a king, or other proper authority, granting permission or safe conduct for one to pass through his territories, or to pass from one country to another, or to navigate a particular sea without hinderance or molestation.

2. A license for importing or exporting contraband goods or movables without paying the usual duties.

3. That which enables one to pass with safety or certainty.

His *passport* is his innocence and grace. *Dryden.*

PAS'SY-MEAS'URE, (-mezh'ur,) *n.* [It. *passamezzo*, middle pace or step.]

An old stately kind of dance; a cinque-pace. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

PAST, *pp.* or *a.* from PASS. Gone by or beyond; not present; not future.

2. Spent; ended; accomplished.

PAST, *n.* Elliptically, past time; as, *indemnity* for the *past*. *Fenton.*

PAST, *prep.* Beyond in time. *Heb.* xi.

2. Having lost; not possessing; as, he was *past* sense of feeling.

3. Beyond; out of reach of; as, he was *past* cure or help.

Love, when once *past* government, is consequently *past* shame. *L'Estrange.*

4. Beyond; further than; as, *past* the boundary.

5. Above; more than.

The northern Irish Scots have bows not *past* three quarters of a yard long. *Spenser.*

[*Not now used.*]

6. After; beyond in time. The company assembled at half *past* seven, that is, at half an hour after seven.

PASTE, *n.* [Fr. *pâte*, for *past*; It. and Sp. *pasta*. Qu. L. *pistus*, or Gr. πασσω, to sprinkle, or some root which signifies to mix and knead.]

1. A soft composition of substances, as flour moistened with water or milk and kneaded, or any kind of earth moistened and formed to the consistence of dough, as in making potter's ware.

2. A kind of cement made of flour and water boiled, used for uniting paper or other substances.

3. A fine and brilliant kind of glass used in making imitations of precious stones or gems.

4. In *mineralogy*, the mineral substance in which other minerals are imbedded.

PASTE, *v. t.* To unite or cement with paste; to fasten with paste. *Watts.*

PASTE'BŌARD, *n.* A species of thick paper, formed of several single sheets pasted one upon another, or by macerating paper and casting it in molds, &c. It is used for the covering of books, for bonnets, &c.

PĀST'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Cemented with paste.

PAS'TEL, *n.* [Fr.] A plant affording a blue dye, the wood *Isatis tinctoria*. *Ed. Encyc. Ure.*

2. [Sp.] A colored crayon. [See PASTIL.]

PAS'TERN, *n.* [Fr. *pâturon.*]

1. The part of a horse's leg between the joint next the foot and the coronet of the hoof. *Farm. Encyc.*

2. The human leg, in contempt. *Dryden.*

PAS'TERN-JOINT, *n.* The joint in a horse's leg next the foot.

PAS-TIC'CIŌ, (pas-tich'yō,) *n.* [It.] A medley; an olio. *Swinburne.*

2. In *painting*, a picture painted by a master in a style dissimilar to that which he usually adopted. *Brande.*

PAS'TIL, } *n.* [L. *pastillus*; It. *pastiglia*; Fr. *pas-*
PAS-TILLE', } *tille.* See PASTE.]

1. A roll of paste, or a kind of paste made of different colors ground with gum-water, and used like a crayon. *Encyc.*

2. In *pharmacy*, a dry composition of sweet-smelling resins, aromatic woods, &c., burnt to clear and scent the air of a room. *Hebert.*

3. An agreeable kind of sugar confectionery.

PAS'TIME, *n.* [*pass* and *time.*] Sport; amusement; diversion; that which amuses and serves to make time pass agreeably. *Milton. Watts.*

PAS'TIME, *v. i.* To sport; to use diversion. [*Little used.*]

PAS'TING, *ppr.* Cementing with paste.

PAS'TOR, *n.* [L., from *pasco*, *pastum*, to feed, Gr. βοσκω, W. *pesgi*, Arm. *pasqa*, Fr. *paître*, for *paistre*, like *naître*, from L. *nasco*; Russ. *pastovuyu*, *pasu*. It seems to be allied to *bush*, D. *bosch*, G. *busch*, Sw. *buska*, Dan. *busk*, as *browse* is to *brush*; It. *brusca*; Gr. βρωτκω.]

1. A shepherd; one that has the care of flocks and herds. *Dryden.*

2. A minister of the gospel who has the charge of a church and congregation, whose duty is to watch over the people of his charge, and instruct them in the sacred doctrines of the Christian religion.

PAS'TOR-AL, *a.* [L. *pastoralis.*] [*South. Swift.*

1. Pertaining to shepherds; as, a *pastoral* life; *pastoral* manners.

2. Descriptive of the life of shepherds; as, a *pastoral* poem.

3. Relating to the care of souls, or to the pastor of a church; as, *pastoral* care or duties; a *pastoral* letter. *Hooker. Dryden.*

Piety is the life and soul of *pastoral* fidelity. *H. Humphrey.*

PAS'TOR-AL, *n.* A poem describing the life and manners of shepherds, or a poem in imitation of the action of a shepherd, and in which the speakers take upon themselves the character of shepherds; an idyl; a bucolic. *Pope.*

A *pastoral* is a poem in which any action or passion is represented by its effects on a country life. *Rambler.*

PAS-TO-RA'LE, *n.* [It.] A musical composition, generally in measures of 6-4 and 6-8 time, in a soothing, tender style.

PAS'TOR-ATE, *n.* The office, state, or jurisdiction, of a spiritual pastor. *President Stiles. Tooke.*

PAS'TOR-LESS, *a.* Having no pastor.

PAS'TOR-LIKE, }
PAS'TOR-LY, } *a.* Becoming a pastor. *Milton.*

PAS'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office or rank of pastor. *Bull.*

PAS'TRY, *n.* [from *paste.*] Articles of food in general which are made of paste or dough, or of which paste constitutes a principal ingredient, as pies, tarts, cake, and the like.

2. The place where pastry is made. *Shak.*

PAS'TRY-COOK, *n.* One whose occupation is to make and sell articles of food made of paste. *Arbuthnot.*

PAS'TUR-A-BLE, *a.* [from *pasture.*] Fit for pasture.

PAS'TUR-AGE, *n.* [Fr. *pâturage.* See PASTURE.]

1. The business of feeding or grazing cattle. *Spenser.*

2. Grazing ground; land appropriated to grazing. *Addison.*

3. Grass for feed. *Arbuthnot.*

PAS'TURE, *n.* [Fr. *pâture*, for *pasture*, from L. *pasco*, *pastum*, to feed, Gr. βοσκω.]

1. Grass for the food of cattle; the food of cattle taken by grazing. *Brown.*

2. Ground covered with grass, to be eaten on the spot by cattle, horses, &c. The farmer has a hundred acres of *pasture*. It is sometimes called PASTURE-LAND.

3. Human culture; education. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

Common of pasture, is the right of feeding cattle on another's ground.

PAS'TURE, *v. t.* To feed on grass, or to supply grass for food. We apply the word to *persons*; as, the farmer *pastures* fifty oxen; or to *ground*; as, the land will *pasture* fifty oxen.

PAS'TURE, *v. i.* To graze; to take food by eating grass from the ground. *Milton.*

PAS'TUR-ED, *pp.* Fed on grass.

PAS'TURE-LESS, *a.* Destitute of pasture.

PAS'TUR-ING, *ppr.* Supplying with grass for food.

PAS'TY, *a.* Like paste; of the consistence of paste. *Cooper.*

PAS'TY, *n.* [from *paste.*] A pie made of paste and baked without a dish. *Pope. King.*

PAT, *a.* [G. *pass*; D. *pas.* See FIT and PASS.]

Fit; convenient; exactly suitable either as to time or place.

[Not an elegant word, admissible in burlesque.] *Atterbury. Swift.*

PAT, *adv.* Fitly; conveniently. *Shak.*

PAT, *n.* [W. *fat*, a blow; *fatiaw*, to strike lightly, to *pat.* Qu. Fr. *patte.*]

1. A light, quick blow, or stroke with the fingers or hand.

2. A small mass which is beat into shape by pats; as, a *pat* of butter. [*English use.*] *Smart.*

PAT, *v. t.* To strike gently with the fingers or hand; to tap.

Gay *pats* my shoulder, and you vanish quite. *Pope.*

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PA-TA'CA, } *n.* [from the Sp.] A Spanish coin
PAT-A-COON', } of the value of 4*s.* 8*d.* sterling, or about $1.04 cents. *Sp. Dict.*

PA-TACHE', (pa-tăsh',) *n.* [Sp.] A tender or small vessel employed in conveying men or orders from one ship or place to another. *Sp. Dict.*

PAT-A-VIN'I-TY, *n.* The use of local words, or the peculiar style or diction of Livy, the Roman historian; so denominated from *Patavium* or *Padua*, the place of his nativity. *Brande. Lempriere.*

PATCH, *n.* [It. *pezza*, a piece, Fr. *pièce*, Arm. *pez*, Sp. *pieza*. Qu.]

1. A piece of cloth sewed on a garment to repair it. *Dryden.*

2. A small piece of any thing used to repair a breach.

3. A small piece of silk used to cover a defect on the face, or to add a charm.

4. A piece inserted in mosaic or variegated work. *Locke.*

5. A small piece of ground, or a small detached piece. *Shak.*

6. A paltry fellow. This use is sometimes heard in vulgar language; as, a cross-*patch*.

PATCH, *v. t.* To mend by sewing on a piece or pieces; as, to *patch* a coat.

2. To adorn with a patch or with patches.

In the middle boxes were several ladies who *patched* both sides of their faces. *Spectator.*

3. To mend with pieces; to repair clumsily. *Shak.*

4. To repair with pieces fastened on; as, to *patch* the roof of a house.

5. To make up of pieces and shreds. *Raleigh.*

6. To dress in a party-colored coat. *Shak.*

7. To make suddenly or hastily; to make without regard to forms; as, to *patch* up a piece.

PATCH'ED, (patcht,) *pp.* or *a.* Mended with a patch or patches; mended clumsily.

PATCH'ER, *n.* One that patches or botches.

PATCH'ER-Y, *n.* Bungling work; botchery; forgery. *Shak.*

PATCH'ING, *ppr.* Mending with a piece or pieces; botching.

PATCH'WORK, (-wurk,) *n.* Work composed of pieces of various figures sewed together. *Swift.*

2. Work composed of pieces clumsily put together. *Swift.*

PATE, *n.* [Qu. Ir. *bathas*, a top; or Sp. and It. *patena*.]

1. The head, or rather the top of the head. *Applied to persons, it is now used in contempt or ridicule.*

2. The skin of a calf's head.

3. In *fortification*, a kind of platform resembling what is called a *horse-shoe*. *Encyc.*

PAT'ED, *a.* In *composition*, having a pate; as, long-*pated*, cunning; shallow-*pated*, having weak intellect.

PA-TEE', } *n.* In *heraldry*, a cross small in the cen-
PAT-TEE', } ter, and widening to the extremities, which are broad. *Brande.*

PAT-E-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *patefactio*; *pateo*, to open, and *facio*, to make.]

The act of opening or manifesting; open declaration. *Pearson.*

PA-TEL'LA, *n.* [L.] The knee-pan or cap of the knee.

2. A univalvular shell-fish; the limpet.

3. A small vase.

PA-TEL'LI-FORM, *a.* [L. *patella*, a dish, and *form*.] Of the form of a dish or saucer. *Barton.*

PAT'EL-LITE, *n.* Fossil remains of the patella; a [shell.

PAT'EN, } *n.* [L. *patina*.]
PAT'IN, }

1. A plate. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

2. The plate or vessel on which the consecrated bread in the eucharist is placed. In *the Roman Catholic church*, it is usually small, and so formed as to fit the chalice or cup as a cover. *Smyth.*

PAT'ENT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *patens*, from *pateo*, to open; Gr. πεταω, Ch. פתח, to open, dilate, or expand; Syr. and Sam. *id.* Class Bd, No. 63, 64, 65.]

Open; spread; expanded.

1. In *botany*, spreading; forming an acute angle nearly approaching to a right angle with the stem or branch; as, a *patent* leaf. *Martyn.*

2. Open to the perusal of all; as, letters *patent*. [See LETTER.]

3. Appropriated by letters patent.

Madder—in the time of Charles the First, was made a *patent* commodity. *Mortimer.*

4. Apparent; conspicuous. *Horsley.*

PAT'ENT, *n.* A writing, given by the proper authority and duly authenticated, granting a privilege to some person or persons. By *patent*, or letters *patent*, that is, open letters, the king of Great Britain grants lands, honors, and franchises.

2. A similar writing securing to a person, for a term of years, the exclusive right to an invention.

PAT'ENT, *v. t.* To grant by patent.

2. To secure the exclusive right of a thing to a person; as, to *patent* an invention.

PAT'ENT-A-BLE, *a.* That can be patented.

PAT'ENT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Granted by patent; secured by patent or by law as an exclusive privilege.

PAT-ENT-EE', *n.* One to whom a grant is made or a privilege secured by patent or by law.

PAT'ENT-ING, *ppr.* Granting by patent; securing as a privilege.

PAT'ENT-OF'FICE, *n.* An office for the granting of patents for inventions.

PAT'ENT-RŌLLS, *n. pl.* The records or registers of patents.

PA-TER'NAL, *a.* [Fr. *paternel*; L. *paternus*, from *pater*, father.]

1. Pertaining to a father; fatherly; as, *paternal* care or affection; *paternal* favor or admonition.

2. Derived from the father; hereditary; as, a *paternal* estate. *Dryden. Addison.*

PA-TER'NAL-LY, *adv.* In a paternal manner.

PA-TER'NI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *paternité*; It. *paternità*.] Fathership; the relation of a father.

The world, while it had scarcity of people, underwent no other dominion than *paternity* and eldership. *Raleigh.*

PĀ'TER-NOS'TER, *n.* [L., our Father.] The Lord's prayer.

PĀ'TER PĀ'TRI-Æ, [L.] The father of his country.

PATH, *n.*; *pl.* PATHS. [Sax. *path*, *peth*, or *paad*, *paat*; D. *pad*; G. *pfad*; Suns. *patha*; Gr. πατος, from πατεω, to tread. The sense of *path* is, beaten, trod; but the primary sense of treading, stepping, is probably to open, stretch, extend.]

1. A way beaten or trodden by the feet of man or beast, or made hard by wheels; that part of a highway on which animals or carriages ordinarily pass; *applied to the ground only, and never to a paved street in a city.*

2. Any narrow way beaten by the foot.

3. The way, course, or track, where a body moves in the atmosphere or in space; as, the *path* of a planet or comet; the *path* of a meteor.

4. A way or passage.

5. Course of life.

He marketh all my *paths*.—Job xxxiii.

6. Precepts; rules prescribed.

Uphold my goings in thy *paths*.—Ps. xvii.

7. Course of providential dealings; moral government.

All the *paths* of the Lord are mercy and truth to such as keep his covenant.—Ps. xxv.

PATH, *v. t.* [Sax. *peththian*.]

1. To make a path by treading; to beat a path, as in snow. *United States.*

2. To push forward; to cause to go; to make way for. *Shak.*

PATH, *v. i.* To walk abroad. *Shak.*

PATH'ED, (păthd,) *pp.* Beaten into a path.

PATH-E-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. παθημα, what is suffered.] Pertaining to or designating affection, or that which is suffered. *Mackintosh.*

PA-THET'IC, } *a.* [Gr. παθητικος, from παθος,
PA-THET'IC-AL, } passion; πασχω, to suffer.]

Affecting or moving the passions, particularly pity, sorrow, grief, or other tender emotion; as, a *pathetic* song or discourse; *pathetic* expostulation. *Spectator.*

No theory of the passions can teach a man to be *pathetic*. *E. Porter.*

PA-THET'IC, *n.* Style or manner adapted to awaken the passions, especially tender emotions.

A musician at Venice is said to have so excelled in the *pathetic*, as to be able to play any of his auditors into distraction. *Encyc.*

PA-THET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to excite the tender passions.

PA-THET'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of moving the tender passions.

PATH'E-TISM, *n.* [Gr. παθος.]

The agency by which one person, by manipulation, produces emotion, feeling, passion, or other physical or mental effect, in the system of another; susceptibility of emotion or feeling, of any kind, from physical contact, or sympathy with the will of another; another name for MESMERISM. *Sunderland.*

PATH'-FLY, *n.* A fly found in foot-paths.

PATH'IC, *n.* [from the Gr. παθος.]

A catamite; a male that submits to the crime against nature. *Gillies.*

PATH'-KEEP-ING, *a.* Keeping in the path,

PATH'LESS, *a.* Having no beaten way; untrodden; as, a *pathless* forest; a *pathless* coast. *Prior.*

PA-THOG-NO-MON'IC, *a.* [Gr. παθογνωμονικος; παθος, passion or suffering, and γνωμων, from γινωσκω, to know.]

Indicating that which is inseparable from a disease, being found in that and in no other; hence, indicating that by which a disease may be certainly known; characteristic; as, *pathognomonic* symptoms.

PA-THOG'NO-MY, *n.* [Gr. παθος and γνωμη, signification.]

Expression of the passions; the science of the signs by which human passions are indicated. *Good.*

PATH-O-LOG'IC, } *a.* [See PATHOLOGY.] Per-
PATH-O-LOG'IC-AL, } taining to pathology.

PATH-O-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of pathology.

PA-THOL'O-GIST, *n.* One who treats of pathology.

PA-THOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. παθος, passion, suffering, and λογος, discourse.]

That part of medicine which explains the nature of diseases, their causes and symptoms; or the doctrine of the causes and nature of diseases, comprehending nosology, etiology, symptomatology, and therapeutics. *Encyc. Coxe.*

PATH-O-PŒ'IA, *n.* [Gr. παθοποιια; from παθος, passion, and ποιεω, to make.]

A speech, or figure of speech, contrived to move the passions. *Smart.*

PĀ'THOS, *n.* [Gr., from πασχω, to suffer.]

Passion; warmth or vehemence, in a speaker; or in *language*, that which excites emotions and passions. *Mason.*

The term is now chiefly restricted to that which awakens tender emotions. *Rich. Dict.*

PATH'WAY, *n.* A path; usually, a narrow way to be passed on foot. *Gay.*

2. A way; a course of life. *Prov.* xii.

PAT'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *patibilis*, from *patior*, to suffer.]

Sufferable; tolerable; that may be endured. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

PA-TIB'U-LA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *patibulaire*, from L. *patibulum*, a gallows.]

Belonging to the gallows, or to execution on the cross. *Dict.*

PĀ'TIENCE, (pā'shens,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *patientia*, from *patior*, to suffer; It. *pazienza*; Sp. and Port. *paciencia*. The primary sense is, continuance, holding out, from extending. Hence we see the connection between *pass*, and L. *pando*, *passus*, and Gr. πατεω. See PASS.]

1. The suffering of afflictions, pain, toil, calamity, provocation, or other evil, with a calm, unruffled temper; endurance without murmuring or fretfulness. *Patience* may spring from constitutional fortitude, from a kind of heroic pride, or from Christian submission to the divine will.

2. A calm temper, which bears evils without murmuring or discontent.

3. The act or quality of waiting long for justice or expected good without discontent.

Have *patience* with me, and I will pay thee all.—Matt. xviii.

4. Perseverance; constancy in labor or exertion.

He learnt with *patience*, and with meekness taught. *Harte.*

5. The quality of bearing offenses and injuries without anger or revenge.

His rage was kindled and his *patience* gone. *Harte.*

6. Sufferance; permission. [*Not used.*] *Hooker.*

7. A plant, a species of Rumex or dock. *Loudon.*

PĀ'TIENT, (pā'shent,) *a.* [Fr., from L. *patiens*.]

1. Having the quality of enduring evils without murmuring or fretfulness; sustaining afflictions of body or mind with fortitude, calmness, or Christian submission to the divine will; as, a *patient* person, or a person of *patient* temper. It is followed by *of* before the evil endured; as, *patient of* labor or pain; *patient of* heat or cold. *Ray.*

2. Not easily provoked; calm under the sufferance of injuries or offenses; not revengeful.

Be *patient* toward all men.—1 Thess. v.

3. Persevering; constant in pursuit or exertion; calmly diligent.

Whatever I have done is due to *patient* thought. *Newton.*

4. Not hasty; not over eager or impetuous; waiting or expecting with calmness or without discontent.

Not *patient* to expect the turns of fate. *Prior.*

PĀ'TIENT, *n.* A person or thing that receives impressions from external agents; he or that which is passively affected.

Malice is a passion so impetuous and precipitate, that it often involves the agent and the *patient*. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. A person diseased or suffering bodily indisposition. It is used in relation to the physician; as, the physician visits his *patient* morning and evening.

3. It is sometimes used absolutely for a sick person.

It is wonderful to observe how inapprehensive these *patients* are of their disease. *Blackmore.*

PĀ'TIENT, *v. t.* To compose one's self. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

PĀ'TIENT-LY, *adv.* With calmness or composure; without discontent or murmuring. Submit *patiently* to the unavoidable evils of life.

2. With calm and constant diligence; as, to examine a subject *patiently*.

3. Without agitation, uneasiness, or discontent; without undue haste or eagerness; as, to wait *patiently* for more favorable events.

PA-TY'NA, *n.* [It.] Among *artists*, the color or incrustation which age gives to works of art. *Algarotti.*

PAT'IN. See PATEN.

PAT'LY, *adv.* [from *pat*.] Fitly; conveniently.

PAT'NESS, *n.* [from *pat*.] Fitness; suitableness; convenience. *Barrow.*

PAT-OIS', (pat-waw',) *n.* [Fr.] A dialect peculiar to the lower classes; a provincialism.

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PA-TONCE'. See POMME.

PA'TRI-ARCH, *n.* [L. *patriarcha*; Gr. πατριαρχης; πατρια, a family, from πατηρ, father, and αρχος, a chief.]

1. The father and ruler of a family; one who governs by paternal right. It is usually applied to the progenitors of the Israelites, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and the sons of Jacob, or to the heads of families before the flood; as, the antediluvian *patriarchs.*

2. A learned and distinguished character among the Jews.

3. In *the Eastern churches*, a dignitary superior to the order of archbishops; as, the *patriarch* of Constantinople, of Alexandria, or of Ephesus.

PA-TRI-ARCH'AL, } *a.* Belonging to patriarchs;
PA-TRI-ARCH'IC, } possessed by patriarchs; as, *patriarchal* power or jurisdiction; a *patriarchal* see.

2. Subject to a patriarch; as, a *patriarchal* church.

Patriarchal cross, in *heraldry*, is that where the shaft is twice crossed, the lower arms being longer than the upper ones. *Encyc.*

PA-TRI-ARCH'ATE, *n.* The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a patriarch or ecclesiastical superior. *Selden.*

2. The residence of a patriarch. *Missionary Herald.*

PA'TRI-ARCH-ISM, *n.* Government by a patriarch, or the head of a family, who was both ruler and priest, as Noah, Abraham, and Jacob.

PA'TRI-ARCH-SHIP, *n.* The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a patriarch. *Ayliffe.*

PA'TRI-ARCH-Y, *n.* The jurisdiction of a patriarch; a patriarchate. *Brerewood.*

PA-TRI''CIAN, (pa-trish'an,) *a.* [Fr. *patricien*; L. *patricius*, from *pater*, father.]

Senatorial; noble; not plebeian. This epithet is derived from the Roman *patres*, fathers, the title of Roman senators; as, *patrician* birth or blood; *patrician* families. *Addison.*

PA-TRI''CIAN, *n.* A nobleman. In *the Roman state*, the patricians were the descendants of the first Roman senators.

PAT-RI-MŌ'NI-AL, *a.* [Fr. See PATRIMONY.] Pertaining to a patrimony; inherited from ancestors; as, a *patrimonial* estate.

PAT-RI-MŌ'NI-AL-LY, *adv.* By inheritance. *Davenant.*

PAT'RI-MO-NY, *n.* [L. *patrimonium*, from *pater*, father.]

1. A right or estate inherited from one's ancestors. *Dryden.*

2. A church estate or revenue; as, St. Peter's *patrimony.*

PA'TRI-OT or PAT'RI-OT, *n.* [Fr. *patriote*, from L. *patria*, one's native country, from *pater*, father.]

A person who loves his country, and zealously supports and defends it and its interests.

Such tears as *patriots* shed for dying laws. *Pope.*

PA'TRI-OT or PAT'RI-OT, *a.* Patriotic; devoted to the welfare of one's country; as, *patriot* zeal.

PA-TRI-OT'IC or PAT-RI-OT'IC, *a.* Full of patriotism; actuated by the love of one's country; as, a *patriotic* hero or statesman.

2. Inspired by the love of one's country; directed to the public safety and welfare; as, *patriotic* zeal.

PA'TRI-OT-ISM or PAT'RI-OT-ISM, *n.* Love of one's country; the passion which aims to serve one's country, either in defending it from invasion, or protecting its rights, and maintaining its laws and institutions in vigor and purity. *Patriotism* is the characteristic of a good citizen, the noblest passion that animates a man in the character of a citizen.

PA-TRI-PAS'SIANS, *n. pl.* [L. *pater* and *passio.*]

An ancient sect, who taught that God the Father suffered with Christ. *Murdock.*

PA-TRIS'TIC, } *a.* [from L. *pater*, *patres*, fa-
PA-TRIS'TIC-AL, } thers.]

Pertaining to the ancient fathers of the Christian church. *M. Stuart.*

PA-TROC'I-NATE, *v. t.* To patronize. [*Not used.*]

PA-TROC-I-NA'TION, *n.* Countenance; support. [*Not used.*] *Hall.*

PA-TRŌL', *n.* [Fr. *patrouille*; Sp. *patrulla*; Port. *patrulha.* See the verb.]

1. In *war*, a round; a walking or marching round by a guard in the night, to watch and observe what passes, and to secure the peace and safety of a camp or other place.

2. The guard or persons who go the rounds for observation; a detachment whose duty is to patrol.

In France, there is an army of *patrols* to secure her fiscal regulations. *Hamilton.*

PA-TRŌL', *v. i.* [Fr. *patrouiller*, to paddle or puddle, to patrol, to fumble; Sp. *patrullar.* Hence the word seems to be formed from the name of the foot, *pad*, or *ped*, *pav.* In our vulgar dialect, *pad* is used in the sense of walking or stepping about. It seems to be allied to Gr. πατεω.]

To go the rounds in a camp or garrison; to march about and observe what passes, as a guard. *Encyc.*

PA-TRŌLL'ING, *ppr.* Going the rounds, as a guard.

PA'TRON or PAT'RON, *n.* [L. *patronus*; Gr. πατρων, from πατηρ, father.]

1. Among *the Romans*, a master who had freed his slave, and retained some rights over him after his emancipation; also, a man of distinction under whose protection another placed himself. Hence,

2. One who countenances, supports, and protects either a person or a work. *Prior.*

3. In *the Roman Catholic church*, a *patron* saint is one regarded as the peculiar protector of a country, community, profession, &c., or of an individual. *Brande.*

4. In *the canon* or *common law*, one who has the gift and disposition of a benefice. *Encyc.*

5. An advocate; a defender; one that specially countenances and supports, or lends aid to advance; as, *patrons* of the arts; a *patron* of useful undertakings; the *patrons* of virtue. *Locke.*

6. In *seamen's language*, the commander of a small vessel or passage-boat; also, one who steers a ship's long-boat.

PAT'RON-AGE, *n.* Special countenance or support; favor or aid afforded to second the views of a person or to promote a design. *Sidney.*

2. Guardianship, as of a saint. *Addison.*

3. Advowson; the right of presentation to a church or ecclesiastical benefice. *Encyc.*

PAT'RON-AGE, *v. t.* To patronize or support. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

PAT'RON-AL, *a.* Doing the office of a patron; protecting; supporting; favoring; defending. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

PA'TRON-ESS or PAT'RON-ESS, *n.* A female that favors, countenances, or supports.

Now night came down, and rose full soon
That *patroness* of rogues, the moon. *Trumbull's M'Fingal.*

2. A female guardian saint.

3. A female that has the right of presenting to a church living.

PAT'RON-IZE, *v. t.* To support; to countenance; to defend; as a patron his client.

2. To favor; to lend aid to promote; as an undertaking. *Dryden.*

3. To maintain; to defend; to support.

This idea has been *patronized* by two states only. *Hamilton.*

PAT'RON-IZ-ED, *pp.* Defended; supported; favored; promoted.

PAT'RON-IZ-ER, *n.* One that supports, countenances, or favors.

PAT'RON-IZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Defending; supporting; favoring; promoting.

PA'TRON-LESS or PAT'RON-LESS, *a.* Destitute of a patron. *Shaftesbury.*

PAT-RO-NŌ-MA-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. πατηρ, ονομα, and λογος.]

An essay on the origin of the names of men, illustrating their relation to the arts, professions, qualities, or other facts or circumstances from which they originated. The name of *Smith*, from *smite*, denoting a beater or striker of metals, is more general than any other; proving that the art of working on metals was one of the first arts practiced by men, and one of the most common.

PAT-RO-NYM'IC, *n.* [Gr. πατρωνυμικος; L. *patronymicus*; from Gr. πατηρ, father, and ονομα, name.]

A name of men or women derived from that of their parents or ancestors; as, *Tydides*, the son of Tydeus; *Pelides*, the son of Peleus, that is, Achilles. *P. Cyc.*

PA-TROON', *n.* [D. *patroon*, a protector.] The name given in the State of New York to the first proprietors of certain tracts of land with manorial privileges, and descending with the property to the oldest son.

PAT'TED, *pp.* Struck gently with the fingers.

PAT'TEN, *n.* [Fr. *patin*, probably from the name of the foot.]

1. The base of a column or pillar. *Ainsworth.*

2. A wooden shoe with an iron ring, worn to keep the shoes from the dirt or mud. *Camden. Gay.*

PAT'TEN-MĀK-ER, *n.* One that makes pattens.

PAT'TER, *v. i.* [from *pat*, to strike gently; or Fr. *patte*, the foot.]

To strike, as falling drops of water or hail, with a quick succession of small sounds; as, *pattering* hail. *Dryden.*

The stealing shower is scarce to *patter* heard. *Thomson.*

PAT'TER-ED, *pp.* Struck with a quick succession of small sounds.

PAT'TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Striking with a quick succession of small sounds.

PAT'TER-ING, *n.* A striking with a quick succession of small sounds.

PAT'TERN, *n.* [Fr. *patron*; Arm. *patroum*; D. *patroon.* See PATRON.]

1. An original or model proposed for imitation; the archetype; an exemplar; that which is to be copied or imitated, either in things or in actions; as, the *pattern* of a machine; a *pattern* of patience. Christ was the most perfect *pattern* of rectitude, patience, and submission, ever exhibited on earth.

2. A specimen; a sample; a part showing the figure or quality of the whole; as, a *pattern* of silk or cloth.

3. Figure or style of ornamental execution; as, chintz of a beautiful *pattern.*

4. A quantity of cloth sufficient for a garment; as, a vest *pattern.*

5. An instance; an example. *Hooker.*

6. Any thing cut or formed into the shape of something to be made after it.

PAT'TERN, *v. t.* To make in imitation of some model; to copy. *Shak.*

2. To serve as an example to be followed. *Shak.*

To pattern after; to imitate; to follow.

PAT'TERN-ED, *pp.* Copied; made in imitation of.

PAT'TERN-ING, *ppr.* Imitating; following.

PAT'TY, *n.* [Fr. *pâte*, paste.]

A little pie.

PAT'TY-PAN, *n.* A pan to bake a little pie in.

PAT'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *patulus*, from *pateo*, to be open.]

Spreading; as, a *patulous* calyx; bearing the flowers loose or dispersed; as, a *patulous* peduncle. *Lee. Martyn.*

PAU-CIL'O-QUY, *n.* [L. *paucus*, few, and *loquor*, to speak.]

The utterance of few words. [*Little used.*]

PAU'CI-TY, *n.* [L. *paucitas*, from *paucus*, few.]

1. Fewness; smallness of number; as, the *paucity* of schools. *Hooker.*

2. Smallness of quantity; as, *paucity* of blood. *Brown.*

PAU'LINE, *a.* Pertaining to Paul. *Ec. Rev.*

PAUM, *v. t.* To impose by fraud; a corruption of *palm.*

PANSE, *n.* A pansy. [See PANSY.] [*Swift.*

PAUNCH, *n.* [Fr. *panse*: It. and Sp. *panza*; Port. *pança*; D. *pens*; Basque, *pantza*; L. *pantex.* Qu. G. *wanst.*]

The belly and its contents.

The *paunch*, in ruminating quadrupeds, is the first and largest stomach, into which the food is received before rumination. *Monro.*

PAUNCH, *v. t.* To pierce or rip the belly; to eviscerate; to take out the contents of the belly. *Shak. Garth.*

PAUNCH'ING, *ppr.* Eviscerating; taking out the contents of the belly.

PAU'PER, *n.* [L. *pauper*; Fr. *pauvre*; Sp. *pobre*; It. *povero.*]

A poor person; *particularly*, one so indigent as to depend on the parish or town for maintenance.

PAU'PER-ISM, *n.* The state of being poor or destitute of the means of support; the state of indigent persons requiring support from the community. The increase of *pauperism* is an alarming evil.

PAU-PER-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act or process of reducing to pauperism.

PAU'PER-IZE, *v. t.* To reduce to pauperism.

PAU'PER-IZ-ED, *pp.* Reduced to pauperism.

PAU'PER-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Reducing to the condition of a pauper.

PAUSE, (pawz,) *n.* [L. Sp. and It. *pausa*; Fr. *pause*; D. *poos*; Sw. *paus*; G. and Dan. *pause*; Gr. παυσις, from παυω, to cease, or cause to rest.]

1. A stop; a cessation or intermission of action, of speaking, singing, playing, or the like; a temporary stop or rest. *Hooker. Locke.*

2. Cessation proceeding from doubt; suspense.

I stand in *pause* where I shall first begin. *Shak.*

3. Break or paragraph in writing. *Locke.*

4. A temporary cessation in reading. The use of punctuation is to mark the *pauses* in writing. In *verse*, there are two kinds of *pauses*, the cesural and the final. The cesural pause divides the verse; the final pause closes it. The *pauses* which mark the sense, and which may be called *sentential*, are the same in prose and verse.

5. A mark of cessation or intermission of the voice; a point.

PAUSE, (pawz,) *v. i.* To make a short stop; to cease to speak for a time; to intermit speaking or action.

Pausing a while, thus to herself she mused. *Milton.*

2. To stop; to wait; to forbear for a time.

Tarry, *pause* a day or two,
Before you hazard. *Shak.*

3. To be intermitted. The music *pauses.*

To pause upon; to deliberate. *Shak. Knolles.*

PAUS'ER, *n.* One who pauses; one who deliberates. *Shak.*

PAUS'ING, *ppr.* Stopping for a time; ceasing to speak or act; deliberating.

PAUS'ING-LY, *adv.* After a pause; by breaks. *Shak.*

PA-VĀDE', *n.* A short dagger.

PAV'AN, *n.* [Sp. *pavana*, from *pavon*, L. *pavo*, a peacock.]

A grave dance among the Spaniards. In this dance, the performers make a kind of wheel before each other, the gentlemen dancing with cap and sword, princes with long robes, and the ladies with long trails; the motions resembling the stately steps of the peacock. *Encyc. Sp. Dict. Shak.*

PĀ-VĒ', (pä-vā',) *n.* [Fr.] The pavement.

PĀVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *paver*; L. *pavio*; Gr. παιω, to beat, to strike.]

1. To lay or cover with stone or brick so as to

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make a level or convenient surface for horses, carriages, or foot passengers; to floor with brick, stone, or other solid material; as, to *pave* a street; to *pave* a sidewalk.

2. To prepare a passage; to facilitate the introduction of. The invention of printing *paved* the way for intellectual improvement.

PĀV'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Laid over with stones, bricks, or other solid material; prepared; as a way.

PĀVE'MENT, *n.* [L. *pavimentum.*]

A floor or covering consisting of stones, bricks, or other solid material, laid on the earth in such a manner as to make a hard and convenient passage; as, a *pavement* of pebbles, of bricks, or of marble.

PĀVE'MENT, *v. t.* To pave; to floor with stone or brick. [*Unusual.*] *Bp. Hall.*

PĀV'ER, PĀV'IER, (pāv'yer,) *n.* One who lays stones for a floor, or whose occupation is to pave. *Gay.*

PĀ'VI-AGE, *n.* A contribution or tax for paving the streets or highways. *Bouvier.*

PAV'ID, *a.* [L. *pavidus.*]

Timid [*Not used.*]

PA-VID'I-TY, *n.* Fearfulness. [*Not used.*]

PA-VIL'ION, (pa-vil'yun,) *n.* [Fr. *pavillon*; Sp. *pabellon*; Port. *pavilham*; Arm. *pavilkon*; W. *pabell*; It. *paviglione* and *padiglione*; L. *papilio*, a butterfly, and a pavilion. According to Owen, the Welsh *pabell* signifies a moving habitation.]

1. A tent; a temporary movable habitation.

2. In *architecture*, a kind of turret or building, usually insulated and contained under a single roof; sometimes square and sometimes in the form of a dome. Sometimes a pavilion is a projecting part in the front of a building; sometimes it flanks a corner. *Gwilt.*

The name is sometimes, though improperly, given to a summer-house in a garden. *Brande.*

3. In *military affairs*, a tent raised on posts. The word is sometimes used for a flag, colors, ensign, or banner.

4. In *heraldry*, a covering in form of a tent, investing the armories of kings.

5. Among *jewelers*, the under side and corner of brilliants, lying between the girdle and collet.

PA-VIL'ION, *v. t.* To furnish with tents. *Milton.*

2. To shelter with a tent. *Pope.*

PA-VIL'ION-ED, *pp.* Furnished with pavilions; sheltered by a tent.

PĀV'ING, *ppr.* Flooring with stones or bricks.

PĀV'ING, *n.* The act of laying a pavement.

2. Pavement; a floor of stones or bricks.

PĀV'IOR, (pāv'yur,) *n.* One that paves.

PĀ'VO, *n.* [L., a peacock; *W. paw*, spreading.]

A constellation in the southern hemisphere, south of Sagittarius.

PA-VŌNE', *n.* [L. *pavo.*]

A peacock. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

PAV'O-NINE, *a.* [L. *pavoninus*, from *pavo*, a peacock.]

Resembling the tail of a peacock; iridescent. *Cleaveland.*

PAW, *n.* [W. *pawen*, a paw, a hoof; Arm. *pau*; Hindoo, *pauw*; Pers. پای *pai*, the foot; perhaps contracted from *pad* or *pat*, as the Dutch have *poot*, and the Fr. *patte*. If so, the word coincides in elements with L. *pes, pedis*, Gr. *πους*, Eng. *foot*, Gr. *πατεω.*]

1. The foot of beasts of prey having claws, as the lion, the tiger, the dog, cat, &c. *Lev.* xi.

2. The hand, in contempt. *Dryden.*

PAW, *v. i.* To draw the fore foot along the ground; to scrape with the fore foot; as, a fiery horse *pawing* with his hoof. *Swift.*

He *paweth* in the valley. — Job xxxix.

PAW, *v. t.* To scrape with the fore foot.

His hot courser *pawed* th' Hungarian plain. *Tickel.*

2. To handle roughly; to scratch.

3. To fawn; to flatter. *Ainsworth.*

PAW'ED, *pp.* Scraped with the fore foot.

2. *a.* Having paws.

3. Broad footed. *Johnson.*

PAW'ING, *ppr.* Scraping with the fore foot.

PAWK'Y, *a.* [from Sax. *pæcan*, to deceive.]

Arch; cunning. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

PAWL, *n.* [W. *pawl*, Eng. *pole*, L. *palus.* See Pole.]

Among *seamen*, a short bar of wood or iron fixed close to the capstan or windlass of a ship to prevent it from rolling back or giving way. *Mar. Dict.*

PAWN, *n.* [D. *pand*; G. *pfand*; Sw. *pant*; Port. *penhor*; It. *pegno*; Sp. *empeño*; L. *pignus.* The sense may be that which is laid down or deposited.]

1. Something given or deposited as security for the payment of money borrowed; a pledge. *Pawn* is applied only to goods, chattels, or money, and not to real estate.

Men will not take *pawns* without use. *Bacon.*

2. A pledge for the fulfillment of a promise. *Shak.*

3. A common man at chess. [See Peon.] *Cowley.*

In pawn, at pawn; the state of being pledged.

Sweet wife, my honor is *at pawn.* *Shak.*

PAWN, *v. t.* [D. *panden*; Sp. *empeñar*; Port. *empenhar*; It. *impegnare*; L. *pignero.*]

1. To give or deposit in pledge, or as security for the payment of money borrowed; to pledge; as, she *pawned* the last piece of plate.

2. To pledge for the fulfillment of a promise; as, to *pawn* one's word or honor that an agreement shall be fulfilled.

PAWN'BRŌK-ER, *n.* One who lends money on pledge or the deposit of goods. *Arbuthnot.*

PAWN'BRŌK-ING, *n.* The business of a pawnbroker.

PAWN'ED, *pp.* Pledged; given in security.

PAWN-EE', *n.* The person to whom a pawn is delivered as security; one that takes any thing in pawn.

If the pawn is laid up and the *pawnee* robbed, he is not answerable. *Encyc.*

PAWN'ER, *n.* One that pledges any thing as security for the payment of borrowed money.

PAWN'ING, *ppr.* Pledging, as goods; giving as security.

PAX, *n.* [L. *pax*, peace.]

A small plate of gold, silver, &c., with the image of Christ on the cross on it, which people, before the reformation, used to kiss after the service; the ceremony being considered as the kiss of *peace.* *Todd.*

PAX'WAX, *n.* A name given by English butchers to a strong, stiff cartilage running along the sides of a large quadruped to the middle of the back, as in an ox or horse. It seems intended to support the head in a horizontal position. *Paley.*

PAY, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* Paid. [Fr. *payer*, Norm. *pair*, contracted from It. *pagare*, Port. and Sp. *pagar*, Arm. *paca.* Class Bg. From the different applications of *pay*, the sense appears to be, to send or send to; for, in our vulgar language, to *pay on*, is to strike, to beat; and to *pay* with pitch, is to *put on* or rub over. In the sense of strike, this coincides with the Greek *παιω, εμπαιω*, W. *pwyaw.* In another seamen's phrase, the word signifies to loosen or slacken, as to *pay out* cable, that is, to send or extend. But this word can not belong to the root of the Greek and Welsh words, unless these are contracted from *Pg* or *Pk.*]

1. To discharge a debt; to deliver to a creditor the value of the debt, either in money or goods, to his acceptance or satisfaction, by which the obligation of the debtor is discharged.

2. To discharge a duty created by promise, or by custom, or by the moral law; as, to *pay* a debt of honor or of kindness.

You have *paid* down
More penitence, than done trespass. *Shak.*

3. To fulfill; to perform what is promised; as, to *pay* one's vows. *Scripture.*

4. To render what is due to a superior, or demanded by civility or courtesy; as, to *pay* respect to a magistrate; to *pay* due honor to parents.

5. To retort upon another an injury received; as, I will *pay* you for this trick. Hence, it sometimes implies, to beat.

For which, or *pay* me quickly, or I'll *pay* you. *B. Jonson.*

6. To reward; to recompense; as, to *pay* for kindness with neglect. *Dryden.*

To pay for: to make amends; to atone by suffering. Men often *pay for* their mistakes with loss of property or reputation, sometimes with life.

2. To give an equivalent for any thing purchased.

To pay, or *pay over*; in *seamen's language*, to daub or besmear the surface of any body, to preserve it from injury by water or weather.

To pay the bottom of a vessel: to cover it with a composition of tallow, sulphur, resin, &c.; to bream.

To pay a mast or *yard*; to besmear it with tar, turpentine, resin, tallow, or varnish.

To pay a seam; to pour melted pitch along it, so as to defend the oakum.

To pay off; to make compensation to and discharge; as, to *pay off* the crew of a ship.

To pay out; to slacken, extend, or cause to run out; as, to *pay out* more cable. *Mar. Dict.*

PAY, *v. i.* To recompense.

To pay off, among *seamen*, is to fall to leeward, as the head of a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

To pay on; to beat with vigor; to redouble blows. [*Colloquial.*]

PAY, *n.* Compensation; recompense; an equivalent given for money due, goods purchased, or services performed; salary or wages for services; hire. The merchant receives *pay* for goods sold; the soldier receives *pay* for his services; but the soldiers of the American revolution never received full *pay.*

2. Compensation; reward.

Here only merit constant *pay* receives. *Pope.*

PAY'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] That may or ought to be paid. In *general*, money is *payable* as soon as it is due, or at the time payment is stipulated, or at the expiration of the credit; but, by the usage of merchants, three or more days of grace are allowed to the debtor, and a note *due* at the day when payment is promised is not *payable* till the expiration of the days of grace.

2. That can be paid; that there is power to pay.

Thanks are a tribute *payable* by the poorest. *South.*

PAY'-BILL, *n.* A bill of money to be paid to the soldiers of a company.

PAY'-DAY, *n.* The day when payment is to be made or debts discharged; the day on which wages or money is stipulated to be paid. *Locke.*

PAY-EE', *n.* The person to whom money is to be paid; the person named in a bill or note to whom the amount is promised or directed to be paid.

PAY'ER, *n.* One that pays. In *bills of exchange*, the person on whom the bill is drawn, and who is directed to pay this money to the holder.

PAY'ING, *ppr.* Discharging a debt; fulfilling a promise; rewarding.

PAY'MAS-TER, *n.* One who is to pay; one from whom wages or reward is received. *Taylor.*

2. In *the army*, an officer whose duty is to pay the officers and soldiers their wages, and who is intrusted with money for this purpose.

PAY'MENT, *n.* The act of paying or giving compensation. *Bacon.*

2. The thing given in discharge of a debt or fulfillment of a promise. *Shak.*

3. Reward; recompense. *South.*

4. Chastisement; sound beating. [*Not used.*]

PAY'NIM. See Painim. [*Ainsworth.*]

PAY'-OF-FICE, *n.* A place or office where payment is made of public debts.

PAYSE, PAYS'ER, for Poise, Poiser, are not used. *Spenser.*

PĒA, *n.* [Sax. *pisa*; Fr. *pois*; It. *pisello*; L. *pisum*; Gr. *πισον*; W. *pys, pysen*; Ir. *pis.*]

A plant and its fruit of the genus Pisum, of many varieties, much cultivated for food. This plant has a papilionaceous flower, and the pericarp is a legume, called in popular language a *pod.* In *the plural*, we write *peas*, for two or more individual seeds; but *pease* for an indefinite number in quantity or bulk. We write two, three, or four *peas*, but a bushel of *pease.* [*This practice is arbitrary and improper.*]

PĒACE, (pēse,) *n.* [Sax. *pais*; Norm. *pais*; Fr. *paix*; It. *pace*; Sp. and Port. *paz*; Arm. *peoch*, from *peoh*; L. *pax.* Qu. Russ. *pokoi.* The elements are *Pg*, or their cognates; for the L. has *paco*, to appease, coinciding with the root of *pack*, and signifying to press or to stop.]

1. In *a general sense*, a state of quiet or tranquillity; freedom from disturbance or agitation; applicable to society, to individuals, or to the temper of the mind.

2. Freedom from war with a foreign nation; public quiet.

3. Freedom from internal commotion or civil war.

4. Freedom from private quarrels, suits, or disturbance.

5. Freedom from agitation or disturbance by the passions, as from fear, terror, anger, anxiety, or the like; quietness of mind; tranquillity; calmness; quiet of conscience.

Great *peace* have they that love thy law. — Ps. cxix.

6. Heavenly rest; the happiness of heaven. *Is.* lvii.

7. Harmony; concord; a state of reconciliation between parties at variance.

8. Public tranquillity; that quiet, order, and security which is guarantied by the laws; as to keep the *peace*; to break the *peace.*

9. This word is used in commanding silence or quiet; as, *peace* to this troubled soul.

Peace! the lovers are asleep. *Crashaw.*

To be at peace; to be reconciled; to live in harmony.

To make peace; to reconcile, as parties at variance.

To hold the peace; to be silent; to suppress one's thoughts; not to speak.

PĒACE'A-BLE, *a.* Free from war, tumult, or public commotion. We live in *peaceable* times. The reformation was introduced in a *peaceable* manner.

2. Free from private feuds or quarrels. The neighbors are *peaceable.* These men are *peaceable.*

3. Quiet; undisturbed; not agitated with passion. His mind is very *peaceable.*

4. Not violent, bloody, or unnatural; as to die a *peaceable* death.

PĒACE'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being peaceable; quietness. *Hammond.*

2. Disposition to peace.

PĒACE'A-BLY, *adv.* Without war; without tumult or commotion; without private feuds and quarrels.

2. Without disturbance; quietly; without agitation; without interruption.

PĒACE'-BREAK-ER, *n.* One that violates or disturbs public peace.

PĒACE'FUL, *a.* Quiet; undisturbed; not in a state of war or commotion; as, a *peaceful* time; a *peaceful* country.

2. Pacific; mild; calm; as, *peaceful* words; a *peaceful* temper.

3. Removed from noise or tumult; still; undisturbed; as, the *peaceful* cottage; the *peaceful* scenes of rural life.

PĒACE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Without war or commotion.

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2. Quietly; without disturbance.

Our loved earth, where *peacefully* we slept. *Dryden.*

3. Mildly; gently.

PĒACE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Quiet; freedom from war, tumult, disturbance, or discord.

2. Freedom from mental perturbation; as, *peacefulness* of mind.

PĒACE'LESS, *a.* Without peace; disturbed. *Sandys.*

PĒACE'MĀK-ER, *n.* One who makes peace by reconciling parties that are at variance.

Blessed are the *peacemakers*, for they shall be called the children of God. — Matt. v.

PĒACE'-OF-FER-ING, *n.* Among *the Jews*, a voluntary offering to God, in thankfulness for his benefits, or to ask favors from him, or merely to satisfy the desires of a devout mind and give honor to God. *Leviticus.*

2. In *common usage*, satisfaction offered to an offended person, especially to a superior.

PĒACE'-OF-FI-CER, *n.* A civil officer whose duty is to preserve the public peace, to prevent or punish riots, &c.; as a sheriff, or constable.

PĒACE'-PĀRT-ED, *a.* Dismissed from the world in peace. *Shak.*

PĒACE'-PAR-TY, *n.* A party that favors peace, or the making of peace. *Mitford.*

PĒACH, *n.* [Fr. *pêche*; It. *pesca*; Arm. *pechesen.*]

A tree and its fruit, of the genus Persica or Ainygdalus, of many varieties. This is a delicious fruit, the produce of warm or temperate climates. In America, the *peach* thrives and comes to perfection in the neighborhood of Boston, northward of which it usually fails.

PĒACH, for IMPEACH, is not used. *Dryden.*

PĒACH'-ĈŌL-OR, (peech'kul-lur,) *n.* The pale-red color of the peach blossom.

PĒACH'-ĈŌL-OR-ED, (peech'kul-lurd,) *a.* Of the color of a peach blossom. *Shak.*

PĒACH'ER, *n.* An accuser. [*Not used.*] *Fox.*

PĒA'CHICK, *n.* The chicken or young of the peacock. *Southern.*

PĒACH'-TREE, *n.* The tree that produces the peach.

PĒA'ĈOCK, *n.* [*Pea*, in this word, is from L. *pavo*. Sax. *pawa*; Fr. *paon*, contracted from *pavonis*; It. *pavone*; Sp. *pavon*; D. *paauw*; G. *pfau*; W. *pawan*, from *paw*, spreading, extending.]

A large and beautiful gallinaceous fowl of the genus Pavo, properly the male of the species, but in usage the name is applied to the species in general. The feathers of this fowl's tail are very long, and variegated with rich and elegant colors. The peacock is a native of India.

PĒA'ĈOCK-FISH, *n.* A beautiful fish of the Mediterranean, Labrus Pavo of Linnæus.

PĒA'HEN, *n.* [Gr. *pfauhenne* or *pfauen*; D. *paauwin.*]

The hen or female of the peacock.

PĒA'-JACK-ET, *n.* A thick woolen jacket worn by seamen, &c.

PĒAK, (peek,) *n.* [Sax. *peac*; W. *pig*; Ir. *peac*; Eng. *pike*, *beak*; Fr. *pique*; It. *becco*; Sp. *pico*. These are of one family, signifying a point, from shooting or thrusting.]

1. The top of a hill or mountain, ending in a point; as, the *peak* of Teneriffe.

2. A point; the end of any thing that terminates in a point.

3. The upper, outer corner of a sail which is extended by a gaff or yard; also, the extremity of the yard or gaff. *Mar. Dict.*

PĒAK, *v. i.* To look sickly or thin. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

2. To make a mean figure; to sneak. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

PĒAK, *v. t.* To raise a gaff or yard more obliquely to the mast. *Mar. Dict.*

PĒAK'ED, (pē'ked *or* peekt,) *a.* Pointed; ending in a point.

PĒAK'ING, *a.* Mean; sneaking; poor. [*Vulgar.*]

PĒAK'ISH, *a.* Denoted or belonging to an acuminated situation. *Drayton.*

2. Having features that seem thin or sharp, as from sickness. [*Colloquial.*] *Smart.*

PĒAL, (peel,) *n.* [from L. *pello*, whence *appello*, to *appeal*. The sense is, to drive; a *peal* is a driving of sound. This word seems to belong to the family of L. *balo*, and Eng. to *bawl*, *jubilee*, *bell*, &c.]

A loud sound, usually a succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon, shouts of a multitude, &c. *Bacon. Milton. Addison.*

PĒAL, *v. i.* To utter loud and solemn sounds; as the *pealing* organ. *Milton.*

PĒAL, *v. t.* To assail with noise.

Nor was his ear less *pealed*. *Milton.*

2. To cause to ring or sound; to celebrate.

The warrior's name
Though *pealed* and chimed on all the tongues of fame. *J. Barlow.*

3. To stir or agitate. [*Not used.*] *Ainsworth.*

PĒAL'ED, *pp.* Assailed with sound; resounded; celebrated.

PĒAL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering a loud sound or successive sounds; resounding.

PĒ'AN, *n.* [L. *pæan*; Gr. παιαν.]

A song of praise or triumph.

PĒ'AN-ISM, *n.* The song or shouts of praise or of battle; shouts of triumph. *Milford.*

PĒA'NUT, *n.* The Arachis Hypogæa, or ground nut, sometimes called PINDAR.

PĒA'-ŌRE, *n.* An argillaceous oxyd of iron, occurring in round grains of the size of a pea. *Humble.*

PEAR, (pāre,) *n.* [Sax. *pera*; Sp. Port. and It. *pera*; D. *peer*; G. *birn*; Sw. *paron*; Dan. *pære*; Arm. *peren*; W. *per*; L. *pyrum.*]

The well-known fruit of the Pyrus communis, of many varieties, some of which are delicious to the taste.

PEARCH (perch.) See PERCH.

PEARL, (perl,) *n.* [Fr. *perle*; It. and Sp. *perla*; Ir. *pearla*; Sax. *pearl*; Sw. *pärla*; D. *paarl*; G. *perle*; W. *perlyn.* This may be radically the same word as *beryl*, and so named from its clearness.]

1. A white, hard, smooth, shining body, usually roundish, found in certain testaceous fish of the oyster kind. It is found in the Persian seas, on the coast of Ceylon, and in many parts of the ocean which washes the shores of Arabia and the continent and isles of Asia, and is taken by divers. Pearls are of different sizes and colors; the larger ones approach to the figure of a pear; some have been found more than an inch in length. They are valued according to their size, their roundness, and their luster or purity, which appears in a bright, translucent, silvery whiteness. *McCulloch. P. Cyc.*

2. *Poetically*, something round and clear, as a drop of water or dew. *Drayton.*

3. A white speck or film growing on the eye. *Ainsworth.*

PEARL, (perl,) *v. t.* To set or adorn with pearls.

PEARL, (perl,) *v. i.* To resemble pearls. *Spenser.*

PEARL-A'CEOUS, *a.* Resembling mother-of-pearl.

PEARL'ASH, (perl'ash,) *n.* A somewhat impure carbonate of potassa, obtained by calcining potashes upon a reverberatory hearth. *Ure.*

PEARL'-DIV-ER, *n.* One who dives for pearls. *Carlisle.*

PEARL'ED, (perld,) *a.* Set or adorned with pearls. *Milton.*

PEARL'-EY-ED, (perl'īde,) *a.* Having a speck in the eye. *Johnson.*

PEARL'-OYS-TER, *n.* The oyster which yields pearls.

PEARL'-SIN-TER, *n.* Fiorite; a variety of silicious sinter, the color gray and white. *Ure.*

PEARL'-SPĀR, (perl'spär,) *n.* Brown spar.

PEARL'-STŌNE, *n.* A variety of obsidian, of a bluish or grayish color, and pearly luster. *Dana.*

PEARL-STUD-DED, *a.* Studded with pearls. *Scott.*

PEARL'-WHITE, *n.* A white powder precipitated from the nitrate of bismuth by a solution of sea-salt. *Ure.*

PEARL'-WŌRT, } *n.* An annual plant of the genus
PEARL'-GRĀSS, } Sagina. *Loudon. Fam. of Plants.*

PEARL'Y, (perl'e,) *a.* Containing pearls; abounding with pearls; as, *pearly* shells; a *pearly* shore.

2. Resembling pearls; clear; pure; transparent; as, the *pearly* flood; *pearly* dew. *Drayton. Dryden.*

PEAR'MAIN, *n.* A variety of the apple.

PEAR'-TREE, *n.* The tree that produces pears.

PEAS'ANT, (pez'ant,) *n.* [Fr. *paysan*; Sp. and Port. *paisano*; from the name of country; Fr. *pais*, or *pays*, Sp. and Port. *pais*, It. *paese*; W. *peus*, a place of rest, a country, from *pau*, coinciding with Gr. παυω, to rest.]

A countryman; one whose business is rural labor.

PEAS'ANT, (pez'ant,) *a.* Rustic; rural. *Spenser.*

PEAS'ANT-LIKE, } *a.* Rude; clownish; illiterate;
PEAS'ANT-LY, } resembling peasants. *Milton.*

PEAS'ANT-RY, (pez'ant-ry,) *n.* Peasants; rustics; the body of country people. *Locke.*

2. Rusticity. [*Not used.*] *Butler.*

PĒAS'-ĈOD, } *n.* The legume or pericarp of the pea.
PĒA'-SHELL, } *Walton. Gay.*

PĒA'-STŌNE, *n.* Pisolite, which see.

PEASE, (peez,) *n. pl.* Peas collectively, or used as food. [See PEA.] *Arbuthnot.*

PĒAT, *n.* [G. *pfütze*, a bog.]

A substance of vegetable origin, always found more or less saturated with water. It consists of roots and fibers in every stage of decomposition, from the natural wood to the completely black vegetable mold. When dried, it forms a valuable kind of fuel. *P. Cyc.*

PĒAT, *n.* [Fr. *petit.*]

A small, delicate person. *Hallivell.*

PĒAT'-MOSS, *n.* [*peat* and *moss.*] The same as PEAT, which see.

2. A fen producing peat.

PĒAT'Y, *a.* Composed of peat; resembling peat. *Brande.*

PEB'BLE,
PEB'BLE-STŌNE, } *n.* [Sax. *pabob*, *papolstana.*]

1. In *popular usage*, a roundish stone, of any kind, from the size of a nut to that of a man's head.

2. Among *opticians*, transparent and colorless rock-crystal. *Brande.*

PEB'BLE-ĈRYS'TAL, *n.* A crystal in form of nodules, found in earthy stratums, and irregular in shape. *Woodward.*

PEB'BLED, *a.* Abounding with pebbles. *Thomson.*

PEB'BLY, *a.* Full of pebbles; abounding with small, roundish stones.

PE-ĈAN', } *n.* A species of hickory, Carya olivifor-
PE-ĈA'NA, } mis, and its fruit, growing in North America. The nuts are oblong, very smooth, an inch or an inch and a half long, with thin shells, and form a small article of trade in the southern part of the valley of the Mississippi. *P. Cyc.*

PEĈ'A-RY, *n.* See PECCARY.

PEĈ-ĈA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *peccable.*] State of being subject to sin; capacity of sinning. *Decay of Piety.*

PEĈ'ĈA-BLE, *a.* [from L. *pecco*, Ir. *peachadh*, W. *pec*, *pecawd*, sin; *pecu*, to sin; Fr. *pecher*; It. *peccare*; Sp. *pecar*]

Liable to sin; subject to transgress the divine law. *Priestley.*

PEĈ-ĈA-DIL'LO, *n.* [Sp., dim. from *pecado*, L. *peccatum*; Fr. *peccadille.* See PECCABLE.]

1. A slight trespass or offense; a petty crime or fault. *Dryden.*

2. A sort of stiff ruff. *B. Taylor.*

PEĈ'ĈAN-CY, *n.* [from *peccant.*] Bad quality; as, the *peccancy* of the humors. *Wiseman.*

2. Offense. *Mountagu.*

PEĈ'ĈANT, *a.* [L. *peccans*; Fr. *peccant.* See PECCABLE.]

1. Sinning; guilty of sin or transgression; criminal; as, *peccant* angels. *Milton.*

2. Morbid; bad; corrupt; not healthy; as, *peccant* humors. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Wrong; bad; defective; informal; as, a *peccant* citation. [*Not used.*] *Ayliffe.*

PEĈ'ĈANT, *n.* An offender. [*Not used.*] *Whitlock.*

PEĈ'ĈANT-LY, *adv.* Sinfully; transgressingly.

PEĈ'ĈA-RY, *n.* The popular name of a pachydermatous mammal, belonging to the genus Dicotyles. It is nearly related to the hog. There are two species, the one inhabiting the eastern side of South America, and the other Paraguay. There is an opening on the back, from which is extracted a fetid humor secreted within.

PEĈ-ĈĀ'VI, [L., I have offended.] A colloquial word used to express confession or acknowledgment of an offense. *Aubrey.*

PEĈH'BLENDE, *n.* [G. *pech*, pitch, and *blende*, blend.]

Pitchblende, which see.

PECK, *n.* [Arm. *peck*, a fourth; Fr. *picotin.*]

1. The fourth part of a bushel; a dry measure of eight quarts; as, a *peck* of wheat or oats.

2. In *low language*, a great deal; as, to be in a *peck* of troubles. Qu. *pack.*

PECK, *v. t.* [It. *beccare*; Sp. *picar*; Fr. *becqueter*; D. *piken*; G. *picken*; Dan. *pikker.* This verb is connected with the nouns *beak* and *pike.*]

1. To strike with the beak; to thrust the beak into; as, a *bird that pecks* a hole in a tree.

2. To strike with a pointed instrument, or to delve or dig with any thing pointed, as with a pick-ax. *Carew.*

3. To pick up food with the beak. *Dryden.*

4. To strike with small and repeated blows; to strike in a manner to make small impressions. In this sense, the verb is generally intransitive. We say, *to peck at.* *South.*

[This verb and PICK are radically the same.]

PECK'ED, (pekt,) *pp.* Struck or penetrated with a beak or pointed instrument.

PECK'ER, *n.* One that pecks; a bird that pecks holes in trees; a woodpecker. *Dryden.*

PECK'ING, *ppr.* Striking with the bill; thrusting the beak into; thrusting into with a pointed instrument; taking up food with the beak.

PECK'LED, for SPECKLED, is not used. *Walton.*

PEĈ'TATE, *n.* A compound of pectic acid with a base.

PEĈ'TEN, *n.* [L.] A vascular membrane on the eyes of birds.

2. A genus of bivalves; the clam. *Brande.*

PEĈ'TIĈ AC'ID, *n.* [Gr. πηκτις, coagulum.]

The acid of many species of vegetables, so called from its tendency to form a jelly. It may be obtained by the action of an alkali on pectin. *Ure.*

PEĈ'TIN, *n.* [Gr. πηκτος.]

The gelatinizing principle of certain vegetables, as apples.

PEĈ'TIN-AL, *a.* [L. *pecten*, a comb; *pecto*, to comb, Gr. πεκτεω, from πεκω.]

Pertaining to a comb; resembling a comb.

PEĈ'TIN-AL, *n.* A fish whose bones resemble the teeth of a comb. *Brown.*

PEĈ'TIN-ATE,
PEĈ'TIN-Ā-TED, } *a.* [from L. *pecten*, a comb.]

Having resemblance to the teeth of a comb. In *botany*, a *pectinate* leaf is a sort of pinnate leaf, in which the leaflets are toothed like a comb. *Martyn.*

A mineral is *pectinated*, when it presents short filaments, crystals, or branches, nearly parallel and equidistant. *Phillips.*

PEĈ'TIN-ATE-LY, *adv.* In a pectinate manner.

PEĈ-TIN-Ā'TION, *n.* The state of being pectinated.

2. A combing; the combing of the head. *Cyc.*

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PEC-TIN-I-BRANCH'I-ATE, *a.* [L. *pecten* and *branchiæ.*]
In *malacology*, having pectinated gills.

PEC'TIN-ITE, *n.* [L. *pecten*, a comb.]
A fossil Pecten or scallop. [*Obs.*] *Kirwan.*

PEC'TO-RAL, *a.* [L. *pectoralis*, from *pectus*, breast.]
Pertaining to the breast; as, the *pectoral* muscles; *pectoral* medicines. *Milton.*
The *pectoral fins*, or *pectorals*, of a fish, are situated on the sides of the fish, behind the gills.

PEC'TO-RAL, *n.* A breastplate. *Encyc. Johnson.*
2. A sacerdotal habit or vestment worn by the Jewish high priest, called, in our version of the Bible, a BREASTPLATE. *Encyc.*
3. A medicine adapted to cure or relieve complaints of the breast and lungs.
4. In *ichthyology*, a pectoral fin.

PEC-TO-RI-LŌ'QUI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of pectriloquy.

PEC-TO-RIL'O-QUY, *n.* [L. *pectus*, the breast, and *loquor*, to speak; a speaking from the breast.]
In *medicine*, when a patient's voice, distinctly articulated, seems to proceed from the point of the chest on which the ear or a stethoscope is placed, there is said to be *pectriloquy*. *Cullin.*
An exalted degree of bronchophony, resembling the sound heard by placing a stethoscope on the trachea when a person speaks. *Hall.*

PEC-TUNC'U-LUS, *n.* [L.] A genus of marine bivalves, having the hinge of the shell arched, with numerous narrow teeth. *Mantell.*

PEC'U-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *peculatus*, *peculor*, from *peculium*, private property, from *pecus*, cattle.]
1. To defraud the public of money or goods intrusted to one's care, by appropriating the property to one's own use; to defraud by embezzlement.
2. Among *civilians*, to steal. *Encyc.*

PEC'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Defrauding the public of money or goods.

PEC-U-LA'TION, *n.* The act, practice, or crime of defrauding the public by appropriating to one's own use the money or goods intrusted to one's care for management or disbursement; embezzlement of public money or goods.

PEC'U-LA-TOR, *n.* [L.] One that defrauds the public by appropriating to his own use money intrusted to his care.

PE-CŪL'IAR, (pe-kūl'yar,) *a.* [L. *peculiaris*, from *peculium*, one's own property, from *pecus*, cattle.]
1. Appropriate; belonging to a person, and to him only. Almost every writer has a *peculiar* style. Most men have manners *peculiar* to themselves.
2. Singular; particular. The man has something *peculiar* in his deportment.
3. Particular; special.

> My fate is Juno's most *peculiar* care. *Dryden.*

[*Most* can not, in strict propriety, be prefixed to *peculiar*, but it is used to give emphasis to the word.]
4. Belonging to a nation, system, or other thing, and not to others.

PE-CŪL'IAR, *n.* Exclusive property; that which belongs to a person in exclusion of others. *Milton.*
2. In *the English canon law*, a particular parish or church which has the probate of wills within itself, exempt from the jurisdiction of the ordinary or bishop's court. *Encyc.*
Court of peculiars, in *England*, is a branch of the court of arches. It has jurisdiction over all the parishes dispersed through the province of Canterbury, in the midst of other dioceses, which are exempt from the ordinary jurisdiction, and subject to the metropolitan only. *Blackstone.*

PE-CŪL-IAR'I-TY, (pe-kūl-yar'e-te,) *n.* Something peculiar to a person or thing; that which belongs to, or is found in, one person or thing, and in no other; as, a *peculiarity* of style or manner of thinking; *peculiarity* in dress.

PE-CŪL'IAR-IZE, *v. t.* To appropriate; to make peculiar. *Smith.*

PE-CŪL'IAR-IZ-ED, *pp.* Appropriated; made peculiar.

PE-CŪL'IAR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making peculiar.

PE-CŪL'IAR-LY, *adv.* Particularly; singly. *Woodward.*
2. In a manner not common to others. *Drayton.*

PE-CŪL'IAR-NESS, *n.* The state of being peculiar; appropriation. [*Little used.*] *Mede.*

PE-CŪ'LI-UM, *n.* [L.] In *the Roman law*, the property which a slave might acquire independently of the control of his master. *Brande.*

PE-CŪN'IA-RI-LY, *adv.* In a pecuniary manner. *West. Rev.*

PE-CŪN'IA-RY, (pe-kūn'ya-re,) *a.* [Fr. *pecuniaire*; It. *pecuniale*; L. *pecuniarius*, from *pecunia*, money, from *pecus*, cattle.]
1. Relating to money; as, *pecuniary* affairs or losses.
2. Consisting of money; as, a *pecuniary* mulct or penalty. *Bacon.*

PE-CŪ'NI-OUS, *a.* Full of money. [*Not used.*] *Sherwood.*

PED, *n.* [for PAD.] A small pack-saddle. *Tusser.*
2. A basket; a hamper. *Spenser.*

PED-A-GOG'IC, } *a.* [from *pedagogue.*] Suiting
PED-A-GOG'IC-AL, } or belonging to a teacher of children, or to a pedagogue.

PED'A-GOG-ISM, *n.* The business, character, or manners of a pedagogue.

PED'A-GOGUE, (ped'a-gog,) *n.* [Gr. παιδαγωγος; παις, a child, and αγω, to lead.]
1. A teacher of children; one whose occupation is to instruct young children; a schoolmaster.
2. A pedant.

PED'A-GOGUE, *v. t.* To teach with the air of a pedagogue; to instruct superciliously. *Prior.*

PED'A-GO-GY, *n.* Instruction in the first rudiments; preparatory discipline. *South.*

PE'DAL, *a.* [L. *pedalis*, from *pes*, *pedis*, foot.]
Pertaining to a foot.

PED'AL, *n.* A contrivance attached to the harp, organ, piano-forte, &c., acted upon by the foot, (whence the name,) and designed to modify the tone or swell of the instrument.
2. A fixed or stationary base. *Busby.*

PED'AL-NŌTE, *n.* In *music*, a holding-note. *Busby.*

PE-DA'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *pedaneus*, from *pes*, the foot.]
Going on foot; walking. *Dict.*

PED'ANT, *n.* [Fr. *pedant*; It. Sp. and Port. *pedante.* See PEDAGOGUE.]
1. A schoolmaster. *Shak.*
2. A person who makes a vain display of his learning. *Addison.*

PE-DANT'IC, } *a.* Ostentatious of learning;
PE-DANT'IC-AL, } vainly displaying or making a show of knowledge; *applied to persons or things*; as, a *pedantic* writer or scholar; a *pedantic* description or expression.

PE-DANT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With a vain or boastful display of learning.

PED'ANT-IZE, *v. i.* To play the pedant; to domineer over lads; to use pedantic expressions.

PED'ANT-RY, *n.* [Fr. *pedanterie.*] [*Colgrave.*
Vain ostentation of learning; a boastful display of knowledge of any kind.

> Horace has enticed me into this *pedantry* of quotation. *Cowley.*
> *Pedantry* is the unseasonable ostentation of learning. *Rambler.*

PE-DĀ'RI-AN, *n.* One of the *pedarii* in the Roman senate, who were not really senators, but only entitled to a seat by the office which they held, and who, not being authorized to vote, expressed their preference by *walking* over to the party they wished to join. *Smith's Dict.*

PED'ATE, *a.* [L. *pedatus*, from *pes*, the foot.]
In *botany*, when the footstalk of a leaf is divided at the top, with a leaflet in the fork, and several leaflets on each division, it is said to be *pedate.*

PE-DAT'I-FID, *a.* [L. *pes*, foot, and *findo*, to divide.]
A *pedatifid* leaf, in *botany*, is one whose parts are not entirely separate, but divided in a pedate manner. *Martyn.*

PED'DLE, *v. i.* [Perhaps from the root of *petty*, W. *pitw*, Fr. *petit*, small.]
1. To be busy about trifles.
2. To travel about the country and retail goods. He *peddles* for a living.

PED'DLE, *v. t.* To sell or retail, usually by traveling about the country.

PED'DLER, *n.* [from *peddle*, to sell by traveling; or from L. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot.]
A traveling foot-trader; one that carries about small commodities on his back, or in a cart or wagon, and sells them. *Spenser. Swift.*

PED'DLER-ESS, *n.* A female peddler. *Overbury.*

PED'DLER-Y, *n.* Small wares sold or carried about for sale by peddlers.

PED'DLING, *ppr.* Traveling about and selling small
2. *a.* Trifling; unimportant. [wares.

PED'E-RAST, *n.* [Gr. παιδεραστες, from παις, a boy, and ερως, love.]
A sodomite. *Encyc.*

PED-E-RAST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to pederasty.

PED'E-RAST-Y, *n.* Sodomy; the crime against nature.

PED-E-RĒ'RO, *n.* [Sp. *pedrero*, from *piedra*, a stone, L. *petra*, Gr. πετρος; so named from the use of stones in the charge, before the invention of iron balls.]
A swivel gun; sometimes written *paterero.*

PED'ES-TAL, *n.* [Sp. *pedestal*; It. *piedestallo*; Fr. *piedestal*; L. *pes*, the foot, and Teut. *stall*; G. *stellen*, to set.]
In *architecture*, the lowest part of a column or pillar; the part which sustains a column or serves as its foot. It consists of three parts, the base, the die, and the cornice. *Addison. Gwilt.*

PE-DES'TRI-AL, *a.* [L. *pedestris.*]
Pertaining to the foot. *Moseley.*

PE-DES'TRI-AN, *a.* [L. *pedestris*, from *pes*, the foot.]
Going on foot; walking; performed on foot; as, a *pedestrian* journey.

PE-DES'TRI-AN, *n.* One that walks or journeys on foot.
2. One that walks for a wager; a remarkable walker.

PE-DES'TRI-AN-ISM, *n.* A walking; usually for a wager.
2. The practice of walking.

PE-DES'TRI-AN-IZE, *v. i.* To practice walking.

PE-DES'TRI-OUS, *a.* Going on foot; not winged. *Brown.*

PED'I-CEL, } *n.* [L. *pediculus*, from *pes*, the foot.]
PED'I-CLE, }
1. In *botany*, the ultimate division of a common peduncle; the stalk that supports one flower only, when there are several on a peduncle. Any short and small footstalk, although it does not stand upon another footstalk, is likewise called a *pedicel.* *Martyn.*
2. In *zoölogy*, a footstalk or stem by which certain animals of the lower orders are attached. *Dana.*

PED'I-CEL-LATE, *a.* Having a pedicel, or supported by a pedicel.

PE-DIC'U-LAR, } *a.* [L. *pedicularis*, from *pediculus*,
PE-DIC'U-LOUS, } a louse.]
Lousy; having the lousy distemper.

PE-DIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *pes* and *gero.*]
Having feet.

PED'I-GREE, *n.* [Probably from L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot, like D. *stam*, G. *stamm*, stem, stock, degree.]
1. Lineage; line of ancestors from which a person or tribe descends; genealogy.

> Alterations of surnames — have obscured the truth of our *pedigrees.* *Camden.*

2. An account or register of a line of ancestors.

> The Jews preserved the *pedigrees* of their several tribes. *Atterbury.*

PED'I-LU-VY, *n.* [L. *pes*, foot, and *lavo*, to wash.]
The bathing of the feet; a bath for the feet.

PED'I-MENT, *n.* [from L. *pes*, the foot.]
In *architecture*, an ornament that finishes the fronts of buildings, and serves as a decoration over gates, windows, and niches. It is of two forms, triangular and circular. A pediment is properly the representation of the roof. *Encyc. Brande.*

PED'I-PALP, *n.* [L. *pes* and *palpo.*]
One of an order of Arachnidans or spiders, whose feelers are extended before the head, armed with a forceps.

PED-I-PALP'OUS, *a.* Pertaining to the pedipalps.

PED'I-REME, *n.* [L. *pes*, a foot, and *remus*, an oar.]
A crustaceous animal, whose feet serve the purpose of oars.

PED'LER. See PEDDLER.

PE-DO-BAP'TISM, *n.* [Gr. παις, παιδος, a child, and βαπτισμα, baptism.]
The baptism of infants or of children.

PE-DO-BAP'TIST, *n.* One that holds to infant baptism; one that practices the baptism of children. *Most* denominations of Christians are *pedobaptists.*

PE-DOM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *pes*, the foot, and Gr. μετρον, measure.]
An instrument by which paces are numbered as a person walks, and the distance from place to place ascertained. It also marks the revolutions of wheels. This is done by means of wheels with teeth, and a chain or string fastened to the foot or to the wheel of a carriage; the wheels advancing a notch at every step, or at every revolution of the carriage wheel. *Hebert.*

PED-O-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to, or measured by, a pedometer.

PE-DUN'CLE, (pe-dunk'l,) *n.* [L. *pes*, the foot.]
1. In *botany*, the stem or stalk that supports the fructification of a plant, i. e., the flower and the fruit. *Martyn.*
2. In *conchology*, a sort of stem, by which certain shells are attached to wood or other objects. *Humble.*

PE-DUNC'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to a peduncle; growing from a peduncle; as, a *peduncular* tendril. *Martyn.*

PE-DUNC'U-LATE, } *a.* Having a peduncle; growPE-DUNC'U-LA-TED, } ing on a peduncle; as, a *pedunculate* flower.

PEE, *v. i.* To look with one eye. [*Not used.*] *Ray.*

PEED, *a.* Blind of one eye. [*Not used.*] *Ray.*

PEEK, in our popular dialect, is the same as PEEP, to look through a crevice.

PEEL, *v. t.* [Fr. *peler*, *piller*; Sp. *pelar*, *pillar*; Port. *pelar*, *pilhar*; It. *pigliare*: L. *pilo*, to pull off hair and to pillage; Arm. *pilha*; W. *pliaw*, to take off the surface or rind. The first verb *peler*, *pelar*, seems to be formed from L. *pilus*, the hair. The Eng. *peel* is therefore from the other verb. See PILL. Class Bl, No. 32, 44, 51.]
1. To strip off skin, bark, or rind, without a cutting instrument; to strip by drawing or tearing off the skin; to bark; to flay; to decorticate. When a knife is used, we call it *paring.* Thus we say, to *peel* a tree, to *peel* an orange; but we say, to *pare* an apple, to *pare* land.
2. In *a general sense*, to remove the skin, bark, or rind, even with an instrument.
3. To strip; to plunder; to pillage; as, to *peel* a province or conquered people. *Milton. Dryden.*

PEEL, *v. i.* To lose the skin, bark, or rind. *Smart.*

PEEL, *n.* [L. *pellis*, Fr. *peau*, G. *fell*, D. *vel*, skin; from *peeling.*]
The skin or rind of any thing; as, the *peel* of an orange.

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PEEL, *n.* [Fr. *pelle;* L. Sp. and It. *pala;* W. *pal,* probably from thrusting, throwing, L. *pello;* Gr. *βαλλω,* like Eng. *shovel,* from *shove;* or from spreading.]

A kind of wooden shovel, used by bakers, with a broad palm and long handle; hence, in popular use in America, any large fire-shovel.

PEEL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Stripped of skin, bark, or rind; plundered; pillaged.

PEEL'ER, *n.* One that peels, strips, or flays.

2. A plunderer; a pillager.

PEEL'ING, *ppr.* Stripping off skin or bark; plundering.

PEEP, *v. i.* [Ir. *piobam,* to pipe, to peep; D. *piepen,* to pipe, to chirp; G. *pfeifen;* Sw. *pipa;* Dan. *piper, pipper;* L. *pipio.* The primary sense is, to open or to shoot, to thrust out or forth; Dan. *pipper frem,* to sprout, to bud. This coincides with *pipe, fife,* &c., Heb. יבב, to cry out, *Abib,* &c.]

1. To begin to appear; to make the first appearance; to issue or come forth from concealment, as through a narrow avenue.

I can see his pride
Peep through each part of him. *Shak.*
When flowers first *peeped.* *Dryden.*

2. To look through a crevice; to look narrowly, closely, or slily.

A fool will *peep* in at the door. *Eccius.*
Thou art a maid, and must not *peep.* *Prior.*

3. To cry, as chickens; to utter a fine, shrill sound, as through a crevice; usually written PIP, but without reason, as it is the same word as is here defined, and, in America, is usually pronounced *peep.*

PEEP, *n.* First appearance; as, the *peep* of day.

2. A sly look, or a look through a crevice. *Swift.*

3. The cry of a chicken.

PEEP'ER, *n.* A chicken just breaking the shell. *Bramston.*

2. In *familiar language,* the eye.

PEEP'-HOLE, } *n.* A hole or crevice through
PEEP'ING-HOLE, } which one may peep or look without being discovered.

PEEP'ING, *ppr.* Looking through a crevice.

2. Crying, like a chicken.

PEER, *n.* [Fr. *pair;* L. *par;* It. *pari;* Sp. *par.* See PAIR.]

1. An equal; one of the same rank. A man may be familiar with his *peers.*

2. An equal in excellence or endowments.

In song he never had his *peer.* *Dryden.*

3. A companion; a fellow; an associate.

He all his *peers* in beauty did surpass. *Spenser.*

4. A nobleman; as, a *peer* of the realm; the house of *peers,* so called because noblemen and barons were originally considered as the companions of the king, like L. *comes,* count. In England, persons belonging to the five degrees of nobility are all peers.

PEER, *v. i.* [L. *pareo;* Norm. *perer.* See APPEAR.]

1. To come just in sight; to appear; *a poetic word.*

So honor *peereth* in the meanest habit. *Shak.*
See how his gorget *peers* above his gown. *B. Jonson.*

2. To look narrowly; to peep; as, the *peering* day. *Milton.*

Peering in maps for ports, and piers, and roads. *Shak.*

PEER'AGE, *n.* [See PEER, an equal.] The rank or dignity of a peer or nobleman. *Blackstone.*

2. The body of peers. *Dryden.*

PEER'DOM, (peer'dum,) *n.* Peerage. [*Not used.*]

PEER'ESS, *n.* The consort of a peer; a noble lady. *Pope.*

PEER'LESS, *a.* Unequaled; having no peer or equal; as, *peerless* beauty or majesty. *Dryden.*

PEER'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without an equal.

PEER'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of having no equal.

PEE'VISH, *a.* [In Scot. *pew* is to complain or mutter. It is probably a contracted word, and perhaps from the root of *pet, petulant.*]

1. Fretful; petulant; apt to mutter and complain; easily vexed or fretted; querulous; hard to please.

She is *peevish,* sullen, froward. *Shak.*

2. Expressing discontent and fretfulness.

I will not presume
To send such *peevish* tokens to a king. *Shak.*

3. Silly; childish. *Shak.*

PEE'VISH-LY, *adv.* Fretfully; petulantly; with discontent and murmuring. *Hayward.*

PEE'VISH-NESS, *n.* Fretfulness; petulance; disposition to murmur; sourness of temper; as, childish *peevishness.*

When *peevishness* and spleen succeed. *Swift.*

PEG, *n.* [This is probably from the root of L. *pango, pactus,* Gr. *πηγνυμι;* denoting that which fastens, or allied to *beak* and *picket.*]

1. A small, pointed piece of wood, used in fastening boards or other work of wood, &c. It does the office of a nail. The word is applied only to small pieces of wood pointed; to the larger pieces, thus pointed, we give the name of *pins,* and pins, in ship carpentry, are called *tree-nails* or *trenails.* Coxe, in his Travels in Russia, speaks of poles or beams, fastened into the ground with *pegs.*

2. The pins of an instrument, on which the strings are strained. *Shak.*

3. A nickname for Margaret.

To take a peg lower; to come down; to sink. *Hudibras.*

PEG, *v. t.* To fasten with pegs. *Evelyn.*

PEG'A-SUS, *n.* [L., from Gr. Πηγασος.] In *fabulous history,* a winged horse.

2. In *astronomy,* one of the northern constellations.

3. In *zoölogy,* a genus of fishes with large pectoral fins, by means of which they take short flights or leaps through the air.

PEG'GED, *pp.* or *a.* Fastened or furnished with pegs.

PEG'GER, *n.* One that fastens with pegs. *Sherwood.*

PEG'GING, *ppr.* Securing with pegs.

PEGM, (pĕm,) *n.* [Gr. *πηγμα.*]

A sort of moving machine in the old *pageants.* *B. Jonson.*

PEG'MA-TITE, *n.* A variety of granite, composed essentially of lamellar feldspar and quartz; frequently with a mixture of mica. In it are found kaolin, tin, tourmalin, beryl, columbite, tungsten, and other valuable minerals. *Fr. Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

PEI-RAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *πειρας-ικος,* from *πειραω,* to strain, to attempt.]

1. Attempting; making trial.

2. Treating of or representing trials or attempts; as, the *peirastic* dialogues of Plato. *Enfield.*

PEISE. See POISE.

PEK'AN, *n.* A carnivorous quadruped of the weasel family, Mustela Canadensis, found in Canada and the Northern United States; also called the FISHER. It grows to the length of from three to four feet. *Encyc. Am.*

PEK'OE, *n.* A kind of black tea, said to be scented with a shrub called *pekoe.*

PEL'AGE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *pilus,* hair.]

The vesture or covering of wild beasts, consisting of hair, fur, or wool. *Bacon.*

PE-LA'GI-AN, } *a.* [L. *pelagus,* the sea.]
PE-LAG'IC, }

Pertaining to the sea, or deep sea; as, *pelagian* shells. *Journ. of Science.*

PE-LA'GI-AN, *n.* [from *Pelagius,* a native of Great Britain, who lived in the fourth century.]

A follower of Pelagius, a monk of Banchor or Bangor, who denied original sin, and asserted the doctrine of free will and the merit of good works. *Bp. Hall.*

PE-LA'GI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Pelagius and his doctrines. *South.*

PE-LA'GI-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of Pelagius. *South.*

PEL-AR-GO'NI-UM, *n.* [Gr. *πελαργος,* a stork.]

A genus of ornamental plants allied to the geranium, and belonging to the same natural order.

PEL'E-RINE, *n.* A lady's long cape, with ends coming down before.

PELF, *n.* [Probably allied to *pilfer.*] Money; riches; but it often conveys the idea of something ill gotten or worthless. It has no plural.

PEL'FRY or PEL'FRAY; formerly used for PELF.

PEL'I-CAN, *n.* [Low L. *pelecanus;* Gr. *πελεκαν;* Fr. *pelican.*]

1. A palmiped water fowl of the genus Pelecanus. It is larger than the swan, and remarkable for its enormous bill, to the lower edges of the under chop of which is attached a pouch or bag, capable of being distended so as to hold many quarts of water. In this bag the fowl deposits the fish it takes for food. *P. Cyc.*

2. A chemical glass vessel or alembic with a tubulated capital, from which two opposite and crooked beaks pass out and enter again at the belly of the cucurbit. It is designed for continued distillation and cohobation; the volatile parts of the substance distilling, rising into the capital, and returning through the beaks into the cucurbit. *Nicholson.*

PE-LI-OM, *n.* [Gr. *πελιωμα,* black color.]

A mineral, a variety of iolite. *Cleaveland.*

PE-LISSE', (pe-lees',) *n.* [Fr., from L. *pellis,* skin.]

Originally, a furred robe or coat. But the name is now given to a silk coat or habit worn by ladies.

PELL, *n.* [L. *pellis,* It. *pelle,* a skin.]

1. A skin or hide.

2. A roll of parchment.

Clerk of the pells; in *England,* an officer of the exchequer, who enters every teller's bill on the parchment rolls, the roll of receipts, and the roll of disbursements.

PEL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *pelote;* W. *pellen,* from L. *pila,* a ball; It. *palla.*]

1. A little ball; as, a *pellet* of wax or lint. *Bacon. Wiseman.*

2. A bullet; a ball for fire-arms. [*Not now used.*] *Bacon. Ray.*

PEL'LET-ED, *a.* Consisting of bullets. *Shak.*

PEL'LI-CLE, (pel'le-kl,) *n.* [L. *pellicula,* dim. of *pellis,* skin.]

1. A thin skin or film. *Sharp. Encyc.*

2. Among *chemists,* a thin, saline crust formed on the surface of a solution of salt evaporated to a certain degree. This pellicle consists of saline particles crystallized. *Nicholson. Brande.*

PEL'LI-TO-RY, *n.* [Sp. *pelitre;* corrupted perhaps from L. *parietaria,* the wall plant, from *paries.*]

The name of several plants of different genera, sometimes used in medicine. The *pellitory of the wall,* or *common pellitory,* is of the genus Parietaria; the *bastard pellitory,* of the genus Achillea; and the *pellitory of Spain,* is the Anthemis pyrethrum. *Lee. Parr.*

PELL-MELL', *adv.* With confused violence. *Shak. Hudibras.*

PELLS, *n. pl.* Clerk of the pells. [See PELL.]

PEL-LU'CID, *a.* [L. *pellucidus; per* and *lucidus,* very bright. See LIGHT.]

Perfectly clear; transparent; not opaque; as, a body as *pellucid* as crystal. *Woodward.*

PEL-LU-CID'I-TY, } *n.* Perfect clearness; trans-
PEL-LU'CID-NESS, } parency; as, the *pellucidity* of the air; the *pellucidness* of a gem. *Locke. Keil.*

PEL-LU'CID-LY, *adv.* Transparently; clearly.

PE-LU'PI-UM, *n.* A metal recently discovered in Columbite. *Journ. of Science.*

PEL-O-PON-NE'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Peloponnesus.

PEL-O-PON-NE'SUS, *n.* [Gr. Πελοποννησος, island of Pelops.] A celebrated peninsula, comprehending the southern part of Greece; now called *Morea.*

PELT, *n.* [G. *pelz;* Sp. *pelada;* L. *pellis.* See FELL.]

1. The skin of a beast with the hair on it; a raw hide. *Brown.*

2. The quarry of a hawk all torn. *Ainsworth.*

3. A blow or stroke from something thrown. [Infra.]

PELT, *v. t.* [Fr. *peloter,* from *pelote,* a ball; or contracted from *pellet.* In Sw. *bulta* is to beat. The word is from Fr. *pelote,* a little ball, or from L. *pello,* Gr. *βαλλω.*]

1. *Properly,* to strike with something thrown, driven, or falling; as, to *pelt* with stones; *pelted* with hail.

The chilling billows seem to *pelt* the clouds. *Shak.*

2. To drive by throwing something. *Atterbury.*

PELT'-WOOL, *n.* Wool plucked from the pelts or skins of sheep after they are dead.

PELT'ATE, } *a.* [L. *pelta,* a target.]
PELT'A-TED, }

Fixed to the stalk by the center, or by some point distinctly within the margin. *Martyn.*

PELT'ATE-LY, *adv.* In a peltate manner. *Eaton.*

PELT'ED, *pp.* Struck with something thrown or driven.

PELT'ER, *n.* One that pelts; also, a pinchpenny; a mean, sordid person. *Huloet.*

PELT'ING, *ppr.* Striking with something thrown or driven.

PELT'ING, *n.* An assault with any thing thrown. *Shak.*

PELT'ING, *a.* In *Shakspeare,* mean; paltry. [*Improper.*]

PELT'-MON"GER, (-mung'ger,) *n.* A dealer in pelts or raw hides.

PELT'RY, *n.* [from *pelt,* a skin.] The skins of animals producing fur; skins in general, with the fur on them; furs in general. *Smollett.*

PEL'VIC, *a.* Pertaining to the pelvis. *Lawrence.*

PEL-VIM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *pelvis* and Gr. *μετρον,* measure.]

An instrument to measure the dimensions of the female pelvis. *Coxe.*

PEL'VIS, *n.* [L. *pelvis,* a basin.]

The cavity of the body formed by the *os sacrum, os coccygis,* and *ossa innominata,* constituting the lower part of the abdomen.

PEM'MI-CAN, *n.* Meat cured, pulverized, and mixed with fat. It contains much nutriment in small compass, and is of great use in long voyages of exploration.

PEN, *n.* [L. *penna;* Sax. *pinn;* D. *pen;* It. *penna,* a feather, a pen, and a top; W. *pen,* top, summit, head; Ir. *beann, boinn,* written also *ben.* The Celtic nations called the peak of a mountain *ben* or *pen.* Hence, the name *Apennine,* applied to the mountains of Italy. It may belong to the same root as L. *pinna,* a *fin,* that is, a shoot or point.]

1. An instrument used for writing, usually made of the quill of a goose or other bird; but it may be of any other material, as of steel, gold, &c.

2. A feather; a wing. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

PEN, *v. t.; pret.* and *pp.* PENNED. To write; to compose and commit to paper. *Addison.*

PEN, *n.* [Sax. *pinan,* to press, or *pyndan,* to pound or shut up; both probably from one root.]

A small inclosure for beasts, as for cows or sheep.

PEN, *v. t.; pret.* and *pp.* PENNED or PENT. To shut in a pen; to confine in a small inclosure; to coop; to confine in a narrow place; usually followed by *up,* which is redundant. *Boyle. Milton.*

PEN'-CUT-TER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make pens.

PE'NAL, *a.* [Fr. and Sp. *id.;* It. *penale;* from L. *pœna,* Gr. ποινη, pain, punishment. See PAIN.]

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1. Enacting punishment; denouncing the punishment of offenses; as, a *penal* law or statute; the *penal* code. *Penal* statutes must be construed strictly. *Blackstone.*

2. Inflicting punishment.

Adamantine chains and *penal* fire. *Milton.*

3. Incurring punishment; subject to a penalty; as, a *penal* act or offense.

PE-NAL'I-TY, *n.* Liableness or condemnation to punishment. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

PE'NAL-LY, *adv.* In a penal manner.

PEN'AL-TY, *n.* [*It. penalità*; Sp. *penalidad.* See PENAL.]

1. The suffering in person or property which is annexed by law or judicial decision to the commission of a crime, offense, or trespass, as a punishment. A fine is a pecuniary *penalty.* The usual *penalties* inflicted on the person are whipping, cropping, branding, imprisonment, hard labor, transportation, or death.

2. The suffering to which a person subjects himself by covenant or agreement, in case of non-fulfillment of his stipulations; the forfeiture or sum to be forfeited for non-payment, or for non-compliance with an agreement; as, *the penalty* of a bond.

PEN'ANCE, *n.* [Sp. *penante*, from *penar*, It. *penare*, to suffer pain. See PAIN.]

1. The suffering, labor, or pain to which a person voluntarily subjects himself, or which is imposed on him by authority as a punishment for his faults, or as an expression of penitence; such as fasting, flagellation, wearing chains, &c. *Penance* is one of the seven sacraments of the Roman Catholic church. *Encyc.*

2. Repentance. [*Obs.*] *Wiclif.*

PE-NĀ'TĒS, *n. pl.* [L.] The household gods of the ancient Italians.

PENCE, (pense,) *n.* The plural of PENNY, when used of a sum of money or value. When pieces of coin are mentioned, we use PENNIES.

PEN-ŌHANT', (pän-shäng',) *n.* [Fr.] Inclination.

PEN'CIL, *n.* [Fr. *pinceau*; Sp. *pincel*; L. *penicillus.*]

1. A *small* brush used by painters for laying on colors. Hence, *figuratively*, the art of painting. The proper pencils are made of fine hair or bristles, as of camels, badgers, or squirrels, or of the down of swans, inclosed in a quill. The larger pencils, made of swine's *bristles*, are called BRUSHES. *Encyc.*

2. Any instrument formed of black lead or red chalk, with a point at one end, used for writing and drawing. *Encyc.*

3. Any instrument of writing without ink. *Johnson.*

4. In *optics*, an aggregate or collection of rays of light.

PEN'CIL, *v. t.* To paint or draw; to write or mark with a pencil. *Shak. Harte.*

PEN'CIL-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Painted, drawn, or marked with a pencil.

2. Radiated; having pencils of rays.

PEN'CIL-ING, *ppr.* Painting, drawing, or marking with a pencil.

PEN'CIL-ING, *n.* The act of painting or sketching.

PEN'CIL-SHĀP-ED, (-shāpt,) *a.* Having the shape of a pencil.

PEN'CRAFT, *n.* Penmanship; chirography. *Bruce.*

PEND'ANT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *pendeo*, to hang, or Sp. *pendon.* See PENNON.]

1. An ornament or jewel hanging at the ear, usually composed of pearl or some precious stone. *Pope.*

2. A hanging ornament on roofs, ceilings, &c., much used in Gothic architecture. *Gloss. of Archit.*

3. Any thing hanging by way of ornament. *Waller.*

4. In *the fine arts*, a picture or print which, from uniformity of size and subject, hangs as a companion of another. *Brande.*

5. In *heraldry*, a part hanging from the label, resembling the drops in the Doric frieze. *Encyc.*

6. A long, narrow piece of bunting, worn at the mast-heads of vessels of war. [See PENNANT.] *Totten.*

The broad pendant is a square piece, carried in the same way, in a commodore's vessel. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

7. A rope to which a purchase is hooked.

There are many other pendants consisting of a rope or ropes, to whose lower extremity is attached a block or tackle. The rudder-pendant is a rope made fast to the rudder by a chain, to prevent the loss of the rudder when unshipped. [See PENNANT.] *Mar. Dict.*

8. A pendulum. [*Not used.*] *Digby.*

PEND'ENCE, *n.* [L. *pendens, pendeo*, to hang.] Slope; inclination. *Wotton.*

PEND'EN-CY, *n.* [L. *pendens, pendeo*, supra.] Suspense; the state of being undecided; as, to wait during the *pendency* of a suit or petition.

PEND'ENT, *a.* [L. *pendens.*]

1. Hanging; fastened at one end, the other being loose.

With ribbons *pendent*, flaring about her head. *Shak.*

2. Jutting over; projecting; as, a *pendent* rock. *Shak.*

3. Supported above the ground. *Milton.*

PEN-DEN'TE LI'TE, [L.] Pending the suit or action.

PEN-DENT'IVE, *n.* In *architecture*, the portion of a vault between the arches under a dome.

PEND'ENT-LY, *adv.* In a pendent or projecting manner.

PEND'ING, *ppr.* [L. *pendeo*, to hang; *pendente lite.*] Depending; remaining undecided; not terminated. This was done, *pending* the suit.

PEND'ULE, *n.* A pendulum. *Evelyn.*

PEND-Ū-LOS'I-TY, } *n.* [See PENDULOUS.] The
PEND'Ū-LOUS-NESS, } state of hanging; suspension.

[*The latter is the preferable word.*]

PEND'Ū-LOUS, *a.* [L. *pendulus*, from *pendeo*, to hang.] Hanging; swinging; fastened at one end, the other being movable. The dewlap of an animal is *pendulous.*

PEND'Ū-LUM, *n.* [L. *pendulus, pendulum.*] A body suspended by a right line from a fixed point, and moving freely about that point as a center; as, the *pendulum* of a clock. The oscillations of a *pendulum* depend on gravity, and are always performed in nearly equal times, supposing the length of the *pendulum* and the gravity to remain the same.

Ballistic pendulum; a pendulum used to ascertain the momentum of cannon or musket balls. It usually consists of a heavy log of wood suspended so as to move freely.

Compensation pendulum; a pendulum containing some contrivance for counteracting the expansion of the rod by heat, and its contraction by cold, so as to keep the pendulum always of the same effective length. *Olmsted.*

Gridiron pendulum; a species of compensation pendulum, consisting of parallel bars of different metals, so arranged that the length of the pendulum remains unaltered by changes of temperature.

Mercurial pendulum; a species of compensation pendulum, having the rod made of steel, and the weight formed by a glass vessel filled with mercury, which, by its expansion or contraction, compensates for the changes in the length of the rod. *Brande.*

PEN-E-TRA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *penetrable.*] Susceptibility of being penetrated, or of being entered or passed through by another body.

There being no mean between *penetrability* and impenetrability. *Cheyne.*

PEN'E-TRA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *penetrabilis.* See PENETRATE.]

1. That may be penetrated, entered, or pierced by another body.

Let him try thy dart,
And pierce his only *penetrable* part. *Dryden.*

2. Susceptible of moral or intellectual impression.

I am not made of *stone*,
But *penetrable* to your kind entreaties. *Shak.*

PEN-E-TRĀ'LI-A, *n. pl.* [L.] The recesses or innermost parts of any place, as of a temple, palace, &c.; hence, the hidden things or secrets. The anglicized form, PENETRAIL, is not used.

PEN'E-TRAN-CY, *n.* [L. *penetrans.*] Power of entering or piercing; as, the *penetrancy* of subtile effluvia.

PEN'E-TRANT, *a.* [L. *penetrans.*] Having the power to enter or pierce; sharp; subtile; as, *penetrant* spirit; food subtilized and rendered fluid and *penetrant.* *Boyle. Ray.*

PEN'E-TRĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *penetro*, from the root of *pen*, a point.]

1. To enter or pierce; to make way into another body; as, a sword or dart *penetrates* the body; oil *penetrates* wood; marrow, the most *penetrating* of oily substances. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To affect the mind; to cause to feel. I am *penetrated* with a lively sense of your generosity.

3. To reach by the intellect; to understand; as, to *penetrate* the meaning or design of any thing.

4. To enter; to pass into the interior; as, to *penetrate* a country.

PEN'E-TRĀTE, *v. i.* To pass; to make way.

Born where Heaven's influence scarce can *penetrate.* *Pope.*

2. To make way intellectually. He had not *penetrated* into the designs of the prince.

PEN'E-TRĀ-TED, *pp.* Entered; pierced; understood; fathomed.

PEN'E-TRĀ-TING, *ppr.* Entering; piercing; understanding.

2. *a.* Having the power of entering or piercing another body; sharp; subtile. Oil is a *penetrating* substance.

3. Acute; discerning; quick to understand; as, a *penetrating* mind.

PEN'E-TRĀ-TING-LY, *adv.* Piercingly; discerningly.

PEN-E-TRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of entering a body. *Milton.*

2. Mental entrance into any thing abstruse; as, a *penetration* into the abstruse difficulties of algebra. *Watts.*

3. Acuteness; sagacity; as, a man of great or nice *penetration.*

PEN'E-TRA-TIVE, *a.* Piercing; sharp; subtile.

2. Acute; sagacious; discerning; as, *penetrative* wisdom. *Swift.*

3. Having the power to affect or impress the mind; as, *penetrative* shame. *Shak.*

PEN'E-TRA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being penetrative.

PEN'FISH, *n.* A kind of eelpout without a smooth skin. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

PEN'GUIN, (pen'gwin,) *n.* [*W. pen*, head, and *gwyn*, white; or L. *pinguidine*, with fatness.]

1. The penguins constitute a genus of sea fowls, *Aptenodytes*, allied to the Auks. One species of penguin is an aquatic fowl with very short legs, with four toes, three of which are webbed; the body is clothed with short feathers, set as compactly as the scales of a fish; the wings are small like fins, and covered with short, scale-like feathers, so that they are useless in flight. Penguins seldom go on shore, except in the season of breeding, when they burrow like rabbits. On land they stand erect; they are tame, and may be driven like a flock of sheep. In water they swim and dive with rapidity, being assisted with their wings. The penguins are found only in the southern latitudes. *Encyc. Amer. Partington.*

2. A species of West India fruit. *Miller.*

PEN'I-CIL, *n.* [L. *penicillus.*] Among *physicians*, a tent or pledget for wounds or ulcers.

2. A species of shell.

PEN-I-CIL'LATE, *a.* [L. *penicillus*, a pencil or small brush.]

In *natural history*, having the form of a pencil; consisting of a bundle of short, compact, or close fibers.

PEN-IN'SU-LA, *n.* [L. *pene*, almost, and *insula*, an isle; It. *penesolo.*]

1. A portion of land, connected with a continent by a narrow neck or isthmus, but nearly surrounded with water. Thus Boston stands on a *peninsula.*

2. A large extent of country joining the main land by a part narrower than the tract itself. Thus Spain and Portugal are said to be situated on a *peninsula.*

PEN-IN'SU-LAR, *a.* In the form or state of a peninsula; pertaining to a peninsula; inhabiting a peninsula.

PEN-IN'SU-LĀTE, *v. t.* To encompass almost with water; to form a peninsula.

South River *peninsulates* Castle Hill farm, and at high tides surrounds it. *Bentley's Hist. Coll.*

PEN-IN'SU-LĀ-TED, *pp.* Almost surrounded with water.

PEN-IN'SU-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Nearly surrounding with water.

PĒ'NIS, *n.* [L.] The male organ of generation.

PEN'I-TENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *penitence*, from L. *pœniten-*
PEN'I-TEN-CY, } *tia*, from *pœnitco*, from *pœna*, pain, punishment. See PAIN.]

Repentance; pain; sorrow or grief of heart for sins or offenses; contrition. Real *penitence* springs from a conviction of guilt and ingratitude to God, and is followed by amendment of life.

PEN'I-TENT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *pœnitens.*]

Suffering pain or sorrow of heart on account of sins, crimes, or offenses; contrite; sincerely affected by a sense of guilt and resolving on amendment of life.

The proud he tamed, the *penitent* he cheered. *Dryden.*

PEN'I-TENT, *n.* One that repents of sin; one sorrowful on account of his transgressions.

2. One under church censure, but admitted to penance. *Stillingfleet.*

3. One under the direction of a confessor.

Penitents is an appellation given to certain fraternities in Roman Catholic countries, distinguished by their habits and employed in charitable acts. *Encyc.*

Order of penitents; a religious order established by one Bernard of Marseilles, about the year 1272, for the reception of reformed courtesans. The *congregation of penitents*, at Paris, was founded with a similar view. *Encyc.*

PEN-I-TEN'TIAL, (pen-e-ten'shal,) *a.* [Fr. *penitentiel*; It. *penitenziale.*]

Proceeding from or expressing penitence or contrition of heart; as, *penitential* sorrow or tears. *South.*

PEN-I-TEN'TIAL, *n.* Among *the Roman Catholics*, a book containing the rules which relate to penance and the reconciliation of penitents. *Encyc.*

PEN-I-TEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* In a contrite manner.

PEN-I-TEN'TIA-RY, (-shu-re,) *a.* Relating to penance, or to the rules and measures of penance. *Bramhall.*

PEN-I-TEN'TIA-RY, *n.* One that prescribes the rules and measures of penance. *Bacon. Ayliffe.*

2. A penitent; one that does penance. *Hammond.*

3. At *the court of Rome*, an office in which are examined and delivered out the secret bulls, graces, or dispensations relating to cases of conscience, confession, &c. *Encyc.*

4. An officer in some cathedrals, vested with

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power from the bishop to absolve in cases reserved to him. The pope has a grand penitentiary, who is a cardinal and is chief of the other penitentiaries. *Encyc.*

5. A house of correction in which offenders are confined for punishment and reformation, and compelled to labor; a work-house. A state prison is a *penitentiary.*

PEN'I-TENT-LY, *adv.* With penitence; with repentance, sorrow, or contrition for sin.

PEN'KNIFE, (-nīfe,) *n.* [See PEN and KNIFE.] A small knife used for making and mending pens.

PEN'MAN, *n.*; *pl.* PENMEN. [See PEN and MAN.]

1. A man that professes or teaches the art of writing. *More generally,*

2. One that writes a good hand.

3. An author; a writer; as, the sacred *penmen.* *Addison.*

PEN'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The use of the pen in writing; the art of writing.

2. Manner of writing; as, good or bad *penmanship.*

PEN'NACH-ED, (pen'nasht,) *a.* [Fr. *pennaché* or *panaché*, from *panache*, a plume or bunch of feathers.] Radiated; diversified with natural stripes of various colors, as a flower. [*Little used.*] *Evelyn.*

PEN'NANT, } *n.* [Fr. *fanion, pennon*; It. *pennone*;
PEN'NON, } Sp. *pendon*; W. *penwn*; Goth. *fana*; L. *pannus*, a cloth.]

1. A small flag; a banner.

2. In *naval affairs*, a long, narrow piece of bunting, worn at the mast heads of vessels of war. *Totten.*

Broad pennant, is a square piece, carried in the same way, in a commodore's vessel. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

3. A rope or strap to which a purchase is hooked. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

PEN'NATE, } *a.* [L. *pennatus*, winged, from *penna*,
PEN'NĀ-TED, } a quill or wing.]

1. Winged.

2. In *botany*, a pennate leaf is a compound leaf in which a simple petiole has several leaflets attached to each side of it. [See PINNATE.]

PEN'NED, *pp.* Written.

PEN'NED, *a.* Winged; having plumes. *Huloet.*

PEN'NER, *n.* A writer.

2. A pen-case. [*Local.*] *Ainsworth.*

PEN'NI-FORM, *a.* [L. *penna*, a feather or quill, and *form.*]

Having the form of a quill or feather. *Encyc.*

PEN-NIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *penna* and *gero.*] Bearing feathers or quills.

PEN'NI-LESS, *a.* [from *penny.*] Moneyless; destitute of money; poor. *Arbuthnot.*

PEN'NI-LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being moneyless.

PEN'NING, *ppr.* Committing to writing.

PEN'NING, *n.* Composition; style of writing. *Shak.*

PEN'NON. See PENNANT.

PEN'NY, *n.*; *pl.* PENNIES or PENCE. *Pennies* denotes the number of coins; *pence* the amount of pennies in value. [Sax. *penig*; D. and Sw. *penning*; G. *pfennig*; Dan. *penge*, money.]

1. An ancient English silver coin; but now a copper one, twelve of which are equal to a shilling. It is the radical denomination from which English coin is numbered. *Johnson.*

2. In *ancient English statutes*, any or all silver money.

3. *Proverbially*, a small sum. He will not lend a [*penny.*

4. Money in general.

Be sure to turn the *penny.* *Dryden.*

PEN'NY-A-LIN'ER, *n.* A term of contempt for those who furnish matter for public journals at a penny a line.

PEN'NY-PŌST, *n.* A post that carries letters from the post office and delivers them to the proper persons for a penny or other small compensation.

PEN-NY-ROY'AL, *n.* An aromatic herb.

The English pennyroyal is the Mentha pulegium; the North American pennyroyal is the Hedeoma pulegioides. *Parr. Bigelow.*

PEN'NY-WEIGHT, (-wāte,) *n.* A troy weight containing twenty-four grains, each grain being equal in weight to a grain of wheat from the middle of the ear, well dried. It was anciently the weight of a silver penny, whence the name. Twenty *pennyweights* make an ounce troy.

PEN'NY-WISE, *a.* Saving small sums at the hazard of larger; niggardly on important occasions. *Bacon.*

PEN'NY-WŌRTH, (-wurth,) *n.* As much as is bought for a penny.

2. Any purchase; any thing bought or sold for money; that which is worth the money given. *South.*

3. A good bargain; something advantageously purchased, or for less than it is worth. *Dryden.*

4. A small quantity. *Swift.*

PE-NO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to public punishment.

PE-NOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ποινη, L. *pœna*, pain, and λογος, discourse.]

The science which treats of public punishments, as they respect the public and the sufferer.

PEN'SILE, (-sil,) *a.* [L. *pensilis*, from *pendeo*, to hang.]

1. Hanging; suspended; as, a *pensile* bell. *Bacon. Prior.*

2. Supported above the ground; as, a *pensile* garden. *Prior.*

PEN'SILE-NESS, *n.* The state of hanging. *Bacon.*

PEN'SION, (-shun,) *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *id.*; It. *pensione*; from L. *pensio*, from *pendo*, *pensum*, to pay.]

1. An annual allowance of a sum of money to a person by government in consideration of past services, civil or military. Men often receive *pensions* for eminent services on retiring from office. But in particular, officers, soldiers, and seamen, receive *pensions* when they are disabled for further services.

2. An annual payment by an individual to an old or disabled servant.

3. An annual allowance made by government to indigent widows of officers killed or dying in public service.

4. Payment of money; rent. 1 *Esdras.*

5. A yearly payment in the inns of court. *Eng.*

6. A certain sum of money paid to a clergyman in lieu of tithes. *Cyc.*

7. An allowance or annual payment, considered in the light of a bribe.

PEN'SION, *v. t.* To grant a pension to; to grant an annual allowance from the public treasury to a person for past services, or on account of disability incurred in public service, or of old age.

PEN'SION-A-RY, *a.* Maintained by a pension; receiving a pension; as, *pensionary* spies. *Downe.*

2. Consisting in a pension; as, a *pensionary* provision for maintenance.

PEN'SION-A-RY, *n.* A person who receives a pension from government for past services, or a yearly allowance from some prince, company, or individual.

2. *Formerly*, the first magistrate of the state or republic of Holland; commonly called the *grand pensionary.* The name was also given to the chief municipal magistrates of the towns in Holland and Zealand. *P. Cyc.*

PEN'SION-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having a pension.

PEN'SION-ER, *n.* One to whom an annual sum of money is paid by government in consideration of past services.

2. One who receives an annual allowance for services.

3. A dependent.

4. In *the University of Cambridge, England, and in that of Dublin*, a student of the second rank, (corresponding to COMMONER at Oxford,) who is not dependent on the foundation for support, but pays for his board and other charges. [Fr. *pensionnaire*, one who pays for his board.] *Brande. Huber.*

5. One of an honorable band of gentlemen who attend on the king of England, and receive a pension or an annual allowance of a hundred pounds. This band was instituted by Henry VII. Their duty is to guard the king's person in his own house. *Encyc. Cyc.*

PEN'SION-ING, *ppr.* Granting an annual allowance for past services.

PEN'SIVE, *a.* [It. *pensivo, pensieroso*; Sp. *pensativo*; Fr. *pensif*, from *penser*, to think or reflect; L. *penso*, to weigh, to consider; *pendo*, to weigh.]

1. *Literally*, thoughtful; employed in serious study or reflection; but it often implies some degree of sorrow, anxiety, depression, or gloom of mind; thoughtful and sad, or sorrowful.

Anxious cares the *pensive* nymph oppressed. *Pope.*

2. Expressing thoughtfulness with sadness; as, *pensive* numbers; *pensive* strains. *Prior.*

PEN'SIVE-LY, *adv.* With thoughtfulness; with gloomy seriousness or some degree of melancholy. *Spenser.*

PEN'SIVE-NESS, *n.* Gloomy thoughtfulness; melancholy; seriousness from depressed spirits. *Hooker.*

PEN'STOCK, *n.* [*pen* and *stock.*] A narrow or confined place formed by a frame of timber planked or boarded, for holding or conducting the water of a mill-pond to a wheel, and furnished with a flood-gate which may be shut or opened at pleasure. The upright post of a pump, in which the piston plays, and through which the water passes up.

2. The handle used with a metallic or other pen.

PENT, *pp.* or *a.* [from *pen.*] Shut up; closely confined; often with *up.*

PEN'TA-CHORD, *n.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and *chord.*]

1. An instrument of music with five strings.

2. An order or system of five sounds. *Busby.*

PEN-TA-COC'COUS, *a.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and L. *coccus*, a berry.]

Having or containing five grains or seeds, or having five united cells with one seed in each. *Martyn.*

PEN-TAC'RI-NITE, *n.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and κρινον, lily.]

A fossil, allied to the encrinite, so called from the pentagonal form of its jointed pedicel. *Dana.*

PEN-TA-CROS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and *acrostic.*]

Containing five acrostics of the same name in five divisions of each verse.

PEN-TA-CROS'TIC, *n.* A set of verses so disposed as to have five acrostics of the same name in five divisions of each verse. *Encyc.*

PEN-TA-DAC'TYL, *n.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and δακτυλος, finger.]

1. In *botany*, a plant called FIVE FINGERS; a name given to the Ricinus or Palma Christi, from the shape of its leaf. *Encyc.*

2. In *ichthyology*, the five-fingered fish; a name given to a fish common in the East Indian seas, which has five black streaks on each side, resembling the prints of five fingers. *Encyc.*

PEN'TA-GON, *n.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and γωνια, a corner.]

1. In *geometry*, a plane figure having five angles, and consequently five sides. *Hutton.*

2. In *fortification*, a fort with five bastions.

PEN-TAG'ON-AL, } *a.* Having five corners or an-
PEN-TAG'ON-OUS, } gles. *Woodward. Lee. Martyn.*

PEN-TAG'ON-AL-LY, *adv.* With five angles.

PEN'TA-GRAPH, *n.* An instrument for copying, reducing, or enlarging, plans and figures. [This word, from its derivation, is more properly written PANTOGRAPH.]

PEN-TA-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a pen-
PEN-TA-GRAPH'IC-AL, } tagraph; performed by a pentagraph.

PEN-TA-GYN'I-A, *n.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and γυνη, a female.]

In *botany*, an order of plants, having five styles. *Linnæus.*

PEN-TA-GYN'I-AN, } *a.* In *botany*, having five
PEN-TAG'YN-OUS, } styles.

PEN-TA-HĒ'DRAL, } *a.* Having five equal sides.
PEN-TA-HĒ'DROUS, }

PEN-TA-HĒ'DRON, *n.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and εδρα, a side or base.]

A solid figure having five equal sides.

PEN-TA-HEX-A-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and *hexahedral.*]

In *crystallography*, exhibiting five ranges of faces one above another, each range containing six faces. *Cleaveland.*

PEN-TAM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and μετρον, measure.]

In *ancient poetry*, a verse of five feet. The two first feet may be either dactyls or spondees; the third is always a spondee, and the two last, anapests. A pentameter verse subjoined to a hexameter constitutes what is called *elegiac.* *Encyc.*

PEN-TAM'E-TER, *a.* Having five metrical feet.

PEN-TAN'DRI-A, *n.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and ανηρ, a male.]

In *botany*, a class of hermaphrodite plants having five stamens with distinct filaments not connected with the pistil.

PEN-TAN'DRI-AN, } *a.* Hermaphrodite, having five
PEN-TAN'DROUS, } stamens with distinct filaments not connected with the pistil.

PEN-TAN''GU-LAR, *a.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and *angular.*]

Having five corners or angles. *Grew.*

PEN-TA-PET'AL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and πεταλον, a petal.]

Having five petals or flower leaves. *Encyc.*

PEN-TAPH'YL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and φυλλον, a leaf.]

Having five leaves.

PEN'TARCH-Y, *n.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and αρχη, rule.]

A government in the hands of five persons. *Brewer.*

PEN'TA-SPAST, *n.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and σπαω, to draw.]

An engine with five pulleys. *Dict.*

PEN-TA-SPERM'OUS, *a.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and σπερμα, seed.]

Containing five seeds. *Encyc.*

PEN'TA-STICH, (-stik,) *n.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and στιχος, verse.]

A composition consisting of five verses. *Dict.*

PEN'TA-STYLE, *n.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and στυλος, a column.]

In *architecture*, an edifice having five columns in front. *Elmes.*

PEN'TA-TEUCH, (-tūke,) *n.* [Gr. πεντε, five, and τευχος, a book or composition.]

The first five books of the Old Testament.

PEN'TE-CON-TER, *n.* [from the Greek.] A Grecian vessel of fifty oars, smaller than a trireme. *Mitford.*

PEN'TE-COST, *n.* [Gr. πεντεκοστη, πεντεκοστος, fiftieth.]

1. A solemn festival of the Jews, so called because celebrated on the fiftieth day after the feast of the passover. It was called the *feast of weeks*, because it was celebrated seven weeks after the sixteenth day of Nisan, or third day of the passover. It was instituted to oblige the people to repair to the temple of the Lord, there to acknowledge his absolute dominion over the country, and offer him the first fruits of their harvest; also, that they might call to mind and give thanks to God for the law which he had given them at Sinai on the fiftieth day from their departure from Egypt. *Calmet. Kitto.*

2. Whitsuntide, a festival of the Roman Catholic

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and other churches, in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the apostles. *Acts* ii.

PEN-TE-COST'AL, *a.* Pertaining to Pentecost, or to Whitsuntide. *Sanderson.*

PEN-TE-COST'ALS, *n. pl.* Oblations formerly made by parishioners to the parish priest at Whitsuntide, and sometimes by inferior churches to the mother church. *Cowel.*

PEN'TE-COS-TER, *n.* [Gr.] In *ancient Greece*, a military officer commanding fifty men; but the number varied. *Mitford.*

PEN'TE-COS-TYS, *n.* [Gr.] A body of fifty soldiers; but the number varied. *Mitford.*

PENT'HOUSE, *n.* [Fr. *pente*, a slope and house. In Welsh, *penty.*]

A shed standing aslope from the main wall or building.

PEN'TICE, *n.* [It. *pendice*, a declivity, from L. *pendo*, to bend.]

A sloping roof. [*Little used.*] *Wotton.*

PEN'TILE, *n.* See PANTILE.

PEN'TRE-MITE, *n.* A fossil, allied to the encrinites.

PENT'ROOF, *n.* A roof all of whose slope is on one side. *Buchanan.*

PE'NULT, *n.* [L. *penultimus*; *pene*, almost, and *ultimus*, last.]

The last syllable of a word except one.

PE-NULT'I-MA, *n.* The same as PENULT.

PE-NULT'I-MATE, *a.* [Supra.] The last but one; a word used of the last syllable of a word except one. It may be sometimes used as a noun.

PE-NUM'BRA, *n.* [L. *pene*, almost, and *umbra*, shade.]

1. In *astronomy*, a partial shadow or obscurity on the margin of the perfect shadow in an eclipse, or between the perfect shadow, where the light is entirely intercepted, and the full light. *Hutton.*

2. In *painting*, the point of a picture where the shade blends with the light. *Elmes.*

PE-NU'RI-OUS, *a.* [It. *penurioso*, from L. *penuria*, scarcity, want; Gr. πενης, poor, σπανος, rare.]

1. Excessively saving or sparing in the use of money; parsimonious to a fault; sordid; as, a *penurious* man. It expresses somewhat less than NIGGARDLY.

2. Scanty; affording little; as, a *penurious* spring. *Addison.*

PE-NU'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a saving or parsimonious manner; with scanty supply.

PE-NU'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Parsimony; a sordid disposition to save money. *Addison.*

2. Scantiness; not plenty.

PEN'U-RY, *n* [L. *penuria*, from Gr. πενης, needy.] Want of property; indigence; extreme poverty.

All innocent, they were exposed to hardship and *penury*. *Sprat.*

PE'ON, *n.* In *Hindostan*, a foot-soldier, or a footman armed with sword and target; said to be corrupted from *piadah*. [Qu. L. *pes, pedis.*] Hence,

2. In *France*, a common man in chess; usually written and called PAWN.

PE'O-NY, *n.* [L. *pæonia*; Gr. παιωνια, from παιων, Apollo.]

A plant and flower of the genus Pæonia.

PEO'PLE, (pee'pl,) *n.* [Fr. *peuple*; L. *populus*; W. *pawb*, *pob*, each, every one; *poblac*, common people; G. *pobel*; Ir. *pupal*, *pobal*; Sp. *pueblo*; Russ. *bobiel*, a peasant. This word coincides in elements with *babe* and *pupil*; and perhaps originally signified the children of a family, like *gens.*]

1. The body of persons who compose a community, town, city, or nation. We say, the *people* of a town; the *people* of London or Paris; the English *people*. In this sense, the word is not used in the plural, but it comprehends all classes of inhabitants, considered as a collective body, or any portion of the inhabitants of a city or country.

2. The vulgar; the mass of illiterate persons.

The knowing artist may judge better than the *people*. *Waller.*

3. The commonalty, as distinct from men of rank.

Myself shall mount the rostrum in his favor,
And strive to gain his pardon from the *people*. *Addison.*

4. Persons of a particular class; a part of a nation or community; as, country people.

5. Persons in general; any persons indefinitely; like *on* in French, and *man* in Saxon.

People were tempted to lend by great premiums and large interest. *Swift.*

6. A collection or community of animals.

The ants are a *people* not strong, yet they prepare their meat in the summer. — Prov. xxx.

7. When *people* signifies a separate nation or tribe, it has the plural number.

Thou must prophesy again before many *peoples*. — Rev. x.

8. In *Scripture*, fathers or kindred. *Gen.* xxv

9. The Gentiles.

To him shall the gathering of the *people* be. — Gen. xlix.

PEO'PLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *peupler.*]

To stock with inhabitants. Emigrants from Europe have *peopled* the United States.

PEO'PLED, *pp.* or *a.* Stocked or furnished with inhabitants.

PEO'PLING, *ppr.* Stocking with inhabitants.

PEO'PLISH, *a.* Vulgar. *Chaucer.*

PE-PAS'TIC, *n.* [Gr. πεπαινω, to concoct or mature.]

A medicine used to promote proper suppuration and granulation in wounds not healed by the first intention, and in ulcers.

PEP-ER-I'NO, *n.* [It.] A volcanic rock, formed by the cementing together of sand, cinders, &c. *Brande.*

PEP'PER, *n.* [L. *piper*; Sax. *pepor*; D. *pepper*; Sw. *peppar*; G. *pfeffer*; Dan. *peber*; Fr. *poivre*; It. *pepe*; Gr. πεπερι; Hindoo, *pipel*; Sanscrit, *pipali*; Pers. *pilpil.*]

A plant and its fruit, of the genus Piper, of which there are very numerous species. The stem of the black pepper plant is a vine requiring a prop, which is usually a tree. The leaves are oval and the flower white. We have four kinds of pepper, the black, the white, the long, and cubebs. The black pepper is the produce of Java, Sumatra, Ceylon, and other Asiatic countries; the white pepper is the black pepper decorticated; the long pepper is the fruit of a different species, also from the East Indies. It consists of numerous grains attached to a common footstalk. Cubebs are brought from Java, Nepal, Sierra Leone, and the Isle of France. Pepper has a strong, aromatic smell and a pungent taste. *Asiat. Res. P. Cyc.*

[See also CAYENNE PEPPER and GUINEA PEPPER.]

PEP'PER, *v. t.* To sprinkle with pepper.

2. To beat; to pelt with shot; to mangle with blows. *Shak.*

PEP'PER-BOX, *n.* A small box with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling pulverized pepper on food.

PEP'PER-CAKE, *n.* A kind of spiced cake or gingerbread.

PEP'PER-CORN, *n.* The berry or fruit of the pepper-plant.

2. Something of inconsiderable value; as, lands held at the rent of a *pepper-corn.*

PEP'PER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Sprinkled with pepper; pelted; spotted.

PEP'PER-GIN'GER-BREAD, (-bred,) *n.* A kind of cake made in England.

PEP'PER-GRASS, *n.* A trailing plant of the genus Pilularia; also, a plant of the genus Lepidium, a kind of cress, sometimes cultivated for the table.

PEP'PER-IDGE, *n.* A name given to the tupelo or black gum, a tree with very tough wood, belonging to the genus Nyssa.

Pepperidge bush; the barberry, a shrub.

PEP'PER-ING, *ppr.* Sprinkling with pepper; pelting.

2. *a.* Hot; pungent; angry. *Swift.*

PEP'PER-ING, *n.* A pelting with shot or blows. *Smart.*

PEP'PER-MINT, *n.* A plant of the genus Mentha. It is aromatic and pungent. Also, a liquor distilled from the plant.

PEP'PER-MINT-TREE, *n.* The Eucalyptus piperita, an indigenous tree, native of New South Wales. *P. Cyc.*

PEP'PER-WA'TER, *n.* A liquor prepared from powdered black pepper; used in microscopical observations. *Encyc.*

PEP'PER-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Lepidium.

PEP'PER-Y, *a.* Having the qualities of pepper.

PEP'SIN, *n.* [Gr. πεψις, digestion, from πεσσω or πεπτω, to digest.]

A substance secreted by the stomach of animals, and present in the gastric juice. It is prepared artificially from rennet. *Graham.*

PEP'TIC, *a* [Gr. πεπτικος, from πεπτω, to digest.]

Promoting digestion; relating to digestion; as, *peptic* precepts. *Kitchiner.*

PER; a Latin preposition, denoting through, passing, or over the whole extent, as in *perambulo*. Hence it is sometimes equivalent to *very* in English, as in *peracutus*, very sharp. As a prefix, in English, it retains these significations, and, in chemistry, it is used to denote *very* or *fully*, *to the utmost extent*, as in *peroxyd*, a substance oxydated to the utmost degree; so also *perchlorid*, &c.

Per is used also for *by*; as, *per* bearer, *by* the bearer.

PER-ACT', *v. t.* To perform; to practice.

PER-A-CUTE', *a.* [L. *peracutus*; *per*, through, and *acutus*, sharp.]

Very sharp; very violent; as, a *peracute* fever. [*Little used.*] *Harvey.*

PER-AD-VEN'TURE, *adv.* [Fr. *par aventure*; *par*, by, and *aventure*, from L. *venio*, to come.]

By chance; perhaps; it may be. *Hooker.*

It has been used as a noun for doubt or question, but rather improperly. The word is obsolescent and inelegant.

PER'A-GRATE, *v. i.* [L. *peragro*; *per*, through, over, and *ager*, a field.]

To travel over or through; to wander; to ramble. [*Little used.*]

PER-A-GRA'TION, *n.* The act of passing through any space; as, the *peragration* of the moon in her monthly revolution. [*Little used.*] *Brown. Holder.*

PER-AM'BU-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *perambulo*; *per* and *ambulo*, to walk.]

To walk through or over; *properly* and *technically*, to pass through or over for the purpose of surveying or examining something; to visit as overseers; as, to *perambulate* a parish. So, in New England, the laws require the selectmen of towns to appoint suitable persons, annually, to *perambulate* the borders or bounds of the township, and renew the boundaries, or see that the old ones are in a good state.

PER-AM'BU-LA-TED, *pp.* Passed over; inspected.

PER-AM'BU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Passing over or through for the purpose of inspection.

PER-AM-BU-LA'TION, *n.* The act of passing or walking through or over. *Bacon.*

2. A traveling survey or inspection. *Howell.*

3. A district within which a person has the right of inspection; jurisdiction. *Holiday.*

4. Annual survey of the bounds of a parish in England, or of a township in America.

PER-AM'BU-LA-TOR, *n.* An instrument for measuring distances. It consists of a wheel, with an apparatus of clock-work, and a dial-plate, upon which the distance traveled over is shown by an index. *P. Cyc.*

PER AN'NUM, [L.] By the year; in each year successively.

PER CAP'I-TA, [L.] By the head or poll.

PER-CASE', *adv.* [*per* and *case*, by case.]

Perhaps; perchance. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

PER'CE-ANT, *a.* [Fr. *perçant.*]

Piercing; penetrating. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

PER-CEIV'A-BLE, *a.* [See PERCEIVE.] Perceptible; that may be perceived; that may fall under perception, or the cognizance of the senses; that may be felt, seen, heard, smelt, or tasted. We say, the roughness of cloth is *perceivable*; the dawn of the morning is *perceivable*; the sound of a bell is *perceivable*; the scent of an orange is *perceivable*; the difference of taste in an apple and an orange is *perceivable.*

2. That may be known, understood, or conceived. [*Less proper.*]

PER-CEIV'A-BLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to be perceived.

PER-CEIV'ANCE, *n.* Power of perceiving. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

PER-CEIVE', *v. t.* [L. *percipio*; *per* and *capio*, to take.]

1. To have knowledge or receive impressions of external objects, through the medium or instrumentality of the senses or bodily organs; as, to *perceive* light or color; to *perceive* the cold of ice or the taste of honey.

2. To know; to understand; to observe.

Till we ourselves see it with our own eyes, and *perceive* it by our own understanding, we are in the dark. *Locke.*

3. To be affected by; to receive impressions from.

The upper regions of the air *perceive* the collection of the matter of tempests before the air below. *Bacon.*

PER-CEIV'ED, (-seevd',) *pp.* or *a.* Known by the senses; felt; understood; observed.

PER-CEIV'ER, *n.* One who perceives, feels, or observes.

PER CENT'AGE, *n.* [from the Latin *percentum*, *per cent.*]

In *commerce*, the allowance, duty, or commission on a hundred.

Per centum, *per cent.*, [L.] By the hundred.

PER-CEP-TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state or quality of being perceptible; as, the *perceptibility* of light or color.

2. Perception. [*Less proper.*] *More.*

PER-CEP'TI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; from L. *percipio*, *perceptus.*]

1. That may be perceived; that may impress the bodily organs; that may come under the cognizance of the senses; as, a *perceptible* degree of heat or cold; a *perceptible* odor; a *perceptible* sound. A thing may be too minute to be *perceptible* to the

2. That may be known or conceived of. [touch.

PER-CEP'TI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to be perceived.

The woman decays *perceptibly* every week. *Pope.*

PER-CEP'TION, *n.* [L. *perceptio*. See PERCEIVE.]

1. The act of perceiving, or of receiving the knowledge of external objects by impressions of the senses; or that act or process of the mind which makes known an external object. In other words, the notice which the mind takes of external objects. We gain a knowledge of the coldness and smoothness of marble by *perception.*

2. In *philosophy*, the faculty of perceiving; the faculty or peculiar part of man's constitution, by which he has knowledge through the medium or instrumentality of the bodily organs. *Reid. Encyc.*

3. Intellectual discernment of apprehension; idea; notion; as, a nice *perception* of differences. *Hall.*

4. The state of being affected, or capable of being affected by something external.

This experiment discovers *perception* in plants. *Bacon.*

PER-CEP'TIVE, *a.* Having the faculty of perceiving. *Glanville.*

PER-CEP-TIV'I-TY, *n.* The power of perception or thinking. *Locke.*

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PERCH, *n.* [Fr. *perche*; L. *perca*; Gr. περκη; G. *bars*, a perch, and *barsch*, sharp, keen, pungent; D. *baars*; Sw. *abbore*; Dan. *aborre*. It would seem from the German, that this fish is named from its prickly spines, and the name allied to *perk*.]

The popular name of several species of a genus of acanthopterygious fishes, called by naturalists *Perca*. They have powerful dorsal fins, with strong and sharp spines. The scales are moderately large, with the posterior edge toothed. They all feed on marine insects, and inhabit fresh water.

PERCH, *n.* [Fr. *perche*; L. *pertica*; W. *perc*; Arm. *perchen*; probably allied to the former word in the sense of sharpness, shooting, or extending. See PERK.]

1. A pole; hence, a roost for fowls, which is often a pole; also, any thing on which they light.

2. A measure of length containing five yards and a half; a rod. In the popular language of America, *rod* is chiefly used; but *rod*, *pole*, and *perch*, all signifying the same thing, may be used indifferently.

3. In *land* or *square measure*, a square rod; the fortieth part of a rood. [This sense is more common than the second.]

4. In *solid measure*, a mass 16½ feet each way.

PERCH, *v. i.* To sit or roost, as a bird.

2. To light or settle on a fixed body, as a bird.

PERCH, *v. t.* To place on a fixed object or perch. *More.*

PER-CHANCE', *adv.* [*per* and *chance*.] By chance; perhaps. *Wotton.*

PERCH'ED, (percht,) *pp.* Placed on a perch.

PERCH'ER, *n.* One of an order of birds which perch or light on trees, &c. These have four toes, three before and one behind. *Kirby.*

PERCH'ERS, *n. pl.* Paris candles anciently used in England; also, a larger sort of wax candles which were usually set on the altar. *Bailey.*

PERCH'ING, *ppr.* Placing on a perch.

PER-CHLŌ'RATE, *n.* A compound of perchloric acid with a base.

PER-CHLŌ'RIC, *a.* Perchloric acid is chlorine converted into an acid by combining with a maximum of oxygen. *Silliman.*

PER-CHLŌ'RID, *n.* That chlorid of a given base which contains the greatest quantity of chlorine; as, *perchlorid* of gold; *perchlorid* of phosphorus. *Graham.*

PERCH'PEST, *n.* A small, crustaceous animal that attaches itself to the mouth of a perch. *Kirby.*

PER-CIP'I-ENCE, *n.* Act of perceiving; perception.

PER-CIP'I-ENT, *a.* [L. *percipiens*.] [*Hasl.*

Perceiving; having the faculty of perception. Animals are *percipient* beings; mere matter is not *percipient*. *Bentley.*

PER-CIP'I-ENT, *n.* One that perceives or has the faculty of perception. *More.*

PER-CLŌSE', *n.* Conclusion. [*Not used.*] *Raleigh.*

PER'COID, *a.* [Gr. περκη, perch, and ειδος, form.]

In *ichthyology*, resembling the perch; of the perch family. *Jardine. P. Cyc.*

PER'CO-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *percolo*; *per* and *colo*, to strain; Fr. *couler*, to flow or run.]

To strain through; to cause to pass through small interstices, as a liquor; to filter. *Hale.*

PER'CO-LATE, *v. i.* To pass through small interstices; to filter; as, water *percolates* through a porous stone.

PER'CO-LA-TED, *pp.* Filtered; passed through small

PER'CO-LA-TING, *ppr.* Filtering. [interstices.

PER-CO-LA'TION, *n.* The act of straining or filtering; filtration; the act of passing through small interstices, as liquor through felt or a porous stone.

Percolation is intended for the purification of liquors. *Bacon.*

PER'CO-LA-TOR, *n.* A filtering machine. *Francis.*

PER-CUR'SO-RY, *a.* [L. *percursus*.]

Cursory; running over slightly or in haste.

PER-CUSS', *v. t.* [L. *percussus*, from *percutio*, to strike.]

To strike forcibly; *particularly*, to strike upon, in order to ascertain the resulting sound. *Bacon.*

PER-CUS'SION, (-kush'un,) *n.* [L. *percussio*.]

1. The act of striking one body against another, with some violence; as, the vibrations excited in the air by *percussion*. *Newton.*

2. The shock produced by the collision of bodies. *Barlow.*

3. The impression or effect of sound on the ear. *Rymer.*

Center of percussion; in a *moving body*, the point about which the impetus of the parts is balanced on every side, so that it may be stopped by an immovable obstacle at this point, and rest on it. *Barlow.*

PER-CUS'SION-CAP, *n.* A small copper cap or cup, containing fulminating powder, and used in a percussion-lock to explode gunpowder.

PER-CUS'SION-LOCK, *n.* A lock of a gun in which gunpowder is exploded by fire obtained from the percussion of fulminating powder. *W. H. G.*

PER-CUS'SIVE, *a.* Striking against; as, *percussive* force.

PER-CŪ'TIENT, (-shent,) *n.* [L. *percutiens*.]

That which strikes, or has power to strike. *Bacon.*

PER DIEM, [L.] By the day.

PER'DI-FOIL, *n.* [L. *perdo*, to lose, and *folium*, leaf.]

A plant that annually loses or drops its leaves; opposed to EVERGREEN.

The passion-flower of America and the jasmine of Malabar, which are evergreens in their native climates, become *perdifoile* when transplanted into Britain. *Barlow.*

PER-DI'TION, (-dish'un,) *n.* [L. *perditio*, from *perdo*, to lose, to ruin. Qu. *per* and *do*, or Gr. περθω.]

1. Entire loss or ruin; utter destruction; as, the *perdition* of the Turkish fleet. *Shak.*

[In this sense, the word is now nearly or wholly obsolete.]

2. The utter loss of the soul, or of final happiness in a future state; future misery or eternal death. The impenitent sinner is condemned to final *perdition*.

If we reject the truth, we seal our own *perdition*. *J. M. Mason.*

3. Loss. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

PER-DŪ', } *adv.* [Fr. *perdu*, lost, from *perdre*, to lose,
PER-DŪE', } L. *perdo*.]

Close; in concealment.

The moderator, out of view,
Beneath the desk had lain *perdue*. *Trumbull's M'Fingal.*

PER-DŪ', *n.* One that is placed on the watch or in ambush. *Shak.*

PER-DŪ', *a.* Abandoned; employed on desperate purposes; accustomed to desperate purposes or enterprises. *Beaum. & Fletcher.*

PER'DU-LOUS, *a.* [Fr. *perdu*, from L. *perdo*.]

Lost; thrown away. [*Not used.*] *Bramhall.*

PER-DŪ'RA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *perduro*; *per* and *duro*, to last.]

Very durable; lasting; continuing long. [*Not used.*] *Shak. Drayton.*

PER-DŪ'RA-BLY, *adv.* Very durably. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

PER-DU-RĀ'TION, *n.* Long continuance. [*Not used.*] *Ainsworth.*

PER'DY, *adv.* [Fr. *par Dieu*.]

Certainly; verily; in truth. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

PER'E-GAL, *a.* [Fr. *per* and *egal* equal.]

Equal. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

PER'E-GRIN-ĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *peregrinor*, from *peregrinus*, a traveler or stranger; *peragro*, to wander; *per* and *ager*.]

To travel from place to place, or from one country to another; to live in a foreign country. *Dict.*

PER-E-GRIN-Ā'TION, *n.* A traveling from one country to another; a wandering; abode in foreign countries. *Hammond. Bentley.*

PER'E-GRIN-Ā-TOR, *n.* A traveler into foreign countries. *Casaubon.*

PER'E-GRINE, (-grin,) *a.* [L. *peregrinus*.]

Foreign; not native. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

Peregrine falcon; a species of hawk or falcon, Falco peregrinus, found in America, Europe, and Asia, and which wanders in summer to the Arctic circle. *Pennant.*

PER-E-GRIN'I-TY, *n.* Strangeness. [*Not used.*] *Cook.*

PER-EMPT', *v. t.* [L. *peremptus*, *perimo*, to kill.]

In *law*, to kill; to crush or destroy. [*Not used.*] *Ayliffe.*

PER-EMP'TION, *n.* [L. *peremptio*.]

A killing; a quashing; nonsuit. [*Not used.*] *Ayliffe.*

PER'EMP-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* [from *peremptory*.] Absolutely; positively; in a decisive manner; so as to preclude further debate.

Never judge *peremptorily* on first appearances. *Clarissa.*

PER'EMP-TO-RI-NESS, *n.* Positiveness; absolute decision; dogmatism.

Peremptoriness is of two sorts; one, a magisterialness in matters of opinion; the other, a positiveness in matters of fact. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PER'EMP-TO-RY, *a.* [Fr. *peremptoire*; It. *perentorio*; L. *peremptorius*, from *peremptus*, taken away, killed.]

1. Express; positive; absolute; decisive; authoritative; in a manner to preclude debate or expostulation. The orders of the commander are *peremptory*.

2. Positive in opinion or judgment. The genuine effect of sound learning is to make men less *peremptory* in their determinations.

3. Final; determinate; as, a *peremptory* sale.

4. *Peremptory* challenge, in *law*, a challenge, or right of challenging jurors, without showing cause.

PER-EN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *perennis*; *per* and *annus*, a year.]

1. Lasting or continuing without cessation through the year. *Cheyne.*

2. Perpetual; unceasing; never failing. *Harvey.*

3. In *botany*, continuing more than two years; as, a *perennial* stem or root. *Martyn.*

4. Continuing without intermission, as a fever. *Coxe.*

PER-EN'NI-AL, *n.* In *botany*, a plant which lives or continues more than two years, whether it retains its leaves or not. That which retains its leaves during winter is called an *evergreen*; that which casts its leaves, *deciduous*, or a *perdifoil*.

PER-EN'NI-AL-LY, *adv.* Continually; without ceasing.

PER-EN'NI-TY, *n.* [L. *perennitas*.]

An enduring or continuing through the whole year without ceasing. *Derham.*

PER-ER-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *pererro*; *per* and *erro*, to wander.]

A wandering or rambling through various places. *Howell.*

PER FAS ET NE'FAS, [L.] Through or by right and wrong; by any means.

PER'FECT, *a.* [L. *perfectus*, *perficio*, to complete; *per* and *facio*, to do or make through, to carry to the end.]

1. Finished; complete; consummate; not defective; having all that is requisite to its nature and kind; as, a *perfect* statue; a *perfect* likeness; a *perfect* work; a *perfect* system.

As full, as *perfect* in a hair as heart. *Pope.*

2. Fully informed; completely skilled; as, men *perfect* in the use of arms; *perfect* in discipline.

3. Complete in moral excellences.

Be ye therefore *perfect*, even as your Father which is in heaven is *perfect*. — Matt. v.

4. Manifesting perfection.

My strength is made *perfect* in weakness. — 2 Cor. xii.

Perfect chord; in *music*, a concord or union of sounds which is perfectly coalescent and agreeable to the ear, as the fifth and the octave; a perfect consonance.

A perfect flower, in *botany*, has both stamen and pistil, or at least anther and stigma. *Martyn.*

Perfect number; in *arithmetic*, a number equal to the sum of all its divisors, as the number 6. *Brande.*

Perfect tense; in *grammar*, the preterit tense; a tense which expresses an act completed.

PER'FECT, or **PER-FECT'**, *v. t.* [L. *perfectus*, *perficio*.]

1. To finish or complete, so as to leave nothing wanting; to give to any thing all that is requisite to its nature and *kind*; as, to *perfect* a picture or statue. 2 *Chron.* viii.

Inquire into the nature and properties of things, and thereby *perfect* our ideas of distinct species. *Locke.*

If we love one another, God dwelleth in us, and his love is *perfected* in us. — 1 John iv.

2. To instruct fully; to make fully skillful; as, to *perfect* one's self in the rules of music or architecture; to *perfect* soldiers in discipline.

PER'FECT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Finished; completed.

PER'FECT-ER, *n.* One that makes perfect. *Broome.*

PER-FECT-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *perfectible*.] The capability of becoming or being made perfect.

PER-FECT'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of becoming or being made perfect, or of arriving at the utmost perfection of the species.

PER'FECT-ING, *ppr.* Finishing; completing; consummating.

PER-FEC'TION, (-shun,) *n.* [L. *perfectio*.]

1. The state of being perfect or complete, so that nothing requisite is wanting; as, *perfection* in an art or science; *perfection* in a system of morals.

2. *Physical perfection*, is when a natural object has all its powers, faculties, or qualities entire and in full vigor, and all its parts in due proportion. *Encyc.*

3. *Metaphysical* or *transcendental perfection*, is the possession of all the essential attributes, or all the parts necessary to the integrity of a substance. This is absolute, where all defect is precluded, such as the *perfection* of God; or according to its kind, as in created things. *Encyc.*

4. *Moral perfection*, is the complete possession of all moral excellence, as in the Supreme Being; or the possession of such moral qualities and virtues as a thing is capable of.

5. A quality, endowment, or acquirement completely excellent, or of great worth.

[In this sense, the word has a plural.]

What tongue can her *perfections* tell? *Sidney.*

6. An inherent or essential attribute of supreme or infinite excellence; or one perfect in its kind; as, the *perfections* of God. The infinite power, holiness, justice, benevolence, and wisdom of God are denominated his *perfections*.

To perfection; perfectly; in the highest degree of excellence; as, to imitate a model *to perfection*.

PER-FEC'TION, *v. t.* To complete; to make perfect.

PER-FEC'TION-AL, *a.* Made complete. *Pearson.*

PER-FEC'TION-ATE, used by Dryden and Tooke, in lieu of the verb to PERFECT, is a useless word.

PER-FEC'TION-ED, *pp.* Made perfect.

PER-FEC'TION-ING, *ppr.* Making perfect.

PER-FEC'TION-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of the perfectionists.

PER-FEC'TION-IST, *n.* One pretending to perfection; an enthusiast in religion. *South.*

2. One who believes that some persons actually attain to moral perfection in the present life.

PER-FEC'TION-MENT, *n.* State of being perfect. *I. Taylor.*

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PER-FECT'IVE, *a.* Conducing to make perfect or bring to perfection; followed by *of*.

Praise and adoration are actions *perfective of* the soul. *More.*

PER-FECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner that brings to perfection. *Grew.*

PER'FECT-LY, *adv.* In the highest degree of excellence.

2. Totally; completely; as, work *perfectly* executed or performed; a thing *perfectly* new.

3. Exactly; accurately; as, a proposition *perfectly* understood.

PER'FECT-NESS, *n.* Completeness; consummate excellence; perfection.

2. The highest degree of goodness or holiness of which man is capable in this life.

And above all things put on charity, which is the bond of *perfectness*. — Col. iii.

3. Accurate skill. *Shak.*

PER-FI''CIENT, (-fish'ent,) *n.* [L. *perficiens.*] One who endows a charity.

PER-FID'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *perfidus; per* and *fidus*, faithful. *Per*, in this word, signifies *through*, *beyond*, or *by*, *aside*.]

1. Violating good faith or vows; false to trust or confidence reposed; treacherous; as, a *perfidious* agent; a *perfidious* friend. [See PERFIDY.]

2. Proceeding from treachery, or consisting in breach of faith; as, a *perfidious* act.

3. Guilty of violated allegiance; as, a *perfidious* citizen; a man *perfidious* to his country.

PER-FID'I-OUS-LY, *adv.* Treacherously; traitorously; by breach of faith or allegiance. *Swift.*

PER-FID'I-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being perfidious; treachery; traitorousness; breach of faith, of vows or allegiance.

PER'FI-DY, *n.* [L. *perfidia; per* and *fides*, faith.]

The act of violating faith, a promise, vow, or allegiance; treachery; the violation of a trust reposed. *Perfidy* is not applied to violations of contracts in ordinary pecuniary transactions, but to violations of faith or trust in friendship, in agency and office, in allegiance, in connubial engagements, and in the transactions of kings.

PER'FLA-BLE, *a.* [L. *perflo.*] That may be blown through. [*Not used.*]

PER-FLATE', *v. t.* [L. *perflo; per* and *flo*, to blow.] To blow through. *Harvey.*

PER-FLA'TED, *pp.* Blown through.

PER-FLA'TION, *n.* The act of blowing through. *Woodward.*

PER-FO'LI-ATE, *a.* [L. *per* and *folium*, a leaf.]

In *botany*, a *perfoliate* leaf is one that has the base entirely surrounding the stem transversely. *Martyn.*

PER'FO-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *perforo; per* and *foro*, Eng. to *bore*.]

1. To bore through.

2. To pierce with a pointed instrument; to make a hole or holes through any thing by boring or driving; as, to *perforate* the bottom of a vessel.

PER'FO-RA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Bored or pierced through; pierced.

PER'FO-RA-TING, *ppr.* Boring or piercing through; piercing.

PER-FO-RA'TION, *n.* The act of boring or piercing through.

2. A hole or aperture passing through any thing, or into the interior of a substance, whether natural or made by an instrument.

PER'FO-RA-TIVE, *a.* Having power to pierce, as an instrument.

PER'FO-RA-TOR, *n.* An instrument that bores or perforates. *Sharp.*

PER-FORCE', *adv.* [*per* and *force*.] By force or violence. *Shak.*

PER-FORM', *v. t.* [L. *per* and *formo*, to make.]

1. To do; to execute; to accomplish; as, to *perform* two days' labor in one day; to *perform* a noble deed or achievement.

2. To execute; to discharge; as, to *perform* a duty or office.

3. To fulfill; as, to *perform* a covenant, promise, or contract; to *perform* a vow.

PER-FORM', *v. i.* To do; to act a part. The player *performs* well in different characters. The musician *performs* well on the organ.

PER-FORM'A-BLE, *a.* That may be done, executed, or fulfilled; practicable. *Brown.*

PER-FORM'ANCE, *n.* Execution or completion of any thing; a doing; as, the *performance* of work or of an undertaking; the *performance* of duty.

2. Action; deed; thing done. *Shak.*

3. The acting or exhibition of character on the stage. Garrick was celebrated for his theatrical *performances*.

4. Composition; work written.

Few of our comic *performances* give good examples. *Clarissa.*

5. The acting or exhibition of feats; as, *performances* of horsemanship.

PER-FORM'ED, *pp.* Done; executed; discharged.

PER-FORM'ER, *n.* One that performs any thing, particularly in an art; as, a good *performer* on the violin or organ; a celebrated *performer* in comedy or tragedy, or in the circus.

PER-FORM'ING, *ppr.* Doing; executing; accomplishing.

PER-FORM'ING, *n.* Act done; deed; act of executing. *Swift.*

PER'FRI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *perfrico.*] To rub over.

PER'FRI-CA-TED, *pp.* Rubbed over.

PER'FRI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Rubbing over.

PER-FU'MA-TO-RY, *a.* [from *perfume.*] That perfumes. *Leigh.*

PER-FUME' or PER'FUME, *n.* [Fr. *parfun*; It. *profumo*; Sp. *perfume*; L. *per* and *fumus*, smoke, or *fumo*, to fumigate.]

1. A substance that emits a scent or odor which affects agreeably the organs of smelling, as musk, civet, spices, or aromatics of any kind; or any composition of aromatic substances.

2. The scent, odor, or volatile particles emitted from sweet-smelling substances.

No rich *perfumes* refresh the fruitful field. *Pope.*

PER-FUME', *v. t.* To scent; to fill or impregnate with a grateful odor; as, to *perfume* an apartment; to *perfume* a garment.

And Carmel's flowery top *perfumes* the skies. *Pope.*

PER-FUM'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Scented; impregnated with fragrant odors.

PER-FUM'ER, *n.* He or that which perfumes.

2. One whose trade is to sell perfumes. *Bacon.*

PER-FUM'ER-Y, *n.* Perfumes in general.

2. The preparation of perfumes.

PER-FUM'ING, *ppr.* Scenting; impregnating with sweet odors.

PER-FUNC'TO-RI-LY, *adv.* [L. *perfunctorie*, from *perfungor; per* and *fungor*, to do or to execute.] Carelessly; negligently; in a manner to satisfy external form. *Clarendon.*

PER-FUNC'TO-RI-NESS, *n.* Negligent performance; carelessness. *Whitlock.*

PER-FUNC'TO-RY, *a.* [Supra.] Slight; careless; negligent. *Woodward.*

2. Done only for the sake of getting rid of the duty. *Bickerstetth.*

PER-FUSE', *v. t.* [L. *perfusus*, *perfundo*; *per* and *fundo*, to pour.]

To sprinkle, pour, or spread over. *Harvey.*

PER-FUS'ED, *pp.* Poured or spread over.

PER-FU'SIVE, *a.* Sprinkling; adapted to spread or sprinkle.

PER-GA-ME'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *pergamena*, parchment.] Like parchment.

PER'GO-LA, *n.* [It.] See PERGULA.

PER'GU-LA, *n.* [L.] In *ancient architecture*, a sort of gallery or balcony in a house. Some suppose it to be an arbor in a garden, or a terrace overhanging one. *Brande.*

PER-HAPS', *adv.* [*per* and *hap*. See HAPPEN.] By chance; it may be.

Perhaps her love, *perhaps* her kingdom charmed him. *Smith.*

PE'RI, *n.* In *Persian mythology*, an imaginary being like an elf or fairy, represented as a descendant of fallen angels excluded from paradise till their penance is accomplished.

PER'I-ANTH, *n.* [Gr. περι, about, and ανθος, flower.] That calyx which envelops only a single flower, and is immediately contiguous to it.

PER'I-APT, *n.* [Gr. περιαπτω, to fit or tie to.] An amulet; a charm worn to defend against disease or mischief. [*Not used.*] *Hanmer. Shak.*

PER-I-AU'GER, } See PIROGUE.
PER-I-A'GUA, }

PE-RIB'O-LOS, *n.* [Gr. περι and βαλλω.] A court entirely round a temple, surrounded by a wall. *Brande.*

PER-I-CAR'DI-AN, *a.* Relating to the pericardium.

PER-I-CAR'DI-UM, *n.* [Gr. περι, around, and καρδια, the heart.]

A membrane that incloses the heart. It contains a liquor which prevents the surface of the heart from becoming dry by its continual motion. *Quincy.*

PER'I-CARP, *n.* [Gr. περι, about, and καρπος, fruit.] The seed-vessel of a plant; a general name, including the capsule, legume, silique, follicle, drupe, pome, berry, &c. *Martyn.*

PER-I-CAR'PI-AL, *a.* Belonging to a pericarp. *Lindley.*

PE-RI-CHÆ'TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the perichætium.

PE-RI-CHÆ'TIUM, *n.* [Gr. περι and χαιτη.] A term applied to certain narrow and pointed leaflets, (different from the other leaves of the plant,) which surround the bulbous base of the *seta*, which usually elevates the *sporangium* or *theca*, (a hollow, urn-like body,) which contains the *sporules* of the *Bryaceæ* and *Andræaceæ*. The *perichætium* has been considered as a sort of *calyx*, and has been called an *involucre*.

PER'I-CLASE, *n.* [Gr. περι, around, and κλασις, fracture.]

A mineral from Vesuvius, occurring in greenish octahedrons, and supposed to be pure magnesia.

PE-RIC'LI-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *periclitor.*] To endanger.

PE-RIC-LI-TA'TION, *n.* A hazarding or exposing to peril.

PER-I-CRA'NI-UM, *n.* [Gr. περι, about, and κρανιον, the skull.]

The periosteum, or membrane that invests the skull. *Coze.*

PE-RIC'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *periculosus.* See PERIL.] Dangerous; hazardous. *Brown.*

PER-I-DO-DEC-A-HE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. περι and *dodecahedral.*]

A term designating a crystal whose primitive form is a four-sided prism, and in its secondary form is converted into a prism of twelve sides. *Cleaveland.*

PER'I-DOT, *n.* [Fr.] The same with CHRYSOLITE, which see. *Dana.*

PER'I-DROME, *n.* [Gr. περι and δρομος, course.]

In *architecture*, that part of a periptery, which, in form of a gallery or alley, was left between the columns and the walls; used as a promenade. *Elmes.*

PER-I-E'CIAN, *n.* [Gr. περιοικος.]

An inhabitant of the opposite side of the globe, in the same parallel of latitude.

PER-I-ER'GY, *n.* [Gr. περι and εργον.] Needless caution or diligence.

PER'I-GEE, } *n.* [Gr. περι, about, and γη, the
PER-I-GE'UM, } earth.]

That point in the orbit of the sun or moon in which it is at the least distance from the earth; opposed to APOGEE. *Hutton.*

PER'I-GRAPH, *n.* [Gr. περι, about, and γραφη, a writing.]

1. A careless or inaccurate delineation of any thing.

2. The white lines or impressions that appear on the musculus rectus of the abdomen. *Encyc.*

PE-RIG'YN-OUS, *a.* [Gr. περι, about, and γυνη, female.]

Growing upon some body that surrounds the ovarium. Botanists are in the habit of saying that the stamens are inserted into the calyx or corolla, i. e., are *perigynous*, though they always originate from the space between the base of the petals and the base of the ovary. *Lindley.*

PER-I-HE'LION, } *n.* [Gr. περι, about, and ηλιος,
PER-I-HE'LI-UM, } the sun.]

That part of the orbit of a planet or comet, in which it is at its least distance from the sun; opposed to APHELION. *Brande.*

PER-I-HEX-A-HE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. περι and *hexahedral.*]

A term designating a crystal whose primitive form is a four-sided prism, and in the secondary form is converted into a prism of six sides. *Cleaveland.*

PER'IL, *n.* [Fr.; It. *periglio*; Sp. *peligro*; Port. *perigo*; from L. *periculum*, from Gr. πειραω, to try, to attempt, that is, to strain; πειρα, an attempt, danger, hazard; allied to πειρω, to pass, to thrust in or transfix; πειρα is also the point or edge of a sword, coinciding with W. *ber* and *pêr*, a spit, a *spear* or pike. Hence L. *experior*, Eng. *experience*. The Greek πειραω is expressed in Dutch by *vaaren*, to go, to sail, to *fare*: *gevaar*, danger, peril; G. *gefahr*, from *fahren*. These words are all of one family. (See PIRATE.) The primary sense of *peril* is an advance, a pushing or going forward; the radical sense of boldness. The Welsh has *perig*, perilous, from *pêr*, and *peri*, to bid or command, the root of L. *impero*, from the same root.]

1. Danger; risk; hazard; jeopardy; particular exposure of person or property to injury, loss, or destruction from any cause whatever.

In *perils* of waters; in *perils* of robbers. — 2 Cor. xi.

2. Danger denounced; particular exposure. You do it at your *peril*, or at the *peril* of your father's displeasure.

PER'IL, *v. i.* To be in danger. *Milton.*

PER'IL, *v. t.* To hazard; to risk; to expose to danger.

PER'IL-ED, *pp.* Exposed to danger or loss.

PER'IL-ING, *ppr.* Hazarding; risking.

PER'IL-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *perileux.*]

1. Dangerous; hazardous; full of risk; as, a *perilous* undertaking; a *perilous* situation.

2. Vulgarly used for VERY, like mighty; as, *perilous* shrewd. [*Obs.*] *Hudibras.*

3. Smart; witty; as, a *perilous* [parlous] boy. [*Vulgar and obsolete.*]

PER'IL-OUS-LY, *adv.* Dangerously; with hazard.

PER'IL-OUS-NESS, *n.* Dangerousness; danger; hazard.

PE-RIM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. περι, about, and μετρον, measure.]

In *geometry*, the outer boundary of a body or figure, or the sum of all the sides. The *perimeters* of surfaces or figures are lines; those of bodies are surfaces. In circular figures, instead of *perimeter*, we use *circumference* or *periphery*. *Barlow.*

PER-I-OC-TA-HE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. περι and *octahedral.*]

A term designating a crystal whose primitive form is a four-sided prism, and in its secondary form is converted into a prism of eight sides.

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PĒ'RI-OD, *n.* [L. *periodus*; Fr. *periode*; It. Sp. and Port. *periodo*; Gr. περιοδος; περι, about, and ὁδος, way.]

1. *Properly*, a circuit; hence, the time which is taken up by a planet or comet in making its revolution round the sun, or the duration of its course till it returns to the point of its orbit where it began. Thus, the *period* of the earth, or its annual revolution, is 365¼ days. *Barlow.*

2. In *chronology*, a stated number of years; a revolution or series of years by which time is measured; as, the Calippic *period*; the Dyonisian *period*; the Julian *period*.

3. Any series of years or of days in which a revolution is completed, and the same course is to be begun.

4. Any specified portion of time, designated by years, months, days, or hours, complete; as, a *period* of a thousand years; the *period* of a year; the *period* of a day.

5. End; conclusion. Death puts a *period* to a state of probation.

6. An indefinite portion of any continued state, existence, or series of events; as, the first *period* of life; the last *period* of a king's reign; the early *periods* of history.

7. State at which any thing terminates; limit.

8. Length or usual length of duration.

Some experiments would be made how by art to make plants more lasting than their ordinary *period*. *Bacon.*

9. A complete sentence from one full stop to another.

Periods are beautiful when they are not too long. *B. Jonson.*

10. The point that marks the end of a complete sentence; a full stop, thus [.].

11. In *arithmetic*, a distinction made by a point or comma placed regularly after a certain number of figures; used in notation, in the extraction of roots, and in circulating decimals. *A. D. Stanley.*

12. In *medicine*, the time of the exacerbation and remission of a disease, or of the paroxysm and intermission. *Encyc.*

Julian period; in *chronology*, a period of 7980 years; a number produced by multiplying 28, the years of the solar cycle, into 19, the years of the lunar cycle, and their product by 15, the years of the Roman indiction.

PĒ'RI-OD, *v. t.* To put an end to. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

PE-RI-OD'IC, PE-RI-OD'IC-AL, *a.* [It. *periodico*; Fr. *periodique.*]

1. Performed in a circuit, or in a regular revolution in a certain time, or in a series of successive circuits; as, the *periodical* motion of the planets round the sun; the *periodical* motion of the moon round the earth. *Watts.*

2. Happening, by revolution, at a stated time; as, the conjunction of the sun and moon is *periodical*.

3. Happening or returning regularly in a certain period of time. The Olympiads, among the Greeks, were *periodical*, as was the Jubilee of the Jews.

4. Performing some action at a stated time; as, the *periodical* fountains in Switzerland, which issue only at a particular hour of the day. *Addison.*

5. Pertaining to a period; constituting a complete sentence. *Adams's Lect.*

6. Pertaining to a revolution or regular circuit. *Brown.*

PER-I-OD'IC AC'ID, *n.* An acid analogous to perchloric acid, and composed of one equivalent of iodine with seven of oxygen. *Brande.*

PE-RI-OD'IC-AL, *n.* A magazine or other publication that is published at stated or regular periods.

PE-RI-OD'IC-AL-IST, *n.* One who publishes a periodical.

PE-RI-OD'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* At stated periods; as, a festival celebrated *periodically*.

PE-RI-O-DIC'I-TY, *n.* The state of having regular periods in changes or conditions. *Whewell.*

PER-I-CE'CIANS, PER-I-CE'CI, *n. pl.* See PERIECIAN.

PER-I-OS'TE UM, *n.* [Gr. περι, about, and οστεον, bone.]

A nervous, vascular membrane immediately investing the bones of animals. *Encyc. Coxe.*

The *periosteum* has very little sensibility in a sound state, but in some cases of disease it appears to be very sensible. *Wistar.*

PER-I-PA-TET'IC, *a.* [Gr. περιπατητικος, from περιπατεω, to walk about; περι and πατεω.]

Pertaining to Aristotle's system of philosophy, or to the sect of his followers.

PER-I-PA-TET'IC, *n.* A follower of Aristotle, so called because the founder of this philosophy taught, or his followers disputed questions, *walking* in the Lyceum at Athens. *P. Cyc.*

2. It is ludicrously applied to one who is obliged to walk, or can not afford to ride. *Tatler.*

PER-I-PA-TET'I-CISM, *n.* The notions or philosophical system of Aristotle and his followers. *Barrow.*

PE-RIPH'ER-AL, *a.* Peripheric. *Fleming.*

PER-I-PHER'IC, PER-I-PHER'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a periphery; constituting a periphery.

PE-RIPH'E-RY, *n.* [Gr. περι, around, and φερω, to bear.]

The circumference of a circle, ellipsis, or other regular curvilinear figure. *Brande.*

PER'I-PHRASE, *n.* [Gr. περιφρασις; περι, about, and φραζω, to speak.]

Circumlocution; a circuit of words; the use of more words than are necessary to express the idea; a figure of rhetoric employed to avoid a common and trite manner of expression. *Encyc.*

PER'I-PHRASE, *v. t.* To express by circumlocution.

PER'I-PHRASE, *v. i.* To use circumlocution.

PER'I-PHRAS-ED, *pp.* Expressed by circumlocution.

PER'I-PHRAS-ING, *ppr.* Expressing by circumlocution.

PE-RIPH'RA-SIS. See PERIPHRASE.

PER-I-PHRAS'TIC, PER-I-PHRAS'TIC-AL, *a.* Circumlocutory; expressing or expressed in more words than are necessary; expressing the sense of one word in many.

PER-I-PHRAS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* With circumlocution. *Boswell.*

PER'I-PLUS, *n.* [Gr. περιπλους; περι, about, and πλεω, to sail.]

Circumnavigation; a voyage round a certain sea or sea-coast. *Vincent.*

PER-IP-NEU-MON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to peripneumony; consisting in an inflammation of the lungs.

PER-IP-NEU'MO-NY, *n.* [Gr. περι, about, and πνευμων, the lungs.]

An inflammation of the lungs. An old and not very correct term, for which PNEUMONITIS is now substituted.

PER-I-PO-LYG'ON-AL, *a.* [Gr. περι and *polygon*.]

In *crystallography*, having a great number of sides.

PE-RIP'TER-AL, *a.* [Infra.] A term applied to an edifice having a range of columns all around.

PE-RIP'TER-OUS, *a.* [Gr. περι and πτερον.]

Feathered on all sides.

PE-RIP'TER-Y, *n.* [Gr. περι, and πτερον, a wing, and π.τω, to expand.]

In *architecture*, an edifice or temple environed, on its exterior circumference, by a range of insulated columns, distant from the wall to the extent of the intercolumniation. *Elmes.*

PE-RIS'CIAN, (pe-rish'yan,) *n.* PE-RIS'CI-I, (pe-rish'e-i,) *n. pl.* [L. *Periscii*; Gr. περισκιοι; περι, around, and σκια, shadow.]

An inhabitant of a frigid zone or within a polar circle, whose shadow moves round, and, in the course of the day, falls in every point of compass. The Latin word *Periscii*, in the plural, is generally used in geographies; but the English word is preferable.

PE-RIS'CIAN, *a.* Having the shadow moving all around.

PER'I-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. περι and σκοπεω.]

A general view.

PER-I-SCOP'IC, *a.* Viewing on all sides; a term applied to spectacles having concavo-convex glasses, for the purpose of increasing the distinctness of objects when viewed obliquely. *Olmsted.*

PER'ISH, *v. i.* [Fr. *perir*, *perissant*; It. *perire*; Sp. *perecer*; from L. *pereo*, supposed to be compounded of *per* and *eo*, to go; literally, to depart wholly.]

1. To die; to lose life in any manner; *applied to animals.* Men *perish* by disease or decay, by the sword, by drowning, by hunger, or famine, &c.

2. To die; to wither and decay; *applied to plants.*

3. To waste away; as, a leg or an arm has *perished.*

4. To be in a state of decay or passing away.

Duration, and time, which is a part of it, is the idea we have of *perishing* distance. *Locke.*

5. To be destroyed; to come to nothing.

Perish the lore that deadens young desire. *Anon.*

6. To fail entirely, or to be extirpated. 2 *Kings* ix.

7. To be burst or ruined; as, the bottles shall *perish*. *Luke* v.

8. To be wasted or rendered useless. *Jer.* ix.

9. To be injured or tormented. 1 *Cor.* viii.

10. To be lost eternally; to be sentenced to endless misery. 2 *Pet.* ii.

PER'ISH, *v. t.* To destroy. [*Not legitimate.*]

PER-ISH-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Perishableness.

PER'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Liable to perish; subject to decay and destruction. The bodies of animals and plants are *perishable*; the souls of men are not *perishable.*

2. Subject to speedy decay.

Property of a *perishable* nature, saved from a wreck, may be sold within a year and a day. *Stat. of Conn.*

PER'ISH-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Liableness to decay or destruction. *Locke.*

PER'ISH-A-BLY, *adv.* In a perishing manner.

PER'ISH-ED, (per'isht,) *pp.* or *a.* Decayed; wasted away; destroyed.

PER'ISH-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Dying; decaying; coming to nothing.

PER'I-SPERM, *n.* [Gr. περι, around, and σπερμα, seed.]

A thick, farinaceous, fleshy, horny, woody, or bony part of the seed of plants, either entirely or only partially surrounding the embryo, and inclosed within the investing membrane. It is the *albumen* of Gærtner. *Jussieu. Smith.*

PER-I-SPHER'IC, *a.* [Gr. περι and σφαιρα.]

Globular; having the form of a ball. *Journ. of Science.*

PER-IS-SO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Redundant in words.

PER-IS-SOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. περισσολογια; περισσος, redundant, and λογος, discourse.]

Superfluous words; much talk to little purpose. [*Little used.*] *Campbell.*

PER-I-STAL'TIC, *a.* [Gr. περισταλτικος, from περιστελλω, to involve.]

Spiral; vermicular or worm-like. The *peristaltic* motion of the intestines is performed by the contraction of the circular and longitudinal fibres composing their fleshy coats, by which the chyle is carried downward to the orifices of the lacteals, and the excrements are protruded toward the anus. *Encyc.*

PER-IS-TĒ'RI-ON, *n.* [Gr.] The herb vervain. *Dict.*

PER-I-STREPH'IC, *a.* [Gr. περι and στρεφω.] Turning round, or rotary, revolving.

PER'I-STYLE, *n.* [Gr. περιστυλον; περι, about, and στυλος, a column.]

A range of columns round a building or square, or a building encompassed with a row of columns on the outside. *Johnson. Gwilt.*

PER-I-SYS'TO-LE, *n.* [Gr. περι, about, and συστολη, contraction.]

The pause or interval between the systole or contraction, and the diastole or dilatation, of the heart. *Quincy.*

PE-RITE', *a.* [L. *peritus.*]

Skillful. [*Little used.*] *Whitaker.*

PE-RIT'O-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. περι, around, and τεμνω, to cleave.]

In *mineralogy*, cleaving in more directions than one parallel to the axis, the faces being all of one quality. *Shepard.*

PER-I-TO-NĒ'AL, *a.* Pertaining to the peritoneum.

PER-I-TO-NĒ'UM, *n.* [Gr. περιτοναιον; περι, about, and τονοω, to stretch.]

A thin, smooth, serous membrane, investing the whole internal surface of the abdomen, and more or less completely all the viscera contained in it. *Encyc. Parr.*

PE-RI-TRŌ'CHI-UM. See AXIS IN PERITROCHIO.

PER-I-TRŌ'PAL, *a.* [Gr. περι and τροπη.]

Rotary; circuitous.

PER'I-WIG, *n.* [Ir. *peraebic.* Qu. D. *paruik*; G. *perrücke*; Dan. *perryk*; Fr. *perruque*; It. *parrucca.*]

A small wig; a kind of close cap formed by an intertexture of false hair, worn by men for ornament or to conceal baldness. *Periwigs* were in fashion in the days of Addison.

PER'I-WIG, *v. t.* To dress with a periwig, or with false hair, or with any thing in like form. *Swift.*

PER'I-WINK-LE, (per'e-wink-l,) *n.* [Sax. *peruince*; It. *pervinca*; Fr. *pervenche*; L. *vinca*; Sax. *wincle*, a shell fish. If *n* is casual, *vinca* may be and probably is the W. *gwic*, for *wic*, a squeak, whence *gwiciad*, a periwinkle.]

1. A sea snail, or small shell fish, *Turbo littoreus* of Linnæus.

2. A flowering plant of the genus Vinca.

PER'JURE, (per'jur,) *v. t.* [L. *perjuro*; *per* and *juro*, to swear; that is, to swear aside or beyond.]

Willfully to make a false oath when administered by lawful authority or in a court of justice; to forswear; as, the witness *perjured* himself.

PER'JURE, *n.* A perjured person. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

PER'JUR-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Guilty of perjury; having sworn falsely.

PER'JUR ER, *n.* One that willfully takes a false oath lawfully administered.

PER'JUR-ING, *ppr.* Taking a false oath lawfully administered.

PER-JŪ'RI-OUS, *a.* Guilty of perjury; containing perjury. *Coke.*

PER'JU-RY, *n.* [L. *perjurium.*]

The act or crime of willfully making a false oath, when lawfully administered; or a crime committed when a lawful oath is administered in some judicial proceeding, to a person who swears willfully, absolutely, and falsely, in a matter material to the issue. *Coke.*

PERK, *a.* [W. *perc*, compact, trim, perk; as *a noun*, something that is close, compact, trim, and a *perch.*]

Properly, erect; hence, smart; trim.

PERK, *v. i.* [W. *percu*, to trim, to make smart.]

To hold up the head with affected smartness. *Pope.*

That Edward's miss thus *perks* it in your face. *Pope.*

PERK, *v. t.* To dress up; to make trim or smart; to prank. *Shak.*

PER'KIN, *n.* Ciderkin; a kind of weak cider, made by steeping the refuse pumice in water. *Encyc.*

PER'LATE AC'ID, the acidulous phosphate of soda. *Chemistry. Nicholson.*

PER'LA-TED AC'ID, or PU-RET'IC; biphosphate of soda.

PER'LOUS, for PERILOUS, is not used. *Spenser.*

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PER-LUS-TRĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *perlustro; per* and *lustro*, to survey.]
The act of viewing all over. *Howell.*

PER'MA-GY, *n.* A little Turkish boat. *Dict.*

PER'MA-NENCE, } *n.* [See PERMANENT.] Contin-
PER'MA-NEN-CY, } uance in the same state, or without a change that destroys the form or nature of a thing; duration; fixedness; as, the *permanence* of a government or state; the *permanence* of institutions or of a system of principles.

2. Continuance in the same place, or at rest.

PER'MA-NENT, *a.* [L. *permanens, permaneo; per* and *maneo*, to remain. Class Mn.]
Durable; lasting; continuing in the same state, or without any change that destroys the form or nature of the thing. The laws, like the character of God, are unalterably *permanent*. Human laws and institutions may be to a degree *permanent*, but they are subject to change and overthrow. We speak of a *permanent* wall or building, a *permanent* bridge, when they are so constructed as to endure long; in which examples, *permanent* is equivalent to *durable* or *lasting*, but not to *undecaying* or *unalterable*. So we say, a *permanent* residence, a *permanent* intercourse, *permanent friendship, when it continues a long time* without interruption.

PER'MA-NENT-LY, *adv.* With long continuance; durably; in a fixed state or place; as, a government *permanently* established.

PER-MAN'SION, (-shun,) *n.* [L. *permansio.*]
Continuance. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

PER-ME-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Infra.] The quality or state of being permeable. *Journ. of Science.*

PER'ME-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *permeo; per* and *meo*, to pass or glide.]
That may be passed through without rupture or displacement of its parts, as solid matter; applied particularly to substances that admit the passage of fluids. Thus cloth, leather, wood, are *permeable* to water and oil; glass is *permeable* to light, but not to water.

PER'ME-A-BLY, *adv.* In a permeable manner.

PER'ME-ANT, *a.* [Supra.] *Passing through* *Brown.*

PER'ME-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *permeo; per* and *meo*, to glide, flow, or pass.]
To pass through the pores or interstices of a body; to penetrate and pass through a substance without rupture or displacement of its parts; applied particularly to fluids which pass through substances of loose texture; as, water *permeates* sand or a filtering stone; light *permeates* glass.

PER'ME-Ā-TED, *pp.* Passed through, as by a fluid.

PER'ME-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Passing through the pores or interstices of a substance.

PER-ME-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of passing through the pores or interstices of a body.

PER-MIS'CI-BLE, *a.* [L. *permisceo; per* and *misceo*, to mix.]
That may be mixed. [*Little used.*]

PER-MIS'SI-BLE, *a.* [See PERMIT.] That may be permitted or allowed.

PER-MIS'SI-BLY, *adv.* In the way of permission.

PER-MIS'SION, (-mish'un,) *n.* [L. *permissio*, from *permitto*, to permit.]
1. The act of permitting or allowing.
2. Allowance; license or liberty granted.
You have given me your *permission* for this address. *Dryden.*

PER-MIS'SIVE, *a.* Granting liberty; allowing. *Milton.*
2. Granted; suffered without hinderance.
Thus I emboldened spake, and freedom used
Permissive, and acceptance found. *Milton.*

PER-MIS'SIVE-LY, *adv.* By allowance; without prohibition or hinderance.

PER-MIS'TION, (-mist'yun,) } *n.* [L. *permistio, per-*
PER-MIX'TION, (-mixt'yun,) } *mixtio.*]
The act of mixing; the state of being mingled.

PER-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *permitto; per* and *mitto*, to send; Fr. *permettre*; It. *permettere*; Sp. *permitir.*]
1. To allow; to grant leave or liberty to by express consent. He asked my leave, and I *permitted* him.
2. To allow by silent consent, or by not prohibiting; to suffer without giving express authority. The laws *permit* us to do what is not expressly or impliedly forbid.
What God neither commands nor forbids, he *permits* with approbation to be done or left undone. *Hooker.*
3. To afford ability or means. Old age does not *permit* us to retain the vigor of youth. The man's indigence does not *permit* him to indulge in luxuries.
4. To leave; to give or resign.
Let us not aggravate our sorrows,
But to the gods *permit* the event of things. *Addison.*
[The latter sense is obsolete or obsolescent.]

PER-MIT' or PER'MIT, *n.* A written license or permission from the custom-house officer, or other proper authority, to export or transport goods, or to land goods or persons.
2. Warrant; leave; permission.

PER-MIT'TANCE, *n.* Allowance; forbearance of prohibition; permission. *Dèrham.*

PER-MIT'TER, *n.* He who permits. PERMITTEE, for the one permitted, is rare.

PER-MIX'TION. See PERMISTION.

PER-MŪ'TA-BLE, *a.* That may be changed one for the other.

PER-MŪ'TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being permutable.

PER-MŪ'TA-BLY, *adv.* By interchange.

PER-MU-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *permutatio, permuto; per* and *muto*, to change.]
1. In *commerce*, exchange of one thing for another; barter. *Bacon.*
2. In *the canon law*, the exchange of one benefice for another. *Encyc.*
3. In *algebra*, the arrangement of any determinate number of things or letters, in all possible orders, one after the other. *Brande.*

PER-MŪTE', *v. t.* [L. *permuto; per* and *muto*, to change.]
To exchange; to barter. [*Not used.*]

PER-MŪT'ER, *n.* One that exchanges. [*Not used.*]

PER'NAN-CY, *n.* [Norm. *perner*, to take.]
A taking or reception, as the receiving of rents or tithes in kind. *Blackstone.*

PER-NI'CIOUS, (-nish'us,) *a.* [L. *perniciosus*, from *pernicies; perneco*, to kill; *per* and *nex, necis*, death.]
1. Destructive; having the quality of killing, destroying or injuring; very injurious or mischievous. Food, drink, or air may be *pernicious* to life or health.
2. Destructive; tending to injure or destroy. Evil examples are *pernicious* to morals. Intemperance is a *pernicious* vice.
3. [L. *pernix.*] Quick. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

PER-NI'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Destructively; with ruinous tendency or effects. *Ascham.*

PER-NI'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being very injurious, mischievous, or destructive.

PER-NIC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *pernicitas*, from *pernix.*]
Swiftness of motion; celerity. [*Little used.*] *Ray.*

PER-NOC-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *pernocto; per* and *nox*, night.]
The act of passing the whole night; a remaining all night. *Taylor.*

PE-RŌGUE'. See PIROGUE.

PER'O-NATE, *a.* In *botany*, laid thickly over with a wooly substance ending in a sort of meal. *P. Cyc.*

PER-O-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *peroratio*, from *peroro; per* and *oro*, to pray.]
The concluding part of an oration, in which the speaker recapitulates the principal points of his discourse or argument, and urges them with greater earnestness and force, with a view to make a deep impression on his hearers. *Encyc.*

PER-OX'YD, *n.* [*per* and *oxyd.*] That oxyd of a given base which contains the greatest quantity of oxygen; a bad term, which ought to be entirely rejected, since different peroxyds do not always contain the same quantity of oxygen, the peroxyd of mercury being a protoxyd, the peroxyd of iron a sesquoxyd, the peroxyd of tin a deutoxyd, and the peroxyd of gold a tritoxyd.

PER-OX'YD-IZE, *v. t.* To oxydize to the utmost degree. *Cutbush.*

PER PAIS. [Norm. French.] In *law*, by the country, that is, by a jury.

PER PAR'TES. By the peers or one's peers.

PER-PEND', *v. t.* [L. *perpendo; per* and *pendo*, to weigh.]
To weigh in the mind; to consider attentively. [*Little used.*] *Shak. Brown.*

PER-PEND'ER, } *n.* [Fr. *parpaing.*]
PER'PENT-STONE, }
A large stone reaching through a wall so as to appear on both sides of it, and therefore having the ends smooth. *Gloss. of Archit.*

PER-PEN'DI-CLE, (-pen'de-kl,) *n.* [Fr. *perpendicule*, from L. *perpendiculum.*]
Something hanging down in a direct line; a plumb line. *Dict.*

PER-PEN-DIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *perpendicularis*, from *perpendiculum*, a plumb line; *perpendeo; per* and *pendeo*, to hang.]
1. Hanging or extending in a right line from any point toward the center of the earth or of gravity, or at right angles with the plane of the horizon.
2. In *geometry*, a term applied to a line or surface at right angles to another line or surface. The line A is *perpendicular* to the line B.

PER-PEN-DIC'U-LAR, *n.* A line falling at right angles on the plane of the horizon, that is, extending from some point in a right line toward the center of the earth or center of gravity, or any body standing in that direction.
2. In *geometry*, a line falling at right angles on another line, or making equal angles with it on each side. *Barlow.*

PER-PEN-DIC-U-LAR'I-TY, *n.* The state of being perpendicular. *Watts.*

PER-PEN-DIC'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* In a manner to fall on another line at right angles.
2. So as to fall on the plane of the horizon at right angles; in a direction toward the center of the earth or of gravity.

PER-PEN'SION, *n.* [L. *perpendo.*]
Consideration. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

PER-PES'SION, (-pesh'un,) *n.* [L. *perpessio, perpetior*, to suffer; *per* and *patior.*]
Suffering; endurance. [*Not used.*] *Pearson.*

PER'PE-TRĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *perpetro; per* and *patro*, to go through, to finish.]
To do; to commit; to perform; in *an ill sense*, that is, always used to express an evil act; as, to *perpetrate* a crime or an evil design. *Dryden.*

PER'PE-TRĀ-TED, *pp.* Done; committed; as an evil act.

PER'PE-TRĀ-TING, *ppr.* Committing, as a crime or evil act.

PER-PE-TRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of committing a crime. *Wotton.*
2. An evil action. *K. Charles.*

PER'PE-TRĀ-TOR, *n.* One that commits a crime.

PER-PET'U-AL, *a.* [Fr. *perpetuel*; L. *perpetuus*, from *perpes, perpetis; per* and *pes*, from a root signifying to pass.]
1. Never ceasing; continuing forever in future time; destined to be eternal; as, a *perpetual* covenant; a *perpetual* statute. [Literally true with respect to the decrees of the Supreme Being.]
2. Continuing or continued without intermission; uninterrupted; as, a *perpetual* stream; the *perpetual* action of the heart and arteries.
3. Permanent; fixed; not temporary; as, a *perpetual* law or edict; *perpetual* love or amity; *perpetual* incense. *Exod.* xxx.
4. Everlasting; endless.
Destructions are come to a *perpetual* end.—Ps. ix.
5. During the legal dispensation. *Ex.* xxix.
Perpetual curacy, is where all the tithes are appropriated and no vicarage is endowed. *Blackstone.*
Perpetual motion; a motion that is supplied and renewed from itself, without the intervention of any external cause. *Hutton.*
Perpetual screw; a screw that acts against the teeth of a wheel, and continues its action without end. *Wilkins.*

PER-PET'U-AL-LY, *adv.* Constantly; continually; applied to things which proceed without intermission, or which occur frequently or at intervals, without limitation. A perennial spring flows *perpetually*; the weather varies *perpetually.*
The Bible and Common Prayer Book in the vulgar tongue, being *perpetually* read in churches, have proved a kind of standard for language. *Swift.*

PER-PET'U-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *perpetuo.*]
1. To make perpetual; to eternize.
2. To cause to endure or to be continued indefinitely, to preserve from extinction or oblivion; as, to *perpetuate* the remembrance of a great event or of an illustrious character. The monument in London *perpetuates* the remembrance of the conflagration in 1666. Medals may *perpetuate* the glories of a prince. *Addison.*
3. To continue by repetition without limitation.

PER-PET'U-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made perpetual; continued through eternity, or for an indefinite time.

PER-PET'U-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Continuing forever or indefinitely.

PER-PET-U-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of making perpetual, or of preserving from extinction or oblivion through an endless existence, or for an indefinite period of time. *Brown.*

PER-PE-TŪ'I-TY, *n.* [L. *perpetuitas.*]
1. Endless duration; continuance to eternity.
2. Continued, uninterrupted existence, or duration for an indefinite period of time; as, the *perpetuity* of laws and institutions; the *perpetuity* of fame.
3. Something of which there will be no end. *South.*
4. In *the doctrine of annuities*, the number of years in which the simple interest of any sum becomes equal to the principal; also, the sum which will purchase an annuity to continue forever.

PER-PHOS'PHATE, *n.* A phosphate in which the phosphoric acid is combined with an oxyd at the maximum of oxydation.

PER-PLEX', *v. t.* [L. *perplexus, perplexor; per* and *plectur*, to twist, from the root of Gr. πλεκω, L. *plico*, to fold.]
1. To make intricate; to involve; to entangle; to make complicated and difficult to be understood or unraveled.
What was thought obscure, *perplexed*, and too hard for our weak parts, *will lie open to the understanding* in a fair view. *Locke.*
2. To embarrass; to puzzle; to distract; to tease with suspense, anxiety, or ambiguity.
We can distinguish no general truths, or at least shall be apt to *perplex* the mind. *Locke.*
We are *perplexed*, but not in despair.—2 Cor. iv.
3. To plague; to vex. *Glanville.*

PER-PLEX', *a.* Intricate; difficult. [*Not used.*] *Glanville.*

PER-PLEX'ED, (-plext',) *pp.* or *a.* Made intricate; embarrassed; puzzled.

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PER-PLEX'ED-LY, *adv.* Intricately; with involution. [Milton has PERPLEXLY.]

PER-PLEX'ED-NESS, *n.* Intricacy; difficulty from want of order or precision.

2. Embarrassment of mind from doubt or uncertainty.

PER-PLEX'ING, *ppr.* Making intricate or perplexed.

2. *a.* Troublesome; embarrassing.

PER-PLEX'I-TY, *n.* Intricacy; entanglement. The jury were embarrassed by the *perplexity* of the case.

2. Embarrassment of mind; disturbance from doubt, confusion, difficulty, or anxiety.

Perplexity not suffering them to be idle, they think and do, as it were, in a phrensy. *Hooker.*

PER-PO-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *per* and *poto.*] The act of drinking largely.

PER'QUI-SITE, (per'kwe-zit,) *n.* [L. *perquisitus, perquiro; per* and *quæro*, to seek.] A fee or pecuniary allowance to an officer for services, beyond his ordinary salary or settled wages; or a fee allowed by law to an officer for a specific service, in lieu of an annual salary.

[*The latter is the common acceptation of the word in America.*]

PER'QUI-SIT-ED, *a.* Supplied with perquisites.

[*A bad word, and not used.*] [*Savage.*

PER-QUI-SI''TION, (per-kwe-zish'un,) *n.* [L. *perquisitus.*] An accurate inquiry or search. *Ainsworth.*

PER'RON, *n.* [Fr.] A staircase outside of a building, or a flight of steps leading into the first story. *Gwilt.*

PER-RO-QUET', *n.* [Fr.] A parrakeet, which see. *Ash.*

2. *Perroquet auk*; the Alca Psittacula, an aquatic fowl inhabiting Kamtschatka and other northern regions. *P. Cyc.*

PER'RY, *n.* [Fr. *poiré*, from *poire*, W. *pêr*, a pear.] The fermented juice of pears, prepared in the same manner as cider.

PER SALTUM, [L.] By a leap.

PER-SCRU-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *perscrutatio, perscrutor.*] A searching thoroughly; minute search or inquiry.

PER SE, [L.] By itself; by himself, &c.; apart from others.

PER'SE-COT, *n.* [Fr.] A kind of cordial, made of the kernels of apricots, nectarines, &c., with refined spirit. *Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

PER'SE-CUTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *persecuter*; It. *perseguitare*; Sp. *perseguir*; L. *persequor*; *per* and *sequor*, to pursue. See SEEK and ESSAY.]

1. In *a general sense*, to pursue in a manner to injure, vex, or afflict; to harass with unjust punishment or penalties for supposed offenses; to inflict pain from hatred or malignity.

2. *Appropriately*, to afflict, harass, or destroy, for adherence to a particular creed or system of religious principles, or to a mode of worship. Thus Nero *persecuted* the Christians by crucifying some, burning others, and condemning others to be worried by dogs. See *Acts* xxii.

3. To harass with solicitations or importunity.

PER'SE-CU-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Harassed by troubles or punishments unjustly inflicted, particularly for religious opinions.

PER'SE-CU-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Pursuing with enmity or vengeance, particularly for adhering to a particular religion.

PER-SE-CU'TION, *n.* The act or practice of persecuting; the infliction of pain, punishment, or death, upon others unjustly, particularly for adhering to a religious creed or mode of worship, either by way of penalty, or for compelling them to renounce their principles. Historians enumerate ten *persecutions* suffered by the Christians, beginning with that of Nero, about A. D. 64, and ending with that of Diocletian, A. D. 303 to 311.

2. The state of being persecuted.

Our necks are under *persecution*; we labor and have no rest.—Lam. v.

PER-SEC'U-TIVE, *a.* Following; persecuting.

PER'SE-CU-TOR, *n.* One that persecutes; one that pursues another unjustly and vexatiously, particularly on account of religious principles.

Henry rejected the pope's supremacy, but retained every corruption beside, and became a cruel *persecutor.* *Swift.*

PER'SE-US, *n.* [Gr. Περσευς.]

1. A famous Grecian hero who slew Medusa.

2. A constellation, situated north of the Pleiades, containing Algol, Algenib, and several other bright stars. [In the classics, *Per'sëus.*]

PER-SE-VER'ANCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *perseverantia.* See PERSEVERE.]

1. Persistence in any thing undertaken; continued pursuit or prosecution of any business or enterprise begun; *applied alike to good and evil.*

Perseverance keeps honor bright. *Shak.*
Patience and *perseverance* overcome the greatest difficulties. *Clarissa.*

2. In *theology*, continuance in a state of grace to a state of glory; sometimes called *final perseverance.* *Hammond.*

PER-SE-VER'ANT, *a.* Constant in pursuit of an undertaking. [*Not used.*] *Ainsworth.*

PER-SE-VERE', *v. i.* [L. *persevero.* The last component part of this word, *severo*, must be the same as in *assevero*, with the radical sense of *set, fixed*, or *continued.* So *persist* is formed with *per* and *sisto*, to stand. *Constant* and *continue* have a like primary sense. So we say, *to hold on.*]

To persist in any business or enterprise undertaken; to pursue steadily any design or course commenced; not to give over or abandon what is undertaken; *applied alike to good and evil.*

Thrice happy, if they know
Their happiness, and *persevere* upright! *Milton.*
To *persevere* in any evil course makes you unhappy in this life. *Wake.*

PER-SE-VER'ING, *ppr.* Persisting in any business or course begun.

2. *a.* Constant in the execution of a purpose or enterprise; as, a *persevering* student.

PER-SE-VER'ING-LY, *adv.* With perseverance or continued pursuit of what is undertaken.

PER'SIAN, PER'SIC, *a.* Pertaining to Persia.

PER'SIAN-BER'RY, *n.* A sort of berry used in dyeing yellow. It comes from Persia, and is said, like the French berry, to be the fruit of a species of buckthorn called Rhamnus infectorius. *Ure. P. Cyc.*

PER'SIAN-WHEEL, *n.* In *mechanics*, a contrivance for raising water to some hight above the level of a stream, by means of a wheel with buckets on its rim. *Brande.*

PER'SIC, *n.* The Persian language.

PER'SI-FLAGE, (pär'se-flăzh,) *n.* [Fr., from *persifler.*] Light talk, in which all subjects are treated with banter. *H. More.*

PER-SIM'MON, *n.* A tree and its fruit, a species of Diospyros, a native of the States south of New York. The fruit is like a plum, and, when not ripe, very harsh and astringent, but, when ripe, luscious and highly nutritious. *Mease. Farm. Encyc.*

PER-SIST', *v. i.* [L. *persisto*; *per* and *sisto*, to stand or be fixed.]

To continue steadily and firmly in the pursuit of any business or course commenced; to persevere.

[*Persist* is nearly synonymous with *persevere*; but *persist* frequently implies more obstinacy than *persevere*, particularly in that which is evil or injurious to others.]

If they *persist* in pointing their batteries against particular persons, no laws of war forbid the making reprisals. *Addison.*

PER-SIST'ENCE, PER-SIST'EN-CY, *n.* The state of persisting; steady pursuit of what is undertaken; perseverance in a good or evil course, more generally in that which is evil, and injurious to others, or unadvisable.

2. Obstinacy; contumacy. *Shak.*

3. In *natural philosophy*, the continuance of an effect after the cause which first gave rise to it is removed; as, the *persistence* of the impression of light on the eye, after the luminous object is withdrawn; the *persistence* of the motion of an object, after the moving force is withdrawn. *Olmsted.*

PER-SIST'ENT, *a.* In *botany*, not falling off, but remaining green until the part which bears it is wholly matured, as the leaves of evergreen plants; opposed to CADUCOUS. *Lindley.*

PER-SIST'ING, *ppr.* Continuing in the prosecution of an undertaking; persevering.

PER-SIST'ING-LY, *adv.* Perseveringly; steadily.

PER-SIST'IVE, *a.* Steady in pursuit; not receding from a purpose or undertaking; persevering. *Shak.*

PER'SON, (per'sn,) *n.* [L. *persona*; said to be compounded of *per*, through or by, and *sonus*, sound; a Latin word signifying primarily a mask used by actors on the stage.]

1. An individual human being consisting of body and soul. We apply the word to *living* beings only, possessed of a rational nature; the body when dead is not called a *person.* It is applied alike to a man, woman, or child.

A *person* is a thinking, intelligent being. *Locke.*

2. A man, woman, or child, considered as opposed to things, or distinct from them.

A zeal for *persons* is far more easy to be perverted, than a zeal for things. *Sprat.*

3. A human being, considered with respect to the living body or corporeal existence only. The form of her *person* is elegant.

You'll find her *person* difficult to gain. *Dryden.*
The rebels maintained the fight for a small time, and for their *persons* showed no want of courage. *Bacon.*

4. A human being, indefinitely; one; a man. Let a *person's* attainments be never so great, he should remember he is frail and imperfect.

5. A human being represented in dialogue, fiction, or on the stage; character. A player appears in the *person* of King Lear.

These tables, Cicero pronounced under the *person* of Crassus, were of more use and authority than all the books of the philosophers. *Baker.*

6. Character of office.

How different is the same man from himself, as he sustains the *person* of a magistrate and that of a friend! *South.*

7. *Formerly*, the parson or minister of a parish. *Smart.*

8. In *grammar*, the subject of a verb; the agent that performs or the patient that suffers any thing affirmed by a verb; as, *I* write; *he* is smitten; *she* is beloved; the *rain* descends in torrents. *I, thou* or *you, he, she*, or *it*, are called the first, second, and third *persons.* Hence we apply the word *person* to the termination or modified form of the verb used in connection with the persons; as, the first or third *person* of the verb; the verb is in the second *person.*

9. In *law*, an *artificial person* is a corporation or body politic. *Blackstone.*

In person; by one's self; with bodily presence; not by representative.

The king in *person* visits all around. *Dryden.*

PER'SON, *v. t.* To represent as a person; to make to resemble; to image. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

PER'SON-A-BLE, *a.* Having a well-formed body or person; graceful; of good appearance; as, a *personable* man or woman. *Raleigh.*

2. In *law*, enabled to maintain pleas in court. *Cowel.*

3. Having capacity to take any thing granted or given. *Plowden.*

[*The two latter senses, I believe, are little used.*]

PER'SON-AGE, *n.* [Fr. *personnage.*]

1. A man or woman of distinction; as, an illustrious *personage.*

2. Exterior appearance; stature; air; as, a tall *personage*; a stately *personage.* *Shak. Hayward.*

3. Character assumed.

The Venetians, naturally grave, love to give in to the follies of such seasons, when disguised in a false *personage.* *Addison.*

4. Character represented.

Some persons must be found, already known in history, whom we may make the actors and *personages* of this fable. *Broome.*

PER'SON-AL, *a.* [L. *personalis.*]

1. Belonging to men or women, not to things; not real.

Every man so termed by way of *personal* difference only. *Hooker.*

2. Relating to an individual; affecting individuals; peculiar or proper to him or her, or to private actions or character.

The words are conditional,—If thou doest well,—and so *personal* to Cain. *Locke.*
Character and success depend more on *personal* effort than on any external advantages. *J. Howes.*

So we speak of *personal* pride.

3. Pertaining to the corporal nature; exterior; corporal; as, *personal* charms or accomplishments. *Addison.*

4. Direct or in person; without the intervention of another; as, a *personal* interview.

The immediate and *personal* speaking of God Almighty to Abraham, Job, and Moses. *White.*

5. Applying to the character and conduct of individuals in a disparaging manner; as, *personal* reflections or remarks.

6. Denoting the person; having the modifications of the three grammatical persons; as, a *personal* pronoun; a *personal* verb.

Personal estate or *property*; in *law*, movables; chattels; things belonging to the person; as money, jewels, furniture, &c., as distinguished from *real* estate in land and houses.

Personal action; in *law*, a suit or action by which a man claims a debt or personal duty, or damages in lieu of it; or wherein he claims satisfaction in damages for an injury to his person or property; an action founded on contract or on tort or wrong; as an action on a debt or promise, or an action for a trespass, assault, or defamatory words; opposed to *real* actions, or such as concern real property. *Blackstone.*

Personal identity; in *metaphysics*, sameness of being, of which consciousness is the evidence.

PER'SON-AL, *n.* A movable. [*Not in use.*]

PER-SON-AL'I-TY, *n.* That which constitutes an individual a distinct person, or that which constitutes individuality.

The *personality* of an intelligent being extends itself beyond present existence to what is past, only by consciousness. *Locke.*

2. An application of remarks to the conduct and character of individuals by way of disparagement. Avoid *personalities.*

PER'SON-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To make personal.

PER'SON-AL-LY, *adv.* In person; by bodily presence; not by representative or substitute; as, to be *personally* present; to deliver a letter *personally.* They *personally* declared their assent to the measure.

2. With respect to an individual; particularly.

She bore a mortal hatred to the house of Lancaster, and *personally* to the king. *Bacon.*

3. With regard to numerical existence.

The converted man is *personally* the same he was before. *Rogers.*

PER'SON-AL-TY, *n.* Personal estate.

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PER'SON-ĀTE, *v. t.* To represent by a fictitious or assumed character, so as to pass for the person represented. *Bacon.*

2. To represent by action or appearance; to assume the character and act the part of another.

3. To pretend hypocritically. [*Little used.*] *Swift.*

4. To counterfeit; to feign; as, a *personated* devotion. *Hammond.*

5. To resemble.

The lofty cedar *personates* thee. *Shak.*

6. To make a representation of as in picture. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

7. To describe. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

8. To celebrate loudly. [L. *persono.*] [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

PER'SON-ATE, *a.* [L. *persona*, a mask.] Masked; a term applied to a monopetalous corol, the limb of which is unequally divided, the upper division or lip being arched, the lower prominent and pressed against it, so that, when compressed, the whole resembles the mouth of a gaping animal. *Lindley.*

PER'SON-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Represented by an assumed character.

PER'SON-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Counterfeiting of another person; resembling.

PER-SON-Ā'TION, *n.* The counterfeiting of the person or character of another. *Bacon.*

PER'SON-Ā-TOR, *n.* One who assumes the character of another. *B. Jonson.*

2. One that acts or performs. *B. Jonson.*

PER-SON-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [from *personify.*] The giving to an inanimate being the figure or the sentiments and language of a rational being; prosopopœia; as, "*Confusion* heard his voice." *Milton.*

PER-SON'I-FI-ED, (-fīde,) *pp.* Represented with the attributes of a person.

PER-SON'I-FY, *v. t.* [L. *persona* and *facio.*] To give animation to inanimate objects; to ascribe to an inanimate being the sentiments, actions, or language, of a rational being or person, or to represent an inanimate being with the affections and actions of a person. Thus we say, the plants *thirst* for rain.

The trees *said* to the fig-tree, Come thou, and reign over us. — Judges ix.

PER-SON'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Giving to an inanimate being the attributes of a person.

PER'SON-IZE, *v. t.* To personify. [*Not much used.*] *Richardson.*

PER-SON-NEL', (pār-so-nel',) *n.* [Fr.] A term denoting the *persons* employed in some public service, as the army, navy, &c., as distinguished from the MATERIEL. *Dict. de l'Acad.*

PER-SPEC'TIVE, *a.* [Infra.] Pertaining to the science of optics; optical. *Bacon.*

2. Pertaining to the art of perspective. *Encyc.*

PER-SPEC'TIVE, *n.* [Fr.; It. *perspettiva*; Sp. *perspectiva*; from L. *perspicio*; *per* and *specio*, to see.]

1. A glass through which objects are viewed. *Temple.*

2. The application of geometrical principles to drawing on a plane surface true resemblances or pictures of objects, as the objects appear to the eye from any given distance and situation, real or imaginary; as, the rules of *perspective.* *P. Cyc.* *Brande.*

3. A representation of objects in perspective. *Encyc.*

4. View; vista; as, *perspectives* of pleasant shades. *Dryden.*

5. A kind of painting, often seen in gardens, and at the end of a gallery, designed expressly to deceive the sight by representing the continuation of an alley, a building, a landscape, or the like.

Aërial perspective; the art of giving due diminution to the strength of light, shade, and colors of objects, according to their distances and the quantity of light falling on them, and to the medium through which they are seen. *Encyc.*

Isometrical perspective, is the art of drawing in perspective, as a building, for instance, with each part of the same relative size, the more distant objects being undiminished by distance, as in ordinary perspective. *Haldeman.*

PER-SPEC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* Optically; through a glass. *Shak.*

2. According to the rules of perspective.

PER-SPEC'TO-GRAPH, *n.* An instrument for obtaining, or transferring to a picture, the points and outlines of original objects. Various instruments are called by this name. *Bigelow.*

PER'SPI-CA-BLE, *a.* Discernible. *Herbert.*

PER-SPI-CĀ'CIOUS, (-kā'shus,) *a.* [L. *perspicax*, from *perspicio.*]

1. Quick sighted; sharp of sight.

2. Of acute discernment. *South.*

PER-SPI-CĀ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Acuteness of sight.

PER-SPI-CAC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *perspicacitas.*]

1. Acuteness of sight; quickness of sight.

2. Acuteness of discernment or understanding.

PER'SPI-CA-CY, *n.* Acuteness of sight or discernment. *B. Jonson.*

PER-SPI''CIENCE, (-spish'ens,) *n.* [L. *perspicientia.*] The act of looking with sharpness.

PER'SPI-CIL, *n.* [L. *per* and *speculum*, a glass.] An optic glass. [*Little used.*] *Crashaw.* *Glanville.*

PER-SPI-CŪ'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *perspicuité*; L. *perspicuitas*, from *perspicio.*]

1. Transparency; clearness; that quality of a substance which renders objects visible through it. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

2. Clearness to mental vision; easiness to be understood; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; that quality of writing or language which readily presents to the mind of another the precise ideas of the author. *Perspicuity* is the first excellence of writing or speaking.

PER-SPIC'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *perspicuus.*]

1. Transparent; translucent. [*Little used.*] *Peacham.*

2. Clear to the understanding; that may be clearly understood; not obscure or ambiguous. Language is *perspicuous* when it readily presents to the reader or hearer the precise ideas which are intended to be expressed. Meaning, sense, or signification is *perspicuous*, when it is clearly and easily comprehended.

PER-SPIC'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* Clearly; plainly; in a manner to be easily understood. *Bacon.*

PER-SPIC'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Clearness to intellectual vision; plainness; freedom from obscurity.

[We generally apply PERSPICUOUS to objects of intellect, and CONSPICUOUS to objects of ocular sight.]

PER-SPI-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *perspirable.*] The quality of being perspirable.

PER-SPIR'A-BLE, *a.* [from L. *perspiro.* See PERSPIRE.]

1. That may be perspired; that may be evacuated through the pores of the skin. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Emitting perspiration. [*Not proper.*] *Bacon.*

PER-SPI-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *perspiro.* See PERSPIRE.]

1. The act of perspiring; excretion by the cuticular exhalents not condensed into sensible moisture on the surface; insensible evacuation of the fluids of the body through the excretories of the skin.

2. Matter perspired. [*Encyc.* *Arbuthnot.*

PER-SPIR'A-TIVE, *a.* Performing the act of perspiration.

PER-SPIR'A-TO-RY, *a.* Perspirative. *Berkeley.*

PER-SPIRE', *v. i.* [L. *per* and *spiro*, to breathe.]

1. To evacuate the fluids of the body through the excretories of the skin without sensible condensation of moisture upon the surface; as, a person *perspires* freely.

2. To be evacuated or excreted insensibly through the excretories of the skin; as, a fluid *perspires.*

PER-SPIRE', *v. t.* To emit or evacuate insensibly through the excretories of the skin. *Smollett.*

PER-SPIR'ED, (per-spīrd',) *pp.* Excreted through the pores of the skin.

PER-SPIR'ING, *ppr.* Emitting moisture through the pores of the skin.

PER-STRINGE', (per-strinj',) *v. t.* [L. *perstringo*; *per* and *stringo*, to graze or brush.]

To graze; to glance on. *Burton.*

PER-SUAD'A-BLE, *a.* [See PERSUADE.] That may be persuaded.

PER-SUAD'A-BLY, *adv.* So as to be persuaded.

PER-SUADE', (per-swāde',) *v. t.* [L. *persuadeo*; *per* and *suadeo*, to urge or incite.]

1. To influence by argument, advice, entreaty, or expostulation; to draw or incline the will to a determination by presenting motives to the mind.

I should be glad if I could *persuade* him to write such another cride on any thing of mine. *Dryden.*

Almost thou *persuadest* me to be a Christian. — Acts xxvi.

2. To convince by argument, or reasons offered; or to convince by reasons suggested by reflection or deliberation, or by evidence presented in any manner to the mind.

Beloved, we are *persuaded* better things of you. — Heb. vi.

3. To inculcate by argument or expostulation. [*Little used.*] *Taylor.*

4. To treat by persuasion. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

PER-SUAD'ED, *pp.* Influenced or drawn to an opinion or determination by argument, advice, or reasons suggested; convinced; induced.

PER-SUAD'ER, *n.* One that persuades or influences another. *Bacon.*

2. That which incites.

Hunger and thirst at once
Powerful *persuaders!* *Milton.*

PER-SUAD'ING, *ppr.* Influencing by motives presented.

PER-SUA-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Capability of being persuaded. *Hallywell.*

PER-SUA'SI-BLE, *a.* [L. *persuasibilis.*] That may be persuaded or influenced by reasons offered.

PER-SUA'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being influenced by persuasion.

PER-SUA'SION, (per-swā'zhun,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *persuasio.*]

1. The act of persuading; the act of influencing the mind by arguments or reasons offered, or by any thing that moves the mind or passions, or inclines the will to a determination.

For thou hast all the arts of fine *persuasion.* *Otway.*

2. The state of being persuaded or convinced; settled opinion or conviction proceeding from arguments and reasons offered by others, or suggested by one's own reflections.

When we have no other certainty of being in the right, but our own *persuasion* that we are so. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

3. A creed or belief; or a sect or party adhering to a creed or system of opinions; as, men of the same *persuasion*; all *persuasions* concur in the measure.

PER-SUA'SIVE, *a.* Having the power of persuading; influencing the mind or passions; as, *persuasive* eloquence; *persuasive* evidence. *Hooker.* *South.*

PER-SUA'SIVE, *n.* That which persuades; an incitement; an exhortation.

PER-SUA'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to persuade or convince. *Milton.*

PER-SUA'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of having influence on the mind or passions. *Taylor.*

PER-SUA'SO-RY, (-swā'so-ry,) *a.* Having power or tendency to persuade. *Brown.*

PER-SUL'PHATE, *n.* A combination of sulphuric acid with a peroxyd. *Silliman.*

PER-SUL-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *persulto.*] An eruption of the blood from an artery.

PERT, *a.* [W. *pert*, smart, spruce; probably allied to *perk*, *primarily*, erect, from shooting up or forward.]

1. Lively; brisk; smart.

Awake the *pert* and nimble spirit of mirth. *Shak.*
On the lawny sands and shelves,
Trip the *pert* fairies, and the dapper elves. *Milton.*

2. Forward; saucy; bold; indecorously free.

A lady bids me in a very *pert* manner mind my own affairs. *Addison.*

PERT, *n.* An assuming, over-forward, or impertinent person. *Goldsmith.*

PERT, *v. i.* To behave with pertness; to be saucy. *Bp. Gauden.*

PER-TAIN', *v. i.* [L. *pertineo*; *per* and *teneo*, to hold; It. *pertenere.*]

1. To belong; to be the property, right, or duty of.

Men hate those who affect honor by ambition, which *pertaineth* not to them. *Hayward.*

He took the fortified cities which *pertained* to Judah. — 2 Kings xii.

It *pertains* to the governor to open the ports by proclamation. *Anon.*

2. To have relation to. *Acts* i.

PER-TER-E-BRĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *per* and *terebratio.*] The act of boring through. *Ainsworth.*

PER-TI-NĀ'CIOUS, (per-te-nā'shus,) *a.* [L. *pertinax*; *per* and *teneo*, to hold.]

1. Holding or adhering to any opinion, purpose, or design with obstinacy; obstinate; perversely resolute; as, *pertinacious* in opinion; a man of *pertinacious* confidence. *Walton.*

2. Resolute; firm; constant; steady.

Diligence is a steady, constant, *pertinacious* study. *South.*

[This word often implies a censurable degree of firmness or constancy, like *obstinacy.*]

PER-TI-NĀ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Obstinately; with firm or perverse adherence to opinion or purpose. He *pertinaciously* maintains his first opinions.

PER-TI-NAC'I-TY, } *n.* [L. *pertinacia.*]
PER-TI-NĀ'CIOUS-NESS, }

1. Firm or unyielding adherence to opinion or purpose; obstinacy. He pursues his scheme with *pertinacity.*

2. Resolution; constancy. *Taylor.*

PER'TI-NA-CY, *n.* [Supra.] Obstinacy; stubbornness; persistency; resolution; steadiness. [*Little used.*]

PER'TI-NENCE, } *n.* [L. *pertinens*, *pertineo*; *per*
PER'TI-NEN-CY, } and *teneo*, to hold.]

Justness of relation to the subject or matter in hand; fitness; appositeness; suitableness.

I have shown the fitness and *pertinency* of the apostle's discourse to the persons he addressed. *Bentley.*

PER'TI-NENT, *a.* [L. *pertinens.*]

1. Related to the subject or matter in hand; just to the purpose; adapted to the end proposed; apposite; not foreign to the thing intended. We say, he used an argument not *pertinent* to his subject or design. The discourse abounds with *pertinent* remarks. He gave *pertinent* answers to the questions.

2. Regarding; concerning; belonging. [*Little used.*] *Hooker.*

PER'TI-NENT-LY, *adv.* Appositely; to the purpose. He answered *pertinently.*

PER'TI-NENT-NESS, *n.* Appositeness.

PER-TIN'GENT, *a.* [L. *pertingens.*] Reaching to.

PERT'LY, *adv.* Briskly; smartly; with prompt boldness.

2. Saucily; with indecorous confidence or boldness. *Swift.*

PERT'NESS, *n.* Briskness; smartness.

2. Sauciness; forward promptness or boldness; implying less than EFFRONTERY or IMPUDENCE.

Pertness and ignorance may ask a question in three lines, which it will cost learning and ingenuity thirty pages to answer. *G. Spring.*

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3. Petty liveliness; sprightliness without force, dignity, or solidity.

There is in Shaftesbury's works a lively *pertness* and a parade of literature. *Watts.*

PER-TURB′, } *v. t.* [L. *perturbo*; *per* and *turbo*,
PER′TURB-ĀTE, } properly, to turn, or to stir by turning.]

1. To disturb; to agitate; to disquiet.
2. To disorder; to confuse. *Brown.*

[This verb is little used. The participle is in use.]

PER-TURB-Ā′TION, *n.* [L. *perturbatio.*]

1. Disquiet or agitation of mind. *Milton.*
2. Restlessness of passions; great uneasiness.
3. Disturbance; disorder; commotion in public affairs. *Bacon.*
4. Disturbance of passions; commotion of spirit.
5. Cause of disquiet. [*B. Jonson.*

O polished *perturbation*, golden care! *Shak.*

6. In *astronomy*, an irregularity in the motion of a heavenly body through its orbit. *D. Olmsted.*

PER′TURB-Ā-TOR, } *n.* One that disturbs or raises
PER-TURB′ER, } commotion. [*Little used.*]

PER-TURB′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Disturbed; agitated; disquieted.

Rest, rest, *perturbed* spirit. *Shak.*

PER-TURB′ING, *ppr.* Disturbing; agitating.

PER-TŪSE′, } *a.* [L. *pertusus*, *pertundo*; *per* and
PER-TŪS′ED, } *tundo*, to beat.]

1. Punched; pierced with holes.
2. In *botany*, perforated or pierced irregularly with holes. *Lindley.*

PER-TŪ′SION, *n.* [L. *pertusus*, *pertundo.*]

1. The act of punching, piercing, or thrusting through with a pointed instrument.

The manner of opening a vein in Hippocrates's time, was by stabbing or *pertusion*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A little hole made by punching; a perforation. *Bacon.*

PER′UKE, (per′rūke,) *n.* [Fr. *perruque*; It. *perrucca*; Sp. *peluca*; D. *paruik*; G. *perrücke*; Sw. *peruk.*]

An artificial cap of hair; a periwig. *Wiseman.*

PER′UKE, *v. i.* To dress in adscititious hair. [*Little used.*]

PER′UKE-MAK′ER, *n.* A maker of perukes; a wig-maker.

PE-RŪ′SAL, *n.* [from *peruse.*] The act of reading.

This treatise requires application in the *perusal*. *Woodward.*

2. Careful view or examination. [*Unusual.*] *Tatler.*

PE-RŪSE′, *v. t.* [Probably L. *per* and *utor*, *usus.*]

1. To read, or to read with attention. *Addison.*
2. To observe; to examine with careful survey. [*Obs.*]

I have *perused* her well. *Shak.*
Myself I then *perused*, and limb by limb
Surveyed. *Milton.*

PE-RŪS′ED, *pp.* Read; observed; examined.

PE-RŪS′ER, *n.* One that reads or examines. *Woodward.*

PE-RŪS′ING, *ppr.* Reading; examining.

PE-RŪ′VI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Peru, in South America.

Peruvian balsam. See BALSAM OF PERU.

Peruvian bark, the bark of several species of Cinchona, trees of Peru; called also *Jesuits' bark.* The taste is bitter and astringent, and it is used as a tonic, in cases of debility, and particularly in intermittents.

PER-VADE′, *v. t.* [L. *pervado*; *per* and *vado*, to go, Eng. to *wade.*]

1. To pass through an aperture, pore, or interstice; to permeate; as, liquors that *pervade* the pores. *Newton.*

2. To pass or spread through the whole extent of a thing and into every minute part.

What but God
Pervades, adjusts, and agitates the whole? *Thomson.*

3. We use this verb in a transitive form to express a passive or an intransitive signification. Thus when we say, "the electric fluid *pervades* the earth," or "ether *pervades* the universe," we mean only that the fluid is diffused through the earth or universe, or exists in all parts of them. So, when we say, "a spirit of conciliation *pervades* all classes of men," we may mean that such a spirit *passes through* all classes, or it exists among all classes.

PER-VĀD′ED, *pp.* Passed through; permeated; penetrated in every part.

PER-VĀD′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Passing through or extending to every part of a thing.

PER-VĀ′SION, (-vā′zhun,) *n.* The act of pervading or passing through the whole extent of a thing. *Boyle.*

PER-VĀ′SIVE, *a.* Tending, or having power to pervade.

PER-VERSE′, (per-vers′,) *a.* [L. *perversus.* See PERVERT.]

1. *Literally*, turned aside; hence, distorted from the right. *Milton.*
2. Obstinate in the wrong; disposed to be contrary; stubborn; untractable.

To so *perverse* a sex all grace is vain. *Dryden.*

3. Cross; petulant; peevish; disposed to cross and vex.

I'll frown and be *perverse*, and say thee nay. *Shak.*

PER-VERSE′LY, *adv.* With intent to vex; crossly; peevishly; obstinately in the wrong. *Locke. Swift.*

PER-VERSE′NESS, *n.* Disposition to cross or vex; untractableness; crossness of temper; a disposition uncomplying, unaccommodating, or acting in opposition to what is proper or what is desired by others.

Her whom he wishes most, shall seldom gain
Through her *perverseness.* *Milton.*

2. Perversion. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

PER-VER′SION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *perversus.*]

The act of perverting; a turning from truth or propriety; a diverting from the true intent or object; change to something worse. We speak of the *perversion* of the laws, when they are misinterpreted or misapplied; a *perversion* of reason, when it is misemployed; a *perversion* of Scripture, when it is willfully misinterpreted or misapplied, &c.

PER-VERS′I-TY, *n.* Perverseness; crossness; disposition to thwart or cross. *Norris.*

PER-VERS′IVE, *a.* Tending to pervert or corrupt.

PER-VERT′, *v. t.* [L. *perverto*; *per* and *verto*, to turn.]

1. To turn from truth, propriety, or from its proper purpose; to distort from its true use or end; as, to *pervert* reason by misdirecting it; to *pervert* the laws by misinterpreting and misapplying them; to *pervert* justice; to *pervert* the meaning of an author; to *pervert* nature; to *pervert* truth. *Milton. Dryden.*
2. To turn from the right; to corrupt.

He in the serpent had *perverted* Eve. *Milton.*

PER-VERT′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Turned from right to wrong; distorted; corrupted; misinterpreted; misemployed.

PER-VERT′ER, *n.* One that perverts or turns from right to wrong; one that distorts, misinterprets, or misapplies.

PER-VERT′I-BLE, *a.* That may be perverted. *Ainsworth.*

PER-VERT′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Turning from right to wrong; distorting; misinterpreting; misapplying; corrupting.

[PERVERT, when used of persons, usually implies evil design.]

PER-VES′TI-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *pervestigo*; *per* and *vestigo*, to trace; *vestigium*, a track.]

To find out by research. *Cockeram.*

PER-VES-TI-GĀ′TION, *n.* Diligent inquiry; thorough research. *Chillingworth.*

PER-VI-CĀ′CIOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [L. *pervicax*; composed perhaps of *per* and Teutonic *wigan*, to strive or contend.]

Very obstinate; stubborn; willfully contrary or refractory. *Denham.*

PER-VI-CĀ′CIOUS-LY, *adv.* With willful obstinacy.

PER-VI-CĀ′CIOUS-NESS, } *n.* Stubbornness; will-
PER-VI-CAC′I-TY, } ful obstinacy. [*Little used.*]

PER-VIG-IL-Ā′TION, *n.* [L. *pervigilatio*, *pervigilo.*]

A careful watching.

PER′VI-OUS, *a.* [L. *pervius*; *per* and *via*, way, or from the root of that word.]

1. Admitting passage; that may be penetrated by another body or substance; permeable; penetrable. We say, glass is *pervious* to light; a porous stone is *pervious* to water; a wood is *pervious* or not *pervious* to a body of troops.

A country *pervious* to the arms and authority of a conqueror. *Gibbon.*

2. That may be penetrated by the mental sight.

By darkness they mean God, whose secrets are *pervious* to no eye. *Taylor.*

3. Pervading; permeating; as, *pervious* fire. [*Not proper.*] *Prior.*

PER′VI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of admitting passage, or of being penetrated; as, the *perviousness* of glass to light. *Boyle.*

PE-SĀDE′, *n.* [Fr. *passade.* See PASS.]

The motion of a horse when he raises his fore quarters, keeping his hind feet on the ground without advancing. *Far. Dict.*

PES′SA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *pessaire*; It. *pessario*; L. *pessus.*]

An instrument that is introduced into the female vagina to support the mouth and neck of the uterus. It is made of wood, caoutchouc, waxed linen, &c. *Hooper. Cooper.*

PES′SI-MIST, *n.* One who complains of every thing as being for the worst; opposed to an OPTIMIST. [*Rare.*] *Smart.*

PES′SO-MAN-CY, *n.* Divination by pebbles. *Smart.*

PEST, *n.* [Fr. *peste*; L. *pestis*; It. *peste*, whence *appestare*, to infect or corrupt, Sp. *apestar.* These words may be allied to the Heb. Ch. Syr. and Eth. פוח, to be fetid, Ar. to heat or throw down, or to a verb of that family. The primary sense is probably to strike or beat, hence a stroke. See Class Bs, No. 25, 39, 48.]

1. Plague; pestilence; a fatal epidemic disease.

Let fierce Achilles
The god propitiate, and the *pest* assuage. *Pope.*

2. Any thing very noxious, mischievous, or destructive. The talebearer, the gambler, the libertine, the drunkard, are *pests* to society.

Of all virtues, justice is the best;
Valor without it is a common *pest*. *Waller.*

PEST′ER, *v. t.* [Fr. *pester.*]

1. To trouble; to disturb; to annoy; to harass with little vexations.

We are *pestered* with mice and rats. *More.*
A multitude of scribblers daily *pester* the world with their insufferable stuff. *Dryden.*

2. To encumber. *Milton.*

PEST′ER-ED, *pp.* Troubled; disturbed; annoyed.

PEST′ER-ER, *n.* One that troubles or harasses with vexation.

PEST′ER-ING, *ppr.* Troubling; disturbing.

PEST′ER-OUS, *a.* Encumbering; burdensome. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

PEST′-HOUSE, *n.* A house or hospital for persons infected with any contagious and mortal disease.

PEST′I-DUCT, *n.* [L. *pestis* and *duco.*]

That which conveys contagion or infections.

PEST-IF′ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *pestis*, plague, and *fero*, to produce.]

1. Pestilential; noxious to health; malignant; infectious; contagious. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Noxious to peace, to morals, or to society; mischievous; destructive.
3. Troublesome; vexatious. *Shak.*

PEST-IF′ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* Pestilentially; noxiously.

PEST′I-LENCE, *n.* [L. *pestilentia*, from *pestilens*; *pestis*, plague.]

1. Plague, appropriately so called; but, *in a general sense*, any contagious or infectious disease that is epidemic and mortal. *Shak.*
2. Corruption or moral disease destructive to happiness.

Profligate habits carry *pestilence* into the bosom of domestic society. *J. M. Mason.*

PEST′I-LENT, *a.* [L. *pestilens*; from *pestis*, plague.]

1. Producing the plague, or other malignant, contagious disease; noxious to health and life; as, a *pestilent* air or climate. *Bacon.*
2. Mischievous; noxious to morals or society; destructive; *in a general sense*; as, *pestilent* books.
3. Troublesome; mischievous; making disturbance; corrupt; as, a *pestilent* fellow. *Acts* xxiv.

PEST-I-LEN′TIAL, (-shal,) *a.* Partaking of the nature of the plague, or other infectious disease; as, a *pestilential* fever.

2. Producing, or tending to produce, infectious disease; as, *pestilential* vapors.
3. Mischievous; destructive; pernicious. *South.*

PEST′I-LENT-LY, *adv.* Mischievously; destructively.

PES-TIL-LĀ′TION, *n.* [from L. *pistillum*, Eng. *pestle.*]

The act of pounding and bruising in a mortar. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

PES′TLE, (pes′l,) *n.* [L. *pistillum*, and probably *pinso*, for *piso*, to pound or beat; Sw. *piska*, to strike. See PEST.]

1. An instrument for pounding and breaking substances in a mortar. *Locke.*
2. A short bludgeon, (so called from its shape,) formerly carried by officers of the peace. *Toone.*

Pestle of pork; a leg of pork, so called from its shape. *Toone.*

PET, *n.* [This word may be contracted from *petulant*, or belong to the root of that word. *Peevish*, which is evidently a contracted word, may be from the same root.]

A slight fit of peevishness or fretful discontent.

Life given for noble purposes must not be thrown away in a *pet*, nor whined away in love. *Collier.*

PET, *n.* [Formerly PEAT. Qu. W. *pêth*, a little; *pêthan*, a babe or little thing; D. *bout*, a duck or dear; Ir. *baidh*, love; L. *peto*, or Gr. *ποθος*, *ποθεω*. In Pers. بت *bat*, is an idol, a dear friend, a mistress. In Russ. *pitayu* signifies to feed, nourish, or bring up. The real origin of the word is doubtful.]

1. A cade lamb; a lamb brought up by hand.
2. A fondling; any little animal fondled and indulged. *Tatler.*

PET, *v. t.* To treat as a pet; to fondle; to indulge.

PET′AL, or PĒ′TAL, *n.* [Fr. *petale*; Gr. *πεταλον*, from *πεταω*, to expand, L. *pateo.* Class Bd, No. 65, &c.]

In *botany*, a flower leaf; a term applied to the separate parts of a corol. When a corol consists of but one piece, it is said to be monopetalous; when of two pieces, dipetalous, &c.

PET′AL-ED, } *a.* Having petals; as, a *petaled* flow-
PET′AL-OUS, } er; opposed to APETALOUS. This word is much used in compounds; as, one-*petaled*; three-*petaled.*

PET′AL-INE, (-in,) *a.* Pertaining to a petal; attached to a petal; as, a *petaline* nectary. *Barton.*

PET′AL-ISM, *n.* [Gr. *πεταλισμος*. See PETAL.]

A form of sentence among the ancient Syracusans, by which they banished for five years a citizen whose wealth or popularity alarmed their jealousy,

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or who was suspected of aspiring to sovereign power. The mode was to give their votes by writing his name on a leaf. *Petalism* in Syracuse answered nearly to *ostracism* in Athens. *Brande.*

PET'AL-ITE, *n.* [Gr. πεταλον, a leaf.] A rare mineral, occurring in masses, having a foliated structure; its color milk-white, or shaded with gray, red, or green. The alkali lithia was first discovered in this mineral. *Cleaveland.*

PET'AL-OID, *a.* [*petal* and Gr. *ειδος*, form.] Having the form of a petal. *Barton. Rafinesque.*

PET'AL-SHAP-ED, *a.* Having the shape of a petal.

PE-TARD', } *n.* [It. and Sp. *petardo*; Fr. *petard.*]
PE-TAR', } An engine of war made of metal, nearly in the shape of a hat, to be loaded with powder and fixed on a madrier or plank, and formerly used to break gates, barricades, draw-bridges, and the like, by explosion. [PETAR is *obs.*] *Brande.*

PET'A-SUS, *n.* [L.; Gr. πετασος.] The winged cap of Mercury; a broad-brimmed hat.

PE-TAU'RIST, *n.* [Gr. πεταω and ουρα.] One of a genus of marsupial animals, which take short flights in the air by extending the folds between the fore and hind extremities, and by an expanded tail, as the flying squirrel. *Brande.*

PE-TEC'CHI-Æ, *n. pl.* [It. *petecchia*; Sp. *petequia.*] Purple spots, which appear on the skin in malignant fevers.

PE-TEC'CHI-AL, *a.* [It. *petecchiale*; Sp. *petequial.*] Spotted. A *petecchial* fever is a malignant fever, accompanied with purple spots on the skin.

PE'TER, } See SALTPETER.
PE'TRE, }

PET'ER-EL, *n.* See PETREL.

PE'TER-PENCE, *n.* An annual tax or tribute, formerly paid by the English people to the pope; being a penny for every house, payable at Lammas-day. It was called also *Romescot.* *Hall.*

PE'TER-WORT, *n.* A plant. [See SAINT PETER'S WORT.]

PET'I-O-LAR, } *a.* Pertaining to a petiole, or pro-
PET'I-O-LA-RY, } ceeding from it; as, a *petiolar* tendril.

2. Formed from a petiole; as, a *petiolar* bud.

3. Growing on a petiole; as, a *petiolar* gland.

PET'I-O-LATE, } *a.* Having a petiole; as, a *petiolate*
PET'I-O-LED, } leaf. *Martyn.*

PET'I-OLE, *n.* [L. *petiolus*, probably a diminutive from *pes, pedis.*] In *botany*, a leaf-stalk; the foot-stalk of a leaf, connecting the blade with the stem. *Martyn.*

PET'I-O-LULE, *n.* A small petiole.

PET'IT, (pet'ty,) *a.* [Fr. See PETTY.] Small; little; mean. *South.*

[This word *petit* is now generally written PETTY.]

Petit constable; an inferior civil officer, subordinate to the high constable.

Petit jury; a jury of twelve citizens, who are empanneled to try causes at the bar of a court; so called in distinction from the grand jury, which tries the truth of indictments.

Petit larceny; the stealing of goods of the value of twelve pence, or under that amount, in England, or twenty-five dollars in New York; opposed to *grand larceny.*

Petit sergeantry; in *English law*, the tenure of lands of the king, by the service of rendering to him annually some implement of war, as a bow, an arrow, a sword, lance, &c.

Petit treason; the crime of killing a person, to whom the offender owes duty or subjection. Thus, it is *petit treason* for a wife to kill her husband, or a servant his lord or master. *Blackstone.*

PET'IT-MAI'TRE, (pet'te-mā'tr,) *n.* [Fr., a little master.] A spruce fellow that dangles about females; a fop; a coxcomb. *Addison.*

PE-TI''TION, (pe-tish'un,) *n.* [L. *petitio*, from *peto*, to ask, *properly* to urge or press, Sax. *biddan*, Goth. *bidyan*, G. *bitten*, D. *bidden*, Sw. *bedia*, Dan, *beder*, Sp. *pedir*, Arm. *pidi*, Ir. *impidhim*, Corn. *pidiha.* Qu. Ch. בקש, to supplicate. See Class Bd, No. 57, 63, 64.]

1. In *a general sense*, a request, supplication, or prayer; but *chiefly* and *appropriately*, a solemn or formal supplication; a prayer addressed by a person to the Supreme Being, for something needed or desired, or a branch or particular article of prayer. *Law.*

2. A formal request or supplication, verbal or written; *particularly*, a written supplication from an inferior to a superior, either to a single person clothed with power, or to a legislative or other body, soliciting some favor, grant, right, or mercy

3. The paper containing a supplication or solicitation. Much of the time of our legislative bodies is consumed in attending to private *petitions.* The speaker's table is often loaded with *petitions.* *Petitions* to the king of Great Britain must contain nothing reflecting on the administration. *Encyc.*

PE-TI''TION, *v. t.* To make a request to; to ask from; to solicit; *particularly*, to make supplication to a superior for some favor or right; as, to *petition* the legislature; to *petition* a court of chancery.

The mother *petitioned* her goddess to bestow on them the greatest gift that could be given. *Addison.*

PE-TI''TION-A-RI-LY, *adv.* By way of begging the question. *Brown.*

PE-TI''TION-A-RY, *a.* Supplicatory; coming with a petition.

Pardon thy *petitionary* countrymen. *Shak.*

2. Containing a petition or request; as, a *petitionary* prayer; a *petitionary* epistle. *Hooker. Swift.*

PE-TI''TION-ED, *pp.* Asked as a favor; solicited.

PE-TI''TION-EE', *n.* A person cited to defend against a petition.

PE-TI''TION-ER, *n.* One that presents a petition, either verbal or written.

PE-TI''TION-ING, *ppr.* Asking as a favor, grant, right, or mercy; supplicating.

PE-TI''TION-ING, *n.* The act of asking or soliciting; solicitation; supplication. Tumultuous *petitioning* is made penal by statute.

PE-TI''TI-O PRIN-CIP'I-I, (-tish'e-o,) [L.] A begging of the question; a tacit assumption of the proposition to be proved as a premise in the argument by which it is to be proved.

PET'I-TO-RY, *a.* Petitioning; soliciting. [*Not used.*] *Brewer.*

PE-TONG', *n.* The Chinese white copper, an alloy of copper and nickel. *Brande.*

PE-TRE'AN, *a.* [L. *petra*, a rock.] Pertaining to rock or stone. *Faber.*

PET'REL, *n.* A name common to the long-winged, web-footed sea-fowls, constituting the Linnæan genus Procellaria.

PE-TRES'CENCE, *n.* The process of changing into stone. *Kirwan.*

PE-TRES'CENT, *a.* [Gr. πετρος, a stone, L. *petra.*] Converting into stone; changing into stony hardness. *Boyle.*

PET-RI-FAC'TION, *n.* [See PETRIFY.] The process of changing into stone; the conversion of wood or any animal or vegetable substance into stone or a body of stony hardness. This is effected by the gradual displacement of the particles of the substance said to be petrified, and the infiltration of silicious earth, or lime in composition with iron or iron pyrites. *Bell.*

When the water in which wood is lodged is slightly impregnated with petrescent particles, the *petrifaction* very slowly takes place. *Kirwan.*

2. That which is converted from animal or vegetable substance into stone.

The calcareous *petrifaction* called osteocolla. *Kirwan.*

An organized body rendered hard by depositions of stony matter in its cavities. *Ure.*

3. In *popular usage*, a body incrusted with stony *matter*; *an incrustation.* *Ed. Encyc.*

PET-RI-FAC'TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to petrifaction.

2. Having power to convert vegetable or animal substances into stone. *Brown.*

PE-TRIF'IC, *a.* Having power to convert into stone. *Milton.*

The cold, dry, *petrific* mace of a false and unfeeling philosophy. *Burke.*

PET'RI-FI-CATE, *v. t.* To petrify. [*Not used.*] *Hall.*

PET-RI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The process of petrifying.

2. That which is petrified; a petrifaction. [The latter word is generally used.]

3. Obduracy; callousness. *Hallywell.*

PET'RI-FI-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Changed into stone.

2. Fixed in amazement.

PET'RI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *petra*, Gr. πετρος, a stone or rock, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To convert to stone or stony substance, as an animal or vegetable substance.

North of Quito, there is a river that *petrifies* any sort of wood or leaves. *Kirwan.*

2. To make callous or obdurate; as, to *petrify* the heart.

And *petrify* a genius to a dunce. *Pope.*

3. To fix; as, to *petrify* one with astonishment.

PET'RI-FY, *v. i.* To become stone, or of a stony hardness, as animal or vegetable substances by means of calcareous or other depositions in their cavities.

PET'RI-FY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Converting into stone; as, *petrifying* operation. *Kirwan.*

PE-TRO'LE-UM, *n.* [Fr. *petrole*, from Gr. πετρος, a stone, and ελαιον, oil; quasi *petrolaion.*] Rock oil, a liquid, inflammable substance or bitumen exuding from the earth and collected on the surface of the water in wells and fountains, in various parts of the world, or oozing from cavities in rocks. It is essentially composed of carbon and hydrogen. [PETROL has sometimes been used.] *Fourcroy. Kirwan. Cyc.*

PET'RO-LINE, (-lin,) *n.* A substance obtained by distilling the petroleum of Rangoon. *Brande.*

PET'RO-NEL, *n.* A kind of carabine or large horseman's pistol.

PET-RO-SI'LEX, *n.* [L. *petra*, Gr. πετρος, a stone, and *silex*, flint.] Rock stone; rock flint, or compact feldspar.

PET-RO-SI-LI''CIOUS, (-se-lish'us,) *a.* Consisting of petrosilex; as, *petrosilicious* breccias. *Kirwan.*

PE'TROUS, *a.* [L. *petra*, a stone.] Like stone; hard; stony. *Hooper.*

PET'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Treated as a pet; fondled.

PET'TI-COAT, *n.* [Fr. *petit*, petty, and *coat.*] A loose under garment worn by females, and covering the lower limbs.

PET'TI-FOG, *v. i.* [Fr. *petit*, small, and *voguer*, to row. But in Norman, *voguer* is rendered to call again, to return, as if from L. *voco*, like *advocate.*] To do small business, as a lawyer. [*Vulgar.*]

PET'TI-FOG-GER, *n.* An inferior attorney or lawyer who is employed in small or mean business.

PET'TI-FOG-GER-Y, *n.* The practice of a pettifogger; tricks; quibbles. *Milton.*

PET'TI-NESS, *n.* [from *petty.*] Smallness; littleness. *Shak.*

PET'TING, *ppr.* Fondling; indulging.

PET'TISH, *a.* [from *pet.*] Fretful; peevish; subject to freaks of ill temper. *Creech.*

PET'TISH-LY, *adv.* In a pet; with a freak of ill temper.

PET'TISH-NESS, *n.* Fretfulness; petulance; peevishness. *Collier.*

PET'TI-TOES, *n. pl.* [*petty* and *toes.*] The toes or feet of a pig, often used as food; sometimes used for the human feet, in contempt. *Shak.*

PET'TO, *n.* [It., from L. *pectus*, the breast.] The breast; hence, *in petto*, in secrecy; in reserve. *Chesterfield.*

PET'TY, *a.* [Fr. *petit.*]

1. Small; little; trifling; inconsiderable; as, a *petty* trespass; a *petty* crime. *Milton.*

2. Inferior; as, a *petty* prince. *Denham.*

We usually write *petty* constable, *petty* jury, *petty* larceny, *petty* treason. [See PETIT.]

PET'TY-CHAPS, *n.* A small singing bird, found in various parts of Europe. It lives chiefly on insects, and belongs with the nightingale to the genus Sylvia of Latham. *Ed. Encyc.*

PET'TY-COY, *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PET'U-LANCE, } *n.* [L. *petulantia*; Fr. *petulance.*]
PET'U-LAN-CY, }

Freakish passion; peevishness; pettishness; sauciness. *Peevishness* is not precisely synonymous with *petulance*; the former implying more permanence of a sour, fretful temper; the latter more temporary or capricious irritation.

That which looked like pride in some, and *petulance* in others. *Clarendon.*

The pride and *petulance* of youth. *Watts.*

PET'U-LANT, *a.* [L. *petulans.*]

1. Saucy; pert or forward with fretfulness or sourness of temper; as, a *petulant* youth.

2. Manifesting petulance; proceeding from pettishness; as, a *petulant* demand; a *petulant* answer.

3. Wanton; freakish in passion.

PET'U-LANT-LY, *adv.* With petulance; with saucy pertness.

PE-TUNSE', } *n.* A Chinese name for
PE-TUNTSE', } (pe-tuns',) } fresh or undecomposed
PE-TUNTZE', } } feldspar ground very fine, and used with *kaolin* to form porcelain. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

PEUR'MI-CAN, *n.* Potted beef. [See PEMMICAN.]

PEW, (pū,) *n.* [D. *puye*; L. *podium.*] An inclosed seat in a church. Pews were formerly made square; *in modern churches, in America*, they are generally long and narrow, and sometimes called SLIPS.

PEW, *v. t.* To furnish with pews. [*Little used.*] *Ash.*

PEW'-FEL-LOW, *n.* A companion. *Bp. Hall.*

PE'WIT, } *n.* The lapwing or green plover.
PE'WET, }

2. *Pewit gull*, or *Pewit*; the sea crow, or mire crow.

PEW'TER, (pū'ter,) *n.* [It. *peltro*; Sp. *peltre*, from which *pewter* is formed by a change of *l* into *w*, as the French change *belle* into *beau.* We receive the word from the Norm. *peautre.*]

1. A composition of factitious metal, consisting mainly of tin and lead. Tin alloyed with small quantities of antimony, copper, and bismuth, forms the best pewter. Inferior sorts contain a large proportion of lead. Pewter was formerly in extensive use in domestic utensils or vessels; but being a soft composition, and easily melted, is now less used.

2. Vessels or utensils made of pewter, as plates, dishes, porringers, and the like. *Addison.*

PEW'TER-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make vessels and utensils of pewter. *Boyle.*

PEW'TER-Y, *a.* Belonging to pewter; as, a *pewtery* taste.

PEX'I-TY, *n.* The nap of cloth.

PHA'E-TON, *n.* [Gr., from φαινω, to shine.]

1. In *mythology*, the son of Phœbus and Clymene, or of Cephalus and Aurora, that is, the son of light, or of the sun. This aspiring youth begged of Phœbus that he would permit him to guide the chariot of the sun, in doing which he manifested want of skill, and being struck with a thunderbolt by Jupiter, he was hurled headlong into the River Po. This fable probably originated in the appearance of a comet with a splendid train, which passed from the sight in the north-west of Italy and Greece.

2. An open carriage like a chaise, on four wheels, and drawn by two horses.

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3. In *ornithology*, a genus of palmiped birds, the tropic bird.

PHAG-E-DE'NA, *n.* [Gr. *φαγεδαινα.*]
A spreading, obstinate ulcer; a canine appetite.

PHAG-E-DEN'IC, *a.* [Gr. *φαγεδαινικος*, from *φαγω*, to eat.]
Pertaining to phagedena; of the nature and character of phagedena; as, a *phagedenic* ulcer or medicine.

Phagedenic water, is made from quick-lime and corrosive sublimate, and therefore is composed of chlorid of calcium and red oxyd of mercury.

PHAG-E-DEN'IC, *n.* A medicine or application that causes the absorption, or the death and sloughing of fungous flesh. *Encyc. Hooper.*

PHAG-E-DE'NOUS, *a.* Causing absorption of the flesh, as in phagedena; of the nature of phagedena.

PHA-LAN''GAL, } *a.* Belonging to the *phalanges*,
PHA-LAN'GI-AL, } or small bones of the fingers and toes.

PHA-LAN'GER, *n.* [from *phalanx, phalanges.*] A name common to several species of marsupial quadrupeds, of the genus Phalarista, inhabiting New Holland, Van Diemen's Land, and the islands north of New Holland. The hinder feet have a large opposable thumb, which is nailless, with four toes armed with claws, and the two innermost of the toes are joined together almost to the extremity. They are nocturnal in their habits, and live in trees.
Jardine's Nat. Lib.

PHA-LAN'GES, *n. pl.* [from *phalanx.*] In *anatomy*, the small bones of the fingers and toes.

PHA-LAN'GI-OUS, *a.* [Gr. *φαλαγγιον*, a kind of spider, from *φαλαγξ.*]
Pertaining to the genus of spiders denominated *φαλαγγιον*, phalangium. *Brown.*

PHAL'AN-GITE, *n.* [Gr. *φαλαγγιτης*, a legionary soldier.]
A soldier belonging to a phalanx. *Milford.*

PHAL-AN-STE'RI-AN, *n.* A friend of social science, the new philosophy of Fourier.

PHAL-AN-STE'RI-AN, *a.* Relating to phalansterianism, or the doctrine of association.

PHAL-AN-STE'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* The system of Charles Fourier, whose leading inculcation is, that the evils which mainly afflict mankind are *social* in their nature, and that their only remedy is in a reorganization of society upon principles analogous to those of a joint-stock company; each community to consist of from 500 to 2000 persons, living in one spacious edifice, cultivating a large domain, prosecuting industry in common, but sharing its proceeds according to their capital, skill, and labor. *Greeley.*

PHAL'AN-STE-RY, *n.* [from *phalanx.*] A name given to the grand edifice which is to be the common dwelling of all the inhabitants or members of an association, according to the theory and projection of Charles Fourier.

PHAL'ANX, (fal'anks,) *n.* [L.; Gr. *φαλαγξ.*]
1. In *Grecian antiquity*, a square battalion or body of soldiers, formed in ranks and files close and deep, with their shields joined and pikes crossing each other, so as to render it almost impossible to break it. The Macedonian *phalanx*, celebrated for its force, consisted of 6000 men; but smaller bodies of soldiers were called by the same name. *Encyc. Mitford.*
2. Any body of troops or men formed in close array, or any combination of people distinguished for firmness and solidity of union.
3. In *anatomy*, the rows of small bones forming the fingers, or the toes.

PHAL'A-ROPE, *n.* The name of several species of wading birds of the genus Phalaropus. They are chiefly northern in locality, breed on the sea-shores, and freely swim, sometimes venturing far out to sea. *Jardine.*

PHAN-E-RO-GA'MI-AN, } *a.* [Gr. *φανερος*, manPHAN-E-RO-GAM'IC, } ifest, and *γαμος*, marPHAN-E-ROG'A-MOUS, } riage.]
Plants having visible flowers, containing stamens and pistils, are called *phanerogamic* or *phanerogamous.*

PHAN'TASM, (fan'tazm,) *n.* [Gr. *φαντασμα*, from *φανταζω*, to show, from the root of *φαινω*, to shine; *φαινομαι*, to appear.]
That which appears to the mind; the image of an external object; hence, an idea or notion. It usually denotes a vain or airy appearance; something imagined.

All the interim is
Like a *phantasm*, or a hideous dream. *Shak.*

PHAN-TAS-MA-GO'RI-A, } *n.* [Gr. *φαντασμα* and
PHAN-TAS'MA-GO-RY, } *αγορασμαι.*]
A term applied to representations made by a magic lantern; also, a magic lantern.

PHAN-TAS-MA-GO'RI-AL, *a.* Relating to the optical exhibition called *phantasmagoria.*

PHAN-TAS'TIC, } See FANTASTIC and FANCY.
PHAN'TA-SY. }

PHAN'TOM, *n.* [Fr. *fantôme*, corrupted from L. *phantasma.*]
1. Something that appears; an apparition; a specter.

Strange *phantoms* rising as the mists arise. *Pope.*

2. A fancied vision. *Pope.*

PHA'RA-ON, *n.* The name of a game of chance; now written FARO.

PHAR-A-ON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Pharaohs or kings of Egypt, or to the old Egyptians. *Niebuhr.*

PHAR-I-SA'IC, } *a.* [from *Pharisee.*] Pertain-
PHAR-I-SA'IC-AL, } ing to the Pharisees; resembling the Pharisees, a sect among the Jews, distinguished by their zeal for the traditions of the elders, and by their exact observance of these traditions and the ritual law. Hence *pharisaic* denotes addicted to external forms and ceremonies; making a show of religion without the spirit of it; as, *pharisaic* holiness. *Bacon.*

PHAR-I-SA'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of Pharisees.

PHAR-I-SA'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* Devotion to external rites and ceremonies; external show of religion without the spirit of it.

PHAR'I-SA-ISM, *n.* The notions, doctrines, and conduct of the Pharisees, as a sect.
2. Rigid observance of external forms of religion without genuine piety; hypocrisy in religion. *Encyc. Milner.*

PHAR-I-SE'AN, *a.* Following the practice of the Pharisees. *Milton.*

PHAR'I-SEE, *n.* [Heb. פרש, to separate.]
One of a sect among the Jews, whose religion consisted in a strict observance of rites and ceremonies and of the traditions of the elders, and whose pretended holiness led them to separate themselves as a sect, considering themselves as more righteous than other Jews.

PHAR-MA-CEU'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. *φαρμακευτικος*,
PHAR-MA-CEU'TIC-AL, } from *φαρμακευω*, to practice witchcraft, or use medicine; *φαρμακον*, poison, or medicine.]
Pertaining to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, or to the art of preparing medicines.

PHAR-MA-CEU'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of pharmacy.

PHAR-MA-CEU'TICS, (-sū'tiks,) *n.* The science of preparing medicines. *Parr.*

PHAR-MA-CEU'TIST, *n.* One who prepares medicines.

PHAR-MAC'O-LITE, *n.* Native arseniate of lime, snow white, or milk white, inclining to reddish or yellowish white. It occurs in small, reniform, botryoidal, and globular masses, and has a silky luster. *Dict.*

PHAR-MA-COL'O-GIST, *n.* [Gr. *φαρμακον* and *λεγω.*]
One that is well skilled in or writes on drugs, or the composition and preparation of medicines. *Woodward.*

PHAR-MA-COL'O-GY, *n.* [Supra.] The science or knowledge of drugs, or the art of preparing medicines.
2. A treatise on the art of preparing medicines. *Encyc.*

PHAR-MA-CO-PŒ'IA, *n.* [Gr. *φαρμακον* and *ποιεω*, to make.]
A dispensatory; a book or treatise describing the preparations of the several kinds of medicines, either with or without their uses and manner of application.

PHAR-MA-COP'O-LIST, *n.* [Gr. *φαρμακον* and *πωλεω*, to sell.]
One that sells medicines; an apothecary.

PHAR'MA-CY, *n.* [Gr. *φαρμακεια*, a medicament, whether salutary or poisonous.]
The art or practice of preparing, preserving, and compounding substances, whether vegetable, mineral, or animal, for the purposes of medicine; the occupation of an apothecary. *Encyc.*

PHA'ROS, *n.* [Gr. *φαρος.* This word is generally supposed to be taken from the name of a small isle, near Alexandria, in Egypt. But qu. is not the word from the root of *fire*, or from the Celtic *fairim*, to watch, and the isle so called from the tower upon it?]
1. A lighthouse or tower which anciently stood on a small isle of that name, adjoining the Egyptian shore, over against Alexandria. It consisted of several stories and galleries, with a lantern on the top, which was kept burning at night as a guide to seamen. *Encyc. Amer. Hebert.*
2. Any lighthouse for the direction of seamen; a watchtower; a beacon.

PHA-RYN'GE-AL, *a.* Belonging to or connected with the pharynx.

PHAR-YN-GOT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *φαρυγξ*, the muscular and glandular bag that leads to the esophagus, and *τεμνω*, to cut.]
The operation of making an incision into the pharynx, to remove a tumor or any thing that obstructs the passage. *Coxe.*

PHAR'YNX, (far'inks,) *n.* [Gr.] The upper part of the esophagus; or a muscular bag leading to the esophagus.

PHASE, } *n.; pl.* PHASES. [Gr. *φασις*, from *φαινω*,
PHA'SIS, } *φαω*, to shine.]
1. In *a general sense*, an appearance; that which is exhibited to the eye; *appropriately*, any appearance or quantity of illumination of the moon or other planet. The moon presents different *phases* at the full and the quadrature.
2. In *mineralogy*, transparent green quartz. *Cyc.*

PHA'SEL, *n.* [Gr. *φασηλος* or *φασιολος.*]
The French bean or kidney bean.

PHASM, } *n.* [Gr., from *φαινω*, *φαω*, supra.]
PHAS'MA, }
Appearance; fancied apparition; phantom. [*Little used.*] *Hammond.*

PHAS'SA-CHATE, *n.* The lead-colored agate. [See AGATE.] *Encyc.*

PHEAS'ANT, (fez'ant,) *n.* [Fr. *faisan*; It. *fagiano*; Sp. *faysan*; L. *phasianus*; Gr. *φασιανος*; Russ. *phazan*; supposed to be so named from the River Phasis, in Asia. But is it not from some root signifying to be *spotted?* See Class Bs, No. 34.]
A name common to several species of gallinaceous birds, principally of the genus Phasianus. They are highly esteemed for the beauty of their plumage, the elegance of their forms, and the delicacy of their flesh. All the known species are natives of Asia. *Partington.*

PHEAS'ANT-RY, *n.* A building or place for keeping and rearing pheasants. *Gwilt.*

PHEER, *n.* A companion. [Sax. *gefera.*] [See PEER.]

PHEESE, *v. t.* To comb. [See FEASE.]

PHEES'ED, *pp.* Combed; fleeced.

PHEN'GITE, *n.* [Gr. *φεγγιτης*, from *φεγγω*, to shine.]
A beautiful species of alabaster, superior in brightness to most species of marbles. *Encyc.*

PHEN'I-CIN, *n.* [Gr. *φοινιξ*, purple.]
A purple powder precipitated when a sulphuric solution of indigo is diluted with water.

PHEN-I-COP'TER, *n.* [Gr. *φοινικοπτερος*, red-winged, *φοινικος*, red, and *πτερον*, wing.]
A grallatory bird of the genus Phœnicopterus, the flamingo, inhabiting the warm latitudes of both continents. *Hakewill.*

PHE'NIX, (fē'niks,) *n.* [Gr. *φοινιξ*; L. *phœnix*, the palm or date tree, and a fowl.]
1. The fabulous bird which is said to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes; hence, used as an emblem of immortality. *Locke.*
2. A person of singular distinction.
3. A southern constellation, near Achernar.

PHEN-O-GA'MI-AN, }
PHEN-O-GAM'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *φαινω* and *γαμος.*]
PHE-NOG'A-MOUS, }
In *botany*, having stamens and pistils distinctly visible.

PHE-NOM'E-NAL, *a.* Pertaining to a phenomenon, or appearance. *Bib. Rep.*

PHE-NOM'E-NAL-LY, *adv.* As a phenomenon.

PHE-NOM-E-NOL'O-GY, *n.* [*phenomenon* and Gr. *λογος*, a discourse.]
A description or history of phenomena. *Encyc.*

PHE-NOM'E-NON, *n.; pl.* PHENOMENA. [Gr. *φαινομενον*, from *φαινομαι*, to appear.]
In *a general sense*, an appearance; any thing visible; whatever is presented to the eye by observation or experiment, or whatever is discovered to exist; as, the *phenomena* of the natural world; the *phenomena* of heavenly bodies, or of terrestrial substances; the *phenomena* of heat or of color. It sometimes denotes a remarkable or unusual appearance, or an appearance whose cause is not immediately obvious.

PHE'ON, *n.* In *heraldry*, the barbed iron head of a dart.

PHI'AL, (fī'al,) *n.* [L. *phiala*; Gr. *φιαλη*; Pers. *pialah*; It. *fiale*; Fr. *fiole.*]
1. A glass vessel or bottle; in *common usage*, a small glass vessel used for holding liquors, and *particularly* liquid medicines. It is often written and pronounced VIAL.
2. A large vessel or bottle made of glass; as, the *Leyden phial*, which is a glass vessel partly coated with tin foil, to be used in electrical experiments.

PHI'AL, *v. t.* To put or keep in a phial. *Shenstone.*

PHIL-A-DEL'PHI-AN, *a.* [Gr. *φιλος* and *αδελφος.*]
Pertaining to Philadelphia, or to Ptolemy Philadelphus.

PHIL-A-DEL'PHI-AN, *n.* One of the Family of Love. *Tatler.*

PHIL-AN-THROP'IC, } *a.* [See PHILANTHROPY.]
PHIL-AN-THROP'IC-AL, } Possessing general benevolence; entertaining good will toward all men;
2. Directed to the general good. [loving mankind.

PHIL-AN-THROP'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With philanthropy; benevolently.

PHI-LAN'THRO-PIST, *n.* A person of general benevolence; one who loves or wishes well to his fellow-men, and who exerts himself in doing them good.

PHI-LAN'THRO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *φιλεω*, to love, or *φιλος*, a friend, and *ανθρωπος*, man.]
The love of mankind; benevolence toward the whole human family; universal good will. It differs from FRIENDSHIP, as the latter is an affection for individuals. *Encyc. Addison.*

PHIL-HAR-MON'IC, *a.* Loving harmony or music.

PHIL-HEL'LEN-IST, *n.* [Gr. *φιλος* and *Ελληνις.*]
A friend of Greece; one who supports the cause and interests of the Greeks; particularly one who supported them in their late struggle with the Turks.

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PHIL'I-BEG, *n.* A plaid or garment reaching only to the knees. [*Scotch.*]

PHIL-IP'PIC, *n.* An oration of Demosthenes, the Grecian orator, against Philip, king of Macedon, in which the orator aroused the Athenians from their indolence. Hence, the word is used to denote any discourse or declamation full of acrimonious invective. The fourteen orations of Cicero against Mark Antony are also called PHILIPPICS.

PHIL'IP-PIZE, *v. i.* To write or utter invective; to declaim against. [*Unusual.*] *Burke.*

2. To side with Philip; to support or advocate Philip. *Swift.*

PHIL-IS'TINE, (-tin,) *n.* An inhabitant of Palestine, now Syria.

PHIL-IS'TIN-ISM, *n.* Manners of the Philistines. *Carlyle.*

PHIL'LIPS-ITE, *n.* [from W. *Phillips.*] A mineral allied to Harmotone, from which it differs in containing lime instead of baryta. *Dana.*

PHI-LOL'O-GER, } *n.* One versed in the history and
PHI-LOL'O-GIST, } construction of language. PHILOLOGIST is generally used.

PHIL-O-LOG'IC, } *a.* [See PHILOLOGY.] Per-
PHIL-O LOG'IC-AL, } taining to philology, or to the study and knowledge of language. *Watts.*

PHIL-O-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a philological manner.

PHI-LOL'O-GIZE, *v. i.* To offer criticisms. [*Little used.*] *Evelyn.*

PHI-LOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. φιλολογια; φιλεω, to love, and λογος, a word.]

1. *Primarily*, a love of words, or a desire to know the origin and construction of language. In *a more general sense*,

2. That branch of literature which comprehends a knowledge of the etymology or origin and combination of words; grammar, the construction of sentences or use of words in language; criticism, the interpretation of authors, the affinities of different languages, and whatever relates to the history or present state of languages. It sometimes includes rhetoric, poetry, history, and antiquities.

PHI'LO-MATH, *n.* [Gr. φιλομαθης; φιλος, a lover, and μανθανω, to learn.]

A lover of learning.

PHI-LO-MATH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the love of learning.

2. Having a love of letters. *Med. Repos.*

PHIL'O-MATH-Y, *n.* The love of learning.

PHI'LO-MEL, } *n.* [from *Philomela*, daughter of
PHIL-O-ME'LA, } Pandion, king of Athens, who was changed into a nightingale.]

The nightingale. *Pope.*

PHIL'O-MOT, *a.* [Corrupted from Fr. *feuille morte*, a dead leaf.]

Of the color of a dead leaf. *Addison.*

PHIL-O-MU'SIC-AL, *a.* Loving music. *Busby.*

PHIL-O-PE'NA, *n.* A small present made in accordance with a custom said to have been introduced from Germany. A person who, in eating almonds, finds one containing two kernels, presents one of them to a person of the opposite sex, and whichever, when they next meet, shall first say, *Philopœna*, is entitled to receive from the other a present bearing this name. The expression in German is *viel liebchen*, much loved, pronounced somewhat like *phil-ip'ken*. Some, therefore, suppose this to be the origin of the word, by a change of termination into *pena*, (L. *pœna*,) from an idea that the gift was a penalty. Others would derive it directly from φιλος, a friend, and *pœna*, penalty. — *Ed.*

PHIL-O-PO-LEM'IC, *a.* [Gr. φιλος, a lover, and πολεμικος, warlike.]

Ruling over opposite or contending natures; an epithet of Minerva. *Pausanias, Trans.*

PHI-LO-PRO-GEN'I-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Among *phrenologists*, the love of offspring or of young children.

PHI-LOS'O-PHAS-TER, *n.* A pretender to philosophy.

PHI-LOS'O-PHATE, *v. i.* [L. *philosophor, philosophatus.*]

To play the philosopher; to moralize. [*Not used.*] *Barrow.*

PHI-LOS-O-PHA'TION, *n.* Philosophical discussion. [*Not used.*] *Petty.*

PHI-LOS'O-PHEME, *n.* [Gr. φιλοσοφημα.]

Principle of reasoning; a theorem. [*Little used.*]

PHI-LOS'O-PHER, *n.* [See PHILOSOPHY.] A person versed in philosophy, or in the principles of nature and morality; one who devotes himself to the study of physics, or of moral or intellectual science.

2. In *a general sense*, one who is profoundly versed in any science.

Philosopher's stone; a stone or preparation which the alchemists formerly sought, as the instrument of converting the baser metals into pure gold.

PHIL-O-SOPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to philosophy;
PHIL-O-SOPH'IC-AL, } as, a *philosophical* experiment or problem.

2. Proceeding from philosophy; as, *philosophic* pride

3. Suitable to philosophy; according to philosophy; as, *philosophical* reasoning or arguments.

4. Skilled in philosophy; as, a *philosophical* historian.

5. Given to philosophy; as, a *philosophical* mind.

6. Regulated by philosophy or the rules of reason; as, *philosophic* fare. *Dryden.*

7. Calm; cool; temperate; rational; such as characterizes a philosopher.

PHIL-O-SOPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a philosophical manner; according to the rules or principles of philosophy; as, to argue *philosophically.*

2. Calmly; wisely; rationally.

PHI-LOS'O-PHISM, *n.* [Gr. φιλος, a lover, and σοφισμ, sophism.]

1. The love of fallacious arguments or false reasoning.

2. The practice of sophistry. *Ch. Obs.*

PHI-LOS'O-PHIST, *n.* A lover of sophistry; one who practices sophistry. *Porteus.*

PHI-LOS-O-PHIST'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the love
PHI-LOS-O-PHIST'IC-AL, } or practice of sophistry.

PHI-LOS'O-PHIZE, *v. i.* [from *philosophy.*] To reason like a philosopher; to search into the reason and nature of things; to investigate phenomena and assign rational causes for their existence. Sir Isaac Newton lays down four rules for *philosophizing.*

Two doctors of the schools were *philosophizing* on the advantages of mankind above all other creatures. *L'Estrange.*

PHI-LOS'O-PHIZ-ER, *n.* One who philosophizes.

PHI-LOS'O-PHIZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Searching into the reasons of things; assigning reasons for phenomena.

PHI-LOS'O-PHY, *n.* [L. *philosophia*; Gr. φιλοσοφια; φιλια, love; φιλεω, to love, and σοφια, wisdom.]

1. *Literally*, the love of wisdom. But in *modern acceptation*, *philosophy* is a general term denoting an explanation of the reasons of things; or an investigation of the causes of all phenomena, both of mind and of matter. When applied to any particular department of knowledge, it denotes the collection of general laws or principles under which all the subordinate phenomena or facts relating to that subject are comprehended. Thus, that branch of *philosophy* which treats of God, &c., is called *theology*; that which treats of nature is called *physics*, including *natural philosophy* and *natural history*; that which treats of man is called *logic* and *ethics*, or *moral philosophy*; that which treats of the mind is called *intellectual* or *mental philosophy*, or *metaphysics.*

The objects of *philosophy* are to ascertain facts or truth, and the causes of things or their phenomena; to enlarge our views of God and his works, and to render our knowledge of both practically useful, and subservient to human happiness.

True religion and true philosophy must ultimately arrive at the same principle. *S. S. Smith.*

2. Hypothesis or system on which natural effects are explained.

We shall in vain interpret their words by the notions of our *philosophy* and the doctrines in our schools. *Locke.*

3. Reasoning; argumentation. *Milton.*

4. Course of sciences read in the schools. *Johnson.*

PHIL-O-TECH'NIC, *a.* Having an attachment to the arts.

PHIL'TER, (fil'ter,) *n.* [Fr. *philtre*; L. *philtra*; Gr. φιλτρον, from φιλεω, to love, or φιλος.]

1. A potion intended or adapted to excite love. *Addison.*

2. A charm to excite love.

PHIL'TER, *v. t.* To impregnate with a love potion; as, to *philter* a draught.

2. To charm to love; to excite to love or animal desire by a potion.

PHIL'TER-ED, *pp.* Impregnated with a love potion.

PHIZ, (fiz,) *n.* [Supposed to be a contraction of *physiognomy.*]

The face or visage, in contempt. *Stepney.*

PHLE-BOT'O-MIST, *n.* [See PHLEBOTOMY.] One that opens a vein for letting blood; a blood-letter.

PHLE-BOT'O-MIZE, *v. t.* To let blood from a vein. *Howell.*

PHLE-BOT'O-MIZ-ED, *pp.* Having blood let from a vein.

PHLE-BOT'O-MIZ-ING, *ppr.* Letting blood from a vein.

PHLE-BOT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. φλεβοτομια; φλεψ, a vein, and τεμνω, to cut.]

The act or practice of opening a vein for letting blood for the cure of diseases or preserving health.

PHLEGM, (flem,) *n.* [Gr. φλεγμα, inflammation, and pituitous matter, from φλεγω, to burn; hence, the word must have originally expressed the matter formed by suppuration.]

1. Cold animal fluid; watery matter; one of the four humors of which the ancients supposed the blood to be composed. *Coxe. Encyc.*

2. In *common usage*, bronchial mucus; the thick, viscid matter secreted in the throat.

3. Among *chemists*, water, or the water of distillation. [*Obs.*] *Coxe.*

4. Dullness; coldness; sluggishness; indifference.

PHLEG'MA-GOGUE, (phleg'ma-gog,) *n.* [Gr. φλεγμα, phlegm, and αγω, to drive.]

A term anciently used to denote a medicine supposed to possess the property of expelling phlegm. [*Obs.*] *Encyc. Floyer.*

PHLEG-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. φλεγματικος.]

1. Abounding in phlegm; as, *phlegmatic* humors; a *phlegmatic* constitution. *Harvey.*

2. Generating phlegm; as, *plegmatic* meat. *Shak.*

3. Watery. *Newton.*

4. Cold; dull; sluggish; heavy; not easily excited into action or passion; as, a *phlegmatic* temper or temperament. *Addison.*

PHLEG-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Coldly; heavily. *Warburton.*

PHLEG'MON, *n.* [Gr. φλεγμονη, from φλεγω, to burn.]

A specific, cutaneous, hemispheric, and defined inflammatory tumor, red, tensive, glabrous, painful, polarized, suppurating, pus perfect, bursting at the pole. *Tully.*

PHLEG'MON-OUS, *a.* Having the nature or properties of a phlegmon; being of the same specific inflammation as a phlegmon; as, a *phlegmonous* Pneumonitis. *Harvey.*

PHLEME, *n.* [Arm. *flemm*, a sharp point.] See FLEAM.

PHLO-GIS'TIAN, (flo-jist'yan,) *n.* A believer in the existence of phlogiston.

PHLO-GIS'TIC, *a.* [See PHLOGISTON.] In *chemistry*, partaking of phlogiston; inflaming. *Adams.*

2. In *medicine*, entonic or sthenic, that is, attended with a preternatural degree of vital energy and strength of action in the heart and arteries.

PHLO-GIS'TIC-ATE, *v. t.* To combine phlogiston with.

PHLO-GIS'TIC-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Combined with phlogiston.

PHLO-GIS-TIC-A'TION, *n.* The act or process of combining with phlogiston.

PHLO-GIS'TON, (flo-jis'ton,) *n.* [Gr. φλογιστος, from φλογιζω, to burn or inflame; φλεγω, to burn.]

The principle of inflammability; the matter of fire in composition with other bodies. Stahl gave this name to a hypothetical element, which he supposed to be pure fire fixed in combustible bodies, in order to distinguish it from fire in action or in a state of liberty. *Bartram.*

PHLO-RID'ZIN, *n.* [Gr. φλοιος, φλοος, bark, and ριζα, root.]

A crystallizable substance closely allied to salicin, of a bitter, astringent taste, obtained from the bark of the root of the apple, pear, and some other trees. *Graham.*

PHŌ'CA, *n.* [Gr. and L., a seal.] In *zoology*, a genus of mammals; the seal; sea-bear; sea-calf.

PHO-CE'NIN, *n.* [Gr. φωκαινα, a porpoise.]

A fatty substance contained in the oil of the porpoise. By saponification, *phocenic* acid is formed.

PHŌ'CINE, (-sin,) *a.* Pertaining to the seal tribe.

PHŒ'BUS, (fē'bus,) *n.* In *mythology*, a name of Apollo, often used to signify the sun.

PHŒ'NIX. See PHENIX.

PHŌ'LA-DITE, *n.* A petrified bivalve shell of the genus Pholas. *Jameson.*

PHO-NET'IC, *a.* [Gr. φωνητικος, vocal, from φωνη, sound.]

1. Vocal. *Russell.*

2. Representing sounds; as, *phonetic* characters, which stand for sounds; opposed to IDEOGRAPHIC.

PHO-NET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner expressive of sounds or letters. *Gliddon.*

PHO-NET'ICS, } *n.* [Gr. φωνη, sound.]
PHON'ICS, }

1. The doctrine or science of sounds, especially those of the human voice. *Brande.*

2. The art of combining musical sounds. *Busby.*

PHO-NO-CAMP'TIC, *a.* [Gr. φωνη, sound, and καμπτω, to inflect.]

Having the power to inflect sound, or turn it from its direction, and thus to alter it. *Derham.*

PHO-NO-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Descriptive of the
PHO-NO-GRAPH'IC-AL, } sounds of the voice.

PHO-NOG'RA-PHIST, *n.* One who explains the laws of the voice.

PHO-NOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. φωνη and γραφη.]

1. A description of the laws of the human voice, or of sounds uttered by the organs of speech.

2. A representation of sounds, each by its distinctive character.

PHŌ'NO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. φωνη, sound, and λιθος, stone.]

Sounding stone; a name proposed as a substitute for CLINKSTONE. *Dana.*

PHO-NO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to phonology.

PHO-NOL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in phonology.

PHO-NOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. φωνη, sound, voice, and λογος, discourse.]

A treatise on sounds, or the science or doctrine of the elementary sounds uttered by the human voice in speech, including its various distinctions or subdivisions of tones. *Du Ponceau.*

PHŌ'NO-TYP-Y, *n.* A proposed mode of printing, in which each sound of the voice shall be represented by a distinct letter or type.

PHOR-O-NOM'ICS, *n.* [Gr. φερω and νομος.]

The science of motion; an old term for MECHANICS.

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PHOS'GEN, *a.* [Gr. φως, light, and γενναω, to generate.]
Generating light. Phosgen gas is generated by the action of light on chlorine and carbonic oxyd gas. It is composed of one equivalent of carbon, one of oxygen, and one of chlorine; and is now called CHLORO-CARBONIC ACID, the name of PHOSGEN GAS having fallen into disuse. *Silliman.*

PHOS'PHATE, *n.* [See PHOSPHOR and PHOSPHORUS.]
A salt formed by a combination of phosphoric acid with a salifiable base. *Lavoisier.*

PHOS'PHITE, *n.* A salt formed by a combination of phosphorous acid with a salifiable base. *Lavoisier.*

PHOS'PHO-LITE, *n.* [*phosphor* and Gr. λιθος, a stone.]
An earth united with phosphoric acid. *Kirwan.*

PHOS'PHOR, (fos'for,) *n.* [Gr. φωσφορος; φως, light, from φαω, to shine, and φερω, to bring. See PHOSPHORUS.]
The morning star or Lucifer; Venus, when it precedes the sun and shines in the morning In this sense, it is also written PHOSPHORUS. *Pope.*

PHOS'PHOR-ĀTE, *v. t.* To combine or impregnate with phosphorus.

PHOS'PHOR-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Combined or impregnated with phosphorus.

PHOS'PHOR-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Combining with phosphorus.

PHOS-PHOR-ESCE', (fos-for-ess,') *v. i.* [See PHOSPHORUS.]
To shine, as phosphorus, by exhibiting a faint light without sensible heat.
Arenaceous limestone *phosphoresces* in the dark, when scraped with a knife. *Kirwan.*

PHOS-PHOR-ES'CENCE, *n.* A faint light or luminousness of a body, unaccompanied with sensible heat. It is exhibited by certain animals, as well as by vegetable and mineral substances.

PHOS-PHOR-ES'CENT, *a.* Shining with a faint light; luminous without sensible heat.

PHOS-PHOR-ES'CING, *ppr.* Exhibiting light without sensible heat. *Cleaveland.*

PHOS-PHOR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from phosphorus. The phosphoric acid is formed by a combination of phosphorus with oxygen to saturation.

PHOS'PHOR-ITE, *n.* A variety of apatite. *Dana.*

PHOS-PHOR-IT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to phosphorite, or of the nature of phosphorite. *Spallanzani.*

PHOS'PHOR-OUS, *a.* The phosphorous acid is formed by a combination of phosphorus with oxygen, in the proportion of two equivalents of phosphorus to three of oxygen.

PHOS'PHOR-US, } *n.* [L., from the Greek. See
PHOS'PHOR, } PHOSPHOR.]
1. The morning star.
2. *Phosphorus*; in *chemistry*, a combustible substance, hitherto undecomposed. It is of a yellowish color, and semi-transparent, resembling fine wax. It burns in common air with great rapidity, and in oxygen gas with the greatest vehemence. Even at the common temperature, it combines with oxygen, undergoing a slow combustion and emitting a luminous vapor. It was originally obtained from *urine*; but it is now manufactured from *bones*, which consist in part of phosphate of lime. *Olmsted.*

PHOS'PHU-RET, *n.* A combination of phosphorus with a base; as, *phosphuret* of iron or copper. *Hooper.*

PHOS'PHU-RET-ED, *a.* Combined with phosphorus.

PHŌ'TI-ZITE, *n.* A mineral, an oxyd of manganese. *Phillips.*

PHO-TO-GEN'IC, *a.* [Gr. φως, φωτος, light, and γενναω, to generate.]
Producing light, or converting black into white. The word is applied to the drawing or taking of a picture by means of the action of the sun's rays on a chemically-prepared ground.

PHO-TOG'EN-Y, *n.* The art of taking pictures by the action of light on a chemically-prepared ground. It was invented by Mr. Fox Talbot. *Buchanan.*

PHŌ'TO-GRAPH, *n.* A picture obtained by photography.

PHO-TO-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to photog-
PHO-TO-GRAPH'IC-AL, } raphy.

PHO-TOG'RA-PHIST, *n.* One who practices photography.

PHO-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. φως, φωτος, light, and γραφω, to describe.]
The art or practice of fixing images of the camera obscura on plates of copper, covered with a thin coating of silver. [See HELIOGRAPHY.] *Daguerre.*

PHO-TO-LOG'IC, } *a.* [See PHOTOLOGY.] Per-
PHO-TO-LOG'IC-AL, } taining to photology, or the doctrine of light.

PHO-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. φως, light, and λογος, discourse.]
The doctrine or science of light, explaining its nature and phenomena. *Mitchill.*

PHO-TOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. φως, light, and μετρον, measure.]
An instrument for measuring the relative intensities of light. *Rumford. Leslie.*

PHO-TO-MET'RIC, } *a.* Pertaining to or made
PHO-TO-MET'RIC-AL, } by a photometer.

PHO-TOM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. φως and μετρον.]
The science which treats of the measurement of light.

PHŌ-TO-PHŌ'BI-A, *n.* [Gr. φως and φοβεω.]
A dread or intolerance of light; a symptom of internal ophthalmy. *Brande.*

PHO-TOP'SY, *n.* [Gr. φως, light, and οψις, sight.]
An affection of the eye, in which the patient perceives luminous rays, ignited lines, coruscations, &c.

PHRĀSE, *n.* [Gr. φρασις, from φραζω, to speak.]
1. A short sentence or expression. A phrase may be *complete*, as when it conveys complete sense; as, *humanum est errare*, to err is human; or it may be *incomplete*, as when it consists of several words without affirming any thing, or when the noun and the verb do the office of a noun only; as, *that which is true*, that is, *truth*, satisfies the mind. *Encyc.*
2. A particular mode of speech; a peculiar sentence, or short, idiomatic expression; as, a Hebrew *phrase*; an Italian *phrase.*
3. Style; expression.
Thou speak'st
In better *phrase.* *Shak.*
4. In *music*, any regular, symmetrical course of notes which begin and complete the intended expression. *Busby.*

PHRĀSE, *v. t.* To call; to style; to express in words or in peculiar words.
These suns,
For so they *phrase* them. *Shak.*

PHRĀSE'-BOOK, *n.* A book in which difficult phrases are explained.

PHRĀS'ED, *pp.* Styled; expressed in peculiar words.

PHRĀSE'LESS, *a.* Not to be expressed or described.

PHRĀ-SE-O-LOG'IC, } *a.* Peculiar in expression;
PHRĀ-SE-O-LOG'IC-AL, } consisting of a peculiar form of words.

PHRĀ-SE-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. φρασις, phrase, and λεγω, to speak.]
1. Manner of expression; peculiar words used in a sentence; diction.
2. A collection of phrases in a language. *Encyc.*

PHRE-NET'IC, *n.* [Gr. φρενετικος. See PHRENSY.]
Subject to strong or violent sallies of imagination or excitement, which in some measure pervert the judgment, and cause the person to act in a manner different from the more rational part of mankind; wild and erratic; partially mad. [It has been sometimes written PHRENTIC, but is now generally written FRANTIC.]

PHRE-NET'IC, *n.* A person who is wild and erratic in his imagination. *Woodward.*

PHRE-NET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of frenzy or delirium.

PHREN'IC, *a.* [from Gr. φρενες, the diaphragm.]
Belonging to the diaphragm; as, a *phrenic* vein.

PHRE-NI'TIS, *n.* [Gr. φρενιτις, from φρην, the mind. The primary sense of the root of this word is, to move, advance, or rush forward; as in L. *animus*, *animosus*, and the Teutonic *mod*, Eng. *mood.*]
1. In *medicine*, an inflammation of the brain, or of the meninges of the brain, attended with acute fever and delirium. *Forsyth.*
2. Delirium; phrensy. [It is generally written in English, PHRENSY or FRENZY.]

PHRE-NO LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to phrenology.

PHRE-NO-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By the principles of phrenology.

PHRE-NOL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in phrenology.

PHRE-NOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. φρην, the mind, and λογος, discourse.]
The science of the human mind as connected with the supposed organs of thought and passion in the brain, maintained by Gall, who supposed each faculty or propensity to have a particular organ, and this manifested in the form of the skull; craniology.

PHRE-NO-MAG'NET-ISM, *n.* [Gr. φρην, the mind, and *magnetism.*]
The power of exciting the organs of the brain through magnetic influence.

PHREN'SY, (fren'ze,) *n.* [Supra.] Madness; delirium, or that partial madness which manifests itself in wild and erratic sallies of the imagination. It is written, also, FRENZY.
Demoniac *Phrensy*; moping Melancholy. *Milton.*

PHRON'TIS-TER-Y, *n.* [Gr. φροντιστηριον, from φρονεω, to think; φρην, mind.]
A school or seminary of learning. [*Not used.*]

PHRYG'I-AN, *a.* [from *Phrygia*, in Asia Minor.]
Pertaining to Phrygia; an epithet applied to a sprightly, animating kind of music. *Arbuthnot.*
Phrygian stone; a stone described by the ancients, used in dyeing; a light, spongy stone, resembling a pumice, said to be drying and astringent. *Pliny. Dioscorides.*

PHTHIS'IC, (tiz'zik,) *n.* A more conversion of the term *phthisis* into English, and hence its synonym. This term is sometimes applied popularly, but erroneously, to any difficulty of breathing, and more especially to chronic dyspnœa, from the mistaken notion that these affections are much the same as phthisis. [*Little used.*]

PHTHIS'IC-AL, (tiz'zi-kal,) *a.* [Gr. φθισικος. See PHTHISIS.]
Having or belonging to the phthisic; breathing hard; as, a *phthisical* consumption. *Harvey.*

PHTHIS'ICK-Y, (tiz'zik-e,) *a.* Having or pertaining to the phthisic.

PHTHI'SIS, (thī'sis,) *n.* [Gr. φθισις, from φθιω, φθεω, to consume.]
A disease of some part of the pulmonary apparatus, marked by cough, gradually progressive emaciation and exhaustion, hectic, and usually copious expectoration.

PHY-CO-MĀ'TER, *n.* [Gr. φυκος and μητηρ.]
The gelatine in which the sporules of algaceous plants first vegetate. *Brande.*

PHY-LAC'TER, *n.* See PHYLACTERY.

PHY-LAC'TER-ED, *a.* Wearing a phylactery; dressed like the Pharisees. *Green.*

PHY-LAC-TER'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to phylac-
PHY-LAC-TER'IC-AL, } teries. *Addison.*

PHY-LAC'TER-Y, *n.* [Gr. φυλακτηριον, from φυλασσω, to defend or guard.]
1. In *a general sense*, any charm, spell, or amulet, worn as a preservative from danger or disease.
2. Among *the Jews*, a slip of parchment on which was written some text of Scripture, particularly of the decalogue, worn by devout persons on the forehead, breast, or neck, as a mark of their religion. *Encyc.*
3. Among *the primitive Christians*, a case in which they inclosed the relics of the dead. *Encyc.*

PHY'LARCH, *n.* [Gr. φυλη, tribe, and αρχη, rule.]
The chief or governor of a tribe or clan. *Robinson.*

PHY'LARCH-Y, *n.* Government of a tribe or clan.

PHYL'LITE, *n.* [Gr. φυλλον, a leaf, and λιθος, a stone.]
A petrified leaf, or a mineral having the figure of a leaf. *Lunier.*

PHYL-LŌ'DI-UM, *n.* [Gr. φυλλον.]
In *botany*, a petiole without a lamina, but so much developed in some way, as to perform the functions of a perfect leaf. *Lindley.*

PHYL-LOPH'O-ROUS, *a.* [Gr. φυλλον, a leaf, and φερω, to bear.]
Leaf-bearing; producing leaves.

PHYL'LO-POD, *n.* [Gr. φυλλον and πους.]
One of a tribe of crustaceans whose feet have a flattened form, like that of a leaf.

PHYS'A-LITE, *n.* [Gr. φυσαω, to swell or inflate, and λιθος, a stone.]
A mineral of a greenish-white color, a subspecies of prismatic topaz; called also PYROPHYSALITE, as it intumesces in heat. *Jameson. Phillips.*

PHYS'E-TER. See CACHALOT.

PHYS-I-AN'THRO-PY, *n.* [Gr. φυσις, nature, and ανθρωπος, man.]
The philosophy of human life, or the doctrine of the constitution and diseases of man, and the remedies. *Med. Repos.*

PHYS'IC, *n.* [Gr. φυσικη, from φυσις, nature; φυω, to produce.]
1. The art of healing diseases. This is now generally called MEDICINE. *Encyc.*
2. Medicines; remedies for diseases. We desire *physic* only for the sake of health. *Hooker*
3. In *popular language*, a medicine that purges; a purge; a cathartic. [In technical and elegant language, this sense is not used.]

PHYS'IC, *v. t.* To treat with physic; to evacuate the bowels with a cathartic; to purge. *Shak.*
2. To cure. *Shak.*

PHYS'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to nature or natural productions, or to material things, as opposed to things moral or imaginary. We speak of *physical* force or power, with reference to material things; armies and navies are the *physical* force of a nation; whereas wisdom, knowledge, skill, &c., constitute *moral* force. A *physical* point is a real point, in distinction from a mathematical or imaginary point. A *physical* body or substance is a material body or substance, in distinction from spirit, or metaphysical substance.
2. Pertaining to the material part or structure of an organized being, particularly man; as, *physical* strength.
3. External; perceptible to the senses; as, the *physical* characters of a mineral; opposed to *chemical.* *Phillips.*
4. Relating to the art of healing; as, a *physical* treatise.
5. Having the property of evacuating the bowels; as, *physical* herbs.
6. Medicinal; promoting the cure of diseases.
7. Resembling physic; as, a *physical* taste. *Johnson.*
[In the three latter senses, nearly obsolete among professional men.]
Physical education; the education which is directed to the object of giving strength, health, and vigor to the bodily organs and powers.

PHYS'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to nature; by natural power, or the operation of natural laws in the material system of things, as distinguished from

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moral power or influence. We suppose perpetual motion to be *physically* impossible.

I am not now treating *physically* of light or colors. *Locke.*

2. According to the art or rules of medicine. [*Obs.*]

He that lives *physically*, must live miserably. *Cheyne.*

PHY-SI''CIAN, (fe-zish'an,) *n.* A person skilled in the art of healing; one whose profession is to prescribe remedies for diseases.

2. In *a spiritual sense*, one that heals moral diseases; as, a *physician* of the soul.

PHYS'I-CO-LOG'IC, *n.* Logic illustrated by natural philosophy.

PHYS'I-CO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to physico-logic. [*Little used.*] *Swift.*

PHYS'I-CO-THE-OL'O-GY, *n.* [*physic*, or *physical*, and *theology.*]

Theology or divinity illustrated or enforced by physics or natural philosophy.

PHYS'ICS, *n.* In *its most extensive sense*, the science of nature or of natural objects, comprehending the study or knowledge of whatever exists.

2. In *the usual and more limited sense*, the science of the material system, including natural history and philosophy. This science is of vast extent, comprehending whatever can be discovered of the nature and properties of bodies, their causes, effects, affections, operations, phenomena, and laws.

PHYS-I-OG'NO-MER. See PHYSIOGNOMIST.

PHYS-I-OG-NOM'IC, } *a.* [See PHYSIOGNOMY.]
PHYS-I-OG-NOM'IC-AL, } Pertaining to physiognomy; expressing the temper, disposition, or other qualities of the mind, by signs in the countenance; or drawing a knowledge of the state of the mind from the features of the face.

PHYS-I-OG-NOM'ICS, *n.* Among *physicians*, signs in the countenance, which indicate the state, temperament, or constitution of the body and mind. *Encyc.*

PHYS-I-OG'NO-MIST, *n.* One that is skilled in physiognomy; one that is able to judge of the particular temper or other qualities of the mind, by signs in the countenance. *Dryden.*

PHYS-I-OG'NO-MY, *n.* [Gr. *φυσιογνωμονια*; *φυσις*, nature, and *γνωμονικος*, knowing; *γινωσκω*, to know.]

1. The art or science of discerning the character of the mind from the features of the face; or the art of discovering the predominant temper, or other characteristic qualities of the mind, by the form of the body, but especially by the external signs of the countenance, or the combination of the features. *Bacon. Lavater.*

2. The face or countenance, with respect to the temper of the mind; particular configuration, cast, or expression of countenance. *Dryden.*

[This word formerly comprehended the art of foretelling the future fortunes of persons by indications of the countenance.]

PHYS-I-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to physiography.

PHYS-I-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *φυσις*, nature, and *γραφω*, to describe.]

A description of nature, or the science of natural objects. *Journal of Science.*

PHYS-I-OL'O-GER, *n.* A physiologist.

[The latter is generally used.]

PHYS-I-O-LOG'IC, } *a.* [See PHYSIOLOGY.]
PHYS-I-O-LOG'IC-AL, } Pertaining to physiology; relating to the science of the properties and functions of living beings.

PHYS-I-O-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the principles of physiology. *Lawrence's Lect.*

PHYS-I-OL'O-GIST, *n.* One who is versed in the science of living beings, or in the properties and functions of animals and plants.

2. One that treats of physiology.

PHYS-I-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *φυσιολογια*; *φυσις*, nature, and *λεγω*, to discourse.]

1. According to the Greek, this word signifies a discourse or treatise of nature; but the moderns use the word in a more limited sense, for the science of the functions of all the different parts or organs of animals and plants, or, in other words, the offices which they perform in the economy of the individual.

2. The science of the mind, of its various phenomena, affections, and powers. *Brown.*

PHYS'NO-MY, for PHYSIOGNOMY, is not used.

PHYS'O-GRADE, *n.* [Gr. *φυσις* and L. *gradior.*]

One of a tribe of zoöphytes, which swim by means of air-bladders.

PHYS'Y, for FUSEE. [*Not used.*] *Locke.*

PHY-TIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [Gr. *φυτον*, a plant, and L. *voro*, to eat.]

Feeding on plants or herbage; as, *phytivorous* animals. *Ray.*

PHY-TOCH'I-MY, *n.* The chemistry of plants.

PHY-TOG'E-NY, *n.* The doctrine of the generation of plants.

PHY-TO-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the description of plants.

PHY-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *φυτον*, a plant, and *γραφη*, description.]

1. The science of describing plants in a systematic manner.

2. A description of plants.

PHY'TO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *φυτον*, a plant, and *λιθος*, a stone.]

A plant petrified, or fossil vegetable.

PHY-TO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to phytology; botanical. *Lyell.*

PHY-TOL'O-GIST, *n.* [See PHYTOLOGY.] One versed in plants, or skilled in phytology; a botanist. *Evelyn.*

PHY-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *φυτον*, a plant, and *λογος*, discourse.]

A discourse or treatise on plants, or the doctrine of plants; description of the kinds and properties of plants; botany.

PHY-TON'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *φυτον* and *νομος.*]

The science of the origin and growth of plants.

PHY-TOPH'A-GOUS, *a.* [Gr. *φυτον*, a plant, and *φαγω*, to eat.]

Eating, or subsisting on, plants.

PHY-TO-ZŌ'ON, *n.* } [Gr. *φυτον*, a plant, and
PHY-TO-ZŌ'A, *n. pl.* } *ζωον*, an animal.]

Terms applied to zoöphytes; also to certain marine animalcules living in the tissues of plants. *Dana.*

PI, *n.* A term applied to printers' types, when confusedly mixed or unsorted.

PI'A MĀ'TER, [L.] In *anatomy*, a thin membrane immediately investing the brain. *Coxe.*

PI-Ā'BA, *n.* A small, fresh-water fish of Brazil, about the size of the minnow, much esteemed for food. *Encyc.*

PĪ'A-CLE, (pī'a-kl,) *n.* [L. *piaculum.*]

An enormous crime. [*Not used.*] *Howell.*

PĪ-AC'Ū-LAR, } *a.* [L. *piacularis*, from *pio*, to expi-
PĪ-AC'Ū-LOUS, } ate.]

1. Expiatory; having power to atone.
2. Requiring expiation. *Brown.*
3. Criminal; atrociously bad. *Glanville.*

[These words are little used.]

PĪ'A-NET, *n.* [L. *pica* or *picus.*]

1. The magpie.
2. A bird, the lesser woodpecker. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*

PĬ-A-NĬS'SI-MO. In *music*, very soft.

PI-Ā'NIST, *n.* A performer on the forte-piano, or one well skilled in it. *Busby.*

PĬ-Ā'NO. In *music*, soft.

PI-Ā'NO-FŌR'TE, *n.* [It. *piano*, from L. *planus*, plain, smooth, and It. *forte*, L. *fortis*, strong.]

A keyed musical instrument, of German origin, and of the harpsichord kind; so called from its softer notes or expressions. Its tones are produced by hammers instead of quills, and of all the keyed instruments it seems to deserve the preference on account of the superior tone, sweetness, and variety, of which it is susceptible. *P. Cyc. Hebert.*

PI-AS'TER, *n.* [It. *piastra*, a thin plate of metal, or a dollar. See PLATE.]

An Italian coin of about 80 cents value, or 3*s.* 7*d.* sterling. But the value is different in different states or countries. It is called, also, a PIECE OF EIGHT. The Spanish piaster is the same as the Spanish or American dollar. The Turkish piaster, formerly worth 25 cents, is now worth only about 8 cents.

PI-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *piatio.*] [*McCulloch.*

The act of making atonement.

PI-AZ'ZA, *n.* [It. for *plazza*; Sp. *plaza*; Port *praça*, for *plaça*; Fr. *place*; Eng. *id.*; D. *plaats*; G. *platz*; Dan. *plads*; Sw. *plats.*]

1. In *building*, a portico or covered walk supported by arches or columns. *P. Cyc.*

2. In *Italian*, it denotes a square open space surrounded by buildings. *Gwilt.*

PIB'-CORN, *n.* [W., pipe-horn.] Among *the Welsh*, a wind instrument or pipe with a horn at each end.

PI'BROCH, *n.* [Gael. *piobaireachd*, pipe-music; Celtic, *pib*, *piob*, a pipe.]

A wild, irregular species of music, peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland. It is performed on a bagpipe, and adapted to excite or assuage passion, and particularly to rouse a martial spirit among troops going to battle. *Encyc. Jamieson.*

PI'CA, *n.* In *ornithology*, the pie or magpie.

2. In *medicine*, a vitiated appetite which makes the patient crave what is unfit for food, as chalk, ashes, coal, &c.

3. A printing type, of two sizes, *small pica* and *pica*, the former of which is next in size above long primer; probably named from *litera picata*, a great black letter at the beginning of some new order in the liturgy; hence,

4. *Pica*, *pye*, or *pie*; *formerly*, an ordinary, a table, or directory for devotional services; also, an alphabetical catalogue of names and things in rolls and records. *Encyc.*

PI'CA MA-RI'NA, *n.* The sea-pye or oyster-catcher; a grallatory aquatic fowl, the Hæmatopus ostralegus. This fowl feeds on oysters, limpets, and marine insects.

PIC'A-MAR, *n.* [L. *pix* and *amarum.*]

The bitter principle of pitch, an oil-like, transparent fluid.

PIC-A-ROON', *n.* [Fr. *picoreur*, from *picorer*, to plunder; Scot. *pikary*, rapine; from the root of *pick*, *peck*, Sp. *picar.*]

A plunderer; a pirate. This word is not applied to a highway robber, but to pirates and plunderers of wrecks.

In all wars, Corsica and Majorca have been nests of *picaroons.* *Temple.*

PIC-A-YUNE', *n.* A small coin of the value of 6¼ cents.

PIC'CA-DIL, } *n.* [Probably from the root of *pike*,
PIC'CA-DIL-LY, } *peak.*] A high collar, or a kind
PICK'AR-DIL, } of ruff. *Wilson.*

PIC'CAGE, *n.* [Norm. *pecker*, to break open; from the root of *pick*, *peck.*]

Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths. *Ainsworth.*

PICK, *v. t.* [Sax. *pycan*; D. *pikken*; G. *picken*; Dan. *pikker*; Sw. *picka*; W. *pigaw*, to *pick* or *peck*; Sp. *picar*; Fr. *piquer*; Gr. *πεκω* or *πεικω*; L. *pecto* The verb may be radical, (see Class Bg, No. 61, 62, 65,) or derived from the use of the *beak* or any pointed instrument. It belongs to a numerous family of words, at least if connected with *beak*, *pike*, &c.]

1. To pull off or pluck with the fingers something that grows or adheres to another thing; to separate by the hand, as fruit from trees; as, to *pick* apples or oranges; to *pick* strawberries.

2. To pull off or separate with the teeth, beak, or claws; as, to *pick* flesh from a bone; hence,

3. To clean by the teeth, fingers, or claws, or by a small instrument, by separating something that adheres; as, to *pick* a bone, to *pick* the ears.

4. To take up; to cause or seek industriously; as, to *pick* a quarrel.

5. To separate or pull asunder; to pull into small parcels by the fingers; to separate locks for loosening and cleaning; as, to *pick* wool.

6. To pierce; to strike with a pointed instrument; as, to *pick* an apple with a pin. *Bacon.*

7. To strike with the bill or beak; to puncture. In this sense, we generally use *peck.*

8. To steal by taking out with the fingers or hands; as, to *pick* the pocket. *South.*

9. To open by a pointed instrument; as, to *pick* a lock.

10. To select; to cull; to separate particular things from others; as, to *pick* the best men from a company. In this sense, the word is often followed by *out.*

11. To pitch or cast. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

To pick off; to separate by the fingers or by a small pointed instrument.

To pick out; to select; to separate individuals from numbers.

To pick up; to take up with the fingers or beak; also, to take particular things here and there; to gather; to glean.

To pick a hole in one's coat; to find fault.

PICK, *v. i.* To eat slowly or by morsels; to nibble. *Dryden.*

2. To do any thing nicely, or by attending to small things. *Dryden.*

PICK, *n.* [Fr. *pique*; D. *pik.*]

1. A sharp-pointed tool for digging or removing in small quantities.

What the miners call chert and where — is so hard that the *picks* will not touch it. *Woodward.*

2. Choice; right of selection. You may have your *pick.*

3. Among *printers*, foul matter which collects on printing types from the balls, bad ink, or from the paper impressed.

PICK'A-PACK, *adv.* In manner of a pack. [*Vulgar.*] *L'Estrange.*

PICK'AX, *n.* [*pick* and *ax.*] An ax with a sharp point at one end and a broad blade at the other. *Milton.*

PICK'BACK, *a.* On the back. *Hudibras.*

PICK'ED, (pikt,) *pp.* or *a.* Plucked off by the fingers, teeth, or claws; cleaned by picking; opened by an instrument; selected.

PICK'ED, } *a.* Pointed; sharp.
PIK'ED, }

Let the stake be made *picked* at the top. *Mortimer.*

2. In *old authors*, sprucely or foppishly dressed. [*Obs.*]

PICK'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being pointed at the end; sharpness.

2. Foppery; spruceness. *Johnson.*

PICK-EER', *v. t.* [Fr. *picorer*; from *pick.*]

1. To pillage; to pirate. *Hudibras.*

2. To skirmish, as soldiers on the outpost of an army, or in pillaging parties.

PICK'ER, *n.* One that picks or culls. *Mortimer.*

2. A pickax or instrument for picking or separating. *Mortimer.*

3. One that excites a quarrel between himself and another.

PICK'ER-EL, *n.* [from *pike.*] A name somewhat loosely applied to several species of fresh-water fish belonging to the pike family.

PICK'ER-EL-WEED, *n.* A water plant, so called because it was supposed to breed pickerels. *Walton.*

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PICK'ER-Y, *n.* Petty theft. *W. Scott.*

PICK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *piquet*; Russ. *beket.*]

1. A stake sharpened or pointed, used in fortification and encampments.

2. A narrow board pointed, used in making fence.

3. A guard posted in front of an army to give notice of the approach of the enemy. *Marshall.*

4. A game at cards. [See PIQUET.]

5. A punishment which consists in making the offender stand with one foot on a pointed stake.

PICK'ET, *v. t.* To fortify with pointed stakes.

2. To inclose or fence with narrow, pointed boards.

3. To fasten to a picket. *Moore.*

4. To torture by compelling to stand with one foot on a pointed stake.

PICK'ET-ED, *pp.* Fortified or inclosed with pickets.

PICK'ET-GUARD, *n.* In *an army*, a guard of horse and foot always in readiness in case of alarm.

PICK'ET-ING, *ppr.* Inclosing or fortifying with pickets.

PICK'ET-ING, *n.* A kind of torture by forcing a person to stand with one foot on a pointed stake.

PICK'ING, *ppr.* Pulling off with the fingers or teeth; selecting.

PICK'ING, *n.* The act of plucking; selection; gathering; gleaning.

PICK'LE, (pik'l,) *n.* [D. *pekel*; G. *pökel.*]

1. Brine; a solution of salt and water or of vinegar, sometimes impregnated with spices, in which flesh, fish, or other substance, is preserved; as, *pickle* for beef; *pickle* for capers or for cucumbers; *pickle* for herring.

2. A vegetable or fruit preserved in pickle.

3. A state or condition of difficulty or disorder; *a word used in ridicule or contempt.* You are in a fine *pickle.*

How cam'st thou in this *pickle?* *Shak.*

4. A parcel of land inclosed with a hedge. [*Local.*]

PICK'LE, *v. t.* To preserve in brine or pickle; as, to

2. To season in pickle. [*pickle* herring.

3. To imbue highly with any thing bad; as, a *pickled* rogue.

PICK'LED, *pp.* or *a.* Preserved in brine or pickle.

PICK'LE-HER'RING, *n.* A merry Andrew; a zany; a buffoon. *Spectator.*

PICK'LING, *ppr.* Seasoning in pickle.

PICK'LING, *n.* The preservation of vegetables or meats in vinegar or brine. *Gardner.*

PICK'LOCK, *n.* [*pick* and *lock.*] An instrument for opening locks without the key. *Arbuthnot. L'Estrange.*

2. A person who picks locks.

PICK'NICK. See PICNIC.

PICK'POCK-ET, *n.* One who steals from the pocket of another. *Arbuthnot.*

PICK'PURSE, *n.* One that steals from the purse of another. *Swift.*

PICK'THANK, *n.* An officious fellow who does what he is not desired to do, for the sake of gaining favor; a whispering parasite. *South.*

PICK'TOOTH, *n.* An instrument for picking or cleaning the teeth. [But TOOTHPICK is more generally used.]

PIC'NIC, *n.* *Originally*, an entertainment at which each person contributed some dish or article for the general table. The term is now applied to an entertainment carried with them by a party on an excursion of pleasure into the country, and also to the party itself.

PI'CO, *n.* [Sp. See PEAK.] A peak; the pointed head of a mountain.

PI'CRA, *n.* [Gr. ἱερα πικρα, sacred bitter.]

The popular name of the officinal "*Powder of Aloes with Canella,*" which is composed of *aloes* one pound, *canella* three ounces. It is employed as a cathartic.

PIC'RO-LITE, *n.* [Qu. Gr. πικρος, bitter, and λιθος, stone.]

A fibrous variety of serpentine. *Dana.*

PIC'RO-MEL, *n.* [Gr. πικρος, bitter.]

The characteristic principle of bile. *Ure.*

PIC-ROS'MINE, *n.* [Gr. πικρος, bitter, and οσμη, smell.]

An order of minerals, which, when moistened, have an argillaceous smell. *Shepard.*

Also, a greenish magnesian mineral characterized by this order. *Dana.*

PIC-RO-TOX'IN, *n.* [Gr. πικρος, bitter, and L. *toxicum.*]

A white crystalline substance obtained from the fruit of Anamirta paniculata, (commonly called *cocculus Indicus,*) and perhaps of Cocculus suberosus, and one of their active principles. It is composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, and appears to be a feeble acid; and, as such, it is called PICROTOXIC [ACID.

PICT, *n.* [L. *pictus, pingo.*]

A person whose body is painted.

PICTS, *n. pl.* A tribe of Scythians or Germans who settled in Scotland.

PIC-TO'RI-AL, *a.* [L. *pictor*, a painter.]

Pertaining to pictures; illustrated by pictures; forming pictures; as, a *pictorial* imagination.

PIC-TO'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* With pictures.

PIC'TUR-AL, *n.* A representation. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

PIC'TURE, (pikt'yur,) *n.* [L. *pictura*, from *pingo*, to paint; It. *pittura.*]

1. A painting or drawing exhibiting the resemblance of any thing; a likeness drawn in colors.

Pictures and shapes are but secondary objects. *Bacon.*

2. The works of painters; painting.

Quintilian, when he saw any well-expressed image of grief, either in *picture* or sculpture, would usually weep. *Wotton.*

3. Any resemblance or representation, either to the eye or to the understanding. Thus we say, a child is the *picture* of his father, the poet has drawn an exquisite *picture* of grief.

PIC'TURE, *v. t.* To paint a resemblance.

Love is like a painter who, in drawing the picture of a friend having a blemish in one eye, would *picture* only the other side of the face. *South.*

2. To represent; to form or present an ideal likeness.

I do *picture* it in my mind. *Spenser.*

PIC'TUR-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Painted in resemblance; drawn in colors; represented.

PIC'TURE-FRAME, *n.* A frame, more or less ornamented, which surrounds a picture, and sets it off to advantage.

PIC'TURE-GAL'LER-Y, *n.* A gallery or large apartment in which pictures are hung up for exhibition.

PIC'TURE-LIKE, *a.* After the manner of a picture. *Shak.*

PIC-TUR-ESQUE', (pikt-yur-esk',) *a.* [Fr. *pittoresque*; It. *pittoresco*; from the L. *pictura* or *pictor.* In English this would be *picturish.*]

Expressing that peculiar kind of beauty which is agreeable in a picture, natural or artificial; striking the mind with great power or pleasure in representing objects of vision, and in painting to the imagination any circumstance or event as clearly as if delineated in a picture. *Gray.*

PIC-TUR-ESQUE'LY, (pikt-yur-esk'ly,) *adv.* In a picturesque manner. *Montgomery.*

PIC-TUR-ESQUE'NESS, *n.* The state of being picturesque. *Price.*

PIC'UL, *n.* In *China*, a weight of 133⅓ lbs. It is divided into 100 catties, or 1600 taels. The Chinese call it TAN. *Malcom.*

PID'DLE, *v. i.* [This is a different spelling of PEDDLE, or from the same source.]

1. To deal in trifles; to spend time in trifling objects; to attend to trivial concerns or the small parts rather than to the main. *Ainsworth.*

2. To pick at table; to eat or drink squeamishly or without relish. *Swift.*

This word is now scarcely used, except as a child's word, in the sense, to make water. *Smart.*

PID'DLER, *n.* One who busies himself about little things.

2. One that eats squeamishly or without appetite.

PIE, (pī,) *n.* [It. *pighe*, perhaps from the paste; Gr. παχυς, thick; or from mixing.]

An article of food consisting of paste baked with something in it or under it, as apple, minced meat, &c.

PIE, *n.* [L. *pica*; W. *piog.*]

1. The magpie, a party-colored bird, or Pica. It is sometimes written PYE.

2. The old Roman Catholic service-book, supposed to be so called from the different color of the text and rubric, or from *litera picata*, a large black letter, used at the beginning of each order.

3. Printers' types mixed or unsorted.

Cock and pie; an adjuration by the pie or service-book, and by the sacred name of the Deity corrupted. *Shak.*

PIE'BALD, *a.* [Sp. *pio*, of various colors.]

Of various colors; diversified in color; as, a *piebald* horse. *Pope.*

PIE'-PLANT, } *n.* The garden rhubarb, used as a
PIE'-RHU'BARB, } substitute for apples in making pies.

PIECE, (peese,) *n.* [Fr. *pièce*; It. *pezzo*; Sp. *pieza*; Port. *peça*; Ir. *piosa*; Arm. *pez.* If the elements of this word are *Bz*, it may be from the Heb. Ch. Syr. and Ar. פצה, to cut off or clip.]

1. A fragment or part of any thing separated from the whole, in any manner, by cutting, splitting, breaking, or tearing; as, to cut in *pieces*, break in *pieces*, tear in *pieces*, pull in *pieces*, &c.; a *piece* of a rock; a *piece* of paper.

2. A part of any thing, though not separated, or separated only in idea; not the whole; a portion; as, a *piece* of excellent knowledge. *Tillotson.*

3. A distinct part or quantity; a part considered by itself, or separated from the rest only by a boundary or divisional line; as, a *piece* of land in the meadow or on the mountain.

4. A separate part; a thing or portion distinct from others of a like kind; as, a *piece* of timber; a *piece* of cloth; a *piece* of paper-hangings.

5. A composition, essay, or writing, of no great length; as, a *piece* of poetry or prose; a *piece* of music.

6. A separate performance; a distinct portion of labor; as, a *piece* of work.

7. A picture or painting.

If unnatural, the finest colors are but daubing, and the *piece* is a beautiful monster at the best. *Dryden.*

8. A coin; as, a *piece* of eight.

9. A gun or single part of ordnance. We apply the word to a cannon, a mortar, or a musket. Large guns are called battering *pieces*; smaller guns are called field *pieces.*

10. In *heraldry*, an ordinary or charge The fess, the bend, the pale, the bar, the cross, the saltier, the chevron, are called honorable *pieces.*

11. In ridicule or contempt. A *piece* of a lawyer is a smatterer.

12. A castle; a building. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

Apiece; to each; as, he paid the men a dollar *apiece.*

Of a piece; like; of the same sort, as if taken from the same whole. They seemed all *of a piece.* Sometimes followed by *with.*

The poet must be *of a piece with* the spectators, to gain reputation. *Dryden.*

Piece of eight; a piaster, which see.

PIECE, *v. t.* To enlarge or mend by the addition of a piece; to patch; as, to *piece* a garment; to *piece* the time. *Shak.*

To piece out; to extend or enlarge by addition of a piece or pieces. *Temple.*

PIECE, *v. i.* To unite by a coalescence of parts; to be compacted, as parts into a whole. *Bacon.*

PIEC'ED, (peest,) *pp.* or *a.* Mended or enlarged by a piece or pieces.

PIECE'LESS, *a.* Not made of pieces; consisting of an entire thing. *Donne.*

PIECE'MEAL, *adv.* [*piece* and Sax. *mel*, time. Qu.]

1. In pieces; in fragments.

On which it *piecemeal* broke. *Chapman.*

2. By pieces; by little and little in succession.

Piecemeal they win this acre first, then that. *Pope.*

PIECE'MEAL, *a.* Single; separate; made of parts or pieces. *South.*

PIECE'MEAL-ED, *a.* Divided into small pieces. *Cotgrave.*

PIEC'ER, *n.* One that pieces; a patcher.

PIECE'WORK, *n.* Work done by the piece or job.

PIEC'ING, *ppr.* Enlarging; patching.

PIED, (pīde,) *a.* [Allied probably to *pie*, in *piebald*, and a contracted word, perhaps from the root of L. *pictus.*]

Variegated with spots of different colors; spotted. We now apply the word chiefly or wholly to animals which are marked with large spots of different colors. If the spots are small, we use SPECKLED. This distinction was not formerly observed, and in some cases, *pied* is elegantly used to express a diversity of colors in small spots.

Meadows trim with daisies *pied.* *Milton.*

PIED'NESS, *n.* Diversity of colors in spots. *Shak.*

PIE DROIT, (pee drwä,) *n.* [Fr.] In *architecture*, a pier or square pillar, without base or capital, partly hid within a wall. *Brande.*

PIEL'ED, (peeld) *a.* [See PEEL.] Bald; bare.

PIE'POU-DRE, } *n.* [Fr. *pied*, foot, and *poudreux*,
PIE'POW-DER, } dusty, from *poudre*, dust; or *pied puldreaux*, a peddler.]

An ancient court of record in England, incident to every fair and market, of which the steward of him who owns or has the toll is the judge. It had jurisdiction of all causes arising in the fair or market. *Blackstone.*

PIER, *n.* [Sax. *per*, *pere*; D. *beer*, *steene beer.* If this word is from the French *pierre*, it is a contraction of L. *petra.* But more probably it is not from the French.]

1. A mass of solid stone-work for supporting an arch or the timbers of a bridge or other building.

2. A mass of stone-work, or a mole, projecting into the sea, for breaking the force of the waves and making a safe harbor.

3. A projecting wharf or landing-place.

4. A part of the wall of a house between windows or doors of a building.

PIER'AGE, *n.* Toll for using a marine pier. *Smart.*

PIER'-GLASS, *n.* A mirror or glass hanging between windows.

PIER'-TA-BLE, *n.* A table standing between windows.

PIERCE, (peers,) *v. t.* [Fr. *percer*; Gr. πειρω. The primary sense is probably, to thrust or drive, and the word may be connected in origin with the W. *ber*, or *pêr*, a spit, a *spear*, Ir. *bior.*]

1. To thrust into with a pointed instrument; as, to *pierce* the body with a sword or spear; to *pierce* the side with a thorn.

2. To penetrate; to enter; to force a way into; as, a column of troops *pierced* the main body of the enemy; a shot *pierced* the ship.

3. To penetrate the heart deeply; to touch the passions; to excite or affect the passions. 1 *Tim.* vi.

4. To dive or penetrate into, as a secret or purpose.

PIERCE, *v. i.* To enter, as a pointed instrument.

2. To penetrate; to force a way into or through

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any thing. The shot *pierced* through the side of the ship.

Her tears will *pierce* into a marble heart. *Shak.*

3. To enter; to dive or penetrate, as into a secret.

She would not *pierce* further into his meaning than himself should declare. *Sidney.*

4. To affect deeply.

PIERCE'A-BLE, *a.* That may be pierced. *Spenser.*

PIERC'ED, (peerst,) *pp.* or *a.* Perforated; penetrated; entered by force; transfixed.

PIERC'ER, *n.* An instrument that pierces, penetrates, or bores.

2. One that pierces or perforates.

PIERC'ING, *ppr.* Penetrating; perforating; entering, as a pointed instrument; making a way by force into another body.

2. Affecting deeply; as, eloquence *piercing* the heart.

3. *a.* Affecting; cutting; keen.

PIERC'ING, *n.* The act of penetrating with force.

PIERC'ING-LY, *adv.* With penetrating force or effect; sharply.

PIERC'ING-NESS, *n.* The power of piercing or penetrating; sharpness; keenness. *Derham.*

PI-E'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the muses.

Drink deep, or taste not the *Pierian* spring. *Pope.*

PI'ET or PI'OT, *n.* [from *pie.*] A magpie.

PI'E-TISM, *n.* [See PIETY.] The fervent religion of the German Pietists.

PI'E-TIST, *n.* An appellation given to Spener, Franke, and other German reformers, who endeavored to revive piety in the Lutheran churches, near the close of the seventeenth century. They published many books on experimental and practical religion, established the Orphan House at Halle, educated many pious ministers for Germany, and raised up missionaries for the East Indies, and for the United States. But many disliked and opposed them, and the name of *Pietist* became, in Germany, nearly equivalent to that of *Methodist* in England. *Murdock.*

PI-E-TIST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Pietists.

PI'E-TY, *n.* [L. *pietas*, from *pius*, or its root, probably a contracted word; Fr. *pieté*; It. *pietd*, piety, and pity; Sp. *piedad*, piety, pity, charity.]

1. *Piety* in *principle*, is a compound of veneration or reverence of the Supreme Being and love of his character, or veneration accompanied with love; and *piety* in *practice*, is the exercise of these affections in obedience to his will and devotion to his service.

Piety is the only proper and adequate relief of decaying man. *Rambler.*

2. Reverence of parents or friends, accompanied with affection and devotion to their honor and happiness.

PI-E-ZOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. πιεζω, to press, and μετρον, measure.]

An instrument for ascertaining the compressibility of water, and the degree of such compressibility under any given weight. *Perkins.*

PIG, *n.* [D. *big.* In Sax. *piga*, Dan. *pige*, is a little girl; Sw. *piga*, a maid servant. The word signifies a little one, or issue.]

1. The young of swine, male or female.

2. An oblong mass of unforged iron, lead, or other metal. A *pig* of lead is the eighth of a fother, or 250 pounds. *Encyc.*

PIG, *v. t.* or *i.* To bring forth pigs.

2. To lie together like pigs. *Burke.*

PIG'-EY-ED, (-ide,) *a.* Having small eyes sunk deep in the head.

PIG'-I-RON, (-i-urn,) *n.* Iron in pigs, or as first extracted from the ore.

PIG'-LEAD, (-led,) *n.* Lead in pigs, or as first extracted from the ore.

PIG'EON, (pij'un,) *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *piccione.* This word seems to belong to the family of *pick, peck, pie, pica.*]

A gallinaceous bird, of the genus Columba, of several species, as the stock-dove, the ring-dove, the turtle-dove, and the migratory or wild pigeon of America. The domestic pigeon breeds in a box, often attached to a building, called a *dove-cote* or *pigeon-house.* The wild pigeon builds a nest on a tree in the forest.

[To *pigeon*, is a cant word for to *fleece*, or strip of money by the arts of gambling. *Smart.*]

PIG'EON-FOOT, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

PIG'EON-HEART'ED, *a.* Timid; easily frightened. *Beaum.*

PIG'EON-HOLE, *n* A hole for pigeons to enter their dwelling. Hence,

2. A little opening or division in a case for papers.

PIG'EON-HOLES, *n. pl.* An old English game in which balls were rolled through little cavities or arches. *Steevens.*

PIG'EON-LIV'ER-ED, *a.* Mild in temper; soft; gentle. *Shak.*

PIG'EON-PEA, *n.* A plant and its seed, a kind of pulse, used for food in the East and West Indies. It is the Cytisus Cajan of Linnæus. *P. Cyc. Loudon.*

PIG'GER-Y, *n.* An inclosure containing a collection of small sties for swine. *Qu. Rev.*

PIG'GIN, *n.* [Scot., a milking pail.] A small wooden vessel with an erect handle, used as a dipper.

PIG'-HEAD-ED, (-hed-ed,) *a.* Having a large head; stupid. *B. Jonson.*

PIGHT, (pīte,) *pp.* [Scot. *pight*, or *picht*; from *pitch*, W. *piciaw.*]

Pitched; fixed; determined. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

PIGHT, (pīte,) *v. t.* [W. *pigaw.*]

To pierce. [*Obs.*] *Wiclif.*

PIGH'TEL, *n.* A little inclosure. [*Local.*]

PIG-MĒ'AN, *a.* [from *pigmy.*] Very small; like a pigmy; as, an image of *pigmean* size. [See PYGMEAN.] *Parkhurst.*

PIG'MENT, *n.* [L. *pigmentum*, from the root of *pingo*, to paint.]

Paint; a preparation used by painters, &c., to impart colors to bodies. *Encyc.*

PIG-MENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to pigments. *Pritchard.*

PIG'MY, *n.* [It Sp. and Port. *pigmeo*; L. *pygmæus*; Gr. πυγμαιος, from πυγμη, the fist.]

A dwarf; a person of very small stature; a name applied to a fabled nation said to have been devoured by cranes.

PIG'MY, *a.* Very small in size; mean; feeble; inconsiderable.

PIG-NO-RA'TION, *n.* [L. *pignero*, to pledge.]

The act of pledging or pawning.

PIG'NO-RA-TIVE, *a.* Pledging; pawning. [*Little used.*] *Dict.*

PIG'-NUT, *n.* [*pig* and *nut.*] The ground-nut; the root of a plant of the genus Bunium; also, a tree and its fruit of the genus Carya, a species of hickory.

PIGS'NEY, *n.* [Sax. *piga*, a little girl.]

A word of endearment to a girl. [*Little used.*] *Hudibras.*

PIG'-STY, *n.* A sty or pen for pigs.

PIG'TAIL, *n.* [*pig* and *tail.*] The tail of a pig.

2. A cue; the hair of the head tied in the form of a pig's tail.

3. A small roll of tobacco.

PIG-WID'GEON, (-wid'jun,) *n.* [*pig* and *widgeon.*]

A fairy; a cant word for any thing very small.

PIKE, *n.* [This word belongs to a numerous family of words expressing something pointed, or a sharp point, or, as verbs, to dart, to thrust, to prick; Sax. *piic*, a small needle; W. *pig*, a point, a pike; *pigaw*, to prick; *piciaw*, to dart; It. *pica*, a pike; *piccare*, to prick or sting; Sp. *pica*, *picar*; Fr. *pique*, *piquer*; Arm. *picq*, *picqat*; D. *piek*; G. *pieke*; Sw. and Dan. *pik*; Eng. *peak*, *beak*, &c. Class Bg.]

1. A military weapon consisting of a long wooden shaft or staff, with a flat steel head pointed, called the *spear.* This weapon was formerly used by infantry, but its use is now limited to officers, and it is called a SPONTON, or SPONTOON. Its use among soldiers is superseded by the bayonet.

2. A fork used in husbandry; but we now use FORK, or PITCHFORK. *Tusser.*

3. Among *turners*, the iron sprigs used to fasten any thing to be turned. *Moxon.*

4. In *ichthyology*, a fish of the genus Esox, so named from its long shape, or from the form of its snout. It is a fresh-water fish, living in deep water, and very voracious, but very palatable food.

The *pike*, the tyrant of the flood. *Pope.*

PIK'ED, (pīkt,) *a.* Ending in a point; acuminated.

PIKE'LET, } *n.* A light cake or muffin. [*Camden.*
PIKE'LIN, } *Seward's Letters.*

PIKE'MAN, *n.* A soldier armed with a pike. *Knolles.*

PIKE'STAFF, *n.* The staff or shaft of a pike. *Tatler.*

PIK'RO-LITE, *n.* [Qu. Gr. πικρος, bitter, and λιθος, a stone.]

A variety of serpentine. [See PICROLITE.] *Cleaveland.*

PI-LAS'TER, *n.* [It. *pilastro*; Fr. *pilastre*; Sp. *pilastra*, from *pila*, a pile, whence *pillar.*]

A square column, sometimes insulated; but usually set within a wall, and projecting only a fourth or fifth of its diameter. Their bases, capitals, and entablatures, have the same parts as those of columns. *Gwilt.*

PI-LAS'TER-ED, *a.* Furnished with pilasters.

PILCH, *n.* [It. *pelliccia*; Fr. *pelisse*; Sax. *pylca*, *pylece*; L. *pellis*, a skin.]

A furred gown or case; something lined with fur. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer. Shak.*

PIL'CHARD, *n.* [Ir. *pilseir.*]

A fish resembling the herring, but thicker and rounder; the nose is shorter, and turns up; the under jaw is shorter; the back more elevated, and the belly less sharp. These fishes are caught on the Cornish coast, in England, about the middle of July, in immense numbers, and furnish a considerable article of commerce. *P. Cyc. Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

PILCH'ER, *n.* Any thing lined with fur, as a gown.

2. A fish. [See PILCHARD.] *Milton.*

PILE, *n.* [Sp. and It. *pila*; Port. *pilha*; Fr. *pile*; from L. *pila*: Gr. πιλος. The *bolei*, mentioned by Pausanias, were heaps of stones.]

1. A heap; a mass or collection of things in a roundish or elevated form; as, a *pile* of stones; a *pile* of bricks; a *pile* of wood or timber; a *pile* of ruins.

2. A collection of combustibles for burning a dead body; as, a funeral *pile.*

3. A large building or mass of buildings; an edifice.

The *pile* o'erlooked the town and drew the sight. *Dryden.*

4. A heap of balls or shot laid in horizontal courses, rising into a pyramidical form.

PILE, *n.* [D. *paal*; G. *pfahl*; Sw. and Dan. *pol*, a pole; L. *palus*; D. *pyl*, an arrow or dart; Sw. and Dan. *pil*, id.; W. *pill*, a stem. These have the same elements and the like radical meaning, that of a shoot or extended thing.]

1. A large stake or piece of timber, pointed and driven into the earth, as at the bottom of a river, or in a harbor where the ground is soft, for the support of a building or other superstructure. The stadthouse in Amsterdam is supported by *piles.*

2. One side of a coin; *originally*, a punch or puncheon used in stamping figures on coins, and containing the figures to be impressed. Hence the arms-side of a coin is called the *pile*, and the head the *cross*, which was formerly in the place of the head. Hence, *cross and pile.* *Encyc.*

3. In *heraldry*, [one of the lesser ordinaries, resembling a pile used in laying the foundations of buildings in watery places, whence it has its name.— *E. H. Barker.*]

PILE, *n.* [D. *pyl*; Dan. and Sw. *pil*; L. *pilum.*]

The head of an arrow.

PILE, *n.* [L. *pilus*; G. *boll*; Hindoo, *bal*; Gipsey, *ballow.*]

Properly, a hair; hence, the fiber of wool, cotton, and the like; hence, the nap, the fine hairy substance of the surface of cloth.

PILE, *v. t.* To lay or throw into a heap; to collect many things into a mass; as, to *pile* wood or stones.

2. To bring into an aggregate; to accumulate; as, to *pile* quotations or comments. *Atterbury. Felton.*

3. To fill with something heaped. *Abbot.*

4. To fill above the brim or top.

5. To break off the awns of threshed barley. [*Local.*]

6. To drive piles.

Sheet pile; to drive a piling of planks edge to edge. Whence the noun *sheet-piling.*

PIL'E-ATE, } *a.* [L. *pileus*, a cap.]
PIL'E-Ā-TED, }

Having the form of a cap or cover for the head.

PIL'ED, *pp.* Heaped. [*Woodward.*

PILE'-DRIV-ER, } *n.* An engine for driving down
PILE'-EN-GINE, } piles. *Brande.*

PILE'MENT, *n.* An accumulation. [*Not used.*] *Hall.*

PIL'ER, *n.* [from *pile*, a heap.] One who piles or forms a heap.

PILES, *n. pl.* The hemorrhoids, a disease consisting in tumors formed by the dilatation of the blood-vessels about the verge of the *anus.* They are called *bleeding-piles*, when there is a discharge of blood, and *blind* piles when there is none. *Forsyth.*

PILE'WORM, *n.* A worm found in piles in Holland.

PILE'WORT, (-wurt,) *n.* A plant, Ranunculus ficaria of Linnæus, whose tuberous roots have been used in poultices as a specific for the piles. *Forsyth.*

PIL'FER, *v. i.* [W. *yspeiliaw*, to pilfer; *yspeiliaw*, to spoil, to ravage; Sp. *pellizcar*, to pinch, to pilfer, to take little food. It seems to be allied to *peel, pillage.*]

To steal in small quantities; to practice petty theft; as, a boy accustomed to *pilfer.*

A *pilfering* hand. *Dryden.*

PIL'FER, *v. t.* To steal or gain by petty theft; to filch.

He would not *pilfer* the victory, and the defeat was easy. *Bacon.*

PIL'FER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Stolen in small parcels.

PIL'FER-ER, *n.* One that pilfers or practices petty theft. *Young.*

PIL'FER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Stealing; practicing petty thefts.

PIL'FER-ING, *n.* Petty theft.

Pilfering was so universal in all the South Sea Islands, that it was hardly recognized in the moral code of the natives as an offense, much less a crime. *J. Sparks.*

PIL'FER-ING-LY, *adv.* With petty theft; filchingly.

PIL-GAR'LIC, } *n.* [*pilled, peeled*, and *garlic.*]
PILL-ED-GAR'LIC, } One who has lost his hair by disease; a poor forsaken wretch. *Stevens.*

PIL'GRIM, *n.* [G. *pilger*; Fr. *pelerin*; It. *pellegrino*; Sp. and Port. *peregrino*; L. *peregrinus.* Qu. L. *peragro*, to wander. In W. *pererin* is a pilgrim, and *pellynig* is wandering, far-roaming, from *pellau*, to remove far, coinciding with the L. *palor.* The Corn. *pirgrin* and Arm. *pirchirin* seem to be the L. *peregrinus.* The D. *palsrok*, a pilgrim's coat, and *palsterstok*, a pilgrim's staff, indicate that the first syllable is from the root of L. *palor*, to wander. The uncertainty of the true original orthography renders the derivation uncertain.]

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1. A wanderer; a traveler; *particularly*, one that travels to a distance from his own country to visit a holy place, or to pay his devotion to the remains of dead saints. [See PILGRIMAGE.]

2. In *Scripture*, one that has only a temporary residence on earth. *Heb.* xi.

PIL'GRIM, *v. i.* To wander or ramble. [*Not used.*] *Grew.*

PIL'GRIM-AGE, *n.* A long journey, *particularly* a journey to some place deemed sacred and venerable, in order to pay devotion to the relics of some deceased saint. Thus, in the middle ages, kings, princes, bishops, and others, made *pilgrimages* to Jerusalem, in pious devotion to the Savior. Pilgrims now resort to Loretto, in Italy, to visit the chamber of the blessed Virgin, and the Mohammedans make *pilgrimages* to Mecca, where their prophet was buried.

2. In *Scripture*, the journey of human life. *Gen.* xlvii.

3. Time irksomely spent. *Shak.*

PIL'GRIM-IZE, *v. i.* To wander about as a pilgrim. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

PI-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Bearing hairs. *Loudon.*

PI-LIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *pilus* and *gero.*] Bearing hair; covered with hair.

PIL'ING, *ppr.* Heaping.

PILL, *n.* [L. *pila*, a ball; *pilula*, a little ball; W. *pel*, a ball; Ir. *pillim*, to roll. It is probable that this word and *ball* are of the same family.]

1. In *pharmacy*, a medicine in the form of a little ball or small round mass, to be swallowed whole. *Bacon.*

2. Any thing nauseous. *Young.*

PILL, *v. t.* [Fr. *piller*: It. *pigliare*: Sp. *pillar.*] To rob; to plunder; to pillage, that is, to *peel*, to strip. [See PEEL, the same word in the proper English orthography.]

PILL, *v. i.* To be peeled; to come off in flakes. *Shak. Dryden.*

2. To rob. [See PEEL.]

PIL'LAGE, *n.* [Fr., from *piller*, to strip or peel.]

1. Plunder; spoil; that which is taken from another by open force, particularly and chiefly from enemies in war.

2. The act of plundering.

PIL'LAGE, *v. t.* To strip of money or goods by open violence; as, troops *pillage* the camp or towns of an enemy; to plunder; to spoil. It differs from stealing, as it implies open violence, and from robbery, which may be committed by one individual on another; whereas *pillaging* is usually the act of bands or numbers. To *pillage* and to *rob* are, however, sometimes used synonymously.

PIL'LA-GED, *pp.* Plundered by open force.

PIL'LA-GER, *n.* One that plunders by open violence; a plunderer.

PIL'LA-GING, *ppr.* Plundering; stripping.

PIL'LAR, *n.* [Fr. *pilier*; Sp. and Port. *pilar*: It. *pila* or *piliere*; L. *pila*, a *pile*, a *pillar*, a mortar and pestle. The L. *pila* denotes a heap, or things thrown, put, or driven together; W. *piler*; Ir. *pileir*; Sw. *pelare*; Dan. *pille*; D. *pylaar*; G. *pfeiler.*]

Literally, a pile or heap. Hence,

1. A kind of irregular column, round and insulate, but deviating from the proportions of a just column. Pillars are either too massive or too slender for regular architecture; they are not restricted to any rules, and their parts and proportions are arbitrary. A square pillar is a massive work, called also a PIER or PIEDROIT, serving to support arches, &c. *Gwilt. Gloss. of Archit.*

2. A supporter; that which sustains or upholds; that on which some superstructure rests. *Gal.* ii. *Shak.*

3. A monument raised to commemorate any person or remarkable transaction; it may be a single stone.

And Jacob set a *pillar* on her grave.—Gen. xxxv. 2 Sam. xviii.

4. Something resembling a pillar; as, a *pillar* of salt. *Gen.* xix.

So a *pillar* of cloud, a *pillar* of fire. *Exod.* xiii.

5. Foundation; support. *Job* ix.

6. In *ships*, a stanchion of wood or iron fixed perpendicularly under the middle of the beams for supporting the decks. *Cyc.*

7. In *the manege*, the center of the volta, ring, or manege ground, around which a horse turns. There are also pillars on the circumference or side, placed at certain distances by two and two.

PIL'LAR-ED, *a.* Supported by pillars. *Milton.*

2. Having the form of a pillar. *Thomson.*

PIL'LAR-IST, *n.* [from *pillar.*] A stylite; one of an ancient sect of Christians who stood continually on a pillar, by way of mortification, or for a trial of their patience. [See STYLITE.] *Coleman.*

PIL-LAU', *n.* Boiled rice and mutton fat, a Turkish dish.

PILL'ED, (pild,) *pp.* Robbed; peeled.

PIL'LER, *n.* One that pills or plunders. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

PIL'LER-Y, *n.* Plunder; pillage; rapine. [*Not in use.*] *Huloet.*

PIL'LION, (pil'yun,) *n.* [Ir. *pillin*; from *pile*, L. *pilus*, hair, or from stuffing. See PILLOW.]

1. A cushion for a woman to ride on behind a person on horseback. *Swift.*

2. A pad; a pannel; a low saddle. *Spenser.*

3. The pad of a saddle that rests on the horse's back.

PIL'LO-RI-ED, *a.* Put in a pillory.

PIL'LO-RY, *n.* [Ir. *pilori*, *pioloir*; Fr. *pilori*: Arm. *bouilhour*; from the root of L. *palus*, a stake, a pile, G. *pfahl. An den pfahl stellen*, to put in the *pillory.*]

A frame of wood erected on posts, with movable boards and holes, through which are put the head and hands of a criminal for punishment.

PIL'LO-RY, *v. t.* To punish with the pillory. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PIL'LŌW, *n.* [Sax. *pile*, or *pyle*; Ir. *pilliur*; L. *pulvinar*; from L. *pilus*, hair, or from stuffing.]

1. A long cushion to support the head of a person when reposing on a bed; a sack or case filled with feathers, down, or other soft material.

2. In *a ship*, the block on which the inner end of a bowsprit is supported. *Mar. Dict.*

The *pillow of a plow*, is a cross piece of wood which serves to raise or lower the beam. *Cyc.*

PIL'LŌW, *v. t.* To rest or lay on for support. *Milton.*

PIL'LŌW-BIER, } *n.* The movable case or sack
PIL'LŌW-CASE, } which is drawn over a pillow.

Pillow-*bier* is the pillow-*bearer.*

PIL'LŌW-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Supported by a pillow.

PIL'LŌW-ING, *ppr.* Resting or laying on a pillow.

PIL'LŌW-Y, *a.* Like a pillow. *Southey.*

PI-LŌSE', } *a.* [L. *pilosus*, from *pilus*, hair.]
PI'LOUS, }

Hairy. A *pilose* leaf, in *botany*, is one covered with long, distinct hairs. A *pilose* receptacle has hairs between the florets. *Martyn.*

PI-LOS'I-TY, *n.* [Supm.] Hairiness. *Bacon.*

PI'LOT, *n.* [Fr. *pilote*; It. Sp. and Port. *piloto.* The French word *piloter* signifies to drive in piles, as well as to pilot, and *pilotage* is a piling, pile-work, a foundation of piles. Arm. *pilocha*, to drive piles. The D. *loots*, G. *lothse*, and Dan. *lods*, are from *lead*; the pilot, then, is the *lead-man*, he that throws the lead.]

1. One who steers a ship in a dangerous navigation, or rather one whose office or occupation is to steer ships, particularly along a coast, or into and out of a harbor, bay, or river, where navigation is dangerous.

2. A guide; a director of the course of another person. [*In colloquial use.*]

PI'LOT, *v. t.* To direct the course of a ship in any place where navigation is dangerous.

2. *Figuratively*, to guide one through dangers or difficulties.

PI'LOT-AGE, *n.* The compensation made or allowed to one who directs the course of a ship.

2. The pilot's skill or knowledge of coasts, rocks, bars, and channels. [*Not now used.*] *Ralegh.*

PI'LOT-FISH, *n.* A fish of the mackerel family and genus Naucrates, of an oblong shape; so named because it often accompanies ships; and as this is also done by sharks, it has been said that the former acts as a guide or pilot to the latter. *Buchanan.*

PI'LOT-ING, *ppr.* Steering, as a ship in dangerous navigation.

PI'LOT-ING, *n.* The act of steering a ship.

PI'LOT-ISM, } *n.* Pilotage; skill in piloting. [*Not*
PI'LOT-RY, } *used.*]

PI'LOUS, *a.* [L. *pilosus.* See PILOSE.]

1. Hairy; abounding with hair. *Robinson.*

2. Consisting of hair.

PIL'SER, *n.* The moth or fly that runs into a flame. *Ainsworth.*

PIM'E-LITE, *n.* [Gr. πιμελη, fat, and λιθος, stone.] A green clay or earth, colored by the oxyd of nickel. *Dana.*

PI'MENT, *n.* Wine with a mixture of spice or honey.

PI-MEN'TO, } *n.* [Sp. *pimienta.*] *Chaucer.*
PI-MEN'TA, }

Jamaica pepper, popularly called ALLSPICE. The tree producing this spice is the Myrtus Pimenta of Linnæus, and the Eugenia Pimenta of De Candolle. It grows spontaneously in Jamaica in great abundance. *P. Cyc.*

PIMP, *n.* A man who provides gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer; a pander. *Addison.*

PIMP, *v. i.* To pander; to procure lewd women for the gratification of others.

PIM'PER-NEL, } *n.* [L. *pimpinella*; Fr. *pimpre-*
PIM'PI-NEL, } *nelle.*]

The name of several plants of different genera. The *scarlet pimpernel* is of the genus Anagallis, the *water pimpernel* of the genus Veronica, and the *yellow pimpernel* of the genus Lysimachia. *Lee.*

PIM'PIL-LO, *n.* A plant of the order Cactaceæ, or Indian fig family.

PIM-PI-NEL'LA, *n.* A genus of plants, including the burnet saxifrage and the anise. *Loudon.*

PIMP'ING, *ppr.* Pandering; procuring lewd women for others.

PIMP'ING, *a.* Little; petty. *Skinner.*

PIM'PLE, (pim'pl,) *n.* [Sax. *pinpel*; probably from *pin*, or its root.]

A small, acuminated elevation of the cuticle, not containing a fluid, nor tending to suppuration; commonly terminating in scurf. *Good.*

PIM'PLED, *a.* Having pimples on the skin; full of pimples.

PIMP'LIKE, *a.* Like a pimp; vile; infamous; mean.

PIM'PLY, *a.* Pimpled; having pimples.

PIN, *n.* [W. *pin*, a pin or *pen*; *pincr*, *piniaw*, to *pin*; Ir. *pion*; Sw. *pinne*, whence *pinn-swin*, pin-swine, the porcupine; Dan. *pind*, a sprig; *pindsviin*, the porcupine; Port. *pino*, a peg; D. *pen*, *penne*, a *pin* or peg; G. *pinne*, a pin; *pinsel*, a pencil; Fr. *epine*, a *spine*, and qu. *epingle*, a pin; L. *penna*, *pinna*; W. *pen*, a summit; Sax. *pin*, a pen, and *pinn-treow*, the pine-tree. (See PINE, FIN, and PORCUPINE.) This word denotes a sharp point or end, or that which fastens; Sax. *pinan*, *pyndan.* If the sense is a point, it is a shoot. From this is formed *spine*, W. *yspin.*]

1. A small pointed instrument made of brass wire and headed; used chiefly by females for fastening their clothes.

2. A piece of wood or metal sharpened or pointed, used to fasten together boards, plank, or other timber. The larger pins of metal are usually called *bolts*, and the wooden pins used in ship-building are called *treenails*, (trunnels.) A small wooden pin is called a *peg.*

3. A thing of little value. It is not a *pin's* matter. I care not a *pin.*

4. A linchpin.

5. The central part. *Shak.*

6. A peg used in musical instruments in straining and relaxing the strings.

7. A note or strain. [*Vulgar, and not used.*] *L'Estrange.*

8. A horny induration of the membranes of the eye. *Hammer.*

9. A cylindrical roller made of wood. *Corbet.*

10. A noxious humor in a hawk's foot. *Ainsworth.*

11. The *pin* of a block is the axis of the sheave.

PIN, *v. t.* [W. *piniaw.*]

1. To fasten with a pin or with pins of any kind; as, to *pin* the clothes; to *pin* boards or timbers.

2. To fasten; to make fast; or to join and fasten together.

Our gates—we have but *pinned* with rushes. *Shak.*

She lifted the princess from the earth, and so locks her in embracing, as if she would *pin* her to her heart. *Shak.*

3. To ose; to confine. *Hooker.*

[See the verbs PEN and POUND.]

PIN, *n.* In *China*, a petition or address of foreigners to the emperor, or any of his deputies.

PIN'A-FORE, *n.* An apron for the front part of the body.

PI-NAS'TER, *n.* [L. See PINE.] The specific name of the Cluster-Pine of the south of Europe.

PIN'CASE, *n.* A case for holding pins.

PIN'CERS, *n. pl.* The French *pincer* being converted into *pinch*, in English, the noun derived from it regularly is PINCHERS, which is the word commonly and properly used.

PINCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *pincer*, formerly *pinser*: Arm. *pinçza*; Sp. *pizcar*; It. *pizzare*, *pizzicare.* These are evidently from the root of It. *piccare*, to prick, smart, itch, to peck, to provoke, Sp. and Port. *picar*, to sting or prick, to peck, to dig, to bite or pinch, as cold. The root, then, is that of *peck*, *pick*, *pike*; and *pinch* is primarily to press between two sharp points, or to prick. Hence, its peculiar application to pressure between the fingers.]

1. To press hard or squeeze between the ends of the fingers, the teeth, claws, or with an instrument, &c.

2. To squeeze or compress between any two hard bodies.

3. To squeeze the flesh till it is pained or livid.

4. To gripe; to straiten; to oppress with want; as, to *pinch* a nation; to *pinch* the belly; to be *pinched* for want of food.

5. To pain by constriction; to distress; as, *pinching* cold. The winter *pinches.*

6. To press; to straiten by difficulties; as, the argument *pinches* the objector.

The respondent is *pinched* with a strong objection. *Watts.*

7. To press hard; to try thoroughly. *Collier.*

PINCH, *v. i.* To act with pressing force; to bear hard; to be puzzling. You see where the reasons *pinch.* *Dryden.*

2. To spare; to be straitened; to be covetous.

The wretch whom avarice bids to *pinch* and spare,
Starve, steal, and pilfer, to enrich an heir. *Franklin.*

PINCH, *n.* A close compression with the ends of the fingers; also, that which is taken between the ends of the fingers. *Dryden.*

2. A gripe; a pang. *Shak.*

3. Distress inflicted or suffered; pressure; oppression; as, necessity's sharp *pinch.* *Shak.*

4. Straits; difficulty; time of distress from want. *Bacon.*

PINCH'BECK, *n.* [Said to be from the name of the inventor.]

An alloy of copper and zinc, resembling gold in its

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appearance. The proportion of zinc is greater than in brass. *Ure.*

PINCH'ER, *n.* He or that which pinches.

PINCH'ERS, *n. pl.* [from *pinch*, not from the French *pincette.*]

An instrument for drawing nails from boards and the like, or for griping things to be held fast.

[This spelling would be preferable to PINCERS, because it truly represents the common pronunciation of the word.]

PINCH'FIST, } *n.* A miser; a niggard.
PINCH'PEN-NY, }

PINCH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Compressing with the ends of the fingers; pressing; causing pain by constriction, as cold or hunger.

PINCH'ING, *n.* The act of compressing with the fingers.

2. In *general*, the act of squeezing or pressing.

PINCH'ING-LY, *adv.* In a pinching way.

PIN'CUSH-ION, *n.* A small case stuffed with some soft material, in which females stick pins for safety and preservation.

PIN'DAR, *n.* The *Arachis hypogæa*, or ground-nut; the pea-nut.

PIN-DAR'IC, *a.* After the style and manner of Pindar.

PIN-DAR'IC, *n.* An ode in imitation of the odes of Pindar, the Grecian, and prince of the lyric poets; an irregular ode. *Addison.*

PIN'-DUST, *n.* Small particles of metal made by pointing pins. *Digby.*

PINE, *n.* [Fr. *pin*; Sp. and It. *pino*; L. *pinus*; Sax. *pinntreow*, pin-tree; D. *pynboom*, W. *pin-bren*, pin-tree, and *pingwyz*, pin-wood. These words indicate that this name is from the leaves of the pine, which resemble *pins*. But the Welsh has also *feinid-wyz*, from *feinid*, a rising to a point, from *fain*, a cone, and *gwyz*, wood. The latter name is from the cones.]

1. A tree of the genus Pinus, of many species, some of which furnish timber of the most valuable kind. The species which usually bear this name in the United States, are the *white pine*, Pinus strobus, the prince of our forests; the *yellow pine*, Pinus resinosa; and the *pitch pine*, Pinus rigida.

2. In *England*, the term *pines* is often applied to *pine-apples.*

PINE, *v. i.* [Sax. *pinan*, to pain or torture, and to pine or languish. This verb, in the sense of *pain*, is found in the other Teutonic dialects, but not in the sense of languishing. The latter sense is found in the Gr. πειναω, πενω. See Ar. فنى *fanna*, Class Bn, No. 22, and فني No. 25, and أفن No. 29.]

1. To languish; to lose flesh or wear away under any distress or anxiety of mind; to grow lean; followed sometimes by *away.*

Ye shall not mourn nor weep, but ye shall *pine away* for your iniquities. — Ezek. xxiv.

2. To languish with desire; to waste away with longing for something; usually followed by *for.*

Unknowing that she *pined for* your return. *Dryden.*

PINE, *v. t.* To wear out; to make to languish.

Where shivering cold and sickness *pines* the climes. *Shak.*
Beroe *pined* with pain. *Dryden.*

2. To grieve for; to bemoan in silence.

Abashed the devil stood —
Virtue, in her own shape how lovely, saw,
And *pined* his loss. *Milton.*

[In the transitive sense this verb is now seldom used, and this use is improper except by ellipsis.]

PINE, *n.* [Sax. *pin*, D. *pyn*, pain; Gr. πενομαι, πονος.]

Woe; want; penury; misery. *Spenser.*

[This is obsolete. See PAIN.]

PIN'E-AL, *a.* [Fr. *pineale*, from L. *pinus.*]

The *pineal* gland is a part of the brain, a heart-like substance, about the bigness of a pea, situated immediately over the corpora quadrigemina, and hanging from the thalami nervorum opticorum, by two crura or peduncles. It was so called from its shape, resembling a pine-apple. It was considered by Descartes as the seat of the soul. *Hooper.*

PINE'-AP-PLE, (-ap'pl,) *n.* The *Ananas sativus* of Schultes, and the *Bromelia Ananas* of Linnæus, a tropical plant and its fruit, so called from the resemblance of the latter to the cone of the pine-tree. *Miller. Locke.*

PINE-BAR'REN, *n.* Tract of barren land, producing pines. *United States.*

PINE'-CLAD, } *a.* Clad or crowned with pine-
PINE'-CROWN-ED, } trees. *Hemans.*

PINE'FUL, *a.* Full of woe. [*Not used.*] *Hall.*

PIN'E-RY, *n.* A place where pine-apples are raised. *Todd.*

PIN'EY, *n.* The tallow-tree, which see.

PIN'-FEATH-ER, (-feth'er,) *n* A small or short feather.

PIN'-FEATH-ER-ED, *a.* Having the feathers only beginning to shoot; not fully fledged. *Dryden.*

PIN'FOLD, *n.* [*pin*, or *pen*, and *fold*; Dan. *pindan*, Eng. to *pound.*]

A place in which beasts are confined. We now call it a POUND.

PIN''GLE, *n.* A small close. [*Not used.*] *Ainsworth.*

PING'STER, } *n.* [Dutch.] Whitsuntide.
PINX'TER, }

PIN''GUID, (ping'gwid,) *a.* [L. *pinguis*; Gr. παχυς, compact, L. *pactus*, Eng. *pack.*]

Fat; unctuous. [*Not used.*] *Mortimer.*

PIN-GUID'IN-OUS, *a.* Containing fat.

PIN''GUI-TUDE, *n.* Fatness; a growing fat.

PIN'HOLD, *n.* A place at which a pin *holds*, or makes last. *Smart.*

PIN'HOLE, *n.* A small hole made by the puncture or perforation of a pin; a very small aperture. *Wiseman.*

PIN'ING, *ppr.* Languishing; wasting away.

PIN'ING, *n.* A state of languishing or wasting away.

PIN'ION, (pin'yon,) *n.* [Fr. *pignon*, the cope of the ridge of a house; Norm. *id.*, a pen; Sp. *pinon*, pinion; from Celtic *pen*, top, summit.]

1. The joint of a bird's wing remotest from the body.

2. A feather; a quill. *Shak.*

3. A wing.

Hope humbly then, on trembling *pinions* soar. *Pope.*

4. A smaller wheel with notches or teeth playing into the teeth of a larger wheel. *Hutton.*

5. A term applied to fetters or bands for the arms. *Ainsworth.*

PIN'ION, (pin'yon,) *v. t.* To bind or confine the wings. *Bacon.*

2. To confine by binding the wings.

3. To cut off the first joint of the wing.

4. To bind or confine the arm or arms to the body. *Dryden.*

5. To confine; to shackle; to chain; as, to be *pinioned* by formal rules of state. *Norris.*

6. To bind; to fasten to. *Pope.*

PIN'ION-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Confined by the wings; shackled.

2. *a.* Furnished with wings. *Dryden.*

PIN'ION-ING, *ppr.* Shackling; confining the wings or arms.

PIN'ION-IST, *n.* A winged animal; a bird. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

PIN'ITE, *n.* [from *Pini*, a mine in Saxony.] A mineral holding a middle place between steatite and mica; the micarel of Kirwan. It is found in prismatic crystals of a greenish-white color, brown, or deep red. It occurs also massive. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

PINK, *n.* [In Welsh, *pinc* signifies smart, fine, gay, and a *finch*, and *pinciaw*, to sprig. This is by Owen formed from *pin*, a pen or pin. But in Portuguese, *picar*, to sting, to prick, to *peck*, to nip, to *pinch*, to dig, to spur, and *picado*, pricked, *pinked*, as cloth, are from the root of *peck*, *pick*, *pico*, *beak*, *pike*, Sp. *picar*, It. *piccare.* The latter would, with *n* casual, give *pink*, a little eye or perforation, and the sense of pink, in *pink-sterned.* The Welsh gives *pink*, a flower.]

1. An eye, or a small eye; but now disused except in composition, as in *pink-eyed*, *pink-eye.* *Shak.*

2. A plant and flower of the genus Dianthus, common in our gardens.

3. A light red color used by painters; from the color of the flower. *Dryden.*

4. Any thing supremely excellent.

5. A ship with a very narrow stern. [Fr. *pinque*, D. *pink*, that is, *piked*, *n* being casual; hence, *pink-sterned.*]

6. A fish, the minnow. *Ainsworth.*

PINK, *v. t.* To work in eyelet-holes; to pierce with small holes. *Carew. Prior.*

2. To stab; to pierce. *Addison.*

PINK, *v. i.* [D. *pinken.*]

To wink. [*Not used.*] *L'Estrange.*

PINK'ED, (pinkt,) *pp.* Pierced with small holes; stabbed.

PINK'-EY-ED, (-ide,) *a.* Having small eyes. *Holland.*

PINK'-NEE-DLE, *n.* A shepherd's bodkin. *Sherwood.*

PINK'-ROOT, *n.* The root of the plant called India pink, or Carolina pink, Spigelia Marilandica, used in medicine as a vermifuge. *Forsyth. C. Dewey.*

PINK'-STERN-ED, *a.* Having a very narrow stern, as a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

PIN'-MAK-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make pins.

PIN'-MON-EY, (-mun-ne,) *n.* A sum of money allowed or settled on a wife for her private expenses. *Addison.*

PIN'NACE, *n.* [Sp. *pinaza*; Fr. *pinasse*; Port. *pinaça.*]

A small vessel navigated with oars and sails, and having generally two masts rigged like those of a schooner; also, a boat usually rowed with eight oars. *Mar. Dict.*

PIN'NA-CLE, *n.* [Fr. *pinacle*; It. *pinacolo*; W. *pinygyl*, from Celtic *pen*, summit, L. *pinna.*]

1. A slender turret, or part of a building elevated above the main building.

Some metropolis
With glistering spires and *pinnacles* adorned. *Milton.*

2. A high, spiring point; summit. *Cowley.*

PIN'NA-CLE, *v. t.* To build or furnish with pinnacles. *Warton.*

PIN'NA-CLED, *pp.* Furnished with pinnacles.

PIN'NA-CLING, *ppr.* Furnishing with pinnacles.

PIN'NAGE, *n.* Poundage of cattle. [*Not used.*] [See POUND.]

PIN'NATE, } *a.* [L. *pinnatus*, from *pinna*, a feather,
PIN'NA-TED, } or fin.]

In *botany*, a pinnate leaf is a species of compound leaf, wherein a single petiole has several leaflets attached to each side of it. *Martyn.*

PIN-NAT'I-FID, *a.* [L. *pinna*, a feather, and *findo*, to cleave.]

In *botany*, feather-cleft. A *pinnatifid* leaf is a species of simple leaf, divided transversely by oblong, horizontal segments or jags, not extending to the midrib. *Martyn.*

PIN-NAT'I-PED, *a* [L. *pinna* and *pes*, foot.]

Fin-footed; having the toes bordered by membranes. *Latham.*

PIN'NED, *pp.* Fastened with pins; confined.

PIN'NER, *n.* One that pins or fastens; also, a pounder of cattle, or the pound-keeper.

2. A pin-maker.

3. The lappet of a head which flies loose. *Gay.*

PIN'NI-PED, *n.* [L. *pinna* and *pes.*]

One of a class of crabs having the last pair of feet, or more, terminated by a flattened joint fitted for swimming.

PIN'NITE, *n.* Fossil remains of the Pinna, a genus of bivalves, allied to the muscles. [*Not used.*]

PIN'NOCK, *n.* A small bird, the tomtit. *Ainsworth.*

PIN'NU-LATE, *a.* A *pinnulate* leaf is one in which each pinna is subdivided. *Martyn.*

PIN'NULE, *n.* One of the branchlets of a pinnate frond or leaf.

PINT, *n.* [D. *pint*; Fr. *pinte*; Sp. *pinta.*]

Half a quart, or four gills. In *medicine*, twelve ounces. It is applied both to liquid and dry measure.

PIN'TAIL, *n.* A water-fowl of the duck family, *Dafila candacuta*, (*Anas acuta*, Linn.,) with a long, wedge-shaped, acute tail. It is found in Europe, Asia, and North America, and is esteemed excellent food. *P. Cyc.*

PIN'TLE, (pin'tl,) *n.* A little pin. In *artillery*, a long iron bolt.

PIN'ULES, *n. pl.* In *astronomy*, the sights of an astrolabe. [*Obs.*] *Dict.*

PI'NY, *a.* Abounding with pines.

PI-O-NEER', *v. t.* To go before and prepare a way for others.

PI-O-NEER', *n.* [Fr. *pionnier*, contracted from *piochnier*, from *pioche*, a *pickax*, *piocher*, to dig, that is, to *peck*, W. *pigaw*, Sp. and Port. *picar.* The Italians use *guastatore*, Sp. *gastador*, from *guastare*, *gastar*, to waste, to wear away. The Germans use *schanzgraber*, D. *schansgraaver*, a trench-digger.]

1. In *the art and practice of war*, one whose business is to march with or before an army, to repair the road or clear it of obstructions, work at intrenchments, or form mines for destroying an enemy's works. *Bacon.*

2. One that goes before to remove obstructions or prepare the way for another.

PI-O-NEER'ED, *pp.* Preceded and prepared.

PI'O-NIED, (-nid,) *a.* Abounding in pionies.

PI'O-NING, *n.* The work of pioneers. [*Not used.*]

PI'O-NY, } *n.* [Sax. *pionie*, from L. *pæonia*; Gr. παι-
PÆ'O-NY, } ωνια, from παιων, Apollo, a physician, and a hymn.]

An herbaceous, perennial plant, Pæonia officinalis, with tuberous roots, and bearing large, beautiful, red flowers. Also, the popular name of all the species of the genus Pæonia, the individual species being distinguished by prefixing some appropriate descriptive epithet. *Encyc.*

PI'OUS, *a.* [L. *pius*; Fr. *pieux*; Sp. It. and Port. *pio.* In Sp. and It. the word signifies not only *pious*, but mild and compassionate, and *pity* and *picty* are expressed by one and the same word. See PITY.]

1. Godly; reverencing and honoring the Supreme Being in heart and in the practice of the duties he has enjoined; having due veneration and affection for the character of God, and habitually obeying his commands; religious; devoted to the service of God; *applied to persons.*

2. Dictated by reverence to God; proceeding from piety; *applied to things*; as, *pious* awe; *pious* services or affections; *pious* sorrow.

3. Having due respect and affection for parents or other relatives; practicing the duties of respect and affection toward parents or other near relatives. *Taylor. Pope.*

4. Practiced under the pretense of religion; as, *pious* frauds.

PI'OUS-LY, *adv.* In a pious manner; with reverence and affection for God; religiously; with due regard to sacred things or to the duties God has enjoined. *Hammond.*

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2. With due regard to natural or civil relations, and to the duties which spring from them. *Addison.*

PI'OUS-MIND'ED, *a.* Of a pious disposition.

PIP, *n.* [D. *pip*; Fr. *pepie.*]

1. A disease of fowls; a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongue. *Johnson. Hudibras.*

2. A spot on cards. *Addison.*

3. The seed of an apple, orange, or similar fruit. *Southey.*

PIP, *v. i.* [L. *pipio*; W. *pipian*; Dan. *piper.*]

To cry or chirp, as a chicken; commonly pronounced *peep.* *Boyle.*

PIPE, *n.* [Sax. *pipe*; W. *pib*; Ir. *pib, piob*; Sw. *pip, pipa*; D. *pyp*; G. *pfeife*, whence Eng. *fife*; Dan. *pibe*; Port. It. and Sp. *pipa*; Fr. *pipe*; Arm. *pip* or *pimp.*]

1. A wind instrument of music, consisting of a long tube of wood or metal; as, a rural *pipe.* The word, I believe, is not now the proper technical name of any particular instrument, but is applicable to any tubular wind instrument, and it occurs in *bagpipe.*

2. A long tube or hollow body; applied to the veins and arteries of the body, and to many hollow bodies, particularly such as are used for conductors of water or other fluids.

3. A tube of clay with a bowl at one end, used in smoking tobacco.

4. The organs of voice and respiration; as in *windpipe.* *Peacham.*

5. The key or sound of the voice. *Shak.*

6. In *England*, a roll in the exchequer, or the exchequer itself. Hence, *pipe-office* is an office in which the clerk of the pipe makes out leases of crown lands, accounts of sheriffs, &c.

7. A cask usually containing two hogsheads or 126 gallons, used for wine; or the quantity which it contains.

8. In *mining*, a pipe is where the ore runs forward endwise in a hole, and does not sink downward or in a vein. *Encyc.*

PIPE, *v. i.* To play on a pipe, fife, flute, or other tubular wind instrument of music. *Dryden. Swift.*

We have *piped* to you, and ye have not danced. — Matt. xi.

2. To have a shrill sound; to whistle. *Shak.*

PIPE, *v. t.* To play on a wind instrument. 1 *Cor.* xiv.

PIPE'-CLAY, *n.* A species of white clay, used in making tobacco pipes and various kinds of earthen ware. *Brande.*

PIP'ED, (pīpt,) *a.* Formed with a tube; tubular. *Encyc.*

PIPE'FISH, *n.* A fish having a long and very slender body, with an elongated, tubular snout, the whole covered with bony plates, like a coat of mail. The pipefishes constitute the Linnæan genus Syngnathus. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

PIP'ER, *n.* One who plays on a pipe or wind instrument.

PIP'ER-IDGE, *n.* A name given to the tupelo or black gum, a tree with very tough wood, belonging to the genus Nyssa.

2. *Piperidge bush*; a shrub, the barberry. [See PEPPERIDGE.]

PIP'ER-IN, *n.* A peculiar crystalline substance, extracted from black pepper. The crystals of piperin are transparent, and they assume the tetrahedral, prismatic form, with oblique summits. *Carpenter.*

PIPE'-TREE, *n.* The lilac.

PIP'ING, *ppr.* Playing on a pipe.

2. *a.* Weak; feeble; sickly; from the weak or piping voice of the sick; as, these *piping* times of peace. *Shak.*

3. Very hot; boiling; from the sound of boiling fluids.

[*Used in vulgar language.*]

PI-PIS'TREL, *n.* A small bat, the common bat of England.

PIP'KIN, *n.* [*dim.* of *pipe.*] A small earthen boiler. *Pope.*

PIP'PIN, *n.* [D. *pippeling.*]

A kind of apple; a tart apple. This name, in America, is given to several kinds of apples, as to the Newtown pippin, an excellent winter apple, and the summer pippin, a large apple, but more perishable than the Newtown pippin.

PIQU'ANCY, (pik'an-sy,) *n.* [Infra.] Sharpness; pungency; tartness; severity. *Barrow.*

PIQU'ANT, (pik'kant,) *a.* [Fr., from *piquer*, to prick or sting, It. *piccare*, Sp. and Port. *picar*, from the root of *pike, peak.*]

1. Pricking; stimulating to the tongue; as, it is as *piquant* to the tongue as salt. *Addison.*

2. Sharp; tart; pungent; severe; as, *piquant* railleries. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PIQU'ANT-LY, (pik'ant-ly,) *adv.* With sharpness or pungency; tartly. *Locke.*

PIQUE, (peek,) *n.* [Fr. See PIQUANT.] An offense taken; usually, slight anger, irritation, or displeasure, at persons, rather temporary than permanent, and distinguished, either in degree or temporariness, from settled enmity or malevolence.

Out of personal *pique* to those in service, he stands as a looker on, when the government is attacked. *Addison.*

2. A strong passion. *Hudibras.*

3. Point; nicety; punctilio.

Add long prescription of established laws,
And *pique* of honor to maintain a cause. *Dryden.*

PIQUE, (peek,) *v. t.* [Fr. *piquer.* See PIQUANT.]

1. To offend; to nettle; to irritate; to sting; to fret; to excite a degree of anger. It expresses less than EXASPERATE.

The lady was *piqued* for her indifference. *Female Quixote.*

2. To stimulate; to excite to action; to touch with envy, jealousy, or other passion.

Piqued by Protogenes's fame,
From Co to Rhodes Apelles came. *Prior.*

3. With the reciprocal pronoun, to pride or value one's self.

Men *pique themselves* on their skill in the learned languages. *Locke.*

PIQU'ED, (peekt,) *pp.* Irritated; nettled; offended; excited.

PIQU-EER'. See PICKEER.

PIQU-EER'ER, *n.* A plunderer; a freebooter. [See PICKEERER.] *Swift.*

PIQU'ET. See PICKET.

PI-QUET', (pe-ket',) *n.* [Fr.] A game at cards played between two persons, with only thirty-two cards; all the deuces, threes, fours, fives, and sixes, being set aside. *Encyc.*

PIQU'ING, (peek'ing,) *ppr.* Irritating; offending; priding.

PI'RA-CY, *n.* [Fr. *piraterie*; L. *piratica*, from Gr. πειρατεια, from πειραω, to attempt, to dare, to enterprise, whence L. *periculum, experior.* The primary sense of the root is, to run, rush, or drive forward; allied to Sax. *faran*, Eng. to *fare.* Class Br.]

1. The act, practice, or crime, of robbing on the high seas; the taking of property from others by open violence and without authority, on the sea; a crime that answers to robbery on land. *Waller. Arbuthnot.*

Other acts than robbery on the high seas, are declared by statute to be *piracy.* See act of congress, April 30, 1790.

2. An infringement of the law of copyright, or the publishing of the writings of another without permission.

PI'RATE, *n.* [It. *pirato*; L. and Sp. *pirata*; Gr. πειρατης, from πειραω. (See PIRACY.) Formerly this word signified a ship or sea soldier, answering to the *marine* of the present day.]

1. A robber on the high seas; one that by open violence takes the property of another on the high seas. In *strictness*, the word *pirate* is one who makes it his business to cruise for robbery or plunder; a freebooter on the seas.

2. An armed ship or vessel which sails without a legal commission, for the purpose of plundering other vessels indiscriminately on the high seas.

3. One who infringes the law of copyright, or publishes the writings of other men without permission. *Johnson.*

PI'RATE, *v. i.* To rob on the high seas. *Arbuthnot.*

PI'RATE, *v. t.* To take by theft or without right or permission, as books or writings.

They advertised they would *pirate* his edition. *Pope.*

PI'RA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Taken by theft or without right.

PI-RAT'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *piraticus.*]

1. Robbing or plundering by open violence on the high seas; as, a *piratical* commander or ship.

2. Consisting in piracy; predatory; robbing; as, a *piratical* trade or occupation.

3. Practicing literary theft.

The errors of the press were multiplied by *piratical* printers. *Pope.*

PI-RAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By piracy. *Bryant.*

PI'RA-TING, *ppr.* Robbing on the high seas; taking without right, as a book or writing.

2. *a.* Undertaken for the sake of piracy; as, a *pirating* expedition. *Milford.*

PI-ROGUE', (pe-rōg',) } *n.* [Sp. *piragua.* This
PI-RAGUA, (pe-raw'gä,) } word is variously written, PERIAGUA or PIROGUE. The former is the spelling of Washington and Jefferson; the latter of Charlevoix.]

1. A canoe formed out of the trunk of a tree, or two canoes united. *Charlevoix.*

2. In *modern usage in America*, a narrow ferry-boat carrying two masts and a leeboard.

PIR-OU-ETTE', (pir-oo-et',) *n.* [Fr.] A whirling, or turning about on the toes in dancing.

2. The circumvolution of a horse on the same ground.

PIR'RY, *n.* A rough gale of wind; a storm. [*Not used.*] *Elyot.*

PIS'CA-RY, *n.* [It. *pescheria*, from *pescare*, to fish, Sp. *pescar*; Fr. *pêcherie*, from *pêcher*, to fish; L. *piscis*, a fish; *piscor*, to fish.]

In *law*, the right or privilege of fishing in another man's waters. *Blackstone.*

PIS-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *piscatio.* See PISCARY and FISH.]

The act or practice of fishing. *Brown.*

PIS-CA-TŌ'RI-AL, } *a.* [L. *piscatorius.*]
PIS'CA-TO-RY, }

Relating to fishes or to fishing; as, a *piscatory* eclogue. *Addison.*

PIS'CES, *n. pl.* [L. *piscis.*]

In *astronomy*, the Fishes, the twelfth sign or constellation in the zodiac.

PIS'CI-NAL, *a.* Belonging to a fish-pond.

PIS'CINE, (-sin,) *a.* [L. *piscis*, a fish.]

Pertaining to fish or fishes; as, *piscine* remains. *Kirwan.*

PIS-CIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *piscis*, a fish, and *voro*, to eat.]

Feeding or subsisting on fishes. Many species of aquatic fowls are *piscivorous.*

PI'SE, (pē'zā) *n.* [Fr.] A species of wall made of stiff earth or clay rammed in between molds as it is carried up. *Gwilt.*

PISH, *exclam.* [Perhaps the Oriental בוש or בזה. Class Bs, No. 2, 3.]

A word expressing contempt; sometimes spoken and written PSHAW.

PISH, *v. i.* To express contempt. *Pope.*

PI'SI-FORM, *a.* [L. *pisum*, a pea, and *forma*, form.]

Having the form of a pea.

Masses of *pisiform* argillaceous iron ore. *Kirwan.*

PIS'MIRE, *n.* [The last syllable is the Sw. *myra*, Dan. *myre*, D. *mier*, an ant; Sax. *myra*, tender. I know not the origin or meaning of the first syllable.]

The insect called the ANT or EMMET. *Prior. Mortimer.*

PI'SO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. πισον, a pea, and λιθος, a stone.]

A calcareous stone, made up of globular concretions of the size of a pea; also called PEASTONE. Oolite is similar in structure, but the concretions are as small as the roe of a fish. *Dana.*

PI-SO-LIT'IC, *a.* In *mineralogy*, resembling in structure peas agglutinated. *Mantell.*

PIS'O-PHALT, *n.* Pea-mineral or mineral-pea; a soft bitumen, black, and of a strong, pungent smell. It appears to be petroleum passing to asphalt. It holds a middle place between petrol, which is liquid, and asphalt, which is dry and brittle. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

[A mistaken orthography of PISSASPHALT, and not at all derived from πισον, a pea.]

PISS, *v. t.* [D. and G. *pissen*; Dan. *pisser*; Sw. *pissa*; Fr. *pisser*; W. *pisaw*; Basque, *pisye*; It. *pisciare*; Pers. پيشار *pishar*, urine. Class Br, No. 61, 69.]

To discharge the liquor secreted by the kidneys and lodged in the urinary bladder.

PISS, *n.* Urine; the liquor secreted by the kidneys into the bladder of an animal and discharged through the proper channel.

PISS'A-BED, *n.* The vulgar name of a yellow flower, growing among grass, the dandelion. *Loudon.*

PIS'SAS-PHALT, *n.* [Gr. πισσασφαλτον; πισσα, turpentine, and ασφαλτος, asphalt; Sp. *pisasfalto.*]

Earth-pitch; a soft bitumen of the consistence of tar, black, and of a strong smell. It is inflammable, and intermediate between petroleum and asphalt, and appears to be a combination of naphtha and asphalt. It is now considered as a mere variety of petroleum. Deprived of its naphtha, asphalt re-

PISS'BURNT, *a.* Stained with urine. [mains.

PIST, } *n.* [Fr. *piste*, from Sp. and Port. *pista*, from
PISTE, } Sp. *pistar*, to beat, or *pisonar*, to ram or drive.]

The track or footprint of a horseman on the ground he goes over. *Johnson.*

PIS-TA'CHIO, (pis-tä'sho,) *n.* [Fr. *pistache*; It. *pistacchio*; L. *pistachia*; Gr. πιστακια; Pers. فستق Ar. فستق *fostakon.*]

The nut of the Pistacia vera, a kind of turpentine-tree, containing a kernel of a pale greenish color, of a pleasant taste, resembling that of the almond, and yielding a well-tasted oil. It is wholesome and nutritive. The tree grows in Syria, Arabia, and Persia, and also in Sicily. *Brande.*

PIS'TA-CITE, } See EPIDOTE.
PIS'TA-ZITE. }

PIS-TA-REEN', *n.* A silver coin of the value of 17 or 18 cents, or 9*d.* sterling.

PIS'TIL, *n.* [L. *pistillum*, a pestle.]

In *botany*, the female sexual organ of all phenogamous plants. It is situated in the center of all hermaphrodite and female flowers, and generally consists of an ovary, one or more styles, and one or more stigmas; but the style is not essential.

PIS-TIL-LA'CEOUS, (-shus,) *a.* Growing on the pistil of a flower. *Barton.*

PIS'TIL-LATE, *a.* Having a pistil.

PIS-TIL-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *pistillum*, a pestle, that is, a beater or driver.]

The act of pounding in a mortar. [*Little used.*]

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PIS-TIL-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*pistil* and L. *fero*, to bear.]
Having a pistil without stamens, as a female flower.

PIS'TOL, *n.* [Fr. *pistole, pistolet*; It. and Sp. *pistola*, a pistol. This word, like *piston* and *pestle*, signifies a driver, or a canal or spout, from the same root. Class Bs.]
A small fire-arm, or the smallest fire-arm used, differing from a musket chiefly in size. Pistols are of different lengths, and borne by horsemen, in cases at the saddle-bow, or by a girdle. Small pistols are carried in the pocket.

PIS'TOL, *v. t.* [Fr. *pistoler.*]
To shoot with a pistol.

PIS-TŌLE', *n.* [Fr.] A gold coin of Spain, worth about 16 shillings sterling, or $3.60 cents. In other countries, it varies from $3 to $5. *McCulloch.*

PIS'TOL-ED, *pp.* Shot with a pistol.

PIS'TO-LET, *n.* [Fr.] A little pistol.

PIS'TOL-ING, *ppr.* Shooting with a pistol.

PIS'TON, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *piston*, from the root of Sp. *pisar, pistar*; L. *pinso*, the primary sense of which is, to press, send, drive, thrust, or strike, like *embolus*, from Gr. εμβαλλω, βαλλω.]
A short cylinder of metal or other solid substance, which fits exactly the cavity of a pump or barrel, and works up and down in it alternately. It is used in pumps and other engines or machines, for various purposes. *Brande.*

PIS'TON-ROD, *n.* The rod attaching the piston to the adjoining machinery. *Huldeman.*

PIT, *n.* [Sax. *pit* or *pyt*; D. *put*; W. *pyd*; Ir. *pit*; L. *puteus*; Sans. *put, puttu*; W. *pydaw*, a well or spring, an oozing fluid. It is uncertain whether this word originally signified a hollow place dug in the earth, or a natural spring of water and its basin. See Ar. بئر to spring, and Class Bd, No. 58, 59, 63.]

1. An artificial cavity made in the earth by digging; a deep hole in the earth. *Bacon. Shak.*

2. A deep place; an abyss; profundity.
Into what *pit* thou seest
From what hight fallen. *Milton.*

3. The grave. *Ps.* xxviii. and xxx.

4. The area for cock-fighting; whence the phrase, to *fly the pit*. *Locke. Hudibras.*

5. In *a theater*, the part on the ground floor between the lower range of boxes and the stage. *Gwilt.*

6. The hollow of the body at the stomach. We say, *the pit of the stomach.*

7. The cavity under the shoulder; as, the *arm-pit.*

8. A dint made by impression on a soft substance, as by the finger, &c.

9. A little hollow in the flesh, made by a pustule, as in the small-pox.

10. A hollow place in the earth excavated for catching wild beasts; hence, in *Scripture*, whatever insnares and brings into calamity or misery, from which it is difficult to escape. *Ps.* vii. *Prov.* xxii. and xxiii.

11. Great distress and misery, temporal, spiritual, or eternal. *Is.* xxxviii. *Ps.* xl.

12. Hell; as, the bottomless *pit. Rev.* xx.

13. [*Dutch.*] The kernel of fruit, as of a cherry, &c.

PIT, *v. t.* To indent; to press into hollows.

2. To mark with little hollows, as by variolous pustules; as, the face *pitted* by the small-pox.

3. To set in competition, as in combat. *Federalist, Madison.*

PIT-A-HĀ'YA, *n.* A shrub of California, which yields a delicious fruit, the Cactus Pitajaya of Jacquin, or Cerus Pitajaya of De Candolle. *Encyc.*

PIT'A-PAT, *adv.* [Probably allied to *beat.*] In a flutter; with palpitation or quick succession of beats; as, his heart went *pitapat.*

PIT'A-PAT, *n.* A light, quick step.
Now I hear the *pitapat* of a pretty foot, through the dark alley. *Dryden.*

PITCH, *n.* [Sax. *pic*; D. *pik*; G. *pech*; Sw. *beck*; Dan. *beg*, or *beeg*; Ir. *pic*, or *pech*; W. *pyg*; Sp. *pez*; It. *pece*; Ir. *poix*; L. *pix*; Gr. πισσα, or πιττα; most probably named from its thickness or inspissation, from the root of πηγω, πηγνυω, πησσω, L. *figo.* See Class Bg, No. 23, 24, 33, 66.]
1. A thick, black substance obtained by boiling down tar, used in calking ships, &c.

2. A thick, tenacious substance, the juice of the silver fir of Central and Southern Europe, Abies picea, obtained by incision from the bark of the tree. When melted and pressed in bags of cloth, it is received into barrels. This is *Burgundy pitch.* *Fourcroy.*

Mineral pitch. See BITUMEN and ASPHALT.

PITCH, *n.* [from the root of *pike, peak*, W. *pig.* See the verb.]
1. *Literally*, a point; hence, any point or degree of elevation; as, a high *pitch*; lowest *pitch.*
How high a *pitch* his resolution soars! *Shak.*
Alcibiades was one of the best orators of his age, notwithstanding he lived when learning was at its highest *pitch.* *Addison.*

2. Highest rise. *Shak.*

3. Size; stature.
So like *in* person, garb, and *pitch.* *Hudibras.*

4. Degree; rate.
No *pitch* of glory from the grave is free. *Waller.*

5. The point where a declivity begins, or the declivity itself; descent; slope; as, the *pitch* of a hill.

6. The degree of descent or declivity.

7. A descent; a fall; a thrusting down.

8. Degree of elevation of the key-note of a tune, or of any note.

PITCH, *v. t.* [Formerly PIGHT; W. *piclaw*, to dart, from *pig*, a point, a pike; D. *pikken*, to *peck*, to *pick*, to pitch; G. *picken*; Fr. *ficher*; Arm. *ficha*; coinciding with L. *figo*, to *fix*, and uniting *pike, pique*, with *fix*, Sp. *picar*, It. *piccare*, to prick or sting.]
1. To throw or thrust, and *primarily*, to thrust a long or pointed object; hence, to fix; to plant; to set; as, to *pitch* a tent or pavilion; that is, to set the stakes. *Dryden.*

2. To throw at a point; as, to *pitch* quoits.

3. To throw headlong; as, to *pitch* one in the mire or down a precipice.

4. To throw with a fork; as, *to pitch* hay or sheaves of corn.

5. To regulate or set the key-note of a tune in music.

6. To set in array; to marshal or arrange in order; used chiefly in the participle; as, a *pitched* battle.

7. [from *pitch.*] To smear or pay over with pitch; as, to *pitch* the seams of a ship.

PITCH, *v. i.* To light; to *settle*; to come to rest from flight.
Take a branch of the tree on which the bees *pitch*, and wipe the hive. *Mortimer.*

2. To fall headlong; as, to *pitch* from a precipice; to *pitch* on the head. *Dryden.*

3. To plunge; as, to *pitch* into a river.

4. To fall; to fix choice; with *on* or *upon.*
Pitch upon the best course of life, and custom will render it the most easy. *Tillotson.*

5. To fix a tent or temporary habitation; to encamp.
Laban with his brethren *pitched* in the Mount of Gilead.—Gen. xxxi.

6. In *navigation*, to rise and fall, as the head and stern of a ship passing over waves.

7. To flow or fall precipitously, as a river.
Over this rock the river *pitches* in one entire sheet. *B. Trumbull.*

PITCH'-BLACK, *a.* Black as pitch.

PITCH'BLENDE, *n.* An ore of uranium, of a black or brownish color, and semi-metallic luster. It affords an orange color in painting. *Dana.*

PITCH'ED, (pitcht,) *pp* or *a.* Set; planted; fixed; thrown headlong; set in array; smeared with pitch.

PITCH'ER, *n.* [Arm. *picher*; Basque, *pegar*; from its spout, or from throwing.]
1. An earthen vessel with a spout for pouring out liquors. This is its present signification. It seems formerly to have signified a water-pot, jug, or jar, with ears. *Shak.*

2. An instrument for piercing the ground. *Mortimer.*

3. One who pitches any thing, as hay, quoits, &c.

PITCH'ER-PLANT, *n.* See NEPENTHUS.

PITCH'-FAR-THING, *n.* A play in which copper coin is pitched into a hole; called also CHUCK-FARTHING, from the root of *choke.*

PITCH'FORK, *n.* [W. *picforç.*]
A fork or farming utensil used in throwing hay or sheaves of grain, in loading or unloading carts and wagons.

PITCH'I-NESS, *n.* [from *pitch.*] Blackness; darkness. [*Little used.*]

PITCH'ING, *ppr.* Setting; planting or fixing; throwing headlong; plunging; daubing with pitch; setting, as a tune.

2. *a.* Declivous; descending; sloping; as a *hill.*

PITCH'ING, *n.* In *navigation*, the rising and falling of the head and stern of a ship, as she moves over waves; or the vertical vibration of a ship about her center of gravity. *Mar. Dict.*

PITCH'-ORE, *n.* Pitchblende, an ore of uranium.

PITCH'-PIPE, *n.* A wind instrument used by choristers in regulating the *pitch* or elevation of the key or leading note of a tune. *Spectator.*

PITCH'-STONE, *n.* A variety of obsidian, being an unstratified and volcanic rock, having the appearance of indurated pitch. [See OBSIDIAN.] It occurs in large beds, and sometimes forms whole mountains. *Lyell.*

PITCH'Y, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of pitch; like pitch. *Woodward.*

2. Smeared with pitch. *Dryden.*

3. Black; dark; dismal; as, *the pitchy* mantle of night. *Shak.*

PIT'-CŌAL, *n.* Mineral coal; coal dug from the earth.

PIT'E-OUS, *a.* [See PITY.] Sorrowful; mournful; that may excite pity; as, a *piteous* look.

2. Wretched; miserable; deserving compassion, as, a *piteous* condition.

3. Compassionate; affected by pity. *Prior. Pope.*

4. Pitiful; paltry; poor; as, *piteous* amends. *Milton.*

PIT'E-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a piteous manner; with compassion. *Shak.*

2. Sorrowfully; mournfully.

PIT'E-OUS-NESS, *n.* Sorrowfulness.

2. Tenderness; compassion.

PIT'FALL, *n.* A pit slightly covered for concealment, and intended to catch wild beasts or men.

PIT'FALL, *v. t.* To lead into a pitfall. *Milton.*

PITH, *n.* [Sax. *pitha*; D. *pit*, pith, kernel.]
1. The soft, spongy substance in the center of plants and trees. *Bacon. Encyc.*

2. In *animals*, the spinal cord. *Ray.*

3. Strength or force. *Shak.*

4. Energy; cogency; concentrated force; closeness and vigor of thought and style.

5. Condensed substance or matter; quintessence. The summary contains *the pith* of the original.

6. Weight; moment; importance.
Enterprises of great *pith* and moment. *Shak.*

PITH, *v. t.* To sever the spinal cord or marrow, as by thrusting in a knife. A mode of putting animals to death. *Library of Entertaining Knowledge.*

PITH'I-LY, *adv.* With strength; with close or concentrated force; cogently; with energy.

PITH'I-NESS, *n.* Strength; concentrated force; as, the *pithiness* of a reply. *Spenser.*

PITH'LESS, *a.* Destitute of pith; wanting strength.

2. Wanting cogency or concentrated force.

PIT'-HOLE, *n.* A mark made by disease. [*Obs.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

PITH'Y, *a.* Consisting of pith; containing pith; abounding with pith; as, a *pithy* substance; a *pithy* stem.

2. Containing concentrated force; forcible; energetic; as, a *pithy* word or expression.
This *pithy* speech prevailed, and all agreed. *Dryden.*

3. Uttering energetic words or expressions.
In all these, Goodman Fact was very short, but *pithy.* *Addison.*

PIT'I-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *pitoyable*; from *pity.*]
Deserving pity; worthy of compassion; miserable; as, *pitiable* persons; a *pitiable* condition. *Atterbury.*

PIT'I-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of deserving compassion. *Kettlewell.*

PIT'I-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner deserving pity; miserably.

PIT'I-ED, (pit'id,) *pp.* Compassionated. [See the verb to PITY.]

PIT'I-ED-LY, *adv.* In a situation to be pitied.

PIT'I-FUL, *a.* [See PITY.] Full of pity; tender; compassionate; having a heart to feel sorrow and sympathy for the distressed. *James* v. 1 *Pet.* iii. [*This is the proper sense of the word.*]

2. Miserable; moving compassion; as, a sight most *pitiful*; a *pitiful* condition. *Shak. Ray.*
[This is a very improper use of *pitiful* for *pitiable.*]

3. To be pitied for its littleness or meanness; paltry; contemptible; despicable.
That's villainous, and shows a most *pitiful* ambition in the fool that uses it. *Shak.*

4. Very small; insignificant.

PIT'I-FUL-LY, *adv.* With pity; compassionately.
Pitifully behold the sorrows of our hearts. *Com. Prayer.*

2. In a manner to excite pity.
They would sigh and groan as *pitifully* as other men. *Tillotson.*

3. Contemptibly; with meanness. *Richardson.*

PIT'I-FUL-NESS, *n.* Tenderness of heart that disposes to pity; mercy; compassion. *Sidney.*

2. Contemptibleness.

PIT'I-LESS, *a.* Destitute of pity; hard-hearted; *applied to persons*; as, a *pitiless* master.

2. Exciting no pity; as, a *pitiless* state.

PIT'I-LESS-LY, *adv.* Without mercy or compassion.

PIT'I-LESS-NESS, *n.* Unmercifulness; insensibility to the distresses of others.

PIT'MAN, *n.* The man that stands *in* a pit when sawing timber with another man who stands above. *Mozon.*

2. The piece of timber which connects the lower end of a mill-saw with the wheel that moves it.

PIT'SAW, *n.* A large saw used in dividing timber, and used by two men, one of whom stands in a pit below. *Mozon.*

PIT'TA-CAL, *n.* [Gr. πιττα, pitch, and καλλος, beauty.]
A dark-blue, solid substance, somewhat like indigo, obtained from wood tar. *Ure.*

PIT'TANCE, *n.* [Fr. *pitance*; It. *pietanza*; Port. *pitança.* The word signifies, primarily, a portion of food allowed to a monk. The Spanish has *pitar*, to distribute allowances of meat, and *pitancero*, a person who distributes allowances, or a friar who lives on charity.]
1. An allowance of meat in a monastery.

2. A very small portion allowed or assigned. *Shak.*

3. A very *small* quantity, as of money, &c. *Arbuthnot.*

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PIT'TED, *pp.* or *a.* [from *pit.*] Marked with little hollows; set in competition, as in combat.

PIT'TING, *ppr.* Marking with little hollows; setting in competition.

PIT'TI-ZITE, *n.* [Gr. πισσα or πιττα, pitch.] Pitchy iron ore. *Ure.*

PI-TŪ'I-TA-RY, *a.* [L. *pituita*, phlegm, rheum; Gr. πτυω, to spit.] That secretes phlegm or mucus; as, the *pituitary* membrane. *Med. Repos.*

The *pituitary gland* is a small oval body on the lower side of the brain, erroneously supposed by the ancients to secrete the mucus of the nostrils. *Parr. Quincy.*

PIT'Ū-ITE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *pituita.*] Mucus.

PI-TŪ'I-TOUS, *a.* [L. *pituitosus.*] Consisting of mucus, or resembling it in qualities.

PIT'Y, *n.* [Fr. *pitié*; It. *pietà*, pity and piety; Sp. *pietad*, pity and piety; Port. *piedade*, id. The Latin, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese languages unite *pity* and *piety* in the same word, and the word may be from the root of *compassion*; L. *patior*, to suffer; It. *compatire*, Sp. and Port. *compadecerse*, to pity.]

1. The feeling or suffering of one person, excited by the distresses of another; sympathy with the grief or misery of another; compassion or fellow-suffering.

He that hath *pity* upon the poor lendeth to the Lord. — Prov. xix.

In *Scripture*, however, the word *pity* usually includes compassion accompanied with some act of charity or benevolence, and not simply a fellow-feeling of distress.

Pity is always painful, yet always agreeable. *Kames.*

2. The ground or subject of pity; cause of grief; thing to be regretted.

What *pity* is it
That we can die but once to serve our country! *Addison.*
That he is old, the more is the *pity*, his white hairs do witness it. *Shak.*

In this sense the word has a plural. It is a thousand *pities* he should waste his estate in prodigality.

PIT'Y, *v. t.* [Fr. *pitoyer.*] To feel pain or grief for one in distress; to have sympathy for; to compassionate; to have tender feelings for one, excited by his unhappiness.

Like as a father *pitieth* his children, so the Lord *pitieth* them that fear him. — Ps. ciii.
Taught by that Power who *pities* me,
I learn to *pity* them. *Goldsmith.*

PIT'Y, *v. i.* To be compassionate; to exercise pity.

I will not *pity*, nor spare, nor have mercy. — Jer. xiii.

[*But this may be considered as an elliptical phrase.*]

PIT'Y-ING, *ppr.* Compassionating; sympathizing.

PIT'Y-ING-LY, *adv.* Sympathizingly; compassionately.

PIU, [It.] In *music*, a little.

PIV'OT, *n.* [Fr. In Italian, *pivolo*, or *piulo*, is a peg or pin.]

1. A pin or short shaft on which any thing turns. *Dryden.*

2. In *military affairs*, the officer or soldier upon whom the different wheelings are made in the various evolutions of the drill. *Brande.*

PIX, *n.* [L. *pyxis.*]

1. A little box or chest in which the consecrated host is kept in the Roman Catholic church. *Hanmer.*

2. A box used, in English coinage, for the trial of gold and silver coin. *Brande.*

PIX'Y, *n.* A fairy. [*Local in England.*] *Holloway.*

PIZ'ZLE, *n.* [D. *pees*, a tendon or string.] In *certain quadrupeds*, the part which is official to generation and the discharge of urine. *Brown.*

PLA-ĊA-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* [from *placable.*] The qual-
PLA'ĊA-BLE-NESS, } ity of being appeasable; susceptibility of being pacified.

PLA'ĊA-BLE, *a.* [It. *placabile*; Sp. *placable*; L. *placabilis*, from *placo*, to pacify; probably formed on the root of *lay.* See PLEASE.] That may be appeased or pacified; appeasable; admitting its passions or irritations to be allayed; willing to forgive.

Methought I saw him *placable* and mild. *Milton.*

PLA-ĊARD', *n.* [Fr. *placard*; Sp. *placarte*; D. *plakaat*; *plakken*, to paste or stick; G. and Dan. *placat*; Fr. *plaquer*, to clap on, Arm. *placqa.* According to the French orthography, this word is composed of *plaquer*, to lay or clap on, and *carte*, card.]

Properly, a written or printed paper posted in a public place. It seems to have been formerly the name of an edict, proclamation, or manifesto, issued by authority; but this sense is, I believe, seldom or never annexed to the word. A *placard* now is an advertisement, or a libel, or a paper intended to censure public or private characters, or public measures, posted in a public place. In the case of libels or papers intended to censure public or private characters, or the measures of government, these papers are usually pasted up at night for secrecy. It is used also for any paper posted to give public notice, as an advertisement.

PLA-ĊARD', *v. t.* To post, as a writing or libel, in a public place. It is sometimes used in a good sense.

2. To notify publicly.

PLA-ĊARD'ED, *pp.* Posted in a public place; notifying publicly.

PLA-ĊARD'ING, *ppr.* Posting in a public place.

PLĀ'ĊATE, *v. t.* [L. *placo*, to appease.] To appease or pacify; to conciliate. *Forbes.*

PLĀCE, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; Sp. *plaza*; Port. *praça*; It. *piazza*, for *plazza*; Arm. *plaçz*; D. *plaats*; G. *platz*; Sw. *plats*; Dan. *plads.* Words of this signification have for their radical sense, to *lay.*]

1. A particular portion of space of indefinite extent, occupied, or intended to be occupied, by any person or thing, and considered as the space where a person or thing does or may rest or has rested, as distinct from space in general.

Look from the *place* where thou art. — Gen. xiii.
The *place* whereon thou standest is holy ground. — Ex. iii.
Every *place* whereon the soles of your feet shall tread shall be yours. — Deut. xi.
David's *place* was empty. — 1 Sam. xx.

2. Any portion of space, as distinct from space in general.

Enlargement and deliverance shall arise to the Jews from another *place*. — Esth. iv.

3. Local existence.

From whose face the earth and the heaven fled away, and there was found no *place* for them. — Rev. xx.

4. Separate division, room, or apartment.

His catalogue had an especial *place* for sequestered divines. *Fell.*

5. Seat; residence; mansion.

The Romans shall come and take away both our *place* and nation. — John xi.

6. A portion or passage of writing or of a book.

The *place* of the Scripture which he read was this. — Acts viii.

7. Point or degree in order of proceeding; as, in the first *place*; in the second *place*; in the last *place.* Hence,

8. Rank; order of priority, dignity, or importance. He holds the first *place* in society, or in the affections of the people.

9. Office; employment; official station. The man has a *place* under the government.

Do you your office, or give up your *place*. *Shak.*

10. Ground; room.

There is no *place* of doubting but that it is the very same. *Hammond.*

11. Station in life; calling; occupation; condition. All, in their several *places*, perform their duty.

12. A city; a town; a village. In what *place* does he reside? He arrived at this *place* in the mail-coach. *Gen.* xviii.

13. In *military affairs*, a fortified town or post; a fortress; a fort; as, a strong *place*; a *place* easily defended. The *place* was taken by assault.

14. A country; a kingdom. England is the *place* [of his birth.

15. Space in general.

But she all *place* within herself confines. *Davies.*

16. Room; stead; with the sense of substitution.

And Joseph said to them, Fear not: for I am in the *place* of God. — Gen. l.

17. Room; kind reception.

My word hath no *place* in you. — John viii.

18. The *place* of a heavenly body, in *astronomy*, is the sign and degree of the zodiac in which it is at any given time; usually expressed either by its latitude and longitude, or by its right ascension and declination. *Hutton.*

To take place; to come; to happen; to come into actual existence or operation; as when we say, this or that event will or will not *take place.* The perfect exemption of man from calamity can never *take place* in this state of existence.

2. To take the precedence or priority. *Addison. Locke.*

To take the place, but sometimes *to take place*, omitting the article, is to occupy the place or station of another.

To have place; to have a station, room, or seat. Such desires can *have* no *place* in a good heart.

2. To have actual existence.

To give place; to make room or way. *Give place* to your superiors.

2. To give room; to give advantage; to yield to the influence of; to listen to.

Neither *give place* to the devil. — Eph. iv.

3. To give way; to yield to and suffer to pass away.

High place; in *Scripture*, a mount on which sacrifices were offered.

PLĀCE, *v. t.* [Fr. *placer.*]

1. To put or set in a particular part of space, or in a particular part of the earth, or in something on its surface; to locate; as, to *place* a house by the side of a stream; to *place* a book on the shelf; to *place* a body of cavalry on each flank of an army.

2. To appoint, set, induct, or establish, in an office.

Thou shalt provide out of all the people able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness; and *place* such over them to be rulers of thousands, &c. — Ex. xviii.

It is a high moral duty of sovereigns and supreme magistrates and councils, to *place* in office men of unquestionable virtue and talents. *Anon.*

3. To put or set in any particular rank, state, or condition. Some men are *placed* in a condition of rank and opulence, others are *placed* in low or narrow circumstances; but in whatever sphere men are *placed*, contentment will insure to them a large portion of happiness.

4. To set; to fix; as, to *place* one's affections on an object; to *place* confidence in a friend.

5. To put; to invest; as, to *place* money in the funds or in a bank.

6. To put out at interest; to lend; as, to *place* money on good hands or in good security.

PLA-CE'BO, *n.* [L. *placeo.*]

1. In *the Roman Catholic church*, the vesper hymn for the dead, beginning, "*Placebo Domino.*" *Fosbroke.*

2. In *medicine*, a prescription more to please than benefit the patient. *Forsyth.*

PLĀC'ED, (plāst,) *pp.* Set; fixed; located; established.

PLĀCE'MAN, *n.* One that has an office under a government.

PLA-CEN'TA, *n.* [L.; probably from the root of D. *plakken*; Fr. *plaquer*, to stick or clap together.]

1. In *anatomy*, the substance that connects the ovum to the womb, a soft, roundish mass or cake by which the principal connection is maintained between the parent and the fetus. *Coxe. Quincy.*

2. The part of a plant or fruit to which the seeds are attached. *Coxe. Parr.*

PLA-CEN'TAL, *a.* Pertaining to the placenta. *Waterhouse.*

PLAC-EN-TĀ'TION, *n.* In *botany*, the disposition of the cotyledons or lobes in the vegetation or germination of seeds. *Martyn.*

PLAC-EN-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *placenta* and *fero.*] In *botany*, bearing or producing a placenta. *Lindley.*

PLĀ'CER, *n.* One who places, locates, or sets. *Spenser.*

PLAC'ID, *a.* [L. *placidus*, from *placo*, to appease.]

1. Gentle; quiet; undisturbed; equable; as, a *placid* motion of the spirits. *Bacon.*

2. Serene; mild; unruffled; indicating peace of mind; as, a *placid* countenance or smile.

3. Calm; tranquil; serene; not stormy; as, a *placid* sky.

4. Calm; quiet; unruffled; as, a *placid* stream.

PLAC'ID-LY, *adv.* Mildly; calmly; quietly; without disturbance or passion.

PLAC'ID-NESS, } *n.* Calmness; quiet; tranquillity;
PLA-CID'I-TY, } unruffled state.

2. Mildness; gentleness; sweetness of disposition. *Chandler.*

PLĀC'ING, *ppr.* Setting; fixing; establishing.

PLAC'IT, (plas'it,) *n.* [L. *placitum*, that which pleases, a decree, from *placeo*, to please.] A decree or determination. [*Not in use.*] *Glanville.*

PLAC'I-TO-RY, *a.* Relating to pleas or pleading in courts of law. *Clayton.*

PLACK'ET, *n.* [from the Fr. *plaquer*, to clap on. See PLACARD.] A petticoat. If this is the sense of the word in Shakspeare, it is derivative. The word signifies the opening of the garment; but it is nearly or wholly obsolete.

PLA-ĊOID'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the placoidians.

PLA-ĊOID'I-ANS, *n. pl.* [Gr. πλαξ, a plate, and εἰδος, form.] The first order of fishes in the arrangement of Agassiz, having the skin covered with enameled plates, as the sharks, rays, lampreys, &c.

PLA-FOND', *n.* [Fr.] The ceiling of a room, whether flat or arched; any soffit.

PLĀ'GAL, *a.* [Gr. πλαγιος.] *Plagal melodies*, in *music*, are such as have their principal notes lying between the fifth of the key and its octave or twelfth. [See AUTHENTIC.] *Brande.*

PLĀ'GI-A-RISM, *n.* [from *plagiary.*] The act of purloining another man's literary works, or introducing passages from another man's writings, and putting them off as one's own; literary theft. *Swift.*

PLĀ'GI-A-RIST, *n.* One that purloins the writings of another, and puts them off as his own.

PLĀ'GI-A-RIZE, *v. t.* To steal or purloin from the writings of another.

PLĀ'GI-A-RIZ-ED, *pp.* Stolen from the writings of another.

PLĀ'GI-A-RIZ-ING, *ppr.* Purloining from the writings of another.

PLĀ'GI-A-RY, *n.* [L. *plagium*, a kidnapping, probably from *plagæ*, nets, toil, that which is *layed* or spread, from the root of Eng. *lay.* The L. *plaga*, a stroke, is the same word differently applied, a *laying* on.]

1. A thief in literature; one that purloins anoth-

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er's writings, and offers them to the public as his own. *South. Dryden.*

2. The crime of literary theft. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

PLA'GI-A-RY, *a.* Stealing men; kidnapping. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

2. Practicing literary theft. *Hall.*

PLA'GI-ON-ITE, *n.* [Gr. πλαγιος, oblique, alluding to the crystallization.]

A blackish, lead-gray ore of antimony and lead.

PLAGUE, (plāg,) *n.* [Sp. *plaga* or *llaga*, a wound, a plague; It. *piaga*, for *plaga*; G. and Dan. *plage*; Sw. *plåga*; W. *pla*, plague; *llac*, a slap; *llaciaw*, to strike, to lick, to cudgel; Ir. *plaig*; L. *plaga*, a stroke, Gr. πληγη. (See LICK and LAY.) The primary sense is, a stroke or striking. So *afflict* is from the root of *flog*, and probably of the same family as *plague*.]

1. Any thing troublesome or vexatious; but, in this sense, applied to the vexations we suffer from men, and not to the unavoidable evils inflicted on us by divine Providence. The application of the word to the latter would now be irreverent and reproachful.

2. A pestilential disease; an acute, malignant, febrile disease, that often prevails in Egypt, Syria, and Turkey, and has at times prevailed in the large cities of Europe, with frightful mortality.

3. A state of misery. *Ps.* XXXVIII.

4. Any great natural evil or calamity; as, the ten *plagues* of Egypt.

PLAGUE, (plāg,) *v. t.* [Sp. *plagar*; W. *placaw*; It. *piagare*; G. *plagen*; Dan. *plager*; Sw. *plåga*; from the noun.]

1. To infest with disease, calamity, or natural evil of any kind.

Thus were they *plagued*
And worn with famine. *Milton.*

2. To vex; to tease; to harass; to trouble; to embarrass; *a very general and indefinite signification.*

If her nature be so,
Then she will *plague* the man that loves her most. *Spenser.*

PLAGUE'FUL, *a.* Abounding with plagues; infected with plagues.

PLAGUE'LESS, *a.* Free from plagues or the plague.

PLAGU'I-LY, (plāg'e-le,) *adv.* Vexatiously; in a manner to vex, harass, or embarrass; greatly; horribly. [*In vulgar use.*] *Swift. Dryden.*

PLAGU'Y, (plāg'e,) *a.* Vexatious; troublesome; tormenting. [*Vulgar.*] *Hudibras.*

PLAICE, } *n.* [Fr. *plie*; Sp. *platija*; G. *platteise*; Dan.
PLAISE, } *plat-fisk*, flat-fish; from *plat*, flat.]

A fish of the genus Platessa, (Pleuronectes, *Linn.*,) allied to the flounder, and growing to the size of eight or ten pounds or more. This fish is more flat and square than the halibut.

PLAICE'MOUTH, *n.* A wry mouth. *B. Jonson.*

PLAID, (plad,) *n.* [Qu. W. *plaid*, a partition; diversity of colors being often named from dividing.]

A striped or variegated cloth, worn as an overgarment by the Highlanders in Scotland. It is a narrow woolen stuff, worn round the waist or on the shoulders, reaching to the knees, and, in cold weather, to the feet. It is worn by both sexes. *Pennant.*

PLAIN, *a.* [Fr. *plain*; It. *piano*; Sp. *plano*, *llano*; Port. *plano*, from L. *planus*: G. and Sw. *plan*; D. *plein*; Sw. Dan. D. and G. *plan*, a plan or scheme; W. *plan*, a plane, a plantation, a shoot or clon, a ray of light, whence *plant*, children, issue; *pleiniaw*, to radiate; *plenig*, radiant, splendid, whence *ysplan*, clear, bright, splendid, and *ysplander*, L. *splendor*. The Gr. πλαναω, to wander, is from the same root. Here we have decisive evidence, that *plain*, *plan*, *plant*, and *splendor*, are from the same radix. (See PLANT.) Class Ln, No. 4, 6, 7.]

1. Smooth; even; level; flat; without elevations and depressions; not rough; as, *plain* ground or land; a *plain* surface. In this sense, in philosophical writings, it is written PLANE.

2. Open; clear; unencumbered; fair.

Our troops beat an army in *plain* fight and open field. *Felton.*

3. Void of beauty or ornament; simple; as, a *plain* dress.

Plain without pomp, and rich without a show. *Dryden.*

4. Artless; simple; unlearned; without disguise, cunning, or affectation; without refinement; as, men of the *plainer* sort. *Gen.* XXV. *Bacon.*

Plain, but pious Christians. *Hammond.*

5. Artless; simple; unaffected; unembellished; as, a *plain* tale or narration.

6. Honestly undisguised; open; frank; sincere; unreserved. I will tell you the *plain* truth.

Give me leave to be *plain* with you. *Bacon.*

7. Mere; bare; as, a *plain* knave or fool. *Shak. Pope.*

8. Evident to the understanding; clear; manifest; not obscure; as, *plain* words or language; a *plain* difference; a *plain* argument.

It is *plain* in the history, that Esau was never subject to Jacob. *Locke.*

9. Not much varied by modulations; as, a *plain* song or tune.

10. Not high seasoned; not rich; not luxuriously dressed; as, a *plain* diet.

11. Not ornamented with figures; as, *plain* muslin.

12. Not dyed.

13. Not difficult; not embarrassing; as, a *plain* case in law.

14. Easily seen or discovered; not obscure or difficult to be found; as, a *plain* road or path. Our course is very *plain*. *Ps.* XXVII.

PLAIN, *adv.* Not obscurely; in a manner to be easily understood.

2. Distinctly; articulately; as, to speak *plain*. *Mark* VII.

3. With simplicity; artlessly; bluntly.

PLAIN, *n.* [Ir. *cluain*; W. *llan*; Fr. *plaine*. See the adjective.]

1. Level land; usually, an open field with an even surface, or a surface little varied by inequalities; as, all the *plain* of Jordan. *Gen.* XIII.

2. Field of battle. *Arbuthnot.*

PLAIN, *v. t.* To level; to make plain or even on the surface. *Hayward.*

2. To lament or wail; as, to *plain* one's case. *Spenser.*

PLAIN, *v. i.* [Fr. *plaindre*; L. *plango*.]

To lament or bewail. [*Not used.*] [See COMPLAIN.]

PLAIN'-CHANT, *n.* See PLAIN SONG.

PLAIN'-DEAL-ER, *n.* One who speaks out his views with great plainness.

PLAIN'-DEAL-ING, *a.* [*plain* and *deal.*]

Dealing or communicating with frankness and sincerity; honest; open; speaking and acting without art; as, a *plain-dealing* man. *Shak. L'Estrange.*

PLAIN'-DEAL-ING, *n.* A speaking or communicating with openness and sincerity; management without art, stratagem, or disguise; sincerity. *Dryden.*

PLAIN'-HEART'ED, *a.* Having a sincere heart; communicating without art, reserve, or hypocrisy; of a frank disposition. *Milton.*

PLAIN'-HEART'ED-NESS, *n.* Frankness of disposition; sincerity. *Hallywell.*

PLAIN'ING, *n.* Complaint. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

PLAIN'LY, *adv.* With a level surface. [*Little used.*]

2. Without cunning or disguise.

3. Without ornament or artificial embellishment; as, to be *plainly* clad.

4. Frankly; honestly; sincerely; as, deal *plainly* with me. *Pope.*

5. In earnest; fairly. *Clarendon.*

6. In a manner to be easily seen or comprehended.

Thou shalt write on the stones all the words of this law very *plainly*. — Deut. XXVII.

7. Evidently; clearly; not obscurely. The doctrines of grace are *plainly* taught in the Scriptures.

PLAIN'NESS, *n.* Levelness; evenness of surface.

2. Want of ornament; want of artificial show.

So modest *plainness* sets off sprightly wit. *Pope.*

3. Openness; rough, blunt, or unrefined frankness.

Your *plainness* and your shortness please me well. *Shak.*

4. Artlessness; simplicity; candor; as, unthinking *plainness*. *Dryden.*

5. Clearness; openness; sincerity.

Seeing, then, we have such hope, we use great *plainness* of speech. — 2 Cor. III.

PLAIN'-SONG, *n.* An ecclesiastical chant in duple measure with notes of equal length, and rarely extending beyond the compass of an octave. *P. Cyc.*

PLAIN'-SPOK-EN, *a.* Speaking with plain, unreserved sincerity. *Dryden.*

PLAINT, *n.* [Fr. *plainte*, from *plaindre*, to lament, from L. *plango*, to strike, to beat, to lament, whence *complaint*; Gr. πλησσω, πληττω, to strike, from the root πληγω, *disused*, whence πληγη, a stroke, L. *plaga*, Eng. *plague*: Goth. *flekan*, to lament; Sp. *plañir*, from the Latin. The primary sense is, to strike, that is, to drive or thrust, applied to the hand or to the voice; or the sense of complaint and lamentation is from beating the breast, as in violent grief; Sw. *plagga*, to beat.]

1. Lamentation; complaint; audible expression of sorrow.

From inward grief
His bursting passion into *plaints* thus poured. *Milton.*

2. Complaint; representation made of injury or wrong done.

There are three just grounds of war with Spain; one of *plaints*; two upon defense. *Bacon.*

3. In *law*, a private memorial tendered to a court, in which the person sets forth his cause of action. *Blackstone.*

4. In *law*, a complaint; a formal accusation exhibited by a private person against an offender for a breach of law or a public offense. *Laws of New York and Conn.*

PLAINT'FUL, *a.* Complaining; expressing sorrow with an audible voice; as, my *plaintful* tongue. *Sidney.*

PLAINT'IFF, *n.* [Fr. *plaintif*, mournful, making complaint.]

In *law*, the person who commences a suit before a tribunal, for the recovery of a claim; opposed to DEFENDANT.

[Prior uses this word as an adjective, in the French sense, for *plaintive*, but the use is not authorized.]

PLAINT'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *plaintif.*]

1. Lamenting; complaining; expressive of sorrow; as, a *plaintive* sound or song. *Dryden.*

2. Complaining; expressing sorrow or grief; repining.

To soothe the sorrows of her *plaintive* son. *Dryden.*

PLAINT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner expressive of grief.

PLAINT'IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of expressing grief.

PLAINT'LESS, *a.* Without complaint; unrepining.

PLAIN'-WORK, (-wurk,) *n.* Plain needlework, as distinguished from embroidery. *Pope.*

PLAIT, *n.* [W. *pleth*, a plait or fold; *plethu*, to plait or braid, from *lleth*; Sw. *flata*, Dan. *flette*, to plait, braid, twist, Russ. *pletu*, *opletayu*, Fr. *plisser*, with a dialectical change of *t* to *s*. Qu. Gr. κλωθω, to twist.]

1. A fold; a doubling; as of cloth.

It is very difficult to trace out the figure of a vest through all the *plaits* and folding of the drapery. *Addison.*

2. A braid, as of hair or straw.

PLAIT, *v. t.* To fold; to double in narrow streaks; as, to *plait* a gown or a sleeve. *Gay.*

2. To braid; to interweave strands; as, to *plait* the hair.

3. To entangle; to involve. *Shak.*

PLAIT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Folded; braided; interwoven.

PLAIT'ER, *n.* One that plaits or braids.

PLAIT'ING, *ppr.* Folding; doubling; braiding.

PLAN, *n.* [Fr. G. D. Dan. Sw. and Russ. *plan*. The Italian has *pianta*, a *plant*, and a *plan*, and in Welsh, *plan* is a shoot, clon, plantation, or planting, and a *plane*. Hence *plan*, *plain*, *plane*, and *plant*, are from one root. The primary sense of the verb is to extend.]

1. A draught or form; *properly*, the representation of any thing drawn on a *plane*, as a map or chart, which is a representation of some portion of land or water. But the word is applied particularly to the model of a building, showing the form, extent, and divisions in miniature, and it may be applied to the draught or representation of any projected work on paper, or on a plane surface; as, the *plan* of a town or city, or of a harbor or fort. The form of a machine in miniature is called a MODEL.

2. A scheme devised; a project; the form of something to be done existing in the mind, with the several parts adjusted in idea, expressed in words or committed to writing; as, the *plan* of a constitution of government; the *plan* of a treaty; the *plan* of an expedition.

PLAN, *v. t.* To form a draught or representation of any intended work.

2. To scheme; to devise; to form in design; as, to *plan* the conquest of a country; to *plan* a reduction of taxes, or of the national debt.

PLA'NA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a plane. *Dict.*

PLANCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *planche*, a plank. See PLANK.]

To plank; to cover with planks or boards. *Gorges.*

PLANCH'ED, (plancht,) *pp.* Covered or made of planks or boards.

PLANCH'ER, *n.* A floor. *Bacon.*

PLANCH'ET, *n.* [Fr. *planchette*. See PLANK.]

A flat piece of metal or coin. *Encyc.*

PLANCH'ING, *n.* The laying of floors in a building; also, a floor of boards or planks. *Carew.*

PLANE, *a.* [L. *planus*. See PLAIN.] Without elevations or depressions; even; level; flat; as, a *plane* surface.

Plane chart; a chart constructed on the supposition of the earth and sea being an extended plane surface, with the degrees of latitude and longitude every where equal.

A *plane figure*, in *geometry*, is a surface in which, if any two points are taken, the straight line which joins them lies wholly in that surface.

A *plane angle*, is one contained between two lines or surfaces, in contradistinction to a solid angle. *Encyc.*

Plane sailing; in *navigation*, the art of determining the ship's place, on the supposition that she is moving on a plane. *Brande.*

PLANE, *n.* [from L. *planus*. See PLAIN.]

1. In *geometry*, an even or level surface, like *plain* in popular language.

2. In *astronomy*, an imaginary surface supposed to pass through any of the curves described on the celestial sphere; as, the *plane* of the ecliptic; the *plane* of a planet's orbit; the *plane* of a great circle.

3. In *mechanics*. See PLANE FIGURE.

4. In *joinery* and *cabinet work*, an instrument consisting of a smooth piece of wood, with an aperture, through which passes obliquely a piece of edged steel or chisel, used in paring or smoothing boards or wood of any kind.

A *horizontal plane* is parallel to the horizon.

An *inclined plane* is any plane inclined to the horizon, by whatever angle.

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PLANE, *v. t.* To make smooth; to pare off the inequalities of the surface of a board or other piece of wood by the use of a plane.

2. To free from inequalities of surface. *Arbuthnot.*

PLANED, *pp.* or *a.* Made smooth with a plane; leveled.

PLAN'ET, *n.* [Fr. *planete*; It. *pianeta*; L. Sp. and Port. *planeta*; W. *planed*; Gr. πλανητης, wandering, from πλαναω, to wander, allied to L. *planus*, Fr. *loin*. See PLANT.]

A celestial body which revolves about the sun, in an orbit of a moderate degree of eccentricity, in distinction from a *comet*, which has a very eccentric orbit. The planets are sometimes called *primary* planets, in distinction from those bodies called *secondary* planets, moons, or satellites, which revolve about some planet as their center, and with that revolve about the sun. The primary planets are named Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Five smaller planets, denominated by some *asteroids*, namely, Ceres, Pallas, Juno, Vesta, and Astræa, have recently been discovered between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, being without the earth's orbit, are sometimes called the *superior* planets; Venus and Mercury, being within the earth's orbit, are called *inferior* planets. The planets are opaque bodies, which receive their light from the sun. They are so named from their *motion* or *revolution*, in distinction from the *fixed* stars, and are distinguished from the latter by their not twinkling.

PLANE'-TA-BLE, *n.* An instrument or board marked off into degrees from the center, used in surveying land, by which the draught or plan is taken on the spot during the progress of the survey. *Hutton.*

PLAN-ET-A'RI-UM, *n.* An astronomical machine which, by the movement of its parts, represents the motions and orbits of the planets, agreeable to the Copernican system. *Barlow.*

PLAN'ET-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *planetaire.*]

1. Pertaining to the planets; as, *planetary* inhabitants; *planetary* motions.

2. Consisting of planets; as, a *planetary* system.

3. Under the dominion or influence of a planet; as, a *planetary* hour. [*Astrology.*] *Dryden.*

4. Produced by planets; as, *planetary* plague or influence. *Shak.*

5. Having the nature of a planet; erratic or revolving. *Blackmore.*

Planetary days; the days of the week as shared among the planets, each having its day, as we name the days of the week after the planets. *Hutton.*

PLAN'ET-ED, *a.* Belonging to planets. *Young.*

PLA-NET'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to planets. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

PLANE'-TREE, *n.* [L. *platanus*; Fr. *plane*, *platane.*]

A tree of the genus Platanus. The oriental plane-tree is a native of Asia; it rises with a straight, smooth, branching stem to a great hight, with palmated leaves, and long, pendulous peduncles, sustaining several heads of small, close-sitting flowers. The seeds are downy, and collected into round, rough, hard balls. The occidental plane-tree, which grows to a great hight, is a native of North America; it is called also BUTTON-WOOD and BUTTON-TREE.

PLAN'ET-STRUCK, *a.* Affected by the influence of planets; blasted. *Suckling.*

PLAN'ET-ULE, *n.* A little planet. *Conybeare.*

PLAN-I-MET'RIC, } *a.* Pertaining to the mensu-
PLAN-I-MET'RIC-AL, } ration of plane surfaces.

PLA-NIM'E-TRY, *n.* [L. *planus*, plain, and Gr. μετρεω, to measure.]

The mensuration of plane surfaces. *Hutton.*

PLAN'ISH, *v. t.* [from *plane.*] To render a metallic surface level and smooth, by pounding it gently with a smooth-faced hammer; as, to *planish* silver teaspoons or tin plate. *Henry's Chem.*

PLAN'ISH-ED, (plan'isht,) *pp.* Made smooth by hammering.

PLAN'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Making smooth by hammering.

PLAN'I-SPHERE, *n.* [L. *planus*, plain, and *sphere.*]

A sphere projected on a plane. In this sense, maps in which are exhibited the meridians and other circles are *planispheres.* *Hutton.*

PLANK, *n.* [Fr. *planche*; Arm. *plancquenn*, pl. *plenchi*; W. *planc*; D. *plank*; G. and Dan. *planke*; Sw. *planka*; Russ. *placha*, a board or plank. Probably *n* is casual, and the word belongs to Class Lg.]

A broad piece of sawed timber, differing from a board only in being thicker. In America, broad pieces of sawed timber, which are not more than an inch or an inch and a quarter thick, are called *boards*; like pieces, from an inch and a half to three or four inches thick, are called *planks.* Sometimes pieces more than four inches thick are called *planks.*

PLANK, *v. t.* To cover or lay with planks; as, to *plank* a floor or a ship.

PLANK'ED, (plankt,) *pp.* Covered with planks.

PLANK'ING, *ppr.* Laying with planks.

PLAN'LESS, *a.* Having no plan.

PLAN'NED, *pp.* Devised; schemed.

PLAN'NER, *n.* One who plans or forms a plan; a projector.

PLAN'NING, *ppr.* Scheming; devising; making a plan.

PLA'NO-CON'CAVE, *a.* Flat on one side and concave on the other.

PLA'NO-CON'IC-AL, *a.* [*plain* and *conical.*] Plane or level on one side and conical on the other. *Grew.*

PLA'NO-CON'VEX, *a.* [*plain* and *convex.*] Plane or flat on one side and convex on the other; as, a *plano-convex* lens. *Newton.*

PLA'NO-HOR-I-ZON'TAL, *a.* Having a level horizontal surface or position. *Lee.*

PLA-NOR'BIS, *n.* [L. *planus* and *orbis.*]

A genus of fresh-water snails, having shells of a discoidal form. *Mantell.*

PLA'NO-SUB'U-LATE, *a.* [See SUBULATE.] Smooth and awl-shaped.

PLANT, *n.* [Fr. *plante*; It. *pianta*; L. Sp. Port. and Sw. *planta*; Ir. *plaunda*; D. *plant*; G. *pflanze*; Dan. *plante*; Arm. *plantenn*; W. *plant*, issue, offspring, children, from *plan*, a ray, a shoot, a plantation or planting, a plane; *planed*, a shooting body, a *planet*; *pleiniaw*, to radiate; *plenig*, radiant, *splendid*; *plent*, that is rayed; *plentyn*, a child; *planta*, to beget or to bear children. In It. Sp. and Port. *planta* signifies a *plant* and a *plan.* Here we find *plan*, *plane*, *plant*, *planet*, all from one stock, and the Welsh *pleiniaw*, to radiate, shows that the L. *splendeo*, *splendor*, are of the same family. The Celtic *clan* is probably the Welsh *plan*, *plant*, with a different prefix. The radical sense is obvious, to shoot, to extend.]

1. A vegetable; an organic body, destitute of sense and spontaneous motion, adhering to another body in such a manner as to draw from it its nourishment, and having the power of propagating itself by seeds; "whose seed is in itself." *Gen.* i. This definition may not be perfectly correct, as it respects all plants, for some aquatic plants grow without being attached to any fixed body.

The woody or dicotyledonous plants consist of three parts; the bark or exterior coat which covers the wood: the wood, which is hard, and constitutes the principal part; and the pith or center of the stem. In monocotyledonous plants, the ligneous or fibrous parts, and the pithy or parenchymatous, are equally distributed through the whole internal substance; and in the lower plants, fungi, sea-weed, &c., the substance is altogether parenchymatous. By means of proper vessels, the nourishing juices are distributed to every part of the plant. In its most general sense, *plant* comprehends all vegetables, trees, shrubs, herbs, grasses, &c. In *popular language*, the word is generally applied to the smaller species of vegetables.

2. A sapling. *Dryden.*

3. In *Scripture*, a child; a descendant; the inhabitant of a country. *Ps.* cxliv. *Jer.* xlviii.

4. The sole of the foot. [*Little used.*]

5. The fixtures and tools necessary to carry on any trade or mechanical business. [*Local.*]

Sea-plant; a plant that grows on the sea or in salt water; sea-weed.

Sensitive plant; a plant that shrinks on being touched; a species of the Mimosa.

PLANT, *v. t.* To put in the ground and cover, as seed for growth; as, to *plant* maize.

2. To set in the ground for growth, as a young tree or a vegetable with roots.

3. To engender; to set the germ of any thing that may increase.

It engenders choler, *planteth* anger. *Shak.*

4. To set firmly; to fix.

His standard *planted* on Laurentum's towers. *Dryden.*

5. To settle; to fix the first inhabitants; to establish; as, to *plant* a colony.

6. To furnish with plants; to lay out and prepare with plants; as, to *plant* a garden or an orchard.

7. To set and direct or point; as, to *plant* cannon against a fort.

8. To introduce and establish; as, to *plant* Christianity among the heathen.

I have *planted*, Apollos watered, but God gave the increase. — 1 Cor. iii.

9. To unite to Christ, and fix in a state of fellowship with him *Ps.* xcii.

PLANT, *v. i.* To perform the act of planting. *Pope.*

PLANT'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being planted. *Edwards, West Indies.*

PLANT'AGE, *n.* [L. *plantago.*]

An herb, or herbs in general. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

PLANT'AIN, (plant'in,) *n.* [Fr.; from L. *plantago*; It. *piantaggine.*]

A plant of the genus Plantago, of many species. The common plantain is found near the abode of civilized man in all parts of the world. The *water plantain* is of the genus Alisma. *Loudon.*

PLANT'AIN, }
PLANT'AIN-TREE, } *n.* [Sp. *platano.*]

A tropical tree of the genus Musa, the most remarkable species of which are, the *paradisiaca* or plantain, and the *sapientum* or banana-tree. The plantain rises with a soft stem, fifteen or twenty feet high, and the fruit is a substitute for bread. *Encyc. Am.*

PLANT'AL, *a.* Belonging to plants. [*Not used.*] *Glanville.*

PLANT-A'TION, *n.* [L. *plantatio*, from *planto*, to plant.]

1. The act of planting or setting in the earth for growth.

2. The place planted; applied to ground planted with trees, for the purpose of producing timber, or for ornament, &c. *Addison.*

3. In *the United States* and *the West Indies*, a large estate, cultivated chiefly by negroes, either slaves or free, who live in a distinct community on the estate, under the control of the proprietor or master.

4. An original settlement in a new country; a town or village planted.

While these *plantations* were forming in Connecticut. *B. Trumbull.*

5. A colony. *Bacon.*

6. A first planting; introduction; establishment; as, the *plantation* of Christianity in England. *K. Charles.*

PLANT'-CANE, *n.* In *the West Indies*, a term applied to the original plants of the sugar-cane, produced from germs placed in the ground; or canes of the first growth, in distinction from the ratoons, or sprouts from the roots of canes which have been cut. *Edwards, W. Indies.*

PLANT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Set in the earth for propagation; set; fixed; introduced; established.

2. Furnished with seeds or plants for growth; as, a *planted* field.

3. Furnished with the first inhabitants; settled; as, territory *planted* with colonists.

4. Filled or furnished with what is new.

A man in all the world's new fashion *planted.* [See Def. 3.] *Shak.*

PLANT'ER, *n.* One that plants, sets, introduces, or establishes; as, a *planter* of maize; a *planter* of vines; the *planters* of a colony.

2. One that settles in a new or uncultivated territory; as, the first *planters* in Virginia.

3. One who owns a plantation; *used in the West Indies and Southern States of America.*

4. One that introduces and establishes.

The apostles were the first *planters* of Christianity. *Nelson. Addison.*

PLANT'ER-SHIP, *n.* The business of a planter, or the management of a plantation, as in the West Indies. *Encyc.*

PLANT'I-CLE, (plant'e-kl,) *n.* A young plant, or plant in embryo. *Darwin.*

PLANT'I-GRADE, *n.* [L. *planta*, the sole of the foot, and *gradior*, to walk.]

An animal that walks or steps on the sole of the foot, as the bear. *Bell.*

PLANT'I-GRADE, *a.* Walking on the sole of the foot.

PLANT'ING, *ppr.* Setting in the earth for propagation; setting; settling; introducing; establishing.

2. Consisting of or pertaining to planters; as, a *planting* community. *U. States.*

PLANT'ING, *n.* The act or operation of setting in the ground for propagation, as seeds, trees, shrubs, &c.

2. In *England*, the art of forming plantations of trees. *Brande.*

PLANT'LET, *n.* A little plant. *Keith.*

PLANT'-LOUSE, *n.* An insect that infests plants; a vine-fretter; the puceron.

PLANT'ULE, *n.* The embryo of a plant.

PLASH, *n.* [D. *plas*, a puddle; G. *plätzschern*, to plash, to dabble; Dan. *plasker*, to plash; Gr. πλαδος, superabundant moisture. Qu. πλασσω.]

1. A small collection of standing water; a puddle. *Bacon. Pope.*

2. The branch of a tree partly cut or lopped and bound to other branches. *Mortimer.*

PLASH, *v. i.* To dabble in water; usually SPLASH.

PLASH, *v. t.* [Fr. *plisser.* (See PLAIT.) But perhaps originally *pleach*, from L. *plico*, to fold.]

To interweave branches; as, to *plash* a hedge or quicksets.

[In *New England*, to SPLICE.]

PLASH'ED, (plasht,) *pp.* Interwoven, as branches.

PLASH'ING, *ppr.* Cutting and interweaving, as branches in a hedge.

PLASH'ING, *n.* The act or operation of cutting small trees half through and interweaving them, as in hedges. *Brande.*

2. The dashing or sprinkling of coloring matter on the walls of buildings, as an imitation of granite, &c.

PLASH'Y, *a.* Watery; abounding with puddles. *Sandys.*

PLASM, *n.* [Gr. πλασμα, from πλασσω, to form.]

A mold or matrix in which any thing is cast or formed to a particular shape. [*Little used.*] *Woodward.*

PLAS'MA, *n.* A variety of quartz, of a color between grass-green and leek-green, occurring in an-

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gular pieces in beds, associated with common chalcedony, and among the ruins of Rome. *Dana. Ure.*

PLAS-MAT'IC, } *a.* Giving shape; having the
PLAS-MAT'IC-AL, } power of giving form. *More.*

PLAS'TER, *n.* [G. *plaster*; D. *pleistre*; Sw. *plaster*; Dan. *plaster*; Fr. *plâtre*; Arm. *plastr*; W. *plastyr*; Ir. *plastar, plastrail*; Sp. *emplasto*; Port. *id.*, or *empraste*; It. *impiastro*; L. *emplastrum*; Gr. εμπλαστρον, from εμπλασσω, to daub or smear, properly to lay or spread on; πλασσω, to daub, or to fashion, mold, or shape.]

1. A composition of lime, water, and sand, well mixed into a kind of paste and used for coating walls and partitions of houses. This composition, when dry, becomes hard, but still retains the name of *plaster*. Plaster is sometimes made of different materials, as chalk, gypsum, &c., and is sometimes used to cover the whole surface of a building. The term *plaster* is also applied to the material composed of plaster of Paris, of which ornaments, figures, moldings, &c., are made.

2. In *pharmacy*, an external application of a harder consistence than an ointment, to be spread, according to different circumstances, either on linen or leather. *Encyc.*

Plaster of Paris; a composition of several species of gypsum, dug at Montmartre, near Paris, in France, used in building and in casting busts and statues. In *popular language*, this name is applied improperly to plaster-stone, or to any species of gypsum.

PLAS'TER, *v. t.* To overlay with plaster, as the partitions of a house, walls, &c.

2. To cover with a plaster, as a wound.

3. In *popular language*, to smooth over; to cover or conceal defects or irregularities.

PLAS'TER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Overlaid with plaster.

PLAS'TER-ER, *n.* One that overlays with plaster.

2. One that makes figures in plaster. *Wotton.*

PLAS'TER-ING, *ppr.* Covering with or laying on plaster.

PLAS'TER-ING, *n.* The act or operation of overlaying with plaster.

2. The plaster-work of a building; a covering of plaster.

PLAS'TER-STONE, *n.* Gypsum, which see. This, when pulverized, is extensively used as a manure.

PLAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. πλαστικος, from πλασσω, to form.]

1. Having the power to give form or fashion to a mass of matter; as, the *plastic* hand of the Creator; the *plastic* virtue of nature. *Prior. Woodward.*

2. Capable of being molded, formed, or modeled; as, *plastic* material.

Plastic clay; one of the beds of the eocene period, so called because used in making pottery. *Lyell.*

PLAS-TIC'I-TY, *n.* The quality of giving form or shape to matter. *Encyc.*

2. Capability of being molded, formed, or modeled.

PLAS-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* The act of forming figures in plaster.

PLAS'TRON, *n.* [See PLASTER.] A piece of leather stuffed; used by fencers to defend the body against pushes. *Dryden.*

PLAT, *v. t.* [from *plait*, or *plat*, flat.] To weave; to form by texture. *Matt.* xxvii. *Ray. Spectator.*

PLAT, } *n.* Work done by platting or inter-
PLAT'TING, } weaving.

PLAT, *n.* [Dan. and D. *plat*, flat; Fr. *id.*; G. *platt*; W. *plad, plâs*; Gr. πλατυς, broad, L. *latus*; or from the root of *place*, G. *platz*. (See PLOT, the same word differently written.) But probably these are all of one family. The sense is, *laid, spread.*]

A small piece of ground, usually a portion of flat, even ground; as, a flowery *plat*; a *plat* of willows. *Milton. Spectator.*

PLAT, *a.* Plain; flat. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

PLAT, *adv.* Plainly; flatly; downright. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

2. Smoothly; evenly. [*Not used.*] *Drant.*

PLAT'ANE, *n.* [L. *platanus.*] The plane-tree, which see. *Milton.*

PLAT'BAND, *n.* A border of flowers in a garden, along a wall or the side of a parterre; hence, a border.

2. In *architecture*, a flat, square molding, whose hight much exceeds its projecture, such as the faces of an architrave.

3. The lintel of a door or window.

4. A list or fillet between the flutings of a column. *Cyc.*

PLATE, *n.* [D. *plaat*, G. *platte*, plate; Sw. *platt*; Dan. and D. *plat*, G. *platt*, flat; It. *piatto*, flat, and *piastra*; Sp. *plata*; Ir. *id.*; W. *plâd*, a plate; probably allied to Gr. πλατυς, L. *latus*, with the radical sense of *laid, spread.*]

1. A piece of metal, flat, or extended in breadth. *Bacon. South.*

2. Armor of plate, composed of broad pieces, and thus distinguished from MAIL. *Spenser.*

3. The name commonly given to gold and silver wrought into articles of household furniture. *McCulloch.*

4. A small, shallow vessel, made of silver or other metal, or of earth glazed and baked, from which provisions are eaten at table.

A wooden plate is called a TRENCHER.

5. The prize given for the best horse in a race.

6. In *architecture*, the piece of timber which supports the ends of the rafters.

7. For *copperplate*, a printed representation or impression from an engraved plate.

8. A page of stereotype or fixed metallic types for printing.

9. [In *heraldry*, a roundel of silver. — *E. H. Barker.*]

PLATE, *v. t.* To cover or overlay with plate or with metal; used particularly of silver; as, *plated* vessels.

2. To arm with plate or metal for defense; as, to *plate* sin with gold. *Shak.*

Why *plated* in habiliments of war? *Shak.*

3. To adorn with plate; as, a *plated* harness.

4. To beat into thin, flat pieces or laminæ. *Dryden. Newton.*

PLATE'-GLASS, *n.* A fine kind of glass, cast in thick plates, and used for mirrors and the best windows. *Francis.*

PLA-TEAU', (plă-tō',) *n.* [Fr., a platter.]

1. A plain; a flat surface.

2. A large ornamental dish for the center of a table. *Smart.*

PLAT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered or adorned with plate; armed with plate; beaten into plates.

PLAT'EN, *n.* [from its flatness.] Among *printers*, the flat part of a press by which the impression is made.

PLATE'Y, *a.* Like a plate; flat. *Gregory.*

PLAT'FORM, *n.* [*plat*, flat, and *form.*] The sketch of any thing horizontally delineated; the ichnography. *Sandys.*

2. A place laid out after any model. *Pope.*

3. In *the military art*, an elevation of earth or a floor of wood or stone, on which cannons are mounted to fire on an enemy. *Encyc.*

4. In *architecture*, an assemblage of timbers for carrying the flat covering of a house, or the flat covering itself. *Gwilt.*

5. A kind of terrace, or broad, smooth, open walk on the top of a building, as in the oriental houses. *Gwilt.*

6. In *ships*, the orlop. [See ORLOP.]

7. Any number of planks or other materials forming a floor for any purpose. *Mar. Dict.*

8. A plan; a scheme; groundwork. *Bacon.*

9. In *some of the New England States*, an ecclesiastical constitution, or a plan for the government of churches; as, the Cambridge or Saybrook *platform.*

PLA'TIC AS'PECT, *n.* In *astrology*, a ray cast from one planet to another, not exactly, but within the orbit of its own light. *Bailey.*

PLAT'I-NA. See PLATINUM.

PLAT'ING, *ppr.* Overlaying with plate or with a metal; beating into thin laminæ.

PLA'T'ING, *n.* The art or operation of covering any thing with plate, or with a metal, particularly of overlaying a baser metal with a thin plate of silver. The coating of silver is soldered to the metal with tin, or a mixture of three parts of silver with one of brass.

PLAT-I-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*platinum* and L. *fero*, to produce.]

Producing platinum; as, *platiniferous* sand. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

PLAT'I-NUM, *n.* [Sp. *platina*, from *plata*, silver.]

A metal discovered in 1741, in the mines of Choco, in Peru, by Charles Wood, assay-master, Jamnica, nearly of the color of silver, but less bright, and the heaviest of the metals. Its specific gravity is to that of water as 20 to 1, and may be increased by heat and pressure till it becomes as 21.5 to 1. It is harder than iron, undergoes no alteration in air, resists the action of acids and alkalies, is very ductile, and capable of being rolled into thin plates. *P. Cyc.*

This metal has since been found in Brazil, also near Carthagena, in Antioquia, in St. Domingo, and on the Uralian Mountains. It was first called *Platinum* by Linnæus, and has been so called by nearly all the chemists since his time.

Spongy platinum, or *platinum sponge*; metallic platinum in the form of a porous, dull, brown mass. It is much used in chemical experiments.

Platinum black; metallic platinum in the form of a black powder, obtained by decomposing a weak solution of chlorid of platinum by the agency of galvanism. *B. Silliman, Jr.*

PLAT'I-TUDE, *n.* [Fr.] Flatness; dullness; insipidity.

PLA-TON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Plato the philosopher, or to his philosophy, his school, or his opinions.

The *Platonic bodies*, are the five regular geometrical solids, viz.: the tetrahedron, hexahedron or cube, octahedron, dodecahedron, and icosahedron.

Platonic love, is a pure, spiritual affection subsisting between the sexes, unmixed with carnal desires, and regarding the mind only and its excellences; a species of love for which Plato was a warm advocate.

Platonic year; the *great year*, or a period of time determined by the revolution of the equinoxes, or the space of time in which the stars and constellations return to their former places in respect to the equinoxes. This revolution, which is calculated by the precession of the equinoxes, is accomplished in about 26,000 years. *Barlow.*

PLA-TON'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of the Platonists. *Wotton.*

PLA'TO-NISM, *n.* The doctrines of Plato and his followers. Plato believed God to be an infinitely wise, just, and powerful Spirit; and that he formed the visible universe out of preëxistent amorphous matter, according to perfect patterns or ideas eternally existent in his own mind. Philosophy he considered as being a knowledge of the true nature of things, as discoverable in those eternal ideas after which all things were fashioned. In other words, it is the knowledge of what is eternal, exists necessarily, and is unchangeable; not of the temporary, the dependent, and changeable; and of course it is not obtained through the senses; neither is it the product of the understanding, which concerns itself only with the variable and the transitory; nor is it the result of experience and observation. But it is the product of our *reason*, which, as partaking of the divine nature, has innate ideas resembling the eternal ideas of God. By contemplating these innate ideas, reasoning about them, and comparing them with their copies in the visible universe, reason can attain that true knowledge of things which is called *philosophy.* Such appears to have been the system of Plato himself, so far as it can be gathered from his Dialogues, which are not systematic treatises, but free conversations. His professed followers, the Academics and the New Platonists, differed considerably from him, yet are called *Platonists.* *Murdock.*

PLA'TO-NIST, } *n.* One that professes to be a fol-
PLA'TO-NIZ-ER, } lower of Plato, and to philosophize as he did. *Hammond.*

PLA'TO-NIZE, *v. i.* To adopt the opinions of the Platonic school. *Milner.*

PLA'TO-NIZE, *v. t.* To explain on the principles of the Platonic school, or to accommodate to those principles. *Enfield.*

PLA'TO-NIZ-ED, *pp.* Conformed to the views of Platonists. *Enfield.*

PLA'TO-NIZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Adopting the views of the Platonists. *Enfield.*

PLA-TOON', *n.* [Fr. *peloton*, a ball of thread, a knot of men, from *pelote*, a ball; Sp. *peloton.* See BALL.]

Formerly, a small body of soldiers or musketeers, drawn out of a battalion of foot when they form a hollow square, to strengthen the angles.

In *present usage*, two files forming a subdivision of a company.

PLAT'TER, *n.* [from *plate.*] A large, shallow dish for holding the provisions of a table. *Dryden.*

2. One that plats or forms by weaving. [See PLAT.]

PLAT'TER-FAC-ED, (-fāste,) *a.* Having a broad face.

PLAT'TING, *ppr.* Weaving; formed by texture.

PLAT'TING, *n.* Slips of bast, cane, straw, &c., woven or plaited for making into hats, &c. *McCulloch.*

PLAT'Y-PUS, *n.* [Gr. πλατυς, broad, and πους, foot.]

A name given to two quadrupeds of New Holland, now called *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus* and *O. fuscus.* They are monotrematous edentate mammals, the body covered with hair, a bill like a duck, teeth planted in a kind of gums, webbed feet with a venomous spur on the hinder leg, connected with a reservoir of poison in the soles of the feet, which is supplied by glands situated by the side of the spine, just above the pelvis.

PLAUD'IT, *n.* [L. *plaudo*, to praise, said to be taken from *plaudite*, a demand of applause by players, when they left the stage.]

Applause; praise bestowed. *Denham.*

PLAUD'IT-O-RY, *a.* Applauding; commending.

PLAUS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See PLAUSIBLE.]

Speciousness; superficial appearance of right. *Swift.*

PLAUS'I-BLE, *a.* [L. *plausibilis*, from *plaudo*, to clap hands in token of approbation; W. *bloez*, an outcry; *blozciaw*, to shout; *blozest*, applause, acclamation; Ir. *bladh, blaodh*; from the root of Gr. κλειω, L. *laus, laudo*, Eng. *loud.*]

1. That may be applauded; that may gain favor or approbation; hence, superficially pleasing; apparently right; specious; popular; as, a *plausible* argument; a *plausible* pretext; a *plausible* doctrine.

2. Using specious arguments or discourse; as, a *plausible* man.

PLAUS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Speciousness; show of right or propriety; as, the *plausibleness* of Arminianism. *Sanderson.*

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PLAUS'I-BLY, *adv.* With fair show; speciously; in a manner adapted to gain favor or approbation.

They could talk *plausibly* about what they did not understand. *Collier.*

PLAU'SIVE, *a.* Applauding; manifesting praise.

2. Plausible. *Shak.*

PLĀY, *v. i.* [Sax. *plegan, plegian*, to play, to joke, to perform on an instrument of music, to move or vibrate, to clap or applaud, to deride or make sport of; *plegan*, to ply or bend to, or to lean or lie on; *geplegan*, to play, and to dance or leap. The Sw. *leka*, Dan. *leger*, to play, are the same word without a prefix, and in the northern counties of England, *leka* is used as it is in Sweden. This word seems to be formed on the same root as *lay*.]

1. To use any exercise for pleasure or recreation; to do something not as a task or for profit, but for amusement; as, to *play* at cricket.

The people sat down to eat and to drink, and rose up to *play*. — Ex. xxxii.

2. To sport; to frolic; to frisk.

The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day,
Had he thy reason, would he skip and *play*? *Pope.*

3. To toy; to act with levity. *Milton.*

4. To trifle; to act wantonly and thoughtlessly.

Men are apt to *play* with their healths and their lives as they do with their clothes. *Temple.*

5. To do something fanciful; to give a fanciful turn to; as, to *play* upon words. *Shak.*

6. To make sport, or practice sarcastic merriment.

I would make use of it rather to *play* upon those I despise, than trifle with those I love. *Pope.*

7. To mock; to practice illusion.

Art thou alive,
Or is it fancy *plays* upon our eyesight? *Shak.*

8. To contend in a game; as, to *play* at cards or dice; to *play* for diversion; to *play* for money.

9. To practice a trick or deception.

His mother *played* false with a smith. *Shak.*

10. To perform on an instrument of music; as, to *play* on a flute, a violin, or a harpsichord.

Play, my friend, and charm the charmer. *Granville.*

11. To move, or to move with alternate dilatation and contraction.

The heart beats, the blood circulates, the lungs *play*. *Cheyne.*

12. To operate; to act. The engines *play* against a fire. *Dryden.*

13. To move irregularly; to wanton.

Even as the waving sedges *play* with wind. *Shak.*
The setting sun
Plays on their shining arms and burnished helmets. *Addison.*
All fame is foreign but of true desert,
Plays round the head, but comes not to the heart. *Pope.*

14. To act a part on the stage; to personate a character.

A lord will hear you *play* to-night. *Shak.*

15. To represent a standing character.

Courts are theaters where some men *play*. *Donne.*

16. To act in any particular character; as, to *play* the fool; to *play* the woman; to *play* the man. *Shak.*

17. To move in any manner; to move one way and another, as any part of a machine.

18. To gamble.

PLĀY, *v. t.* To put in action or motion; as, to *play* cannon or a fire-engine.

2. To use an instrument of music; as, to *play* the flute or the organ. [*Elliptical.*] *Gay.*

3. To act a sportive part or character.

Nature here
Wantoned as in her prime, and *played* at will
Her virgin fancies. *Milton.*

4. To act or perform by representing a character; as, to *play* a comedy; to *play* the part of King Lear.

5. To act; to perform; as, to *play* our parts well on the stage of life.

6. To perform in contest for amusement or for a prize; as, to *play* a game at whist.

To play off; to display; to show; to put in exercise; as, to *play off* tricks.

To play on or *upon*; to deceive; to mock or to trifle with.

2. To give a fanciful turn to.

PLĀY, *n.* Any exercise or series of actions intended for pleasure, amusement, or diversion, as at cricket or quoit, or at blind man's buff.

2. Amusement; sport; frolic; gambols. *Spenser.*

Two gentle fawns at *play*. *Milton.*

3. Game; gaming; practice of contending for victory, for amusement, or for a prize, as at dice, cards, or billiards.

4. Practice in any contest; as, sword-*play*.

He was resolved not to speak distinctly, knowing his best *play* to be in the dark. *Tillotson.*
John naturally loved rough *play*. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Action; use; employment; office.

But justifies the next who comes in *play*. *Dryden.*

6. Practice; action; manner of acting in contest or negotiation; as, fair *play*; foul *play*.

7. A dramatic composition; a comedy or tragedy; a composition in which characters are represented by dialogue and action.

A *play* ought to be a just image of human nature. *Dryden.*

8. Representation or exhibition of a comedy or tragedy; as, to be at the *play*. He attends every *play*.

9. Performance on an instrument of music.

10. Motion; movement, regular or irregular; as, the *play* of a wheel or piston.

11. State of agitation or discussion.

Many have been saved, and many may,
Who never heard this question brought in *play*. *Dryden.*

12. Room for motion.

The joints are let exactly into one another, that they have no *play* between them. *Mozon.*

13. Liberty of acting; room for enlargement or display; scope; as, to give full *play* to mirth. Let the genius have free *play*.

Play of colors; an appearance of several prismatic colors in rapid succession on turning an object, as a diamond. *Dana.*

PLĀY'BILL, *n.* A printed advertisement of a play, with the parts assigned to the actors.

PLĀY'-BOOK, *n.* A book of dramatic compositions.

PLĀY'-DĀY, *n.* A day given to play or diversion; a day exempt from work. *Swift.*

PLĀY'-DEBT, (plā'det,) *n.* A debt contracted by gaming. *Arbuthnot.*

PLĀY'ED, *pp.* Acted; performed; put in motion.

PLĀY'ER, *n.* One who plays in any game or sport.

2. An idler. *Shak.*

3. An actor of dramatic scenes; one whose occupation is to imitate characters on the stage. *Bacon.*

4. A mimic. *Dryden.*

5. One who performs on an instrument of music.

6. A gamester.

7. One that acts a part in a certain manner. *Carew.*

PLĀY'FEL-LŌW, *n.* A companion in amusements or sports. *Sidney.*

PLĀY'FĒRE, *n.* [*play* and *fere*. See FERE.] A playfellow.

PLĀY'FUL, *a.* Sportive; given to levity; as, a *playful* child. *Spectator.*

2. Indulging a sportive fancy; as, a *playful* genius.

PLĀY'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a sportive manner.

PLĀY'FUL-NESS, *n.* Sportiveness.

PLĀY'-GĀME, *n.* Play of children. *Locke.*

PLĀY'-GŌ-ER, *n.* One who frequents plays.

PLĀY'-GŌ-ING, *a.* Frequenting the exhibitions of the stage.

PLĀY'-HOUSE, *n.* A house appropriated to the exhibition of dramatic compositions; a theater. *Pope. Dryden.*

PLĀY'ING, *ppr.* Acting; performing; sporting.

PLĀY'ING, *n.* The act of playing; particularly of performing on an instrument of music.

PLĀY'MATE, *n.* A playfellow; a companion in diversions. *More.*

PLĀY'-PLEAS-URE, (plā'plezh-ur,) *n.* Idle amusement. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

PLĀY'SŌME, (plā'sum,) *a.* Playful; wanton. *Shelton.*

PLĀY'SŌME-NESS, *n.* Playfulness; wantonness.

PLĀY'THING, *n.* A toy; any thing that serves to amuse.

A child knows his nurse, and by degrees the *playthings* of a little more advanced age. *Locke.*

PLĀY'WRIGHT, (-rīte,) *n.* A maker of plays. *Pope.*

PLEA, (plee,) *n.* [Norm. *plait, plet, plaid, ple*; pl. *pliz, pleytz*; Fr. *plaider*, to plend; *plaidoyer*, a plea; It. *piato*, a plea; *piatire*, to plead; Sp. *pleyto*, dispute; *pleytear*, to plead; *pleyteador*, a pleader; Port. *pleito, pleitear*; D. *pleit, pleiten*. The Spanish word *pleyto* signifies a dispute, contest, debate, lawsuit, and a covenant, contract, or bargain, and *pleyta* is a *plaited* strand of brass. The Portuguese verb *pleitear* signifies to plead, to go to law, to strive or vie. The elements of this word are probably *Ld* or *Pld*. In the sense of pleading, the word accords with the Gr. λιτη, and in that of striving, with the L. *lis, litis*.]

1. In *law*, that which is alleged by a party in support of his demand; but in *a more limited and technical sense*, the answer of the defendant to the plaintiff's declaration and demand. That which the plaintiff alleges in his declaration is answered and repelled or justified by the defendant's *plea*. *Pleas* are *dilatory*, or *pleas to the action*. *Dilatory pleas* are to the jurisdiction of the court, to the disability of the plaintiff, or in abatement. *Pleas to the action* are an answer to the merits of the complaint, which confesses or denies it. Pleas that deny the plaintiff's complaint or demand, are the general issue, which denies the whole declaration; or special pleas in bar, which state something which precludes the plaintiff's right of recovery. *Blackstone.*

2. A cause in court; a lawsuit, or a criminal process; as, the *pleas* of the crown; the court of common *pleas*.

The supreme judicial court shall have cognizance of *pleas* real, personal, and mixed. *Laws of Mass.*

3. That which is alleged in defense or justification; an excuse; an apology; as, the tyrant's *plea*.

When such occasions are,
No *plea* must serve; 'tis cruelty to spare. *Denham.*

4. Urgent prayer or entreaty.

PLĒACH, *v. t.* [Fr. *plisser*, or from the root of L. *plico*, Gr. πλεκω.]

To bend; to interweave branches of trees. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

PLĒAD, *v. i.* [See PLEA.] In *a general sense*, to argue in support of a claim, or in defense against the claim of another.

2. In *law*, to present an answer to the declaration of a plaintiff; to deny the plaintiff's declaration and demand, or to allege facts which show that he ought not to recover in the suit. The plaintiff declares or alleges; the defendant *pleads* to his declaration. The king or the state prosecutes an offender, and the offender *pleads* not guilty, or confesses the charge. *Blackstone.*

3. To urge reasons for or against; to attempt to persuade one by argument or supplication; as, to *plead* for the life of a criminal; to *plead* in his favor; to *plead* with a judge or with a father.

O that one might *plead* for a man with God, as a man *pleadeth* for his neighbor! — Job xvi.

4. To supplicate with earnestness.

5. To urge; to press by operating on the passions.

Since you can love, and yet your error see,
The same resistless power may *plead* for me. *Dryden.*

PLĒAD, *v. t.* To discuss, defend, and attempt to maintain by arguments or reasons offered to the tribunal or person who has the power of determining; as, to *plead* a cause before a court or jury. In this sense, ARGUE is more generally used by lawyers.

2. To allege or adduce in proof, support, or vindication. The law of nations may be *pleaded* in favor of the rights of embassadors.

3. To offer in excuse.

I will neither *plead* my age nor sickness in excuse of faults. *Dryden.*

4. To allege and offer in a legal plea or defense, or for repelling a demand in law; as, to *plead* usury; to *plead* a statute of limitations. *Ch. Kent.*

5. In *Scripture*, to plead the cause of the righteous, as God is to avenge or vindicate them against enemies, or to redress their grievances. *Is.* li.

PLĒAD'A-BLE, *a.* That may be pleaded; that may be alleged in proof, defense, or vindication; as, a right or privilege, *pleadable* at law. *Dryden.*

PLĒAD'ED, *pp.* Offered or urged in defense; alleged in proof or support.

PLĒAD'ER, *n.* [Fr. *plaideur*.]

1. One who argues in a court of justice. *Swift.*

2. One that forms pleas or pleadings; as, a special *pleader*.

3. One that offers reasons for or against; one that attempts to maintain by arguments.

So fair a *pleader* any cause may gain. *Dryden.*

PLĒAD'ING, *ppr.* Offering in defense; supporting by arguments or reasons; supplicating.

PLĒAD'ING, *n.* The act of supporting by arguments, or of reasoning to persuade.

PLĒAD'ING-LY, *adv.* By supplication.

PLĒAD'INGS, *n. pl.* In *law*, the mutual altercations between the plaintiff and defendant, or written statements of the parties in support of their claims, comprehending the declaration, count, or narration of the plaintiff, the plea of the defendant in reply, the replication of the plaintiff to the defendant's plea, the defendant's rejoinder, the plaintiff's surrejoinder, the defendant's rebutter, the plaintiff's surrebutter, &c., till the question is brought to issue, that is, to rest on a single point. *Blackstone.*

PLEAS'ANCE, (plez'ance,) *n.* [Fr. *plaisance*. See PLEASE.]

Gayety; pleasantry; merriment. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Shak.*

PLEAS'ANT, (plez'ant,) *a.* [Fr. *plaisant*. See PLEASE.]

1. Pleasing; agreeable; grateful to the mind or to the senses; as, a *pleasant* ride; a *pleasant* voyage; a *pleasant* view. Light is *pleasant* to the eye; an orange is *pleasant* to the taste; harmony is *pleasant* to the ear; a rose is *pleasant* to the smell.

How good and how *pleasant* it is for brethren to dwell together in unity! — Ps. cxxxiii.

2. Cheerful; enlivening; as, *pleasant* society or company.

3. Gay; lively; humorous; sportive; as, a *pleasant* fellow. *Addison.*

4. Trifling; adapted rather to mirth than use. *Locke.*

5. Giving pleasure; gratifying.

[This word expresses less than DELIGHTFUL, to the mind, and DELICIOUS, to the taste.]

PLEAS'ANT-LY, (plez'ant-ly,) *adv.* In such a manner as to please or gratify.

2. Gayly; merrily; in good humor. *Clarendon.*

3. Lightly; ludicrously. *Broome.*

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PLEAS'ANT-NESS, (plez'ant-ness,) *n.* State of being pleasant or agreeable; as, the *pleasantness* of a situation. *Sidney.*

2. Cheerfulness; gayety; merriment; as, the *pleasantness* of youth.

PLEAS'ANT-RY, (plez'ant-ry,) *n.* [Fr. *plaisanterie.*]

1. Gayety; merriment.

The harshness of reasoning is not a little softened and smoothed by the infusions of mirth and *pleasantry.* *Addison.*

2. Sprightly saying; lively talk; effusion of humor.

The grave abound in *pleasantries*, the dull in repartees and points of wit. *Addison.*

PLEAS'ANT-TONGU-ED, (plez'ant-tungd,) *a.* Having pleasing speech.

PLEASE, (pleeze,) *v. t.* [Fr. *plaire, plaisant*, from L. *placere, placeo*; Arm. *pligea, pligeout*; It. *piacere*; Sp. *placer*; Corn. *plezia*; formed, perhaps, on the root of *like.* Class Lg.]

1. To excite agreeable sensations or emotions in; to gratify; as, to *please* the taste; to *please* the mind.

Their words *pleased* Hamor, and Shechem, Hamor's son. — Gen. xxiv.

Leave such to trifle with more grace than ease,
Whom folly *pleases*, and whose follies *please.* *Pope.*

2. To satisfy; to content.

What next I bring shall *please*
Thy wish exactly to thy heart's desire. *Milton.*

3. To prefer; to have satisfaction in; to like; to choose.

Many of our most skillful painters were *pleased* to recommend this author to me. *Dryden.*

To be pleased in or *with*; to approve; to have complacency in. *Matt.* iii.

To please God, is to love his character and law, and perform his will, so as to become the object of his approbation.

They that are in the flesh can not *please God.* — Rom. viii.

PLEASE, *v. i.* To like; to choose; to prefer.

Spirits, freed from mortal laws, with ease
Assume what sexes and what shapes they *please.* *Pope.*

2. To condescend; to comply; to be pleased; *a word of ceremony.*

Please you, lords,
In sight of both our battles we may meet. *Shak.*
The first words that I learnt were to express my desire that he would *please* to give me my liberty. *Swift.*

Please expresses less gratification than *delight.*

PLEAS'ED, (pleezd,) *pp.* or *a.* Gratified; affected with agreeable sensations or emotions.

PLEAS'ED-LY, *adv.* In a way to be pleased. *Feltham.*

PLEAS'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being pleased. *J. Edwards.*

PLEASE'MAN, *n.* An officious person who courts favor servilely; a pickthank. *Shak.*

PLEAS'ER, *n.* One that pleases or gratifies; one that courts favor by humoring or flattering compliances, or a show of obedience; as, *men-pleasers. Eph.* vi. *Col.* iii.

PLEAS'ING, *ppr.* Gratifying; exciting agreeable sensations or emotions in.

PLEAS'ING, *a.* Giving pleasure or satisfaction; agreeable to the senses or to the mind; as, a *pleasing* prospect; a *pleasing* reflection; *pleasing* manners.

2. Gaining approbation. 1 *John* iii.

PLEAS'ING, *n.* The act of gratifying.

PLEAS'ING-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to give pleasure. *Dryden.*

PLEAS'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of giving pleasure.

PLEAS'UR-A-BLE, (plezh'ur-a-bl,) *a.* [from *pleasure.*]

Pleasing; giving pleasure; affording gratification.

Planting of orchards is very profitable, as well as *pleasurable.* *Bacon.*

PLEAS'UR-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of giving pleasure. *Feltham.*

PLEAS'UR-A-BLY, *adv.* With pleasure; with gratification of the senses or the mind. *Harris.*

PLEAS'URE, (plezh'ur,) *n.* [Fr. *plaisir*; Arm. *pligeadur*; It. *piacere*; Sp. *placer*; Port. *prazer.* See PLEASE.]

1. The gratification of the senses or of the mind; agreeable sensations or emotions; the excitement, relish, or happiness produced by enjoyment or the expectation of good; opposed to PAIN. We receive *pleasure* from the indulgence of appetite; from the view of a beautiful landscape; from the harmony of sounds; from agreeable society; from the expectation of seeing an absent friend; from the prospect of gain or success of any kind. *Pleasure*, bodily and mental, carnal and spiritual, constitutes the whole of positive happiness, as *pain* constitutes the whole of misery.

Pleasure is properly positive excitement of the passions or the mind; but we give the name also to the absence of excitement, when that excitement is painful; as when we cease to labor, or repose after fatigue, or when the mind is tranquilized after anxiety or agitation.

Pleasure is susceptible of increase to any degree; but the word, when unqualified, expresses less excitement or happiness than *delight* or *joy.*

2. Sensual or sexual gratification.

3. Approbation.

The Lord taketh *pleasure* in his people. — Ps. cxlvii. and cxlix.

4. What the will dictates or prefers; will; choice; purpose; intention; command; as, use your *pleasure.* *Shak.*

Cyrus, he is my shepherd, and shall perform all my *pleasure.* — Is. xliv.

My counsel shall stand, and I will do all my *pleasure.* — Is. xliv.

5. A favor; that which pleases.

Festus, willing to do the Jews a *pleasure*, answered Paul. — Acts xxv.

6. Arbitrary will or choice. He can vary his scheme at *pleasure.*

PLEAS'URE, (plezh'ur,) *v. t.* To give or afford pleasure to; to please; to gratify. *Bacon. Shak.*

[*A word authorized by some good writers, but superfluous and not much used.*]

PLEAS'URE-BOAT, *n.* A boat appropriated to sailing for amusement.

PLEAS'URE-CAR'RIAGE, *n.* A carriage for pleasure.

PLEAS'URE-FUL, *a.* Pleasant; agreeable. [*Little used.*] *Abbot.*

PLEAS'URE-GROUND, *n.* Ground laid out in an ornamental manner, and appropriated to pleasure or amusement. *Graves.*

PLEAS'UR-IST, *n.* A person devoted to worldly pleasure. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

PLE-BE'IAN, (ple-bē'yan,) *a.* [It. *plebeio*; Sp. *plebeyo*; L. *plebeius*, from *plebs*, the common people.]

1. Pertaining to the common people; vulgar; as, *plebeian* minds; *plebeian* sports.

2. Consisting of common people; as, a *plebeian* throng.

PLE-BE'IAN, *n.* One of the common people or lower ranks of men. *Swift.*

[Usually applied to the common people of ancient Rome.]

PLE-BE'IANCE, *n.* The common people. [*Not in use.*]

PLE-BE'IAN ISM, *n.* The conduct of plebeians.

PLEC'TOG-NĀTHES, } *n. pl.* [Gr. πλεκω, to connect,
PLEC-TOG'NA-THI, } and γναθος, a jaw.]

An order of fishes having the maxillary bones stiffly adhering to the sides of the intermaxillaries, which alone form the jaws, as the file-fish. *Brande.*

PLEC-TOG-NATH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to an order of fishes described above.

PLEC'TRUM, *n.* [L.] A small instrument, commonly of ivory, with which the ancients struck the lyre.

PLEDGE, (plej,) *n.* [Fr. *pleige*; It. *pieggeria*; Norm. *plegg.* This is evidently the Celtic form of the Teutonic *plight*, Sax. *pliht, plihtan.* (See PLIGHT.) It coincides with L. *plico*, Gr. πλεκω, W. *plygu*, to fold, properly to *lay to*, to put or throw to or on. A *pledge* is that which is laid or deposited.]

1. Something put in pawn; that which is deposited with another as security for the repayment of money borrowed, or for the performance of some agreement or obligation; a pawn. A borrows ten pounds of B, and deposits his watch as a *pledge* that the money shall be repaid; and by the repayment of the money, A redeems the *pledge.*

2. Any thing given or considered as a security for the performance of an act. Thus a man gives his word or makes a promise to another, which is received as a *pledge* for fulfillment. The mutual affection of husband and wife is a *pledge* for the faithful performance of the marriage covenant. Mutual interest is the best *pledge* for the performance of treaties.

3. A surety; a hostage. *Raleigh. Dryden.*

4. In *law*, a gage or security, real or personal, given for the repayment of money. It is of two kinds; *vadium vivum*, a *living pledge*, as when a man borrows money and grants an estate to be held by the pledgee, till the rents and profits shall refund the money, in which case the land or pledge is said to be *living*; or it is *vadium mortuum*, a *dead pledge*, called a MORTGAGE. [See MORTGAGE.] *Blackstone.*

5. In *law*, bail; surety given for the prosecution of a suit, or for the appearance of a defendant, or for restoring goods taken in distress and replevied. The distress itself is also called a *pledge*, and the glove formerly thrown down by a champion in trial by battle, was a *pledge* by which the champion stipulated to encounter his antagonist in that trial. *Blackstone.*

6. A drinking of health to another. See verb, *To put in pledge*; to pawn. [Nos. 5 and 6.

To hold in pledge; to keep as security.

PLEDGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *pleiger.* See PLIGHT.]

1. To deposit in pawn; to deposit or leave in possession of a person something which is to secure the repayment of money borrowed, or the performance of some act. [This word is applied chiefly to the depositing of goods or personal property. When real estate is given as security, we usually apply the word MORTGAGE.]

2. To give as a warrant or security; as, to *pledge* one's word or honor; to *pledge* one's veracity.

3. To secure by a pledge.

I accept her,
And here, to *pledge* my vow, I give my hand. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

4. To engage for by promise or declaration; as, to *pledge* the performance of a thing.

5. *Formerly*, to invite to drink by drinking of the cup first, and then handing it to another, as a pledge of good will and kindness. This practice originated among our ancestors in their rude state, and was intended to secure the person from being stabbed while drinking, or from being poisoned by the liquor. The person drinking *pledged* his guest by drinking first, and then handing the cup to his guest. The practice is frequent among the common people in America to this day; the owner of the liquor, taking the cup, says to his friend, *I pledge you*, and drinks, then hands the cup to his guest; a remarkable instance of the power of habit, as the reason of the custom has long since ceased.

6. In *present usage*, simply to drink to the health of another as a pledge of interest.

Pledge me, my friend, and drink till thou be'st wise. *Cowley.*

PLEDG'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Deposited as security; given in warrant.

PLEDG-EE', *n.* The person to whom any thing is pledged.

PLEDG'ER, *n.* One that pledges or pawns any thing; one that warrants or secures. [PLEDGOR, in Blackstone, is not to be countenanced.]

2. One who invites another to drink by drinking first.

3. One who drinks the health of another.

PLEDG'ER-Y, *n.* A pledging; suretiship. [*Not in use.*] *Encyc.*

PLEDG'ET, *n.* [from *folding* or *laying.*] In *surgery*, a compress, or small, flat tent of lint, laid over a wound to imbibe the matter discharged and keep it clean. *Encyc.*

PLEDG'ING, *ppr.* Depositing in pawn or as security; giving as a warrant for security or safety.

PLĒ'IADS, (plē'yadz,) } *n. pl.* [L. *Pleiades*; Gr.
PLĒ'IA-DĒS, (plē'ya-dēz,) } πλειαδες, supposed to be formed from πλεω, to sail, as the rising of the seven stars indicated the time of safe navigation.]

In *astronomy*, the seven stars, situated in the neck of the constellation Taurus. The Latins called them VERGILIÆ, from *ver*, spring, because of their rising about the vernal equinox. [PLEIAD, in the *singular*, is sometimes used.] *Encyc. Ainsworth.*

PLĒ'NAL, *a.* [See PLENARY.] Full. [*Not used.*] *Beaumont.*

PLĒ'NA-RI-LY, *adv.* [from *plenary.*] Fully; completely. *Ayliffe.*

PLĒ'NA-RI-NESS, *n.* Fullness; completeness.

PLEN'AR-TY, *n.* The state of a benefice when occupied. *Blackstone.*

PLĒ'NA-RY, *a.* [L. *plenus*; Fr. *plein*; It. *plenario, pieno*; Sp. *pleno, lleno*; W. *llawn*; Ir. *lain, lan*; Arm. *leun.* The Russ. has *polnei* and *polon*, full, and with a prefix, *napolniayu*, to fill. Qu. the radical letters, and the identity of the Russ. with the others.]

Full; entire; complete; as, a *plenary* license; *plenary* consent; *plenary* indulgence. The *plenary* indulgence of the pope is an entire remission of penalties due to all sins. *Encyc.*

PLĒ'NA-RY, *n.* Decisive procedure. [*Not used.*] *Ayliffe.*

PLEN-I-LŪ'NAR, *a.* Pertaining to the full moon.

PLEN-I-LŪ'NA-RY, *a.* Relating to the full moon. *Brown.*

PLEN'I-LUNE, *n.* [L. *plenilunium*; *plenus*, full, and *luna*, moon.]

The full moon. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

PLE-NIP'O-TENCE, *n.* [L. *plenus*, full, and *potentia*, power.]

Fullness or completeness of power. *Milton.*

PLE-NIP'O-TENT, *a.* [L. *plenipotens*, supra.]

Possessing full power. *Milton.*

PLEN-I-PO-TEN'TIA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *plenipotentiaire.* See PLENIPOTENCE.]

A person invested with full power to transact any business; *usually*, an embassador or envoy to a foreign court, furnished with full power to negotiate a treaty or to transact other business.

PLEN-I-PO-TEN'TIA-RY, *a.* Containing full power; as, *plenipotentiary* license or authority.

PLEN'ISH, for REPLENISH, is not used.

PLĒ'NIST, *n.* [L. *plenus.*]

One who maintains that all space is full of matter. *Boyle.*

PLEN'I-TUDE, *n.* [L. *plenitudo*, from *plenus*, full.]

1. Fullness; as, the *plenitude* of space. *Bentley.*

2. Repletion; animal fullness; plethora; redundancy of blood and humors in the animal bodies. *Encyc.*

3. Fullness; complete competence; as, the *plenitude* of the pope's power *Bacon.*

4. Completeness; as, the *plenitude* of a man's fame. *Prior.*

PLEN'TE-OUS, *a.* [from *plenty.*] Abundant; copious; plentiful; sufficient for every purpose; as, a *plenteous* supply of provisions; a *plenteous* crop. *Milton.*

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2. Yielding abundance; as, a *plenteous* fountain.

The seven *plenteous* years. — Gen. xli.

3. Having an abundance.

The Lord shall make thee *plenteous* in goods. — Deut. xxviii.

4. Possessing in abundance, and ready to bestow liberally. *Ps.* lxxxvi.

[This word is less used than PLENTIFUL.]

PLEN'TE-OUS-LY, *adv.* In abundance; copiously; plentifully. *Milton.*

PLEN'TE-OUS-NESS, *n.* Abundance; copious supply; plenty; as, the seven years of *plenteousness* in Egypt.

PLEN'TI-FUL, *a.* [from *plenty.*] Copious; abundant; adequate to every purpose; as, a *plentiful* crop of grain; a *plentiful* harvest; a *plentiful* supply of water; a *plentiful* fortune.

2. Yielding abundant crops; affording ample supply; fruitful; as, a *plentiful* year. *Bacon.*

PLEN'TI-FUL-LY, *adv.* Copiously; abundantly; with ample supply. *Addison.*

PLEN'TI-FUL-NESS, *n.* The state of being plentiful; abundance.

2. The quality of affording full supply

PLEN'TY, *n.* [from L. *plenus.*]

1. Abundance; copiousness; full or adequate supply; as, we have a *plenty* of corn for bread; the garrison has a *plenty* of provisions. Its application to persons, as a *plenty* of buyers or sellers, is inelegant.

2. Fruitfulness; *a poetic use.*

The teeming clouds
Descend in gladsome *plenty* o'er the world. *Thomson.*

PLEN'TY, *a.* Plentiful; being in abundance.

Where water is *plenty.* *Tusser.*
If reasons were as *plenty* as blackberries. *Shak.*
In every country where liquors are *plenty.* *Hist. Collections.*
The common sorts of fowls and the several gallinaceous species are *plenty.* *Tooke, Russ. Emp.*
A variety of other herbs and roots which are *plenty.* *Adair.*
They seem formed for those countries where shrubs are *plenty* and water scarce. *Goldsmith.*
When laborers are *plenty*, their wages will be low. *Franklin.*
In the country, where wood is more *plenty*, they make their beams stronger. *Encyc.*

[The use of this word as an adjective seems too well authorized to be rejected. It is universal in common parlance in the United States.]

PLE'NUM, *n.* [L.] Fullness of matter in space; opposed to VACUUM. *Descartes.*

PLE'O-NASM, *n.* [L. *pleonasmus*; Gr. πλεονασμος, from the root of πλεος, full, πλειον, more, L. *pleo*, in *impleo*, to *fill.*]

Redundancy of words in speaking or writing; the use of more words, to express ideas, than are necessary. This may be justifiable when we intend to present thoughts with particular perspicuity or force.

PLE'O-NASTE, *n.* [Gr. πλεοναστος, abundant; from its four facets, sometimes found on each solid angle of the octahedron.]

A mineral, commonly considered as a variety of the spinelle ruby. [See CEYLANITE.]

PLE-O-NAS'TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to pleonasm;
PLE-O-NAS'TIC-AL, } partaking of pleonasm; redundant. *Blackwall.*

PLE-O-NAS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* With redundancy of words.

PLE-ROPH'O-RY, *n.* [Gr. πληροφορια; πληρης, full, and φερω, to bear.]

Full persuasion or confidence. [*Little used.*] *Hall.*

PLESH, for PLASH. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

PLE-SI-O-MORPH'ISM, *n.* [Gr. πλησιος and μορφη.]

The state of crystallized substances which nearly resemble each other in form, but still are different.

PLE-SI-O-MORPH'OUS, *a.* Nearly alike in form.

PLE-SI-O-SAU'RUS, *n.* [Gr. πλησιος, next, and σαυρος, a lizard.]

A genus of extinct marine animals, allied to the lizard and crocodile, having the neck very long, and the tail short; also written PLESIOSAUR. *Conybeare.*

PLETH'O-RA, *n.* [Gr. πληθωρα, from πληθος, fullness.]

1. *Literally*, fullness.

2. In *medicine*, fullness of blood; excess of blood; repletion; the state of the vessels of the human body, when they are too full, or overloaded with fluids. *Coxe. Parr. Encyc.*

PLETH'O-RIC, *a.* Having a full habit of body, or the vessels overcharged with fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

PLETH'O-RY. See PLETHORA.

PLETH'RON, } *n.* [Gr. πλεθρον.]
PLETH'RUM, }

Among *the Greeks*, a long measure of 100 feet; also, a square measure of 10,000 feet. *Smith's Dict.*

PLEU'RA, *n.* [Gr., the side.]

In *anatomy*, a thin membrane, which covers the inside of the thorax, and also invests the lungs.

PLEU'RI-SY, *n.* [Gr. πλευριτις, from πλευρα, the side; Fr. *pleuresie*; It. *pleurisia.*]

An inflammation of the pleura, or membrane that covers the inside of the thorax. It is accompanied with fever, pain, difficult respiration, and cough.

PLEU-RIT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to pleurisy; as,
PLEU-RIT'IC-AL, } *pleuritic* symptoms or affections.

2. Diseased with pleurisy. *Arbuthnot.*

PLEV'IN, *n.* [Old Fr.] A warrant of assurance. [*Obs.*]

PLEX'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *plexus*, a fold, and *form.*]

In the form of net-work; complicated. *Quincy.*

PLEX'US, *n.* [L.] Any union of vessels, nerves, or fibers, in the form of net-work. *Coxe.*

PLI-A-BIL/I-TY, *n.* [from *pliable.*]

The quality of bending or yielding to pressure or force without rupture; flexibility; pliableness.

PLI'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from *plier*, to bend, to fold; L. *plico*, Gr. πλεκω, W. *plygu*, It. *piegare*, to fold; *pieghevole*, pliable.]

1. Easy to be bent; that readily yields to pressure without rupture; flexible; as, willow is a *pliable* plant.

2. Flexible in disposition; readily yielding to moral influence, arguments, persuasion, or discipline; as, a *pliable* youth.

PLI'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Flexibility; the quality of yielding to force or to moral influence; pliability; as, the *pliableness* of a plant or of the disposition.

PLI'A-BLY, *adv.* So as to be pliable. [*Hammond.*

PLI'AN-CY, *n.* [from *pliant.*]

1. Easiness to be bent, in *a physical sense*; as, the *pliancy* of a rod, of cordage, or of limbs *Addison.*

2. Readiness to yield to moral influence; as, *pliancy* of temper.

PLI'ANT, *a.* [Fr.] That may be easily bent; readily yielding to force or pressure without breaking; flexible; flexile; lithe; limber; as, a *pliant* thread. *Spectator.*

2. That may be easily formed or molded to a different shape; as, *pliant* wax.

3. Easily yielding to moral influence; easy to be persuaded; ductile.

The will was then more ductile and *pliant* to right reason. *South.*

PLI'ANT-LY, *adv.* Yieldingly; flexibly.

PLI'ANT-NESS, *n.* Flexibility. *Bacon.*

PLI'CA, *n.* [L., a fold.]

Trichosis plica is a disease of the hair, peculiar to Poland and the neighboring countries. In this disease, the hair of the head is vascularly thickened, matted, or harled, by means of a glutinous fluid secreted from its root. It sometimes, but rarely, affects the beard, the hair of the pudenda, and of the rest of the surface of the body. It seems to prevail in Poland as an endemic disease.

PLI'CATE, } *a.* [L. *plicatus*; *plico*, to fold.]
PLI'CA-TED, }

Plaited; folded like a fan; as, a *plicate* leaf. *Lee. Martyn.*

PLI'CATE-LY, *adv.* In a plicate or folded manner.

PLI-CA'TION, *n.* [from L. *plico.*]

A folding or fold.

PLIC'A-TURE, *n.* [L. *plicatura*; *plico*, to fold.]

A fold; a doubling.

PLI'ED, (plīde,) *pp.* Applied to closely; employed diligently; urged. [See PLY.]

PLI'ERS, *n. pl.* [Fr. *plier*, to fold. See PLY.]

A kind of pincers, by which any small thing is seized and bent. *Moxon.*

PLI'FORM, *a.* [Fr. *pli*, a fold, and *form.*]

In the form of a fold or doubling. *Pennant.*

PLIGHT, (plīte,) *v. t.* [Sax. *plihtan*, to pledge, and to expose to danger, or rather, perhaps, to perplexity; Sw. *beplichta*, to bind; D. *pligt*, duty, mortgage; G. *pflicht*, duty, pledge; Dan. *pligt*, duty, obligation; *pligtig*, bound, obliged; Sw. *plicht.* This seems to be the Teutonic form of the Celtic *pledge*, Fr. *pleige*, *pleiger*, L. *plico*, Gr. πλεκω, It. *piegare*, Sp. *plegar*, Fr. *plier*, Arm. *plega*, W. *plygu*, to fold; Sp. *pleyto*, a covenant or contract; and the G. *flechten*, to braid, coinciding with the L. *flecto*, to bend, appears to be of the same family. If the elements are *Lg*, as I suspect, *pledge* and *plight* are formed on the root of *lay*, Arm. *lacqaat.* To *pledge* or *plight* is to lay down, throw down, set, or deposit. *Plight* may, however, be more directly from the root of L. *ligo*, but this is of the same family. See ALLOY and PLY.]

1. To pledge; to give as security for the performance of some act; *but never applied to property or goods.* We say, he *plighted* his hand, his faith, his vows, his honor, his truth or troth. *Pledge* is applied to property as well as to word, faith, truth, honor, &c. To *plight* faith is, as it were, to *deposit it in pledge* for the performance of an act, on the non-performance of which, the pledge is forfeited.

2. To weave; to braid. *Spenser. Milton.*

[This is the primary sense of the word, L. *plico*, but now obsolete.]

PLIGHT, (plīte,) *n. Literally*, a state of being involved, [L. *plicatus*, *implicatus*, *implicitus*;] hence, perplexity, distress, or a distressed state or condition; as, a miserable *plight.* But the word, by itself, does not ordinarily imply distress. Hence,

2. Condition; state; and sometimes good case; as, to keep cattle in *plight.*

[In most cases, this word is now accompanied with an adjective, which determines its signification; as, *bad plight*; *miserable* or *wretched plight*; *good plight.*]

3. Pledge; gage.

The Lord, whose hand must take my *plight.* *Shak.*

4. A fold, [L. *plica*;] a double; a plait.

All in a silken Camus, lily white,
Purfled upon with many a folded *plight.* [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

5. A garment. [*Not used.*] *Chapman.*

PLIGHT'ED, (plīt'ed,) *pp.* or *a.* Pledged.

PLIGHT'ER, (plīt'er,) *n.* One that pledges; that which plights.

PLIGHT'ING, (plīt'ing,) *ppr.* Pledging.

PLIM, *v. i.* To swell. [*Not in use.*] *Grose.*

PLINTH, *n.* [Gr. πλινθος, a brick or tile; L. *plinthus.*]

In *architecture*, a flat, square member, in form of a brick, which serves as the foundation of a column; being the flat, square table under the molding of the base and pedestal, at the bottom of the order. Vitruvius gives the name to the abacus, or upper part of the Tuscan order, from its resemblance to the plinth.

Plinth of a statue is a base, flat, round, or square. *Encyc.*

Plinth of a wall; two or three rows of bricks advanced from the wall, in form of a platband; and, in general, any flat, high molding, that serves in a front wall to mark the floors, to sustain the eaves of a wall or the larmier of a chimney. *Encyc.*

PLI'O-CENE, *a.* [Gr. πλειων, more, and καινος, recent.]

In *geology*, a term applied to the most modern tertiary deposit, in which most of the fossil shells are of recent species. *Lyell.*

PLOD, *v. i.* [D. *plots*, dull, heavy. Qu.]

1. To travel or work slowly, or with steady, laborious diligence.

A *plodding* diligence brings us sooner to our journey's end, than a fluttering way of advancing by starts. *L'Estrange.*
Some stupid, *plodding*, money-loving wight. *Young.*

2. To study heavily, with steady diligence. *Shak. Swift.*

3. To toil; to drudge.

PLOD'DER, *n.* A dull, heavy, laborious person. *Shak.*

PLOD'DING, *ppr.* Traveling or laboring with slow movement and steady diligence; studying closely but heavily.

2. *a.* Industrious; diligent, but slow in contrivance or execution.

PLOD'DING, *n.* Slow movement or study with steadiness or persevering industry. *Prideaux.*

PLOD'DING-LY, *adv.* Industriously; diligently.

PLOT, *n.* [A different orthography of PLAT.]

1. A plat or small extent of ground; as, a garden *plot.* *Locke.*

It was a chosen *plot* of fertile land. *Spenser.*
When we mean to build,
We first survey the *plot.* *Shak.*

2. A plantation laid out. *Sidney.*

3. A plan or scheme. [Qu. the next word.] *Spenser.*

4. In *surveying*, a plan or draught of a field or piece of land, work, &c., surveyed and delineated on paper.

PLOT, *n.* [The French retain this word in the compounds *complot*, *complotter*; Arm. *complod*, *complodi* It may be from the root of *plait*, to weave, Russ. *pletu*, whence *opletayu*, to plait, to twist, to deceive; *oplot*, a hedge. See PLAIT.]

1. Any scheme, stratagem, or plan of a complicated nature, or consisting of many parts, adapted to the accomplishment of some purpose, usually a mischievous one. A *plot* may be formed by a single person or by numbers. In the latter case, it is a conspiracy or an intrigue. The latter word more generally denotes a scheme directed against individuals; the former against the government. But this distinction is not always observed.

O, think what anxious moments pass between
The birth of *plots*, and their last fatal periods! *Addison.*

2. In *dramatic writings*, the knot or intrigue; the story of a play, comprising a complication of incidents which are at last unfolded by unexpected means.

If the *plot* or intrigue must be natural, and such as springs from the subject, the winding up of the *plot* must be a probable consequence of all that went before. *Pope.*

3. Contrivance; deep reach of thought; ability to plot.

A man of much *plot.* *Denham.*

PLOT, *v. i.* To form a scheme of mischief against another, or against a government or those who administor it. A traitor *plots* against his king.

The wicked *plotteth* against the just. — Ps. xxxvii.

2. To contrive a plan; to scheme.

The prince did *plot* to be secretly gone. *Wotton.*

PLOT, *v. t.* To plan; to devise; to contrive; as, to *plot* an unprofitable crime. *Dryden.*

2. To make a plan of: to delineate. *Carew.*

PLOT'FUL, *a.* Abounding with plots.

PLOT'TED, *pp.* Contrived; planned; delineated.

PLOT'TER, *n.* One that plots or contrives; a contriver. *Shak.*

2. A conspirator. *Dryden.*

PLOT'TING, *ppr.* Contriving; planning; forming an evil design; delineating.

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PLOT'TING, *n.* The act of contriving or forming schemes.

2. The act of laying down a survey.

PLOT'TING-SCALE, *n.* A mathematical instrument used in plotting, or setting off the lengths of lines in surveying. *Brande.*

PLOUGH. See PLOW.

PLOV'ER, (pluv'er,) *n.* [Fr. *pluvier*, the water bird, from L. *pluvialis*, rainy; *pluo*, to rain.]

The common name of several species of birds that frequent the banks of rivers and the sea-shore, belonging to the genus Charadrius of Linnæus. Their flesh is excellent food. *Partington.*

PLOW, PLOUGH, (plou,) *n.* [Norm. *ploge*; Sax. *ploge*; D. *ploeg*; G. *pflug*; Dan. *plovg*, *plov*; Ice. *plog*; Sw. *id.*; Russ. *plug*; Polish, *plug*; Scot. *pleuch*, *pleugh*. It corresponds in elements with *plug*, and both perhaps from thrusting.]

1. In *agriculture*, an instrument for turning up, breaking, and preparing the ground for receiving the seed. It is drawn by oxen or horses, and saves the labor of digging; it is therefore the most useful instrument in agriculture.

The emperor lays hold of the *plow* and turns up several furrows. *Grosier, Trans.*

Where fern succeeds, ungrateful to the *plow*. *Dryden.*

2. *Figuratively*, tillage; culture of the earth; agriculture.

3. A joiner's instrument for grooving.

[PLOW is the spelling of the English Bible, and is preferable as more naturally representing the sound.]

PLOW, PLOUGH, *v. t.* To trench and turn up with a plow; as, to *plow* the ground for wheat; to *plow* it into ridges.

2. To furrow; to divide; to run through in sailing.

With speed we *plow* the watery wave. *Pope.*

3. To tear; to furrow. *Shak.*

4. In *Scripture*, to labor in any calling.

He that *ploweth* should *plow* in hope. — 1 Cor. ix.

To plow on the back; to scourge; to mangle, or to persecute and torment. *Ps.* cxxix.

To plow with one's heifer; to deal with the wife to obtain something from the husband. *Judges* xiv.

To plow iniquity or *wickedness, and reap it*: to devise and practice it, and at last suffer the punishment of it. *Job* xiv. *Hos.* x.

To plow in; to cover by plowing; as, to *plow* in wheat.

To plow up or *out*; to turn out of the ground by plowing.

To put one's hand to the plow and look back, is to enter on the service of Christ and afterward abandon it. *Luke* ix.

[The difference of orthography often made between the noun and verb is wholly unwarrantable, and contrary to settled analogy in our language. Such a difference is never made in changing into verbs *plot*, *harrow*, *notice*, *question*, and most other words. See PRACTICE.]

PLOW'A-BLE, PLOUGH'A-BLE, *a.* That may be plowed; arable.

PLOW'-ALMS, PLOUGH'-ALMS, (-amz,) *n.* A penny formerly paid by every plowland to the church. *Cowel.*

PLOW'-BOTE, PLOUGH'-BOTE, *n.* In *English law*, wood or timber allowed to a tenant for the repair of instruments of husbandry.

PLOW'BOY, PLOUGH'BOY, *n.* A boy that drives or guides a team in plowing; a rustic boy. *Watts.*

PLOW'ED, PLOUGH'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Turned up with a plow; furrowed.

PLOW'ER, PLOUGH'ER, *n.* One that plows land; a cultivator. *Spenser.*

PLOW'ING, PLOUGH'ING, *ppr.* Turning up with a plow; furrowing.

PLOW'ING, PLOUGH'ING, *n.* The operation of turning up ground with a plow; as, the first and second *plowings*; three *plowings*.

PLOW'-LAND, PLOUGH'-LAND, *n.* Land that is plowed, or suitable for tillage.

2. Tillage ground.

PLOW'MAN, PLOUGH'MAN, *n.* One that plows or holds a plow.

At last, the robber binds the *plowman*, and carries him off with the oxen. *Spelman.*

2. A cultivator of grain; a husbandman. *Temple.*

3. A rustic; a countryman; a hardy laborer. *Shak. Arbuthnot.*

PLOW'-MON-DAY, PLOUGH'-MON-DAY, (-mun-de,) *n.* The Monday after Twelfth-day. *Tusser.*

PLOW'SHARE, PLOUGH'SHARE, *n.* [See SHEAR.] The part of a plow which cuts the ground at the bottom of the furrow, and raises the slice to the mold-board, which turns it over.

PLOW'TAIL, PLOUGH'TAIL, *n.* The hind part of a plow.

PLUCK, *v. t.* [Sax. *pluccian*, which seems to be the same word, with a prefix, as *lyccan* or *alucan*, *aluccan*, to pull off or out; G. *pflücken*; D. *plukken*; Dan. *plukker*; Sw. *plocka*; Fr. *eplucher*; W. *pliciaw*, to pluck, to peel; *plig*, a peel.]

1. To pull with sudden force or effort, or to pull off, out, or from, with a twitch. Thus we say, to *pluck* feathers from a fowl; to *pluck* hair or wool from a skin; to *pluck* grapes or other fruit.

They *pluck* the fatherless from the breast. — Job xxiv.

2. To strip by plucking; as, to *pluck* a fowl.

They that pass by do *pluck* her. — Ps. lxxx.

The sense of this verb is modified by particles.

To pluck away; to pull away, or to separate by pulling; to tear away.

He shall *pluck* away his crop with his feathers. — Lev. i.

To pluck down; to pull down; to demolish; or to reduce to a lower state. *Shak.*

To pluck off, is to pull or tear off; as, to *pluck off* the skin. *Mic.* iii.

To pluck on; to pull or draw on. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

To pluck up; to tear up by the roots or from the foundation; to eradicate; to exterminate; to destroy; as, to *pluck up* a plant; to *pluck up* a nation. *Jer.* xii.

To pluck out; to draw out suddenly, or to tear out; as, to *pluck out* the eyes; to *pluck out* the hand from the bosom. *Ps.* lxxiv.

To pluck up; to resume courage; *properly*, to *pluck up* the heart. [*Not elegant.*] *Knolles.*

PLUCK, *n.* The heart, liver, and lights of an animal.

2. In *low*, *figurative language*, courage. *Smart.*

PLUCK'ED, (plukt,) *pp.* or *a.* Pulled off; stripped of feathers or hair.

2. A cant term at the English universities, applied to those who, for want of scholarship, are refused their testimonials for a degree. *Oxford Guide.*

PLUCK'ER, *n.* One that plucks. *Mortimer.*

PLUCK'ING, *ppr.* Pulling off; stripping.

PLUG, *n.* [D. *plug*; Dan. *plyg*; Sw. *plugg*; G. *pflock*; W. *ploc*, a block; *plociaw*, to block, to *plug*. It seems to be the same word radically as *block*, W. *lloc*.]

A stopple; any piece of pointed wood or other substance used to stop a hole, but larger than a peg or spile. *Boyle. Swift.*

Hawse-plug; in *marine affairs*, a plug to stop a hawse-hole.

Shot-plug; a plug to stop a breach made by a cannon-ball in the side of a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

PLUG, *v. t.* To stop with a plug; to make tight by stopping a hole.

PLUG'GING, *ppr.* Stopping with a plug.

PLUG'GING, *n.* Act of stopping with a plug.

PLUM, *n.* [Sax. *plume*; G. *pflaume*; Dan. *blomme*; Sw. *plommon*; Corn. *pluman*; Ir. *pluma*.]

1. The fruit of a tree belonging to the genus Prunus. The fruit is a drupe, containing a nut or stone with prominent sutures, and inclosing a kernel. The varieties of the plum are numerous and well known

2. A grape dried in the sun; a raisin.

3. The *sum of* £100,000 sterling. *England.*

4. A kind of play. *Ainsworth.*

[Dr. Johnson remarks that this word is often written improperly PLUMB.]

PLU'MAGE, *n.* [Fr., from *plume*.] The feathers that cover a bird.

Smit with her varying *plumage*, spare the dove. *Pope.*

PLUMB, (plum,) *n.* [Fr. *plomb*; Sp. *plomo*; It. *piombo*; W. *plwm*; L. *plumbum*, lead; probably a *clump* or *lump*.]

A mass of lead attached to a line, and used to ascertain a perpendicular position of buildings and the like. But the word as *a noun* is seldom used, except in composition. [See PLUMB-LINE.]

PLUMB, (plum,) *a.* Perpendicular, that is, standing according to a plumb-line. The post of the house or the wall is *plumb*.

[*This is the common language of our mechanics.*]

PLUMB, (plum,) *adv.* In a perpendicular direction; in a line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. The wall stands *plumb*.

Plumb down he falls. *Milton.*

2. Directly; suddenly; at once; as a falling mass; usually pronounced *plump*. He fell *plumb* into the water.

PLUMB, (plum,) *v. t.* To adjust by a plumb-line; to set in a perpendicular direction; as, to *plumb* a building or a wall.

2. [W. *plymiaw*.] To sound with a plummet, as the depth of water. [*Little used.*] *Swift.*

PLUM-BA'GIN, *n.* A crystallizable substance extracted from the root of the *plumbago*.

PLUM-BAG'IN-OUS, *a.* Resembling plumbago; consisting of plumbago, or partaking of its properties.

PLUM-BA'GO, *n.* [L.] A mineral consisting of carbon, usually, but not necessarily, with a little iron; with the exception of diamond, it is one of the purest forms of carbon ever found in nature. It is used for pencils, &c., and is popularly called BLACK LEAD.

PLUM'BE-AN, PLUM'BE-OUS, *a.* Consisting of lead; resembling lead. *Ellis.*

2. Dull; heavy; stupid. *J. P. Smith.*

PLUMB'ED, (plumd,) *pp.* Adjusted by a plumb-line.

PLUMB'ER, (plum'mer,) *n.* One who works in lead.

PLUMB'ER-Y, (plum'mer-y,) *n.* Works in lead; manufactures of lead; the place where lead is wrought.

2. The art of casting and working lead, or of making sheets and pipes of lead.

PLUM'BIC, *a.* Pertaining to or containing lead.

PLUM-BIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *plumbum*, lead, and *fero*, to produce.]

Producing or containing lead. *Kirwan.*

PLUMB'ING, (plum'ming,) *ppr.* Adjusting by a plumb-line.

PLUMB'ING, *n.* The art of casting and working in lead, and using it in building. *Gwilt.*

PLUMB'-LINE, (plum'line,) *n.* A line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; or a line directed to the center of gravity in the earth.

2. A line having a weight attached to its end, used to determine a perpendicular; a plummet.

PLUMB'-RULE, *n.* A narrow board having a plumb-line suspended from its top, and a perpendicular mark through its middle, used by builders to determine a perpendicular.

PLUM'-CAKE, *n.* Cake containing raisins, currants, or other fruit.

PLUME, *n.* [Fr. *plume*; L. and Sp. *pluma*; It. *piuma*; W. *plu*, *pluv*.]

1. The feather of a bird, *particularly* a large feather. *Shak.*

2. A feather worn as an ornament, *particularly* an ostrich's feather.

And his high *plume*, that nodded o'er his head. *Dryden.*

3. Pride; towering mien. *Shak.*

4. Token of honor; prize of contest.

Ambitious to win from me some *plume*. *Milton.*

PLUME, PLU'MULE, *n.* In *botany*, the ascending scaly part of the corculum or heart of a seed; the scaly part of the embryo plant within the seed, which rises and becomes the stem or body. It extends itself into the cavity of the lobes, and is terminated by a small branch resembling a feather, from which it derives its name. *Martyn. Milne.*

PLUME, *v. t.* To pick and adjust plumes or feathers.

Swans must be kept in some inclosed pond, where they may have room to come on shore and *plume* themselves. *Mortimer.*

2. To strip of feathers. Carnivorous animals will not take pains to *plume* the birds they devour.

3. To strip; to peel. *Bacon.*

4. To set, as a plume; to set erect.

His stature reached the sky; and on his crest
Sat honor *plumed*. *Milton.*

5. To adorn with feathers or plumes. *Shak.*

6. To pride; to value; to boast. He *plumes* himself on his skill or his prowess.

PLUME-AL'UM, *n.* [*L. alumen plumosum.*] Feathery or fibrous alum.

PLUME'LESS, *a.* Without feathers or plumes. *Eusden.*

PLUME'LET, *n.* A small plume. *Kirby.*

2. A little plumule.

PLU-MIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *pluma*, a feather, and *gero*, to wear.]

Feathered; having feathers. *Dict.*

PLU-MIL'I-FORM, *a.* Having the shape of a plume or feather. *Dana.*

PLU'MI-PED, *a.* [Infra.] Having feet covered with feathers.

PLU'MI-PED, *n.* [L. *pluma*, feather, and *pes*, foot.]

A bird that has feathers on its feet. *Dict.*

PLUM'MET, *n.* [Sp. *plomada*. See PLUMB.]

1. A long piece of lead attached to a line, used in sounding the depth of water.

2. An instrument used by carpenters, masons, &c., in adjusting erections to a perpendicular line, and with a square, to determine a horizontal line. It consists of a piece of lead fastened to a line.

3. Any weight. *Wilkins.*

4. A piece of lead used by schoolboys to rule their paper for writing.

PLUM'MING, *n.* Among *miners*, the operation of finding, by means of a mine dial, the place where to sink an air-shaft, or to bring an adit to the work, or to find which way the lode inclines. *Encyc.*

PLU'MOSE, PLU'MOUS, *a.* [L. *plumosus*.]

1. Feathery; resembling feathers.

2. In *botany*, a *plumose bristle*, is one that has hairs growing on the sides of the main bristle. A *plumose pappus* is composed of feathery hairs. *Martyn.*

PLU-MOS'I-TY, *n.* The state of having feathers.

PLUMP, *a.* [Dan. *plomp*, plump, blunt, unhandy, clownish, rude; Sw. *plump*; D. *plomp*; G. *plump*. The primary sense seems to be, thick, as if allied to *lump* and *clump*. See the noun.]

1. Full; swelled with fat or flesh to the full size; fat; having a full skin; round; as, a *plump* boy; a *plump* habit of body.

The famished crow grows *plump* and round. *Swift.*

2. Full; blunt; unreserved; unqualified; as, a *plump* lie.

PLUMP, *n.* A knot; a cluster; a clump; a number of things closely united or standing together; as, a

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plump of trees; a *plump* of fowls; a *plump* of horsemen. *Bacon. Hayward. Dryden.*

[This word is not now used in this sense; but the use of it formerly is good evidence that *plump* is *clump*, with a different prefix, and both are radically one word with *lump*. *Plumb* (L. *plumbum*) is the same word, a *lump* or mass.]

PLUMP, *v. t.* [from the adjective.] To swell; to extend to fullness; to dilate; to fatten.

The particles of air, expanding themselves, *plump* out the sides of the bladder. *Boyle.*

A wedding at our house will *plump* me up with good cheer. [*Colloquial.*] *L'Estrange.*

2. To *plump a vote*. See PLUMPER.

PLUMP, *v. i.* [from the noun; G. *plumpen*, D. *plompen*, Dan. *plomper*, to plunge.]

1. To plunge or fall like a heavy mass or lump of dead matter; to fall suddenly or at once.

2. To enlarge to fullness; to be swelled. *Ainsworth.*

PLUMP, *adv.* Suddenly; heavily; at once, or with a sudden, heavy fall. *B. Jonson.*

PLUMP'ED, (plumpt,) *pp.* Swelled; extended in fullness.

PLUMP'ER, *n.* Something carried in the mouth to dilate the cheeks; any thing intended to swell out something else. *Swift.*

2. In *English elections*, a vote given to one candidate only, when two or more are to be elected, thus giving him the advantage over the others. He who gives his vote thus, is said to *plump* his vote. *Smart.*

3. A full, unqualified lie. [*In vulgar use.*]

PLUM'-PIE, (-pī,) *n.* A pie containing plums

PLUMP'LY, *adv.* Fully; roundly; without reserve; as, to assert a thing *plumply*; *a word in common popular use.*

PLUMP'NESS, *n.* Fullness of skin; distention to roundness; as, the *plumpness* of a boy; *plumpness* of the eye or cheek. *Newton.*

PLUM-POR'RIDGE, *n.* Porridge with plums. *Addison.*

PLUM-PUD'DING, *n.* Pudding containing raisins or currants.

PLUMP'Y, *a.* Plump; fat; jolly. [*Not elegant.*]

PLUM'-TREE, *n.* [Sax. *plum-treow.*] [*Shak.*

A tree that produces plums.

PLŪ'MULE, *n.* [L. *plumula.*]

The ascending scaly part of the embryo plant, which becomes the stem. [See PLUME.]

PLŪM'Y, *a.* [from *plume.*] Feathered; covered with feathers. *Milton.*

2. Adorned with plumes; as, a *plumy* crest. *Addison.*

PLUN'DER, *v. t.* [G. *plündern*; D. *plunderen*; Sw. *plundra*; Dan. *plyndrer*. Qu. the root of *eloign.*]

1. To pillage; to spoil; to strip; to take the goods of an enemy by open force. Nebuchadnezzar *plundered* the temple of the Jews.

2. To take by pillage or open force. The enemy *plundered* all the goods they found. We say, he *plundered* the tent, or he *plundered* the goods of the tent. The first is the proper use of the word.

3. To rob, as a thief; to take from; to strip; as, the thief *plundered* the house; the robber *plundered* a man of his money and watch; pirates *plunder* ships and men.

PLUN'DER, *n.* That which is taken from an enemy by force; pillage; prey; spoil.

2. That which is taken by theft, robbery, or fraud.

PLUN'DER-AGE, *n.* In *law*, the embezzlement of goods on board a ship. *Bouvier.*

PLUN'DER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Pillaged; robbed.

PLUN'DER-ER, *n.* A hostile pillager; a spoiler.

2. A thief; a robber. *Addison.*

PLUN'DER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Pillaging; robbing.

PLUNGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *plonger*; Arm. *plungea* or *plugein*; W. *plwng*, a plunge, from the same root as *llwnc* or *llwng*, the gullet, a gulp or swallow; probably connected with *luncheon.*]

1. To thrust into water or other fluid substance, or into any substance that is penetrable; to immerse in a fluid; to drive into flesh, mire, or earth, &c.; as, to *plunge* the body in water; to *plunge* the arm into fire or flame; to *plunge* a dagger into the breast. *Milton. Dryden.*

2. To thrust or drive into any state in which the thing is considered as enveloped or surrounded; as, to *plunge* one's self into difficulties or distress; to *plunge* a nation into war.

3. To baptize by immersion.

PLUNGE, *v. i.* To pitch; to thrust or drive one's self into water, or a fluid; to dive, or to rush in. He *plunged* into the river. The troops *plunged* into the stream.

His courser *plunged*,
And threw him off; the waves whelmed over him. *Dryden.*

2. To fall or rush into distress, or any state or circumstances in which the person or thing is enveloped, inclosed, or overwhelmed; as, to *plunge* into a gulf; to *plunge* into debt or embarrassments; to *plunge* into war; a body of cavalry *plunged* into the midst of the enemy.

3. To pitch or throw one's self headlong, as a horse.

PLUNGE, *n.* The act of thrusting into water or any penetrable substance.

2. The act of pitching or throwing one's self headlong, like an unruly horse.

3. Difficulty; strait; distress; a state of being surrounded or overwhelmed with difficulties.

People, when put to a *plunge*, cry out to Heaven for help. *L'Estrange.*

And wilt thou not reach out a friendly arm,
To raise me from amidst this *plunge* of sorrow? *Addison.*

[*In this sense, the word is now little used.*]

PLUNG'ED, *pp.* Thrust into a fluid or other penetrable substance; immersed; involved in straits.

PLUN'GEON, *n.* A sea fowl, the diver. *Ainsworth.*

PLUNG'ER, *n.* One that plunges; a diver.

2. A long, solid cylinder used as a forcer in pumps.

PLUNG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Immersing; diving; rushing headlong.

In *war*, a *plunging fire* is one poured down upon an enemy from some eminence above.

PLUNG'Y, *a.* Wet. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

PLUNK'ET, *n.* A kind of blue color. *Ainsworth.*

PLU-PER'FECT, *a.* The *pluperfect tense*, in *grammar*, is the tense which denotes that an action or event took place previous to another past action or event.

PLŪ'RAL, *a.* [L. *pluralis*, from *plus*, *pluris*, more.]

1. Containing more than one; consisting of two or more, or designating two or more; as, a *plural* word.

2. In *grammar*, the *plural* number is that which designates more than one, that is, any number except one. Thus, in most languages, a word in the *plural* number expresses two or more. But the Greek has a *dual* number to express *two*; and the *plural* expresses more than two.

PLŪ'RAL-IST, *n.* A clerk or clergyman who holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one, with cure of souls. *Johnson.*

PLU-RAL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *pluralité*, from L. *pluralis.*]

1. A number consisting of two or more of the same kind; as, a *plurality* of gods; a *plurality* of worlds. *Encyc.*

2. A greater number; a state of being or having a greater number.

3. In *elections*, a *plurality of votes* is when one candidate has more votes than any other, but *less than half* of the whole number of votes given. It is thus distinguished from a *majority*, which is *more than half* of the whole number.

4. *Plurality of benefices*, is where the same clergyman is possessed of more benefices than one, with cure of souls. In this case, each benefice thus held is called a *plurality*.

PLŪ'RAL-IZE, *v. t.* To make plural by using the termination of the plural number.

PLŪ'RAL-LY, *adv.* In a sense implying more than one.

PLŪ-RI-LIT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *plus* and *litera*, letter.]

Containing more letters than three.

PLŪ-RI-LIT'ER-AL, *n.* A word consisting of more letters than three.

PLŪ'RI-SY, *n.* [L. *plus*, *pluris.*]

Superabundance. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

PLUS, [L., more.] In *algebra*, a character marked thus, +, used as a sign of addition.

PLUSH, *n.* [G. *plüsch*, shag; D. *pluis*, flock, nap, plush; *pluizen*, to fray, pick, carp, *fleece.* Qu Fr. *peluche.* The Italian *peluzzo* signifies a little hair or down, from *pelo*, hair, L. *pilus.*]

A species of shaggy cloth or stuff, with a velvet nap on one side, composed regularly of a woof of a single thread and a double warp; the one, wool of two threads twisted, the other of goat's or camel's hair. But some plushes are made wholly of worsted, others wholly of hair. *Ure.*

PLUSH'ER, *n.* A marine fish, somewhat like the dog-fish. *Carew.*

PLŪ'TO, *n.* [L.; Gr. πλουτων.] In *mythology*, the god of the infernal regions.

PLU-TŌ'NI-AN, *a.* Plutonic, which see.

PLU-TŌ'NI-AN, *n.* One who maintains the origin of mountains, &c., to be from fire. *Journ. of Science.*

The *Plutonian* theory of the formation of rocks and mountains is opposed to the *Neptunian.*

PLU-TON'IC, *a.* [from *Pluto.*]

Pertaining to or designating the system of the Plutonists; igneous; as, the *Plutonic* theory. *Kirwan.*

Plutonic action; in *geology*, the influence of volcanic heat and other subterranean causes under pressure. *Lyell.*

Plutonic rocks; in *geology*, granite, porphyry, and other igneous rocks, supposed to have consolidated from a melted state at a great depth from the surface. *Lyell.*

PLŪ'TO-NISM, *n.* The doctrines of the Plutonists.

PLŪ'TO-NIST, *n.* One who adopts the theory of the formation of the world in its present state from igneous fusion. *Good.*

PLŪ'VI-AL, } *a.* [L. *pluvialis*, from *pluvia*, rain;
PLŪ'VI-OUS, } Fr. and It. *pluviale*; Sp. *pluvial.*]

Rainy; humid. *Brown.*

PLŪ'VI-AL, *n.* [Fr. *pluvial.*]

A priest's cope. *Ainsworth.*

PLŪ-VI-AM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *pluvia*, rain, and Gr μετρον, measure.]

A rain-gage, an instrument for ascertaining the quantity of water that falls in rain, or in rain and snow, in any particular climate or place.

PLŪ-VI-A-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a pluviameter; made or ascertained by a pluviameter. *Journ. of Science.*

PLY, *v. t.* [Fr. *plier*, to bend or fold, formerly written *ployer* whence, *employ*; Arm. *plega*, W. *plygu*, It. *piegare*, Sp. *plegar*, Port. *pregar*; L. *plico*, Gr. πλεκω, to fold; Sax. *pleggan*, to play and to lie on; D. *pleegen*, to use, to exercise; Dan. *plejer*, to exercise, to perform an office, to tend, to nurse; G. *pflegen*, id.; Sw. *plåga.* That these words are from the root of *lie*, *lay*, is obvious, for in G. *liegen*, to *lie*, signifies also to *ply*, to *apply.* The prefix *p* may be used for the Teutonic *be*; *be-liegen*, to lie close, to bend to. See LAY and LIE.]

1. To *lay on*; to put to or on with force and repetition; to *apply* to closely, with continuation of efforts or urgency.

And *plies* him with redoubled strokes. *Dryden.*
The hero from afar
Plies him with darts and stones. *Dryden.*

We retain the precise sense in the phrase to *lay on*, to put it on him.

2. To employ with diligence; to apply closely and steadily; to keep busy.

Her gentle wit she *plies*. *Spenser.*
The wearied Trojans *ply* their shattered oars. *Dryden.*

3. To practice or perform with diligence.

Their bloody task, unwearied, still they *ply*. *Waller.*

4. To urge; to solicit with pressing or persevering importunity.

He *plies* the duke at morning and at night. *Shak.*

5. To urge; to press; to strain; to force.

PLY, *v. i.* To bend; to yield.

The willow *plied* and gave way to the gust. *L'Estrange.*

2. To work steadily.

He was forced to *ply* in the streets. *Spectator.*

3. To go in haste.

Thither he *plies* undaunted. *Milton.*

4. To busy one's self; to be steadily employed. *Dryden.*

5. To endeavor to make way against the wind. *Mar. Dict.*

PLY, *n.* A fold; a plait. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Bent; turn; direction; bias.

The late learners can not so well take the *ply*. *Bacon.*

PLY'ER, *n.* He or that which plies. In *fortification*, *pliers* denotes a kind of balance used in raising and letting down a drawbridge, consisting of timbers joined in the form of St. Andrew's cross.

PLY'ING, *ppr.* Laying on with steadiness or repetition; applying closely; employing; performing; urging; pressing or attempting to make way against the wind.

PLY'ING, *n.* Urgent solicitation. *Hammond.*

2. Effort to make way against the wind.

PNEŪ-MAT'IC, } (nu-mat-',) *a.* [Gr. πνευματι-
PNEŪ-MAT'IC-AL, } κος, from πνευμα, breath, spirit; πνεω, to breathe or blow.]

1. Consisting of air, as a thin, compressible substance; opposed to DENSE or SOLID substances.

The *pneumatic* substance being, in some bodies, the native spirit of the body. *Bacon.*

2. Pertaining to air, or to the philosophy of its properties; as, *pneumatic* experiments; a *pneumatic* engine. *Locke. Encyc.*

3. Moved or played by means of air; as, a *pneumatic* instrument of music.

PNEŪ-MAT'ICS, *n.* The science of elastic fluids. In *chemistry*, it treats of the peculiar or specific properties of the various gases and vapors; in *mechanical philosophy*, it treats of the motion and pressure of elastic fluids in general, but chiefly of air and steam. *Olmsted.*

2. In *the schools*, the doctrine of spiritual substances, as God, angels, and the souls of men. *Dict.*

PNEŪ-MAT'O-CELE, *n.* [Gr. πνευμα, air, and κηλη, a tumor.]

In *surgery*, a distention of the scrotum by air. *Coxe.*

PNEŪ-MA-TO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to pneumatology. *Davy.*

PNEŪ-MA-TOL'O-GIST, *n.* One versed in pneumatology.

PNEŪ-MA-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. πνευμα, air, and λογος, discourse.]

1. The doctrine of the properties of elastic fluids, or of spiritual substances.

2. A treatise on elastic fluids, or on spiritual substances.

PNEŪ-MŌ'NI-A, } *n.* [Gr. πνευμων, the lungs, from
PNEŪ'MO-NY, } πνεω, to breathe.]

In *medicine*, an inflammation of the lungs.

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PNEŪ-MON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the lungs; pulmonic.

PNEŪ-MON'IC, *n.* A medicine for affections of the lungs. *Coxe.*

PNEŪ-MO-NIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to pneumonitis.

PNEŪ-MO-NI'TIS, *n.* Inflammation of the lungs. This is the most correct and appropriate term for this disease.

PŌ'A, *n.* [Gr. *ποα.*] A botanic name of certain grasses.

PŌACH, *v. t.* [Fr. *pocher.* In Fr. *poche* is a pocket, a bag or purse net; *pocheter des fruits*, to mellow fruit in the pocket; Ir. *boucquaat* is to soften; Sax. *pocca*, a pouch.]

1. To cook, as eggs, by breaking them into a vessel of boiling water. They are also frequently broken into a saucepan, with butter, and constantly stirred while over the fire, until cooked.

2. To begin and not complete. *Bacon.*

3. To tread soft ground, or snow and water, as cattle, whose feet penetrate the soil or soft substance and leave deep tracks. *New England.*

4. To steal game; *properly*, to pocket game, or steal it and convey it away in a bag. *England.*

5. To steal; to plunder by stealth.

They *poach* Parnassus, and lay claim for praise. *Garth.*

PŌACH, *v. i.* To be trodden with deep tracks, as soft ground. We say, the ground is soft in spring, and *poaches* badly.

Chalky and clay lands burn in hot weather, chap in summer, and *poach* in winter. *Mortimer.*

PŌACH'ARD, } *n.* [from *poach.*] The English name
PŌCH'ARD, } of certain species of diving ducks belonging to the genus Fuligula of Ray. The canvas-back duck of North America, so well known as a luxury of the table, is of this genus. The *pochards* are properly fresh-water ducks, but, in winter, are found on the sea-coasts. *Jardine. Partington.*

PŌACH'ED, (pōcht,) *pp.* or *a.* Slightly boiled or softened; trodden with deep footsteps; stolen.

PŌACH'ER, *n.* One that steals game. *More.*

PŌACH'I-NESS, *n.* Wetness and softness; the state of being easily penetrable by the feet of beasts; *applied to land.*

PŌACH'ING, *ppr.* Slightly boiling; stealing game.

PŌACH'ING, *n.* Act of stealing game.

PŌACH'Y, *a.* Wet and soft; such as the feet of cattle will penetrate to some depth; *applied to land or ground of any kind.*

POCK, *n.* [Sax. *poc*, or *pocc*; D. *pok*; G. *pocke*; Dan. *pukkel*; W. *pwg*, that swells out; Ir. *bocan*, to swell, coinciding with G. *bauch*, D *buik*, Dan. *bug*, the belly; Eng. *big*, &c.; probably all of one family.]

A pustule raised on the surface of the body in the variolous and vaccine diseases, named, from the pustules, *small-pox.*

POCK'AR-RED. See Pockfretten.

POCK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *pochette*, from *poche*, pocket, *pouch*; Sax. *pocca.*]

1. A small bag inserted in a garment, for carrying small articles.

2. A small bag or net to receive the balls in billiards.

3. A certain quantity; as, a *pocket* of hops, (about 160 lbs.,) as in other cases we use Sack. [*Not used in America.*] *Johnson.*

POCK'ET, *v. t.* To put or conceal in the pocket; as, to *pocket* a penknife.

2. To take clandestinely.

To pocket an insult or *affront*: to receive it without resenting it, or at least without seeking redress. [*In popular use.*]

POCK'ET-BOOK, *n.* A small book of paper covered with leather; used for carrying papers in the pocket.

POCK'ET-ED, *pp.* Put or concealed in the pocket.

POCK'ET-GLASS, *n.* A portable looking-glass.

POCK'ET-HŌLE, *n.* The opening into a pocket.

POCK'ET-ING, *ppr.* Putting in the pocket.

POCK'ET-LID, *n.* The flap over the pocket-hole.

POCK'ET-MŌN'EY, (-mun'ne,) *n.* Money for the pocket, or for occasional expenses.

POCK'FRET-TEN, *a.* Pitted with the small-pox.

POCK'-HŌLE, *n.* The pit or scar made by a pock.

POCK'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being pocky.

POCK'-MARK, *n.* Mark or scar made by the small-pox.

POCK'WOOD, *n.* Guaiacum officinale, or lignum vitæ, a very hard wood.

POCK'Y, *a.* [from *pock.*] Infected with the small-pox; full of pocks.

2. Vile; rascally; mischievous; contemptible. [*In vulgar use.*]

PŌ'ĒO, [It.] In *music*, a little.

PO-ĒŌ'SON, *n.* Reclaimed marsh. [*Virginia.*] *Washington.*

POĒ'U-LENT, *a.* [L. *poculentus*, from *poculum*, a cup.]

Fit for drink. [*Not used.*]

POĒ'U-LI-FORM, *a.* [L. *poculum*, a cup, and *forma*, form.]

Cup-shaped.

POD, *n.* [In W. *pod* signifies to take in or comprehend; but I know not from what source we have this word.]

A vague term applied to a considerable number of different specific pericarps or seed-vessels of plants, such as the legume, the loment, the silique, the silicle, the follicle, the conceptacle, and even the capsule, &c.

POD, *v. i.* To swell; to fill; also, to produce pods.

PO-DAG'RIC, } *a.* [L. *podagra*; Gr. *ποδαγρα*;
PO-DAG'RIC-AL, } *πους*, the foot, and *αγρα*, a seizure.]

1. Pertaining to the gout; gouty; partaking of the gout.

2. Afflicted with the gout. *Brown.*

POD'DED, *pp.* or *a.* Having its pods formed; furnished with pods.

POD'DER, *n.* A gatherer of pods.

PO-DES'TA, *n.* One of the chief magistrates of Genoa and Venice.

PODGE, *n.* A puddle; a plash. *Skinner.*

PŌ'DI-UM, *n.* [L.] In *architecture*, the part in an amphitheater projecting over the arena. *Brande.*

2. Also, a balcony or open gallery. *Elmes.*

POD-O-GYN'I-UM, *n.* The same as Basigynium.

POD'O-SPERM, *n.* [Gr. *πους* and *σπερμα.*]

In *botany*, the umbilical cord of an ovule; a little thread connecting an ovule with its placenta. *Lindley.*

PO-DRI'DA, *n.* [Sp.] *Olla podrida*, a miscellaneous dish of meats. [See Olla Podrida.]

PŒ'CIL-ITE, *n.* [Infra.] A term applied, from its variegated appearance, to the new red sandstone.

PŒ-CIL-IT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ποικιλος*, variegated.]

In *geology*, an epithet applied, from its variegated appearance, to the new red sandstone formation. *Dana.*

PŒ-CIL'O-POD, *n.* [Gr. *ποικιλος*, various, and *πους*, foot.]

A crustaceous animal having various kinds of feet; viz., prehensory, ambulatory, branchial, and natatory. *Kirby.*

PŌ'EM, *n.* [L. *poema*; Gr. *ποιημα*, from *ποιεω*, to make, to compose songs. In Russ. *poyu* signifies to sing. The radical sense is the same, to strain.]

1. A metrical composition; a composition in which the verses consist of certain measures, whether in blank verse or in rhyme; as, the *poems* of Homer or of Milton; opposed to Prose. *Dryden.*

2. This term is also applied to some compositions in which the language is that of excited imagination; as, the *poems* of Ossian.

PŌ'E-SY, *n.* [Fr. *poesie*; L. *poesis*; Gr. *ποιησις*, from *ποιεω*, to make.]

1. The art or skill of composing poems; as, the heavenly gift of *poesy.* *Dryden.*

2. Poetry; metrical composition.

Music and *poesy* used to quicken you. *Shak.*

3. A short conceit engraved on a ring or other thing. *Shak.*

PŌ'ET, *n.* [Fr. *poete*; L. Sp. and It. *poeta*; Gr. *ποιητης.* See Poem.]

1. The author of a poem; the inventor or maker of a metrical composition.

A *poet* is a maker, as the word signifies; and he who can not make, that is, invent, hath his name for nothing. *Dryden.*

2. One skilled in making poetry, or who has a particular genius for metrical composition; one distinguished for poetic talents. Many write verses who can not be called *poets.*

PŌ'ET-AS-TER, *n.* A petty poet; a pitiful rhymer or writer of verses. *Roscommon.*

PŌ'ET-ESS, *n.* A female poet. *Hall.*

PO-ET'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *ποιητικος*; L. *poeticus*; Fr.
PO-ET'IC-AL, } *poetique.*]

1. Pertaining to poetry; suitable to poetry; as, a *poetical* genius; *poetic* turn or talent; *poetic* license.

2. Expressed in poetry or measure; as, a *poetical* composition.

3. Possessing the peculiar beauties of poetry; sublime; as, a composition or passage highly *poetical.*

PO-ET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With the qualities of poetry; by the art of poetry; by fiction. *Dryden.*

PO-ET'ICS, *n.* The doctrine of poetry. *Warton.*

PŌ'ET-IZE, *v. i.* [Fr. *poetiser.*]

To write as a poet; to compose verse. *Donne.*

PŌ'ET-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making poetry.

PŌ'ET-LAU'RE-ATE, *n.* A poet employed to compose poems for the birthdays of a prince, or other special occasion.

PŌ'ET-MU-SI''CIAN, (-zish'an,) *n.* An appellation given to the bard and lyrist of former ages, as uniting the professions of poetry and music. *Busby.*

PŌ'ET-RESS, *n.* A female poet; a poetess. [*Bad.*]

PŌ'ET-RY, *n.* [Gr. *ποιητρια.*]

1. Metrical composition; verse; as, heroic *poetry*; dramatic *poetry*; lyric or Pindaric *poetry.*

2. The art or practice of composing in verse. He excels in *poetry.*

3. Poems; poetical composition. We take pleasure in reading *poetry.*

4. This term is also applied to the language of excited imagination and feeling.

PŌ'ET-SHIP, *n.* The state of a poet.

POG'GY, *n.* A salt-water fish, highly esteemed for food; written, also, Porgee and Porgy, which see.

POIGN'AN-CY, (poin'an-sy,) *n.* [See Poignant.] Sharpness; the power of stimulating the organs of taste. *Swift.*

2. Point; sharpness; keenness; the power of irritation; asperity; as, the *poignancy* of wit or sarcasm. *Severity*; acuteness.

POIGN'ANT, (poin'ant,) *a.* [Fr. *poignant*, participle of *poindre*, from L. *pungere*, *pungo*, to prick.]

1. Sharp; stimulating the organs of taste; as, *poignant* sauce. *Dryden.*

2. Pointed; keen; bitter; irritating; satirical; as, *poignant* wit.

3. Severe; piercing; very painful or acute; as, *poignant* pain or grief. *Norris. South.*

POIGN'ANT-LY, (poin'ant-ly,) *adv.* In a stimulating, piercing, or irritating manner; with keenness or point.

POI-KIL-IT'IC. See Pœcilitic.

POINT, *n.* [Fr., from *poinct*; Sp. and It. *punto*, *punta*; W. *pwnc*; from L. *punctum*, from *pungo*, to prick, properly, to thrust, pret. *pepugi*, showing that *n* is not radical. Hence it accords with Norm. *pouchon*, a *puncheon*, Fr. *poinçon*, Eng. to *punch*, and with *poke*, *poker*, Gr. *πηγνυω*, &c.]

1. The sharp end of any instrument or body; as, the *point* of a knife, of a sword, or of a thorn. Hence, a steel instrument having a sharp point or end, used by engravers, etchers, &c.

2. A string with a tag; as, a silken *point.* *Shak.*

3. A small cape, headland, or promontory; a tract of land extending into the sea, a lake, or river, beyond the line of the shore, and becoming narrow at the end; as, *Point* Judith; Montauk *Point.* It is smaller than a cape.

4. The sting of an epigram; a lively turn of thought or expression that strikes with force and agreeable surprise.

With periods, *points*, and tropes, he slurs his crimes. *Dryden.*

5. An indivisible part of time or space. We say, a *point* of time, a *point* of space. *Locke. Davies.*

6. A small space; as, a small *point* of land. *Prior.*

7. Punctilio; nicety; exactness of ceremony; as, *points* of precedence.

8. Place near, next, or continuous to; verge; eve. He is on the *point* of departure, or at the *point* of death.

9. Exact place. He left off at the *point* where he began.

10. Degree; state of elevation, depression, or extension; as, he has reached an extraordinary *point* of excellence. He has fallen to the lowest *point* of degradation.

11. A character used to mark the divisions of writing, or the pauses to be observed in reading or speaking; as the comma, semicolon, colon, *and* period. The period is called a *full* stop, as it marks the close of a sentence.

12. A spot; a part of a surface divided by spots or lines; as, the ace *point.*

13. In *geometry*, that which has neither parts nor magnitude. *Euclid.*

A *point* is that which has position, but not magnitude. *Playfair.*
A *point* is a limit terminating a line. *Legendre.*

14. In *music*, a dot or mark anciently used, like our note, to distinguish tones or sounds. Hence, *simple counterpoint* is when a note of the lower part answers exactly to that of the upper; and *figurative counterpoint* is when a note is syncopated, and one of the parts makes several notes or inflections of the voice, while the other holds on one. *Encyc.*

15. In *modern music*, a dot placed at the right hand of a note to raise its value or prolong its time by one half, so as to make a semibreve equal to three minims, a minim equal to three quavers, &c.

16. In *astronomy*, a division of the great circles of the horizon, and of the mariner's compass. The four *cardinal points* are the east, west, north, and south. On the space between two of these points, making a quadrant or quarter of a circle, the compass is marked with subordinate divisions, the whole number being thirty-two points.

17. In *astronomy*, a certain place marked in the heavens, or distinguished for its importance in astronomical calculations. The zenith and nadir are called *vertical points*; the nodes are the *points* where the orbits of the planets intersect the plane of the ecliptic; the places where the equator and ecliptic intersect are called *equinoctial points*; the points of the ecliptic at which the departure of the sun from the equator, north and south, is terminated, are called *solstitial points.*

18. In *perspective*, a certain pole or place with regard to the perspective plane. *Encyc.*

19. In *manufactories*, a lace or work wrought by

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the needle; as, *point le Venice, point de Genoa*, &c. Sometimes the word is used for lace woven with bobbins.

20. The place to which any thing is directed, or the direction in which an object is presented to the eye. We say, in this *point* of view an object appears to advantage. In this or that *point* of view the evidence is important.

21. Particular; single thing or subject. In what *point* do we differ? All *points* of controversy between the parties are adjusted. We say, in *point* of antiquity, in *point* of fact, in *point* of excellence. The letter, in every *point*, is admirable. The treaty is executed in every *point*.

22. Aim; purpose; thing to be reached or accomplished; as, to gain one's *point*.

23. The act of aiming or striking.

What a *point* your falcon made! *Shak.*

24. A single position; a single assertion; a single part of a complicated question, or of a whole. These arguments are not sufficient to prove the *point*.

Strange *point* and new!
Doctrine which we would know whence learned. *Milton.*

25. A note or tune.

Turning your tongue divine
To a loud trumpet, and a *point* of war. *Shak.*

26. In *heraldry*, points are the several different parts of the escutcheon, denoting the local positions of figures. *Encyc.*

27. In *electricity*, the acute termination of a body which facilitates the passage of the fluid to or from the body. *Encyc.*

28. In *gunnery*, *point-blank shot* denotes the shot of a gun leveled horizontally. The *point-blank range* is the extent of the apparent right line of a ball discharged. In shooting point-blank, the ball is supposed to move directly to the object, without a curve. Hence, adverbially, the word is equivalent to *directly*.

29. In *marine language*, points are flat pieces of braided cordage, tapering from the middle toward each end; used in reefing the courses and top-sails of square-rigged vessels. *Mar. Dict.*

Vowel-points, in *the Hebrew* and *other Eastern languages*, are certain marks placed above or below the consonants, or attached to them, as in the Ethiopic, representing the vocal sounds or vowels, which precede or follow the articulations.

The point; the subject; the main question; the precise thing to be considered, determined, or accomplished. This argument may be true, but it is not to *the point*.

POINT, *v. t.* To sharpen; to cut, forge, grind, or file to an acute end; as, to *point* a dart or a pin.

2. To direct toward an object or place, to show its position, or excite attention to it; as, to *point* the finger at an object; to *point* the finger of scorn at one. *Shak.*

3. To direct the eye or notice.

Whosoever should be guided through his battles by Minerva, and *pointed* to every scene of them, would see nothing but subjects of surprise. *Pope.*

4. To aim; to direct toward an object; as, to *point* a musket at a wolf; to *point* a cannon at a gate.

5. To mark with characters for the purpose of distinguishing the members of a sentence, and designating the pauses; as, to *point* a written composition.

6. To mark with vowel-points.

7. To appoint. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

8. To fill the joints of with mortar, and smooth them with the point of a trowel; as, to *point* a wall.

To point out; to show by the finger or by other means.

To point a rope: to cause it to taper at the end, as by taking out a few of its yarns and with these working a mat over it, so that it may pass easily through a hole.

To point a sail; to affix points through the eyelet holes of the reefs.

To point the yards of a vessel: to brace them so that the wind shall strike them obliquely. *Totten.*

POINT, *v. i.* To direct the finger for designating an object, and exciting attention to it; with *at*.

Now must the world *point at* poor Catharine. *Shak.*
Point at the tattered coat and ragged shoe. *Dryden.*

2. To indicate, as dogs do to sportsmen.

He treads with caution, and he *points* with fear. *Gay.*

3. To show distinctly by any means.

To *point* at what time the balance of power was most equally held between the lords and commons at Rome, would perhaps admit a controversy. *Swift.*

4. To fill the joints or crevices of a wall with mortar.

To point at: to treat with scorn or contempt by pointing or directing attention to.

POINT'AL, *n.* In *botany*, the pistil of a plant.

POINT'-BLANK, *n.* [Fr.] In *gunnery*, having a horizontal direction; as, a *point-blank* shot. Hence,

2. Direct; as, a *point-blank* denial.

3. *adv.* Horizontally; directly.

POINT D'AP'PUI, (pwā-dap'puē,) [Fr.] Point of support; basis; a fixed point at which troops form, and on which operations rest.

POINT DE-VISE', [Fr.] *Originally*, a particular sort of patterned lace, or a device worked with a point or needle; hence, something uncommonly nice and exact. *Shak. Smart.*

POINT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Sharpened; formed to a point; directed; aimed; marked with points: filled with mortar, as crevices.

2. Aimed at a particular person or transaction.

3. *a.* Sharp; having a sharp point; as, a *pointed* rock.

4. Characterized by keenness, or epigrammatical smartness; as, a *pointed* rebuke; *pointed* wit.

POINT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a pointed manner; with lively turns of thought or expression.

He often wrote too *pointedly* for his subject. *Dryden.*

2. With direct assertion; with direct reference to a subject; with explicitness; as, he declared *pointedly* he would accede to the proposition.

POINT'ED-NESS, *n.* Sharpness; pickedness with asperity. *Johnson.*

2. Epigrammatical keenness or smartness.

In this you excel Horace, that you add *pointedness* of thought. *Dryden.*

POINT'EL, *n.* Something on a point.

These poises or *pointels* are, for the most part, little balls set at the top of a slender stalk, which they can move every way at pleasure. *Derham.*

2. A kind of pencil or style. *Wiclif.*

POINT'ER, *n.* Any thing that points.

2. The hand of a timepiece. *Watts.*

3. A variety of dog, trained to stop and point out the game to sportsmen. *Gay.*

POINT'ING, *ppr.* Directing the finger; showing; directing.

2. Marking with points, as a writing.

3. Filling the joints and crevices of a wall with mortar or cement.

POINT'ING, *n.* The art of making the divisions of a writing; punctuation.

2. The state of being pointed with marks or points.

3. The act of filling the crevices of a wall with mortar, &c.; or the material with which they are filled.

POINT'ING-STOCK, *n.* An object of ridicule or scorn. *Shak.*

POINT'LESS, *a.* Having no point; blunt; obtuse; as, a *pointless* sword.

2. Having no smartness or keenness.

POISE, (poiz,) *n.* [W. *pwys*, weight; Arm. *poes*; Fr. *poids*. See the verb.]

1. Weight; gravity; that which causes a body to descend or tend to the center. *Spenser.*

2. The weight or mass of metal used in weighing with steelyards, to balance the substance weighed.

3. Balance; equilibrium; a state in which things are balanced by equal weight or power; equipoise. The mind may rest in a *poise* between two opinions.

The particles forming the earth must convene from all quarters toward the middle, which would make the whole compound rest in a *poise*. *Bentley.*

4. A regulating power; that which balances.

Men of an unbounded imagination often want the *poise* of judgment. *Dryden.*

POISE, (poiz,) *v. t.* [W. *pwysaw*, to throw down, to press, to lean, or incline, to weigh; Arm. *poesa*; It. *pesare*; Sp. and Port. *pesar*; Corn. *puza*; Fr. *peser*.]

1. To balance in weight; to make of equal weight; as, to *poise* the scales of a balance.

2. To hold or place in equilibrium or equiponderance.

Our nation, with united interest blest,
Not now content to *poise*, shall sway the rest. *Dryden.*

3. To load with weight for balancing.

Where could they find another form so fit
To *poise* with solid sense a sprightly wit? *Dryden.*

4. To examine or ascertain, as by the balance; to weigh.

He can not consider the strength, *poise* the weight, and discern the evidence of the clearest argumentations, where they would conclude against his desires. *South.*

5. To oppress; to weigh down.

Lest leaden slumber *poise* me down to-morrow,
When I should mount on wings of victory. *Shak.*

POIS'ED, (poizd,) *pp.* Balanced; made equal in weight; resting in equilibrium.

POIS'ING, *ppr.* Balancing.

POIS'ON, (poiz'n,) *n.* [Fr. *poison*; Arm. *empoesoun*, *pouison*; Sp. *ponzoña*; Port. *peçonha*. Qu. its alliance to L. *pus*. See Class Bs, No. 25.]

1. Any agent capable of producing a morbid, noxious, or dangerous effect upon any thing endowed with life. All medicines possessing sufficient activity to be of much value, are always poisons in inordinate or excessive quantities; and every thing poisonous is capable of proving medicinal in suitably reduced quantities. The ancient Greeks employed the same word both for a medicine and a poison. There are as many different modes in which poisons operate as there are different and distinct medicinal powers of any material activity. According to the popular notion, those articles only are poisonous, which are capable of producing morbid, noxious, or dangerous effects, in comparatively small quantities; but there is no just foundation for such a distinction.

2. Any thing infectious or malignant; as, the *poison* of pestilential diseases.

3. That which taints or destroys moral purity or health; as, the *poison* of evil example; the *poison* of sin. *South.*

POIS'ON, *v. t.* To infect with any thing fatal to life; as, to *poison* an arrow.

2. To attack, injure, or kill, by poison.

He was so discouraged that he *poisoned* himself and died.—2 Macc.

3. To taint; to mar; to impair; as, discontent *poisons* the happiness of life.

Hast thou not
With thy false arts *poisoned* his people's loyalty? *Rowe.*

4. To corrupt. Our youth are *poisoned* with false notions of honor, or with pernicious maxims of government.

To suffer the thoughts to be vitiated, is to *poison* the fountains of morality. *Rambler.*

POIS'ON-A-BLE, *a.* That can be poisoned.

POIS'ON-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Infected or destroyed by poison.

POIS'ON-ER, *n.* One who poisons or corrupts; that which corrupts.

POIS'ON-FUL, *a.* Replete with poison.

POIS'ON-ING, *ppr.* Infecting with poison; corrupting.

POIS'ON-OUS, *a.* Having the qualities of poison; corrupting; impairing soundness or purity.

POIS'ON-OUS-LY, *adv.* With fatal or injurious effects.

POIS'ON-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being fatal or injurious to health and soundness.

POIS'ON-TREE, *n.* A tree that poisons. This name is given to Rhus-venenata, or Swamp-sumac, Rhus-toxicodendron, or Climbing-sumac, and Rhus-pumila, or Dwarf-sumac, of the United States; to Rhus-vernicifera, or the Varnish-sumac, and Rhus-succedanea, of Japan; to Rhus-perniciosa, Rhus-juglandifolia, and Hippomane-mancinella, or Manchineel tree of South America; to Strychnos-tieuté, and Antiaris-toxicaria, the two Bohun Upas of Java, &c. All of these are valuable medicines. The active principle of the most active of the poison trees of Java, has long been kept in the shops, and is extensively used by physicians.

POI'TREL, *n.* [Fr. *poitrail*, from L. *pectorale*, from *pectus*, the breast.]

1. Armor for the breast of a horse. *Skinner.*

2. A graving tool. [Qu. *pointel*.] *Ainsworth.*

POIZE. An old spelling of POISE. [See POISE.]

PŌKE, *n.* [Sax. *pocca*, *poha*; Fr. *poche*, a pouch or bag.]

A pocket; a small bag; as, a pig in a *poke*. *Camden. Spectator.*

PŌKE, } *n.* The popular name of a North
PŌKE'-WEED, } American herbaceous plant, bearing dark purple juicy berries, the Phytolacca decandra, otherwise called POCAN, COCUM, and GARGET. As a medicine, it has emetic, cathartic, narcotic, and even more important qualities, and it has had some reputation as a remedy for rheumatism, &c.

PŌKE, *v. t.* [Corn. *pokkia*, to thrust or push. In Armoric, *pochan* is one that dives or plunges.]

1. *Properly*, to thrust; to push against with any thing pointed; hence, to feel or search for with a long instrument. *Brown.*

2. To thrust at with the horns, as an ox; *a popular use of the word in New England.*

PŌKE, *v. i.* To grope, as in the dark. *Prior.*

To poke at; to thrust the horns at.

PŌKE, *n.* In *New England*, a machine to prevent unruly beasts from leaping or breaking through fences, consisting of a yoke with a pole inserted, pointing forward.

PŌKE, *v. t.* To put a poke on; as, to *poke* an ox. *New England.*

PŌK'ER, *n.* [from *poke*.] An iron bar used in stirring the fire when coal is used for fuel. *Swift.*

PŌK'ER, *n.* [Dan. *pokker*, the deuse; W. *pwca*, a hobgoblin; *bwg*, id.; *bwgan*, a bugbear; *bw*, terror, fright. These words seem to be allied to *buw*, *buwc*, an ox or cow, L. *bos*, *bovis*, and all perhaps from the bellowing of bulls.]

Any frightful object, especially in the dark; a bugbear; *a word in common popular use in America.* Hence has been formed the adjective POKERISH.

PŌK'ING, *ppr.* Feeling in the dark; stirring with a poker; thrusting at with the horns; putting a poke on.

PŌK'ING, *a.* Drudging; servile. [*Colloquial.*] *Gray*

PŌK'ING-STICK, *n.* An instrument formerly used in adjusting the plaits of ruffs then worn. *Middleton. Shak.*

PO-LAC'CA, } *n.* [Sp. *polacre*: Port. *polaca*, *polhacra*;
PO-LAC'RE, } Fr. *polacre*, *polaque*.]

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A vessel with three masts, used in the Mediterranean. The masts are usually of one piece, so that they have neither tops, caps, nor cross-trees, nor horses to their upper yards. *Mar. Dict. Encyc.*

PŌ'LAR, *a.* [Fr. *polaire*; It. *polare*; Sp. *polar*. See POLE.]

1 Pertaining to the poles of the earth, north and south, or to the poles of artificial globes; situated near one of the poles; as, *polar* regions; *polar* seas; *polar* ice or climates.

2. Proceeding from one of the regions near the poles; as, *polar* winds.

3. Pertaining to the magnetic pole, or to the point to which the magnetic needle is directed.

POL'AR-CHY, *n.* [Gr. πολυς and αρχη.]

Government by a number of persons.

PŌ-LAR-IZ'A-BLE, *a.* Susceptible of polarization.

PO-LAR'I-SCOPE, *n.* [*polar*, *pole*, and Gr. σκοπεω, to view.]

An instrument used in exhibiting the phenomena of the polarization of light. *Francis.*

PO-LAR'I-TY, *n.* That quality of a body in virtue of which peculiar properties reside in certain points; usually, as in electrified or magnetized bodies, properties of attraction or repulsion, or the power of taking a certain direction. Thus we speak of the polarity of the magnet or magnetic needle, whose *pole* is not always that of the earth, but a point somewhat easterly or westerly, and the deviation of the needle from a north and south line is called its *variation*. A mineral is said to possess *polarity*, when it attracts one pole of a magnetic needle and repels the other.

PŌ-LAR-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of giving polarity to a body; the state of having polarity.

Polarization of light; a change produced upon light by the action of certain media, by which it exhibits the appearance of having *polarity*, or poles possessing different properties. This property of light was first discovered by Huygens in his investigation of the cause of double refraction, as seen in the Iceland crystal. The attention of opticians was more particularly directed toward it by the discoveries of Malus, 1810. The knowledge of this singular property of light has afforded an explanation of several very intricate phenomena in optics.

PŌ'LAR-IZE, *v. t.* To communicate polarity to.

PŌ'LAR-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having polarity communicated to.

PŌ'LAR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Giving polarity to.

PŌ'LAR-Y, *a.* [See POLAR.] Tending to a pole; having a direction to a pole. *Brown.*

PŌL'DER, *n.* [D.] In *Holland* and *Belgium*, a tract of low land reclaimed from the sea by means of high embankments. *P. Cyc.*

PŌLE, *n.* [Sax. *pol*, *pal*; G. *pfahl*; D. *paal*; Sw. *pale*; Dan. *pæl*; W. *pawl*; L. *palus*. See PALE.]

1. A long, slender piece of wood, or the stem of a small tree deprived of its branches. Thus seamen use *poles* for setting or driving boats in shallow water; the stems of small trees are used for hoops, and called HOOP-POLES; the stems of small, but tall, straight trees, are used as *poles* for supporting the scaffolding in building.

2. A rod; a perch; a measure of length of 5½ yards, or a square measure of 30¼ square yards.

3. An instrument for measuring. *Bacon.*

Bare poles; a ship is under *bare poles* when her sails are all furled. *Mar. Dict.*

PŌLE, *n.* [Fr. *pole*; It. and Sp. *polo*; G. Dan. and Sw. *pol*; D. *pool*; L. *polus*; Gr. πολος, from πολεω, to turn.]

1. In *astronomy*, one of the extremities of the axis on which the sphere revolves. These two points are called the *poles of the world*.

2. In *spherics*, a point equally distant from every part of the circumference of a great circle of the sphere; or it is a point 90° distant from the plane of a circle, and in a line passing perpendicularly through the center, called the *axis*. Thus the zenith and nadir are the *poles* of the horizon.

3. In *geography*, the extremity of the earth's axis, or one of the points on the surface of our globe through which the axis passes.

4. The star which is vertical to the pole of the earth; the *pole-star*.

Poles of the ecliptic, are two points on the celestial sphere, 90° from the ecliptic. They are 23° 30′ distant from the poles of the world.

Magnetic poles; two points in a magnet in which the power seems to be chiefly concentrated. *Olmsted.*

PŌLE, *n.* [from *Poland*.] A native of Poland.

PŌLE, *v. t.* To furnish with poles for support; as, to *pole* beans.

2. To bear or convey on poles; as, to *pole* hay into a barn.

3. To impel by poles, as a boat; to push forward by the use of poles.

PŌLE'-AX, *n.* An ax fixed to a pole or handle; or rather a sort of hatchet with a handle about fifteen inches in length, and a point or claw bending downward from the back of its head. It is principally used in actions at sea, to cut away the rigging of the enemy attempting to board; sometimes it is thrust into the side of a ship to assist in mounting the enemy's ship, and it is sometimes called a BOARDING-AX. *Mar. Dict. Encyc.*

PŌLE'CAT, *n.* [Fr. *poule*, a hen, and *chat*, a cat, i. e., hen-cat, because it feeds on poultry, eggs, &c.]

The popular name of two digitigrade carnivorous mammals, the Putorius communis and the Putorius alpinus. These are small quadrupeds of Europe, nearly allied to the weasel. They have small glands secreting a fetid liquor somewhat like that of the American skunk. The fitchew or fitchet.

PŌLE'DA-VY, *n.* A sort of coarse cloth. *Ainsworth.*

POL'E-MARCH, *n.* [Gr. πολεμαρχος; πολεμος, war, and αρχη, rule, or αρχος, chief.]

In *Athens*, *originally*, the military commander-in-chief; but *afterwards*, a civil magistrate who had under his care all strangers and sojourners in the city. There were also in Sparta, Thebes, and other parts of Greece, *polemarchs*, who were high officers, exercising both military and civil functions. *Smith's Dict.*

PO-LEM'IC, } *a.* [Gr. πολεμικος, from πολεμος,
PO-LEM'IC-AL, } war.]

1. Controversial; disputative; intended to maintain an opinion or system in opposition to others; as, a *polemic* treatise, discourse, essay, or book; *polemic* divinity.

2. Engaged in supporting an opinion or system by controversy; as, a *polemic* writer. *South.*

PO-LEM'IC, *n.* A disputant; a controvertist; one who writes in support of an opinion or system in opposition to another. *Pope.*

PO-LEM'ICS, *n.* Contest or controversy, especially on religious subjects.

PO-LEM'O-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. πολεμος, war, and σκοπεω, to view.]

An oblique perspective glass contrived for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye. It is called *diagonal* or *side opera-glass*. *Hutton.*

PO-LEN'TA, *n.* [It.] In *Italy*, pudding made of the flour of maize, or Indian meal; formerly ground chestnuts were used. *Artoni.*

PŌLE'-STAR, *n.* A star which is vertical, or nearly so, to the pole of the earth; a lode-star. The northern pole-star is of great use to navigators in the northern hemisphere.

2. That which serves as a guide or director *Burton.*

PŌ'LEY-GRASS, *n.* A plant of the genus Lythrum. *Fam. of Plants.*

PŌ'LEY-MOUNT-AIN, *n.* A plant of the genus Teucrium. *Fam. of Plants.*

PO-LI-AN'THĒS, *n.* [Gr. πολις, a city, and ανθος, a flower, i. e., city-flower, because it is much cultivated in cities.]

The name of a genus of plants, one species of which, viz., *Polianthes tuberosa*, is cultivated for its flowers under the absurd name of *Tuberose*, which is merely a vicious pronunciation of its specific name.

PO-LICE', (po-lees',) *n.* [Fr., from L. *politia*; Gr. πολιτεια, from πολις, city.]

1. The government of a city or town; the administration of the laws and regulations of a city or incorporated town or borough; as the *police* of London, of New York, or Boston. The word is applied also to the government of all towns in New England, which are made corporations by a general statute, for certain purposes.

2. The internal regulation and government of a kingdom or state. *Blackstone.*

3. A body of civil officers, especially in cities, for enforcing the laws.

PO-LIC'ED, (po-leest',) } *a.* Regulated by laws;
POL'I-CI-ED, (-sid,) } furnished with a regular system of laws and administration. *Bacon. Burke.*

PO-LICE'-MAN, *n.* One of the ordinary police. *Smart.*

PO-LICE'-OF'FI-CER, *n.* An officer intrusted with the execution of the laws of a city.

POL'I-CY, *n.* [Fr. *police*; L. *politia*; Gr. πολιτεια, from πολις, city, Sans. *palya*.]

1. *Policy*, in its *primary* signification, is the same as *polity*, comprehending the fundamental constitution or frame of civil government in a state or kingdom. But by *usage*, *policy* is now more generally used to denote what is included under *legislation* and *administration*, and may be defined, the art or manner of governing a nation; or that system of measures which the sovereign of a country adopts and pursues, as the best adapted to the interests of the nation. Thus we speak of *domestic policy*, or the system of internal regulations in a nation; *foreign policy*, or the measures which respect foreign nations; *commercial policy*, or the measures which respect commerce.

2. The course or management of public affairs, with respect either to foreign powers, or to internal arrangement. It has been the *policy* of France to preclude females from the throne. It has been the *policy* of Great Britain to encourage her navy, by keeping her carrying trade in her own hands. In this she manifests sound *policy*. Formerly, England permitted wool to be exported and manufactured in the Low Countries, which was very bad *policy*.

The *policy* of all laws has made some forms necessary in the wording of last wills and testaments. *Blackstone.*
All violent *policy* defeats itself. *Hamilton.*

3. In *common usage*, prudence or wisdom, in rulers or individuals, in the management of public or private concerns.

4. Stratagem; cunning; dexterity of management.

5. A ticket or warrant for money in the public funds. [It. *polizza*.]

6. [Sp. *poliza*.] *Policy*; in *commerce*, the writing or instruction by which a contract of indemnity is effected between the insurer and the insured; or the instrument containing the terms or conditions on which a person or company undertakes to indemnify another person or company against losses of property exposed to peculiar hazards, as houses or goods exposed to fire, or ships and goods exposed to destruction on the high seas. This writing is subscribed by the insurer, who is called the *underwriter*. The terms *policy of insurance*, or *assurance*, are also used for the contract between the insured and the underwriter.

Policies are *valued* or *open*; *valued*, when the property or goods insured are valued at prime cost; *open*, when the goods are not valued, but, if lost, their value must be proved. *Park. Blackstone.*

Wagering policies, which insure sums of money, interest or no interest, are illegal.

All insurances, interest or no interest, or without further proof of interest than the *policy* itself, are null and void. *Blackstone.*

The word *policy* is used also for the writing which insures against other events, as well as against loss of property.

7. In *Scotland*, the pleasure-ground about a gentleman's seat.

PŌL'ING, *n.* In *gardening*, the operation of dispersing the worm-casts all over the walks, with long ash poles. This destroys the worm-casts, and is beneficial to the walks. *Cyc.*

PŌL'ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with poles for support.

2. Bearing on poles.

3. Pushing forward with poles, as a boat.

PŌ'LISH, *a.* [from Slav. *pole*, a plain, whence *Poland*. See the verb.]

Pertaining to Poland, a level country on the south of Russia and the Baltic.

POL'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *polir*, *polissant*; Arm. *pouliçza*; It. *polire* or *pulire*; Sp. *polir*, *pulir*; L. *polio*; Dan. *polerer*; Sw. *polera*; Russ. *poliruyu*; W. *caboli*, with a prefix; Ar. جفل *chafala*, to polish. Qu. its alliance to *file*.]

1. To make smooth and glossy, usually by friction; as, to *polish* glass, marble, metals, and the like.

2. To refine; to wear off rudeness, rusticity, and coarseness; to make elegant and polite; as, to *polish* life or manners. *Milton.*

The Greeks were *polished* by the Asiatics and Egyptians. *S. S. Smith.*

POL'ISH, *v. i.* To become smooth; to receive a gloss, to take a smooth and glossy surface.

Steel will *polish* almost as white and bright as silver. *Bacon.*

POL'ISH, *n.* A smooth, glossy surface, produced by friction.

Another prism of clearer glass and better *polish* seemed free from veins. *Newton.*

2. Refinement; elegance of manners.

What are these wondrous civilizing arts,
This Roman *polish*? *Addison.*

POL'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being polished.

POL'ISH-ED, (pol'isht,) *pp.* or *a.* Made smooth and glossy; refined; polite.

POL'ISH-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being polished, or of being refined and elegant. *Downe. Coventry.*

POL'ISH-ER, *n.* The person or instrument that polishes. *Addison.*

POL'ISH-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making smooth and glossy; refining.

POL'ISH-ING, *n.* The act of making smooth and glossy, or of refining manners.

2. Smoothness; glossiness; refinement. *Goldsmith.*

POL'ISH-MENT, *n.* Refinement. *Waterhouse.*

PO-LITE', *a.* [L. *politus*, polished, from *polio*, supra.]

1. *Literally*, smooth, glossy; and used in this sense till within a century.

Rays of light falling on a *polite* surface. *Newton.*

[This application of the word is, I believe, entirely obsolete.]

2. Being polished or elegant in manners; refined in behavior; well bred.

He marries, bows at court, and grows *polite*. *Pope.*

3. Courteous; complaisant; obliging.

His manners were warm without insincerity, and *polite* without pomp. *Anon.*

PO-LITE'LY, *adv.* With elegance of manners; genteelly; courteously.

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PO-LITE'NESS, *n.* Polish or elegance of manners; gentility; good breeding; ease and gracefulness of manners, united with a desire to please others, and a careful attention to their wants and wishes.

2. Courteousness; complaisance; obliging attentions.

POL-I-TESSE', (-tess',) *n.* [Fr.] Politeness.

[An affected word, unless when applied by way of contempt to over-acted politeness. *Smart.*]

POL'I-TIC, *a.* [L. *politicus;* Gr. πολιτικος, from πολιτεια, from πολις, a city. This word, in its origin, is the same as POLITICAL, and was formerly used as synonymous with it. It is so still in the phrase *body politic.* Burke used *politic* distinction for *political* distinction, but present usage does not warrant this application.]

1. Wise; prudent and sagacious in devising and pursuing measures adapted to promote the public welfare; *applied to persons;* as, a *politic* prince.

2. Well devised, and adapted to the public prosperity; *applied to things.*

This land was famously enriched
With *politic* grave counsel. *Shak.*

3. Ingenious in devising and pursuing any scheme of personal or national aggrandizement, without regard to the morality of the measure; cunning; artful; sagacious in adapting means to the end, whether good or evil.

I have been *politic* with my friend, smooth with my enemy. *Shak.*

4. Well devised; adapted to its end, right or wrong.

PO-LIT'IC-AL, *a.* [Supra.] Pertaining to policy, or to civil government and its administration. *Political* measures or affairs are measures that respect the government of a nation or state. So we say, *political* power or authority; *political* wisdom; a *political* scheme; *political* opinions. A good prince is the *political* father of his people. The founders of a state, and wise senators, are also called *political* fathers.

2. Pertaining to a nation or state, or to nations or states, as distinguished from *civil* or *municipal;* as in the phrase *political* and *civil* rights, the former comprehending rights that belong to a nation, or perhaps to a citizen as an individual of a nation; and the latter comprehending the local rights of a corporation, or any member of it.

Speaking of the *political* state of Europe, we are accustomed to say of Sweden, she lost her liberty by the revolution. *Paley.*

3. Public; derived from office or connection with government; as, *political* character.

4. Artful; skillful. [See POLITIC.]

5. Treating of politics or government; as, a *political* writer. *Paley.*

Political arithmetic; the art of reasoning by figures, or of making arithmetical calculations on matters relating to a nation, its revenues, value of lands and effects, produce of lands or manufactures, population, &c.

Political economy; the administration of the revenues of a nation; or the management and regulation of its resources and productive property and labor. Political economy comprehends all the measures by which the property and labor of citizens are directed in the best manner to the success of individual industry and enterprise, and to the public prosperity. Political economy is now considered as a *science.*

PO-LIT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With relation to the government of a nation or state.

2. With relation to politics.

3. Artfully; with address. [*Obs.*] *Knolles.*

PO-LIT'IC-AS-TER, *n.* A petty politician; a pretender to politics. *L'Estrange.*

POL-I-TI''CIAN, *a.* Cunning; using artifice. [*Obs.*]

POL-I-TI''CIAN, (pol-e-tish'an,) *n.* [Fr. *politicien.*]

1. One versed in the science of government and the art of governing; one devoted to politics. *Dryden. Pope.*

2. A man of artifice or deep contrivance *South.*

POL'I-TIC-LY, *adv.* Artfully. *Shak.*

POL'I-TICS, *n.* [Fr. *politique;* Gr. πολιτικη, See POLICY.]

The science of government; that part of ethics which consists in the regulation and government of a nation or state, for the preservation of its safety, peace, and prosperity; comprehending the defense of its existence and rights against foreign control or conquest, the augmentation of its strength and resources, and the protection of its citizens in their rights, with the preservation and improvement of their morals. *Politics,* as a science or an art, is a subject of vast extent and importance.

2. In *a looser sense,* political affairs, or the contests of parties for power.

POL'I-TIZE, *v. t.* To play the politician. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

POL'I-TURE, *n.* [See POLISH.] Polish; the gloss given by polishing. [*Not used.*] *Donne.*

POL'I-TY, *n.* [Gr. πολιτεια.]

1. The form or constitution of civil government of a nation or state; and in free states, the frame or fundamental system by which the several branches of government are established, and the powers and duties of each designated and defined.

Every branch of our civil *polity* supports and is supported, regulates and is regulated, by the rest. *Blackstone.*

With respect to their interior *polity,* our colonies are properly of three sorts; provincial establishments, proprietary governments, and charter governments. *Blackstone.*

The word seems also to embrace legislation and administration of government.

2. The constitution or general fundamental principles of government of any class of citizens, considered in an appropriate character, or as a subordinate state.

Were the whole Christian world to revert back to the original model, how far more simple, uniform, and beautiful would the church appear, and how far more agreeable to the ecclesiastical *polity* instituted by the holy apostles! *President Stiles.*

PŌL'KA, *n.* A fashionable Hungarian dance.

PŌLL, *n.* [D. *bol,* a ball, bowl, crown, poll, pate, bulb.]

1. The head of a person, or the back part of the head; and in composition, applied to the head of a beast, as in *poll-evil.*

2. A register of heads, that is, of persons. *Shak.*

3. The entry of the names of electors who vote for civil officers. Hence,

4. An election of civil officers, or the place of election.

Our citizens say, at the opening or close of the *poll,* that is, at the beginning of the register of voters and reception of votes, or the close of the same. They say also, we are going to the *polls;* many voters appeared at the *polls.* *New York.*

5. A fish called a CHUB or CHEVIN. [See POLLARD.]

PŌLL, *v. t.* To lop the tops of trees. *Bacon.*

2. To clip; to cut off the ends; to cut off hair or wool; to shear. The phrases, to *poll the hair,* and to *poll the head,* have been used. The latter is used in 2 *Sam.* xiv. 26. To *poll a deed,* is a phrase still used in law language. *Z. Swift.*

3. To mow; to crop. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

4. To peel; to strip; to plunder. [*Obs.*] *Bacon. Spenser.*

5. To take a list or register of persons; to enter names in a list.

6. To enter one's name in a list or register. *Dryden.*

7. To insert into a number as a voter. *Tickel.*

8. To bring to the polls; as, to *poll* votes.

POL'LACK, } *n.* A salt-water fish of the cod family,
POL'LOCK, } closely allied to the whiting and coal-fish.

POL'LARD, *n.* [from *poll.*] A tree having its top cut off at some hight above the ground, that it may throw out branches. *Bacon.*

2. A clipped coin. *Camden.*

3. The chub fish. *Ainsworth.*

4. A stag that has cast his horns.

5. A mixture of bran and meal. *Ainsworth.*

POL'LARD, *v. t.* To lop the tops of trees; to poll.

POL'LARD-ED, *pp.* Lopped. [*Evelyn.*

PŌLL'ED, *pp.* Lopped, as tops of trees. [See POLL.]

2. Brought to the poll, as votes.

POL'LEN, *n.* [L. *pollen, pollis,* fine flour; Russ. *pil, piel,* dust, L. *pulvis.*]

1. The fecundating dust or fine substance, like flour or meal, contained in the anther of flowers, which is dispersed on the stigma for impregnation; farina. *Encyc. Milne. Martyn.*

2. Fine bran. *Bailey.*

POL-LEN-Ā'RI-OUS, *a.* Consisting of meal.

POL'LEN-GER, *n.* Brushwood. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

POL'LEN-IN, *n.* [from *pollen.*] A substance obtained from the pollen of plants. Pollenin is various, as obtained from different plants, and does not appear, in any case, to be a distinct proximate principle, and therefore is not entitled to an appellation appropriated to such proximate principles.

PŌLL'ER, *n.* [from *poll.*] One that shaves persons; a barber. [*Not used.*]

2. One that lops or polls trees.

3. A pillager; a plunderer; one that fleeces by exaction. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

4. One that registers voters, or one that enters his name as a voter.

PŌLL'-Ē-VIL, *n.* [*poll* and *evil.*] A swelling or aposteme on a horse's head, or on the nape of the neck between the ears. *Farrier's Dict.*

POL-LIC-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *pollicitatio.*]

A promise; a voluntary engagement, or a paper containing it. *Henry's Britain.*

POL-LINC'TOR, *n.* [L.] One that prepares materials for embalming the dead; a kind of undertaker. *Greenhill.*

PŌLL'ING, *ppr.* Lopping; as the tops of trees.

2. Registering one's name as a voter. [See POLL.]

3. Bringing to the poll, as votes.

POL-LI-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *pollen* and *fero,* to produce.]

Producing pollen.

POL'LI-WIG, *n.* A tadpole. *Forby.* In *America,* POLLIWOG. Forby thinks it to be from *periwig.*

POL'LOCK, *n.* A fish, the Pollack, which see.

PŌLL'-TAX, *n.* A tax levied by the head or poll; a capitation tax.

POL-LŪTE', *v. t.* [L. *polluo;* Fr. *polluer.* If this word is compound, as I suspect, it seems to be composed of the preposition *po,* which is in the Russian language and retained in the L. *polluceo* and *possideo,* and according to Ainsworth, of *lavo.* But this combination would not naturally give the signification. If the word is simple, the first syllable coincides with *foul.* But neither is this etymology satisfactory Qu. Gr. μολυνω.]

1. To defile; to make foul or unclean; *in a general sense.* But *appropriately,* among *the Jews,* to make unclean or impure, in a legal or ceremonious sense, so as to disqualify a person for sacred services, or to render things unfit for sacred uses. *Num.* xviii. *Exod.* xx. 2 *Kings* xxiii. 2 *Chron.* xxxvi.

2. To taint with guilt.

Ye *polluts* yourselves with all your idols. — Ezek. xx.

3. To profane; to use for carnal or idolatrous purposes.

My Sabbaths they greatly *polluted.* Ezek. xx.

4. To corrupt or impair by mixture of ill, moral or physical.

Envy you my praise, and would destroy
With grief my pleasures, and *pollute* my joy? *Dryden.*

5. To violate by illegal sexual commerce.

POL-LŪTE', *a.* Polluted; defiled. *Milton.*

POL-LŪT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Defiled; rendered unclean; tainted with guilt; impaired; profaned.

POL-LŪT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a state of pollution. *Heywood.*

POL-LŪT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being polluted; defilement.

POL-LŪT'ER, *n.* A defiler; one that pollutes or profanes.

POL-LŪT'ING, *ppr.* Defiling; rendering unclean; corrupting; profaning.

2. *a.* Adapted or tending to defile or infect.

POL-LŪT'ING-LY, *adv.* Corruptingly.

POL-LŪ'TION, *n.* [L. *pollutio;* Fr. *pollution;* Sp. *polucion;* It. *polluzione.*]

1. The act of polluting,

2. Defilement; uncleanness; impurity; the state of being polluted.

3. In *the Jewish economy,* legal or ceremonial uncleanness, which disqualified a person for sacred services or for common intercourse with the people, or rendered any thing unfit for sacred use.

4. In *medicine,* the emission of semen in sleep.

5. In *a religious sense,* guilt, the effect of sin; idolatry, &c.

POL'LUX, *n.* [L.] A fixed star of the second magnitude, in the constellation Gemini, or the Twins.

2. See CASTOR. [*Brande.*

PO-LO-NAISE', } *n.* A robe or dress adopted from
PO-LO-NĒSE', } the fashion of the Poles; sometimes worn by ladies.

PO-LO-NĒSE', *n.* The Polish language. *Encyc.*

PO-LO-NOISE', (po-lo-nāze',) *n.* In *music,* a movement of three crotchets in a bar, with the rhythmical cæsura on the last. *Busby.*

PŌLT, *n.* [Sw. *bulta,* to beat.]

A blow, stroke, or striking; *a word in common use in New England.* *Hallowell.*

PŌLT'-FOOT, *n.* A distorted foot. [*Not in use.*] *Herbert.*

PŌLT'-FOOT-ED, *a.* Having distorted feet. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

POL-TROON', *n.* [Fr. *poltron;* It. *poltrone,* an idle fellow, a coward; *poltrire,* to sleep, to be idle, to loiter; Sp. *poltron,* idle, lazy, easy, commodious; Port. *poltram,* an idler; *poltram, poltrona,* lazy, cowardly; Arm. *poultroun;* certainly not from *pollice truncato.* The primary sense is, idle, at ease, whence lazy; perhaps from the root of *fail,* W. *pallu.*]

An arrant coward; a dastard; a wretch without spirit or courage. *Dryden.*

POL-TROON', *a.* Base; vile; contemptible. *Hammond.*

POL-TROON'ER-Y, *n.* Cowardice; baseness of mind; want of spirit.

POL'VE-RINE, *n.* [L. *pulvis,* dust; It. *polverino.*]

The calcined ashes of a plant, of the nature of pot and pearl ashes, brought from the Levant and Syria. In the manufacture of glass, it is preferred to other ashes, as the glass made with it is perfectly white. *Encyc.*

PŌ'LY, } *n.* [L. *polium;* Gr. πολιον, from πολιος,
PŌ'LEY, } white.]

An evergreen undershrub of the genus Teucrium, found near the Mediterranean. *Loudon.*

The *grass poley* is of the genus Lythrum. *Dewey's Mass. Rep.*

POL'Y, in compound words, is from the Greek πολυς, and signifies *many;* as in *polygon,* a figure of many angles.

POL-Y-Ā-COUS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and ακουω, to hear.]

That multiplies or magnifies sound. As *a noun,* an instrument to multiply sounds.

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POL-Y-A-DEL'PHI-A, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and αδελφος, brother.]
In *botany*, a class of plants having stamens united in three or more bodies or bundles by the filaments.

POL-Y-A-DEL'PHI-AN, } *a.* Having stamens united
POL-Y-A-DEL'PHOUS, } in three or more bundles.

POL-Y-AN'DRI-A, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and ανηρ, a male.]
In *botany*, a class of monoclinous or hermaphrodite plants, having many stamens, or any number above twenty, inserted in the receptacle.

POL-Y-AN'DRI-AN, } *a.* Having many stamens, that
POL-Y-AN'DROUS, } is, any number above twenty, inserted in the receptacle.

POL-Y-AN'DRY, *n.* [Supra.] The practice of females having more husbands than one at the same time; plurality of husbands. *Forster's Obs.*

POL-Y-AN'THUS, *n.* [Gr πολυς, many, and ανθος, a flower.]
An ornamental plant of the genus Primula or primrose, whose flower-stalks produce flowers in clusters. *Loudon.*

POL'Y-ARCH-Y, *n.* [Gr. πολυς and αρχη.]
A government by many persons, of whatever order or class.

POL-Y-AU-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, αυτος, he himself, and γραφω, to write.]
The act or practice of multiplying copies of one's own handwriting or of manuscripts, by engraving on stone; a species of lithography.
Delasteyrie. Med. Repos.

PO-LYB'A-SITE, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and βασις, base.]
An iron-black ore of silver, consisting of silver, sulphur, and antimony, with some copper and arsenic.

POL'Y-CHORD, *a.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and *chord.*]
Having many chords or strings.
Ch. Relig. Appeal.

POL'Y-CHREST, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and χρηστος, useful.]
In *pharmacy*, a medicine that serves for many uses, or that cures many diseases. [*Obs.*]
Polychrest salt, among *old chemists*, was the sulphate of potassa. *Brande.*

POL'Y-CHRO-ITE, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and χροιζω, to color.]
The coloring matter of saffron. *Ure.*

POL-Y-CHRO-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and χρωμα, color.]
In *mineralogy*, exhibiting a play of colors. *Mohs.*

POL-Y-CO-TYL-E'DON, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and κοτυληδον, a cavity.]
In *botany*, a plant that has many or more than two cotyledons or lobes to the seed. *Martyn.*

POL-Y-CO-TYL-E'DON-OUS, *a.* Having more than two lobes to the seed.

POL-Y-E'DRON, } See POLYHEDRON and POLYHE-
POL-Y-E'DROUS. } DRAL.

POL-Y-GA'MI-A, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and γαμος, marriage.]
In *botany*, a class of plants bearing hermaphrodite flowers, with male or female flowers, or both, not inclosed in the same common calyx, but scattered either on the same plant, or on two or three distinct individuals, in different flowers. *Martyn.*

POL-Y-GA'MI-AN, } *a.* In *botany*, producing hermaph-
POL-LYG'A-MOUS, } rodite flowers, with male or female flowers, or both.

PO-LYG'A-MIST, *n.* [See POLYGAMY.] A person who practices polygamy, or maintains its lawfulness. *Hammond.*

PO-LYG'A-MOUS, *a.* Consisting of polygamy. *Encyc.*
2. Inclined to polygamy; having a plurality of wives.

PO-LYG'A-MY, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and γαμος, marriage.]
A plurality of wives or husbands at the same time; or the having of such plurality. When a man has more wives than one, or a woman more husbands than one, at the same time, the offender is punishable for *polygamy*. Such is the fact in Christian countries. But *polygamy* is allowed in some countries, as in Turkey.

POL'Y-GAR, *n.* In *Hindostan*, an inhabitant of the woods.

POL-Y-GAS'TRIC, *a.* [Gr, πολυς, many, and γαστηρ, stomach.]
Having many stomachs.

POL-Y-GAS'TRIC, *n.* An animal having many stomachs, as some of the infusories. *Bell.*

PO-LYG'E-NOUS, *a.* [Gr πολυς, many, and γενος, kind.]
Consisting of many kinds; as, a *polygenous* mountain, which is composed of strata of different species of stone. *Kirwan.*

POL'Y-GLOT, *a.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and γλωττα, tongue.]
Having or containing many languages; as, a *polyglot* lexicon or Bible.

POL'Y-GLOT, *n.* A book containing many languages, particularly the Bible containing the Scriptures in several languages.
2. One who understands many languages. [*Not in use.*] *Howell.*

POL'Y-GON, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and γωνια, an angle.]
In *geometry*, a plane figure of many angles, and consequently of many sides; *particularly*, one whose perimeter consists of more than four sides. *Brande.*

PO-LYG'ON-AL, } *a.* Having many angles. *Lee.*
PO-LYG'ON-OUS, }
Polygonal numbers; in *arithmetic*, the successive sums of a series of numbers in arithmetical progression. *Brande.*

POL-Y-GON-OM'E-TRY, *n.* [*polygon* and Gr. μετρον.]
The doctrine of polygons. *Brande.*

PO-LYG'ON-UM, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and γονυ, knee or knot.]
A genus of plants so named from the numerous joints in the stem. Some of the most remarkable species of polygonum are the three sorts of buckwheat, the medicinal bistort, the water-pepper, &c.

POL'Y-GRAM, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many. and γραμμα, a writing.]
A figure consisting of many lines. *Barlow.*

POL'Y-GRAPH, *n.* [See POLYGRAPHY.] An instrument for multiplying copies of a writing with ease and expedition.

POL-Y-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to polygra-
POL-Y-GRAPH'IC-AL, } phy; as, a *polygraphic* instrument.
2. Done with a polygraph; as, a *polygraphic* copy or writing.

PO-LYG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and γραφη, a writing; γραφω, to write.]
The art of writing in various ciphers, and of deciphering the same. *Dict. Encyc.*

POL'Y-GYN, *n.* } [Gr. πολυς, many, and γυνη,
POL-Y-GYN'I-A, *n. pl.* } a female.]
In *botany*, an order of plants having many styles.

POL-Y-GYN'I-AN, } *a.* In *botany*, having many
PO-LYG'YN-OUS, } styles.

PO-LYG'Y-NY, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and γυνη, a female.]
The practice of having more wives than one at the same time. *Forster's Obs.*

PO-LY'HA-LITE, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and αλς, salt.]
A mineral or salt occurring in masses of a fibrous structure, of a brick-red color, being tinged with iron. It contains sulphate of lime, of magnesia, of potash, and of soda. *Cleaveland.*

POL-Y-HE'DRAL, } *a.* [See POLYHEDRON.] Hav-
POL-Y-HE'DROUS, } ing many sides, as a solid body.

POL-Y-HE'DRON, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and εδρα, side.]
1. In *geometry*, a body or solid contained by many sides or planes.
2. In *optics*, a polyscope or multiplying glass. *Hutton.*

PO-LYL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and λογος, discourse.]
A talking much; talkativeness; garrulity. [*Not in use.*] *Granger.*

POL-Y-MATH'IC, *a.* [See POLYMATHY.] Pertaining to polymathy.

PO-LYM'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many and μαθησις, learning; μανθανω, to learn.]
The knowledge of many arts and sciences; acquaintance with many branches of learning, or with various subjects. *Johnson. Encyc.*

POL-Y-MIG'NITE, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and μιγνυμι, to mix.]
A black, shining mineral, containing titanic acid, zirconia, yttria, oxyds of cerium and iron, &c. *Dana.*

POL'YM-NITE, *n.* [stone of many marshes.] A stone marked with dendrites and black lines, and so disposed as to represent rivers, marshes, and ponds. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

POL'Y-MORPH, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and μορφη, form.]
A name given by Soldani to a numerous tribe or series of shells, which are very small, irregular, and singular in form, and which can not be referred to any known genus. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

POL-Y-MORPH'OUS, *a.* [Supra.] Having many forms. *Bigelow.*

POL'Y-NEME, *n.* A sea-fish of the genus Polynemus, belonging to the perch family, having a scaly, compressed head, with a blunt, prominent nose, and pliform appendages to the pectoral fins. *Pennant.*

POL-Y-NE'SIA, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and νησος, isle.]
A term in geography, used to designate numerous groups of isles in the Pacific Ocean, especially near the tropics; as the Pelew Isles, the Ladrones, the Carolines, the Sandwich Isles, the Marquesas, the Society Isles, and the Friendly Isles.
De Brosses. Pinkerton.

POL-Y-NE'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Polynesia.

POL-Y-NO'MI-AL, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and ονομα, name.]
In *algebra*, a quantity consisting of many terms.

POL-Y-NO'MI-AL, *a.* Containing many names or terms.

POL-Y-ON'O-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and ονομα, name.]
Having many names or titles; many-titled.
Sir W. Jones.

POL-Y-ON'O-MY, *n.* [Supra.] Variety of different names. *Faber.*

POL-Y-OP'TRON, } *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and οπτο-
POL-Y-OP'TRUM, } μαι, to see.]
A glass through which objects appear multiplied, but diminished. *Hutton. Brande.*

POL-Y-O-RA'MA, *n.* [Gr. πολυς and οραμα.]
A view of many objects.

POL'YP, *n.* An aquatic animal of the Radiate type, having, in general, a cylindrical body, at one extremity of which there is a mouth, surrounded by one or more series of arms or tentacles. It has no special organs of sense, and is capable of multiplying by buds and artificial sections as well as by ova. The name is sometimes used in a restricted sense for the Hydra polyp, but properly includes the animals of all zoöphytes. These animals form coral by the secretion of calcareous matter. *Dana.*

POL'Y-PA-RY, *n.* [*polyp* and L. *pario*, to produce.]
A name given to coral, because formed by polyps. *Dana.*

POL-Y-PET'AL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and πεταλον, a petal.]
In *botany*, having many petals; as, a *polypetalous* corol. *Martyn.*

PO-LYPH'A-GOUS, *a.* [Gr. πολυς and φαγω.]
Eating or subsisting on many things, or kinds of food.

POL-Y-PHAR'MA-CY, *n.* [Gr. πολυς and φαρμακεια.]
Medicines of many ingredients.

POL-Y-PHON'IC, } *a.* [Infra.] Having or consisting
PO-LYPH'O-NOUS, } of many voices or sounds.

PO-LYPH'O-NISM, } *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and φω-
PO-LYPH'O-NY, } νη, sound.]
Multiplicity of sounds, as in the reverberations of an echo. *Derham.*

PO-LYPH'O-NIST, *n.* One who professes the art of multiplying sounds, or who makes a variety of sounds; a ventriloquist.

PO-LYPH'YL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and φυλλον, leaf.]
In *botany*, many-leafed; as, a *polyphyllous* calyx or perianth.

PO-LYP'I-DOM, *n.* [*polyp* and Gr. δομος, house.]
Literally, a house or hive of polyps; a name sometimes given to coral. The term is incorrect, as coral is an internal secretion. *Dana.*

PO-LYP'I-ER, (po-lip'e-ā,) *n.* [Fr.] Polypary, which see.

POL-Y-PIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*polyp* and *fero.*] Producing polyps.

POL'Y-PODE, *n.* [Gr. πολυς and πους.]
An animal having many feet; the milleped or wood-louse. *Coze.*

PO-LYP'O-DY, *n.* [L. *polypodium*, from the Greek. See POLYP.]
A plant of the genus Polypodium, of the order of Filices or ferns. The fructifications are in roundish points, scattered over the inferior disk of the frons or leaf. There are numerous species. *Loudon.*

POL'Y-POUS, *a.* [*from polypus.*] Having the nature of the polypus; having many feet or roots, like the polypus; as, a *polypous* concretion. *Arbuthnot.*

POL-Y-PRIS-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and *prismatic.*]
In *crystallography*, a term applied to a prismatic crystal, having many lateral, secondary planes, with or without the primary planes. *Dana.*

POL'Y-PUS, *n.* [Gr. πολυπους; πολυς, many, and πους, foot.]
1. Something that has many feet or roots.
2. In *zoölogy*, a polyp, which see.
3. A tumor with a narrow base, somewhat resembling a pear; found in the nose, uterus, &c. *Cooper.*

POL'Y-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and σκοπεω, to view.]
A glass which makes a single object appear as many; a multiplying glass, which see. *Hutton.*

POL-Y-SEP'A-LOUS, *a.* In *botany*, a polysepalous calyx is that which has more than one sepal. *Lindley.*

POL'Y-SPAST, *n.* [Sp. *polispastos*; Gr. πολυς, many, and σπαω, to draw.]
A machine consisting of many pulleys. *Dict.*

POL'Y-SPERM, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and σπερμα, seed.]
A tree whose fruit contains many seeds. *Evelyn.*

POL'Y-SPERM'OUS, *a.* Containing many seeds; as, a *polyspermous* capsule or berry. *Maytyn.*

POL'Y-STYLE, *n.* [Gr. πολυς and στυλος.]
An edifice whose columns are too numerous to be readily counted. *Elmes.*

POL-Y-SYL-LAB'IC, } *a.* [from *polysyllable.*] Per-
POL-Y-SYL-LAB'IC-AL, } taining to a polysyllable; consisting of many syllables, or of more than three.

POL'Y-SYL-LA-BLE, *n.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and συλλαβη, a syllable.]
A word of many syllables, that is, consisting of more syllables than three, for words of a less number than four are called monosyllables, dissyllables, and trisyllables. *Encyc.*

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POL-Y-SYN'DE-TON, *n.* [Gr. πολυσυνδετος; πολυς, many, and συνδετος, connecting.]
A figure of rhetoric, by which the copulative is often repeated; as, "We have ships, and men, and money, and stores.

POL-Y-TEC'H'NIC, *a.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and τεχνη, art.]
Comprehending many arts; applied particularly to a school in which many branches of art or science are taught.

POL-Y-THAL'A-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. πολυς, many, and θαλαμος, chamber.]
Many-chambered; applied to cephalopods having multilocular shells. *P. Cyc.*

POL'Y-THE-ISM, *n.* [Fr. *polytheisme*; Gr. πολυς, many, and θεος, god.]
The doctrine of a plurality of gods or invisible beings superior to man, and having an agency in the government of the world. *Stillingfleet.*

POL'Y-THE-IST, *n.* A person who believes in or maintains the doctrine of a plurality of gods.

POL-Y-THE-IST'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to polythe-
POL-Y-THE-IST'IC-AL, } ism; as, *polytheistic* belief or worship.
2. Holding a plurality of gods; as, a *polytheistic* writer. *Milner. Encyc.*

POL-Y-THE-IST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of polytheism.

POL-Y-ZŌ'NAL, *a.* [Gr. πολυς and ζωνη.]
Consisting of many zones or rings; as, a *polyzonal* lens. *Brewster.*

PŌM'ACE, (pum'ase,) *n.* [from L. *pomum*, an apple, It. *pome*, Sp. *pomo*, Fr. *pomme*.]
The substance of apples or of similar fruit crushed by grinding. In America, it is so called before and after being pressed. [See POMP and POMMEL.]

PO-MĀ'CEOUS, (-shus,) *a.* Consisting of apples; as, *pomaceous* harvests. *Philips.*
2. Like pomace.

PO-MĀDE', *n.* [Fr. *pommade*; It. *pomata*; Sp. *pomada*, either from *pomo*, fruit, or from perfuming; *poma* signifying, in Spanish, a perfume-box.]
Perfumed ointment. [*Little used.*]

PO-MAN'DER, *n.* [Fr. *pomme d'ambre*. *Johnson.*]
A sweet ball; a perfumed ball or powder. *Bacon. Shak.*

PO-MĀ'TUM, *n.* [Fr. *pommade*; It. *pomata*; Sp. *pomada*. See POMADE.]
A perfumed unguent or composition used in dressing the hair. It is also used in medicine. *Encyc.*

PO-MĀ'TUM, *v. t.* To apply pomatum to the hair.

PŌME, *n.* [L. *pomum*.] [*Dict.*
1. In *botany*, a fleshy or pulpy pericarp without valves, containing a capsule or capsules, as the apple, pear, &c. *Martyn.*
2. A name given in America to baked cakes of maize or Indian meal, about the size of an apple.

PŌME, *v. i.* [Fr. *pommer*.]
To grow to a head, or form a head in growing. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

PŌME-CIT'RON, *n.* A citron apple. *B. Jonson.*

PŌME-GRAN'ATE, (pum-gran'nate,) *n.* [L. *pomum*, an apple, and *granatum*, grained. See GRAIN and GRANATE.]
1. The fruit of a tree belonging to the genus Punica. This fruit is as large as an orange, having a hard rind filled with a soft pulp and numerous seeds. It is of a reddish color.
2. The tree that produces pomegranates.
3. An ornament resembling a pomegranate, on the robe and ephod of the Jewish high priest.

PŌME-GRAN'ATE-TREE, *n.* The tree which produces pomegranates.

PŌME'ROY, (pum'roy,) } *n.* Royal apple; a
PŌME-ROY'AL, (pum-roy'al,) } particular sort of apple. *Ainsworth.*

PŌME'-WA-TER, *n.* A sort of apple. *Shak.*

POM'EY, *n.* [In *heraldry*, a green roundel. — *E. H. Barker.*]

PO-MIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *pomum*, an apple, and *fero*, to produce.]
Apple-bearing; an epithet applied to plants which bear the larger fruits, such as melons, gourds, pumpkins, cucumbers, &c., in distinction from the baccifcrous or berry-bearing plants. *Ray. Arbuthnot.*

POMME, } *n.* In *heraldry*, [never occur alone,
POM-METTE', } but only in union with *cross*; as, a *cross pomme*, a cross of which the ends terminate in three half circlets resembling apples. There are several *crosses* of various forms; as, the *cross moline*, the *cross patonce*. — *E. H. Barker.*]

PŌM'MAGE, (pum'-) *n.* See POMACE.

PŌM'MEL, (pum'mel,) *n.* [Fr. *pommeau*; It. *pomo*, an apple; *pomo della spada*, the pommel of a hilt; Sp. *pomo*, L. *pomum*, an apple, or a similar fruit; W. *pwmp*, a round mass or lump.]
1. A knob or ball; any ornament of a globular form. 2 *Chron. iv.*
2. The knob on the hilt of a sword; the protuberant part of a saddle-bow; the round knob on the frame of a chair, &c.

PŌM'MEL, (pum'mel,) *v. t.* [from the noun.] To beat as with a pommel, that is, with something thick or bulky; to bruise.
[The French *se pommeler*, to grow dapple, to curdle, is from the same source; but the sense is to make knobs or lumps, and hence to variegate, or make spots like knobs. The Welsh have from the same root, or *pwmp*, a mass, *pwmpiaw*, to form a round mass, and to thump, to bang, Eng. to *bump*.]

PŌM'MEL-ED, (pum'meld,) *pp.* Beaten; bruised.
2. *a.* In *heraldry*, having pommels, as a sword or dagger.

PŌM'MEL-ING, *ppr.* Beating.

PŌM'MEL-ING, *n.* A beating or bruising.

POM-MĒL'ION, (-mēl'yun,) *n.* [from *pommel*.] The cascabel or hindmost knob of a cannon. *Mar. Dict.*

PO-MO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Belonging to pomology.

PO-MOL'O-GIST, *n.* One interested in pomology.

PO-MOL'O-GY, *n.* The art or science of raising fruit.

POMP, *n.* [L. *pompa*; Fr. *pompe*: Arm. *pomp*; *pompadi*, to boast; It. and Sp. *pompa*; Sw. *pomp*; D. *pomp*, a pump, and *pompoen*, a gourd, a pumpkin; G. *pomp*, show, and *pumpe*, a pump. These words appear to be all of one family, coinciding with L. *bombus*, Sp. *bomba*, Eng. *bomb*, *bombast*. The radical sense is, to swell or dilate; Gr. πυμπη, πομπεια, πυμπευω.]
1. A procession distinguished by ostentation of grandeur and splendor; as, the *pomp* of a Roman triumph.
2. Show of magnificence; parade; splendor.

Hearts formed for love, but doomed in vain to glow
In prisoned *pomp*, and weep in splendid woe. *D. Humphreys.*

POMP-AT'IC, *a.* [Low L. *pompaticus*, *pompatus*.]
Pompous; splendid; ostentatious. [*Not in use.*] *Barrow.*

POMP'ET, *n.* The ball which printers use to black the types. *Cotgrave.*

POM'PHO-LYX, *n.* [L., from Gr. πομπολυξ; πομφος, a tumor; πεμφιξ, a blast, a puff, a bubble, a pustule. See POMP.]
The white oxyd which sublimes during the combustion of zinc, called *flowers of zinc*. It rises and adheres to the dome of the furnace and the covers of the crucibles. *Hill. Nicholson. Ure.*

PŌMP'I-ON, (pump'e-on,) *n.* [D. *pompoen*, a pumpkin, a gourd; Sw. *pumpa*. See POMP and POMACE.]
A pumpkin; a plant and its fruit of the genus Cucurbita.

POM'PIRE, *n.* [L. *pomum*, apple, and *pyrus*, pear.]
A sort of pearmain. *Ainsworth.*

POM-POS'I-TY, *n.* [It. *pomposità*.]
Pompousness; ostentation; boasting. *Aikin.*

POM-PŌ'SO, [It.] In *music*, grand and dignified.

POMP'OUS, *a.* [Fr. *pompeux*; It. *pomposo*.]
1. Displaying pomp; showy with grandeur; splendid; magnificent; as, a *pompous* procession; a *pompous* triumph.
2. Ostentatious; boastful; as, a *pompous* account of private adventures.

POMP'OUS-LY, *adv.* With great parade or display; magnificently; splendidly; ostentatiously. *Dryden.*

POMP'OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being pompous; magnificence; splendor; great display of show; ostentatiousness. *Addison.*

PŌM'-WA-TER, *n.* The name of a large apple. *Dict.*

POND, *n.* [Sp. Port. and It. *pantano*, a pool of stagnant water, also in Sp. hinderance, obstacle, difficulty. The name imports standing water, from setting or confining. It may be allied to L. *pono*; Sax. *pyndan*, to pound, to pen, to restrain, and L. *pontus*, the sea, may be of the same family.]
1. A body of stagnant water without an outlet, larger than a puddle, and smaller than a lake; or a like body of water with a small outlet. In the United States, we give this name to collections of water in the interior country, which are fed by springs, and from which issues a small stream. These ponds are often a mile or two, or even more, in length, and the current issuing from them is used to drive the wheels of mills and furnaces.
2. A collection of water raised in a river by a dam, for the purpose of propelling mill-wheels. These artificial ponds are called MILL-PONDS.
Pond, for fish. See FISH-POND.

POND, *v. t.* [from the noun.] To make a pond; to collect in a pond by stopping the current of a river.

POND, *v. t.* To ponder. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

PON'DER, *v. t.* [L. *ponderō*, from *pondo*, *pondus*, a pound; *pendeō*, *pendo*, to weigh; and Pers. پنداشتن *pindashatan*, and بندازیدن *bandazidan*, to think, to consider.]
1. To weigh in the mind; to consider and compare the circumstances or consequences of an event, or the importance of the reasons for or against a decision.

Mary kept all these things, and *pondered* them in her heart. — Luke ii.

2. To view with deliberation; to examine.

Ponder the path of thy feet. — Prov. iv.
The Lord *pondereth* the hearts. — Prov. xxi.

To ponder on, is sometimes used, but is not to be countenanced.

PON-DER-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being ponderable.

PON'DER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be weighed; capable of being weighed. *Brown.*

PON'DER-AL, *a.* [from L. *pondus*, weight.]
Estimated or ascertained by weight, as distinguished from NUMERAL; as, a *ponderal* drachma. *Arbuthnot.*

PON'DER-ANCE, *n.* Weight; gravity. *Gregory.*

PON'DER-ATE, *v. t.* To weigh in the mind; to consider. [*Not in use.*] *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

PON-DER-A'TION, *n.* The act of weighing. *Arbuthnot.*

PON'DER-ED, *pp.* Weighing in the mind; considered; examined by intellectual operation.

PON'DER-ER, *n.* One that weighs in his mind. *Whitlock.*

PON'DER-ING, *ppr.* Weighing intellectually; considering; deliberating on.

PON'DER-ING-LY, *adv.* With consideration or deliberation. *Hammond.*

PON'DER-OS'I-TY, *n.* Weight; gravity; heaviness. *Brown. Ray.*

PON'DER-OUS, *a.* [L. *ponderosus*; It. Sp. and Port. *ponderoso*.]
1. Very heavy; weighty; as, a *ponderous* shield; a *ponderous* load.
2. Important; momentous; as, a *ponderous* project. [*This application of the word is unusual.*]
3. Forcible; strongly impulsive; as, a motion vehement or *ponderous*; a *ponderous* blow. *Bacon. Dryden.*
Ponderous spar; heavy spar, or barytes.

PON'DER-OUS-LY, *adv.* With great weight.

PON'DER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Weight; heaviness; gravity. *Boyle.*

PŌND'-WEED, *n.* [*pond* and *weed*.] An aquatic herb of the genus Potamogeton. The *triple-headed pond-weed* is of the genus Zannichellia.

PŌ'NENT, *a.* [It. *ponente*, the west; L. *ponens*, from *pono*, to set.]
Western; as, the *ponent* winds. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

PON-GEE', *n.* An inferior kind of India silk.

PON''GO, *n.* The name *pongo* was applied by Buffon to a large species of orang outang, which is now ascertained to have been an imaginary animal. It is applied by Cuvier to the largest species of ape known, which inhabits Borneo, and resembles the true orang outang in its general form and erect position, but has the cheek pouches and lengthened muzzle of the baboon. It has also been applied (*Ed. Encyc.*) to the *Simia troglodytes* or chimpanzee of Cuvier, a native of Western Africa. *Cuvier. Ed. Encyc.*

PON'IARD, (pon'yard,) *n.* [Fr. *poignard*; It. *pugnale*; Sp. *puñal*; Port. *punhal*. There is an appearance of the formation of this word from the name of the fist, Fr. *poing*, Sp. *puño*, It. *pugno*, L. *pugnus*; but this is not obvious.]
A small dagger; a pointed instrument for stabbing, borne in the hand, or at the girdle, or in the pocket. *Encyc.*

PON'IARD, (pon'yard,) *v. t.* To pierce with a poniard; to stab.

PON'IARD-ED, *pp.* Pierced with a poniard; stabbed.

PONK, *n.* [qu. W. *pwca*, *bwg*, a hobgoblin; Ice. *puke*.]
A nocturnal spirit; a hag. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

PON'TAC, *n.* A fine species of claret wine.

PON'TAGE, *n.* [L. *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge, Sp. *puente*, W. *pont*.]
A duty paid for repairing bridges. *Ayliffe.*

PON-TEE', *n.* In *glass works*, an iron instrument used to stick the glass at the bottom, for the more convenient fashioning the neck of it. *Cyc.*

PON'TIC, *a.* [L. *Pontus*, the Euxine Sea, Gr. πουτος.]
Pertaining to the Pontus, Euxine, or Black Sea. *J. Barlow.*

PON'TIFF, *n.* [Fr. *pontife*; L. *pontifex*; said to be from *pons*, a bridge, and *facio*, to make. The second *f* would more properly be omitted in this word, as it is in the derivatives.]
A high priest. The Romans had a college of *pontiffs*; the Jews had their *pontiffs*; and in modern times, the pope is called *pontiff*, or sovereign *pontiff*. *Encyc.*

PON-TIF'IC, *a.* Relating to priests; popish. *Milton. Shenstone.*

PON-TIF'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *pontificalis*.]
1. Belonging to a high priest; as, *pontifical* authority; hence, belonging to the pope; popish. *Raleigh.*
2. Splendid; magnificent. *Shak.*
3. Bridge-building. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

PON-TIF'IC-AL, *n.* A book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical. *South. Stillingfleet.*

PON-TIF-IC-AL'I-TY, *n.* The state and government of the pope; the papacy. [*Not used.*] *Usher.*

PON-TIF'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a pontifical manner.

PON-TIF'IC-ALS, *n. pl.* The dress and ornaments of a priest or bishop. *Lowth.*

PON-TIF'IC-ATE, *n.* [L. *pontificatus*.]

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1. The state or dignity of a high priest; *particularly*, the office or dignity of the pope.

He turned hermit in the view of being advanced to the *pontificate*. *Addison.*

2. The reign of a pope.

Painting, sculpture, and architecture, may all recover themselves under the present *pontificate*. *Addison.*

PONT'I-FICE, (pont'e-fis,) *n.* Bridge-work; structure or edifice of a bridge. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

PON-TI-FI''CIAL, (-fish'al,) *a.* Pertaining to the pope. *Burton.*

PON-TI-FI''CIAN, (-fish'an,) *a.* Pertaining to the pope. *Hall.*

PON-TI-FI''CIAN, *n.* One that adheres to the pope; a Roman Catholic. *Mountagu.*

PON'TINE, } *a.* [L. *pontina*, a lake.]
POMP'TINE, }

A term designating a large marsh between Rome and Naples.

PONT'LE-VIS, *n.* In *horsemanship*, a disorderly resisting of a horse by rearing repeatedly on his hind legs, so as to be in danger of coming over. *Bailey.*

PON-TO-NIER', } *n.* A term applied to soldiers
PON-TON-NIER', } having the charge of constructing bridges.

PON-TOON', *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *ponton*, from Fr. *pont*, L. *pons*, a bridge, probably from the root of *pono*, to lay.]

1. A flat-bottomed boat, whose frame of wood is covered and lined with tin, or covered with copper; used in forming bridges over rivers for armies. *P. Cyc.*

2. A lighter; a low, flat vessel, resembling a barge, furnished with cranes, capstans, and other machinery; used in careening ships, chiefly in the Mediterranean. *Mar. Dict.*

Pontoon bridge, is a bridge formed with pontoons, anchored or made fast in two parallel lines, a few feet asunder. *P. Cyc.*

Pontoon carriage, is made with two wheels only, and two long side pieces, whose fore ends are supported by timbers. *Cyc.*

PŌ'NY, *n.*; *pl.* PONIES. A small horse.

POOD, *n.* A Russian weight, equal to 40 Russian or 36 English pounds avoirdupois.

POO'DLE, *n.* A small dog, resembling the water dog, covered with long, silky hair, either wholly white or with black patches. *Partington.*

POOL, *n.* [Sax. *pol*, *pul*; D. *poel*; G. *pfuhl*; Dan. *pöl*; W. *pwll*, a pool or pit; Arm. *poul*; L. *palus*; Gr. πηλος; probably from setting, standing, like L. *stagnum*, or from issuing, as a spring.]

A small collection of water in a hollow place, supplied by a spring, and discharging its surplus water by an outlet. It is smaller than a lake, and, in New England, is never confounded with *pond* or *lake*. It signifies, with us, a spring with a small basin or reservoir, on the surface of the earth. It is used by writers with more latitude, and sometimes signifies a body of stagnant water. *Milton. Encyc. Bacon.*

POOL, } *n.* [Fr. *poule.*]
PŌULE, }

The stakes played for in certain games of cards.

POOL'ER, *n.* An instrument to stir a tan vat.

POOP, *n.* [Fr. *poupe*; It. *poppa*; Sp. *popa*; L. *puppis*; probably a projection.]

The highest and aftermost part of a ship, reaching forward to the mizzen mast. *Totten.*

POOP, *v. t.* To strike upon the stern, as a heavy sea.

2. To strike the stern, as one vessel that runs her stem against another's stern. *Mar. Dict.*

POOP'ED, (poopt,) *pp.* or *a.* Having a poop; struck on the poop by a heavy sea.

POOP'ING, *n.* The shock of a heavy sea on the stern or quarter of a ship, when scudding in a tempest; also, the action of one ship's running her stem against another's stern. *Mar. Dict.*

POOR, *a.* [L. *pauper*; Fr. *pauvre*; Sp. *pobre*; It. *povero*; Arm. *paour*; Norm. *pour*, *pouer.*]

1. Wholly destitute of property, or not having property sufficient for a comfortable subsistence; needy. It is often synonymous with INDIGENT, and with NECESSITOUS, denoting extreme want; it is also applied to persons who are not entirely destitute of property, but are *not* rich; as, a *poor* man or woman; *poor* people.

2. In *law*, so destitute of property as to be entitled to maintenance from the public.

3. Destitute of strength, beauty, or dignity; barren; mean; jejune; as, a *poor* composition; a *poor* essay; a *poor* discourse.

4. Destitute of value, worth, or importance; of little use; trifling.

That I have wronged no man, will be a *poor* plea or apology at the last day. *Calamy.*

5. Paltry; mean; of little value; as, a *poor* coat; a *poor* house.

6. Destitute of fertility; barren; exhausted; as, *poor* land. The ground is become *poor*.

7. Of little worth; unimportant; as, in my *poor* opinion. *Swift.*

8. Unhappy; pitiable.

Vexed sailors curse the rain
For which *poor* shepherds prayed in vain. *Waller.*

9. Mean; depressed; low; dejected; destitute of spirit.

A soothsayer made Antonius believe that his genius, which was otherwise brave, was, in the presence of Octavianus, *poor* and cowardly. *Bacon.*

10. Lean; emaciated; as, a *poor* horse; the ox is *poor*.

11. Small, or of a bad quality; as, a *poor* crop; a *poor* harvest.

12. Uncomfortable; restless; ill. The patient has had a *poor* night.

13. Destitute of saving grace. *Rev.* iii.

14. *In general*, wanting good qualities, or the qualities which render a thing valuable, excellent, proper, or sufficient for its purpose; as, a *poor* pen; a *poor* ship; a *poor* carriage; *poor* fruit; *poor* bread; *poor* wine, &c.

15. A word of tenderness or pity; dear.

Poor, little, pretty, fluttering thing. *Prior.*

16. A word of slight contempt; wretched.

The *poor* monk never saw many of the decrees and councils he had occasion to use. *Baker.*

17. *The poor*, collectively, used as *a noun*; those who are destitute of property; the indigent; the needy. In *a legal sense*, those who depend on charity or maintenance by the public.

I have observed the more public provisions are made for the *poor*, the less they provide for themselves. *Franklin.*

Poor in spirit; in *a scriptural sense*, humble; contrite; abased in one's own sight by a sense of guilt. *Matt.* v.

POOR'ER, *a. comp.* More poor.

POOR'EST, *a. superl.* Most poor.

POOR'-HOUSE, *n.* A public establishment for the support of the poor.

POOR'JOHN, (-jon,) *n.* A fish of the cod family, the common hake, *Merluccius vulgaris*. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

POOR'-LAWS, *n. pl.* Laws for the support of the poor.

POOR'LY, *adv.* Without wealth; in indigence or want of the conveniences and comforts of life; as, to live *poorly*. *Sidney.*

2. With little or no success; with little growth, profit, or advantage; as, wheat *grows poorly* on the Atlantic borders of New England; these men have succeeded *poorly* in business.

3. Meanly; without spirit.

Nor is their courage or their wealth so low,
That from his wars they *poorly* would retire. *Dryden.*

4. Without excellence or dignity. He performs *poorly* in elevated characters.

POOR'LY, *a.* Somewhat ill; indisposed; not in health. [*Familiar.*]

For three or four weeks past I have lost ground, having been *poorly* in health. *T. Scott.*

POOR'NESS, *n.* Destitution of property; indigence; poverty; want; as, the *poorness* of the exchequer.

No less I hate him than the gates of hell,
That *poorness* can force an untruth to tell. *Chapman.*

[In this sense we generally use POVERTY.]

2. Meanness; lowness; want of dignity; as, the *poorness* of language.

3. Want of spirit; as, *poorness* and degeneracy of spirit. *Addison.*

4. Barrenness; sterility; as, the *poorness* of land or soil.

5. Unproductiveness; want of the metallic substance; as, the *poorness* of ore.

6. Smallness or bad quality; as, the *poorness* of crops or of grain.

7. Want of value or importance; as, the *poorness* of a plea.

8. Want of good qualities, or the proper qualities which constitute a thing good in its kind; as, the *poorness* of a ship or of cloth.

9. Narrowness; barrenness; want of capacity. *Spectator.*

Poorness of spirit; in *a theological sense*, true humility or contrition of heart on account of sin.

POOR-SPIR'IT-ED, *a.* Of a mean spirit; cowardly; base. *Denham.*

POOR-SPIR'IT-ED-NESS, *n.* Meanness or baseness of spirit; cowardice. *South.*

POP, *n.* [D. *poep.* The primary sense is, to drive or thrust.]

A small, smart, quick sound or report. *Spectator.*

POP, *v. i.* To enter or issue forth with a quick, sudden motion.

I startled at his *popping* upon me unexpectedly. *Addison.*

2. To dart; to start from place to place suddenly. *Swift.*

POP, *v. t.* To thrust or push suddenly with a quick motion.

He *popped* a paper into his hand, *Milton.*
Didst thou never *pop*
Thy head into a tinman's shop? *Prior.*

To pop off; to thrust away; to shift off. *Locke.*

POP, *adv.* Suddenly; with sudden entrance or appearance.

PŌPE, *n.* [Gr. παπα, παππας, παππος; Low L. *papa*; Hindoo, *bab*; Turkish, *baba*; Bithynian, *pappas*; Sp. It. and Port. *papa*; Fr. *pape*; Scythian, *papa*. The word denotes *father*, and is among the first words articulated by children.]

1. The bishop of Rome, the head of the Roman Catholic church. *Encyc.*

2. A small fish of the perch family, called also a RUFF. *Walton.*

PŌPE'DŌM, *n.* The place, office, or dignity of the pope; papal dignity. *Shak.*

2. The jurisdiction of the pope.

PŌPE'-JŌAN', (-jōne',) *n.* A game of cards. *Jenner.*

PŌPE'LING, *n.* An adherent of the pope.

PŌP'ER-Y, *n.* The religion of the Roman Catholic church, comprehending doctrines and practices. *Swift. Encyc.*

PŌPE'S'-EYE, *n.* [*pope* and *eye.*] The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh. *Johnson.*

PŌPE'S'-HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* A large, round brush, with a long handle, for dusting ceilings. *Halliwell.*

POP'GUN, *n.* A small gun or tube used by children to shoot wads and make a noise. *Cheyne.*

POP'IN-JAY, *n.* [Sp. *papagayo*; *papa* and *gayo*; Port. *id.*; It. *pappagallo.*]

1. A parrot. *Grew.*

2. A woodpecker, a bird with a gay head. *Peacham.*

The green woodpecker, a bird with a scarlet crown, a native of Europe. *Ed. Encyc.*

3. A gay, trifling young man; a fop or coxcomb. *Shak.*

PŌP'ISH, *a.* Relating to the pope; taught by the pope; pertaining to the pope or the Roman Catholic church; as, *popish* tenets or ceremonies.

PŌP'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a popish manner; with a tendency to popery; as, to be *popishly* affected or inclined.

POP'LAR, *n.* [L. *populus*; Fr. *peuplier*; It. *pioppo*; D. *populier*; G. *pappel*, poplar and mallows; Sw. *poppel-trad*; Ir. *poblar.*]

A tree of the genus Populus, of several species, as the abele, the white poplar, the black poplar, the aspen-tree, &c. The species are all of rapid growth, with soft wood. *Loudon.*

POP'LIN, *n.* A stuff made of silk and worsted. It contains more silk than bombazine.

POP-LIT'E-AL, } *a.* [*from* L. *poples*, the ham.]
POP LIT'IC, }

Pertaining to the posterior part of the knee joint or ham. *Brande. Med. Repos.*

POP'PED, (popt,) *pp.* Darted in or out suddenly.

POP'PET. See PUPPET.

POP'PING, *ppr.* Entering or issuing forth with a quick, sudden motion.

POP'PY, *n.* [Sax. *popeg*; W. *pabi*; Fr. *pavot*; L. *papaver*; It. *papavero.*]

A plant of the genus Papaver, of several species, from one of which, the *P. somniferum*, or white poppy, is collected opium. This is the milky juice of the capsule when half grown, or of any other part of the plant which exudes from incisions in the cortical part, is scraped off, and worked in the sun's heat till it is of a consistence to form cakes. *Encyc.*

POP'U-LACE, *n.* [Fr., from the It. *popolaccio*, from *populus*. See PEOPLE.]

The common people; the vulgar; the multitude, comprehending all persons not distinguished by rank, education, office, profession, or erudition. *Pope. Swift.*

POP'U-LA-CY, *n.* The populace or common people. *K. Charles.*

POP'U-LAR, *a.* [Fr. *populaire*; It. *popolare*; Sp. *popular*; L. *popularis.* See PEOPLE.]

1. Pertaining to the common people; as, the *popular* voice; *popular* elections.

So the *popular* vote inclines. *Milton.*

2. Suitable to common people; familiar; plain; easy to be comprehended; not critical or abstruse.

Homilies are plain and *popular* instructions. *Hooker.*

3. Beloved by the people; enjoying the favor of the people; pleasing to people in general; as, a *popular* governor; a *popular* preacher; a *popular* ministry; a *popular* discourse; a *popular* administration; a *popular* war or peace. Suspect the man who endeavors to make that *popular* which is wrong.

4. Ambitious; studious of the favor of the people.

A *popular* man is in truth no better than a prostitute to common fame and to the people. *Dryden.*

[*This sense is not usual. It is more customary to apply this epithet to a person who has already gained the favor of the people.*]

5. Prevailing among the people; extensively prevalent; as, a *popular* disease.

6. In *law*, a *popular* action is one which gives a penalty to the person that sues for the same. *Blackstone.*

Note. — *Popular*, at least in *the United States*, is not synonymous with *vulgar*; the latter being applied to the lower classes of people, the illiterate and low-bred; the former is applied to all classes, or to the body of the people, including a great portion, at least, of well-educated citizens.

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POP-Ụ-LAR'I-TY, *n.* [L. *popularitas.*]

1. Favor of the people; the state of possessing the affections and confidence of the people in general; as, the *popularity* of the ministry; the *popularity* of a public officer, or of a preacher. It is applied also to things; as, the *popularity* of a law or public measure; the *popularity* of a book or poem. The most valuable trait in a patriot's character is to forbear all improper compliances for gaining *popularity.*

I have long since learned the little value which is to be placed in *popularity* acquired by any other way than virtue; I have also learned that it is often obtained by other means.
P. Henry, Wirt's Sketches.

The man whose ruling principle is duty — is never perplexed with anxious, corroding calculations of interest and *popularity.* *J. Hawes.*

2. Representation suited to vulgar or common conception; that which is intended or adapted to procure the favor of the people. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

POP'Ụ-LAR-IZE, *v. t.* To make common or suitable to the mind; to spread among the people; as, to *popularize* philosophy or physics; to *popularize* a knowledge of chemical principles. *Beddoes. Ure.*

POP'Ụ-LAR-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made popular, or introduced among the people.

POP'Ụ-LAR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making popular, or introducing among the people.

POP'Ụ-LAR-LY, *adv.* In a popular manner; so as to please the populace.

The victor knight,
Bareheaded, *popularly* low had bowed. *Dryden.*

2. According to the conceptions of the common people. *Brown.*

POP'Ụ-LATE, *v. i.* [It. *popolare*, from L. *populus.*] To breed people; to propagate.

When there be great shoals of people which go on to *populate.* *Bacon.*

POP'Ụ-LATE, *v. t.* To people; to furnish with inhabitants, either by natural increase, or by immigration or colonization.

POP'Ụ-LATE, for Populous, is not now in use.

POP'Ụ-LA-TED, *pp.* Furnished with inhabitants; peopled.

POP'Ụ-LA-TING, *ppr.* Peopling.

POP-Ụ-LA'TION, *n.* The act or operation of peopling or furnishing with inhabitants; multiplication of inhabitants. The value of our western lands is annually enhanced by *population.* *United States.*

2. The whole number of people or inhabitants in a country, or portion of a country. The *population* of England is estimated at ten millions of souls; that of the United States, in 1823, was ten millions.

A country may have a great *population*, and yet not be populous. *Tooke.*

3. The state of a country with regard to its number of inhabitants, or rather with regard to its numbers compared with their expenses, consumption of goods, and productions and earnings.

Neither is the *population* to be reckoned only by number; for a smaller number that spend more, and earn less, do wear out an estate sooner than a greater number that live lower and gather more. *Bacon.*

POP'Ụ-LIN, *n.* A crystallizable substance separated from the bark of the Populus tremula, or aspen. *Brande.*

POP-Ụ-LOS'I-TY, *n.* Populousness. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

POP'Ụ-LOUS, *a.* [L. *populosus.*] Full of inhabitants; containing many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of the country. A territory containing fifteen or twenty inhabitants to a square mile, is not a *populous* country. The Netherlands, and some parts of Italy, containing a hundred and fifty inhabitants to a square mile, are deemed *populous.*

POP'Ụ-LOUS-LY, *adv.* With many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country.

POP'Ụ-LOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of having many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country.

By *populousness*, in contradistinction to *population*, is understood the proportion the number bears to the surface of the ground they live on. *Tooke.*

POR'BĒA-GLE, } *n.* A species of shark; the Lamna
PRŌ'BĒA-GLE, } cornubica. *Yarrell.*

POR'ĊATE, }
POR'ĊA-TED, } *a.* [L. *porca*, a ridge.] Ridged; formed in ridges. *Asiat. Res.*

POR'CE-LAIN, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *porcelana*; It. *porcellana*, signifying *porcelain* and *purslain*, a plant; Fr. *porcelaine*, porcelain, the sea-snail, the purple fish, and purslain; Arm. *pourcelinnen.* Our *purslain* is doubtless from the Latin *portulaca*, as Pliny writes it, or *porculata*, as others write it. But I know not the reason of the name.]

1. The finest species of earthen ware, originally manufactured in China and Japan, but now made in several European countries. All earthen wares which are white and semi-transparent, are called *porcelains*; but they differ much in their fineness and beauty. The porcelain of China is composed essentially of two substances, petuntse, which is fusible, and kaolin, which is not fusible, or not with the degree of heat which fuses the petuntse; and in porcelain the substances are only semi-vitrified, or one substance only is vitrified, the other not. Hence it is concluded that porcelain is an intermediate substance between earth and glass. Hence the second degree of fusibility, of which *emollescence* is the first, is called by Kirwan the *porcelain state.*
Nicholson. Kirwan. Elmes.

2. The plant called Purslain, which see. *Ainsworth.*

POR-CEL-LĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* [from *porcelain.*] Pertaining to or resembling porcelain; as, *porcellaneous* shells. *Hatchett.*

POR'CEL-LA-NITE, *n.* A semi-vitrified clay or shale, somewhat resembling jasper. *Dana.*

PŌRCH, *n.* [Fr. *porche*, from L. *porticus*, from *porta*, a gate, entrance, or passage, or from *portus*, a shelter.]

1. In *architecture*, a kind of vestibule at the entrance of temples, halls, churches, or other buildings. *Brande.*

2. A portico; a covered walk.

3. By way of distinction, *the porch* was a public portico in Athens, where Zeno, the philosopher, taught his disciples. It was called ποικιλη, the painted porch, from the pictures of Polygnotus and other eminent painters, with which it was adorned. Hence, *the porch* is equivalent to the *school of the Stoics.* *Enfield.*

POR'CINE, *a.* [L. *porcinus*, from *porcus.* See Pork.] Pertaining to swine; as, the *porcine* species of animals. *Gregory.*

POR'ĊU-PINE, *n.* [It. *porco-spinoso*, the spinous hog, or spine-hog; L. *porcus*, W. *porc*, a pig, and L. *spina*, a spine or thorn. So in French, *porc-epic*, the *spike-hog*: Sp. *puerco-espin*; Port. *porco-espinho*; D. *ygzervarken*, iron-hog; G. *stachelschwein*, thorn-swine; Sw. *pinsvin*, Dan. *pindsviin*, pin-swine.]

In *zoölogy*, a rodent quadruped of the genus Hystrix of Linnæus, furnished with pines or quills upon the body, covered with prickles which are very sharp, and some of them twelve inches long; these he can erect at pleasure. When attacked, he rolls his body into a round form, in which position the prickles are presented in every direction to the enemy. This species is a native of Africa and Asia, and is also found in Italy. *Encyc. Amer. P. Cyc.*

POR'ĊU-PINE-FISH, *n.* A fish of the tropical seas, which is covered with spines or prickles capable of being erected by its inflating the body. It is the Diodon hystrix of Bloch. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

PŌRE, *n.* [Fr. *pore*; Sp. and It. *poro*; Gr. πορος, from the root of πορευομαι, to go, to pass, Sax. *furan*, Eng. to *fare.* See Fare. The word, then, signifies a *passage.*]

1. In *anatomy*, a minute interstice in the skin of an animal, through which the perspirable matter passes to the surface or is excreted.

2. A small spiracle, opening, or passage, in other substances; as, the *pores* of plants or of stones. *Quincy. Dryden.*

PŌRE, *v. i.* [Qu. Gr. εφορω, εφοραω, to inspect. In Sp. *porrear* is to dwell long on, to persist importunately; *porro*, dull; W. *para*, to continue, to persevere.]

To look with steady, continued attention or application. To *pore on*, is to read or examine with steady perseverance, to dwell on; and the word seems to be limited in its application to the slow, patient reading or examination of books, or something written or engraved.

Painfully to *pore* upon a book. *Shak.*
With sharpened sight pale antiquaries *pore.* *Pope.*

PŌRE'BLIND, } *a.* [Qu. Gr. πωρος.]
PUR'BLIND, } Near-sighted; short-sighted. *Bacon.*

PŌR'ER, *n.* One who pores or studies diligently. *Temple.*

POR'GEE, } *n.* A salt-water fish of the gilt-head
POR'GY, } kind, much esteemed for food; also written Poggy.

PŌ'RI-FORM, *a.* Resembling a pore or small puncture.

PŌR'I-NESS, *n.* [from *pory.*] The state of being pory, or having numerous pores. *Wiseman.*

PŌR'ING, *ppr.* Looking with steady, continued application.

PŌ'RISM, *n.* [Gr. πορισμος, acquisition, from ποριζω, to gain, from πορος, a passing; πορευομαι, to pass.]

1. In *geometry*, a proposition affirming the possibility of finding such conditions as will render a certain problem indeterminate or capable of innumerable solutions. *Playfair.*

2. The term *porism* was also used by the Greek geometricians in the sense of corollary. *Brande.*

PO-RIS-MAT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a porism; seek-
PO-RIS'TIC, } ing to determine by what means
PO-RIS'TIC-AL, } and in how many ways a problem may be solved.

PŌ'RITE, *n.*; *pl.* Porites. A name given to those corals which have the surface covered with very shallow or superficial cells, which are quite small and every where contiguous. They grow often to a very large size, and are among the most important constituents of coral reefs. *Dana.*

PŌRK, *n.* [L. *porcus*, a hog or pig; Fr. *porc*; W. *porç*; Arm. *porcq, porchell.* Qu. from the shape of his back, L. *porca*, a ridge; or from his snout and rooting. In Sax. *berga* is a barrow.]

The flesh of swine, fresh or salted, used for food.

PŌRK'-EAT-ER, *n.* One that feeds on swine's flesh. *Shak.*

PŌRK'ER, *n.* A hog. *W. Scott.*

2. A young pig for roasting. *Encyc. Dom. Econ.*

PŌRK'ET, *n.* A young hog. *Dryden.*

PŌRK'LING, *n.* A pig. *Tusser.*

PO-ROS'I-TY, *n.* [from *porous.*] The quality or state of having pores or interstices; opposed to Density. *Bacon.*

PŌ'ROUS, *a.* [from *pore.*] Having interstices in the skin or substance of the body; having spiracles or passages for fluids; as, a *porous* skin; *porous* wood; *porous* earth. *Milton. Chapman.*

PŌ'ROUS-LY, *adv.* In a porous manner.

PŌ'ROUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of having pores; porosity; as, the *porousness* of the skin of an animal, or of wood, or of fossils.

2. The porous parts [*Not authorized.*] *Digby.*

POR-PHY-RIT'IC, } *a.* [See Porphyry.] Per-
POR-PHY-RA'CEOUS, } taining to porphyry; resembling porphyry; containing distinct feldspar crystals uniformly disseminated, as granite.

2. Containing or composed of porphyry; as, *porphyraceous* mountains. *Kirwan.*

POR'PHY-RIZE, *v. t.* To cause to resemble porphyry; to make spotted in its composition. *Cooper.*

POR'PHY-RIZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Caused to resemble porphyry.

POR'PHY-RY, *n.* [Gr. πορφυρα, purple; L. *porphyrites*; Fr. *porphyre*; It. and Sp. *porfido.*]

A rock consisting of a compact feldspathic base, through which crystals of feldspar are disseminated. The crystals are of a lighter tint than the base, and often white. There are red, purple, and green varieties, which are highly esteemed as marbles. *Dana.*

POR'PHY-RY-SHELL, *n.* A univalve shell of the genus Murex.

PŌR'POISE, (por'pus,) *n.* [It. *porco*, a hog, and *pesce*, fish; hog-fish, called, by other nations, sea-hog, G. *meerschwein*, Fr. *marsouin*, Dan. and Sw. Norwegian, *marsvin*, Sw. *hafssvin.* In W. *morhwc*, sea-hog, is the name of the delphin and grampus, from the resemblance of these animals to the hog, probably from the roundness of the back, as they appear in the water. Porpess, according to the derivation, would be a better spelling.]

In *zoölogy*, a term applied to cetaceous mammals of the genus Delphinus of Linnæus, but of the genus Phocæna of more recent naturalists, of which about five species are known. There is one species whose back is usually blackish or brown, whence it is called, in Dutch, *bruinvisch*, brown-fish; the body is thick toward the head, but more slender toward the tail, which is semilunar. This mammal preys on fish, and seeks food not only by swimming, but by rooting like a hog in the sand and mud, whence some persons suppose the name has been given to it.

Of cetaceous fish, we met with *porpoises*, or, as some sailors call them, sea-hogs. *Kalm's Travels.*

Naturalists do not consider the Cetacea as fishes.

POR-RĀ'CEOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [L. *porraceus*, from *porrum*, a leek or onion.]

Greenish; resembling the leek in color. *Wiseman.*

POR-RECT', *a.* In *zoölogy*, denoting a part which extends forth horizontally.

POR-REC'TION, *n.* [L. *porrectio, porrigo*; *per*, or *por*, Eng. *for, fore*, and *rego*, Eng. to *reach.*]

The act of stretching forth. [*Not used.*]

POR'RET, *n.* [L. *porrum*; It. *porro, porretta*, a leek.]

A scallion; a leek or small onion. *Brown.*

POR'RIDGE, *n.* [Qu. *pottage*, by corruption, or L. *farrago*, or from *porrum*, a leek.]

A kind of food made by boiling meat in water; broth. *Johnson.*

This mixture is usually called in America *broth* or *soup*, but not *porridge.* With us, *porridge* is a mixture of meal or flour boiled with water. Perhaps this distinction is not always observed.

POR'RIDGE-POT, *n.* The pot in which porridge is boiled.

POR'RIN-GER, *n.* [Qu. *porridge*, or Fr. *potager*; Corn. *podzher.*]

1. A small metal vessel in which children eat porridge or milk, or used in the nursery for warming liquors.

2. A head-dress in the shape of a porringer, in contempt. *Shak.*

PŌRT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *portus*; Sp. *puerto*; It. *porto*; Arm. *porz*; W. *porth*; from L. *porto*, to carry, Gr. φορεω, L. *fero*, Eng. to *bear.* The Welsh *porth* unites the significations of L. *porta* and *portus*, and the Gr. φορεω and πορευομαι are probably of one family. The primary sense of L. *portus*, Eng. *port*, is probably an entrance, place of entrance, or passage.]

1. A harbor; a haven; any bay, cove, inlet, or recess of the sea, or of a lake, or the mouth of a river, which ships or vessels can enter, and where they can lie safe from injury by storms. Ports may be

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natural or *artificial*, and sometimes works of art, as piers and moles, are added to the natural shores of a place to render a harbor more safe The word *port* is generally applied to spacious harbors much resorted to by ships; as, the *port* of London or of Boston, and not to small bays or coves which are entered occasionally, or in stress of weather only. HARBOR includes all places of safety for shipping.

2. A gate. [L. *porta.*]

From their ivory *port* the cherubim
Forth issued. *Milton.*

3. An embrasure or opening in the side of a ship of war, through which cannon are discharged; a port-hole. *Ralegh.*

4. The lid which shuts a port-hole. *Mar. Dict.*

5. Carriage; air; mien; manner of movement or walk; demeanor; external appearance; as, a proud *port*; the *port* of a gentleman.

Their *port* was more than human. *Milton.*
With more terrific *port*
Thou walkest. *Philips.*

6. In *seamen's language*, the larboard or left side of a ship; as in the phrase, "the ship heels to *port*." "*Port* the helm," is an order to put the helm to the larboard side.

7. A dark-purple, astringent wine, made in Portugal; so called from *Oporto*, whence it is shipped. *McCulloch.*

Port of entry; a port where a custom-house is established for the entry of goods.

Port of the voice; in *music*, the faculty or habit of making the shakes, passages, and diminutions, in which the beauty of a song consists. *Encyc.*

PŌRT, *v. t.* To carry in form; as, *ported* spears. *Milton.*

2. To turn or put to the left or larboard side of a ship. (See the noun, No. 6.) It is used in the imperative.

PŌRT-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Fitness to be carried. [But PORTABLENESS is mostly used.]

PŌRT'A-BLE, *a.* [It. *portabile*, from L. *porto*, to carry.]

1. That may be carried by the hand or about the person, on horseback, or in a traveling vehicle; not bulky or heavy; that may be easily conveyed from place to place with one's traveling baggage; as, a *portable* bureau or secretary.

2. That may be carried from place to place.

3. That may be borne along with one.

The pleasure of the religious man is an easy and *portable* pleasure. *South.*

4. Sufferable; supportable. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

PŌRT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being portable.

PŌRT'AGE, *n.* [Fr. See PORT.] The act of carrying.

2. The price of carriage. *Fell.*

3. A port-hole. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

4. A carrying place over land between navigable waters. *Jefferson. Gallatin.*

PŌRT'AL, *n.* [It. *portella*; Fr. *portail.*]

1. In *architecture*, the lesser gate, where there are two gates of different dimensions. *Gwilt.*

2. *Formerly*, a little square corner of a room, separated from the rest by a wainscot, and forming a short passage into a room. *Gwilt.*

3. The frame-work or arch of a door or gate. *Gwilt.*

4. A gate; an opening for entrance; as, the *portals* of heaven.

PŌRT'ANCE, *n.* [from Fr. *porter*, to carry.] Air; mien; carriage; port; demeanor. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Shak.*

PŌRT'ASS, *n.* A breviary; a prayer-book. [*portuis, porthose.*] [*Not used.*] *Spenser. Camden. Chaucer.*

PŌRT'A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *portatif.*] Portable. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

PŌRT'-BAR, *n.* A bar to secure the ports of a ship in a gale of wind.

PŌRT-CAN'ON, *n.* A kind of boot, or rather boot-top, covering the knees. *Toone.*

PŌRT-CHARG'ES, *n. pl.* In *commerce*, charges to which a ship or its cargo is subjected in a harbor, as wharfage, &c.

PŌRT'-CRAY-ON, *n.* A small metallic handle with a clasp for holding a crayon when used in drawing, &c. *Encyc.*

PŌRT-CUL'LIS, *n.* [*coulisse*, in French, is from *couler*, to flow or slip down. It signifies a groove or gutter. I think it can not be from L. *clausus.*]

1. In *fortification*, an assemblage of timbers joined across one another, like those of a harrow, and each pointed with iron, hung over the gateway of a fortified town, to be let down in case of surprise, to prevent the entrance of an enemy. *Brande.*

2. In *heraldry*. [See PURSUIVANT.]

PŌRT-CUL'LIS, *v. t.* To shut; to bar; to obstruct. *Shak.*

PŌRT-CUL'LIS-ED, (-kul'list,) *a.* Having a portcullis. *Shenstone.*

PŌRTE, *n.* The government of the Turkish empire, officially called the SUBLIME PORTE, from the gate (*port*) of the sultan's palace where justice was administered.

PŌRTE CROIX, (-krwä,) *n.* In *heraldry*. [See PURSUIVANT.]

PŌRT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having gates. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

2. Borne in a certain or regular order. *Joncs.*

PŌRTE-FEUIL'LE, (pōrt-ful'ye,) [Fr.] A portfolio or place for holding papers, drawings, &c. Hence,

2. The office or functions of a minister of state. *Dict. de l'Acad.*

POR-TEND', *v. t.* [L. *portendo*; *por*, Eng. *fore*, and *tendo*, to stretch.]

To foreshow; to foretoken; to indicate something future by previous signs.

A moist and cool summer *portends* a hard winter. *Bacon.*

POR-TEND'ED, *pp.* Foreshown; previously indicated by signs.

POR-TEND'ING, *ppr.* Foreshowing.

POR-TEN'SION, (-shun,) *n.* The act of foreshowing. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

PŌR-TENT', *n.* [L. *portentum.*]

An omen of ill; any previous sign or prodigy indicating the approach of evil or calamity.

My loss by dire *portents* the god foretold. *Dryden.*

POR-TENT'OUS, *a.* [L. *portentosus.*]

1. Ominous; foreshowing ill. Ignorance and superstition hold meteors to be *portentous.*

2. Monstrous; prodigious; wonderful; *in an ill sense.*

No beast of more *portentous* size,
In the Hercynian forest lies. *Roscommon.*

POR-TENT'OUS-LY, *adv.* Ominously.

PŌRT'ER, *n.* [It. *portiere*; Fr. *portier*; Sp. *portero*; from L. *porta*, a gate.]

1. A man that has the charge of a door or gate; a door-keeper. *Arbuthnot.*

2. One that waits at the door to receive messages. *Pope.*

3. [Fr. *porteur*, from *porter*, to carry, L. *porto.*] A carrier; a person who carries or conveys burdens for hire. *Howell. Watts.*

4. A malt-liquor, of a dark-brown color, and moderately bitter taste, and possessing tonic and intoxicating qualities. *Ure.*

PŌRT'ER-AGE, *n.* Money charged or paid for the carriage of burdens by a porter. *Tooke.*

2. The business of a porter or door-keeper. *Churchill.*

PŌRT'ER-LY, *a.* Coarse; vulgar. [*Little used.*] *Bray.*

PŌRT'ESSE, *n.* A breviary or portable book of prayers.

PŌRT'-FIRE, *n.* A composition for setting fire to powder, &c., frequently used in preference to a match. It is composed of saltpeter, sulphur, and mealed powder, mixed and sifted, well rubbed, and driven into a case of strong paper for use. *Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

PŌRT-FŌ'LIO, (-fō'lyo,) *n.* [Fr. *porte-feuille*; *porter*, to carry, and *feuille*, a leaf, L. *folium.*]

A case of the size of a large book, to keep loose papers in.

To have or *hold the portfolio*, is to hold the office of minister of foreign affairs. *E. Everett.*

PŌRT'GLĀVE, *n.* [Fr. *porter*, to carry, and W. *glaiv*, a crooked sword; *llaiv*, a shave, Celtic.]

A sword-bearer. [*Not in use.*] *Ainsworth.*

PŌRT'GRĀVE, } *n.* [L. *portus*, a port, and G. *graf*,
PŌRT'GRĒVE, } D. *graaf*, Sax. *gerefa*, a count, an
PŌRT'REEVE, } earl.]

Formerly, the chief magistrate of a port or maritime town. This officer is now called MAYOR or BAILIFF.

PŌRT'-HŌLE, *n.* [*port* and *hole.*] The embrasure of a ship of war. [See PORT.]

PŌR'TI-CO, *n.* [It. *portico*; L. *porticus*, from *porta* or *portus.*]

In *architecture*, *originally*, a colonnade or covered ambulatory; but *at present*, a covered space, inclosed by columns at the entrance of a building. *P. Cyc.*

PŌR'TION, *n.* [L. *portio*, from *partio*, to divide, from *pars*, part. See PART.]

1. In *general*, a part of any thing separated from it. Hence,

2. A part, though not actually divided, but considered by itself.

These are parts of his ways; but how little a *portion* is heard of him! —Job xxvi.

3. A part assigned; an allotment; a dividend.

How small
A *portion* to your share would fall! *Waller.*

The priests had a *portion* assigned them by Pharaoh. —Gen. xlvii.

4. The part of an estate given to a child or heir, or descending to him by law, and distributed to him in the settlement of the estate.

5. A wife's fortune.

PŌR'TION, *v. t.* To divide; to parcel; to allot a share or shares.

And *portion* to his tribes the wide domain. *Pope.*

2. To endow.

Him *portioned* maids, apprenticed orphans blest. *Pope.*

PŌR'TION-ED, *pp.* Divided into shares or parts.

2. Endowed; furnished with a portion.

PŌR'TION-ER, *n* One who divides or assigns in shares.

PŌR'TION-ING, *ppr.* Dividing; endowing.

PŌR'TION-IST, *n.* One who has a certain academical allowance or portion. [See POSTMASTER, No. 3.]

2. The incumbent of a benefice which has more rectors or vicars than one. *Life of A. Wood.*

PŌR'TION-LESS, *a.* Having no portion.

PŌR'T'LAND-STŌNE, *n.* A yellowish-white calcareous freestone from the Isle of Portland, in England, much used in building. *P. Cyc.*

PŌR'T'LAST, } *n.* The gunwale of a ship.
PŌR'TOISE, (pōr'tiz,) }

To lower the yards a portlast, is to lower them to the gunwale.

To ride a portoise, is to have the lower yards and top-masts struck or lowered down, when at anchor in a gale of wind. *Mar. Dict.*

PŌRT'-LID, *n.* The lid that closes a port-hole. *Mar. Dict.*

PŌRT'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *portly.*] Dignity of mien or of personal appearance, consisting in size and symmetry of body, with dignified manners and demeanor. *Camden.*

PŌRT'LY, *a.* [from *port.*] Grand or dignified in mien; of a noble appearance and carriage. *Shak.*

2. Bulky; corpulent. *Shak.*

PŌRT'MAN, *n.* [*port* and *man.*] An inhabitant or burgess, as of a cinque port.

PŌRT-MAN'TEAU, *n.* [Fr. *porte-manteau*, from *porter*, to carry, and *manteau*, a cloak, L. *mantels*, It. *mantello.* It is often pronounced *portmantle.*]

A bag usually made of leather, for carrying apparel and other furniture on journeys, particularly on horseback.

PŌRT'MŌTE, *n.* [*port* and Sax. *mot*, a meeting.]

Anciently, a court held in a port town. *Blackstone.*

PŌR'TOISE. See PORTLAST.

PŌR'TRĀIT, *n.* [Fr. *portrait*, from *portraire*, to draw, Eng. to *portray*; *pour*, Eng. *for*, *fore*, and *traire*, L. *trahere*, Eng. to *draw*; Arm. *pourtrezi.* The Italian is *ritratto*, Sp. and Port. *retrato*, from L. *re* and *tracto.*]

A picture or representation of a person, and especially of a face, drawn from the *life*. It is sometimes applied to the picture of any animal.

In *portraits*, the grace, and we may add, the likeness, consists more in the general air than in the exact similitude of every feature. *Reynolds.*

PŌR'TRĀIT, *v. t.* To portray; to draw. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

PŌR'TRĀIT-PAINT'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to paint portraits.

PŌR'TRĀIT-PAINT'ING, *n.* The painting of portraits.

PŌR'TRĀIT-URE, *n.* [Fr.] A portrait; painted resemblance. *Milton. Pope.*

2. The drawing of portraits. *Walpole.*

PŌR-TRĀY', *v. t.* [Fr. *portraire.* See PORTRAIT.]

1. To paint or draw the likeness of any thing in colors; as, to *portray* a king on horseback; to *portray* a city or temple with a pencil or with chalk.

2. To describe in words. It belongs to the historian to *portray* the character of Alexander of Russia. Homer *portrays* the character and achievements of his heroes in glowing colors.

3. To adorn with pictures; as, shields *portrayed.* *Milton.*

PŌR-TRĀY'AL, *n.* The act of portraying.

PŌR-TRĀY'ED, (pōr-trāde',) *pp.* Painted or drawn to the life; described.

PŌR-TRĀY'ER, *n.* One who paints, draws to the life, or describes.

PŌR-TRĀY'ING, *ppr.* Painting or drawing the likeness of; describing.

PŌR'TRESS, } *n.* [from *porter.*] A female guar-
PŌR'TER-ESS, } dian of a gate. *Milton.*

PŌRT'REEVE, *n.* [The modern orthography of PORTGREVE, which see.]

The chief magistrate of a port or maritime town.

PŌRT'-RŌPE, *n.* A rope to draw up a portlid. *Mar. Dict.*

PŌRT'-WINE. See PORT, *n.* No. 7.

POR'WIG-LE, (-wig'l,) *n.* A tadpole; a young frog. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

PŌR'Y, *a.* [from *pore.*] Full of pores or small interstices. *Dryden.*

PŌSE, *n.* [See the verb.] In *heraldry*, a lion, horse, or other beast standing still, with all his feet on the ground. *Encyc.*

PŌSE, *n.* [Sax. *gepose.*]

A stuffing of the head; catarrh. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

PŌSE, *v. t.* [W. *posiaw*, to pose, to make an increment, to gather knowledge, to investigate, to interrogate; *pos*, a heap, increment, growth, increase; *posel*, curdled milk, *posset*; Sax. *gepose*, heaviness, stuffing of the head. The primary sense is, to set or fix, from thrusting or pressing, L. *posui*, Sp. *posar*, Fr. *poser*; hence the sense of collecting into a lump or fixed mass, Ch. and Syr. פּסס, to press, compress, collect, congulate. Class Bs, No. 24. See also Ar. No. 21, 31, and No. 32, 33, 35, and others in that class.]

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1. To puzzle, [a word of the same origin;] to set; to put to a stand or stop; to gravel.

Learning was *posed*, philosophy was set. *Herbert.*
I design not to *pose* them with those common enigmas of magnetism. *Glanville.*

2. To puzzle or put to a stand by asking difficult questions; to set by questions; hence, to interrogate closely, or with a view to scrutiny. *Bacon.*

PŌS'ED, *pp.* Puzzled; put to a stand; interrogated closely.

PŌS'ER, *n.* One that puzzles by asking difficult questions; a close examiner.

2. Something, as a question, argument, &c., that puzzles or silences.

PŌS'ING, *ppr.* or *a* Puzzling; putting to a stand; questioning closely.

PŌS'ING-LY, *adv.* Puzzlingly.

POS'IT-ED, *a.* [L. *positus*, from *pono*, to put; perhaps, however, *pono* is a different root, and *positus* from the root of *pose.*]
Put; set; placed. *Hale.*

PO-SI''TION, (po-zish'un,) *n.* [L. *positio*, from *positus.* See Pose and Posited.]
1. State of being placed; situation; often with reference to other objects, or to different parts of the same object.

We have different prospects of the same thing according to our different *positions* to it. *Locke.*

2. Manner of standing or being placed; attitude; as, an inclining *position.*
3. Principle laid down; proposition advanced or affirmed as a fixed principle, or stated as the ground of reasoning, or to be proved.

Let not the proof of any *position* depend on the *positions* that follow, but always on those which precede. *Watts.*

4. The advancement of any principle. *Brown.*
5. State; condition.

Great Britain, at the peace of 1763, stood in a *position* to prescribe her own terms. *Ames.*

6. State in relation to others or to some subject; as, to be in a false *position*; to define one's *position.*
7. In *grammar*, the state of a vowel placed before two consonants, as in *pompous*, or before a double consonant, as in *axle.* In prosody, vowels are said to be long by *position.*
8. In *arithmetic*, a method of solving a problem by one or two suppositions; called also the *rule of trial and error.* *Brande.*

PO-SI''TION-AL, (-zish'un-al,) *a.* Respecting position. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

POS'I-TIVE, *a.* [It. *positivo*; Fr. *positif*; Low L. *positivus.*]
1. *Properly*, set; laid down; expressed; direct; explicit; opposed to Implied; as, he told us in *positive* words; we have his *positive* declaration to the fact; the testimony is *positive.*
2. Absolute; express; not admitting any condition or discretion. The commands of the admiral are *positive.*
3. Absolute; real; existing in fact; opposed to Negative; as, *positive* good, which exists by itself, whereas *negative* good is merely the absence of evil; or opposed to Relative or Arbitrary; as, beauty is not a *positive* thing, but depends on the different tastes of people. *Locke. Encyc.*
4. Direct; express; opposed to Circumstantial; as, *positive* proof. *Blackstone.*
5. Confident; fully assured; *applied to persons.* The witness is very *positive* that he is correct in his testimony.
6. Dogmatic; over-confident in opinion or assertion.

Some *positive* persisting fops we know,
That, if once wrong, will needs be always so. *Pope.*

7. Settled by arbitrary appointment; opposed to Natural or Inbred.

In laws, that which is natural bindeth universally; that which is positive, not so. *Hooker.*
Although no laws but *positive* are mutable, yet all are not mutable which are *positive.* *Hooker.*

8. Having power to act directly; as, a *positive* voice in legislation. *Swift.*
Positive degree, in grammar, is the state of an adjective which denotes simple or absolute quality, without comparison or relation to increase or diminution; as, *wise*, *noble.*
Positive electricity; according to Dr. Franklin, the electricity which a body contains above its natural share.
Positive quantity: in *algebra*, an affirmative quantity, or one to be added.

POS'I-TIVE, *n.* What is capable of being affirmed; reality. *South.*
2. That which settles by absolute appointment. *Waterland*
3. In *grammar*, a word that affirms or asserts existence. *Harris.*

POS'I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Absolutely; by itself, independent of any thing else; not comparatively.

Good and evil removed may be esteemed good or evil comparatively, and not *positively* or simply. *Bacon.*

2. Not negatively; really; in its own nature; directly; inherently. A thing is *positively* good when it produces happiness by its own qualities or operation. It is *negatively* good when it prevents an evil, or does not produce it.
3. Certainly; indubitably. This is *positively* your handwriting.
4. Directly; explicitly; expressly. The witness testified *positively* to the fact.
5. Peremptorily; in strong terms.

The divine law *positively* requires humility and meekness. *Sprat.*

6. With full confidence or assurance. I can not speak *positively* in regard to the fact.
Positively electrified. According to Dr. Franklin, a body is *positively* electrified, when it contains more than its natural share of electricity, and *negatively* electrified, when it contains less than its natural share. *Olmsted.*

POS'I-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Actualness; reality of existence; not mere negation.

The *positiveness* of sins of commission lies both in the habitude of the will and in the executed act too: the *positiveness* of sins of omission is in the habitude of the will only. *Norris.*

2. Undoubting assurance; full confidence; peremptoriness; as, the man related the facts with *positiveness.* In matters of opinion, *positiveness* is not an indication of prudence.

POS-I-TIV'I-TY, *n.* Peremptoriness. [*Not used.*] *Watts.*

POS'I-TURE, for Posture, is not in use. [See Posture.]

POS'NET, *n.* [W. *posned*, from *posiaw.* See Pose.]
A little basin; a porringer, skillet, or saucepan. *Owen.*

POS-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to posology.

POS-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ποσος, how much, and λογος, discourse.]
In *medicine*, the science or doctrine of doses. *Amer. Dispensatory.*

POS'PO-LITE, *n.* A kind of militia in Poland, which, in case of invasion, was summoned to arms for the defense of the country. *Edin. Encyc.*

POSS, *v. t.* To dash about. *Halliwell.*

POS'SE COM-I-TĀ'TUS, [L.] In *law*, the power of the county, or the citizens who are summoned to assist an officer in suppressing a riot, or executing any legal precept which is forcibly opposed. The word *comitatus* is often omitted, and *posse* alone is used in the same sense. *Blackstone.*
2. In *low language*, a number or crowd of people; a rabble.

POS-SESS', *v. t.* [L. *possessus*, *possideo*, a compound of *po*, a Russian preposition, perhaps *by*, and *sedeo*, to sit; to *sit in* or *on.* We have this word from the Latin, but the same compound is in our mother tongue, Sax. *besittan*, to possess; *be*, *by*, and *sittan*, to sit; *gesittan*, *besettan*, *gesettan*, are also used; D. *beritten*; G. *besitzen*; Dan. *besidder*; Sw. *besitta*; Fr. *posseder*; Arm. *poçzedi*; Sp. *poseer*; It. *possedere.*]
1. To have the just and legal title, ownership, or property of a thing; to own; to hold the title of, as the rightful proprietor, or to hold both the title and the thing. A man may *possess* the farm which he cultivates, or he may *possess* an estate in a foreign country, not in his own occupation. He may *possess* many farms which are occupied by tenants. In this, as in other cases, the original sense of the word is enlarged, the holding or tenure being applied to the *title* or *right*, as well as to the thing itself.
2. To hold; to occupy without title or ownership.

I raise up the Chaldeans to *possess* the dwelling-places that are not theirs. — Hab. i.
Neither said any of them that aught of the things which he *possessed* was his own. — Acts iv.

3. To have; to occupy. The love of the world usually *possesses* the heart.
4. To seize; to gain; to obtain the occupation of.

The English marched toward the River Eske, intending to *possess* a hill called Under-Eske. *Hayward.*

5. To have power over; as an invisible agent or spirit. *Luke* viii.

Beware what spirit rages in your breast;
For ten inspired, ten thousand are *possessed.* *Roscommon.*

6. To affect by some power.

Let not your ears despise my tongue,
Which shall *possess* them with the heaviest sound
That ever yet they heard. *Swift.*

To possess of, or *with*, more properly to *possess of*, is to give possession, command, or occupancy.

Of fortune's favor long *possessed.* *Dryden.*
This *possesses* us *of* the most valuable blessing of human life, friendship. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To possess one's self of; to take or gain possession or command; to make one's self master of.

We *possessed ourselves of* the kingdom of Naples. *Addison.*

To possess with: to furnish or fill with something permanent; or to be retained.

It is of unspeakable advantage to *possess* our minds *with* a habitual good intention. *Addison.*
If they are *possessed with* honest minds. *Addison.*

POS-SESS'ED, *pp.* Held by lawful title; occupied; enjoyed; affected by demons or invisible agents.

POS-SESS'ING, *ppr.* Having or holding by absolute right or title; occupying; enjoying.

POS-SES'SION, (-sesh'un,) *n.* The having, holding, or detention of property in one's power or command; actual seizin or occupancy, either rightful or wrongful. One man may have the *possession* of a thing, and another may have the right of *possession* or property.

If the *possession* is severed from the property; if A has the right of property, and B by unlawful means has gained *possession*, this is an injury to A. This is a bare or naked *possession.* *Blackstone.*

In *bailment*, the bailee who receives goods to convey, or to keep for a time, has the *possession* of the goods, and a temporary right over them, but not the property. *Property in possession*, includes both the right and the occupation. Long undisturbed *possession* is presumptive proof of right or property in the possessor.
2. The thing possessed; land, estate, or goods owned; as, foreign *possessions.*

The house of Jacob shall possess their *possessions.* — Obad. 17.
When the young man heard that saying, he went away sorrowful, for he had great *possessions.* — Matt. xix.

3. Any thing valuable possessed or enjoyed. Christian peace of mind is the best *possession* of life.
4. The state of being under the power of demons or invisible beings; madness; lunacy; as, demoniacal *possession.*
Writ of possession; a precept directing a sheriff to put a person in peaceable possession of property recovered in ejectment. *Blackstone.*
To take possession; to enter on, or to bring within one's power or occupancy.
To give possession; to put in another's power or occupancy.

POS-SES'SION, (-sesh'un,) *v. t.* To invest with property. [*Not used.*] *Carew.*

POS-SES'SION-ER, *n.* One that has possession of a thing, or power over it. [*Little used.*] *Sidney.*

POS-SESS'IVE, *a.* [L. *possessivus.*]
Pertaining to possession; having possession.
Possessive case, in *English grammar*, is the genitive case, or case of nouns and pronouns, which expresses, 1st, possession, ownership; as, *John's* book; or 2dly, some relation of one thing to another; as, *Homer's* admirers.

POS-SESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner denoting possession.

POS-SESS'OR, *n.* An occupant; one that has possession; a person who holds in his hands or power any species of property, real or personal. The owner or proprietor of property is the permanent *possessor* by legal right; the lessee of land, and the bailee of goods, are temporary *possessors* by right; the disseizor of land and the thief are wrongful *possessors.*
2. One that has, holds, or enjoys any good or other thing.

Think of the happiness of the prophets and apostles, saints and martyrs, *possessors* of eternal glory. *Law.*

POS-SESS'O-RY, *a.* Having possession; as, a *possessory* lord. *Howell.*
Possessory action; in *law*, an action or suit in which the right of possession only, and not that of property, is contested. *Blackstone.*

POS'SET, *n.* [W. *posel*, from the root of *pose*, W. *posiaw*, to gather. The L. *posca* may have the same origin.]
Milk curdled with wine or other liquor. *Dryden. Arbuthnot.*

POS'SET, *v. t.* To curdle; to turn. *Shak.*

POS'SET-ED, *pp.* Curdled; turned.

POS'SET-ING, *ppr.* Curdling, as milk.

POS-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *possible*; Fr. *possibilité.*]
The power of being or existing; the power of happening; the state of being possible. It often implies improbability or great uncertainty. There is a *possibility* that a new star may appear this night. There is a *possibility* of a hard frost in July in our latitude. It is not expedient to hazard much on the bare *possibility* of success. It is prudent to reduce contracts to writing, and to render them so explicit as to preclude the *possibility* of mistake or controversy.

POS'SI-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; It. *possibile*; Sp. *posible*; from L. *possibilis*, from *posse.* See Power.]
That may be or exist; that may be now, or may happen or come to pass; that may be done; not contrary to the nature of things. It is *possible* that the Greeks and Turks may now be engaged in battle. It is *possible* the peace of Europe may continue a century. It is not physically *possible* that a stream should ascend a mountain, but it is *possible* that the Supreme Being may suspend a law of nature, that is, his usual course of proceeding. It is not *possible* that 2 and 3 should be 7, or that the same action should be morally right and morally wrong.
This word, when pronounced with a certain emphasis, implies improbability. A thing is *possible*, but very improbable.

POS'SI-BLY, *adv.* By any power, moral or physical, really existing. Learn all that can *possibly* be known.

Can we *possibly* his love desert? *Milton.*

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2. Perhaps; without involving impossibility or absurdity.

Arbitrary power tends to make a man a bad sovereign, who might *possibly* have been a good one, had he been invested with authority circumscribed by laws. *Addison.*

POS'SUM. See OPOSSUM.

To *play possum*, to *act possum*, is applied to a person who, when caught, feigns himself dead, from a characteristic of the opossum. *America.*

PŌST, *a.* [from Fr. *aposter.*]

Suborned; hired to do what is wrong. [*Not in use.*] *Sandys.*

PŌST, *n.* [W. *pôst*; D. Dan. and Sw. *post*; G. *pfoste, posten*, and *post*; Fr. *poste*; Sp. *poste, posta*; It. *posta, posto*; L. *postis*, from *positus*, the given participle of *pono*, to place, but coinciding with Sp. *posar*, It. *posare*, to put or set.]

1. A piece of timber set upright, usually larger than a stake, and intended to support something else; as, the *posts* of a house; the *posts* of a door; the *posts* of a gate; the *posts* of a fence.

2. A military station; the place where a single soldier or a body of troops is stationed. The sentinel must not desert his *post*. The troops are ordered to defend the *post*. Hence,

3. The troops stationed at a particular place, or the ground they occupy. *Marshall. Encyc.*

4. A public office or employment, that is, a fixed place or station.

When vice prevails and impious men bear sway,
The *post* of honor is a private station. *Addison.*

5. A messenger, or a carrier of letters and papers; one that goes at stated times to convey the mail or dispatches. This sense also denotes fixedness, either from the practice of using relays of horses stationed at particular places, or of stationing men for carrying dispatches, or from the fixed stages where they were to be supplied with refreshments. [See STAGE.] Xenophon informs us that Cyrus, king of Persia, established such stations or houses.

6. A seat or situation. *Burnet.*

7. A sort of writing paper, such as is used for letters; letter paper.

8. An old game at cards.

9. In *architecture* and *sculpture*, a term applied to certain ornaments shaped after the manner of rolls or wreathings. *Elmes.*

To ride post; to be employed to carry dispatches and papers, and as such carriers rode in haste, hence the phrase signifies to ride in haste, to pass with expedition. *Post* is used also, adverbially, for swiftly, expeditiously, or expressly.

Sent from Media *post* to Egypt. *Milton.*

Hence, to *travel post*, is to travel expeditiously by the use of fresh horses taken at certain stations.

Knight of the post. See KNIGHT.

PŌST, *v. i.* [Fr. *poster*; Sp. *postear.*]

1. To travel with post-horses; hence,

2. To travel with speed.

And *post* o'er land and ocean without rest. *Milton.*

PŌST, *v. t.* To fix to a post; as, to *post* a notification.

2. To expose to public reproach by fixing the name to a post; to expose to opprobrium by some public action; as, to *post* a coward.

3. To advertise on a post or in a public place; as, to *post* a stray horse. *Laws of New England.*

4. To set; to place; to station; as, to *post* troops on a hill, or in front or on the flank of an army.

5. To place in the post-office; as, to *post* letters. [*Eng.*] *Oxf. Guide.*

6. In *book-keeping*, to carry accounts from the waste-book or journal to the ledger.

To post off; to put off; to delay. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

PŌST; a Latin preposition, signifying after. It is used in this sense in composition in many English words.

PŌST'A-BLE, *a.* That may be carried. [*Not used.*] *Mountagu.*

PŌST'AGE, *n.* The price established by law to be paid for the conveyance of a letter or parcel in a public mail.

2. A portage. [*Not used.*] *Smollett.*

PŌST'-BILL, *n.* A bill of letters mailed by a postmaster.

PŌST'-BOY, *n.* A boy that rides as post; a courier. *Tatler.*

PŌST'-CHAISE, } *n.* [See CHAISE.] A carriage
PŌST'-COACH, } with four wheels, for the conveyance of travelers who travel with post-horses.

PŌST'-DATE, *v. t.* [L. *post*, after, and *date*, L. *datum.*]

To date after the real time; as, to *post-date* a contract, that is, to date it after the true time of making the contract.

PŌST'-DAT-ED, *pp.* Dated after the real time.

PŌST'-DAT-ING, *ppr.* Dating after the real time.

PŌST'-DAY, *n.* A day on which the mail arrives or departs.

PŌST-DI-LŪ'VI-AL, } *a.* [L. *post*, after, and *diluvi-*
PŌST-DI-LŪ'VI-AN, } *um*, the deluge.]

Being or happening posterior to the flood in Noah's days. *Woodward. Buckland.*

PŌST-DI-LŪ'VI-AN, *n.* A person who lived after the flood, or who has lived since that event. *Grew.*

PŌST-DIS-SĒI'ZIN, *n.* A subsequent disseizin. A writ of *post-disseizin* is intended to put in possession a person who has been disseized after a judgment to recover the same lands of the same person, under the statute of Merton. *Blackstone.*

POST-DIS-SĒI'ZOR, *n.* A person who disseizes another of lands which he had before recovered of the same person. *Blackstone.*

PŌST'E-A, *n.* [L.] The record of what is done in a cause subsequent to the joining of issue and awarding of trial. *Blackstone.*

PŌST'ED, *pp.* Placed, stationed.

2. Exposed on a post or by public notice.

3. Carried to a ledger, as accounts.

PŌST'-EN-TRY, *n.* A second or subsequent entry, at the custom-house, of goods which had been omitted by mistake.

2. In *book-keeping*, an additional or subsequent entry. *McCulloch.*

PŌST'ER, *n.* One who posts; also, a courier; one that travels expeditiously.

2. A large bill posted for advertising.

POS-TĒ'RI-OR, *a.* [from L. *posterus*, from *post*, after; Fr. *postericur.*]

1. Later or subsequent in time.

Hesiod was *posterior* to Homer. *Broome.*

2. Later in the order of proceeding or moving; coming after. [*Unfrequent.*]

POS-TE-RI-OR'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *posteriorité.*]

The state of being later or subsequent; as, *posteriority* of time or of an event; opposed to PRIORITY. *Hale.*

POS-TĒ'RI-OR-LY, *adv.* Subsequently in time.

POS-TĒ'RI-ORS, *n. pl.* The hinder parts of an animal body. *Swift.*

POS-TER'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *posterité*; L. *posteritas*, from *posterus*, from *post*, after.]

1. Descendants; children, children's children, &c., indefinitely; the race that proceeds from a progenitor. The whole human race are the *posterity* of Adam.

2. In *a general sense*, succeeding generations; opposed to ANCESTORS.

To the unhappy, that unjustly bleed,
Heaven gives *posterity* t' avenge the deed. *Pope.*

PŌS'TERN, *n.* [Fr. *pôterne*, for *posterne*, from L. *post*, behind.]

1. *Primarily*, a back door or gate; a private entrance; hence, any small door or gate. *Dryden. Locke.*

2. In *fortification*, a small gate, usually in the angle of the flank of a bastion, or in that of the curtain or near the orillon, descending into the ditch. *Encyc.*

PŌS'TERN, *a.* Back; being behind; private. *Dryden.*

PŌST-EX-IST'ENCE, *n.* Subsequent or future existence. *Addison.*

PŌST'-FACT, *a.* [L. *post factum.*]

Relating to a fact that occurs after another; or, as a *noun*, a fact that occurs after another.

PŌST'-FINE, *n.* In *English law*, a fine due to the king by prerogative, after a *licentia concordandi* given in a fine of lands and tenements; called also the KING'S SILVER. *Blackstone.*

PŌST'FIX, *n.* [L. *post*, after, and *fix.*]

In *grammar*, a letter, syllable, or word, added to the end of another word; a suffix. *Parkhurst.*

PŌST-FIX', *v. t.* To add or annex a letter, syllable, or word, to the end of another or principal word. *Parkhurst.*

PŌST-FIX'ED, *pp.* Added to the end of a word.

PŌST-FIX'ING, *ppr.* Adding to the end of a word.

PŌST-HACK'NEY, *n.* [*post* and *hackney.*] A hired post-horse. *Wotton.*

PŌST'-HASTE, *n.* Haste or speed in traveling, like that of a post or courier. *Shak.*

PŌST'-HASTE, *adv.* With speed or expedition. He traveled *post-haste*, that is, by an ellipsis, *with post-haste.*

PŌST'-HORN, *n.* [*post* and *horn.*] A horn or trumpet carried and blown by a carrier of the public mail, or by a coachman. *Cowper.*

PŌST'-HORSE, *n.* A term applied to horses stationed at certain distances on a road for the rapid conveyance of couriers, passengers, &c. *Sidney.*

PŌST'-HOUSE, *n.* A house where a post-office is kept for receiving and dispatching letters by public mails; a post-office. [*The latter word is now in general use.*]

2. A house where post-horses are kept.

POST'HUME, *a.* Posthumous. [*Not used.*] *Watts.*

POST'HU-MOUS, *a.* [L. *post*, after, and *humus*, earth; *humatus*, buried.]

1. Born after the death of the father, or taken from the dead body of the mother; as, a *posthumous* son or daughter. *Blackstone.*

2. Published after the death of the author; as, *posthumous* works.

3. Being after one's decease; as, a *posthumous* character. *Addison.*

POST'HU-MOUS-LY, *adv.* After one's decease.

POS'TIC, *a.* [L. *posticus.*]

Backward. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

POS'TIL, *n.* [It. *postilla*; Sp. *postila*; from L. *post.*]

1. A marginal note; *originally*, a note in the margin of the Bible, so called because written after the text. *Encyc.*

2. In *the Roman Catholic* and *Lutheran churches*, a homily to be read in public by clergymen who are incompetent to teach. The first *postils* were composed by order of Charlemagne. Luther also wrote *postils*. The books of homilies in the English church were *postils* under another name. *Murdock.*

POS'TIL, *v. t.* [It. *postillare.*]

To write marginal notes; to gloss; to illustrate with marginal notes. *Bacon.*

POS'TIL-ED, *pp.* Illustrated with marginal notes.

POS'TIL-ER, *n.* One who writes marginal notes; one who illustrates the text of a book by notes in the margin.

POS'TIL-ING, *ppr.* Writing in marginal notes.

POS'TIL-LATE, *v. i.* or *t.* *Formerly*, to preach by expounding Scripture, verse by verse, in regular order.

POS-TIL-LĀ'TION, *n.* Exposition of Scripture in preaching.

POS'TIL-LĀ-TOR, *n.* One who expounds Scripture, verse by verse. *Henry, Brit.*

PŌS-TILL'ION, (pōs-til'yun,) *n.* [Fr. *postillon*, a post-boy, from *poste.*]

One that rides and guides the first pair of horses in a coach or other carriage; also, one that rides one of the horses, when one pair only is used, either in a coach or post-chaise.

PŌST'ING, *ppr.* Setting up on a post; exposing the name or character to reproach by public advertisement.

2. Placing; stationing.

3. Transferring accounts to a ledger.

4. Traveling with post-horses.

PŌST'ING, *n.* The transferring of accounts to a ledger.

2. The traveling post, or with post-horses.

POS'TIQUE, *n.* An ornament of sculpture superadded after the original design has been completed.

PŌST-LI-MIN'I-AR, } *a.* [See POSTLIMINIUM.]
PŌST-LI-MIN'I-OUS, } Contrived, done, or existing subsequently; as, a *postliminious* application.

PŌST-LI-MIN'I-UM, } *n.* [L. *post*, after, and *limen*,
PŌST-LIM'I-NY, } end, limit.]

Postliminium, among *the Romans*, was the return of a person to his own country who had gone to sojourn in a foreign country, or had been banished or taken by an enemy.

In *the modern law of nations*, the right of *postliminy* is that by virtue of which persons and things, taken by an enemy in war, are restored to their former state, when coming again under the power of the nation to which they belonged. The sovereign of a country is bound to protect the person and the property of his subjects; and a subject who has suffered the loss of his property by the violence of war, on being restored to his country, can claim to be reëstablished in all his rights, and to recover his property. But this right does not extend, in all cases, to personal effects or movables, on account of the difficulty of ascertaining their identity. *Vattel. Du Ponceau.*

PŌST'MAN, *n.* A post or courier; a letter-carrier. *Granger.*

PŌST'MARK, *n.* The mark or stamp of a post-office on a letter.

PŌST'MARK, *v. t.* To affix the stamp or mark of the post-office, as to letters, &c.

PŌST'MAS-TER, *n.* The officer who has the superintendence and direction of a post-office.

2. On *the continent of Europe*, one who provides post-horses.

3. In *Merton College, Oxford*, the scholars who are supported on the foundation are called POSTMASTERS or PORTIONISTS, (*Portionistæ.*) *Oxf. Guide.*

Postmaster-general is the chief officer of the post-office department, whose duty is to make contracts for the conveyance of the public mails and see that they are executed, and who receives the moneys arising from the postage of letters, pays the expenses, keeps the accounts of the office, and superintends the whole department.

PŌST-ME-RID'I-AN, *a.* [L. *postmeridianus.* See MERIDIAN.]

Being or belonging to the afternoon; as *postmeridian* sleep. *Bacon.*

POST-MOR'TEM, after death. A *post-mortem* examination of a body is one made after the death of the patient.

PŌST'NATE, *a.* [L. *post*, after, and *natus*, born.]

Subsequent. [*Little used.*] *Taylor.*

PŌST'-NŌTE, *n.* [*post* and *note.*] In *commerce*, a promissory note issued by a bank, and made payable to order at some *future* specified time; whence its name *post-note.*

PŌST-NUP'TIAL, (-shal,) *a.* [*post* and *nuptial.*] Being or happening after marriage; as, a *postnuptial* settlement on a wife. *Kent.*

PŌST-OB'IT, *n.* [L. *post* and *obitus.*]

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1. A bond in which the obligor, in consideration of having received a certain sum of money, binds himself to pay a larger sum, on unusual interest, on the death of some specified individual from whom he has expectations. *Bouvier.*

2. *Post-obit* is used by physicians precisely like *post-mortem.*

PŌST'-OF-FICE, *n.* An office or house where letters are received for delivery to the persons to whom they are addressed, or to be transmitted to other places in the public mails.

PŌST'-PĀID, *a.* Having the postage paid, as a letter.

PŌST-PŌNE', *v. t.* [L. *postpono; post*, after, and *pono*, to put.]

1. To put off; to defer to a future or later time; to delay; as, to *postpone* the consideration of a bill or question to the afternoon, or to the following day.

2. To set below something else in value or importance.

All other considerations should give way and be *postponed* to this. *Locke.*

PŌST-PŌN'ED, *pp.* Delayed; deferred to a future time; set below in value.

PŌST-PŌNE'MENT, *n.* The act of deferring to a future time; temporary delay of business. *T. Pickering. Kent.*

PŌST-PŌN'ENCE, *n.* Dislike. [*Not in use.*] *Johnson.*

PŌST-PŌN'ER, *n.* One who postpones.

PŌST-PŌN'ING, *ppr.* Deferring to a future time.

PŌST-PO-SI''TION, (-zish'un,) *n.* [*post* and *position.*] The state of being put back or out of the regular place. *Mede.*

PŌST-POS'I-TIVE, *a.* Placed after something else, as a word.

PŌST-RE MŌTE', *a.* [*post* and *remote.*] More remote in subsequent time or order. *Darwin.*

PŌST-SCĒ'NI-UM, *n.* The back part of the stage.

PŌST'SCRIPT, *n.* [L. *post*, after, and *scriptum*, written.]

A paragraph added to a letter after it is concluded and signed by the writer; or any addition made to a book or composition after it had been supposed to be finished, containing something omitted, or something new occurring to the writer. *Locke. Addison.*

PŌST'SCRIPT-ED, *a.* Added in a postscript. *J. Q. Adams.*

PŌST'-TOWN, *n.* A town in which a post-office is established by law.

2. A town in which post-horses are kept.

POST'Ų-LANT, *n.* [See POSTULATE.] One who makes a request or demand.

POST'Ų-LATE, *n.* [L. *postulatum*, from *postulo*, to demand, from the root of *posco*, to ask or demand. The sense is, to urge or push.]

1. A position or supposition assumed without proof, or one which is considered as self-evident, or too plain to require illustration. *Encyc.*

2. In *mathematics*, a self-evident problem, answering to *axiom*, which is a self-evident theorem. *Olmsted.*

POST'Ų-LATE, *v. t.* [Supra.] To beg or assume without proof. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

2. To invite; to solicit; to require by entreaty. *Burnet.*

3. To assume; to take without positive consent.

The Byzantine emperors appear to have exercised, or at least to have *postulated*, a sort of paramount supremacy over this nation. *Tooke.*

POST'Ų-LĀ-TED, *pp.* Assumed without proof; invited.

POST'Ų-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Assuming; inviting; soliciting.

POST-Ų-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *postulatio.*]

1. The act of supposing without proof; gratuitous assumption. *Hale.*

2. Supplication; intercession; also, suit; cause. *Pearson. Burnet.*

POST'Ų-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Assuming without proof.

2. Assumed without proof. *Brown.*

POST-Ų-LĀ'TUM, *n.* [L.] A postulate, which see. *Addison.*

POS'TURE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *positura; pono, positus.*]

1. In *painting* and *sculpture*, attitude; the situation of a figure with regard to the eye, and of the several principal members with regard to each other, by which action is expressed. *Postures* should be accommodated to the character of the figure, and the *posture* of each member to its office. *Postures* are natural or artificial. *Natural* postures are such as our ordinary actions and the occasions of life lead us to exhibit; *artificial* postures are such as are assumed or learnt for particular purposes, or in particular occupations, as in dancing, fencing, &c. *Addison. Encyc.*

2. Situation; condition; particular state with regard to something else; as, the *posture* of public affairs before or after a war.

3. Situation of the body; as, an abject *posture.* *Milton.*

4. State; condition. The fort is in a *posture* of defense.

5. The situation or disposition of the several parts of the body with respect to each other, or with respect to a particular purpose.

He casts
His eyes against the moon in most strange *postures.* *Shak.*

The *posture* of a poetic figure is a description of the heroes in the performance of such or such an action. *Dryden.*

6. Disposition; frame; as, the *posture* of the soul. *Bailey.*

POS'TURE, *v. t.* To place in a particular manner; to dispose the parts of a body for a particular purpose.

He was raw with *posturing* himself according to the direction of the chirurgeons. *Brook.*

POS'TUR-ED, *pp.* Placed in a particular manner.

POS'TURE-MAS-TER, *n.* One that teaches or practices artificial postures of the body. *Spectator.*

POS'TUR-ING, *ppr.* Disposing the parts of the body for a particular purpose.

PŌ'SY, *n.* [Qu. *poesy*; or a collection, a cluster, from the W. *posiaw*, to collect. See POSE.]

1. A motto inscribed on a ring, &c. *Addison.*

2. A bunch of flowers, *Spenser.*

POT, *n.* [Fr. *pot*; Arm. *pod*; Ir. *pota*; Sw. *potta*; Dan. *potte*; W. *pot*, a pot, and *potel*, a bottle; *poten*, a pudding, the paunch, something bulging; D. *pot*, a pot, a stake, a hoard; *potten*, to hoard.]

1. A vessel more deep than broad, made of earth, or iron, or other metal, used for several domestic purposes, as, an iron *pot* for boiling meat or vegetables; a *pot* for holding liquors; a cup; as, a *pot* of ale; an earthen *pot* for plants, called a *flower-pot*, &c.

2. The quantity contained in a pot; as, a *pot* of ale, i. e., a quart.

3. A sort of paper of small-sized sheets.

To go to pot; to be destroyed, ruined, wasted, or expended. [*A low phrase.*]

POT, *v. t.* To preserve seasoned in pots; as, *potted* fowl and fish. *Dryden.*

2. To inclose or cover in pots of earth. *Mortimer.*

3. To put in casks for draining; as, to *pot* sugar, by taking it from the cooler and placing it in hogsheads with perforated heads, from which the molasses percolates through the spongy stalk of a plantain leaf. *Edwards, W. Indies.*

PŌ'TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; Low L. *potabilis*; It. *potabile*; from L. *poto*, to drink; *potus*, drink, Gr. ποτος, from πινω, πιομαι, to drink.]

Drinkable; that may be drank; as, water fresh and *potable.* *Bacon.*

Rivers run *potable* gold. *Milton.*

PŌ'TA-BLE, *n.* Something that may be drank. *Philips.*

PŌ'TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being drinkable.

POT'AGE, *n.* See POTTAGE.

POT'A-GER, *n.* [from *potage.*] A porringer. *Grew.*

PO-TAG'RO, } *n.* A kind of pickle imported from the
PO-TAR'GO, } West Indies. *King.*

POT'ĀLE, *n.* [*pot* and *ale.*] A name in some places given to the refuse from a grain distillery, used to fatten swine.

POT-A-MOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ποταμος, a river, and λογος, discourse.]

A treatise on rivers.

PŌ'TANCE, *n.* With *watchmakers*, the stud in which the lower pivot of the verge is placed. *Ash. Scott.*

POT'ASH, *n.* [*pot* and *ashes*; D. *potasch*; G. *pottasche*; Dan. *potaske*; Fr. *potasse.*]

The popular name of the vegetable fixed alkali in an impure state, procured from the ashes of plants by lixiviation and evaporation. The matter remaining after evaporation is refined in a crucible or furnace, and the extractive substance burnt off or dissipated. Potash refined by heat is called PEARLASH. The plants which yield the greatest quantity of potash are wormwood and fumitory. *Kirwan. Nicholson. Encyc.*

By the discoveries of Sir H. Davy, it appears that the essential part of potash is a metallic oxyd; the metal is called POTASSIUM, and the alkali, in books of science, is called POTASSA.

PO-TAS'SA, *n.* The scientific name of pure potash or protoxyd of potassium.

PO-TAS'SI-UM, *n.* The metallic basis of pure potash. According to Dr. Davy, 100 parts of potassa consist of 86.1 parts of the basis, and 13.9 of oxygen. *Med. Repos.*

Potassium has the most powerful affinity for oxygen of all substances known; it takes it from every other compound, and hence is a most important agent in chemical analysis.

PO-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *potatio.* See POTABLE.]

1. A drinking or drinking bout.

2. A draught. *Shak.*

3. A species of drink. *Shak.*

PO-TĀ'TO, *n.* [Ind. *batatas.*]

A plant and the esculent part of the root of the Solanum tuberosum, a native of South America. The tuberous part of the root of this plant, which is usually called *potato*, constitutes one of the cheapest and most nourishing species of vegetable food; it is the principal food of the poor in some countries, and has often contributed to prevent famine. It was introduced into the British dominions by Sir Walter Raleigh or other adventurers in the 16th century; but it came slowly into use, and at this day is not much cultivated and used in some countries of Europe. In the British dominions and in the United States, it has proved one of the greatest blessings bestowed on man by the Creator.

PŌ'TA-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to drinking; as, *potatory* power

POT'-BEL-LI-ED, *a.* Having a prominent belly.

POT'-BEL-LY, *n.* A protuberant belly.

POT'-BOY, *n.* A menial in a public house.

POTCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *pocher*, Eng. to *poke.*]

1. To thrust; to push. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

2. To poach; to boil slightly. [*Not used.*] *Wiseman.*

POT-COM-PAN'ION, *n.* An associate or companion in drinking; *applied generally to habitual hard drinkers.*

PO-TEEN', *n.* Irish whiskey. [*Ers.*

PŌ'TE-LOT, *n.* [Qu. G. *pottloth*, D. *potlood*, black lead.]

The sulphuret of molybdenum. *Fourcroy.*

PŌ'TENCE, *n.* [Fr.] In *heraldry*, a cross whose ends resemble the head of a crutch; also called a CROSS POTENCE. *Encyc.*

PŌ'TEN-CY, *n.* [L. *potentia*, from *potens; possum, posse.* See POWER.]

1. Power; physical power, energy, or efficacy; strength. *Shak.*

2. Moral power; influence; authority.

Now arriving
At place of *potency* and sway o' th' state. *Shak.*

PŌ'TENT, *a.* [L. *potens.*]

1. Powerful; physically strong; forcible; efficacious; as, a *potent* medicine.

Moses once more his *potent* rod extends. *Milton.*

2. Powerful, *in a moral sense*; having great influence; as, *potent* interest; a *potent* argument. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Having great authority, control, or dominion; as, a *potent* prince. *Shak.*

PŌ'TENT, *n.* A prince; a potentate. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

2. A walking-staff or crutch. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

PŌ'TENT-A-CY, *n.* Sovereignty. [*Not used.*] *Barrow.*

PŌ'TENT-ATE, *n.* [Fr. *potentat*; It. *potentato.*]

A person who possesses great power or sway; a prince; a sovereign; an emperor, king, or monarch.

Exalting him not only above earthly princes and *potentates*, but above the highest of the celestial hierarchy. *Boyle.*

PO-TEN'TIAL, (-shal,) *a.* [L. *potentialis.*]

1. Having power to impress on us the ideas of certain qualities, though the qualities are not inherent in the thing; as, *potential* heat or cold. *Encyc.*

2. Existing in possibility, not in act.

This *potential* and imaginary materia prima, can not exist without form. *Raleigh.*

3. Efficacious; powerful. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

Potential cautery, in *surgery*, is the destruction of vitality, and the production of an eschar in any part of the body by an alkaline or metallic salt, &c., instead of a red-hot iron, the use of which is called *actual cautery.* *Encyc.*

Potential mode, in *grammar*, is that form of the verb which is used to express the power, possibility, liberty, or necessity, of an action or of being; as, *I may go*; he *can write.* This, in English, is not strictly a distinct mode, but the indicative or declarative mode affirming the *power* to act, instead of the act itself. I *may go*, or *can go*, are equivalent to, I *have power to go.*

PŌ-TEN'TIAL, *n.* Any thing that may be possible. *Bacon.*

PO-TEN-TIAL'I-TY, *n.* Possibility; not actuality. *Taylor. Bentley.*

PO-TEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* In possibility; not in act; not positively.

This duration of human souls is only *potentially* infinite. *Bentley.*

2. In efficacy, not in actuality; as, *potentially* cold. *Boyle.*

PŌ'TENT-LY, *adv.* Powerfully; with great force or energy.

You are *potently* opposed. *Shak.*

PŌ'TENT-NESS, *n.* Powerfulness; strength; might. [*Little used.*]

PŌ-TES'TA-TIVE, *a.* [from L. *potestas.*] Authoritative. [*Not used.*] *Pearson.*

POT'GUN, for POPGUN. [*Not used.*] *Swift.*

POT'-HANG-ER, *n.* [*pot* and *hanger.*] A pot-hook.

POTH'E-CA-RY; contracted from APOTHECARY, and very vulgar. [See the latter.]

POTH'ER, *n.* [This word is vulgarly pronounced *bother.* Its origin and affinities are not ascertained.]

1. Bustle; confusion; tumult; flutter. [*Low.*] *Shak. Swift.*

2. A suffocating cloud. *Drayton.*

POTH'ER, *v. i.* To make a blustering, ineffectual effort; to make a stir.

POTH'ER, *v. t.* To harass and perplex; to puzzle. *Locke.*

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POT'-HERB, *n.* A term applied to herbs which are added to soups, stews, and various dishes, to increase their nutritious qualities, or to give them flavor, as parsley, &c. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

POTH'ER-ED, *pp.* Harassed and perplexed.

POTH'ER-ING, *ppr.* Perplexing; puzzling.

POT'-HOOK, *n.* A hook on which pots and kettles are hung over the fire.

2. A letter or character like a pot-hook; a scrawled letter. *Dryden.*

POT'-HOUSE, *n.* An ale-house. *Warton.*

PŌ'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *potio*; *poto*, to drink.] A draught; usually, a liquid medicine; a dose. *Bacon. Milton.*

POT'-LID, *n.* The lid or cover of a pot. *Derham.*

POT'LUCK, *n.* What may chance to be provided for

POT'-MAN, *n.* A pot-companion. [dinner.

POT'-MET-AL, *n.* A name vulgarly given to the metal from which iron pots are made, from an erroneous idea that it is something different from common pig iron. *Wilcox.*

POT'SHERD, } *n.* [*pot* and Sax. *sceard*, a fragment,
POT'SHARE, } from *scearan*, to shear; D. *potscherf*; G. *scherbe.*]

A piece or fragment of a broken pot. *Job* ii.

POT'STONE, *n.* Potstone is a variety of steatite, sometimes manufactured into culinary vessels. *Cleaveland. Brande.*

POT'TAGE, *n.* [from *pot*; Fr. *id.*; It. *potaggio*; Port. *potagem*; W. *potes*; Arm. *podaich.* The early orthography POTAGE would be preferable.]

A species of food made of meat boiled to softness in water, usually with some vegetables or sweet herbs.

POT'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Preserved or inclosed in a pot; drained in a cask. *Edwards.*

POT'TER, *n.* [from *pot.*] One whose occupation is to make earthen vessels. *Dryden. Mortimer.*

POT'TER. See PUDDER.

POT'TERN-ORE, *n.* A species of ore, which, from its aptness to vitrify like the glazing of potter's ware, the miners call by this name. *Boyle.*

POT'TER'S-CLAY, *n.* A variety of clay used by potters.

POT'TER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *poterie*; from *pot.*]

1. The vessels or ware made by potters; earthen ware, glazed and baked.

2. The place where earthen vessels are manufactured.

POT'TING, *n.* [from *pot.*] Drinking; tippling. *Shak.*

2. A placing or preserving in a pot.

3. In *the West Indies*, the process of putting sugar in casks for draining. *Edwards.*

POT'TING, *ppr.* Placing or preserving in a pot; draining, as above; drinking.

POT'TLE, *n.* [W. *potel*, a bottle; from *pot.*]

1. A liquid measure of four pints.

2. A vessel; a pot or tankard.

3. *More commonly now*, a vessel or small basket for holding fruit. *Smart.*

POT'U-LENT, *a.* [L. *potulentus.*]

1. Nearly drunk; rather tipsy.

2. Fit to drink.

POT-VAL'IANT, *a.* [*pot* and *valiant.*] Courageous over the cup; heated to valor by strong drink. *Addison.*

POT-WAL'LOP-ER, *n.* A term applied to voters, in certain boroughs in England, where all who *boil* (wallop) *a pot* are entitled to vote. *Encyc. Am.*

POT-WAL'LOP-ING, *a.* A term applied to certain boroughs in England, where all who *boiled a pot* were entitled to vote.

POUCH, *n.* [Fr. *poche*, a pocket or *bag*, a purse-net, the paunch; Ir. *pucan*; G. *bauch*, D. *buik*, Sw. *buk*, Dan. *bug*, the belly, from bulging and extending.]

1. A small bag; usually a leathern bag to be carried in the pocket. *Swift.*

2. A protuberant belly.

3. The bag or sack of a bird, as that of the pelican.

POUCH, *v. t.* To pocket; to save. *Tusser.*

2. To swallow; used of fowls, whose crop is called in French *poche.* *Derham.*

3. To pout. [*Not used.*] *Ainsworth.*

POUCH'ED, (poucht,) *pp.* Pocketed; swallowed.

POUCH'ING, *ppr.* Pocketing; saving; swallowing.

POUCH'-MOUTH-ED, *a.* Blubber-lipped. [*Not used.*] *Ainsworth.*

PŌU-CHONG', (poo-shong',) *n.* A kind of black tea.

PŌU-DRETTE', *n.* [Fr.] A very powerful manure, made from the contents of necessaries dried and mixed with charcoal, gypsum, &c. *Gardner.*

PŌUL'-DA-VIS, *n.* A sort of sail-cloth. [*Not used.*]

PŌULE. See POOL. [*Ainsworth.*

PŌULP, *n.* [Fr. *poulpe.*]

The English name of an eight-footed dibranchiate cephalopod, the octopus, nearly allied to the sepia, or common cuttle fish. *Kirby.*

PŌULT, *n.* [Fr. *poulet.* See POULTRY.]

A young chicken, partridge, &c. [*Little used.*] *King.*

PŌUL'TER-ER, *n.* [Norm. *poltaire.* See POULTRY.]

1. One who makes it his business to sell fowls for the table.

2. *Formerly*, in *England*, an officer of the king's household who had the charge of the poultry.

Shakspeare uses POULTER.

PŌUL'TICE, *n.* [It. *polta*, pap, L. *puls*, *pultis*, Gr. *πολτος.*]

A cataplasm; a soft composition of meal, bran, or the like substance, to be applied to sores, inflamed parts of the body, &c. *Bacon.*

PŌUL'TICE, *v. t.* To cover with a cataplasm.

PŌUL'TIC-ED, (pōl'tist,) *pp.* Covered with a cataplasm or poultice.

PŌUL'TIC-ING, *ppr.* Covering with a poultice.

PŌUL'TIVE, for POULTICE, is not used. *Temple.*

PŌULT'RY, *n.* [from Fr. *poule*, a hen, dim. *poulet*; It. *pollo*, a chicken; *pollame*, poultry; Sp. *polla*; L. *pullus*, a chicken, or other young animal; allied to Eng. *foal*; W. *ebawl*, *eboles*, a filly or colt; It. *pollare*, to sprout, L. *pullulo.*]

Domestic fowls which are propagated and fed for the table, and for their eggs, feathers, &c., such as cocks and hens, capons, turkeys, ducks, and geese.

PŌULT'RY-YARD, *n.* A yard or place where fowls are kept for the use of the table.

POUNCE, (pouns,) *n.* [Fr. *pierre-ponce*, pumice-stone; *poncer*, to rub with pumice-stone; Arm. *maen-puncz*, pumice-stone.]

1. A fine powder used to prevent ink from spreading on paper, as sandarach pulverized.

2. Charcoal dust inclosed in some open stuff, as muslin, &c., to be passed over holes pricked in the work, to mark the lines or designs on a paper underneath. This kind of pounce is used by embroiderers to transfer their patterns upon their stuffs, also by lace-makers, and sometimes by engravers. It is also used in varnishing. *Cyc.*

3. Cloth worked in eyelet-holes. *Todd.*

POUNCE, *v. t.* To sprinkle or rub with pounce.

POUNCE, *n.* [This word seems to be connected with the It. *punzone*, a bodkin, a punch, a push, which is from the L. *pungo*, whence Sp. *punzar.*]

The claw or talon of a bird of prey.

POUNCE, *v. i.* To fall on suddenly; to fall on and seize with the claws; with *on* or *upon*; as, a rapacious bird *pounces* on a chicken.

POUNCE'-BOX, *n.* A small box with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling pounce on paper. *Shak.*

POUNC'ED, (pownst,) *pp.* or *a.* Furnished with claws or talons. *Thomson.*

2. Sprinkled with pounce.

POUN'CET-BOX. *n.* A small box with perforations on the top, to hold perfume for smelling. *Shak. Toone.*

POUN'CING, *ppr.* Furnishing with claws.

2. Falling suddenly on, and seizing with the claws.

3. Sprinkling with pounce.

POUND, *n.* [Sax. *pund*; Goth. Sw. and Dan. *pund*; D. *pond*; G. *pfund*; L. *pondo*, *pondus*, weight, a pound; *pendo*, to weigh, to *bend.*]

1. A standard weight consisting of twelve ounces troy, or sixteen ounces avoirdupois. 144 *pounds* avoirdupois are equal to 175 *pounds* troy weight. *McCulloch.*

2. A money of account, consisting of twenty shillings, the value of which is different in different countries. The pound sterling is equivalent to $\$4.44\frac{44}{100}$, money of the United States. In New England and Virginia, the pound is equal to $\$3.33\frac{1}{3}$; in New York, to $\$2.50$.

POUND, *n.* [Sax. *pyndan*, *pindan*, to confine.]

An inclosure, erected by authority, in which cattle or other beasts are confined when taken in trespassing, or going at large in violation of law; a pinfold.

POUND, *v. t.* To confine in a public ground.

POUND, *v. t.* [Sax. *punian*; W. *pwniaw*, to beat and to load.]

1. To beat; to strike with some heavy instrument, and with repeated blows, so as to make an impression.

With cruel blows she *pounds* her blubbered cheeks. *Dryden.*

2. To comminute and pulverize by beating; to bruise or break into fine parts by a heavy instrument; as, to *pound* spice or salt.

Loud strokes with *pounding* spice the fabric rend. *Garth.*

POUND'AGE, *n.* [from *pound.*] A sum deducted from a pound, or a certain sum paid for each pound. *Swift.*

2. In *England*, a subsidy of 12*d.* in the pound, formerly granted to the crown on all goods exported or imported, and if by aliens, more. *Blackstone.*

POUND'-BREACH, *n.* The breaking of a public pound for releasing beasts confined in it. *Blackstone.*

POUND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Beaten or bruised with a heavy instrument; pulverized or broken by pounding.

2. Confined in a pound; impounded.

POUND'ER, *n.* A pestle; the instrument of pounding.

2. A person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds; as, a cannon is called a twelve-*pounder*; a person of ten pounds annual income is called a ten-*pounder.* *Johnson.*

3. A large pear. *Dryden.*

POUND FOOL'ISH. The phrase *penny wise and pound foolish*, signifies negligent in the care of large sums, but careful to save small sums.

POUND'ING, *ppr.* Beating; bruising; pulverizing; impounding.

POUND'-KEEP-ER, *n.* One who has the care of a pound.

PŌUP'E-TON, *n.* [Fr. *poupee.*]

A puppet, or little baby.

PŌU'PIES, *n.* In *cookery*, a mess of victuals made of veal steaks and slices of bacon. *Bailey.*

PŌUR, *v. t.* [W. *bwrw*, to cast, send, throw, thrust.]

1. To throw, as a fluid, in a stream, either out of a vessel or into it; as, to *pour* water *from* a pail, or *out of* a pail; to *pour* wine *into* a decanter. *Pour* is appropriately, but not exclusively, applied to fluids, and signifies merely to cast or throw, and this sense is modified by *out*, *from*, *in*, *into*, *against*, *on*, *upon*, *under*, &c. It is applied not only to liquors, but to other fluids, and to substances consisting of fine particles; as, to *pour* a stream of gas or air upon a fire; to *pour* out sand. It expresses particularly the bestowing or sending forth in copious abundance.

I will *pour out* my spirit upon all flesh. — Joel ii.
To *pour out* dust. — Lev. xiv.

2. To emit; to send forth in a stream or continued succession.

London doth *pour out* her citizens. *Shak.*

3. To send forth; as, to *pour out* words, prayers, or sighs; to *pour out* the heart or soul. *Ps.* lxii.

4. To throw in profusion or with overwhelming force.

I will shortly *pour out* my fury on thee. — Ezek. vii.

PŌUR, (pōre,) *v. i.* To flow; to issue forth in a stream, or continued succession of parts; to move or rush, as a current. The torrent *pours* down from the mountain, or along the steep descent.

2. To rush in a crowd or continued procession.

A ghastly band of giants,
All *pouring* down the mountain, crowd the shore. *Pope.*

PŌUR'ED, *pp.* Sent forth; thrown, as a fluid.

PŌUR'ER, *n.* One that pours.

PŌUR'ING, *ppr.* Sending, as a fluid; driving in a current or continued stream.

PŌUR'LIEU. See PURLIEU.

PŌUR-PRES'TURE, *n.* [Fr. *pour*, for, and *pris*, taken.]

In *law*, a wrongful inclosure or encroachment on another's property. *Encyc. Cowel.*

PŌUR'SUI-VANT. See PURSUIVANT.

PŌUR-VEY'ANCE. See PURVEYANCE.

POUSSE; corrupted from PULSE, peas. *Spenser.*

POUT, *n.* A sea-fish, of the Cod kind, about a foot in length; also called the *whiting pout.* It has the power of inflating a membrane which covers the eyes and neighboring parts of the head. *Partington. Yarrell.*

2 A species of bird. *Carew.*

3. A fit of sullenness. [*Colloquial.*]

POUT, *v. i.* [Fr. *bouder*; allied probably to *bud*, *pudding*, Gr. *βοτυνη*, W. *poten*; from the sense of bulging or pushing out.]

1. To thrust out the lips, as in sullenness, contempt, or displeasure; hence, to look sullen. *Shak.*

2. To shoot out; to be prominent; as, *pouting* lips. *Dryden.*

POUT'ING, *ppr.* Shooting out, as the lips.

2. Looking sullen.

POUT'ING, *n.* Childish sullenness.

POUT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a pouting or sullen manner.

POV'ER-TY, *n.* [Norm. *pouerti*; Fr. *pauvreté*; It. *poverta*; Sp. and Port. *pobreza*; L. *paupertas.* See POOR.]

1. Destitution of property; indigence; want of convenient means of subsistence. The consequence of *poverty* is dependence.

The drunkard and the glutton shall come to *poverty*. — Prov. xxiii.

2. Barrenness of sentiment or ornament; defect; as, the *poverty* of a composition.

3. Want; defect of words; as, the *poverty* of language.

POW'DER, *n.* [Fr. *poudre*, contracted from *pouldre*; Arm. *poultra*; It. *polvere*; Sp. *polvo*; L. *pulvis.* The G. has *puder*, and the D. *poeder*, but whether from the same source I know not. *Pulvis* is probably from *pulso*, *pulto*, to beat.]

1. Any dry substance composed of minute particles, whether natural or artificial; *more generally*, a substance comminuted or triturated to fine particles. Thus dust is the *powder* of earth; flour is the *powder* of grain. But the word is particularly applied to substances reduced to fine particles for medicinal purposes.

2. A composition of saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal, mixed and granulated; gunpowder.

3. Hair-powder; pulverized starch.

Powder of Algaroth. See ALGAROTH.

POW'DER, *v. t.* To reduce to fine particles; to comminute; to pulverize; to triturate; to pound, grind, or rub into fine particles.

2. To sprinkle with powder; as, to *powder* the hair.

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3. To sprinkle with salt; to corn, as meat. *Bacon.*

POW'DER, *v. i.* To come violently. [*Not used.*] *L'Estrange.*

POW'DER-BOX, *n.* A box in which hair-powder is kept. *Gay.*

POW'DER-CART, *n.* A cart that carries powder and shot for artillery.

POW'DER-CHEST, *n.* A small box or case charged with powder, old nails, &c., fastened to the side of a ship, to be discharged at an enemy attempting to board. *Mar. Dict.*

POW'DER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Reduced to powder; sprinkled with powder; corned; salted.

POW'DER-FLASK, *n.* A flask in which gunpowder is carried.

POW'DER-HORN, *n.* A horn in which gunpowder is carried by sportsmen. *Swift.*

POW'DER-ING, *ppr.* Pulverizing; sprinkling with powder; corning; salting.

POW'DER-ING-TUB, *n.* A tub or vessel in which meat is corned or salted.

2. The place where an infected lecher is cured. *Shak.*

POW'DER-MILL, *n.* A mill in which gunpowder is made. *Arbuthnot.*

POW'DER-MINE, *n.* A cave or hollow in which powder is placed to be fired at a proper time. *Rowley.*

POW'DER-ROOM, *n.* The apartment in a ship where gunpowder is kept. *Waller.*

POW'DER-Y, *a.* Friable; easily crumbling to pieces.

2. Dusty; sprinkled with powder.

3. Resembling powder.

POW'DIKE, *n.* A marsh or fen dike. [*Local.*]

POW'ER, *n.* [Fr. *pouvoir*; Norm. *povare*; from the root of Sp. and Port. *poder*, It. *podere*; or rather the same word varied in orthography. The Latin has *posse*, *possum*, *potes*, *potentia*. The primary sense of the verb is, to strain, or exert force.]

1. In *a philosophical sense*, the faculty of doing or performing any thing; the faculty of moving or of producing a change in something; ability or strength. A man raises his hand by his own *power*, or by *power* moves another body. The exertion of *power* proceeds from the will, and, in strictness, no being destitute of will or intelligence can exert *power*. Power in man is *active* or *speculative*. *Active power* is that which moves the body; *speculative power* is that by which we see, judge, remember, or, in general, by which we *think*.

Power may exist without exertion. We have *power* to speak when we are silent. *Locke. Reid.*

Power has been distinguished also into *active* and *passive*, the power of *doing* or *moving*, and the power of *receiving* impressions or of *suffering*. In *strictness*, *passive* power is an absurdity in terms. To say that gold has a *power* to be melted, is improper language; yet for want of a more appropriate word, *power* is often used in a passive sense, and is considered as twofold; viz., as able to *make*, or able to *receive*, any change. *Cyc.*

2. Force; animal strength; as, the *power* of the arm, exerted in lifting, throwing, or holding.

3. Force; strength; energy; as, the *power* of the mind, of the imagination, of the fancy. He has not *powers* of genius adequate to the work.

4. Faculty of the mind, as manifested by a particular mode of operation; as, the *power* of thinking, comparing, and judging; the reasoning *powers*.

5. Ability, natural or moral. We say, a man has the *power* of doing good; his property gives him the *power* of relieving the distressed; or, he has the *power* to persuade others to do good; or, it is not in his *power* to pay his debts. The moral *power* of man is also his *power* of judging or discerning in moral subjects.

6. In *mechanics*, that which produces, or tends to produce, motion. It is opposed to the *weight*, or that which is acted upon. [See also MECHANICAL POWERS.]

7. In *optics*, the degree to which a convex lens, or concave mirror, magnifies, *Olmsted.*

8. Force. The great *power* of the screw is of extensive use in compression. The *power* of steam is immense.

9. That quality in any natural body which produces a change, or makes an impression on another body; as, the *power* of medicine; the *power* of heat; the *power* of sound.

10. Force; strength; momentum; as, the *power* of the wind, which propels a ship or overturns a building.

11. Influence; that which may prove the mind; as, the *power* of arguments or of persuasion.

12. Command; the right of governing, or actual government; dominion; rule; sway; authority. A large portion of Asia is under the *power* of the Russian emperor. The *power* of the British monarch is limited by law. The *powers* of government are legislative, executive, judicial, and ministerial.

Power is no blessing in itself, but when it is employed to protect the innocent. *Swift.*

Under this sense may be comprehended civil, political, ecclesiastical, and military *power*.

13. A sovereign, whether emperor, king, or governing prince, or the legislature of a State; as, the *powers* of Europe; the great *powers*: the smaller *powers*. In this sense, the state or nation governed seems to be included in the word *power*. Great Britain is a great naval *power*.

14. One invested with authority; a ruler; a civil magistrate. *Rom.* xiii.

15. Divinity; a celestial or invisible being or agent supposed to have dominion over some part of creation; as, celestial *powers*; the *powers* of darkness.

16. That which has physical power; an army; a navy; a host; a military force.

Never such a *power* —
Was levied in the body of a land. *Shak.*

17. Legal authority; warrant; as, a *power* of attorney; an agent invested with ample *power*. The envoy has full *powers* to negotiate a treaty.

18. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, the product arising from the multiplication of a number into itself; as, a cube is the third *power*; the biquadrate is the fourth *power*. Any number is called the *first power* of itself. *Hutton.*

19. In *Scripture*, right; privilege. *John* i. 1 *Cor.* ix.

20. Angels, good or bad. *Col.* i. *Eph.* vi.

21. Violence; force; compulsion. *Ezek.* iv.

22. Christ is called the *power of God*, as through him and his gospel, God displays his power and authority in ransoming and saving sinners. 1 *Cor.* i.

23. The *powers of heaven* may denote the celestial luminaries. *Matt.* xxiv.

24. Satan is said to have the *power of death*, as he introduced sin, the cause of death, temporal and eternal, and torments men with the fear of death and future misery.

25. In *vulgar language*, a large quantity; a great number; as, a *power* of good things.

[This is, I believe, obsolete, even among our common people.]

Power of attorney; a written authority given to a person to act for another.

POW'ER-FUL, *a.* Having great physical or mechanical power; strong; forcible; mighty; as, a *powerful* army or navy; a *powerful* engine.

2. Having great moral power; forcible to persuade or convince the mind; as, a *powerful* reason or argument.

3. Possessing great political and military power; strong in extent of dominion or national resources; potent; as, a *powerful* monarch or prince; a *powerful* nation.

4. Efficacious; possessing or exerting great force or producing great effects; as, a *powerful* medicine.

5. In *general*, able to produce great effects; exerting great force or energy; as, *powerful* eloquence.

The word of God is quick and *powerful*. — Heb. iv.

6. Strong; intense; as, a *powerful* heat or light.

POW'ER-FUL-LY, *adv.* With great force or energy; potently; mightily; with great effect; forcibly; either in a physical or moral sense. Certain medicines operate *powerfully* on the stomach; the practice of virtue is *powerfully* recommended by its utility.

POW'ER-FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of having or exerting great power; force; power; might. *Hakewill.*

POW'ER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of power, force, or energy; weak; impotent; not able to produce any effect. *Shak.*

POW'ER-LESS-NESS, *n.* Destitution of power. *Chalmers.*

POW'ER-LOOM, *n.* A loom worked by water, steam, or some mechanical power.

POW'ER-PRESS, *n.* A printing press worked by steam, water, or other power.

POWL'DRON, *n.* [Qu. Fr. *epaule*, the shoulder.]

In *heraldry*, that part of armor which covers the shoulders. *Sandys.*

POW'TER, } *n.* A variety of the common domestic
POU'TER, } pigeon, with an inflated breast. *Ed. Encyc.*

POW'WOW, } *n.* Among *the North American Indians*,
PAW'WAW, } a priest, or conjuror. Hence,

2. Conjuration performed for the cure of diseases and other purposes, attended with great noise and confusion, and often with dancing. *Carver.*

POX, *n.* [A corruption of *pocks*, Sax. *poc* or *pocc*, D. *pok*, that is, a *push*, eruption, or pustule. It is properly a plural word, but by usage is singular.]

Strictly, pustules or eruptions of any kind, but chiefly or wholly restricted to three or four diseases, the small-pox, chicken-pox, the vaccine, and the venereal diseases. *Pox*, when used without an epithet, signifies the latter, *lues venerea*.

POY, *n.* [Sp. *apoyo*, a prop or stay, Fr. *appui*. The verb signifies, to bear or lean upon, from the root of *poize*.]

A rope-dancer's pole.

PŌZE, for POSE, to puzzle. [See POSE.]

POZ-ZU-O-LA'NA, } *n.* Volcanic ashes, used in the
POZ-ZO-LA'NA, } manufacture of mortar, which hardens under water. They are from Pozzuoli, in Italy. *Brande. P. Cyc.*

PRAC'TIC, for PRACTICAL, is not in use. It was formerly used for PRACTICAL; and Spenser uses it in the sense of *artful*.

PRAAM, (präm,) *n.* [D.] A flat-bottomed boat or lighter; used in Holland and the Baltic for conveying goods to and from a vessel, in loading and unloading.

PRAC-TI-CA-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* [from *practicable*.]
PRAC'TI-CA-BLE-NESS, } The quality or state of being practicable; feasibility.

PRAC'TI-CA-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *practicable*; It. *practicabile*; Sp. *practicable*. See PRACTICE.]

1. That may be done, effected, or performed by human means, or by powers that can be applied. It is sometimes synonymous with POSSIBLE, but the words differ in this; *possible* is applied to that which might be performed, if the necessary powers or means could be obtained; *practicable* is limited in its application to things which are to be performed by the means given, or which may be applied. It was *possible* for Archimedes to lift the world, but it was not *practicable*.

2. That may be practiced; as, a *practicable* virtue. *Dryden.*

3. That admits of use, or that may be passed or traveled; as, a *practicable* road. In *military affairs*, a *practicable* breach is one that can be entered by troops. *Mitford.*

Where the passage over the Euphrates is most *practicable*. *Murphy.*

PRAC'TI-CA-BLY, *adv.* In such a manner as may be performed. "A rule *practicably* applied before his eyes," is not correct language. It is probably a mistake for *practically*. *Rogers.*

PRAC'TI-CAL, *a.* [L. *practicus*; It. *pratico*; Fr. *pratique*; Sp. *practico*. See PRACTICE.]

1. Pertaining to practice or action.

2. Capable of practice or active use; opposed to SPECULATIVE; as, a *practical* understanding. *South.*

3. That may be used in practice; that may be applied to use; as, *practical* knowledge. *Tillotson.*

4. That reduces his knowledge or theories to actual use; as, a *practical* man.

5. Derived from practice or experience; as, *practical* skill or knowledge.

PRAC'TI-CAL JŌKE, *n.* A trick played upon some one, usually to the injury or annoyance of his person.

PRAC'TI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In relation to practice.

2. By means of practice or use; by experiment; as, *practically* wise or skillful.

3. In practice or use; as, a medicine *practically* safe; theoretically wrong, but *practically* right.

PRAC'TI-CAL-NESS, } *n.* The quality of being prac-
PRAC-TI-CAL'I-TY, } tical.

PRAC'TICE, (prak'tis,) *n.* [Sp. *practica*; It. *pratica*; Fr. *pratique*; Gr. πρακτικη, from the root of πρασσω, πραττω, to act, to do, to make. The root of this verb is πραγ, or πρακ, as appears by the derivatives πραγμα, πρακτικη, and from the same root, in other languages, are formed G. *brauchen*, to use, *brauch*, use, practice; D. *gebruiken*, to use, employ, enjoy; *bruiker*, a tenant, one that occupies a farm; Sax. *brucan*, to use, to enjoy, to eat; whence Eng. to *brook*, and *broker*; Dan. *bruger*, to use or employ; *brug*, use, practice; Sw. *bruka*; L. *fruor*, for *frugor*, or *frucor*, whence *fructus*, contracted into *fruit*; It. *freacair*, use, *practice*, *frequency*; L. *frequens*. The W. *praith*, practice, *preithiaw*, to practice, may be the same word, with the loss of the palatal letter *c* or *g*.]

1. Frequent or customary actions; a succession of acts of a similar kind or in a like employment; as, the *practice* of rising early or of dining late; the *practice* of reading a portion of Scripture morning and evening; the *practice* of making regular entries of accounts; the *practice* of virtue or vice. *Habit* is the effect of *practice*.

2. Use; customary use.

Obsolete words may be revived when they are more sounding or significant than those in *practice*. *Dryden.*

3. Dexterity acquired by use. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

4. Actual performance; distinguished from THEORY.

There are two functions of the soul, contemplation and *practice*, according to the general division of objects, some of which only entertain our speculations, others employ our actions. *South.*

5. Application of remedies; medical treatment of diseases. Two physicians may differ widely in their *practice*.

6. Exercise of any profession; as, the *practice* of law or of medicine; the *practice* of arms.

7. Frequent use; exercise for instruction or discipline. The troops are daily called out for *practice*.

8. Skillful or artful management; dexterity in contrivance or the use of means; art; stratagem; artifice; *usually in a bad sense*.

He sought to have that by *practice* which he could not by prayer. *Sidney.*

[This use of the word is genuine; Sp. *practico*,

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skillful, It. *pratico*; like *expert*, from L. *experior*. It is not a mistake, as Johnson supposes. See the verb.]

9. A rule in arithmetic, by which the operations of the general rules are abridged in use.

PRAC'TICE, *v. t.* [From the noun. The orthography of the verb ought to be the same as that of the noun; as in *notice* and *to notice*.]

1. To do or perform frequently, customarily, or habitually; to perform by a succession of acts; as, to *practice* gaming; to *practice* fraud or deception; to *practice* the virtues of charity and beneficence; to *practice* hypocrisy. *Is.* xxxii.

Many praise virtue who do not *practice* it. *Anon.*

2. To use or exercise any profession or art; as, to *practice* law or medicine; to *practice* gunnery or surveying.

3. To use or exercise for instruction, discipline, or dexterity.

[*In this sense, the verb is usually intransitive.*]

4. To commit; to perpetrate; as, the horrors *practiced* at Wyoming. *Marshall.*

5. To use; as, a *practiced* road. [*Unusual.*] *Mitford.*

PRAC'TICE, *v. i.* To perform certain acts frequently or customarily, either for instruction, profit, or amusement; as, to *practice* with the broadsword; to *practice* with the rifle.

2. To form a habit of acting in any manner.

They shall *practice* how to live secure. *Milton.*

3. To transact or negotiate secretly.

I have *practiced* with him,
And found *means* to let the victor know
That Syphax and Sempronius are his friends. *Addison.*

4. To try artifices.

Others, by guilty artifice and arts
Of promised kindness, *practiced* on our hearts. *Granville.*

5. To use evil arts or stratagems.

If you there
Did *practice* on *my* state.

6. To use medical methods or experiments.

I am little inclined to *practice* on others, and as little that others should *practice* on me. *Temple.*

7. To exercise any employment or profession. A physician has *practiced* many years with success.

PRAC'TIC-ED, (prak'tist,) *pp.* Done by a repetition of acts; customarily performed or used.

2. *a.* Having had much practice; as, a *practiced* orator.

PRAC'TI-CER, *n.* One that practices; one that customarily performs certain acts.

2. One who exercises a profession. In this sense PRACTITIONER is generally used.

PRAC'TI-CING, *ppr.* Performing or using customarily; exercising, as an art or profession.

PRAC'TI-CING, *a.* Engaged in the use or exercise of any profession; as, a *practicing* physician or attorney.

PRAC'TI-SANT, *n.* An agent. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

PRAC'TISE, *v. t.* and *i.* See PRACTICE.

[There is no reason why the noun and verb should not both be spelled with *c*, as in *notice, sacrifice, apprentice*, and all like cases where the accent *precedes* the last syllable. The distinction in spelling between the noun and the verb properly belongs only to words which are accented on the *last* syllable, as *device* and *devise*, where the verb *has* the sound of *ize*. The spelling *practise* tends to give it the same sound, as we see in uneducated persons; and hence it is desirable to follow the regular analogy and write the noun and verb alike.]

PRAC-TI''TION-ER, (prak-tish'un-er,) *n.* One who is engaged in the actual use or exercise of any art or profession, particularly in law or medicine.

2. One who does any thing customarily or habitually. *Whitgifte.*

3. One that practices sly or dangerous arts. *South.*

PRÆC'I-PE, (pres'i-py,) *n.* [L.] In *law*, a writ commanding something to be done, or requiring a reason for neglecting it.

PRÆ-COG'NI-TA, *n. pl.* [L., before known.] Things previously known in order to understand something else. Thus a knowledge of the structure of the human body is one of the *præcognita* of medical science and skill.

PRÆM-U-NI'RE, (prem-yu-nī're) *n.* [A corruption of the L. *præmonere*, to pre-admonish.]

1. A writ, or the offense for which it is granted. The offense consists in introducing a foreign authority or power into England; that is, introducing and maintaining the papal power, creating imperium in imperio, and yielding that obedience to the mandates of the pope, which constitutionally belongs to the king. Both the offense and the writ are so denominated from the words used in the writ, *præmunire facias*, cause A B to be forewarned to appear before us to answer the contempt wherewith he stands charged. *Blackstone. Encyc.*

2. The penalty incurred by infringing a statute. *South.*

PRÆ-NO'MEN, *n.* [L.] Among *the Romans*, the first name of a person, by which individuals of the same family were distinguished.

PRÆ-TEX'TA, *n.* [L.] A white robe with a purple border, worn by a Roman boy before he was entitled to wear the toga virilis, or until about the completion of his fourteenth year. It was worn by girls until their marriage. *Smith's Dict.*

PRÆ'TOR, *n.* See PRETOR.

PRÆ-TŌ'RI-UM, *n.* [from *prætor*.] That part of a Roman camp in which the general's tent stood. *Brande.*

2. A hall of justice in Rome; also, a patrician's seat or manor house. *Elmes.*

PRAG-MAT'IC, } *a.* [L. *pragmaticus*; Gr. πραγ-
PRAG-MAT'IC-AL, } ματικος, from πραγμα, business; πρασσω, to do. See PRACTICE.]

1. Forward to intermeddle; meddling; impertinently busy or officious in the concerns of others, without leave or invitation.

The fellow grew so *pragmatical*, that he took upon him the government of my whole family. *Arbuthnot.*

2. In *German writers*, a *pragmatic* history is a history which exhibits clearly the causes and the consequences of events. *Murdock.*

Pragmatic sanction: a term derived from the Byzantine empire, denoting a solemn ordinance or decree of the head or legislature of a state upon weighty matters. In European history, two decrees under this name are particularly celebrated. One of these, issued by Charles VII. of France, A. D. 1438, was the foundation of the liberties of the Gallican church; the other, issued by Charles VI. of Germany, A. D. 1724, settled his hereditary dominions on his eldest daughter, the archduchess Maria Theresa. *P. Cyc.*

PRAG-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a meddling manner; impertinently.

2. In a manner that displays the connection and causes of occurrences. *Murdock.*

PRAG-MAT'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of intermeddling without right or invitation.

PRAG'MA-TIST, *n.* One who is impertinently busy or meddling. *Reynolds.*

PRAI'RIE, (prā're,) *n.* [Fr. *prairie*.]

An extensive tract of land, mostly level, destitute of trees, and covered with tall, coarse grass. These *prairies* are numerous in the United States, west of the Alleghany Mountains, especially between the Ohio, Mississippi, and the great lakes.

PRAI'RIE-DOG, *n.* A small rodent animal, the spermophilus ludivicianus, allied to the marmot, and found on the prairies west of the Mississippi. These animals live beneath the ground, in large warrens, containing many hundred, and are characterized by a sharp bark, like that of a small dog. *Kirby. W. Irving.*

PRAIS'A-BLE, (prāz'a-bl,) *a.* That may be praised. [*Not used.*] *Wiclif.*

PRAISE, (prāze,) *n.* [D. *prys*, praise and price; G. *preis*, praise, price, prize, value; Dan. *priis*, Sw. *pris*, id.; W. *prîs*, price, value; Fr. *prix*; It. *prezzo*; Sp. *precio*, price, value; *presa*, a prize; W. *prid*; L. *pretium*; Sp. *prez*, glory, *praise*; Scot. *prys*, praise and prize. See the verb.]

1. Commendation bestowed on a person for his personal virtues or worthy actions, on meritorious actions themselves, or on any thing valuable; approbation expressed in words or song. *Praise* may be expressed by an individual, and in this circumstance differs from FAME, RENOWN, and CELEBRITY, which are the expression of the approbation of numbers, or public commendation. *When praise* is applied to the expression of public approbation, it may be synonymous with RENOWN, or nearly so. A man may deserve the *praise* of an individual, or of a nation.

There are men who always confound the *praise* of goodness with the *practice*. *Rambler.*

2. The expression of gratitude for personal favors conferred; a glorifying or extolling.

He hath put a new song into my mouth, even *praise* to our God. —Ps. xl.

3. The object, ground, or reason, of praise.

He is thy *praise*, and he is thy God. —Deut. x.

PRAISE, *v. t.* [D. *pryzen*, to praise; *pryzeeren*, to estimate or value; G. *preisen*, to praise; Dan. *priser*, to praise, extol, or lift up; Sw. *prisa*; W. *prisiaw*; Arm. *presa*; Fr. *priser*, to *prize*, to value; It. *prezzare*; Sp. *preciar*; Port. *prezar*, to estimate; *prezarse*, to boast or glory. It appears that *praise, price, prize*, are all from one root, the primary sense of which is, to lift, to raise, or rather to strain. So from L. *tollo*, *extollo*, we have *extol*. Now, in Dan. *roser*, Sw. *rosa*, signifies to praise, and it may be questioned whether this is *praise* without a prefix. The Latin *pretium*, W. *prid*, is probably from the same root, denoting that which is *taken* for a thing sold, or the *rising* or amount, as we use *high*; a high value or price; corn

∪ — —

is *high*. In Pers. افراز *afaraz*, is high, lofty;

∪ — ∪ —

افرازيدن *afrazidan*, to extol. Qu. Fr. *prôner*, for *prosner*.]

1. To commend; to applaud; to express approbation of personal worth or actions.

We *praise* not Hector, though his name we know
Is great in arms; 'tis hard to *praise* a foe. *Dryden.*

2. To extol in words or song; to magnify; to glorify on account of perfections or excellent works.

Praise him, all his angels; *praise* ye him, all his hosts. —Ps. cxlviii.

3. To express gratitude for personal favors. *Ps.* cxxxviii.

4. To do honor to; to display the excellence of.

All thy works shall *praise* thee, O Lord. — Ps. cxlv.

PRAIS'ED, (prāzd,) *pp.* Commended; extolled.

PRAISE'FUL, *a.* Laudable; commendable. [*Not used.*] *Sidney.*

PRAIS'ER, *n.* One who praises, commends, or extols; an applauder; a commender. *Sidney. Donne.*

PRAISE'LESS, *a.* Without praise or commendation. *Sidney.*

PRAISE'WŌR-THI-LY, (prāze'wur-the-le,) *adv.* In a manner deserving of commendation. *Spenser.*

PRAISE'WŌR-THI-NESS, *n.* The quality of deserving commendation. *Smith.*

PRAISE'WŌR-THY, (prāze'wur-the,) *a.* Deserving of praise or applause; commendable; as, a *praiseworthy* action. *Arbuthnot.*

PRAIS'ING, *ppr.* Commending; extolling in words

PRAM, } *n.* [D. *praam*.] [or song.
PRAME, }

1. A flat-bottomed boat or lighter; used in Holland for conveying goods to or from a ship in loading or unloading. [See PRAAM.] *Encyc.*

2. In *military affairs*, a kind of floating battery or flat-bottomed vessel, mounting several cannon; used in covering the disembarkation of troops. *Encyc.*

PRANCE, (prāns,) *v. i.* [W. *pranciaw*, to frolic, to play a prank, from *rhanc*, a reaching or craving, the same as *rank*; Ir. *rincim*, to dance; Port. *brincar*, to sport; Sp. *brincar*, to leap. It is allied to *prank*, which see.]

1. To spring or bound, as a horse in high mettle.

Now rule thy *prancing* steed. *Gay.*

2. To ride with bounding movements; to ride ostentatiously.

Th' insulting tyrant *prancing* o'er the field. *Addison.*

3. To walk or strut about in a showy manner or with warlike parade. *Swift.*

PRANC'ING, (prāns'ing,) *ppr.* or *a.* Springing; bounding; riding with gallant show.

PRANC'ING, *n.* A springing or bounding, as of a high-spirited horse. *Judg.* v.

PRANK, *v. t.* [If *n* is not radical, this word coincides with G. *pracht*, D. and Dan. *pragt*, Sw. *prackt*, pomp, magnificence; also with G. *prangen*, to shine, to make a show; D. *pronken*, to shine or make a show, to be adorned, to strut; Dan. *pranger*, to prance, to make a show, to sell by retail; the latter sense perhaps from *breaking*; Sw. *prunka*. So in Port. *brincar*, to *sport*; Sp. *id.* to leap. These are evidently

the Ar. برق *baraka*, to adorn, to lighten. *Prink* is probably from the same root.]

To adorn in a showy manner; to dress or adjust to ostentation.

In sumptuous tire she joyed herself to *prank*. *Milton.*

It is often followed by *up*.

And me, poor lowly maid,
Most goddess-like *prankt up*. *Shak.*

PRANK, *n.* [W. *pranc*.]

1. *Properly*, a sudden start or sally. [See PRANCE.] Hence, a wild flight; a capering; a gambol.

2. A capricious action; a ludicrous or merry trick, or a mischievous act, rather for sport than injury. Children often play their *pranks* on each other.

In came the harpies and played their accustomed *pranks*. *Raleigh.*

PRANK, *a.* Frolicsome; full of gambols or tricks. *Brewer.*

PRANK'ED, }
PRANKT, } *pp.* Adorned in a showy manner.

PRANK'ER, *n.* One that dresses ostentatiously.

PRANK'ING, *ppr.* Setting off or adorning for display.

PRANK'ING, *n.* Ostentatious display of dress.

PRANK'ISH, *a.* Full of pranks. [*More.*

PRASE, *n.* A silicious mineral; a subspecies of quartz, of a leek-green color. *Cleaveland.*

PRAS'I-NOUS, *a.* [L. *prasinus*.]

Grass green; clear lively green, without any mixture. *Lindley.*

PRA'SON, (prā'sn,) *n.* [Gr. πρασον.]

A leek; also, a sea-weed green as a leek. *Bailey.*

PRATE, *v. i.* [D. *praaten*, to prate; Sw. *prata*, to tattle; Gr. φραδαω. Qu. allied perhaps to Sax. *rad*, speech.]

To talk much and without weight, or to little purpose; to be loquacious; as the vulgar express it, to *run on*.

To *prate* and talk for life and honor. *Shak.*
And make a fool presume to *prate* of love. *Dryden.*

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PRATE, *v. t.* To utter foolishly.

What nonsense would the fool, thy master, *prate*,
When thou, his knave, canst talk at such a rate! *Dryden.*

PRATE, *n.* Continued talk to little purpose; trifling talk; unmeaning loquacity. *Shak. Denham.*

PRAT'ER, *n.* One that talks much to little purpose, or on trifling subjects. *Southern.*

PRAT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Talking much on a trifling subject; talking idly.

PRAT'ING, *n.* Foolish, idle talk.

PRAT'ING-LY, *adv.* With much idle talk; with loquacity.

PRAT'IQUE, (prat'eek,) *n.* [It. *pratica*; Sp. *practica*; Fr. *pratique*. See PRACTICE.]

In *commerce*, primarily, converse; intercourse; the communication between a ship and the port in which she arrives. Hence, a license or permission to hold intercourse and trade with the inhabitants of a place, after having performed quarantine, or upon a certificate that the ship did not come from an infected place; a term used particularly in the south of Europe, where vessels coming from countries infected with contagious diseases are subjected to quarantine.

PRAT'TLE, *v. i.* [dim. of *prate*.] To talk much and idly; to be loquacious on trifling subjects. *Locke. Addison.*

This word is particularly applied to the talk of children.

PRAT'TLE, *n.* Trifling talk; loquacity on trivial subjects.

Mere *prattle*, without practice,
Is all his soldiership. *Shak.*

PRAT'TLE-MENT, *n.* Prattle. *Hayley.*

PRAT'TLER, *n.* An idle talker. *Herbert.*

PRAT'TLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Talking much on trivial affairs.

PRAV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *pravitas*, from *pravus*, crooked, evil.]

Deviation from right; moral perversion; want of rectitude; corrupt state; as, the *pravity* of human nature; the *pravity* of the will. *Milton. South.*

PRAWN, *n.* A small, crustaceous animal of the shrimp family, with a serrated beak or snout bending upward. It is highly prized for food. *P. Cyc.*

PRAX'IS, *n.* [Gr. See PRACTICE.] Use; practice. *Coventry.*

2. An example or form to teach practice. *Louth.*

PRAY, *v. i.* [Fr. *prier*; It. *pregare*; L. *precor*; Russ. *prochu*; allied, perhaps, to the Sax. *frægnan*, G. *fragen*, D. *vraagen*, Sw. *fraga*, to ask, L. *proco*. This word belongs to the same family as *preach* and *reproach*, Heb. Ch. Syr. Eth. and Ar. ברך, to bless, to *reproach*; rendered in *Job* ii. 9, to curse; *properly*, to reproach, to rail at, or upbraid, W. *rhegu*. The primary sense is, to throw, to pour forth sounds or words; for the same word in Arabic, بَرَكَ *baraka*, signifies to pour out water, as in violent rain, Gr. βρεχω. (See RAIN.) As the oriental word signifies to bless, and to reproach or curse, so, in Latin, the same word, *precor*, signifies to supplicate good or evil, and *precis* signifies a prayer and a curse. (See IMPRECATE.) Class Brg, No. 3, and see No. 4, 6, 7, 8.]

1. To ask with earnestness or zeal, as for a favor, or for something desirable; to entreat; to supplicate.

Pray for them who despitefully use you and persecute you. — Matt. v.

2. To petition; to ask, as for a favor; as in application to a legislative body.

3. In *worship*, to address the Supreme Being with solemnity and reverence, with adoration, confession of sins, supplication for mercy, and thanksgiving for blessings received.

When thou *prayest*, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, *pray* to thy Father, which is in secret, and thy Father, which seeth in secret, will reward thee openly. — Matt. vi.

4. *I pray*, that is, *I pray you tell me*, or *let me know*, is a common mode of introducing a question.

PRAY, *v. t.* To supplicate; to entreat; to urge

We *pray* you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God. — 2 Cor. v.

2. In *worship*, to supplicate; to implore; to ask with reverence and humility.

Repent therefore of this thy wickedness, and *pray* God, if perhaps the thought of thine heart may be forgiven thee. — Acts viii.

3. To petition. The plaintiff *prays* judgment of the court.

He that will have the benefit of this act, must *pray* a prohibition before a sentence in the ecclesiastical court. *Ayliffe.*

4. To ask or entreat in ceremony or form.

Pray my colleague, Antonius, I may speak with him. *B. Jonson.*

[In most instances, this verb is transitive only by ellipsis. To *pray God*, is used for to *pray to God*; to *pray a prohibition*, is to *pray for a prohibition*, &c.]

To pray in aid, in *law*, is to call in for help one who has interest in the cause.

PRAY'ED, (prāde,) *pret.* and *pp.* of PRAY.

PRAY'ER, *n.* In a *general sense*, the act of asking for a favor, and particularly with earnestness.

2. In *worship*, a solemn address to the Supreme Being, consisting of *adoration*, or an expression of our sense of God's glorious perfections, *confession* of our sins, *supplication* for mercy and forgiveness, *intercession* for blessings on others, and *thanksgiving*, or an expression of gratitude to God for his mercies and benefits. A *prayer*, however, may consist of a single petition, and it may be extemporaneous, written, or printed.

3. A formula of church service, or of worship, public or private.

4. Practice of supplication.

As he is famed for mildness, peace, and *prayer*. *Shak.*

5. That part of a memorial or petition to a public body which specifies the request or thing desired to be done or granted, as distinct from the recital of facts or reasons for the grant; the thing asked or requested. We say, the *prayer* of the petition is, that the petitioner may be discharged from arrest.

PRAY'ER-BOOK, *n.* A book containing prayers or the forms of devotion, public or private. *Swift.*

PRAY'ER-FUL, *a.* Devotional; given to prayer; as, a *prayerful* frame of mind.

2. Using much prayer.

PRAY'ER-FUL-LY, *adv.* With much prayer.

PRAY'ER-FUL-NESS, *n.* The use of much prayer.

PRAY'ER-LESS, *a.* Not using prayer; habitually neglecting the duty of prayer to God; as, a *prayerless* family.

The next time you go *prayerless* to bed. *Baxter.*

PRAY'ER-LESS-LY, *adv.* In a prayerless manner.

PRAY'ER-LESS-NESS, *n.* Total or habitual neglect of prayer. *T. H. Skinner.*

PRAY'ING, *ppr.* Asking; supplicating.

2. *a.* Given to prayer; as, a *praying* mother.

PRAY'ING-LY, *adv.* With supplication to God.

PRE, an English prefix, is the L. *præ*, before, probably a contracted word; Russ. *pred.* It expresses priority of time or rank. It may be radically the same as the Italian *proda*, the *prow* of a ship; *prode*, profit, also valiant, whence *prowess*, from some root signifying to *advance*. It sometimes signifies *beyond*, and may be rendered *very*, as in *prepotent*.

PRE'-AC-CU-SA'TION, *n.* Previous accusation. *Lee.*

PRĒACH, (preech,) *v. i.* [D. *preeken*; Fr. *prêcher*, for *prescher*; Arm. *pregucin* or *prezecq*; W. *preg*, a greeting; *pregeth*, a sermon; *pregethu*, to preach, derived from the noun, and the noun from *rheg*, a sending out, utterance, a gift, a curse, imprecation; *rhegu*, to send out, to give or consign, to curse; Heb. Ch. and Ar. כרך *baraka*, L. *præco*, a crier, Sax. *fricca* or *fryccea*, a crier. This is from the same root as *pray*, L. *procor*, and, with *s* prefixed, gives the G. *sprechen*, D. *spreeken*, Sw. *spraka*, to speak; Dan. *sprog*, speech. Class Brg, No. 2, 3, 4, 5.]

1. To pronounce a public discourse on a religious subject, or from a text of Scripture. The word is usually applied to such discourses as are formed from a text of Scripture. This is the modern sense of *preach*.

2. To discourse on the gospel way of salvation, and exhort to repentance; to discourse on evangelical truths, and exhort to a belief of them and acceptance of the terms of salvation. This was the extemporaneous manner of preaching pursued by Christ and his apostles. *Matt.* iv. x. *Acts* x. xiv.

PRĒACH, *v. t.* To proclaim; to publish in religious discourses.

What ye hear in the ear, that *preach* ye on the house-tops. — Matt. x.

The Lord hath anointed me to *preach* good tidings to the meek. — Is. lxi.

2. To inculcate in public discourses.

I have *preached* righteousness in the great congregation. — Ps. xl.

He oft to them *preached*
Conversion and repentance. *Milton.*

3. To deliver or pronounce; as, to *preach* a sermon.

To preach Christ or *Christ crucified*; to announce Christ as the only Savior, and his atonement as the only ground of acceptance with God. 1 *Cor.* i.

To preach up; to discourse in favor of.

Can they *preach up* equality of birth? *Dryden.*

PRĒACH, *n.* A religious discourse. [*Not used.*] *Hooker.*

PRĒACH'ED, *pp.* or *a.* (*pp. pronounced* preecht, and *a.* preech'ed.) Proclaimed; announced in public discourse; inculcated.

PRĒACH'ER, *n.* One who discourses publicly on religious subjects. *Bacon.*

2. One that inculcates any thing with earnestness.

No *preacher* is listened to but time. *Swift.*

PRĒACH'ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of a preacher. [*Not used.*] *Hall.*

PRĒACH'ING, *ppr.* Proclaiming; publishing in discourse; inculcating.

PRĒACH'ING, *n.* The act of preaching; a public religious discourse. *Milner.*

PRĒACH'MAN, *n.* A preacher, in contempt. *Howell.*

PREACH'MENT, *n.* A discourse or sermon, in contempt; a discourse affectedly solemn. *Shak.*

PRE-AC-QUAINT'ANCE, *n.* Previous acquaintance or knowledge. *Harris.*

PRE-AC-QUAINT'ED, *a.* Previously acquainted. *Sheridan.*

PRE-AD-AM'IC, *a.* Prior to Adam. *J. Taylor.*

PRE-AD'AM-ITE, *n.* [*pre*, before, and *Adam*.] An inhabitant of the earth that lived before Adam. *Pereyra.*

PRE-AD-AM-IT'IC, *a.* An epithet designating what existed before Adam; as, fictitious, *pre-adamitic* periods. *Kirwan.*

PRE-AD-MIN-IS-TRA'TION, *n.* Previous administration. *Pearson.*

PRE-AD-MON'ISH, *v. t.* To admonish previously.

PRE-AD-MON'ISH-ED, (-ad-mon'isht,) *pp.* Previously admonished.

PRE-AD-MON'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Admonishing beforehand.

PRE-AD-MO NI''TION, (-mo-nish'un,) *n.* Previous warning or admonition.

PRE'AM-BLE, *n.* [It. *preambolo*; Sp. *preambulo*; Fr. *préambule*; L. *præ*, before, and *ambulo*, to go.]

1. Something previous; introduction to a discourse or writing.

2. The introductory part of a statute, which states the reasons and intent of the law. *Encyc. Dryden.*

PRE'AM-BLE, *v. t.* To preface; to introduce with previous remarks. *Feltham.*

PRE'AM-BLED, *pp.* Introduced with previous remarks.

PRE-AM'BU-LA-RY, } *a.* Previous; introductory.
PRE-AM'BU-LOUS, } [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

PRE-AM'BU-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *præ*, before, and *ambulo*, to walk.]

To walk or go before. *Jordan.*

PRE-AM-BU-LA'TION, *n.* A preamble. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

2. A walking or going before.

PRE-AM'BU-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Going before; preceding. *Taylor.*

PRE-AN-TE-PE-NULT'I-MATE, *a.* A term indicating the fourth syllable from the end of a word.

PRE-AP-POINT', *v. t.* To appoint previously.

PRE-AP-POINT'MENT, *n.* Previous appointment. *Tucker.*

PRE-AP-PRE-HEN'SION, *n.* [See APPREHEND.] An opinion formed before examination. *Brown.*

PRĒASE, (prēz,) *n.* Press; crowd. [*Not used.*] [See PRESS. *Chapman.*

PRĒAS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Crowding. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

PRE-AS-SŪR'ANCE, (-ash-shūr'ans,) *n.* Previous assurance. *Coleridge.*

PRE-AU'DI-ENCE, *n.* [See AUDIENCE.] Precedence or rank at the bar among lawyers; right of previous audience. *Blackstone.*

PREB'END, *n.* [It. *prebenda*, prebend, provision; Sp. *prebenda*; Fr. *prebende*, from L. *præbeo*, to afford, to allow.]

1. The stipend or maintenance granted to a prebendary out of the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church. Prebends are *simple* or *dignitary*; *simple*, when they are restricted to the revenue only; and *dignitary*, when they have jurisdiction annexed to them. *P. Cyc.*

2. A prebendary. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

PRE-BEND'AL, *a.* Pertaining to a prebend. *Chesterfield.*

PREB'END-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *prebendier*.]

An ecclesiastic who enjoys a prebend; the stipendiary of a cathedral or collegiate church. *Swift.*

A prebendary differs from a canon in this; the prebendary receives his prebend in consideration of his officiating in the church; the canon has his stipend merely in consequence of his being received into the cathedral or college. *Encyc.*

PREB'END-A-RY-SHIP, *n.* The office of a prebendary; a canonry. *Wotton.*

PRE-CA'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *precarius*, from *precor*, to pray or entreat; *primarily*, depending on request, or on the will of another.]

1. Depending on the will or pleasure of another; held by courtesy; liable to be changed or lost at the pleasure of another. A privilege depending on another's will is *precarious*, or held by a *precarious* tenure. *Addison.*

2. Uncertain; held by a doubtful tenure; depending on unknown or unforeseen causes or events. Temporal prosperity is *precarious*; personal advantages, health, strength, and beauty, are all *precarious*, depending on a thousand accidents. *Rogers.*

We say also, the weather is *precarious*; a phrase in which we depart not more from the primary sense of the word, than we do in a large part of all the words in the language.

PRE-CA'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* At the will or pleasure of others; dependently; by an uncertain tenure; as, he subsists *precariously*. *Lesley. Pope.*

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PRE-CA'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Uncertainty; dependence on the will or pleasure of others, or unknown events; as, the *precariousness* of life or health.

PREC'A-TIVE, } *a.* [L. *precor*, to pray.]
PREC'A-TO-RY, }
Suppliant; beseeching. *Harris. Hopkins.*

PRE-CAU'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *præcautus*, *præcaveo*; *præ*, before, and *caveo*, to take care.]
Previous caution or care; caution previously employed to prevent mischief or secure good in possession. *Addison.*

PRE-CAU'TION, *v. t.* To warn or advise beforehand for preventing mischief or securing good. *Locke.*

PRE-CAU'TION-AL, *a.* Preventive of mischief. *Montague.*

PRE-CAU'TION-A-RY, *a.* Containing previous caution; as, *precautionary* advice or admonition.
2. Proceeding from previous caution; adapted to prevent mischief or secure good; as, *precautionary* measures.

PRE-CAU'TION-ED, *pp.* Warned beforehand.

PRE-CAU'TION-ING, *ppr.* Previously advising.

PRE-CAU'TIOUS, (-shus,) *a.* Taking precautious or preventive measures.

PRE-CAU'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* With precaution.

PRE-CE-DA'NE-OUS, *a.* [from *precede*, L. *præcedo*.] Preceding; antecedent; anterior. [*Not used.*] *Hale.*

PRE-CEDE', *v. t.* [L. *præcedo*; *præ*, before, and *cedo*, to move.]
1. To go before in the order of time. The corruption of morals *precedes* the ruin of a state.
2. To go before in rank or importance.
3. To cause something to go before; to make to take place in prior time.

It is usual to *precede* hostilities by a public declaration. [*Unusual.*] *Kent.*

PRE-CED'ED, *pp.* Being gone before.

PRE-CED'ENCE, } *n.* The act or state of going be-
PRE-CED'EN-CY, } fore; priority in time; as, the *precedence* of one event to another.
2. The state of going or being before in rank or dignity or the place of honor; the right to a more honorable place in public processions, in seats, or in the civilities of life. *Precedence* depends on the order of nature or rank established by God himself, as that due to age; or on courtesy, custom, or political distinction, as that due to a governor or senator, who, though younger in years, takes rank of a subordinate officer, though older; or it is settled by authority, as in Great Britain. In the latter case, a violation of the right of *precedence* is actionable.

Precedence went in truck,
And he was competent whose purse was so. *Cowper.*

3. The foremost in ceremony. *Milton.*
4. Superiority; superior importance or influence.

Which of the different desires has *precedency* in determining the will to the next action? *Locke.*

PRE-CED'ENT, *a.* Going before in time; anterior; antecedent; as, *precedent* services; a *precedent* fault of the will.

The world, or any part thereof, could not be *precedent* to the creation of man. *Hale.*

A precedent condition, in *law*, is a condition which must happen or be performed before an estate or some right can vest, and on failure of which the estate or right is defeated. *Blackstone.*

PREC'E-DENT, *n.* Something done or said that may serve or be adduced as an example to authorize a subsequent act of the like kind.

Examples for cases can but direct as *precedents* only. *Hooker.*

2. In *law*, a judicial decision, interlocutory or final, which serves as a rule for future determinations in similar or analogous cases; or any proceeding, or course of proceedings, which may serve for a rule in subsequent cases of a like nature.

PREC'E-DENT-ED, *a.* Having a precedent; authorized by an example of a like kind.

PRE-CED'ENT-LY, *adv.* Beforehand; antecedently.

PRE-CED'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Going before in time, rank, or importance.

PRE-CEL'LENCE, *n.* Excellence. [*Not in use.*] *Sheldon.*

PRE-CEN'TOR, *n.* [Low L. *præcentor*; Fr. *precenteur*; It. *precentore*; L. *præ*, before, and *canto*, to sing.]
1. The leader of the choir in a cathedral; called also the *chanter* or *master* of the choir. *Hook.*
2. The leader of the congregation in the psalmody of Scottish churches.

PRE-CEN'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The employment or office of a precentor.

PRE'CEPT, *n.* [Fr. *precepte*; Sp. *precepto*: It. *precetto*; L. *præceptum*, from *præcipio*, to command; *præ*, before, and *capio*, to take.]
1. In *a general sense*, any commandment or order intended as an authoritative rule of action; but applied particularly to commands respecting moral conduct. The ten commandments are so many *precepts* for the regulation of our moral conduct.

No arts are without their *precepts*. *Dryden.*

2. In *law*, a command or mandate in writing. *Encyc.*

PRE-CEP'TIAL, (-shal,) *a.* Consisting of precepts. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

PRE-CEP'TION, *n.* A precept. [*Not in use.*] *Hall.*

PRE-CEP'TIVE, *a.* [L. *præceptivus.*]
1. Giving precepts or commands for the regulation of moral conduct; containing precepts; as, the *preceptive* parts of the Scriptures.
2. Directing in moral conduct; giving rules or directions; didactic.

The lesson given us here is *preceptive* to us. *L'Estrange.*
Preceptive poetry. *Encyc.*

PRE-CEP'TOR, *n.* [L. *præceptor*. See PRECEPT.]
1. In *a general sense*, a teacher; an instructor.
2. In *a restricted sense*, the teacher of a school; sometimes the principal teacher of an academy or other seminary.
3. Among *the knights templar*, the head of a preceptory. *Gloss. of Archit.*

PRE-CEP-TO'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a preceptor. *Lit. Magazine.*

PRE-CEP'TO-RY, *a.* Giving precepts. *Anderson.*

PRE-CEP'TO-RY, *n.* A manor or estate of the knights templar, on which were erected a church and a dwelling-house. The *preceptories* were religious houses, subordinate to the temple or principal house of the knights. *Gwilt.*

PRE-CEP'TRESS, *n.* A female teacher.

PRE-CES'SION, (-sesh'un,) *n.* [Fr. *precession*; It. *precessione*; from the L. *præcessus*, *præcedo*, to go before.]
1. *Literally*, the act of going before.
2. In *astronomy*, the *precession of the equinoxes* is a slow but continual shifting of the equinoctial points from east to west. The amount of precession annually is $50\frac{1}{10}$ seconds. Hence it appears that the equinoctial points will make an entire revolution in about 25,868 years. *Olmsted.*

PRE-CINCT, *n.* [L. *præcinctus*, *præcingo*, to encompass; *præ* and *cingo*, to surround or gird.]
1. The limit, bound, or exterior line encompassing a place; as, the *precincts* of light. *Milton.*
2. Bounds of jurisdiction, or the whole territory comprehended within the limits of authority.

Take the body of A B, if to be found within your *precincts*. *Technical Laws.*

3. A territorial district or division.
[It is to be observed that this word is generally used in the plural, except in the third sense.]

In case of non-acceptance [of the collector] the parish or *precinct* shall proceed to a new choice. *Laws of Massachusetts.*

PRE-CI-OS'I-TY, for PRECIOUSNESS, or value, is not used. *Brown. More.*

PRE'CIOUS, (presh'us,) *a.* [Fr. *precieux*; L. *pretiosus*, from *pretium*, price. See PRAISE.]
1. Of great price; costly; as, a *precious* stone.
2. Of great value or worth; very valuable.

She is more *precious* than rubies. — PROV. iii.

3. Highly valued; much esteemed.

The word of the Lord was *precious* in those days; there was no open vision. — 1 Sam. iii.

4. Worthless; contemptible; as, this is a *precious* mockery; *in irony and contempt.* *Burke.*
Precious metals; gold and silver, so called on account of their value.

PRE'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Valuably; to a great price.
2. Contemptibly; *in irony.*

PRE'CIOUS-NESS, (presh'us-,) *n.* Valuableness; great value; high price. *Wilkins.*

PREC'I-PE, (pres'e-py,) *n.* [L. *præcipio*. See PRECEPT.]
In *law*, a writ commanding the defendant to do a certain thing, or to show cause to the contrary; giving him his choice to redress the injury or to stand the suit. *Blackstone.*

PREC'I-PICE, (pres'e-pis,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *præcipitium*, from *præceps*, headlong; *præ*, forward, and *ceps*, for *caput*, head. See CHIEF.]
1. *Strictly*, a falling headlong; hence, a steep descent of land; a fall or descent of land, perpendicular or nearly so.

Where wealth, like fruit, on *precipices* grew. *Dryden.*

2. A steep descent in general.

In the breaking of the waves there is ever a *precipice*. *Bacon.*
Swift down the *precipice* of time it goes. *Dryden.*

PRE-CIP'I-ENT, *a.* [L. *præcipiens*. See PRECEPT.] Commanding; directing.

PRE-CIP-I-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *precipitable.*] The quality or state of being precipitable.

PRE-CIP'I-TA-BLE, *a.* [from L. *præcipito*, from *præceps*, headlong.]
That may be precipitated or cast to the bottom, as a substance in solution.

PRE-CIP'I-TANCE, } *n.* [from *precipitant.*] Head-
PRE-CIP'I-TAN-CY, } long hurry; rash haste; haste in resolving, forming an opinion, or executing a purpose, without due deliberation.

Hurried on by the *precipitance* of youth. *Swift.*
Rashness and *precipitance* of judgment. *Watts.*

2. Hurry; great haste in going. *Milton.*

PRE-CIP'I-TANT, *a.* [L. *præcipitans*, *præcipito*, from *præceps*, headlong.]
1. Falling or rushing headlong; rushing down with velocity.

They leave their little lives
Above the clouds, *precipitant* to earth. *Philips.*

2. Hasty; urged with violent haste.

Should he return, that troop so blithe and bold,
Precipitant in fear, would wing their flight. *Pope.*

3. Rashly hurried or hasty; as, *precipitant* rebellion. *K. Charles.*
4. Unexpectedly brought on or hastened. *Taylor.*

PRE-CIP'I-TANT, *n.* In *chemistry*, a liquor which, when poured on a solution, separates what is dissolved, and makes it precipitate, or fall to the bottom in a concrete state. *Encyc.*

PRE-CIP'I-TANT-LY, *adv.* With great haste; with rash, unadvised haste; with tumultuous hurry. *Milton.*

PRE-CIP'I-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *præcipito*, from *præceps*, headlong. See PRECIPICE.]
1. To throw headlong; as, he *precipitated* himself from a rock. *Milton. Dryden.*
2. To urge or press with eagerness or violence; as, to *precipitate* a flight. *Dryden.*
3. To hasten.

Short intermittent and swift recurrent pains do *precipitate* patients into consumptions. *Harvey.*

4. To hurry blindly or rashly.

If they be daring, it may *precipitate* their designs and prove dangerous. *Bacon.*

5. To throw to the bottom of a vessel, as a substance in solution.

All metals may be *precipitated* by alkaline salts. *Encyc.*

PRE-CIP'I-TATE, *v. i.* To fall headlong. *Shak.*
2. To fall to the bottom of a vessel, as sediment, or any substance in solution. *Bacon.*
3. To hasten without preparation. *Bacon.*

PRE-CIP'I-TATE, *a.* Falling, flowing, or rushing, with steep descent.

Precipitate the furious torrent flows. *Prior.*

2. Headlong; over-hasty; rashly hasty; as, the king was too *precipitate* in declaring war.
3. Adopted with haste or without due deliberation; hasty; as, a *precipitate* measure.
4. Hasty; violent; terminating speedily in death; as, a *precipitate* case of disease. *Arbuthnot.*

PRE-CIP'I-TATE, *n.* A substance which, having been dissolved, is again separated from its solvent, and thrown to the bottom of the vessel, by pouring another liquor upon it.
Red precipitate; the red oxyd or protoxyd of mercury, prepared either by heating the nitrate of mercury till it is decomposed, or by heating metallic mercury. Prepared in the latter mode, it is the *precipitate per se.* *B. Silliman, Jr.*

PRE-CIP'I-TA-TED, *pp.* Hurried; hastened rashly; thrown headlong; thrown down.

PRE-CIP'I-TATE-LY, *adv.* Headlong; with steep descent.
2. Hastily; with rash haste; without due caution. Neither praise nor censure *precipitately.*

PRE-CIP'I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Throwing headlong; hurrying; hastening rashly.

PRE-CIP-I-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *præcipitatio.*]
1. The act of throwing headlong. *Shak.*
2. A falling, flowing, or rushing down with violence and rapidity.

The hurry, *precipitation*, and rapid motion of the water. *Woodward.*

3. Great hurry; rash, tumultuous haste; rapid movement.

The *precipitation* of inexperience is often restrained by shame. *Rambler.*

4. The act or operation of throwing to the bottom of a vessel any substance held in solution. *Precipitation* is often effected by a double elective attraction. *Encyc.*

PRE-CIP'I-TA-TOR, *n.* One that urges on with vehemence or rashness. *Hammond.*

PRE-CIP'I-TOUS, *a.* [L. *præceps.*]
1. Very steep; as, a *precipitous* cliff or mountain.
2. Headlong; directly or rapidly descending; as, a *precipitous* fall. *K. Charles.*
3. Hasty; rash; heady.

Advice unsafe, *precipitous*, and bold. *Dryden.*

PRE-CIP'I-TOUS-LY, *adv.* With steep descent; in violent haste.

PRE-CIP'I-TOUS-NESS, *n.* Steepness of descent.
2. Rash haste. *Hammond.*

PRE-CISE', *a.* [L. *præcisus*, from *præcido*, to cut off; *præ* and *cædo*; *literally*, cut or pared away, that is, pared to smoothness or exactness.]
1. Exact; nice; definite; having determinate limitations; not loose, vague, uncertain, or equivocal; as, *precise* rules of morality; *precise* directions for life and conduct.

The law in this point is *precise*. *Bacon.*
For the hour *precise*
Exacts our parting. *Milton.*

2. Formal; superstitiously exact; excessively nice; punctilious in conduct or ceremony. *Addison.*

PRE-CISE'LY, *adv.* Exactly; nicely; accurately; in

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exact conformity to truth, or to a model. The ideas are *precisely* expressed. The time of an eclipse may be *precisely* determined by calculation.

When more of these orders than one are to be set in several stories, there must be an exquisite care to place the columns *precisely* one over another. *Wotton.*

2. With excess of formality; with scrupulous exactness or punctiliousness in behavior or ceremony.

PRE-CISE'NESS, *n.* Exactness; rigid nicety; as, the *preciseness* of words or expressions.

I will distinguish the cases; though give me leave, in handling them, not to sever them with too much *preciseness*. *Bacon.*

2. Excessive regard to forms or rules; rigid formality.

PRE-CI'SIAN, (pre-sizh'an,) *n.* One that limits or restrains. *Shak.*

2. One who is rigidly or ceremoniously exact in the observance of rules. *Drayton. Watts.*

PRE-CI'SIAN-ISM, (pre-sizh'an-izm,) *n.* Excessive exactness; superstitious rigor. *Milton.*

[These two words are, I believe, little used, or not at all.]

PRE-CI'SION, (pre-sizh'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *præcisio.*]

Exact limitation; exactness; accuracy. *Precision* in the use of words is a prime excellence in discourse; it is indispensable in controversy, in legal instruments, and in mathematical calculations. Neither perspicuity nor *precision* should be sacrificed to ornament.

PRE-CI'SIVE, *a.* Exactly limiting by separating what is not relative to the purpose; as, *precisive* abstraction. *Watts.*

PRE-CLŪDE', *v. t.* [L. *præcludo; præ*, before, and *cludo, claudo*, to shut.]

1. To prevent from entering by previously shutting the passage, or by any previous measures; hence, to hinder from access, possession, or enjoyment. Sin, by its very nature, *precludes* the sinner from heaven; it *precludes* the enjoyment of God's favor; or it *precludes* the favor of God.

The valves *preclude* the blood from entering the veins *Darwin.*

2. To prevent from happening or taking place.

PRE-CLŪD'ED, *pp.* Hindered from entering or enjoyment; debarred from something by previous obstacles.

PRE-CLŪD'ING, *ppr* Shutting out; preventing from access or possession, or from having place.

PRE-CLŪ'SION, (pre-klū'zhun,) *n.* The act of shutting out or preventing from access or possession; the state of being prevented from entering, possession, or enjoyment. *Rambler.*

PRE-CLŪ'SIVE, *a.* Shutting out, or tending to preclude; hindering by previous obstacles. *Burke.*

PRE-CLŪ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* With hinderance by anticipation.

PRE-CŌ'CIOUS, (-kō'shus,) *a.* [L. *præcox; præ*, before, and *coquo*, to cook or prepare.]

1. Ripe before the proper or natural time; as, *precocious* trees. *Brown.*

2. Premature.

PRE-CŌ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* With premature ripeness or forwardness.

PRE-CŌ'CIOUS-NESS, } *n.* Rapid growth and ripe-
PRE-COC'I-TY, } ness before the usual time; prematureness. *Howell.*

I can not learn that he gave, in his youth, any evidence of that *precocity* which sometimes distinguishes uncommon genius. *Wirt's Life of P. Henry.*

PRE-COG'I-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *præcogito; præ* and *cogito.*]

To consider or contrive beforehand. [*Little used.*] *Sherwood.*

PRE-COG-I-TA'TION, *n.* Previous thought or consideration. *Dict.*

PRE-COG'NI-TA. See PRÆCOGNITA.

PRE-COG-NI'TION, (-kog-nish'un,) *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *cognitio*, knowledge.]

1. Previous knowledge; antecedent examination. *Fotherby.*

2. In *Scots law*, an examination of witnesses to a criminal act, before a judge, justice of the pence, or sheriff, before the prosecution of the offender, in order to know whether there is ground of trial, and to enable the prosecutor to set forth the facts in the libel. *Encyc.*

PRE-COL-LEC'TION, *n.* A collection previously made. *Bp. of Chichester.*

PRE-COM-PŌSE', *v. t.* [See COMPOSE.] To compose beforehand. *Johnson.*

PRE-COM-PŌS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Composed beforehand.

PRE-COM-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Composing beforehand.

PRE-CON-CEIT', *n.* [See PRECONCEIVE.] An opinion or notion previously formed. *Hooker.*

PRE-CON-CEIVE', (-sēve',) *v. t.* [L. *præ*, before, and *concipio*, to conceive.]

To form a conception or opinion beforehand; to form a previous notion or idea.

In a dead plain, the way seems the longer, because the eye has *preconceived* it shorter than the truth. *Bacon.*

PRE-CON-CEIV'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Conceived beforehand; previously formed; as, *preconceived* opinions; *preconceived* ends or purposes. *South.*

PRE-CON-CEIV'ING, *ppr.* Conceiving or forming beforehand.

PRE-CON-CEP'TION, *n.* Conception or opinion previously formed. *Hakewill.*

PRE-CON'CERT, *v. t.* [*pre* and *concert.*] To concert beforehand; to settle by previous agreement.

PRE-CON-CERT', *n.* A previous agreement.

PRE-CON-CERT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Previously concerted or settled. *Warton.*

PRE-CON-CERT'ED-LY, *adv.* By preconcert.

PRE-CON-CERT'ING, *ppr.* Contriving and settling beforehand.

PRE-CON-CER'TION, *n.* Act of concerting beforehand. *Dwight.*

PRE-CON-DEM-NA'TION, *n.* Condemnation previous to exertion, or by predestination.

PRE-CON-I-ZA'TION, *n.* [L. *præconium*, from *præco*, a crier.]

A publishing by proclamation, or a proclamation. [*Not used.*] *Hall.*

PRE-CON-SIGN', (-kon-sīne',) *v. t.* [*pre* and *consign.*] To consign beforehand; to make a previous consignment of.

PRE-CON-SIGN'ED, *pp.* Consigned beforehand.

PRE-CON-SIGN'ING, *ppr.* Making a previous consignment of.

PRE-CON-SOL'ID-A-TED, *a.* Consolidated beforehand. *Phillips.*

PRE-CON'STI-TŪTE, *v. t.* [*pre* and *constitute.*]

To constitute or establish beforehand.

PRE-CON'STI-TŪ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Previously established. *Paley.*

PRE-CON'STI-TŪ-TING, *ppr.* Constituting beforehand.

PRE-CON'TRACT, *n.* [*pre* and *contract.*] A contract previous to another. *Shak.*

PRE-CON-TRACT', *v. t.* To contract or stipulate previously.

PRE-CON-TRACT', *v. i.* To make a previous contract or agreement.

PRE-CON-TRACT'ED, *pp.* Previously contracted or stipulated; previously engaged by contract; as, a woman *precontracted* to another man. *Ayliffe.*

PRE-CON-TRACT'ING, *ppr.* Stipulating or covenanting beforehand.

PRE-CORD'IAL, *a.* Pertaining to the præcordia, or parts before the heart.

PRE-CURS'A-RI-LY, *adv.* In a manner indicating that something is to follow.

PRE-CURSE', (pre-kurs',) *n.* [L. *præcursus, præcurro; præ* and *curro*, to run.]

A forerunning. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

PRE-CUR'SOR, *n.* [L. *præcursor*, supra.]

A forerunner; a harbinger; he or that which precedes an event, and indicates its approach; as, Jove's lightnings, the *precursors* of thunder. *Shak.*

Evil thoughts are the invisible, airy *precursors* of all the storms and tempests of the soul. *Buckminster.*

PRE-CUR'SO-RY, *a.* Preceding as the harbinger; indicating something to follow; as, *precursory* symptoms of a fever. *Med. Repos.*

PRE-CUR'SO-RY, *n.* An introduction. [*Not used.*] *Hammond.*

PRE-DA'CEAN, (-shan,) *n.* A carnivorous animal. *Kirby.*

PRE-DA'CEOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [L. *prædaceus*, from *præda*, prey, spoil.]

Living by prey. *Derham.*

PRE'DAL, *a.* [L. *præda*, prey.]

1. Pertaining to prey.

2. Practicing plunder. *Boyle.*

PRED'A-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* In a predatory manner.

PRED'A-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *prædatorius*, from *præda*, prey.]

1. Plundering; pillaging; characterized by plundering; practicing rapine; as, a *predatory* war; a *predatory* excursion; a *predatory* party.

2. Hungry; ravenous; as, *predatory* spirits or appetite. [*Hardly allowable.*] *Bacon.*

PRE-DE-CEASE', *v. i.* [*pre* and *decease.*] To die before. *Shak.*

PRE-DE-CEAS'ED, (-seest',) *a.* Dead before. *Shak.*

PRED-E-CES'SOR, *n.* [Fr. *prédécesseur*; L. *præ* and *decedo*, to depart.]

A person who has preceded another in the same office. The king, the president, the judge, or the magistrate, follows the steps of his *predecessor*, or he does not imitate the example of his *predecessors*. It is distinguished from ANCESTOR, who is of the same blood; but it may perhaps be sometimes used for it. *Hooker. Addison.*

PRE-DE-CLAR'ED, *a.* Declared beforehand. *Burke.*

PRE-DE-LIN-E-A'TION, *n.* Previous delineation.

PRE-DE-SIGN', (-sīne' *or* -zīne',) *v. t.* To design or purpose beforehand; to predetermine.

PRE-DE-SIGN'ED, (-sīnd' *or* -zīnd',) *pp.* Purposed or determined previously. *Mitford.*

PRE-DE-SIGN'ING, *ppr.* Designing previously.

PRE-DES-TI-NA'RI-AN, *n.* [See PREDESTINATE.] One that believes in the doctrine of predestination. *Walton.*

PRE-DES-TI-NA'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to predestination.

PRE-DES'TI-NATE, *a.* Predestinated; foreordained. *Burnet.*

PRE-DES'TI-NATE, *v. t.* [It. *predestinare*; Fr. *predestiner*; L. *prædestino; præ* and *destino*, to appoint.]

To predetermine or foreordain; to appoint or ordain beforehand by an unchangeable purpose.

Whom he did foreknow, he also did *predestinate* to be conformed to the image of his Son. — Rom. viii.

Having *predestinated* us to the adoption of children by Jesus Christ to himself. — Eph. i.

PRE-DES'TI-NA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Predetermined; foreordained; decreed.

PRE-DES'TI-NA-TING, *ppr.* Foreordaining; decreeing; appointing beforehand by an unchangeable purpose.

2. Holding predestination.

And pricks up his *predestinating* ears. *Dryden.*

PRE-DES-TI-NA'TION, *n.* The act of decreeing or foreordaining events; the decree of God by which he hath, from eternity, unchangeably appointed or determined whatever comes to pass. It is used particularly in theology to denote the preordination of men to everlasting happiness or misery. *Encyc.*

Predestination is a part of the unchangeable plan of the divine government; or, in other words, the unchangeable purpose of an unchangeable God.

PRE-DES'TI-NA-TOR, *n.* *Properly*, one that foreordains.

2. One that holds to predestination. *Cowley.*

PRE-DES'TINE, (-tin,) *v. t.* To decree beforehand; to foreordain.

And bid *predestined* empires rise and fall. *Prior.*

PRE-DES'TIN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Decreed beforehand.

PRE-DES'TIN-ING, *ppr.* Foreordaining.

PRE-DE-TERM'IN-ATE, *a.* Determined beforehand; as, the *predeterminate* counsel of God. *Parkhurst.*

PRE-DE-TERM-IN-A'TION, *n.* [See PREDETERMINE.] Previous determination; purpose formed beforehand; as, the *predetermination* of God's will. *Hammond.*

2. Premotion; that concurrence of God which determines men in their actions. *Encyc.*

PRE-DE-TERM'INE, *v. t.* [*pre* and *determine.*] To determine beforehand; to settle in purpose or counsel.

If God foresees events, he must have *predetermined* them. *Hale.*

2. To doom by previous decree.

PRE-DE-TERM'IN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Previously determined.

PRE-DE-TERM'IN-ING, *ppr.* Determining beforehand.

PRE'DI-AL, *a.* [Sp. *predial*, from L. *prædium*, a farm or estate.]

1. Consisting of land or farms; as, *predial* estate, i. e., real estate. *Ayliffe.*

2. Attached to land or farms; as, *predial* slaves. *Braude.*

3. Growing or issuing from land; as, *prædial* tithes.

PRED-I-CA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *predicable.*] The quality of being predicable, or capable of being affirmed of something, or attributed to something. *Reid.*

PRED'I-CA-BLE, *a.* [L. *prædicabilis*, from *prædico*, to affirm; *præ* and *dico*, to say.]

That may be affirmed of something; that may be attributed to. Animal is *predicable* of man. Intelligence is not *predicable* of plants. More or less is not *predicable* of a circle or of a square. Whiteness is not *predicable* of time.

PRED'I-CA-BLE, *n.* One of the five things which can be affirmed of any thing. Genus, species, difference, property, and accident are the five *predicables.* *Watts.*

PRE-DIC'A-MENT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *prædicamentum*, from *prædico*, to affirm.]

1. In *logic*, a name given to a certain number of general heads or classes, called by the Greeks CATEGORIES, and by the Latins PREDICAMENTS, under some one of which every term may be arranged. Aristotle made ten categories, viz., substance, quantity, quality, relation, action, passion, time, place, situation, and habit. *Braude.*

2. Class or kind described by any definite marks; hence, condition; particular situation or state. *Shak.*

3. *Sometimes*, a bad condition or position. [*Colloquial.*] *Smart.*

We say the country is in a singular *predicament.*

PRE-DIC-A-MENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to a predicament. *Hale.*

PRED'I-CANT, *n.* [L. *prædicans, prælico.*]

One that affirms any thing.

PRED'I-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *prædico; præ* and *dico*, to say.]

To affirm one thing of another; as, to *predicate* whiteness of snow. Reason may be *predicated* of man.

[It is a great but common error to give this word the sense of *found*; as, to *predicate* an argument on certain principles. — *Ed.*]

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PRED'I-CĀTE, *v. i.* To affirm; to comprise an affirmation. *Hale.*

PRED'I-CĀTE, *n.* In *logic*, that which, in a proposition, is affirmed or denied of the subject. In these propositions, "*paper is white*," "*ink is not white*," whiteness is the *predicate* affirmed of paper and denied of ink. *Watts.*

PRED'I-CĀTE, *a.* Predicated. *Marshall.*

PRED'I-CĀ-TĔD, *pp.* Affirmed of another thing.

PRED'I-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Affirming of another thing.

PRED-I-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *prædicatio.*]

Affirmation of something, or the act of affirming one thing of another. *Locke.*

PRED'I-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Affirmative; positive. *Bp. Hall.*

PRE-DICT', *v. t.* [L. *prædictus, prædico; præ*, before, and *dico*, to tell.]

To foretell; to tell beforehand something that is to happen. Moses *predicted* the dispersion of the Israelites. Christ *predicted* the destruction of Jerusalem.

PRE-DICT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Foretold; told before the event.

PRE-DICT'ING, *ppr.* Foretelling.

PRE-DIC'TION, (-shun,) *n.* [L. *prædictio.*]

A foretelling; a previous declaration of a future event; prophecy. The fulfillment of the *predictions* of the prophets is considered to be a strong argument in favor of the divine origin of the Scriptures.

PRE-DICT'IVE, *a.* Foretelling; prophetic. *More.*

PRE-DICT'OR, *n.* A foreteller; one who prophesies. *Swift.*

PRE-DI-GĔS'TION, (-de-jes'chun,) *n.* [*pre* and *digestion.*] Too hasty digestion.

Predigestion fills the body with crudities. *Bacon.*

PRE-DI-LEC'TION, *n.* [Fr.; It. *predilezione*; L. *præ*, before, and *dilectus, diligo*, to love.]

A previous liking; a prepossession of mind in favor of something. *Warton.*

PRE-DIS-PŌ'NENT, *n.* That which predisposes.

PRE-DIS-PŌSE', *v. t.* [*pre* and *dispose.*] To incline beforehand; to give a previous disposition to; as, to *predispose* the mind or temper to friendship. *South.*

2. To fit or adapt previously; as, debility *predisposes* the body to disease.

PRE-DIS-PŌS'ED, *pp.* Previously inclined or adapted.

PRE-DIS-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Inclining or adapting beforehand.

2. *a.* Tending or able to give predisposition or inableness; as, the *predisposing* causes of disease.

PRE-DIS-PO-SI''TION, (-zish'un,) *n.* Previous inclination or propensity to any thing; *applied to the mind.*

2. Previous fitness or adaptation to any change, impression, or purpose; *applied to matter*; as, the *predisposition* of the body to disease; the *predisposition* of the seasons to generate diseases. *Wiseman. Bacon.*

PRE-DOM'IN-ANCE, } *n.* [See PREDOMINANT.]
PRE-DOM'IN-AN-CY, }

Prevalence over others; superiority in strength, power, influence, or authority; ascendency; as, the *predominance* of a red color in a body of various colors; the *predominance* of love or anger among the passions; the *predominance* of self-interest over all other considerations; the *predominance* of imperial authority in the confederacy.

2. In *astrology*, the superior influence of a planet.

PRE-DOM'IN-ANT, *a.* [Fr. *predominant*; It. *predominante*; L. *præ* and *dominans, dominor*, to rule.]

Prevalent over others; superior in strength, influence, or authority; ascendant; ruling; controlling; as, a *predominant* color; *predominant* beauty or excellence; a *predominant* passion.

Those helps — were *predominant* in the king's mind. *Bacon.*
Foul subornation is *predominant*. *Shak.*

PRE-DOM'IN-ANT-LY, *adv.* With superior strength or influence. *Brown.*

PRE-DOM'IN-ĀTE, *v. i.* [Fr. *predominer*; Sp. *predominar*; It. *predominare*; L. *præ*, before, and *dominor*, to rule, from *dominus*, lord.]

To prevail; to surpass in strength, influence, or authority; to be superior; to have controlling influence. In some persons, the love of money *predominates* over all other passions; in others, ambition or the love of fame *predominates*; in most men, self-interest *predominates* over patriotism and philanthropy.

So much did love to her executed lord
Predominate in this fair lady's heart. *Daniel.*
The rays reflected least obliquely may *predominate* over the rest. *Newton.*

PRE-DOM'IN-ĀTE, *v. t.* To rule over.

PRE-DOM'IN-Ā-TĔD, *pp.* Prevailed or ruled over.

PRE-DOM'IN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Having superior strength or influence; ruling; controlling.

PRE-DOM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* Superior strength or influence. *Browne.*

PRE-DOOM'ED, *a.* Antecedently doomed. *Coleridge.*

PRE-E-LECT', *v. t.* [*pre* and *elect.*] To choose or elect beforehand *Dict.*

PRE-E-LECT'ED, *pp.* Elected beforehand.

PRE-E-LEC'TION, *n.* Choice or election by previous determination of the will. *Prideaux.*

PRE-EM'I-NENCE, *n.* [Fr.; It. *preeminenza*; *pre* and *eminence.*]

1. Superiority in excellence; distinction in something commendable; as, *pre-eminence* in honor or virtue; *pre-eminence* in eloquence, in legal attainments, or in medical skill.

The *pre-eminence* of Christianity to any other religious scheme. *Addison.*

2. Precedence; priority of place; superiority in rank or dignity.

That in all things he might have the *pre-eminence*. — Col. i.
Painful *pre-eminence!* yourself to view
Above life's weakness and its comforts too. *Pope.*

3. Superiority of power or influence. *Hooker.*

4. Sometimes in *a bad sense*; as, *pre-eminence* in guilt or crime.

PRE-EM'I-NENT, *a.* [Fr.; *pre* and *eminent*; L. *præ*, before, and *eminens, emineo.* See MENACE.]

1. Superior in excellence; distinguished for something commendable or honorable.

In goodness and in power *pre-eminent*. *Milton.*

2. Surpassing others in evil or bad qualities; as, *pre-eminent* in crime or guilt.

PRE-EM'I-NENT-LY, *adv.* In a pre-eminent degree; with superiority or distinction above others; as, *pre-eminently* wise or good.

2. In *a bad sense*; as, *pre-eminently* guilty.

PRE-EMP'TION, (-shun,) *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *emptio*, a buying; *emo*, to buy.]

1. The act of purchasing before others.

2. The right of purchasing before others.

3. The right of a squatter on the lands of the United States to purchase in preference to others, when the land is sold.

4. *Formerly*, in *England*, the privilege or prerogative enjoyed by the king of buying provisions for his household in preference to others, abolished by statute 19 Charles II.

PREEN, *n.* [Scot. *prein, prin*, a pen; Dan. *preen*, the point of a graving tool, a bodkin; D. *priem*, a pin, a spike; G. *pfrieme*, a punch. These are probably the same word, a little varied.]

A forked instrument used by clothiers in dressing cloth.

PREEN, *v. t.* [Scot. *proyne, prunyie*; Chaucer, *proine.* This word is probably the same as the foregoing, denoting the use of the beak in cleaning and composing the feathers. So *pikith*, in Chaucer, is from *pike, pick.*

He kembith him; he *proinith* him and pikith.
Cant. Tales, 9885.

If not, the word may be contracted from the Fr. *provigner*, to propagate vines by laying cuttings in the ground.]

To clean, compose, and dress the feathers, as birds, to enable them to glide more easily through the air or water. For this purpose they are furnished with two glands on their rump, which secrete an oily substance into a bag, from which they draw it with the bill and spread it over their feathers.
Bailey. P. Cyc.

PRE-EN-GĀGE', *v. t.* [*pre* and *engage.*] To engage by previous contract.

To Cipsus by his friends his suit he moved,
But he was *pre-engaged* by former ties. *Dryden.*

2. To engage or attach by previous influence.

The world has the unhappy advantage of *pre-engaging* our passions. *Rogers.*

3. To engage beforehand.

PRE-EN-GĀG'ED, *pp.* Previously engaged by contract or influence.

PRE-EN-GĀGE'MENT, *n.* Prior engagement; as by stipulation or promise. A would accept my invitation, but for his *pre-engagement* to B.

2. Any previous attachment binding the will or affections.

My *pre-engagements* to other themes were not unknown to those for whom I was to write. *Boyle.*

PRE-EN-GĀG'ING, *ppr.* Previously engaging.

PRĒEN'ING, *ppr.* Cleaning and composing the feathers, as birds.

PRE-ES-TAB'LISH, *v. t.* [*pre* and *establish.*] To establish or settle beforehand. *Coventry.*

PRE-ES-TAB'LISH-ED, (-es-tab'lisht,) *pp.* or *a.* Previously established.

PRE-ES-TAB'LISH-ING, *ppr.* Settling or ordaining beforehand.

PRE-ES-TAB'LISH-MENT, *n.* Settlement beforehand.

PRE-EX-AM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* Previous examination.

PRE-EX-AM'INE, *v. t.* To examine beforehand.

PRE-EX-AM'IN-ED, *pp.* Previously examined.

PRE-EX-AM'IN-ING, *ppr.* Examining beforehand.

PRE-EX-IST', (-egz-ist',) *v. i.* [*pre* and *exist.*] To exist beforehand or before something else. It has been believed by many philosophers, that the souls of men *pre-exist*, that is, exist before the formation of the body.

PRE-EX-IST'ENCE, (-egz-ist'ens,) *n.* Existence previous to something else.

Wisdom declares her antiquity and *pre-existence* to all the works of this earth. *Burnet.*

2. Existence of the soul before its union with the body, or before the body is formed; *a tenet of Eastern sages.* *Addison.*

PRE-EX-IST'ENT, *a.* Existing beforehand; preceding in existence.

What mortal knows his *pre-existent* state? *Pope.*

PRE-EX-IST-I-MĀ'TION, *n.* Previous esteem. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

PRE-EX-IST'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Previously existing.

PRE-EX-PECT-Ā'TION, *n.* Previous expectation. [Qu. is not this tautology?] *Gerard.*

PREF'ACE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *præfatio; præ*, before, and *for, fari, fatus*, to speak.]

Something spoken as introductory to a discourse, or written as introductory to a book or essay, intended to inform the hearer or reader of the main design, or, in general, of whatever is necessary to the understanding of the discourse, book, or essay; a proem; an introduction or series of preliminary remarks. *Milton.*

PREF'ACE, *v. t.* To introduce by preliminary remarks; as, to *preface* a book or discourse. The advocate *prefaced* his arguments with a history of the case.

2. To face; to cover; *a ludicrous sense.*

Not *prefacing* old rags with plush. *Cleaveland.*

PREF'ACE, *v. i.* To say something introductory. *Spectator.*

PREF'A-CED, (pref'āst,) *pp* Introduced with preliminary observations.

PREF'A-CER, *n.* The writer of a preface. *Dryden.*

PREF'A-CING, *ppr.* Introducing with preliminary remarks.

PREF'A-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* By way of preface.

PREF'A-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a preface; introductory to a book, essay, or discourse. *Dryden*

PRĒ'FECT, *n.* [L. *præfectus; præ*, before, and *factus*, made; but directly from *præficior, præfectus.*]

1. A name given to several Roman officers. The *prefect* or warden of the city at first exercised within the city the powers of the king or consuls during their absence; afterward, as a permanent magistrate, he was empowered to maintain peace and order in the city. The pretorian *prefect* was the commander of the pretorian guards. Under Constantine, the prefects became governors of provinces. *Smith's Dict.*

2. In *France*, a superintendent of a department or division of the kingdom, who has the direction of its police establishment, together with extensive powers of municipal regulation. *Brande.*

PRĒ'FECT-SHIP, } *n.* The office of a chief magis-
PRĒ'FECT-URE, } trate, commander, or viceroy.

2. Jurisdiction of a prefect.

PRE-FER', *v. t.* [L. *præfero; præ*, before, and *fero*, to bear or carry; Fr. *preferer*; It. *preferire*; Sp. *preferir.*]

1. *Literally*, to bear or carry in advance, in the mind, affections, or choice; hence, to regard more than another; to honor or esteem above another.

It is sometimes followed by *above, before*, or *to.*

If I *prefer* not Jerusalem *above* my chief joy. — Ps. cxxxvii.
He that cometh after me is *preferred before* me. — John i.

2. To advance, as to an office or dignity; to raise; to exalt; as, to *prefer* one to a bishopric; to *prefer* an officer to the rank of general.

3. To offer; to present; to exhibit; *usually*, with solemnity, or to a public body. It is our privilege to enjoy the right of *preferring* petitions to rulers for redress of wrongs.

My vows and prayers to thee *preferred*. *Sandys.*
Prefer a bill against all kings and parliaments since the conquest. *Collier.*

4. To offer or present ceremoniously, or in ordinary familiar language; to *proffer.*

He spake, and to her hand *preferred* the bowl. *Pope.*

[*This is allowable, at least in poetry, though not usual.*]

PREF'ER-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] Worthy to be preferred or chosen before something else; more eligible; more desirable. Virtue is far *preferable* to vice, even for its pleasures in this life.

2. More excellent; of better quality; as, Madeira wine is *preferable* to claret.

PREF'ER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being preferable. *Mountagu.*

PREF'ER-A-BLY, *adv.* In preference; in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another.

How comes he to choose Plautus *preferably* to Terence? *Dennis.*

PREF'ER-ENCE, *n.* The act of preferring one thing before another; estimation of one thing above another; choice of one thing rather than another.

Leave the critics on either side to contend about the *preference* due to this or that sort of poetry. *Dryden.*

It has *to, above, before*, or *over*, before the thing postponed. All men give the *preference to* Homer as an epic poet. The human body has the *preference above* or *before* those of brutes.

The knowledge of things alone gives a value to our reasonings, and *preference* of one man's knowledge *over* another's. *Locke.*

2. The state of being preferred.

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PRE-FER'MENT, *n.* [It. *preferimento.*]
1. Advancement to a higher office, dignity, or station. Change of manners, and even of character, often follows *preferment.* A profligate life should be considered a disqualification for *preferment*, no less than want of ability.
2. Superior place or office. All *preferments* should be given to competent men.
3. Preference. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

PRE-FER'RED, *pp.* Regarded above others; elevated

PRE-FER'RER, *n.* One who prefers. [in station.

PRE-FER'RING, *ppr.* Regarding above others; advancing to a higher station; offering; presenting.

PREF'I-DENCE, *n.* A previous trusting. *Baxter.*

PREF'I-DENT, *a.* Trusting previously. *Baxter.*

PRE-FIG'U-RATE, *v. t.* [See PREFIGURE.] To show by antecedent representation. [*Little used.*]

PRE-FIG-U-RA'TION, *n.* Antecedent representation by similitude.

A variety of prophecies and *prefigurations* had their punctual accomplishment in the author of this institution. *Norris.*

PRE-FIG'U-RA-TIVE, *a.* Showing by previous figures, types, or similitude. The sacrifice of the paschal lamb was *prefigurative* of the death of Christ.

PRE-FIG'URE, (-fig'yur,) *v. t.* [L. *præ*, before, and *figuro*, to fashion.]
To exhibit by antecedent representation, or by types and similitude.

In the Old Testament, things are *prefigured*, which are performed in the New. *Hooker.*

PRE-FIG'UR-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Exhibited by antecedent signs, types, or similitude.

PRE-FIG'UR-ING, *ppr.* Showing antecedently by similitude.

PRE-FINE', *v. t.* [L. *præfinio*; *præ*, before, and *finio*, to limit; *finis*, limit.]
To limit beforehand. [*Little used.*] *Knolles.*

PREF-I-NI''TION, (-nish'un,) *n.* Previous limitation. [*Little used.*] *Fotherby.*

PRE-FIX', *v. t.* [L. *præfigo*; *præ*, before, and *figo*, to fix.]
1. To put or fix before, or at the beginning of another thing; as, to *prefix* a syllable to a word; to *prefix* an advertisement to a book, or an epithet to a title.
2. To set or appoint beforehand; as, to *prefix* the hour of meeting.

A time *prefix*, and think of me at last. *Sandys.*

3. To settle; to establish.

I would *prefix* some certain boundary between the old statutes and the new. *Hale.*

PRE'FIX, *n.* A letter, syllable, or word, put to the beginning of a word, usually to vary its signification. A *prefix* is united with the word, forming a part of it; hence it is distinguished from a preposition; as, *pre* in *prefix*; *con* in *conjure*, *with* in *withstand*. *Prefixes* are sometimes called *particles*, or *inseparable prepositions.*

PRE-FIX'ED, (-fixt',) *pp.* Set before; appointed beforehand; settled.

PRE-FIX'ING, *ppr.* Putting before; previously appointing; establishing.

PRE-FIX'ION, (-yun,) *n.* The act of prefixing.

PRE-FLO-RA'TION, *n.* In *botany*, the manner in which the floral envelopes are arranged in a flower before they expand; estivation. *Lindley.*

PRE-FORM', *v. t.* [*pre* and *form.*] To form beforehand. *Shak.*

PRE-FORM'A-TIVE, *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *formative.*]
A formative letter at the beginning of a word. *M. Stuart.*

PRE-FORM'ED, *pp.* Formed beforehand.

PRE-FORM'ING, *ppr.* Forming beforehand.

PRE-FUL'GEN-CY, *n.* [L. *prafulgens*; *præ*, before, and *fulgeo*, to shine.]
Superior brightness or effulgency. *Barrow.*

PREG'NA-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *prenable.*]
That may be taken or won by force; expugnable. [*Little used.*] *Cotgrave.*

PREG'NAN-CY, *n.* [See PREGNANT.] The state of a female who has conceived, or is with child. *Ray.*
2. Fertility; fruitfulness; inventive power; as, the *pregnancy* of wit or invention. *Prior.*
PREGNANCE, in a like sense, is not used.

PREG'NANT, *a.* [L. *prægnans*; supposed to be compounded of *præ*, before, and *geno*, Gr. γενναω, to beget; It. *pregnante*; Sp. *preñado.*]
1. Being with young, as a female; breeding; teeming.
2. Fruitful; fertile; impregnating; as, *pregnant* streams. *Dryden.*
3. Full of consequence; as, a *pregnant* instance of infatuation.

An egregious and *pregnant* instance how far virtue surpasses ingenuity. *Woodward.*

4. Easy to admit or receive.

I am *pregnant* to good pity. [*Not proper.*] *Shak.*

5. Free; kind; ready; witty; apt. [*Not proper.*] *Shak.*

6 Plain; clear; evident; full. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

A *pregnant construction*, or *constructio prægnans*, is one in which more is implied than is said or seems; as, the beast, *trembled* forth from their dens, i. e., came forth trembling.

PREG'NANT-LY, *adv.* Fruitfully.
2. Fully; plainly; clearly. [*Not used.*] *Shak. South.*

PRĒ'GRA-VATE, *v. t.* [L. *prægravo.*]
To bear down; to depress. [*Not in use.*] *Hall.*

PRE-GRAV'I-TATE, *v. i.* To descend by gravity. *Boyle.*

PRE-GUST'ANT, *a.* [L. *prægustans.*]
Tasting beforehand. *Ed. Rev.*

PRE-GUS-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *præ* and *gusto*, to taste.]
The act of tasting before another. *Dict.*

PRE-HEN'SI-BLE, *a.* That may be seized. *Lawrence.*

PRE-HEN'SILE, } *a.* [L. *prehendo*, to take or seize;
PRE-HEN'SO-RY, } *prehensus.*]
Seizing; grasping; adapted to seize or grasp. The tails of some monkeys are *prehensile.* *Nat. Hist. Encyc.*

PRE-HEN'SION, (-shun,) *n.* A taking hold; a seizing; as with the hand or other limb. *Lawrence.*

PREHN'ITE, (pren'ite,) *n.* [from *Prehn*, the name of the person who first brought this stone from the Cape of Good Hope.]
A pale green mineral, of a vitreous luster, occurring in botryoidal and mamillary concretions, and in small prismatic crystals, usually appearing as if made up of a series of small tables. It consists of silica, alumina, and lime, with some water. It is usually found associated with the zeolites in amygdaloid, but occasionally in granite and gneiss. *Dana.*

PRE-IN-STRUCT', *v. t.* [*pre* and *instruct.*] To instruct previously. *More.*

PRE-IN-STRUCT'ED, *pp.* Previously instructed or directed.

PRE-IN-STRUCT'ING, *ppr.* Previously instructing.

PRE-IN-TI-MA'TION, *n.* [*pre* and *intimation.*] Previous intimation; a suggestion beforehand. *T. Scott.*

PRE-JUDGE', (pre-judj',) *v. t.* [Fr. *prejuger*; L. *præ* and *judico*, to judge.]
1. To judge in a cause before it is heard, or before the arguments and facts in the case are fully known.

The committee of council hath *prejudged* the whole case, by calling the united sense of both houses of parliament a universal clamor. *Swift.*

2. To judge and determine before the cause is heard; hence, sometimes, to condemn beforehand or unheard. *Milton.*

PRE-JUDG'ED, *pp.* Judged beforehand; determined unheard.

PRE-JUDG'ING, *ppr.* Judging or determining without a hearing or before the case is fully understood.

PRE-JUDG'MENT, *n.* Judgment in a case without a hearing or full examination. *Knox.*

PRE-JU'DI-CA-CY, *n.* Prejudice; prepossession. [*Not used.*] *Blount.*

PRE-JU'DI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *præ*, before, and *judico*, to judge.]
To prejudge; to determine beforehand to disadvantage.

Our dearest friend
Prejudicates the business. *Shak.*

PRE-JU'DI-CATE, *v. i.* To form a judgment without due examination of the facts and arguments in the case. *Sidney*

PRE-JU'DI-CATE, *a.* Formed before due examination. *Watts.*
2. Prejudiced; biased by opinions formed prematurely; as, a *prejudicate* reader. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

PRE-JU'DI-CA-TED, *pp.* Prejudged.

PRE-JU'DI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Prejudging.

PRE-JU-DI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of judging without due examination of facts and evidence. *Sherwood.*
2. In *Roman oratory*, prejudications were of three kinds; first, precedents or adjudged cases, involving the same points of law; second, previous decisions on the same question between other parties; third, decisions of the same cause and between the same parties, before tribunals of inferior jurisdiction. *Adams's Lect.*

PRE-JU'DI-CA-TIVE, *a.* Forming an opinion or judgment without examination. *More.*

PREJ'U-DICE, (pred'ju-dis,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *prejudicium*; *præ* and *judico.*]
1. Prejudgment; an opinion or decision of mind, formed without due examination of the facts or arguments which are necessary to a just and impartial determination. It is used in a good or bad sense. Innumerable are the *prejudices* of education; we are accustomed to believe what we are taught, and to receive opinions from others without examining the grounds by which they can be supported. A man has strong *prejudices* in favor of his country or his party, or the church in which he has been educated; and often our *prejudices* are unreasonable. A judge should disabuse himself of *prejudice* in favor of either party in a suit.

My comfort is, that their manifest *prejudice* to my cause will render their judgment of less authority. *Dryden.*

2. A previous bent or bias of mind for or against any person or thing; prepossession.

There is an unaccountable *prejudice* to projectors of all kinds. *Addison.*

3. Mischief; hurt; damage; injury. Violent factions are a *prejudice* to the authority of the sovereign.

How plain this abuse is, and what *prejudice* it does to the understanding of the sacred Scriptures! *Locke.*

[*This is a sense of the word too well established to be condemned.*]

PREJ'U-DICE, *v. t.* To prepossess with unexamined opinions, or opinions formed without due knowledge of the facts and circumstances attending the question; to bias the mind by hasty and incorrect notions, and give it an unreasonable bent to one side or other of a cause.

Suffer not any beloved study to *prejudice* your mind so far as to despise all other learning. *Watts.*

2. To obstruct or injure by prejudices, or an undue previous bias of the mind; or to hurt; to damage; to diminish; to impair; *in a very general sense.* The advocate who attempts to prove too much may *prejudice* his cause.

I am not to *prejudice* the cause of my fellow-poets, though I abandon my own defense. *Dryden.*

PREJ'U-DIC-ED, (pred'ju-dist,) *pp.* or *a.* Prepossessed by unexamined opinions; biased.

PREJ-U-DI''CIAL, (pred-ju-dish'al,) *a.* Biased or blinded by prejudices; as, a *prejudicial* eye. [*Not in use.*] *Hooker.*
2. Hurtful; mischievous; injurious; disadvantageous; detrimental; tending to obstruct or impair. A high rate of interest is *prejudicial* to trade and manufactures. Intemperance is *prejudicial* to health.

His going away the next morning, with all his troops, was most *prejudicial* to the king's affairs. *Clarendon.*
One of the young ladies reads while the others are at work; so that the learning of the family is not at all *prejudicial* to its manufactures. *Addison.*

PREJ-U-DI''CIAL-LY, *adv.* Injuriously; disadvantageously.

PREJ-U-DI''CIAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being prejudicial; injuriousness.

PREJ'U-DIC-ING, *ppr.* Prepossessing; biasing.

PRE-KNOWL'EDGE, (pre-nol'lej,) *n.* Prior knowledge.

PREL'A-CY or PRĒ'LA-CY, *n.* [from *prelate.*] The office or dignity of a prelate.

Prelacies may be termed the greater benefices. *Ayliffe.*

2. Episcopacy; the order of bishops.

How many are there that call themselves Protestants, who put *prelacy* and popery together as terms convertible! *Swift.*

3. Bishops collectively.

Divers of the reverend *prelacy.* *Hooker.*

PREL'ATE or PRĒ'LATE, *n.* [Fr. *prelat*; It. *prelato*; from L. *prælatus*, *præfero.*]
A clergyman of a superior order, having authority over the lower clergy, as an archbishop, bishop, &c.; a dignitary of the church. *Bacon.*

PREL'ATE-SHIP, *n.* The office of a prelate. *Harmar.*

PRE-LAT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to prelates or prel-
PRE-LAT'IC-AL, } acy; as, *prelatical* authority.

PRE-LAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With reference to prelates. *Morton.*

PRE-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *prælatio*, *præfero.*]
Preference; the setting of one above another. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

PREL'A-TISM, *n.* Prelacy; episcopacy. *Milton.*

PREL'A-TIST, *n.* [from *prelate.*] An advocate for prelacy or the government of the church by bishops; a high churchman.

I am an Episcopalian, but not a *prelatist.* *T. Scott.*

PREL'A-TURE, } *n.* [Fr. *prelature.*]
PREL'A-TURE-SHIP, }
The state or dignity of a prelate. *Dict.*

PREL'A-TY, *n.* Episcopacy; prelacy. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

PRE-LECT', *v. t.* [L. *prælectus*, *prælego*; *præ*, before, and *lego*, to read.]
To read a lecture or public discourse. *Horsley.*

PRE-LEC'TION, *n.* [L. *prælectio.*]
A lecture or discourse read in public or to a select company. *Hale.*

PRE-LEC'TOR, *n.* A reader of discourses; a lecturer. *Sheldon.*

PRE-LI-BA'TION, *n.* [from L. *prælibo*; *præ*, before, and *libo*, to taste.]
1. Foretaste; a tasting beforehand or by anticipation. The joy that proceeds from a belief of pardon is a *prelibation* of heavenly bliss.
2. An effusion previous to tasting. Qu. *Johnson.*

PRE-LIM'IN-A-RI-LY, *adv.* In a preliminary manner.

PRE-LIM'IN-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *preliminaire*; It. *preli-*

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minare; Sp. *preliminar;* L. *præ*, before, and *limen*, threshhold or limit.]

Introductory; previous; proemial; that precedes the main discourse or business; as, *preliminary* observations to a discourse or book; *preliminary* articles to a treaty; *preliminary* measures.

PRE-LIM'IN-A-RY, *n.* That which precedes the main discourse, work, design, or business; something previous or preparatory; as, the *preliminaries* to a negotiation or treaty; the *preliminaries* to a combat. The parties met to settle the *preliminaries.*

PRĒ'LUDE or PREL'UDE, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. and Sp. *preludio*; Low L. *præludium*, from *præludo*; *præ*, before, and *ludo*, to play.]

1. A short flight of music, or irregular air played by a musician before he begins the piece to be played, or before a full concert. *Encyc. Young.*

2. Something introductory, or that shows what is to follow; something preceding which bears some relation or resemblance to that which is to follow.

The last Georgic was a good *prelude* to the Æneis. *Addison.*

3. A forerunner; something which indicates a future event.

PRE-LŪDE', *v. t.* To introduce with a previous performance; to play before; as, to *prelude* a concert with a lively air.

2. To precede, as an introductory piece; as, a lively air *preludes* the concert.

PRE-LŪDE', *v. i.* To serve as an introduction to. *Dryden.*

PRE-LŪD'ED, *pp.* Preceded by an introductory performance; preceded.

PRE-LŪD'ER, *n.* One that plays a prelude, or introduces by a previous irregular piece of music.

PRE-LŪD'ING, *ppr.* Playing an introductory air; preceding.

PRE-LŪ'DI-OUS, *a.* Previous; introductory. *Cleaveland.*

PRE-LŪ'DI-UM, *n.* [Low L.] A prelude. *Dryden.*

PRE-LŪ'SIVE, *a.* Previous; introductory; indicating that something of a like kind is to follow; as, *prelusive* drops. *Thomson.*

PRE-LŪ'SIVE-LY, } *adv.* Previously; introductorily.
PRE-LŪ'SO-RI-LY, }

PRE-LŪ'SO-RY, *a.* Previous; introductory; prelusive. *Bacon.*

PRE-MA-TŪRE', *a.* [Fr. *prématuré*, from L. *præmaturus*; *præ*, before, and *maturus*, ripe.]

1. Ripe before the natural or proper time; as, the *premature* fruits of a hot-bed.

2. Happening, arriving, performed, or adopted before the proper time; as, a *premature* fall of snow in autumn; a *premature* birth; a *premature* opinion; a *premature* measure.

3. Arriving or received without due authentication or evidence; as, *premature* report, news, or intelligence.

PRE-MA-TŪRE'LY, *adv.* Too soon; too early; before the proper time; as, fruits *prematurely* ripened; opinions *prematurely* formed; measures *prematurely* taken.

2. Without due evidence or authentication; as, intelligence *prematurely* received.

PRE-MA-TŪRE'NESS, } *n.* Ripeness before the nat-
PRE-MA-TŪ'RI-TY, } ural or proper time.

2. Too great haste; unseasonable earliness. *Warton.*

PRE-MED'I-TĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *premediter*; It. *premeditare*; L. *præmeditor*; *præ*, before, and *meditor*, to meditate.]

To think on and revolve in the mind beforehand; to contrive and design previously; as, to *premeditate* theft or robbery.

With words *premeditated* thus he said. *Dryden.*

PRE-MED'I-TĀTE, *v. i.* To think, consider, or revolve in the mind beforehand; to deliberate; to have formed in the mind by previous thought or meditation. *Hooker.*

PRE-MED'I-TATE, *a.* Contrived by previous meditation. *Burnet.*

PRE-MED'I-TĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Previously considered or meditated.

2. Previously contrived, designed, or intended; deliberate; willful; as, *premeditated* murder.

PRE-MED'I-TATE-LY, *adv.* With previous meditation. *Feltham.*

PRE-MED'I-TĀ-TING, *ppr.* Previously meditating; contriving or intending beforehand.

PRE-MED-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *præmeditatio.*]

1. The act of meditating beforehand; previous deliberation.

A sudden thought may be higher than nature can raise without *premeditation.* *Dryden.*

2. Previous contrivance or design formed; as, the *premeditation* of a crime.

PRE-MER'IT, *v. t.* [*pre* and *merit.*] To merit or deserve beforehand. [*Little used.*] *K. Charles.*

PREM'I-CES, *n. pl.* [Fr., from L. *primitiæ, primus.*] First-fruits. [*Not used.*] *Dryden.*

PREM'IER, (prem'yer,) *a.* [Fr., from L. *primus*, first.] First; chief; principal; as, the *premier* place; *premier* minister. *Camden. Swift.*

PREM'IER, (prem'yer,) *n.* The first minister of state; the prime minister.

PREM'IER-SHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of the first minister of state.

PRE-MIL-LEN'I-AL, *a.* Previous to the millennium.

PRE-MĪSE', *v. t.* [L. *præmissus, præmitto*, to send before.]

1. To speak or write before, or as introductory to the main subject; to offer previously, as something to explain or aid in understanding what follows.

I *premise* these particulars that the reader may know that I enter upon it as a very ungrateful task. *Addison.*

2. To send before the time. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

3. To lay down premises or first propositions, on which rest the subsequent reasonings. *Burnet.*

4. To use or apply previously.

If vencsection and a carthartic be *premised.* *Darwin.*

PRE-MĪSE', *v. i.* To state antecedent propositions. *Swift.*

PREM'ISE, (prem'is,) *n.* See PREMISES.

PRE-MĪS'ED, *pp.* Spoken or written before, as introductory to the main subject.

PREM'I-SES, *n., pl.* [Fr. *premisses*: L. *præmissa.*]

1. In *logic*, the two first propositions of a syllogism, from which the inference or conclusion is drawn; as,

All sinners deserve punishment;
A B is a sinner.

These propositions, which are the *premises*, being true or admitted, the conclusion follows, that A B deserves punishment.

2. Propositions antecedently supposed or proved.

While the *premises* stand firm, it is impossible to shape the conclusion. *Decay of Piety.*

3. In *law*, circumstances *premised* or set forth previous to the covenants, &c. Also, the houses, lands, &c., *proposed* to be conveyed by deed, &c. Hence, the term is applied to a building with its adjuncts.

PRE-MĪS'ING, *ppr.* Speaking or writing before; laying down the premises.

PREM'ISS, *n.* A premise. [See PREMISES.] *Whately. Watts.*

PRĒ'MI-UM, *n.* [L.] *Properly*, a reward or recompense; a prize to be won by competition; the reward or prize to be adjudged to the best performance or production.

2. The recompense or prize offered for a specific discovery, or for success in an enterprise: as for the discovery of the longitude, or of a north-west passage to the Pacific Ocean.

3. A bounty; something offered or given for the loan of money, *usually*, a sum beyond the interest.

4. The recompense to underwriters for insurance, or for undertaking to indemnify for losses of any kind.

5. It is sometimes synonymous with INTEREST, but generally, in obtaining loans, it is a sum per cent. distinct from the interest. The bank lends money to government at a *premium* of 2 per cent.

6. A bounty.

The law that obliges parishes to support the poor, offers a *premium* for the encouragement of idleness. *Franklin.*

PRE-MON'ISH, *v. t.* [L. *præmoneo*; *præ* and *moneo*, to warn.]

To forewarn; to admonish beforehand.

PRE-MON'ISH-ED, (-mon'isht,) *pp.* Forewarned.

PRE-MON'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Admonishing beforehand.

PRE-MON'ISH-MENT, *n.* Previous warning or admonition; previous information.

PRE-MO-NI''TION, (-mo-nish'un,) *n.* Previous warning, notice, or information. Christ gave to his disciples *premonitions* of their sufferings.

PRE-MON'I-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* By way of premonition.

PRE-MON'I-TO-RY, *a.* Giving previous warning or notice.

PRE-MON'STRANTS, *n. pl.* [L. *præmonstrans.*]

A religious order of regular canons or monks of Premontre in Picardy, instituted by Norbert in 1120. They are called also WHITE CANONS. These monks were poor at first, but within thirty years they had more than one hundred abbeys in France and Germany, and in time they were established in all parts of Christendom. *Encyc.*

PRE-MON'STRĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *præmonstro*; *præ*, before, and *monstro*, to show.]

To show beforehand. [*Little used.*] *Herbert.*

PRE-MON-STRĀ'TION, *n.* A showing beforehand. [*Little used.*] *Shelford.*

PRE-MORSE', (pre-mors',) *a.* [L. *præmordeo, præmorsus*; *præ* and *mordeo*, to gnaw.]

As if bitten off.

Premorse roots or *leaves*, in *botany*, are such as have an abrupt, ragged, and irregular termination, as if bitten off short. *Lindley.*

PRE-MŌ'TION, *n.* [*pre* and *motion.*] Previous motion or excitement to action. *Encyc.*

PREM-U-NI'RE, *n.* [See PRÆMUNIRE.] [If really anglicized, *premunire* is the regular orthography. But this is not yet settled.]

1. In *law*, the offense of introducing foreign authority into England, and the writ which is grounded on the offense.

2. The penalty incurred by the offense above described.

Wolsey incurred a *premunire*, and forfeited his honor, estate, and life. *South.*

PRE-MU-NITE', *v. t.* To guard against objection; to fortify. [*Obs.*]

PRE-MU-NI''TION, (-nish'un,) *n.* [L. *præmunitio*, from *præmunio.*]

An anticipation of objections. *Dict.*

PRE-NŌ'MEN, *n.* [L. *prænomen.*]

Among *the Romans*, a name prefixed to the family name, answering to our Christian name; as Caius, Lucius, Marcus, &c.

PRE-NOM'IN-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *præ* and *nomino.*]

To forename.

PRE-NOM'IN-ATE, *a.* Forenamed. *Shak.*

PRE NOM'IN-Ā-TED, *pp.* Forenamed.

PRE-NOM'IN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Forenaming.

PRE-NOM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* The privilege of being named first. *Brown.*

PRE-NŌ'TION, *n.* [L. *prænotio*; *præ* and *nosco*, to know.]

A notice or notion which precedes something else in time; previous notion or thought; foreknowledge. *Bacon. Brown.*

PREN-SĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *prensatio*, from *prenso*, to seize.]

The act of seizing with violence. [*Little used.*] *Barrow.*

PREN'TICE; a colloquial contraction of APPRENTICE, which see.

PREN'TICE-SHIP; a contraction of APPRENTICESHIP, which see. *Pope.*

PRE-NUN-CI-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *prænuncio*; *præ* and *nuncio*, to tell.]

The act of telling before. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

PRE-OB-TĀIN', *v. t.* To obtain beforehand.

PRE-OB-TĀIN'ED, *pp.* Previously obtained.

PRE-OC'CU-PAN-CY, *n.* [L. *præoccupans.*]

1. The act of taking possession before another. The property of unoccupied land is vested by *preoccupancy.*

2. The right of taking possession before others. The first discoverer of unoccupied land has the *preoccupancy* of it, by the law of nature and nations.

PRE-OC'CU-PĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *præoccupo*; *præ* and *occupo*, to seize.]

1. To anticipate; to take before. *Bacon.*

2. To prepossess; to fill with prejudices. *Wotton.*

[Instead of this, PREOCCUPY is used.]

PRE-OC-CU-PĀ'TION, *n.* A taking possession before another; prior occupation.

2. Anticipation.

3. Prepossession. *Barrington.*

4. Anticipation of objections. *South.*

PRE-OC'CU-PĪ-ED, (-pīde,) *pp.* or *a.* Taken possession of beforehand; prepossessed.

PRE-OC'CU-PY, *v. t.* [L. *præoccupo*; *præ*, before, and *occupo*, to seize.]

1. To take possession before another; as, to *preoccupy* a country or land not before occupied.

2. To prepossess; to occupy by anticipation or prejudices.

I think it more respectful to the reader to leave something to reflections, than to *preoccupy* his judgment. *Arbuthnot.*

PRE-OC'CU-PY-ING, *ppr.* Taking possession of beforehand; occupying by anticipation.

PRE-OM'IN-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *præ* and *ominor*, to prognosticate.]

To prognosticate; to gather from omens any future event. *Brown.*

PRE-O-PIN'ION, (-yun,) *n.* [*pre* and *opinion.*] Opinion previously formed; prepossession. *Brown.*

PRE-ŌP'TION, *n.* [*pre* and *option.*] The right of first choice. *Stackhouse.*

PRE-OR-DĀIN', *v. t.* [*pre* and *ordain.*] To ordain or appoint beforehand; to predetermine. All things are supposed to be *preordained* by God.

PRE-OR-DĀIN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Antecedently ordained or determined.

PRE-OR-DĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Ordaining beforehand.

PRE-OR'DI-NANCE, *n.* [*pre* and *ordinance.*] Antecedent decree or determination. *Shak.*

PRE-OR'DI-NATE, *a.* Foreordained. [*Little used.*]

PRE-OR-DI-NĀ'TION, *n.* The act of foreordaining; previous determination. *Fotherby.*

PRĒ-PAID', *pp.* or *a.* Paid in advance, as postage of letters.

PRE-PĀR'A-BLE, *a.* [See PREPARE.] That may be prepared. *Boyle.*

PREP-A-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *præparatio.* See PREPARE.]

1. The act or operation of preparing or fitting for a particular purpose, use, service, or condition; as, the *preparation* of land for a crop of wheat; the *preparation* of troops for a campaign; the *preparation* of a nation for war; the *preparation* of men for future happiness. *Preparation* is intended to prevent evil or secure good.

2. Previous measures of adaptation.

I will show what *preparations* there were in nature for this dissolution. *Burnet.*

3. Ceremonious introduction. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

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4. That which is prepared, made, or compounded for a particular purpose.

I wish the chemists had been more sparing, who magnify their *preparations*. *Brown.*

5. The state of being prepared or in readiness; as, a nation in good *preparation* for attack or defense.

6. Accomplishment; qualification. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

7. In *pharmacy*, any medicinal substance fitted for the use of the patient. *Encyc.*

8. In *anatomy*, a name given to the parts of animal bodies prepared and preserved for anatomical uses. *Encyc.*

Preparation of dissonances, in *music*, is their disposition in harmony in such a manner that by something congenial in what precedes, they may be rendered less harsh to the ear than they would be without such preparation. *Encyc.*

Preparation of medicines; the process of fitting any substance for use in the art of healing.

PRE-PAR'A-TIVE, *a.* [It. *preparativo*; Fr. *preparatif.*]

Tending to prepare or make ready; having the power of preparing, qualifying, or fitting for any thing: preparatory.

He spent much time in quest of knowledge *preparative* to this work. *South.*

PRE-PAR'A-TIVE, *n.* That which has the power of preparing or previously fitting for a purpose; that which prepares.

Resolvedness in sin can with no reason be imagined a *preparative* to remission. *Decay of Piety.*

2. That which is done to prevent an evil or secure some good.

The miseries we suffer may be *preparative* of future blessings. *K. Charles.*

3. Preparation; as, to make the necessary *preparatives* for a voyage. *Dryden.*

PRE-PAR'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of preparation. *Hale.*

PRE-PAR'A-TO-RY, *a.* [It. and Sp. *preparatorio*; Fr. *preparatoire.*]

1. Previously necessary; useful or qualifying; preparing the way for any thing by previous measures of adaptation. The practice of virtue and piety is *preparatory* to the happiness of heaven.

2. Introductory; previous; antecedent and adapted to what follows. *Hale.*

PRE-PĀRE', *v. t.* [Fr. *preparer*; It. *preparare*; Sp. and Port. *preparar*; from L. *præparo*; *præ* and *paro*; Russ. *ubirayu*; W. *parodi.* The L. *paro* is probably



the Shemitic ברא, ברא to create or bring forth, coinciding with English *bear*; and from the L. are derived Fr. *parer*, Sp. and Port. *parar*, It. *parare.* The sense of *prepare* is derived from many kinds of actions. See ברא in the Introduction.]

1. In *a general sense*, to fit, adapt, or qualify for a particular purpose, end, use, service, or state, by any means whatever. We *prepare* ground for seed by tillage; we *prepare* cloth for use by dressing; we *prepare* medicines by pulverization, mixture, &c.; we *prepare* young men for college by previous instruction; men are *prepared* for professions by suitable study; holiness of heart is necessary to *prepare* men for the enjoyment of happiness with holy beings.

2. To make ready; as, to *prepare* the table for entertaining company.

3. To provide; to procure as suitable; as, to *prepare* arms, ammunition, and provisions for troops; to *prepare* ships for defense.

Absalom *prepared* him chariots and horses, and fifty men to run before him. — 2 Sam. xv.

4. To set; to establish.

The Lord hath *prepared* his throne in the heavens. — Ps. ciii

5. To appoint.

It shall be given to them for whom it is *prepared*. — Matt. xx.

6. To guide, direct, or establish. 1 *Chron.* xxix.

PRE-PĀRE', *v. i.* To make all things ready; to put things in suitable order; as, *prepare* for dinner. *Shak.*

2. To take the necessary previous measures.

Dido *preparing* to kill herself. *Peacham.*

3. To make one's self ready.

Prepare to meet thy God, O Israel. — Amos iv.

PRE-PĀRE', *n.* Preparation. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

PRE-PĀR'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Fitted; adapted; made suitable; made ready; provided.

PRE-PĀR'ED-LY, *adv.* With suitable previous measures. *Shak.*

PRE-PĀR'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being prepared or in readiness. *South.*

PRE-PĀR'ER, *n.* One that prepares, fits, or makes ready.

2. One that provides.

3. That which fits or makes suitable; as, certain manures are *preparers* of land for particular crops. *Mortimer.*

PRE-PĀR'ING, *ppr.* Fitting; adapting; making ready; providing.

PRĒ-PĀY', *v. t.* To pay in advance or beforehand, as the postage of a letter.

PRĒ-PĀY'MENT, *n.* Payment in advance, as of postage.

PRE-PENSE', (pre-pens',) *a.* [L. *præpensus*, *præpendeo*: *præ* and *pendeo*, to incline or hung down.]

Preconceived; premeditated; aforethought.

Malice *prepense* is necessary to constitute murder. *Blackstone.*

PRE-PENSE', (pre-pens',) *v. t.* [Supra.] To weigh or consider beforehand. [*Not used.*] *Elyot.*

PRE-PENSE', (pre-pens',) *v. i.* To deliberate beforehand. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

PRE-PENS'ED, (-penst',) *pp.* or *a.* Previously conceived; premeditated. [*Little used.*] [See PRE-PENSE.]

PRE-POL'LENCE, } *n.* [L. *prævollens*, *prævolleo*;
PRE-POL'LEN-CY, } *præ* and *polleo.*]

Prevalence; superiority of power. *Coventry.*

PRE-POL'LENT, *a.* Having superior gravity or power; prevailing. *Boyle.*

PRE-PON'DER, *v. t.* [See PREPONDERATE.] To outweigh. [*Not used.*] *Wotton.*

PRE-PON'DER-ANCE, } *n.* [See PREPONDERATE.]
PRE-PON'DER-AN-CY, }

1. An outweighing; superiority of weight. The least *preponderance* of weight on one side of a ship or boat will make it incline or heel.

2. Superiority of power, force, or weight, in a figurative sense; as, a *preponderance* of evidence. *Locke.*

PRE-PON'DER-ANT, *a.* Outweighing. *Reid.*

PRE-PON'DER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *præpondero*; *præ*, before, and *pondero*, to weigh.]

1. To outweigh; to overpower by weight.

An inconsiderable weight, by distance from the center of the balance, will *preponderate* greater magnitudes. *Glanville.*

2. To overpower by stronger influence or moral power.

PRE-PON'DER-ĀTE, *v. i.* To exceed in weight; hence, to incline or descend, as the scale of a balance.

That is no just balance in which the heaviest side will not *preponderate*. *Wilkins.*

2. To exceed in influence or power; hence, to incline to one side.

By putting every argument, on one side and the other, into the balance, we must form a judgment which side *preponderates*. *Watts.*

PRE-PON'DER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Exceeded in weight.

PRE-PON'DER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Outweighing; inclining to one side.

PRE-PON-DER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act or state of outweighing any thing, or of inclining to one side. *Watts.*

PRE-PŌSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *preposer*; *pre* and *poser*, to put.]

To put before. [*Not much used.*] *Focaloir.*

PREP-O-SI'TION, (-zish'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *præpositio*; *præpono*, *præpositus*; *præ* and *pono*, to put.]

In *grammar*, a word usually put before another to express some relation or quality, action or motion to or from the thing specified; as, medicines salutary *to* health; music agreeable *to* the ear; virtue is valued *for* its excellence; a man is riding *to* Oxford *from* London. Prepositions govern cases of nouns, and in English are sometimes placed *after* the word governed; as, *which person* do you speak *to*? for, *to which person* do you speak? This separation of the preposition from the governed word is sometimes allowable in colloquial use, but is generally inelegant.

PREP-O-SI'TION-AL, (-zish'un-al,) *a.* Pertaining to a preposition, or to preceding position. *Encyc.*

PRE-POS'I-TIVE, *a.* Put before; as, a *prepositive* particle. *Jones.*

PRE-POS'I-TIVE, *n.* [Supra.] A word or particle put before another word. *Jones.*

PRE-POS'I-TOR, *n.* [L. *præpositor.*]

A scholar appointed by the instructor to inspect other scholars. *Todd.*

PRE-POS'I-TURE, *n.* The office or place of a provost; a provostship.

PRE-POS-SESS', *v. t.* [*pre* and *possess.*] To preoccupy, as ground or land; to take previous possession of. *Dryden.*

2. To preoccupy the mind or heart so as to preclude other things; hence, to bias or prejudice. A mind *prepossessed* with opinions favorable to a person or cause, will not readily admit unfavorable opinions to take possession, nor yield to reasons that disturb the possessors. When a lady has *prepossessed* the heart or affections of a man, he does not readily listen to suggestions that tend to remove the prepossession. *Prepossess* is more frequently used in a good sense than *prejudice.*

PRE-POS-SESS'ED, (-pos-sest',) *pp.* Preoccupied; inclined previously to favor or disfavor.

PRE-POS-SESS'ING, *ppr.* Taking previous possession.

2. *a.* Tending to invite favor; having power to secure the possession of favor, esteem, or love. The countenance, address, and manners of a person are sometimes *prepossessing* on a first acquaintance.

PRE-POS-SESS'ING-LY, *adv.* In a prepossessing manner.

PRE-POS-SES'SION, (-sesh'un,) *n.* Preoccupation; prior possession. *Hammond.*

2. Preconceived opinion; the effect of previous impressions on the mind or heart, in favor or against any person or thing. It is often used in a good sense; sometimes it is equivalent to PREJUDICE, and sometimes a softer name for it. In general, it conveys an idea less odious than *prejudice*; as, the *prepossessions* of education. *South.*

PRE-POS'TER-OUS, *a.* [L. *præposterus*; *præ*, before, and *posterus*, latter.]

1. *Literally*, having that first which ought to be last; inverted in order.

The method I take may be censured as *preposterous*, because I treat last of the antediluvian earth, which was first in the order of nature. *Woodward.*

2. Perverted; wrong; absurd; contrary to nature or reason; not adapted to the end; as, a republican government in the hands of females is *preposterous*. To draw general conclusions from particular facts is *preposterous* reasoning. *Bacon. Woodward.*

3. Foolish; absurd; *applied to persons.* *Shak.*

PRE-POS'TER-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a wrong or inverted order; absurdly; foolishly. *Shak. Bentley.*

PRE-POS'TER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Wrong order or method; absurdity; inconsistency with nature or reason. *Feltham.*

PRE-PŌ'TEN-CY, *n.* [L. *præpotentia*; *præ* and *potentia*, power.]

Superior power; predominance. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

PRE-PŌ'TENT, *a.* [L. *præpotens.*]

Very powerful. [*Little used.*] *Playfere.*

PRĒ'PUCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *præputium.*]

The foreskin; a prolongation of the skin of the penis, covering the glans. *Encyc.*

PRE-PŪ'TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the prepuce or foreskin.

PRE-RE-MŌTE', *a.* [*pre* and *remote.*] More remote in previous time or prior order.

In some cases, two more links of causation may be introduced; one of them may be termed the *pre-remote* cause, the other the post-remote effect. *Darwin.*

PRE-RE-QUIRE', *v. t.* [*pre* and *require.*] To require previously. *Hammond.*

PRE-REQ'UI-SITE, (-rek'we-zit,) *a.* [*pre* and *requisite.*] Previously required or necessary to something subsequent; as, certain attainments are *prerequisite* to an admission to orders.

PRE-REQ'UI-SITE, *n.* Something that is previously required or necessary to the end proposed. An acquaintance with Latin and Greek is a *prerequisite* to the admission of a young man into a college.

PRE-RE-SOLVE', *v. t.* [*pre* and *resolve.*] To resolve previously. *Dering.*

PRE-RE-SOLV'ED, *pp.* Resolved beforehand; previously determined.

PRE-RE-SOLV'ING, *ppr.* Resolving beforehand.

PRE-ROG'A-TIVE, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *prerogativo*; Sp. *prerogativa*: L. *prærogativa*, precedence in voting; *præ*, before, and *rogo*, to ask or demand.]

An exclusive or peculiar privilege. A *royal prerogative* is that special preëminence which a king has over all other persons, and out of the course of the common law, in right of his regal dignity. It consists in the possession of certain rights which the king may exercise, to the exclusion of all participation of his subjects; for when a right or privilege is held in common with the subject, it ceases to be a *prerogative*. Thus the right of appointing embassadors, and of making peace and war, are, in Great Britain, *royal prerogatives*. The right of governing created beings is the *prerogative* of the Creator.

It is the *prerogative* of the house of peers, in Great Britain, to decide legal questions in the last resort. It is the *prerogative* of the house of commons to determine the validity of all elections of their own members. It is the *prerogative* of a father to govern his children. It is the *prerogative* of the understanding to judge and compare.

In the United States, it is the *prerogative* of the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to ratify treaties.

PRE-ROG'A-TIVE CŌURT, *n.* In *Great Britain*, a court for the trial of all testamentary causes, where the deceased has left *bona notabilia*, or effects of the value of five pounds, in two different dioceses. In this case, the probate of the will belongs to the metropolitan, or archbishop of the province, and the court where such will is proved is called the PREROGATIVE COURT, as it is held by virtue of the special prerogative of the metropolitan, who appoints the judge. *Blackstone.*

PRE-ROG'A-TIV-ED, *a.* Having prerogative. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

PRE-ROG'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By exclusive or peculiar privilege.

PRE-ROG'A-TIVE OF-FICE, *n.* The office in which

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the wills proved in the prerogative court are registered. *Blackstone.*

PRĒ'SĀGE or PRES'AGE, *n.* [Fr. Sp. and It. *presagio*; from L. *præsagium*; *præ*, before, and *sagio*, to perceive or foretell.]

Something which foreshows a future event; a prognostic; a present fact indicating something to come.

Joy and shout, *presage* of victory. *Milton.*

PRE-SĀGE', *v. t.* To forebode; to foreshow; to indicate by some present fact what is to follow or come to pass. A fog rising from a river in an autumnal morning *presages* a pleasant day. A physical phenomenon can not be considered as *presaging* an event, unless it has some connection with it in cause. Hence the error of vulgar superstition, which *presages* good or evil from facts which can have no relation to the future event.

2. To foretell; to predict; to prophesy.

This contagion might have been *presaged*. *Harvey.*

PRE-SĀGE', *v. i.* To form or utter a prediction; sometimes with *of*. We may *presage of* heats and rains. [*Not common, nor elegant.*] *Dryden.*

PRE-SĀG'ED, *pp.* Foreboded; foreshown; foretold.

PRE-SĀGE'FUL, *a.* Full of presages; containing presages. *Thomson.*

PRE-SĀGE'MENT, *n.* A foreboding; foretoken. *Wotton.*

2. A foretelling; prediction.

PRE-SĀG'ER, *n.* A foreteller; a foreshower. *Shak.*

PRE-SĀG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Foreshowing; foretelling.

PRES'BY-Ō-PY, *n.* A defect of vision, as in old age, when near objects are seen indistinctly, but distant ones more plainly.

PRES'BY-TER, *n.* [Gr. πρεσβυτερος, from πρεσβυς, old, elder.]

1. In *the primitive Christian church*, an elder; a person somewhat advanced in age, who had authority in the church, and whose duty was to feed the flock over which the Holy Spirit had made him overseer.

2. A priest; a person who has the pastoral charge of a particular church and congregation; called, in the Saxon laws, MASS-PRIEST. *Hooker.*

3. A Presbyterian. *Butler.*

PRES-BYT'ER-ATE, *n.* Presbytery. *Heber.*

PRES-BY-TĒ'RI-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to a presbyter,
PRES-BY-TĒ'RI-AN, } or to ecclesiastical government by presbyters.

2. Consisting of presbyters; as, *presbyterian* government. The government of the church of Scotland is *presbyterian*.

PRES-BY-TĒ'RI-AN, *n.* One that maintains the validity of ordination and government by presbyters.

2. One that belongs to a church governed by presbyters.

PRES-BY-TĒ'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* That form of church government which invests presbyters with all spiritual power, and admits no prelates over them. *Addison.*

PRES'BY-TER-Y, *n.* A body of elders in the Christian church.

Neglect not the gift that is in thee, which was given thee by prophecy, with the laying on of the hands of the *presbytery*. —1 Tim. iv.

2. In *ecclesiastical government*, a judicatory consisting of all the pastors of churches within a certain district, and one ruling elder, a layman, from each parish or church, commissioned to represent the church in conjunction with the minister. This body receives appeals from the church-session, and appeals from the presbytery may be carried to the provincial synod.

3. The presbyterian religion. *Tatler.*

4. In *architecture*, that part of the church reserved for the officiating priests. *Gwilt.*

PRĒ'SCI-ENCE, (prē'she-ens,) *n.* [Low L. *præscientia*; *præ*, before, and *scientia*, knowledge; Fr. *prescience*; It. *prescienza*. The pronunciation of this word, *prē'-shens*, is undesirable.]

Foreknowledge; knowledge of events before they take place. Absolute *prescience* belongs to God only.

Of things of the most accidental and mutable nature, God's *prescience* is certain. *South.*

PRĒ'SCI-ENT, (prē'she-ent,) *a.* Foreknowing; having knowledge of events before they take place.

Who taught the nations of the field and wood,
Prescient, the tides or tempests to withstand? *Pope.*

PRE-SCIND', *v. t.* [L. *præscindo*; *præ* and *scindo*, to cut.]

To cut off; to abstract. [*Little used.*] *Norris.*

PRE-SCIND'ENT, *a.* Cutting off; abstracting. *Cheyne.*

PRĒ'SCIOUS, (prē'shus,) *a.* [L. *præscius*; *præ* and *scio*, to know.]

Foreknowing; having foreknowledge; as, *prescious* of ills. *Dryden.*

PRE-SCRIBE', *v. t.* [L. *præscribo*, to write before.]

1. In *medicine*, to direct, as a remedy, to be used or applied to a diseased patient. Be not offended with the physician who *prescribes* harsh remedies.

2. To set or lay down authoritatively for direction; to give as a rule of conduct; as, to *prescribe* laws or rules.

There's joy, when to wild will you laws *prescribe*. *Dryden.*

3. To direct.

Let streams *prescribe* their fountains where to run. *Dryden.*

PRE-SCRIBE', *v. i.* To write or give medical directions; to direct what remedies are to be used; as, to *prescribe* for a patient in a fever.

2. To give law; to influence arbitrarily.

A forwardness to *prescribe* to the opinions of others. *Locke.*

3. In *law*, to claim by prescription; to claim a title to a thing by immemorial use and enjoyment; with *for*. A man may be allowed to *prescribe for* a right of way, a common, or the like; a man can not *prescribe for* a castle; he can *prescribe* only *for* incorporeal hereditaments. *Blackstone.*

4. To influence by long use. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

PRE-SCRIB'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Directed; ordered.

PRE-SCRIB'ER, *n.* One that prescribes.

PRE-SCRIB'ING, *ppr.* Directing; giving as a rule of conduct or treatment.

PRĒ'SCRIPT, *a.* [L. *præscriptus.*] Directed; prescribed. *Hooker.*

PRĒ'SCRIPT, *n.* [L. *præscriptum.*]

1. A direction; a medical order for the use of medicines. But PRESCRIPTION is chiefly used.

2. Direction; precept; model prescribed.

PRE-SCRIPT'I-BLE, *a.* That may be prescribed for.

PRE-SCRIP'TION, *n.* [L. *præscriptio.* See PRESCRIBE.]

1. The act of prescribing or directing by rules; or that which is prescribed; *particularly*, a medical direction of remedies for a disense, and the manner of using them; a recipe.

2. In *law*, a prescribing for title; the claim of title to a thing by virtue of immemorial use and enjoyment; or the right to a thing derived from such use. *Prescription* differs from *custom*, which is a local usage. *Prescription* is a *personal* usage, usage annexed to the person. Nothing but incorporeal hereditaments can be claimed by *prescription*. *Blackstone.*

The use and enjoyment of navigation and fishery in the sea, for any length of time, does not create a title by *prescription*. The common right of nations to the use and enjoyment of the sea is *imprescriptible*; it can not be lost by a particular nation for want of use. *Vattel.*

3. In *Scots law*, the title to lands acquired by uninterrupted possession for the time which the law declares to be sufficient, or 40 years. This is *positive* prescription. *Negative* prescription is the loss or omission of a right by neglecting to use it during the time limited by law. This term is also used for LIMITATION, in the recovery of money due by bond, &c. Obligations are lost by *prescription*, or neglect of prosecution for the time designated by law. *Encyc.*

PRE-SCRIPT'IVE, *a.* Consisting in or acquired by immemorial use and enjoyment; as, a *prescriptive* right or title.

The right to be drowsy in protracted toil has become *prescriptive*. *J. M. Mason.*

2. Pleading the continuance and authority of custom. *Hurd.*

PRĒ'SE-ANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting. [*Not in use.*] *Carew.*

PRES'ENCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *præsentia*; *præ*, before, and *esse*, to be.]

1. The existence of a person or thing in a certain place; opposed to ABSENCE. This event happened during the king's *presence* at the theater. In examining the patient, the *presence* of fever was not observed. The *presence* of God is not limited to any place.

2. A being in company near or before the face of another. We were gratified with the *presence* of a person so much respected.

3. Approach face to face or nearness of a great personage.

Men that very *presence* fear,
Which once they knew authority did bear. *Daniel.*

4. State of being in view; sight. An accident happened in the *presence* of the court.

5. *By way of distinction*, state of being in view of a superior.

I know not by what power I am made bold
In such a *presence* here to plead my thoughts. *Shak.*

6. A number assembled before a great person.

Odmar, of all this *presence* does contain,
Give her your wreath whom you esteem most fair. *Dryden.*

7. Port; mien; air; personal appearance; demeanor.

Virtue is best in a body that is comely, and that has rather dignity of *presence*, than beauty of aspect. *Bacon.*
A graceful *presence* bespeaks acceptance. *Collier.*

8. The apartment in which a prince shows himself to his court.

An't please your grace, the two great cardinals
Wait in the *presence*. *Shak.*

9. The person of a superior. *Milton.*

Presence of mind: a calm, collected state of the mind with its faculties at command; undisturbed state of the thoughts, which enables a person to speak or act without disorder or embarrassment in unexpected difficulties.

Errors, not to be recalled, do find
Their best redress from *presence of the mind*. *Waller.*

PRES'ENCE-CHAM'BER, } *n.* The room in which
PRES'ENCE-ROOM, } a great personage receives company. *Addison.*

PRE-SEN-SĀ'TION, *n.* [*pre* and *sensation.*] Previous notion or idea. *More.*

PRE-SEN'SION, (-shun,) *n.* [L. *præsensio*, *præsentio*; *præ* and *sentio*, to perceive.]

Previous perception. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

PRES'ENT, *a.* [Fr. *present*; L. *præsens*; *præ* and *sum*, *esse*, to be.]

1. Being in a certain place; opposed to ABSENT.

2. Being before the face or near; being in company. Inquire of some of the gentlemen *present*.

These things have I spoken to you, being yet *present* with you. —John xiv.

3. Being now in view or under consideration. In the *present* instance, facts will not warrant the conclusion; the *present* question must be decided on different principles.

4. Now existing, or being at this time; not past or future; as, the *present* session of congress; the court is in session at the *present* time. We say, a *present* good, the *present* year or age.

5. Ready at hand; quick in emergency; as, *present* wit.

'Tis a high point of philosophy and virtue for a man to be *present* to himself. *L'Estrange.*

6. Favorably attentive; not heedless; propitious.

Nor could I hope, in any place but there,
To find a god so *present* to my prayer. *Dryden.*

7. Not absent of mind; not abstracted; attentive.

The present; an elliptical expression for *the present time.* *Milton.*

At present; *elliptically*, for *at the present time.*

Present tense; in *grammar*, the tense or form of a verb which expresses action or being in the present time; as, I *am writing*; or something that exists at all times; as, virtue *is* always to be preferred to vice; or it expresses habits or general truths; as, plants *spring* from the earth; fishes *swim*; reptiles *creep*; birds *fly*; some animals *subsist* on herbage, others *are* carnivorous.

PRES'ENT, *n.* [Fr. *id.* See the verb.] That which is presented or given; a gift; a donative; something given or offered to another gratuitously; *a word of general application.* *Gen.* xxxii.

2. The present time. [*Elliptical.*] *Com. Prayer.*

Presents, in *the plural*, is used in law for a deed of conveyance, a lease, letter of attorney, or other writing; as in the phrase, "Know all men by these *presents*," that is, by the writing itself, *per presentes.* In this sense, it is rarely used in the singular.

PRE-SENT', *v. t.* [Low L. *præsento*; Fr. *presenter*; It. *presentare*; Sp. *presentar*; L. *præsens*; *præ*, before, and *sum*, *esse*, to be.]

1. To set, place, or introduce into the presence or before the face of a superior; as, to *present* an envoy to the king; and with the reciprocal pronoun, to come into the presence of a superior.

Now there was a day when the sons of God came to *present themselves* before the Lord. —Job i.

2. To exhibit to view or notice. The top of Mount Holyoke, in Hampshire county, in Massachusetts, *presents* one of the finest prospects in America.

3. To offer; to exhibit.

O, hear what to my mind first thoughts *present*! *Milton.*
He is ever ready to *present* to us the thoughts or observations of others. *Watts.*

4. To give; to offer gratuitously for reception. The first president of the American Bible Society *presented* to that institution ten thousand dollars.

5. To put into the hands of another in ceremony.

So ladies in romance assist their knight,
Present the spear, and arm him for the fight. *Pope.*

6. To favor with a gift; as, we *present* a man *with* a suit of clothes. Formerly, the phrase was, to *present a person.*

Octavia *presented* the poet, for his admirable elegy on her son Marcellus. *Dryden.*

[*This use is obsolete.*]

7. To nominate to an ecclesiastical benefice; to offer to the bishop or ordinary as a candidate for institution.

The patron of a church may *present* his clerk to a parsonage or vicarage; that is, may offer him to the bishop of the diocese to be instituted. *Blackstone.*

Also, to nominate for support at a public school. *C. Lamb.*

8. To offer.

He—*presented* battle to the French navy, which was refused. *Hayward.*

9. To lay before a public body for consideration, as before a legislature, a court of judicature, a corporation, &c.; as, to *present* a memorial, petition, remonstrance, or indictment.

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10. To lay before a court of judicature as an object of inquiry; to give notice officially of a crime or offense. It is the duty of grand juries to *present* all breaches of law within their knowledge. In America, grand juries *present* whatever they think to be public injuries, by notifying them to the public with their censure.

11. To point or direct a weapon, particularly some species of fire-arms; as, to *present* a musket to the breast of another.

12. In *military language*, to *present arms* is to hold them out in token of respect, as if ready to deliver them up.

13. To indict; *a customary use of the word in the United States.*

PRE-SENT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be presented; that may be exhibited or represented. *Burke.*

2. That may be offered to a church living; as, a *presentable* clergyman.

3. That admits of the presentation of a clergyman; as, a church *presentable.* [*Unusual.*] *Ayliffe.*

PRES-EN-TA'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *præsentaneus.*]

Ready; quick; immediate; as, *presentaneous* poison. *Harvey.*

PRES-ENT-A'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of presenting.

Prayers are sometimes a *presentation* of mere desires. *Hooker.*

2. Exhibition; representation; display; as, the *presentation* of fighting on the stage. *Dryden.*

3. In *ecclesiastical law*, the act of offering a clergyman to the bishop or ordinary for institution in a benefice. An advowson is the right of *presentation.*

If the bishop admits the patron's *presentation*, the clerk so admitted is next to be instituted by him. *Blackstone.*

4. The right of presenting a clergyman. The patron has the *presentation* of the benefice.

Presentation copy; a copy of a work presented to some one by the author, as a testimony of respect.

PRE-SENT'A-TIVE, *a.* In *ecclesiastical affairs*, that has the right of presentation, or offering a clergyman to the bishop for institution. Advowsons are *presentative*, collative, or donative.

An advowson *presentative* is where the patron hath a right of presentation to the bishop or ordinary. *Blackstone.*

2. That admits the *presentation* of a clergyman; as, a *presentative* parsonage. *Spelman.*

PRE-SENT'ED, *pp.* Offered; given; exhibited to view; accused.

PRES-ENT-EE', *n.* One presented to a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

PRE-SENT'ER, *n.* One that presents.

PRE-SEN'TIAL, (-shal,) *a.* Supposing actual presence. [*Little used.*] *Norris.*

PRES-EN-TIAL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being present. [*Little used.*] *South.*

PRE-SEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* In a way which supposes actual presence. *More.*

PRE-SEN'TIATE, *v. t.* To make present. [*Little used.*] *Grew.*

PRE-SEN'TIENT, (-shent,) *a.* Perceiving beforehand.

PRES-EN-TIF'IC, } *a.* Making present. [*Not*
PRES-EN-TIF'IC-AL, } *in use.*]

PRES-EN-TIF'IC-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to make present. [*Not in use.*] *More.*

PRE-SENT'I-MENT, *n.* [*pre* and *sentiment*, or Fr. *pressentiment.*]

Previous conception, sentiment, or opinion; previous apprehension of something future. *Butler.*

PRES'ENT-LY, *adv.* At present; at this time.

The towns and forts you *presently* have. [*Obs.*] *Sidney.*

2. In a short time after; soon after.

Him therefore I hope to send *presently*, so soon as I shall see how it will go with me. — Phil. ii.

3. Immediately.

And *presently* the fig-tree withered away. — Matt. xxi.

PRE-SENT'MENT, *n.* The act of presenting. *Shak.*

2. Appearance to the view; representation. *Milton.*

3. In *law*, a *presentment*, properly speaking, is the notice taken by a grand jury of any offense from their own knowledge or observation, without any bill of indictment laid before them; as, the *presentment* of a nuisance, a libel, or the like, on which the officer of the court must afterward frame an indictment, before the party presented can be put to answer it. *Blackstone.*

4. In *a more general sense*, presentment comprehends inquisitions of office and indictments. *Blackstone.*

In *the United States*, a *presentment* is an official accusation presented to a tribunal by the grand jury in an indictment; or it is the act of offering an indictment. It is also used for the indictment itself. The grand jury are charged to inquire and due *presentment* make of all crimes, &c. The use of the word is limited to accusations by grand jurors

5. The official notice in court which the surrenderee gives of the surrender of a copyhold estate. *Blackstone.*

PRES'ENT-NESS, *n.* Presence; as, *presentness* of mind. [*Not used.*] *Clarendon.*

PRE-SERV'A-BLE, *a.* [See PRESERVE.] That may be preserved.

PRES-ER-VA'TION, *n.* [from *preserve*; It. *preservazione*; Sp. *preservacion.*]

The act of preserving or keeping safe; the act of keeping from injury, destruction, or decay; as, the *preservation* of life or health; the *preservation* of buildings from fire or decay; the *preservation* of grain from insects; the *preservation* of fruit or plants. When a thing is kept entirely from decay, or nearly in its original state, we say it is in a high state of *preservation.*

PRE-SERV'A-TIVE, *a.* [It. *preservativo*; Fr. *preservatif.*]

Having the power or quality of keeping safe from injury, destruction, or decay; tending to preserve.

PRE-SERV'A-TIVE, *n.* That which preserves, or has the power of preserving; something that tends to secure a person or thing in a sound state, or prevent it from injury, destruction, decay, or corruption; a preventive of injury or decay. Persons formerly wore tablets of arsenic as *preservatives* against the plague. Clothing is a *preservative* against cold. Temperance and exercise are the best *preservatives* of health. Habitual reverence of the Supreme Being is an excellent *præservative* against sin, and the influence of evil examples.

PRE-SERV'A-TO-RY, *a.* That tends to preserve. *Hall.*

PRE-SERV'A-TO-RY, *n.* That which has the power of preserving; a preservative. *Whitlock.*

PRE-SERVE', (pre-zerv',) *v. t.* [Fr. *preserver*; It. *preservare*; Sp. *preservar*; Low L. *præservo*; *præ* and *servo*, to keep.]

1. To keep or save from injury or destruction; to defend from evil.

God did send me before you to *preserve* life. — Gen. xlv.
O Lord, *preserve* me from the violent man. — Ps. cxl.

2. To uphold; to sustain.

O Lord, thou *preservest* man and beast. — Ps. xxxvi.

3. To save from decay; to keep in a sound state; as, to *preserve* fruit in winter. Salt is used to *preserve* meat.

4. To season with sugar or other substances for preservation; as, to *preserve* plums, quinces, or other fruit.

5. To keep or defend from corruption; as, to *preserve* youth from vice.

6. To maintain or keep throughout, as appearances. *Junius.*

PRE-SERVE', (pre-serv',) *n.* Fruit or a vegetable seasoned and kept in sugar or sirup. *Mortimer.*

2. A place for the shelter or preservation of animals designed for sport or food, as game, fish, &c.

PRE-SERV'ED, (pre-zervd',) *pp.* or *a.* Saved from injury, destruction, or decay; kept or defended from evil; seasoned with sugar for preservation.

PRE-SERV'ER, *n.* The person or thing that preserves; one that saves or defends from destruction or evil.

What shall I do to thee, O thou *preserver* of men? — Job vii.

2. One that makes preserves of fruits.

PRE-SERV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Keeping safe from injury, destruction, or decay; defending from evil.

PRE-SIDE', *v. i.* [L. *præsideo*; *præ*, before, and *sedeo*, to sit; It. *presidere*; Fr. *presider*; Sp. *presidir.*]

1. To be set over for the exercise of authority; to direct, control, and govern, as the chief officer. A man may *preside* over a nation or province; or he may *preside* over a senate, or a meeting of citizens. The word is used chiefly in the latter sense. We say, a man *presides* over the senate with dignity. Hence it usually denotes temporary superintendence and government.

2. To exercise superintendence; to watch over as inspector.

Some o'er the public magazines *preside.* *Dryden.*

PRES'I-DEN-CY, *n.* Superintendence; inspection and care. *Ray.*

2. The office of president. Washington was elected to the *presidency* of the United States by a unanimous vote of the electors.

3. The term during which a president holds his office. President J. Adams died during the *presidency* of his son.

4. The jurisdiction of a president; as in the British dominions in the East Indies.

5. The family or suite of a president.

A worthy clergyman belonging to the *presidency* of Fort St. George. [Qu.] *Buchanan*, 251.

PRES'I-DENT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *præsidens.*]

1. An officer elected or appointed to preside over a corporation, company, or assembly of men, to keep order, manage their concerns, or govern their proceedings; as, the *president* of a banking company; the *president* of a senate, &c.

2. An officer appointed or elected to govern a province or territory, or to administer the government of a nation. The *president* of the United States is the chief executive magistrate.

3. The chief officer of a college or university. *United States.*

4. A tutelar power.

Just Apollo, *president* of verse. *Waller.*

Vice-president; one who takes the place of a president in case of absence, disability, or death. The vice-president of the United States is president of the senate *ex officio*, and performs the duties of president when the latter is removed or disabled.

PRES-I-DEN'TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a president; as, the *presidential* chair. *Walsh.*

2. Presiding over. *Glanville.*

PRES'I-DENT-SHIP, *n.* The office and place of president. *Hooker.*

2. The term for which a president holds his office.

PRE-SID'I-AL, } *a.* [L. *præsidium*, a garrison; *præ*
PRE-SID'I-A-RY, } and *sedeo.*]

Pertaining to a garrison; having a garrison. *Howell.*

PRE-SID'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Directing; controlling; exercising superintendence.

PRE-SIG-NIF-I-CA'TION, *n.* [from *presignify.*] The act of signifying or showing beforehand. *Barrow.*

PRE-SIG'NI-FI-ED, *pp.* Signified beforehand.

PRE-SIG'NI-FY, *v. t.* [*pre* and *signify.*] To intimate or signify beforehand; to show previously. *Pearson.*

PRE-SIG'NI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Intimating beforehand.

PRESS, *v. t.* [Fr. *presser*; It. *pressare*; to press, crowd, urge, hurry; D. and G. *pressen*; Sw. *prassa*; Dan. *presser*; W. *brysiaw*, to hurry, formed from *rhys*, extreme ardency, a *rushing.* Here we have proof that *press* is formed from the root of *rush*, with a prefix. The Spanish has *apretar*, *prensar*, and *aprensar.* The L. *pressus* is from the same root.]

1. To urge with force or weight; a word of extensive use, denoting the application of any power, physical or moral, to something that is to be moved or affected. We *press* the ground with the feet when we walk; we *press* the couch on which we repose; we *press* substances with the hands, fingers, or arms; the smith *presses* iron with his vice; we are *pressed* with the weight of arguments, or of cares, troubles, and business.

2. To squeeze; to crush; as, to *press* grapes. *Gen.* xl.

3. To drive with violence; to hurry; as, to *press* a horse in motion, or in a race.

4. To urge; to enforce; to inculcate with earnestness; as, to *press* divine truth on an audience.

5. To embrace closely; to hug.

Leucothoe shook
And *pressed* Palemon closer in her arms. *Pope.*

6. To force into service, particularly into naval service; to impress. *Clarendon. Dryden.*

7. To straiten; to distress; as, to be *pressed* with want or with difficulties.

8. To constrain; to compel; to urge by authority or necessity.

The posts that rode upon mules and camels went out, being hastened and *pressed* on by the king's commandment. — Esth. viii.

9. To urge; to impose by importunity.

He *pressed* a letter upon me, within this hour, to deliver to you. *Dryden.*

10. To urge or solicit with earnestness or importunity. He *pressed* me to accept of his offer.

11. To urge; to constrain.

Paul was *pressed* in spirit, and testified to the Jews that Jesus was Christ. — Acts xviii.
Wickedness, *pressed* with conscience, forecasteth grievous things. *Wisdom.*

12. To squeeze for making smooth, as cloth or paper.

Press differs from *drive* and *strike*, in usually denoting a slow or continued application of force; whereas *drive* and *strike* denote a sudden impulse of force.

PRESS, *v. i.* To urge or strain in motion; to urge forward with force.

I *press* toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus. — Phil. iii.
Th' insulting victor *presses* on the more. *Dryden.*

2. To bear on with force; to encroach.

On superior powers
Were we to *press*, inferior might on ours. *Pope.*

3. To bear on with force; to crowd; to throng.

Thronging crowds *press* on you as you pass. *Dryden.*

4. To approach unseasonably or importunately.

Nor *press* too near the throne. *Dryden.*

5. To urge with vehemence and importunity.

He *pressed* upon them greatly, and they turned in to him. — Gen. xix.

6. To urge by influence or moral force.

When arguments *press* equally in matters indifferent, the safest method is to give up ourselves to neither. *Addison.*

7. To push with force; as, to *press* against the door.

PRESS, *n.* [It. *pressa*, haste, hurry, a crowd; Sp. *prensa*; Fr. *presse*, *pressoir*; Sw. *press*; Dan. and G. *presse.*]

1. An instrument or machine by which any body

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is squeezed, crushed, or forced into a more compact form; as, a *wine-press*, *cider-press*, or *cheese-press*.

2. A machine for printing; a printing-press. Great improvements have been lately made in the construction of *presses*.

3. The art or business of printing and publishing; hence, the publications issued from the *press*, taken collectively. A free *press* is a great blessing to a free people; a licentious *press* is a curse to society.

4. A crowd; a throng; a multitude of individuals crowded together.

And when they could not come nigh to him for the *press*. — Mark ii.

5. The act of urging or pushing forward.

Which, in their throng and *press* to the last hold,
Confound themselves. *Shak.*

6. A wine-vat or cistern. *Hag.* ii.

7. A case or closet for the safe-keeping of garments. *Shak.*

8. Urgency; urgent demands of affairs; as, a *press* of business.

9. A commission to force men into public service, particularly into the navy; for IMPRESS. *Raleigh.*

Press of sail, in *navigation*, is as much sail as the state of the wind will possibly permit. *Totten.*

Liberty of the press, in *civil policy*, is the free right of publishing books, pamphlets, or papers, without previous restraint; or the unrestrained right which every citizen enjoys of publishing his thoughts and opinions, subject only to punishment for publishing what is pernicious to morals or to the peace of the state.

PRESS'-BED, *n.* A bed that may be raised and inclosed in a case.

PRESS'ED, (prest,) *pp.* or *a.* Urged by force or weight; squeezed; constrained; distressed; crowded; embraced; made smooth and glossy by pressure, as cloth.

PRESS'ER, *n.* One that presses.

PRESS'-GANG, *n.* [*press* and *gang*.] A detachment of seamen under the command of an officer, empowered to impress men into the naval service. [See IMPRESS-GANG.]

PRESS'ING, *ppr.* Urging with force or weight; squeezing; constraining; crowding; embracing; distressing; forcing into service; rolling in a press.

2. *a.* Urgent; distressing.

PRESS'ING, *n.* The act or operation of applying force for the purpose of compressing bodies or rendering them compact. The *pressing* of cloth is performed by means of the screw, or by a calender.

PRESS'ING-LY, *adv* With force or urgency; closely. *Howell.*

PRESS'LY, *adv.* [L. *presse*.] Closely; with compression. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

PRES'SION, (presh'un,) *n.* [It. *pressione*.]

1. The act of pressing. But PRESSURE is more generally used. *Newton.*

2. In *the Cartesian philosophy*, an endeavor to move.

PRES-SI-ROS'TERS, *n. pl.* [L. *pressus*, pressed, and *rostrum*, beak.]

A tribe of wading birds, including those which have a compressed or flattened beak. *Brande.*

PRES-SI-ROS'TRAL, *a.* Having a compressed or flattened beak; applied to certain birds, as the lapwing. *Partington.*

PRES'SI-TANT, *a.* Gravitating; heavy. [*Not in use*.] *More.*

PRESS'MAN, *n.* In *printing*, the man who manages the press and impresses the sheets.

2. One of a press-gang, who aids in forcing men into the naval service. *Chapman.*

PRESS'-MŎN-EY, *n.* Money paid to a man impressed into public service. [See PREST-MONEY.] *Gay.*

PRESS'URE, *n.* [It. and L. *pressura*.]

1. The act of pressing or urging with force.

2. The act of squeezing or crushing. Wine is obtained by the pressure of grapes.

3. The state of being squeezed or crushed.

4. The force of one body acting on another by weight or the continued application of power. *Pressure* is occasioned by weight or gravity, by the motion of bodies, by the expansion of fluids, by elasticity, &c. *Mutual pressure* may be caused by the meeting of moving bodies, or by the motion of one body against another at rest, and the resistance or elastic force of the latter. The degree of *pressure* is in proportion to the weight of the pressing body, or to the power applied, or to the elastic force of resisting bodies. The screw is a most powerful instrument of *pressure*.

5. A constraining force or impulse; that which urges or compels the intellectual or moral faculties; as, the *pressure* of motives on the mind, or of fear on the conscience.

6. That which afflicts the body or depresses the spirits; any severe affliction, distress, calamity, or grievance; straits, difficulties, embarrassments, or the distress they occasion. We speak of the *pressure* of poverty or want, the *pressure* of debts, the *pressure* of taxes, the *pressure* of afflictions, or sorrow.

My own and my people's *pressures* are grievous. *K. Charles.*
To this consideration he retreats with comfort in all his *pressures*. *Atterbury.*

We observe that *pressure* is used both for trouble or calamity, and for the distress it produces.

7. Urgency; as, the *pressure* of business.

8. Impression; stamp; character impressed.

All laws of books, all forms, all *pressures* past. *Shak.*

PRESS'-WŎRK, *n.* That part of printing which consists in impressing the sheets upon the type.

PREST; sometimes used for PRESSED. [See PRESS.]

PREST, *a.* [Old Fr. *prest* or *preste*, now *prêt*, *prêt*, or *preste*; Sp. and It. *presto*, from L. *præsto*, to stand before or forward; *præ* and *sto*.]

1. Ready; prompt. [*Obs.*] *Fairfax.*

2. Neat; tight. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

PREST, *n.* [Fr. *prêt*, supra.]

1. A loan. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. *Formerly*, a duty in money, to be paid by the sheriff on his account in the exchequer, or for money left or remaining in his hands. 2 and 3 Edw. VI.

PREST'-MŎN-EY, (-mun'ne,) *n.* Money paid to men when they enlist into the British service, so called because they hold themselves *prest*, or ready to march at command. *Toone.*

PRES-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *præstatio*.]

Formerly, a payment of money; sometimes used for purveyance. *Encyc.*

PRES-TĀ'TION-MŎN-EY, (-mun'ne,) *n.* A sum of money paid yearly by archdeacons and other dignitaries to their bishop, *pro exteriore jurisdictione*. *Encyc.*

PRES'TER, *n.* [Gr. πρηστηρ, from πρηθω, to kindle, or inflame.]

1. A meteor or exhalation formerly supposed to be thrown from the clouds with such violence, that by collision it is set on fire. [*Obs.*] *Encyc.*

2. The external part of the neck, which swells when a person is angry. [*Obs.*] *Encyc.*

Prester (priest or presbyter) *John*; the name given in the middle ages to a supposed Christian sovereign in the interior of Asia; erroneously transferred by the Portuguese to the king of Abyssinia. *Encyc. Am.*

PRES'TIGE, *n.* [Fr.] Illusion; fascination; charm; imposture. *Warburton.*

PRES-TIG-I-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *præstigiæ*, tricks.]

The playing of legerdemain tricks; a juggling. *Dict.*

PRES-TIG'I-Ā-TOR, *n.* A juggler; a cheat. *More.*

PRES-TIG'I-A-TO-RY, *a.* Juggling; consisting of impostures.

PRES-TIG'I-OUS, *a.* Practicing tricks; juggling. *Bale.*

PRES'TI-MO-NY, *n.* [Port. and Sp. *prestimonio*; L. *præsto*, to supply; *præ* and *sto*.]

In *canon law*, a fund for the support of a priest, appropriated by the founder, but not erected into any title of benefice, and not subject to the pope or the ordinary, but of which the patron is the collator. *Port. Dict. Encyc.*

But in a Spanish dictionary thus defined, "a prebend for the maintenance of poor clergymen, on condition of their saying prayers at certain stated times."

PRES-TIS'SI-MO, [It.] In *music*, very quick.

PRES'TO, *adv.* [Sp. and It. *presto*, quick or quickly; L. *præsto*.]

1. In *music*, a direction for a quick, lively movement or performance.

2. Quickly; immediately; in haste. *Swift.*

PRE-STRIC'TION, *n.* [L. *præstringo*, *præstrictus*.] Dimness. *Milton.*

PRE-SŪM'A-BLE, *a.* [from *presume*.] That may be presumed; that may be supposed to be true or entitled to belief, without examination or direct evidence, or on probable evidence.

PRE-SŪM'A-BLY, *adv.* By presuming or supposing something to be true, without direct proof. *Brown.*

PRE-SŪME', *v. t.* [Fr. *presumer*; It. *presumere*; Sp. *presumir*; from L. *præsumo*; *præ*, before, and *sumo*, to take.]

To take or suppose to be true, or entitled to belief, without examination or positive proof, or on the strength of probability. We *presume* that a man is honest, who has not been known to cheat or deceive; but in this we are sometimes mistaken. In many cases, the law *presumes* full payment where positive evidence of it can not be produced.

We not only *presume* it may be so, but we actually find it so. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
In cases of implied contracts, the law *presumes* that a man has covenanted or contracted to do what reason and justice dictate. *Blackstone.*

PRE-SŪME', *v. i.* To venture without positive permission; as, we may *presume* too far. *Bacon.*

2. To act with great confidence; with *on* or *upon* before the ground of confidence.

This man *presumes upon* his parts. *Locke.*
I will not *presume* so far *upon* myself. *Dryden.*
Luther *presumes upon* the gift of continency. *Atterbury.*

It is sometimes followed by *of*, but improperly.

3. To make confident or arrogant attempts.

In that we *presume* to see what is meet and convenient better than God himself. *Hooker.*

PRE-SŪM'ED, *pp.* Supposed or taken to be true, or entitled to belief, without positive proof.

PRE-SŪM'ER, *n.* One that presumes; also, an arrogant person. *Wotton.*

PRE-SŪM'ING, *ppr.* Taking as true, or supposing to be entitled to belief, on probable evidence.

2. *a.* Venturing without positive permission; too confident; arrogant; unreasonably bold.

PRE-SŪM'ING-LY, *adv.* Confidently; arrogantly.

PRE-SUMP'TION, *n.* [Fr. *presomption*; L. *præsumptio*.]

1. Supposition of the truth or real existence of something without direct or positive proof of the fact, but grounded on circumstantial or probable evidence which entitles it to belief. Presumption, in law, is of three sorts, *violent* or *strong*, *probable*, and *light*.

Next to positive proof, circumstantial evidence, or the doctrine of *presumptions*, must take place; for when the fact can not be demonstratively evinced, that which comes nearest to the proof of the fact is the proof of such circumstances as either necessarily or usually attend such facts. These are called *presumptions*. Violent *presumption* is many times equal to full proof. *Blackstone.*

2. Strong probability; as in the common phrase, the *presumption* is that an event has taken place, or will take place.

3. Blind or headstrong confidence; unreasonable adventurousness; a venturing to undertake something without reasonable prospect of success, or against the usual probabilities of safety; presumptuousness.

Let my *presumption* not provoke thy wrath. *Shak.*
I had the *presumption* to dedicate to you a very unfinished piece. *Dryden.*

4. Arrogance. He had the *presumption* to attempt to dictate to the council.

5. Unreasonable confidence in divine favor.

The awe of his majesty will keep us from *presumption*. *Rogers.*

PRE-SUMP'TIVE, *a.* Taken by previous supposition; grounded on probable evidence.

2. Unreasonably confident; adventuring without reasonable ground to expect success; presumptuous; arrogant. *Brown.*

Presumptive evidence, in *law*, is that which is derived from circumstances which necessarily or usually attend a fact, as distinct from direct evidence or positive proof.

Presumptive evidence of felony should be *cautiously* admitted. *Blackstone.*

Presumptive heir; one who would inherit an estate if the ancestor should die with things in their present state, but whose right of inheritance may be defeated by the birth of a nearer heir before the death of the ancestor. Thus the *presumptive* succession of a brother or nephew may be destroyed by the birth of a child. *Presumptive heir* is distinguished from *heir apparent*, whose right of inheritance is indefeasible, provided he outlives the ancestor. *Blackstone.*

PRE-SUMP'TIVE-LY, *adv.* By presumption, or supposition grounded on probability. *Burke.*

PRE-SUMPT'Ū-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *presomptueux*; It. and Sp. *presuntuoso*.]

1. Bold and confident to excess; adventuring without reasonable ground of success; hazarding safety on too slight grounds; rash; *applied to persons*; as, a *presumptuous* commander.

There is a class of *presumptuous* men whom age has not made cautious, nor adversity wise. *Buckminster.*

2. Founded on presumption; proceeding from excess of confidence; *applied to things*; as, *presumptuous* hope. *Milton.*

3. Arrogant; insolent; as, a *presumptuous* priest. *Shak.*

Presumptuous pride. *Dryden.*

4. Unduly confident; irreverent with respect to sacred things.

5. Willful; done with bold design, rash confidence, or in violation of known duty; as, a *presumptuous* sin.

PRE-SUMPT'Ū-OUS-LY, *adv.* With rash confidence.

2. Arrogantly; insolently.

3. Willfully; in bold defiance of conscience or violation of known duty; as, to sin *presumptuously*. *Num.* xv.

4. With groundless and vain confidence in the divine favor. *Hammond.*

PRE-SUMPT'Ū-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being presumptuous or rashly confident; groundless confidence; arrogance; irreverent boldness or forwardness.

PRE-SUP-PŌ'SAL, (pre-sup-pō'zal,) *n.* [*pre* and *supposal*.]

Supposal previously formed; presupposition. *Hooker.*

PRE-SUP-PŌSE', (pre-sup-pōze',) *v. t.* [Fr. *presupposer*; It. *presupporre*: Eng. *pre* and *suppose*.]

To suppose as previous; to imply as antecedent. The existence of created things *presupposes* the existence of a Creator.

Each kind of knowledge *presupposes* many necessary things learned in other sciences and known beforehand. *Hooker.*

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PRE-SUP-PŌS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Supposed to be antecedent.

PRE-SUP-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Supposing to be previous.

PRE-SUP-PO-SI''TION, (-zish'un,) *n.* Supposition previously formed.

2. Supposition of something antecedent.

PRE-SUR-MĪSE', (pre-sur-mīze',) *n.* [*pre* and *surmise.*]

A surmise previously formed. *Shak.*

PRE-TENCE', (pre-tens',) *n.* [L. *prætensus, prætendo.*]

1. A holding out or offering to others something false or feigned; a presenting to others, either in words or actions, a false or hypocritical appearance, usually with a view to conceal what is real, and thus to deceive. Under *pretence* of giving liberty to nations, the prince conquered and enslaved them. Under *pretence* of patriotism, ambitious men serve their own selfish purposes.

Let not Trojans, with a feigned *pretence*
Of proffered peace, delude the Latian prince. *Dryden.*

It is sometimes preceded by *on*; as, *on pretence* of revenging Cesar's death. *Middleton.*

2. Assumption; claim to notice.

Never was any thing of this *pretence* more ingeniously imparted. *Evelyn.*

3. Claim, true or false.

Primogeniture can not have any *pretence* to a right of solely inheriting property or power. *Locke.*

4. Something held out to terrify or for other purpose; as, a *pretence* of danger. *Shak.*

[For remarks on the spelling of this word, see PRETENSE.]

PRE-TEND', *v. t.* [L. *prætendo; præ*, before, and *tendo*, to tend, to reach, or stretch; Fr. *pretendre*; It. *pretendere*; Sp. *pretender.*]

1. *Literally*, to reach or stretch forward; used by Dryden, but this use is not well authorized.

2. To hold out, as a false appearance; to offer something feigned instead of that which is real; to simulate, in words or actions.

This let him know,
Lest, willfully transgressing, he *pretend*
Surprisal. *Milton.*

3. To show hypocritically; as, to *pretend* great zeal when the heart is not engaged; to *pretend* patriotism for the sake of gaining popular applause or obtaining an office.

4. To exhibit as a cover for something hidden.

Lest that too heavenly form, *pretended*
To hellish falsehood, snare them. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

5. To claim.

Chiefs shall be grudged the part which they *pretend.* *Dryden.*

In this sense, we generally use *pretend to.*

6. To intend; to design. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

PRE-TEND', *v. i.* To put in a claim, truly or falsely; to hold out the appearance of being, possessing, or performing. A man may *pretend* to be a physician, and *pretend* to perform great cures; bad men often *pretend* to be patriots.

PRE-TEND'ED, *pp* Held out, as a false appearance; feigned; simulated.

2. *a.* Ostensible; hypocritical; as, a *pretended* reason or motive; *pretended* zeal.

PRE-TEND'ED-LY, *adv.* By false appearance or representation. *Hammond.*

PRE-TEND'ER, *n.* One who makes a show of something not real; one who lays claim to any thing.

2. In *English history*, the heir of the royal family of Stuart, who laid claim to the crown of Great Britain, but was excluded by law. *Burnet.*

PRE-TEND'ER-SHIP, *n.* The right or claim of the pretender. *Swift.*

PRE-TEND'ING, *ppr.* Holding out a false appearance; laying claim to, or attempting to make others believe one is what in truth he is not, or that he has or does something which he has or does not; making hypocritical professions.

PRE-TEND'ING-LY, *adv.* Arrogantly; presumptuously.

PRE-TENSE', (pre-tens',) *n.* [L. *prætensus, prætendo.*]

1. A holding out or offering to others something false or feigned; a presenting to others, either in words or actions, a false or hypocritical appearance, usually with a view to conceal what is real, and thus to deceive. Under *pretense* of giving liberty to nations, the prince conquered and enslaved them; under *pretense* of patriotism, ambitious men serve their own selfish purposes.

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Of proffered peace, delude the Latian prince. *Dryden.*

It is sometimes preceded by *on*; as, *on pretense* of revenging Cesar's death. *Middleton.*

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Never was any thing of this *pretense* more ingeniously imparted. *Evelyn.*

3. Claim, true or false.

Primogeniture can not have any *pretense* to a right of solely inheriting property or power. *Locke.*

4. Something held out to terrify or for other purpose; as, a *pretense* of danger. *Shak.*

[This word, like *expense*, has, till of late, been spelled with a *c*; but it ought to undergo the same change with *expense*, the reason being the same, viz., that *s* must be used in the derivatives, *pretension*, &c., as in *expensive.*]

PRE-TENS'ED, (pre-tenst',) *a.* Pretended; feigned; as, a *pretensed* right to land. [*Little used.*] *Encyc.*

PRE-TEN'SION, (pre-ten'shun,) *n.* [It. *pretensione*; Fr. *pretention.*]

1. Claim, true or false; a holding out the appearance of right or possession of a thing, with a view to make others believe what is not real, or what, if true, is not yet known or admitted. A man may make *pretensions* to rights which he can not maintain; he may make *pretensions* to skill which he does not possess; and he may make *pretensions* to skill or acquirements which he really possesses, but which he is not known to possess. Hence we speak of ill-founded *pretensions* and well-founded *pretensions.*

2. Claim to something to be obtained, or a desire to obtain something, manifested by words or actions. Any citizen may have *pretensions* to the honor of representing the state in the senate or house of representatives.

The commons demand that the consulship should lie in common to the *pretensions* of any Roman. *Swift.*
Men indulge those opinions and practices that favor their *pretensions.* *L'Estrange.*

3. Fictitious appearance; *a Latin phrase not now used.*

This was but an invention and *pretension* given out by the Spaniards. *Bacon.*

PRE-TENT'A-TIVE, *a.* [L. *præ* and *tento*, to try.]

That may be previously tried or attempted. [*Little used.*] *Wotton.*

PRĒ'TER, a Latin preposition, (*præter,*) is used in some English words as a prefix. Its proper signification is *beyond*, hence, *beside, more.*

PRE-TER-IM-PER'FECT, *a.* [L. *præter*, beyond or beside, and *imperfectus*, unfinished.]

In *grammar*, an epithet designating the tense which expresses action or being not perfectly past; more usually called the *imperfect* tense.

PRĒ'TER-IT, *a.* [L. *præteritus, prætereo; præter*, beyond, and *eo*, to go.]

Past; applied to the tense in grammar which expresses an action or being perfectly past or finished, often that which is just past or completed, but without a specification of time. It is called also the *perfect* tense; as, *scripsi*, I *have written.* We say, "I *have written* a letter to my correspondent;" in which sentence, the time is supposed to be not distant and not specified. But when the time is mentioned, we use the *imperfect* tense, so called; as, "I *wrote* to my correspondent yesterday." In this use of the *preterit* or perfect tense, the English differs from the French, in which *j'ai écrit hier* is correct; but I *have written yesterday*, would be very bad English.

PRE-TER-I''TION, (pre-ter-ish'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *prætereo*, to pass by.]

1. The act of going past; the state of being past. *Hall.*

2. In *rhetoric*, a figure by which, in pretending to pass over any thing, we make a summary mention of it; as, "I will not say, he is valiant, he is learned, he is just," &c. The most artful praises are those bestowed by way of *preterition.* *Encyc.*

PRE-TER'I-TIVE, *a.* In *grammar*, an epithet applied to verbs used only or chiefly in the preterit or past tenses.

PRĒ'TER-IT-NESS, *n.* [from *preterit.*] The state of being past. [*Little used.*] *Bentley.*

PRE-TER-LAPS'ED, (-lapst',) *a.* [L. *præterlapsus, præterlabor; præter* and *labor*, to glide.]

Past; gone by; as, *preterlapsed* ages. *Walker.*

PRE-TER-LĒ'GAL, *a.* [L. *præter* and *legal.*]

Exceeding the limits of law; not legal. [*Little used.*] *K. Charles.*

PRE-TER-MIS'SION, (-mish'un,) *n.* [L. *prætermissio*, from *prætermitto.*]

1. A passing by; omission.

2. In *rhetoric*, the same as PRETERITION.

PRE-TER-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *prætermitto; præter*, beyond, and *mitto*, to send.]

To pass by; to omit. *Bacon.*

PRE-TER-MIT'TED, *pp.* Passed by; omitted.

PRE-TER-NAT'U-RAL, *a.* [L. *præter* and *natural.*]

Beyond what is natural, or different from what is natural; irregular. We call those events in the physical world *preternatural*, which are extraordinary, which are deemed to be *beyond* or without the ordinary course of things, and yet are not deemed miraculous, in distinction from events which are *supernatural*, which cannot be produced by physical laws or powers, and must therefore be produced by a direct exertion of omnipotence. We also apply the epithet to things uncommon or irregular; as, a *preternatural* swelling; a *preternatural* pulse; a *preternatural* excitement or temper.

PRE-TER-NAT-U-RAL'I-TY, *n.* Preternaturalness. [*Little used.*] *Smith.*

PRE-TER-NAT'U-RAL-LY, *adv.* In a manner beyond or aside from the common order of nature; as, vessels of the body *preternaturally* distended.

PRE-TER-NAT'U-RAL-NESS, *n.* A state or manner different from the common order of nature.

PRE-TER-PER'FECT, *a.* [L. *præter* and *perfectus.*]

Literally, *more than complete or finished*; an epithet equivalent to *preterit*, applied to the tense of verbs which expresses action or being absolutely past; more usually called the *perfect* tense. [*Grammar.*] *Spectator.*

PRE-TER-PLU'PER-FECT, *a.* [L. *præter*, beyond, *plus*, more, and *perfectus*, perfect.]

Literally, *beyond more than perfect*; an epithet designating the tense of verbs which expresses action or being as past at or before another past event or time; more usually called the *pluperfect* tense; better denominated the *prior past* tense, that is, past prior to another event.

PRE-TEX', *v. t.* [L. *prætexo; præ* and *texo*, or *tego*, *taxui.*]

To cloak; to conceal. [*Not used.*] *Edwards.*

PRE-TEXT' or PRĒ'TEXT, *n.* [L. *prætextus*; Fr. *pretexte*; It. *pretesto*; Sp. *pretexto.*]

Pretense; false appearance; ostensible reason or motive assigned or assumed as a color or cover for the real reason or motive. He gave plausible reasons for his conduct, but these were only a *pretext* to conceal his real motives.

He made pretext that I should only go
And help convey his freight; but thought not so. *Chapman.*
They suck the blood of those they depend on, under a *pretext* of service and kindness. *L'Estrange.*

PRĒ'TOR, *n.* [L. *prætor*, from the root of *præ*, before.]

An officer among the ancient Romans. *Originally*, the pretor was a kind of third consul; but at an early period, two pretors were appointed; the first of whom (*prætor urbanus*) was a kind of mayor or city judge; the other (*prætor peregrinus*) was a judge of cases in which one or both of the parties were foreigners. Still later, the number of pretors or judges was further increased. *Smith's Dict.*

In *modern times*, the word is sometimes used for a mayor or magistrate. *Dryden. Spectator.*

PRE-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a pretor or judge; judicial. *Burke.*

PRE-TŌ'RI-AN, *a.* Belonging to a pretor or judge; judicial; exercised by the pretor; as, *pretorian* power or authority. *Bacon.*

Pretorian bands, or *guards*, or *pretorians*, in *Roman history*, were the emperor's guards. Their number was increased by Vitellius to sixteen thousand men. *Smith's Dict.*

Pretorian gate; in *a Roman camp*, that one of its four gates which lay next the enemy. *Brande.*

PRĒ'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of pretor. *Warton.*

PRET'TI-LY, (prit'ti-ly,) *adv.* [from *pretty.*] In a pretty manner; with neatness and taste; pleasingly; without magnificence or splendor; as, a woman *prettily* dressed; a parterre *prettily* ornamented with flowers.

2. With decency, good manners, and decorum, without dignity.

Children kept out of ill company, take a pride to behave themselves *prettily.* *Locke.*

PRET'TI-NESS, (prit'ti-ness,) *n.* [from *pretty.*] Diminutive beauty; a pleasing form without stateliness or dignity; as, the *prettiness* of the face; the *prettiness* of a bird or other small animal; the *prettiness* of dress. *More.*

2. Neatness and taste displayed on small objects; as, the *prettiness* of a flower-bed.

3. Decency of manners; pleasing propriety without dignity or elevation; as, the *prettiness* of a child's behavior.

PRET'TY, (prit'ty,) *a.* [Sax. *prætte*, adorned; *prætig*, sly, crafty; Dan. *prydet*, adorned; Sw. *prydd*, id.; W. *pryd*, comeliness, beauty, also, that is present, stated time, hour or season, visage, aspect; *prydain*, exhibiting presence or an open countenance, beautiful; *prydiaw*, to represent an object, to record an event, to render seasonable, to set apart a time, to become seasonable. The word seems to be connected with *priawd*, appropriate, proper, fitting, whence *priodi*, to render appropriate, to espouse or marry, and *priodverç*, a *bride.* Hence it is evident the radical sense is set, or, as we say, *set off*, implying enlargement.]

1. Having diminutive beauty; of a pleasing form without the strong lines of beauty, or without gracefulness and dignity; as, a *pretty* face; a *pretty* person; a *pretty* flower.

The *pretty* gentleman is the most complaisant creature in the world. *Spectator.*
That which is little can be but *pretty*, and by claiming dignity becomes ridiculous. *Johnson.*

2. Neat and appropriate without magnificence or splendor; as, a *pretty* dress.

3. Handsome; neatly arranged or ornamented; as, a *pretty* flower-bed.

4. Neat; elegant without elevation or grandeur; as, a *pretty* tale or story; a *pretty* song or composition.

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5. Sly; crafty; as, he has played his friend a *pretty* trick. This seems to be the sense of the word in this phrase, according with the Saxon *prætig*. And hence, perhaps, the phrase a *pretty* fellow.

6. Small; diminutive; in contempt. He will make a *pretty* figure in a triumph.

7. Not very small; moderately large; as, a *pretty* way off.

Cut off the stalks of cucumbers, immediately after their bearing, close by the earth, and then cast a *pretty* quantity of earth upon the plant, and they will bear next year before the ordinary time. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

PRET'TY, (prit'ty,) *adv.* In some degree; tolerably; moderately; as, a farm *pretty* well stocked; the colors became *pretty* vivid; I am *pretty* sure of the fact; the wind is *pretty* fair. The English half penny is *pretty* near the value of the American cent. In these and similar phrases, *pretty* expresses less than *very*.

The writer *pretty* plainly professes himself a sincere Christian. *Atterbury.*

PRET'TY-SPŌK-EN, *a.* Spoken or speaking prettily.

PRE-TYP'I-FI-ED, (-fide,) *pp.* [from *pretypify*.] Antecedently represented by type; prefigured.

PRE-TYP'I-FŸ, *v. t.* [*pre* and *typify*.] To prefigure; to exhibit previously in a type. *Pearson.*

PRE-TYP'I-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Prefiguring.

PRE-VAIL', *v. i.* [Fr. *prevaloir*; It. *prevalere*; Sp. *prevalecer*; L. *prævaleo*; *præ*, before, and *valeo*, to be strong or well. *Valeo* seems to be from the same root as the Eng. *well*. The primary sense is, to stretch or strain forward, to advance.]

1. To overcome; to gain the victory or superiority; to gain the advantage.

When Moses held up his hand, Israel *prevailed*; when he let down his hand, Amalek *prevailed*. — Ex. xvii.

With *over* or *against*.

David *prevailed over* the Philistine with a sling and with a stone. — 1 Sam. xvii.

This kingdom could never *prevail against* the united power of England. *Swift.*

2. To be in force; to have effect, power, or influence.

This custom makes the short-sighted bigots and the warier skeptics, as far as it *prevails*. *Locke.*

3. To be predominant; to extend over with force or effect. The fever *prevailed* in a great part of the city.

4. To gain or have predominant influence; to operate with effect. These reasons, arguments, or motives ought to *prevail* with all candid men. In this sense, it is followed by *with*.

5. To persuade or induce; with *on* or *upon*. They *prevailed on* the president to ratify the treaty. It is also followed by *with*. They could not *prevail with* the king to pardon the offender. But *on* is more common in modern practice.

6. To succeed. The general attempted to take the fort by assault, but did not *prevail*. The most powerful arguments were employed, but they did not *prevail*.

PRE-VAIL'ED, *pp.* Gained advantage; persuaded; succeeded.

PRE-VAIL'ING, *ppr.* Gaining advantage, superiority, or victory; having effect; persuading; succeeding.

2. *a.* Predominant; having more influence; prevalent; superior in power. The love of money and the love of power are the *prevailing* passions of men.

3. Efficacious.

Saints shall assist thee with *prevailing* prayers. *Royce.*

4. Predominant; most general; as, the *prevailing* disease of a climate; a *prevailing* opinion. Intemperance is the *prevailing* vice of many countries.

PRE-VAIL'ING-LY, *adv* So as to prevail or have success.

PRE-VAIL'MENT, *n.* Prevalence. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

PREV'A-LENCE, } *n.* Superior strength, influence,
PREV'A-LEN-CY, } or efficacy; most efficacious force in producing an effect.

The duke better knew what kind of arguments were of *prevalence* with him. *Clarendon.*

2. Predominance; most general reception or practice; as, the *prevalance* of vice, or of corrupt maxims; the *prevalence* of opinion or fashion.

3. Most general existence or extension; as, the *prevalence* of a disease.

4. Success; as, the *prevalence* of prayer.

PREV'A-LENT, *a.* Gaining advantage or superiority; victorious.

Brennus told the Roman embassadors, that *prevalent* arms were as good as any title. *Raleigh.*

2. Powerful; efficacious; successful; as, *prevalent* supplications.

3. Predominant; most generally received or current; as, a *prevalent* opinion. *Woodward.*

4. Predominant; most general; extensively existing; as, a *prevalent* disease.

PREV'A-LENT-LY, *adv.* With predominance or superiority; powerfully.

The evening star so falls into the main,
To rise at morn more *prevalently* bright. *Prior.*

PRE-VAR'I-CĀTE, *v. i.* [It. *prevaricare*; Sp. *prevaricar*; Fr. *prevariquer*; L. *prævaricor*; *præ* and *varico*, *varicor*, to straddle.]

1. To shuffle; to quibble; to shift or turn from one side to the other, from the direct course or from truth; to play foul play.

I would think better of himself, than that he would willfully *prevaricate*. *Stillingfleet.*

2. In *the civil law*, to collude; as, where an informer colludes with the defendant, and makes a sham prosecution. *Encyc.*

3. In *English law*, to undertake a thing falsely and deceitfully, with the purpose of defeating or destroying it. *Cowel.*

PRE-VAR'I-CĀTE, *v. t.* To pervert; to corrupt; to evade by a quibble.

[*But in a transitive sense, this word is seldom or never used.*]

PRE-VAR'I-CĀ-TED, *pp.* Evaded by a quibble.

PRE-VAR'I-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Quibbling to evade the truth.

PRE-VAR-I-CĀ'TION, *n.* A shuffling or quibbling to evade the truth or the disclosure of truth; the practice of some trick for evading what is just or honorable; a deviation from the plain path of truth and fair dealing. *Addison.*

2. In *the civil law*, the collusion of an informer with the defendant, for the purpose of making a sham prosecution. *Encyc.*

3. In *common law*, a seeming to undertake a thing falsely or deceitfully, for the purpose of defeating or destroying it. *Cowel.*

4. A secret abuse in the exercise of a public office or commission. *Encyc.*

PRE-VAR'I-CĀ-TOR, *n.* One that prevaricates; a shuffler; a quibbler.

2. A sham dealer; one who colludes with a defendant in a sham prosecution. *Civil Law.*

3. One who abuses his trust.

PRE-VĒNE', *v. t.* [L. *prævenio*; *præ*, before, and *venio*, to come.]

Literally, to come before; hence, to hinder. [*Not used.*] *Philips.*

PRE-VĒN'I-ENT, *a.* [L. *prævenientis.*]

Going before; preceding; as, *prevenient* grace. Hence, preventive *Milton.*

PRE-VENT', *v. t.* [L. *prævenio*, *præ*, before, and *venio*, to come; It. *prevenire*; Sp. and Fr. *prevenir*.]

1. To hinder; to stop or intercept the approach, access, or performance of a thing. Foresight and care will *prevent* many ills and misfortunes in human life. Religion supplies consolation under afflictions which can not be *prevented*. It is often easier to *prevent* evils than to remedy them.

[*The following significations of the word, formerly used, are obsolete.*]

2. To go before; to precede. *Ps.* cxix. 148.

3. To take hold on; to seize. *Job* xxx. 16.

4. To succor. *Ps.* lix, 10, and *Common Prayer.*

5. To anticipate.

Their ready guilt *preventing* thy commands. *Pope.*

6. To preoccupy; to prengage.

Thou hast *prevented* us with overtures of love. *K. Charles.*

PRE-VENT', *v. i.* To come before the usual time. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

PRE-VENT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be prevented or hindered. *Reynolds.*

[PREVENTATIVE is a gross blunder.]

PRE-VENT'ED, *pp.* Hindered from happening or taking effect.

PRE-VENT'ER, *n.* One that goes before. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

2. One that hinders; a hinderer; that which hinders; as, a *preventer* of evils or of disease.

PRE-VENT'ING, *ppr.* Going before. [*Obs.*]

2. Hindering; obviating.

PRE-VENT'ING-LY, *adv.* In such a manner or way as to hinder. *Dr. Walker.*

PRE-VEN'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of going before. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. Preoccupation; anticipation. [*Little used.*] *Hammond.*

3. The act of hindering; hinderance; obstruction of access or approach.

Prevention of sin is one of the greatest mercies God can vouchsafe. *South.*

4. Prejudice; prepossession; *a French sense, but not in use in English.* *Dryden.*

PRE-VEN'TION-AL, *a.* Tending to prevent. *Dict.*

PRE-VENT'IVE, *a.* Tending to hinder; hindering the access of; as, a medicine *preventive* of disease. *Brown.*

PRE-VENT'IVE, *n.* That which prevents; that which intercepts the access or approach of. Temperance and exercise are excellent *preventives* of debility and languor.

2. An antidote previously taken. A medicine may be taken as a *preventive* of disease.

PRE-VENT'IVE SERV'ICE, *n.* In *Great Britain*, the duty performed by the armed police in guarding the coast against smuggling.

PRE-VENT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By way of prevention; in a manner that tends to hinder.

PRĒ'VI-OUS, *a.* [L. *prævius*; *præ*, before, and *via*, way, that is, a going, Sax. *weg*.]

Going before in time; being or happening before something else; antecedent; prior; as, a *previous* intimation of a design; a *previous* notion; a *previous* event.

Sound from the mountain, *previous* to the storm,
Rolls o'er the muttering earth. *Thomson.*

PRĒ'VI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In time preceding; beforehand; antecedently; as, a plan *previously* formed.

PRĒ'VI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Antecedence; priority in time.

PRE-VI'SION, (-vizh'un,) *n.* [L. *prævisus*, *prævideo*; *præ*, before, and *video*, to see.]

Foresight; foreknowledge; prescience. *Encyc.*

PRE-WARN', *v. t.* [See WARN.] To warn beforehand; to give previous notice of. *Beaum.*

PRE-WARN'ED, *pp.* Given previous notice of.

PRE-WARN'ING, *ppr.* Warning beforehand.

PREY, (prā,) *n.* [L. *præda*: It. *preda*: Fr. *proie*: Arm. *preyz* or *preih*: D. *prooi*. In Welsh, *prair*, Ir. *preit*, signifies booty or spoil of cattle taken in war, also a flock or herd; *preiziaw*, to herd, to collect a herd, to drive off or make booty of cattle.]

1. Spoil; booty; plunder; goods taken by force from an enemy in war.

And they brought the captives, and the *prey*, and the spoil, to Moses and Eleazar the priest. — *Num.* xxxi.

In this passage, the captives are distinguished from *prey*. But sometimes *persons* are included.

They [Judah] shall become a *prey* and a spoil to all their enemies. — 2 Kings xxi.

2. That which is seized or may be seized by violence to be devoured; ravine. The eagle and the hawk dart upon their *prey*.

She sees herself the monster's *prey*. *Dryden.*
The old lion perisheth for lack of *prey*. — Job iv.

3. Ravage; depredation.

Hog in sloth, fox in stealth, lion in *prey*. *Shak.*

Animal or *beast of prey*, is a carnivorous animal; one that feeds on the flesh of other animals. The word is applied to the larger animals, as lions, tigers, hawks, vultures, &c., rather than to insects; yet an insect feeding on other insects, may be called an *animal of prey*.

PREY, (prā,) *v. i.* To *prey on*, or *upon*, is to rob; to plunder; to pillage.

2. To feed by violence, or to seize and devour. The wolf *preys on* sheep; the hawk *preys on* chickens.

3. To corrode; to waste gradually; to cause to pine away. Grief *preys on* the body and spirits; envy and jealousy *prey on* the health.

Language is too faint to show
His rage of love; it *preys upon* his life;
He pines, he sickens, he despairs, he dies. *Addison.*

PREY'ER, (prā'er,) *n.* He or that which preys; a plunderer; a waster; a devourer.

PREY'ING, (prā'ing,) *ppr.* Plundering; corroding; wasting gradually.

PRI'A-PISM, *n.* [from L. *Priapus*.] More or less permanent erection and rigidity of the penis, without concupiscence.

PRICE, *n.* [Fr. *prix*; It. *prezzo*; Sp. *precio*; Arm. *pris*; D. *prys*; G. *preis*; Dan. *priis*; W. *pris* or *prid*; *prisiaw*, to value, to apprize; *pridiaw*, to give a price, value, or equivalent, to pawn, to ransom; L. *pretium*. See PRAISE.]

1. The sum or amount of money at which a thing is valued, or the value which a seller sets on his goods in market. A man often sets a *price* on goods which he can not obtain, and often takes less than the *price* set.

2. The sum or equivalent given for an article; the cost; as, the *price* paid for a house, an ox, or a watch.

3. The current value or rate paid for any species of goods; as, the market *price* of wheat.

4. Value; estimation; excellence; worth.

Who can find a virtuous woman? for her *price* is far above rubies. — Prov. xxxi.

5. Reward; recompense.

That vice may merit; 'tis the *price* of toil;
The knave deserves it when he tills the soil. *Pope.*

The price of redemption, is the atonement of Jesus Christ. 1 *Cor.* vi.

A price in the hands of a fool; the valuable offers of salvation, which he neglects. *Prov.* xvii.

PRICE, *v. t.* To pay for. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

2. To set a price on. [See PRIZE.]

PRICE-CUR'RENT, *n.* A paper or table of the current prices of merchandise, stocks, specie, bills of exchange, rate of exchange, &c.

PRIC'ED, (prist,) *a.* Set at a value; used in composition; as, high-*priced*, low-*priced*.

PRICE'LESS, *a.* Invaluable; too valuable to admit of a price. *Shak.*

2. Without value; worthless or unsalable. *J. Barlow.*

PRIC'ING, *ppr.* Setting a price on; valuing.

PRICK, *v. t.* [Sax. *priccian*; D. *prikken*; Dan. *prikker*; Sw. *pricka*; Ir. *priocam*.]

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1. To pierce with a sharp-pointed instrument or substance; as, to *prick* one with a pin, a needle, a thorn, or the like.

2. To erect a pointed thing, or with an acuminated point; applied chiefly to the ears, and primarily to the pointed ears of an animal. The horse *pricks* his ears, or *pricks up* his ears.

3. To fix by the point; as, to *prick* a knife into a board. *Newton.*

4. To hang on a point.

The cooks *prick* a slice on a prong of iron. *Sandys.*

5. To designate by a puncture or mark.

Some who are *pricked* for sheriffs, and are fit, set out of the bill. *Bacon.*

6. To spur; to goad; to incite; sometimes with *on* or *off*.

My duty *pricks* me *on* to utter that
Which no worldly good should draw from me. *Shak.*
But how if honor *prick* me *off*. *Shak.*

7. To affect with sharp pain; to sting with remorse.

When they heard this, they were *pricked* in their hearts. — Acts ii. *Ps.* lxxiii.

8. To make acid or pungent to the taste; as, wine is *pricked*. *Hudibras.*

9. To write a musical composition with the proper notes on a scale.

10. In *seamen's language*, to run a middle seam through the cloth of a sail. *Mar. Dict.*

To prick a chart, is to trace a ship's course on a chart. *Mar. Dict.*

PRICK, *v. i.* To become acid; as, cider *pricks* in the rays of the sun.

2. To dress one's self for show.

3. To come upon the spur; to shoot along.

Before each van
Prick forth the airy knights. *Milton.*

4. To aim at a point, mark, or place. *Hawkins.*

PRICK, *n.* [Sax. *pricca*; Sw. *prick* or *preka*; *tandpreka*, a tooth-pick; Ir. *prioca.*]

1. A slender, pointed instrument or substance, which is hard enough to pierce the skin; a goad; a spur.

It is hard for thee to kick against the *pricks*. — Acts ix.

2. Sharp, stinging pain; remorse. *Shak.*

3. A spot or mark at which archers aim. *Carew.*

4. A point; a fixed place. *Spenser.*

5. A puncture or place entered by a point. *Brown.*

6. The print of a hare on the ground.

7. In *seamen's language*, a small roll; as, a *prick* of spun yarn; a *prick* of tobacco.

PRICK'-POST, *n.* In *architecture*, a post in wooden buildings formed intermediately between two principal posts. *Brande.*

PRICK'ED, (prikt,) *pp.* Pierced with a sharp point; spurred; goaded; stung with pain; rendered acid or pungent; marked; designated.

PRICK'ER, *n.* A sharp-pointed instrument. *Mozon.*

2. In *colloquial sense*, a prickle.

3. A light horseman. [*Not in use.*] *Hayward.*

PRICK'ET, *n.* A buck in his second year. *Manwood.*

PRICK'ING, *ppr.* Piercing with a sharp point; goading; affecting with pungent pain; making or becoming acid.

PRICK'ING, *n.* The act of piercing with a sharp point.

2. In *farriery*, the driving of a nail into a horse's foot so as to produce lameness; also, the same as NICKING. *Farm. Encyc. Gardner.*

3. A sensation of sharp pain, or of being pricked.

PRICK'LE, (prik'l,) *n.* In *botany*, a small, pointed shoot or sharp process, growing from the *bark* only, and thus distinguished from the *thorn*, which grows from the *wood* of a plant. Thus, the rose, the bramble, the gooseberry, and the barberry are armed with *prickles*. *Martyn.*

2. A sharp, pointed process of an animal.

PRICK'LE-BACK, *n.* A small fish, so named from the prickles on its back; the stickle-back. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

PRICK'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *prickly.*] The state of having many prickles.

PRICK'LOUSE, *n.* A low word in contempt for a tailor. *L'Estrange.*

PRICK'LY, *a.* Full of sharp points or prickles; armed with prickles; as, a *prickly* shrub. *Martyn. Swift.*

PRICK'LY-PEAR, *n.* A name applied to various species of Cactus, especially to the Cactus opuntia, a fleshy and succulent plant, destitute of leaves, covered with spines, and consisting of flattened joints inserted upon each other. It produces a purplish, edible fruit. *Encyc. Am.*

PRICK'MAD-AM, *n.* A species of houseleek. *Johnson.*

PRICK'PUNCH, *n.* A piece of tempered steel with a round point, to prick a round mark on cold iron. *Mozon.*

PRICK'SONG, *n.* A song set to music, or a variegated song; in distinction from a plain song. *Shak. Bale.*

PRICK'WOOD, *n.* A European shrub of the genus Euonymus, so named from the use of the wood formerly as skewers. *Loudon.*

PRIDE, *n.* [Sax. *pryt*, *pryde*; D. *prat*, proud.]

1. Inordinate self-esteem; an unreasonable conceit of one's own superiority in talents, beauty, wealth, accomplishments, rank, or elevation in office, which manifests itself in lofty airs, distance, reserve, and often in contempt of others.

Martial *pride* looks down on industry. *T. Dawes.*
Pride goeth before destruction. — Prov. xvi.
Pride that dines on vanity sups on contempt. *Franklin.*
All *pride* is abject and mean. *Johnson.*
Those that walk in *pride* he is able to abase. — Dan. iv.

2. Insolence; rude treatment of others; insolent exultation.

That hardly we escaped the *pride* of France. *Shak.*

3. Generous elation of heart; a noble self-esteem springing from a consciousness of worth.

The honest *pride* of conscious virtue. *Smith.*

4. Elevation; loftiness.

A falcon towering in her *pride* of place. *Shak.*

5. Decoration; ornament; beauty displayed.

Whose lofty trees yclad with summer's *pride*, *Spenser.*
Be his this sword,
Whose ivory sheath, inwrought with curious *pride*,
Adds graceful terror to the wearer's side. *Pope.*

6. Splendid show; ostentation.

In this array, the war of either side
Through Athens passed with military *pride*. *Dryden.*

7. That of which men are proud; that which excites boasting.

I will cut off the *pride* of the Philistines. — Zech. ix. Zeph. iii.

8. Excitement of the sexual appetite in a female beast. *Shak.*

9. Proud persons. *Ps.* xxxvi.

PRIDE, *v. t.* With the reciprocal pronoun, to *pride one's self*, to indulge pride; to take pride; to value one's self; to gratify self-esteem. They *pride themselves* in their wealth, dress, or equipage. He *prides himself* in his achievements.

PRIDE'FUL, *a.* Full of pride; insolent; scornful. *Richardson.*

PRIDE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of pride; without pride. *Chaucer.*

PRID'ING, *ppr.* Indulging pride or self-esteem; taking pride; valuing one's self.

PRID'ING-LY, *adv.* With pride; in pride of heart. *Barrow.*

PRIE; supposed to be so written for PRIVET. *Tusser.*

PRIE, for PRY. *Chaucer.*

PRIEF, for PROOF. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

PRI'ER, *n.* [from *pry.*] One who inquires narrowly; one who searches and scrutinizes.

PRIEST, (preest,) *n.* [Sax. *preost*; D. and G. *priester*; Dan. *præst*; Fr. *prêtre*; It. *prete*; from L. *præstes*, a chief, one that presides; *præ*, before, and *sto*, to stand, or *sisto*, or Gr. ἱστημι; or contracted from *presbyter*. In Persic, پرستش *parastash* is worship; ـ ـ ـ ـ پرستیدن *parastidan*, to worship, to adore.]

1. *Originally* and *properly*, one who officiates at the altar or performs the rites of sacrifice, (ἱερευς, *sacerdos.*) Thus it is used in the pagan writers and in the Holy Scriptures. *Murdock.*

In primitive ages, the fathers of families, princes, and kings, were priests. Thus Cain and Abel, Noah, Abraham, Melchizedeck, Job, Isaac, and Jacob, offered their own sacrifices. In the days of Moses, the office of priest was restricted to the tribe of Levi, and the priesthood consisted of three orders, the high priests, the priests, and the Levites, and the office was made hereditary in the family of Aaron.

Every *priest* taken from among men is ordained for men in things pertaining to God, that he may offer both gifts and sacrifices for sins. — Heb. v.

2. In *the Latin* and *Greek churches*, one who is authorized to consecrate the host and to say mass; but *especially*, one of the lowest order possessing this power. *Murdock.*

3. In *the Protestant Episcopal church*, a presbyter; one who belongs to the intermediate order between bishop and deacon. He is authorized to perform all ministerial services except that of ordination and confirmation.

The *Protestant non-Episcopal churches* discard the title *priest*; yet it is sometimes used, either ignorantly or contemptuously, for a pastor or an ordained minister of the gospel. *Murdock.*

PRIEST'CRAFT, (preest'kraft,) *n.* [*priest* and *craft.*] The stratagems and frauds of priests; fraud or imposition in religious concerns; management of selfish and ambitious priests to gain wealth and power, or to impose on the credulity of others. *Pope. Spectator.*

PRIEST'ESS, *n.* A female, among pagans, who officiated in sacred things. *Addison. Swift.*

PRIEST'HOOD, *n.* The office or character of a priest. *Whitgifte.*

2. The order of men set apart for sacred offices; the order composed of priests. *Dryden.*

PRIEST'LIKE, *a.* Resembling a priest, or that which belongs to priests. *Shak.*

PRIEST'LI-NESS, *n.* The appearance and manner of a priest.

PRIEST'LY, (preest'le,) *a.* Pertaining to a priest or to priests; sacerdotal; as, the *priestly* office.

2. Becoming a priest; as, *priestly* sobriety and purity of life.

PRIEST'RID-DEN, *a.* [*priest* and *ridden.* See RIDE.] Managed or governed by priests. *Swift.*

PRIEVE, for PROVE. *Spenser.*

PRIG, *n.* [G. *frech*, bold, saucy, impudent.]

1. A pert, conceited, saucy, pragmatical fellow. *Addison. Swift.*

2. A thief.

PRIG, *v. i.* To haggle about the price of a commodity [*Obs.*] *Ramsay's Poems.*

PRIG, *v. t.* To filch or steal.

PRIG'GISH, *a.* Affected; coxcomical; conceited. *Brockett.*

PRIG'GISM, } *n.* The manners of a prig. *Ed. Rev.*
PRIG'GER-Y, }

PRIG'GISH-LY, *adv.* In a priggish manner.

PRILL, *n.* A birt or turbot. *Ainsworth.*

PRIM, *a.* [Russ. *primo*, or *priamo*, in a right line, directly; *priamei*, straight, direct, true, just. See PRIME.]

Properly, straight; erect; hence, formal; precise; affectedly nice. *Swift.*

PRIM, *v. t.* To deck with great nicety; to form with affected preciseness.

PRIM, *n.* A plant, Privet, Ligustrum vulgare, a native of Europe, but naturalized in the United States; a shrub six or eight feet high.

PRI'MA-CY, *n.* [It. *primazia*; Fr. *primatie*; Sp. *primacia*; from L. *primatus*, from *primus*, first. See PRIME.]

1. The chief ecclesiastical station or dignity in a national church; the office or dignity of an archbishop. *Clarendon.*

2. Excellency; supremacy. *Barrow.*

PRI'MA DON'NA, [It.] The first female singer in an opera.

PRI'MA FA'CI-E, (-fā'she-e,) [L.] At first view or appearance.

PRI'MAGE, *n.* In *commerce*, a certain allowance paid by the shipper or consignee of goods to the mariners and master of a vessel, for loading the same. *McCulloch.*

PRI'MAL, *a.* [See PRIME.] First. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

PRI-MAL'I-TY, *n.* State of being primal. *Baxter.*

PRI'MA-RI-LY, *adv.* [from *primary.*] In the first place; originally; in the first intention. The word emperor *primarily* signifies a general or military commander-in-chief. In diseases, the physician is to attend to the part *primarily* affected.

PRI'MA-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being first in time, in act, or intention. *Norris.*

PRI'MA-RY, *a.* [L. *primarius.* See PRIME.]

1. First in order of time; original; as, the church of Christ in its *primary* institution. *Pearson.*

These I call original or *primary* qualities of body. *Locke.*

2. First in dignity or importance; chief; principal. Our ancestors considered the education of youth of *primary* importance.

3. First or lowest in order; preparatory to something higher; as, *primary* assemblies; *primary* schools.

4. Radical; original; as, the *primary* sense of a word.

5. A term applied to the stiff quills in the last joint of a bird's wing.

Primary planets. See PLANET.

Primary qualities of bodies, are such as are original and inseparable from them.

PRI'MA-RY, *n.* That which stands highest in rank or importance, as opposed to SECONDARY.

2. A name of the large feathers on the last joint of a bird's wing.

PRI'MATE, *n.* [It. *primato*; Fr. *primat*; Low L. *primas.* See PRIME.]

The chief ecclesiastic in a national church; an archbishop. *Encyc. Swift.*

PRI'MATE-SHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of an archbishop.

PRI-MA'TIAL, (-shal,) *a.* Pertaining to a primate. *D'Anville, Trans.*

PRI-MAT'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a primate. *Barrow.*

PRIME, *a.* [L. *primus*; Sax. *frum*, Goth. *frum*, beginning, origin; Goth. *frumist*, first; Dan. *frem*, forward, straight on; *fremmer*, to forward or promote;

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Sw. *fram, framja*; W. *priv*, first; *priviaw*, to grow up, to increase, to prosper; Ir. *priomh*, first, and *reamain*, beginning. See Class Rm, No. 3, 7, 9.]

1. First in order of time; original; as, *prime* fathers; *prime* creation. *Shak.*

In this sense, the use of the word is nearly superseded by PRIMITIVE, except in the phrase *prime* cost.

2. First in rank, degree, or dignity; as, *prime* minister.

3. First in excellence; as, *prime* wheat; cloth of a *prime* quality. Humility and resignation are *prime* virtues. *Dryden.*

4. Early; blooming.

His starry helm, unbuckled, showed him *prime*
In manhood, where youth ended, *Milton.*

5. First in value or importance.

Prime number: in *arithmetic*, a number which is divisible only by unity, as 5, 7, 11. *Hutton.*

Prime figure; in *geometry*, a figure which can not be divided into any other figure more simple than itself, as a triangle, a pyramid, &c.

PRIME, *n.* The first opening of day; the dawn; the morning.

Early and late it rung, at evening and at *prime*. *Spenser.*
The sweet hour of *prime*. *Milton.*

2. The beginning; the early days.

In the very *prime* of the world. *Hooker.*

3. The spring of the year.

Hope waits upon the flowery *prime*. *Waller.*

4. The spring of life; youth; hence, full health, strength, or beauty.

That crop the golden *prime* of this sweet prince. *Shak.*
The *prime* of youth. *Dryden.*

5. The best part.

Give him always of the *prime*. *Swift.*

6. The utmost perfection

The plants — would have been all in *prime*. *Woodward.*

7. In *the Roman Catholic church*, the first canonical hour, succeeding to lauds. *Encyc.*

8. In *fencing*, the first of the chief guards. *Encyc.*

9. In *chemistry*, *primes* are numbers employed, in conformity with the doctrine of definite proportions, to express the ratios in which bodies enter into combination. Primes, duly arranged in a table, constitute a scale of chemical equivalents. They also express the ratios of the weights of atoms, according to the atomic theory.

Prime of the moon; the new moon, when it first appears after the change. *Barlow.*

Prime vertical; the vertical circle which passes through the east and west points of the horizon. Dials projected on the plane of this circle, are called prime vertical, or north and south dials. *Brande.*

PRIME, *v. t.* To put powder in the pan of a musket or other fire-arm; or to lay a train of powder for communicating fire to a charge. *Encyc.*

2. To lay on the first color in painting. *Encyc.*

PRIME, *v. i.* To serve for the charge of a gun. *Beaum.*

PRIME MIN'IS-TER, *n.* The responsible head of a ministry or executive government; applied particularly to that of Great Britain.

PRIM'ED, (prīmd,) *pp.* Having powder in the pan; having the first color in painting.

PRIME'LY, *adv.* At first; originally; primarily.

2. Most excellently. [*South.*

PRIME'NESS, *n.* The state of being first.

2. Supreme excellence. [*Little used in either sense.*]

PRI'MER, *a.* First; original. [*Not in use.*] *Drayton.*

PRIM'ER, *n.* *Originally*, a small prayer-book for church service, or an office of the Virgin Mary; also, a work of elementary religious instruction.

2. A small, elementary book for teaching children to read.

PRI'MER-FINE, *n.* In *England*, a fine due to the king, on the writ or commencement of a suit by fine. *Blackstone.*

PRI-MĒ'RO, *n.* A game at cards. [Sp.]

PRI'MER-SĒI'ZIN, *n.* [*prime* and *seizin.*] In *feudal law*, the right of the king, when a tenant *in capite* died seized of a knight's fee, to receive of the heir, if of full age, one year's profits of the land if in possession, and half a year's profits if the land was in reversion expectant on an estate for life; abolished by 12 Car. II. *Encyc.*

PRI-MĒ'VAL, *a.* [L. *primus*, first, and *ævum*, age; *primævus.*]

Original; primitive; as, the *primeval* innocence of man; *primeval* day. *Blackmore.*

PRI-MĒ'VOUS, *a.* Primeval.

PRI-MI-GĒ'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *primigenius*; *primus*, first, and *genus*, kind, or *gignor*, to beget.]

First born; original; primary. *Bp. Hall.*

PRI-MIG'E-NOUS, *a.* [Supra.] First formed or generated; original; as, semi-*primigenous* strata.

PRI'MINE, (-in,) *n.* [L. *primus.*] [*Kirwan.*

In *botany*, the outermost integument of an ovule; one of the sacs containing an ovule. *Lindley.*

PRIM'ING, *ppr.* Putting powder in the pan of a fire-arm.

2. Laying on the first color in painting.

PRIM'ING, *n.* The powder in the pan of a gun, or laid along the channel of a cannon for conveying fire to the charge.

2. Among *painters*, the first color laid on canvas, or on a building, &c.

3. In *steam-engines*, the hot water carried along by the steam from the boiler into the cylinder, which is always an evil. *Buchanan.*

PRIM'ING-WIRE, *n.* A pointed wire, used to penetrate the vent of a piece, for examining the powder of the charge, or for piercing the cartridge. *Encyc.*

PRI-MIP'I-LAR, *a.* [L. *primipilus*, the centurion of the first cohort of a Roman legion.]

Pertaining to the captain of the vanguard. *Barrow.*

PRI-MI'TIAL, (prī-mish'al,) *a.* Being of the first production. *Ainsworth.*

PRIM'I-TIVE, *a.* [It. *primitivo*; Fr. *primitif*; L. *primitivus*; from *primus*, first.]

1. Pertaining to the beginning or origin, or to early times; original; first; as, the *primitive* state of Adam; *primitive* innocence; *primitive* ages; the *primitive* church; the *primitive* Christian church or institutions; the *primitive* fathers. *White. Tillotson.*

2. Formal; affectedly solemn; imitating the supposed gravity of old times. *Johnson.*

3. Original; primary; radical; not derived; as, a *primitive* verb in grammar.

Primitive colors, in *painting*, are red, yellow, and blue, from the combination of which all other colors may be produced.

Primitive rocks; in *geology*, rocks supposed to be first formed, being irregularly crystallized, and aggregated without a cement, and containing no organic remains, as granite, gneiss, &c.

PRIM'I-TIVE, *n.* An original word; a word not derived from another.

PRIM'I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Originally; at first. *Brown.*

2. Primarily; not derivatively.

3. According to the original rule or ancient practice. *South.*

PRIM'I-TIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being original; antiquity; conformity to antiquity. *Johnson.*

PRIM'I-TY, *n.* The state of being original. [*Not used.*] *Pearson.*

PRIM'MED, *pp.* Decked with great nicety.

PRIM'NESS, *n.* [from *prim.*] Affected formality or niceness; stiffness; preciseness.

PRĪ'MO, [It.] In *music*, the first or leading part.

PRI-MO-GĒ'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *primigenius.* See PRIMIGENIAL.]

First born, made, or generated; original; primary; constituent; elemental; as, *primogenial* light; *primogenial* bodies. *Boyle.*

PRĪ-MO-GĒN'I-TIVE, *n.* or *a.* A term applied to the right of primogeniture. *Shak.*

PRĪ-MO-GEN'I-TOR, *n.* [L. *primus*, first, and *genitor*, father.]

The first father or forefather. *Gayton.*

PRĪ-MO-GEN'I-TURE, *n.* [L. *primus*, first, and *genitus*, begotten.]

1. The state of being born first of the same parents; seniority by birth among children.

2. In *law*, the right which belongs to the eldest son or daughter. Thus, in *Great Britain*, the right of inheriting the estate of the father belongs to the eldest son, and in the royal family, the eldest son of the king is entitled to the throne by *primogeniture*. Among the females, the crown descends by right of *primogeniture* to the eldest daughter only, and her issue. *Blackstone.*

Before the revolution, *primogeniture*, in some of the American colonies, entitled the eldest son to a double portion of his father's estate; but this right has been abolished.

PRĪ-MO-GEN'I-TURE-SHIP, *n.* The state or privileges of one who is the first born.

PRĪ-MOR'DI-AL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *primordialis*, *primordium*; *primus*, first, and *ordo*, order.]

First in order; original; existing from the beginning. *Boyle.*

PRI-MOR'DI-AL, *n.* Origin; first principle or element. *More.*

PRĪ-MOR'DI-AN, *n.* A kind of plum.

PRĪ-MOR'DI-ATE, *a.* [See PRIMORDIAL.] Original; existing from the first. *Boyle.*

PRIMP, *v. i.* To be formal or affected. [*Not English, or local.*]

PRIM'RŌSE, *n.* [L. *primula veris*; *primus*, first, and *rosa*, a rose; *literally*, the first, or an early rose in spring.]

An early flowering plant of the genus Primula, of several varieties, as the white, the red, the yellow-flowered, &c. Shakspeare uses the word for gay or flowery; as, the *primrose* way.

PRĪ'MUM MOBI'LE, [L.] First cause of motion. In *the Ptolemaic system*, the outermost of the revolving spheres of the universe, which was supposed to give motion to all the others.

PRĪ'MUS INTER PĀ'RĒS, [L.] Chief among equals.

PRI'MY, *a.* Blooming. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

PRINCE, (prins,) *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. and Sp. *principe*; L. *princeps*; D. *prins*; G. *prinz*; Arm. *pring.* This word is probably compounded of *primus*, corrupted, as the Gr. πριν, and *ceps*, head, Fr. *chef*; or perhaps of the Celtic *breen*, summit, whence W. *brenin*, king, an exalted one, and *ceps*. Hence *Brennus*, the name of a celebrated Gaulish commander. In Pers. برین *barin* signifies lofty, or one elevated in place or office.]

1. In *a general sense*, a sovereign; the chief and independent ruler of a nation or state. Thus, when we speak of the *princes* of Europe, we include emperors and kings. Hence, a chief in general; as, a *prince* of the celestial host. *Milton.*

2. A sovereign in a certain territory; one who has the government of a particular state or territory, but holds of a superior to whom he owes certain services; as, the *princes* of the German states.

3. The son of a king or emperor, or the issue of a royal family; as, *princes* of the blood. In England, the eldest son of the king is created *prince* of Wales. *Brande.*

4. The chief of any body of men. *Peacham.*

5. A chief or ruler of either sex. Queen Elizabeth is called, by Camden, *prince*; but this application is unusual and harsh.

Prince of the senate, in *ancient Rome*, was the person first called in the roll of senators. *Brande.*

In *Scripture*, this name *prince* is given to God, *Dan.* viii.; to Christ, who is called the *Prince* of peace, *Is.* ix., and the *Prince* of life, *Acts* iii.; to the chief of the priests, the *prince* of the sanctuary, *Is.* xliii.; to the Roman emperor, *Dan.* ix.; to men of superior worth and excellence, *Eccles.* x.; to nobles, counselors, and officers of a kingdom, *Is.* x.; to the chief men of families or tribes, *Num.* xvii.; to Satan, who is called the *prince* of this world, *John* xii., and *prince* of the power of the air, *Eph.* ii.

PRINCE, *v. i.* To play the prince; to take state. *Shak.*

PRINCE'DŌM, (prins'dum,) *n.* The jurisdiction, sovereignty, rank, or estate, of a prince.

Under thee, as head supreme,
Thrones, *princedoms*, powers, dominions, I reduce. *Milton.*

PRINCE'LIKE, *a.* Becoming a prince. *Shak.*

PRINCE'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *princely.*] The state, manner, or dignity, of a prince. *Sherwood.*

PRINCE'LY, *a.* Resembling a prince; having the appearance of one high born; stately; dignified; as, a *princely* gentleman; a *princely* youth. *Shak.*

2. Having the rank of princes; as, a man of *princely* birth; a *princely* dame. *Sidney. Waller.*

3. Becoming a prince; royal; grand; august; as, a *princely* gift; *princely* virtues. *Shak. Waller.*

4. Very large; as, a *princely* fortune.

5. Magnificent; rich; as, a *princely* entertainment.

PRINCE'LY, *adv.* In a prince-like manner. *Johnson.*

PRIN'CE'S-FEATH'ER, (-feth'er,) *n.* An annual plant of the genus Amaranthus. *Loudon.*

PRIN'CE'S MĒT'AL, *n.* A compound of copper and zinc, in imitation of gold; also called *Prince Rupert's metal.* *Ure.*

PRIN'CESS, *n.* A female sovereign, as an empress or queen. *Dryden.*

2. A sovereign lady of rank next to that of a queen. *Johnson.*

3. The daughter of a king. *Shak.*

4. The consort of a prince; as, the *princess* of Wales.

PRIN'CESS-LIKE, } *a.* In the manner of a princess.
PRIN'CESS-LY, } *Byron.*

PRIN'CI-PAL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *principalis*, from *princeps.*]

1. Chief; highest in rank, character, or respectability; as, the *principal* officers of a government; the *principal* men of a city, town, or state. *Acts* xxv. 1 *Chron.* xxiv.

2. Chief; most important or considerable; as, the *principal* topics of debate; the *principal* arguments in a case; the *principal* points of law; the *principal* beams of a building; the *principal* productions of a country.

Wisdom is the *principal* thing. — Prov. iv.

3. Pertaining to a prince; princely. [*A Latin use.*] *Spenser. Rich. Dict.*

4. In *law*, a *principal challenge*, is where the cause assigned carries with it *prima facie* evidence of partiality, favor, or malice. *Blackstone.*

5. In *music*, fundamental.

PRIN'CI-PAL, *n.* A chief or head; one who takes the lead; as, the *principal* of a faction, an insurrection, or mutiny.

2. The president, governor, or chief in authority. We apply the word to the chief instructor of an academy or seminary of learning.

3. In *law*, the actor or absolute perpetrator of a crime, or an abettor. A *principal* in the first degree, is the absolute perpetrator of the crime; a *principal* in the second degree, is one who is present, aiding and abetting the fact to be done; distinguished from an ACCESSORY. In treason, all persons concerned are *principals.* *Blackstone.*

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4. In *commerce*, a capital sum lent on interest, due as a debt or used as a fund; so called in distinction from INTEREST or PROFITS.

Taxes must be continued, because we have no other means for paying off the *principal*. *Swift.*

5. One primarily engaged; a chief party; in distinction from an AUXILIARY.

We were not *principals*, but auxiliaries, in the war. *Swift.*

6. In *music*, an organ stop.

PRIN-CI-PAL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *principalité.*]

1. Sovereignty; supreme power. *Sidney. Spenser.*

2. A prince; one invested with sovereignty. *Tit.* iii. *Milton.*

3. The territory of a prince; or the country which gives title to a prince; as, the *principality* of Wales.

4. Superiority; predominance. [*Little used.*] *Taylor.*

5. In *Scripture*, royal state or attire. *Jer.* xiii.

PRIN'CI-PAL-LY, *adv.* Chiefly; above all.

They mistake the nature of criticism, who think its business is *principally* to find fault. *Dryden.*

PRIN'CI-PAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being principal or chief.

PRIN'CI-PATE, *n.* Principality; supreme rule. *Barrow.*

PRIN-CIP'I-A, *n. pl.* [L. *principium.*]

First principles; the title of Sir Isaac Newton's great work.

PRIN-CIP'I-ANT, *a.* Relating to principles or beginnings.

PRIN-CIP-I-Ā'TION, *n.* [from L. *principium.*]

Analysis into constituent or elemental parts. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

PRIN'CI-PLE, *n.* [It. *principio*; Fr. *principe*; L. *principium*, beginning.]

1. In *a general sense*, the cause, source, or origin, of any thing; that from which a thing proceeds; as, the *principle* of motion; the *principles* of action. *Dryden.*

2. Element; constituent part; primordial substance.

3. Being that produces any thing; operative cause.

The soul of man is an active *principle*. *Tillotson.*

4. In *science*, a truth admitted either without proof, or considered as having been before proved. In the former sense, it is synonymous with *axiom*; in the latter, with the phrase *established principle.*

5. Ground; foundation; that which supports an assertion, an action, or a series of actions or of reasoning. On what *principle* can this be affirmed or denied? He justifies his proceedings on the *principle* of expedience or necessity. He reasons on sound *principles.*

6. A general truth; a law comprehending many subordinate truths; as, the *principles* of morality, of law, of government, &c.

7. Tenet; that which is believed, whether truth or not, but which serves as a rule of action or the basis of a system; as, the *principles* of the Stoics, or of the Epicureans.

8. A settled law or rule of action in human beings. Thus it is a *principle* of human nature to resent injuries and repel insults.

Proximate principle. See PROXIMATE.

PRIN'CI-PLE, *v. t.* To establish or fix in tenets; to impress with any tenet, good or ill; *chiefly used in the participle.*

Men have been *principled* with an opinion that they must not consult reason in things of religion. *Locke.*

2. To establish firmly in the mind. *Locke.*

PRIN'CI-PLED, *pp.* Established in opinion or in tenets; firmly fixed in the mind.

PRIN'CI-PLING, *ppr.* Establishing firmly in the mind.

PRIN'COCK, } *n.* [Qu. *prink*, or *prim*, and *cock.*] A
PRIN'COX, } coxcomb; a conceited person; a pert young rogue; *a ludicrous word.* [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

PRINK, *v. i.* [D. *pronken*, to shine, to make a show, to strut; G. *prangen*, to shine, to make a show; *prunken*, id.; Dan. *prunker*, to make a show, to strut; Sw. *prunka*, to make a figure. If *n* is casual, these words are radically the same as Sw. *prackt*, Dan. D. *pragt*, G. *pracht*, pomp, show, and all coinciding in origin with Ar. برق *baraka*, to shine, to adorn. See PRANCE and PRANK.]

1. To prank; to dress for show.

2. To strut; to put on stately airs.

PRINK, *v. t.* To dress or adjust to ostentation.

PRINK'ING, *ppr.* Dressing for show. [*Cowper.*

PRINT, *v. t.* [W. *printiaw*, to print; Fr. *imprimer, empreinte*; Sp. *imprimir*: It. *imprimere*; from L. *imprimo*; *in* and *premo*, to press; It. *improntare*, to print, to importune, and this from *pronture*, to importune, (that is, to press,) from *pronto*, ready, bold, L. *promptus*, that is, pressed or pressing forward. In W. *print* is said by Owen to be from *rhint*, a groove or notch, and if this is the original word, *print* must be a different word from the Fr. *imprimer.* The Italian unites the L. *premo* and *promo*.]

1. In *general*, to take or form letters, characters, or figures on paper, cloth, or other material, by impression. Thus letters are taken on paper by impressing it on types blackened with ink. Figures are *printed* on cloth by means of blocks or a cylinder. The rolling press is employed to take prints or impressions from copper-plates. Thus we say, to *print* books, to *print* calico, to *print* tunes, music, likenesses, &c.

2. To mark by pressing one thing on another.

On his fiery steed betimes he rode,
That scarcely *prints* the turf on which he trod. *Dryden.*

3. To impress any thing so as to leave its form.

Perhaps some footsteps *printed* in the clay. *Roscommon.*

4. To form by impression.

Ye shall not make any cuttings in your flesh, nor *print* any marks upon you. — Lev. xix.

PRINT, *v. i.* To use or practice the art of typography, or of taking impressions of letters, figures, and the like.

2. To publish a book. [*Elliptical.*]

From the moment he *prints*, he must expect to hear no more of truth. *Pope.*

PRINT, *n.* A mark made by impression; any line, character, figure, or indentation of any form, made by the pressure of one body or thing on another; as, the *print* of the tooth or of the nails in flesh; the *print* of the foot in sand or snow; the *print* of a wheel; the *print* of types on paper. Hence,

2. The impressions of types in general, as to form, size, &c.; as, a small *print*; a large *print*; a fair *print*,

3. That which impresses its form on any thing; as, a butter *print*; a wooden *print.*

4. The representation or figure of any thing made by impression; as, the *print* of the face; the *print* of a temple; *prints* of antiquities. *Dryden.*

5. In *architecture*, a plaster cast of a flat ornament, or an ornament of this kind formed of plaster from a mold. *Gloss. of Archit.*

6. The state of being printed and published. Diffidence sometimes prevents a man from suffering his works to appear in *print.*

I love a ballad in *print*. *Shak.*

7. A single sheet printed for sale; a newspaper.

The *prints*, about three days after, were filled with the same terms. *Addison.*

8. Formal method. [*Not in use.*] *Locke.*

9. *Prints*; in *the plural*, engravings; also, printed calicoes.

Out of print; a phrase which signifies that, of a printed and published work, there are no copies for sale, or none for sale by the publisher.

PRINT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Impressed with letters, &c.; indented.

PRINT'ER, *n.* One that prints books, pamphlets, or papers.

2. One that stains or prints cloth with figures, as calico.

3. One that impresses letters or figures with copper-plates.

PRINT'ING, *ppr.* Impressing letters, characters, or figures on any thing; making marks or indentations.

PRINT'ING, *n.* The act, art, or practice of impressing letters, characters, or figures on paper, cloth, or other material; the business of a printer; typography.

Letter press printing, is that which is performed from movable types set up for each edition of a work, instead of stereotype plates.

PRINT'ING-INK, *n.* Ink used in printing books, newspapers, &c. It is composed of lamp-black mingled with linseed oil boiled down to a thick consistence, or with balsam of capivi and other ingredients for the finer qualities. *Buchanan.*

PRINT'ING-MA-CHINE', *n.* A general name for all printing presses in which the work is performed by machinery, and not directly by hand. *Buchanan.*

PRINT'ING-PA'PER, *n.* Paper to be used in the printing of books, pamphlets, &c.; as distinguished from writing-paper, press-paper, wrapping-paper, &c.

PRINT'ING-PRESS, *n.* A press for the printing of books, &c.

PRINT'LESS, *a.* That leaves no print or impression; as, *printless* feet. *Milton.*

PRI'OR, *a.* [L. comp. Probably the first syllable is contracted from *pris*, *prid*, or some other word, for the Latin has *prisce*, *pristinus.*]

Preceding in the order of time; former; antecedent; anterior; as, a *prior* discovery; *prior* obligation. The discovery of the continent of America by Cabot was six or seven weeks *prior* to the discovery of it by Columbus. The discovery of the Labrador coast by Cabot was on the 11th of June, 1499; that of the continent by Columbus, was on the 1st of August of the same year.

PRI'OR, *n.* [Fr. *prieur*; It. *priore*; L. *prior.*]

1. The superior of a convent of monks, or one next in dignity to an abbot. Priors are *claustral* or *conventical.* The *conventical* are the same as abbots. A *claustral prior* is one that governs the religious of an abbey or priory *in commendam*, having his jurisdiction wholly from the abbot. *Encye.*

2. In *some churches*, one who presides over others in the same churches. *Ayliffe.*

PRI'OR-ATE, *n.* Government by a prior. *Warton.*

PRI'OR-ESS, *n.* A female superior of a convent of nuns. *Dryden.*

PRI-OR'I-TY, *n.* The state of being antecedent in time, or of preceding something else; as, *priority* of birth. The *priority* of Homer or Hesiod has been a subject of dispute.

2. Precedence in place or rank. *Shak.*

Priority of debts, is a superior claim to payment, or to payment before others.

PRI'OR-LY, *adv.* Antecedently. [*A bad word, and not used.*] *Geddes.*

PRI'OR-SHIP, *n.* The state or office of prior.

PRI'OR-Y, *n.* A convent of which a prior is the superior, in dignity below an abbey. *Shak.*

2. *Priories* are the churches given to priors *in titulum*, or by way of title. *Ayliffe.*

PRI'SAGE, *n.* [Fr. *prise*, from *priser*, to prize or value.]

A right belonging to the crown of England, of taking two tuns of wine from every ship importing twenty tuns or more; one before and one behind the mast. This, by charter of Edward I., was exchanged into a duty of two shillings for every tun imported by merchant strangers, and called *butlerage*, because paid to the king's butler. *Blackstone.*

PRIS-CILL'IAN-IST, *n.* In *church history*, a follower of Priscillian, bishop of Avila, in Spain, in the fourth century. Priscillian embraced some of the errors of the Gnostics or Manichees, and, though of unimpeachable morals and a very devout man, he was arraigned as a heretic before an ecclesiastical court, condemned, and afterward put to death by order of the emperor, A. D. 385. This was the first instance on record of putting a man to death for heresy under a Christian government, and it met with strong disapprobation from Gregory of Tours and other distinguished ecclesiastics. *Murdock.*

PRISE, *n.* A lever. [See PRIZE.] *Halliwell.*

PRISM, *n.* [Fr. *prisme*; Low L. Sp. and It. *prisma*; Gr. πρισμα, from πριω, to cut with a saw, to press or strain, Russ. *pru.*]

A solid whose bases or ends are any similar, equal, and parallel plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms.

A trihedral prism of glass is one bounded by two equal and parallel triangular ends and three plain and well-polished sides which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end to the three angles of the other end. This is the prism used in optics to separate the different colors. *Newton.*

PRIS-MAT'IC, } *a.* Resembling a prism; as, a
PRIS-MAT'IC-AL, } *prismatic* form.

2. Separated or distributed by a prism; formed by a prism; as, *prismatic* colors.

3. Pertaining to a prism.

PRIS-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the form or manner of a prism. *Boyle.*

PRIS-MA-TOID'AL, *a.* [L. *prisma* and Gr. *ειδος.*]

Having a prism-like form. *Ure.*

PRIS'MOID, *n.* [L. *prisma* and Gr. *ειδος*, form.]

A body that approaches to the form of a prism.

PRIS-MOID'AL, *a.* Having the form of a prismoid.

PRISM'Y, *a.* Pertaining to or like a prism. *Am. Review.*

PRIS'ON, (priz'n,) *n.* [Fr., from *pris*, taken, from *prendre*, to take, L. *prendo*; Sp. *prision*; Arm. *prisoun.*]

1. In *a general sense*, any place of confinement, or involuntary restraint; but *appropriately*, a public building for the confinement or safe custody of debtors and criminals committed by process of law; a jail. *Originally*, a prison, as Lord Coke observes, was only a place of safe custody; but it is now employed as a place of punishment. We have *state prisons*, for the confinement of criminals by way of punishment.

2. Any place of confinement or restraint.

The tyrant Æolus,
With power imperial, curbs the struggling winds,
And sounding tempests in dark *prisons* binds. *Dryden.*

3. In *Scripture*, a low, obscure, afflicted condition. *Eccles.* iv.

4. The cave where David was confined. *Ps.* cxlii.

5. A state of spiritual bondage. *Is.* xli.

PRIS'ON, *v. t.* To shut up in a prison; to confine; to restrain from liberty.

2. To confine in any manner. *Shak.*

3. To captivate; to enchain. *Milton.*

[This word is proper, but IMPRISON is more commonly used.]

PRIS'ON-BASE, *n.* A kind of rural sport depending on swiftness in running; commonly called PRISON-BARS. *Strutt.*

PRIS'ON-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Imprisoned: confined; restrained.

PRIS'ON-ER, *n.* One who is confined in a prison by legal arrest or warrant.

2. A person under arrest or in custody of the sheriff, whether in prison or not; as, a *prisoner* at the bar of a court.

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3. A captive; one taken by an enemy in war.
4. One whose liberty is restrained, as a bird in a cage.

PRIS'ON-HOUSE, *n.* A house in which prisoners are confined; a jail. *Judges* xvi. *Shak.*

PRIS'ON-ING, *ppr.* Confining; imprisoning. *Shak.*

PRIS'ON-MENT, *n.* Confinement in a prison; imprisonment. *Shak.*

[*The latter is commonly used.*]

PRIS'TINE, (-tin,) *a.* [*L. pristinus.* See PRIOR and PRÆ.]

First; original; primitive; as, the *pristine* state of innocence; the *pristine* manners of a people; the *pristine* constitution of things. *Newton.*

PRITH'EE; a corruption of *pray thee*, as, I *prithee*; but it is generally used without the pronoun, *prithee.*

PRIT'TLE-PRAT'TLE, *n.* Empty talk; trifling loquacity; *a word used in contempt or ridicule.* *Bp. Bramhall.*

PRI'VA-CY, *n.* [from *private.*] A state of being in retirement from the company or observation of others; secrecy,

2. A place of seclusion from company or observation; retreat; solitude; retirement.

Her sacred *privacies* all open lie. *Rowe.*

3. Privity. [*Not used.*] [See PRIVITY.] *Arbuthnot.*

4. Taciturnity. [*Not used.*] *Ainsworth.*

5. Secrecy; concealment of what is said or done.

PRI-VA'DO, *n.* [Sp.] A secret friend. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

PRI'VATE, *a.* [L. *privatus*, from *privo*, to bereave, properly, to strip or separate; *privus*, singular, several, peculiar to one's self, that is, separate; It. *privare*, Sp. *privar*, Fr. *priver*, to deprive. *Privo* is probably from the root of *bereave*, Sax. *bereafian* or *gereafian*, from *reafian*, to strip, to spoil, L. *rapio*, *diripio*, *eripio*; *privo*, for *perivo* or *berivo*; W. *rhaib*, a snatching; *rheibiaw*, to snatch. See RIP, REAP, and STRIP.]

1. *Properly*, separate; unconnected with others; hence, peculiar to one's self; belonging to or concerning an individual only; as, a man's *private* opinion, business, or concerns; *private* property; the king's *private* purse; a man's *private* expenses. Charge the money to my *private* account in the company's books.

2. Peculiar to a number in a joint concern, to a company or body politic; as, the *private* interest of a family, of a company, or of a state; opposed to PUBLIC, or to the general interest of nations.

3. Sequestered from company or observation; secret; secluded; as, a *private* cell; a *private* room or apartment; *private prayer.*

4. Not publicly known; not open; as, a *private* negotiation.

5. Not invested with public office or employment; as, a *private* man or citizen; *private* life. *Shak.*

A *private* person may arrest a felon. *Blackstone.*

6. Individual; personal; in contradistinction from PUBLIC or NATIONAL; as, *private* interest.

Private way, in *law*, is a way or passage in which a man has an interest and right, though the ground may belong to another person. In *common language*, a *private* way may be a secret way, one not known or public.

A *private act*, or *statute*, is one which operates on an individual or company only; opposed to a *general law*, which operates on the whole community.

A *private nuisance, or wrong*, is one which affects an individual. *Blackstone.*

In private; secretly; not openly or publicly. *Scripture.*

PRI'VATE, *n.* A secret message; particular business. [*Unusual.*] *Shak. B. Jonson.*

2. A common soldier.

PRI-VA-TEER', *n.* [from *private.*] A ship or vessel of war owned and equipped by a private man or by individuals, at their own expense, to seize or plunder the ships of an enemy in war. Such a ship must be licensed or commissioned by government, or it is a pirate.

PRI-VA-TEER', *v. i.* To cruise in a commissioned private ship against an enemy, for seizing their ships or annoying their commerce.

PRI-VA-TEER'ING, *n.* The act of plundering the ships of an enemy by privateers.

PRI-VA-TEERS'MAN, *n.* An officer or seaman of a privateer.

PRI'VATE-LY, *adv.* In a secret manner; not openly or publicly.

2. In a manner affecting an individual or company. He is not *privately* benefited.

PRI'VATE-NESS, *n.* Secrecy; privacy. *Bacon.*

2. Retirement; seclusion from company or society. *Wotton.*

3. The state of an individual in the rank of common citizens, or not invested with office.

PRI-VA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *privatio*, from *privo.* See PRIVATE.]

1. The state of being deprived; particularly, deprivation or absence of what is necessary for comfort. He endures his *privations* with wonderful fortitude.

2. The act of removing something possessed; the removal or destruction of any thing or quality. The garrison was compelled by *privation* to surrender

For what is this contagious sin of kind,
But a *privation* of that grace within? *Davies.*

3. Absence, in general. Darkness is a *privation* of light. *Encyc.*

4. The act of the mind in separating a thing from something appendant. *Johnson.*

5. The act of degrading from rank or office. *Bacon.*

[But in this sense, DEPRIVATION is now used. See DEPRIVATION.]

PRIV'A-TIVE, *a.* Causing privation.

2. Consisting in the absence of something; not positive. *Privative* is in *things* what *negative* is in *propositions*; as, *privative* blessings, safeguard, liberty, and integrity. *Taylor.*

PRIV'A-TIVE, *n.* That of which the essence is the absence of something. Blackness and darkness are *privatives.* *Bacon.*

2. In *grammar*, a prefix to a word which changes its signification and gives it a contrary sense, as *a* in Greek; ἀδικος, unjust; *a* and δικη; *un* and *in* in English, as *unwise*, *inhuman.* The word may also be applied to suffixes, as *less* in *harmless.*

PRIV'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By the absence of something.

2. Negatively. [thing.

The duty of the new covenant is set down first *privatively.* [*Unusual.*] *Hammond.*

PRIV'A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Notation of the absence of something. [*Little used.*]

PRIV'ET, *n.* An ornamental European shrub, of the genus Ligustrum, much used in hedges. The *evergreen privet* is of the genus Rhamnus. *Mock privet* is of the genus Phillyrea. *Fam. of Plants.*

PRIV'I-LEGE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *privilegium*; *privus*, separate, private, and *lex*, law; *originally*, a private law, some public act that regarded an individual.]

1. A particular and peculiar benefit or advantage enjoyed by a person, company, or society, beyond the common advantages of other citizens. A privilege may be a particular right granted by law or held by custom, or it *may* be an exemption from some burden to which others are subject. The nobles of Great Britain have the *privilege* of being tried by their peers only. Members of parliament and of our legislatures have the *privilege* of exemption from arrests in certain cases. The powers of a banking company are *privileges* granted by the legislature.

He pleads the legal *privilege* of the Roman. *Kettlewell.*
The *privilege* of birthright was a double portion. *Locke.*

2. Any peculiar benefit or advantage, right or immunity, not common to others of the human race. Thus we speak of national *privileges*, and civil and political *privileges*, which we enjoy above other nations. We have ecclesiastical and religious *privileges* secured to us by our constitutions of government. *Personal privileges* are attached to the person, as those of embassadors, peers, members of legislatures, &c. *Real privileges* are attached to place, as the *privileges* of the king's palace in England.

3. Advantage; favor; benefit.

A nation despicable by its weakness forfeits even the *privilege* of being neutral. *Federalist, Hamilton.*

Writ of privilege, is a writ to deliver a privileged person from custody when arrested in a civil suit. *Blackstone.*

Water privilege: the advantage of a waterfall in streams sufficient to raise water for driving waterwheels, or a place affording such advantage. *America.* [*Privilege* is here abusively used for *advantage*; it ought not to be used in a physical sense.]

PRIV'I-LEGE, *v. t.* To grant some particular right or exemption to; to invest with a peculiar right or immunity; as, to *privilege* representatives from arrest; to *privilege* the officers and students of a college from military duty.

2. To exempt from censure or danger.

This place doth *privilege* me. *Daniel.*

PRIV'I-LEG-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Invested with a privilege; enjoying a peculiar right or immunity. The clergy in Great Britain were formerly a *privileged* body of men. No person is *privileged* from arrest for indictable crimes.

PRIV'I-LEG-ING, *ppr.* Investing with a peculiar right or immunity.

PRIV'I-LY, *adv.* [from *privy.*] Privately; secretly.

False teachers among you, who will *privily* bring in damnable heresies. — 2 Pet. ii.

PRIV'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *privauté.* See PRIVATE and PRIVY.]

1. Privacy; secrecy; confidence.

I will to you, in *privity*, discover the drift of my purpose. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

2. Private knowledge; joint knowledge with another of a private concern, which is often supposed to imply consent or concurrence.

All the doors were laid open for his departure, not without the *privity* of the prince of Orange. *Swift.*

But it is usual to say, "a thing is done with his *privity* and consent;" in which phrase, *privity* signifies merely private knowledge.

3. *Privities*; in *the plural*, secret parts; the parts which modesty requires to be concealed.

PRIV'Y, *a.* [Fr. *privé*; L. *privus.* See PRIVATE.]

1. Private; pertaining to some person exclusively; assigned to private uses; not public; as, the *privy* purse; the *privy* coffer of a king. *Blackstone.*

2. Secret; clandestine; not open or public; as, a *privy* attempt to kill one.

3. Private; appropriated to retirement; not shown; not open for the admission of company; as, a *privy* chamber. *Etek.* xxi.

4. Privately knowing; admitted to the participation of knowledge with another of a secret transaction.

He would rather lose half of his kingdom than be *privy* to such a secret. *Swift.*
Myself am one made *privy* to the plot. *Shak.*
His wife also being *privy* to it. — Acts v.

5. Admitted to secrets of state. The *privy council* of a king consists of a number of distinguished persons selected by him to advise him in the administration of the government. *Blackstone.*

A *privy verdict*, is one given to the judge out of court, which is of no force unless afterward affirmed by a public verdict in court. *Blackstone.*

PRIV'Y, *n.* In *law*, a partaker; a person having an interest in any action or thing; as, a *privy* in blood. Privies are of four kinds; privies in blood, as the heir to his father; privies in representation, as executors and administrators to the deceased; privies in estate, as he in reversion and he in remainder, donor and donee, lessor and lessee; privy in tenure, as the lord in escheat. *Encyc.*

2. A necessary house.

PRIV'Y COUN'CIL. See COUNCIL.

PRIV'Y CHAM'BER, *n.* In *Great Britain*, the private apartment in a royal residence or mansion. Gentlemen of *the privy chamber* are servants of the king, who are to wait and attend on him and the queen at court, in their diversions, &c. They are *forty-eight* in number, under the lord chamberlain. *Encyc.*

PRIV'Y COUN'SEL-OR, *n.* A member of the privy council.

Privy counselors are made by the king's nomination, without patent or grant. *Blackstone.*

PRIV'Y-SEAL, } *n.* In *England*, the seal which
PRIV'Y-SIG'NET, } *the king* uses previously in grants, &c., which are to pass the great seal, or which he uses in matters of subordinate consequence, which do not require the great seal.

2. *Privy-seal* is used elliptically for the principal secretary of state, or person intrusted with the privy-seal.

The king's sign manual is the warrant to the *privy-seal*, who makes out a writ or warrant thereon to the chancery. The sign manual is the warrant to the *privy-seal*, and the *privy-seal* is the warrant to the great seal. *Blackstone.*

PRIZE, *n.* [Fr. *prise*, from *pris*, taken; Sp. and Port. *presa*; G. *preis*; D. *prys*; Dan. *priis*; Sw. *pris.* See PRAISE and PRICE.]

Literally, that which is taken; hence,

1. That which is taken from an enemy in war; any species of goods or property seized by force as spoil or plunder; or that which is taken in combat, particularly a ship. A privateer takes an enemy's ship as a *prize*; they make *prize* of all the property of the enemy.

2. That which is taken from another; that which is deemed a valuable acquisition.

Then prostrate falls, and begs, with ardent eyes,
Soon to obtain and long possess the *prize*. *Pope.*

3. That which is obtained or offered as the reward of contest.

I will never wrestle for *prize*. *Shak.*
I fought and conquered, yet have lost the *prize*. *Dryden.*

4. The reward gained by any performance. *Dryden.*

5. In *colloquial language*, any valuable thing gained.

6. The money drawn by a lottery ticket; opposed to BLANK.

7. A lever, and also the hold of a lever.

PRIZE, *v. t.* To raise or force with a lever. [See PRY.]

PRIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *priser*, from *prix*, price, L. *pretium*; It. *apprezzare*; Fr. *apprecier.* English analogy requires that the compound should be conformed to the orthography of this word, and written *apprize.*]

1. To set or estimate the value of; to rate; as, to *prize* the goods specified in an invoice.

Life I *prize* not a straw. *Shak.*

2. To value highly; to estimate to be of great worth; to esteem.

I *prize* your person, but your crown disdain. *Dryden.*

PRIZ'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Rated; valued; esteemed.

PRIZE'-FIGHT-ER, (-fīte'er,) *n.* One that fights publicly for a reward; applied particularly to a boxer. *Pope.*

PRIZE'-FIGHT-ING, *n.* Fighting, especially boxing, in public for a reward.

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PRIZE'-MŌN-EY, (-mun'ne,) *n.* A dividend of the proceeds from a captured vessel, &c., paid to the captors.

PRIZ'ER, *n.* One that estimates or sets the value of a thing. *Shak.*

PRIZ'ING, *ppr.* Rating; valuing; esteeming.

PRIZ'ING, *n.* [See PRIZE.] In *marine language*, the application of a lever to move any weighty body, as a cask, anchor, cannon, &c. *Falconer's Marine Dict.*

PRO, a Latin and Greek preposition, signifying *for*, *before*, *forth*, is probably contracted from *prod*, coinciding with It. *proda*, a prow, *prode*, brave; having the primary sense of moving forward. [See PRODIGAL.] In the phrase *pro* and *con*, that is, *pro* and *contra*, it answers to the English *for*; *for* and *against*. *Prior.*

In *composition*, *pro* denotes *fore*, *forth*, *forward*.

PRŌ'A, *n.* *Flying proa*; a long, narrow, sail canoe, used in the South Seas, with the head and stern exactly alike, but with the sides differently formed. That which is intended for the lee side is flat, the other rounding. To prevent oversetting, the vessel is furnished with a frame extended several feet to windward, and bearing a small block of wood like a canoe. *Brande.*

PROB'A-BIL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of the Probabilists.

PROB'A-BIL-IST, *n.* A term applied to those who maintain that certainty is impossible, and that probability alone is to govern our faith and actions. *Encyc. Am.*

2. Among *the Jesuits*, one who maintains that a man may do what is probably right, or is inculcated by teachers of authority, although it may not be the *most* probably right, or may not seem right to himself. *Encyc. Am.*

PROB-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *probabilité*; L. *probabilitas*. See PROBABLE.]

1. Likelihood; appearance of truth; that state of a case or question of fact which results from superior evidence or preponderation of argument on one side, inclining the mind to receive it as the truth, but leaving some room for doubt. It therefore falls short of moral certainty, but produces what is called *opinion*.

Probability is the appearance of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, by the intervention of proofs whose connection is not constant, but appears for the most part to be so. *Locke.*

Demonstration produces science or certain knowledge; proof produces belief, and *probability* opinion. *Encyc.*

2. Any thing that has the appearance of reality or truth. In this sense, the word admits of the plural number.

The whole life of man is a perpetual comparison of evidence and balancing of *probabilities*. *Buckminster.*

PROB'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *probabilis*, from *probo*, to prove. See PROVE.]

1. Likely; having more evidence than the contrary, or evidence which inclines the mind to belief, but leaves some room for doubt.

That is accounted *probable*, which has better arguments producible for it than can be brought against it. *South.*

I do not say that the principles of religion are merely *probable*; I have before asserted them to be morally certain. *Wilkins.*

2. That renders something probable; as, *probable* evidence, or *probable* presumption. *Blackstone.*

3. That may be proved. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

PROB'A-BLY, *adv.* Likely; in likelihood; with the appearance of truth or reality; as, the story is *probably* true; the account is *probably* correct.

Distinguish between what may possibly, and what will *probably*, be done. *L'Estrange.*

PRŌ'BANG, *n.* [See PROBE.] In *surgery*, an instrument of whalebone and sponge, for removing obstructions in the throat or esophagus. *Coxe.*

2. A flexible piece of whalebone, with sponge fixed to the end. *Parr.*

PRŌ'BATE, *n.* [L. *probatus*, *probo*, to prove.]

1. The *probate* of a will or testament is the proving of its genuineness and validity, or the exhibition of the will to the proper officer, with the witnesses if necessary, and the process of determining its validity, and the registry of it, and such other proceedings as the laws prescribe, as preliminary to the execution of it by the executor.

2. The right or jurisdiction of proving wills. In England, the spiritual court has the *probate* of wills. In the United States, the *probate* of wills belongs to a court of civil jurisdiction established by law, usually to a single judge, called a *judge of probate*, or a *surrogate*.

3. Proof. [*Not used.*] *Skelton.*

Probate court, or *court of probate*; a court for the probate of wills.

PRO-BĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *probatio*.]

1. The act of proving; proof. *Wilkins. Locke.*

2. Trial; examination; any proceeding designed to ascertain truth; in *universities*, the examination of a student as to his qualifications for a degree.

3. In *a monastic sense*, trial, or the year of novitiate which a person must pass in a convent, to prove his virtue and his ability to bear the severities of the rule. *Encyc.*

4. Moral trial; the state of man in the present life, in which he has the opportunity of proving his character, and being qualified for a happier state.

Probation will end with the present life. *Nelson.*

5. In *America*, the trial of a licentiate's qualifications for the ministry of the gospel, preparatory to his settlement. We say, a man is preaching on *probation*.

6. In *general*, trial for proof, or satisfactory evidence, or the time of trial.

PRO-BĀ'TION-AL, *a.* Serving for trial. *Bp. Richardson.*

PRO-BĀ'TION-A-RY, *a.* Serving for trial.

All the *probationary* work of man is ended when death arrives. *Dwight.*

PRO-BĀ'TION-ER, *n.* One who is on trial, or in a state to give proof of certain qualifications for a place or state.

While yet a young *probationer*,
And candidate for heaven. *Dryden.*

2. A novice. *Decay of Piety.*

3. In *Scotland*, a student in divinity, who, producing a certificate of a professor in a university of his good morals and qualifications, is admitted to several trials, and on acquitting himself well, is licensed to preach. *Encyc.*

PRO-BĀ'TION-ER-SHIP, *n.* The state of being a probationer; novitiate. [*Little used.*] *Locke.*

PRO-BĀ'TION-SHIP, *n.* A state of probation; novitiate; probation. [*Little used, and unnecessary.*]

PRŌ'BA-TIVE, *a.* Serving for trial or proof. *South.*

PRO-BĀ'TOR, *n.* [L.] An examiner; an approver. *Maydman.*

2. In *law*, an accuser. *Cowel.*

PRŌ'BA-TO-RY, *a.* Serving for trial. *Bramhall.*

2. Serving for proof. *Bp. Taylor.*

3. Relating to proof. *Quintilian, Trans.*

PRO-BĀ'TUM EST, [L., it is proved.] An expression subjoined to a receipt for the cure of a disease, denoting that it has been tried or proved.

PRŌBE, *n.* [from L. *probo*; Fr. *eprouvette*, a probe; G. *probe*, proof; Russ. *probivayu*, to pierce. The primary sense is, to thrust, to drive, from straining, exertion of force.]

A surgeon's instrument for examining the depth or other circumstances of a wound, ulcer, or cavity, or the direction of a sinus, or for searching for stones in the bladder and the like. *Encyc. Parr.*

PRŌBE, *v. t.* To examine a wound, ulcer, or some cavity of the body, by the use of an instrument thrust into the part. *South.*

2. To search to the bottom; to scrutinize; to examine thoroughly into causes and circumstances.

PRŌB'ED, *pp.* Searched by a probe, as a wound, ulcer, &c.

PRŌBE'-SCIS-SORS, (-siz-zurz,) *n. pl.* Scissors used to open wounds, the blade of which, to be thrust into the orifice, has a button at the end. *Wiseman.*

PRŌB'ING, *ppr.* Examining a wound, ulcer, cavity in the body, &c., with a probe; scrutinizing.

PROB'I-TY, *n.* [L. *probitas*, from *probo*, to prove; It. *probità*; Fr. *probité*.]

Primarily, tried virtue or integrity, or approved actions; but *in general*, strict honesty; sincerity; veracity; integrity in principle, or strict conformity of actions to the laws of justice. *Probity* of mind or principle is best evinced by *probity* of conduct in social dealings, particularly in adhering to strict integrity in the observance and performance of rights called *imperfect*, which public laws do not reach, and can not enforce.

PROB'LEM, *n.* [Fr. *probleme*; L. It. and Sp. *problema*; Gr. προβλημα, from προβαλλω, to throw forward; προ and βαλλω, to throw, L. *pello*.] A question proposed.

1. In *logic*, a proposition that appears neither absolutely true nor false, and consequently may be asserted either in the affirmative or negative.

2. In *geometry*, a proposition in which some operation or construction is required, as to divide a line or an angle, to let fall a perpendicular, &c.; something to be done. *Barlow.*

3. In *general*, any question involving doubt or uncertainty, and requiring some operation, experiment, or further evidence for its solution.

The *problem* is, whether a strong and constant belief that a thing will be, helps any thing to the effecting of the thing. *Bacon.*

PROB-LEM-AT'IC-AL, *a.* Questionable; uncertain; unsettled; disputable; doubtful.

Diligent inquiries into *problematical* guilt leave a gate wide open to informers. *Swift.*

PROB-LEM-AT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Doubtfully; dubiously; uncertainly.

PROB'LEM-A-TIST, *n.* One who proposes problems. *Evelyn.*

PROB'LEM-A-TIZE, *v. t.* To propose problems. [*Ill formed, and not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

PRO BO'NO PUB'LI-CO, [L.] For the public good.

PRO-BOS'CI-DATE, *a.* Furnished with a proboscis.

PRO-BOS'CIS, *n.* [L., from the Gr. προβοσκις; προ, before, and βοσκω, to feed or graze.]

The snout or trunk of an elephant and of other analogous animals, and particularly of insects. The proboscis of an elephant is a flexible, muscular pipe or canal of about eight feet in length, and is properly the extension of the nose. This is the instrument with which he takes food and carries it to his mouth. The proboscis of insects is used to suck blood from animals or juice from plants.

PRO-CA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *procax*; *pro*, forward, and perhaps the root of It. *cacciare*, Sp. *cazar*, to chase, that is, to push forward.]

Pert; petulant; saucy. [*Little used.*] *Barrow.*

PRO-CAC'I-TY, (-kas'e-te,) *n.* [L. *procacitas*.]

Impudence; petulance. [*Little used.*] *Burton.*

PRO-CAT-ARC'TIC, *a.* [Gr. προκαταρκτικος; προ, κατα, and αρχω, to begin.]

In *medicine*, a term denoting that cause which immediately kindles a disease into action when there existed a predisposition to it. The procatarctic cause is often denominated the *exciting* cause. Procatarctic or exciting causes are common to numerous diseases, and do not affect their nature and character. Procatarctic or exciting causes do not produce disease, unless there is a previously existing predisposition. Excesses, deficiencies, and irregularities of the non-naturals, comprehend all the procatarctic or exciting causes of disease.

PRO-CAT-ARX'IS, *n.* [Gr. supra.] The kindling of a disease into action by a procatarctic cause, when a predisposition exists; the procatarctic cause itself of a disease. *Quincy.*

PRO-CĒD'URE, *n.* [Fr. See PROCEED.] The act of proceeding or moving forward; progress; process; operation; series of actions; as, the *procedure* of the soul in certain actions. But it is more generally applied to persons; as, this is a strange *procedure* in a public body. The motions of physical causes are more generally denominated *operations*.

2. Manner of proceeding; management; conduct. *South.*

3. That which proceeds from something; produce. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

PRO-CEED', *v. i.* [Fr. Sp. and Port. *proceder*; It. *procedere*; from L. *procedo*; *pro*, forward, and *cedo*, to move. The more correct orthography is PROCEDE, in analogy with *precede*, *concede*, *recede*, *procedure*.]

1. To move, pass, or go forward from one place to another; *applied to persons or things*. A man *proceeds* on his journey; a ship *proceeds* on her voyage.

This word, thus used, implies that the motion, journey, or voyage, had been previously commenced, and to *proceed* is then to *renew* or *continue* the motion or progress.

2. To pass from one point, stage, or topic to another. The preacher *proceeds* from one division of his subject, and the advocate from one argument to another.

3. To issue or come, as from a source or fountain. Light *proceeds* from the sun; vice *proceeds* from a depraved heart; virtuous affections *proceed* from God.

4. To come from a person or place. Christ says, "I *proceeded* forth and came from God." *John* viii.

5. To prosecute any design.

He that *proceeds* on other principles in his inquiry into any sciences, posts himself in a party. *Locke.*

6. To be transacted or carried on.

He will, after his sour fashion, tell you,
What hath *proceeded* worthy note to-day. *Shak.*
[*Not now in use.*]

7. To make progress; to advance. *Milton.*

8. To begin and carry on a series of actions or measures. The attorney was at a loss in what manner to *proceed* against the offender. In this sense the word is often followed by *against*.

9. To conduct; to act methodically.

From them I will not hide
My judgments, how with mankind I *proceed*. *Milton.*

10. To have a course.

This rule only *proceeds* and takes place, when a person can not of common law condemn another by his sentence. *Ayliffe.*

11. To issue; to be produced or propagated.

From my loins thou shalt *proceed*. *Milton.*

12. To be produced by an effectual cause. All created things *proceed* from God. *Milton.*

PRO-CEED'ER, *n.* One who goes forward, or who makes a progress. *Bacon.*

PRO-CEED'ING, *ppr.* Moving forward; passing on; issuing; transacting; carrying on.

PRO-CEED'ING, *n.* Process or movement from one thing to another; a measure or step taken in business; transaction; in *the plural*, a course of measures or conduct; course of dealing with others. We speak of a legal or an illegal *proceeding*, a cautious *proceeding*, a violent *proceeding*. In *the plural*, the *proceedings* of the legislature have been wise and salutary. It is our duty to acquiesce cheerfully in all God's *proceedings* toward us.

2. In *law*, the course of steps or measures in the prosecution of actions is denominated *proceedings*. [See PROCESS.]

PRO-CEEDS' or PRŌ'CEEDS, *n. pl.* Issue; rent; produce; as, the *proceeds* of an estate.

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2. In *commerce*, the sum, amount, or value, of goods sold or converted into money. The consignee was directed to sell the cargo and vest the *proceeds* in coffee. The *proceeds* of the goods sold amounted to little more than the prime cost and charges.

PROC-E-LEUS-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. προκελευσματικος; προ and κελευσμα, mandate, incitement.] Inciting; animating; encouraging. This epithet is given to a metrical foot in poetry, consisting of four short syllables. *Johnson.*

PRO-CEL'LOUS, *a.* [L. *procellosus.*] Stormy.

PRO-CEP'TION, *n.* Preoccupation. [*Ill formed, and not in use.*] *K. Charles.*

PRO-CER'I-TY, *n.* [L. *proceritas*, from *procerus*, tall.] Tallness; height of stature. *Addison.*

PRŌ'CES VER'BAL, (prō'sā vār'bal,) [Fr.] In *French law*, an authentic minute of an official act, or statement of facts. *Buchanan.*

PROC'ESS, (pros'ess,) *n.* [Fr. *procès*; L. *processus*, from *procedo.* See PROCEED.]

1. A proceeding or moving forward; progressive course; tendency; as, the *process* of man's desire. *Hooker.*

2. Proceedings; gradual progress; course; as, the *process* of a war. *Dryden.*

3. Operations; experiment; series of actions or experiments; as, a chemical *process.*

4. Series of motions or changes in growth, decay, &c., in physical bodies; as, the *process* of vegetation or of mineralization; the *process* of decomposition.

5. Course; continual flux or passage; as, the *process* of time. *Milton. Boyle.*

6. Methodical management; series of measures or proceedings.

The *process* of the great day — is described by our Savior. *Nelson.*

7. In *law*, the whole course of proceedings, in a cause, real or personal, civil or criminal, from the original writ to the end of the suit. *Original process* is the means taken to compel the defendant to appear in court. *Mesne process* is that which issues, pending the suit, upon some collateral or interlocutory matter. *Final process* is the process of execution. *Blackstone.*

8. In *anatomy*, any protuberance, eminence, or projecting part of a bone. *Encyc. Coxe.*

PRO-CES'SION, (pro-sesh'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *processio.* See PROCEED.]

1. The act of proceeding or issuing. *Pearson.*

2. A train of persons walking, or riding on horseback, or in vehicles, in a formal march, or moving with ceremonious solemnity; as, a *procession* of clergymen and people in the Roman Catholic church; a triumphal *procession*; a funeral *procession.*

Him all his train
Followed in bright *procession.* *Milton.*

PRO-CES'SION-AL, (pro-sesh'un-al,) *a.* Pertaining to a procession; consisting in a procession. *Saurin, Trans.*

PRO-CES'SION-AL, *n.* A book relating to processions of the Roman Catholic church. *Gregory.*

PRO-CES'SION-A-RY, *a.* Consisting in procession; as, *processionary* service. *Hooker.*

PRO-CES'SION-ING, *n.* In *Tennessee*, the manner of ascertaining the boundaries of land, as prescribed by law. *Bouvier.*

PRŌ'CHEIN, (prō'shen,) *a.* [Fr. *prochain*; L. *proximus.*] Next; nearest; used in the law phrase, *prochein amy*, the next friend, any person who undertakes to assist an infant or minor in prosecuting his rights. *Blackstone.*

PRŌ'CHRO-NISM, *n.* [Gr. προχρονεω, to precede in time; προ, before, and χρονος, time.] An antedating; the dating of an event before the time it happened; a species of anachronism. *Gregory.*

PRŌ'CI-DENCE, *n.* [L. *procidentia*; *procido*, to fall down.] A falling down; a prolapsus; as of the intestinum rectum. *Coxe. Parr.*

PRO-CID'U-OUS, *a.* That falls from its place. *Jones.*

PRO-CINCT', *n.* [L. *procinctus*; *procingo*, to prepare, that is, to gird.] Complete preparation for action. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

PRO-CLAIM', *v. t.* [L. *proclamo*; *pro* and *clamo*, to cry out. See CLAIM.]

1. To promulgate; to announce; to publish; as, to *proclaim* a fast; to *proclaim* a feast. *Lev.* xxiii. 1 *Kings* xxi.

He hath sent me to *proclaim* liberty to the captives. — Is. lxi.

2. To give official notice of; to denounce. Heralds were formerly employed to *proclaim* war.

3. To declare with honor; as, to *proclaim* the name of the Lord, that is, to declare his perfections. *Exod.* xxxiii.

4. To utter openly; to make public. Some profligate wretches openly *proclaim* their atheism.

Most men will *proclaim* every one his own goodness. — Prov. xx.

5. To outlaw by public denunciation.

I heard myself *proclaimed.* *Shak.*

PRO-CLAIM'ED, *pp.* Published officially; promulgated; made publicly known.

PRO-CLAIM'ER, *n.* One who publishes by authority; one that announces or makes publicly known. *Milton.*

PRO-CLAIM'ING, *ppr.* Publishing officially; denouncing; promulgating; making publicly known.

PRO-CLA-MA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *proclamatio*, from *proclamo.*]

1. Publication by authority; official notice given to the public.

King Asa made a *proclamation* throughout all Judah. — 1 Kings xv.

2. In *England*, a declaration of the king's will, openly published.

Proclamations are a branch of the king's prerogative, and are binding on the subject. *Encyc.*

3. The declaration of any supreme magistrate publicly made known; as, the *proclamation* of the governor appointing a day of thanksgiving.

4. The paper containing an official notice to a people. The sheriff receives and distributes the governor's *proclamations.* *New England.*

PRO-CLIVE', *a.* Proclivous. [*Not used.*]

PRO-CLIV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *proclivitas*, *proclivis*; *pro* and *clivus*, a cliff.]

1. Inclination; propensity; proneness; tendency.

The sensitive appetite may engender a *proclivity* to steal, but not a necessity to steal. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Readiness; facility of learning.

He had such a dextrous *proclivity*, that his teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness. *Wotton.*

PRO-CLI'VOUS, *a.* [L. *proclivus*, *proclivis*, supra.] Inclined; tending by nature. *Dict.*

PRO-CON'SUL, *n.* [L. *pro*, for, and *consul.*] A Roman officer who discharged the duties of a consul without being himself consul. He was usually one who had previously been consul, and his power was nearly equal to that of a regular consul. *Smith's Dict.*

PRO-CON'SU-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to a proconsul; as, *proconsular* powers.

2. Under the government of a proconsul; as, a *proconsular* province.

PRO-CON'SUL-ATE, } *n.* The office of a proconsul,
PRO-CON'SUL-SHIP, } or the term of his office.

PRO-CRAS'TI-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *procrastinor*; *pro* and *crastinus*; *cras*, to-morrow.] To put off from day to day; to delay; to defer to a future time; as, to *procrastinate* repentance.

PRO-CRAS'TI-NATE, *v. i.* To delay; to be dilatory.

I *procrastinate* more than I did twenty years ago. *Swift.*

PRO-CRAS'TI-NA-TED, *pp.* Delayed; deferred.

PRO-CRAS'TI-NA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Delaying; putting off to a future time.

PRO-CRAS-TI-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *procrastinatio.*] A putting off to a future time; delay; dilatoriness.

PRO-CRAS'TI-NA-TOR, *n.* One that defers the performance of any thing to a future time.

PRŌ'CRE-ANT, *a.* [L. *procreans.* See PROCREATE.] Generating; producing; productive; fruitful. *Shak.*

PRŌ'CRE-ANT, *n.* He or that which procreates or generates. *Milton.*

PRŌ'CRE-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *procreo*; *pro* and *creo*, to create.]

1. To beget; to generate and produce; to engender; *used properly of animals.* *Bentley.*

2. To produce; *used of plants, but hardly allowable.* *Blackmore.*

PRŌ'CRE-A-TED, *pp.* Begotten; generated.

PRŌ'CRE-A-TING, *ppr.* Begetting; generating; as young.

PRO-CRE-A'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *procreatio.*] The act of begetting; generation and production of young. *South.*

PRŌ'CRE-A-TIVE, *a.* Generative; having the power to beget. *Hale.*

PRŌ'CRE-A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The power of generating. *Decay of Piety.*

PRŌ'CRE-A-TOR, *n.* One that begets; a generator; a father or sire.

PRO-CRUS'TE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling Procrustes, or his mode of torture.

PRO-CRUS'TES, *n.* In *Grecian mythology*, a celebrated robber, who stretched his victims upon an iron bed, or mutilated them, till their forms fitted its dimensions; whence the metaphorical phrase, *the bed of Procrustes.*

PROC'TOR, *n.* [Contracted from L. *procurator*, from *procuro*; *pro* and *curo.*]

1. In *a general sense*, one who is employed to manage the affairs of another. *Hooker.*

2. *Appropriately*, a person employed to manage another's cause in a court of civil or ecclesiastical law, as in the court of admiralty, or in a spiritual court. *Swift.*

3. In *the English universities*, an officer who attends to the morals of the students, and enforces obedience to the college regulations. *Cam. Cal.*

PROC'TOR, *v. i.* To manage; *a cant word.* *Shak.*

PROC'TOR-AGE, *n.* Management, in contempt. *Milton.*

PROC-TOR'IC-AL, *a.* Belonging to the academical proctor; magisterial. *Prideaux.*

PROC'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of the proctor of a university. *Clarendon.*

PRO-CUM'BENT, *a.* [L. *procumbens*, *procumbo*; *pro* and *cubo*, to lie down.]

1. Lying down or on the face; prone.

2. In *botany*, trailing; prostrate; unable to support itself, and therefore lying on the ground, but without putting forth roots; as, a *procumbent* stem. *Martyn.*

PRO-CUR'A-BLE, *a.* [from *procure.*] That may be procured; obtainable. *Boyle.*

PROC'U-RA-CY, *n.* [from L. *procuro.*] The management of any thing. [*Not used.*]

PROC-U-RA'TION, *n.* [L. *procuratio.* See PROCURE.]

1. The act of procuring.

[PROCUREMENT *is generally used.*]

2. The management of another's affairs.

3. The instrument by which a person is empowered to transact the affairs of another. *Encyc.*

4. A sum of money paid to the bishop or archdeacon by incumbents, on account of visitations; called also PROXY. *Todd.*

PROC'U-RA-TOR, *n.* The manager of another's affairs. [See PROCTOR.] *Shak. Taylor.*

2. Under *the Roman emperors*, a title given to certain governors of provinces; as, the *procurator* of Judea. Also, a title of certain officers who had the management of the revenue. *P. Cyc.*

PROC-U-RA-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a procurator or proctor; made by a proctor. *Ayliffe.*

PROC-U-RA'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a procurator. *Pearson.*

PRO-CŪ'RA-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to procuration.

PRO-CURE', *v. t.* [Fr. *procurer*; It. *procurare*; Sp. *procurar*; L. *procuro*; *pro* and *curo*, to take care. But the French only has the sense of the English word. In the sense of *manage*, it is never used.]

1. To gain; to get; to obtain; as by request, loan, effort, labor, or purchase. We *procure* favors by request; we *procure* money by borrowing; we *procure* food by cultivating the earth; offices are *procured* by solicitation or favor; we *procure* titles to estate by purchase. It is used of things of temporary possession more generally than *acquire.* We do not say, we *acquired* favor, we *acquired* money by borrowing, but we *procured.*

2. To persuade; to prevail on.

What unaccustomed cause *procures* her hither. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

3. To cause; to bring about; to effect; to contrive and effect.

Proceed, Sallust, to *procure* my fall. *Shak.*

4. To cause to come on; to bring on.

We no other pains endure
Than those that we ourselves *procure.* *Dryden.*

5. To draw to; to attract; to gain. Modesty *procures* love and respect.

PRO-CURE', *v. i.* To pimp. *Drydon.*

PRO-CŪR'ED, *pp.* Obtained; caused to be done; effected; brought on.

PRO-CURE'MENT, *n.* The act of procuring or obtaining; obtainment.

2. A causing to be effected.

They think it done
By her *procurement.* *Dryden.*

PRO-CŪR'ER, *n.* One that procures or obtains; that which brings on or causes to be done. *Walton.*

2. A pimp; a pander. *South.*

PRO-CŪR'ESS, *n.* A bawd. *Spectator*

PRO-CŪR'ING, *ppr.* Getting; gaining; obtaining.

2. Causing to come, or to be done.

3. *a.* That causes to come; bringing on. Sin is the *procuring* cause of all our woes.

PRŌ'CY-ON, *n.* [Gr. προκυων.] A star of the first magnitude in the constellation *Canis Minor*, the Little Dog. *P. Cyc.*

PROD, *n.* A goad; an awl, or a pin in pattens. [*Local.*]

PROD'I-GAL, *a.* [Fr. *prodigue*; Sp. and It. *prodigo*; from L. *prodigus*, from *prodigo*, to drive forth, to lavish. The last component part of the word is *ago*, to drive; the first I suppose to be *prod*, the original word, afterward contracted to *pro.* (See PRO.) The Welsh *bradyn*, a prodigal, if from the Latin, is doubtless of the same origin; but Owen deduces this from *brad*, a breaking, treachery, treason, and this coincides with Dan. *bryder*, to break. See BRITTLE.]

1. Given to extravagant expenditures; expending money or other things without necessity; profuse; lavish; wasteful; not frugal or economical; as, a *prodigal* man; the *prodigal* son. A man may be *prodigal* of his strength, of his health, of his life or blood, as well as of his money.

2. Profuse; lavish; expended to excess, or without necessity; as, *prodigal* expenses.

3. Very liberal; profuse. Nature is *prodigal* of her bounties.

PROD'I-GAL, *n.* One that expends money extrava-

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gantly or without necessity; one that is profuse or lavish; a waster; a spendthrift. *Dryden.*

PROD-I-GAL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *prodigalité*; It. *prodigalità*; Sp. *prodigalidad.*]

1. Extravagance in the expenditure of what one possesses, particularly of money; profusion; waste; excessive liberality. It is opposed to FRUGALITY, ECONOMY, and PARSIMONY.

By the Roman law, a man of notorious *prodigality* was treated as non compos. *Encyc.*

The most severe censor can not but be pleased with the *prodigality* of his wit. *Dryden.*

2. Profuse liberality.

PROD'I-GAL-IZE, *v. i.* To be extravagant in expenditures. [*Not used.*] *Sherwood.*

PROD'I-GAL-LY, *adv.* With profusion of expenses; extravagantly; lavishly; wastefully; as, an estate *prodigally* dissipated.

2. With liberal abundance; profusely.

Nature not bounteous now, but lavish grows;
Our paths with flowers she *prodigally* strows. *Dryden.*

PROD'I-GENCE, *n.* Waste; profusion; prodigality. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Hall.*

PRO-DIG'IOUS, (-did'jus,) *a.* [Sp. and It. *prodigioso*; Fr. *prodigieux*; L. *prodigiosus.* See PRODIGY.]

1. Very great; huge; enormous in size, quantity, extent, &c.; as, a mountain of *prodigious* size or altitude; a *prodigious* mass or quantity of water; an ocean or plain of *prodigious* extent. Hence,

2. Wonderful; astonishing; such as may seem a prodigy; monstrous; portentous.

It is *prodigious* to have thunder in a clear sky. *Brown.*
Prodigious to relate. *Dryden.*

PRO-DIG'IOUS-LY, *adv.* Enormously; wonderfully; astonishingly; as, a number *prodigiously* great. *Ray.*

2. Very much; extremely; *in familiar language.* He was *prodigiously* pleased.

PRO-DIG'IOUS-NESS, *n.* Enormousness of size; the state of having qualities that excite wonder or astonishment. *Hall.*

PROD'I-GY, *n.* [L. *prodigium*, from *prodigo*, to shoot out, drive out, properly to spread to a great extent.]

1. Any thing out of the ordinary course of nature, and so extraordinary as to excite wonder or astonishment; as, a *prodigy* of learning. *Spectator.*

2. Something extraordinary from which omens are drawn; portent. Thus eclipses and meteors were anciently deemed *prodigies.*

3. A monster; an animal or other production out of the ordinary course of nature. *B. Jonson.*

PRO-DI''TION, *n.* [L. *proditio*, from *prodo*, to betray; supposed to be compounded of *pro* and *do*, to give. But in W. *bradu* is to betray.]

Treachery; treason. *Ainsworth.*

PROD'I-TOR, *n.* [L.] A traitor. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

PROD-I-TŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* Treacherous; perfidious; traitorous. [*Not in use.*] *Daniel.*

2. Apt to make discoveries or disclosures. [*Not in use.*] *Wotton.*

PROD'I-TO-RY, *a.* Treacherous; perfidious. *Milton.*

PRŌ'DROME, *n.* [Gr. προδρομος; προ and τρεχω, to run.]

A forerunner. [*Not in use.*] *Coles.*

PRO-DŪCE', *v. t.* [L. *produco*; *pro* and *duco*, to lead or draw; Sax. *teogan*, *teon*, to tug; It. *producere*, *produrre*; Sp. *producir*; Fr. *produire.*]

1. To bring forward; to bring or offer to view or notice; as, to *produce* a witness or evidence in court.

Produce your cause. — Is. xli.

2. To exhibit to the public.

Your parents did not *produce* you much into the world. *Swift.*

3. To bring forth; to bear; as plants or the soil. Trees *produce* fruit; the earth *produces* trees and grass; wheat *produces* an abundance of food.

4. To bear; to generate and bring forth; as young. The seas *produce* fish in abundance.

They—
Produce prodigious births of body or mind. *Milton.*

5. To cause; to effect; to bring into existence. Small causes sometimes *produce* great effects. The clouds *produce* rain. The painter *produces* a picture or a landscape. The sculptor *produces* a statue. Vice *produces* misery.

6. To raise; to bring into being. The farmer *produces* grain enough for his family.

7. To make; to bring into being or form. The manufacturer *produces* excellent wares.

8. To yield or furnish. Money *produces* interest; capital *produces* profit. The commerce of the country *produces* a revenue to government.

9. In *general*, to bring into existence or into view.

10. In *geometry*, to extend; applied to a line, surface, or solid.

PROD'UCE, (prod'dūse,) *n.* That which is produced, brought forth, or yielded; product; as, the *produce* of a farm; the *produce* of trees; the *produce* of a country; the *produce* of a manufacture; the *produce* of the sea; the *produce* of a tax; the *produce* of a mine. But when we speak of something formed by an individual artisan or genius, we call it a *production.*

PRO-DŪC'ED, *pp.* Brought into life, being, or view; yielded; extended.

PRO-DŪCE'MENT, *n.* Production. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

PRO-DŪC'ENT, *n.* One that exhibits, or offers to view or notice. [*Not much used.*] *Ayliffe.*

PRO-DŪC'ER, *n.* One that generates; one that produces. *Locke. Suckling.*

PRO-DU-CI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The power of producing. [*Not used.*] *Barrow.*

PRO-DŪ'CI-BLE, *a.* [It. *producibile*, *produtibile.*]

1. That may be brought into being; that may be generated or made; as, *producible* salts. *Boyle.*

2. That may be brought into view or notice; that may be exhibited. *Hammond.*

PRO-DŪ'CI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being producible; as, the *producibleness* of salts. *Boyle.*

PRO-DŪC'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Generating; bringing into existence or notice; yielding; extending.

PROD'UCT, *n.* [L. *productus*, from *produco*; Fr. *produit.*]

1. That which is produced by nature, as fruits, grain, metals; as, the *product* of land; the *products* of the season.

2. That which is formed or produced by labor, or by mental application; as, the *products* of manufactures, of commerce, or of art; the *products* of great and wise men. In the latter sense, *production* is now generally used.

In *general*, *products* comprehend whatever is produced or made; as when we speak of the *products* of a country exported.

The *product* of the impost and excise. *Belknap, N. Hamp.*

3. Effect; result; something consequential.

These are the *product*
Of those ill-mated marriages. *Milton.*

4. In *arithmetic*, the number resulting from the multiplication of two or more numbers. Thus, $5 \times 7 = 35$, the product. *Product* results from *multiplication*, as *sum* does from *addition.*

PRO-DUC'TILE, *a.* That may be extended in length.

PRO-DUC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *productio.*]

1. The act or process of producing, bringing forth, or exhibiting to view.

2. That which is produced or made; as, the *productions* of the earth, comprehending all vegetables and fruits; the *productions* of art, as manufactures of every kind, paintings, sculptures, &c.; the *productions* of intellect or genius, as poems and prose compositions.

PRO-DUC'TIVE, *a.* [It. *produttivo*; Sp. *productivo.*]

1. Having the quality or power of producing; as, *productive* labor is that which increases the number or amount of products; opposed to *unproductive* labor. The labor of the farmer and mechanic is *productive*; the labor of officers and professional men is *unproductive* to the state. A tree which bears fruit, and the land which bears grass or grain, is *productive.*

2. Fertile; producing good crops. We often denote by this word that land or plants yield large *products.*

3. Producing; bringing into being; causing to exist; efficient; as, an age *productive* of great men; a spirit *productive* of heroic achievements.

This is turning nobility into a principle of virtue, and making it *productive* of merit. *Spectator.*
And kindle with thy own *productive* fire. *Dryden.*

PRO-DUC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* By production; with abundant produce.

PRO-DUC'TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being productive; as, the *productiveness* of land or labor.

PRO-E-GŪ'MIN-AL, *a.* [Gr. προηγεομαι, to go before.]

Predisposing; a term denoting that cause without which a disease can not exist, which determines its nature and character, but which only produces a predisposition, and always requires the aid of a procatarctic cause to kindle it into action. Only a limited number of diseases require the influence of a proeguminal and a procatarctic cause for their production.

PRŌ'EM, *n.* [Fr. *proeme*; It. and Sp. *proemio*; L. *proœmium*; Gr. προοιμιον; προ, before, and οιμη, οιμος, way.]

Preface; introduction; preliminary observations to a book or writing. *Swift. Milton.*

PRŌ'EM, *v. t.* To preface. [*Not used.*] *South.*

PRO-Ē'MI-AL, *a.* Introductory; prefatory; preliminary. *Hammond. Johnson.*

PRO-EMP-TŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr., from προεμπιπτω, to fall before.]

In *chronology*, the lunar equation, or addition of a day, necessary to prevent the new moon from happening a day too soon. *Brande.*

PRŌ'FACE, *n.* An old exclamation of welcome.

PROF-A-NĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; It. *profanazione*; Sp. *profanacion*; from L. *profano.* See PROFANE.]

1. The act of violating sacred things, or of treating them with contempt or irreverence; as, the *profanation* of the Sabbath by sports, amusements, or unnecessary labor; the *profanation* of a sanctuary; the *profanation* of the name of God by swearing, jesting, &c.

2. The act of treating with abuse or disrespect.

'Twere *profanation* of our joys
To tell the laity our love. *Donne.*

PRO-FANE', *a.* [L. *profanus*; *pro* and *fanum*, a temple; It. and Sp. *profano*; Fr. *profane.*]

1. Irreverent to any thing sacred; *applied to persons.* A man is *profane* when he takes the name of God in vain, or treats sacred things with abuse and irreverence.

2. Irreverent; proceeding from a contempt of sacred things, or implying it; as, *profane* words or language; *profane* swearing.

3. Not sacred; secular; relating to secular things; as, *profane* history.

4. Polluted; not pure.

Nothing is *profane* that serveth to holy things. *Raleigh.*

5. Not purified or holy; allowed for common use; as, a *profane* place. *Ezek.* xlii. and xlviii.

6. Obscene, heathenish; tending to bring reproach on religion; as, *profane* fables. 1 *Tim.* iv.

Profane is used chiefly in Scripture in opposition to *holy*, or qualified ceromonially for sacred services.

PRO-FANE', *v. t.* To violate any thing sacred, or treat it with abuse, irreverence, obloquy, or contempt; as, to *profane* the name of God; to *profane* the Sabbath; to *profane* the Scriptures or the ordinances of God. *Dwight.*

2. To pollute; to defile; to apply to temporal uses; to use as base or common. *Ezek.* xxiv.

3. To violate. *Mal.* ii.

4. To pollute; to debase. *Lev.* xxi.

5. To put to a wrong use. *Shak.*

PRO-FAN'ED, *pp.* Violated; treated with irreverence or abuse; applied to common uses; polluted.

PRO-FANE'LY, *adv.* With irreverence to sacred things or names.

The character of God *profanely* impeached. *Dwight.*

2. With abuse or contempt for any thing venerable.

That proud scholar — speaks of Homer too *profanely.* *Broome.*

PRO-FANE'NESS, *n.* Irreverence of sacred things; *particularly*, the use of language which implies irreverence toward God; the taking of God's name in vain. *Dryden. Atterbury. Dwight.*

Profaneness in men is vulgar and odious; in females, is shocking and detestable. *Anon.*

PRO-FAN'ER, *n.* One who, by words or actions, treats sacred things with irreverence; one who uses profane language.

2. A polluter; a defiler; as, a *profaner* of the temple. *Hooker.*

PRO-FAN'ING, *ppr.* Violating; treating with irreverence; polluting.

PRO-FAN'I-TY, *n.* Profaneness, which see.

In a revel of debauchery, amid the brisk interchange of *profanity* and folly, religion might appear a dumb, unsocial intruder. *Buckminster.*

PRO-FEC'TION, *n.* [L. *profectio.*]

A going forward; advance; progression. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

PRŌ'FERT, *n.* [L. third person of *profero.*] In *law*, the exhibition of a record or paper in open court.

PRO-FESS', *v. t.* [It. *professare*; Sp. *profesar*; Fr. *professer*; L. *professus*, *profiteor*; *pro* and *fateor.*]

1. To make open declaration of; to avow or acknowledge.

Let no man who *professes* himself a Christain, keep so heathenish a family as not to see God be daily worshiped in it. *Decay of Piety.*

They *profess* that they know God, but in works they deny him. — Tit. i.

2. To declare in strong terms.

Then will I *profess* to them, I never knew you. — Matt. vii.

3. To make a show of any sentiments by loud declaration.

To your *professing* bosoms I commit him. *Shak.*

4. To declare publicly one's skill in any art or science, for inviting employment; as, to *profess* one's self a physician; he *professes* surgery.

PRO-FESS', *v. i.* To declare friendship. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

PRO-FESS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Openly declared, avowed, or acknowledged; as, a *professed* foe; a *professed* tyrant; a *professed* Christian; a *professed* atheist.

PRO-FESS'ED-LY, *adv.* By profession; by open declaration or avowal.

I could not grant too much to men — *professedly* my subjects. *K. Charles.*

England I traveled over, *professedly* searching all places as I passed along. *Woodward.*

PRO-FESS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Openly declaring; avowing; acknowledging; making a profession.

PRO-FES'SION, (-fesh'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *professio.*]

1. Open declaration; public avowal or acknowledgment of one's sentiments or belief; as, *professions*

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of friendship or sincerity; a *profession* of faith or religion.

The *professions* of princes, when a crown is the bait, are a slender security. *Lesley.*

The Indians quickly perceive the coincidence or the contradiction between *professions* and conduct, and their confidence or distrust follows of course. *J. Morse.*

2. The business which one professes to understand and to follow for subsistence; calling; vocation; employment; as, the learned *professions*. We speak of the *professions* of a clergyman, of a lawyer, and of a physician or surgeon; the *profession* of lecturer on chemistry or mineralogy. But the word is not applied to an occupation merely mechanical.

3. The collective body of persons engaged in a calling. We speak of practices honorable or disgraceful to a *profession*.

4. Among *the Roman Catholics*, the entering into a religious order, by which a person offers himself to God by a vow of inviolable obedience, chastity, and poverty. *Encyc.*

PRO-FES'SION-AL, (-fesh'un-al,) *a.* Pertaining to a profession or to a calling; as, *professional* studies, pursuits, duties, engagements; *professional* character or skill.

PRO-FES'SION-AL-LY, *adv.* By profession or declaration. He is *professionally* a friend to religion.

2. By calling; as, one employed *professionally*.

PRO-FESS'OR, *n.* [L.] One who makes open declaration of his sentiments or opinions; *particularly*, one who makes a public avowal of his belief in the Scriptures and his faith in Christ, and thus unites himself to the visible church. *Bacon. Hammond.*

2. One that publicly teaches any science or branch of learning; *particularly*, an officer in a university, college, or other seminary, whose business is to read lectures or instruct students in a particular branch of learning; as, a *professor* of theology or mathematics.

PRO-FES-SŌ'RI-AL, *a.* [L. *professorius.*] Pertaining to a professor; as, the *professorial* chair. *Enfield.*

PRO-FESS'OR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a professor or public teacher of the sciences. *Walton.*

PRO-FES'SO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a professor.

PROF'FER, *v. t.* [L. *profero*; *pro* and *fero*, to bear; It. *profferere, profferire*; Sp. *proferir*; Fr. *proferer.*]

1. To offer for acceptance; as, to *proffer* a gift; to *proffer* services; to *proffer* friendship.

2. To essay or attempt of one's own accord.

None
So hardy as to *proffer* or accept
Alone the dreadful voyage. *Milton.*

PROF'FER, *n.* An offer made; something proposed for acceptance by another; as, *proffers* of peace or friendship.

He made a *proffer* to lay down his commission of command in the army. *Clarendon.*

2. Essay; attempt. *Bacon.*

PROF'FER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Offered for acceptance.

PROF'FER-ER, *n.* One who offers any thing for acceptance.

PROF'FER-ING, *ppr.* Offering for acceptance.

PRO-FI''CIENCE, (-fish'ens,) } *n.* [from L. *pro-*
PRO-FI''CIEN-CY, (-fish'en-se,) } *ficiens*, from *proficio*, to advance forward; *pro* and *facio*, to make.]

Advance in the acquisition of any art, science, or knowledge; improvement; progression in knowledge. Students are examined, that they may manifest their *proficiency* in their studies or in knowledge.

PRO-FI''CIENT, (-fish'ent,) *n.* One who has made considerable advances in any business, art, science, or branch of learning; as, a *proficient* in a trade or occupation; a *proficient* in mathematics, in anatomy, in music, &c.

PRO-FI''CIEN-LY, *adv.* By proficiency.

PRO-FIC'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *proficuus, proficio*, supra.] Profitable; advantageous; useful. [*Little used.*] *Harvey.*

PRŌ'FILE, (prō'fil *or* prō'feel,) *n.* [Fr. *profil*; *pro* and *fil*; It. *profilo*; Sp. and Port. *perfil*; *per* and *fil*, L. *filum*, a thread or line.]

1. *Primarily*, an outline or contour; hence, in *sculpture* and *painting*, a head or portrait represented sidewise or in a side view; the side face or half face; as, to draw or appear in *profile*; the *profile* of Pope or Addison.

2. In *architecture*, the contour or outline of a figure, building, or member; also, the draught of an object, representing it as if cut down perpendicularly from the top to the bottom. *Gwilt.*

PRŌ'FILE, (prō'fil *or* prō'feel,) *v. t.* [Fr. *profiler*; It. *profilare*; Sp. *perfilar.*]

To draw the outline of a head sidewise; to draw in profile, as a building.

PRŌ'FIL-ED, *pp.* Drawn so as to present a side view.

PRŌ'FIL-ING, *ppr.* Drawing a portrait so as to represent a side view; drawing an outline of. *Gwilt.*

PRŌ'FIL-IST, *n.* One who takes profiles.

PROF'IT, *n.* [Fr. *profit*; It. *profitto*; from L. *profectus, proficio*, to profit, literally to proceed forward, to advance; *pro* and *facio*. The primary sense of *facio* is, to urge or drive.]

1. In *commerce*, the advance in the price of goods sold beyond the cost of purchase. *Net profit* is the gain made by selling goods at an advanced price, or a price beyond what they had cost the seller, and beyond all costs and charges. The *profit* of the farmer and the manufacturer is the gain made by the sale of produce or manufactures, after deducting the value of the labor, materials, rents, and all expenses, together with the interest of the capital employed, whether land, machinery, buildings, instruments, or money.

Let no man anticipate uncertain *profits*. *Rambler.*

2. Any gain or pecuniary advantage; as, an office of *profit* or honor.

3. Any advantage; any accession of good from labor or exertion; an extensive signification, comprehending the acquisition of any thing valuable, corporeal or intellectual, temporal or spiritual. A person may derive *profit* from exercise, amusements, reading, study, meditation, social intercourse, religious instruction, &c. Every improvement or advance in knowledge is *profit* to a wise man.

PROF'IT, *v. t.* [It. *profittare*; Fr. *profiter.*]

1. To benefit; to advantage; *applied to one's self*, to derive some pecuniary interest or some accession of good from any thing; as, to *profit one's self* by a commercial undertaking, or by reading or instruction. In this sense, the verb is generally used intransitively. *Applied to others*, to communicate good to; to advance the interest of.

Brethren, if I come to you speaking with tongues, what shall I *profit you*? — 1 Cor. xiv.
Whereto might the strength of their hands *profit me*? — Job xxx.

2. To improve; to advance.

It is a great means of *profiting* yourself, to copy diligently excellent pieces and beautiful designs. *Dryden.*

PROF'IT, *v. i.* To gain advantage in pecuniary interest; as, to *profit* by trade or manufactures.

2. To make improvement; to improve; to grow wiser or better; to advance in any thing useful; as, to *profit* by reading or by experience.

She has *profited* by your counsel. *Dryden.*

3. To be of use or advantage; to bring good to.

Riches *profit* not in the day of wrath. — Prov. xi.

PROF'IT-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] Yielding or bringing profit or gain; gainful; lucrative; as, a *profitable* trade; *profitable* business; a *profitable* study or profession.

2. Useful; advantageous.

What was so *profitable* to the empire, became fatal to the emperor. *Arbuthnot.*

PROF'IT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Gainfulness; as, the *profitableness* of trade.

2. Usefulness; advantageousness. *More. Calamy.*

PROF'IT-A-BLY, *adv.* With gain; gainfully. Our ships are *profitably* employed.

2. Usefully; advantageously; with improvement. Our time may be *profitably* occupied in reading.

PROF'IT-ED, *pp.* Benefited; advanced in interest or happiness; improved.

What is a man *profited*, if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul? — Matt. xvi.

PROF'IT-ING, *ppr.* Gaining interest or advantage; improving.

PROF'IT-ING, *n.* Gain; advantage; improvement.

That thy *profiting* may appear to all. — 1 Tim. iv.

PROF'IT-LESS, *a.* Void of profit, gain, or advantage. *Shak.*

PROF'LI-GA-CY, *n.* [See PROFLIGATE.] A profligate or very vicious course of life; a state of being abandoned in moral principle and in vice. *Barrington.*

PROF'LI-GATE, *a.* [L. *profligatus, profligo*, to rout, to ruin; *pro* and *fligo*, to drive or dash. The word, then, signifies, dashed, broken, or ruined in morals. See FLOG and AFFLICT.]

Abandoned to vice; lost to principle, virtue, or decency; extremely vicious; shameless in wickedness; as, a *profligate* man or wretch.

Next age will see
A race more *profligate* than we. *Roscommon.*
Made prostitute and *profligate* the muse,
Debased to each obscene and impious use. *Dryden.*

PROF'LI-GATE, *n.* An abandoned man; a wretch who has lost all regard to good principles, virtue, or decency.

How could such a *profligate* as Antony, or a boy of eighteen like Octavius, ever dare to dream of giving law to such an empire! *Swift.*

PROF'LI-GATE, *v. t.* To drive away; *a Latin signification.* [*Not used.*]

2. To overcome. [*Not used.*] *Harvey.*

PROF'LI-GATE-LY, *adv.* Without principle or shame. *Swift.*

2. In a course of extreme viciousness; as, to spend life *profligately*.

PROF'LI-GATE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being lost to virtue and decency. *Butler.*

2. An abandoned course of life; extreme viciousness; profligacy.

PROF-LI-GA'TION, *n.* Defeat; rout. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

PROF'LU-ENCE, *n.* [L. *profluens, profluo*; *pro* and *fluo*, to flow.]

A progress or course. [*Not used.*] *Wotton.*

PROF'LU-ENT, *a.* Flowing forward; as, a *profluent* stream. *Milton.*

PRO FOR'MA, [L.] For the sake of form.

PRO-FOUND', *a.* [Fr. *profond*; It. *profondo*; Sp. *profundo*; L. *profundus*; *pro* and *fundus*, bottom. See FOUND.]

1. Deep; descending or being far below the surface, or far below the adjacent places; as, a gulf *profound*. *Milton.*

2. Intellectually deep; that enters deeply into subjects; not superficial or obvious to the mind; as, a *profound* investigation; *profound* reasoning; a *profound* treatise.

3. Humble; very lowly; submissive; as, a *profound* reverence for the Supreme Being. *Duppa.*

4. Penetrating deeply into science or any branch of learning; as, a *profound* scholar; a *profound* mathematician; a *profound* historian.

5. Deep in skill or contrivance.

The revolters are *profound* to make slaughter. — Hos. v.

6. Having hidden qualities.

Upon the corner of the room
There hangs a vaporous drop *profound*. *Shak.*

PRO-FOUND', *n.* The deep; the sea; the ocean; as, the vast *profound*. *Dryden.*

2. The abyss.

I travel this *profound*. *Milton.*

PRO-FOUND', *v. i.* To dive; to penetrate. [*Not in use.*] *Glanville.*

PRO-FOUND'LY, *adv.* Deeply; with deep concern.

Why sigh you so *profoundly*? *Shak.*

2. With deep penetration into science or learning; with deep knowledge or insight; as, *profoundly* wise; *profoundly* skilled in music or painting. *Dryden.*

PRO-FOUND'NESS, *n.* Depth of place.

2. Depth of knowledge or of science. *Hooker.*

PRO-FUND'I-TY, *n.* [It. *profondita*; Sp. *profundidad*; from L. *profundus.*]

Depth of place, of knowledge, or of science. *Milton.*

PRO-FŪSE', *a.* [L. *profusus, profundo*, to pour out; *pro* and *fundo.*]

1. Lavish; liberal to excess; prodigal; as, a *profuse* government; a *profuse* administration. Henry the Eighth, a *profuse* king, dissipated the treasures which the parsimony of his father had amassed. A man's friends are generally too *profuse* of praise, and his enemies too sparing.

2. Extravagant; lavish; as, *profuse* expenditures.

3. Overabounding; exuberant.

On a green shady bank, *profuse* of flowers. *Milton.*
O Liberty! thou goddess heavenly bright,
Profuse of bliss. *Addison.*
Profuse ornament in painting, architecture, or gardening, as well as in dress or in language, shows a mean or corrupted taste. *Kames.*

PRO-FŪSE', *v. t.* To pour out. [*Little used.*] *Armstrong.*

2. To squander. [*Little used.*] *Steele.*

PRO-FŪSE'LY, *adv.* Lavishly; prodigally; as, an income *profusely* expended.

2. With exuberance; with great abundance. The earth is *profusely* adorned with flowers; ornaments may be too *profusely* scattered over a building.

PRO-FŪSE'NESS, *n.* Lavishness; prodigality; extravagant expenditures.

Hospitality sometimes degenerates into *profuseness*. *Atterbury.*

2. Great abundance; profusion; as, *profuseness* of ornaments.

PRO-FŪ'SION, (-zhun,) *n.* [L. *profusio.*]

1. Lavishness; prodigality; extravagance of expenditures; as, to waste an estate by *profusion*.

What meant thy pompous progress through the empire,
Thy vast *profusion* to the factious nobles? *Rowe.*

2. Lavish effusion.

He was desirous to avoid not only *profusion*, but the least effusion of Christian blood. *Hayward.*

3. Rich abundance; exuberant plenty. The table contained a *profusion* of dainties. Our country has a *profusion* of food for man and beast.

The raptured eye
The fair *profusion*, yellow autumn, spies. *Thomson.*

PROG, *v. i.* [D. *prachgen*, to beg; Dan. *prakker*, id.; Sw. *pracka*, to make use of shifts; L. *proco, procor.*]

To shift meanly for provisions; to wander about and seek provisions where they are to be found; to live by beggarly tricks. [*A low word.*]

You are the lion; I have been endeavoring to *prog* for you. *Burke.*

PROG, *n.* Victuals or provisions sought by begging, or found by wandering about.

2. Victuals of any kind. [*A low word.*] *Swift.*

PROG, *n.* One that seeks his victuals by wandering and begging.

PRO-GEN'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *progenero.*]

To beget. [*Not in use.*]

PRO-GEN-ER-A'TION, *n.* The act of begetting; propagation. [*Not used.*]

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PRO-GEN'I-TOR, *n.* [L., from *progigno; pro* and *gigno*, to beget, Gr. γενναω.]
An ancestor in the direct line; a forefather. Adam was the *progenitor* of the human race.

PRO-GEN'I-TURE, *n.* A begetting or birth. [*Little used.*]

PROG'E-NY, *n.* [It. *progenie*; L. *progenies*, from *progignor.*]
Offspring; race; children; descendants of the human kind, or offspring of other animals; as, the *progeny* of a king; the *progeny* of Adam; the *progeny* of beasts or fowls; *a word of general application.*

PROG-NŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. προγνωσις, from προγινωσκω, to know before; προ and γινωσκω.]
In *medicine*, the art of foretelling the course and event of a disease; the judgment of the course and event of a disease by particular symptoms.
Coxe. Hooper.

PROG-NOS'TIC, *a.* Foreshowing; indicating something future by signs or symptoms; as, the *prognostic* symptoms of a disease; *prognostic* signs.

PROG-NOS'TIC, *n.* In *medicine*, the judgment formed concerning the course and event of a disease by means of the symptoms. *Encyc.*
2. Something which foreshows; a sign by which a future event may be known or foretold.
In *medicine*, a sign or symptom indicating the course and event of a disease. The appearance of the tongue is of considerable importance as a *prognostic.* *Parr.*
3. A foretelling; prediction. *Swift.*

PROG-NOS'TIC-A-BLE, *a.* That may be foreknown or foretold. *Brown.*

PROG-NOS'TIC-ATE, *v. t.* [from *prognostic*; It. *prognosticare.*]
1. To foreshow; to indicate a future course or event by present signs. A clear sky at sunset *prognosticates* a fair day.
2. To foretell by means of present signs; to predict.

I neither will nor can *prognosticate*
To the young gaping heir his father's fate. *Dryden.*

PROG-NOS'TIC-A-TED, *pp.* Foreshown; foretold.

PROG-NOS'TIC-A-TING, *ppr.* Foreshowing; foretelling.

PROG-NOS-TIC-A'TION, *n.* The act of foreshowing a future course or event by present signs.
2. The act of foretelling a course or event by present signs. *Burnet.*
3. A foretoken; previous sign. *Shak.*

PROG-NOS'TIC-A-TOR, *n.* A foreknower or foreteller of a future course or event by present signs.

PRO-GRAM'MA, *n.* [Gr., from προγραφω, to write previously; προ and γραφω, to write.]
1. *Ancicntly*, a letter sealed with the king's seal. *Encyc.*
2. In *a university*, a billet or advertisement to invite persons to an oration. *Encyc.*
3. A proclamation or edict posted in a public place. *Life of A. Wood.*
4. That which is written before something else; a preface. *Warton.*

PRŌ'GRAMME, (prō'gram,) *n.* [Fr., from Gr. προγραμμα.] A brief outline or explanation of the order to be pursued, or the subjects embraced, in any public exercise, performance, entertainment, or series of exercises.

PROG'RESS, *n.* [Fr. *progrès*; Sp. *progreso*; L. *progressus, progredior*; *pro* and *gradior*, to step or go. See GRADE and DEGREE.]
1. A moving or going forward; a proceeding onward. A man makes a slow *progress* or a rapid *progress* on a journey; a ship makes slow *progress* against the tide. He watched the *progress* of the army on its march, or the *progress* of a star or comet.
2. A moving forward in growth; increase; as, the *progress* of a plant or animal.
3. Advance in business of any kind; as, the *progress* of a negotiation; the *progress* of arts.
4. Advance in knowledge; intellectual or moral improvement; proficiency. The student is commended for his *progress* in learning; the Christian for his *progress* in virtue and piety.
5. Removal; passage from place to place.

From Egypt arts their *progress* made to Greece. *Denham.*

6. A journey of state; a circuit.
Blackstone. Addison.

PRO-GRESS', *v. i.* To move forward in space; to pass; to proceed.

Let me wipe off this honorable dew
That silvery doth *progress* on thy cheeks. *Shak.*
— Although the popular blast
Hath reared thy name up to bestride a cloud,
Or *progress* in the chariot of the sun.
Broken Heart, by Ford, vol. i. p. 303, *Gifford's ed. London*, 1827.

[These authors accent the first syllable, but the accent is now on the second.]
2. To proceed; to continue onward in course.

After the war had *progressed* for some time. *Marshall.*
They *progress* in that style in proportion as their pieces are treated with contempt. *Washington.*

Knowles, Smart, and *Reid*, have inserted the word, in this sense, in their dictionaries.
3. To advance; to make improvement.
Du Ponceau. Bayard.

PRO-GRESS'ED, (pro-grest',) *pp.* Moved forward; proceeded.

PRO-GRESS'ING, *ppr.* Moving forward; advancing.
Milton. Reform of Eng.

PRO-GRES'SION, (pro-gresh'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *progressio, progredior.*]
1. The act of moving forward; a proceeding in a course; motion onward. *Locke.*
2. Intellectual advance; as, the *progression* of thought. *Locke.*
3. Course; passage. *Shak.*
4. In *mathematics*, regular or proportional advance in increase or decrease of numbers; continued proportion, arithmetical, geometrical, or harmonical. Arithmetical progression is when the terms increase or decrease by equal differences. Thus,

2. 4. 6. 8. 10. } by the difference 2.
10. 8. 6. 4. 2. }

Geometrical progression is when the terms increase or decrease by equal ratios. Thus,

2. 4. 8. 16. 32. 64. } by a continual multiplica-
64. 32. 16. 8. 4. 2. } tion or division by 2.
Encyc.

5. In *music*, a regular succession of chords or movement of the parts in harmony.

PRO-GRES'SION-AL, (-gresh'un-al,) *a.* That advances; that is in a state of advance. *Brown.*

PRO-GRESS'IVE, *a.* Moving forward; proceeding onward; advancing; as, *progressive* motion or course; opposed to RETROGRADE. *Bacon. Ray.*
2. Improving. The arts are in a *progressive* state.

PRO-GRESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* By motion onward; by regular advances. *Hooker.*

PRO-GRESS'IVE-NESS, *n.* The state of moving forward; an advancing; state of improvement; as, the *progressiveness* of science, arts, or taste.

PRO HAC VĪCE, [L.] For this occasion.

PRO-HIB'IT, *v. t.* [L. *prohibeo*; *pro* and *habeo*, to hold; Fr. *prohiber*; It. *proibire*; Sp. *prohibir.*]
1. To forbid; to interdict by authority; *applicable to persons or things, but implying authority or right.* God *prohibited* Adam to eat of the fruit of a certain tree. The moral law *prohibits* what is wrong, and commands what is right. We *prohibit* a person to do a thing, and we *prohibit* the thing to be done.
2. To hinder; to debar; to prevent; to preclude.

Gates of burning adamant,
Barred over us, *prohibit* all egress. *Milton.*

PRO-HIB'IT-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Forbid; interdicted; hindered.

PRO-HIB'IT-ER, *n.* One who prohibits or forbids; a forbidder; an interdicter.

PRO-HIB'IT-ING, *ppr.* Forbidding; interdicting; debarring.

PRO-HI-BI'TION, (pro-he-bish'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *prohibitio.*]
1. The act of forbidding or interdicting; a declaration to hinder some action; interdict.

The law of God, in the ten commandments, consists mostly of *prohibitions*; — "Thou shalt not do such a thing." *Tillotson.*

2. In *law*, a *writ of prohibition*, is a writ issuing from a superior tribunal, directed to the judges of an inferior court, commanding them to cease from the prosecution of a suit. By ellipsis, *prohibition* is used for the writ itself. *Blackstone.*

PRO-HI-BI'TION-IST, *n.* One who favors prohibitory duties in commerce.

PRO-HIB'IT-IVE, } *a.* Forbidding; implying pro-
PRO-HIB'IT-O-RY, } hibition. *Barrow. Ayliffe.*

PROIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *provigner*; *pro* and *vigne*, vine.]
To lop; to trim; to prune. [*Obs.*] [See PRUNE.]
B. Jonson.

PROIN, *v. i.* To be employed in pruning. [*Obs.*]
Bacon.

PRO-JECT', *v. t.* [L. *projicio*; *pro*, forward, and *jacio*, to throw; It. *progettare*; Fr. *projeter*; Sp. *proyectar.*]
1. To throw out; to cast or shoot forward.

Th' ascending villas
Project long shadows o'er the crystal tide. *Pope.*

2. To cast forward in the mind; to scheme; to contrive; to devise something to be done; as, to *project* a plan for paying off the national debt; to *project* an expedition to South America; to *project* peace or war. *Milton.*
3. To draw or exhibit, as the form of any thing; to delineate.

PRO-JECT', *v. i.* To shoot forward; to extend beyond something else; to jut; to be prominent; as, the cornice *projects.*

PROJ'ECT, *n.* [Fr. *projet.*]
1. A scheme; a design; something intended or devised; contrivance; as, the *project* of a canal from the Hudson to the lakes; all our *projects* of happiness are liable to be frustrated.
2. An idle scheme; a design not practicable; as, a man given to *projects.*

PRO-JECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Cast out or forward; schemed; devised; delineated.

PRO-JECT'ILE, *a.* Impelling forward; as, a *projectile* force.
2. Given by impulse; impelled forward; as, *projectile* motion. *Arbuthnot.*

PRO-JECT'ILE, *n.* A body projected, or impelled forward by force, particularly through the air.
2. *Projectiles*, in *mechanical philosophy*, is that part which treats of the motion of bodies thrown or driven by an impelling force above the earth.

PRO-JECT'ING, *ppr.* Throwing out or forward; scheming; contriving.

PRO-JECT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shooting out; jutting; extending forward; as, a *projecting* rock.

PRO-JEC'TION, *n.* [L. *projectio.*]
1. The act of throwing or shooting forward. *Brown.*
2. A part jutting out, as of a building; an extension beyond something else.
3. The act of scheming; plan; scheme; design of something to be executed.
4. Plan; delineation; the representation of something; as, the *projection* of the sphere, is a delineation of the several parts of its surface on a plane. There are three principal points of *projection*; the *stereographic*, in which the eye is supposed to be placed on the surface of the sphere; the *orthographic*, in which the eye is supposed to be at an infinite distance; and the *gnomonic*, in which the eye is placed in the center of the sphere. *Brande.*
Globular projection; that projection of the sphere which so represents its circles as to present the appearance of a globe.
Mercator's projection; a mode of representing the sphere in which the meridians are drawn parallel to each other, and the parallels of latitude are straight lines, whose distance from each other increases with their distance from the equator, so that at all places the degrees of latitude and longitude have to each other the same ratio as on the sphere itself.
In *perspective*, *projection* denotes the appearance or representation of an object on the perspective plane. *Encyc.*
5. In *alchemy*, the casting of a certain powder, called *powder of projection*, into a crucible or other vessel full of some prepared metal or other matter, which is to be thereby transmuted into gold. *Encyc.*

PRO-JECT'MENT, *n.* Design; contrivance. [*Little used.*] *Clarendon.*

PRO-JECT'OR, *n.* One who forms a scheme or design. *Addison.*
2. One who forms wild or impracticable schemes. *Pope.*

PRO-JEC'TURE, *n.* A jutting or standing out beyond the line or surface of something else. *Encyc.*

PRO-JET', (pro-zhā',) *n.* [Fr.] A plan proposed; the draft of a proposed measure, arrangement, &c. *Bouvier.*

PRO-LAPSE', (pro-laps',) *n.* [L. *prolapsus, prolabor.*]
A falling down or falling out of some part of the body, as of the uterus or intestines. *Encyc.*

PRO-LAPSE', (pro-laps',) *v. i.* To fall down or out; to project too much.

PRO-LAP'SION, } See PROLAPSE, *n.*
PRO-LAP'SUS. }

PRO-LĀTE', *v. t.* [L. *prolatum, profero.*]
To utter; to pronounce. [*Not used.*] *Howell.*

PRŌ'LATE, *a.* [Supra.] Extended beyond the line of an exact sphere; opposed to OBLATE. A *prolate* spheroid is produced by the revolution of a semi-ellipse about its larger diameter. *Brande.*

PRO-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *prolatio*, from *profero.*]
1. Utterance; pronunciation. [*Little used.*] *Ray.*
2. Delay; act of deferring. [*Not used.*] *Ainsworth.*
3. A method, in *music*, of determining the power of semibreves and minims. *Busby.*

PRO-LE-GOM'E-NA, *n. pl.* [Gr. προλεγομενα; προ and λεγω, to speak.]
Preliminary observations; introductory remarks or discourses prefixed to a book or treatise. *Walton.*

PRO-LE-GOM'E-NA-RY, *a.* Preliminary; introductory; containing previous explanations. *Ed. Rev.*

PRŌ'LEGS, *n. pl.* In *entomology*, the fleshy, pediform, and frequently retractile organs, which assist various larvæ in their movements. *Brande.*

PRO-LEP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. προληψις, from προλαμβανω; προ and λαμβανω, to take.]
1. Anticipation; a figure in rhetoric by which objections are anticipated or prevented. *Bramhall.*
2. An error in chronology, when an event is dated before the actual time; a species of anachronism. *Theobald.*

PRO-LEP'TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to prolepsis or an-
PRO-LEP'TIC-AL, } ticipation.
2. Previous; antecedent. *Glanville.*
3. In *medicine*, anticipating the usual time; applied to a periodical disease, whose paroxysm returns at an earlier hour at every repetition. *Encyc.*

PRO-LEP'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* By way of anticipation.

PRO-LE-TĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* Having a numerous offspring.

PRŌ-LE-TĀ'RI-AN, *a.* [L. *proletarius*, from *proles*, offspring.]
Mean; vile; vulgar. [*Not used.*] *Hudibras.*

PRŌ'LE-TA-RY, *n.* A common person. [*Not used.*] *Burton.*

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PROL/I-CIDE, *n.* [L. *proles*, offspring, and *cædo*, to slay.]
The crime of destroying one's offspring either in the womb or after birth. *Bouvier.*

PRO-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [Infm.] In *botany*, a *proliferous* flower is a flower which produces another flower within itself. A *proliferous* umbel is one which produces another umbel from its own center.

PRO-LIF'IC, } *a.* [It. and Sp. *prolifico*; Fr. *pro-*
PRO-LIF'IC-AL, } *lifique*; L. *proles*, offspring, and *facio*, to make.]
1. Producing young or fruit; fruitful; generative; productive; *applied to animals and plants*; as, a *prolific* female; a *prolific* tree.
2. Productive; having the quality of generating; as, a controversy *prolific* of evil consequences; a *prolific* brain.
3. A *prolific* flower, [*prolifer*,] in *botany*, is one which produces a second flower from its own center, or which has smaller flowers growing out of the principal one. But PROLIFEROUS is commonly used. *Encyc. Martin.*

PRO-LIF'IC-A-CY, *n.* Fruitfulness; great productiveness. *Encyc.*

PRO-LIF'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Fruitfully; with great increase.

PRO-LIF-IC-Ā'TION, *n.* [See PROLIFIC.] The generation of young or of plants.
2. In *botany*, the production of a second flower from the substance of the first. This is either from the center of a simple flower, or from the side of an aggregate flower. *Lee.*

PRO-LIF'IC-NESS, *n.* The state of being prolific. *Scott.*

PRO-LIX', *a.* [L. *prolixus*; *pro* and *laxus*, literally, drawn out. Often in the United States pronounced *prō'lix.*]
1. Long; extending to a great length; minute in narration or argument; *applied only with reference to discourse, speech, and writing*; as, a *prolix* oration; a *prolix* poem; a *prolix* sermon; a *prolix* writer.
2. Of long duration. [*Not in use.*]

PRO-LIX'IOUS, (-shus,) *a.* Dilatory; tedious. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

PRO-LIX'I-TY, } *n.* Great length; minute detail;
PRO-LIX'NESS, } *applied only to discourses and writings. Prolixity* is not always tedious.

PRO-LIX'LY, *adv.* At great length. *Dryden.*

PRO-LO-QŪ'TOR, *n.* [L. *prolocutor*; *pro* and *loquor*, to speak.]
The speaker or chairman of a convocation. *Swift.*

PRO-LO-QŪ'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office or station of a prolocutor.

PRŌ'LO-GIZE, *v. i.* To deliver a prologue. [*Not in use.*]

PRŌ'LOGUE, (prō'log,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *prologus*: Gr. προλογος; προ and λογος, discourse.]
The preface or introduction to a discourse or performance, chiefly the discourse or poem spoken before a dramatic performance or play begins. *Encyc.*

PRŌ'LOGUE, (prō'log,) *v. t.* [It. *prologare.*]
To introduce with a formal preface. *Shak.*

PRŌ'LOGU-ED, *pp.* Introduced with a preface.

PRŌ'LOGU-ING, *ppr.* Introducing with a formal preface.

PRO-LONG', *v. t.* [Fr. *prolonger*; It. *prolungare*; Sp. *prolongar*; L. *pro* and *longus*. See LONG.]
1. To lengthen in time; to extend the duration of. Temperate habits tend to *prolong* life.
2. To lengthen; to draw out in time by delay; to continue.

Th' unhappy queen with talk *prolonged* the night. *Dryden.*

3. To put off to a distant time.

For I myself am not so well provided
As else I would be, were the day *prolonged*. *Shak.*

4. To extend in space or length.

PRO-LON''GĀTE, *v. t.* To extend or lengthen in space; as, to *prolongate* a line.
2. To extend in time. [*Little used.*]

PRO-LON''GĀ-TED, *pp.* Extended in space; continued in length.

PRO-LON''GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Lengthening in space.

PRO-LON''GĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of lengthening in time or space; as, the *prolongation* of life. *Bacon.*

The *prolongation* of a line. *Lavoisier, Trans.*

2. Extension of time by delay or postponement; as, the *prolongation* of days for payment. *Bacon*

PRO-LONG'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Lengthened in duration or space.

PRO-LONG'ER, *n.* He or that which lengthens in time or space.

PRO-LONG'ING, *ppr.* Extending in time; continuing in length.

PRO-LŪ'SION, (-zhun,) *n.* [L. *prolusio*, *proludo*; *pro* and *ludo*, to play.]
A prelude; a trial before the principal performance; hence, in *a general sense*, a trial; an essay. *Rich. Dict.*

PROM-E-NĀDE', *n.* [Fr., from *promener*; *pro* and *mener*, to lead.]
1. A walk for amusement or exercise.
2. A place for walking.

PROM-E-NĀDE', *v. i.* To walk for amusement or exercise.

PROM-E-NĀD'ER, *n.* He or that which promenades.

PROM-E-NĀD'ING, *ppr.* Walking for amusement or exercise.

PRO-MER'IT, *v. t.* [L. *promereo*, *promeritum*; *pro* and *mereo*, to merit.]
1. To oblige; to confer a favor on. *Hall.*
2. To deserve; to procure by merit. *Pearson.*
[*This word is little used, or not at all.*]

PRO-MĒ'THE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Prometheus, who stole fire from heaven.
2. Having the life-giving quality of the fire thus stolen.

PRO-MĒ'THE-AN, *n.* A glass tube containing sulphuric acid, and surrounded by an inflammable mixture, which it ignites on being pressed. *Brande.*

PROM'I-NENCE, } *n.* [L. *prominentia*, from *promi-*
PROM'I-NEN-CY, } *neo*; *pro* and *minor*, to menace, that is, to shoot forward.]
1. A standing out from the surface of something, or that which juts out; protuberance; as, the *prominence* of a joint; the *prominence* of a rock or cliff; the *prominence* of the nose. Small hills and knolls are *prominences* on the surface of the earth.
2. Conspicuousness; distinction.

PROM'I-NENT, *a.* [L. *prominens.*]
1. Standing out beyond the line or surface of something; jutting; protuberant; in high relief; as, a *prominent* figure on a vase.
2. Full; large; as, a *prominent* eye.
3. Eminent; distinguished above others; as, a *prominent* character.
4. Principal; most visible or striking to the eye; conspicuous. The figure of a man or of a building holds a *prominent* place in a picture.

PROM'I-NENT-LY, *adv.* In a prominent manner; so as to stand out beyond the other parts; eminently; in a striking manner; conspicuously.

PRO-MIS'CU-OUS, *a.* [L. *promiscuus*; *pro* and *misceo*, to mix.]
1. Mingled; consisting of individuals united in a body or mass without order; confused; undistinguished; as, a *promiscuous* crowd or mass.

A wild where weeds and flowers *promiscuous* shoot. *Pope.*

2. Common; indiscriminate; not restricted to an individual; as, *promiscuous* love or intercourse.

PRO-MIS'CU-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a crowd or mass without order; with confused mixture; indiscriminately; as, men of all classes *promiscuously* assembled; particles of different earths *promiscuously*
2. Without distinction of kinds. [united.

Like beasts and birds *promiscuously* they join. *Pope.*

PRO-MIS'CU-OUS-NESS, *n.* A state of being mixed without order or distinction. *Ash.*

PROM'ISE, *n.* [L. *promissum*, from *promitto*, to send before or forward; *pro* and *mitto*, to send; Fr. *promettre*, *promis*, *promesse*; It. *promettere*, *promessa*; Sp. *prometer*, *promesa.*]
1. In *a general sense*, a declaration, written or verbal, made by one person to another, which binds the person who makes it, either in honor, conscience, or law, to do or forbear a certain act *specified*; a declaration which *gives* to the person to whom it is made a right to expect or to claim the performance or forbearance of the act. The promise of a visit to my neighbor gives him a right to expect it, and I am bound in honor and civility to perform the *promise*. Of such a *promise* human laws have no cognizance; but the fulfillment of it is one of the minor moralities which civility, kindness, and strict integrity, require to be observed.
2. In *law*, a declaration, verbal or written, made by one person to another for a good or valuable consideration, in the nature of a covenant, by which the promiser binds *himself*, and, as the case may be, his *legal representatives*, to do or forbear some act, and gives to the promisee a legal right to demand and enforce a fulfillment.
3. A binding declaration of something to be done or given for another's benefit; as, the *promise* of a grant of land. A promise may be *absolute* or *conditional*; *lawful* or *unlawful*: *express* or *implied*. An *absolute promise* must be fulfilled at all events. The obligation to fulfill a *conditional promise* depends on the performance of the condition. An *unlawful promise* is not binding, because it is void; for it is incompatible with a prior paramount obligation of obedience to the laws. An *express promise* is one expressed in words or writing. An *implied promise* is one which reason and justice dictate. If I hire a man to perform a day's labor, without any declaration that I will pay him, the law presumes a *promise* on my part that I will give him a reasonable reward, and will enforce such *implied promise*.
4. Hopes; expectation, or that which affords expectation of future distinction; as, a youth of great *promise*.

My native country was full of youthful *promise*. *Irving.*

5. That which is promised; fulfillment or grant of what is promised.

He commanded them that they should not depart from Jerusalem, but wait for the *promise* of the Father. — Acts i.

6. In *Scripture*, the *promise* of God is the declaration or assurance which God has given in his word of bestowing blessings on his people. Such assurance, resting on the perfect justice, power, benevolence, and immutable veracity of God, can not fail of performance.

The Lord is not slack concerning his *promises*. — 2 Pet. iii.

PROM'ISE, *v. t.* To make a declaration to another, which binds the promiser in honor, conscience, or law, to do or forbear some act: as, to *promise* a visit to a friend; to *promise* a cessation of hostilities; to *promise* the payment of money.
2. To afford reason to expect; as, the year *promises* a good harvest.
3. To make declaration or give assurance of some benefit to be conferred; to pledge or engage to bestow.

The proprietors *promised* large tracts of land.
Charter of Dartmouth College.

PROM'ISE, *v. i.* To assure one by a promise or binding declaration. The man *promises* fair; let us forgive him.
2. To afford hopes or expectations; to give ground to expect good. The youth *promises* to be an eminent man; the wheat *promises* to be a good crop; the weather *promises* to be pleasant.
3. In *popular use*, this verb sometimes threatens or assures of evil. The rogue shall be punished, I *promise* you.

Will not the ladies be afraid of the Lion?
— I fear it, I *promise* you. *Shak.*

In the latter example, *promise* is equivalent to *declare*; "I *declare* to you."
4. To *promise one's self*; to be assured or to have strong confidence.

I dare *promise myself* you will attest the truth of all I have advanced. *Stambler.*

PROM'ISE-BRĒACH, *n.* Violation of promise. *Shak.*

PROM'ISE-BREĀK'ER, *n.* A violator of promises. *Shak.*

PROM'IS-ED, (prom'ist,) *pp.* or *a.* Engaged by word or writing; stipulated.

PROM-IS-EE', *n.* The person to whom a promise is made. *Encyc.*

PROM'IS-ER, *n.* One who promises; one who engages, assures, stipulates, or covenants. Fear, says Dryden, is a great *promiser*. We may say that hope is a very liberal *promiser*.

The import of a promise, when disputed, is not to be determined by the sense of the *promiser*, nor by the expectations of the *promisee*. *Paley. Encyc.*

Note. — In *law language*, PROMISOR is used, but without necessity or advantage.

PROM'IS-ING, *ppr.* Engaging by words or writing; stipulating; assuring.
2. Affording just expectations of good or reasonable ground of hope; as, a *promising* youth; a *promising* prospect. [*In this sense the word may be a participle or an adjective.*]

PROM'IS-ING-LY, *adv.* In a promising manner.

PROM'IS-SO-RI-LY, *adv.* By way of promise.

PROM'IS-SO-RY, *a.* Containing a promise or binding declaration of something to be done or forborne. *Arbuthnot.*
2. In *law*, a promissory note is a writing which contains a promise of the payment of money or the delivery of property to another, at or before a time specified, in consideration of value received by the promiser. In *England*, *promissory* notes and bills of exchange, being negotiable for the payment of a less sum than twenty shillings, are declared to be void by stat. 15 Geo. III. *Blackstone.*

PROM'ON-TO-RY, *n.* [L. *promontorium*: *pro*, forward, and *mons*, a mountain; Fr. *promontoire*; It. and Sp. *promontorio.*]
In *geography*, a high point of land or rock, projecting into the sea beyond the line of coast; a head land. It differs from a cape in denoting high land; a cape may be a similar projection of land, high or low.

Like one that stands upon a *promontory*. *Shak.*
If you drink tea on a *promontory* that overhangs the sea, it is preferable to an assembly. *Pope.*

PRO-MŌTE', *v. t.* [L. *promotus*, *promoveo*, to move forward; *pro* and *moveo*, to move; It. *promovere*; Sp. *promover*; Fr. *promouvoir.*]
1. To forward; to advance; to contribute to the growth, enlargement, or excellence of any thing valuable, or to the increase of any thing evil; as, to *promote* learning, knowledge, virtue, or religion; to *promote* the interests of commerce or agriculture; to *promote* the arts; to *promote* civilization or refinement; to *promote* the propagation of the gospel; to *promote* vice and disorder.
2. To excite; as, to *promote* mutiny.
3. To exalt; to elevate; to raise; to prefer in rank or honor.

I will *promote* thee to very great honor. — Num. xxii.
Exalt her, and she shall *promote* thee. — Prov. iv.

PRO-MŌT'ED, *pp.* Advanced; exalted.

PRO-MŌT'ER, *n.* He or that which forwards, advances, or promotes; an encourager; as, a *promoter* of charity. *Atterbury.*

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2. One that excites; as, a *promoter* of sedition.
3. An informer; a make-bate. [*Obs.*]

PRO-MŌT'ING, *ppr.* Forwarding; advancing; exciting; exalting.

PRO-MŌ'TION, *n.* [Fr., from *promote.*]
1. The act of promoting; advancement; encouragement; as, the *promotion* of virtue or morals; the *promotion* of peace or of discord.
2. Exaltation in rank or honor; preferment.

My *promotion* will be thy destruction. *Milton.*
Promotion cometh neither from the east, nor from the west, nor from the south. — Ps. lxxv.

PRO-MŌ'TIVE, *a.* Tending to advance or promote; tending to encourage. *Hume.*

PRO-MŌVE', *v. t.* To advance. [*Not used.*] *Fell.*

PROMPT, *a.* [Fr. *prompt*; It. and Sp. *pronto*; L. *promptus*, from *promo.*]
1. Ready and quick to act as occasion demands.

Very discerning and *prompt* in giving orders. *Clarendon.*

2. Of a ready disposition; acting with cheerful alacrity; as, *prompt* in obedience or compliance.

Tell him
I'm *prompt* to lay my crown at 's feet. *Shak.*

3. Quick; ready; not dilatory; *applied to things*; as, he manifested a *prompt* obedience; he yielded *prompt* assistance.

When Washington heard the voice of his country in distress, his obedience was *prompt.* *Ames.*

4. Quick; hasty; indicating boldness or forwardness.

And you, perhaps, too *prompt* in your replies. *Dryden.*

5. Ready; present; told down; as, *prompt* payment.
6. Easy; unobstructed. *Wotton.*

PROMPT, *v. t.* To incite; to move or excite to action or exertion; to instigate. Insults *prompt* anger or revenge; love *prompts* desire; benevolence *prompts* men to devote their time and services to spread the gospel. Ambition *prompted* Alexander to wish for more worlds to conquer.
2. To assist a speaker when at a loss, by pronouncing the words forgotten or next in order; as, to *prompt* an actor; or to assist a learner, by suggesting something forgotten or not understood. *Ascham. Shak. Bacon.*
3. To dictate; to suggest to the mind.

And whispering angels *prompt* her golden dreams. *Pope.*

4. To remind. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

PROMPT'BOOK, *n.* The book used by a prompter of a theater.

PROMPT'ED, *pp.* Incited; moved to action; instigated; assisted in speaking or learning.

PROMPT'ER, *n.* One that prompts; one that admonishes or incites to action.
2. One that is placed behind the scenes in a playhouse, whose business is to assist the speakers when at a loss, by uttering the first words of a sentence, or words forgotten; or any person who aids a public speaker when at a loss, by suggesting the next words of his piece. *Pope.*

PROMPT'ING, *ppr.* Inciting; moving to action; aiding a speaker when at a loss for the words of his piece.

PROMPT'I-TUDE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *promptus*; It. *prontitudine*; Sp. *prontitud.*]
1. Readiness; quickness of decision and action when occasion demands. In the sudden vicissitudes of a battle, *promptitude* in a commander is one of the most essential qualifications.
2. Readiness of will; cheerful alacrity; as, *promptitude* in obedience or compliance.

PROMPT'LY, *adv.* Readily; quickly; expeditiously; cheerfully. *Taylor.*

PROMPT'NESS, *n.* Readiness; quickness of decision or action. The young man answered questions with great *promptness.*
2. Cheerful willingness; alacrity.
3. Activity; briskness; as, the *promptness* of animal actions. *Arbuthnot.*

PROMPT'U-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *promptuaire*; L. *promptuarium.*]
That from which supplies are drawn; a storehouse; a magazine; a repository. *Woodward.*

PROMPT'URE, *n.* Suggestion; incitement. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

PRO-MUL'GATE, *v. t.* [L. *promulgo.*]
To publish; to make known by open declaration; as, to *promulgate* the secrets of a council. It is particularly applied to the publication of laws and the gospel. The moral law was *promulgated* at Mount Sinai. The apostles *promulgated* the gospel. Edicts, laws, and orders are *promulgated* by circular letters, or through the medium of the public prints.

PRO-MUL'GA-TED, *pp.* Published; made publicly known.

PRO-MUL'GA-TING, *ppr.* Publishing.

PRO-MUL-GA'TION, *n.* The act of promulgating; publication; open declaration; as, the *promulgation* of the law or of the gospel.

PRO-MUL-GA'TOR, *n.* A publisher; one who makes known or teaches publicly what was before unknown.

PRO-MULGE', (pro-mulj',) *v. t.* To promulgate; to publish or teach. [Less used than PROMULGATE.]

PRO-MULGED', (pro-muljd',) *pp.* Published.

PRO-MULGER, *n.* One who publishes or teaches what was before unknown. *Atterbury.*

PRO-MULGING, *ppr.* Publishing.

PRO-NĀ'OS, *n.* [Gr. προ and ναος.]
The porch or vestibule of a temple.

PRO-NĀ'TION, *n.* [from L. *pronus*, having the face downward.]
1. Among *anatomists*, that motion of the radius whereby the palm of the hand is turned downward; the act of turning the palm downward; opposed to SUPINATION. *Encyc. Coxe.*
2. That position of the hand, when the thumb is turned toward the body, and the palm downward. *Parr.*

PRO-NĀ'TOR, *n.* A muscle of the fore arm which serves to turn the palm of the hand downward; opposed to SUPINATOR. *Encyc.*

PRŌNE, *a.* [L. *pronus.*]
1. Bending forward; inclined; not erect. *Milton.*
2. Lying with the face downward; contrary to SUPINE. *Brown.*
3. Headlong; precipitous; inclining in descent.

Down thither *prone* in flight. *Milton.*

4. Sloping; declivous; inclined.

Since the floods demand,
For their descent, a *prone* and sinking land. *Blackmore.*

5. Inclined; propense; disposed; *applied to the mind or affections, usually in an ill sense*; as, men *prone* to evil, *prone* to strife, *prone* to intemperance, *prone* to deny the truth, *prone* to change.

PRŌNE'LY, *adv.* So as to bend downward.

PRŌNE'NESS, *n.* The state of bending downward; as, the *proneness* of beasts that look downward, opposed to the *erectness* of man. *Brown.*
2. The state of lying with the face downward; contrary to SUPINENESS.
3. Descent; declivity; as, the *proneness* of a hill.
4. Inclination of mind, heart, or temper; propension; disposition; as, the *proneness* of the Israelites to idolatry; *proneness* to self-gratification or to self-justification; *proneness* to comply with temptation; sometimes in a good sense; as, the *proneness* of good men to commiserate want. *Atterbury.*

PRONG, *n.* [Possibly it is formed with *n* casual, from the W. *prociaw*, to stab, or Scot. *prog*, *brog*, a sharp point.]
1. A sharp-pointed instrument.

Prick it on a *prong* of iron. *Sandys.*

2. The tine of a fork or of a similar instrument; as, a fork of two or three *prongs.* [*This is the sense in which it is used in America.*]
3. A pointed projection.

PRONG'ED, *a.* Having prongs or projections like the tines of a fork.

PRONG'HŌE, *n.* A hoe with prongs to break the earth. *Encyc.*

PRŌ'NI-TY, for PRONENESS, is not used. *More.*

PRO-NOM'IN-AL, *a.* [L. *pronomen.* See PRONOUN.]
Belonging to or of the nature of a pronoun. *Lowth.*

PRO-NOM'IN-AL-LY, *adv.* With the effect or after the manner of a pronoun.

PRŌ'NOUN, *n.* [Fr. *pronom*; It. *pronome*; Sp. *pronombre*; L. *pronomen*; *pro*, for, and *nomen*, name.]
In *grammar*, a word used instead of a noun or name, to prevent the repetition of it. The personal pronouns in English are *I*, *thou*, or *you*, *he*, *she*, *we*, *ye*, and *they*. The last is used for the name of things, as well as for that of persons. Other words are used for the names of persons, things, sentences, phrases, and for adjectives; and when they stand for sentences, phrases, and adjectives, they are not strictly *pronouns*, but relatives, substitutes, or representatives of such sentences. Thus we say, "The jury found the prisoner guilty, and the court pronounced sentence on him. *This* or *that* gave great joy to the spectators." In these sentences, *this* or *that* represents the whole preceding sentence, which is the proper antecedent. We also say, "The jury pronounced the man *guilty*; *this*, or *that*, or *which* he could not be, for he proved an alibi;" in which sentence, *this*, or *that*, or *which*, refers immediately to *guilty*, as its antecedent.

PRO-NOUNCE', (pro-nouns',) *v. t.* [Fr. *prononcer*; It. *pronunziare*; Sp. *pronunciar*; L. *pronuncio*; *pro* and *nuncio.*]
1. To speak; to utter articulately. The child is not able to *pronounce* words composed of difficult combinations of letters. Adults rarely learn to *pronounce* correctly a foreign language.
2. To utter formally, officially, or solemnly. The court *pronounced* sentence of death on the criminal.

Then Baruch answered them, He *pronounced* all these words to me with his mouth. — Jer. xxxvi.
Sternly he *pronounced*
The rigid interdiction. *Milton.*

3. To speak or utter rhetorically; to deliver; as, to *pronounce* an oration.
4. To speak; to utter, in almost any manner.
5. To declare or affirm. He *pronounced* the book to be a libel; he *pronounced* the act to be a fraud.

PRO-NOUNCE', *v. i.* To speak; to make declamation; to utter an opinion.

How confidently soever men *pronounce* of themselves. *Decay of Piety.*

PRO-NOUNCE'A-BLE, *a.* That may be pronounced or uttered. *Pinkerton.*

PRO-NOUNC'ED, *pp.* Spoken; uttered; declared solemnly.

PRO-NOUNC'ER, *n.* One who utters or declares.

PRO-NOUNC'ING, *ppr.* Speaking; uttering; declaring.
2. *a.* Teaching pronunciation.

PRO-NUN'CIAL, *a.* Pertaining to pronunciation.

PRO-NUN-CI-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr. *prononciation*, from L. *pronunciatio.*]
1. The act of uttering with articulation; utterance; as, the *pronunciation* of syllables or words; distinct or indistinct *pronunciation.*
2. The mode of uttering words or sentences; *particularly*, the art or manner of uttering a discourse publicly with propriety and gracefulness; now called *delivery.* *J. Q. Adams.*

PRO-NUN'CIA-TIVE, *a.* Uttering confidently; dogmatical. *Bacon.*

PROOF, *n.* [Sax. *profian*, to prove; Sw. *prof*, proof; Dan. *prøve*; D. *proef*; G. *probe*; W. *prawf*; Fr. *preuve*; It. *prova*; Sp. *prueba*; Russ. *proba.* See PROVE.]
1. Trial; essay; experiment; any effort, process, or operation that ascertains truth or fact. Thus the quality of spirit is ascertained by *proof*; the strength of gunpowder, of fire-arms, and of cannon, is determined by *proof*; the correctness of operations in arithmetic is ascertained by *proof.*
2. In *law* and *logic*, that degree of evidence which convinces the mind of the certainty of truth or fact, and produces belief. *Proof* is derived from personal knowledge, or from the testimony of others, or from conclusive reasoning. *Proof* differs from *demonstration*, which is applicable only to those truths of which the contrary is inconceivable.

This has neither evidence of truth, nor *proof* sufficient to give it warrant. *Hooker.*

3. Firmness or hardness that resists impression, or yields not to force; impenetrability of physical bodies; as, a wall that is *proof* against shot.

See arms of *proof.* *Dryden.*

4. Firmness of mind; stability not to be shaken; as, a mind or virtue that is *proof* against the arts of seduction and the assaults of temptation.
5. The *proof of spirits* consists in little bubbles which appear on the top of the liquor after agitation, called the *bead*, and by the French, *chapelet.* Hence,
6. The degree of strength in spirit; as, high *proof*; first *proof*; second, third, or fourth *proof.*
7. In *printing* and *engraving*, a rough impression of a sheet, taken for correction; plur. PROOFS, not PROVES.
8. Armor sufficiently firm to resist impression. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

Proof is used elliptically for *of proof.*

I have found thee
Proof against all temptation. *Milton.*

It is sometimes followed by *to*, more generally by *against.*

Proof-impression; an early impression of an engraving, considered the best, as being first taken.

PROOF'-SHEET. See PROOF, No. 7.

PROOF'LESS, *a.* Wanting sufficient evidence to induce belief; not proved. *Boyle.*

PROOF'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without proof.

PROOF'-SPIR-IT, *n.* A mixture of equal weights of pure alcohol and water.

PROOF'-TEXT, *n.* A passage of Scripture relied upon for proving a doctrine, &c.

PROP, *v. t.* [D. and Dan. *prop*, a stopple, Sw. *propp*; G. *pfropf*, id.; D. *proppen*; G. *pfropfen*, to stuff or thrust; Dan. *propper.* These are probably the same word differently applied.]
1. To support or prevent from falling by placing something under or against; as, to *prop* a fence or an old building.
2. To support by standing under or against.

Till the bright mountains *prop* th' incumbent sky. *Pope.*

3. To support; to sustain; *in a general sense*; as, to *prop* a declining state.

I *prop* myself upon the few supports that are left me. *Pope.*

PROP, *n.* That which sustains an incumbent weight; that on which any thing rests for support; a support; a stay; as, a *prop* for vines; a *prop* for an old building. An affectionate child is the *prop* of declining age.

PRO-PÆ-DEU'TICS, *n.* [Gr. προ, before, and παιδευω, to instruct.]
Preliminary learning connected with any art or science. *Brande.*

PROP'A-GA-BLE, *a.* [See PROPAGATE.] That may be continued or multiplied by natural generation or production; *applied to animals and vegetables.*

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2. That may be spread or extended by any means, as tenets, doctrines, or principles.

PROP-A-GAN'DA, *n.* [from L.] The popular name of a society in Rome, charged with the management of the Roman Catholic missions, and styled *Societas de Propaganda Fide.* *Murdock.*

PROP-A-GAN'DISM, *n.* [See PROPAGATE.] The art or practice of propagating tenets or principles. *Dwight.*

PROP-A-GAN'DIST, *n.* A person who devotes himself to the spread of any system of principles.

Bonaparte selected a body to compose his sanhedrim of political *propagandists.* *Walsh.*

PROP'A-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *propago*; It. *propaggine*; G. *pfropf*, a stopple; *pfropfen*, to thrust, also to graft. (See PROP.) The Latin noun *propago* is the English *prop*, and the termination *ago*, as in *cartilago*, &c. The sense of the noun is that which is set or thrust in.]

1. To continue or multiply the kind by generation or successive production; *applied to animals and plants*; as, to *propagate* a breed of horses or sheep; to *propagate* any species of fruit-tree.

2. To spread; to extend; to impel or continue forward in space; as, to *propagate* sound or light.

3. To spread from person to person; to extend; to give birth to, or originate and spread; as, to *propagate* a story or report.

4. To carry from place to place; to extend by planting and establishing in places before destitute; as, to *propagate* the Christian religion.

5. To extend; to increase.

Griefs of my own lie heavy in my breast,
Which thou wilt *propagate.* *Shak.*

6. To generate; to produce.

Superstitious notions, *propagated* in fancy, are hardly ever totally eradicated. *Richardson.*

PROP'A-GĀTE, *v. i.* To have young or issue; to be produced or multiplied by generation, or by new shoots or plants. Wild horses *propagate* in the forests of South America.

PROP'A-GĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Continued or multiplied by generation or production of the same kind; spread; extended.

PROP'A-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Continuing or multiplying the kind by generation or production; spreading and establishing.

PROP-A-GĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *propagatio.*]

1. The act of propagating; the continuance or multiplication of the kind by generation or successive production; as, the *propagation* of animals or plants.

There is not in nature any spontaneous generation, but all come by *propagation.* *Ray.*

2. The spreading or extension of any thing; as, the *propagation* of sound, or of reports.

3. The spreading of any thing by planting and establishing in places before destitute; as, the *propagation* of the gospel among pagans.

4. A forwarding or promotion.

PROP'A-GĀ-TOR, *n.* One that continues or multiplies his own species by generation.

2. One that continues or multiplies any species of animals or plants.

3. One that spreads or causes to circulate, as a report.

4. One that plants and establishes in a country destitute; as, a *propagator* of the gospel.

5. One that plants, originates, or extends; one that promotes.

PRO-PEL', *v. t.* [L. *propello*; *pro*, forward, and *pello*, to drive.]

To drive forward; to urge or press onward by force. The wind or steam *propels* ships; balls are *propelled* by the force of gunpowder; mill wheels are *propelled* by water or steam; the blood is *propelled* through the arteries and veins by the action of the heart.

[*This word is commonly applied to material bodies.*]

PRO-PEL'LED, *pp.* Driven forward.

PRO-PEL'LER, *n.* A contrivance for propelling a steamboat by the action of a screw placed in the stern.

2. A steamboat thus propelled.

PRO-PEL'LING, *ppr.* or *a.* Driving forward.

PRO-PEND', *v. i.* [L. *propendeo*; *pro*, forward, and *pendeo*, to hang.]

To lean toward; to incline; to be disposed in favor of any thing. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

PRO-PEND'EN-CY, *n.* [L. *propendens.*]

1. A leaning toward; inclination; tendency of desire to any thing.

2. Preconsideration; attentive deliberation. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

PRO-PEND'ENT, *a.* Inclining forward or toward.

PRO-PEND'ING, *ppr.* Inclining toward. [*South.*

PRO-PENSE', (pro-pens',) *a.* [L. *propensus.*]

Leaning toward, in a moral sense; inclined; disposed, either to good or evil; as, women *propense* to holiness. *Hooker.*

PRO-PEN'SION, } *n.* [Fr. *propension*; L. *propensio.*]
PRO-PENS'I TY, }

1. Bent of mind, natural or acquired; inclination; *in a moral sense*, disposition to any thing good or evil, particularly to evil; as, a *propensity* to sin; the corrupt *propensity* of the will. *Rogers.*

It requires critical nicety to find out the genius or *propensions* of a child. *L'Estrange.*

2. Natural tendency; as, the *propension* of bodies to a particular place. *Digby.*

[In a moral sense, PROPENSITY is now chiefly used.]

PROP'ER, *a.* [Fr. *propre*; It. *proprio* or *propio*; Sp. *propio*; L. *proprius*, supposed to be allied to *prope*, near; W. *priawd*, proper, appropriate.]

1. Peculiar; naturally or essentially belonging to a person or thing; not common. That is not *proper*, which is common to many. Every animal has his *proper* instincts and inclinations, appetites and habits. Every muscle and vessel of the body has its *proper* office. Every art has its *proper* rules. Creation is the proper work of an Almighty Being.

2. Particularly suited to. Every animal lives in his *proper* element.

3. One's own. It may be joined with any possessive pronoun; as, *our proper* son. *Shak.*

Our *proper* conceptions. *Glanville.*
Now learn the difference at *your proper* cost. *Dryden.*

Note. — *Own* is often used in such phrases; "at *your own proper* cost." This is really tautological, but sanctioned by usage, and expressive of emphasis.

4. Noting an individual; pertaining to one of a species, but not common to the whole; as, a *proper* name. *Dublin* is the *proper* name of a city.

5. Fit; suitable; adapted; accommodated. A thin dress is not *proper* for clothing in a cold climate. Stimulants are *proper* remedies for debility. Gravity of manners is very *proper* for persons of advanced age.

In Athens, all was pleasure, mirth, and play,
All *proper* to the spring and sprightly May. *Dryden.*

6. Correct; just; as, a *proper* word; a *proper* expression.

7. Not figurative; as, plain and *proper* terms. *Burnet.*

8. Well-formed; handsome.

Moses was a *proper* child. — Heb. xi.

9. Tall; lusty; handsome with bulk. [*Low, and not used.*] *Shak.*

10. Mere; pure; as, a *proper* fool. [*Unusual.*]

11. In *vulgar language*, very; as, *proper* good; *proper* sweet. *Halliwell.*

12. In *heraldry*, a term applied to an object represented of its natural color. *Brande.*

Proper receptacle: in *botany*, that which supports only a single flower or fructification; *proper perianth*, or *involucre*, that which incloses only a single flower; *proper flower*, or *corol*, one of the single florets or corollets in an aggregate or compound flower; *proper nectary*, separate from the petals and other parts of the flower. *Martyn.*

PROP'ER-LY, *adv.* Fitly; suitably; in a proper manner; as, a word *properly* applied; a dress *properly* adjusted.

2. In a strict sense.

The miseries of life are not *properly* owing to the unequal distribution of things. *Swift.*

PROP'ER-NESS, *n.* The quality of being proper. [*Little used.*]

2. Tallness. [*Not in use.*]

3. Perfect form; handsomeness.

PROP'ER-TY, *n.* [This seems to be formed directly from *proper*; if not, it is contracted. The Latin is *proprietas*, Fr. *propriété*, from which we have *propriety.*]

1. A peculiar quality of any thing; that which is inherent in a subject, or naturally essential to it; called by logicians an *essential mode.* Thus color is a *property* of light; extension and figure are *properties* of bodies.

2. An acquired or artificial quality; that which is given by art or bestowed by man. The poem has the *properties* which constitute excellence.

3. Quality; disposition.

It is the *property* of an old sinner to find delight in reviewing his own villainies in others. *South.*

4. The exclusive right of possessing, enjoying, and disposing of a thing; ownership. In the beginning of the world, the Creator gave to man dominion over the earth, over the fish of the sea, and the fowls of the air, and over every living thing. This is the foundation of man's *property* in the earth and in all its productions. Prior occupancy of land and of wild animals gives to the possessor the *property* of them. The labor of inventing, making, or producing any thing, constitutes one of the highest and most indefeasible titles to *property*. *Property* is also acquired by inheritance, by gift, or by purchase. *Property* is sometimes held in common, yet each man's right to his share in common land or stock is exclusively his own. One man may have the *property* of the soil, and another the right of use, by prescription or by purchase.

5. Possession held in one's own right. *Dryden.*

6. The thing owned; that to which a person has the legal title, whether in his possession or not. It is one of the greatest blessings of civil society that the *property* of citizens is well secured.

7. An estate, whether in lands, goods, or money; as, a man of large *property* or small *property.*

8. An estate; a farm; a plantation. In this sense, which is common in the United States and in the West Indies, the word has a plural.

The still-houses, on the sugar plantations, vary in size according to the fancy of the proprietor, or the magnitude of the *property.* *Edwards, W. Indies.*
I shall confine myself to such *properties* as fall within the reach of daily observation. *Edwards, W. Indies.*

9. Nearness or right.

Here I disclaim all my paternal care,
Propinquity and *property* of blood. *Shak.*

10. *Properties*; the dresses and appendages used in a theater, the keeper of which is still called the *property* man. [*Obs.*] *Toone.*

I will draw a bill of *properties.* *Shak.*
High pomp and state are useful *properties.* *Dryden.*

11. Propriety. [*Not in use.*] *Camden.*

Literary property; the exclusive right of printing, publishing, and making profit by one's own writings. No right or title to a thing can be so perfect as that which is created by a man's own labor and invention. The exclusive right of a man to his literary productions, and to the use of them for his own profit, is entire and perfect, as the faculties employed and labor bestowed are entirely and perfectly his own. On what principle, then, can a legislature or a court determine that an author can enjoy only a *temporary property* in his own productions? If a man's right to his own *productions in writing* is as perfect as to the *productions* of his farm or his shop, how can the former be abridged or limited, while the latter is held without limitation? Why do the *productions* of *manual labor* rank higher in the scale of rights or *property*, than the *productions* of the *intellect?*

PROP'ER-TY, *v. t.* To invest with qualities, or to take as one's own; to appropriate. [*An awkward word, and not used.*] *Shak.*

PRO-PHANE'. See PROFANE.

PROPH'A-SIS, (prof'a-sis,) *n.* [Gr. προφασις, from προφημι, to foretell.]

In *medicine*, prognosis; foreknowledge of a disease.

PROPH'E-CY, (prof'e-se,) *n.* [Gr. προφητεια, from προφημι, to foretell; προ, before, and φημι, to tell. This ought to be written PROPHESY.]

1. A foretelling; prediction; a declaration of something to come. As God only knows future events with certainty, no being but God, or some person informed by him, can utter a real *prophecy.* The *prophecies* recorded in Scripture, when fulfilled, afford most convincing evidence of the divine original of the Scriptures, as those who uttered the *prophecies* could not have foreknown the events predicted without supernatural instruction. 2 *Pet.* i.

2. In *Scripture*, a book of prophecies; a history; as, the *prophecy* of Ahijah. 2 *Chron.* ix.

3. Preaching; public interpretation of Scripture; exhortation or instruction. *Prov.* xxxi.

PROPH'E-SI-ED, *pp.* Foretold; predicted.

PROPH'E-SI-ER, *n.* One who predicts events.

PROPH'E-SY, *v. t.* To foretell future events; to predict.

I hate him, for he doth not *prophesy* good concerning me, but evil. — 1 Kings xxii.

2. To foreshow. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

PROPH'E-SY, *v. i.* To utter predictions; to make declaration of events to come. *Jer.* xi.

2. In *Scripture*, to preach; to instruct in religious doctrines; to interpret or explain Scripture or religious subjects; to exhort. 1 *Cor.* xiii. *Ezek.* xxxvii.

PROPH'E-SY-ING, *ppr.* Foretelling events.

PROPH'E-SY-ING, *n.* The act of foretelling or of preaching.

PROPH'ET, (prof'it,) *n.* [Gr. προφητης; L. *propheta*; Fr. *prophète.*]

1. One that foretells future events; a predicter; a foreteller.

2. In *Scripture*, a person illuminated, inspired, or instructed by God to announce future events; as Moses, Elijah, David, Isaiah, &c.

3. An interpreter; one that explains or communicates sentiments. *Exod.* vii.

4. One who pretends to foretell; an imposter; as, a false *prophet.* *Acts* xiii.

School of the prophets; among the *Israelites*, a school or college in which young men were educated and qualified for public teachers. These students were called *sons of the prophets.*

PROPH'ET-ESS, *n.* A female prophet; a woman who foretells future events, as Miriam, Huldah, Anna, &c. *Exod.* xv. *Judg.* iv. *Luke* ii.

PRO-PHET'IC, } *a.* Containing prophecy; fore-
PRO-PHET'IC-AL, } telling future events; as, *prophetic* writings.

2. Unfolding future events; as, *prophetic* dreams. It has *of* before the thing foretold.

And fears are oft *prophetic of* th' event. *Dryden.*

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PRO-PHET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By way of prediction; in the manner of prophecy. *Dryden.*

PROPH'ET-IZE, *v. i.* To give prediction. [*Not used.*]

PROPH'ET-LIKE, *a.* Like a prophet. *Shak.*

PRO-PHOR'IC, *a.* [Gr. προφορικος.] Enunciative.

PROPH-Y-LAC'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. προφυλακτικος,
PROPH-Y-LAC'TIC-AL, } from προφυλασσω, to prevent, to guard against; προ and φυλασσω, to preserve.]

In *medicine*, preventive; defending from disease. *Coxe.*

PROPH-Y-LAC'TIC, *n.* A medicine which preserves or defends against disease; a preventive. *Coxe.*

PROP-I-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *propinatio*; *propino*; Gr. προ and πινω, to drink.]

The act of pledging, or drinking first and then offering the cup to another. *Potter.*

PRO-PINE', *v. t.* [L. *propino*, supra.]

1. To pledge; to drink first and then offer the cup to another. [*Not used.*]

2. To expose. [*Not used.*]

PRO-PIN'QUI-TY, (pro-pink'we-te,) *n.* [L. *propinquitas*, from *propinquus*, near.]

1. Nearness in place; neighborhood. *Ray.*

2. Nearness in time. *Brown.*

3. Nearness of blood; kindred. *Shak.*

PRO-PI''TIA-BLE, (pro-pish'a-bl,) *a.* [See PROPITIATE.] That may be induced to favor, or that may be made propitious.

PRO-PI''TIATE, (-pish'āte,) *v. t.* [L. *propitio*. Qu. *pro* and the root of L. *pio*, Eng. *pity*.]

To conciliate; to appease one offended and render him favorable; to make propitious.

Let fierce Achilles, dreadful in his rage,
The god *propitiate* and the pest assuage. *Pope.*

PRO-PI''TIA-TED, (-pish'ā-ted,) *pp.* Appeased and rendered favorable; conciliated.

PPO-PI''TIA-TING, *ppr.* Conciliating; appeasing the wrath of and rendering favorable.

PRO-PI''TI-A'TION, (-pish-e-ā'shun,) *n.* [Fr.; from *propitiate.*]

1. The act of appeasing wrath and conciliating the favor of an offended person; the act of making propitious.

2. In *theology*, the atonement or atoning sacrifice which removes the obstacle to man's salvation. Christ is the *propitiation for* the sins of men. *Rom.* iii. 1 *John* ii.

PRO-PI''TIA'TOR, *n.* One who propitiates. *Sherwood.*

PRO-PI''TIA-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* By way of propitiation.

PRO-PI''TIA-TO-RY, *a.* Having the power to make propitious; as, a *propitiatory* sacrifice. *Stillingfleet.*

PRO-PI''TIA-TO-RY, *n.* Among *the Jews*, the mercy-seat; the lid or cover of the ark of the covenant, lined within and without with plates of gold. This was a type of Christ. *Encyc.*

PRO-PI''TIOUS, (-pish'us,) *a.* [L. *propitius.*]

1. Favorable; kind; *applied to men.*

2. Disposed to be gracious or merciful; ready to forgive sins and bestow blessings; *applied to God.*

3. Favorable; as, a *propitious* season.

PRO-PI''TIOUS-LY, (-pish'us-le,) *adv.* Favorably; kindly. *Roscommon.*

PRO-PI''TIOUS-NESS, (-pish'us-ness,) *n.* Kindness; disposition to treat another kindly; disposition to forgive.

2. Favorableness; as, the *propitiousness* of the season or climate. *Temple.*

PRŌ'PLASM, *n.* [Gr. προ and πλασμα, a device.]

A mold; a matrix. *Woodward.*

PRO-PLAS'TICE, (-plas'tis,) *n.* [Supra.] The art of making molds for castings.

PRŌ'PO-LIS, *n.* [Gr., before the city, or the front of the city.]

A thick, odorous substance, having some resemblance to wax, and smelling like storax; used by bees to stop the holes and crevices in their hives to prevent the entrance of cold air, &c.

PRO-PŌ'NENT, *n.* [L. *proponens*; *pro* and *pono*, to place.]

One that makes a proposal, or lays down a proposition. *Dryden.*

PRO-PŌR'TION, *n.* [L. *proportio*; *pro* and *portio*, part or share. See PORTION.]

1. The comparative relation of any one thing to another. Let a man's exertions be in *proportion* to his strength.

2. In *mathematics*, the identity or similitude of two ratios. *Proportion* differs from *ratio*. *Ratio* is properly the relation of two magnitudes or quantities of one and the same kind; as the ratio of 5 to 10, or the ratio of 8 to 16. *Proportion* is the sameness or likeness of two such relations. Thus 5 is to 10 as 8 to 16, or A is to B as C is to D; that is, 5 bears the same relation to 10 as 8 does to 16. Hence we say, such numbers are in *proportion*. *Hutton.*

An equality of ratios; sometimes, also, the series of terms among which an equality of ratios exists. *Day.*

3. In *arithmetic*, a rule by which, when three numbers are given, a fourth number is found, which bears the same relation to the third as the second does to the first; or a fourth number is found, bearing the same relation to the third as the first does to the second. The former is called *direct*, and the latter *inverse proportion.*

4. Symmetry; suitable adaptation of one part or thing to another; as, the *proportion* of one limb to another in the human body; the *proportion* of the length and breadth of a room to its hight.

Harmony, with every grace,
Plays in the fair *proportions* of her face. *Mrs. Carter.*

5. Equal or just share; as, to ascertain the *proportion* of profit to which each partner in a company is entitled.

6. Form; size. [*Little used.*] *Davies.*

7. The relation between unequal things of the same kind, by which their several parts correspond to each other with an equal augmentation and diminution, as in reducing and enlarging figures. *Encyc.*

[This more properly belongs to *ratio.*]

Harmonical or *musical proportion*, is when, of three or four quantities, the first is to the last as the difference between the two first is to the difference between the two last. Thus, 2, 3, 6, are in harmonical proportion; for 2 is to 6 as 1 to 3. Thus, 24, 16, 12, 9, are harmonical, for 24 : 9 : : 8 : 3.

Arithmetical proportion; an equality of arithmetical ratios.

Geometrical proportion; an equality of geometrical ratios. [See PROGRESSION, No. 4.]

Reciprocal proportion; an equality between a direct and a reciprocal ratio. Thus, 4 : 2 : : 1-3 : 1-6. [See RECIPROCALS and RECIPROCAL RATIO.] *Day.*

PRO-PŌR'TION, *v. t.* To adjust the comparative relation of one thing or one part to another; as, to *proportion* the size of a building to its height, or the thickness of a thing to its length; to *proportion* our expenditures to our income.

In the loss of an object, we do not *proportion* our grief to its real value, but to the value our fancies set upon it. *Addison.*

2. To form with symmetry or suitableness, as the parts of the body.

PRO-PŌR'TION-A-BLE, *a.* That may be proportioned or made proportional. This is, etymologically, the true sense of the word; but it is commonly, though erroneously, used in the sense of *proportional*, being in proportion; having a due comparative relation; as, infantry with a *proportionable* number of horse.

PRO-PŌR'TION-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being proportionable.

PRO-PŌR'TION-A-BLY, *adv.* According to proportion or comparative relation; as, a large body, with limbs *proportionably* large.

PRO-PŌR'TION-AL, *a.* [It. *proporzionale*; Fr. *proportionnel.*]

1. Having a due comparative relation; being in suitable proportion or degree; as, the parts of an edifice are *proportional.* In *pharmacy*, medicines are compounded of certain *proportional* quantities of ingredients.

2. In *mathematics*, having the same ratio; as, four quantities are *proportional*; having always the same ratio; as, the velocity of a moving body is *proportional* to the impelling force, when the quantity of matter is given; its momentum is *proportional* to the quantity of matter it contains, when its velocity is given.

3. Relating to proportion; as, *proportional* scales or compasses. *Hutton.*

PRO-PŌR'TION-AL, *n.* A number or quantity proportional; a name given, in *mathematics*, to the terms of a proportion.

Proportional; in *chemistry*, a term employed in the theory of definite proportions, to denote the same as the weight of an atom or a prime. [See PRIME.]

PRO-PŌR-TION-AL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being in proportion. *Grew.*

PRO-PŌR'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* In proportion; in due degree; with suitable comparative relation; as, all parts of a building being *proportionally* large.

PRO-PŌR'TION-ATE, *a.* Adjusted to something else according to a certain rate or comparative relation; proportional.

The connection between the end and means is *proportionate.* *Grew.*

Punishment should be *proportionate* to the transgression. *Locke.*

PRO-PŌR'TION-ATE, *v. t.* To proportion; to make proportional; to adjust according to a settled rate or to due comparative relation; as, to *proportionate* punishments to crimes.

[This verb is less used than PROPORTION.]

PRO-PŌR'TION-ATE-LY, *adv.* With due proportion; according to a settled or suitable rate or degree. *Pearson.*

PRO-PŌR'TION-ATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being adjusted by due or settled proportion or comparative relation; suitableness of proportions. *Hale.*

PRO-PŌR'TION-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made or adjusted with due proportion or with symmetry of parts.

PRO-PŌR'TION-ING, *ppr.* Making proportional.

PRO-PŌR'TION-LESS, *a.* Without proportion; without symmetry of parts.

PRO-PŌ'SAL, *n.* [from *propose.*]

1. That which is offered or propounded for consideration or acceptance; a scheme or design, terms or conditions proposed; as, to make *proposals* for a treaty of peace; to offer *proposals* for erecting a building; to make *proposals* of marriage; *proposals* for subscription to a loan or to a literary work.

2. Offer to the mind; as, the *proposal* of an agreeable object. *South.*

PRO-PŌSE', (-pōze',) *v. t.* [Fr. *proposer*; L. *propono*, *proposui*; W. *posiaw*, to pose, that is, to set; *literally*, to put or throw forward.]

1. To offer for consideration, discussion, acceptance, or adoption; as, to *propose* a bill or resolve to a legislative body; to *propose* terms of peace; to *propose* a question or subject for discussion; to *propose* an alliance by treaty or marriage; to *propose* alterations or amendments in a law.

2. To offer or present for consideration.

In learning any thing, as little as possible should be *proposed* to the mind at first. *Watts.*

To propose to one's self; to intend; to design; to form a design in the mind.

PRO-PŌSE', *v. i.* To lay schemes. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

2. To offer one's self in marriage. *Miss Pickering.*

[*Propose* is often used for *purpose*; as, I *propose* to ride to New York to-morrow. *Purpose* and *propose* are different forms of the same word.]

PRO-PŌSE', *n.* Talk; discourse. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

PRO-PŌS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Offered or presented for consideration, discussion, acceptance, or adoption.

PRO-PŌS'ER, *n.* One that offers any thing for consideration or adoption. *Locke.*

PRO-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Offering for consideration, acceptance, or adoption.

PROP-O-SI''TION, (-zish'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *propositio*, from *propositus*, *propono.*]

1. That which is proposed; that which is offered for consideration, acceptance, or adoption; a proposal; offer of terms. The enemy made *propositions* of peace; the *propositions* were not accepted.

2. In *logic*, one of the three parts of a regular argument; the part of an argument in which some quality, negative or positive, is attributed to a subject; as, "snow is white;" "water is fluid;" "vice is not commendable."

3. In *mathematics*, a statement in terms either of a truth to be demonstrated, or of an operation to be performed. It is called a *theorem*, when it is something to be proved; and a *problem*, when it is something to be done. *Olmsted.*

4. In *oratory*, that which is offered or affirmed as the subject of the discourse; any thing stated or affirmed for discussion or illustration.

5. In *poetry*, the first part of a poem, in which the author states the subject or matter of it. Horace recommends modesty and simplicity in the *proposition* of a poem.

PROP-O-SI''TION-AL, (-zish'un-al,) *a.* Pertaining to a proposition; considered as a proposition; as, a *propositional* sense. *Watts.*

PRO-POUND', *v. t.* [L. *propono*; *pro* and *pono*, to set, put, or place.]

1. To propose; to offer for consideration; as, to *propound* a rule of action. *Wotton.*

The existence of the church hath been *propounded* as an object of faith. *Pearson.*

2. To offer; to exhibit; to propose; as, to *propound* a question. *Shak.*

3. In *Congregational churches*, to propose or name as a candidate for admission to communion with a church. Persons intending to make public profession of their faith, and thus unite with the church, are *propounded* before the church and congregation; that is, their intention is notified some days previous, for the purpose of giving opportunity to members of the church to object to their admission to such communion, if they see cause.

PRO-POUND'ED, *pp.* Proposed; offered for consideration.

PRO-POUND'ER, *n.* One that proposes or offers for consideration.

PRO-POUND'ING, *ppr.* Proposing; offering for consideration.

PROP'PED, (propt,) *pp.* [from *prop.*] Supported; sustained by something placed under.

PROP'PING, *ppr.* Supporting by something beneath.

PRO-PRE'TOR, *n.* [L. *proprætor.*]

Among *the Romans*, a magistrate who, having discharged the office of pretor at home, was appointed to the government of a province. *Smith's Dict.*

PRO-PRI'E-TA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *proprietaire*, from *propriété.*]

1. A proprietor or owner; one who has the exclusive title to a thing; one who possesses or holds the title to a thing in his own right. The grantees of Pennsylvania and Maryland and their heirs were called the *proprictaries* of those provinces.

2. In *monasteries*, such monks were called *proprietaries*, as had reserved goods and effects to themselves, notwithstanding their renunciation of all at the time of their profession. *Encyc.*

PRO-PRI'E-TA-RY, *a.* Belonging to a proprietor or

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owner, or to a proprietary. The governments of Pennsylvania and Maryland were formerly *proprietary*.

PRO-PRI'E-TOR, *n.* [from L. *proprietas, proprius.*]

An owner; the person who has the legal right or exclusive title to any thing, whether in possession or not; as, the *proprietor* of a farm or of a mill. By the gift of God, man is constituted the *proprietor* of the earth.

PRO-PRI'E-TOR-SHIP, *n.* State of being proprietor.

PRO-PRI'E-TRESS, *n.* A female who has the exclusive legal right to a thing. *L'Estrange.*

PRO-PRI'E-TY, *n.* [Fr. *propriété*; L. *proprietas*, from *proprius.*]

1. Property; peculiar or exclusive right of possession; ownership.

[This primary sense of the word, as used by Locke, Milton, Dryden, &c., seems now to be nearly or wholly obsolete. See PROPERTY.]

2. Fitness; suitableness; appropriateness; consonance with established principles, rules, or customs; justness; accuracy. *Propriety* of conduct, in a moral sense, consists in its conformity to the moral law; *propriety* of behavior consists in conformity to the established rules of decorum; *propriety* in language is correctness in the use of words and phrases, according to established usage, which constitutes the rule of speaking and writing.

3. Proper state. *Shak.*

PRO-PROC'TOR, *n.* In *the English universities*, an assistant proctor. *Hook.*

PROPT. See PROPPED.

PRO-PŪGN', (pro-pūne',) *v. i.* [L. *propugno*; *pro* and *pugno*, to fight.]

To contend for; to defend; to vindicate. [*Little used.*] *Hammond.*

PRO-PUG'NA-CLE, *n.* [L. *propugnaculum.*]

A fortress. [*Not used.*] *Howell.*

PRO-PUG-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *propugnatio.*]

Defense. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

PRO-PŪGN'ER, (pro-pūn'er,) *n.* A defender; a vindicator.

PRO-PŪGN'ING, *ppr.* Contending for; defending.

PRO-PUL-SA'TION, *n.* [L. *propulsatio*; *propulso.* See PROPEL.]

The act of driving away or repelling; the keeping at a distance. *Hall.*

PRO-PULSE', (pro-puls',) *v. t.* [L. *propulso*; *pro* and *pulso*, to strike. See PROPEL.]

To repel; to drive off. [*Little used.*] *Cotgrave.*

PRO-PUL'SION, (-pul'shun,) *n.* [L. *propulsus, propello.* See PROPEL.]

The act of driving forward. *Bacon.*

PRO-PUL'SIVE, *a.* Tending or having power to repel.

PRO-PY-LÆ'UM, *n.* [L., from Gr. προπυλαιον.] In *ancient architecture*, any court or vestibule before a building, or before its principal parts; *more particularly*, the entrance to such court or vestibule. *Gwilt.*

PROPY-LON, *n.* [Gr. προπυλον, προ and πυλη, a gate.]

The porch, vestibule, or entrance of an edifice. *Russell.*

PRO RĀ'TA, [L.] In proportion.

PRŌRE, *n.* [L. *prora.*]

The prow or fore part of a ship. *Pope.*

[*Not in use, except in poetry.*]

PRO RE NĀ'TA, [L.] According to exigences or circumstances.

PRO-REP'TION, *n.* [from L. *proprepo.*] A creeping on.

PRO-RO-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *prorogatio.* See PROROGUE.]

1. Continuance in time or duration; a lengthening or prolongation of time; as, the *prorogation* of something already possessed. [*This use is uncommon.*] *South.*

2. In *England*, the continuance of parliament from one session to another, as an adjournment is a continuance of the session from day to day. This is the established language with respect to the parliament of Great Britain. In *the United States*, the word is, I believe, rarely or never used; *adjournment* being used, not only in its etymological sense, but for *prorogation* also.

PRO-RŌGUE', (pro-rōg',) *v. t.* [Fr. *proroger*; L. *prorogo*; *pro* and *rogo.* The latter word signifies to ask, or to propose; but the primary sense is to *reach*, to stretch forward; and this is its import in the derivative *prorogo.*]

1. To protract; to prolong.

He *prorogued* his government. *Dryden.*

2. To defer; to delay; as, to *prorogue* death. *Shak.*

[*In the foregoing senses, the word is now rarely used.*]

3. To continue the parliament from one session to another. Parliament is *prorogued* by the king's authority, either by the lord chancellor in his majesty's presence, or by commission, or by proclamation. *Blackstone.*

PRO-RŌGU'ED, *pp* Prolonged; continued from one session to another.

PRO-RUP'TION, *n.* [L. *proruptus, prorumpo*; *pro* and *rumpo*, to burst.]

The act of bursting forth; a bursting out. *Brown.*

PRO-SA'IC, *a.* [L. *prosaicus*, from *prosa*, prose; Fr. *prosaique.*]

1. Pertaining to prose; resembling prose; not restricted by numbers; *applied to writings*; as, a *prosaic* composition.

2. Dull; uninteresting. *Ed. Rev.*

PRO-SA'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a dull or prosaic manner.

PRŌ'SA-ISM, *n.* That which is in the form of prose writing. *Coleridge.*

PRŌ'SA-IST, *n.* A writer of prose.

PRŌ'SAL, *a.* Prosaic. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

PRO-SCE'NI-UM, *n.* [Gr. προ and σκηνη.]

1. In *the ancient theater*, the part where the actors performed, called now the STAGE. *Smith's Dict.*

2. In *the modern theater*, the frontispiece, or front part of the stage, where the drop scene separates the stage from the audience. *Brande.*

PRO-SCRIBE', *v. t.* [L. *proscribo*; *pro* and *scribo*, to write. The sense of this word originated in the Roman practice of writing the names of persons doomed to death, and posting the list in public.]

1. To doom to destruction; to put one out of the protection of law, and promise a reward for his head. Sylla and Marius *proscribed* each other's adherents.

2. To put out of the protection of the law, without such a promise.

Robert Vere, Earl of Oxford, was banished the realm and *proscribed.* *Spenser.*

3. To denounce and condemn as dangerous and not worthy of reception; to reject utterly.

In the year 325, the Arian doctrines were *proscribed* and anathematized by the council of Nice. *Waterland.*

4. To censure and condemn as utterly unworthy of reception. *South.*

5. To interdict; as, to *proscribe* the use of ardent spirits.

PRO-SCRIB'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Doomed to destruction; denounced as dangerous, or as unworthy of reception; condemned; banished.

PRO-SCRIB'ER, *n.* One that dooms to destruction; one that denounces as dangerous, or as utterly unworthy of reception.

PRO-SCRIB'ING, *ppr.* Dooming to destruction; denouncing as unworthy of protection or reception; condemning; banishing.

PRO-SCRIP'TION, *n.* [L. *proscriptio.*]

1. The act of proscribing or dooming to death; among *the Romans*, the public offer of a reward for the head of a political enemy. Such were the *proscriptions* of Sylla and Marius. Under the triumvirate, many of the best Roman citizens fell by *proscription.*

2. A putting out of the protection of law; condemning to exile.

3. Censure and condemnation; utter rejection.

PRO-SCRIP'TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in proscription; proscribing. *Burke.*

PRŌSE, *n.* [L. It. and Sp. *prosa*; Fr. *prose.* Qu. orient. פרס, פרש or פרשׁ.]

1. The natural language of man; language loose and unconfined to poetical measure, as opposed to *verse* or *metrical composition.*

Things unattempted yet in *prose or rhyme.* *Milton.*

2. In *the Roman Catholic church*, a hymn introduced into the mass on certain festival days. [See SEQUENCE.]

This word is sometimes used adjectively; as, *prose* writings.

PRŌSE, *v. t.* To write in prose. *Milton.*

2. To make a tedious relation. *Mason.*

PROS'E-CUTE, *v. t.* [L. *prosecutus, prosequor*; *pro* and *sequor*, to follow, Eng. *to seek.* See ESSAY.]

1. To follow or pursue with a view to reach, execute, or accomplish; to continue endeavors to obtain or complete; to continue efforts already begun; as, to *prosecute* a scheme; to *prosecute* an undertaking. The plan of a great canal in the State of New York has been *prosecuted* with success.

That which is morally good is to be desired and *prosecuted.* *Wilkins.*

This word signifies either to *begin* and *carry on*, or simply to *continue* what has been begun. When I say, "I have devised a plan which I have not the courage or means to *prosecute*," the word signifies to *begin to execute.* When we say, "The nation began a war which it had not means to *prosecute*," it signifies to *continue to carry on.* The latter is the genuine sense of the word, but both are well authorized. We *prosecute* any work of the hands or of the head. We *prosecute* a purpose, an enterprise, a work, studies, inquiries, &c.

2. To seek to obtain by legal process; as, to *prosecute* a right in a court of law.

3. To accuse of some crime or breach of law, or to pursue for redress or punishment, before a legal tribunal; as, to *prosecute* a man for trespass or for a riot. It is applied to civil suits for damages, as well as to criminal suits, but not to suits for debt. We never say a man *prosecutes* another on a bond or note, or in assumpsit; but he *prosecutes* his right or claim in an action of debt, detinue, trover, or assumpsit. So we say, a man *prosecutes* another for assault and battery, for a libel or for slander, or for breaking his close. In these cases, *prosecute* signifies to *begin* and to *continue* a suit. The attorney-general *prosecutes* offenders in the name of the king or of the state, by information or indictment.

Prosecute differs from *persecute*, as in law it is applied to the legal proceedings only, whereas *persecute* implies cruelty, injustice, or oppression.

PROS'E-CUTE, *v. i.* To carry on a legal prosecution; as, to *prosecute* for public offenses. *Blackstone.*

PROS'E-CU-TED, *pp.* Pursued, or begun and carried on for execution or accomplishment, as a scheme; pursued for redress or punishment in a court of law, as a person; demanded in law, as a right or claim.

PROS'E-CU-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Pursuing, or beginning and carrying on for accomplishment; pursuing for redress or punishment; suing for, as a right or claim.

PROS-E-CU'TION, *n.* The act or process of endeavoring to gain or accomplish something; pursuit by efforts of body or mind; as, the *prosecution* of a scheme, plan, design, or undertaking; the *prosecution* of war or of commerce; the *prosecution* of a work, study, argument, or inquiry.

2. The institution and carrying on of a suit in a court of law or equity, to obtain some right, or to redress and punish some wrong. The *prosecution* of a claim in chancery is very expensive. Malicious *prosecutions* subject the offender to punishment.

3. The institution or commencement and continuance of a criminal suit; the process of exhibiting formal charges against an offender before a legal tribunal, and pursuing them to final judgment; as, *prosecutions* of the crown or of the state by the attorney or solicitor-general. *Prosecutions* may be by presentment, information, or indictment. *Blackstone.*

PROS'E-CU-TOR, *n.* One who pursues or carries on any purpose, plan, or business.

2. The person who institutes and carries on a criminal suit in a legal tribunal, or one who exhibits criminal charges against an offender. The *attorney-general* is the *prosecutor* for the king or state. *Blackstone.*

PROS'E-LYTE, *n.* [Fr. *proselyte*; It. *proselita*; Gr. προσηλυτος; προς and ερχομαι, to come; ηλυθον, ηλθον.]

A new convert to some religion or religious sect, or to some particular opinion, system, or party. Thus a Gentile converted to Judaism is a *proselyte*; a pagan converted to Christianity is a *proselyte*; and we speak familiarly of *proselytes* to the theories of Brown, of Black, or of Lavoisier. The word primarily refers to converts to some religious creed.

PROS'E-LYTE, *v. t.* To make a convert to some religion, or to some opinion or system. *Macknight.*

PROS'E-LY-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made a convert to some religion.

PROS'E-LY-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making converts.

PROS'E-LYT-ISM, *n.* The making of converts to a religion or religious sect, or to any opinion, system, or party.

They were possessed of a spirit of *proselytism* in the most fanatical degree. *Burke.*

2. Conversion to a system or creed.

PROS'E-LYT-IZE, to make converts, or to convert, is not well authorized, or not in common use, and is wholly unnecessary.

PRO-SEM-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *proseminatus*; *pro* and *semino*, to sow.]

Propagation by seed. [*Not used.*] *Hale.*

PROS-EN-NE-A-HE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. προς, εννεα, and εδρα.]

In *crystallography*, having nine faces on two adjacent parts of the crystal. [*Not used.*]

PRŌS'ER, *n.* [from *prose.*] A writer of prose. *Drayton.*

2. One who makes a tedious narration of uninteresting matters.

PRŌS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Talking or writing in a dull, uninteresting manner.

PRŌS'ING, *n.* Dull and tedious minuteness in speech or writing.

PRO-SLAV'ER-Y, *a.* In favor of slavery.

PRŌ'SY, *a.* Dull and tedious in discourse or writing.

PRO-SŌ'DI-AL, } *a.* [from *prosody.*] Pertaining to
PRO-SOD'IC-AL, } prosody, or the quantity and accents of syllables; according to the rules of prosody. *Warton. Ed. Dispens.*

PRO-SŌ'DI-AN, *n.* [from *prosody.*] One skilled in prosody, or in the rules of pronunciation and metrical composition.

PROS'O-DIST, *n.* [from *prosody.*] One who understands prosody. *Walker.*

PROS'O-DY, *n.* [Fr. *prosodie*; L. *prosodia*; Gr. προσωδια; προς and ωδη, an ode.]

That part of grammar which treats of the quantity of syllables, of accent, and of the laws of versification. It includes, also, the art of adjusting the accent and metrical arrangements of syllables in compositions for the lyre.

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PROS-O-PO-LEP'SY, *n.* [Gr. προσωπολημψια.]
Respect of persons; more particularly, a premature opinion or prejudice against a person, formed by a view of his external appearance. *Moore. Addison.*

PROS-O-PO-PŒ'IA, *n.* [Gr. προσωποποια; προσωπον, person, and ποιεω, to make.]
A figure in rhetoric, by which things are represented as persons, or by which things inanimate are spoken of as animated beings, or by which an absent person is introduced as speaking, or a deceased person is represented as alive and present. It includes *personification*, but is more extensive in its signification. *Encyc.*

PROS'PECT, *n.* [L. *prospectus, prospicio*, to look forward; *pro* and *specio*, to see.]
1. View of things within the reach of the eye.
Eden and all the coast in *prospect* lay. *Milton.*
2. View of things to come; intellectual sight; expectation. The good man enjoys the *prospect* of future felicity.
3. That which is presented to the eye; the place and the objects seen. There is a noble *prospect* from the dome of the State House in Boston — a *prospect* diversified with land and water, and every thing that can please the eye.
4. Object of view.
Man to himself
Is a large *prospect*. *Denham.*
5. View delineated or painted; picturesque representation of a landscape. *Reynolds.*
6. Place which affords an extended view. *Milton.*
7. Position of the front of a building; as, a *prospect* toward the south or north. *Ezek.* xl.
8. Expectation, or ground of expectation. There is a *prospect* of a good harvest; a man has a *prospect* of preferment; or he has little *prospect* of success. *Washington.*
9. A looking forward; a regard to something future.
Is he a prudent man as to his temporal estate, who lays designs only for a day, without any *prospect* to, or provision for, the remaining part of life? [*Little used.*] *Tillotson.*

PRO-SPEC'TION, *n.* The act of looking forward, or of providing for future wants. *Paley.*

PRO-SPECT'IVE, *a.* Looking forward in time; regarding the future; opposed to RETROSPECTIVE.
The supporting of Bible societies is one of the points on which the promises, at the time of ordination, had no *prospective* bearing. *W. Jay.*
2. Acting with foresight.
The French king and king of Sweden are circumspect, industrious, and *prospective* in this affair. *Child.*
3. Pertaining to a prospect; viewing at a distance. *Milton.*
4. Furnishing an extensive prospect. *Dwight.*

PRO-SPECT'IVE, *n.* The scene before or around us. *Rich. Dict.*

PRO-SPECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* With reference to the future.

PRO-SPECT'IVE-NESS, *n.* State of being prospective.

PRO-SPECT'US, *n.* [L.] The plan of a literary work, containing the general subject or design, with the manner and terms of publication, and sometimes a specimen of it.

PROS'PER, *v. t.* [L. *prospero*, from *prosperus*, from the Gr. προσφερω, to carry to or toward; προς and φερω, to bear.]
To favor; to render successful.
All things concur to *prosper* our design. *Dryden.*

PROS'PER, *v. i.* To be successful; to succeed.
The Lord made all that he did to *prosper* in his hand. — Gen. xxxix.
He that covereth his sins shall not *prosper*. — Prov. xxviii.
2. To grow or increase; to thrive; to make gain; as, to *prosper* in business. Our agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, now *prosper*.

PROS'PER-ED, *pp.* Having success; favored.

PROS'PER-ING, *ppr.* Rendering successful; advancing in growth, wealth, or any good.

PROS-PER'I-TY, *n.* [L. *prosperitas.*]
Advance or gain in any thing good or desirable; successful progress in any business or enterprise; success; attainment of the object desired; as, the *prosperity* of arts; agricultural or commercial *prosperity*; national *prosperity*. Our disposition to abuse the blessings of Providence renders *prosperity* dangerous.
The *prosperity* of fools shall destroy them. — Prov. i.

PROS'PER-OUS, *a.* [L. *prosperus.*]
1. Advancing in the pursuit of any thing desirable; making gain or increase; thriving; successful; as, a *prosperous* trade; a *prosperous* voyage; a *prosperous* exhibition or undertaking; a *prosperous* man, family, or nation; a *prosperous* war.
The seed shall be *prosperous*; the vine shall give her fruit. — Zech. viii.
2. Favorable; favoring success; as, a *prosperous* wind. *Denham.*

PROS'PER-OUS-LY, *adv.* With gain or increase; successfully. *Bacon.*

PROS'PER-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being successful; prosperity.

PRO-SPI'CIENCE, (-spish'ens,) *n.* [L. *prospiciens.*]
The act of looking forward. *Dict.*

PROSS, *n.* Talk; conversation, rather of the gossiping kind. *Brockett.*

PROS'TATE, *a.* [from Gr. προιστημι, to set before.]
In *anatomy*, the *prostate gland* is a gland situated just before the neck of the bladder in males, and surrounding the beginning of the urethra. It is situated on the under and posterior part of the neck of the bladder, so as to surround the lower side of the urethra. *Encyc. Wistar.*

PROS-TER-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *prosterno*, to prostrate; *pro* and *sterno.*]
A state of being cast down; dejection; depression. [*Little used.*] *Wiseman.*

PROS'THE-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *surgery*, the addition of an artificial part to supply a defect of the body; as a wooden leg, &c. *Quincy. Coxe.*
2. In *medicine*, an overlapping; as, the *prosthesis* of one febrile period upon another.
3. In *grammar*, a figure consisting in prefixing one or more letters to the beginning of a word; as, *beloved.*

PROS-THET'IC, *a.* [Gr. προσθετος.]
Prefixed, as a letter to a word.

PROS'TI-TUTE, *v. t.* [L. *prostituo*; *pro* and *statuo*, to set.]
1. To offer freely to a lewd use, or to indiscriminate lewdness.
Do not *prostitute* thy daughter. — Lev. xix.
2. To give up to any vile or infamous purpose; to devote to any thing base; to sell to wickedness; as, to *prostitute* talents to the propagation of infidel principles; to *prostitute* the press to the publication of blasphemy.
3. To offer or expose upon vile terms, or to unworthy persons. *Tillotson.*

PROS'TI-TUTE, *a.* Openly devoted to lewdness; sold to wickedness or to infamous purposes.
Made bold by want and *prostitute* for bread. *Prior.*

PROS'TI-TUTE, *n.* A female given to indiscriminate lewdness; a strumpet. *Dryden.*
2. A base hireling; a mercenary; one who offers himself to infamous employments for hire.
No hireling she, no *prostitute* to praise. *Pope.*

PROS'TI-TU-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Offered to common lewdness; devoted to base purposes.

PROS'TI-TU-TING, *ppr.* Offering to indiscriminate lewdness; devoting to infamous uses.

PROS-TI-TU'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *prostituo.*]
1. The act or practice of offering the body to an indiscriminate intercourse with men; common lewdness of a female. *Spectator.*
2. The act of setting one's self to sale, or of devoting to infamous purposes what is in one's power; as, the *prostitution* of talents or abilities; the *prostitution* of the press.

PROS'TI-TU-TOR, *n.* One who prostitutes; one who submits himself or offers another to vile purposes.

PROS'TRATE, *a.* [L. *prostratus*, from *prosterno*, to lay flat; *pro* and *sterno.*]
1. Lying at length, or with the body extended on the ground or other surface.
Groveling and *prostrate* on yon lake of fire. *Milton.*
2. Lying at mercy, as a supplicant. *Shak. Chapman.*
3. Lying in the posture of humility or adoration.

PROS'TRATE, *v. t.* To lay flat; to throw down; as, to *prostrate* the body; to *prostrate* trees or plants.
2. To throw down; to overthrow; to demolish; to ruin; as, to *prostrate* a village; to *prostrate* a government; to *prostrate* law or justice; to *prostrate* the honor of a nation.
3. *To prostrate one's self;* to throw one's self down, or to fall in humility or adoration. *Duppa.*
4. To bow in humble reverence.
5. To sink totally; to reduce; as, to *prostrate* strength.

PROS'TRA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Laid at length; laid flat; thrown down; destroyed.

PROS'TRA-TING, *ppr.* Laying flat; throwing down; destroying.

PROS-TRA'TION, *n.* The act of throwing down, or laying flat; as, the *prostration* of the body, of trees, or of corn.
2. The act of falling down, or the act of bowing in humility or adoration; *primarily*, the act of falling on the face; but it is now used for kneeling or bowing in reverence and worship.
3. Great depression; dejection; as, a *prostration* of spirits.
4. In *medicine*, a latent, not an exhausted, state of the vital energies; great oppression of natural strength and vigor; that state of the body in disease in which the system is oppressed. *Coxe.*
Prostration is different and distinct from *exhaustion*, and is analogous to the state of a spring lying under such a weight that it is incapable of action; while *exhaustion* is analogous to the state of a spring deprived of its elastic powers. *Prostration* does not require the use of invigorating remedies, as *exhaustion* does.

PRŌ'STYLE, *n.* [Gr. προστυλος; προ and στυλος, a column.]
In *architecture*, a portico in which the columns stand in advance of the building to which they belong.

PRŌ'SY, *a.* Like prose. [*Gwilt.*
2. Dull.

PRO-SYL'LO-GISM, *n.* [*pro* and *syllogism.*] A *prosyllogism* is when two or more syllogisms are so connected that the conclusion of the former is the major or minor of the following. *Watts.*

PRO-TAC'TIC, *a.* *Protactic* persons, in *plays*, are those who give a narrative or explanation of the *PRO TAN'TO*, [L.] For so much. [piece.

PROT'A-SIS, *n.* [Gr. προτασις, from προτεινω, to present.]
1. A proposition; a maxim. *Johnson.*
2. In *the ancient drama*, the first part of a comic or tragic piece, in which the several persons are shown, their characters intimated, and the subject proposed and entered on. The *protasis* might extend to two acts, where it ended and the *epitasis* commenced. *Encyc.*
3. The subordinate member of a sentence, generally of a conditional sentence; opposed to APODOSIS.

PRO-TAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. προτατικος.]
Being placed in the beginning; previous. *Dryden.*

PRŌ'TE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Proteus; readily assuming different shapes. [See PROTEUS.]

PRO-TECT', *v. t.* [L. *protectus, protego*; *pro* and *tego*, to cover; Gr. στεγω, with a prefix; Eng. *deck.* See DECK.]
To cover or shield from danger or injury; to defend; to guard; to preserve in safety; *a word of general import, both in a literal and figurative sense.* Walls *protect* a city or garrison; clothing is designed to *protect* the body from cold; arms may *protect* one from an assault; our houses *protect* us from the inclemencies of the weather; the law *protects* our persons and property; the father *protects* his children, and the guardian his ward; a shade *protects* us from extreme heat; a navy *protects* our commerce and our shores; embassadors are *protected* from arrest.

PRO-TECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered or defended from injury; preserved in safety.

PRO-TECT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shielding from injury; defending; preserving in safety.

PRO-TECT'ING-LY, *adv.* By protecting; in the way of protection. *Carlyle.*

PRO-TEC'TION, *n.* The act of protecting; defense; shelter from evil; preservation from loss, injury, or annoyance. We find *protection* under good laws and an upright administration. How little are men disposed to acknowledge divine *protection!*
2. That which protects or preserves from injury.
Let them rise up and help you, and be your *protection*. — Deut. xxxii.
3. A writing that protects; a passport or other writing which secures from molestation.
4. Exemption. Embassadors at foreign courts are entitled to *protection* from arrest. Members of parliament, representatives, and senators, are entitled to *protection* from arrest during their attendance on the legislature, as are suitors and witnesses attending a court.
Writ of protection; a writ by which the king of Great Britain exempts a person from arrest. *Blackstone.*

PRO-TEC'TION-IST, *n.* One who favors the protection of some branch of industry by legal enactments.

PRO-TECT'IVE, *a.* Affording protection; sheltering; defensive. *Thomson.*

PRO-TECT'OR, *n.* [Fr. *protecteur.*]
1. One that defends or shields from injury, evil, or oppression; a defender; a guardian. The king or sovereign is, or ought to be, the *protector* of the nation; the husband is the *protector* of his wife, and the father of his children.
2. In *England*, one who formerly had the care of the kingdom during the king's minority; a regent. Cromwell assumed the title of *lord protector.*
3. In *Roman Catholic countries*, every nation and every religious order has a *protector* residing at Rome. He is a cardinal, and called *cardinal protector.*

PRO-TECT'OR-ATE, *n.* Government by a protector; applied *particularly* to the government of England by Cromwell. *Walpole.*
2. In *recent usage*, the authority assumed by a superior power over an inferior or dependent one.

PRO-TEC-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a protector.

PRO-TECT'OR-LESS, *a.* Having no protector.

PRO-TECT'OR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a protector or regent. *Burnet.*

PRO-TECT'RESS, *n.* A woman or female that protects. *Bacon. Addison.*

PRO-TE-GE', (pro-te-zhā',) *n.* [Fr.] One under the care and protection of another.

PRŌ'TE-IN, *n.* [Gr. πρωτος, first.]
A gelatinous, semi-transparent substance, obtained from albumen, fibrin, or casein, and considered the basis of animal tissue and of some substances of vegetable origin.

PRO TEM'PO-RE, [L.] For the time being; as a temporary supply or provision.

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PRO-TEND', *v. t.* [L. *protendo; pro* and *tendo*, to stretch.]
To hold out; to stretch forth.
With his *protended* lance he makes defense. *Dryden.*

PRO-TEND'ED, *pp.* Reached or stretched forth. *Mitford.*

PRO-TEND'ING, *ppr.* Stretching forth.

PRO-TENSE', (pro-tens',) *n.* Extension. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

PRO-TERV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *protervitas*, from *protervus; pro* and *torvus*, crabbed.]
Peevishness; petulance. [*Little used.*]

PRO-TEST', *v. i.* [L. *protestor; pro* and *testor*, to affirm; It. *protestare*; Fr. *protester*; Sp. *protestar.*]
1. To affirm with solemnity; to make a solemn declaration of a fact or opinion; as, I *protest* to you I have no knowledge of the transaction.
2. To make a solemn declaration expressive of opposition; with *against*; as, he *protests against* your votes. *Denham.*
The conscience has power to *protest against* the exorbitancies of the passions. *South.*
3. To make a formal declaration in writing against a public law or measure. It is the privilege of any lord in parliament to *protest against* a law or resolution.

PRO-TEST', *v. t.* To make a solemn declaration or affirmation of; as, to *protest* one's innocence.
2. To call as a witness in affirming or denying, or to prove an affirmation.
Fiercely they opposed
My journey strange, with clamorous uproar
Protesting fate supreme. *Milton.*
3. To prove; to show; to give evidence of. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
4. In *commerce*, to *protest a bill of exchange*, is for a notary public, at the request of the payee, to make a formal declaration, under hand and seal, against the drawer of the bill, on account of non-acceptance or non-payment, for exchange, cost, commission, damages, and interest; of which act the indorser must be notified within such time as the law or custom prescribes. In like manner, notes of hand, given to a banking corporation, are *protested* for non-payment.

PRŌ'TEST, *n.* A solemn declaration of opinion, commonly against some act; *appropriately*, a formal and solemn declaration, in writing, of dissent from the proceedings of a legislative body; as, the *protest* of lords in parliament, or a like declaration of dissent of any minority against the proceedings of a majority of a body of men.
2. In *commerce*, a formal declaration made by a notary public, under hand and seal, at the request of the payee or holder of a bill of exchange, for non-acceptance or non-payment of the same, protesting against the drawer and others concerned, for the exchange, charges, damages, and interest. This *protest* is written on a copy of the bill, and notice given to the indorser of the same, by which he becomes liable to pay the amount of the bill, with charges, damages, and interest; also, a like declaration against the drawer of a note of hand for non-payment to a banking corporation, and of the master of a vessel against seizure, &c. A *protest* is also a writing, attested by a justice of the peace or consul, drawn by the master of a vessel, stating the severity of the voyage by which the ship has suffered, and showing that the damage suffered was not owing to the neglect or misconduct of the master.

PROT'EST-ANT, *a.* Pertaining to those who, at the reformation of religion, protested against a decree of Charles V. and the diet of Spires; pertaining to Protestants or to Protestantism; as, the *Protestant* religion. *Addison. Milner.*

PROT'EST-ANT, *n.* One of the party who adhered to Luther at the reformation in 1529, and protested, or made a solemn declaration of dissent from a decree of the emperor Charles V. and the diet of Spires, and appealed to a general council. This name was afterward extended to the followers of Calvin, and *Protestants* is the denomination now given to all the various denominations of Christians which have sprung from the adoption of the principles of the reformation.

PROT'EST-ANT-ISM, *n.* The Protestant religion. *South.*

PROT'EST-ANT-LY, *adv.* In conformity to the Protestants. *Milton.*
[*A very bad word, and not used.*]

PROT-ES-TĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; from *protest.*]
1. A solemn declaration of a fact, opinion, or resolution. *Hooker.*
2. A solemn declaration of dissent; a protest; as, the *protestation* of certain noblemen against an order of council. *Clarendon.*
3. In *law*, a declaration in pleading, by which the party interposes an oblique allegation or denial of some fact, protesting that it does or does not exist. The lord may allege the villenage of the plaintiff by way of *protestation*, and thus deny the demand. *Blackstone.*

PROT'ES-TA-TOR, *n.* One who protests.

PRO-TEST'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Solemnly declared or alleged; declared against for non-acceptance or non-payment.

PRŌ-TEST'ER, *n.* One who protests; one who utters a solemn declaration.
2. One who protests a bill of exchange.

PRO-TEST'ING, *ppr.* Solemnly declaring or affirming; declaring against for non-acceptance or non-payment.

PRO-TEST'ING-LY, *adv.* By way of protesting.

PRŌ'TE-US, *n.* [L., from Gr. Πρωτευς.]
In *mythology*, a marine deity, the son of Oceanus and Tethys, whose distinguishing characteristic was the faculty of assuming different shapes. Hence we denominate one who easily changes his form or principles a *Proteus.*

PRŌ'TE-US, *n.* A term applied to a genus of Batrachian reptiles, allied to the siren, salamanders, and frogs.
2. A name given to a genus of homogeneous infusoria.

PROTH'E-SIS, *n.* [Gr.] The place in a church on which the elements for the eucharist are put, previous to their being placed on the altar; called also CREDENCE. *Hook.*

PRO-THON'O-TA-RY-SHIP, *n.* The office of a prothonotary. *Carew.*
[*An awkward, harsh word, and little used.*]

PRO-THON'O-TA-RY, *n.* [Low L. *protonotarius*; Gr. πρωτος, first, and L. *notarius*, a scribe.]
1. *Originally*, the chief notary; and *anciently*, the title of the principal notaries of the emperors of Constantinople. Hence,
2. In *England*, an officer in the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas. The *prothonotary* of the King's Bench records all civil actions. In the Common Pleas, the *prothonotaries*, of which there are three, enter and enroll all declarations, pleadings, judgments, &c., make out judicial writs and exemplifications of records, enter recognizances, &c. *Encyc.*
3. In *the United States*, a register or clerk of a court. The word, however, is not applied to any officer, except in particular States.
Apostolical prothonotaries, in *the court of Rome*, are twelve persons constituting a college, who receive the last wills of cardinals, make informations and proceedings necessary for the canonization of saints, &c. *Encyc.*

PRO-THŌ'RAX, *n.* [Gr. προ, before, and θωραξ, breastplate.]
In *entomology*, the first or anterior segment of the thorax in insects. *Brande.*

PRŌ'TO-COL, *n.* [Low L. *protocollum*; Gr. πρωτος, first, and κολλα, glue; so called perhaps from the gluing together of pieces of paper, or from the spreading of it on tablets. It was formerly the upper part of a leaf of a book on which the title or name was written.]
1. The original copy of any writing. [*Not now used.*] *Ayliffe.*
2. The minutes or rough draft of an instrument or transaction. *Brande.*

PRŌ'TO-COL-IST, *n.* In *Russia*, a register or clerk. *Tooke.*

PRŌ'TO-GINE, *n.* A kind of talcose granite. *Dana.*

PRŌ'TO-MĀR-TYR, (-mär-tur,) *n.* [Gr. πρωτος, first, and μαρτυρ, martyr.]
1. The first martyr; *a term applied to Stephen, the first Christian martyr.*
2. The first who suffers or is sacrificed in any cause. *Dryden.*

PRŌ'TO-PLAST, *n.* [Gr. πρωτος, first, and πλαστος, formed.]
The original; the thing first formed, as a copy to be imitated. Thus Adam has been called our *protoplast.* *Bryant. Harvey.*

PRO-TO-PLAS'TIC, *a.* First formed. *Howell.*

PRŌ'TO-PŌPE, *n.* [Gr. πρωτος, first, and *papa*, father.]
The imperial confessor, an officer of the holy directing synod, the supreme spiritual court of the Greek church in Russia. *Tooke, Russ.*

PRŌ'TO-SALT, *n.* [Gr. πρωτος, first, and *salt.*]
In *chemistry*, *proto-salts* are salts containing a metallic protoxyd. *Silliman.*

PRO-TO-SUL'PHATE, *n.* In *chemistry*, a compound of sulphuric acid with a protoxyd.

PRŌ'TO-TYPE, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. πρωτοτυπος; πρωτος, first, and τυπος, type, form, model.]
An original or model after which any thing is formed; the pattern of any thing to be engraved, cast, &c.; exemplar; archetype. *Wotton. Encyc.*

PRO-TOX'YD, *n.* [Gr. πρωτος, first, and *oxyd.*]
A compound of one equivalent of oxygen with one equivalent of a base, and destitute of acid properties.

PRŌ-TOX'YD-IZE, *v. t.* To combine in the proportion of one equivalent of oxygen and one of any base, without producing any acid properties.

PRO-TO-ZŌ'A, *n. pl.* [Gr. πρωτος, first, and ζωον, animal.] The infusoria or lowest class of animals. The term is sometimes applied to all animals in which no nerves have been detected. *Dana.*

PRO-TRACT', *v. t.* [L. *protractus*, from *protraho; pro* and *traho*, to draw.]
1. To draw out or lengthen in time; to continue; to prolong; as, to *protract* an argument; to *protract* a discussion; to *protract* a war or a negotiation.
2. To delay; to defer; to put off to a distant time; as, to *protract* the decision of a question; to *protract* the final issue.

PRO-TRACT', *n.* Tedious continuance. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

PRO-TRACT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Drawn out in time; delayed.

PRO-TRACT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a prolonged or protracted manner; tediously.

PRO-TRACT'ER, *n.* One who protracts or lengthens in time.

PRO-TRACT'ING, *ppr.* Drawing out or continuing in time; delaying.

PRO-TRACT'ING, *n.* In *surveying*, the same as PROTRACTION, which see. *Hutton.*

PRO-TRAC'TION, *n.* The act of drawing out or continuing in time; the act of delaying the termination of a thing; as, the *protraction* of a debate.
2. In *surveying*, the act of plotting or laying down on paper the dimensions of a field. *Hutton.*

PRO-TRACT'IVE, *a.* Drawing out or lengthening in time; prolonging; continuing; delaying.
He suffered their *protractive* arts. *Dryden.*

PRO-TRACT'OR, *n.* He or that which protracts.
2. A mathematical instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper, used in drawing or plotting. It is of various forms, semicircular, rectangular, or circular. *P. Cyc.*

PRO-TREP'TIC-AL, *a.* [Gr. προτρεπτικος, from προτρεπω, προτρεπομαι, to exhort; προ and τρεπω, to turn.]
Hortatory; suasory; intended or adapted to persuade. [*Little used.*] *Ward.*

PRO-TRŪDE', *v. t.* [L. *protrudo; pro* and *trudo*, to *thrust.* See THRUST.]
1. To thrust forward; to drive or force along; as, food *protruded* from the stomach into the intestine. *Locke.*
2. To thrust out, as from confinement. The contents of the abdomen are *protruded* in hernia.

PRO-TRŪDE', *v. i.* To shoot forward; to be thrust forward.
The parts *protrude* beyond the skin. *Bacon.*

PRO-TRŪD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Thrust forward or out.

PRO-TRŪD'ING, *ppr.* Thrusting forward or out.

PRO-TRŪ'SILE, *a.* Capable of being protruded and withdrawn. *Gardner.*

PRO-TRŪ'SION, (-zhun,) *n.* The act of thrusting forward, or beyond the usual limit; the state of being protruded; a thrusting or driving; a push. *Locke.*

PRO-TRŪ'SIVE, *a.* Thrusting or impelling forward; as, *protrusive* motion. *Darwin.*

PRO-TŪ'BER-ANCE, *n.* [L. *protuberans, protubero; pro* and *tuber*, a puff, bunch, or knob.]
A swelling or tumor on the body; a prominence; a bunch or knob; any thing swelled or pushed beyond the surrounding or adjacent surface; on the surface of the earth, a hill, knoll, or other elevation. *Hale. More.*
Protuberance differs from *projection*, being applied to parts that rise from the surface with a gradual ascent or small angle; whereas a *projection* may be at a right angle with the surface.

PRO-TŪ'BER-ANT, *a.* Swelling; prominent beyond the surrounding surface; as, a *protuberant* joint; a *protuberant* eye.

PRO-TŪ'BER-ANT-LY, *adv.* In the way of protuberance.

PRO-TŪ'BER-ĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *protubero*, supra.]
To swell or be prominent beyond the adjacent surface; to bulge out.
If the navel *protuberates*, make a small puncture with a lancet through the skin. *Sharp.*

PRO-TU-BER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of swelling beyond the surrounding surface. *Cooke.*

PRO-TŪ'BER-OUS, *a.* Protuberant. *Smith.*

PROUD, *a.* [Sax. *prut*; D. *preutsch*, proud, prudish, also *prat*, proud, and *pratten*, to fret. We find in the Italian *prode* is valiant, brave; *proda*, the prow of a ship; *prodezza*, prowess; probably of the same family, with the radical sense of swelling, stretching, or erecting. See PRUDE.]
1. Having inordinate self-esteem; possessing a high or unreasonable conceit of one's own excellence, either of body or mind. A man may be *proud of* his person, *of* his talents, *of* his accomplishments, or *of* his achievements. He may be *proud of* any thing to which he bears some relation. He may be *proud of* his country, his government, his equipage, or of whatever may, by association, gratify his esteem of himself. He may even be *proud of* his religion, or *of* his church. He conceives that any thing excellent or valuable, in which he has a share, or to which he stands related, contributes to his own importance, and this conception exalts his opinion of himself. *Proud* is followed by *of* before the object, supra.
2. Arrogant; haughty; supercilious.
A foe so *proud* will not the weaker seek. *Milton.*

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3. Daring; presumptuous.

By his understanding he smiteth through the *proud*. — Job xxvi.

4. Lofty of mien; grand of person; as, a *proud* steed. *Milton.*

5. Grand; lofty; splendid; magnificent.

Storms of stones from the *proud* temple's hight. *Dryden.*

6. Ostentatious; grand; as, *proud* titles. *Shak.*

7. Splendid; exhibiting grandeur and distinction; exciting pride; as, a *proud* day for Rome.

8. Excited by the animal appetite; *applied particularly to the female of the canine species.*

9. Fungous; as, *proud* flesh. *Sharp.*

PROUD'ER, *a. comp.* More proud.

PROUD'EST, *a. superl.* Most proud.

PROUD'LI-EST, *adv.* Most proudly. *Baxter.*

PROUD'LY, *adv.* With an inordinate self-esteem; in a proud manner; haughtily; ostentatiously; with lofty airs or mien.

Proudly he marches on and void of fear. *Pope.*

PRÖV'A-BLE, (proov'a-bl,) *a.* [See PROVE.] That may be proved.

PRÖV'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner capable of proof. *Huloet.*

PROV'AND, } *n.* Provender or food. [*Not in use.*]
PROV'ANT, }

PRÖVE, (proov,) *v. t.* [Sax. *profian*: D. *proeven*; G. *probiren*; Dan. *prøver*; Sw. *profva*; W. *provi*; Arm. *prouï, prouein*; L. *probo*; It. *provare*; Sp. *probar*, to try; Fr. *éprouver*; Russ. *probuyu*, to prove; *probevayu*, to pierce, to penetrate, to send by force. The primary sense is, to strain, to urge by force, or rather to thrust or drive. The word BROW may be of the same family, from its projection. See PROBE.]

1. To try; to ascertain some unknown quality or truth by an experiment, or by a test or standard. Thus we *prove* the strength of gunpowder by experiment; we *prove* the strength or solidity of cannon by experiment. We *prove* the contents of a vessel by comparing it with a standard measure.

2. To evince, establish, or ascertain as truth, reality, or fact, by testimony or other evidence. The plaintiff in a suit must *prove* the truth of his declaration; the prosecutor must *prove* his charges against the accused.

3. To evince truth by argument, induction, or reasoning; to deduce certain conclusions from propositions that are true or admitted. If it is admitted that every immoral act is dishonorable to a rational being, and that dueling is an immoral act, then it is *proved*, by necessary inference, that dueling is dishonorable to a rational being.

4. To ascertain the genuineness or validity of; to verify; as, to *prove* a will.

5. To experience; to try by suffering or encountering; to gain certain knowledge by the operation of something on ourselves, or by some act of our own.

Let him in arms the power of Turnus *prove*. *Dryden.*

6. In *arithmetic*, to show, evince, or ascertain the correctness of any operation or result. Thus, in subtraction, if the difference between two numbers, added to the lesser number, makes a sum equal to the greater, the correctness of the subtraction is *proved*. In other words, if the sum of the remainder and of the subtrahend is equal to the minuend, the operation of subtraction is *proved* to be correct.

7. To try; to examine.

Prove your own selves. — 2 Cor. xiii.

8. Men *prove* God, when by their provocations they put his patience to trial, *Ps.* xcv.; or when by obedience they make trial how much he will countenance such conduct. *Mal.* iii.

PRÖVE, (proov,) *v. i.* To make trial; to essay.

The sons prepare —
To *prove* by arms whose fate it was to reign. *Dryden.*

2. To be found or to have its qualities ascertained by experience or trial; as, a plant or medicine *proves* salutary.

3. To be ascertained by the event or something subsequent; as, the report *proves* to be true, or *proves* to be false.

When the inflammation ends in a gangrene, the case *proves* mortal. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To be found true or correct by the result.

5. To make certain; to show; to evince. This argument *proves* how erroneous is the common opinion.

6. To succeed.

If the experiment *proved* not. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

PRÖV'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Tried; evinced; experienced.

PRO-VED'I-TOR, *n.* [It. *proveditore*, from *provedere*, to provide. See PROVIDE.]

A purveyor; one employed to procure supplies for an army.

Proveditor, in Venice and other parts of Italy, is an officer who superintends matters of policy. *Encyc.*

PROV'E-DORE, *n.* A purveyor; one who procures provisions.

PRÖV'EN; a word used by Scottish writers for PROVED.

PROV'ENCE-RÖSE, *n.* A species of rose, much valued for its beauty and fragrance.

PRO-VEN'CIAL, (-shal,) *a.* [Fr. *provençal.*]

Pertaining to Provence, in France.

PROV'EN-DER, *n.* [Fr. *provende*, provender; Norm. *provender*, a prebendary; *provendre*, a prebend; D. *prove*, a *prebend*; (qu. G., D., and Sw. *proviant*, provisions;) It. *provianda*, victuals; Ir. *proantain*, provender. The Italian *provianda* is probably composed of *pro* and *vivanda*, victuals, from *vivere*, L. *vivo*, to live, and from *vivanda* the French have *viande*, Eng. *viand*. Whether the French *provende* and Norm. *provender* are from the same source, may be doubted. The German *proviant* may be formed from the L. *provideo*, Sp. *proveer*, Port. *provêr*. Qu. L. *proventus*. It is said that *provend, provender*, originally signified a vessel containing a measure of corn daily given to a horse or other beast. But qu. *N* may be casual in *provender*, as in *messenger*, and the word may be from *provideo*.]

1. Dry food for beasts, usually meal, or a mixture of meal and cut straw or hay. In *a more general sense*, it may signify dry food of any kind. *Swift. Mortimer.*

2. Provisions; meat; food. *Coxe.*

[*Not used of food for man in New England.*]

PROV'ENT, *n.* [L. *proventus.*]

Provisions; eatables.

PRÖV'ER, *n.* One that proves or tries; that which proves.

PROV'ERB, *n.* [Fr. *proverbe*; It. *proverbio*; L. *proverbium*; *pro* and *verbum*, a word.]

1. A short sentence often repeated, expressing a well-known truth or common fact, ascertained by experience or observation; a maxim of wisdom.

The *proverb* is true, that light gains make heavy purses; for light gains come often, great gains now and then. *Bacon.*

2. A by-word; a name often repeated; and hence frequently, a reproach or object of contempt. *Jer.* xxiv.

3. In *Scripture*, it sometimes signifies a moral sentence or maxim that is enigmatical; a dark saying of the wise that requires interpretation. *Prov.* i.

4. *Proverbs*; a canonical book of the Old Testament, containing a great variety of wise maxims, rich in practical truths and excellent rules for the conduct of all classes of men.

PROV'ERB, *v. t.* To mention in a proverb. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

2. To provide with a proverb. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

PRO-VERB'I-AL, *a.* Mentioned in a proverb; as, a *proverbial* cure or remedy.

In case of excesses, I take the German *proverbial* cure, by a hair of the same beast, to be the worst in the world. *Temple.*

2. Comprised in a proverb; used or current as a proverb; as, a *proverbial* saying or speech. *Pope.*

3. Pertaining to proverbs; resembling a proverd; suitable to a proverb; as, a *proverbial* obscurity. *Brown.*

PRO-VERB'I-AL-ISM, *n.* A proverbial phrase. *N. A. Rev.*

PRO-VERB'I-AL-IST, *n.* One who speaks proverbs. *Langhorne.*

PRO-VERB'I-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To make a proverb; to turn into a proverb, or to use proverbially. [*Unusual.*] *Good.*

PRO-VERB'I-AL-LY, *adv.* In a proverb; as, it is *proverbially* said. *Brown.*

PRO-VIDE', *v. t.* [L. *provideo*, literally, to see before; *pro* and *video*, to see; Fr. *pourvoir*; It. *provedere*; Sp. *proveer*; Port. *provêr*.]

1. To procure beforehand; to get, collect, or make ready for future use; to prepare.

Abraham said, God will *provide* himself a lamb for a burnt-offering. — Gen. xxii.

Provide neither gold, nor silver, nor brass, in your purses. — Matt. x.

Provide things honest in the sight of all men. — Rom. xii.

2. To furnish; to supply; followed by *with*.

Rome, by the care of the magistrates, was well *provided with* corn. *Arbuthnot.*

Provided of is now obsolete.

3. To stipulate previously. The agreement *provides* that the party shall incur no loss.

4. To make a previous conditional stipulation. [See PROVIDED.]

5. To foresee; *a Latinism.* [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

6. To appoint to an ecclesiastical benefice before it is vacant. [See PROVISON.] *Prescott.*

7. *Provide*, in *a transitive sense*, is followed by *against* or *for*. We *provide* warm clothing *against* the inclemencies of the weather; we *provide* necessaries *against* a time of need; or we *provide* warm clothing *for* winter, &c.

PRO-VIDE', *v. i.* To procure supplies or means of defense; or to take measures for counteracting or escaping an evil. The sagacity of brutes in *providing against* the inclemencies of the weather is wonderful.

Government is a contrivance of human wisdom to *provide for* human wants. *Burke.*

PRO-VID'ED, *pp.* Procured beforehand; made ready for future use; supplied; furnished; stipulated.

2. Stipulated as a condition, which condition is expressed in the following sentence or words; as, "*provided* that nothing in this act shall prejudice the rights of any person whatever." This sentence is in the nature of the case absolute, the clause or sentence independent; "*this* or *that being provided*, which follows;" "*this condition being provided.*" The word *being* is understood, and the participle *provided* agrees with the whole sentence absolute. "*This condition being previously stipulated* or *established.*" *This* and *that* here refer to the whole member of the sentence.

PROV'I-DENCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *providentia.*]

1. The act of providing or preparing for future use or application.

Providence for war is the best prevention of it. [*Now little used.*] *Bacon.*

2. Foresight; timely care; *particularly*, active foresight, or foresight accompanied with the procurement of what is necessary for future use, or with suitable preparation. How many of the troubles and perplexities of life proceed from want of *providence!*

3. In *theology*, the care and superintendence which God exercises over his creatures. He that acknowledges a creation and denies a *providence*, involves himself in a palpable contradiction; for the same power which caused a thing to exist is necessary to continue its existence. Some persons admit a *general providence*, but deny a *particular providence*, not considering that a *general providence* consists of *particulars*. A belief in divine *providence* is a source of great consolation to good men. By *divine providence* is often understood God himself.

4. Prudence in the management of one's concerns, or in private economy.

PROV'I-DENT, *a.* Foreseeing wants and making provision to supply them; forecasting; cautious; prudent in preparing for future exigences; as, a *provident* man; a *provident* animal.

The parsimonious emmet, *provident*
Of future. *Milton.*
Orange is what Augustus was,
Brave, wary, *provident*, and bold. *Waller.*

PROV-I-DEN'TIAL, (-shal,) *a.* Effected by the providence of God; referable to divine providence; proceeding from divine direction or superintendence; as, the *providential* contrivance of things; a *providential* escape from danger. How much are we indebted to God's unceasing *providential* care! *Woodward.*

PROV-I-DEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* By means of God's providence.

Every animal is *providentially* directed to the use of its proper weapons. *Ray.*

PROV'I-DENT-LY, *adv.* With prudent foresight; with wise precaution in preparing for the future.

PRO-VID'ER, *n.* One who provides, furnishes, or supplies; one that procures what is wanted. *Shak.*

PRO-VID'ING, *ppr.* Procuring beforehand; supplying; stipulating.

PROV'INCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *provincia*; usually supposed to be formed from *pro* and *vinco*, to conquer.]

1. Among *the Romans*, a country of considerable extent, which, being reduced under their dominion, was new-modeled, subjected to the command of a governor sent from Rome, and to such taxes and contributions as the Romans saw fit to impose; applied particularly to conquered countries beyond the limits of Italy. That part of France next to the Alps was a Roman *province*, and still bears the name *Provence.* *Smith's Dict.*

2. Among *the moderns*, a country belonging to a kingdom or state, either by conquest or colonization, usually situated at a distance from the kingdom or state, but more or less dependent on it or subject to it. Thus, formerly, the English colonies in North America were *provinces* of Great Britain, as Nova Scotia and Canada still are. The *provinces* of the Netherlands formerly belonged to the house of Austria and to Spain.

3. A division of a kingdom or state of considerable extent. In *England*, a division of the ecclesiastical state under the jurisdiction of an archbishop, of which there are two, the *province* of Canterbury and that of York.

4. A region of country; *in a general sense*; a tract; a large extent.

Over many a tract
Of heaven they marched, and many a *province* wide. *Milton.*
They never look abroad into the *provinces* of the intellectual world. *Watts.*

5. The proper office or business of a person. It is the *province* of the judge to decide causes between individuals.

The woman's *province* is to be careful in her economy, and chaste in her affection. *Tatler.*

PRO-VIN'CIAL, (-shal,) *a.* Pertaining to a province, or relating to it; as, a *provincial* government; a *provincial* dialect.

2. Appendant to the principal kingdom or state; as, *provincial* dominion; *provincial* territory. *Brown.*

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3. Not polished; rude; as, *provincial* accent or manners. *Dryden.*

4. Pertaining to an ecclesiastical province, or to the jurisdiction of an archbishop; not ecumenical; as, a *provincial* synod. *Ayliffe.*

PRO-VIN'CIAL, *n.* Among *the Roman Catholics*, a monastic superior, who, under the general of his order, has the direction of all the religious houses of the same fraternity in a given district, called a *province of the order.* *Murdock.*

2. A person belonging to a province. *Burke.*

PRO-VIN'CIAL-ISM, *n.* A peculiar word or manner of speaking in a province or district of country remote from the principal country or from the metropolis. *Marsh.*

PRO-VIN'CIAL-IST, *n.* One who lives in a province.

PRO-VIN-CIAL'I-TY, *n.* Peculiarity of language in a province. *Warton.*

PRO-VIN'CIATE, *v. t.* To convert into a province. [*Unusual.*] *Howell.*

PRO-VINE', *v. i.* [Fr. *provigner; pro* and *vigne*, a vine.]

To lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground for propagation. *Johnson.*

PRÖV'ING, (proov'ing,) *ppr.* Trying; ascertaining; evincing; experiencing.

PRO-VI''SION, (-vizh'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *proviseo, provideo.* See PROVIDE.]

1. The act of providing or making previous preparation.

2. Things provided; preparation; measures taken beforehand; either for security, defense, or attack, or for the supply of wants. We make *provision* to defend ourselves from enemies; we make *provision for* war; we make *provision for* a voyage or for erecting a building; we make *provision* for the support of the poor. Government makes *provision* for its friends.

3. Stores provided; stock; as, *provision* of victuals; *provision* of materials. *Knolles. South.*

4. Victuals; food; provender; all manner of eatables for man and beast; as, *provisions* for the table or for the family; *provisions* for an army. *Milton. Encyc.*

5. Previous stipulation; special enactment in a statute; terms or agreement made, or measures taken for a future exigency.

In the law, no *provision* was made to abolish the barbarous customs of the Irish. *Davies.*

6. Among *Roman Catholics*, a previous nomination by the pope to a benefice before it became vacant, by which practice the rightful patron was deprived of his presentation. *Blackstone.*

PRO-VI''SION, (-vizh'un,) *v. t.* To supply with victuals or food. The ship was *provisioned* for a voyage of six months. The garrison was well *provisioned.*

PRO-VI''SION-AL, (-vizh'un-al,) *a.* [Fr. *provisionnel.*]

Provided for present need or for the occasion; temporarily established; temporary; as, a *provisional* government or regulation; a *provisional* treaty.

PRO-VI''SION-AL-LY, *adv.* By way of provision; temporarily; for the present exigency. *Locke.*

PRO-VI''SION-A-RY, *a.* Provisional; provided for the occasion; not permanent. *Burke.*

PRO-VI''SION-ED, *pp.* Supplied with food.

PRO-VI''SION-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with supplies of food.

PRO-VI'SO, *n.* [L. *provisus*, ablative *proviso*, it being provided.]

An article or clause in any statute, agreement, contract, grant, or other writing, by which a condition is introduced; a conditional stipulation that affects an agreement, contract, law, grant, &c. The charter of the bank contains a *proviso* that the legislature may repeal it at their pleasure.

PRO-VI'SOR, *n.* [Fr. *proviseur.*]

1. In *church affairs*, a person appointed by the pope to a benefice before the death of the incumbent, and to the prejudice of the rightful patron. *Formerly*, the pope claimed the right of presenting to church livings, and it was his practice to nominate persons to benefices by anticipation, or before they became vacant; the person thus nominated was called a *provisor.* In *England*, this practice was restrained by statutes of Richard II. and Henry IV.

More sharp and penal laws were devised against *provisors*; it being enacted that whoever disturbs any patron in the presentation to a living by virtue of any papal provision, such *provisor* shall pay *fine* and ransom to the king at his will, and be imprisoned till he renounces such provision. *Blackstone.*

2. The purveyor, steward, or treasurer of a religious house. *Cowel.*

PRO-VI'SOR-Y, *a.* Making temporary provision; temporary. *State Papers.*

2. Containing a proviso or condition; conditional.

PROV-O-CA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *provocatio.* See PROVOKE.]

1. Any thing that excites anger; the cause of resentment. 1 *Kings* xxi.

Harden not your hearts, as in the *provocation.* — Ps. xcv.

2. The act of exciting anger.

3. An appeal to a court or judge. [*A Latinism, not now used.*] *Ayliffe.*

4. Incitement. [*Not used.*] *Hooker.*

PRO-VÖ'CA-TIVE, *a.* Exciting; stimulating; tending to awaken or incite appetite or passion.

PRO-VÖ'CA-TIVE, *n.* Any thing that tends to excite appetite or passion; a stimulant; as, a *provocative* of hunger or of lust. *Addison.*

PRO-VÖ'CA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being provocative or stimulating.

PRO-VÖK'A-BLE, *a.* That may be provoked. *Cudworth.*

PRO-VÖKE', *v. t.* [L. *provoco*, to call forth; *pro* and *voco*, to call; Fr. *provoquer*; It. *provocare*; Sp. *provocar.*]

1. To call into action; to arouse; to excite; as, to *provoke* anger or wrath by offensive words, or by injury; to *provoke* war.

2. To make angry; to offend; to incense; to enrage.

Ye fathers, *provoke* not your children to wrath. — Eph. vi.
Often *provoked* by the insolence of some of the bishops. *Clarendon.*

3. To excite; to cause; as, to *provoke* perspiration; to *provoke* a smile. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To excite; to stimulate; to increase.

The taste of pleasure *provokes* the appetite, and every successive indulgence of vice which is to form a habit, is easier than the last. *Buckminster.*

5. To challenge.

He now *provokes* the sea-gods from the shore. *Dryden.*

6. To move; to incite; to stir up; to induce by motives. *Rom.* x. *Bacon.*

Let us consider one another to *provoke* to love and to good works. — Heb. x.

7. To incite; to rouse; as, to *provoke* one to anger. *Deut.* xxxii.

PRO-VÖKE', *v. i.* To appeal. [*A Latinism, not used.*] *Dryden.*

PRO-VÖK'ED, (pro-vökt',) *pp.* or *a.* Excited; roused; incited; made angry; incensed.

PRO-VÖK'ER, *n.* One that excites anger or other passion; one that excites war or sedition.

2. That which excites, causes, or promotes. *Shak.*

PRO-VÖK'ING, *ppr.* Exciting into action; inciting; inducing by motives; making angry.

2. *a.* Having the power or quality of exciting resentment; tending to awaken passion; as, *provoking* words; *provoking* treatment.

PRO-VÖK'ING-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to excite anger.

PROV'OST, (prov'ust,) *n.* [Sax. *profost, profast*; Dan. *provst*; G. *probst, propst*; Arm. *provost*; Fr. *prevôt*; Port. and Sp. *preboste*; It. *proposto*; from the L. *præpositus*, placed before, from *præpono*; *præ* and *pono*, to set or place.]

In *a general sense*, a person who is appointed to superintend or preside over something; the chief magistrate of a city or town; as, the *provost* of Edinburgh or of Glasgow, answering to the *mayor* of other cities; the *provost* of a college, answering to *president.* In France, formerly, a *provost* was an inferior judge who had cognizance of civil causes.

The grand provost of France, or *of the household*, had jurisdiction in the king's house, and over its officers.

The provost marshal of an army, (usually pronounced *pro-vō'*,) is an officer appointed to arrest and secure deserters and other criminals, to hinder the soldiers from pillaging, to indict offenders and see sentence passed on them and executed. He also regulates weights and measures. He has under him a lieutenant and a clerk, an executioner, &c. *Encyc.*

The provost marshal in the navy, (usually pronounced *pro-vō'*,) has charge of prisoners, &c.

The provost of the mint, is a particular judge appointed to apprehend and prosecute false coiners. *Encyc.*

Provost of the king's stables, is an officer who attends at court, and holds the king's stirrup when he mounts his horse. *Encyc.*

PROV'OST-SHIP, *n.* The office of a provost. *Hakewill.*

PROW, *n.* [Fr. *proue*; It. *prua* and *proda*; Sp. *proa.* These may be from the L. *prora*; but qu. is not *proda* the original word, and *prora* a contraction of *prodera*? The primary sense is, that which projects or stretches forward.]

1. The fore part of a ship. *Dryden.*

2. In *seamen's language*, the beak or pointed cutwater of a xebec or galley. The upper part is usually furnished with a grating platform. *Mar. Dict.*

3. The name of a particular kind of vessel used in the East Indian seas.

PROW, *a.* [Fr. *preux.*] Valiant; *prowest*, most valiant. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

PROW'ESS, *n.* [Fr. *prouesse*; It. *prodezza*, from *prode*, brave, and as a noun, profit, benefit; Sp. *proeza.* The primary sense of the root is, to stretch, shoot, or advance forward, and hence the sense of profit.]

Bravery; valor; *particularly*, military bravery; gallantry; intrepidity in war; fearlessness of danger.

Men of such *prowess* as not to know fear in themselves. *Sidney.*

PROW'EST, *a.* [*superl. of prow.*] Bravest. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

PROWL, *v. t.* [I know not the origin of this word, nor from what source it is derived. It may be derived from the root of *stroll, troll*, with a different prefix.]

To rove over.

He *prowls* each place, still in new colors decked. *Sidney.*

PROWL, *v. i.* To rove or wander, particularly for prey, as a wild beast; as, a *prowling* wolf. *Milton.*

2. To rove and plunder; to prey; to plunder. *Tusser.*

PROWL, *n.* A roving for prey; *colloquially*, something to be seized and devoured.

PROWL'ER, *n.* One that roves about for prey. *Thomson.*

PROWL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Wandering about in search of prey or plunder.

PROX'ENE, *n.* [Gr. προξενος.]

In *Grecian antiquities*, an officer who had the charge of superintending strangers. *Brande.*

PROX'I-MAL. See PROXIMATE.

PROX'I-MATE, *a.* [L. *superl. proximus*; Fr. *proche*; *approcher*, to *approach*: *reprocher*, to *reproach.* The primary sense of the root is to drive or press. See Class Brg.]

Nearest; next. A *proximate* cause is that which immediately precedes and produces the effect, as distinguished from the *remote, mediate*, or *predisposing* cause. *Watts.*

Proximate principle; a name given to the distinct compounds which exist ready formed in animals and vegetables, such as albumen, fat, sugar, &c. *Brande.*

PROX'I-MATE-LY, *adv.* Immediately; by immediate relation to or effect on. *Bentley.*

PROX'IME, *a.* Next; immediately. [*Not used.*] *Watts.*

PROX-IM'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *proximité*; L. *proximitas.*]

The state of being next; immediate nearness either in place, blood, or alliance. The succession to the throne, and to estates, is usually regulated by *proximity* of blood. *Dryden. Swift.*

PROX'Y, *n.* [Contracted from *procuracy*, or some word from the root of *procure, proctor.*]

1. The agency of another who acts as a substitute for his principal; agency of a substitute; appearance of a representative. None can be familiar by *proxy.* None can be virtuous or wise by *proxy.*

2. The person who is substituted or deputed to act for another. A wise man will not commit important business to a *proxy*, when he can transact it in person. In *England*, any peer may make another lord of parliament his *proxy* to vote for him in his absence. *Blackstone.*

3. A writing by which one person authorizes another to vote in his place.

4. In *popular use*, an election, or day of voting for officers of government in some of the States.

PROX'Y-SHIP, *n.* The office or agency of a proxy.

PRÜCE, *n.* [from *Prussia.*] Prussian leather. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

PRÜDE, *n.* [Fr. *prude*, wise, discreet, sober, formal, precise; D. *preutsch*, prudish, and proud; G. *sprödе*, a prude, and shy, cold, reserved, coy, demure, and applied to metals, brittle, friable; Dan. *sprödig*, eager, brittle, harsh, dry, rugged; *W. pruz, (prudh,)* prudent, discreet, serious, sad, sorrowful; Goth. *frods*, prudent; Gr. *φραδη*, prudence; Goth. *fraths*, mind, intellect; *frathyan*, to be wise, to understand. The Goth. *frod* signifies both wise, prudent, and broken; D. *vrood*, prudent. We see that *prude, prudent*, and *proud*, are from the same root. The sense of *brittle* would indicate that these words belong to the same family with the Dan. *bryder*, to break; and the radical elements are the same. The Welsh *pruz* is from tending out or reaching, hence *pryder*, anxiety, a stretching of the mind. The sense of *prude* is probably from stretching, straitness, stiffness; and the sense of *wise* is derivative. *Prudence* is from the same root, implying care, a tension of mind.]

A woman of great reserve, coyness, affected stiffness of manners, and scrupulous nicety.

Less modest than the speech of *prudes*. *Swift.*

PRÜ'DENCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *prudentia*; It. *prudenza*; Sp. *prudencia.* See PRUDE.]

Wisdom applied to practice. *Johnson.*

Prudence implies caution in deliberating and consulting on the most suitable means to accomplish valuable purposes, and the exercise of sagacity in discerning and selecting them. Prudence differs from wisdom in this, that prudence implies more caution and reserve than *wisdom*, or is exercised more in foreseeing and avoiding evil, than in devising and executing that which is good. It is sometimes mere caution or circumspection.

Prudence is principally in reference to actions to be done, and due means, order, season, and method of doing or not doing. *Hale.*

PRÜ'DENT, *a.* Cautious; circumspect; practically

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wise; careful of the consequences of enterprises, measures, or actions; cautious not to act when the end is of doubtful utility, or probably impracticable.

The *prudent* man looketh well to his going. — Prov. xiv.
A *prudent* man foreseeth the evil and hideth himself. — Prov. xxii.

2. Dictated or directed by prudence; as, *prudent* behavior.

3. Foreseeing by instinct; as, the *prudent* crane. *Milton.*

4. Frugal; economical; as, a *prudent* woman; *prudent* expenditure of money.

5. Wise; intelligent.

PRU-DEN'TIAL, (-shal,) *a.* Proceeding from prudence; dictated or prescribed by prudence; as, *prudential* motives; *prudential* rules.

2. Superintending the discretionary concerns of a society; as, a *prudential* committee. *New England.*

PRU-DEN-TIAL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being prudential; eligibility on principles of prudence. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

PRU-DEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* In conformity with prudence; prudently. *South.*

PRU-DEN'TIALS, *n. pl.* Maxims of prudence or practical wisdom.

Many stanzas, in poetic measures, contain rules relating to common *prudentials*, as well as to religion. *Watts.*

2. The subordinate discretionary concerns and economy of a company, society, or corporation. The board of trustees appoint annually a committee to manage the *prudentials* of the corporation. *New England.*

PRŪ'DENT-LY, *adv.* With prudence; with due caution or circumspection; discreetly; wisely; as, domestic affairs *prudently* managed; laws *prudently* framed or executed.

2. With frugality; economically; as, income *prudently* expended.

PRŪ'DER-Y, *n.* [from *prude.*] Affected scrupulousness; excessive nicety in conduct; stiffness; affected reserve or gravity; coyness. *Tatler.*

PRŪ'DISH, *a.* [from *prude.*] Affectedly grave; very formal, precise, or reserved; as, a *prudish* woman; *prudish* manners.

A formal lecture, spoke with *prudish* face. *Garrick.*

PRŪ'DISH-LY, *adv.* In a prudish manner

PRU-I'NA, *n.* [L.] Hoar frost.

PRŪ'IN-ŌSE, *a.* [L. *pruinosus.*] Hoary; covered with minute dust, appearing as if frosted. *Humble.*

PRŪ'IN-OUS, *a.* Frosty.

PRŪNE, *v. t.* [Perhaps from Fr. *provigner*, to lay down vine stocks for propagation. If not, I know not its origin.]

1. To lop or cut off the superfluous branches of trees, to make them bear better fruit or grow higher, or to give them a more handsome and regular appearance. *Encyc. Milton.*

2. To clear from any thing superfluous; to dress; to trim.

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and cloys his beak. *Shak.*

PRŪNE, *v. i.* To dress; to prink; *a ludicrous word.* *Dryden.*

PRŪNE, *n.* [Fr. *prune*; It. and Sp. *pruna*; L. *prunum*; D. *pruim.* In Latin, *prunus* is a plum-tree, Gr. *προυνη*, and *prunum*, the fruit.]

A dried plum; sometimes, a recent plum. *Bacon.*

PRŪN'ED, *pp.* Divested of superfluous branches; trimmed.

2. Cleared of what is unsuitable or superfluous.

PRŪ'NEL, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

PRU-NEL'LA, } *n.* A smooth woolen stuff, generally
PRU-NEL'LO, } black, used for making shoes or garments; a kind of lasting. *Pope.*

PRU-NEL'LO, *n.* [Fr. *prunelle*, from *prune.*]

A species of dried plum. *McCulloch.*

PRŪN'ER, *n.* One that prunes trees or removes what is superfluous.

PRU-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *prunum*, a plum, and *fero*, to bear.]

Bearing plums.

PRŪN'ING, *ppr.* Lopping off superfluous branches; trimming; clearing of what is superfluous.

PRŪN'ING, *n.* In *gardening* and *agriculture*, the lopping of the superfluous branches of trees, either for improving the trees or their fruit.

PRŪN'ING-HOOK, } *n.* An instrument used in
PRŪN'ING-KNIFE, } pruning trees. It is of various forms. *Dryden. Philips.*

PRŪN'ING-SHEARS, *n. pl.* Shears for pruning trees, &c.

PRŪ'RI-ENCE, }
PRŪ'RI-EN-CY, } *n.* [L. *pruriens*, *prurio*, to itch.]

An itching, longing desire or appetite for any thing. *Swift.*

PRŪ'RI-ENT, *a.* Itching; uneasy with desire. *Warton.*

PRU-RIG'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *pruriginosus*, from *prurigo*, an itching, from *prurio*, to itch.]

Tending to prurigo. *Greenhill.*

PRU-RI'GO, *n.* A papular eruption of the skin, in which the papules are diffuse, nearly of the color of the cuticle, intolerably itchy, itching increased by sudden exposure to heat, when abraded by scratching oozing a fluid, that concretes into minute black scabs. An entirely different disease from the itch.

PRŪS'SIAN, (prŭsh'an. This has, till of late, been the universal pronunciation; but in London, *prush'an* has now become prevalent. *Smart.*) *a.* [from *Prussia.*] Pertaining to Prussia.

Prussian blue; a bi-salt composed of two equivalents of the sesquicyanid of iron, which performs the functions of an acid, with one equivalent of sesquoxyd of iron, which performs the functions of a base. This salt is of a beautiful deep blue, and is much used as a pigment. It is also used in medicine.

PRŪS'SIATE, *n.* A name first applied to *Prussian blue*, a salt in which the sesquicyanid of iron performs the functions of an acid; but subsequently to numerous salts in which the protocyanid of iron is the acid. It has likewise been applied to various cyanids, as the cyanid of potassium, which has been called *prusciate of potassa.*

PRŪS'SIC, (prūs'ik,) *a.* The term *prussic acid* is now applied too vaguely and variously to answer the purpose of science. It was first applied to the sesquicyanid of iron, which is the acid of Prussian blue. It was subsequently applied to the protocyanid of iron, which is the acid of the salt erroneously called *prussiate of iron* and *potassa*; to the cyanohydric acid, which, in all probability, forms no salts at all; to the hydroguret of benzyle, or the essential oil of bitter almonds, and laurel-cherry, which is not an acid, and of course forms no salts; and to cyanogen, which is not an acid, but a compound basifying and acidifying principle. Each of the above compounds is a valuable medicine.

PRY, *v. i.* [A contracted word, the origin of which is not obvious.]

To peep narrowly; to inspect closely; to attempt to discover something with scrutinizing curiosity, whether impertinently or not; as, to *pry* into the mysteries of nature, or into the secrets of state.

Nor need we with a *prying* eye survey
The distant skies to find the milky way. *Creech.*

PRY, *n.* Narrow inspection; impertinent peeping.

2. A lever; a contraction in America for *prize.*

PRY, *v. t.* To raise or attempt to raise with a lever. This is the common popular pronunciation of *prize*, in America. The lever used is also called a *pry.*

PRY'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Inspecting closely; looking into with curiosity.

PRY'ING-LY, *adv.* With close inspection or impertinent curiosity.

PRYT-A-NĒ'UM, *n.* [Gr. *πρυτανειον.*] In *Athens*, a place where the prytanes and those who deserved well of their country were maintained by the public. *Elmes.*

PRYT'A-NIS, *n.*; *pl.* PRYTANES. [Gr. *πρυτανις.*]

In *Athens*, a member of one of the ten sections into which the senate of five hundred was divided, and to each of which belonged the presidency of the senate for one tenth of the year. *Smith's Dict. Encyc. Anacharsis.*

PRYT'A-NY, *n.* In *Athens*, the period during which the presidency of the senate belonged to the prytanes of one section. *Smith's Dict.*

[It is to be noted that in words beginning with *Ps* and *Pt*, the letter *p* has no sound.]

PSALM, (säm,) *n.* [L. *psalmus*; Gr. *ψαλμος*, from *ψαλλω*, to touch or beat, to sing; Fr. *psaume*; It. and Sp. *salmo.*]

A sacred song or hymn; a song composed on a divine subject and in praise of God. The most remarkable psalms are those composed by David and other Jewish saints, a collection of one hundred and fifty of which constitutes a canonical book of the Old Testament, called *Psalms*, or the *Book of Psalms.* The word is also applied to sacred songs composed by modern poets, being versifications of the scriptural psalms, or of these with other parts of Scripture, composed for the use of churches; as, the *Psalms* of Tate and Brady, of Watts, &c.

PSALM'IST, *n.* A writer or composer of sacred songs; a title particularly applied to David and the other authors of the scriptural psalms.

2. In *the Roman Catholic church*, a clerk, precentor, singer, or leader of music in the church.

PSAL-MOD'IC, }
PSAL-MOD'IC-AL, } *a.* Relating to psalmody.

PSAL'MO-DIST, *n.* One who sings sacred songs.

PSALM'O-DY, (säm'o-de *or* sal'mo-de,) *n.* The act, practice, or art of singing sacred songs. *Psalmody* has always been considered an important part of public worship.

PSAL-MOG'RA-PHER, }
PSAL-MOG'RA-PHIST, } *n.* [See PSALMOGRAPHY.]

A writer of psalms or divine songs and hymns.

PSAL-MOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ψαλμος*, psalm, and *γραφω*, to write.]

The act or practice of writing psalms or sacred songs and hymns.

PSAL'TER, (sawl'ter,) *n.* [L. *psalterium*; Gr. *ψαλτηριον*; It. and Sp. *salterio*; Fr. *psautier.*]

1. The Book of Psalms; often applied to a book containing the Psalms separately printed.

2. In *the Roman Catholic church*, a series of devout sentences or aspirations, 150 in number, in honor of certain mysteries, as the sufferings of Christ. *Bp. Fitzpatrick.*

Also, a large chaplet or rosary consisting of a hundred and fifty beads, according to the number of the psalms. *Encyc. Am.*

PSAL'TER-Y, (sawl'ter-e,) *n.* [Gr. *ψαλτηριον.*]

A stringed instrument of music used by the Hebrews, the form of which is not now known. That which is now used is a flat instrument in form of a trapezium or triangle truncated at the top, strung with thirteen chords of wire, mounted on two bridges at the sides, and struck with a plectrum or crooked stick. *Encyc.*

Praise the Lord with harp; sing to him with the *psaltery*, and an instrument of ten strings. — Ps. xxxiii.

PSAM'MITE, (sam'mite,) *n.* [Gr. *ψαμμος*, sand.]

A species of micaceous sandstone. *Brongniart.*

PSAM-MIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to psammite.

PSAR'O-LITE, *n.* A fossil plant. *Lyell.*

PSEŪ-DE-PIG'RA-PHY, (sū-de-pig'ra-fe,) *n.* [Gr. *ψευδης* and *επιγραφη.*]

The ascription of false names of authors to works.

PSEŪ-DI-SOD'O-MON, *n.* [Gr. *ψευδος*, false, *ισος*, equal, and *δομος*, a building.]

A mode of building in Greece, in which the hight, length, and thickness of the courses differed. *Elmes.*

PSEŪ'DO, (sū'do.) [Gr. *ψευδος*, falsity.] A prefix signifying false, counterfeit, or spurious.

PSEŪ'DO-A-POS'TLE, (sū'do-a-pos'l,) *n.* [Gr. *ψευδος*, false, and *apostle.*]

A false apostle; one who falsely pretends to be an apostle.

PSEŪ-DO-BLEP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *ψευδος*, false, and *βλεψις*, sight.]

False or depraved sight; imaginary vision of objects. *Forsyth.*

PSEŪ'DO-CHI'NA, *n.* [Gr. *ψευδος*, and Fr. *quina*, *kina*, or *china.* Peruvian-bark.]

The false China root, a plant of the genus Smilax, found in America. Also, a species of Strychnos and a species of Solanum. In the spelling of this name *ch* and *c* are used indiscriminately.

PSEŪ'DO-CLER'GY, *n.* Not true clergy. *More.*

PSEŪ'DO-DIP'TER-AL, *a.* or *n.* [Gr. *ψευδος*, false, *δις*, twice, and *πτερον*, wing.]

In *architecture*, a term applied to a temple falsely or imperfectly dipteral, the inner range of columns surrounding the cell being omitted. *Gloss. of Archit.*

PSEŪ'DO-DOX, *a.* [Gr. *ψευδος*, false, and *δοξα*, opinion.]

False; not true in opinion.

PSEŪ'DO-GA-LĒ'NA, *n.* False galena or black jack.

PSEŪ'DO-GRAPH, } *n.* [Gr. *ψευδος*, false, and
PSEU-DOG'RA-PHY, } *γραφη*, writing.]

False writing. *Holder.*

PSEU-DOL'O-GY, (sū-dol'o-je,) *n.* [Gr. *ψευδολογια*; *ψευδος*, false, and *λογος*, discourse.]

Falsehood of speech. *Arbuthnot.*

PSEŪ'DO-ME-TAL'LIC, *a.* *Pseudo-metallic* luster is that which is perceptible only when held toward the light, as in minerals. *Philips.*

PSEŪ'DO-MORPH'OUS, (sū'do-morf'us,) *a.* [Gr. *ψευδος* and *μορφη*, form.]

Not having the true form. A *pseudomorphus* crystal is one which has a form that does not result from its own powers of crystallization. *Dana.*

PSEU-DON'Y-MOUS, (su-don'e-mus,) *a.* [Gr. *ψευδος*, false, and *ονομα*, name.]

Bearing a false or fictitious name.

PSEŪ'DO-PE-RIP'TER-AL, *a.* or *n.* [Gr. *ψευδος*, false, *περι*, around, and *πτερον*, wing.]

In *architecture*, a term applied to a temple falsely or imperfectly peripteral, having the columns at the sides attached to the walls. *Gloss. of Archit.*

PSEŪ'DO-PHI-LOS'O-PHER, *n.* A pretender to philosophy.

PSEŪ'DO-PHI-LOS'O-PHY, *n.* False philosophy.

PSEŪ'DO-RE-PUB'LIC-AN, *n.* Not a true republican. *Jefferson.*

PSEŪ'DO-TIN'E-A, *n.* [Gr. *ψευδος*, false, and L. *tinea*, moth.]

A name given to the larves of certain moths, as the bee moth. *Encyc.*

PSEŪ'DO-VOL-CAN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or produced by a pseudo-volcano. *Cleaveland.*

PSEŪ'DO-VOL-CĀ'NO, *n.* A volcano that emits smoke, and sometimes flame, but no lava; also, a burning mine of coal. *Kirwan.*

PSHAW, *exclam.* An expression of contempt, disdain, or dislike.

PSI-LAN'THRO-PIST, *n.* [Gr. *ψιλος*, mere, and *ανθρωπος*, man.]

One who believes that Christ was a mere man. *Smart.*

PSI-LOM'E-LANE, *n.* [Gr. *ψιλος*, smooth, and *μελας*, black.]

An ore of manganese, occurring in smooth, botryoidal forms, and massive, and having a black color nearly steel-gray.

PSIL'O-THON, *n.* [Gr., from *ψιλοω*, to strip or peel.]

A depilatory; a medicine or application to take off the hair of an animal body.

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PSIT-TA'CEOUS, (-shus,) } *a.* [Gr. *ψιττακη.*] Be-
PSIT'TA-CID, } longing to the parrot tribe.

PSŌ'AS, (sō'as,) *n.* [Gr.] The name of two inside muscles of the loins.

PSŌ'RA, *n.* [Gr.] The itch. Also, any cutaneous disease.

PSŌ'RIC, *a.* Pertaining to or connected with psora.

PSŸ'CHIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to psychology.

PSŸ-CHO-LOG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a treatise
PSŸ-CHO-LOG'IC-AL, } on the soul, or to the science of man's spiritual nature. *Literary Mag.*

PSŸ-CHO-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a psychological manner.

PSŸ-CHOL'O-GIST, *n.* One who is versed in the nature and properties of the soul, or who writes on the subject.

PSŸ-CHOL'O-GY, (sī-kol'o-je,) *n.* [Gr. *ψυχη*, soul, and *λογος*, discourse.]

A discourse or treatise on the human soul; or the doctrine of man's spiritual nature. *Campbell.*

PSŸ-CHOM'A-CHY, (sī-kom'a-ke,) *n.* [Gr. *ψυχη* and *μαχη.*]

A conflict of the soul with the body.

PSŸ'CHO-MAN-CY, (sī'ko-man-se,) *n.* Divination by consulting the souls of the dead.

PSŸ-CHROM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *ψυχρος*, cool, and *μετρον.*]

An instrument, invented by Prof. August, of Berlin, for measuring the tension of the aqueous vapor in the atmosphere. *Brande.*

PTAR'MI-GAN, (tär'me-gan,) *n.* A bird of the grouse family, Tetrao lagopus of Linnæus. The plumage is ash-colored and white in summer, and almost entirely white in winter. Ptarmigans haunt the lofty hights of mountainous countries in Europe, Asia, and America, descending within the range of vegetation to feed on berries, buds of trees, insects, &c. *Edin. Encyc.*

PTER-I-PLE-GIS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *πτερον* and *πλησσω.*]

Relating to fowling, or shooting birds.

PTER-O-DAC'TYL, (ter-o-dak'til,) *n.* [Gr. *πτερον*, a wing, and *δακτυλος*, a finger.]

A saurian reptile; the wing-toed or flying lizard, an animal of singular formation, now extinct. *Cuvier.*

PTER'O-POD, (ter'o-pod,) *n.* [Gr. *πτερον*, a wing, and *ποδα*, feet.]

The Pteropoda constitute one division of the Mollusca, characterized by having broad, fleshy, wing-like appendages in front, or organs of motion. They are all oceanic species. The division includes the Hyalæas, and other allied species, with delicate transparent shells. *Dana.*

PTER-OP'OD-OUS, *a.* Having the characters of a pteropod. *Humble.*

PTIS'AN, (tiz'an,) *n.* [L. *ptisana*; Gr. *πτισανη*, from *πτισσω*, to pound.]

A decoction of barley with other ingredients. *Encyc. Arbuthnot.*

PTOL-E-MA'IC, (tol-e-mā'ik,) *a.* [from *Ptolemy*, the geographer and astrologer.]

Pertaining to Ptolemy. The *Ptolemaic* system, *in astronomy*, is that maintained by Ptolemy, who supposed the earth to be fixed in the center of the universe, and that the sun and stars revolve around it. This theory was received for ages, but has been rejected for the Copernican system.

PTY'A-LISM, (tī'al-izm,) *n.* [Gr. *πτυαλισμος*, a spitting, from *πτυαλιζω*, to spit often.]

In *medicine*, salivation; a morbid and copious excretion of saliva. *Coxe. Encyc.*

PTYS'MA-GOGUE, (tiz'ma-gog,) *n.* [Gr. *πτυσμα*, saliva, and *αγω*, to drive.]

A medicine that promotes discharges of saliva. *Dict.*

PŪ'BER-AL, *a.* Pertaining to puberty.

PŪ'BER-TY, *n.* [L. *pubertas*, from *pubes.*]

The age at which persons are capable of procreating and bearing children. This age is different in different climates, but is with us considered to be about fourteen years in males, and twelve in females.

PŪ'BES, *n.* [L.] In *botany*, the down of plants; a downy or villous substance which grows on plants; pubescence. *Martyn.*

PU-BES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *pubescens*, *pubesco*, to shoot, to grow mossy or hairy.]

1. The state of a youth who has arrived at puberty; or the state of puberty. *Brown.*

2. In *botany*, the downy substance on plants.

PU-BES'CENT, *a.* Arriving at puberty. *Brown.*

2. In *botany*, covered with pubescence, as the leaves of plants.

3. In *zoology*, covered with very fine, recumbent, short hairs. *Brande.*

PUB'LIC, *a.* [L. *publicus*, from the root of *populus*, people; that is, *people-like*; Sp. *publico*; It. *pubblico*; Fr. *publique*; W. *pobyl*, people; *pob*, *pawb*, each, every, every body.]

1. Pertaining to a nation, state, or community; extending to a whole people; as, a *public* law, which binds the people of a nation or state, as opposed to a *private* statute or resolve, which respects an individual or a corporation only. Thus we say, *public* welfare, *public* good, *public* calamity, *public* service, *public* property.

2. Common to many; current or circulated among people of all classes; general; as, *public* report; *public* scandal.

3. Open to all; notorious.

Joseph, her husband, being a just man, and not willing to make her a *public* example, was minded to put her away privily. —Matt. i.

4. Regarding the community; directed to the interest of a nation, state, or community; as, *public* spirit; *public* mindedness; opposed to PRIVATE or SELFISH. *South.*

5. Open for general entertainment; as, a *public* house.

6. Open to common use; as, a *public* road.

7. In *general*, *public* expresses something common to mankind at large, to a nation, state, city, or town, and is opposed to PRIVATE, which denotes what belongs to an individual, to a family, to a company, or corporation.

Public law, is often synonymous with the *law of nations.*

PUB'LIC, *n.* The general body of mankind, or of a nation, state, or community; the people, indefinitely.

The *public* is more disposed to censure than to praise. *Addison.*

In this passage, *public* is followed by a verb in the singular number; but being a noun of multitude, it is more generally followed by a plural verb; the *public are.*

In public, in open view; before the people at large; not in private or secrecy.

In private grieve, but with a careless scorn,
In public seem to triumph, not to mourn. *Granville.*

PUB'LI-CAN, *n.* [L. *publicanus*, from *publicus.*]

1. A collector of toll or tribute. Among *the Romans*, a *publican* was a farmer of the taxes and public revenues, and the inferior officers of this class were deemed oppressive.

As Jesus sat at meat in the house, behold, many *publicans* and sinners came and sat down with him and his disciples. —Matt. ix.

2. The keeper of an inn or public-house. In *England*, one licensed to retail beer, spirits, or wine. *McCulloch.*

PUB-LI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *publicatio*, from *publico*, from *publicus.*]

1. The act of publishing or offering to public notice; notification to a people at large, either by words, writing, or printing; proclamation; divulgation; promulgation; as, the *publication* of the law at Mount Sinai; the *publication* of the gospel; the *publication* of statutes or edicts.

2. The act of offering a book or writing to the public by sale or by gratuitous distribution. The author consented to the *publication* of his manuscripts.

3. A work printed and published; any pamphlet or book offered for sale or to public notice; as, a new *publication*; a monthly *publication.*

PUB'LIC-HEART'ED, (-härt'ed,) *a.* Public-spirited. [*Not used.*] *Clarendon.*

PUB'LIC-HOUSE, *n.* An ordinary inn or house of entertainment. *Booth.*

PUB'LI-CIST, *n.* A writer on the laws of nature and nations; one who treats of the rights of nations. *Kent. Du Ponceau.*

PUB-LIC'I-TY, (-lis'e-ty,) *n.* [Fr. *publicité.*]

The state of being public or open to the knowledge of a community; notoriety.

PUB'LIC-LY, *adv.* Openly; with exposure to popular view or notice; without concealment; as, property *publicly* offered for sale; an opinion *publicly* avowed; a declaration *publicly* made.

2. In the name of the community. A reward is *publicly* offered for the discovery of the longitude, or for finding a north-western passage to Asia.

PUB'LIC-MIND'ED, *a.* Disposed to promote the public interest. [*Little used.*]

PUB'LIC-MIND'ED-NESS, *n.* A disposition to promote the public weal or advantage. [*Little used.*] *South.*

PUB'LIC-NESS, *n.* The state of being public, or open to the view or notice of people at large; publicity; as, the *publicness* of a sale.

2. State of belonging to the community; as, the *publicness* of property. *Boyle.*

PUB'LIC OR'A-TOR, *n.* In *the English universities*, an officer who is the voice of the university on all public occasions, who writes, reads, and records, all letters of a public nature, and presents with an appropriate address those on whom honorary degrees are confirmed. *Camb. Cal. Oxf. Guide.*

PUB'LIC-SPIR'IT-ED, *a.* Having or exercising a disposition to advance the interest of the community; disposed to make private sacrifices for the public good; as, *public-spirited* men. *Dryden.*

2. Dictated by a regard to public good; as, a *public-spirited* project or measure. *Addison.*

PUB'LIC-SPIR'IT-ED-LY, *adv.* With public spirit.

PUB'LIC-SPIR'IT-ED-NESS, *n.* A disposition to advance the public good, or a willingness to make sacrifices of private interest to promote the common weal. *Whitlock.*

PUB'LISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *publier*; Sp. *publicar*; It. *pubblicare*; L. *publico.* See PUBLIC.]

1. To make known to mankind or to people in general what before was private or unknown; to divulge, as a private transaction; to promulgate or proclaim, as a law or edict. We *publish* a secret by telling it to people without reserve. Laws are *published* by printing or by proclamation. Christ and his apostles *published* the glad tidings of salvation.

Th' unwearied sun, from day to day,
Does his Creator's power display,
And *publishes* to every land
The work of an almighty hand. *Spectator.*

2. To send a book into the world; or to sell or offer for sale a book, map, or print.

3. To utter; to put off or into circulation; as, to *publish* a forged or counterfeit paper. *Laws of Mass. and Conn.*

4. To make known by posting, or by reading in a church; as, to *publish* banns of matrimony. We say also, the persons intending marriage are *published*; that is, their intention of marriage is published.

PUB'LISH-ED, (-lisht,) *pp.* or *a.* Made known to the community; divulged; promulgated; proclaimed.

PUB'LISH-ER, *n.* One who makes known what was before private or unknown; one that divulges, promulgates, or proclaims. *Atterbury.*

2. One who sends a book or writing into the world for common use; one that offers a book, pamphlet, &c., for sale.

3. One who utters, passes, or puts into circulation a counterfeit paper.

PUB'LISH-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making known; divulging; promulgating; proclaiming; selling or offering publicly for sale; uttering.

PUB'LISH-MENT, *n.* In *popular usage in New England*, a notice of intended marriage.

PUC-COON', *n.* A plant; a red vegetable pigment used by the North American Indians, and also the plant from which it is obtained, generally considered to be Sanguinaria or blood-root. *P. Cyc.*

PŪCE, *a.* Of a dark brown or brownish purple color. Qu.

PŪ'CEL-AGE, *n.* [Fr.] A state of virginity. [*Little used.*] *Robinson.*

PŪ'CE-RON, *n.* [Fr., from *puce*, a flea.]

The French name of a tribe of small insects which are found in great numbers on the bark and leaves of plants, and live by sucking the sap; the Aphis, vine-fretter, or plant-louse. *Partington.*

PUCK, *n.* [Icc. and Sw. *puke*, a demon; Scot. *puck.*]

In *the mythology of the middle ages*, a celebrated fairy, "the merry wanderer of the night," whose character and attributes are depicted in the Midsummer Night's Dream of *Shakspeare*; also called ROBIN GOOD-FELLOW and FRIAR RUSH. *Brande.*

PUCK'-BALL, } *n.* [from *puck.*] A kind of mush-
PUCK'-FIST, } room full of dust. *Dict.*

PUCK'ER, *v. t.* [Sp. *buche*, a purse, rumple, or pucker; *bucle*, a *buckle*; *buchar*, to hide. *Bucke* signifies also a crop or craw, and the breast; hence, perhaps, L. *pectus*; Port. *bucho*, the crop, the stomach. Qu. Ir. *fighim*, to weave; G. *fach.* In Gr. *πυκα* signifies closely, densely; *πυκαζω*, to cover. Class Bg. The primary sense is probably, to draw, to wrinkle.]

To gather into small folds or wrinkles; to contract into ridges and furrows; to corrugate.

His face pale and withered, and his skin *puckered* in wrinkles. *Spectator.*

It is usually followed by *up*; as, to *pucker up* cloth; but *up* is superfluous. It is a popular word, but not elegant.

PUCK'ER, *n.* A fold or wrinkle, or a collection of folds.

PUCK'ER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Gathered in folds; wrinkled.

PUCK'ER-ING, *ppr.* Wrinkling.

PUD'DER, *n.* [This is supposed to be the same as POTHER.]

A tumult; a confused noise; a bustle. [*Vulgar.*] *Shak. Locke.*

PUD'DER, *v. i.* To make a tumult or bustle. *Locke.*

PUD'DER, *v. t.* To perplex; to embarrass; to confuse; vulgarly, to *bother.* *Locke.*

PUD'DER-ED, *pp.* Perplexed; bothered.

PUD'DER-ING, *ppr.* Perplexing; confusing.

PUD'DING, *n.* [W. *poten*, what bulges out, a paunch, a pudding; Fr. *boudin*, a pudding, from *bouder*, to *pout*; Ir. *boideal*; G. and Dan. *pudding*; Sw. *puding.* Class Bd.]

1. A species of food of a soft or moderately hard consistence, variously made, but usually a compound of flour, or meal of maize, with milk and eggs, sometimes enriched with raisins, and called PLUM-PUDDING.

2. An intestine. *Shak.*

3. An intestine stuffed with meat, &c., now called a SAUSAGE.

4. *Proverbially*, food or victuals.

Eat your *pudding*, slave, and hold your tongue. *Prior.*

PUD'DING, } *n.* In *seamen's language*, a thick
PUD'DEN-ING, } wreath or circle of cordage, ta-

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pering from the middle toward the ends, and fastened about the mast below the trusses, to prevent the yards from falling down when the ropes sustaining them are shot away.

Also, a quantity of yarns, matting, or oakum, used to prevent chafing. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*

PUD'DING-GRASS, *n.* A plant of the genus Mentha. *Fam. of Plants.*

PUD'DING-GROSS, *n.* A plant. Qu. *Johnson.*

PUD'DING-PIE, (-pī,) *n.* A pudding with meat baked in it. *Hudibras.*

PUD'DING-PIPE-TREE, *n.* A plant of the genus Cassia. *Fam. of Plants.*

PUD'DING-SLEEVE, *n.* A sleeve of the full dress clerical gown. *Swift.*

PUD'DING-STONE, *n.* Conglomerate; a coarse sandstone, composed of silicious pebbles, flint, &c., united by a cement. *Cleaveland.*

PUD'DING-TIME, *n.* The time of dinner, pudding being formerly the first dish set on the table, or rather first eaten; a practice not yet obsolete among the common people of New England.

2. The nick of time; critical time. *Hudibras.*

PUD'DLE, *n.* [Ir. *boidhlia*; G. *pfütze.*]

1. A small stand of dirty water; a muddy plash. *Dryden. Addison*

2. A mixture of clay and sand, worked together until they are impervious to water. *Buchanan.*

PUD'DLE, *v. t.* To make foul or muddy; to pollute with dirt; to mix dirt and water. *Shak. Dryden.*

2. To make thick or close with clay, so as to render impervious to water.

3. To convert cast iron into wrought iron, by the process called *puddling.* *Ure.*

PUD'DLE, *v. i.* To make a dirty stir. *Junius.*

PUD'DLED, *pp.* or *a.* Made muddy or foul; made thick or close with clay; converted into wrought iron by puddling.

PUD'DLER, *n.* One who converts cast iron into wrought iron by the process called puddling, which see. *Hebert.*

PUD'DLING, *ppr.* Making muddy or dirty; making thick or close with clay; converting into wrought iron by the process called puddling. [See PUDDLING, *n.*]

PUD'DLING, *n.* The act of rendering impervious to water by means of clay, as a canal. *Gwilt.*

2. The process of converting cast iron into wrought or malleable iron, by subjecting it to the continued action of intense heat in a reverberatory furnace, until it becomes so thick and tenacious as to stick together and form into lumps. *Hebert.*

PUD'DLY, *a.* Muddy; foul; dirty. *Carew.*

PUD'ROCK, } *n.* [for *paddock* or *parrock*, park.] A
PUR'ROCK, } small inclosure. [*Provincial in England.*]

PŪ'DEN-CY, *n.* [L. *pudens*, *pudeo*, to blush or be ashamed; Ar. عبد *abada*, to worship, to prostrate one's self, to cast down, to subdue, to be ashamed, or Ch. בהת, to blush. Qu. Heb. כוש, in a different dialect. The first is the more probable affinity. Class Bd, No. 11, 26.]

Modesty; shamefacedness. *Shak.*

PU-DEN'DA, *n. pl.* [L.] The parts of generation.

PŪ'DIC, } *a.* [L. *pudicus*, modest.]
PŪ'DIC-AL, }

Pertaining to the parts which modesty requires to be concealed; as, the *pudic* artery. *Quincy.*

PU-DIC'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *pudicité*; L. *pudicitia.*]

Modesty; chastity. *Howell.*

PŪE'-FEL-LŌW. See PEW-FELLOW.

PŪ'ER-ILE, (-il,) *a.* [Fr., from L. *puerilis*, from *puer*, a boy.]

Boyish, childish; trifling; as, a *puerile* amusement. *Pope.*

PŪ'ER-ILE-LY, *adv.* Boyishly; triflingly.

PU-ER-IL'I-TY, } *n.* [Fr. *puerilité*; L. *puerilitas*,
PŪ'ER-ILE-NESS, } from *puer*, a boy.]

1. Childishness; boyishness; the manners or actions of a boy; that which is trifling. *Brown. Dryden.*

2. In *discourse*, a thought or expression which is flat, insipid, or childish. *Encyc.*

PU-ER'PE-RAL, *a.* [L. *puerpera*, a lying-in woman; *puer*, a boy, and *pario*, to bear.]

Pertaining to childbirth; as, a *puerperal* fever.

PU-ER'PE-ROUS, *a.* [L. *puerperus*, supra.]

Bearing children; lying in.

PŪ'ET. See PEWET.

PUFF, *n.* [D *pof*: G. *puff*, a puff, a thump; *puffen*, to cuff, to thump, to *buffet*; Dan. *puff*, a puff, blast, buffet; *puffer*, to crack; W. *pwf* and *pif*. This is only a dialectical variation of *buff*, *buffet*; It. *buffo*, *buffa*, *buffetto*, *beffa*, whence *buffoon*; Sp. *bufar*, to puff. The radical sense is, to drive, to thrust, hence to swell. (See BUFFET and BUFFOON.) The Dutch orthography is precisely the Pers. پف *pof*, a puff.]

1. A sudden and single emission of breath from the mouth; a quick, forcible blast; a whiff. *Philips.*

2. A sudden and short blast of wind. *Raleigh.*

3. A fungous ball filled with dust; a puff-ball.

4. Any thing light and porous, or something swelled and light; as, *puff*-paste. *Tatler.*

5. A substance of loose texture, used to sprinkle powder on the hair. *Ainsworth.*

6. A tumid or exaggerated commendation. *Cibber.*

PUFF, *v. i.* [G. *puffen*, to puff, to thump, to buffet; *verpuffen*, to detonize; D. *poffen*; W. *pifiaw*, *pwfiaw*, to puff; Fr. *bouffer*, to puff, to swell. See the noun.]

1. To drive air from the mouth in a single and quick blast. *Shak.*

2. To swell the cheeks with air.

3. To blow, as an expression of scorn or contempt.

It is really to defy Heaven to *puff* at damnation. *South.*

4. To breathe with vehemence, as after violent exertion.

The ass comes back again, *puffing* and blowing from the chase. *L'Estrange.*

5. To do or move with hurry, agitation, and a tumid, bustling appearance.

Then came brave glory *puffing* by. *Herbert.*

6. To swell with air; to dilate or inflate. *Boyle.*

PUFF, *v. t.* To drive with a blast of wind or air; as, the north wind *puffs* away the clouds. *Dryden.*

2. To swell; to inflate; to dilate with air; as, a bladder *puffed* with air.

The sea *puffed* up with winds. *Shak.*

3. To swell; to inflate; to blow up; as, *puffed* up with pride, vanity, or conceit; to *puff* up with praise or flattery. *Denham. Bacon.*

4. To drive with a blast in scorn or contempt.

I *puff* the prostitute away. *Dryden.*

5. To praise with exaggeration; as, to *puff* a pamphlet.

PUFF'-BALL, *n.* A fungus or mushroom full of dust, of the genus Lycoperdon. *Lee.*

PUFF'ED, (puft,) *pp.* Driven out suddenly, as air or breath; blown up; swelled with air; inflated with vanity or pride; praised.

PUFF'ER, *n.* One that puffs; one that praises with noisy commendation.

PUFF'IN, *n.* A bird of the genus Alca, (Linn.,) or auk kind, found principally in the northern seas. The name *puffin* is also given to certain birds of the petrel family. *P. Cyc.*

2. A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

3. A kind of fungus with dust; a fuzzball.

PUFF'IN-AP-PLE, (-ap-pl,) *n.* A sort of apple so called. *Ainsworth.*

PUFF'I-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being turgid.

PUFF'ING, *ppr.* Driving out the breath with a single, sudden blast; blowing up; inflating; praising pompously.

PUFF'ING, *n.* A vehement breathing.

2. Exaggerated praise. *Burke.*

PUFF'ING-LY, *adv.* Tumidly; with swell.

2. With vehement breathing or shortness of breath.

PUFF'Y, *a.* Swelled with air or any soft matter; tumid with a soft substance; as, a *puffy* tumor. *Wiseman.*

2. Tumid; turgid; bombastic; as, a *puffy* style. *Dryden.*

PUG, *n.* [Sax. *piga*, Sw. *piga*, a little girl; Dan. *pige*; W. *bag*, *byçan*: Sp. *poco* or *pequeno*, little; Ir. *beag*, from the root of *pig*, that is, a shoot, as we use *imp.* See BEAGLE.]

The name given to a little animal treated with familiarity, as a monkey, a little dog, &c. *Spectator.*

PUG, *a.* Like the monkey; belonging to a particular kind of dog.

PUG'-DOG, *n.* A small dog, with a face and nose like that of a monkey. *Smart.*

PUG'-FAC-ED, (-fāst,) *a.* Monkey-faced.

PUG'GER-ED, for PUCKERED, is not in use. *More.*

PUG'GING, *n.* In *architecture*, the stuff made of plaster laid between the joists under the boards of a floor, to deaden the sound. *Brande.*

PUG'GING, *a.* A cant word for thieving. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

PUG'-NŌSE, *n.* A short and thick nose; a snub nose. *Smart.*

PUGH, (poo,) *exclam.* A word used in contempt or disdain.

PŪ'GIL, *n.* [It. *pugillo*, a handful; Fr. *pugile*; L. *pugillum*, from the root of *pugnus*, the fist, probably coinciding with the Greek πυκνοω, to make thick, that is, to close or press.]

As much as is taken up between the thumb and two first fingers. *Bacon.*

PŪ'GIL-ISM, *n.* [L. and Sp. *pugil*, a champion or prize-fighter, from the Gr. πυκτης, *id.*; πυγμη, the fist; πυξ, with the fist; πυκνοω, to close or make fast; allied, probably, to *pack*, L. *pango*. Class Bg.]

The practice of boxing or fighting with the fist.

PŪ'GIL-IST, *n.* A boxer; one who fights with his fists.

PŪ-GIL-IST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to boxing or fighting with the fist.

PUG-NĀ'CIOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [L. *pugnax*, from *pugna*, a fight; from *pugnus*, the fist. See PUGIL.]

Disposed to fight; inclined to fighting; quarrelsome; fighting. *More.*

PUG-NĀ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a pugnacious manner.

PUG-NAC'I-TY, (-nas'e-te,) *n.* Inclination to fight; quarrelsomeness. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

PŪG'NIS ET CAL'CI-BUS, [L.] With fists and heels; with all the might.

PŪIS'NE, (pū'ny,) *a.* [Fr. *puis*, since, afterward, and *né*, born.]

1. In *law*, younger or inferior in rank; as, a chief justice and three *puisne* justices of the Court of Common Pleas; the *puisne* barons of the Court of Exchequer. *Blackstone.*

2. Later in date. [*Not used.*] *Hale.*

PŪ'IS-SANCE, *n.* [Fr., from *pouvoir*, to be able; L. *posse*, *possum*, *potes*, *potest*, Sp. *poder*, power, It. *podere.*]

Power; strength; might; force. *Milton. Shak.*

PŪ'IS-SANT, *a.* Powerful; strong; mighty; forcible; as, a *puissant* prince or empire. *Milton. Raleigh.*

PŪ'IS-SANT-LY, *adv.* Powerfully; with great strength.

PŪKE, *v. i.* [Heb. בק, to evacuate, to empty, L. *vacuo*; or ובק, to burst forth; Ch. *id.*, and ופּק. Qu. W. *cyvogi*, to vomit; *cy* is a prefix. *Spew* is probably from the same source; L. *spuo*, for *spuco*, with a prefix. The radical sense is, to throw or drive.]

To vomit; to eject from the stomach. *Shak.*

PŪKE, *n.* A vomit; a medicine which excites vomiting.

PŪKE, *a.* Of a color between black and russet; now called PUCE. *Shak.*

PŪK'ED, (pūkt,) *pp.* Vomited.

PŪK'ER, *n.* One that vomits; a medicine causing vomiting.

PŪK'ING, *ppr.* Vomiting.

PŪK'ING, *n.* The act of vomiting.

PUL'CHRI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *pulchritudo*, from *pulcher*, beautiful.]

1. Beauty; handsomeness; grace; comeliness; that quality of form which pleases the eye. *Brown. More.*

2. Moral beauty; those qualities of the mind which good men love and approve. *South.*

PŪLE, *v. i.* [Fr. *piauler*. This word belongs probably to the root of *bawl*, *bellow*, L. *pello.*]

1. To cry like a chicken. *Bacon.*

2. To whine; to cry as a complaining child; to whimper.

To speak *puling* like a beggar at hallmass. *Shak.*

PŪ'LIC, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

PŪ'LI-CŌSE, } *a.* [L. *pulicosus*, from *pulex*, a flea.]
PŪ'LI-COUS, }

Abounding with fleas. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

PŪL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Crying like a chicken; whining.

PŪL'ING, *n.* A cry as of a chicken; a whining. *Bacon.*

PŪL'ING-LY, *adv.* With whining or complaint.

PŪ'LI-OL, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

PULK'HA, *n.* A Laplander's traveling sled or sleigh.

PULL, *v. t.* [Sax. *pullian*; L. *vello.* Qu. Eth. ፈለሐ *balcach.* Class Bl, No. 7.]

1. To draw; to draw toward one, or make an effort to draw. *Pull* differs from *draw*; we use *draw* when motion follows the effort, and *pull* is used in the same sense; but we may also *pull* forever without drawing or moving the thing. This distinction may not be universal. *Pull* is opposed to *push.*

Then he put forth his hand and took her and *pulled* her in to him into the ark. — Gen. viii.

2. To pluck; to gather by drawing or forcing off or out; as, to *pull* fruit; to *pull* flax.

3. To tear; to rend; but in this sense followed by some qualifying word or phrase; as, to *pull in pieces*; to *pull asunder* or *apart.* To *pull in two*, is to separate, or tear by violence into two parts.

To pull down; to demolish or take in pieces by separating the parts; as, to *pull down* a house.

2. To demolish; to subvert; to destroy.

In political affairs, as well as mechanical, it is easier to *pull down* than to build up. *Howell.*

3. To bring down; to degrade; to humble.

To raise the wretched and *pull down* the proud. *Roscommon.*

To pull off: to separate by pulling; to pluck; also, to take off without force; as, to *pull off* a coat or hat.

To pull out; to draw out; to extract.

To pull up; to pluck up; to tear up by the roots; hence, to extirpate; to eradicate; to destroy.

PULL, *v. i.* To give a pull; to tug; as, to *pull* at a rope.

To pull apart; to separate by pulling; as, a rope will *pull apart.*

PULL, *n.* The act of pulling or drawing with force; an effort to move by drawing toward one. *Swift.*

2. A contest; a struggle. *Carew.*

3. Pluck; violence suffered. *Shak.*

PULL'BACK, *n.* That which keeps back, or restrains from proceeding.

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PULL'ED, *pp.* Drawn toward one; plucked.

PULL'EN, *n.* [Fr. *poule*, a hen, L. *pullus*. See PULLET and FOAL.]
Poultry. [*Not used.*] *Bailey.*

PULL'ER, *n.* One that pulls. *Shak.*

PULL'ET, *n.* [Fr. *poulet*, dim. from *poule*, a hen; It. *pollo*; L. *pullus*; Gr. πωλος; coinciding with the Eng. *foal.*]
A young hen or female of the domestic fowl. *Wiseman.*

PULL'EY, *n.*; *pl.* PULLEYS. [Fr. *poulie*; Sp. *polla*; L. *polus*; Gr. πωλος, from πωλεω, to turn.]
A small wheel turning on a pin in a block, with a furrow or groove in which runs the rope that turns it.
The pulley is one of the mechanical powers, much used for raising weights.

PUL'LI-CAT, *n.* A kind of silk handkerchief.

PULL'ING, *ppr.* Drawing; making an effort to draw; plucking.

PUL'LU-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *pullulo*, from *pullus*, a shoot.]
To germinate; to bud. *Granger.*

PUL-LU-LA'TION, *n.* A germinating or budding; the first shooting of a bud. *More.*

PUL'MO-NA-RY, *a.* [L. *pulmonarius*, from *pulmo*, the lungs, from *pello*, *pulsus*, *pulso*, to drive or beat.]
Pertaining to the lungs; affecting the lungs; as, a *pulmonary* disease or consumption; the *pulmonary* artery.

PUL'MO-NA-RY, *n.* [L. *pulmonaria.*]
A plant, lungwort. *Ainsworth.*

PUL'MO-NI-BRANCH'I-ATE, *a.* [L. *pulmo* and Gr. βραγχια.]
Having the branchiæ formed for breathing air, as mollusks of the genera Limnea and Planorbis. *Cuvier.*

PUL-MON'IC, *a.* [Fr. *pulmonique*, from L. *pulmo*, the lungs.]
Pertaining to the lungs; affecting the lungs; as, a *pulmonic* disease; *pulmonic* consumption.

PUL-MON'IC, *n.* A medicine for diseases of the lungs.
2. One affected by a disease of the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*

PULP, *n.* [Fr. *pulpe*; L. *pulpa.* This is probably allied to L. *puls*, *pulmentum*, Gr. πολτος, from softness. Qu. from *pulsus*, beaten.]
1. A soft mass; *in general.*
2. The soft substance within a bone; marrow. *Bacon.*
3. The soft, succulent part of fruit; as, the *pulp* of an orange.
4. The aril or exterior covering of a coffee-berry. *Edwards, West Indies.*

PULP, *v. t.* To deprive of the pulp or integument, as the coffee-berry.

The other mode is to *pulp* the coffee immediately as it comes from the tree. By a simple machine a man will *pulp* a bushel in a minute. *Edwards, W. Indies.*

PUL-PA-TOON', *n.* Delicate confectionery or cake. *Toone.*

PULP'ED, (pulpt,) *pp.* Deprived of the pulp.

PULP'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being pulpy.

PUL'PIT, *n.* [L. *pulpitum*, a stage, scaffold, or higher part of a stage; It. and Sp. *pulpito*; Fr. *pupitre.*]
1. An elevated place, or inclosed stage, in a church, in which the preacher stands. It is called also a DESK.
2. In *the Roman theater*, the *pulpitum* was the front part of the stage, where the actors performed their parts. It was higher than the orchestra, and directly back of it. *Smith's Dict.*
3. A movable desk, from which disputants pronounced their dissertations, and authors recited their works. *Encyc.*

PUL'PIT-EL'O-QUENCE, } *n.* Eloquence or oratory
PUL'PIT-OR'A-TO-RY, } in delivering sermons.

PUL-PIT'IC-AL-LY, in *Chesterfield*, is not an authorized word.

PUL'PIT-ISH, *a.* Pertaining to or like the pulpit, or its performance. *Chalmers.*

PUL'PIT-OR'A-TOR, *n.* An eloquent preacher.

PULP'OUS, *a.* [from *pulp.*] Consisting of pulp, or resembling it; soft like pap. *Philips.*

PULP'OUS-NESS, *n.* Softness; the quality of being pulpous.

PULP'Y, *a.* Like pulp; soft; fleshy; succulent; as, the *pulpy* covering of a nut; the *pulpy* substance of a peach or cherry. *Ray. Arbuthnot.*

PUL'QUE, (pul'kā,) *n.* [Sp.] A refreshing drink with slightly intoxicating qualities, much used by the Mexicans, and extracted from the maguey, or Agave Americana. *Encyc. Amer.*

PULS'ATE, *v. i.* [L. *pulsatus*, *pulso*, to beat, from the root of *pello*, to drive.]
To beat or throb.

The heart of a viper or frog will continue to *pulsate* long after it is taken from the body. *Darwin.*

PULS'A-TILE, *a.* [L. *pulsatilis*, from *pulso*, to beat.]
That is or may be struck or beaten; played by beating; as, a *pulsatile* instrument of music. *Mus. Dict.*

PUL-SA'TION, *n.* [L. *pulsatio*, supra.]
1. The beating or throbbing of the heart or of an artery, in the process of carrying on the circulation of the blood. The blood being propelled by the contraction of the heart, causes the arteries to dilate, so as to render each dilatation perceptible to the touch, in certain parts of the body, as in the radial artery, &c.
2. A stroke by which some medium is affected, as in sounds.
3. In *law*, any touching of another's body willfully or in anger. This constitutes *battery.*

By the Cornelian law, *pulsation* as well as verberation is prohibited. *Blackstone.*

PULS'A-TIVE, *a.* Beating; throbbing. *Encyc.*

PUL-SA'TOR, *n.* A beater; a striker. *Dict.*

PULS'A-TO-RY, *a.* Beating; throbbing; as the heart and arteries. *Wotton.*

PULSE, (puls,) *n.* [L. *pulsus*, from *pello*, to drive; Fr. *pouls.*]
1. In *animals*, the beating or throbbing of the heart and arteries; *more particularly*, the sudden dilatation of an artery, caused by the projectile force of the blood, which is perceptible to the touch. Hence we say, to *feel the pulse.* The pulse is frequent or rare, quick or slow, equal or unequal, regular or intermitting, hard or soft, strong or weak, &c. The pulses of an adult, in health, are little more than one pulse to a second; in certain fevers, the number is increased to 90, 100, or even to 140 in a minute.
2. The stroke with which a medium is affected by the motion of light, sound, &c.; oscillation; vibration.

Sir Isaac Newton demonstrates that the velocities of the *pulses* of an elastic fluid medium are in a ratio compounded of half the ratio of the elastic force directly, and half the ratio of the density inversely. *Encyc.*

To feel one's pulse: metaphorically, to sound one's opinion; to try or to know one's mind.

PULSE, *v. i.* To beat, as the arteries. [*Little used.*]

PULSE, *v. t.* [L. *pulso.*] [*Ray.*
To drive, as the pulse. [*Little used.*]

PULSE, *n.* [Qu. from L. *pulsus*, beaten out, as seeds; or Heb. and Ch. פּוּל, a bean, from פָּלָה, to separate.]
Leguminous plants, or their seeds; the plants whose pericarp is a legume, as beans, peas, &c. *Milton. Dryden.*

PULSE'LESS, *a.* Having no pulsation.

PUL-SIF'IC, *a.* [*pulse* and L. *facio*, to make.]
Exciting the pulse; causing pulsation. *Smith.*

PUL'SION, (pul'shun,) *n.* [from L. *pulsus.*]
The act of driving forward; in opposition to SUCTION or TRACTION. [*Little used.*] *More. Bentley.*

PUL-TA'CEOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [from Gr. πολτος, L. *puls.* See PULP.]
Macerated; softened; nearly fluid. *Beddoes.*

PUL'VER-A-BLE, *a.* [from L. *pulvis*, dust, probably from *pello*, *pulso*, or its root, that which is beaten fine, or that which is driven. See POWDER.]
That may be reduced to fine powder; capable of being pulverized. *Boyle.*

PUL'VER-ATE, *v. t.* To beat or reduce to powder or dust. [*But* PULVERIZE *is generally used.*]

PUL'VER-IN, } *n.* Ashes of barilla.
PUL'VER-INE, }

PUL'VER-IZ-A-BLE, *a.* That may be pulverized. *Barton.*

PUL-VER-I-ZA'TION, *n.* [from *pulverize.*] The act of reducing to dust or powder.

PUL'VER-IZE, *v. t.* [It. *polverizzare*; Fr. *pulveriser.*]
To reduce to fine powder, as by beating, grinding, &c. Friable substances may be *pulverized* by grinding or beating; but to *pulverize* malleable bodies, other methods must be pursued. *Encyc.*

PUL'VER-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Reduced to fine powder.

PUL'VER-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Reducing to fine powder.

PUL'VER-OUS, *a.* Consisting of dust or powder; like powder.

PUL-VER'U-LENCE, *n.* Dustiness; abundance of dust or powder.

PUL-VER'U-LENT, *a.* Dusty; consisting of fine powder; powdery.
2. Addicted to lying and rolling in the dust, as fowls.

PUL'VIL, *n.* A sweet-scented powder. [*Little used.*] *Gay.*

PUL'VIL, *v. t.* To sprinkle with a perfumed powder. [*Not used.*] *Congreve.*

PUL'VIN-A-TED, *a.* [L. *pulvinar*, a pillow.]
In *architecture*, enlarged or swelled in any portion of an order, as a frieze. *Brande.*

PU'MA, *n.* A digitigrade carnivorous mammal, the Felis concolor, of the warmer parts of America, a rapacious quadruped of the cat family.

PUM'I-CATE, *v. t.* To make smooth with pumice.

PUM'I-CA-TED, *pp.* Smoothed with pumice.

PUM'I-CA-TING, *ppr.* Making smooth with pumice.

PUM'ICE, *n.* [L. *pumex*, supposed to be from the root of *spuma*, foam; G. *bimstein*; D. *puimsteen.*]
A substance frequently ejected from volcanoes, of various colors, grny, white, reddish-brown, or black; hard, rough, and porous; specifically lighter than water, and resembling the slag produced in an iron furnace. It appears to consist of parallel fibers, owing to the parallelism and minuteness of the crowded cells. It is supposed to be produced by the disengagement of gas, in which the lava is in a plastic state. *Nicholson. Buchanan.*
Pumice is of three kinds: glassy, common, and porphyritic. *Ure.*

PUM'ICE-STONE, *n.* The same as PUMICE.

PU-MI'CEOUS, (-mish'us,) *a.* Pertaining to pumice; consisting of pumice, or resembling it.

PUM'MACE, *n.* Apples ground for making cider. [See POMACE.] *Forby.*

PUM'MEL. See POMMEL.

PUMP, *n.* [Fr. *pompe*, a *pump* and *pomp*; D. *pomp*; Dan. *pompe*; Sp. *bomba*, a *pump* and a *bomb.* We see that *pump*, *ponp*, and *bomb* are the same word, differently applied by different nations. The L. *bombus* is of the same family, as is the Eng. *bombast*; Ir. *buimpis*, a *pump*; W. *pump*, a round mass. The primary sense of the root seems to be, to swell.]
1. A hydraulic engine for raising water, or other fluid, through a tube. The common suction pump acts by exhausting the incumbent air of a tube or pipe, in consequence of which the water rises in the tube by means of the pressure of the air on the surrounding water. There is, however, a forcing pump, in which the water is raised in the tube by a force applied to a lateral tube, near the bottom of the pump.
2. A low shoe with a thin sole. *Swift.*

PUMP, *v. i.* To work a pump; to raise water with a pump.

PUMP, *v. t.* To raise with a pump; as, to *pump* water.
2. To draw out by artful interrogatories; as, to *pump* out secrets.
3. To examine by artful questions for the purpose of drawing out secrets.

But *pump* not me for politics. *Otway.*

PUMP'-BOLTS, *n. pl.* Two pieces of iron, one used to fasten the pump-spear to the brake, the other as a fulcrum for the brake to work upon. *Mar. Dict.*

PUMP'-BRAKE, *n.* The arm or handle of a pump. *Mar. Dict.*

PUMP'-DALE, *n.* A long, wooden tube, used to convey the water from a chain-pump across the ship and through the side. *Mar. Dict.*

PUMP'ED, (pumpt,) *pp.* Raised with a pump.
2. Drawn out by artful interrogations.

PUMP'ER, *n.* The person or the instrument that pumps.

PUMP'ER-NICK'EL, *n.* A species of bran bread, which forms the chief food of the Westphalian peasants; often used as a term of contempt. *Brande.*

PUMP'-GEAR, *n.* The apparatus belonging to a pump. *Totten.*

PUMP'-HOOD, *n.* A semi-cylindrical frame of wood, covering the upper wheel of a chain-pump.

PUMP'ING, *ppr.* Raising by a pump.
2. Drawing out secrets by artful questions.

PUMP'ION, *n.* [D. *pompoen*, Sw. *pomp*, a gourd.]
A plant and its fruit; the pumpkin.

PUMP'KIN, *n.* A well-known plant and its fruit, the Cucurbita pepo; a pompion. [*This is the common orthography of the word in the United States.*]

PUMP'-SPEAR, *n.* The bar to which the upper box of a pump is fastened, and which is attached to the brake or handle. *Mar. Dict.*

PUMP'-STOCK, *n.* The solid part or body of a pump.

PU'MY, *a.* [Fr. *pommeau.*]
Rounded; as, *pumy* stones. *Spenser. Toone.*

PUN, *n.* [Qu. W. *pun*, equal.]
An expression in which a word has at once different meanings; an expression in which two different applications of a word present an odd or ludicrous idea; a kind of quibble or equivocation; *a low species of wit.* Thus a man who had a tall wife, named *Experience*, observed that he had, by *long experience*, proved the blessings of a married life.

A *pun* can be no more engraven, than it can be translated. *Addison.*

PUN, *v. i.* To quibble; to use the same word at once in different senses. *Dryden.*

PUN, *v. t.* To persuade by a pun. *Addison.*

PUNCH, *n.* [W. *pwnc*, a point; Arm. *poençonn*; Fr. *poinçon*; Sp. *punzon*; L. *punctum*; *pungo.*]
1. An instrument of steel, used in several arts for perforating holes in plates of metal, or other substances, and often so contrived as to stamp out a piece.
2. In *popular usage*, a blow or thrust.

PUNCH, *n.* [Sp. *ponche*; D. *pons*; G. *punsch*; Dan. *pons*, *ponsh.*]
A drink composed of water sweetened with sugar, with a mixture of lemon juice and spirit. *Encyc. Swift.*

PUNCH, *n.* The buffoon or harlequin of a puppet-show. [See PUNCHINELLO.]

PUNCH, *n.* A well-set horse, with a short head, thin shoulders, broad neck, and well covered with flesh.
2. A short, fat fellow. [*Far. Dict.*

PUNCH, *v. t.* [Sp. *punzar*; W. *pynciaw*; L. *pungo.* In this word, *n* is probably casual, and the root is Pg, of the same family as *peg*, *pack*, or *pike*, with the primary sense of driving or thrusting, a point.]

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1. To perforate with an iron instrument, either pointed or not; as, to *punch* a hole in a plate of metal. *Wiseman.*

2. In *popular usage*, to thrust against with the end of something; as, to *punch* one with the elbow.

PUNCH'-BOWL, *n.* A bowl in which punch is made, or from which it is drank.

PUNCH'ED, (punch*t*,) *pp.* Perforated with a punch.

PUNCH'EON, *n.* [Fr. *poinçon*, a bodkin, a puncheon.]

1. A name common to iron or steel instruments used in different trades for cutting, piercing, or stamping a body. *Gwilt.*

2. In *carpentry*, a piece of timber placed upright between two posts, whose bearing is too great; also, a piece of timber set upright under the ridge of a building, wherein the small timbers are jointed. *Gwilt.*

3. A measure of liquids, or a cask containing, sometimes, 84, sometimes 120, gallons. Rum or spirits is imported from the West Indies in *puncheons*, but these are often called also *hogsheads.*

PUNCH'ER, *n.* One that punches.

2. A punch or perforating instrument.

PUN-CHI-NEL'LO, *n.* A punch; a buffoon; the *policinella* of the Italian puppet-show, a character represented as fat, short, and hump-backed. *Tatler. P. Cyc. Smart.*

PUNCH'ING, *ppr.* Perforating with a punch; striking against with the end of something.

PUNCH'Y, *a.* Short and thick, or fat.

PUNC'TATE, } *a.* [L. *punctus, pungo.*]
PUNC'TA-TED, }

1. Pointed.

2. In *botany*, having dots scattered over the surface. *Martyn.*

PUNC'TI-FORM, *a.* [L. *punctum*, point, and *form.*] Having the form of a point. *Ed. Encyc.*

PUNC-TIL'IO, (punk-til'yo,) *n.* [Sp. *puntilla*; It. *puntiglio*; from L. *punctum*, a point.]

A nice point of exactness in conduct, ceremony, or proceeding; particularity or exactness in forms; as, the *punctilios* of a public ceremony. *Addison.*

PUNC-TIL'IOUS, (-til'yus,) *a.* Very nice or exact in the forms of behavior, ceremony, or mutual intercourse; very exact in the observance of rules prescribed by law or custom; *sometimes*, exact to excess. *Rogers.*

PUNC-TIL'IOUS-LY, *adv.* With exactness or great nicety.

PUNC-TIL'IOUS-NESS, *n.* Exactness in the observance of forms or rules; attentive to nice points of behavior or ceremony.

PUNC'TION, *n.* [L. *punctio.*]

A puncture.

PUNC'TO, *n.* [Sp. and It. *punto*; L. *punctum*, from *pungo*, to prick.]

1. Nice point of form or ceremony. *Bacon.*

2. The point in fencing. *Shak.*

PUNC'TU-AL, (punkt'yu-al,) *a.* [Fr. *ponctuel*; It. *puntuale*; Sp. *puntual*; from L. *punctum*, a point.]

1. Consisting in a point; as, this *punctual* spot. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

2. Exact; observant of nice points; punctilious, particularly in observing time, appointments, or promises. It is honorable in a man to be *punctual* to appointments, or to appointed hours; it is just to be *punctual* in paying debts.

3. Exact; as, a *punctual* correspondence between a prediction and an event.

4. Done at the exact time; as, *punctual* payment.

PUNC'TU-AL-IST, *n.* One that is very exact in observing forms and ceremonies. *Milton.*

PUNC-TU AL'I-TY, *n.* Nicety; scrupulous exactness. He served his prince with *punctuality.* *Howell.*

2. It is now used chiefly in regard to time. He pays his debts with *punctuality.* He is remarkable for the *punctuality* of his attendance.

PUNC'TU-AL-LY, *adv.* Nicely; exactly; with scrupulous regard to time, appointments, promises, or rules; as, to attend a meeting *punctually*; to pay debts or rent *punctually*: to observe *punctually* one's engagements.

PUNC'TU-AL-NESS, *n.* Exactness; punctuality. *Felton.*

PUNC'TU-ATE, (punkt'yu-āte,) *v. t.* [Fr. *ponctuer*, from L. *punctum*, a point.]

To mark with points; to designate sentences, clauses, or other divisions of a writing, by points, which mark the proper pauses. *M. Stuart.*

PUNC'TU-A-TED, *pp.* Pointed. *Fourcroy.*

2. Having the divisions marked with points.

PUNC'TU-A-TING, *ppr.* Marking with points.

PUNC-TU-A'TION, (punkt-yu-ā'shun,) *n.* In *grammar*, the act or art of pointing a writing or discourse, or the act or art of marking with points the divisions of a discourse into sentences, and clauses or members of a sentence. Punctuation is performed by four points: the period, (.); the colon, (:); the semicolon, (;); and the comma, (,). The ancients were unacquainted with punctuation; they wrote without any distinction of members, periods, or words.

PUNC'TU-IST, *n.* One who understands the art of punctuation.

PUNC'TU-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *punctulum.*]

To mark with small spots. [*Not used.*] *Woodward.*

PUNC'TURE, (punkt'yur,) *n.* [L. *punctura*; It. *puntura.*]

The act of perforating with a pointed instrument; or a small hole made by it; as, the *puncture* of a nail, needle, or pin.

A lion may perish by the *puncture* of an asp. *Rambler.*

PUNC'TURE, *v. t.* To prick; to pierce with a small, pointed instrument; as, to *puncture* the skin.

PUNC'TUR-ED, *pp.* Pricked; pierced with a sharp point.

PUNC'TUR-ING, *ppr.* Piercing with a sharp point.

PUN'DIT, *n.* [In Persic, پنڈ *pand*, learning.]

In *Hindoostan*, a learned Brahmin; one versed in the Sanscrit language, and in the science, laws, and religion of that country.

PUN'DLE, *n.* A short and fat woman. [*Not used.*]

PU'NESE, *n.* [Fr. *punaise.*]

The bed-bug; the same as PUNICE. *Hudibras.*

PUNG, *n.* In *America*, a kind of one-horse sleigh.

PUN''GAR, *n.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*

PUN'GEN-CY, *n.* [L. *pungens, pungo*, to prick.]

1. The power of pricking or piercing; as, the *pungency* of a substance. *Arbuthnot.*

2. That quality of a substance which produces the sensation of pricking, or affecting the taste like minute sharp points; sharpness; acridness.

3. Power to pierce the mind, or excite keen reflections or remorse; as, the *pungency* of a discourse.

4. Acrimoniousness; keenness; as, the *pungency* of wit or of expressions. *Stillingfleet.*

PUN'GENT, *a.* [L. *pungens, pungo.*]

1. Pricking; stimulating; as; *pungent* snuff.

The *pungent* grains of titillating dust. *Pope.*

2. Acrid; affecting the tongue like small, sharp points; as, the sharp and *pungent* taste of acids. *Newton.*

3. Piercing; sharp; as, *pungent* pains; *pungent* grief. *Swift.*

4. Acrimonious; biting. *Fell.*

PU'NIC, *a.* [L. *punicus*, pertaining to Carthage, or its inhabitants, from *Pœni*, the Carthaginians; qu. from *Phœni*, as Carthage was settled by Phenicians.]

Pertaining to the Carthaginians; faithless; treacherous; deceitful; as, *punic* faith.

PU'NIC, *n.* The ancient language of the Carthaginians, of which Plautus has left a specimen. *Asiat. Res.*

PU'NI-ĔA FI'DĔS, [L.] Punic faith, the faith of the Carthaginians, that is, unfaithfulness, treachery, perfidiousness.

PU'NICE, *n.* A bed-bug. [*Not in use.*] *Ainsworth.*

PU-NI''CEOUS, (-nish'us,) *a.* [L. *puniceus.* See PUNIC.]

Purple. *Dict.*

PU'NI-NESS, *n.* [from *puny.*] Littleness; pettiness; smallness with feebleness.

PUN'ISH, *v. t.* [Arm. *puniça*; Fr. *punir, punissant*; It. *punire*; Sp. *punir*; from L. *punio*, from the root of *pœna*, pain. The primary sense is, to press, or strain.]

1. To pain; to afflict with pain, loss, or calamity for a crime or fault; *primarily*, to afflict with bodily pain; as, to *punish* a thief with pillory or stripes; but the word is applied also to affliction by loss of property, by transportation, banishment, seclusion from society, &c. The laws require murderers to be *punished* with death. Other offenders are to be *punished* with fines, imprisonment, hard labor, &c. God *punishes* men for their sins with calamities, personal and national.

2. In *a looser sense*, to afflict with pain, &c., with a view to amendment; to chasten; as, a father *punishes* his child for disobedience.

3. To reward with pain or suffering inflicted on the offender; *applied to the crime*; as, to *punish* murder or theft.

PUN'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of punishment.

2. Liable to punishment; capable of being punished by law or right; *applied to persons or offenses*; as, a man is *punishable* for robbery or for trespass; a crime is *punishable* by law.

PUN'ISH-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of deserving or being liable to punishment.

PUN'ISH-ED, (pun'isht,) *pp.* Afflicted with pain or evil as the retribution of a crime or offense; chastised.

PUN'ISH-ER, *n.* One that inflicts pain, loss, or other evil, for a crime or offense. *Milton.*

PUN'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Afflicting with pain, penalty, or suffering of any kind, as the retribution of a crime or offense.

PUN'ISH-MENT, *n.* Any pain or suffering inflicted on a person for a crime or offense, by the authority to which the offender is subject, either by the constitution of God or of civil society. The *punishment* of the faults and offenses of children, by the parent, is by virtue of the right of government with which the parent is invested by God himself. This species of *punishment* is *chastisement* or *correction.* The *punishment* of crimes against the laws is inflicted by the supreme power of the state, in virtue of the right of government vested in the prince or legislature. The right of *punishment* belongs only to persons clothed with authority. Pain, loss, or evil, willfully inflicted on another, for his crimes or offenses, by a private, unauthorized person, is *revenge*, rather than *punishment.*

Some *punishments* consist in exile or transportation, others in loss of liberty by imprisonment; some extend to confiscation by forfeiture of lands and goods; others induce a disability of holding offices, of being heirs, and the like. *Blackstone.*

Divine *punishments* are doubtless designed to secure obedience to divine laws, and uphold the moral order of created intelligent beings.

The rewards and *punishments* of another life, which the Almighty has established as the enforcements of his law, are of weight enough to determine the choice against whatever pleasure or pain this life can show. *Locke.*

PU-NI''TION, (-nish'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *punitio*, from *punio.*]

Punishment. [*Little used.*]

PU'NI-TIVE, *a.* [It. *punitivo.*]

Awarding or inflicting punishment; that punishes; as, *punitive* law or justice. *Hammond.*

PU'NI-TO-RY, *a.* Punishing, or tending to punishment.

PUN-JAUB', *n.* The country of the five rivers, which flow by one united stream into the Indus, forming the north-western part of Hindoostan.

PUNK, *n.* A species of fungus, or some decayed wood, used as tinder. *Ash.*

2. A prostitute; a strumpet. *Shak.*

PUN'KA, *n.* In *Hindoostan*, a machine for fanning a room, consisting of a movable frame covered with canvas, and suspended from the ceiling. It is kept in motion by pulling a cord. *Malcom.*

PUN'NED, *pp.* Quibbled.

PUN'NER, *n.* A punster, which see. *Steele.*

PUN'NET, *n.* A small, but broad, shallow basket, for displaying fruit or flowers. *Smart.*

PUN'NING, *ppr.* [from *pun.*] Using a word at once in different senses.

PUN'NING, *n.* The art or practice of using puns; a playing on words. *Addison.*

PUN'STER, *n.* One that puns or is skilled in punning; a quibbler; a low wit. *Arbuthnot.*

PUNT, *v. i.* To play at basset, faro, and omber.

PUNT, *n.* [Sax. *punt*, L. *pons*, a bridge.] [*Addison.*]

A flat-bottomed boat, used in calking and repairing ships. *Mar. Dict.*

PUNT'ER, *n.* One that plays at faro or basset against the banker or dealer. *Encyc.*

PU'NY, *a.* [Contracted from Fr. *puisné*, which see.]

1. *Properly*, young or younger; but in this sense not used.

2. Inferior; petty; of an under rate; small and feeble. This word generally includes the signification of both smallness and feebleness; as, a *puny* animal; a *puny* subject; a *puny* power; a *puny* mind. *Milton. South. Dryden.*

PU'NY, *n.* A young, inexperienced person; a novice. *South.*

PUP, *v. i.* [This word appears to be radically the same as the L. *pupa*, Eng. *babe*, W. *pob*, the root of *populus.*]

To bring forth whelps or young, as the female of the canine species.

PUP, *n.* A puppy.

PU'PA, } *n.*; *pl.* PUPÆ or PUPES. [L. supra.] In *natu-*
PUPE, } *ral history*, an insect in the third state of its existence, or, in other words, the last state but one, that state in which it resembles an infant in swaddling clothes. As some insects in this state have a bright exterior, as if gilded, it has been called *chrysalis* or *aurelia*, from the Gr. χρυσος, and L. *aurum*, gold; but as this gilded appearance belongs to few insects, the term *pupa* is now more generally used. In this state most insects take no food, are incapable of locomotion, and, if opened, seem filled with a watery fluid in which no distinct organs can be traced.

PU'PIL, *n.* [L. *pupilla*, dim. of *pupa*, *pupus.* See PUP.]

The apple of the eye; a little aperture in the middle of the iris and uvea of the eye, through which the rays of light pass to the crystalline humor, to be painted on the retina. *Encyc.*

PU'PIL, *n.* [Fr. *pupille*; L. *pupillus*, dim. of *pupa*, *pupus.* See PUP.]

1. A youth or scholar of either sex under the care of an instructor or tutor. *Locke.*

2. A ward; a youth or person under the care of a guardian. *Dryden.*

3. In *the civil law*, a boy or girl under the age of puberty, that is, under 14 if a male, and under 12 if a female. *Encyc.*

PU'PIL-AGE, *n.* The state of being a scholar, or under the care of an instructor for education and discipline. *Locke.*

2. Wardship; minority. *Spenser.*

In this latter sense the Scots use PUPILARITY. *Beattie.*

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PŪ'PIL-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *pupillaire*; L. *pupillaris.*] Pertaining to a pupil or ward. *Johnson.*

PU-PIP'A-RA, *n. pl.* [L. *pupa* and *pario.*] Animals whose eggs are hatched in the matrix of the mother, and not excluded till they become *pupes.* *Kirby.*

PU-PIP'A-ROUS, *a.* Pertaining to the Pupipara; producing young in the form of a pupa.

PŪ-PIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [*pupa* and L. *voro.*] Feeding on the pupæ of insects. *S. L. Mitchill.*

PUP'PET, *n.* [Fr. *poupée*; L. *pupus.* See PUP.] 1. A small image in the human form, moved by a wire in a mock drama; a wooden tragedian. *Pope.* 2. A doll. 3. A word of contempt, used of a person who is under the control of another. *Shak.*

PUP'PET-MAN, PUP'PET-MAS'TER, } *n.* The master of a puppet-show. *Swift.*

PUP'PET-PLĀY'ER, *n.* One that manages the motions of puppets. *Hales.*

PUP'PET-RY, *n.* Affectation. *Marston.*

PUP'PET-SHŌW, *n.* A mock drama performed by puppets moved by wires. *Swift. Pope.*

PUP'PY, *n.* [See PUP.] A whelp; the young progeny of a bitch or female of the canine species. 2. *Applied to persons*, a name expressing extreme contempt, commonly used of one who is conceited. *Addison.*

PUP'PY, *v. i.* To bring forth whelps.

PUP'PY-ISM, *n.* Extreme meanness. 2. Extreme affectation or conceit. *Chalmers.*

PUR, *v. i.* To utter a low, murmuring, continued sound, as a cat.

PUR, *v. t.* To signify by purring. *Gray.*

PUR, *n.* The low, murmuring, continued sound of a cat.

PU-RĀ'NA, *n.* Among *the Hindoos, literally*, ancient story; *particularly*, a sacred poetical work, which treats of the creation, destruction, and renovation of worlds, the genealogy of gods and heroes, the reigns of the Manus, and the transactions of their descendants. The Puranas are eighteen in number. *Wilson's Sanscrit Dict. Asiat. Res.*

PU-RAN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the puranas. *Asiat. Res.*

PUR'BECK-STŌNE, *n.* A limestone from the Isle of Purbeck in England. *P. Cyc.*

PUR'BLIND, *a.* [Said to be from *pore* and *blind.*] Near-sighted or dim-sighted; seeing obscurely; as, a *purblind* eye; a *purblind* mole. *Shak. Drummond.*

PUR'BLIND-LY, *adv.* In a purblind manner. *Scott.*

PUR'BLIND-NESS, *n.* Shortness of sight; near-sightedness; dimness of vision.

PUR'CHAS-A-BLE, *a.* [from *purchase.*] That may be bought, purchased, or obtained for a consideration.

PUR'CHASE, *v. t.* [Fr. *pourchasser*, to seek, to pursue; *pour* and *chasser*, to chase, It. *cacciare*, Sp. *cazar.* This word seems to be considered by Blackstone as formed from the L. *perquisitio.* This is an error. The word is from the root of *chase*; *pourchasser* is to pursue to the end or object, and hence to obtain. In Law Latin, *purchase*, the noun, was written *purchacium.* The legal use of the word in obtaining writs, shows best its true origin; to *purchase* a writ, is to *sue out* a writ, that is, to seek it out; for *sue, seek*, and L. *sequor*, are all of one origin, and synonymous with *chase.* See Blackstone, b. 3, ch. 18. Spelman, *ad voc.*] 1. In *its primary and legal sense*, to gain, obtain, or acquire by any means, except by descent or hereditary right. *Blackstone.* 2. In *common usage*, to buy; to obtain property by paying an equivalent in money. It differs from BARTER only in the circumstance, that in *purchasing*, the price or equivalent given or secured is money; in *bartering*, the equivalent is given in goods. We *purchase* lands or goods for ready money or on credit. 3. To obtain by an expense of labor, danger, or other sacrifice; as, to *purchase* favor with flattery.

A world who would not *purchase* with a bruise? *Milton.*

4. To expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit; as, to *purchase* out abuses with tears and prayer. *Shak.* 5. To sue out or procure, as a writ. 6. *Formerly*, a cant word for *steal.* *Shak.*

PUR'CHASE, *v. i.* In *seamen's language*, to raise by a purchase; as, the capstern *purchases* apace. *Encyc.*

PUR'CHASE, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *pourchas* or *purchas.*] 1. In *law*, the act of obtaining or acquiring the title to lands and tenements by money, deed, gift, or any means, except by descent; the acquisition of lands and tenements by a man's own act or agreement. *Littleton. Blackstone.* 2. In *law*, the suing out and obtaining a writ. 3. In *common usage*, the acquisition of the title or property of any thing by rendering an equivalent in money.

It is foolish to lay out money in the *purchase* of repentance. *Franklin.*

4. That which is purchased; any thing of which the property is obtained by giving an equivalent price in money.

The scrip was complete evidence of his right in the *purchase.* *Wheaton.*

1. That which is obtained by labor, danger, art, &c.

A beauty-waning and distressed widow
Made prize and *purchase* of his wanton eye. *Shak.*

6. *Formerly*, a cant word for stealing and the thing stolen. *Chaucer.* 7. Any mechanical hold, advantage, power, or force applied to the raising or removing of heavy bodies.

PUR'CHAS-ED, (pur'chast,) *pp.* or *a.* Obtained or acquired by one's own act or agreement. 2. Obtained by paying an equivalent in money. 3. Obtained by labor, danger, art, &c. 4. *Formerly*, a cant word for stolen. *Shak.*

PUR'CHASE-MŌN-EY, (-mun-ne,) *n.* The money paid, or contracted to be paid, for any thing bought. *Berkeley.*

PUR'CHAS-ER, *n.* In *law*, one who acquires or obtains by conquest or by deed or gift, or in any manner other than by descent or inheritance. In this sense, the word is by some authors written PURCHASOR. *Blackstone.* 2. One who obtains or acquires the property of any thing by paying an equivalent in money.

PUR'CHAS-ING, *ppr.* Buying; obtaining by one's own act or for a price.

PŪRE, *a.* [L. *purus*; It. and Sp. *puro*: Fr. *pur*; W. *pûr*; Sax. *pur*; Heb. בר. The verb ברר signifies to separate, free, clear; a sense taken from driving off. The word, varied in orthography, occurs in Ch. Syr. and Ar. See ברא in the Introduction. Class Br, No. 7, and 6, 8, 9, 10.] 1. Separate from all heterogeneous or extraneous matter; clear; free from mixture; as, *pure* water; *pure* clay; *pure* sand; *pure* air; *pure* silver or gold. *Pure* wine is very scarce. 2. Free from moral defilement; without spot; not sullied or tarnished; incorrupt; undebased by moral turpitude; holy.

Thou art of *purer* eyes than to behold evil. — Hab. i. Prov. xx.

3. Genuine; real; true; incorrupt; unadulterated; as, *pure* religion. *James* i. 4. Unmixed; separate from any other subject, or from every thing foreign; as, *pure* mathematics. 5. Free from guilt; guiltless; innocent.

No hand of strife is *pure*, but that which wins. *Daniel.*

6. Not vitiated with improper or corrupt words or phrases; as, a *pure* style of discourse or composition. 7. Disinterested; as, *pure* benevolence. 8. Chaste; as, a *pure* virgin. 9. Free from vice or moral turpitude. *Tit.* i. 10. Ceremonially clean; unpolluted. *Ezra* vi. 11. Free from any thing improper; as, his motives are *pure.* 12. Mere; absolute; that and that only; unconnected with any thing else; as, a *pure* villain. He did that from *pure* compassion, or *pure* good nature. *Pure villenage*, in *the feudal law*, is a tenure of lands by uncertain services at the will of the lord; opposed to *privileged villenage.* *Blackstone.*

PŪRE, *v. t.* To purify; to cleanse. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

PŪRE'LY, *adv.* In a pure manner; with an entire separation of heterogeneous or foul matter. *Is.* i. 2. Without any mixture of improper or vicious words or phrases. 3. Innocently; without guilt. 4. Merely; absolutely; without connection with any thing else; completely; totally. The meeting was *purely* accidental.

PŪRE'NESS, *n.* Clearness; an unmixed state; separation or freedom from any heterogeneous or foreign matter; as, the *pureness* of water, or other liquor; the *pureness* of a metal; the *pureness* of marl or clay; the *pureness* of air. 2. Freedom from moral turpitude or guilt.

May we evermore serve thee in holiness and *pureness* of living. *Com. Prayer.*

3. Simplicity; freedom from mixture or composition.

An essence eternal and spiritual, of absolute *pureness* and simplicity. *Raleigh.*

4. Freedom from vicious or improper words, phrases, or modes of speech; as, *pureness* of style. *Ascham.*

PUR'FILE, (-fil,) *n.* [Fr. *pourfilée*; *pour* and *file.*] A sort of ancient trimming for women's gowns, made of tinsel and thread, called also BOBBIN-WORK. *Bailey.*

[*The thing and the name are obsolete.*]

PUR'FLE, (pur'fl,) *v. t.* [Fr. *pourfiler*; It. *profilare.* See PROFILE.] To decorate with a wrought or flowered border; to embroider; as, to *purfle* with blue and white, or with gold and pearl. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Shak. Milton.*

PUR'FLE, PUR'FLEW, } *n.* A border of embroidered work. 2. In *heraldry*, terms applied to ermines, peans, or furs which compose a bordure. *Encyc.*

PUR'FLED, *pp.* or *a.* Ornamented with a flowered border.

PURG'A-MENT, *n.* [L. *purgamen.*] A cathartic. *Bacon.*

PUR-GĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *purgatio.* See PURGE.] 1. The act or operation of clearing, cleansing, or purifying by separating and carrying off impurities, or whatever is superfluous; *applied to the body*; as, the intestines are cleared by *purgation.* So also in *pharmacy* and in *chemistry*, medicines, metals, and minerals, are purified by *purgation.* *Encyc.* 2. In *law*, the act of cleansing from a crime, accusation, or suspicion of guilt. This was *canonical* or *vulgar. Canonical purgation*, prescribed by the canon law, was performed before the bishop or his deputy, and by a jury of twelve clerks. The party accused first made oath to his own innocence, and then the twelve clerks, or compurgators, swore that they believed he spoke the truth; after which, other witnesses were examined upon oath, on behalf of the prisoner only. *Vulgar purgation* was performed by the ordeal of fire or water, or by combat. [See ORDEAL.] *Blackstone.*

PURG'A-TIVE, *a.* [It. *purgativo*; Fr. *purgatif.*] Having the power of cleansing; *usually*, having the power of evacuating the intestines; cathartic.

PURG'A-TIVE, *n.* A medicine that evacuates the intestines; a cathartic.

PURG'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Cleansingly; cathartically.

PURG-A-TŌ'RI-AL, PURG-A-TŌ'RI-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to purgatory. *Mede.*

PURG'A-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *purgatorius*, from *purgo*, to purge.] Tending to cleanse; cleansing; expiatory. *Burke.*

PURG'A-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *purgatoire.*] Among *Roman Catholics*, a supposed place or state after death, in which the souls of persons are purified, or in which they expiate such offenses committed in this life, as do not merit eternal damnation. After this purgation from the impurities of sin, the souls are supposed to be received into heaven. *Encyc. Stillingfleet.*

PURGE, (purj,) *v. t.* [L. *purgo*; Fr. *purger*; Sp. *purgar*; It. *purgare*; probably a derivative from the root of *pure.*] 1. To cleanse or purify by separating and carrying off whatever is impure, heterogeneous, foreign, or superfluous; as, to *purge* the body by evacuation; to *purge* the Augean stable. It is followed by *away, of*, or *off.* We say, to *purge away* or to *purge off* filth, and to *purge* a liquor *of* its scum. 2. To clear from guilt or moral defilement; as, to *purge* one *of* guilt or crime; to *purge away* sin.

Purge away our sins, for thy name's sake. — Ps. lxxix.
Purge me with hyssop and I shall be clean. — Ps. li.

3. To clear from accusation or the charge of a crime, as in ordeal. 4. To remove what is offensive; to sweep away impurities. *Ezek.* xx. 5. To clarify; to defecate; as liquors.

PURGE, *v. i.* To become pure by clarification. 2. To have frequent or preternatural evacuations from the intestines, by means of a cathartic.

PURGE, *n.* A medicine that evacuates the intestines; a cathartic. *Arbuthnot.*

PURG'ED, (purjd,) *pp.* Purified; cleansed; evacuated.

PURG'ER, *n.* A person or thing that purges or cleanses. 2. A cathartic.

PURG'ING, *ppr.* Cleansing; purifying; carrying off impurities or superfluous matter.

PURG'ING, *n.* A diarrhea or dysentery; preternatural evacuation of the intestines; looseness of bowels. [*An inappropriate use of the word.*]

PU-RI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *purificatio.* See PURIFY.] 1. The act of purifying; the act or operation of separating and removing from any thing that which is heterogeneous or foreign to it; as, the *purification* of liquors, or of metals. *Boyle.* 2. In *religion*, the act or operation of cleansing ceremonially, by removing any pollution or defilement. *Purification* by washing, or by other means, was common to the Hebrews and to pagans. The Mohammedans use *purification* as a preparation for devotion. 2 *Chron.* xxx. *Esth.* ii. *Luke* ii. *Encyc.* 3. A cleansing from guilt or the pollution of sin; the extinction of sinful desires, appetites, and inclinations.

PU-RIF'I-CA-TIVE, PU-RIF'I-CA-TO-RY, } *a.* Having power to purify; tending to cleanse.

PŪ'RI-FI-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made pure and clear; freed from pollution ceremonially.

PŪ'RI-FI-ER, *n.* [from *purify.*] That which purifies or cleanses; a cleanser; a refiner. Fire was held by the ancients to be an excellent *purifier.*

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PŪ'RI-FORM, *a* [L. *pus*, *puris*, and *form*.] Like pus; in the form of pus. *Med. Repos.*

PŪ'RI-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *purifier*; L. *purifico*; *purus*, pure, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To make pure or clear; to free from extraneous admixture; as, to *purify* liquors or metals; to *purify* the blood; to *purify* the air.

2. To free from pollution ceremonially; to remove whatever renders unclean and unfit for sacred services.

Purify yourselves and your captives on the third day, and on the seventh day *purify* all your raiment. — Num. xxxi.

3. To free from guilt or the defilement of sin; as, to *purify* the heart.

Who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and *purify* unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works. — Tit. ii.

4. To clear from improprieties or barbarisms; as, to *purify* a language. *Sprat.*

PŪ'RI-FY, *v. i.* To grow or become pure or clear. Liquors will gradually *purify*. *Burnet.*

PŪ'RI-FY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Removing foreign or heterogeneous matter; cleansing from pollution; fining; making clear.

PŪ'RI-FY-ING, *n.* The act or operation of making pure, or of cleansing from extraneous matter, or from pollution.

PŪ'RIM, *n.* [Heb. פוּרִים, lots, from the Persian.] Among *the Jews*, the feast of lots, instituted to commemorate their deliverance from the machinations of Haman. *Esth.* ix.

PŪ'RIST, *n.* [Fr. *puriste*.]

1. One excessively nice in the use of words. *Chesterfield. Johnson.*

2. One who maintains that the New Testament was written in pure Greek. *M. Stuart.*

PŪ'RI-TAN, *n.* [from *pure*.] The *Puritans*, in the time of Queen Elizabeth and her immediate successors, were so called in derision, on account of their professing to follow the *pure* word of God, in opposition to all traditions and human constitutions. *Encyc.*

Hume gives this name to three parties; the *political Puritans*, who maintained the highest principles of civil liberty; the *Puritans in discipline*, who were averse to the ceremonies and government of the Episcopal church; and the *doctrinal Puritans*, who rigidly defended the speculative system of the first reformers.

Puritan is sometimes now used as a term of reproach.

PŪ'RI-TAN, *a.* Pertaining to the Puritans, or early dissenters from the Church of England. *Sanderson.*

PU-RI-TAN'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the Puritans or
PU-RI-TAN'IC-AL, } their doctrines and practice: *as a term of reproach*, exact; rigid; as, *puritanical* notions or opinions; *puritanical* manners.

PU-RI-TAN'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With the exact or rigid notions or manners of the Puritans.

PŪ'RI-TAN-ISM, *n.* The notions or practice of Puritans. *Montague.*

PŪ'RI-TAN-IZE, *v. i.* To deliver the notions of Puritans. *Montague.*

PŪ'RI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *pureté*; L. *puritas*, from *purus*.]

1 Freedom from foreign admixture or heterogeneous matter; as, the *purity* of water, of wine, of spirit; the *purity* of drugs; the *purity* of metals.

2. Cleanness; freedom from foulness or dirt; as, the *purity* of a garment.

The *purity* of a linen vesture. *Holyday.*

3. Freedom from guilt or the defilement of sin; innocence; as, *purity* of heart or life.

4. Chastity; freedom from contamination by illicit sexual connection. *Shak.*

5. Freedom from any sinister or improper views; as, the *purity* of motives or designs.

6. Freedom from foreign idioms, from barbarous or improper words or phrases; as, *purity* of style or language.

PURL, *n.* [Supposed to be contracted from *purfle*. Qu.]

1. An embroidered and puckered border. *Johnson. Bacon.*

2. A kind of edging for bone-lace. *Bailey.*

PURL, *n.* A malt liquor medicated with wormwood or aromatic herbs. *Bailey. Johnson.*

PURL, *n.* Two rounds in knitting.

PURL, *v. i.* [Sw. *porla*; W. *freulaw*, to purl, to ripple; *fraul*, a rippling. It may be allied to G. *brüllen*, D. *brullen*, Dan. *broler*, to roar, and to Eng. *frill*, *trill*, and *roll*.]

1. To murmur, as a small stream flowing among stones or other obstructions, which occasion a continued series of broken sounds. It is applied only to small streams. Large streams running in like manner are said to *roar*. In descriptions of rural scenery, the poets seldom omit a *purling* brook or stream.

My flowery theme,
A painted mistress or a *purling* stream. *Pope.*

2. To flow or run with a murmuring sound.

Around th' adjoining brook that *purls* along
The vocal grove, now fretting o'er a rock. *Thomson.*

PURL, *v. t.* To decorate with fringe or embroidery. *B. Jonson.*

PURL, *n.* A gentle, continued murmur of a small stream of rippling water.

PUR'LIEU, (pur'lu,) *n.* [Fr. *pur*, pure, and *lieu*, place.]

A border; a limit; a certain limited extent or district; *originally*, the ground near a royal forest, which, being severed from it, was made *purlieu*, that is, pure or free from the forest laws. *Encyc.*

PUR'LIN, *n.* In *architecture*, a piece of timber extending from end to end of a building or roof, across and under the rafters, to support them in the middle. *Hebert.*

PURL'ING, *ppr.* [from *purl*.] Murmuring or gurgling, as a brook.

2. Decorating with fringe or embroidery.

PURL'ING, *a.* Murmuring or gurgling; as, a *purling* stream. *Pope.*

PURL'ING, *n.* The continued, gentle murmur of a small stream.

PUR-LOIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *pour* and *loin*, far off. See ELOIGN.]

1. *Literally*, to take or carry away for one's self; hence, to steal; to take by theft.

Your butler *purloins* your liquor. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To take by plagiarism; to steal from books or manuscripts. *Dryden.*

PUR-LOIN', *v. i.* To practice theft. *Tit.* ii.

PUR-LOIN'ED, *pp.* Stolen; taken by plagiarism.

PUR-LOIN'ER, *n.* A thief; a plagiary.

PUR-LOIN'ING, *ppr.* Stealing; committing literary theft.

PUR-LOIN'ING, *n.* Theft; plagiarism.

PUR'PAR-TY, *n.* [Fr. *pour* and *partie*, part.]

In *law*, a share, part, or portion of an estate, which is allotted to a coparcener by partition. *Cowel.*

PUR'PLE, (pur'pl,) *a.* [Fr. *pourpré*; L. *purpureus*; Sp. *purpureo*; It. *porporino*; Gr. πορφυρεος, from πορφυρα, L. *purpura*, a shell from which the color was obtained.]

1. Designating a much-admired color composed of red and blue blended. The Roman emperors wore robes of this color.

2. In *poetry*, red or livid; dyed with blood.

I view a field of blood,
And Tiber rolling with a *purple* flood. *Dryden.*

PUR'PLE, *n.* A purple color or dress; hence, imperial government in the Roman empire, as a *purple* robe was the distinguishing dress of the emperors. *Gibbon.*

2. A cardinalate. *Addison. Hume.*

Purple of Cassius. See CASSIUS.

Purple of mollusca; a viscid liquor, secreted by certain shell-fish, as the Buccinum lapillus, which dyes wool, &c., of a purple color, and is supposed to be the substance of the famous Tyrian dye. *Ure.*

PUR'PLE, *v. t.* [L. *purpuro*.]

To make purple, or to dye of a red color; as, hands *purpled* with blood.

When morn
Purples the east. *Milton.*
Reclining soft in blissful bowers,
Purpled sweet with springing flowers. *Fenton.*

PUR'PLED, *pp.* or *a.* Made purple.

PUR'PLES, (pur'plz,) *n. pl.* Petecchiæ, or spots of a livid red on the body; livid spots which appear in certain malignant diseases; a purple, i. e., a petecchial fever.

PUR'PLING, *ppr.* Dyeing of a purple color; making purple.

PUR'PLISH, *a.* Somewhat purple. *Boyle.*

PUR'PORT, *n.* [Fr. *pour*, for, and *porter*, to bear.]

1. Design or tendency; as, the *purport* of Plato's dialogue. *Norris.*

2. Meaning; import; as, the *purport* of a word or phrase.

PUR'PORT, *v. t.* To intend; to intend to show.

2. To mean; to signify. [*Bacon.*

PUR'PORT-ED, *pp.* Designed; intended; meant.

PUR'PORT-ING, *ppr.* Designing; intending; importing.

PUR'POSE, *n.* [Fr, *propos*; Sp. and It. *proposito*; L. *propositum*, *propono*; *pro*, before, and *pono*, to set or place.]

1. That which a person sets before himself as an object to be reached or accomplished; the end or aim to which the view is directed in any plan, measure, or exertion. We believe the Supreme Being created intelligent beings for some benevolent and glorious *purpose*; and if so, how glorious and benevolent must be his *purpose* in the plan of redemption! The ambition of men is generally directed to one of two *purposes*, or to both — the acquisition of wealth or of power. We build houses for the *purpose* of shelter; we labor for the *purpose* of subsistence.

2. Intention; design. This sense, however, is hardly to be distinguished from the former, as *purpose* always includes the end in view.

Every *purpose* is established by counsel. — Prov. xx.
Being predestinated according to the *purpose* of Him who worketh all things after the counsel of his own will. — Eph. i.

3. End; effect; consequence, good or bad. What good *purpose* will this answer? We sometimes labor to no *purpose*. Men often employ their time, talents, and money for very evil *purposes*.

To what *purpose* is this waste? — Matt. xxvi.

4. Instance; example. [*Not in use.*]

5. Conversation. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

Of purpose, *on purpose*; with previous design; with the mind directed to that object. *On purpose* is more generally used, but the true phrase is *of purpose*.

PUR'POSE, *v. t.* To intend; to design; to resolve; to determine on some end or object to be accomplished.

I have *purposed* it, I will also do it. — Is. xlvi. Eph. iii.
Paul *purposed* in the spirit, when he had passed through Macedonia and Achaia, to go to Jerusalem. — Acts xix.

PUR'POS-ED, (pur'pust,) *pp.* or *a.* Intended; designed; *applied to things.*

2. Resolved; having formed a design or resolution; *applied to persons.*

I am *purposed* that my mouth shall not transgress. — Ps. xvii.

PUR'POSE-LESS, *a.* Having no effect or purpose. *Hall.*

PUR'POSE-LY, *adv.* By design; intentionally; with predetermination.

In composing this discourse, I *purposely* declined all offensive and displeasing truths. *Atterbury.*
So much they scorn the crowd, that if the throng
By chance go right, they *purposely* go wrong. *Pope.*

PUR'POS-ING, *ppr.* Intending; designing; resolving.

PUR-PRES'TURE, *n.* [from Fr. *pour* and *prendre*, *pris*, to take.]

In *law*, a nuisance, consisting in an inclosure of or encroachment on something that belongs to the public; as a house erected or inclosure made on the king's demesnes, or of a highway, &c. *Blackstone.*

PUR'PRISE, (-prize,) *n.* [Fr. *pourpris*, supra.]

A close or inclosure; also, the whole compass of a manor. *Bacon.*

PUR'PU-RATE, *n.* A compound of purpuric acid and a salifiable base. *Ure.*

PUR'PURE, *n.* In *heraldry*, purple, represented in engraving by diagonal lines from right to left.

PUR-PŪ'RIC, *a.* [So called from the purple color of its salts.] Purpuric acid is produced by the action of nitric acid upon the lithic or uric acid. *Dr. Prout.*

PUR'PU-RINE, *n.* A coloring principle, supposed, by Robiquet and Colin, to exist in madder. Its identity is questionable. *Ure.*

PURR, *v. i.* To murmur as a cat. [See PUR.]

PURR, *n.* A sea lark. *Ainsworth.*

PURRE, *n.* Ciderkin or perkin; the liquor made by steeping the gross matter of pressed apples. *Encyc.*

PURR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Murmuring as a cat.

PURR'ING, *n.* The murmuring noise made by a cat.

PURSE, (purs,) *n.* [Fr. *bourse*; It. *borsa*; Sp. and Port. *bolsa*; D. *beurs*; G. *börse*; Dan. *börs*; L. *byrsa*, an ox-hide; Gr. βυρσα, id. Qu.]

1. A small bag in which money is contained or carried in the pocket. It was formerly made of leather, and is still made of this material by common people. It is usually of silk net-work.

2. A sum of money offered as the prize of winning in a horse-race.

3. In *Turkey*, a sum of money, 500 piasters.

4. The public coffers; the treasury; as, to exhaust a nation's *purse*, or the public *purse*.

Long purse, or *heavy purse*; wealth; riches.

Light purse, or *empty purse*; poverty, or want of resources.

Sword and purse; the military power and wealth of a nation.

PURSE, *v. t.* To put in a purse. *Dryden. Milton.*

2. To contract into folds or wrinkles.

Thou didst contract and *purse* thy brow. *Shak.*

PURS'ED, (purst,) *pp.* Put in a purse.

2. Contracted into folds or wrinkles; with *up*.

PURSE'-NET, (purs'net,) *n.* A net, the mouth of which may be closed or drawn together like a purse. *Mortimer.*

PURSE'-PRIDE, *n.* Pride of money; insolence proceeding from the possession of wealth. *Hall.*

PURSE'-PROUD, *a.* Proud of wealth; puffed up with the possession of money or riches.

PURS'ER, *n.* In *the navy*, a commissioned officer who has charge of the provisions, clothing, &c., and of the public moneys on shipboard. *Totten.*

PURS'I-NESS, *n.* [from *pursy*.] A state of being swelled or bloated; inflation; hence, shortness of breath. [PURSIVENESS is rarely used.]

PURS'LAIN, *n.* [It. *porcellana*, porcelain and purslain; Sp. *verdolaga*, purslain, which seems to be green leek, green plant. The Portuguese write very corruptly *beldroega*. The Latin is *portulaca*. See LEEK.]

An annual plant of the genus Portulaca, with fleshy, succulent leaves, often used as a pot-herb and for salads, garnishing, and pickling. The *sea purslain* is of the genus Atriplex. The *tree sea purslain*

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is the Atriplex hallmus. [See PURSLAIN-TREE.] The *water purslain* is of the genus Peplis. [Sometimes spelled PURSLANE.] *Lee.*

PURS'LAIN-TREE, *n.* A popular name of Portulacaria Afra, called, also, *tree purslain*, a fleshy shrub with many small, opposite, fleshy, rounded leaves. *Loudon.*

It is a native of Africa.

PUR-SŪ'A-BLE, *a.* [from *pursue.*] That may be pursued, followed, or prosecuted. *Sherwood.*

PUR-SŪ'ANCE, *n.* [from *pursue.*] A following; prosecution, process, or continued exertion, to reach or accomplish something; as, in *pursuance* of the main design.

2. Consequence; as, in *pursuance* of an order from the commander-in-chief.

PUR-SŪ'ANT, *a.* [from *pursue*, or rather from Fr. *poursuivant.*]

Done in consequence or prosecution of any thing; hence, agreeable; conformable. *Pursuant* to a former resolution, the house proceeded to appoint the standing committees; this measure was adopted *pursuant* to a former order.

PUR-SŪ'ANT-LY, *adv.* Agreeably; conformably.

PUR-SŪE', *v. t.* [Fr. *poursuivre*; *pour* and *suivre*, to follow, L. *sequor*; *prosequor*, or *persequor.* See SEEK.]

1. To follow; to go or proceed after or in a like direction. The captain *pursued* the same course as former navigators have taken; a subsequent legislature *pursued* the course of their predecessors.

2. To take and proceed in, without following another. Captain Cook *pursued* a new and unexplored course; new circumstances often compel us to *pursue* new expedients and untried courses; what course shall we *pursue*?

3. To follow with a view to overtake; to follow with haste; to chase; as, to *pursue* a hare; to *pursue* an enemy.

4. To seek; to use measures to obtain; as, to *pursue* a remedy at law.

5. To prosecute; to continue. A stream proceeds from a lake, and *pursues* a southerly course to the ocean.

He that *pursueth* evil, *pursueth* it to his own death. — Prov. xi.

6. To follow as an example; to imitate.

The fame of ancient matrons you *pursue.* *Dryden.*

7. To endeavor to attain to; to strive to reach or gain.

We happiness *pursue*; we fly from pain. *Prior.*

8. To follow with enmity; to persecute.

This verb is frequently followed by *after.* *Gen.* XXXV.

PUR-SŪE', *v. i.* To go on; to proceed; to continue; *a Gallicism.*

I have *pursued* Carneades, wondered chemists should not consider. *Boyle.*

PUR-SŪ'ED, (pur-sūde',) *pp.* or *a.* Followed; chased; prosecuted; continued.

PUR-SŪ'ER, *n.* One that follows; one that chases; one that follows in haste, with a view to overtake. *Shak. Milton.*

PUR-SŪ'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Following; chasing; hastening after to overtake; prosecuting; proceeding in; continuing.

PUR-SŪIT', (pur-sūte',) *n.* [Fr. *poursuite.*]

1. The act of following with a view to overtake; a following with haste, either for sport or in hostility; as, the *pursuit* of game; the *pursuit* of an enemy.

2. A following with a view to reach, accomplish, or obtain; endeavor to attain to or gain; as, the *pursuit* of knowledge; the *pursuit* of happiness or pleasure; the *pursuit* of power, of honor, of distinction, of a phantom.

3. Proceeding; course of business or occupation; continued employment with a view to some end; as, mercantile *pursuits*; literary *pursuits.*

4. Prosecution; continuance of endeavor. *Clarendon.*

PUR'SUI-VANT, (-swe-,) *n.* [Fr. *poursuivant.*]

1. A state messenger; an attendant on the heralds. *Spenser. Camden.*

2. In *the Heralds' College*, the pursuivants are junior officers, who afterward succeed to higher employments. They are four, viz., *Portcullis, Rouge Dragon, Blue Mantle*, and *Porte Croix.* *Brande.*

PURS'Y, *a.* [Probably from Fr. *poussif*, from *pousser*, to push; Sw. *pösa*, to swell or inflate. A more etymological spelling of this word would be PUSSY.]

Properly, inflated; swelled; hence, fat, short, and thick; and, as persons of this class have a laborious respiration, the word is used for short-breathed.

PUR'TE-NANCE, *n.* [from the L. *pertinens, pertineo.* See APPURTENANCE.]

Appurtenance; but applied to the pluck of an animal. *Exod.* xii.

PŪ'RU-LENCE, } *n.* [L. *purulentus*, from *pus, puris,*
PŪ'RU-LEN-CY, } matter.]

The generation of pus or matter; pus. *Arbuthnot.*

PŪ'RU-LENT, *a.* Consisting of pus or matter; partaking of the nature of pus. *Bacon.*

PUR-VEY', (pur-vā',) *v. t.* [Fr. *pourvoir*; *pour* and *voir*, to see; L. *provideo*; It. *provedere*; Sp. *proveer.*]

1. To provide; to provide with conveniences. *Dryden. Thomson.*

2. To procure. *Milton.*

PUR-VEY', (pur-vā',) *v. i.* To purchase provisions; to provide.

PUR-VEY'ANCE, (pur-vā'ans,) *n.* Procurement of provisions or victuals.

2. Provisions; victuals provided. *Spenser.*

3. In *English laws*, the royal prerogative or right of preëmption, by which the king was authorized to buy provisions and necessaries for the use of his household at an apprized value, in preference to all his subjects, and even without the consent of the owner; also, the right of impressing horses and carriages, &c.; a right abolished by stat. 12 Charles II. 24.

PUR-VEY'ED, (-vāde',) *pp.* Purchased provisions.

PUR-VEY'ING, *ppr.* Providing necessaries.

PUR-VEY'OR, (-vā'ur,) *n.* One who provides victuals, or whose business is to make provision for the table; a victualer. *Raleigh.*

2. An officer who formerly provided or exacted provision for the king's household. *England.*

3. One who provides the means of gratifying lust; a procurer; a pimp; a bawd. *Dryden. Addison.*

PUR'VIEW, (pur'vu,) *n.* [Norm. and Fr. *pourveu, purview*, purvey; Fr. *pourvu*, provided, from *pourvoir.* See PURVEY.]

1. *Primarily*, a condition or proviso; *but in this sense not used.*

2. The body of a statute, or that part which begins with "*Be it enacted*," as distinguished from the *preamble.* *Cowel. Encyc.*

3. In *modern usage*, the limit or scope of a statute; the whole extent of its intention or provisions. *Marshall.*

4. Superintendence.

The federal power — is confined to objects of a general nature, more within the *purview* of the United States, than of any particular one. [*Unusual.*] *Ramsay.*

5. Limit or sphere intended; scope; extent.

In determining the extent of information required in the exercise of a particular authority, recourse must be had to the objects within the *purview* of that authority. *Federalist, Madison.*

PUS, *n.* [L.] The yellowish-white matter secreted in ulcers and wounds in the process of healing. *Encyc.*

PŪ'SEY-ISM, (pū'zy-izm,) *n.* The principles of Dr. Pusey and others at Oxford, England, as exhibited in "The Tracts for the Times." They propose to carry back the discipline and doctrine of the church of England to an imagined period, when there would have been no ground of separation from the church of Rome. *Smart.*

PŪ'SEY-ITE, *n.* One who holds the principles of Puseyism.

PUSH, *v. t.* [Fr. *pousser*; D. *puis*, a push; Sw. *pösa*, to swell; W. *pos*, growth, increase; *posiaw*, to increase, or *pwisaw*, to press, to weigh. The sense is, to thrust, press, or urge. See Class Bz.]

1. To press against with force; to drive or impel by pressure; *or* to endeavor to drive by steady pressure, without striking; opposed to DRAW. We *push* a thing forward by force applied behind it; we *draw* by applying force before it. We may *push* without moving the object.

2. To butt; to strike with the end of the horns; to thrust the points of horns against.

If the ox shall *push* a man-servant or maid-servant — he shall be stoned. — EX. XXI.

3. To press or urge forward; as, to *push* an objection too far.

He forewarns his care,
With rules to *push* his fortune or to bear. *Dryden.*

4. To urge; to drive.

Ambition *pushes* the soul to such actions as are apt to procure honor to the actor. *Spectator.*

5. To enforce; to press; to drive to a conclusion.

We are *pushed* for an answer. *Swift.*

6. To importune; to press with solicitation; to tease.

To push down; to overthrow by pushing or impulse.

PUSH, *v. i.* To make a thrust; as, to *push* with the horns or with a sword. *Dryden. Addison.*

2. To make an effort.

At length,
Both sides resolved to *push*, we tried our strength. *Dryden.*

3. To make an attack.

The king of the south shall *push* at him. — Dan. xi.

4. To burst out.

To push on; to drive or urge forward; to hasten. *Push on*, brave men.

PUSH, *n.* A thrust with a pointed instrument, or with the end of a thing. *Spenser.*

2. Any pressure, impulse, or force applied; as, to give the ball the first *push.* *Addison.*

3. An assault or attack. *Watts.*

4. A forcible onset; a vigorous effort. *Addison.*

5. Exigence; trial; extremity.

When it comes to the *push*, it is no more than talk. *L'Estrange.*

6. A sudden emergence. *Shak.*

7. A little swelling or pustule; a wheal; a pimple; an eruption. *Bacon.*

PUSH'ED, (pusht,) *pp.* Pressed; urged; driven.

PUSH'ER, *n.* One that drives forward.

PUSH'ING, *ppr.* Pressing; driving; urging forward.

2. *a.* Pressing forward in business; enterprising; driving; vigorous.

PUSH'ING-LY, *adv.* In a vigorous, driving manner.

PUSH'PIN, *n.* A child's play in which pins are pushed alternately. *L'Estrange.*

PU-SIL-LA-NIM'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *pusillanimité*; L. *pusillanimitas*; *pusillus*, small, weak, and *animus*, courage.]

Want of that firmness and strength of mind which constitutes courage or fortitude; weakness of spirit; cowardliness; that feebleness of mind which shrinks from trifling or imaginary dangers.

It is obvious to distinguish between an act of *pusillanimity* and an act of great modesty or humility. *South.*

PU-SIL-LAN'I-MOUS, *a.* [Fr. *pusillanime*; It. *pusillanimo*, supra.]

1. Destitute of that strength and firmness of mind which constitutes courage, bravery, and fortitude; being of weak courage; mean-spirited; cowardly; *applied to persons*; as, a *pusillanimous* prince.

2. Proceeding from weakness of mind or want of courage; feeble; as, *pusillanimous* counsels. *Bacon.*

PU-SIL-LAN'I-MOUS-LY, *adv.* With want of courage.

PU-SIL-LAN'I-MOUS-NESS, *n.* Pusillanimity; want of courage.

PUSS, *n.* [D. *poes*, puss, a fur tippet, and a kiss; Ir. *pus*, a cat, and the lip; L. *pusa, pusus*, from the root of *pustule*, a pushing out, issue.]

1. The fondling name of a cat. *Watts.*

2. The sportman's name for a hare. *Gay.*

PUSS'Y, *n.* A diminutive term for Puss. *Booth.*

PUS'SY. See PURSY.

PUS'TU-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *pustulatus.* See PUSTULE.]

To form into pustules or blisters. *Stackhouse.*

PUS'TU-LA-TED, *pp.* Formed into pustules.

2. *a.* In *natural history*, covered with pustule-like prominences. *Dana.*

PUS'TU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Forming into pustules.

PUS'TULE, (pus'l *or* pust'yule. The former *is* the usual pronunciation in America.) *n.* [Fr. *pustule*; L. *pustula*; from the root of *push.*]

In *medicine*, an elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base, containing pus. Pustules are various in their size; but the diameter of the largest seldom exceeds two lines. *Willan.*

PUS'TU-LOUS, (pust'yu-lus,) *a.* [L. *pustulosus.*]

Full of pustules; covered with pustules.

PUT, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* PUT. [D. *pooten*, to set or plant; *poot*, the foot; Dan. *poder*, to graft; *pode*, a cion; Fr. *bouter*; Gr. φυω, contracted from φυδω or φυτω, whence φυτον, a germ, shoot, or twig. We find the same word in the L. *puto*, to prune, that is, to thrust off, also to think or consider, that is, to set in the mind, as we use *suppose*, L. *suppono.* But we see the English sense more distinctly in the compounds *imputo*, to *impute*, that is, to *put to* or *on*; *computo*, to *compute*, to *put together.* The Welsh *potian*, to poke, to thrust, and *potiaw*, to butt, are doubtless the same word. The L. *posui*, from *pono*, may be a dialectical orthography of the same root. See Class Bd and Bs. The primary sense is, to thrust, throw, drive, or send.]

1. To set, lay, or place; *in a general sense.* Thus we say, to *put* the hand to the face; to *put* a book on the shelf; to *put* a horse in the stable; to *put* fire to the fuel; to *put* clothes on the body. God planted a garden, and there he *put* Adam.

2. *Put* is applicable to *state* or *condition*, as well as to *place.* *Put* him in a condition to help himself. *Put* the fortress in a state of defense. The apostles were *put* in trust with the gospel. We are often *put* in jeopardy by our own ignorance or rashness. We do not always *put* the best men into office.

3. To repose.

How wilt thou — *put* thy trust on Egypt for chariots? — 2 Kings xviii.

4. To push into action.

Thank him who *puts* me, loth, to this revenge. *Milton.*

5. To apply; to set to employment.

No man, having *put* his hand to the plow, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God. — Luke ix.

6. To throw or introduce suddenly. He had no time to *put* in a word.

7. In *Scotland*, to throw a heavy stone with the hand raised over the head. *Jamieson.*

8. To consign to letters.

He made a proclamation — and *put* it also in writing. — 2 Chron. XXXVI.

9. To oblige; to require.

We are *put* to prove things which can hardly be made plainer. *Tillotson.*

10. To incite; to instigate; to urge by influence.

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The appearance of a formidable enemy *put* the king on making vigorous preparations for defense.

This *put* me upon observing the thickness of the glass. *Newton.*
These wretches *put* us upon all mischief, to feed their lusts and extravagances. *Swift.*

11. To propose; as, to *put* a question to the witness; to *put* a case in point.
12. To reach to another. *Hab.* ii.
13. To bring into a state of mind or temper.

Solyman, to put the Rhodians out of all suspicion of invasion. *Knolles.*

14. To offer; to advance.

I am ashamed to *put* a loose, indigested play upon the public. *Dryden.*

15. To cause.

The natural constitutions of men *put* a wide difference between them. *Locke.*

To put about; to turn; to change the course; to gibe ship.

To put by; to turn away; to divert.

The design of the evil one is to *put* thee *by* from thy spiritual employment. *Taylor.*
A fright hath *put by* an ague fit. *Grew.*

2. To thrust aside.

Jonathan had died for being so,
Had not just God *put by* th' unnatural blow. *Cowley.*

To put down; to baffle; to repress; to crush; as, to *put down* a party.
2. To degrade; to deprive of authority, power, or place.
3. To bring into disuse.

Sugar hath *put down* the use of honey. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

4. To confute; to silence.

Mark, now, how a plain tale shall *put* you *down*. *Shak.*

To put forth; to propose; to offer to notice.

Samson said, I will now *put forth* a riddle to you. — Judges xiv.

2. To extend; to reach; as, to *put forth* the hand.
3. To shoot out; to send out, as a sprout; as, to *put forth* leaves.
4. To exert; to bring into action; as, to *put forth* strength.
5. To publish, as a book.

To put in; to introduce among others, as, to *put in* a word while others are discoursing.
2. To insert; as, to *put in* a passage or clause; to *put in* a cion.
3. To conduct into a harbor.

To put in fear; to affright; to make fearful.
To put in mind; to remind; to call to remembrance.
To put in practice; to use; to exercise; as, to *put in practice* the maxims of the wise man.
To put into another's hands; to trust; to commit to the care of.

To put off: to divest; to lay aside; as, to *put off* a robe; to *put off* mortality or the mortal body; to *put off* haughty airs.
2. To turn aside from a purpose or demand; to defeat or delay by artifice.

I hoped for a demonstration, but Themistices hopes to *put* me *off* with a harangue. *Boyle.*
This is an unreasonable demand, and we might *put* him *off* with this answer. *Bentley.*

3. To delay; to defer; to postpone. How generally do men *put off* the care of their salvation to future opportunities!
4. To pass fallaciously; to cause to be circulated or received; as, to *put off* upon the world some plausible reports or ingenious theory.
5. To discard.

The clothiers all *put off*
The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers. *Shak.*

6. To recommend; to vend; to obtrude. *Bacon.*
7. To vend; to sell.
8. To pass into other hands; as, to *put off* a counterfeit coin or note.
9. To push from land; as, to *put off* the boat.

To put on, or *upon;* to impute; to charge; as, to *put* one's own crime or blame *on* another.
2. To invest with, as clothes or covering; as, to *put on* a cloak.
3. To assume; as, to *put on* a grave countenance; to *put on* a counterfeit appearance.

Mercury — *put on* the shape of a man. *L'Estrange.*

4. To forward; to promote.

This came handsomely to *put on* the peace. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

5. To impose; to inflict.

That which thou *puttest on* me, I will bear. — 2 Kings xviii.

To be put upon; to be imposed on; to be deceived; *used chiefly in the passive form.*
To put over; to refer; to send.

For the certain knowledge of that truth,
I *put* you o'er to heaven and to my mother. *Shak.*

2. To defer; to postpone. The court *put over* the cause to the next term.
To put out; to place at interest; to lend at use. Money *put out* at compound interest nearly doubles in eleven years.
2. To extinguish; as, to *put out* a candle, lamp, or fire; to *put out* the remains of affection. *Addison.*
3. To send; to emit; to shoot, as a bud or sprout; as, to *put out* leaves.
4. To extend; to reach out; to protrude; as, to *put out* the hand.
5. To drive out; to expel; to dismiss.

When I am *put out* of the stewardship. — Luke xvi.

6. To publish; to make public; as, to *put out* a pamphlet. [*Now vulgar.*]
7. To confuse; to disconcert; to interrupt; as, to *put* one *out* in reading or speaking.

To put out the eyes; to destroy the power of sight; to render blind.
To put to; to add; to unite; as, to *put* one sum *to* another.
2. To refer to; to expose; as, to *put* the fate of the army or nation *to* a battle; to *put* the safety of the state *to* hazard.
3. To punish by; to distress by; as, to *put* a man *to* the rack or torture.

To put to it; to distress; to press hard; to perplex; to give difficulty to.

O gentle lady, do not *put* me *to 't*. *Shak.*

To be put to it; in *the passive form,* to have difficulty.

I shall be hard *put to it to* bring myself off. *Addison.*

To put the hand to; to apply; to take hold; to begin; to undertake; as, to *put the hand to* the plow. See *Deut.* xii. 7.
2. To take by theft or wrong; to embezzle.

Then shall an oath of the Lord be between them both, that he hath not *put his hand* to his neighbor's goods. — Ex. xxii.

To put to the sword; to kill; to slay. *Bacon.*
To put to death; to kill.
To put to a stand; to stop; to arrest by obstacles or difficulties.
To put to trial, or *on trial;* to bring before a court and jury for examination and decision.
2. To bring to a test; to try.
To put together; to unite in a sum, mass, or compound; to add; as, to *put* two sums *together; put together* the ingredients.
2. To unite; to connect. *Put* the two chains *together.*
3. To place in company or in one society.
To put trust in; to confide in; to repose confidence in.
To put up; to pass unavenged; to overlook; not to punish or resent; as, to *put up* injuries; to *put up* indignities.

Such national injuries are not to be *put up*, but when the offender is below resentment. *Addison.*

[I have never heard this phrase used in America. We always say, to *put up with*; we can not *put up with* such injuries.]

2. To send forth or shoot up, as plants; as, to *put up* mushrooms. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*
3. To expose; to offer publicly; as, to *put up* goods to sale at auction.
4. To start from a cover. [*Obs.*] *Spectator.*
5. To hoard.

Himself never *put up* any of the rent. *Spelman.*

6. To reposit for preservation; as, to *put up* apples for winter.
7. To pack; to reposit in casks with salt for preservation; as, to *put up* pork, beef, or fish.
8. To hide or lay aside. *Put up* that letter. *Shak.*
9. To put in a trunk or box; to pack; as, to *put up* clothing for a journey.

PUT, *v. i.* To go or move; as, when the air first *puts* up. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*
2. To steer.

His fury thus appeased, he *puts* to land. *Dryden.*

3. To shoot; to germinate.

The sap *puts* downward. *Bacon.*

To put forth; to shoot; to bud; to germinate.

Take earth from under walls where nettles *put forth*. *Bacon.*

2. To leave a port or haven. *Shak.*
To put in; to enter a harbor; to sail into port.
2. To offer a claim. A *puts in* for a share of profits.
To put in for; to offer one's self; to stand as a candidate for. *Locke.*
To put off; to leave land.
To put on; to urge motion; to drive vehemently.
To put over; to sail over or across. *Abbot.*
To put to sea; to set sail; to begin a voyage; to advance into the ocean. *Dryden.*
To put up; to take lodgings; to lodge. We *put up* at the Golden Ball.
2. To offer one's self as a candidate. *L'Estrange.*
To put up to; to advance to. [*Little used.*] *Swift.*
To put up with; to overlook or suffer without recompense, punishment, or resentment; as, to *put up with* an injury or affront.
2. To take without opposition or dissatisfaction; as, to *put up with* bad fare.

This verb, in all its uses, retains its primary sense, to *set, throw, thrust, send,* &c.; but its signification is modified in a great variety of ways, by other words standing in connection with it.

PUT, *n.* An action of distress; as, a forced *put.* *L'Estrange.*

PUT, *n.* [Qu. W. *pwt*, a short, thick person.]
1. A rustic; a clown.
2. A game at cards.

PUT, *n.* [Fr. *putain*; W. *putan*; It. *putta, puttano*; Sp. *puta.*]
A strumpet; a prostitute.

PUT CASE, for *put the case;* suppose the case to be so; a vulgar, or at least inelegant phrase. *Burton.*

PŪ'TAGE, *n.* [See PUT, a prostitute.] In *law,* prostitution or fornication on the part of a female.

PŪ'TAN-ISM, *n.* [Fr. *putanisme.*] [*Cowel.*
Customary lewdness or prostitution of a female.

PŪ'TA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *putatif*; It. *putativo*; from L. *puto,* to suppose.]
Supposed; reputed; commonly thought or deemed; as, the *putative* father of a child.

PUT-CHOCK', *n.* A root imported into China from the north-west coast of India, and used for burning as incense; also spelt PUTCHUCK. *McCulloch.*

PŪ'TID, *a.* [L. *putidus,* from *puteo,* to have an ill smell; W. *pwd.*]
Mean; base; worthless. *L'Estrange. Taylor*

PŪ'TID-NESS, *n.* Meanness; vileness.

PUT'LOG, *n.* A short piece of timber, on which the planks forming the floor of a scaffold are laid. *Gloss. of Archit.*

PUT'-OFF, *n.* An excuse; a shift for evasion or delay. *L'Estrange.*

PU-TRED'IN-OUS, *a.* [from L. *putredo,* from *putreo, putris.*]
Proceeding from putrefaction, or partaking of the putrefactive process; having an offensive smell. *Floyer.*

PU-TRE-FAC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *putrefactio; putris,* putrid, and *facio,* to make.]
A natural process by which animal and vegetable bodies are disorganized, and their elements newly arranged, forming new compounds. *Putrefaction* is greatly accelerated by heat and moisture.

PU-TRE-FAC'TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to putrefaction; as, the *putrefactive* smell or process.
2. Tending to promote putrefaction; causing putrefaction. *Brown.*

PŪ'TRE-FĪ-ED, (-fīde,) *pp.* or *a.* Dissolved; rotten.

PŪ'TRE-FŸ, *v. t.* [Fr. *putrefier*; L. *putrefacio; putris,* putrid, and *facio,* to make.]
1. To cause to be decomposed; to disorganize and cause to pass into a state in which the constituent elements are newly arranged, forming new compounds, as animal or vegetable bodies; to cause to rot. Heat and moisture soon *putrefy* dead flesh or vegetables.
2. To corrupt; to make foul; as, to *putrefy* the air. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
3. To make morbid, carious, or gangrenous; as, to *putrefy* an ulcer or wound. *Wiseman. Temple.*

PŪ'TRE-FŸ, *v. i.* To dissolve by spontaneous decomposition; to have the constituent elements newly arranged, forming new compounds, as animal and vegetable substances deprived of the living principle; to rot.

PŪ'TRE-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Causing to be decomposed; making rotten.

PU-TRES'CENCE, *n.* [from L. *putrescens, putresco.*]
The state of decomposing, as in an animal or vegetable substance; a putrid state. *Brown.*

PU-TRES'CENT, *a.* Becoming putrid; passing from an organized state into another state, in which the elements are newly arranged, forming new compounds. *Brown.*
2. Pertaining to the process of putrefaction; as, a *putrescent* smell

PU-TRES'CI-BLE, *a.* That may be putrefied; liable to become putrid; as, *putrescible* substances. *Ramsay, Hist.*

PŪ'TRID, *a.* [Fr. *putride*; L. *putridus,* from *putris, putreo.*]
1. In a state of dissolution or disorganization, as animal and vegetable bodies; corrupt; rotten; as, *putrid* flesh.
2. Indicating a state of dissolution; tending to disorganize the substances composing the body.
3. Proceeding from putrefaction, or pertaining to it; as, a *putrid* scent.

PŪ'TRID-NESS, } *n.* The state of being putrid; cor-
PU-TRID'I-TY, } ruption. *Floyer.*

PU'TRI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* State of becoming rotten.

PŪ'TRY, *a.* Rotten. [*Not used.*] *Marston.*

PUT'TER, *n.* [from *put.*] One who puts or places.

PUT'TER-ON, *n.* An inciter or instigator. *Shak.*

PUT'TING, *ppr.* [from *put.*] Setting; placing; laying.

PUT'TING, *n.* In *Scotland,* an ancient sport, the throwing of a heavy stone, with the hand raised over the head.

PUT'TING-STONE, *n.* In *Scotland,* a heavy stone used in the game of *putting.* *Pope. Jamieson.*

PUT'TOCK, *n.* A kite. *Spenser.*
Puttock-shrouds; probably a mistake for FUTTOCK-SHROUDS.

PUT'TY, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *potea.*]
1. A kind of paste or cement compounded of whiting, or soft carbonate of lime and linseed oil, beaten or kneaded to the consistence of dough; used in fastening glass in sashes, and in stopping crevices.

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2. *Putty of tin*; a powder of calcined tin, used in polishing glass and steel. *Encyc.*

3. A very fine cement, made of lime only, used by plasterers. *Brande.*

PUT'TY, *v. t.* To cement with putty; to fill up with putty. *Ash.*

PUZ'ZLE, (puz'zl,) *v. t.* [from the root of *pose*, which see.]

1. To perplex; to embarrass; to put to a stand; to gravel.

A shrewd disputant in those points is dextrous in *puzzling* others. *More.*

He is perpetually *puzzled* and perplexed amidst his own blunders. *Addison.*

2. To make intricate; to entangle.

The ways of Heaven are dark and intricate,
Puzzled in mazes and perplexed with error. *Addison.*

PUZ'ZLE, *v. i.* To be bewildered; to be awkward. *L'Estrange.*

PUZ'ZLE, *n.* Perplexity; embarrassment. *Bacon.*

PUZ'ZLED, *pp.* or *a.* Perplexed; intricate; put to a stand.

PUZ'ZLE-HEAD-ED, (puz'zl-hed-ed,) *a.* Having the head full of confused notions. *Johnson.*

PUZ'ZLER, *n.* One that perplexes.

PUZ'ZLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Perplexing; embarrassing; bewildering.

PUZ-ZO-LA'NA. See POZZUOLANA.

PYC'NITE, *n.* [Qu. Gr. πυκνος, compact.]

A mineral, the shorlite of Kirwan, or shorlous topaz of Jameson. It usually appears in long, irregular prisms or cylinders, longitudinally striated, and united in bundles. *Werner. Cleaveland.*

PYC'NO-STYLE, *n.* [Gr. πυκνος, thick, and στυλος, column.]

In *ancient architecture*, a term denoting a colonnade in which the columns stand very close to each other; only one diameter and a half of the column being allowed to each intercolumniation. *Gwilt.*

PYE, (pī,) *n.* [Probably a contracted word, and the same as *pie*, a mass.]

A confused mass; the state of printing type when the sorts are mixed.

PYE, *n.* A bird. [See PIE.]

PYG'GARG, PYG-GAR'GUS, *n.* [Gr. πυγαργος, having a white rump.]

1. A quadruped, probably a species of antelope or gazelle. *Deut.* xiv. 5.

2. The female of the hen-harrier, a species of buzzard. *Ed. Encyc.*

PYG'MY, PYG-ME'AN, *a.* Pertaining to a pygmy or dwarf; very small; dwarfish. *Milton.*

PYG'MY, *n.* [Fr. *pygmée*; It. *pigmeo*; L. *pygmæus*; Gr. πυγμαιος, from πυγμη, the fist; as big as the fist.]

A dwarf; a person not exceeding a cubit in height; This appellation was given by the ancients to a fabulous race of beings inhabiting Thrace, who waged war with the cranes, and were destroyed. *Encyc.*

PYL'A-GORE, *n.* [Gr. πυλαγορας.]

In *ancient Greece*, a delegate or representative of a city, sent to the Amphictyonic council. *Mitford.*

PY-LOR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the pylorus; as, the *pyloric* artery.

PY-LO'RUS, *n.* [Gr. πυλωρος, from πυλη, a gate.]

The lower and right orifice of the stomach. *Coxe.*

PYOT. See PIET.

PYR'A-CANTH, *n.* [Gr. πυρακανθα, fiery thorn.]

A plant; an evergreen species of thorn, with flame-colored berries, found in the south of Europe, of the genus Crataegus.

PY-RAL'LO-LITE, *n.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, αλλος, and λιθος; alluding to its changes of color before the blowpipe.]

A white or greenish mineral from Finland, rarely in oblique crystals, consisting essentially of silica and magnesia. *Dana.*

PYR'A-MID, *n.* [Fr. *pyramide*; It. *piramide*; L. *pyramis*; Gr. πυραμις. The origin and composition of this word are not ascertained. It is supposed that the Gr. πυρ, fire, forms one of its component parts; and it may be named from being shaped like flame. *Elmes.*]

1. A solid body standing on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, and terminating in a point at the top; or in *geometry*, a solid figure contained by several triangles, whose bases are all in the same plane, and which have one common vertex. *Encyc.*

2. An edifice in the form of a pyramid, for sepulchral and religious purposes, &c. The *pyramids* of Egypt may have been erected to the sun, during the prevalence of Sabianism.

PY-RAM'ID-AL, *a.* [Fr. *pyramidale*; It. *piramidale.*]

1. Pyramidical.

2. Relating to the pyramids.

PYR-A-MID'IC, PYR-A-MID'IC-AL, *a.* Having the form of a pyramid.

The particles of earth being cubical, those of fire *pyramidical*. *Enfield on Plato.*

A *pyramidical* rock. *Goldsmith.*

PYR-A-MID'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the form of a pyramid. *Bacon.*

PYR-A-MID'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being pyramidical.

PY-RAM'I-DOID, *n.* [*pyramid* and Gr. ειδος, form.]

A solid resembling the pyramid. *Barlow.*

PYR'A-MIS, *n.* [L.] A pyramid. *Bacon.*

PYRE, *n.* [L. *pyra.*]

A funeral pile; a pile to be burnt. *Pope.*

PYR-E-NA'ITE, PYR-E-NE'ITE, *n.* [from the *Pyrenees.*] A variety of garnet. *Dana.*

PYR-E-NE'ICS, *n. pl.* Medicines for the cure of fever.

PYR-E-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. πυρετος, fever, from πυρ, fire, and λογος, discourse.]

A discourse or treatise on fevers, or the doctrine of fevers *Hooper.*

PY-REX'I-A, *n.*; *pl.* PYREXIÆ. [Gr. πυρεξις.] Fever. *Forsyth.*

PY-REX'I-AL, *a.* Relating to fever.

PY-REX'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to fever; feverish.

PYR'GOM, *n.* A variety of pyroxene, called also FASSAITE. *Dana.*

PYR'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *pyrum*, a pear, and *form.*]

Having the form of a pear. *Gregory.*

PYR-I-TA'CEOUS, (pir-e-tā'shus,) *a.* Pertaining to pyrites. [See PYRITIC.] *Lavoisier.*

PY-RI'TES, *n.* [Gr. πυριτης, from πυρ, fire.]

A combination of sulphur with iron, copper, cobalt, or nickel, presenting a white or yellowish metallic luster. The term was originally applied to the sulphuret of iron, in allusion to its giving sparks with steel. The sulphurets of other metals, or those of copper, not presenting the colors stated, are not called PYRITES. *Dana.*

[Darwin has anglicized this word, which would be preferable.]

Hence sable coal his massy couch extends,
And stars of gold the sparkling *pyrite* blends. *Darwin.*

PY-RIT'IC, PY-RIT'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to pyrites; consisting of or resembling pyrites.

PYR'I-TOUS, *a.*

PYR-I-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*pyrites* and L. *fero*, to produce.]

Containing or producing pyrites.

PYR'I-TIZE, *v. t.* To convert into pyrites. *Ed. Encyc.*

PYR'I-TIZ-ED, *pp.* Converted into pyrites.

PYR-I-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [*pyrites* and Gr. λογος, discourse.]

A discourse or treatise on pyrites. *Fourcroy.*

PY'RO, [from Gr. πυρ, fire,] used as a prefix, in chemistry, to denote some modification by heat. *Brande.*

PY-RO-A-CE'TIC SPIR'IT, *n.* Acetone; a limpid, colorless liquid, of a penetrating, aromatic odor, and very inflammable, obtained by the dry distillation of the acetate of lead, or other acetate. *Ure.*

PY'RO-AC'ID, *n.* An acid obtained by subjecting another acid to the action of heat. *Brande.*

PYR'O-CHLORE, *n.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and χλωρος, green.]

A mineral occurring in yellow or brownish octahedrons, and consisting of columbic acid, and combined with lime and oxyd of cerium.

PY-RO-CIT'RIC AC'ID, *n.* An acid obtained from citric acid by the action of heat. *Cooley.*

PY-ROG'EN-OUS, *a.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and γενναω, to generate.]

Produced by fire; igneous. *Mantell.*

PY-ROL'A-TRY, *n.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and λατρεια, worship.]

The worship of fire. *Young.*

PY-RO-LIG'NE-OUS, PY-RO-LIG'NOUS, *a.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and L. *ligneus*, from *lignum*, wood.]

The latter term only is conformable to the principles of the nomenclature of chemistry.

Generated or procured by the distillation of wood; a term applied to the acid obtained by the distillation of wood. The acid so procured is nothing but impure and dilute acetic acid, or impure vinegar. *Chemistry.*

PY-RO-LIG'NITE, *n.* [Supra.] A salt formed by the combination of pyroligneous acid with a base; the same as an acetate.

PY-RO-LITH'IC, PYR-O'RIC, *a.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and λιθος, stone.]

The pyrolithic acid is an acid of recent discovery. It is obtained from the silvery white plates which sublime from uric acid concretions when distilled in a retort. Now considered identical with cyanuric acid.

PY-ROL'O-GIST, *n.* A believer in the doctrines of heat. *Black.*

2. An investigator of the laws of heat.

PY-ROL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and λογος, discourse.]

A treatise on heat; or the natural history of heat, latent and sensible. *Mitchill.*

PY-RO-LU'SITE, *n.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and λυω, to wash.]

A black ore of manganese, often used in bleaching.

PY-RO-MA'LATE, *n.* [See PYROMALIC.] A compound of pyromalic acid and a salifiable base. *Ure.*

PY-RO-MA'LIC, *a.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and L. *malum*, an apple.]

A term applied to a volatile acid obtained by heating the malic acid in close vessels. Its properties and composition have not been investigated. It has been supposed to be isomeric with malic acid.

PYR'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and μαντεια, divination.]

Divination by fire. *Encyc.*

PY-RO-MAN'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to pyromancy.

PY-RO-MAN'TIC, *n.* One who pretends to divine by fire. *Herbert.*

PY-ROM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and μετρον, measure.]

1. An instrument for measuring the expansion of bodies by heat.

2. An instrument for measuring degrees of heat above those indicated by the mercurial thermometer; as, the *pyrometer* of Wedgwood.

PY-RO-MET'RIC, PY-RO-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the pyrometer or to its use. *P. Cyc. Ed. Encyc.*

PY-RO-MORPH'ITE, *n.* [Gr. πυρ and μορφη.]

The mineral phosphate of lead, occurring in bright green and brown hexagonal crystals and masses. The name alludes to the crystalline form which the globule assumes in cooling. *Dana.*

PY-RO-MORPH'OUS, *a.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and μορφη, form.]

In *mineralogy*, having the property of crystallization by fire. *Shepard.*

PY-RO-MU'CATE, *n.* A combination of pyromucic acid with a base.

PY-RO-MU'CIC, *a.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and L. *mucus.*]

The pyromucic acid is obtained by the action of heat upon the mucic or saccholactic acid. It is a white, volatile substance.

PYR'OPE, *n.* [Gr. πυρωπος; πυρ, fire, and ωψ, face.]

A mineral regarded as a variety of garnet, occurring in small masses or grains, never in crystals. Its color is a poppy or blood red, frequently with a tinge of orange. *Brochant. Cleaveland.*

PYR'O-PHANE, *n.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and φανος, clear.]

A mineral which in its natural state is opaque, but is said to change its color and become transparent by heat. *Kirwan. Lunier.*

PY-ROPH'A-NOUS, *a.* Rendered transparent by heat.

PY-ROPH'O-ROUS, (pī-rof'o-rus,) *a.* Pertaining to or resembling pyrophorus.

PY-ROPH'O-RUS, (pī-rof'o-rus,) *n.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and φορος, bearing.]

A substance which takes fire on exposure to air, or which maintains or retains light. It is best made by heating together alum, pearl-ashes, and lampblack. *Silliman.*

PY-RO-PHYS'A-LITE. See TOPAZ and PHYSALITE.

PY-ROR'THITE, *n.* A mineral allied to orthite, occurring in long, brownish-black crystals. It is inflammable, owing to its containing a large percentage of carbon. The essential ingredients are silica, oxyd of cerium, and water. *Dana.*

PYR'O-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and σκοπεω, to view.]

An instrument for measuring the pulsatory motion of the air, or the intensity of heat radiating from a fire. *Leslie.*

PY-RO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. πυρωσις, a burning.]

In *medicine*, a disease of the stomach, attended with a sensation of burning in the epigastrium, accompanied with an eructation of watery fluid, usually insipid, but sometimes acrid. It is commonly called WATER-BRASH.

PY-ROS'MA-LITE, *n.* A mineral of a liver-brown color, or pistachio green, occurring in six-sided prisms, of a lamellar structure, found in Sweden. *Phillip.*

It is an ore of iron, consisting of silica, oxyd of iron and manganese, and chlorid of iron. *Dana.*

PY-RO-TAR-TAR'IC, *a.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and *tartar.*]

A term applied to an acid obtained by heating tartaric acid in a close vessel. It is distinct from tartaric acid.

PY-RO-TAR'TRATE, *n.* A salt formed by the combination of pyrotartaric acid with a base.

PYR-O-TECH'NIC, PYR-O-TECH'NIC-AL, *a.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and τεχνη, art.]

Pertaining to fireworks or the art of forming them.

PYR-O-TECH'NICS, PYR'O-TECH-NY, *n.* [Supra.] The art of making fireworks, or the science which teaches the management and application of fire in its various operations, particularly in making rockets and other artificial fireworks.

PYR-O-TECH'NIST, *n.* One skilled in pyrotechny. *Stevens.*

PY-ROT'IC, *a.* [Gr. πυροω, to burn.]

Caustic. [See CAUSTIC.]

PY-ROT'IC, *n.* A caustic medicine.

PYR'OX-ENE, *n.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and ξενος, a stranger; a guest in fire, unaltered.]

The same mineral with AUGITE, which see. *Dana.*

PY-ROX-EN'IC, *a.* Containing pyroxene; composed chiefly of pyroxene. *Dana.*

PY-ROX-YL'IC, *a.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and ξυλον, wood.]

Obtained by the destructive distillation of wood; as, *pyroxylic* spirit.

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PY-ROX'Y-LINE, (-in,) } *n.* [Gr. πυρ, fire, and ξύλον,
PY-ROX'YLE, (-il,) } wood.]
A term embracing gun cotton and all other explosive substances, obtained by immersing vegetable fiber in nitric and sulphuric acid, or in a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, and then suffering it to dry. *Dana.*

PYR'RHIC, *n.* [L. *pyrrhichius*; Gr. πυρρίχιος, from πυρρίχη, a nimble dance.]
1. In *poetry*, a foot consisting of two short syllables.
2. An ancient military dance.

PYR'RHIC, *a.* Noting an ancient military dance, said to have been invented by Pyrrhus. *Brande.*
2. In *poetry*, noting the foot called PYRRHIC.

PYR'RHIN, *n.* [Gr. πυρινος.]
A vegeto-animal substance, detected in rain water by M. Brandes. *Journal of Science.*

PYR-RHON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to pyrrhonism.

PYR'RHO-NISM, *n.* [from *Pyrrho*, the founder of the skeptics.]
Skepticism; universal doubt.

PYR'RHO-NIST, *n.* A skeptic; one who doubts of every thing.

PYTH-A-GŌ'RE-AN or PYTH-A-GO-RĒ'AN, *n.* A follower of Pythagoras, the founder of the Italic sect of philosophers.

PYTH-A-GŌ'RE-AN or PYTH-A-GO-RĒ'AN, PYTH-A-GOR'IC, PYTH-A-GOR'IC-AL, } *a.* Belonging to the philosophy of Pythagoras.

PY-THAG'O-RISM, *n.* The doctrines of Pythagoras.

PY-THAG'O-RIZE, *v. i.* To speculate after the manner of Pythagoras.

PYTH'I-AN, *a.* [from *Pythia*, the priestess of Apollo.]
Pertaining to the priestess of Apollo, who delivered oracles.
Pythian games; one of the four great national festivals of ancient Greece, celebrated near Delphi, in honor of Apollo, the conqueror of the dragon Python. *Brande.*

PY'THON, *n.* [L. *pytho*; Gr. πυθων, a dragon or serpent.]
A genus of ophidian reptiles, which are large serpents, nearly allied to the Boa, and found in the East Indies.

PYTH'O-NESS, *n.* [from L. *Pytho*, Gr. πυθων, a dragon or serpent.]
1. A sort of witch; also, the female or priestess who gave oracular answers at Delphi, in Greece. *Mitford.*
2. Any female supposed to have a spirit of divination; a sort of witch. *Bp. Hall.*

PY-THON'IC, *a.* Pretending to foretell future events.

PYTH'O-NIST, *n.* A conjurer.

PYX, PYX'IS, } *n.* [L. *pyxis*; Gr. πυξις.]
1. The box in which the Roman Catholics keep the host. *Cranmer.*
2. A box used, in English coinage, for the trial of gold and silver coin. [See PIX.] *Smart.*

PYX-ID'I-UM, *n.* [from Gr. πυξις.] In *botany*, a fruit which divides circularly into an upper and lower half, of which the former acts as a kind of lid, as the pimpernel. *Brande.*

Q.

Q IS the seventeenth letter of the English alphabet; an articulation borrowed from the Oriental *koph* or *qoph*, Ch. and Heb. ף, Samaritan 𐤒, Syriac ܩ, Arabic ق *kaf*. It is supposed to be an articulation more deeply guttural than that of *k*; indeed, it may have been pronounced as we pronounce *qu*; for we observe that, in the Latin language, from which the moderns have borrowed the letter, it is always followed by *u*, as it is in English. This letter is not in the Greek alphabet. In our mother tongue, the Anglo-Saxon, this letter is not used; but, in the place of *qu*, *cu*, or, more generally, *cw* is used; as in *cwic*, quick; *cwen*, queen. This letter is superfluous; for *ku* or *koo*, in English, have precisely the same sounds as *qu*. It is alleged that, in expressing *q*, the cheeks are contracted, and the lips put into a canular form, for the passage of the breath — circumstances which distinguish it from *k*. This appears to be a mistake. This position of the organs is entirely owing to the following letter, *u*: and *kucstion* and *quection* are pronounced precisely alike, and with the same configuration of the organs. For *qu* in English, the Dutch use *kw*, the Germans *qu*, the Swedes and the Danes *qv*, which answer to our *kw*. The Gothic has a character which answers to *qu*. It appears, then, that *q* is precisely *k*, with this difference in use, that *q* is always followed by *u* in English, and *k* is not. Q never ends an English word. Its name, *cue*, is said to be from the French *queue*, a tail.

As *a numeral*, Q stands for 500, and, with a dash, $\bar{Q}$, for 500,000.

Used *as an abbreviation*, Q. stands for *quantity* or *quantum*; as, among *physicians*, *q. pl.*, *quantum placet*, as much as you please; *q. s.*, *quantum sufficit*, as much as is required, or as is sufficient.

Q. D. is sometimes used for *quasi dixisset*, as if he had said.

Among *mathematicians*, *Q. E. D.* stand for *quod erat demonstrandum*, which was to be demonstrated; *Q. E. F.*, *quod erat faciendum*, which was to be done.

In *the notes of the ancients*, Q. stands for *Quintus* or *Quintius*; *Quint.* for *Quintilius*; and *Quæs.* for *quæstor*.

In *English*, Q. is an abbreviation for *question*.

QUAB, *n.* [G. *quappe*; D. *kwab*; Dan. *qvabbe*.]
A fish of Russian rivers, which delights in clear water. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

QUA-CHIL'TO, *n.* A Brazilian fowl of the moor-hen kind, of a fine black color, variegated with white. Its voice resembles the crowing of a cock. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

QUACK, *v. i.* [D. *kwaaken*, G. *quaken*, Dan. *qvakker*, to croak.]
1. To cry like a duck or goose. *King.*
2. To boast; to bounce; to talk noisily and ostentatiously; as, pretenders to medical skill *quack* of their cures. *Hudibras.*

QUACK, *n.* [from the verb.] A boaster; one who pretends to skill or knowledge which he does not possess. *Felton.*
2. A boastful pretender to medical skill which he does not possess; an empiric; an ignorant practitioner. *Addison.*

QUACK, *a.* Pertaining to quackery; as, a *quack* medicine.

QUACK'ER-Y, *n.* The boastful pretensions or mean practice of an ignoramus, particularly in medicine; empiricism.

QUACK'ISH, *a.* Like a quack; boasting of skill not possessed; trickish. *Burke.*

QUACK'ISM, *n.* The practice of quackery. *Ash.*

QUACK'LE, *v. i.* To be almost choked.

QUACK'LED, QUACK'EN-ED, } *a.* Almost choked or suffocated.

QUACK'SAL-VER, *n.* [Sw. *qvacksalfvare*; *quack* and *salve*.]
One who boasts of his skill in medicines and salves, or of the efficacy of his prescriptions; a charlatan. *Brown. Burton.*

QUAD, (kwod,) *a.* [D. *kwaad*.]
Evil; bad. [*Not used.*] *Gower.*

QUAD'RA, *n.* [It.] In *architecture*, a square border or frame round a bass-relief, panel, &c. *Gwilt.*

QUAD'RA-GENE, *n.* [L. *quadrageni*.]
In *the Roman Catholic church*, an indulgence of forty days, that is, a remission of the temporal punishment due to sin, corresponding to the forty days of ancient canonical penance. *Bp. Fitzpatrick.*

QUAD-RA-GES'I-MA, *n.* [L. *quadragesimus*, fortieth, from *quatuor*, four.]
Lent; so called because it consists of forty days. *Encyc.*
Quadragesima Sunday: the first Sunday in Lent, which is about forty days before Easter.

QUAD-RA-GES'I-MAL, *a.* [Supra.] Belonging to Lent; used in Lent. *Sanderson.*

QUAD-RA-GES'I-MALS, *n. pl.* [Supra.] Offerings formerly made to the mother church on Mid-Lent Sunday.

QUAD'RAN"GLE, (kwod'rang-gl,) *n.* [L. *quadratus*, square, from *quatuor*, four, and *angulus*, angle.]
1. In *geometry*, a plane figure having four angles, and consequently four sides. *Hutton.*
2. In *English architecture*, the inner square or rectangular court of a building. *Gwilt.*

QUAD-RAN"GU-LAR, *a.* [Supra.] Having four angles, and consequently four sides. *Woodward.*
2. In *botany*, having four prominent angles, as a leaf. *Martyn.*

QUAD-RAN"GU-LAR-LY, *adv.* With four sides and four angles.

QUAD'RANT, *n.* [L. *quadrans*, a fourth.]
1. The fourth part; the quarter. *Brown.*
2. In *geometry*, the quarter of a circle or of the circumference of a circle. *Hutton.*
3. An instrument for taking the altitudes and distances of the heavenly bodies, of great use in astronomy and navigation. Quadrants are variously made, but they all consist of the quarter of a circle whose limb is divided into ninety degrees; or, as in Hadley's reflecting quadrant, an arc of forty-five degrees is made to serve the same purpose as an arc of ninety degrees.
4. In *gunnery*, an instrument used for elevating cannon and pointing them. *Brande.*
Quadrant of altitude: an appendage of the artificial globe, consisting of a slip of brass of the length of a quadrant of one of the great circles of the globe, and graduated. It is fitted to the meridian, and movable round to all points of the horizon. It serves as a scale in measuring altitudes, azimuths, &c. *Hutton.*

QUAD-RANT'AL, *a.* [Supra.] Pertaining to a quadrant; also, included in the fourth part of a circle; as, *quadrantal* space. *Derham.*
Quadrantal triangle; a spherical triangle having one side equal to a quadrant. *Hutton.*

QUAD-RANT'AL, *n.* [Supra.] A cubical vessel used by the Romans. It held the same quantity as the *amphora*, viz., a cubic foot. *Smith's Dict.*

QUAD'RAT, *n.* [L. *quadratus*, squared.]
1. In *printing*, a piece of metal used to fill the void spaces between words, &c. Quadrats are of different sizes; as, m-*quadrats*, &c.
2. A mathematical instrument, chiefly used in taking heights or depths; called, also, a *geometrical square*, and *line of shadows*. *Hutton.*

QUAD'RATE, *a.* Square; having four equal and parallel sides.
2. Divisible into four equal parts. *Brown.*
3. Square; equal; exact. *Howell.*
4. Suited; fitted; applicable; correspondent. *Harvey.*

QUAD'RATE, *n.* A square; a surface with four equal and parallel sides. *Wotton. Milton.*
2. In *astrology*, an aspect of the heavenly bodies, in which they are distant from each other ninety degrees, or the quarter of a circle; the same as QUARTILE. *Hutton.*

QUAD'RATE, *v. i.* [L. *quadro*; Fr. *quadrer*, *cadrer*.]
To suit; to correspond; to agree with; to be accommodated; followed by *with*.

Aristotle's rules for epic poetry — can not be supposed to *quadrate* exactly *with* modern heroic poems. *Addison.*

QUAD-RAT'IC, *a.* Square; denoting a square, or pertaining to it.
Quadratic equation; in *algebra*, an equation which contains the unknown quantity, either as a square only, or as a square and first power only; or one in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a square. *Hutton.*

QUAD-RĀ'TRIX, *n.* In *geometry*, a mechanical line by means of which we can find right lines equal to the circumference of circles or other curves and their several parts. *Hutton.*

QUAD'RA-TURE, *n.* [L. *quadratura*.]
1. The act of squaring; the reducing of a figure to a square. Thus the finding of a square which shall contain just as much area as a circle, is the *quadrature* of that circle. *Encyc.*
In general, the *quadrature of curves*, in *mathematics*, is the finding of rectilineal figures containing the same areas as figures bounded by curved lines. *Olmsted.*
2. A quadrate; a square. *Milton.*
3. In *astronomy*, the position of one heavenly body in respect to another, when distant from it ninety degrees, or a quarter of the circle, as the moon, when at an equal distance from the points of conjunction and opposition. *Olmsted.*

QUAD'REL, *n.* [It. *quadrello*.]
In *architecture*, a kind of artificial stone made of chalky earth and dried in the shade for two years; so called from being square. *Gwilt.*

QUAD-REN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *quadriennium*; *quadra*, or *quadrans*, from *quatuor*, four, and *annus*, year.]
1. Comprising four years; as, a *quadrennial* period.
2. Occurring once in four years; as, *quadrennial* games.

QUAD-REN'NI-AL-LY, *adv.* Once in four years.

QUAD'RI-BLE, *a.* [L. *quadro*, to square.]
That may be squared. *Derham.*

QUAD-RI-CAP'SU-LAR, *a.* [L. *quadra* and *capsula*.]
In *botany*, having four capsules.

QUAD'RI-CORN, *n.* [L. *quatuor*, four, and *cornu*, horn.]
The name of certain apterous insects having four antennæ. *Brande.*

QUAD-RI-CORN'OUS, *a.* Having four horns.

QUAD-RI-DEC'I-MAL, *a.* [L. *quadra* and *decem*.]
In *crystallography*, a term designating a crystal whose prism, or the middle part, has four faces and

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two summits, containing together ten faces. [*Not used.*]

QUAD-RI-DENT'ATE, *a.* [L. *quadra* and *dentatus*, toothed.] In *botany*, having four teeth on the edge. *Martyn.*

QUAD-RI-FA'RI-OUS, *a.* Arranged in four rows or ranks. *Loudon.*

QUAD'RI-FID, *a.* [L. *quadrifidus*; *quadra* and *findo*, to divide.] In *botany*, four-cleft, i. e., divided about half way from the margin to the base; as, a *quadrifid* perianth; cut about half way into four segments, with linear sinuses and straight margins; as, a *quadrifid* leaf. *Martyn.*

QUAD-RI'GA, *n.* [L.] A car drawn by four horses abreast, as represented on the reverse of ancient medals.

QUAD-RI-GE-NA'RI-OUS, *a.* Consisting of forty.

QUAD-RIJ'U-GOUS, *a.* [L. *quadra* and *jugum*, yoke.] In *botany*, pinnate, with four pairs of leaflets; as, a *quadrijugous* leaf.

QUAD-RI-LAT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *quadra*, or *quatuor*, four, and *latus*, side.] Having four sides, and consequently four angles.

QUAD-RILLAT'ER-AL, *n.* A plane figure having four sides, and consequently four angles; a quadrangular figure. *Hutton.*

QUAD-RI-LAT'ER-AL-NESS, *n.* The property of having four right-lined sides, forming as many right angles. *Dict.*

QUAD-RI-LIT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *quadra*, or *quatuor*, four, and *litera*, letter.] Consisting of four letters. *Parkhurst. Asiat. Res.*

QUA-DRILLE', (kwa-dril' *or* ka-dril',) *n.* [Fr.] A game played by four persons with forty cards, being the remainder of the pack after the four tens, nines, and eights are discarded. *Encyc.*

2. A kind of dance made up of sets of dances, four in each set. *Smart.*

QUAD-RIL'LION, (kwod-ril'yun,) *n.* According to the *English notation*, the number produced by involving a million to the fourth power, or a unit with twenty-four ciphers annexed; according to the *French notation*, a unit with fifteen ciphers annexed.

QUAD-RI-LO'BATE, } *a.* [L. *quadra*, or *quatuor*,
QUAD'RI-LO-BED, } four, and *lobus*, Gr. λοβος.] In *botany*, having four lobes; as, a *quadrilobed* leaf. *Martyn.*

QUAD-RI-LOC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *quadra*, *quatuor*, and *loculus*, a cell.] Having four cells; four-celled; as, a *quadrilocular* pericarp. *Martyn.*

QUAD'RIN, *n.* [L. *quadrinus*.] A mite; a small piece of money, in value about a farthing. [*Not in use.*] *Bailey.*

QUAD-RI-NO'MI-AL, *a.* [L. *quadra*, *quatuor*, and *nomen*, name.] In *algebra*, consisting of four terms.

QUAD-RI-NOM'IC-AL, *a.* Consisting of four denominations or terms. *Dict.*

QUAD-RIP'AR-TITE, *a.* [L. *quadra*, *quatuor*, and *partitus*, divided.] Divided into four parts; in *botany*, divided to the base into four parts.

QUAD-RIP'AR-TITE-LY, *adv.* In four divisions; in a quadripartite distribution.

QUAD-RI-PAR-TI''TION, (kwod-re-pär-tish'un,) *n.* A division by four or into four equal parts; or the taking the fourth part of any quantity or number. *Hutton.*

QUAD'RI-REME, *n.* [L. *quadriremis*; *quatuor*, four, and *remus*, oar.] A galley with four benches of oars or rowers. *Mitford.*

QUAD-RI-SYL'LA-BLE, *n.* [L. *quadra*, *quatuor*, and *syllabe*.] A word consisting of four syllables.

QUAD'RI-VALVE, } *a.* In *botany*, having four
QUAD-RI-VALV'U-LAR, } valves; four-valved; as, a *quadrivalve* pericarp. *Martyn.*

QUAD'RI-VALVES, *n. pl.* [L. *quadra*, *quatuor*, and *valva*, valve.] A door with four folds or leaves.

QUAD-RIV'I-AL, *a.* [L. *quadrivium*; *quatuor*, four, and *via*, way.] Having four ways meeting in a point.

QUAD-ROON', } *n.* [L. *quadra*, *quatuor*.]
QUA'TER-ON, } In *Spanish America*, the offspring of a mulatto woman by a white man; a person quarter-blooded. *Clavigero.*

QUAD'RU-MAN, *n.* [L. *quadra* and *manus*, hand.] An animal having four hands that correspond to the hands of a man, as a monkey. *Lawrence, Lect.*

QUAD-RU'MA-NA, *n. pl.* Animals having four hands, as monkeys.

QUAD-RU'MA-NOUS, *a.* Having four hands; four-handed. *Lawrence, Lect.*

QUAD'RUNE, *n.* A gritstone with a calcareous cement.

QUAD'RU-PED, *a.* [L. *quadrupes*; *quadra*, *quatuor*, four, and *pes*, foot.] Having four legs and feet.

QUAD'RU-PED, *n.* An animal having four legs and feet, as a horse, an ox, a lion, &c.

QUAD'RU-PLE, *a.* [L. *quadruplus*; *quadra*, *quatuor*, and *plico*, to fold.] Fourfold; four times told; as, to make *quadruple* restitution for trespass or theft.

QUAD'RU-PLE, *n.* Four times the sum or number; as, to receive *quadruple* the amount in damages or profits.

QUAD'RU-PLE, *v. t.* To make four times as much, or as many.

QUAD'RU-PLED, *pp.* or *a.* Made four times as much or many.

QUAD-RU'PLI-CATE, *a.* Fourfold; four times repeated; as, a *quadruplicate* ratio or proportion.

QUAD-RU'PLI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *quadruplico*; *quatuor* and *plico*, to fold.] To make fourfold; to double twice.

QUAD-RU'PLI-CA-TED, *pp.* Made fourfold.

QUAD-RU-PLI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of making fourfold and taking four times the simple sum or amount.

QUAD'RU-PLING, *ppr.* Making four times as much or many.

QUAD'RU-PLY, *adv.* To a fourfold quantity; as, to be *quadruply* recompensed. *Swift.*

QUÆ'RE, [L.] Inquire; better written QUERY, which see.

QUÆST'OR, (kwest'or,) See QUESTOR.

QUAFF, (kwäf,) *v. t.* [Fr. *coiffer*, to cap or hood; *se coiffer*, to fuddle, or be fuddled, from *coiffe*, a hood.

But qu. In the Ethiopic, ቀፀፈ *quaf*, or *kwof*, is to draw, to draw out. Ludolf, 407. In Arabic, قَابَ *kauba* or *kwaba*, is to drink largely, or to devour, as food.]

To drink; to swallow in large draughts.

> He *quaffs* the muscadel. *Shak.*
> They in communion sweet
> *Quaff* immortality and joy. *Milton.*

QUAFF, *v. i.* To drink largely or luxuriously. *South. Dryden.*

QUAFF'ED, (kwäft,) *pp.* Drank; swallowed in large draughts.

QUAFF'ER, *n.* One that quaffs or drinks largely.

QUAFF'ING, *ppr.* Drinking; swallowing draughts.

QUAG, *n.* See QUAGMIRE.

QUAG'GA, *n.* A pachydermatous mammal, the Equus Quagga, nearly allied to the ass on the one hand and the zebra on the other. It inhabits Southern Africa.

QUAG'GY, *a.* [Supposed to be from the root of *quake*.] Yielding to the feet or trembling under the foot, as soft, wet earth.

QUAG'MIRE, *n.* [That is, *quake-mire*.] Soft, wet land, which has a surface firm enough to bear a person, but which shakes or yields under the feet. *Tusser. Shak. More.*

QUA'HAUG, (kwaw'hog,) *n.* In *New England*, the popular name of a large species of clam or bivalvular shell-fish.

[*This name is probably derived from the natives.*]

QUAID, *a.* or *pp.* [For QUAILED.] Crushed, subdued, or depressed. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

QUAIL, (kwāle,) *v. i.* [*Quail*, in English, signifies to sink or languish, to curdle, and to crush or quell. The Italian has *quagliare*, to curdle, and the Sax. *cwellan*, to quell, and the D. *kwaal* is disease. If these are of one family, the primary sense is to shrink, to withdraw, and transitively, to beat down. In W. *cwl* signifies a flagging or drooping; *cwla*, faint, languid.]

1. To sink into dejection; to languish; to fail in spirits. *Shak. Knolles. Pierpont.*

2. To fade; to wither. [*Obs.*] *Hakewill.*

QUAIL, *v. i.* [Fr. *cailler*; Sp. *cuajar*; Port. *coalhar*; It. *quagliare*, to curdle; W. *caul*, a calf's maw, rennet, chyle, a curd; *ceulaw*, to curdle. The sense is, to contract.]

To curdle; to coagulate; as milk. *Bailey.*

QUAIL, *v. t.* [Sax. *cwellan*.] To crush; to depress; to sink; to subdue. *Spenser.*

QUAIL, *n.* [It. *quaglia*; Fr. *caille*; Arm. *coaill*.] A vague English popular name of certain gallinaceous birds, closely allied to the partridges. It is applied to more than twenty different species, and of more than one genus. Its application in New England varies within short distances, which is believed also to be the fact in other parts of the United States.

QUAIL'ING, *ppr.* Failing; languishing.

QUAIL'ING, *n.* The act of failing in spirit or resolution; decay. *Shak.*

QUAIL'-PIPE, *n.* A pipe or call for alluring quails into a net; a kind of leathern purse in the shape of a pear, partly filled with horse hair, with a whistle at the end. *Encyc.*

QUAINT, (kwānte,) *a.* [Old Fr. *coint*, Arm. *coent*, *coant*, pretty. In Norman French, *coint* is familiar, affable, and *accoinet*, is very necessary or familiar. The latter word would lead us to refer *quaint* to the Latin *accinctus*, ready; but Skinner thinks it more probably from *comptus*, neat, well-dressed.]

1. Nice; scrupulously and superfluously exact; having petty elegance; as, a *quaint* phrase; a *quaint* fashion. *Sidney. Shak.*

> To show how *quaint* an orator you are. *Shak.*

2. Subtile; artful. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

3. Fine-spun; artfully framed. *Shak. Milton.*

4. Affected; as, *quaint* fopperies. *Swift.*

5. In *common use*, odd; fanciful; singular; and so used by Chaucer.

QUAINT'LY, *adv.* Nicely; exactly; with petty neatness or spruceness; as, hair more *quaintly* curled. *B. Jonson.*

2. Artfully.

> Breathe his faults so *quaintly*. *Shak.*

3. Ingeniously; with dexterity.

> I *quaintly* stole a kiss. *Gay.*

4. Oddly; fancifully; singularly.

QUAINT'NESS, *n.* Niceness; petty neatness or elegance.

> There is a majesty in simplicity which is far above the *quaintness* of wit. *Pope.*

2. Oddness; peculiarity.

QUAKE, (kwāke,) *v. i.* [Sax. *cwacian*; G. *quackeln*; Eth. ሀሀከ *kwyka*, to shake, to agitate.]

1. To shake; to tremble; to be agitated with quick but short motions continually repeated; to shudder. Thus we say, a person *quakes* with fear or terror, or with cold. *Heb.* xii.

2. To shake with violent convulsions, as well as with trembling; as, the earth *quakes*; the mountains *quake*. *Neh.* i.

3. To shake, tremble, or move, as the earth under the feet; as, the *quaking* mud. *Pope.*

QUAKE, *v. t.* To frighten; to throw into agitation. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

QUAKE, *n.* A shake; a trembling; a shudder; a tremulous agitation. *Suckling.*

QUAK'ER, *n.* One that quakes; but usually one of the religious sect called FRIENDS. This name, QUAKERS, is said to have been given to the sect in reproach, on account of some agitations which distinguished them; but it is no longer appropriated to them by way of reproach.

QUAK'ER-ISH, *a.* Like a Quaker.

QUAK'ER-ISM, *n.* The peculiar manners, tenets, or worship of the Quakers. *Milner. Boswell.*

QUAK'ER-LY, *a.* Resembling Quakers. *Goodman.*

QUAK'ER-Y, *n.* Quakerism.

QUAK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shaking; trembling.

QUAK'ING, *n.* A shaking; tremulous agitation; trepidation. *Dan.* x.

QUAK'ING-GRASS, *n.* The name of various species of graminaceous plants belonging to the genus Briza, whose spikelets have a tremulous motion. *P. Cyc.*

QUAK'ING-LY, *adv.* Tremblingly.

QUAL'I-FI-A-BLE, *a.* [from *qualify*.] That may be qualified; that may be abated or modified. *Barrow.*

QUAL-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [Fr. See QUALIFY.] Any natural endowment or any acquirement which fits a person for a place, office, or employment, or enables him to sustain any character with success. Integrity and talents should be considered as indispensable *qualifications* for men intrusted with public affairs; but private interest and party spirit will often dispense with these and all other *qualifications*.

> There is no *qualification* for government but virtue and wisdom, actual or presumptive. *Burke.*

2. Legal power or requisite; as, the *qualifications* of electors.

3. Abatement; diminution. *Raleigh.*

4. Modification; restriction; limitation. Words or expressions may be used in a general sense, without any *qualification*.

QUAL-I-FI-CA'TOR, *n.* In *Roman Catholic ecclesiastical courts*, an officer whose business it is to examine and prepare causes for trial. *Murdock.*

QUAL'I-FI-ED, (kwol'e-fide,) *pp.* or *a.* Fitted by accomplishments or endowments; modified.

Qualified fee; in *law*, a base fee, or an estate which has a qualification annexed to it, and which ceases with the qualification, as a grant to A and his heirs, *tenants of the manor of Dale*.

Qualified negative; in *legislation*, the power of negativing bills which have passed the two houses of the legislature; a power vested in the president, governor, or other officer, but subject to be overruled and defeated by a subsequent vote of the two houses, passed in conformity with the provisions of the constitution. *United States. W. Smith.*

Qualified property, is that which depends on temporary possession, as that in wild animals reclaimed.

QUAL'I-FI-ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being qualified or fitted.

QUAL'I-FI-ER, *n.* He or that which qualifies; that which modifies, reduces, tempers, or restrains. *Junius.*

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QUAL'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *qualifier*; It. *qualificare*; Sp. *calificar*; L. *qualis*, such, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To fit for any place, office, occupation, or character; to furnish with the knowledge, skill, or other accomplishment necessary for a purpose; as, to *qualify* a man for a judge, for a minister of state or of the gospel, for a general or admiral. Holiness alone can *qualify* men for the society of holy beings.

2. To make capable of any employment or privilege; to furnish with legal power or capacity; as, in England, to *qualify* a man to kill game.

3. To abate; to soften; to diminish; as, to *qualify* the rigor of a statute.

I do not seek to quench your love's hot fire,
But *qualify* the fire's extreme rage. *Shak.*

4. To ease; to assuage. *Spenser.*

5. To modify; to restrain; to limit by exceptions; as, to *qualify* words or expressions, or to *qualify* the sense of words or phrases.

6. To modulate; to vary; as, to *qualify* sounds. *Brown.*

QUAL'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Furnishing with the necessary qualities, properties, or accomplishments, for a place, station, or business; furnishing with legal power; abating; tempering; modifying; restraining.

QUAL'I-TA-TIVE, *a.* Relating to quality. *Qualitative analysis*, in *chemistry*, is that in which, by finding certain qualities in a compound, we determine the elements of which it is made up.

QUAL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *qualitas*, from *qualis*, such; Fr. *qualité*; Sp. *calidad*; It. *qualità*; Ir. *cail.*]

1. Property; that which belongs to a body or substance, or can be predicated of it. Qualities are *natural* or *accidental*. Thus whiteness is a *natural quality* of snow; softness is a *natural quality* of wool and fur; hardness is a *natural quality* of metals and wood; figure and dimension are the *natural qualities* of solids; but a particular figure, as a cube, a square, or a sphere, is an *accidental* or *adventitious quality*. The fluidity of metals is an *accidental quality*. *Essential* qualities are such as are necessary to constitute a thing what it is. *Sensible* qualities are such as are perceptible to the senses, as the light of the sun, the color of cloth, the taste of salt or sugar, &c.

2. Nature, relatively considered; as, the *quality* of an action in regard to right and wrong.

Other creatures have not judgment to examine the *quality* of that which is done by them. *Hooker.*

3. Virtue or particular power of producing certain effects; as, the *qualities* of plants or medicines.

4. Disposition; temper.

To-night we'll wander through the streets, and note
The *qualities* of people. *Shak.*

5. Virtue or vice; as, good *qualities*, or bad *qualities*. *Dryden.*

6. Acquirement; accomplishment; as, the *qualities* of horsemanship, dancing, and fencing. *Clarendon.*

7. Character.

The attorney partakes of both *qualities*, that of a judge of the court, and that of attorney-general. *Bacon.*

8. Comparative rank; condition in relation to others; as, people of every *quality*.

We obtained acquaintance with many citizens, not of the meanest *quality*. *Bacon.*

9. Superior rank; superiority of birth or station; as, persons of *quality*; ladies of *quality*.

10. Persons of high rank, collectively.

I shall appear at the masquerade dressed up in my feathers, that the *quality* may see how pretty they will look in their traveling habits. *Addison.*

QUALM, (kwäm,) *n.* [D. *kwaal*, disease; *kwaalyk*, sick; G. *qualen*, to pain or vex. In G. *qualm* is steam, vapor, exhalation; D. *kwalm*, id. The Danish *qvalm* signifies vapor, steam, fume, exhalation; *qvalmer*, to ramble; *det giver qvalme*, it rises in the stomach. The latter is the English word.]

1. A *rising in the stomach*, as it is commonly called; a fit of nausea, or a disposition or effort of the stomach to eject its contents.

2. A sudden fit or seizure of sickness at the stomach; a sensation of nausea; as, *qualms* of heart-sick agony. *Milton.*

For who, without a *qualm*, hath ever looked
On holy garbage, though by Homer cooked? *Roscommon.*

3. A scruple of conscience, or uneasiness of conscience.

QUALM'ISH, (kwäm'ish,) *a.* [Supra.] Sick at the stomach; inclined to vomit; affected with nausea or sickly languor. *Dryden.*

QUALM'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a qualmish manner.

QUALM'ISH-NESS, *n.* Nausea.

QUAM'DI-U SE BE'NE GES'SE-RIT, [L.] During good behavior.

QUAM'O-CLIT, *n.* A genus of climbing ornamental plants, allied to the convolvulus, found in the hot parts of America, also in India and China. *P. Cyc.*

QUAN'DA-RY, *n.* Doubt; uncertainty; a state of difficulty or perplexity.

QUAN'DA-RY, *v. t.* To bring into a state of uncertainty or difficulty. [*Not used.*] *Otway.*

QUANT, (kwant,) *n.* A round cap at the bottom of a pole, as of a jumping pole, to prevent its sinking into the ground. *Halliwell.*

QUAN'TI-TA-TIVE, *a.* [See QUANTITY.] Relating to quantity. *Taylor.*

Quantitative analysis, in *chemistry*, is that which determines the proportional quantity of each of the elements which make up a compound.

QUAN'TI-TIVE, *a.* [See QUANTITY.] Estimable according to quantity. *Digby.*

QUAN'TI-TIVE-LY, *adv.* So as to be measurable by quantity.

QUAN'TI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *quantité*; It. *quantità*; Sp. *cantidad*; from L. *quantitas*, from *quantus*, how much, or as much as; Pers. چند *chand*, how much; چندي *chandi*, quantity.]

1. That property of any thing which may be increased or diminished. *Cheyne. Johnson*

This definition is defective, and as applicable to many other properties as to quantity. A definition strictly philosophical can not be given. In *common usage*, *quantity* is a mass or collection of matter, of indeterminate dimensions, but consisting of particles which can not be distinguished, or which are not customarily distinguished, or which are considered in the aggregate. Thus we say, a *quantity* of earth, a *quantity* of water, a *quantity* of air, of light, of heat, of iron, of wood, of timber, of corn, of paper. But we do not say, a *quantity* of men, or of horses, or of houses; for, as these are considered as separate individuals or beings, we call an assemblage of them a *number* or *multitude*.

2. An indefinite extent of space

3. A portion or part.

If I were sawed into *quantities*. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

4. A large portion; as, a medicine taken in *quantities*, that is, in *large quantities*. *Arbuthnot.*

5. In *mathematics*, any thing which can be multiplied, divided, or measured. *Day.*

Thus mathematics is called the *science of quantity*. In algebra, quantities are *known* and *unknown*. *Known quantities* are usually represented by the first letters of the alphabet, as *a*, *b*, *c*; and *unknown quantities* are expressed by the last letters, *x*, *y*, *z*, &c. Letters thus used to represent quantities are themselves called *quantities*. A *simple quantity* is expressed by one term, as $+a$, or $-abc$; a *compound* is expressed by more terms than one, connected by the signs + plus, or — minus, as $a+b$, or $a-b+c$. Quantities which have the sign + profixed, are called *positive* or *affirmative*; those which have the sign — prefixed, are called *negative*. *Day's Algebra.*

6. In *grammar*, the measure of a syllable; that which determines the time in which it is pronounced. *Holder. Encyc.*

7. In *logic*, a category, universal, or predicament; a general conception. *Bailey. Encyc.*

8. In *music*, the relative duration of a note or syllable. *Busby.*

Quantity of matter, in *a body*, is the measure arising from the joint consideration of its magnitude and density, being expressed by, or proportional to, the product of the two. *Hutton.*

Quantity of motion, in *a body*, is the measure arising from the joint consideration of its quantity of matter and its velocity; the same as MOMENTUM. *Hutton.*

QUAN'TUM, *n.* [L.] The quantity; the amount.

QUAN'TUM MER'U-IT, [L.] In *law*, an action grounded on a promise that the defendant would pay to the plaintiff for his service as much as he should deserve.

QUAN'TUM SUF'FI-CIT, [L.] Sufficient; as much as is needed.

QUAN'TUM VA-LE'BAT, [L.] An action to recover of the defendant, for goods sold, as much as they were worth. *Blackstone.*

QUA-QUA-VERS'AL, *a.* [L. *quaqua*, in all directions, and *versus*, from *verto*, to turn.]

In *geology*, a term applied to the dip of beds to all points of the compass round a center, as of beds of lava round a crater. *Lyell.*

QUAR'AN-TINE, (kwor'an-teen,) *n.* [It. *quarantina*, forty; Sp. *quarantena*; Fr. *quarantaine*; from the root of L. *quartus*, fourth, Fr. *carreau*, a square, *carrer*, to square, Arm. *carrea*, to square, W. *cwar*, square, Eng. *quart*. See QUART and SQUARE.]

1. *Properly*, the space of forty days; *appropriately*, the term of forty days, during which a ship, arriving in port, and suspected of being infected with a malignant, contagious disease, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the city or place. This time was chosen because it was supposed that any infectious disease would break out, if at all, within that period. Hence,

2. Restraint of intercourse to which a ship is subjected, on the presumption that she may be infected, either for forty days or for any other limited term. It is customary for the proper officers to determine the period of restraint at their discretion, according to circumstances. Hence we hear of a *quarantine* of five days, of ten, of thirty, &c., as well as of forty. We say, a ship performs *quarantine*, or rides at *quarantine*. We also apply the word to persons. The passengers and crew perform *quarantine*.

3. In *law*, the period of forty days, during which the widow of a man dying seized of land, has the privilege of remaining in the mansion-house.

QUAR-AN-TINE', (kwor-an-teen',) *v. t.* To prohibit from intercourse with a city or its inhabitants; to compel to remain at a distance from shore for some limited period, on account of real or supposed infection; applied to ships, or to persons and goods.

QUAR-AN-TIN'ED, (kwor-an-teend',) *pp.* Restrained from communication with the shore for a limited period; as a ship or its crew and passengers.

QUAR-AN-TIN'ING, *ppr.* Prohibiting from intercourse with the port; as a ship or its crew and passengers.

QUAR'RE, for QUARRY, is not in use.

QUAR'REL, *n.* [W *cweryl*; Fr. *querelle*; L. and It. *querela*; Sp. *querella* or *queja*; Arm. *qarell*; L. *queror*, to complain, that is, to cry out with a loud voice. Hence we see the primary sense is the same as *brawl*. The L. *queror* coincides in elements with the Ir. *gairim*, to call, to bawl, to shout, and *gearan*, a complaint; Sax. *cwrian*, to complain or murmur; G. *girren* and *kirren*; D. *kirren* and *korren*; Dan. *kerrer*. The latter signifies to complain, to expostulate, and *kerrer sig efter*, to *care*, or take heed of, a sense which would unite the word with the L. *curo*, *cura*; and in Sax. *cearig* signifies complaining, and careful, solicitous; Heb. Ch. Syr. and Ar. נקר. Class Gr, No. 49, and see No. 1, 2, 14, 15, 19, 23.]

1. A brawl; a petty fight or scuffle, from its noise and uproar. *Shak.*

2. A dispute; a contest.

On open seas their *quarrels* they debate. *Dryden.*

3. A breach of friendship or concord, open variance between parties. *Hammond.*

4. Cause of dispute.

The king's *quarrel* is honorable. *Shak.*

5. Something that gives a right to mischief, reprisal, or action.

He thought he had a good *quarrel* to attack him. [*Not used.*] *Holingshead.*

6. Objection; ill will, or reason to complain, ground of objection or dispute.

Herodias had a *quarrel* against him. — Mark vi.

7. Something peevish, malicious, or disposed to make trouble. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

QUAR'REL, *n.* [W. *cwarel*, a dart or javelin, a kernel; *cwarelu*, to dart, to kern, to curdle; from *cwar*, a quick rise, a puff; Fr. *carreau*, a bolt. The primary sense is, to shoot, throw, or drive.]

1. An arrow with a square head. [*Not used unless in poetry.*] *Camden.*

2. A diamond-shaped pane of glass, or a square pane placed diagonally. [See QUARRY and SQUARE.] *Gloss. of Archit.*

QUAR'REL, *v. i.* [Fr. *querellor*. See the noun.]

1. To dispute violently, or with loud and angry words; to wrangle; to scold. How odious to see husband and wife *quarrel!*

2. To fight; to scuffle; to contend; to squabble; used of two persons, or of a small number. It is never used of armies and navies in combat. Children and servants often *quarrel* about trifles. Tavern-hunters sometimes *quarrel* over their cups.

3. To fall into variance.

Our people *quarrel* with obedience. *Shak.*

4. To find fault; to cavil.

I will not *quarrel* with a slight mistake. *Roscommon.*
Men at enmity with their God, *quarreling* with his attributes — *quarreling* with the Being that made them, and who is constantly doing them good. *Eliph. Steele.*

5. To disagree; to be at variance; not to be in accordance in form or essence.

Some things arise of strange and *quarreling* kind,
The fore part lion, and a snake behind. *Cowley.*

QUAR'REL, *v. t.* To quarrel with. *B. Jonson.*

2. To compel by a quarrel; as, to *quarrel* a man out of his estate or rights.

QUAR'REL-ER, *n.* One who quarrels, wrangles, or fights.

QUAR'REL-ING, *ppr.* Disputing with vehemence or loud, angry words; scolding; wrangling; fighting; finding fault; disagreeing.

QUAR'REL-ING, *n.* [Supra.] Contention; dispute in angry words; breach of concord; a caviling or finding fault; disagreement.

QUAR'REL-OUS, (kwor'rel-us,) *a.* Apt or disposed to quarrel; petulant; easily provoked to enmity or contention. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

QUAR'REL-SOME, (kwor'rel-sum,) *a.* Apt to quarrel; given to brawls and contention; inclined to petty fighting; easily irritated or provoked to contest; irascible; choleric; petulant. *Bacon.*

QUAR'REL-SOME-LY, *adv.* In a quarrelsome manner; with a quarrelsome temper; petulantly. *Hall.*

QUAR'REL-SOME-NESS, *n.* Disposition to engage in contention and brawls; petulance.

QUAR'RI-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Dug from a pit or cavern.

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QUAR'RI-ER, *n.* A worker at a quarry.

QUAR'RY, (kwor're,) *n.* [Fr. *carré*, for *quarré*; Arm. *id.* See QUARANTINE.]

1. A pane of glass of a peculiar form; a quarrel, which see. [*Not in use.*] *Mortimer.*

2. An arrow with a square head. [See QUARREL.] [*Not in use.*] *Fairfax.*

3. In *falconry*, the game which a hawk is pursuing or has killed.

[Perhaps from L. *quæro*, Fr. *querir*, to seek.]

4. Among *hunters*, a part of the entrails of the beast taken, given to the hounds. *Encyc.*

5. A heap of game killed. *Smart.*

QUAR'RY, *n.* [Fr. *carrière*, formerly Norm. *quarrier*. I know not whether the original sense of this word was a pit or mine, from *digging*, or whether the sense was a place for *squaring* stone. The Fr. *carriere* signifies not only a quarry, but a *career*, *course*, race, from the L. *curro*, which can not be from squaring. If the sense was a pit, it may be referred to the Heb.

Ch. and Eth. כרה, to dig; Ar. كَرَا *kara* or *kwara*, to dig, to run violently, to leap. If the sense is from *squaring*, see SQUARE. See Class Gr, No. 35, 36, 52, 57, 63.]

1. A place, cavern, or pit, where stones are dug from the earth, or separated from a large mass of rocks. We generally apply the word *mine* to the pit from which are taken metals and coals; from *quarries* are taken stones for building, as marble, freestone, slate, &c.

2. In *Paris*, the *quarries* are a vast cavern under the city, several miles in extent.

QUAR'RY, (kwor're,) *v. i.* To prey upon, as a vulture or harpy. *L'Estrange.*

[*A low word, and not much used.*]

QUAR'RY, *v. t.* To dig or take from a quarry; as, to *quarry* marble.

QUAR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Digging stones from a quarry.

QUAR'RY-ING, *n.* The act or business of digging stones from a quarry.

QUAR'RY-MAN, *n.* A man who is occupied in quarrying stones.

QUART, *n.* [It. *quarta*; Fr. *quarte*, from *quart*, a fourth, L. *quartus*; D. *kwart*; G. *quart*; from W. *cwar*, the root of *square*, or from the root of Gr. απω, to fit or suit, to square. We see in the Amharic, the ancient dialect of the Ethiopic, *art* is four, and *arten* is fourth, L. *quartus*. Ludolf, Amh. 57. This with the Celtic pronunciation, as *guerre* for *war*, becomes *quart*.]

1. The fourth part; a quarter. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

2. The fourth part of a gallon; two pints.

3. A vessel containing the fourth of a gallon.

QUART, (kärt,) *n.* Four cards; successive cards of the same suit in the game of piquet. *Hoyle.*

QUAR'TAN, *a.* [L. *quartanus*, the fourth.]

Designating the fourth; occurring every fourth day; as, a *quartan* ague or fever.

QUAR'TAN, *n.* An intermitting ague that occurs every fourth day, or with intermissions of seventy-two hours.

2. A measure containing the fourth part of some other measure.

QUAR-TA'TION, *n.* In *chemistry* and *metallurgy*, the alloying of one part of gold that is to be refined, with three parts of silver, by which means the nitric or sulphuric acid is enabled to separate the gold from the inferior metals originally associated with it. *Ure.*

QUAR'TER, *n.* [Fr. *quart*, *quartier*; It. *quartiere*; Sp. *quartel*; D. *kwartier*; G. *quartier*; Sw. *qvart*, *qvartal*; Dan. *qvart*, *qvartal*, *qvarteer*; L. *quartus*, the fourth part; from W. *cwar*, a square.]

1. The fourth part; as, the *quarter* of an hour or of a mile; one *quarter* of the expense. Living is a *quarter* dearer in the city than in the country.

2. In *weight*, the fourth part of a hundred pounds avoirdupois, or of 112 lbs., that is, 28 lbs.; as, a *quarter* of sugar.

3. In *dry measure*, the fourth of a tun in weight, or eight bushels of grain; as, a *quarter* of wheat; also, the fourth part of a chaldron of coal. *Hutton.*

4. In *astronomy*, the fourth part of the moon's period or monthly revolution; as, the first *quarter* after the change or full.

5. A region in the hemisphere or great circle; *primarily*, one of the four cardinal points; as, the four *quarters* of the globe; but used indifferently for any region or point of compass. From what *quarter* does the wind blow? Hence,

6. A particular region of a town, city, or country; as, all *quarters* of the city; in every *quarter* of the country or of the continent. Hence,

7. *Usually in the plural*, *quarters*; the place of lodging or temporary residence; *appropriately*, the place where officers and soldiers lodge, but applied to the lodgings of any temporary resident. He called on the general at his *quarters*; the place furnished good winter *quarters* for the troops. I saw the stranger at

8. Proper station. [his *quarters.*

Swift to their several *quarters* hasten then. *Milton.*

Bacon uses the word in the singular. "Make love keep *quarter*"

9. On board of ships, *quarters* signifies the stations or places where the officers and men are posted in action. Pipe all hands to *quarters.*

10. In *military affairs*, the remission or sparing of the life of a captive or an enemy when in one's power; mercy granted by a conqueror to his enemy, when no longer able to defend himself. In desperate encounters, men will sometimes neither ask nor give *quarter*. The barbarous practice of giving no *quarter* to soldiers in a fortress taken by assault, is nearly obsolete.

He magnified his own clemency, now they were at his mercy, to offer them *quarter* for their lives, if they would give up the castle. *Clarendon.*

Lambs at the mercy of wolves must expect no *quarter*. *L'Estrange.*

11. Treatment shown to an enemy; indulgence.

To the young, if you give tolerable *quarter*, you indulge them in idleness and ruin them. [*Rarely used.*] *Collier.*

12. Friendship; amity; concord. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

13. In *the slaughter-house*, one limb of a quadruped with the adjoining parts; or one fourth part of the carcass of a quadruped, including a limb; as, a fore *quarter*, or hind *quarter*.

14. In *a shoe*, the part which forms the side from the heel to the vamp.

15. In *the menage*, the *quarters* of a horse's foot are the sides of the coffin, between the toe and the heel. *False quarters* are a cleft in the horn of the hoof, extending from the coronet to the shoe, or from top to bottom. When, for any disorder, one of the quarters is cut, the horse is said to be *quarter-cast*. *Encyc.*

16. In *a siege*, *quarters* are the encampment on one of the principal passages round the place besieged, to prevent relief and intercept convoys. *Encyc.*

17. In *seminaries of learning*, a fourth part of the year, or three months. Tuition and board at twenty-five dollars the *quarter*. This is a moderate *quarter* bill.

18. The *quarter of a ship*, is the part of a ship's side which lies toward the stern, or the part between the aftmost end of the main-chains and the sides of the stern, where it is terminated by the quarter-pieces. *Mar. Dict.*

19. In *heraldry*, [one of the divisions of a shield, when it is divided crosswise. — *E. H. Barker.*]

On the quarter, in *seamen's language*, is a point in the horizon considerably abaft the beam, but not in the direction of the stern.

Quarter-bill, among *seamen*, is a list containing the different stations where the officers and crew are to take post in time of action, and the names of the men assigned to each.

Quarter-cloths; long pieces of painted canvas, extended on the outside of the quarter-netting from the upper part of the gallery to the gangway.

Quarter-gallery; a sort of balcony on the quarters of a ship.

Quarter-railing; narrow, molded planks, reaching from the top of the stern to the gangway, serving as a fence to the quarter-deck.

Head-quarters; the tent or mansion of the commander-in-chief of an army.

QUAR'TER, *v. t.* To divide into four equal parts.

2. To divide; to separate into parts. *Shak.*

3. To divide into distinct regions or compartments.

The sailors *quartered* heaven. *Dryden.*

4. To station soldiers for lodging; as, to *quarter* troops in the city, or among the inhabitants, or on the inhabitants.

5. To lodge; to fix on a temporary dwelling.

They mean this night in Sardis to be *quartered*. *Shak.*

6. To diet. [*Not in use.*] *Hudibras.*

7. To bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms.

The coat of Beauchamp — *quartered* by the Earl of Hertford. *Peacham.*

[*To quarter arms*, is to place the arms of other families in the compartments of a shield, which is divided into four quarters, the family arms being placed in the first quarter But when more than three other arms are to be *quartered* with the family arms, it is usual to divide the shield into a suitable number of compartments; and still the arms are said to be *quartered*. A person has a right to *quarter* the arms of any family from an heiress, of which he is descended. — *E. H. Barker.*]

QUAR'TER, *v. i.* To lodge; to have a temporary residence. The general *quarters* at a hotel in Church Street.

QUAR'TER-AGE, *n.* A quarterly allowance. *Hudibras.*

QUAR'TER-DAY, *n.* The day that completes three months, the quarter of a year; the day when quarterly payments are made of rent or interest. *Spectator.*

QUAR'TER-DECK, *n.* That part of the deck of a ship which extends from the stern to the mainmast. But in some kinds of vessels, the quarter-deck does not extend to the mainmast, but is raised above the main deck.

QUAR'TER-ED, *pp.* Divided into four equal parts or quarters; separated into distinct parts; lodged; stationed for lodging.

QUAR'TER-FOIL, *n.* [Fr. *quatre*, four, and *feuille*, leaf.] In *architecture*, a modern term denoting a form disposed in four segments of circles, supposed to resemble an expanded flower of four petals. *Gwilt.*

QUAR'TER-ING, *ppr.* Dividing into quarters or into distinct parts; stationing for lodgings.

QUAR'TER-ING, *n.* A station. *Mountagu.*

2. Assignment of quarters for soldiers.

3. In *heraldry*, the division of a shield containing many coats. *Ashmole.*

4. In *architecture*, a series of quarters or small upright posts. *Gwilt.*

QUAR'TER-LY, *a.* Containing or consisting of a fourth part; as, *quarterly* sensons.

2. Recurring at the end of each quarter of the year; as, *quarterly* payments of rent; a *quarterly* visitation or examination. The secretary requires *quarterly* returns from his officers.

QUAR'TER-LY, *n.* A periodical work published once in a quarter of a year.

QUAR'TER-LY, *adv.* By quarters; once in a quarter of a year. The returns are made *quarterly*.

QUAR'TER-MAS-TER, *n.* In *an army*, an officer whose duty is to provide quarters, provisions, forage, and ammunition, for the army, and superintend the supplies.

2. In *a ship of war*, a petty officer who attends to the helm, binnacle, signals, &c., under the direction of the master. *Totten.*

QUAR'TER-MAS-TER-GEN'ER-AL, *n.* In *military affairs*, the chief officer in the quarter-master's department.

QUAR'TERN, *n.* The fourth part of a pint; a gill.

QUAR'TERN-LOAF, *n.* A loaf made of a quarter of a stone (14 lbs.) of flour.

QUAR'TER-ROUND, *n.* In *architecture*, the echinus or ovolo.

QUAR'TERS, *n. pl.* In *architecture*, small, upright timber posts, used in partitions. *Gwilt.*

QUAR'TER-SES-SIONS, *n. pl.* In *England*, a general court held quarterly by the justices of peace of each county, with jurisdiction to try and determine felonies and trespasses; but capital offenses are seldom or never tried in this court. *Blackstone.*

Quarter-sessions, in boroughs, are held by the recorders. *Brande*

QUAR'TER-STAFF, *n.* A weapon of defense; so called from the manner of using it, one hand being placed in the middle, and the other half way between the middle and end. *Brande.*

QUAR-TETTE', } *n.* In *music*, a composition in four
QUAR-TET', } parts, each performed by a single voice or instrument.

2. In *poetry*, a stanza of four lines.

QUAR'TILE, *n.* An aspect of the planets, when they are distant from each other a quarter of the circle, ninety degrees, or three signs. *Hutton. Dryden.*

QUAR'TINE, *n.* In *botany*, the fourth integument of the nucleus of a seed, reckoning the outermost as the first. It is only occasionally that there are more than two integuments. *Lindley.*

QUAR'TO, *n.* [L. *quartus.*]

A book of the size of the fourth of a sheet; a size made by twice folding a sheet, which then makes four leaves.

QUAR'TO, *a.* Denoting the size of a book, in which a sheet makes four leaves.

QUAR'TOZE, *n.* A name given to the four aces in the game of piquet. *Hoyle.*

QUARTZ, *n.* [G. *quartz.*]

Pure silex, occurring in pellucid, glassy crystals, having the form of a six-sided prism, terminated at each end by a pyramid; and also in masses of various colors, more or less transparent to opaque. *Rose quartz*, is a rose-colored variety; *amethyst*, a violet; *smoky quartz*, a smoky-brown; *chalcedony*, an uncrystallized variety, nearly white, and waxy in luster; *carnelian*, a red or flesh-colored chalcedony; *agate*, a chalcedony in parallel or concentric layers of different colors; *flint*, a brown or black variety; *jasper*, an opaque, red, yellow, or brown quartz, colored by iron or ferruginous clay.

Quartz is an essential constituent of granite, and abounds in rocks of all ages. *Dana.*

QUARTZ-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*quartz* and L. *fero.*] Consisting chiefly of quartz. *Dana.*

QUARTZ'ITE, *n.* Granular quartz. *Dana.*

QUARTZ'OSE, } *a.* Containing quartz; partaking
QUARTZ'Y, } of the nature or qualities of quartz; resembling quartz.

QUAS, } *n.* A thin, sour beer, much used by the
QUASS, } Russians, made by pouring warm water on rye or barley meal. *Tooke.*

QUASH, *v. t.* [Sax. *cwysan*; D. *kwetsen*; G. *quetschen*; Fr. *casser*; It. *squassare*; L. *quasso*, *quatio.* Class Gs, No. 17, 28, 60, 68, and Class Gd, No. 38, 76. See SQUEEZE.]

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1. *Properly*, to beat down, or beat in pieces; to crush.

The whales
Against sharp rocks, like reeling vessels *quashed*. *Waller.*

2. To crush; to subdue; as, to *quash* a rebellion. *Addison.*

3. In *law*, to abate, annul, overthrow, or make void; as, to *quash* an indictment. He prays judgment of the writ, or declaration, that the same may be *quashed*. *Blackstone.*

QUASH, *v. i.* To be shaken with a noise. *Sharp.*

QUASH, *n.* A species of cucurbita, more commonly and more properly called SQUASH; so called, probably, from its softness. [See the verb.]

QUASH'ED, (kwosht,) *pp.* Crushed; subdued; abated.

QUASH'ING, *ppr.* Crushing; subduing; abating.

QUĀ'SĪ, as if. This Latin word is sometimes used before English words to express resemblance; as, a *quasi*-contract, an implied contract; a *quasi*-corporation, a body that is partly a corporation; a *quasi*-argument, that which resembles or is used as an argument.

QUAS-I-MŌ'DO, *n.* Among *Roman Catholics*, the first Sunday after Easter. *Brande.*

QUAS-SĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *quassatio.*]
The act of shaking; concussion; the state of being shaken. *Gayton.*

QUAS'SIA, (kwosh'yă,) *n.* [from the name of a negro *Quassi*, or *Quash*, who prescribed this article as a specific.]
The name of a genus of plants, at present comprising but one species, viz., Quassia amara, (Linnæus.) Once it was much employed as a bitter tonic medicine, but the supply not equaling the demand, the Picræna excelsa (Lindley) was gradually substituted, under the same name, and is the article which is now incorrectly called *Quassia*, in the shops. Both plants belong to the natural order Simarubaceæ, Quassia amara being a native of Surinam, Guinna, Colombia, and Panama, while Picræna excelsa is a native of Jamaica. The wood and bark, both of the root and top, of both these articles, are the parts employed in medicine.

QUAS'SINE, } *n.* A name given by Wiggers to the
QUAS'SITE, } bitter principle of Picræna excelsa, (Lindley.) This substance, by the aid of water, crystallizes in very small white prisms. Its taste is intensely bitter, but it is destitute of smell. It is not changed by exposure to the atmosphere. It is scarcely soluble in common ether, slightly soluble in water, and more soluble in alcohol. When heated, it melts like a resin, and, on cooling, it forms a brittle, translucent, yellowish mass. It is composed of hydrogen 6 eq., carbon 10 eq., and oxygen 3 eq.; from which it is probable that it will yet prove to be either a basic oxyd of a compound radical of H. C. or an acid.

QUAT, *n.* A pustule or pimple. Hence, an irritable person. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

QUĀ'TER-COUS'INS, (kā'ter-kuz'nz,) *n. pl.* [L. *quatuor*, four, and *cousin.*]
Those within the first four degrees of kindred. *Skinner.*

QUA-TER'NA-RY, *n.* [L. *quaternarius*, from *quatuor.*]
The number four. *Boyle.*

QUA-TER'NA-RY, *a.* Consisting of four; by fours. *Gregory.*
2. In *geology*, a term applied to strata supposed to be more ancient than the upper tertiary. *Dana.*

QUA-TER'NI-ON, *n.* [L. *quaternio*, from *quatuor*, four.]
1. The number four. *Milton.*
2. A file of four soldiers. *Acts* xii.

QUA-TER'NI-ON, *v. t.* To divide into files or companies. *Milton.*

QUA-TER'NI-TY, *n.* [Supra.] The number four. *Brown.*

QUĀ-TER-NOX'A-LATE, *n.* A combination of one equivalent of oxalic acid with four equivalents of a base.

QUA'TER-ON. See QUADROON.

QUĀT'RAIN, *n.* [Fr., from *quatre*, L. *quatuor*, four.]
A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

QUAVE, for QUAVER, is not used. [*Dryden.*

QUAVE'MIRE, for QUAGMIRE, is not used.

QUA'VER, *v. i.* [W. *cwibiaw*, to quaver, to trill; Sp. *quiebro*, a musical shake or trill; *quiebra*, a break, fracture, failure. It coincides in elements with *quibble*, *quiver*, *whiffle*, *wabble*. The primary sense is to move; hence to break, applied to motion and sound. See QUIVER and VIBRATE.]
1. To shake the voice; to utter or form sound with rapid vibrations, as in singing; to sing with tremulous modulations of voice. *Bacon.*
2. To produce a shake on a musical instrument.
3. To tremble; to vibrate. [*Smart.*

The finger — moved with a *quavering* motion. *Newton.*

QUA'VER, *n.* A shake or rapid vibration of the voice, or a shake on an instrument of music. *Addison.*
2. A note and measure of time in music, equal to half a crotchet, or the eighth of a semibreve.

QUĀ'VER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Distributed into quavers. *Harmar.*

QUĀ'VER-ER, *n.* A warbler.

QUĀ'VER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shaking the voice, or the sound of an instrument; trembling; vibrating.

QUĀ'VER-ING, *n.* The act of shaking the voice, or of making rapid vibrations of sound on an instrument of music.

QUAY, (kē,) *n.* [Fr. *quai*; D. *kaai*; Arm. *qae*; Ir. *ceigh.* If this word is radically the same as *key*, the sense is, that which fastens or secures. Class Cg or Gk.]
A mole or bank formed toward the sea, or on the side of a river, for the purpose of loading and unloading vessels. *Gwilt.*

QUAY, (kē,) *v. t.* To furnish with quays. *J. Barlow.*

QUAY'AGE, (kē'aje,) *n.* Wharfage. *Smart.*

QUĒACH, *n.* A thick, bushy plot. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

QUĒACH, *v. i.* To stir; to move. [*Obs.*] [See QUICK.]

QUĒACH'Y, *a.* [from *queach.*] Shaking; moving, yielding, or trembling under the feet, as moist or boggy ground.

The *queachy* fens. *Drayton.*
Godwin's *queachy* sands. *Drayton.*

[This word is still in use in New England, and if the word is from the root of *quick*, we recognize the application of it in QUICKSAND.]
2. Thick; bushy. [*Not in use.*] *Cockeram.*

QUĒAN, (kween,) *n.* [Sax. *cwæn*, or *cwen*, a woman. See QUEEN.]
A worthless woman; a slut; a strumpet. [*Not in common use.*] *Dryden. Swift.*

QUĒA'SI-NESS, *n.* [from *queasy.*] Nausea; qualmishness; inclination to vomit.

QUĒA'SY, (kwē'ze,) *a.* [Allied, perhaps, to the W. *chudy*, (Lhuyd,) Corn. *huedzha*, Arm. *chueda*, or *huyda*, to vomit. Class Gs, No. 19, and Class Gd, No. 54.]
1. Sick at the stomach; affected with nausea; inclined to vomit. *Shak.*
2. Fastidious; squeamish; delicate. *Shak. Dryden.*
3. Causing nausea; as, a *queasy* question. *Shak.*

QUECK, *v. i.* [G. *quackeln*, to quake, to be unsettled, to flinch.]
To shrink; to flinch. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

QUEEN, *n.* [Sax. *cwæn*, or *cwen*, Goth. *quens*, *quens*, Dan. *qvinde*, Sw. *qvinna*, a woman; Sans. *kanya.* Qu. Ir. *coinne*, and Gr. γυνη.]
1. The consort of a king; a *queen consort.*
2. A woman who is the sovereign of a kingdom; a *queen regnant*, sometimes called *queen regent*; as, Elizabeth, *queen* of England; Mary, *queen* of Scotland.
3. The sovereign of a swarm of bees, or the female of the hive.

A hive of bees can not subsist without a *queen.* *Encyc.*

Queen of May; May-queen, which see.
Queen of the meadows; meadow-sweet; a plant of the genus Spiræa. *Lee.*

QUEEN, *v. i.* To play the queen; to act the part or character of a queen. *Shak.*

QUEEN'-AP-PLE, (-ap'pl,) *n.* A kind of apple, so called. *Mortimer.*

QUEEN'-DOW'A-GER, *n.* The widow of a king.

QUEEN'-GŌLD, *n.* A royal duty or revenue belonging to every queen of England during her marriage to the king.

QUEEN'ING, *n.* An apple. *Mortimer.*

QUEEN'LIKE, *a.* Resembling a queen. *Drayton.*

QUEEN'LY, *a.* Like a queen; becoming a queen; suitable to a queen.

QUEEN'-MŌTH'ER, (-muth'er,) *n.* A queen-downger who is also mother of the reigning king or queen.

QUEEN'-PŌST, *n.* In *architecture*, an upright post in a roof for suspending the beam, when the principal rafters do not meet in the ridge. *Brande.*

QUEEN'S'-WĀRE, *n.* Glazed earthenware of a cream color. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

QUEER, *a.* [G. *quer*, cross, oblique, traverse; *querkopf*, a *queer* fellow; *querlen*, to twirl. The primary sense is, probably, to turn.]
Odd; singular; hence, whimsical. *Spectator.*

QUEER'ISH, *a.* Rather queer; somewhat singular.

QUEER'LY, *adv.* In an odd or singular manner.

QUEER'NESS, *n.* Oddity; singularity; particularity. [*A familiar, not an elegant, word.*]

QUEEST, *n.* A ring-dove, a species of pigeon. *Chalmers.*

QUEINT, (kwent,) *pret.* and *pp.* of QUENCH. *Gower.*

QUELL, *v. t.* [Sax. *cwellan*, to kill; Dan. *qvæler*, to stifle, suffocate, choke, stop, quell, gall, tense, torment, vex; Sw. *qvalja*, id.; G. *quälen.* The primary sense is, to stop, to press or force down, and thus cause action or motion to cease.]
1. To crush; to subdue; to cause to cease; as, to *quell* an insurrection or sedition.
2. To quiet; to allay; to reduce to peace; as, to *quell* the tumult of the soul.
3. To subdue; to reduce.

This *quelled* her pride. *Dryden.*

QUELL, *v. i.* To die; to abate. *Spenser.*

QUELL, *n.* Murder. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

QUELL'ED, *pp.* Crushed; subdued; quieted.

QUELL'ER, *n.* One that crushes or subdues. *Shak.*

QUELL'ING, *ppr.* Crushing; subduing; reducing to peace.

QUELQUE'-CHOSE, (kek'shōz,) *n.* [Fr., something.]
A trifle; a kickshaw. *Donne.*

QUĒME, *v. t.* [Sax. *cweman.*]
To please. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

QUENCH, *v. t.* [Sax. *cwencan.*]
1. To extinguish; to put out; as, to *quench* flame.
2. To still; to quiet; to repress; as, to *quench* a passion or emotion. *Shak.*
3. To allay or extinguish; as, to *quench* thirst.
4. To destroy. *Davies.*
5. To check; to stifle; as, to *quench* the Spirit. 1 *Thess.* v.

QUENCH, *v. i.* To cool; to become cool.

Dost thou think, in time
She will not *quench*? [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

QUENCH'A-BLE, *a.* That may be quenched or extinguished. *Sherwood.*

QUENCH'ED, (kwencht,) *pp.* Extinguished; allayed; repressed.

QUENCH'ER, *n.* He or that which extinguishes.

QUENCH'ING, *ppr.* Extinguishing; quieting; stifling; repressing.

QUENCH'LESS, *a.* That can not be quenched or repressed; inextinguishable; as, *quenchless* fire or fury. *Shak. Crashaw.*

QUENCH'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a quenchless manner.

QUENCH'LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being quenchless.

QUER'CIT-RIN, *n.* The coloring principle of quercitron bark. *Ure.*

QUER'CIT-RON, *n.* [L. *quercus*, an oak, and *citrina*, lemon-colored, a name imposed by Dr. Edward Bancroft.]
1. The *Quercus tinctoria*, *black oak*, or *dyer's oak*, which grows from Canada to Georgia, and west to the Mississippi. It frequently attains the hight of 70 or 80 feet, and is one of the largest trees of the American forest.
2. The bark of *Quercus tinctoria*, a valuable article in dyeing and calico-printing, first brought before the public by Dr. Bancroft. Although this oak affords a yellow color, yet it is not the *yellow oak*, that name being commonly applied to *Quercus castanea.*

QUER'ELE, *n.* [L. *querela*; Fr. *querelle.*]
A complaint to a court. [*Not in use.*] [See AUDITA QUERELA.] *Ayliffe.*

QUĒ'RENT, *n.* [L. *querens*, *queror*, to complain.]
The complainant; the plaintiff. [*Not in use.*]

QUĒ'REN'T, *n.* [L. *quærens*, *quæro*, to inquire.]
1. An inquirer. [*Not much used.*] *Aubrey.*
2. A complainant or plaintiff in a court of law. *Smart.*

QUER-I-MŌ'NI-OUS, *a.* [L. *querimonia*, complaint, from *queror.*]
Complaining; querulous; apt to complain.

QUER-I-MŌ'NI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With complaint; querulously.

QUER-I-MŌ'NI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Disposition to complain; a complaining temper.

QUĒ'RIST, *n.* [from L. *quæro*, to inquire.]
One who inquires or asks questions. *Swift.*

QUERK. See QUIRK.

QUERK'EN-ED, *a.* Choked. [*Illegitimate and obsolete.*]

QUERL, *v. t.* [G. *querlen.*]
To twirl; to turn or wind round; to coil; as, to *querl* a cord, thread, or rope. [This is a legitimate English word, in common use in New England. It may be a dialectical variation of *whirl*, Dan. *hvirvler*, and *twirl.*]

QUERN, *n.* [Sax. *cwyrn*, *cwcorn*; Goth. *quairn*; D. *kweern*; Dan. *qvern*; Sw. *qvarn.* Qu. W. *cwyrn*, a quick motion, a whirl.]
A hand-mill for grinding grain; a mill, the stone of which was turned by hand, used before the invention of windmills and watermills. *Shak.*

QUER'PO, *n.* [Sp. *cuerpo*, the body, L. *corpus*; Sp. *en cuerpo de camisa*, half dressed, having on a shirt only.]
A waistcoat or garment close to the body. Hence, to be in *querpo*, is to be defenseless. *Hudibras.*

QUER'QUE-DULE, *n.* [L. *querquedula.*]
An aquatic fowl, a species of teal. *Encyc.*

QUER'RY, *n.* A groom. [See EQUERRY.]

QUER'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *querulus*, from *queror*, to complain. See QUARREL.]
1. Complaining, or habitually complaining; disposed to murmur; as, a *querulous* man or people. *Hooker.*
2. Expressing complaint; as, a *querulous* tone of voice.

QUER'U-LOUS-LY, *adv.* In a complaining manner. *Young.*

QUER'U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* Disposition to complain, or the habit or practice of murmuring.

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QUĒ'RY, *n.* [from L. *quære*, imperative of *quæro*; perhaps Ch. and Heb. חקר, to seek, to search, to inquire; כקר, *id.*; Ar. ڪَرا *karau*, to follow, to seek. Class Gr, No. 51, 53, 55. The sense is, to press on, to follow, to urge.]

A question; an inquiry to be answered or resolved.

I will conclude by proposing some *queries*. *Newton.*

QUĒ'RY, *v. i.* To ask a question or questions.

Three Cambridge sophs,
Each prompt to *query*, answer, and debate. *Pope.*

QUĒ'RY, *v. t.* To seek; to inquire; as, *query* the sum or amount; *query* the motive or the fact.

2. To examine by questions. *Gayton.*

3. To doubt of.

QUEST, *n.* [Fr. *quête*, for *queste*; L. *quæro*, *quæstus*. As the letter *r* is rarely changed into *s*, perhaps the L. *quæsivi*, *quæstus*, may be from the root of *quæso*, W. *ceisiaw*, to seek, to endeavor, *cais*, effort. See Class Gs, No. 35.]

1. The act of seeking; search; as, to rove in *quest* of game; to go in *quest* of a lost child, in quest of property, &c. *Milton. Addison.*

2. Inquest; a jury. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

3. Searchers, collectively. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

4. Inquiry; examination. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

5. Request; desire; solicitation.

Gad not abroad at every *quest* and call
Of an untrained hope or passion. *Herbert.*

QUEST, *v. i.* To go in search. [*Not used.*]

QUEST, *v. t.* To search or seek for. *Herbert.*

QUEST'ANT, *n.* [Supra.] A seeker. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

QUES'TION, (ques'chun,) *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *question*; L. *quæstio*. See QUEST.]

1. The act of asking; an interrogatory; as, to examine by *question* and answer.

2. That which is asked; something proposed which is to be solved by answer. What is the *question*?

3. Inquiry; disquisition; discussion.

It is to be put to *question*, whether it is lawful for Christian princes to make an invasive war, simply for the propagation of the faith. *Bacon.*

4. Dispute or subject of debate.

There arose a *question* between some of John's disciples and the Jews, about purifying. — John iii.

5. Doubt; controversy; dispute. The story is true beyond all *question*.

This does not bring their truth in *question*. *Locke.*

6. Trial; examination; judicial trial or inquiry.

Of the hope and resurrection of the dead I am called in *question*. — Acts xxiii. xxiv.

7. Examination by torture. *Blackstone. Ayliffe.*

8. Endeavor; effort; act of seeking. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

9. In *logic*, a proposition stated by way of interrogation.

In question; in debate; in the course of examination or discussion; as, the matter or point *in question*.

Leading question; one which is so put as to show the answer which is desired, and thus to *lead* and prepare the way for its being given. It is not allowed in courts of law to put such questions to a witness under examination.

QUES'TION, *v. i.* To ask a question or questions; to inquire by interrogatory or proposition to be answered.

He that *questioneth* much shall learn much. *Bacon.*

2. To debate by interrogatories. *Shak.*

QUES'TION, *v. t.* To inquire of by asking questions; to examine by interrogatories; as, to *question* a witness.

2. To doubt of; to be uncertain of.

And most we *question* what we most desire. *Prior.*

3. To have no confidence in; to trent as doubtful. If a man is frustrated in his designs, his prudence is *questioned*.

QUES'TION-A-BLE, *a.* That may be questioned; doubtful; uncertain; disputable. The deed is of *questionable* authority.

It is *questionable* whether Galen ever saw the dissection of a human body. *Baker.*

2. Suspicious; liable to be doubted or disputed; liable to suspicion. His veracity is *questionable*.

Thou com'st in such a *questionable* shape,
That I will speak to thee. *Shak.*

QUES'TION-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being doubtful, questionable, or suspicious.

QUES'TION-A-BLY, *adv.* Doubtfully.

QUES'TION-A-RY, *a.* Inquiring; asking questions; as, *questionary* epistles. *Pope.*

QUES'TION-ED, *pp.* Interrogated; examined by questions.

2. Doubted; disputed.

QUES'TION-ER, *n.* One that asks questions; an inquirer.

QUES'TION-ING, *ppr.* Interrogating; calling in question; doubting.

QUES'TION-IST, *n.* A questioner; an inquirer. *Hall.*

2. In *the English universities*, a name given to those who are in the last term of their college course, and are soon to be examined for honors or degrees. *C. A. Bristed.*

QUES'TION-LESS, *adv.* Beyond a question or doubt; doubtless; certainly. *Raleigh. South.*

QUEST'MAN, *n.* One legally empowered to make quest of certain matters; *especially*, a church-warden's assistant. *Blount.*

QUEST'MŌN''GER, (kwest'mung-ger,) *n.* An informing officer, or grand juror. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

QUES'TOR, *n.* [L. *quæstor*. See QUEST and QUERY.]

In *Roman antiquity*, an officer who had the management of the public treasure; the receiver of taxes, tribute, &c. At an early period, there were also public accusers styled *questors*, but the office was soon abolished. *Smith's Dict.*

QUES'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a questor or Roman treasurer.

2. The term of a questor's office.

QUEST'RIST, *n.* A seeker; a pursuer. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

QUES'TU-A-RY, *a.* Studious of profit. *Brown.*

QUES'TU-A-RY, *n.* One employed to collect profits. *Taylor.*

QUEŪE, (kū.) See CUE.

QUIB, *n.* [W. *cwip*, a flirt, a quirk, or *gwib*, a quick course or turn; *cwipiaw*, to move quickly, to whip; as we say, he *whipped* round the corner.]

A sarcasm; a bitter taunt; a quip; a gibe.

QUIB'BLE, (kwib'bl,) *n.* It seems to be from the root of *quib*, supra, W. *cwipiaw*, to turn or move rapidly, or *gwibiaw*, to wander. See WABBLE.]

1. A start or turn from the point in question, or from plain truth; an evasion; a cavil; a pretense; as, to answer a sound argument by *quibbles*.

Quirks and *quibbles* have no place in the search after truth. *Watts.*

2. A pun; a low conceit. *Addison.*

QUIB'BLE, *v. i.* To evade the point in question, or plain truth, by artifice, play upon words, caviling, or any conceit; to trifle in argument or discourse. *L'Estrange.*

2. To pun.

QUIB'BLER, *n.* One who evades plain truth by trifling artifices, play upon words, or cavils.

2. A punster.

QUIB'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Evading the truth by artifice or play upon words; punning.

QUIB'BLING-LY, *adv.* Triflingly; evasively.

QUICK, *v. i.* [Sax. *cwic*, alive; *cwiccian*, to vivify.]

To stir; to move. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

QUICK, *a.* [Sax. *cwic*, living, alive; D. *kwik*; G. *quick*; Dan. *qvik*; Sw. *qvick*. Qu. W. *cig*, Arm. *qicq*, flesh. If *q* is a dialectical prefix, as I suppose, this word coincides with the L. *vigeo*, *vegeo*, and *vig*, *veg*, radical, coincide with *wag*. Now the Dutch call a wagtail *kwikstaart*.]

1. *Primarily*, alive; living; opposed to DEAD or UNANIMATED; as, *quick* flesh. *Lev.* xiii.

The Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge the *quick* and the dead. — 2 Tim. iv.

[In this sense, the word is obsolete, except in some compounds, or in particular phrases.]

2. Swift; hasty; done with celerity; as, *quick* dispatch.

3. Speedy; done or occurring in a short time; as, a *quick* return of profits.

Oft he to her his charge of *quick* return
Repeated. *Milton.*

4. Active; brisk; nimble; prompt; ready. He is remarkably *quick* in his motions. He is a man of *quick* parts.

5. Moving with rapidity or celerity; as, *quick* time in music.

Quick with child; pregnant with a living child. *Blackstone.*

QUICK, *adv.* Nimbly; with celerity; rapidly; with haste; speedily; without delay; as, run *quick*; be *quick*.

If we consider how very *quick* the actions of the mind are performed. *Locke.*

2. Soon; in a short time; without delay. Go, and return *quick*.

QUICK, *n.* [Sw. *qviga*, a heifer; Dan. *qvæg*, cattle; that is, living.]

1. A living animal. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. The living flesh; sensible parts; as, penetrating to the *quick*; stung to the *quick*; cut to the *quick*. *Bacon. Dryden.*

3. A living plant; applied particularly to the hawthorn; as, a ditch or bank set with *quick*. *Mortimer.*

QUICK, *v. t.* [Sax. *cwiccian*.]

To revive; to make alive. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

QUICK, *v. i.* To become alive. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

QUICK'-BEAM, QUICK'EN-TREE, } *n.* A tree, the wild sorb.

The Pyrus or Sorbus aucuparia, a species of service-tree, sometimes also called ROAN-TREE, and FOWL-PEAR, because the apples are used as a bait for birds.

QUICK'EN, (kwik'n,) *v. t.* [Sax. *cwiccian*; Dan. *qvæger*.]

1. *Primarily*, to make alive; to vivify; to revive or resuscitate, as from death, or an inanimate state. *Rom.* iv.

Hence flocks and herds, and men and beasts and fowls,
With breath are *quickened*, and attract their souls. *Dryden.*

2. To make alive, in a spiritual sense; to communicate a principle of grace to.

You hath he *quickened*, who were dead in trespasses and sins. — Eph. ii.

3. To hasten; to accelerate; as, to *quicken* motion, speed, or flight.

4. To sharpen; to give keener perception to; to stimulate; to incite; as, to *quicken* the appetite or taste; to *quicken* desires. *South. Taller.*

5. To revive; to cheer; to reinvigorate; to refresh by new supplies of comfort or grace. *Ps.* cxix.

QUICK'EN, *v. i.* To become alive.

The heart is the first part that *quickens*, and the last that dies. *Ray.*

2. To move with rapidity or activity.

And keener lightning *quickens* in her eye. *Pope.*

QUICK'EN-ED, (kwik'nd,) *pp.* or *a.* Made alive; revived; vivified; reinvigorated.

2. Accelerated; hastened.

3. Stimulated; incited.

QUICK'EN-ER, *n.* One who revives, vivifies, or communicates life.

2. That which reinvigorates.

3. That which accelerates motion or increases activity. *More.*

QUICK'EN-ING, *ppr.* Giving life; accelerating; inciting.

QUICK'EN-ING, *a.* Giving new life and vigor; animating; as, the *quickening* influences of the spirit.

QUICK'-EY-ED, (kwik'īde,) *a.* Having acute sight; of keen and ready perception.

QUICK'-GRASS. See QUITCH-GRASS.

QUICK'LIME, *n.* [See LIME.] The protoxyd of calcium. Any carbonate of lime, deprived of its carbonic acid, becomes quicklime, as chalk, limestone, oyster-shells, &c. These calcareous stones and shells are reduced to quicklime by being subjected for a considerable time to intense heat, which expels the carbonic acid, the aqueous and the animal matter.

QUICK'LY, *adv.* Speedily; with haste or celerity.

2. Soon; without delay.

QUICK'-MATCH, *n.* [See MATCH.] A combustible preparation formed of cotton strands dipped in a boiling composition of white vinegar, saltpeter, and mealed gunpowder, used by *artillerymen*. *Hebert.*

QUICK'NESS, *n.* Speed; velocity; celerity; rapidity; as, the *quickness* of motion.

2. Activity; briskness; promptness; as, the *quickness* of the imagination or wit. *Wotton. Dryden.*

3. Acuteness of perception; keen sensibility; as, *quickness* of sensation. *Locke.*

4. Sharpness; pungency. *Mortimer.*

QUICK'SAND, *n.* Sand easily moved or readily yielding to pressure; loose sand abounding with water. *Dryden.*

2. Unsolid ground. *Addison.*

QUICK'SCENT-ED, *a.* Having an acute perception by the nose; of an acute smell.

QUICK'SET, *n.* A living plant set to grow, particularly for a hedge; applied especially to the hawthorn. *Evelyn.*

QUICK'SET, *v. t.* To plant with living shrubs or trees for a hedge or fence; as, to *quickset* a ditch. *Mortimer.*

QUICK'SET-ED, *pp.* Planted with living shrubs.

QUICK'SIGHT'ED, (-sīt'-,) *a.* Having quick sight or acute discernment; quick to see or discern. *Locke.*

QUICK'SIGHT'ED-NESS, (-sīt'ed-ness,) *n.* Quickness of sight or discernment; readiness to see or discern. *Locke.*

QUICK'SIL-VER, *n.* [That is, living silver, *argentum vivum*, so called from its fluidity.]

Mercury, a metal found both native and in the state of ore in mines, in various parts of the world, and so remarkably fusible as to be congealable only with the intense cold indicated by 39° or 40° below zero, on Fahrenheit's thermometer. It is the heaviest of the metals, next to platinum, gold, and tungsten. It is used in various arts and in medicine.

QUICK'SIL-VER-ED, *a.* Overlaid with quicksilver. *Newton.*

QUICK'-WIT-TED, *a.* Having ready wit. *Shak.*

QUICK'-WIT-TED-NESS, *n.* Readiness of wit.

QUID, *n.* A vulgar pronunciation of CUD; as, a *quid* of tobacco. *Halliwell.*

QUI'DAM, [L.] Somebody; one unknown. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

QUID'DA-NY, *n.* [G. *quitte*, a quince; L. *cydonium*.] Marmalade; a confection of quinces prepared with sugar.

QUID'DA-TIVE, *a.* Constituting the essence of a thing. *Encyc.*

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QUID'DIT, *n.* [L. *quidlibet*, or Fr. *que dit.*]
A subtilty; an equivocation. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

QUID'DI-TY, *n.* [L. *quid*, what.]
1. A barbarous term used in school philosophy for *essence*, that unknown and undefinable something which constitutes its peculiar nature, or answers the question, *Quid est?* The essence of a thing constitutes it *tale quid*, such a thing as it is, and not another. *Encyc.*
2. A trifling nicety; a cavil; a captious question. *Camden.*

QUID'DLE, (kwid'dl,) *v. i.* [L. *quid*, what.]
To spend or waste time in trifling employments, or to attend to useful subjects in a trifling, superficial manner.

QUID'DLER, *n.* One who spends time in trifling niceties.

QUID'DLING, *ppr.* Spending time in trifling employments.

QUID'DLING, *n.* The spending of time in trifling employments.

QUID'NUNC, *n.* [L., what now.] One who is curious to know every thing that passes; one who knows, or pretends to know, all occurrences. *Tatler.*

QUID PRO QUO, [L.] In *law*, an equivalent; something given or done for another thing; mutual consideration and performance.

QUI-ESCE', (kwī-ess',) *v. i.* [L. *quiesco.*]
To be silent, as a letter; to have no sound. *M. Stuart.*

QUI-ES'CENCE, } *n.* [L. *quiescens, quiesco.* See
QUI-ES'CEN-CY, } QUIET.]
1. Rest; repose; state of a thing without motion. *Glanville.*
2. Rest of the mind; a state of the mind free from agitation or emotion.
3. Silence; the having no sound; as of a letter.

QUI-ES'CENT, *a.* [L. *quiescens.*]
1. Resting; being in a state of repose; still; not moving; as, a *quiescent* body or fluid. *Newton.*
2. Not ruffled with passion; unagitated; as the mind.
3. Silent; not sounded; having no sound; as, a *quiescent* letter. Sow, mow, with *w quiescent*; say, day, with *y quiescent.* *M. Stuart. Heb. Gram.*

QUI-ES'CENT, *n.* A silent letter. *M. Stuart.*

QUI-ES'CENT-LY, *adv.* In a calm or quiescent manner.

QUI'ET, (kwī'et,) *a.* [Fr. *quiet*, L. *quietus*, It. *quieto*, quiet; *quietare*, to pacify, and *quetare*, to quiet, and to acquit, to quit; Sp. *quieto*, quiet; *quietar*, to appease; *quedo*, quiet, and *quedar*, to stop, to leave, to quit; Port. *quieto*, quiet; *queda*, a fall, declivity; *quedo*, quiet. *Quiet* and *quit* seem to belong to one radix.]
1. Still; being in a state of rest; not moving. *Judges* xvi.
2. Still; free from alarm or disturbance; unmolested; as, a *quiet* life. *Shak.*
In his days the land was *quiet* ten years. — 2 Chron. xiv.
3. Peaceable; not turbulent; not giving offense; not exciting controversy, disorder, or trouble; mild; meek; contented.
The ornament of a meek and *quiet* spirit. — 1 Pet. iii. 1 Thess. iv.
4. Calm; not agitated by wind; as, a *quiet* sea or atmosphere.
5. Smooth; unruffled. *Shak.*
6. Undisturbed; unmolested; as, the *quiet* possession or enjoyment of an estate. *Blackstone.*
7. Not crying; not restless; as, a *quiet* child.

QUI'ET, *n.* [L. *quies.*]
1. Rest; repose; stillness; the state of a thing not in motion.
2. Tranquillity; freedom from disturbance or alarm; civil or political repose. Our country enjoys *quiet.*
3. Peace; security. *Judg.* xviii.

QUI'ET, *v. t.* To stop motion; to still; to reduce to a state of rest; as, to *quiet* corporeal motion. *Locke.*
2. To calm; to appease; to pacify; to lull; to tranquilize; as, to *quiet* the soul when agitated; to *quiet* the passions; to *quiet* the clamors of a nation; to *quiet* the disorders of a city or town.
3. To allay; to suppress; as, to *quiet* pain or grief.

QUI'ET-ED, *pp.* Made still; calmed; pacified.

QUI'ET-ER, *n.* The person or thing that quiets.

QUI'ET-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Reducing to rest or stillness; appeasing; tranquilizing.

QUI'ET-ISM, *n.* Peace or tranquillity of mind; apathy; dispassion; indisturbance; inaction. In *history*, *Quietism* is the system of the Quietists, who maintained that religion consists in the internal rest or recollection of the mind, employed in contemplating God and submitting to his will.

QUI'ET-IST, *n.* One of a sect of mystics, originated by Molino, a Spanish priest, who maintained the principles of Quietism. *Encyc.*

QUI-ET-IST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a Quietist, or to Quietism.

QUI'ET-LY, *adv.* In a quiet state; without motion; in a state of rest; as, to lie or sit *quietly.*
2. Without tumult, alarm, dispute, or disturbance; peaceably; as, to live *quietly.*
3. Calmly; without agitation or violent emotion; patiently. Submit *quietly* to unavoidable evils.

QUI'ET-NESS, *n.* A state of rest; stillness.
2. Calm; tranquillity; as, the *quietness* of the ocean or atmosphere.
3. Freedom from agitation or emotion; calmness; coolness; as, the *quietness* of the mind.
4. Freedom from disturbance, disorder, or commotion; peace; tranquillity; as, the *quietness* of a city or state.

QUI'ET-SOME, (kwī'et-sum,) *a.* Calm; still; undisturbed. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

QUI'E-TUDE, (kwī'e-tūde,) *n.* [Fr.] Rest; repose; quiet; tranquillity. *Wotton.*

QUI-E'TUS, *n.* [L.] Rest; repose; death; hence, a final discharge or acquittance; that which silences claims. *Shak.*

QUILL, (kwill,) *n.* [Ir. *cuille*, a reed or quill; Corn. *cuilan*; L. *calamus*; W. *calav*; probably a shoot.]
1. The large, strong feather of a goose or other large bird; used much for writing-pens. Hence,
2. The instrument of writing; as, the proper subject of his *quill.* *Wotton.*
3. The spine or prickle of a porcupine. *Encyc.*
4. A piece of small reed, or other hollow plant, on which weavers wind the thread which forms the woof of cloth. *Spenser.*
5. The instrument with which musicians strike the strings of certain instruments. *Dryden.*
To carry a good quill; to write well.

QUILL, *v. t.* To plait, or to form with small ridges like quills or reeds; as, a woolen stuff *quilled.*
[In the United States, this word is generally, if not universally, pronounced *twill.*]

QUIL'LET, *n.* [L. *quidlibet*, what you please.]
Subtilty; nicety; fraudulent distinction; petty cant. [*Not much used.*] *Shak.*

QUILT, *n.* [It. *coltre*; L. *culcita*: Ir. *cuilt*, a bed-tick, a bed; Port. and Sp. *colcha*, Sp. *colchar*, *acolchar*, to quilt; perhaps from uniting, gathering, or holding.]
A cover or garment made by putting wool, cotton, or other substance, between two cloths, and sewing them together; as, beds covered with magnificent *quilts.* *Arbuthnot.*

QUILT, *v. t.* To stitch together two pieces of cloth, with some soft and warm substance between them; as, a *quilted* bed-cover; a *quilted* coat. *Dryden.*
2. To sew in the manner of a quilt.

QUILT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Stitched together, as two pieces of cloth, with a soft substance between them.

QUILT'ING, *ppr.* Stitching together, as two cloths with some soft substance between them.

QUILT'ING, *n.* The act of forming a quilt.
2. In *New England*, the act of quilting by a collection of females, who bestow their labor gratuitously to aid a female friend, and conclude with an entertainment.

QUI'NA-RY, *a.* [L. *quinarius*, from *quinque*, five.]
Consisting of five; arranged by fives; as, a *quinary* number. *Boyle.*

QUI'NATE, *a.* [from L. *quinque.*]
In *botany*, a *quinate* leaf is a sort of digitate leaf having five leaflets on a petiole. *Martyn. Lee.*

QUINCE, (kwins,) *n.* [Fr. *coin*, or *coing*; Arm. *avalcouign*, the cornered apple or wedge-apple; G. *quitte*, or *quittenapfel*, which seems to be a different word, and rather allied to the L. *cydonius.*]
The fruit of the Cydonia vulgaris, so named from *Cydonia*, a town of Crete, famous for abounding with this fruit. It is much used in making pies, tarts, marmalade, &c. One species is of an oblong shape, from which, probably, it has its French name.

QUINCE, } *n.* The Cydonia vulgaris, the tree
QUINCE'-TREE, } which produces the quince.

QUINCH, *v. i.* [Probably a vulgar pronunciation of *wince* or *winch.*] To stir, wince, or flounce. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

QUIN-CUN'CIAL, (-shal,) *a.* [from L. *quincunx.*]
Having the form of a quincunx. *Ray.*

QUIN'CUNX, *n.* [L., composed of *quinque*, five, and *uncia*, ounce.]
An arrangement or disposition of things by fives in a square, one being placed in the middle of the square.
In *horticulture*, a plantation of trees disposed in a square, consisting of five trees, one at each corner, and a fifth in the middle; thus, ⁘; which order, repeated indefinitely, forms a regular grove or wood, with rows and alleys running in every direction.

QUIN-DEC'A-GON, *n.* [L. *quinque*, five, Gr. δεκα, and γωνια, angle.]
In *geometry*, a plane figure with fifteen angles, and, consequently, fifteen sides. *Hutton.*

QUIN-DE-CEM'VIR, *n.*; *pl.* QUINDECEM'VIRI. [L. *quinque*, five, *decem*, ten, and *vir*, man.]
In *Roman history*, one of an ecclesiastical college of fifteen men, whose chief duty was to take care of the Sybilline books. *Smith's Dict.*

QUIN-DE-CEM'VIR-ATE, *n.* The body or office of the quindecemviri.

QUIN'I-NA, } *n.* An alkaloid obtained from various
QUIN'I-A, } species of Cinchona, and one of the
QUI'NINE, } active principles of these trees. It is a very important article of medicine, much used in the treatment of agues, certain sorts of mortification, &c.

QUIN-QUA-GES'I-MA, *n.* [L., fifty.] *Quinquagesima Sunday*; so called as being about the fiftieth day before Easter; Shrove Sunday. *Brande.*

QUIN-QUAN'GU-LAR, (kwin-kwang'gu-lar,) *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *angulus*, angle.]
Having five angles or corners. *Woodward.*

QUIN-QUAR-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *articulus*, article.]
Consisting of five articles. [*Little used.*] *Sanderson.*

QUIN-QUE-CAP'SU-LAR, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *capsula*, a little chest.]
In *botany*, having five capsules. *Martyn.*

QUIN-QUE-DENT'ATE, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *dentatus*, toothed; *dens*, tooth.]
In *botany*, five-toothed.

QUIN-QUE-FA'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and probably Sax. *faran*, to go, Eng. to *fare*, or from the root of *vary.*]
In *botany*, opening into five parts. *Lee.*

QUIN'QUE-FID, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *findo*, to split.]
In *botany*, five-cleft; cut about half way from the margin to the base into five segments, with linear sinuses and straight margins; as a leaf. *Martyn.*

QUIN-QUE-FO'LI-A-TED, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *folium*, leaf.]
Having five leaves. *Johnson.*

QUIN-QUE-LIT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *litera*, letter.]
Consisting of five letters. — *M. Stuart.*

QUIN-QUE-LO'BATE, } *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *lo-*
QUIN'QUE-LO-BED, } *bus*, lobe.]
Five-lobed; divided about to the middle into five distinct parts, with convex margins. *Martyn.*

QUIN-QUE-LOC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *loculus*, a cell.]
Five-celled; having five cells; as a pericarp. *Martyn.*

QUIN-QUEN-NA'LI-A, *n. pl.* [L.] In *history*, public games celebrated every five years.

QUIN-QUEN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *quinquennalis*, *quinquennis*; *quinque*, five, and *annus*, year.]
Occurring once in five years, or lasting five years. *Potter.*

QUIN-QUEP'AR-TITE, *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *partitus*, divided.]
1. Divided into five parts almost to the base.
2. Consisting of five parts. [*Martyn.*

QUIN'QUE-REME, *n.* [L. *quinque*, five, and *remus*, oar.]
A galley having five seats or rows of oars.

QUIN'QUE-VALVE, } *a.* [L. *quinque*, five, and
QUIN-QUE-VAL'U-LAR, } *valvæ*, valves.]
Having five valves, as a pericarp.

QUIN'QUE-VIR. *n.*; *pl.* QUINQUEV'IRI. [L. *quinque*, five, and *vir*, man.]
In *Roman antiquities*, one of five commissioners appointed for some special object. *Smith's Dict.*

QUIN'QUI-NA, *n.* Peruvian bark.

QUIN'SY, (kwin'ze,) *n.* [Corrupted from Fr. *esquinancie*, *squinancie*; It. *squinanzia*; Sp. *esquinancia*; L. *cynanche*: Gr. κυνάγχη, an inflammation of the throat.]
1. An inflammation of the tonsils.
2. Any inflammation of the throat, or parts adjacent.

QUINT, *n.* [from L. *quintus*, fifth, Fr. *quinte.*]
A set or sequence of five, as in piquet.

QUINT'AIN, (kwint'in,) *n.* [Fr. *quintaine*, W. *gwintan*, a hymeneal game.]
An object to be tilted at. It was sometimes the figure of a man, and often an upright post, on the top of which turned a cross-piece, on one end of which was fixed a broad board, and on the other a sand-bag. The play was, to tilt or ride against the broad end with a lance, and pass without being struck by the sand-bag behind. *B. Jonson.*

QUIN'TAL, *n.* [Fr. *quintal*; It. *quintale*; from the root of L. *centum*, a hundred.]
A hundred weight, or 112 pounds. Sometimes written and pronounced KENTLE.

QUIN-TES'SENCE, *n.* [L. *quinta essentia*, fifth essence.]
1. In *alchemy*, the fifth or last and highest essence of power in a natural body. Hence,
2. An extract from any thing, containing its virtues or most essential part in a small quantity.
Let there be light, said God; and forthwith light
Ethereal, first of things, *quintessence* pure,
Sprung from the deep. *Milton.*
3. In *chemistry*, a preparation consisting of a vegetable essential oil dissolved in spirit of wine.
4. The pure essential part of a thing. *Hakewill.*
[I have followed Bailey and Ash and our general usage in the accentuation of this word. Jameson has done the same. The accent on the first syllable is very unnatural.]

QUIN-TES-SEN'TIAL, *a.* Consisting of quintessence.

QUIN-TET', *n.* In *music*, a composition in five obligato parts, each performed by a single voice or instrument.

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QUINT'ILE, *n.* [L. *quintus*, fifth.] The aspect of planets when distant from each other the fifth part of the zodiac, or 72°. *Hutton.*

QUIN-TIL'LION, (kwin-til'yun,) *n.* According to *the English notation*, a number produced by involving a million to the fifth power, or a unit with thirty ciphers annexed; according to *the French notation*, a unit with eighteen ciphers annexed.

QUINT'IN. See QUINTAIN.

QUINT'INE, *n.* In *botany*, the fifth coat, reckoning from the outer, of the nucleus of a seed, when there are as many coats. It becomes the sac of the embryo. *Lindley.*

QUIN'TROON, *n.* In *the West Indies*, the child of a *mustiphini* by a white father. As a *mustiphini* has but one sixteenth of negro blood, a quintroon is only one thirty-second from being a white. *Booth.*

QUIN'TU-PLE, *a.* [L. *quintuplus*, fivefold; *quintus* and *plico.*]

1. Fivefold; containing five times the amount. *Graunt.*

2. In *music*, a term applied to a species of time containing five crotchets in a bar.

QUIN'TU-PLE, *v. t.* To make fivefold.

QUIN'TU-PLED, *pp.* Made five times as many.

QUIN'ZAINE, *n.* In *chronology*, the fourteenth day after a feast day, or the fifteenth, including the feast day. *Brande.*

QUIP, (kwip,) *n.* [W. *gwip*, a quick flirt or turn; *gwipiaw*, to move briskly, to *whip*; as we say, to *whip* round a corner in running.

A smart, sarcastic turn; a taunt; a severe retort. *Milton. Shak.*

QUIP, *v. t.* To taunt; to treat with a sarcastic retort. *Ainsworth.*

QUIP, *v. i.* To scoff. *Sidney.*

QUIP'PA, *n.* The name of knotted cords of various colors, used for recording events by the ancient Peruvians, Mexicans, &c. *Humboldt.*

This word is also spelt QUIPPO and QUIPPU.

QUIRE, (kwire,) *n.* [Fr. *chœur*; It. *coro*; L. *chorus*; Gr. χορος.]

1. A body of singers; a chorus. [See CHORUS and CHOIR.] *Milton.*

2. The part of a church where the service is sung.

QUIRE, *n.* [Qu. from the root of *chorus*, or from Fr. *cahier*, a sheet of paper, or rather a book of loose sheets.]

A collection of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets, each having a single fold.

QUIRE, *v. i.* To sing in concert or chorus. *Shak.*

QUIR'IS-TER, *n.* One that sings in concert; *more generally*, the leader of a quire, particularly in divine service; a chorister. But in America this word is little used and vulgar. The word used is CHORISTER.

QUIR-I-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *quiritatio*, from *quirito*, from *queror.*]

A crying for help. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Hall.*

QUIRK, (kwurk,) *n.* [from the root of W. *gwired*, a sudden start or turn, craft, deceit; *gwyrn*, a *whirl.*]

1. *Literally*, a turn; a starting from the point or line; hence, an artful turn for evasion or subterfuge; a shift; a quibble; as, the *quirks* of a pettifogger. *L'Estrange.*

2. A fit or turn; a short paroxysm; as, a *quirk* of joy or grief. *Shak.*

3. A smart taunt or retort.

I may chance to have some odd *quirks* and remnants of wit broken on me. *Shak.*

4. A slight conceit or quibble. *Watts.*

5. A flight of fancy. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

6. An irregular air; as, light *quirks* of music. *Pope.*

7. In *building*, a piece of ground taken out of any regular ground-plot or floor, as to make a court or yard, &c. *Gwilt.*

8. In *architecture*, a small acute angle or recess, much used between moldings. *Gloss. of Archit.*

QUIRK'ED, (kwurkt,) *a.* Having a quirk.

QUIRK'ED-MŌLD'ING, } *n.* In *architecture*, a mold-
QUIRK'-MŌLD'ING, } ing whose convexity is sudden, in the form of a conic section. *Brande.*

QUIRK'ISH, *a.* Consisting of quirks, turns, quibbles, or artful evasions. *Barrow.*

2. Resembling a quirk.

QUIRP'ELE, *n.* The Indian ferret, an animal of the weasel kind. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

QUIT, (kwit,) *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* QUIT or QUITTED. [Fr. *quitter*; It. *quitare* and *chitare*; Port. and Sp. *quitar*; D. *kwyten*: G. *quittiren*: Dan. *quitterer*; Sw. *quitta*; W. *gadu* and *gadaw*, to quit; Ir. *cead*, leave; *cuitighim*, to requite. This is the L. *cedo.* The sense of *quit* is to leave, to withdraw from; but the primary sense of the root must have been to move or to send: for to *requite* is to send back. See Class Cd and Cs.]

1. To leave; to depart from, either temporarily or forever. It does not necessarily include the idea of *abandoning*, without a qualifying word. A man *quits* his house for an hour, or for a month; he *quits* his native country on a voyage, or he *quits* it forever; he *quits* an employment with the intention of resuming it.

2. To free; to clear; to liberate; to discharge from.

To quit you of this fear, you have already looked death in the face. [*Nearly obsolete.*] *Wake.*

3. To carry through; to do or perform something to the end, so that nothing remains; to discharge or perform completely.

Never a worthy prince a day did *quit*
With greater hazard and with more renown. *Daniel.*

4. *To quit one's self; reciprocally*, to clear one's self of incumbent duties by full performance.

Samson hath *quit himself*
Like Samson. *Milton.*

In this sense, ACQUIT is generally used.

5. To repay; to requite. *Spenser.*

Enkindle all the sparks of nature
To *quit* this horrid act. *Shak.*

In this sense, QUIT is now rarely used. We use REQUITE.

6. To vacate obligation; to release; to free from.

Dangers of law,
Actions, degrees, judgments against us *quitted*. *B. Jonson.*

7. To pay; to discharge; hence, to free from; as, to *quit* the debt of gratitude. *Milton.*

8. To set free; to release; to absolve; to acquit.

Guiltless I *quit*, guilty I set them free. *Fairfax.*

In this sense, ACQUIT is now used.

9. To leave; to give up; to resign; to relinquish; as, to *quit* an office.

10. To pay.

Before that judge that *quits* each soul his hire. [*Not used.*] *Fairfax.*

11. To forsake; to abandon.

Such a superficial way of examining is to *quit* truth for appearance. *Locke.*

To quit cost; to pay; to free from by an equivalent; to reimburse; as, the cultivation of barren land will not always *quit cost.*

To quit scores; to make even; to clear mutually from demands by mutual equivalents given. We will *quit scores* [marks of charges] before we part.

Does not the earth *quit scores* with all the elements in her noble fruits? *South.*

QUIT, *a.* Free; clear; discharged from; absolved.

The owner of the ox shall be *quit*. — Ex. xxi.

[This word, though primarily a participle, and never placed before its noun, has properly the sense of an adjective. See QUITS.]

QUI TAM, [L.] A *qui tam* action, in *law*, is an action in which a man prosecutes an offender for the king or state, as well as for himself as informer.

QUITCH'-GRASS, *n.* [Properly *quick-grass*, probably from its vigorous growth, or the difficulty of eradicating it.]

Dog-grass or couch-grass; a species of grass which roots deeply and is not easily killed.

QUIT'CLAIM, *v. t.* [*quit* and *claim.*] To release a claim by deed without covenants of warranty; to convey to another, who hath some right in lands or tenements, all one's right, title, and interest, in the estate, by relinquishing all claim to them. The words used in the instrument are, "A hath remised, released, and forever *quitclaimed*, all his right, title, and interest, to a certain estate." *Blackstone.*

QUIT'CLAIM, *n.* A deed of release; an instrument by which all claims to an estate are relinquished to another without any covenant or warranty, express or implied. *Z. Swift.*

QUIT'CLAIM-ED, *pp.* Released by deed.

QUIT'CLAIM-ING, *ppr.* Conveying by deed of release.

QUITE, *adv.* [from *quit*; that is, *primarily*, free or clear by complete performance.] Completely; wholly; entirely; totally; perfectly. The work is not *quite* done; the object is *quite* accomplished.

He hath sold us and *quite* devoured also our money. — Gen. xxxi.

The same actions may be aimed at different ends, and arise from *quite* contrary principles. *Spectator.*

2. To a great extent or degree; very; as, *quite* young. [*Common in America, and not unfrequent in England.*]

QUIT'RENT, *n.* [L. *quietus reditus.*]

A rent reserved in grants of land, by the payment of which the tenant is quieted or quit from all other service. *Blackstone.*

QUITS. To be *quits*, is said of persons when they separate on equal terms, each having given the other his due, so that they are *quit* the one of the other. Hence, in such a case, the exclamation, *Quits!*

QUIT'TA-BLE, *a.* That may be quitted or vacated. [*Rare.*] *Markland.*

QUIT'TAL, *n.* Return; repayment. *Shak.*

QUIT'TANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Discharge from a debt or obligation; an acquittance. [See ACQUITTANCE, which is chiefly used.] *Shak.*

2. Recompense; return; repayment. *Shak.*

QUIT'TANCE, *v. t.* To repay. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

QUIT'TED, *pp.* Left; relinquished; acquitted.

QUIT'TER, *n.* One who quits.

2. A deliverer. [*Not in use.*] *Ainsworth.*

3. Scoria of tin. *Ainsworth.*

QUIT'TER, *n.* In *farriery*, an ulcer formed between the hair and hoof, usually on the inside quarter of a horse's foot. *Farm. Encyc.*

QUIV'ER, *n.* [Qu. Fr. *couvrir*, to cover.]

A case or sheath for arrows.

Take thy *quiver* and thy bow. — Gen. xxvii.

QUIV'ER, *a.* Nimble; active. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

QUIV'ER, *v. i.* [D. *kwiveren*, to shiver. This word seems to belong to the family of *quaver*, W. *gwibiaw*, to trill, to quiver, *gwib*, a whirl or turn, *gwibiaw*, to fly about, to wander, *gwipiaw*, to move briskly, *gwyaw*, to stir, move, agitate.]

1. To shake or tremble; to quake; to shudder; to shiver. This word expresses that tremulous motion of the body which proceeds from loss of heat or vigor. Thus, persons *quiver* with fear or with cold.

He *quivered* with his feet and lay for dead. *Dryden.*
And left the limbs still *quivering* on the ground. *Addison.*

2. To play or be agitated with a tremulous motion.

The green leaves *quiver* with the cooling wind. *Shak.*
The lakes that *quiver* to the curling breeze. *Pope.*

QUIV'ER-ED, *a.* [from the noun *quiver.*] Furnished with a quiver; as, the *quivered* nymph. *Milton.*

2. Sheathed, as in a quiver.

Whose quills stand *quivered* at his ear. *Pope.*

QUIV'ER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Trembling, as with cold or fear; moving with a tremulous agitation.

QUIV'ER-ING, *n.* The act of shaking or trembling; agitation; as, to be seized with a *quivering.* *Sidney.*

QUIV'ER-ING-LY, *adv.* With quivering.

QUI VIVE, (kē veev,) [Fr.] The challenge of a French sentinel, To what party do you belong? i. e., for whom do you cry *vive*; corresponding to, Who goes there? Hence, to be on the *qui vive*, is to be on the alert, like a sentinel. *Dict. de l'Acad.*

QUIX-OT'IC, *a.* Like Don Quixote; romantic to extravagance.

QUIX'OT-ISM, *n.* Romantic and absurd notions; schemes or actions like those of Don Quixote, the hero of Cervantes.

QUIX'OT-RY, *n.* Quixotism; visionary scheme. *Scott.*

QUIZ, *n.* An enigma; a riddle or obscure question.

2. One who quizzes others; as, he is a great *quiz.*

3. An odd fellow. *Smart.*

QUIZ, *v. t.* To puzzle; to run upon; to make a fool of. [*A popular, but not an elegant word.*]

QUIZ'ZER, *n.* One who quizzes others or make them the object of sport by deceiving them.

QUIZ'ZI-CAL, *a.* Comical. [*Colloquial.*]

QUIZ'ZING, *n.* The act of running upon a person or making a fool of him.

2. The act of mocking by a narrow examination through a quizzing-glass. *Smart.*

QUIZ'ZING-GLASS, *n.* A small eye-glass.

QUO AN'I-MO, [L.] With what intent; purpose.

QUO'AD HOC, [L.] As to this; as it regards this particular thing named.

QUOB, *v. i.* [W. *gwapiaw*, to strike.]

To move, as the fetus in utero; to throb. [*Local, vulgar, and little used.*]

QUOD E'RAT DEM-ON-STRAN'DUM, [L.] Which was the point to be proved.

QUOD E'RAT FĀ-CI-EN'DUM, (-fā-she-en'dum,) [L.] Which was the thing to be done. *Shak.*

QUOD'LI-BET, *n.* [L., what you please.] A nice point; a subtilty. *Prior.*

QUOD-LIB-E-TĀ'RI-AN, *n.* One who talks and disputes on any subject at pleasure.

QUOD-LI-BET'IC-AL, *a.* Not restrained to a particular subject; moved or discussed at pleasure for curiosity or entertainment.

QUOD-LI-BET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* At pleasure; for curiosity; so as to be debated for entertainment.

QUOIF, (kwoif,) *n.* [Fr. *coiffe.*] [*Brown. Dict.*

A cap or hood. [See COIF.] *Shak.*

QUOIF, *v. t.* To cover or dress with a coif. [See COIF.] *Addison.*

[*This word may be discarded with advantage.*]

QUOIF'FURE, *n.* A head-dress. *Addison.*

QUOIL. See COIL, the better word.

QUOIN, (kwoin *or* koin,) *n.* [Fr. *coin*, a corner; Sp. *cuña.* See COIN.]

1. A sharp or projecting corner. *Mortimer.*

2. An instrument to raise any thing; a wedge employed to raise cannon to a proper level, and for other purposes. *Mar. Dict.*

3. In *architecture*, the external angle or corner of a brick or stone wall. *Gwilt.*

4. A small wooden wedge used by printers to lock the pages of a form within the chase.

QUOIT, (kwoit,) *n.* [D. *coite.*]

1. A circular ring or piece of iron to be pitched or thrown at a fixed object in play. In *common practice*, a plain, flat stone is used for this purpose.

2. In *some authors*, the discus of the ancients, thrown in trials of strength. *Dryden.*

QUOIT, *v. i.* To throw quoits; to play at quoits. *Dryden.*

QUOIT, *v. t.* To throw. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

QUOLL, *n.* A marsupial quadruped of New Holland, Dasyurus macrourus, called by Phillips SPOTTED MARTEN. It is nearly the size of a cat. *Lesson. P. Cyc.*

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QUON'DAM, *used adjectively*, [L.] Having been formerly; former; as, a *quondam* king or friend. *Shak.*

QUOOK, *pret.* of QUAKE. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

QUŌ'RUM, *n.* [L. *gen. pl.* of *qui*, "of whom;" with reference to a complete body of persons, *of whom* those who are assembled are legally sufficient to the business of the whole.]

1. A bench of justices, or such a number of officers or members as is competent by law or constitution to transact business; as, a *quorum* of the house of representatives. A constitutional *quorum* was not present.

2. A special commission of justices.

QUŌ'RUM PARS FŪI, [L.] Of which or whom I was a part.

QUŌ'TA, *n.* [L. *quotus*; It. and Sp. *quota*; Ir. *cod, cota*, a part.]

A proportional part or share; or the share, part, or proportion assigned to each. Each State was ordered to furnish its *quota* of troops.

QUŌT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be quoted or cited.

QUO-TĀ'TION, *n.* [from *quote*.] The act of quoting or citing.

2. The passage quoted or cited; the part of a book or writing named, repeated, or adduced as evidence or illustration. *Locke.*

3. In *mercantile language*, the naming of the price of commodities; or the price specified to a correspondent.

4. Quota; share. [*Not used.*]

QUŌTE, (kwōte,) *v. t.* [Fr. *quoter*, now *coter*; connected with *quoth*.]

1. To cite, as a passage from some author; to name, repeat, or adduce a passage from an author or speaker, by way of authority or illustration; as, to *quote* a passage from Homer; to *quote* the words of Peter, or a passage of Paul's writings; to *quote* chapter and verse. *Atterbury. Swift.*

2. In *commerce*, to name, as the price of an article.

3. To note. *Shak.*

QUŌTE, *n.* A note upon an author. [*Obs.*] *Cotgrave.*

QUŌT'ED, *pp.* Cited; adduced; named.

QUŌTE'LESS, *a.* That can not be quoted.

QUŌT'ER, *n.* One that cites the words of an author or speaker.

QUOTH, (kwōth *or* kwuth,) *v. i.* [Sax. *cwythan, cythan*, Goth. *quithan*, to say, to tell; W. *gwed, gwedyd*; Ir. *ceadach*. Qu. L. *inquio*, contracted.]

To say; to speak. This verb is defective, being used only in the first and third persons in the present and past tenses; as, *quoth I, quoth he*, and the nominative always follows the verb. It is used only in ludicrous language, and has no variation for person, number, or tense.

QUO-TID'I-AN, *a.* [L. *quotidianus*; *quotus* and *dies*.] Daily; occurring or returning daily; as, a *quotidian* fever.

QUO-TID'I-AN, *n.* A fever whose paroxysms return every day.

2. Any thing returning daily. *Milton.*

QUŌ'TIENT, (kwō'shent,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *quoties*, how often.]

In *arithmetic*, the number resulting from the division of one number by another, and showing how often a less number is contained in a greater. Thus 3)12(4. Here 4 is the *quotient*, showing that 3 is contained 4 times in 12. Or *quotient* is an expression denoting a certain part of a unit; as, $\frac{3}{4}$.

QUŌT'ING, *ppr.* Citing; adducing; naming.

QUO WAR-RAN'TO; in *Law Latin*, a writ brought before a proper tribunal, to inquire by what warrant a person or corporation exercises certain powers. *Blackstone.*

R.

R is the eighteenth letter of the English alphabet, and an articulation *sui generis*, having little or no resemblance in pronunciation to any other letter. But from the position of the tongue in uttering it, it is commutable with *l*, into which letter it is changed in many words by the Spaniards and Portuguese, and some other nations; as *l* is also changed into *r*. It is numbered among the liquids and semi-vowels, and is sometimes called the *canine* letter. It is uttered with a guttural extrusion of the breath, and in some words, particularly at the end or after a labial and a dental letter, with a sort of quivering motion or slight jar of the tongue. Its English uses, which are uniform, may be understood by the customary pronunciation of *rod, room, rose, bar, bare, barren, disturb, catarrh, free, brad, pride, drip, drag, drown.*

In words which we have received from the Greek language, we follow the Latins, who wrote *h* after *r*, as the representative of the aspirated sound with which this letter was pronounced by the Greeks. It is the same in the Welsh language. But as the letter is not aspirated in English, *h* is entirely superfluous; *rhapsody, rheum, rhetoric*, being pronounced *rapsody, reum, retoric.*

As an abbreviation, R. stands for *rex*, king, as George R., or *regina*, queen, as Victoria R.

In *the notes of the ancients*, R. or RO. stands for *Roma*; R. C. for *Romana civitas*; R. G. C. for *rei gerendæ causa*; R. F. E. D. for *recte factum et dictum*; R. G. F. for *regis filius*; R. P. *respublica*, or *Romani principes.*

As a numeral, R, in *Roman authors*, stands for 80, and with a dash over it, $\overline{R}$, for 80,000. But in *Greek*, ρ, with a small mark over it, thus, $\acute{\rho}$, signifies 100, and with the same mark under it, it denoted 1000 × 100, or 100,000. In *Hebrew*, ר denoted 200, and with two horizontal points over it, $\ddot{\text{ר}}$ 1000 × 200, or 200,000.

Among *physicians*, R. stands for *recipe*, take.

RA, as an inseparable prefix or preposition, is the Latin *re*, coming to us through the Italian and French, and primarily signifying *again, repetition.* [See RE.]

RA-BĀTE', *v. t.* [Fr. *rabattre*; It. *rabbattere*; *ra* and *battre, battere*, to beat. See BEAT and ABATE.]

In *falconry*, to recover a hawk to the fist. *Ainsworth.*

RA-BĀ'TO, *n.* [Fr. *rabat.*]

A ruff or folded-down collar of a shift or shirt. [*Not in use.*] *Toone.*

RAB'BET, *v. t.* [Fr. *raboter.*]

1. To cut square down the edge of a board or other piece of timber, for the purpose of receiving the edge of another piece by lapping and thus uniting the two. *Moxon.*

2. To lap and unite the edges of boards, &c., by a rabbet.

RAB'BET, *n.* [This and the preceding word are corruptions of REBATE.] A rectangular recess or groove cut longitudinally in a piece of timber to receive the edge of a plank, or other work required to fit into it. *Gloss. of Archit.*

RAB'BET-ED, *pp.* Cut square down at the edge; united by a rabbet joint.

RAB'BET-ING, *ppr.* Cutting square down the edge of a board; uniting by a rabbet joint.

RAB'BET-PLANE, *n.* A joiner's plane for cutting square down the edge of a board, &c. *Moxon.*

RAB'BI, (rab'be *or* -bī,) } *n.* [Ch. רבא, Ar. ربّ, lord,
RAB'BIN, } master.]

A title assumed by the Jewish doctors, signifying *master* or *lord*. This title is not conferred by authority, but assumed or allowed by courtesy to learned men. *Encyc.*

RAB-BIN'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the rabbins, or
RAB-BIN'IC-AL, } to their opinions, learning, and language.

RAB-BIN'IC, *n.* The language or dialect of the rabbins; the later Hebrew.

RAB'BIN-ISM, *n.* A rabbinic expression or phraseology; a peculiarity of the language of the rabbins. *Encyc.*

RAB'BIN-IST, *n.* Among *the Jews*, one who adhered to the Talmud and the traditions of the rabbins, in opposition to the Caraites, who rejected the traditions.

RAB'BIN-ITE, *n.* The same as RABBINIST.

RAB'BIT, *n.* [Said to be from the Belgic *robbe, robbeken.*]

A rodent mammal, and a small quadruped, the Lepus cuniculus, which feeds on grass or other herbage, and burrows in the earth. The rabbit is said to be less sagacious than the hare. It is a very prolific animal, and is kept in warrens for the sake of its flesh. It is sometimes called CONY.

RAB'BLE, *n.* [L. *rabula*, a brawler, from *rabo*, to *rave*; Dan. *rauber*; D. *rabbelen*; connected with a great family of words having the elements *Rb, Rp.* Qu. Sp *rabel*, the tail.]

1. A tumultuous crowd of vulgar, noisy people; the mob; a confused, disorderly crowd. *Shak.*

2. The lower class of people, without reference to an assembly; the dregs of the people. *Addison.*

RAB'BLE, *v. i.* To speak in a confused manner.

RAB'BLE-CHARM'ING, *a.* Charming or delighting the rabble. *South.*

RAB'BLE-MENT, *n.* A tumultuous crowd of low people. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser. Shak.*

RAB-DOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr ῥαβδος, a rod, and λογος, discourse.]

A method of performing mathematical operations by little square rods. [See RHABDOLOGY.] *Hutton.*

RAB'ID, *a.* [L. *rabidus*, from *rabio, rabo*, to rage; W. *rhaib.*]

Furious; raging; mad; as, a *rabid* dog or wolf. It is particularly applied to animals of the canine genus, affected with the distemper called *rabies*, and whose bite communicates hydrophobia.

RAB'ID-LY, *adv.* Madly; furiously.

RAB'ID-NESS, *n.* Furiousness; madness.

RAB'IN-ET, *n.* A kind of smaller ordnance. *Ainsworth.*

RĀ'CA, *n.* A Syriac word signifying empty, beggarly, foolish; a term of extreme contempt. *Matt.* v.

RAC-COON', *n.* An American quadruped, the Procyon lotor, a carnivorous mammal. It is somewhat larger than a fox, and its fur is deemed valuable, next to that of the beaver. This animal lodges in a hollow tree, feeds occasionally on vegetables, and its flesh is palatable food. It inhabits most parts of the American continent. *Belknap. Encyc. Amer.*

RĀCE, *n.* [Fr. *race*, from the It. *razza*; Sp. *raza*, a race, a ray, and *raiz*, a root, L. *radix*; Russ. *rod*, a generation, race; *roju*, to beget. The primary sense of the root is, to thrust or shoot; the L. *radix* and *radius* having the same original. This word coincides in origin with *rod, ray, radiate*, &c. Class Rd.]

1. The lineage of a family, or continued series of descendants from a parent, who is called the *stock*. A race is the series of descendants indefinitely. Thus all mankind are called the *race* of Adam; the Israelites are of the *race* of Abraham and Jacob. Thus we speak of a *race* of kings, the *race* of Clovis, or Charlemagne; a *race* of nobles, &c.

Hence the long *race* of Alban fathers come. *Dryden.*

2. A generation; a family of descendants.

A *race* of youthful and unhandled colts. *Shak.*

3. A particular breed; as, a *race* of mules; a *race* of horses; a *race* of sheep. *Chapman.*

Of such a *race* no matter who is king. *Murphy.*

4. A root; as, *race*-ginger, ginger in the root, or not pulverized.

5. A particular strength or taste of wine; a kind of tartness. [Query, does this belong to this root or to the following?] *Temple. Massinger.*

RĀCE, *n.* [D. *ras*; Sw. *resa*, to go; Dan. *rejse*, a going or course; L. *gradior, gressus*, with the prefix *g*; Ir. *ratha*, a running; *reatham*, to run; W. *graz*, a step, from *rhaz*, a going; allied to W. *rhêd*, a race; *rhedu*, to run, to race; allied to Eng. *ride.* See Class Rd, No. 5 and 9.]

1. A running; a rapid course or motion, either on the feet, on horseback, or in a carriage, &c.; *particularly*, a contest in running; a running in competition for a prize.

The *race* was one of the exercises of the Grecian games. *Encyc.*

I wield the gauntlet and I run the *race*. *Pope.*

2. Any running with speed.

The flight of many birds is swifter than the *race* of any beast. *Bacon.*

3. A progress; a course; a movement or progression of any kind.

My *race* of glory run. *Pope.*

Let us run with patience the *race* that is set before us.—Heb. xii.

4. Course; train; process; as, the prosecution and *race* of the war. [*Not now used.*] *Bacon.*

5. A strong or rapid current of water, or the channel or passage for such a current; as, the Portland *race.* *Hallivell.*

6. A small, artificial canal or watercourse, leading from the dam of a stream to the machinery which it drives; sometimes called the HEAD-RACE, in opposition to the TAIL-RACE, which is the watercourse leading from the bottom of a water-wheel.

7. The *races*; in *the plural*, a meeting for contests in the running of horses. The *races* commence in October.

RĀCE, *v. i.* To run swiftly; to run or contend in running. The animals *raced* over the ground.

RĀCE-GIN'GER, *n.* Ginger in the root, or not pulverized.

RĀCE'-HORSE, *n.* A horse bred or kept for running in contest; a horse that runs in competition. *Addison.*

RAC-E-MĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *racemus*, a cluster.]

1. A cluster, as of grapes. *Brown.*

2. The cultivation of clusters of grapes. *Burnet.*

RA-CĒME', *n.* [L. *racemus*, a bunch of berries.]

In *botany*, a species of inflorescence, consisting of a common peduncle with short and equal lateral

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pedicels, as a string of currants. It is simple or compound, naked or leafy, &c.

A species of inflorescence in which a number of flowers, with short and equal pedicels, stand upon a common slender axis. *Lindley.*

RA-CĒM'ED, *a.* Having a raceme.

RA-CĒ'MIC AC'ID, *n.* An acid found in the tartar obtained from certain vineyards on the Rhine. *Brande.*

RAC-E-MIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *racemus*, a cluster, and *fero*, to bear.]

Bearing racemes, as the currant. *Asiat. Res.*

RAC'E-MOUS or RA-CĒ'MOUS, *a.* Growing in racemes. *Encyc.*

RĀ'CER, *n.* [from *race.*] A runner; one that contends in a race.

And bade the nimblest *racer* seize the prize. *Pope.*

RACH, *n.* [Sax. *ræcc*; D. *brak*; Fr. *braque.*]

A setting dog or pointer.

RA-CHIL'LA, *n.* [Gr. βαχις, a spine.]

A branch of inflorescence; the zigzag center on which the florets are arranged in the spikelets of grasses. *Brande.*

RĀ'CHIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *botany*, a peduncle that proceeds in a right line from the base to the apex of the inflorescence. *This term* is sometimes applied to the stipe of a fern, but not properly. *Lindley.*

RA-CHIT'IC, (ra-kit'ik,) *a.* Pertaining to the muscles of the back; rickety.

RA-CHI'TIS, *n.* [Gr.] *This term* implies inflammation of the spine, but it is applied to the disease called *rickets*, which is a mere corruption of *rachitis.*

RĀ'CI-NESS, *n.* [See RACY.] The quality of being racy.

RĀC'ING, *ppr.* Running swiftly; running or contending in a race.

RACK, *n.* [D. *rek*, rack, stretch; *rekker*, to stretch; Sax. *racan*, *ræcan*, Eng. to *reach*; G. *recken*, to stretch; *reckbank*, a rack. See REACH and BREAK. Class Rg, No. 18, 21, 33.]

1. An engine of torture, consisting of a large frame, upon which the body of the person under examination is gradually stretched, until sometimes the joints are dislocated; used for extorting confessions from criminals or suspected persons. The *rack* is entirely unknown in free countries.

2. Torture; extreme pain; anguish.

A fit of the stone puts a king to the *rack*, and makes him as miserable as it does the meanest subject. *Temple.*

3. Any instrument for stretching or extending any thing; as, a *rack* for bending a bow. *Temple.*

4. A grate on which bacon is laid.

5. A wooden frame of open work in which hay is laid for horses and cattle for feeding.

6. The frame of bones of an animal; a skeleton. We say, a *rack* of bones.

7. A frame for receiving various articles.

8. A strong frame of wood, having several sheaves through which passes the running rigging. *Totten.*

9. In *machinery*, a rectilineal *sliding* piece, with teeth cut on its edge for working with a wheel. *Brande.*

RACK, *n.* [Sax. *kracca*, the neck; Gr. βαχις, the spine; W. *rhac*; D. *kraag*, G. *kragen*, Sw. and Dan. *krage*, a collar; Old Eng. *crag.*]

The neck and spine of a fore quarter of veal or mutton.

[*The two foregoing words are doubtless from one original.*]

RACK, *n.* [Sax. *rec*, steam; *recan*, to exhale; D. *rook*, *rooken*; G. *rauch*, *rauchen*; Sw. *rök*, *röka*; Dan. *rog*, *roger.* See REEK.]

Properly, vapor; hence, thin, flying, broken clouds, or any portion of floating vapor in the sky.

The winds in the upper region, which move the clouds above, which we call the *rack.* *Bacon.*

The great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve;
And, like this unsubstantial pageant, faded,
Leave not a *rack* behind. *Shak.*

It is disputed, however, whether *rack* in this passage should not be *wreck.*

RACK, *n.* [For ARRACK. See ARRACK.] Among *the Tartars*, a spirituous liquor made of mare's milk which has become sour, and is then distilled. *Encyc.*

RACK, *n.* A racking-pace, which see. *Booth.*

RACK, *v. i.* To amble, but with a quicker and shorter tread, as a horse.

RACK, *v. i.* [Sax. *recan.* See the noun.]

1. *Properly*, to steam; to rise, as vapor. [See REEK, which is the word used.]

2. To fly, as vapor or broken clouds. *Shak.*

RACK, *v. t.* [from the noun.] To torture; to stretch or strain on the rack or wheel; as, to *rack* a criminal or suspected person, to extort a confession of his guilt, or compel him to betray his accomplices. *Dryden.*

2. To torment; to torture; to affect with extreme pain or anguish; as, *racked* with deep despair. *Milton.*

3. To harass by exaction.

The landlords there shamefully *rack* their tenants. *Spenser.*

4. To stretch; to strain vehemently; to wrest; as, to *rack* and stretch Scripture; to *rack* invention. *Hooker. Waterland.*

The wisest among the heathens *racked* their wits. *Tillotson.*

5. To stretch; to extend. *Shak.*

RACK, *v. t.* [Ar. راق *rauka*, to clear, to strain. Class Rg, No. 8.]

To draw off from the lees; to draw off, as pure liquor from its sediment; as, to *rack* cider or wine; to *rack* off liquor. *Bacon.*

RACK'ED, (rakt,) *pp.* Tortured; tormented; strained to the utmost.

2. Drawn off, as liquor.

RACK'ER, *n.* One *that* tortures or torments; one that racks.

2. A horse that racks, or moves with a racking-pace.

RACK'ET, *n.* [This word belongs to the root of *crack*, Fr. *craquer.* See ROCKET.]

1. A confused, clattering noise, less loud than *uproar*; applied to the confused sounds of animal voices, or such voices mixed with other sound. We say, the *children* make a *racket*; the *racket* of a flock of birds.

2. Clamor; noisy talk. *Swift.*

RACK'ET, *v. i.* To make a confused noise or clamor; to frolic. *Gray.*

RACK'ET, *n.* A snow-shoe.

RACK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *raquette*; Sp. *raqueta*; G. *racket*; D. *raket.*]

The instrument with which players at tennis strike the ball. *Shak. Digby.*

RACK'ET, *v. t.* To strike as with a racket. *Hewyt.*

RACK'ET-ED, *pp.* Struck with a racket; frolicked.

RACK'ET-ING, *ppr.* Striking with a racket; making a racket.

RACK'ET-ING, *n.* Confused and noisy mirth.

RACK'ET-Y, *a.* Making a tumultuous noise.

RACK'ING, *ppr.* Torturing; tormenting; straining; drawing off.

2. *a.* Tormenting; excruciating; as, a *racking* pain.

RACK'ING, *n.* Torture; a stretching on the rack.

2. Torment of the mind; anguish; as, the *rackings* of conscience.

3. The act of stretching cloth on a frame for drying.

4. The act of drawing from the sediment, as liquors.

RACK'ING, *ppr.* Flying as vapor or broken clouds.

And drive the *racking* clouds along the liquid space. *Dryden.*

RACK'ING-PACE, *n.* The racking-pace of a horse is an amble, but with a quicker and shorter tread. *Far. Dict.*

RACK'-RENT, *n.* An annual rent raised to the utmost, or to the full annual value of the premises, or near it. *Wood's Institutes.*

RACK'-RENT-ED, *a.* Subjected to the payment of rack-rent. *Franklin.*

RACK'-RENT-ER, *n.* One that is subjected to pay rack-rent. *Locke.*

RĀ'CY, *a.* [This word, if the sense of it is strong, vigorous, would seem to belong to the family of Sax. *kræs*, force, *ræsan*, to *rush.* But the application of it by Cowley in the passage below, seems to indicate its connection with the Sp. and Port. *raiz*, root, L. *radix.*]

1. Having a strong flavor indicating its origin; tasting of the soil; as, *racy* cider; *racy* wine. *Johnson.*

2. *Figuratively*, exciting to the mental taste by a strong or distinctive character of thought or language. *Smart.*

Rich, *racy* verses, in which we
The soil from which they come, taste, smell, and see. *Cowley.*

RAD, the *old pret.* of READ. *Spenser.*

RAD, RED, ROD, an *initial* or terminating syllable in names, is the D. *ráad*, G. *rath*, counsel, as in *Conrad*, powerful in counsel; *Ethelred*, noble counsel.

RAD'DLE, (rad'dl,) *v. t.* [Probably from Sax. *wræd*, *wrad*, or *wræth*, a band or wreath, or from the same root.]

To interweave; to twist; to wind together. *Defoe.*

RAD'DLE, *n.* [Supm.] A long stick used in hedging; also, a hedge formed by interweaving the shoots and branches of trees or shrubs. *Tould.*

2. In *New England*, an instrument consisting of a wooden bar, with a row of upright pegs set in it, which is employed by domestic weavers, to keep the warp of a proper width, and prevent it from becoming entangled, when it is wound upon the beam of the loom.

RAD'DOCK, } *n.* [from *red*, *ruddy*, which see.] A
RUD'DOCK, } bird, the redbreast of Europe. *Shak.*

RĀ'DI-AL, *a.* [from L. *radius*, a ray, a *rod*, a spoke. See RADIUS and RAY.]

Pertaining to the radius, one of the bones of the fore-arm of the human body; as, the *radial* artery or nerve. *Rush.*

The *radial muscles* are two muscles of the fore-arm, one of which bends the wrist, the other extends it. *Encyc. Parr.*

Radial curves; in *geometry*, curves of the spiral kind, whose ordinates all terminate in the center of the including circle, and appear like so many semi-diameters. [*Little used.*] *Bailey.*

RĀ'DI-ANCE, } *n.* [L. *radians*, *radio*, to beam or
RĀ'DI-AN-CY, } shoot rays. See RADIUS and RAY.]

Properly, brightness shooting in rays or beams; hence, *in general*, brilliant or sparkling luster; vivid brightness; as, the *radiance* of the sun.

The Son,
Girt with omnipotence, with *radiance* crowned
Of majesty divine. *Milton.*

RĀ'DI-ANT, *a.* Emitting or darting rays of light or heat; issuing in rays; beaming with brightness; emitting a vivid light or splendor; as, the *radiant* sun.

Mark what *radiant* state she spreads. *Milton.*
Radiant in glittering arms and beamy pride. *Milton.*

RĀ'DI-ANT, *n.* In *optics*, the luminous point or object from which light emanates.

2. In *geometry*, a straight line proceeding from a given point, or fixed pole, about which it is conceived to revolve. *Brande.*

RĀ'DI-ANT-LY, *adv.* With beaming brightness; with glittering splendor.

RĀ'DI-Ā-RY, *n.* One of the Radiata. *Kirby.*

RĀ-DI-Ā'TA, *n. pl.* The fourth great division of the animal kingdom, including those animals whose parts are arranged round an axis, and on one or several radii, or on one or several lines extending from one pole to the other. *This division* comprehends the echinodermata, the entozoa, the acalepha, the polypi or polypods, and the infusoria. *Cuvier.*

RĀ'DI-ĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *radio.* See RAY.]

1. To issue in rays, as light; to dart, as beams of brightness; to shine.

Light *radiates* from luminous bodies directly to our eyes. *Locke.*

2. To issue and proceed in direct lines from a point or surface, as heat.

RĀ'DI-ĀTE, *v. t.* To enlighten; to illuminate; to shed light or brightness on. [Usually IRRADIATE.] *Hewyt.*

2. To emit or send out in direct lines from a point or surface, as heat.

RĀ'DI-ĀTE, *a.* In *botany*, a *rayed* or *radiate* flower is a compound flower consisting of a disk, in which the corolets or florets are tubular, and of a ray, in which the florets are ligulate or strap-shaped. *Martyn.*

Or a flower, with several semifloscules florets set round a disk in form of a radiant star. *Encyc.*

RĀ'DI-Ā-TED, *pp.* Emitted, as rays of light or heat; adorned with rays of light. *Addison.*

2. *a.* In *mineralogy*, having crystals diverging from a center.

3. In *zoölogy*, belonging to the division Radiata.

RĀ'DI-Ā-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Emitting or darting rays of light or heat; enlightening; as, the *radiating*

RĀ-DI-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *radiatio.*] [point in optics.

1. The emission and diffusion of rays of light; beamy brightness. *Bacon.*

2. The divergence or shooting forth of any thing from a point or surface, like the diverging rays of light; as, the *radiation* of heat.

RĀ'DI-Ā-TOR, *n.* A body from which rays emanate. *Francis.*

RAD'I-CAL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *radicalix*, from *radix*, root. See RACE and RAY.]

1. Pertaining to the root or origin; original; fundamental; as, a *radical* truth or error; a *radical* evil; a *radical* difference of opinions or systems.

2. Implanted by nature; native; constitutional; as, the *radical* moisture of a body. *Bacon.*

3. Primitive; original; underived; uncompounded; as, a *radical* word.

4. Serving to origination.

5. In *botany*, proceeding immediately from the root; as, a *radical* leaf or peduncle. *Martyn.*

Radical quantity; in *algebra*, a quantity to which the radical sign is prefixed. *Brande.*

Radical sign; the sign $\surd$ placed before any quantity, denoting that its root is to be extracted; thus, $\surd a$ or $\surd a + b$. *Encyc. Bailey.*

RAD'I-CAL, *n.* In *philology*, a primitive word; a radix, root, or simple, underived, uncompounded word.

2. A primitive letter; a letter that belongs to the radix.

3. In *modern politics*, a person who advocates a radical reform, or extreme measures in reformation.

4. In *chemistry*, an element, or a simple constituent part of a substance, which is incapable of decomposition. *Parke.*

That which constitutes the distinguishing part of an acid or a base, by its union with oxygen, or other acidifying and basifying principles. *Ure.*

Compound radical, is a base composed of two or more substances. Thus a vegetable acid having a

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radical composed of hydrogen and carbon, is said to be an acid with a *compound radical*. The term *compound radical* is also applied to supposed salifiable bases, of which cyanogen is the type. *Silliman.*

RAD'I-CAL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine or principle of making radical reform in government, by overturning and changing the present state of things.

RAD-I-CAL'I-TY, *n.* Origination. *Brown.*

2. A being radical; a quantity which has relation to a root. *Bailey.*

RAD'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* Originally; at the origin or root; fundamentally; as, a scheme or system *radically* wrong or defective.

2. Primitively; essentially; originally; without derivation.

These great orbs thus *radically* bright. *Prior.*

RAD'I-CAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being radical or

RAD'I-CANT, *a.* [L. *radicans.*] [fundamental.

In *botany*, rooting; as, a *radicant* stem or leaf. *Lee. Martyn.*

RAD'I-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *radicatus, radicor*, from *radix*, root.]

To root; to plant deeply and firmly; as, *radicated* opinions; *radicated* knowledge. *Glanville.*

Meditation will *radicate* these seeds. *Hammond.*

RAD'I-CATE, *a.* Radicated. *South.*

RAD'I-CA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Rooted; deeply planted.

Prejudices of a whole race of people *radicated* by a succession of ages. *Burke.*

RAD'I-CA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* } In *botany*, taking root from

RAD'I-CANT, *a.* } some part above ground, as the joint of a stem, the extremity of a leaf, &c.

RAD-I-CA'TION, *n.* [from *radicate.*] The process of taking root deeply; as, the *radication* of habits.

2. In *botany*, the disposition of the root of a plant with respect to the ascending and descending caudex. *Lee.*

RAD'I-CLE, (rad'e-kl,) *n.* [L. *radicula*, from *radix.*]

1. That part of the seed of a plant which upon vegetating becomes the root. *Encyc.*

2. A name given to the fibrous parts of a root, which are renewed every year, and which are the parts that absorb the nutriment from the earth.

RA'DI-O-LITES, *n. pl.* A genus of fossil shells having the inferior valve in the shape of a reversed cone, the superior valve convex. *Brande.*

RA-DI-OM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *radius*, rod, and Gr. *μετρον*, measure.]

The forestaff, an instrument formerly used for taking the altitudes of celestial bodies. *Barlow.*

RAD'ISH, *n.* [Sax. *rædic*: D. *radys*; G. *radiess*; Corn. *rydhik*; Ir. *raidis*; W *rhuzygyl*, from *rhuzyg*, red. See RUDDY.]

A cultivated plant of the genus Raphanus, the root of which is eaten raw as a salad.

RA'DI-US, *n.*; *pl.* RADII. [L. *id.*, a *ray*, a *rod*, a beam, a spoke, that is, a shoot; *radio*, to shine, that is, to dart beams. See RAY.]

1. In *geometry*, a right line drawn or extending from the center of a circle to the periphery; the semidiameter of the circle. In *trigonometry*, the radius is equal to the sine of 90°.

2. In *anatomy*, the exterior bone of the fore-arm, descending along with the ulna from the elbow to the wrist.

3. In *botany*, a ray; the outer part or circumference of a compound radiate flower, or radiated discous flower. *Martyn.*

RA'DI-US VEC'TOR, *n.* [L.] In *astronomy*, the straight line drawn from the center of force to the point of the orbit, where the body is supposed to be. Thus, the *radius vector* of a planetary orbit, is a line drawn from the center of the sun to the centre of the planet in any part of that orbit. *Brande. Olmsted.*

RA'DIX, *n.* [L., a root.] In *etymology*, a primitive word, from which spring other words.

2. In *logarithms*, the base of any system of logarithms, or that number whose logarithm is unity. Thus in Briggs's, or the common system of logarithms, the radix is 10; in Napier's it is 2.7182818284. All other numbers are considered as some powers, or roots of the radix, the exponents of which powers, or roots, constitute the logarithms of those numbers respectively.

3. In *algebra*, radix, or root, sometimes denotes a finite expression, from which a series is derived. *Hutton.*

RAFF, *v. t.* [G. *raffen*, to sweep, to seize or snatch. It seems to be from the root of Sax. *reafian*, L. *rapio*; Ch. Syr. and Heb. גרף, Ar. جرف *jarafa*, to sweep away; Pers. رفتن *roftan*, id.]

To sweep; to snatch, draw, or huddle together; to take by a promiscuous sweep. [*Obs.*]

Their causes and effects I thus *raff* up together. *Carew.*

RAFF, *n.* The sweepings of society; the rabble; the mob, [*colluvies.*] This is used chiefly in the compound or duplicate, *riffraff.* [Pers. رفتة *roftah*, L. *quisquiliæ*, sweepings.]

2. A promiscuous heap or collection; a jumble. *Barrow.*

RAF'FLE, (raf'fl,) *v. t.* [Fr. *rafler*, to sweep away, to sweep stakes; D. *ruffelen*; Sp. *rifar*, to *raffle*, and to *strive*, to quarrel, to dispute, and to *rive*, to split a sail; Port. *rifa*, a set of cards of the same color, and a raffle or raffling, also a craggy or steep place; *rifar*, to neigh, as a mettlesome horse; probably from *riving*, opening with a burst of sound, or, as we say, to *rip out* (an oath.) The Sp. *rifar*, to strive, is precisely the Heb. ריב, to strive; Syr. to make a tumult or clamor; all from driving or violence. See Class Rb, No. 4, 12, 19, Pers. رفتن *roftan*, to sweep, to clean the teeth. See RAFF.]

To cast dice for a prize, for which each person concerned in the game lays down a stake, or hazards a part of the value; as, to *raffle* for a watch.

RAF'FLE, *n.* A game of chance, or lottery, in which several persons deposit a part of the value of the thing, in consideration of the chance of gaining it. The successful thrower of the dice takes or sweeps the whole.

RAF'FLER, *n.* One who raffles.

RAF'FLING, *ppr.* Throwing dice for a prize staked by a number.

RAFF'-MER'CHANT, *n.* A lumber merchant. [*Local.*]

RAFT, *n.* [In Dan. *raft* is a rack for hay; in Sax. *reafian* is the L. *rapio*; qu. from floating, sweeping along, or Gr. *βαπτω*, to sew, that is, to fasten together, and allied to *reeve*; or Gr. *ερεφω*, whence *υροφη*, a flooring. See RAFTER and ROOF.]

An assemblage of boards, planks, or pieces of timber fastened together horizontally and floated down a stream; a float. *Shak. Pope.*

RAFT, *v. t.* To carry on or in a raft.

RAFT, *pp.* [Sax. *reafian*, to seize, L. *rapio*; *bereafian*, to snatch away, to bereave.]

Torn; rent; severed. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

RAFT'ED, *pp.* Carried on or in a raft.

RAFT'ER, *n.* [Sax. *rafter*; Gr. *ερεφω*, to cover; *οροφη*, a roof; Russ. *strop*, a roof.]

A roof timber; a piece of timber that extends from the plate of a building toward the ridge, and serves to support the covering of the roof. *Milton. Pope.*

RAFT'ER-ED, *a.* Built or furnished with rafters.

RAFT'ING, *ppr.* Carrying on or in a raft.

RAFT'ING, *n.* The business of floating rafts.

RAFTS'MAN, *n.* A man who manages a raft.

RAFT'Y, *a.* Damp; musty. [*Local.*] *Robinson.*

RAG, *n.* [Sax. *hracod*, torn, *ragged*; *racian*, to rake; Dan. *rager*, to rake; *rageire*, old clothes; Sw. *raka*, to shave; *ragg*, rough hair; Gr. *ῥακος*, a torn garment, *ῥακοω*, to tear; *ῥαγας*, a rupture, a rock, a *crag*; *ῥαγοω*, to tear asunder; W. *rhwygaw*, to rend; Arm. *roga*, id. The Spanish has the word in the compounds *andrajo*, a rag, *andrajoso*, ragged; It. *straccio*, a rent, a rag; *stracciare*, to tear; Ar. خرق *charaka*, or *garaka*, to tear. Class Rg, No. 34.]

1. Any piece of cloth torn from the rest; a tattered cloth, torn or worn till its texture is destroyed. Linen and cotton *rags* are the chief materials of paper.

2. Garments worn out; *proverbially*, mean dress.

Drowsiness shall clothe a man with *rags*. — Prov. xxiii.
And virtue, though in *rags*, will keep me warm. *Dryden.*

3. A fragment of dress. *Hudibras.*

RAG, *v. t.* [Qu. Sax. *wregian*, to accuse; or from the root of *rage*. The sense is, to break or burst forth.] To scold; to rail. [*Local.*] *Pegge.*

RAG'A-BASH, } *n.* An idle, ragged person.

RAG'A-BRASH, }

RAG-A-MUF'FIN, *n.* [Qu. *rag* and Sp. *mofar*, to mock, or It. *muffo*, musty.]

A paltry fellow; a mean wretch. *Swift.*

RAG'-BOLT, *n.* An iron pin with barbs on its shank to retain it in its place. *Mar. Dict.*

RAGE, *n.* [Fr. *rage*, whence *enrager*, to enrage; Corn. *arraich*; Arm. *arragi*, *arragein*, to enrage. This belongs to the family of *Rg*, to break or burst forth. (See RAG.) Perhaps Heb. Ch. and Syr. חרק, to grind or gnash the teeth; in Ar. to burn, to break, to *crack*, to grind the teeth, to be angry. The radical sense of *burn* is in many cases to rage or be violent. Class Rg, No. 34.]

1. Violent anger accompanied with furious words, gestures, or agitation; anger excited to fury. Passion sometimes rises to *rage*.

Torment, and loud lament, and furious *rage*. *Milton.*

2. Vehemence or violent exacerbation of any thing painful; as, the *rage* of pain; the *rage* of a fever; the *rage* of hunger or thirst. *Pope.*

3. Fury; extreme violence; as of a tempest.

4. Enthusiasm; rapture.

Who brought green Poesy to her perfect age,
And made that art which was a *rage*. *Cowley.*

5. Extreme eagerness or passion directed to some object; as, the *rage* for money.

You purchase pain with all that joy can give,
And die of nothing but a *rage* to live. *Pope.*

RAGE, *v. i.* To be furious with anger; to be exasperated to fury; to be violently agitated with passion.

At this he inly *raged*. *Milton.*

2. To be violent and tumultuous.

Why do the heathen *rage*? — Ps. ii.

3. To be violently driven or agitated; as, the *raging* sea or winds.

4. To ravage; to prevail without restraint, or with fatal effect; as the plague *rages* in Cairo.

5. To be driven with impetuosity; to act or move furiously.

The chariots shall *rage* in the streets. — Nah. ii.
The madding wheels of brazen chariots *raged*. *Milton.*

6. To toy wantonly; to sport. [*Not in use.*] *Gower.*

RAGE'FUL, *a.* Full of rage; violent; furious. *Sidney. Hammond.*

RA'GER-Y, *n.* Wantonness. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

RAGG, *n.* A silicious sandstone. [See RAGSTONE.]

RAG'GED, *a.* [from *rag.*] Rent or worn into tatters, or till its texture is broken; as, a *ragged* coat; a *ragged* sail. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Broken with rough edges; uneven; as, a *ragged* rock.

3. Having the appearance of being broken or torn; jagged; rough with sharp or irregular points.

The moon appears, when looked upon through a good glass, rude and *ragged*. *Burnet.*

4. Wearing tattered clothes; as, a *ragged* fellow.

5. Rough; rugged.

What shepherd owns those *ragged* sheep? *Dryden.*

RAG'GED-NESS, *n.* The state of being dressed in tattered clothes.

2. The state of being rough or broken irregularly; as, the *raggedness* of a cliff.

RAG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* [from *rage.*] Acting with violence or fury.

2. Furious; impetuous; vehemently driven or agitated; as, the *raging* sea or tempest.

RAG'ING, *n.* Fury; violence; impetuosity. *Jonah* i.

RAG'ING-LY, *adv.* With fury; with violent impetuosity. *Hall.*

RAG'MAN, *n.* A man who collects or deals in rags, the materials of paper. *Rawlinson.*

RAG'MAN'S-ROLL, *n.* The record, contained on rolls of parchment, of those instruments by which the Scottish nobility and gentry subscribed allegiance to Edward I. of England, A. D. 1296. [See RIGMAROLE.] *P. Cyc.*

RA-GOUT', (ra-goo',) *n.* [Fr. *ragout*; Arm. *ragoud.*]

A sauce or seasoning for exciting a languid appetite; or a high-seasoned dish, prepared with fish, flesh, greens, and the like, stewed with salt, pepper, cloves, &c. *Encyc.*

RAG'STONE, *n.* A dark-gray silicious sandstone; called also ROWLEY RAGG. *Brande.*

RA-GÜ'LED, } [In *heraldry*, a *cross raguled* may be

RAG-GÜ'LED, } best understood by calling it two ragged staffs in a cross. *Bailey.* — *E. H. Barker.*]

RAG'-WHEEL, *n.* In *machinery*, a wheel having a notched or serrated margin.

RAG'WÖRT, *n.* A plant of the genus Senecio.

RAID, *n.* A hostile or predatory incursion. [*Scottish.*] *Walter Scott.*

RAIL, *n.* [G. *riegel*, rail, bolt, or bar; W. *rhail.*]

1. A piece of timber, or of iron, or other metal, extending from one post or support to another, as in fences, balustrades, staircases, &c.

2. The horizontal part in any piece of framing or paneling. *Brande.*

3. In *a ship*, a narrow plank nailed for ornament or security on a ship's upper works; also, a curved piece of timber extending from the bows of a ship to the continuation of its stem, to support the knee of the head, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

RAIL, *n.* A bird of the genus Rallus, consisting of many species. The water-rail has a long, slender body, with short, concave wings. The birds of this genus inhabit the slimy margins of rivers and ponds covered with marsh plants, and also other moist places. *Partington.*

RAIL, *n.* [Sax. *hragle*, *ragle*, from *wrigan*, to put on or cover, to *rig.*]

A woman's upper garment; retained in the word NIGHTRAIL, but not used in the United States.

RAIL, *v. t.* To inclose with rails.

Carew. Spectator.

2. To range in a line. *Bacon.*

RAIL, *v. i.* [D. *rallen*, to jabber; Sp. *ralla*, to grate, to molest; Port. *ralhar*, to swagger, to hector, to huff, to scold. This corresponds nearly with the G. *prahlen*, which may be the same word with a prefix, Eng. to *brawl*, Fr. *brailler*; Sw. *ralla*, to prate; Fr.

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railler, to rally. In Dan. *driller* signifies to drill and to banter.]

To utter reproaches; to scoff; to use insolent and reproachful language; to reproach or censure in opprobrious terms; followed by *at* or *against*, formerly by *on*. *Shak.*

And *rail at* arts he did not understand. *Dryden.*
Lesbia forever *on* me *rails*. *Swift.*

RĀIL'-FENCE, *n.* A fence made of wooden rails.

RĀIL'-RŌAD, RĀIL'-WĀY, *n.* [*rail* and *road*, or *way*.] A road or way on which iron rails are laid for wheels to run on, for the conveyance of heavy loads in vehicles.

[It may be well to confine *rail-road* to the *highway*, in which a railway is laid, and to use *rail-way* only for the rails when laid. This would be a useful distinction.]

RĀIL'ER, *n.* One who scoffs, insults, censures, or reproaches with opprobrious language. *South. Thomson.*

RĀIL'ING, *ppr.* Clamoring with insulting language; uttering reproachful words.

2. *a.* Expressing reproach; insulting; as, a *railing* accusation. 2 *Pet.* ii.

RĀIL'ING, *n.* Reproachful or insolent language. 1 *Pet.* iii.

RĀIL'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing with rails.

RĀIL'ING, *n.* A series of rails; a fence.

2. Rails in general; or the materials for rails.

RĀIL'ING-LY, *adv.* With scoffing or insulting lan-

RĀIL'LER-Y, (ral'ler-y,) *n.* [Fr. *raillerie.*] [guage. Banter; jesting language; good-humored pleasantry or slight satire; satirical merriment.

Let *raillery* be without malice or heat. *B. Jonson.*
Studies employed on low objects; the very naming of them is sufficient to turn them into *raillery*. *Addison.*

RĀ-IL-LEUR', (rā-il-yur',) *n.* [Fr.] A banterer; a jester; a mocker. [*Not English, nor in use.*] *Sprat.*

RĀI'MENT, *n.* [For ARRAYMENT; Norm. *araer*, to *array*; *araies*, array, apparel. See ARRAY and RAY.]

1. Clothing in general; vestments; vesture; garments. *Gen.* xxiv. *Deut.* viii.

Living, both food and *raiment* she supplies. *Dryden.*

2. A single garment. *Sidney.*

[*In this sense it is rarely used, and indeed is improper.*]

RĀIN, *v. i.* [Sax. *hregnan*, *regnan*, *renian*, *rinan*, to rain; Goth. *rign*, rain; Sax. *racu*, Cimbric *raekia*, rain; D. and G. *regen*, rain; D. *regenen*, to rain; Sw. *regn*, rain; *regna*, to rain; Dan. *regn*, rain; *regner*, to rain; G. *beregnen*, to rain on. It seems that *rain* is contracted from *regen*. It is the Gr. βρεχω, to rain, to water, which we retain in *brook*, and the Latins, by dropping the prefix, in *rigo*, *irrigo*, to *irrigate*. The primary sense is, to pour out, to drive forth, Ar. بَرَكَ *baraka*, coinciding with Heb. Ch. and Syr. ברך. Class Brg, No. 3.]

1. To fall in drops from the clouds, as water; used mostly with *it* for a nominative; as, *it rains*; *it will rain*; *it rained*, or *it* has *rained*.

2. To fall or drop like rain; as, tears *rained* at their eyes. *Milton.*

RĀIN, *v. t.* To pour or shower down from the upper regions, like rain from the clouds.

Then said the Lord to *Moses*, *Behold*, I will *rain* bread from heaven for you. — Ex. xvi.
God shall cast the fury of his wrath upon him, and shall *rain* it upon him while he is eating. — Job xx.
Upon the wicked he shall *rain* snares, fire and brimstone, and a horrible tempest. — Ps. xi.

RĀIN, *n.* [Sax. *rægn*, *regn*, *ren*.]

Water falling in drops from the atmosphere; or the descent of water in drops from the atmosphere. *Rain* is distinguished from *mist* by the size of the drops, which are distinctly visible. When water falls in very small drops or particles, we call it *mist*; and *fog* is composed of particles so fine as to be not only indistinguishable, but to float or be suspended in the air.

RĀIN'BEAT, *a.* Beaten or injured by the rain. [*Not used.*] *Hall.*

RĀIN'BŌW, *n.* A bow, or an arch of a circle, consisting of all the colors formed by the refraction and reflection of rays of light from drops of rain or vapor, appearing in the part of the hemisphere opposite to the sun. When the sun is at the horizon, the rainbow is a semicircle. The rainbow is called also IRIS. *Newton.*

The moon sometimes forms a bow or arch of light, more faint than that formed by the sun, and called *lunar rainbow*. Similar bows, at sea, are called *marine rainbows*, or *sea-bows*. *Encyc.*

RĀIN'BŌW-ED, *a.* Formed with a rainbow.

RĀIN'BŌW-TINT-ED, *a.* Having tints like those of a rainbow. *Mrs. Butler.*

RĀIN'DEER. See REINDEER.

RĀIN'-GAUGE, RĀIN'-GĀGE, *n.* [*rain* and *gauge*.] An instrument to measure the quantity of rain that falls at any given place. *Brande.*

RĀIN'I-NESS, *n.* [from *rainy*.] The state of being rainy.

RĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Pouring or showering down from the upper regions, as water from the clouds.

RĀIN'-TIGHT, (-tite,) *a.* So tight as to exclude rain.

RĀIN'-WĀ-TER, *n.* Water that has fallen from the clouds. *Boyle.*

RĀIN'Y, *a.* Abounding with rain; wet; showery; as, *rainy* weather; a *rainy* day or season.

RĀIP, *n.* A rod to measure ground.

RĀISE, (rāze,) *v. t.* [Goth. *raisyan*, *ur-raisyar*, to raise, to rouse, to excite; *ur-reisan*, to rise. This word occurs often in the Gothic version of the Gospels, Luke iii. 8, John vi. 40, 44. In Sw. *resa* signifies to go, walk, or travel, and to *raise*; Dan. *rejser*, the same. These verbs appear to be the L. *gradior*, *gressus*, without the prefix; and *gradior* is the Shemitic רדה, which has a variety of significations, but, in Syriac, to go, to walk, to pass, as in Latin. Whether the Swedish and Danish verbs are from different roots, blended by usage or accident, or whether the different senses have proceeded from one common signification, to move, to open, to stretch, let the reader judge.]

1. To lift; to take up; to heave; to lift from a low or reclining posture; as, to *raise* a stone or weight; to *raise* the body in bed.

The angel smote Peter on the side and *raised* him up. — Acts xii.

2. To set upright; as, to *raise* a mast.

3. To set up; to erect; to set on its foundations and put together; as, *to raise* the frame of a house.

4. To build; as, to *raise* a city, a fort, a wall, &c.

I will *raise* forts against thee. — Is. xxix. Amos ix.

5. To rebuild.

They shall *raise* up the former desolations. — Is. lxi.

6. To form to some *hight* by accumulation; as, to *raise* a heap of stones. *Josh.* viii.

7. To make; to produce; to amass; as, to *raise* a great estate out of small profits.

8. To enlarge; to amplify. *Shak.*

9. To exalt; to elevate in condition; as, to *raise* one from a low estate.

10. To exalt; to advance; to promote in rank or honor; as, to *raise* one to an office of distinction.

This gentleman came to be *raised* to great titles. *Clarendon.*

11. To enhance; to increase; as, to *raise* the value of coin; to *raise* the price of goods.

12. To increase *in current* value.

The plate pieces of eight were *raised* three pence in the piece. *Temple.*

13. To excite; to put in motion or action; as, to *raise* a tempest or tumult.

He commandeth and *raiseth* the stormy wind. — Ps. cvii.

14. To excite to sedition, insurrection, war, or tumult; to stir up. *Acts* xxiv.

Æneas then employs his pains
In parts remote to *raise* the Tuscan swains. *Dryden.*

15. To rouse; to awake; to stir up.

They shall not awake, nor be *raised* out of their sleep. — Job xiv.

16. To increase in strength; to excite from languor or weakness. The pulse is *raised* by stimulants, sometimes by venesection

17. To give beginning of importance to; to elevate into reputation; as, to *raise* a family.

18. To bring into being.

God vouchsafes to *raise* another world
From him. *Milton.*

19. To bring from a state of death to life.

He was delivered for our offenses, and *raised* again for our justification. — Rom. iv. 1 Cor. xv.

20. To call into view from the state of separate spirits; as, to *raise* a spirit by spells and incantations. *Sandys.*

21. To invent and propagate; to originate; to occasion; as, to *raise* a report or story.

22. To set up; to excite; to begin by loud utterance; as, to *raise* a shout or cry. *Dryden.*

23. To utter loudly; to begin to sound or clamor. He *raised* his voice against the measures of administration.

24. To utter with more strength or elevation; to swell. Let the speaker *raise* his voice.

25. To collect; to obtain; to bring into a sum or fund. Government *raises* money by taxes, excise, and imposts. Private persons and companies *raise* money for their enterprises.

26. To levy; to collect; to bring into service; as, to *raise* troops; to *raise* an army *Milton.*

27. To give rise to *Milton.*

28. To cause to grow; to procure to be produced, bred, or propagated; as, to *raise* wheat, barley, hops, &c.; to *raise* horses, oxen, or sheep. *New England.*

[The English now use GROW in regard to crops; as, to *grow* wheat. This verb intransitive has never been used in New England in a transitive sense, until recently some persons have adopted it from the English books. We always use RAISE; but in New England it is never applied to the breeding of the human race, as it is in the Southern States. In the north, we say, to *raise* wheat, and to *raise* horses or cattle, but not to *raise* men; though we say, to *raise* a sickly child.]

29. To cause to swell, heave, and become light; as, to *raise* dough or paste by yeast or leaven.

Miss Liddy can dance a jig and *raise* paste. *Spectator.*

30. To excite; to animate with fresh vigor; as, to *raise* the spirits or courage.

31. To ordain; to appoint; or to call to and prepare; to furnish with gifts and qualifications suited to a purpose; *a scriptural sense.*

I will *raise* them up a prophet from among their brethren. — Deut. xviii.
For this cause have I *raised* thee up, to show in thee my power. — Ex. ix. Judges ii.

32. To keep in remembrance. *Ruth* iv.

33. To cause to exist by propagation. *Matt.* xxii.

34. To incite; to prompt. *Ezra* i.

35. To increase in intensity or strength; as, to *raise* the heat of a furnace.

36. In *seamen's language*, to elevate, as an object by a gradual approach to it; to bring to be seen at a greater angle; as, to *raise* the land; to *raise* a point. *Totten.*

To raise a purchase, in *seamen's language*, is to dispose instruments or machines in such a manner as to exert any mechanical force required. *Mar. Dict.*

To raise a siege, is to remove a besieging army and relinquish an attempt to take the place by that mode of attack, or to cause the attempt to be relinquished.

RĀIS'ED, (rāzd,) *pp.* or *a.* Lifted; elevated; exalted; promoted; set upright; built; made or enlarged; produced; enhanced; excited; restored to life; levied; collected; roused; invented and propagated; increased.

RĀIS'ER, *n.* One who raises; that which raises; one that builds; one that levies or collects; one that begins, produces, or propagates. *Bacon. Taylor.*

2. Among *joiners*, one of the upright boards of the front of the steps of a flight of stairs. *Buchanan.*

RĀI'SIN, (rā'zn,) *n.* [Fr. and Ir. *id.*; Arm. *resin*, *resin*; D. *rozyn*; G. *rosine*, a raisin, and *rosinfarbe*, crimson (raisin color;) Dan. *rosin*. In Dan. and Sw. *rosen* signifies the erysipelas. It is evident that the word is from the same root as *red* and *rose*, being named from the color. (See RED and ROSE.) This word is in some places pronounced corruptly *reezn*. The pronunciation of Sheridan, Perry, and Jameson accords with that which prevails in the Eastern States, which is regular, and which I have followed.]

A dried grape. Grapes are suffered to remain on the vines till they are perfectly ripe, and then dried in an oven, or by exposure to the heat of the sun. Those dried in the sun are the sweetest. *Hill.*

RĀIS'ING, *ppr.* Lifting; elevating; setting upright; exalting; producing; enhancing; restoring to life; collecting; levying; propagating, &c.

RĀIS'ING, *n.* The act of lifting, setting up, elevating, exalting, producing, or restoring to life.

2. In *New England*, the operation or work of setting up the frame of a building.

RĀ'JAH, RĀ'JA, *n.* [L. *rex*, *regis*.]

In *India*, a native prince or king. *P. Cyc.*

RĀ'JAH-SHIP, *n.* The dignity or principality of a rajah. *Asiat. Res.*

RĀJ-POOT', *n.* A Hindoo of the military tribe or order.

RĀKE, *n.* [Sax. *raca*, *race*; G. *rechen*; Ir. *raca*; W. *rhacai*, *rhacan*. See the verb.]

An instrument consisting of a head-piece in which teeth are inserted, and a long handle at right angles to it; used for collecting hay or other light things which are spread over a large surface, or in gardens for breaking and smoothing the earth.

RĀKE, *n.* [Dan. *rækel*; probably from the root of *break*.]

A loose, disorderly, vicious man; a man addicted to lewdness and other scandalous vices. *Addison. Pope.*

RĀKE, *n.* [Sax. *racan*, to *reach*.]

1. The projection of the upper parts of a ship, at the *hight* of the stem and stern, beyond the extremities of the keel. The distance between a perpendicular line from the extremity of stem or stern to the end of the keel, is the length of the rake; one the *fore-rake*, the other the *rake-aft*.

2. The inclination of a mast from a perpendicular direction. *Mar. Dict.*

3. The forward inclination of a mill-saw.

RĀKE, *v. t.* [Sax. *racian*; Sw. *raka*; Dan. *rager*, to shave, to rake; Corn. *rackan*; W. *rhacaw*; Ir. *racam*; G. *rechen*; Fr. *racler*; Arm. *racla*. The D. *hark*, *harken*, is our *harrow*, but of the same family, the great family of *break*, *crack*, L. *frico*. Class Bg, No. 34, 38, 47.]

1. *Properly*, to scrape; to rub or scratch with something rough; as, to *rake* the ground.

2. To gather with a rake; as, to *rake* hay or barley.

3. To clear with a rake; to smooth with a rake; as, to *rake* a bed in a garden; to *rake* land.

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4. To collect or draw together something scattered; to gather by violence; as, to *rake* together wealth; to *rake* together slanderous tales; to *rake* together the rabble of a town.

5. To scour; to search with eagerness all corners of a place.

The statesman *rakes* the town to find a plot. *Swift.*

6. In *the military art*, to enfilade; to fire in a direction with the length of any thing; *particularly*, in *naval engagements*, to *rake* is to cannonade a ship on the stern or head, so that the balls range the whole length of the deck. Hence the phrase, to *rake* a ship fore and aft.

To rake up, applied to fire, is to cover the fire with ashes.

RĀKE, *v. i.* To scrape; to scratch into for finding something; to search minutely and meanly; as, to *rake* into a dunghill. *South.*

2. To search with minute inspection into every part.

One is for *raking* in Chaucer for antiquated words. *Dryden.*

3. To pass with violence or rapidity.

Pas could not stay, but over him did *rake*. *Sidney.*

4. To seek by raking; as, to *rake* for oysters.

5. To lead a dissolute, debauched life. *Shenstone.*

6. To incline from a perpendicular direction; as, a mast *rakes* aft.

RĀK'ED, (rākt,) *pp.* Scraped; gathered with a rake; cleaned with a rake; cannonaded fore and aft.

RĀKE'HELL, *n.* [Dan. *rækel;* now contracted into *rake;* properly *rakel.*]

A lewd, dissolute fellow; a debauchee; a rake.

RĀKE'HEL-LY, *a.* Dissolute; wild. *B. Jonson.*

RĀK'ER, *n.* One that rakes.

RĀKE'SHAME, *n.* A vile, dissolute wretch. *Milton.*

RĀK'ING, *ppr.* Scraping; gathering with a rake; cleaning and smoothing with a rake; cannonading in the direction of the length; inclining.

And *raking* chase-guns through our sterns they send. *Dryden.*

2. *a.* That rakes; as, a *raking* fire or shot.

RĀK'ING, *n.* The act of using a rake; the act or operation of collecting with a rake, or of cleaning and smoothing with a rake.

2. The space of ground raked at once; or the quantity of hay, &c., collected by once passing the rake.

3. The course of life of a rake or debauchee.

RĀK'ISH, *a.* Given to a dissolute life; lewd; debauched. *Richardson.*

2. In *vessels*, having a great *rake*, or backward inclination of the masts.

RĀK'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a rakish manner.

RĀK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Dissolute practices.

RAL'LI-ANCE, *n.* Act of rallying.

RAL'LI-ED, *pp.* Reunited and reduced to order.

2. Treated with pleasantry.

RAL'LY, *v. t.* [Fr. *railler.* This seems to be a compound of *re*, *ra*, and *lier*, L. *ligo*, to unite.]

1. To reünite; to collect and reduce to order troops dispersed or thrown into confusion.

2. To collect; to unite; as things scattered. *Atterbury.*

RAL'LY, *v. t.* [Fr. *railler.* See RAILLERY.]

To attack with raillery, either in good humor and pleasantry, or with slight contempt or satire, according to the nature of the case.

Honeycomb *rallies* me upon a country life. *Addison.*
Strephon had long confessed his amorous pain,
Which gay Corinna *rallied* with disdain. *Gay.*

RAL'LY, *v. i.* To assemble; to unite.

Innumerable parts of matter chanced then to *rally* together, and to form themselves into this new world. *Tillotson.*

2. To come back to order.

The Grecians *rally* and their powers unite. *Dryden.*

3. To use pleasantry or satirical merriment. *Johnson.*

RAL'LY, *n.* The act of bringing disordered troops to their ranks.

2. Exercise of good humor or satirical merriment.

RAL'LY-ING, *ppr.* Reüniting; collecting and reducing to order.

2. Treating with pleasant humor.

RAM, *n.* [Sax. *ram*; D. *ram*; G. *ramm*, but *rammbock*, rambuck, is used. See the verb.]

1. The male of the sheep or ovine genus; in some parts of England called a *tup*. In *the United States*, the word is applied, I believe, to no other male, except in the compound *ram-cat.*

2. In *astronomy*, Aries, the sign of the zodiac which the sun enters about the 21st of March, or a constellation of fixed stars in the figure of a ram. It is considered the first of the twelve signs.

3. An engine of war, used formerly for battering and demolishing the walls of cities, called a BATTERING-RAM.

4. A machine for raising water by means of the momentum or moving force of a part of the water to be raised, called HYDRAULIC RAM or WATER-RAM. *Hebert.*

RAM, *v. t.* [G. *rammen*; D. *rammeijen*; Dan. *ramler*, to ram or drive; *rammer*, to strike, to hit, to touch; W. *rham*, *rhum*, a thrusting, a projection forward. To the same family belong L. *ramus*, a branch, that is, a shoot or thrust, Heb. Ch. and Syr. רמה *ramah*, to throw, to project, Eth. ረመየ *rami*, to strike; Ar. رمى *ramai*, to shoot, to throw or dart. Class Rm, No. 7, 8, 9. See CRAM.]

1. To thrust or drive with violence; to force in; to drive down or together; as, to *ram* down a cartridge; to *ram* piles into the earth.

2. To drive, as with a battering-ram.

3. To stuff; to cram.

RAM'A-DAN, *n.* The great annual fast, or Lent of the Mohammedans, kept through their ninth month, called *Ramadan.*

RAM'AGE, *n.* [L. *ramus*, a branch, whence Fr. *ramage.*]

1. Branches of trees. [*Not in use.*]

2. The warbling of birds sitting on boughs.

3. See RUMMAGE. [*Drummond.*

RAM'BLE, (ram'bl,) *v. i.* [It. *ramengare*, to ramble, to rove; Arm. *rambreal*, to rave; W. *rhempiaw*, to run to an extreme, to be infatuated, and *rhamu*, to rise or reach over, to soar. These seem to be allied to *roam*, *romp*, *rampant*; Ar. رام to exceed or go beyond, to depart. Class Rm, No. 5.]

1. To rove; to wander; to walk, ride, or sail from place to place, without any determinate object in view; or to visit many places; to rove carelessly or irregularly; as, to *ramble* about the city; to *ramble* over the country.

Never ask leave to go abroad, for you will be thought an idle, *rambling* fellow. *Swift.*

2. To go at large without restraint and without direction.

3. To move without certain direction.

O'er his ample sides, the *rambling* sprays
Luxuriant shoot. *Thomson.*

RAM'BLE, *n.* A roving; a wandering; a going or moving from place to place without any determinate business or object; an irregular excursion.

Coming home after a short Christmas *ramble*, I found a letter upon my table. *Swift.*

RAM'BLER, *n.* One that rambles; a rover; a wanderer.

RAM'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Roving; wandering; moving or going irregularly.

RAM'BLING, *n.* A roving; irregular excursion. *South.*

RAM'BLING-LY, *adv.* In a rambling manner.

RAM'BOOZE, } *n.* A drink made of wine, ale, eggs,
RAM'BOŪSE, } and sugar in winter, or of wine, milk, sugar, and rose-water in summer. *Bailey.*

RAM'E-KIN, } *n.* [Fr. *ramequin.*]
RAM'E-QUIN, (kin,) }

In *cookery*, a name given to small slices of bread covered with a farce of cheese and eggs. *Bailey.*

RAM-EN-TĀ'CEOUS, *a.* In *botany*, covered with weak, shriveled, brown, scale-like processes; as the leaves of many ferns. *Lindley.*

RAM'ENTS, *n. pl.* [L. *ramenta*, a chip.]

1. Scrapings; shavings. [*Not used.*]

2. *Ramen'ta*, *pl.* In *botany*, loose scales on the stems of plants. *Linnæus.*

RĀ'ME-OUS, *a.* [L. *ramus*, a branch.]

In *botany*, belonging to a branch; growing on or shooting from a branch. *Lee.*

RAM-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *ramus*, a branch.]

1. The process of branching or shooting branches from a stem.

2. A branch; a small division proceeding from a main stock or channel; as, the *ramifications* of a family; the *ramifications* of an artery. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A division or subdivision; as, the *ramifications* of a subject or scheme.

4. In *botany*, the manner in which a tree produces its branches or boughs. *Lee.*

5. The production of figures resembling branches.

RAM'I-FI-ED, *pp.* Divided into branches. [*Encyc.*

RAM'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *ramifier*; L. *ramus*, a branch, and *facio*, to make.]

To divide into branches or parts; as, to *ramify* an art, a subject, or scheme. *Boyle.*

RAM'I-FY, *v. i.* To shoot into branches, as the stem of a plant.

When the asparagus begins to *ramify*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To be divided or subdivided, as a main subject or scheme.

RAM'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Shooting into branches or divisions.

RAM'MED, (ramd,) *pp.* [See RAM.] Driven forcibly.

RAM'MER, *n.* One that rams or drives.

2. An instrument for driving any thing with force; as, a *rammer* for driving stones or piles, or for beating the earth to more solidity.

3. A gun-stick; a rod for forcing down the charge of a gun.

RAM'MISH, *a.* [Dan. *ram*, bitter, strong-scented.]
Rank; strong-scented. *Chaucer.*

RAM'MISH-NESS, *n.* [from *ram.*] Rankness; a strong scent.

RAM'MING, *ppr.* Driving with force.

RAM'MY, *a.* Like a ram; strong-scented. *Burton.*

RAM-OL-LES'CENCE, *n.* [Fr. *ramollir.*]
A softening or mollifying. *Caldwell.*

RA-MOON', *n.* A small West Indian tree of the genus *Trophis*, whose leaves and twigs are used as fodder for cattle. *P. Cyc.*

RĀ'MŌSE, } *a.* [L. *ramosus*, from *ramus*, a branch.]
RĀ'MOUS, }

1. In *botany*, branched, as a stem or root; having lateral divisions. *Martyn.*

2. Branchy; consisting of branches; full of branches. *Newton. Woodward.*

RAMP, *v. i.* [Fr. *ramper*, to creep; It. *rampa*, a paw; *rampare*, to paw; *rampicare*, to creep; W. *rhamp*, a rise or reach over; *rhamant*, a rising up, a vaulting or springing; *rhamu*, to reach over, to soar, to vault. See RAMBLE and ROMANCE.]

1. To climb, as a plant; to creep up.

Plants furnished with tendrils catch hold, and so *ramping* on trees, they mount to a great hight. *Ray.*

2. To spring; to leap; to bound; to prance; to frolic.

Their bridles they would champ—
And trampling the fine element, would fiercely *ramp*. *Spenser.*
Sporting the lion *ramped*. *Milton.*

[In the latter sense, the word is usually written and pronounced ROMP; the word being originally pronounced with *a* broad.]

RAMP, *n.* A leap; a spring; a bound. *Milton.*

2. In *architecture*, a concave bend or slope in the cap or upper member of any piece of ascending or descending workmanship. *Brande.*

3. In *fortification*, a road cut obliquely into, or added to, the interior slope of the rampart. *Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

RAMP'AGE, *v. i.* To scour up and down, or prance about in a riotous manner. *Halliwell.*
[Used in Scotland, and sometimes in England.]

RAM-PAL'LIAN, (-pal'yan,) *n.* A mean wretch. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

RAMP'AN-CY, *n.* [from *rampant.*] Excessive growth or practice; excessive prevalence; exuberance; extravagance; as, the *rampancy* of vice. *South.*

RAMP'ANT, *a.* [Fr., from *ramper*; Sax. *rempend*, headlong. [See RAMP and RAMBLE.]

1. Overgrowing the usual bounds; rank in growth; exuberant; as, *rampant* weeds. *Clarissa.*

2. Overleaping restraint; as, *rampant* vice. *South.*

3. In *heraldry*, a lion *rampant* is a lion combatant, rearing upon one of his hinder feet, and attacking a man. It differs from SALIANT, which indicates the posture of springing or making a sally. *Encyc.*

The lion *rampant* shakes his brinded mane. *Milton.*

RAMP'ANT-LY, *adv.* In a rampant manner.

RAM'PART, } *n.* [Fr. *rempart*; Arm. *rampart*, *ram-*
RAM'PIER, } *parti*; Fr. *se remperer*, to fence or intrench one's self; It. *riparamento*, from *riparare*, to repair, to defend, to stop; Port. *reparo*; *reparar*, to repair, to *parry* in defense. Hence we see *rampart* is from L. *reparo*; *re* and *paro*. See PARRY and REPAIR.]

1. In *fortification*, an elevation or mound of earth round a place, capable of resisting cannon shot, and formed into bastions, curtains, &c. *Encyc.*

No standards from the hostile *ramparts* torn. *Prior.*

2. That which fortifies and defends from assault; that which secures safety.

RAM'PART, *v. t.* To fortify with ramparts. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

RAM'PI-ON, *n.* [from *ramp.*] The name of several plants; as, the *common esculent rampion*, a species of Campanula; the *crested rampion*, a species of Lobelia; the *horned rampion*, a species of Phyteuma. *Fam. of Plants.*

RAM'PIRE, *n.* The same as RAMPART, but seldom used, except in poetry. *Dryden.*

The Trojans round the place a *rampire* cast. *Dryden.*

RAM'PIR-ED, *a.* Fortified with a rampart.

RAM'ROD, *n.* The rod of iron, &c., used in ramming down the charge in a musket, pistol, &c. *Totten.*

RAM'SON, *n.* A species of garlic, *Allium ursinum*, formerly cultivated in gardens. *P. Cyc. Fam. of Plants.*

RAM'U-LOUS, *a.* Having many small branches.

RAN, the *pret.* of RUN. In old writers, open robbery. *Lambard.*

RAN-CES'CENT, *a.* [L. *rancco*, to be rank.]
Becoming rancid or sour. *Encyc.*

RANCH, *v. t.* [Corrupted from *wrench.*] To sprain; to injure by violent straining or contortion. [*Not used.*] *Dryden. Garth.*

RAN-CHĒ'RO, (ran-tshā'ro,) *n.* [Sp.] In *Mexico*, a herdsman; a peasant employed on a rancho. They are to some extent a mongrel breed, between Spaniards and Indians, and are a wild, lawless set, who are often but little better than mere banditti. *Hudson.*

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RANCH'O, (ran'tsho,) *n.* [Sp.] In *Mexico*, a small hamlet, or large farming establishment for rearing cattle and horses. It is thus distinguished from a HACIENDA, which is a cultivated farm or plantation. *Hudson.*

RAN'CID, *a.* [L. *rancidus*, from *ranceo*, to be rank. This is the Eng. *rank*, luxuriant in growth.]

Having a rank smell; strong-scented; sour; musty; as, *rancid* oil. *Arbuthnot.*

RAN-CID'I-TY, } *n.* The quality of being rancid; a
RAN'CID-NESS, } strong, sour scent, as of old oil.

The *rancidity* of oils may be analogous to the oxydation of metals. *Ure.*

RAN'CID-LY, *adv.* With a strong scent; mustily.

RAN'COR, (rank'ur,) *n.* [L., from *ranceo*, to be *rank*.]

1. The deepest malignity or spite; deep-seated and implacable malice; inveterate enmity.

[*This is the strongest term for enmity which the English language supplies.*]

It issues from the *rancor* of a villain. *Shak.*

2. Virulence; corruption *Shak.*

RAN'COR-OUS, (rank'ur-us,) *a.* Deeply malignant; implacably spiteful or malicious; intensely virulent.

So flamed his eyes with rage and *rancorous* ire. *Spenser.*
Rancorous opposition to the gospel of Christ. *West.*

RAN'COR-OUS-LY, *adv.* With deep malignity or spiteful malice.

RAND, *n.* [G. D. and Dan. *rand*, a border, edge, margin, brink; from shooting out, extending.]

A border; edge; margin; as, the *rand* of a shoe.

RAN'DOM, *n.* [Norm. *randum*; Sax. *randum*; Fr. *randonnée*, a rapid course of water; *randon*, a gushing.]

1. A roving motion or course without direction; hence, want of direction, rule, or method; hazard; chance; used in the phrase *at random*, that is, without a settled point of direction; at hazard.

2. Course; motion; progression; *distance of a* body thrown; as, the furthest *random* of a missile weapon. *Digby.*

RAN'DOM, *a.* Done at hazard, or without settled aim or purpose; left to chance; as, a *random* blow.

2. Uttered or done without previous calculation; as, a *random* guess.

RAN'DOM-SHOT, *n.* A shot not directed to a point, or a shot with the muzzle of the gun elevated above a horizontal line. *Brande.*

RAN'DY, *a.* Disorderly; riotous. [*Not used, or local.*] *Grose.*

RĀNE, *n.* [Sax. *hrana*; Fr. *renne*; D. *rendier*; G. *rennthier*; Dan. *rensdyr*; Basque, *oreña* or *orina*; so named probably from *running*. The true spelling is *rane*.]

A species of deer, the Cervus Tarandus, a ruminant mammal, found in the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America; usually called REINDEER.

RAN'FORCE, *n.* The ring of a gun next to the vent. *Bailey.*

[I do not find this word in modern books.]

RANG, the old *pret.* of RING. [*Nearly obsolete.*]

RĀNGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ranger*; Arm. *renca*, *ranqein*; W. *rhenciaw*, *from rhenc*, *reng*, rank, which see.]

1. To set in a row or in rows; to place in a regular line, lines, or ranks; to dispose in the proper order; as, to *range* troops in a body; to *range* men or ships in the order of battle.

2. To dispose in proper classes, orders, or divisions; as, to *range* plants and animals in genera and species.

3. To dispose in a proper manner; to place in regular method; *in a general sense. Range* and *arrange* are used indifferently in the same sense.

4. To rove over; to pass over.

Teach him to range the ditch and force the brake. *Gay.*

[This use is elliptical, *over* being omitted.]

5. To sail or pass in a direction parallel to or near; as, to *range the coast*, that is, *along the coast.*

RĀNGE, *v. i.* To rove at large; to wander without restraint or direction.

As a roaring *lion* and *ranging* bear. — Prov. xxviii.

2. To be placed in order; to be ranked.

'Tis better to be lowly born,
And *range* with humble livers in content. *Shak.*

[In this sense, RANK is now used.]

3. To lie in a particular direction.

Which way thy forests *range*. *Dryden.*

We say, the front of a house *ranges* with the line of the street.

4. To sail or pass near or in the direction of; as, to *range* along the coast.

RĀNGE, *n.* [Fr. *rangée*. See RANK.]

1. A row; a rank; things in a line; as, a *range* of buildings; a *range* of mountains; *ranges* of colors. *Newton.*

2. A class; an order.

The next *range* of beings above him are the immaterial intelligences. *Hale.*

3. A wandering or roving; excursion.

He may take a *range* all the world over. *South.*

4. Space or room for excursion.

A man has not enough *range* of thought. *Addison.*

5. Compass or extent of excursion; space taken in by any thing extended or ranked in order; as, the *range* of Newton's thought. No philosopher has embraced a wider range.

Far as creation's ample *range* extends. *Pope.*

6. The step of a ladder. *Clarendon.*

[Corrupted in popular language to RUNG.]

7. A kitchen grate. [*Obs.*] *Bacon. Wotton.*

8. An extended cooking apparatus of cast iron, set in brick work, and containing pots, oven, &c.

9. A bolting sieve to sift meal.

10. In *gunnery*, the horizontal distance to which a shot or other projectile is carried. Sometimes, though less properly, the path of a shot or projectile, or the line it describes from the mouth of the piece to the point where it lodges. When a cannon lies horizontally, it is called the *right, level*, or point blank *range*; when the muzzle is elevated to 45 degrees, it is called the utmost *range*. *Brande. Totten.*

11. The public lands of the United States are surveyed or divided into *ranges*, which designate the order of their arrangement into townships. *Bouvier.*

RĀNG'ED, *pp.* Disposed in a row or line; *placed in order*; passed in roving; placed in a particular direction.

RĀNG'ER, (rānj'er,) *n.* One that ranges; a rover; a robber. [*Now little used.*] *Spenser.*

2. The name given to mounted troops, armed with short muskets, who *range* the country around, and often fight on foot.

3. A dog that beats the ground. *Gay.*

4. In *England*, a sworn officer of a forest, appointed by the king's letters patent, whose business formerly was to walk through the forest, watch the deer, present trespasses, &c. *P. Cyc.*

RĀNG'ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of the keeper of a forest or park.

RĀNG'ING, *ppr.* Placing in a row or line; disposing in order, method, or classes; roving; passing near and in the direction of.

RĀNG'ING, *n.* The act of placing in lines, or in order; a roving, &c.

RANK, *n.* [Ir. *ranc*; W. *rhenc*: Arm. *rencq*; Fr. *rang*, a row or line; It. *rango*, rank, condition; Port. and Sp. *rancho*, a mess, or set of persons; D. Dan. and G. *rang*. In these words, *n* is probably casual; Ar. رَكَا *raka*, to set in order; Heb. and Ch. עָרַךְ, *id.* Class Rg, No. 13, 47. See also No. 18, 20, 21, 27, 46. The primary sense is probably to *reach*, to *stretch*, or to pass, to stretch along. Hence *rank* and *grade* are often synonymous.]

1. A row or line, applied to troops; a line of men standing abreast or side by side, and as opposed to FILE, a line running from front to rear of a company, battalion, or regiment. Keep your *ranks*; dress your *ranks*

Fierce, fiery warriors fight upon the clouds
In *ranks*, and squadrons, and right form of war. *Shak.*

2. *Ranks*; in *the plural*, the order of common soldiers; as, to reduce an officer to the *ranks*.

3. A row; a line of things, or things in a line; as, a *rank* of osiers. *Shak.*

4. Degree; grade; *in military affairs*; as, the *rank* of captain, colonel, or general; the *rank* of vice-admiral.

5. Degree of elevation *in civil life or station*; the order of elevation, or of subordination. We say, all *ranks* and orders of men; every man's dress and behavior should correspond with his *rank*; the highest and the lowest *ranks* of men, or of other intelligent beings.

6. *Class*; order; division; any portion or number of things to which place, degree, or order, is assigned. Profligate men, by their vices, sometimes degrade themselves to the *rank* of brutes.

7. Degree of dignity, eminence, or excellence; as, a writer of the first *rank*; a lawyer of high *rank*.

These are all virtues of a meaner *rank*. *Addison.*

8. Dignity; high place or degree in the orders of men; as, a man of *rank*.

Rank and file; the whole body of common soldiers, including also corporals, who carry firelocks. Ten officers, and three hundred *rank and file*, fell in the action.

To fill the ranks; to supply the whole number, or a competent number.

To take rank: to enjoy precedence, or to have the right of taking a higher place. In Great Britain, the king's sons *take rank* of all the other nobles.

RANK, *a.* [Sax. *ranc*, proud, haughty; Sp. and It. *rancio*; L. *rancidus*, from *ranceo*, to smell strong. The primary sense of the root is to advance, to shoot forward, to grow luxuriantly, whence the sense of strong, vigorous; W. *rhac*, *rhag*, before; *rhacu*, *rhaciaw*, to advance, to put forward. This word belongs probably to the same family as the preceding.]

1. Luxuriant in growth; being of vigorous growth; as, *rank* grass; *rank* weeds.

Seven ears came up upon one stalk, *rank* and good. — Gen. xli.

2. Causing vigorous growth; producing luxuriantly; very rich and fertile; as, land is *rank*. *Mortimer.*

3. Strong-scented; as, *rank*-smelling rue. *Spenser.*

4. Rancid; musty; as, oil of a *rank* smell.

5. Inflamed with venereal appetite. *Shak.*

6. Strong to the taste; high-tasted.

Divers sea-fowls taste *rank* of the fish on which they feed. *Boyle.*

7. Raised to a high degree; excessive; violent; as, *rank* pride; *rank* idolatry; *rank* enmity.

I do forgive
Thy *rankest* faults. *Shak.*

8. Gross; coarse. *Shak.*

9. Strong; clinching. Take *rank* hold. Hence,

10. Excessive; exceeding the actual value; as, a *rank* modus in law. *Blackstone.*

To set rank, as the iron of a plane; to set it so as to take off a thick shaving. *Moxon.*

RANK, *v. t.* To place abreast, or in a line. *Milton.*

2. To place in a particular class, order, or division.

Poets were *ranked* in the class of philosophers. *Broome.*
Heresy is *ranked* with idolatry and witchcraft. *Decay of Piety.*

3. To dispose methodically; to place in suitable order.

Who now shall rear you to the sun, or *rank* your tribes?
Milton.
Ranking all things under general and special heads. *Watts.*

RANK, *v. i.* To be ranged; to be set or disposed; as in a particular degree, class, order, or division.

Let that one article *rank* with the rest. *Shak.*

2. To be placed in a rank or ranks.

Go, *rank* in tribes, and quit the savage wood. *Tate.*

3. To have a certain grade or degree of elevation in the orders of civil or military life. He *ranks* with a major. He *ranks* with the first class of poets. He *ranks* high in public estimation.

RANK'ED, (rankt,) *pp.* Placed in a line; disposed in an order or class; arranged methodically.

RANK'ER, *n.* One that *disposes in ranks*; one that arranges.

RANK'ING, *ppr.* Placing in ranks or lines; arranging; disposing in orders or classes; having a certain rank or grade.

RANK'LE, (rank'l,) *v. i.* [from *rank*.] To grow more rank or strong; to be inflamed; to fester; as, a *rankling* wound.

A malady that burns and *rankles* inward. *Rowe.*

2. To become more violent; to be inflamed; to rage; as, *rankling* malice; *rankling* envy. Jealousy *rankles* in the breast.

RANK'LING, *n.* The act or process of becoming *more virulent; deep and active irritation. Dwight.*

RANK'LY, *adv.* With vigorous growth; as, grass or weeds grow *rankly*.

2. Coarsely; grossly. *Shak.*

RANK'NESS, *n.* Vigorous growth; luxuriance; exuberance; as, the *rankness* of plants or herbage.

2. Exuberance; excess; extravagance; as, the *rankness* of pride; the *rankness* of joy. *Shak.*

3. Extraordinary strength.

The crane's pride is in the *rankness* of her wing. *L'Estrange.*

4. Strong taste; as, the *rankness* of flesh or fish.

5. Rancidness; rank smell; as, the *rankness* of oil.

6. Excessiveness; as, *the rankness* of a composition or modus. *Blackstone.*

RAN'NY, *n.* The shrew-mouse. *Brown.*

RAN'SACK, *v. t.* [Dan. *randsager*; Sw. *ransaka*; Gaelic, *ransuchadh*. *Rank*, in Danish, is edge, margin, Eng. *rand*, and *ran* is rapine. The last syllable coincides with the English verb to *sack*, to pillage, and in Spanish, this verb, which is *written saquear*, signifies to ransack.]

1. To plunder; to pillage completely; to strip by plundering; as, to *ransack* a house or city. *Dryden.*

Their vow is made to *ransack* Troy. *Shak.*

2. To search thoroughly; to enter and search every place or part. It seems often to convey the sense of opening doors and parcels, and turning over things in search; as, to *ransack* files of papers.

I *ransack* the several caverns. *Woodward.*

3. To violate; to ravish; to deflour; as, *ransacked* chastity. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

RAN'SACK-ED, *pp.* Pillaged; searched narrowly.

RAN'SACK-ING, *ppr.* Pillaging; searching narrowly.

RAN'SOM, *n.* [Dan. *ranzon*; Sw. *ranson*; G. *ranzion*; Norm. *raancon*; Fr. *rançon*; Arm. *rançzon*. In *French*, the word implies not only redemption, but exaction; but I know not the component parts of the word. Qu, Dan. *ran*, a *pillaging*, and G. *sühne*, atonement.]

1. The money or price paid for the redemption of a prisoner or slave, or for goods captured by an enemy; that which procures the release of a prisoner

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or captive, or of captured property, and restores the one to liberty, and the other to the original owner.

By his captivity in Austria, and the heavy *ransom* he paid for his liberty, Richard was hindered from pursuing the conquest of Ireland. *Davies.*

2. Release from captivity, bondage, or the possession of an enemy. They were unable to procure the *ransom* of the prisoners.

3. In *law*, a sum paid for the pardon of some great offense, and the discharge of the offender; or a fine paid in lieu of corporal punishment. *Encyc. Blackstone.*

4. In *Scripture*, the price paid for a forfeited life, or for delivery or release from capital punishment.

Then he shall give for the *ransom* of his life, whatever is laid upon him.—Ex. xxi.

5. The price paid for procuring the pardon of sins and the redemption of the sinner from punishment.

Deliver him from going down to the pit. I have found a *ransom*. —Job xxxiii.

The Son of man came—to give his life a *ransom* for many.—Matt. xx. Mark x.

RAN'SŌM, *v. t.* [Sw. *ransonera*; Dan. *ranzonerer*; Fr. *rançonner*; Arm. *rançzouna.*]

1. To redeem from captivity or punishment by paying an equivalent; *applied to persons*; as, to *ransom* prisoners from an enemy.

2. To redeem from the possession of an enemy by paying a price deemed equivalent; *applied to goods or property.*

3. In *Scripture*, to redeem from the bondage of sin, and from the punishment to which sinners are subjected by the divine law.

The *ransomed* of the Lord shall return.—Is. xxxv.

4. To rescue; to deliver. *Hos.* xiii.

RAN'SŌM-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Redeemed or rescued from captivity, bondage, or punishment, by the payment of an equivalent.

RAN'SŌM-ER, *n.* One that redeems.

RAN'SŌM-ING, *ppr.* Redeeming from captivity, bondage, or punishment, by giving satisfaction to the possessor; rescuing; liberating.

RAN'SŌM-LESS, *a.* Free from ransom. *Shak.*

RANT, *v. i.* [Heb. and Ch. רנן, ‏ רנן‏ *ranna*, to cry out, to shout, to sound, groan, murmur; W. *rhonta*, to frisk, to gambol, a sense of the Hebrew also.]

To rave in violent, high-sounding, or extravagant language, without correspondent dignity of thought; to be noisy and boisterous in words or declamation; as, a *ranting* preacher.

Look where my *ranting* host of the garter comes. *Shak.*

RANT, *n.* High-sounding language without dignity of thought; boisterous, empty declamation; as, the *rant* of fanatics.

This is stoical *rant*, without any foundation in the nature of man, or reason of things. *Atterbury.*

RANT'ER, *n.* A noisy talker; a boisterous preacher.

2. *Ranters, pl.*; a religious sect which sprung up in 1645. It is now extinct, and the name has been reproachfully applied to the Primitive Methodists, who seceded from the Wesleyan Methodists on the ground of their deficiency in fervor and zeal. *Brande.*

RANT'ER-ISM, *n.* The practice or tenets of ranters.

RANT'ING, *ppr* or *a.* Uttering high-sounding words, without solid sense; declaiming or preaching with boisterous, empty words.

RANT'I-POLE, *a.* [from *rant.*] Wild; roving; rakish. [*A low word.*] *Congreve.*

RANT'I-POLE, *v. i.* To run about wildly. [*Low.*] *Arbuthnot.*

RANT'ISM, *n.* The practice or tenets of ranters.

RANT'Y, *a.* Wild; noisy; boisterous.

RAN'Ų-LA, *n.* [L. *rana*, a frog; *dim.* a little frog.] A swelling of a salivary gland under the tongue.

RA-NUN'CU-LUS, *n.* [L., from *rana*, a frog.]

In *botany*, crowfoot, a genus of plants of many species, some of them beautiful flowering plants, particularly the Asiatic, or Turkey and Persian ranunculus, which is diversified with many rich colors. *Encyc.*

RANZ DES VACHES', (rānz dā vāsh',) [Fr.] *Literally*, the round of the cows. The name of certain simple melodies of the Swiss mountaineers, commonly played on a long trumpet called the *Alpine horn.* *P. Cyc.*

RAP, *v. i.* [Sax. *hrepan*, *hreppan*, to touch; *repan*, to touch, to seize, L. *rapio*; Sw. *rappa*; Dan. *rapper*, to snatch away, and *rapper sig*, to hasten; *rap*, a stroke, Sw. *rapp*; Fr. *frapper*, to strike. The primary sense of the root is, to rush, to drive forward, to fall on, hence, both to strike and to seize. That the sense is to drive or rush forward, is evident from L. *rapidus*, rapid, from *rapio*. See Class Rb, No. 26, 27, 28, 29.]

To strike with a quick, sharp blow; to knock; as, to *rap* on the door.

RAP, *v. t.* To strike with a quick blow; to knock.

With one great peal they *rap* the door. *Prior.*

To rap out; to utter with sudden violence; as, to *rap out* an oath. *Addison.* [Sax. *hreopan*, to cry out, that is, to drive out the voice. This is probably of the same family as the preceding word. In *the popular language of the United States*, it is often pronounced *rip*, to *rip out an oath*; L. *crepo*, Fr. *crever.*]

RAP, *v. t.* To seize and bear away, as the mind or thoughts; to transport out of one's self; to affect with ecstasy or rapture; as, *rapt* into admiration.

I'm *rapt* with joy to see my Marcia's tears. *Addison.*
Rapt into future times the bard begun. *Pope.*

2. To snatch or hurry away.

And *rapt* with whirling wheels. *Spenser.*
Rapt in a chariot drawn by fiery steeds. *Milton.*

3. To seize by violence. *Drayton.*

4. To exchange; to truck. [*Low, and not used.*]

To rap and rend: to seize and tear, or strip; to fall on and plunder; to snatch by violence. They brought off all they could *rap and rend.* [See REND.]

RAP, *n.* A quick, smart blow; as, a *rap* on the knuckles.

RA-PĀ'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *rapax*, from *rapio*, to seize. See RAP.]

1. Given to plunder; disposed or accustomed to seize by violence; seizing by force; as, a *rapacious* enemy.

Well may thy lord, appeased,
Redeem thee quite from death's *rapacious* claim. *Milton.*

2. Accustomed to seize for food; subsisting on prey or animals seized by violence; as, a *rapacious* tiger, a *rapacious* bird.

RA-PĀ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* By rapine; by violent robbery or seizure.

RA-PĀ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being rapacious; disposition to plunder or to exact by oppression.

RA-PAC'I-TY, (ra-pas'e-te,) *n.* [Fr. *rapacité*; L. *rapacitas*, from *rapax*, *rapio.*]

1. Addictedness to plunder; the exercise of plunder; the act or practice of seizing by force; as, the *rapacity* of a conquering army; the *rapacity* of pirates; the *rapacity* of a Turkish pashaw; the *rapacity* of extortioners.

2. Ravenousness; as, the *rapacity* of animals.

3. The act or practice of extorting or exacting by oppressive injustice.

4. Exorbitant greediness of gain.

RĀPE, *n.* [L. *rapio*, *raptus*; It. *ratto*; Fr. *rapt*; W. *rhaib*, a snatching; *rheibiaw*, to snatch, See RAP.]

1. In *a general sense*, a seizing by violence; also, a seizing and carrying away by force, as females. *Mitford.*

2. In *law*, the carnal knowledge of a woman forcibly and against her will. *Blackstone.*

3. Privation; the act of seizing or taking away. *Chapman.*

And ruined orphans of thy *rapes* complain. *Sandys.*

4. Something taken or seized and carried away.

Where now are all my hopes? O, never more
Shall they revive, nor death her *rapes* restore. *Sandys.*

5. Fruit plucked from the cluster. *Ray.*

6. A division of a county in Sussex, in England; or an intermediate division between a hundred and a shire, and containing three or four hundreds. *Blackstone.*

RĀPE, *n.* [Ir. *raib*; L. *rapa*, *rapum*; Gr. ῥαπυς; D. *raap*; G. *rübe*; Sw. *rofva.*]

One of the names of the Brassica Rapa, or common turnip. This is the plant to which this name properly belongs; but, with the prefixed epithet *wild*, it is applied also to the Brassica Napus, Navew, or French turnip. An oil is obtained from the seed of the latter, which is called RAPE-SEED OIL, and RAPE-OIL.

The *broom-rape* is of the genus Orobanche.

RĀPE'-CĀKE, *n.* The refuse or *marc* remaining after the oil has been expressed from the rape-seed. *Farm. Encyc.*

RĀPE'-ROOT. See RAPE.

RĀPE'-SEED, *n.* The seed of the Brassica Napus, or the rape, from which oil is expressed.

RĀ'PHE, *n.* [Gr. ῥαφη, a seam or suture.]

In *botany*, a bundle of vessels connecting the chalaza with the hilum of a seed. *Lindley.*

RAPH'I-DĒS, (raf'-,) *n. pl.* [from Gr. ῥαφις, a needle.] Minute transparent crystals found in the tissue of plants. *Lindley.*

RAP'ID, *a.* [L. *rapidus*, from *rapio*, the primary sense of which is to *rush.*]

1. Very swift or quick; moving with celerity; as, a *rapid* stream; a *rapid* flight; a *rapid* motion.

Part shun the goal with *rapid* wheels. *Milton.*

2. Advancing with haste or speed; speedy in progression; as, *rapid* growth; *rapid* improvement.

3. Of quick utterance of words; as, a *rapid* speaker.

RAP'ID, *n. sing.* } The part of a river where the cur-
RAP'IDS, *n. pl.* } rent moves with more celerity than the common current. Rapids imply a considerable descent of the earth, but not sufficient to occasion a fall of the water, or what is called a *cascade* or *cataract.*

RA-PID'I-TY, *n.* [L. *rapiditas*; Fr. *rapidité*, supra.]

1. Swiftness; celerity; velocity; as, the *rapidity* of a current; the *rapidity* of motion of any kind.

2. Haste in utterance; as, the *rapidity* of speech or pronunciation.

3. Quickness of progression or advance; as, *rapidity* of growth or improvement.

RAP'ID-LY, *adv.* With great speed, celerity, or velocity; swiftly; with quick progression; as, to run *rapidly*; to grow or improve *rapidly.*

2. With quick utterance; as, to speak *rapidly.*

RAP'ID-NESS, *n.* Swiftness; speed; celerity; rapidity.

RĀ'PI-ER, *n.* [Fr. *rapière*; Ir. *roipeir*: from thrusting, driving, or quick motion.]

A small sword used only in thrusting. *Shak. Pope.*

RĀ'PI-ER-FISH, *n.* The sword-fish. *Grew.*

RAP'IL, } *n.* Pulverized volcanic substances.
RA-PIL'LO, }

RAP'INE, (rap'in,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *rapina*; *rapio*, to seize.]

1. The act of plundering; the seizing and carrying away of things by force; pillage; plunder.

2. Violence; force. *Milton.*

RAP'INE, *v. t.* To plunder. *Buck.*

RAP'IN-ED, *pp.* Plundered.

RAP-PA-REE', *n.* A wild Irish plunderer; so called from *rapery*, a half pike that he carries. *Todd.*

RAP-PEE', *n.* A coarse kind of snuff.

RAP'PER, *n.* [from *rap.*] One that raps or knocks.

2. The knocker of a door. [*Not in common use.*]

3. An oath or a lie. [*Not in use.*] *Parker.*

RAP-PŌRT', *n.* [Fr., from *re* and *porter*, to bear.] Relation; proportion. [*Not in use.*] *Temple.*

RAPT, *pp.* or *a.* [from *rap.*] Transported; ravished.

RAPT, *v. t.* To transport or ravish. [*Not legitimate, nor in use.*] *Chapman.*

RAPT, *n.* An ecstasy; a trance. *Morton.*

2. Rapidity. [*Not in use.*]

RAP'TER, } *n.* [L. *raptor.*]
RAP'TOR, }

A ravisher; a plunderer. *Drayton.*

RAP-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Rapacious; an epithet applied to birds of prey. *Swainson.*

RAP-TŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* A term applied to animals which dart upon and seize their prey. *Humble.*

RAP'TURE, (rapt'yur,) *n.* [L. *raptus*, *rapio.*]

1. A seizing by violence. [*Little used.*] *Chapman.*

2. Transport; ecstasy; violence of a pleasing passion; extreme joy or pleasure.

Music, when thus applied, raises in the mind of the hearer great conceptions; it strengthens devotion and advances praise into *rapture.* *Spectator.*

3. Rapidity with violence; a hurrying along with velocity; as, rolling with torrent *rapture.* *Milton.*

4. Enthusiasm; uncommon heat of imagination.

You grow correct, that once with *rapture* writ. *Pope.*

RAP'TUR-ED, *a.* Ravished; transported. *Thomson.*

[But ENRAPTURED is generally used.]

RAP'TUR-IST, *n.* An enthusiast. *Spenser.*

RAP'TUR-OUS, *a.* Ecstatic; transporting; ravishing; as, *rapturous* joy, pleasure, or delight. *Collier.*

RAP'TUR-OUS-LY, *adv.* With rapture; ecstatically.

RĀ'RA Ā'VIS, *n.* [L.] A rare bird; an unusual person

RĀRE, *a.* [L. *rarus*, thin; Sp. Port. and It. *raro*; Fr. *rare*; D. *raar*; G. and Dan. *rar.*]

1. Uncommon; not frequent; as, a *rare* event; a *rare* phenomenon.

2. Unusually excellent; valuable to a degree seldom found.

Rare work, all filled with terror and delight. *Cowley.*
Above the rest I judge one beauty *rare.* *Dryden.*

3. Thinly scattered.

Those *rare* and solitary, these in flocks. *Milton.*

4. Thin; porous; not dense; as, a *rare* and attenuate substance.

Water is nineteen times lighter, and, by consequence, nineteen times *rarer*, than gold. *Newton.*

5. [Sax. *brere.*] Nearly raw; imperfectly roasted or boiled; as, *rare* beef or mutton; eggs roasted *rare.* *Dryden.*

RAR'EE-SHŌW, *n.* [*rare* and *show.*] A show carried about in a box by a show-man. *Pope.*

RAR-E-FAC'TION, *n.* [Fr. See RAREFY.] The act or process of expanding or distending bodies, by separating the parts and rendering the bodies more rare or porous, by which operation they appear under a larger bulk, or require more room, without an accession of new matter; opposed to CONDENSATION; as, the *rarefaction* of air. *Encyc.*

RAR'E-FI-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being rarefied.

RAR'E-FI-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made thin or less dense.

RAR'E-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *rarefier*; L. *rarefacio*; *rarus*, rare, and *facio*, to make.]

To make thin and porous or less dense; to expand or enlarge a body without adding to it any new portion of its own matter; opposed to CONDENSE. *Encyc. Thomson.*

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RAR'E-FY, *v. i.* To become thin and porous. *Dryden.*
RAR'E-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making thin or less dense.
RARE'LY, *adv.* Seldom; not often; as, things *rarely* seen.
2. Finely; nicely. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
RARE'NESS, *n.* The state of being uncommon; uncommonness; infrequency.
And let the *rareness* the small gift commend. *Dryden.*
2. Value arising from scarcity. *Bacon.*
3. Thinness; tenuity; as, the *rareness* of air or vapor.
4. Distance from each other; thinness. *Johnson.*
RARE'RIPE, *a.* [Sax. *ærœran*, to excite, to hasten.] Early ripe; ripe before others, or before the usual season.
RARE'RIPE, *n.* An early fruit, particularly a kind of peach which ripens early.
RAR'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *rareté*; L. *raritas.*]
1. Uncommonness; infrequency.
Far from being fond of a flower for its *rarity.* *Spectator.*
2. A thing valued for its scarcity.
I saw three *rarities* of different kinds, which pleased me more than any other shows in the place. *Addison.*
3. Thinness; tenuity; opposed to DENSITY; as, the *rarity* of air. *Digby.*
RAS'CAL, *n.* [Sax. *id.* This word is said to signify a lean beast.]
1. A mean fellow; a scoundrel; in *modern usage*, a trickish, dishonest fellow; a rogue; particularly applied to men and boys guilty of the lesser crimes, and indicating less enormity or guilt than VILLAIN.
I have sense to serve my turn in store,
And he's a *rascal* who pretends to more. *Dryden.*
2. A lean deer. *Shak. Toone.*
RAS'CAL, *a.* Lean; as, a *rascal* deer.
2. Mean; low. *Spenser.*
RAS-CAL'ION, (ras-kal'yun,) *n.* [from *rascal.*] A low, mean wretch. *Hudibras.*
RAS-CAL'I-TY, *n.* The low, mean people. *South.*
2. Mean trickishness or dishonesty; base fraud. [*This is its sense in present usage in America.*]
RAS'CAL-LY, *a.* Meanly trickish or dishonest; vile.
2. Mean; vile; base; worthless; as, a *rascally* porter. *Swift.*
RASE, *v. t.* [Fr. *raser*: Sp. and Port. *rasar*; It. *rasare* and *raschiare*; Arm. *raza*; L. *rasus*, *rado.* With these words accord the W. *rhathu*, to rub off; *rhathell*, a rasp; Eth. ⵔⵀⵜ *root*, to rub or wipe. See the verb to *row*, which is radically the same word. If *g* in *grate* is a prefix, the word is formed on the same radix. Class Rd, No. 10, 13, 17, 25, 35, 38, 42, 56, 58, 61, 62, 64, 81.]
1. To pass along the surface of a thing, with striking or rubbing it at the same time; to *graze.*
Might not the bullet which *rased* his cheek, have gone into his head? [*Obs.*] *South.*
2. To erase; to scratch or rub out; or to blot out; to cancel. *Milton.*
[In this sense, ERASE is generally used.]
3. To level with the ground; to overthrow; to destroy; as, to *rase* a city. *Milton.*
[In this sense RAZE is generally used. This orthography, *rase*, may therefore be considered as nearly obsolete; GRAZE, ERASE, and RAZE having superseded it.]
RASE, *n.* A cancel; erasure. [*Not in use.*]
2. A slight wound. [*Not in use.*]
RASH, *a.* [D. and G. *rasch*, quick; Sw. and Dan. *rask*, id.; Sax. *hrad*, *hræd*, *hræth*, quick, *hasty*, *ready*, and *hræs*, *ras*, impetus, force, and *hreosan*, *reosan*, *resan*, to *rush.* (See READY and RUSH.) The sense is, advancing, pushing forward. Class Rd, No. 5, 9.]
1. Hasty in counsel or action; precipitate; resolving or entering on a project or measure without due deliberation and caution, *and thus* encountering unnecessary hazard; *applied to persons*; as, a *rash* statesman or minister; a *rash* commander.
2. Uttered or undertaken with too much haste or too little reflection; as, *rash* words; *rash* measures.
3. Requiring haste; urgent.
I have scarce leisure to salute you,
My matter is so *rash.* *Shak.*
4. Quick; sudden; as, *rash* gunpowder. [*Not in use.*]
RASH, *n.* Corn so dry as to fall out with handling. *Grose.* [*Local.*]
RASH, *n.* [It. *rascia.*]
1. An eruption or efflorescence on the body, with little or no elevation. [In It. *raschia* is the itch.]
2. Satin. [*Obs.*]
RASH, *v. t.* [It. *raschiare*, to scrape or grate; W. *rhâsg*, *rhasgyl*, *rhasgliaw*; from the root of *rase*, *graze.*]
To slice; to cut into pieces; to divide. *Spenser.*
RASH'ED, (rasht,) *pp.* Cut into slices; divided. *Shak.*
RASH'ER, *n.* A thin slice of bacon; a thin cut. *Shak.*
RASH'LY, *adv.* With precipitation; hastily; without due deliberation.
He that doth any *thing rashly*, must do it willingly. *L'Estrange.*
So *rashly* brave, to dare the sword of Theseus. *Smith.*

RASH'NESS, *n.* Too much haste *in* resolving or in undertaking a measure; precipitation; inconsiderate readiness or promptness to decide or act, implying disregard of consequences or contempt of danger; *applied to persons.* The failure of enterprises is often owing to *rashness.*
We offend by *rashness*, which is an affirming or denying before we have sufficiently informed ourselves. *South.*
2. The quality of being uttered or done without due deliberation; as, the *rashness* of words or of undertakings.
RAS-KOL'NIKS, n. pl. The name given to the largest and most important body of dissenters from the Greek church in Russia. *Brande.*
RA-SŌ'RI-AL, *a.* [L. *rado*, to scratch.]
In *ornithology*, an epithet applied to gallinaceous birds, including the peacock, domestic fowl, partridge, ostrich, pigeon, &c. *Swainson.*
RASP, *n.* [Sw. and D. *rasp*; G. *raspel*; Dan. *raspe*; Fr. *râpe*, for *raspe*; It. and Sp. *raspa.* See RASE.]
1. A species of file, on which the cutting prominences are distinct, being raised by punching with a point, instead of cutting with a chisel. *Hebert.*
2. A raspberry, which see.
3. The rough bark of a tree. *Bacon.*
RASP, *v. t.* [D. *raspen*: Dan. *rasper*; Sw. *raspa*; It. *raspare*: Sp. *raspar*; Fr. *râper*; W. *rhathell*, in a different dialect. See RASE.]
To rub or file with a rasp; to rub or grate with a rough file; as, to *rasp* wood to make it smooth; to *rasp* bones to powder. *Wiseman. Moxon.*
RASP'A-TO-RY, *n.* A surgeon's rasp. *Wiseman.*
RASP'BER-RY, (raz'ber-re,) *n.* [from *rasp*, so named from the roughness of the fruit. G. *kratzbeere*, from *kratzen*, to *scratch.*]
The fruit of a bramble or species of Rubus; a berry growing on a prickly plant; as, the black *raspberry*; the red and the white *raspberry.*
RASP'BER-RY-BUSH, *n.* The bramble producing raspberries.
RASP'ED, (raspt,) *pp.* Rubbed or filed with a rasp; grated to a fine powder.
RASP'ER, *n.* A scraper. *Sherwood.*
RASP'ING, *ppr.* Filing with a rasp; grating to a fine powder.
RAS'URE, (rā'zhur,) *n.* [L. *rasura*, from *rado*, *rasus.* See RASE.]
1. The act of scraping or shaving; the act of erasing.
2. The mark by which a letter, word, or any part of a writing or print is erased, effaced, or obliterated; an erasure. *Ayliffe.*
RAT, *n.* [Sax. *ræt*; D. *rat*; G. *ratze*; Fr. *rat*; Arm. *raz*; Sp. *rato*; Port. *id.*, a rat, and *ratos*, sharp stones in the sea that wear cables; probably named from gnawing, and from the root of L. *rodo.*]
The popular name of several species of the genus Mus, larger than mice, which are rodent mammals, or small quadrupeds that infest houses, stores, and ships; a troublesome race of animals.
To smell a rat; to be suspicious; to be on the watch from suspicion; as a cat by the scent or noise of a rat.
RAT, *v. i.* [From the desertion of a place by rats before an anticipated calamity.]
1. In *English politics*, to desert one's former party, *and go over* to the opposite. *Booth.*
2. Among *printers*, to work at less than the established prices. *T. F. Adams.*
RAT'A-BLE, *a.* [from *rate.*] That may be rated, or set at a certain value; as, a Danish ore *ratable* at two marks. *Camden.*
2. Liable or subjected by law to taxation; as, *ratable* estate. *Stat. of Conn.*
RAT'A-BLY, *adv.* By rate or proportion; proportionally. *Raleigh.*
RAT-A-FY'A, *n.* [Sp.] A fine spirituous liquor, flavored with the kernels of several kinds of fruits, particularly of cherries, apricots, and peaches. *Sp. Dict. Ure.*
RAT-AN', *n.* [Malay, *rotan*; Java, *rottang.*]
1. A name applied to stems, the growth of India, and the produce of various species of the genus Calamus, most or all of which are perennial, simple or unbranched, cylindrical, jointed, very tough and strong, from the size of a goose-quill to the size of the human wrist, and from fifty to a hundred feet in length. They are used for wicker-work, seats of chairs, walking-sticks, withes and thongs, ropes, cables, &c.
2. A walking-stick made of ratan.
RAT'A-NY, } *n.* A half shrubby Peruvian plant,
RAT'AN-HY, } Krameria triandra, the root of which is very astringent. *P. Cyc.*
RAT'-CATCH-ER, *n.* One who makes it his business to catch rats.
RATCH, *n.* A bar containing angular teeth, into which a pall or catch drops, to prevent machines from running back. *Hebert.*
RATCH'ET, *n.* In *a watch*, a small tooth at the bottom of the fusee or barrel, which stops it in winding up. *Hutton.*
RATCH'ET-WHEEL, *n.* A circular wheel, having angular teeth, into which a pall or catch drops, to prevent machines from running back. *Hebert.*

RATCH'ILL, *n.* Among *miners*, fragments of stone.
RATE, *n.* [Norm. *rate*; L. *ratus*, *reor*, contracted from *retor*, *redor*, or *resor.* See RATIO and REASON.]
1. The proportion or standard by which quantity or value is adjusted; as, silver valued at the *rate* of six shillings and eight pence the ounce.
The *rate* and standard of wit was different then from what it is in these days. *South.*
2. Price or amount stated or fixed on any thing. A king may purchase territory at too dear a *rate.* The *rate* of interest is prescribed by law.
3. Settled allowance; as, a daily *rate* of provisions. 2 *Kings* XXV.
4. Degree; comparative hight or value.
I am a spirit of no common *rate.* *Shak.*
In this did his holiness and godliness appear above the *rate* and pitch of other men's, in that he was so infinitely merciful. *Calamy.*
5. Degree in which any thing is done. The ship sails at the *rate* of seven knots an hour.
Many of the horse could not march at that *rate*, nor come up soon enough. *Clarendon.*
6. Degree of value; price. Wheat in England is often sold at the *rate* of fifty shillings the quarter. Wit may be purchased at too dear a *rate.*
7. A tax or sum assessed by authority on property for public use, according to its income or value; as, parish *rates*; town *rates*; highway *rates.*
8. In *the navy*, the order or class of a ship, which is called first, second, third, &c., *rate*, according to its magnitude or force.
RATE, *v. t.* To set a certain value on; to value at a certain price or degree of excellence.
You seem not high enough your joys to *rate.* *Dryden.*
Instead of *rating* the man by his performances, we too frequently *rate* the performance by the man. *Rambler.*
2. To fix the magnitude, force, or order, as of ships. A ship is *rated* in the first class, or as a ship of the line.
3. To take the rate of; as, to *rate* a chronometer, that is, to ascertain the exact *rate* of its gain or loss as compared with true time, for the sake of making a due allowance or computation dependent thereon. *Prof. Loomis.*
RATE, *v. t.* To be set or considered in a class, as a ship. The ship *rates* as a ship of the line.
2. To make an estimate.
RATE, *v. t.* [Sw. *rata*, to refuse, to find fault; *ryta*, to roar, to huff; Ice. *reita*, or G. *bereden*, from *reden*, to speak, Sax. *ræðan.* (See READ.) It is probably allied to *rattle*, and perhaps to L. *rudo.* See Class Rd, No. 71, 76, Ar.]
To chide with vehemence; to reprove; to scold; to censure violently.
Go, *rate* thy minions, proud, insulting boy. *Shak.*
An old lord of the council *rated* me the other day in the street about you, sir. *Shak.*
RAT'ED, *pp.* Set at a certain value; estimated; set in a certain order or rank.
2. Chid; reproved.
RAT'ER, *n.* One who sets a value on or makes an estimate.
RATH, *n.* [Ir. *rath*, a hill, mount, or fortress.] A hill. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
RATH, *a.* [Sax. *rath*, *ræthe*, *hræth*, *hræthe*, *hræd*, or *hrad*, quick, hasty; Ir. *ratham*, to grow or be prosperous; from the same root as *ready* and *rash*, from the sense of shooting forward. See READY.]
Early; coming before others, or before the usual time.
Bring the *rath* primrose, that forsaken dies. *Milton.*
RATH'ER, *adv.* [Sax. *rathor*, *hrathor*: *comp.* of *rath*, quick, prompt, hasty, *ready.* So we use *sooner* in an equivalent sense. I would *rather* go, or *sooner* go. The use is taken from pushing or moving forward. So the Italians use *anzi*, (L. *ante*, before.) "Ma egli disse, anzi, beati coloro ch'odono la parola di Dio, e l'osservano." But he said yea *rather*, happy are they that hear the word of God and keep it. *Luke* xi.]
1. More readily or willingly, with better liking; with preference or choice.
My soul chooseth strangling and death *rather* than life.—Job vii.
Light is come into the world, and men loved darkness *rather* than light, because their deeds were evil.—John iii. Ps. lxxxiv.
2. In preference; preferably; with better reason. Good is *rather* to be chosen than evil. See *Acts* v.
3. In a greater degree than otherwise.
He sought throughout the world, but sought in vain,
And nowhere finding, *rather* feared her slain. *Dryden.*
4. More properly; *more* correctly speaking.
This is an art
Which does mend nature, change it *rather*; but
The art itself is nature. *Shak.*
5. Noting some degree of contrariety in fact.
She was nothing better, but *rather* grew worse.—Mark v. Matt. xxvii.
The rather; especially; for better reason; for particular cause.
You are come to me in a happy time,
The rather for I have some sport in hand. *Shak.*

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Had rather, is supposed to be a corruption of *would rather*.

I *had rather* speak five words with my understanding. — 1 Cor. xiv.

This phrase may have been originally, "I'd rather," for *I would rather*, and the contraction afterward mistaken for *had*. Correct speakers and writers generally use *would* in all such phrases; I *would rather*, I prefer; I desire in preference.

RATH'OF-FITE, *n.* A mineral brought from Sweden, of the garnet kind. Its color is a dingy, brownish-black. *Philips.*

RAT-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; from *ratify.*] The act of ratifying; confirmation.

2. The act of giving sanction and validity to something done by another; as, the *ratification* of a treaty by the senate of the United States.

RAT'I-FI-ED, *pp.* Confirmed; sanctioned; made valid.

RAT'I-FI-ER, *n.* He or that which ratifies or sanctions.

RAT'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *ratifier*; L. *ratum facio*, to make firm.]

1. To confirm; to establish; to settle.

We have *ratified* to them the borders of Judea. — 1 Macc.

2. To approve and sanction; to make valid; as, to *ratify* an agreement or treaty.

RAT'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Confirming; establishing; approving and sanctioning.

RAT-I-HA-BI''TION, *n.* Confirmation or approbation, as of a contract.

RĀ'TING, *ppr.* [from *rate.*] Setting at a certain value; assigning rank to; estimating.

2. Chiding; reproving.

RĀ'TIO, (rā'sho,) *n.* [L., from *ratus*, *reor*, to think or suppose, to set, confirm, or establish. *Reor* is contracted from *redor* or *retor*, and primarily signifies to throw, to thrust, hence to speak, to set in the mind, to think, like L. *suppono*; and *setting* gives the sense of a fixed *rate* or rule. See REASON.]

1. In *popular language*, proportion; rate; degree; as, the *ratio* of representation in congress.

2. In *mathematics*, the relation which one quantity has to another of the same kind, as expressed by the quotient of the one divided by the other. Thus the ratio of 4 to 2 is 4-2, or 2; and the ratio of 5 to 6 is 5-6. This is *geometrical* ratio, which is that signified when the term is used without distinction; but *arithmetical* ratio is the *difference* between two quantities. Thus the arithmetical ratio of 2 to 6 is 4. *Day's Algebra.*

Ratio respects magnitudes of the same kind only. One line may be compared with another line, but a line can not be compared with a superficies, and hence between a line and a superficies there can be no *ratio*. *Encyc.*

RA-TIOC'I-NĀTE, (ra-shos'e-nāte,) *v. i.* [L. *ratiocinor*, from *ratio*, reason.]

To reason; to argue. [*Little used.*]

RA-TIOC-I-NĀ'TION, (ra-shos-e-nā'shun,) *n.* [L. *ratiocinatio.*]

The act or process of reasoning, or of deducing consequences from premises. [See REASONING.] *Brown. South.*

RA-TIOC'I-NA-TIVE, (ra-shos'e-na-tive,) *a.* Argumentative; consisting in the comparison of propositions or facts, and the deduction of inferences from the comparison; as, a *ratiocinative* process. *Hale.*

[*A bad word and little used.*]

RĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *ratio*, proportion.]

A portion or fixed allowance of provisions, drink, and forage, assigned to each soldier in an army for his daily subsistence, and for the subsistence of horses. Officers have several *rations*, according to their rank or number of attendants. Seamen in the navy also have *rations* of certain articles. *Encyc.*

RA'TION-AL, (rā'shun-al *or* rash'un-al,) *a.* [Fr. *rationnel*; It. *razionale*; L. *rationalis.*]

1. Having reason, or the faculty of reasoning; endowed with reason; opposed to IRRATIONAL; as, man is a *rational* being; brutes are not *rational* animals.

It is our glory and happiness to have a *rational* nature. *Law.*

2. Agreeable to reason; opposed to ABSURD; as, a *rational* conclusion or inference; *rational* conduct.

3. Agreeable to reason; not extravagant.

4. Acting in conformity to reason; wise; judicious; as, a *rational* man.

Rational horizon. See HORIZON, No. 2.

Rational quantity; in *algebra*, a quantity whose value can be exactly expressed by numbers; opposed to *irrational quantity* or *surd.* *Hutton.*

RA'TION-AL, (rā'shun-al *or* rash'un-al,) *n.* A rational being. *Young.*

RA-TION-A'LE, (rā-shun-ā'le *or* rash-un-ā'le,) *n.* A detail with reasons; a series of reasons assigned; as, Dr. Sparrow's *rationale* of the Common Prayer.

2. An account or solution of the principles of some opinion, action, hypothesis, phenomenon, &c. *Encyc.*

RĀ'TION-AL-ISM, (rā'shun- *or* rash'un-,) *n.* A system of opinions deduced from reason, as distinct from inspiration or opposed to it. *Bib. Repos.*

RĀ'TION-AL-IST, (rā'shun- *or* rash'un-,) *n.* One who proceeds in his disquisitions and practice wholly upon reason. *Bacon.*

2. "*Rationalists* may be said to comprehend those latitudinarians, who consider the supernatural events recorded in the Old and New Testaments as events happening in the ordinary course of nature, but described by the writers, without any real ground, as supernatural, and who consider the morality of the Scriptures as subject to the test of human reason. *C. Butler.*

The definition applies to the writings of many German divines.

RA-TION-AL-IST'IC, } (rā'shun- *or* { *a.* Belong-
RA-TION-AL-IST'IC-AL, } rash'un-,) { ing to, or in accordance with, the principles of rationalism.

RA-TION-AL-IST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a rationalistic manner.

RA-TION-AL'I-TY, (rā'shun- *or* rash'un-,) *n.* The power of reasoning.

God has made *rationality* the common portion of mankind. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. Reasonableness.

Well-directed intentions, whose *rationalities* will not bear a rigid examination. *Brown.*

RĀ'TION-AL-IZE, (rā'shun- *or* rash'un-,) *v. t.* To convert to rationalism.

RĀ'TION-AL-LY, (-rā'shun- *or* rash'un-,) *adv.* In consistency with reason; reasonably. We *rationally* expect every man will pursue his own happiness.

RĀ'TION-AL-NESS, (rā'shun- *or* rash'un-,) *n.* The state of being rational or consistent with reason.

RAT'LIN, } *n.* A small line traversing the shrouds
RAT'LINE, } of a ship, making the step of a ladder for ascending to the mast-heads. *Totten.*

RAT-OON', *n.* [Sp. *retoño*; *retoñar*, to sprout again.]

1. A sprout from the root of the sugar-cane, which has been cut. *Edwards, W. Ind.*

2. A name of the heart leaves in a tobacco plant.

RATS'BANE, *n.* [*rat* and *bane.*] Poison for rats; arsenous acid.

RATS'BAN-ED, *a.* Poisoned by ratsbane. *Junius.*

RATS'TAIL, *n.* A disease in horses, in which the hair of the tail is permanently lost. *Gardner.*

RAT'-TAIL, *n.* In *farriery*, an excrescence growing from the pastern to the middle of the shank of a horse. *Encyc.*

RAT-TEEN', *n.* [Sp. *ratina*, ratteen, and a musk mouse.]

A thick, woolen stuff, quilled or twilled.

RAT-TI-NET', *n.* A woolen stuff thinner than ratteen.

RAT'TING, *ppr.* [from *rat.*] Deserting one's former party and going over to the opposite. [*English.*]

RAT'TING, *n.* The act of deserting one's former party and going over to the opposite. [*English.*]

2. Among *printers*, the act of working for less than the established prices. *T. F. Adams.*

RAT'TLE, (rat'tl,) *v. i.* [D. *ratelen*; *reutelen*; G. *rasseln*; Dan. *rasler*; Sw. *rassla*; Gr. κροτεω, κροταλον, with a prefix. Qu. *rate.*]

1. To make a quick, sharp noise, rapidly repeated, by the collision of bodies not very sonorous. When bodies are sonorous, it is called JINGLING. We say, the wheels *rattle* over the pavement.

And the rude hail in *rattling* tempest forms. *Addison.*
He fagoted his notions as they fell,
And if they rhymed and *rattled*, all was well. *Dryden.*

2. To speak eagerly and noisily; to utter words in a clattering manner.

Thus turbulent in *rattling* tone she spoke. *Dryden.*
He *rattles* it out against popery. *Swift.*

RAT'TLE, *v. t.* To cause to make a rattling sound, or a rapid succession of sharp sounds; as, to *rattle* a chain. *Dryden.*

2. To stun with noise; to drive with sharp sounds rapidly repeated.

Sound but another, and another shall,
As loud as thine, *rattle* the welkin's ear. *Shak.*

3. To scold; to rail at clamorously; as, to *rattle* off servants sharply. *Arbuthnot.*

RAT'TLE, *n.* A rapid succession of sharp, clattering sounds; as, the *rattle* of a drum. *Prior.*

2. A rapid succession of words sharply uttered; loud, rapid talk; clamorous chiding.

3. An instrument with which a clattering sound is made. [For watchman's rattle, see WATCHMAN.]

The *rattles* of Isis and the cymbals of Brasilen nearly enough resemble each other. *Raleigh.*
The rhymes and *rattles* of the man or boy. *Pope.*

4. A plant of the genus Pedicularis, lousewort. *Fam. of Plants.*

Yellow rattle; a plant of the genus Rhinanthus. *Loudon.*

RAT'TLE-BOX, *n.* A plant; a popular name of one or more species of Crotularia.

RAT'TLE-HEAD-ED, *a.* Noisy; giddy; unsteady.

RAT'TLES, (rat'tlz,) *n. pl.* The popular name of the croup, or Cynanche trachealis of Cullen.

RAT'TLE-SNAKE, *n.* An American snake that has rattles at the tail, of the genus Crotalus. The rattles consist of articulated horny cells, which the animal vibrates in such a manner as to make a rattling sound. The poison of the rattlesnake is dangerous.

RAT'TLE-SNAKE-ROOT, *n.* A plant or root of the genus Polygala, and another of the genus Prenanthes; used to cure the bite of the rattlesnake.

RAT'TLE-SNAKE-WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus Eryngium. *Fam. of Plants.*

RAT'TLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making a quick succession of sharp sounds.

RAT'TLING, *n.* A rapid succession of sharp sounds. *Nah.* iii.

RAT-TOON'. See RATOON.

RAU'CI-TY, *n.* [L. *raucus*, hoarse. *Raucus* is the Eng. *rough*, which see.]

1. Hoarseness; a loud, rough sound; as, the *raucity* of a trumpet. *Bacon.*

2. Among *physicians*, hoarseness of the human voice.

RAU'COUS, *a.* Hoarse; harsh. [*Not in use.*]

RAUGHT, (rawt,) the old participle of REACH. [*Obs.*]

RAUNCH. See WRENCH.

RAV'AGE, *n.* [Fr., from *ravir*, to rob or spoil, L. *rapio*. See Class Rb, No. 18, 19, 26, 27.]

1. Spoil; ruin; waste; destruction by violence, either by men, beasts, or physical causes; as, the *ravage* of a lion; the *ravages* of fire or tempest; the *ravages* of an army.

Would one think 'twere possible for love
To make such *ravage* in a noble soul? *Addison.*

2. Waste; ruin; destruction by decay; as, the *ravages* of time.

RAV'AGE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ravager.*]

1. To spoil; to plunder; to pillage; to sack.

Already Cesar
Has *ravaged* more than half the globe. *Addison.*

2. To lay waste by any violent force; as, a flood or inundation *ravages* the meadows.

The shattered forest and the *ravaged* vale. *Thomson.*

3. To waste or destroy by eating; as, fields *ravaged* by swarms of locusts.

RAV'AG-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Wasted; destroyed; pillaged.

RAV'AG-ER, *n.* A plunderer; a spoiler; he or that which lays waste. *Swift.*

RAV'AG-ING, *ppr.* Plundering; pillaging; laying waste.

RAVE, *v. i.* [D. *revelen*, to rave, Eng. to *revel*; Sp. *rabiar*; Port. *raivar*; L. *rabio*, to rave, to rage, or be furious; *rabies*, rage; It. *rabbia*, whence *arrabbiare*, to enrage; Fr. *rêver*, if not a contracted word; Dan. *raver*, to reel. See Class Rb, No. 27, 34.]

1. To wander in mind or intellect; to be delirious; to talk irrationally; to be wild.

When men thus *rave*, we may conclude their brains are turned. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. To utter furious exclamations; to be furious or raging, as a madman.

Have I not cause to *rave* and beat my breast? *Addison.*

3. To dote; to be unreasonably fond; followed by *upon*; as, to *rave upon* antiquity. [*Hardly proper.*] *Locke.*

RAVE, *n.* The upper side-piece of timber of the body of a cart. *New England.*

RAV'EL, (rav'l,) *v. t.* [D. *raaffelen* and *ravelen.* See Class Rb, No. 3, 4, 34.]

1. To tear out or pull asunder any thing complex or complicate; to untwist; to unweave or unknot; to disentangle; as, to *ravel* out a twist; to *ravel* out a stocking.

Sleep, that knits up the *raveled* sleeve of care. *Shak.*

2. To entangle; to entwist together; to make intricate; to involve; to perplex. [*Obs.*]

What glory's due to him that could divide
Such *raveled* interests, has the knot untied? *Waller.*

3. To hurry or run over in confusion. [*Not in use.*] *Digby.*

[The true sense of this word, as Dr. Webster has remarked, is to separate the texture of that which is woven or knit; to pull asunder that which is complex or complicate. As this process, however, would often result in greater complication or entanglement, it also acquired the opposite meaning, to entangle or make intricate; but in this sense it is no longer used. — *Ed.*]

RAV'EL, (rav'l,) *v. i.* To be separated in texture; to be untwisted or unwoven; to be disentangled. *Spenser.*

2. To fall into perplexity and confusion. [*Obs.*]

Till, by their own perplexities involved,
They *ravel* more, still less resolved. *Milton.*

3. To work in perplexities; to busy one's self with intricacies; to enter by winding and turning. [*Obs.*]

It will be needless to *ravel* far into the records of elder times. *Decay of Piety.*

The humor of *raveling* into all these mystical or entangled matters — produced infinite disputes. *Temple.*

RAV'EL-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Untwisted; disentangled; twisted together; made intricate.

RAVE'LIN, (rav'lin,) *n.* [Fr. *id.*; Sp. *rebellin*; Port. *rebelim*; It. *ravellino.*]

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In *fortification*, a detached work with two embankments which make a salient angle. It is raised before the curtain on the counterscarp of the place. *Brande.*

RAV'EL-ING, *ppr.* Untwisting; disentangling; twisting; entangling.

RAV'EL-INGS, *n. pl.* Threads detached by the process of raveling.

RĀ'VEN, (rā'vn,) *n.* [Sax. *hræfn, hrefn,* or *ræfn*; G. *rabe*; D. *raaf.* Qu. Heb. עֹרֵב, from its color. But this may be L. *corvus.* The Saxon orthography would indicate that this fowl is named from pilfering; *hreafian, reafian,* to plunder, to rob, L. *rapio.*]

A large bird of a black color, belonging to the crow family, the *Corvus Corax.* *P. Cyc.*

RAV'EN, (rav'n,) *v. t.* [G. *rauben*; Dan. *röver*; Sw. *roffa, rofva,* to rob; Sax. *reafian, hreafian.* But it is

more nearly allied to Ar. رَفَّ *raffa,* to eat much, to pluck off in feeding. Class Rb, No. 12. See No. 18, 19, 34.]

1. To devour with great eagerness; to eat with voracity.

Our natures do pursue,
Like rats that *raven* down their proper bane,
A thirsty evil; and when we drink, we die. *Shak.*
Like a roaring lion *ravening* the prey. —Ezek. xxii.

2. To obtain by violence. *Hakewill.*

RAV'EN, (rav'n,) *v. i.* To prey with rapacity.

Benjamin shall *raven* as a wolf. — Gen. xlix.

RAV'EN, (rav'n,) *n.* Prey; plunder; food obtained by violence. *Nah.* ii.

2. Rapine; rapacity. *Ray.*

RAV'EN-ED, *pp.* Devoured with voracity.

RAV'EN-ER, *n.* One that ravens or plunders. *Gower.*

2. *Raveners, pl.*; birds of prey, as the owl, kite, hawk, and vulture. *Kirby.*

RAV'EN-ING, *ppr.* Preying with rapacity; voraciously devouring; as, a *ravening* wolf.

RAV'EN-ING, *n.* Eagerness for plunder. *Luke* xi.

RAV'EN-OUS, *a.* Furiously voracious; hungry even to rage; devouring with rapacious eagerness; as, a *ravenous* wolf, lion, or vulture. *Milton.*

2. Eager for prey or gratification; as, *ravenous* appetite or desire. *Shak.*

RAV'EN-OUS-LY, *adv.* With raging voracity. *Burnet.*

RAV'EN-OUS-NESS, *n.* Extreme voracity; rage for prey; as, the *ravenousness* of a lion. *Hale.*

RĀ'VEN'S-DUCK, *n.* [G. *ravenstuch.*]

A species of sail-cloth. *Tooke.*

RĀ'VER, *n.* [from *rave.*] One that raves or is furious.

RAV'IN. See RAVEN.

RAV'IN, *a.* Ravenous. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

RA-VINE', (ra-veen',) *n.* [Fr. *ravin,* from *ravir,* to snatch or tear away.]

A long, deep, and narrow hollow, worn by a stream or torrent of water; hence, any long, deep, and narrow hollow or pass through mountains, &c.

RĀV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Furious with delirium; mad; distracted.

RĀV'ING-LY, *adv.* With furious wildness or frenzy; with distraction. *Sidney.*

RAV'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *ravir*; Arm. *raviçza*; Sax. *hreafian*; W. *rheibiaw*; L. *rapio.* See Class Rb, No. 18, 19, 26, 27.]

1. To seize and carry away by violence.

These hairs which thou dost *ravish* from my chin,
Will quicken and accuse thee. *Shak.*
This hand shall *ravish* thy pretended right. *Dryden.*

2. To have carnal knowledge of a woman by force, and against her consent. *Is.* xiii. *Zech.* xiv.

3. To bear away with joy or delight; to delight to ecstasy; to transport.

Thou hast *ravished* my heart. — Cant. iv. · Prov. v.

RAV'ISH-ED, (rav'isht,) *pp.* or *a.* Snatched away by violence; forced to submit to carnal embrace; delighted to ecstasy.

RAV'ISH-ER, *n.* One that takes by violence. *Pope.*

2. One that forces a woman to his carnal embrace.

3. One that transports with delight.

RAV'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Snatching or taking by violence; compelling to submit to carnal intercourse; delighting to ecstasy.

2. *a.* Delighting to rapture; transporting.

RAV'ISH-ING, *n.* A seizing and carrying away by violence.

2. Carnal knowledge by force, against consent.

3. Ecstatic delight; transport.

RAV'ISH-ING-LY, *adv.* To extremity of delight. *Chapman.*

RAV'ISH-MENT, *n.* The act of forcing a woman to carnal connection; forcible violation of chastity. *Taylor. Dryden.*

2. Rapture; transport of delight; ecstasy; pleasing violence on the mind or senses.

All things joy with *ravishment*
Attracted by thy beauty still to gaze. *Milton.*

3. The act of carrying away; abduction; as, the *ravishment* of children from their parents, of a ward from his guardian, or of a wife from her husband. *Blackstone.*

RAW, *a.* [Sax. *hreaw, reaw*; D. *raauw*; G. *roh*; Dan. *raa*; Sw. *rå*; L. *crudus*; Sp. and It. *crudo*; Fr. *cru*; Arm. *criz* or *crih*; W. *crau,* blood; *cri,* raw. In the Teutonic dialects, the last radical is lost or sunk to *w* or *h*, but the Saxon initial *h* represents the L. *c.*

Ar. اَرِضَ *aradza,* to eat or corrode, L. *rodo,* also to become *raw.* Class Rd, No. 35.]

1. Not altered from its natural state; not ronsted, boiled, or cooked; not subdued by heat; as, *raw* meat. *Spenser.*

2. Not covered with skin; bare, as flesh.

If there is quick *raw* flesh in the risings, it is an old leprosy. — Lev. xiii.

3. Sore.

And all his sinews waxen weak and *raw*
Through long imprisonment. *Spenser.*

4. Immature; unripe; not concocted. *Johnson.*

5. Not altered by heat; not cooked or dressed; being in its natural state; as, *raw* fruit.

6. Unseasoned; unexperienced; unripe in skill; as, people while young and *raw.* *South.*

So we say, *raw* troops; and new seamen are called *raw* hands.

7. New; untried; as, a *raw* trick. *Shak.*

8. Bleak; chilly; cold, or rather cold and damp; as, a *raw* day; a *raw,* cold climate. *Spenser.*

Once upon a *raw* and gusty day. *Shak.*

9. Not distilled; as, *raw* water. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

10. Not spun or twisted; as, *raw* silk or cotton.

11. Not mixed or adulterated; as, *raw* spirits.

12. Bare of flesh. *Spenser.*

13. Not tried or melted and strained; as, *raw* tallow.

14. Not tanned; as, *raw* hides.

RAW'-BŎN-ED, *a.* Having little flesh on the bones. *Shak.*

RAW'HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* The name of a specter, mentioned to frighten children; as, *rawhead* and bloody bones. *Dryden.*

RAW'HIDE, *n.* A cowhide or coarse riding-whip, made of untanned leather twisted.

RAW'ISH, *a.* Somewhat raw; cool and damp. [*Not much used.*] *Marston.*

RAW'LY, *adv.* In a raw manner.

2. Unskillfully; without experience.

3. Newly. *Shak.*

RAW'NESS, *n.* The state of being raw, uncooked, unaltered by heat; as, the *rawness* of flesh.

2. Unskillfulness; state of being inexperienced; as, the *rawness* of seamen or troops.

3. Hasty manner. [*Not legitimate.*] *Shak.*

4. Chilliness with dampness.

RĀY, *n.* [Fr. *raie, rayon*; It. *razzo, raggio, radio*; Sp. and Port. *rayo*; from L. *radius*; W. *rhaiz*: Ir. *riodh*; Arm. *rea, roudenn,* Sans. *radina.* It coincides with *rod* and *row,* from shooting; extending. Hence, in W. *rhaiz* is a spear, as well as a ray.]

1. A line of light, or the right line supposed to be described by a particle of light. A collection of parallel rays constitutes a *beam*; a collection of diverging or converging rays, a *pencil.* *Olmsted.*

The mixed solar beam contains, 1st, *calorific rays,* producing heat and expansion, but not vision and color; 2d, *colorific rays,* producing vision and color, but not heat nor expansion; 3d, *chemical rays,* producing certain effects on the composition of bodies, but neither heat, expansion, vision, or color; 4th, a power producing magnetism, but whether a distinct or associated power, is not determined. It seems to be associated with the *violet,* more than with the other rays. *Silliman.*

2. *Figuratively,* a beam of intellectual light.

3. Light; luster.

The air sharpened his visual *ray.* *Milton.*

4. In *botany,* the outer series of ligulate florets in a compound flower; also, the petals having a form different from the rest, which are sometimes found in the circumference of an *umbel,* a *cyme,* or a *capitulum* of *aggregate flowers.* *Lindley.*

5. In *ichthyology,* a bony or cartilaginous ossicle in the fins of fishes, serving to support the membrane.

6. A plant, [*lolium.*] *Ainsworth.*

7. Ray, for ARRAY. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser. B. Jonson.*

RĀY, *n.* [Fr. *raie*; Sp. *raya*; G. *roche.*]

A fish; a common name for the species of the Linnæan genus Raia, including the skate, thornback, torpedo, stingray, &c.

RĀY, *v. t.* To streak; to mark with long lines. *Spenser. Shak.*

2. To foul; to *bray.* [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

3. To array. [*Not in use.*]

4. To shoot forth. *Thomson.*

RA'YAH, (rä'yä,) *n.* In *Turkey,* a person not a Mohammedan, who pays the capitation tax. *Brande.*

RĀY'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Streaked; marked with long lines.

RĀY'GRASS, *n.* One of the popular names of Lolium perenne; rye grass.

RĀY'LESS, *a.* Destitute of light; dark; not illuminated. *Young.*

RĀZE, *n.* A root. [See RACE-GINGER, under RACE.]

RĀZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *raser*; L. *rasus, rado*; Sp. *arrasar.* See RASE and ERASE.]

1. To subvert from the foundation; to overthrow; to destroy; to demolish; as, to *raze* a city to the ground.

The royal hand that *razed* unhappy Troy. *Dryden.*

2. To erase; to efface; to obliterate.

Razing the characters of your renown. *Shak.*

[In this sense RASE and ERASE are now used.]

3. To extirpate.

And *raze* their factions and their family. *Shak.*

RĀZ'ED, *pp.* Subverted; overthrown; wholly ruined; erased; extirpated.

RA-ZEE', *n.* An armed ship having her upper deck cut down, and thus reduced to the next inferior rate, as, a seventy-four cut down to a frigate. *Totten.*

RA-ZEE', *v. t.* To cut down to an inferior rate or class, as a ship.

RA-ZEED', *pp.* Cut down to an inferior class.

RA-ZEE'ING, *ppr.* Cutting down to an inferior class.

RĀZ'ING, *ppr.* Subverting; destroying; erasing; extirpating.

RĀ'ZOR, *n.* [Fr. *rasoir*; It. *rasoio*; from Fr. *raser,* L. *rasus, rado,* to scrape.]

An instrument for shaving off beard or hair.

Razors of a boar; a boar's tusks.

RĀ'ZOR-A-BLE, *a.* Fit to be shaved. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

RĀ'ZOR-BILL, *n.* An aquatic fowl, the common auk, Alca torda. *Ed. Encyc.*

RĀ'ZOR-ED, *a.* Formed like a razor.

RĀ'ZOR-FISH, *n.* A small fish of the Mediterranean, *Coryphæna novacula,* prized for the table. *Booth.*

2. The razor-shell. *Kirby.*

RĀ'ZOR-SHELL, *n.* A bivalve shell-fish, of the genus Solen, having a shell long and narrow like the handle of a razor. *Kirby.*

RĀ'ZOR-STROP, *n.* A strop for sharpening razors.

RĀZ'URE, *n.* [Fr. *rasure*: L. *rasura,* from *rado.*]

The act of erasing or effacing; obliteration. [See RASURE.]

RE, a prefix or inseparable particle in the composition of words, denotes return, repetition, iteration. It is contracted from *red,* which the Latins retained in words beginning with a vowel, as in *redamo, redeo,*

redintegro; Ar. رَدَّ *radda,* to return, restore, bring back, repel, to answer. Class Rd, No. 1. From the Latin or the original Celtic, the Italians, Spanish, and French, have their *re, ra,* as prefixes. In a few English words, all or most of which, I believe, we receive from the French, it has lost its appropriate signification, as in *rejoice, recommend, receive.*

RE-AB-SORB', *v. t.* [*re* and *absorb.*] To draw in or imbibe again what has been effused, extravasated, or thrown off; used of fluids; as, to *reabsorb* chyle, lymph, blood, gas, &c.

2. To swallow up again.

RE-AB-SORB'ED, *pp.* Imbibed again.

RE-AB-SORB'ING, *ppr.* Reimbibing.

RE-AB-SORP'TION, (-shun,) *n.* The act or process of imbibing what has been previously thrown off, effused, or extravasated; the swallowing a second time. *Lavoisier.*

RE-AC-CESS', *n.* [*re* and *access.*] A second access or approach; a visit renewed. *Hakewill.*

RĒACH, *v. i.* RAUGHT, the ancient preterit, is obsolete. The verb is now regular; *pp.* REACHED. [Sax. *racan, recan, ræcan,* or *hræcan*; Goth. *rakyan*: Ir. *righim, roichim*; Dan. *rekker*; D. *reiken, rekken*; G. *reichen, recken*; Sw. *räcka*: Gr. ὀρέγω: It. *recere,* to reach, retch, or vomit; L. *rego,* to rule or govern, to make *right* or straight, that is, to strain or stretch, the radical sense. The English sense of *reach* appears in L. *porrigo* and *porricio.* We find in the Shemitic languages, Ch. רגג to desire, to long for, Syr. رَجِيَ *ragi,* and اِرَجِيَ *aragi,* to desire. This is the Greek ὀρέγω, to reach, to stretch, the radical sense of desiring. The latter Syriac word is the Hebrew ארג, to weave; but the primary sense is, to stretch or strain.

This verb in Arabic, اِرَجَ *arikka,* signifies to send forth a grateful smell, to breathe fragrance, the root of the L. *fragro.* But the primary sense is the same, to reach, to extend, to shoot forth. The same word in Eth. ፈገ *raga,* San. *rich'h,* signifies to congeal or condense, to make stiff or *rigid.* This is the L. *rigeo,* Gr. ῥιγόω, and hence L. *frigeo,* whence *frigid.* This sense also is from stretching or draw-

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ing, making tense or rigid. The radical sense of רקע is the same, whence *region*, and the Heb. רקיע, the expanse of heaven or the firmament. The L. *rogo* has the same radical sense, to reach, to urge. See Class Rg, No. 1, 8, 15, 18, 21.]

1. To extend; to stretch; *in a general sense*; sometimes followed by *out* and *forth*; as, to *reach out* the arm. Hence,

2. To extend to; to touch by extending, either the arm alone, or with an instrument in the hand; as, to *reach* a book on the shelf; I can not *reach* the object with my cane; the seaman *reaches* the bottom of the river with a pole or a line.

3. To strike from a distance.

O patron power, thy present aid afford,
That I may *reach* the beast. *Dryden.*

4. To deliver with the hand by extending the arm, to hand. He *reached* [to] me an orange.

He *reached* me a full cup. — 2 Esdras.

5. To extend or stretch from a distance.

Reach hither thy finger — *reach* hither thy hand. — John xx.

6. To arrive at; to come to. The ship *reached* her port in safety. We *reached* New York on Thursday. The letter *reached* me at seven o'clock.

7. To attain to or arrive at, by effort, labor, or study; hence, to gain or obtain. Every artist should attempt to *reach* the point of excellence.

The best accounts of the appearances of nature which human penetration can *reach*, come short of its reality. *Cheyne.*

8. To penetrate to.

Whatever alterations are made in the body, if they *reach* not the mind, there is no perception. *Locke.*

9. To extend to so as to include or comprehend in fact or principle.

The law *reached* the intention of the promoters, and this act fixed the natural price of money. *Locke.*
If these examples of grown men *reach* not the case of children, let them examine. *Locke.*

10. To extend to.

Thy desire leads to no excess that *reaches* blame. *Milton.*

11. To extend; to spread abroad.

Trees *reached* too far their pampered boughs. *Milton.*

12. To take with the hand.

Lest, therefore, now his bolder hand
Reach also of the tree of life and eat. [*Unusual.*] *Milton.*

13. To overreach; to deceive. *South.*

RĒACH, *v. i.* To be extended.

The new world *reaches* quite across the torrid zone. *Boyle.*
The border shall descend, and shall *reach* to the side of the sea of Chinnereth eastward. — Num. xxxiv.
And behold, a ladder set on the earth, and the top of it *reached* to heaven. — Gen. xxviii.

2. To penetrate.

Ye have slain them in a rage that *reacheth* to heaven. — 2 Chron. xxviii.

3. To make efforts to vomit. [See RETCH.] *Cheyne.*

To reach after; to make efforts to attain to or obtain.

He would be in a posture of mind *reaching after* a positive idea of infinity. *Locke.*

RĒACH, *n.* In *a general sense*, extension; a stretching; extent.

2. The power of extending to, or of taking by the hand, or by any instrument managed by the hand. The book is not within my *reach*. The bottom of the sea is not within the *reach* of a line or cable.

3. Power of attainment or management, or the limit of power, physical or moral. He used all the means within his *reach*. The causes of phenomena are often beyond the reach of human intellect.

Be sure yourself and your own *reach* to know. *Pope.*

4. Effort of the mind in contrivance or research; contrivance; scheme.

Drawn by others who had deeper *reaches* than themselves to matters which they least intended. *Heywood.*

5. A fetch; an artifice to obtain an advantage.

The Duke of Parma had particular *reaches* and ends of his own underhand, to cross the design. *Bacon.*

6. Tendency to distant consequences.

Strain not my speech
To grosser issues, nor to larger *reach*
Than to suspicion. *Shak.*

7. Extent.

And on the left hand, hell
With long *reach* interposed. *Milton.*

8. Among *seamen*, the distance between two points on the banks of a river, in which the current flows in a straight course. *Brande.*

9. An effort to vomit.

RĒACH'ED, (rēcht,) *pp.* Stretched out; extended; touched by extending the arm; attained to; obtained.

RĒACH'ER, *n.* One that reaches or extends; one that delivers by extending the arm.

RĒACH'ING, *ppr.* Stretching out; extending; touching by extension of the arm; attaining to; gaining; making efforts to vomit.

RE-ACT', *v. t.* [*re* and *act.*] To act or perform a second time; as, to *react* a play; the same scenes were *reacted* at Rome.

RE-ACT', *v. i.* To return an impulse or impression; to resist the action of another body by an opposite force. Every body *reacts* on the body that impels it from its natural state.

2. To act mutually or reciprocally upon each other, as two or more chemical agents. *Dana.*

3. To act in opposition; to resist any influence or power.

RE-ACT'ED, *pp.* Acted or performed a second time.

RE-ACT'ING, *ppr.* Acting again; in *physics*, resisting the impulse of another body by an opposite force; acting mutually or reciprocally.

RE-AC'TION, *n.* In *mechanics*, a force which a body subjected to the action of a force from another body exerts upon that body in the opposite direction. *Olmsted.*

Action and *reaction* are equal. *Newton.*

2. In *chemistry*, the mutual or reciprocal action of chemical agents upon each other. *Dana.*

3. Any action in resisting other action or power.

RE-ACT'IVE, *a.* Having power to react; tending to reaction.

RE-ACT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By reaction.

RE-ACT'IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being reactive.

RĒAD, (reed,) *n.* [Sax. *ræd.* See the verb.]

1. Counsel. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. Saying; sentence. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

RĒAD, *v. t.* The *preterit* and *pp.* READ is pronounced *red*. [Sax. *rædan*, *rad*, *red*, speech, discourse, counsel, advice, knowledge, benefit, *reason*; *rædan*, *redan*, to read, to decree, to appoint, to command, to rule or govern, to conjecture, to give or take counsel; *arædan*, to read, to tell, to narrate; *gerædan*, to read, to consult; *gerad*, mode, condition, or state, reason, ratio, or account, knowledge, instruction, or learning, and, as an adjective or participle, knowing, instructed, *ready*, suited; *gerad been*, to be *ready*, to accord, or agree; *geradod*, excited, quick. These significations unite this word with *ready*, which see. G. *rede*, speech, talk, account; *reden*, to speak; D. *rede*, speech; *reden*, reason; Dan. *rede*, account, and *ready*; G. *bereden*, to *berate*; *rath*, advice, counsel, a council or senate; *rathen*, to advise, to conjecture, or guess, to solve a *riddle*; D. *raad*, counsel, advice; *raaden*, to counsel; Sw. *råd*, Dan. *raad*, counsel; *råda*, *raader*, to counsel, to instruct; W. *rhaith*, straight, right, that is, set right, decision, verdict; *rheithieg*, rhetoric, from *rhaith*; Dan. *ret*, law, justice, right, *reason*: Sw. *rätt*, *rätta*, id.; Ir. *radh*, a saying; *radham*, to say, tell, relate; W. *adrawz*, to tell or rehearse; Gr. ῥεω, for ῥεϑω, to say or tell, to flow; ῥητωρ, a speaker, a *rhetorician*; Goth. *rodyan*, to speak. The primary sense of *read* is, to speak, to utter, that is, to push, drive, or advance. This is also the primary sense of *ready*, that is, prompt, or advancing quick. The Sax. *gerad*, ready, accords also in elements with the W. *rhâd*, L. *gratia*, the primary sense of which is, prompt to favor, advancing towards, free. The elements of these words are the same as those of *ride* and L. *gradior*, &c. The sense of *reason* is secondary, that which is uttered, said, or set forth; hence, counsel, also. The Sw. *rätta*, Dan. *ret*, if not contracted words, are from the same root. (See READY.) Class Rd, No. 1, 3, 5, 9, 26.]

1. To utter or pronounce written or printed words, letters, or characters, in the proper order; to repeat the names or utter the sounds customarily annexed to words, letters, or characters; as, to *read* a written or printed discourse; to *read* the letters of an alphabet; to *read* figures; to *read* the notes of music, or to *read* music.

2. To inspect and understand words or characters; to peruse silently; as, to *read* a paper or letter without uttering the words; to *read* to one's self.

3. To discover or understand by characters, marks, features, &c.; as, to *read* a man's thoughts in his countenance.

To *read* the interior structure of the globe. *Journ. of Science.*
An armed corse did lie,
In whose dead face he *read* great magnanimity. *Spenser.*

4. To gather the meaning of by inspection; to learn by observation.

Those about her
From her shall *read* the perfect ways of honor. *Shak.*

5. To know fully.

Who is't can *read* a woman? *Shak.*

6. To suppose; to guess. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

7. To advise. [*Obs.*] *Spenser*

RĒAD, (reed,) *v. i.* To perform the act of reading.

So they *read* in the book of the law of God distinctly, and gave the sense. — Neh. viii.

2. To be studious; to practice much reading.

It is sure that Fleury *reads*. *Taylor.*

3. To learn by reading.

I have *read* of an Eastern king who put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence. *Swift.*

4. To tell; to declare. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

5. To appear in reading; as, the passage *reads* thus in the early manuscripts.

READ, (red,) *pp.* Uttered; pronounced, as written words in the proper order; as, the letter was *read* to the family.

2. Silently perused; understood by inspection.

READ, (red,) *a.* Instructed or knowing by reading; versed in books; learned. *Well read* is the phrase commonly used; as, *well read* in history; *well read* in the classics.

A poet *well* read in Longinus. *Addison.*

RĒAD'A-BLE, *a.* That may be read; fit to be read. *Hurd.*

RĒAD'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being readable.

RĒAD'A-BLY, *adv.* So as to be legible.

RE-A-DEP'TION, *n.* [from L. *re* and *adeptus*, obtained.]

A regaining; recovery of something lost. [*Not much used.*] *Bacon.*

RĒAD'ER, *n.* One that reads, any person who pronounces written words; *particularly*, one whose distinctive office is to read prayers in a church.

2. At *the university of Oxford*, one who reads lectures on scientific subjects. *Lyell.*

3. *By way of distinction*, one that reads much; one studious in books.

RĒAD'ER-SHIP, *n.* [See READ.] The office of reading prayers in a church. *Swift.*

2. At *the university of Oxford*, the office of a reader or lecturer on scientific subjects. *Lyell.*

READ'I-LY, (red'i-ly,) *adv.* [See READY.] Quickly; promptly; easily. I *readily* perceive the distinction you make.

2. Cheerfully; without delay or objection; without reluctance. He *readily* granted my request.

READ'I-NESS, (red'i-ness,) *n.* [from *ready.*]

1. Quickness; promptness; promptitude; facility; freedom from hinderance or obstruction; as, *readiness* of speech; *readiness* of thought; *readiness* of mind in suggesting an answer; *readiness* of reply.

2. Promptitude; cheerfulness; willingness; alacrity; freedom from reluctance; as, to grant a request or assistance with *readiness*.

They received the word with all *readiness* of mind. — Acts xvii.

3. A state of preparation; fitness of condition. The troops are in *readiness*.

RĒAD'ING, *ppr.* Pronouncing or perusing written or printed words or characters of a book or writing.

2. Discovering by marks; understanding.

RĒAD'ING, *a.* Addicted to reading; as, a *reading* community.

A *reading man*, in *the English universities*, is a hard student, or one who is entirely devoted to his collegiate studies.

RĒAD'ING, *n.* The act of reading; perusal.

2. Study of books; as, a man of extensive *reading*.

3. A lecture or prelection.

4. Public recital.

The Jews had their weekly *readings* of the law. *Hooker.*

5. In *criticism*, the way in which a given word or passage *reads* in a manuscript, version, edition, &c. No small part of the business of critics is to settle the true *reading*, or real words used by the author; and the various *readings* of different critics are often perplexing.

6. A version or interpretation of a law, text, or passage, as conveying its meaning. *Encyc.*

7. In *legislation*, the formal recital of a bill by the proper officer, before the house which is to consider it. In congress and in the State legislatures, a bill must usually have three several *readings* on different days, before it can be passed into a law.

RĒAD'ING-ROOM, *n.* A room provided with papers, periodicals, &c., to which persons resort for reading.

RE-AD-JOURN', (-jurn',) *v. t.* [*re* and *adjourn.*] To adjourn a second time.

2. To cite or summon again. [*Not used.*] *Cotgrave.*

RE-AD-JOURN'ED, *pp.* Adjourned a second time

RE-AD-JUST', *v. t.* [*re* and *adjust.*] To settle again; to put in order again what had been discomposed. *Fielding.*

RE-AD-JUST'ED, *pp.* Adjusted again; resettled.

RE-AD-JUST'ING, *ppr.* Adjusting again.

RE-AD-JUST'MENT, *n.* A second adjustment.

RE-AD-MIS'SION, (-mish'un,) *n.* [*re* and *admission.*] The act of admitting again what had been excluded; as, the *readmission* of fresh air into an exhausted receiver; the *readmission* of a student into a seminary. *Arbuthnot.*

RE-AD-MIT'. *v. t.* [*re* and *admit.*] To admit again.

Whose ear is ever open, and his eye
Gracious to *readmit* the suppliant. *Milton.*

RE-AD-MIT'TANCE, *n.* A second admittance; allowance to enter again.

RE-AD-MIT'TED, *pp.* Admitted again.

RE-AD-MIT'TING, *ppr.* Allowing to enter again.

RE-A-DOPT', *v. t.* [*re* and *adopt.*] To adopt again. *Young.*

RE-A-DORN', *v. t.* To adorn anew; to decorate a second time. *Blackmore.*

RE-A-DORN'ED, *pp.* Adorned anew.

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RE-AD-VERT'EN-CY, *n.* [*re* and *advertency.*] The act of reviewing. *Norris.*

READ'Y, (red'e,) *a.* [Sax. *ræd, hrad, hræd,* quick, brisk, prompt, ready; *gerad,* prepared, ready, prudent, learned; *hradian, gehradian,* to hasten, to accelerate; *gerædian,* to make ready; D. *reeden,* to prepare; *reed,* pret. of *ryden,* to ride; *reede,* a road; *bereid,* ready; *bereiden,* to prepare; *gereed,* ready; G. *bereit,* id.; *bereiten,* to prepare, and to *ride*: *reede,* a road; Dan. *rede,* ready; *reder,* to make the bed, to *rid*; *rede,* an account; Sax. *ræd,* from the root of *read*; *bereder,* to prepare; *rider, berider,* to ride; Sw. *reda,* to make ready, to clear or disentangle, Eng. to *rid*; *redo,* ready; *rida,* to ride; *bereda,* to prepare; Ir. *reidh,* ready; *reidhim,* to prepare, to agree; Gr. ῥᾳδιος, easy; W. *rhedu,* to run. The primary sense is, to go, move, or advance forward, and it seems to be clear that *ready, ride, read, riddle,* are all of one family, and probably from the root of L. *gradior.* See READ and RED. Class Rd, No. 23.]

1. Quick; prompt; not hesitating; as, *ready* wit; a *ready* consent.

2. Quick to receive or comprehend; not slow or dull; as, a *ready* apprehension.

3. Quick in action or execution; dextrous; as, an artist *ready* in his business; a *ready* writer. *Ps.* xlv.

4. Prompt; not delayed; present in hand. He makes *ready* payment; he pays *ready* money for every thing he buys.

5. Prepared; fitted; furnished with what is necessary, or disposed in a manner suited to the purpose; as, a ship *ready* for sea.

My oxen and *fatlings* are killed, and all things are *ready.* — Matt. xxii.

6. Willing; free; cheerful to do or suffer; not backward or reluctant; as, a prince always *ready* to grant the reasonable requests of his subjects.

The spirit is *ready,* but the flesh is weak. — Mark xiv.
I am *ready* not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem for the name of the Lord Jesus. — Acts xxi.

7. Willing; disposed. Men are generally *ready* to impute blame to others. They are more *ready* to give than to take reproof.

8. Being at the point; near; not distant; about to do or suffer.

A Syrian, *ready* to perish, was *my* father. — Deut. xxvi. Job xxix. Ps. lxxxviii.

9. Being nearest or at hand.

A sapling pine he wrenched from out the ground,
The *readiest* weapon that his fury found. *Dryden.*

10. Easy; facile; opportune; short; near, or most convenient; the Greek sense, ῥᾳδιος.

Sometimes the *readiest* way which a wise man has to conquer, is to flee. *Hooker.*
Through the wild desert, not the *readiest* way. *Milton.*
The *ready* way to be thought mad, is to contend you are not so. *Spectator.*

To make ready; to prepare; to provide and put in order.

2. An elliptical phrase for *make things ready;* to make preparations; to prepare.

READ'Y, (red'e,) *adv.* In a state of preparation so as to need no delay.

We ourselves will go *ready* armed before the house of Israel. — Num. xxxii.

READ'Y, (red'e,) *n.* For *ready money.*

Lord Strut was not flush in *ready,* either to go to law, or to clear old debts. [*A low word.*] *Arbuthnot.*

READ'Y, (red'e,) *v. t.* To dispose in order; to prepare. [*Not in use.*] *Brooke.*

READ'Y-MADE, *a.* Already made.

READ'Y-WIT'TED, *a.* Having ready wit.

RE-AF-FIRM', (-af-furm',) *v. t.* [*re* and *affirm.*] To affirm a second time.

RE-AF-FIRM'ANCE, *n.* A second confirmation. *Ayliffe.*

RE-AF-FIRM'ED, *pp.* Affirmed a second time.

RE-AF-FIRM'ING, *ppr.* Affirming again.

RE-Ā'GENT, *n.* [*re* and *agent.*] In *chemistry,* a substance employed to detect the presence of other bodies.

Bergman reckons barytic muriate to be one of the most sensible *reagents.* *Fourcroy.*

RE-AG-GRA-VĀ'TION, *n.* [*re* and *aggravation.*] In *the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical law,* the last monitory, published after three admonitions and before the last excommunication. Before they proceed to fulminate the last excommunication, they publish an *aggravatim* and a *reaggravation.* *Encyc.*

RĒAK, *n.* A rush. [*Not in use.*]

RĒ'AL, *a.* [Low L. *realis*; It. *reale*; Sp. *real*; Fr. *reel*; from L. *res, rei,* Ir. *raod, red, rod.* *Res* is of the Class Rd, from the root of *read, ready,* from rushing, driving, or falling. *Res,* like *thing,* is, primarily, that which comes, falls out, or happens, corresponding with *event,* from L. *evenio.* *Res,* then, denotes that which actually exists. The L. *res* and Eng. *thing* coincide exactly in signification with the Heb. דבר, a word, a thing, an event. See READ and THING.]

1. Actually being or existing; not fictitious or imaginary; as, a description of *real* life. The author describes a *real* scene or transaction.

2. True; genuine; not artificial, counterfeit, or factitious; as, *real* Madeira wine; *real* ginger.

3. True; genuine; not affected; not assumed. The woman appears in her *real* character.

4. Relating to things, not to persons; not personal.

Many are perfect in men's humors, that are not greatly capable of the *real* part of business. [*Little used or obsolete.*] *Bacon.*

5. In *law,* pertaining to things fixed, permanent, or immovable, as to lands and tenements; as, *real* estate, opposed to *personal* or *movable* property. *Blackstone.*

Real action, in *law,* is an action which concerns real property

Real assets; assets consisting in real estate, or lands and tenements descending to an heir, sufficient to answer the charges upon the estate created by the ancestor.

Chattels real, are such chattels as concern or savor of the realty; as a term for years of land, wardships in chivalry, the next presentation to a church, estate by statute-merchant, elegit, &c.

Real composition, is when an agreement is made between the owner of lands and the parson or vicar, with consent of the ordinary, that such lands shall be discharged from payment of tithes, in consequence of other land or recompense given to the parson in lieu and satisfaction thereof. *Blackstone.*

Real presence; in *the Roman Catholic church,* the actual presence of the body and blood of Christ in the eucharist, or the conversion of the substance of the bread and wine into the real body and blood of Christ. *Encyc.*

RĒ'AL, *n.* [Sp.] A small Spanish denomination of money.

The *real of plate* varies in value according to the time of its coinage, from 12½ down to 10 cents, or from 6¼ to 5 pence sterling. The *real vellon* is a money of account equal to 5 cents, or 2½ pence sterling *McCulloch.*

2. A realist. [*Obs.*] *Burton.*

RE-AL'GAR, *n.* [Fr. *reagal,* or *realgal;* Port. *rosalgar,* red algar.]

A combination of sulphur and arsenic in equal equivalents; red sulphuret of arsenic. *Realgar* differs from *orpiment* in the circumstance that orpiment is composed of two equivalents of arsenic and three of sulphur.

RĒ'AL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of the realists, who maintain that things, and not words, are the objects of dialectics.

RĒ'AL-IST, *n.* One who maintains that *generals,* or the terms used to denote the genera and species of things, represent real existences, and are not mere names, as maintained by the *nominalists.* *Murdock.*

RE-AL-IST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the realists.

RE-AL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *realité.*]

1. Actual being or existence of any thing; truth; fact; in distinction from mere appearance.

A man may fancy he understands a critic, when in *reality* he does not comprehend his meaning. *Addison.*

2. Something intrinsically important, not merely matter of show.

And to *realities* yield all her shows. *Milton.*

3. In *the schools,* that which may exist of itself, or which has a full and absolute being of itself, and is not considered as a part of any thing else. *Encyc.*

In *law,* immobility, or the fixed, permanent nature of property; as, chattels which savor of the *realty.* [This word REALTY is so written, in law, for REALITY.] *Blackstone.*

RE-AL-IZ'A-BLE, *a.* That may be realized.

RE-AL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* [from *realize.*] The act of realizing or making real. *Beddoes.*

2. The act of converting money into land.

3. The act of believing or considering as real.

4. The act of bringing into being or act. *Glanville.*

RĒ'AL-IZE, *v. t.* [Sp. *realizar;* Fr. *realiser.*]

1. To bring into being or act; as, to *realize* a scheme or project.

We *realize* what Archimedes had only in hypothesis, weighing a single grain of sand against the globe of earth. *Glanville.*

2. To convert money into land, or personal into real estate.

3. To impress on the mind as a reality; to believe, consider, or treat as real. How little do men in full health *realize* their frailty and mortality!

Let the sincere Christian *realize* the closing sentiment. *T. Scott.*

4. To bring home to one's own case or experience; to consider as one's own; to feel in all its force. Who, at his fireside, can *realize* the distress of shipwrecked mariners?

This allusion must have had enhanced strength and beauty to the eye of a nation extensively devoted to a pastoral life, and therefore *realizing* all its fine scenes and the tender emotions to which they gave birth. *Dwight.*

5. To bring into actual existence and possession; to render tangible or effective. He never *realized* much profit from his trade or speculations.

RĒ'AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Brought into actual being; converted into real estate; impressed, received, or treated as a reality; felt in its true force; rendered actual, tangible, or effective.

RĒ'AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Bringing into actual being; converting into real estate; impressing as a reality; feeling as one's own or in its real force; rendering tangible or effective.

2. *a.* That makes real, or that brings home as a reality; as, a *realizing* view of eternity. *Robt. Hall.*

RE-AL-LEGE', (re-al-lej',) *v. t.* [*re* and *allege.*] To allege again. *Cotgrave.*

RE-AL-LI'ANCE, *n.* A renewed alliance.

RĒ'AL-LY, *adv.* With actual existence. *Pearson.*

2. In truth; in fact; not in appearance only; as, things *really* evil.

The anger of the people is *really* a short fit of madness. *Swift.*

In this sense it is used familiarly as a slight corroboration of an opinion or declaration.

Why, *really,* sixty-five is somewhat old. *Young.*

REALM, (relm,) *n.* [Fr. *royaume;* It. *reame;* from Fr. *roi,* It. *re,* L. *rex,* king; whence *regalis,* royal.]

1. A royal jurisdiction or extent of government; a kingdom; a king's dominions; as, the *realm* of England.

2. Kingly government; as, the *realm* of bees. [*Unusual.*] *Milton.*

RĒALM'-BOUND-ING, *a.* Bounding a realm.

RĒ'AL-TY, *n.* [It *realtà,* from *re,* king, L. *rex.*]

1. Loyalty. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

2. Reality. [*Not in use.*] *More.*

3. In *law,* immobility. [See REALITY.]

RĒAM, *n.* [Sax. *ream,* a band; D. *riem;* Dan. *rem* or *reem;* Sw. *rem;* W. *rhwym,* a bond or tie. The Dutch word signifies a strap, thong, or girdle, and an oar, L. *remus.* In Fr. *rame* is a ream and an oar, and if the English *ream* and the L. *remus* are the same word, the primary sense is a shoot, L. *ramus,* a branch, for the shoots of trees or shrubs were the first bands used by men. (See GIRD and WITHE.) The Italian has *risma,* and the Sp. and Port. *resma,* a ream, G. *riess.* See Class Rm, No. 7, 9.]

A bundle or package of paper, consisting of twenty quires. *Pope.*

Printer's ream; among *English printers,* 21½ quires. *McCulloch.*

RĒAM, *v. t.* To bevel out, as a hole in metal, &c. *Halliwell.*

RE-AN'I-MATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *animate.*] To revive; to resuscitate; to restore to life; as a person dead or apparently dead; as, to *reanimate* a drowned person.

2. To revive the spirits when dull or languid; to invigorate; to infuse new life or courage into; as, to *reanimate* dishcartened troops; to *reanimate* drowsy senses or languid spirits.

RE-AN'I-MĀ-TED, *pp.* Restored to life or action.

RE-AN'I-MĀ-TING, *ppr.* Restoring life to; invigorating with new life and courage.

RE-AN-I-MĀ'TION, *n.* The act or operation of reviving from apparent death; the act or operation of giving fresh spirits, courage, or vigor.

RE-AN-NEX', *v. t.* [*re* and *annex.*] To annex again; to reunite; to annex what has been separated. *Bacon.*

RE-AN-NEX-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of annexing again. *Marshall.*

RE-AN-NEX'ED, (-an-nekst',) *pp.* Annexed or united again.

RE-AN-NEX'ING, *ppr.* Annexing again; reuniting.

RĒAP, *v. t.* [Sax. *rip, hrippe, gerip,* harvest; *ripan,* to reap; *ripe,* ripe; *rypan,* to *rip;* allied probably to *reafian,* to seize, spoil, lay waste, L. *rapio,* G. *reif,* ripe, D. *raapen,* to reap, *rijp,* ripe, Gr. ἁρπη, a sickle, ἁρπαω, to reap, L. *carpo,* Eng. *crop.* See Class Rb, No. 18, 26, 27.]

1. To cut grain with a sickle; as, to *reap* wheat or rye.

When ye *reap* the harvest, thou shalt not wholly *reap* the corners of thy field. — Lev. xix.

2. To clear of a crop by reaping; as, *to reap* a field.

3. To gather; to obtain; to receive as a reward, or as the fruit of labor or of works; *in a good or bad sense;* as, to *reap* a benefit from exertions.

He that soweth to the flesh shall of the flesh *reap* corruption. — Gal. vi.
Ye have plowed wickedness; ye have *reaped* iniquity. — Hos. x.

RĒAP, *v. i.* To perform the act or operation of reaping. In *New England,* farmers *reap* in July and August.

2. To receive the fruit of labor or works.

They that sow in tears shall *reap* in joy. — Ps. cxxvi.

RĒAP'ED, (reept,) *pp.* Cut with a sickle; received as the fruit of labor or works.

RĒAP'ER, *n.* One that cuts grain with a sickle.

RĒAP'ING, *ppr.* Cutting grain with a sickle; receiving as the fruit of labor or the reward of works.

RĒAP'ING, *n.* The act of cutting grain with a sickle.

RĒAP'ING-HOOK, *n.* An instrument used in reaping; a sickle.

RE-AP-PAR'EL, *v. t.* [*re* and *apparel.*] To clothe again. *Donne.*

RE-AP-PAR'EL-ED, *pp.* Clothed again.

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RE-AP-PAR'EL-ING, *ppr.* Clothing again.
RE-AP-PĒAR', *v. i.* [*re* and *appear.*] To appear a second time.
RE-AP-PĒAR'ANCE, *n.* A second appearance.
RE-AP-PĒAR'ING, *ppr.* Appearing again.
RE-AP-PLI-CA'TION, *n.* [See REAPPLY.] A second application.
RE-AP-PLŸ', *v. t.* or *i.* [*re* and *apply.*] To apply
RE-AP-PLŸ'ING, *ppr.* Applying again. [again.
RE-AP-POINT', *v. t.* To appoint again.
RE-AP-POINT'ED, *pp.* Appointed again.
RE-AP-POINT'ING, *ppr.* Appointing again.
RE-AP-POINT'MENT, *n.* A second appointment.
RE-AP-PŌR'TION, *v. t.* To apportion again.
RE-AP-PŌR'TION-ED, *pp.* Apportioned again.
RE-AP-PŌR'TION-ING, *ppr.* Apportioning again.
RE-AP-PŌR'TION-MENT, *n.* A second apportionment. *Madison.*

RĒAR, (reer,) *n.* [Fr. *arriere;* but this is compound; Arm. *refr*, *rever*, *reor*, the seat; the fundament; W. *rhêv*, something thick, a bundle; *rhevyr*, the fundament. *Rear* is contracted from *rever*. Class Rb.]

1. In *a general sense*, that which is behind or backward; *appropriately*, the part of an army which is behind the other, either when standing on parade or when marching; also, the part of a fleet which is behind the other. It is opposed to FRONT or VAN. Bring up the *rear*.

2. The last class; the last in order.

Coins I place in the *rear*. *Peacham.*

In the rear; behind the rest; backward, or in the last class. In this phrase, *rear* signifies the part or [place behind.

RĒAR, *a.* [Sax. *hrere.*]

1. Little cooked; raw; rare; not well roasted or boiled.

2. [Sax. *arǽran*, to hasten; *hreran*, to excite.] Early. [*A provincial word.*]

RĒAR, *v. t.* [Sax. *rǽran*, *rǽran*, *arǽran*, to erect, to excite, to hasten; *hreran*, to excite; Sw. *röra*, to move; Dan. *rörer*, to move, stir, shake; *rörig*, quick, lively, rising in the stomach.]

1. To raise.

Who now shall *rear* you to the sun, or rank
Your tribes? *Milton.*

2. To lift after a fall.

In adoration at his feet I fell
Submiss; he *reared* me. *Milton.*

3. To bring up or to raise to maturity, as young; as, to *rear* a numerous offspring. *Thomson.*

4. To educate; to instruct.

He wants a father to protect his youth,
And *rear* him up to virtue. *Southern.*

5. To exalt; to elevate.

Charity, decent, modest, easy, kind,
Softens the high, and *rears* the abject mind. *Prior.*

6. To rouse; to stir up.

And seeks the tusky boar to *rear*. *Dryden.*

7. To raise; to breed; as cattle. *Harte.*

8. To bear off; to achieve; to obtain. *Spenser.*

To rear one's steps; to ascend; to move upward. *Milton.*

RĒAR, *v. i.* To rise up on the hind legs, as a horse.
RĒAR-AD'MI-RAL. See ADMIRAL.
RĒAR'ED, (reerd,) *pp.* Raised; lifted; brought up; educated; elevated.
RĒAR'-GUARD, *n.* The body of an army that marches in the rear of the main body to protect it.
RĒAR'ING, *ppr.* Raising; educating; elevating.
RĒAR'-LINE, *n.* The line in the rear of an army.
RĒAR'-MOUSE, *n.* [Sax. *hrere-mus.*] The leather-winged bat. *Shak. Abbot.*
RĒAR'-RANK, *n.* The rank of a body of troops which is in the rear.
RĒAR'WARD, *n.* [from *rear.* See REREWARD.] The last troop; the rear-guard.

2. The end; the tail; the train behind. *Shak.*

3. The latter part. *Shak.*

RE-AS-CEND', *v. i.* [*re* and *ascend.*] To rise, mount, or climb again. *Milton. Spenser.*

RE-AS-CEND', *v. t.* To mount or ascend again.

He mounts aloft and *reascends* the skies. *Addison.*

RE-AS-CEND'ED, *pp.* Ascended again.
RE-AS-CEND'ING, *ppr.* Ascending again.
RE-AS-CEN'SION, (-as-sen'shun,) *n.* The act of reascending; a remounting.
RE-AS-CENT', *n.* A returning ascent; acclivity. *Cowper.*

RĒA'SON, (rē'zn,) *n.* [Ir. *reasun*; W. *rheswm*; Arm. *resoun*; Fr. *raison*; Sp. *razon*; Port. *razam*; It. *ragione*; L. *ratio*; Russ. *razum*; Goth. *rathyo*, an account, number, ratio; *rathyan*, to number; *garathyan*, to number or count; *rodyan*, to speak; D. *rede*, speech; *reden*, reason, argument; *redenkunst*, rhetoric; G. *rede*, *reden*; Sax. *rǽd*, *rǽda*, speech, reason; *rǽswian*, to reason. We find united the Sax. *rǽd*, speech, *rǽdan*, *redan*, to *read*, the Gr. ῥεω, to say or speak, whence *rhetoric*, and the L. *ratio*, which is from *ratus*, and which proves *reor* to be contracted from *redo*, *redor*, and all unite with *rod*, L. *radius*, &c. *Primarily*, *reason* is that which is uttered. (See READ.) So Gr. λογος, from λεγω.]

1. That which is thought or which is alleged in words, as, the ground or cause of opinion, conclusion, or determination. I have *reasons* which I may choose not to disclose. You ask me my *reasons*. I freely give my *reasons*. The judge assigns good *reasons* for his opinions, *reasons* which justify his decision. Hence, in general,

2. The cause, ground, principle, or motive, of any thing said or done; that which supports or justifies a determination, plan, or measure.

Virtue and vice are not arbitrary things; but there is a natural and eternal *reason* for that goodness and virtue, and against vice and wickedness. — 1 Pet. iii. *Tillotson.*

3. Efficient cause. He is detained by *reason* of sickness.

Spain is thin sown of people, partly by *reason* of its sterility of soil. *Bacon.*
The *reason* of the motion of the balance in a wheel-watch is by motion of the next wheel. *Hale.*

4. Final cause.

Reason, in the English language, is sometimes taken for true and clear principles; sometimes for clear and fair deductions; sometimes for the cause, particularly the final cause. *Locke.*

5. A faculty of the mind by which it distinguishes truth from falsehood, and good from evil, and which enables the possessor to deduce inferences from facts or from propositions. *Encyc.*

Self-love, the spring of motion, acts the soul,
Reason's comparing balance rules the whole—
That sees immediate good by present sense,
Reason the future and the consequence. *Pope.*
Reason is the director of man's will. *Hooker.*

6. Ratiocination; the exercise of reason.

But when by *reason* she the truth has found. *Davies.*

7. Right; justice; that which is dictated or supported by reason. Every man claims to have *reason* on his side.

I was promised on a time,
To have *reason* for my rhyme. *Spenser.*

8. Reasonable claim; justice.

God brings good out of evil, and therefore it were but *reason* we should trust God to govern his own world. *Taylor.*

9. Rationale; just account.

This *reason* did the ancient fathers render, why the church was called catholic. *Pearson.*

[See No. 1 and 2.]

10. Moderation; moderate demands; claims which reason and justice admit or prescribe.

The most probable way of bringing France to *reason*, would be by the making an attempt on the Spanish West Indies. *Addison.*

In reason, in all reason; in justice; with rational ground.

When any thing is proved by as good arguments as a thing of that kind is capable of, we ought not *in reason* to doubt of its existence. *Tillotson.*

RĒA'SON, *v. i.* [Fr. *raisonner;* Sax. *rǽswian.*]

1. To exercise the faculty of reason; to deduce inferences justly from premises. Brutes do not *reason;* children *reason* imperfectly.

2. To argue; to infer conclusions from premises, or to deduce new or unknown propositions from previous propositions which are known or evident. To *reason* justly, is to infer from propositions which are known, admitted, or evident, the conclusions which are natural, or which necessarily result from them. Men may *reason* within themselves; they may *reason* before a court or legislature; they may *reason* wrong as well as right.

3. To debate; to confer or inquire by discussion or mutual communication of thoughts, arguments, or reasons.

And they *reasoned* among themselves. — Matt. xvi.

To reason with; to argue with: to endeavor to inform, convince, or persuade, by argument. *Reason with* a profligate son, and if possible, persuade him of his errors.

2. To discourse; to talk; to take or give an account.

Stand still, that I may *reason with* you before the Lord, of all the righteous acts of the Lord. — 1 Sam. xii. [*Obs.*]

RĒA'SON, *v. t.* To examine or discuss by arguments; to debate or discuss. I *reasoned* the matter with my friend.

When they are clearly discovered, well digested, and well *reasoned* in every part, there is beauty in such a theory. *Burnet.*

2. To persuade by reasoning or argument; as, to *reason* one into a belief of truth; to *reason* one out of his plan; to *reason* down a passion.

RĒA'SON-A-BLE, *a.* Having the faculty of reason; endued with reason; as, a *reasonable* being.

[In this sense RATIONAL is now generally used.]

2. Governed by reason; being under the influence of reason; thinking, speaking, or acting rationally, or according to the dictates of reason; as, the measure must satisfy all *reasonable* men.

3. Conformable or agreeable to reason; just; rational.

By indubitable certainty, I mean that which does not admit of any *reasonable* cause of doubting. *Wilkins.*
A law may be *reasonable* in itself, though a man does not allow it. *Swift.*

4. Not immoderate

Let all things be thought upon,
That may with *reasonable* swiftness add
More feathers to our wings. *Shak.*

5. Tolerable; being in mediocrity; moderate; as, a *reasonable* quantity. *Abbot.*

6. Not excessive; not unjust; as, a *reasonable* fine; a *reasonable* sum in damages.

RĒA'SON-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The faculty of reason. [*In this sense, little used.*]

2. Agreeableness to reason; that state or quality of a thing which reason supports or justifies; as, the *reasonableness* of our wishes, demands, or expectations.

The *reasonableness* and excellency of charity. *Law.*

3. Conformity to rational principles.

The whole frame and contexture of a watch carries in it a *reasonableness* — the passive impression of the reason or intellectual idea that was in the artist. [*Unusual.*] *Hale.*

4. Moderation; as, the *reasonableness* of a demand.

RĒA'SON-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree agreeable to reason; in consistency with reason. We may *reasonably* suppose self-interest to be the governing principle of men.

2. Moderately; in a moderate degree; not fully; in a degree reaching to mediocrity.

If we can by industry make our deaf and dumb persons *reasonably* perfect in the language. *Holder.*

RĒA'SON-ED, (rē'zned,) *pp.* Examined or discussed by arguments.

2. Persuaded by reasoning or argument.

RĒA'SON-ER, *n.* One who reasons or argues; as, a fair *reasoner;* a close *reasoner;* a logical *reasoner.*

RĒA'SON-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Arguing; deducing inferences from premises; debating; discussing.

RĒA'SON-ING, *n.* The act or process of exercising the faculty of reason; that act or operation of the mind by which new or unknown propositions are deduced from previous ones which are known and evident, or which are admitted or supposed for the sake of argument; argumentation; ratiocination; as, fair *reasoning;* false *reasoning;* absurd *reasoning;* strong or weak *reasoning*. The *reasonings* of the advocate appeared to the court conclusive.

RĒA'SON-LESS, *a.* Destitute of reason; as, a *reasonless* man or mind. *Shak. Raleigh.*

2. Void of reason; not warranted or supported by reason.

This proffer is absurd and *reasonless*. *Shak.*

RE-AS-SEM'BLAGE, *n.* Assemblage a second time.
RE-AS-SEM'BLE, *v. t.* [*re* and *assemble.*] To collect again. *Milton.*
RE-AS-SEM'BLE, *v. t.* To assemble or convene again.
RE-AS-SEM'BLED, *pp.* Assembled again.
RE-AS-SEM'BLING, *ppr.* Assembling again.
RE-AS-SERT', *v. t.* [*re* and *assert.*] To assert again; to maintain after suspension or cessation.

Let us hope — we may have a body of authors who will *reassert* our claim to respectability in literature. *Walsh.*

RE-AS-SERT'ED, *pp.* Asserted or maintained anew.
RE-AS-SERT'ING, *ppr.* Asserting again; vindicating anew
RE-AS-SER'TION, *n.* A second assertion of the same thing.
RE-AS-SIGN', (-as-sīne',) *v. t.* [*re* and *assign.*] To assign back; to transfer back what has been assigned.
RE-AS-SIGN'ED, *pp.* Assigned back.
RE-AS-SIGN'ING, *ppr.* Transferring back what has been assigned.
RE-AS-SIM'I-LATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *assimilate.*] To assimilate or cause to resemble anew: to change again into a like or suitable substance *Encyc.*
RE-AS-SIM'I-LA-TED, *pp.* Assimilated anew; changed again to a like substance.
RE-AS-SIM'I-LA-TING, *ppr.* Assimilating again.
RE-AS-SIM I-LA'TION, *n.* A second or renewed assimilation. *Encyc.*
RE-AS-SŪME', *v. t.* [*re* and *assume.*] To resume; to take again. *Milton.*
RE-AS-SŪM'ED, *pp.* Resumed; assumed again.
RE-AS-SŪM'ING, *ppr.* Assuming or taking again.
RE-AS-SUMP'TION, *n.* A resuming; a second assumption.
RE-AS-SŪR'ANCE, (-shur'ans,) *n.* [See SURE and ASSURANCE.]

1. Assurance or confirmation repeated. [*Rare.*] *Prynne.*

2. A second assurance against loss, or the assurance of property by an underwriter, to relieve himself from a risk he has taken. *Blackstone. Park.*

RE-AS-SŪRE', (re-ash-shūre',) *v. t.* [*re* and *assure;* Fr. *rassurer.*]

1. To restore courage to; to free from fear or terror

They rose with fear,
Till dauntless Pallas *reassured* the rest. *Dryden.*

2. To insure a second time against loss, or rather to insure by another what one has already insured; to insure against loss that may be incurred by taking a risk.

RE-AS-SŪR'ED, (-shūrd,) *pp.* Restored from fear; reëncouraged.

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2. Insured against loss by risk taken, as an underwriter.

RE-AS-SŪR'ER, *n.* One who insures the first underwriter.

RE-AS-SŪR'ING, *ppr.* Restoring from fear, terror, or depression of courage.

2. Insuring against loss by insurance.

RĒAS'TI-NESS, *n.* Rancidness. [*Not in use, or local.*] *Cotgrave.*

RĒAS'TY, *a.* [Qu. *rusty.*] Covered with a kind of rust and having a rancid taste; *applied to dried meat.* [*Not in use, or local.*] *Skelton.*

RĒATE, (rēte,) *n.* A kind of long, small grass, that grows in water and complicates itself. [*Not in use, or local.*] *Walton.*

RE-AT-TACH', *v. t.* [*re* and *attach.*] To attach a second time.

RE-AT-TACH'ED, (-at-tacht',) *pp.* Attached a second time.

RE-AT-TACH'MENT, *n.* A second attachment.

RE-AT-TEMPT', *v. t.* [*re* and *attempt.*] To attempt again.

RE-AT-TEMPT'ED, *pp.* Attempted a second time.

RE-AT-TEMPT'ING, *ppr.* Attempting again.

RĒAVE, (reeve,) *v. t.* [Sax. *reafian.*]

To take away by stealth or violence; to bereave. [*Obs.*] [See BEREAVE.] *Shak. Spenser.*

RE-A-VOW', *v. t.* To vow again.

RE-BAP'TISM, *n.* A second baptism.

RE-BAP-TI-ZĀ'TION, *n.* [from *rebaptize.*] A second baptism. *Hooker.*

RE-BAP-TIZE', *v. t.* [*re* and *baptize.*] To baptize a second time. *Ayliffe.*

RE-BAP-TIZ'ED, *pp.* Baptized again.

RE-BAP-TIZ'ING, *ppr.* Baptizing a second time.

RE-BĀTE', *v. t.* [Fr. *rebattre; re* and *battre*; It. *ribattere.*]

1. To blunt; to beat to obtuseness; to deprive of keenness.

He doth *rebate* and blunt his natural edge. *Shak.*
The keener edge of battle to *rebate.* *Dryden.*

2. To abate or deduct from.

RE-BĀTE', *n.* A kind of hard freestone used in pavements; also, a piece of wood fastened to a long stick for beating mortar. Also, an iron tool sharpened somewhat like a chisel, for dressing wood, &c. *Elmes.*

2. In *architecture*, the groove or channel sunk on the edge of a piece of timber; a rabbet, which see.

RE-BĀTE', } *n.*
RE-BĀTE'MENT, } Diminution.

2. In *commerce*, abatement; deduction of interest, or any sum, &c., in consequence of prompt payment. *Bouvier.*

3. In *heraldry*, a diminution or abatement of the bearings in a coat of arms. *Encyc.*

RE-BĀ'TO, *n.* A sort of ruff. [See RABATO.]

RĒBEC, *n.* [Fr. *rebec*; It. *ribecca.*]

A three-stringed fiddle, [*Not much used.*] *Milton.*

REB'EL, *n.* [Fr. *rebelle*, from L. *rebellis*, making war again.]

1. One who revolts from the government to which he owes allegiance, either by openly renouncing the authority of that government, or by taking arms and openly opposing it. A *rebel* differs from an *enemy*, as the latter is one who does not owe allegiance to the government which he attacks. *Num.* xvii.

2. One who willfully violates a law. *Encyc.*

3. One who disobeys the king's proclamation; a contemner of the king's laws. *British Laws. Blackstone.*

4. A feudal villain who disobeys his lord. *Encyc.*

REB'EL, *a.* Rebellious; acting in revolt. *Milton.*

RE-BEL', *v. i.* [L. *rebello*, to make war again; *re* and *bello*; W. *rhyvela*, to make war; *rhy* and *bel*, war.]

1. To revolt; to renounce the authority of the laws and government to which one owes allegiance. Subjects may *rebel* by an open renunciation of the authority of the government, without taking arms; but ordinarily, rebellion is accompanied by resistance in arms.

Ye have built you an altar, that ye might *rebel* this day against the Lord. — Josh. xxii. Is. i.

2. To rise in violent opposition against lawful authority.

How could my hand *rebel* against my heart?
How could your heart *rebel* against your reason? *Dryden.*

RE-BEL'LED, *pp.* or *a.* Rebellious; guilty of rebellion. *Milton.*

RE-BEL'LER, *n.* One that rebels. *Dict.*

RE-BEL'LING, *ppr.* Renouncing the authority of the government to which one owes allegiance; rising in opposition to lawful authority.

RE-BELL'ION, (re-bel'yun,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *rebellio.* Among the Romans, rebellion was originally a revolt or open resistance to their government by nations that had been subdued in war. It was a renewed war.]

1. An open and avowed renunciation of the authority of the government to which one owes allegiance; or the taking of arms traitorously to resist the authority of lawful government; revolt. *Rebellion* differs from *insurrection* and from *mutiny.* *Insurrection* may be a rising in opposition to a particular act or law, without a design to renounce wholly all subjection to the government. *Insurrection* may be, but is not necessarily, rebellion. *Mutiny* is an insurrection of soldiers or seamen against the authority of their officers.

No sooner is the standard of *rebellion* displayed, than men of desperate principles resort to it. *Ames.*

2. Open resistance to lawful authority.

Commission of rebellion; in *law*, a commission awarded against a person who treats the king's authority with contempt, in not obeying his proclamation according to his allegiance, and refusing to attend his sovereign when required; in which case, four commissioners are ordered to attach him wherever he may be found. *Blackstone.*

RE-BELL'IOUS, (re-bel'yus,) *a.* Engaged in rebellion; renouncing the authority and dominion of the government to which allegiance is due; traitorously resisting government or lawful authority. *Deut.* ix. xxi.

RE-BELL'IOUS-LY, *adv.* With design to throw off the authority of legitimate government; in opposition to the government to which one is bound by allegiance; with violent or obstinate disobedience to lawful authority. *Camden.*

RE-BELL'IOUS-NESS, (-bel'yus-,) *n.* The quality or state of being rebellious.

RE-BEL'LŌW, *v. i.* [*re* and *bellow.*] To bellow in return; to echo back a loud, roaring noise.

The cave *rebellowed* and the temple shook. *Dryden.*

RE-BEL'LŌW-ING, *ppr.* Bellowing in return or in echo.

RE-BLOS'SOM, *v. i.* [*re* and *blossom.*] To blossom

RE-BLOS'SOM-ING, *ppr.* Blossoming again. [again.

RE-BO-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *reboo*: *re* and *boo.*]

The return of a loud, bellowing sound. [*Not used.*]

RE-BOIL', *v. i.* [L. *re* and *bullio.*] [*Patrick.*

To take fire; to be hot. *Elyot.*

RE-BOIL', *v. t.* To boil again.

RE-BOIL'ED, *pp.* Boiled a second time.

RE-BOUND', *v. i.* [Fr. *rebondir*; *re* and *bondir.*]

To spring back; to start back; to be reverberated by an elastic power resisting force or impulse impressed; as, a *rebounding* echo.

Bodies absolutely hard, or so soft as to be void of elasticity, will not *rebound* from one another. *Newton.*

RE-BOUND', *v. t.* To drive back; to reverberate.

Silenus sung; the vales his voice *rebound.* *Dryden.*

RE-BOUND', *n.* The act of flying back in resistance of the impulse of another body; resilience.

Put back as from a rock with swift *rebound.* *Dryden.*

RE-BOUND'ED, *pp.* Sprung back; reverberated.

RE-BOUND'ING, *ppr.* Springing or flying back; reverberating.

RE-BRĀCE', *v. t.* [*re* and *brace.*] To brace again. *Gray.*

RE-BREĀTHE', *v. i.* [*re* and *breathe.*] To breathe again.

RE-BUFF', *n.* [It. *rabbuffo*; Fr. *rebuffade*; *re* and It. *buffa, buffare*, Fr. *bouffer.*]

1. Repercussion, or beating back; a quick and sudden resistance.

The strong *rebuff* of some tumultuous cloud. *Milton.*

2. Sudden check; defeat.

3. Refusal; rejection of solicitation.

RE-BUFF', *v. t.* To beat back; to offer sudden resistance to; to check.

RE-BUFF'ED, (re-buft',) *pp.* Beaten back; resisted suddenly; checked.

RE-BUILD', (-bild',) *v. t.* [*re* and *build.*] To build again; to renew a structure; to build or construct what has been demolished; as, to *rebuild* a house, a wall, a wharf, or a city.

RE-BUILD'ER, *n.* One who rebuilds. *Bp. Hall.*

RE-BUILD'ING, (-bild'ing,) *ppr.* Building again.

RE-BUILT', (-bilt',) *pp.* Built again; reconstructed.

RE-BŪK'A-BLE, *a.* [from *rebuke.*] Worthy of reprehension. *Shak.*

RE-BŪKE', *v. t.* [Norm. *rebuquer*: Arm. *rebechat*, to reproach. Qu. Fr. *reboucher*, to stop; *re* and *boucher*, to stop. The Italian has *rimbeccare*, to repulse or drive back, *to peck*, from *becco*, the beak. The word is a compound of *re* and a root in *Bg*, signifying to drive. See PACK and IMPEACH. Class Bg, No. 20.]

1. To chide; to reprove; to reprehend for a fault; to check by reproof.

The proud he tamed, the penitent he cheered,
Nor to *rebuke* the rich offender feared. *Dryden.*
Thou shalt in any wise *rebuke* thy neighbor. — Lev. xix.

2. To check or restrain.

The Lord *rebuke* thee, O Satan. — Zech. iii. Is. xvii.

3. To chasten; to punish; to afflict for correction.

O Lord, *rebuke* me not in thine anger. — Ps. vi.

4. To check; to silence.

Master, *rebuke* thy disciples. — Luke xix.

5. To check; to heal.

And he stood over her and *rebuked* the fever. — Luke iv.

6. To restrain; to calm.

He arose and *rebuked* the winds and the sea. — Matt. viii.

RE-BŪKE', *n.* A chiding; reproof for faults; reprehension.

Why bear you these *rebukes* and answer not? *Shak.*

2. In *Scripture*, chastisement; punishment; affliction for the purpose of restraint and correction. *Ezek.* v. *Hos.* v.

3. In *low language*, any kind of check. *L'Estrange.*

To suffer rebuke; to enduro the reproach and persecution of men. *Jer.* xv.

To be without rebuke; to live without giving cause of reproof or censure; to be blameless.

RE-BŪK'ED, (re-būkt',) *pp.* Reproved; reprehended; checked; restrained; punished for faults.

RE-BŪKE'FUL, *a.* Containing or abounding with rebukes.

RE-BŪKE'FUL-LY, *adv.* With reproof or reprehension.

RE-BŪK'ER, *n.* One that rebukes; a chider; one that chastises or restrains.

RE-BŪK'ING, *ppr.* Chiding; reproving; checking; punishing.

RE-BŪK'ING-LY, *adv.* By way of rebuke.

RE-BUL-LI''TION, (re-bul-lish'un,) *n.* [See EBULLITION and BOIL.] Act of boiling or effervescing. [*Little used.*] *Wotton.*

RE-BUR'Y, (re-ber'ry,) *v. t.* [*re* and *bury.*] To inter again. *Ashmole.*

RĒ'BUS, *n.*; *pl.* REBUSES. [L., from *res*, which is of the class *Rd, Rs*, and of the same family as *riddle.* See RIDDLE, READ, and REAL.]

1. An old and quaint mode of expressing words or phrases by the pictures of objects whose names bear a resemblance to those words, or to the syllables of which they are composed. Thus, an *eye* and a *ton*, or barrel, represent the family name Eyton. A gallant, in love with a woman named *Rose Hill*, painted, on the border of his gown, a rose, a hill, an *eye*, a loaf, and a well, which reads, *Rose Hill I love well.* *Encyc.*

2. In *heraldry*, a coat of arms which bears an allusion to the name of the person, as three cups, for Butler. *Brande.*

3. A peculiar kind of enigma or riddle.

RE-BUT', *v. t.* [Fr. *rebuter*; Norm. *rebutter*; from the root of *but*, Fr. *bout*, end; *bouter*, to put; *bouder*, to *pout*; It. *ributtare*, to drive back, also to vomit. See BUTT and POUT. Class Bd.]

To repel; to oppose by argument, plea, or countervailing proof.

[*It is used by lawyers in a general sense.*]

RE-BUT', *v. i.* To retire back. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. To answer, as a plaintiff's surrejoinder.

The plaintiff may answer the rejoinder by a surrejoinder; on which the defendant may *rebut.* *Blackstone.*

RE-BUT'TED, *pp.* Repelled; answered.

RE-BUT'TER, *n.* In *law pleadings*, the answer of a defendant to a plaintiff's surrejoinder. *Blackstone.*

If I grant to a tenant to hold without impeachment of waste, and afterward implead him for waste done, he may debar me of this action by showing my grant, which is a *rebutter.* *Encyc.*

RE-BUT'TING, *ppr.* Repelling; opposing by argument, countervailing allegation, or evidence.

RE-CAL-CI-TRĀ'TION, *n.* A kicking back again. *Sir Walter Scott.*

RE-CALL', *v. t.* [*re* and *call.*] To call back; to take back; as, to *recall* words or declarations.

2. To revoke; to annul by a subsequent act; as, to *recall* a decree.

3. To *call* back; to revive in memory; as, to *recall* to mind what has been forgotten. *Broome.*

4. To call back from a place or mission; as, to *recall* a minister from a foreign court; to *recall* troops from India.

RE-CALL', *n.* A calling back; revocation.

2. The power of calling back or revoking.

'Tis done; and since 'tis done, 'tis past *recall.* *Dryden.*

RE-CALL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be recalled. *Ramsay.*

Delegates *recallable* at pleasure. *Madison.*

RE-CALL'ED, *pp.* Called back; revoked.

RE-CALL'ING, *ppr.* Calling back; revoking.

RE-CANT', *v. t.* [L. *recanto*; *re* and *canto.* See CANT.]

To retract; to recall; to contradict a former declaration.

How soon would ease *recant*
Vows made in pain, as violent as void. *Milton.*

RE-CANT', *v. i.* To recall words; to revoke a declaration or proposition; to unsay what has been said. Convince me I am wrong, and I will *recant.*

RE-CAN-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of recalling; retraction; a declaration that contradicts a former one. *Sidney.*

RE-CANT'ED, *pp.* Recalled; retracted.

RE-CANT'ER, *n.* One that recants. *Shak.*

RE-CANT'ING, *ppr.* Recalling; retracting.

RE-CA-PAC'I-TĀTE, *v. t.* [*re* and *capacitate.*] To qualify again; to confer capacity on again. *Atterbury*

RE-CA-PAC'I-TĀ-TED, *pp.* Capacitated again.

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RE-CA-PAC'I-TA-TING, *ppr.* Conferring capacity again.

RE-CA-PIT'U-LATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *recapituler*; It. *raccapitolare*; *re* and L. *capitulum*. See CAPITULATE.]

To repeat the principal things mentioned in a preceding discourse, argument, or essay; to give a summary of the principal facts, points, or arguments. *Dryden.*

RE-CA-PIT'U-LA-TED, *pp.* Repeated in a summary.

RE-CA-PIT'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Repeating the principal things in a discourse or argument.

RE-CA-PIT-U-LA'TION, *n.* The act of recapitulating.

2. A summary or concise statement or enumeration of the principal points or facts in a preceding discourse, argument, or essay. *South.*

RE-CA-PIT'U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Repeating again; containing recapitulation. *Garretson.*

RE-CAP'TION, *n.* [L. *re* and *captio*; *capio*, to take.]

The act of retaking; reprisal; the retaking of one's own goods, chattels, wife, or children, without force or violence, from one who has taken them and wrongfully detains them. *Blackstone.*

Writ of recaption; a writ to recover property taken by a second distress, pending a replevin for a former distress for the same rent or service. *Blackstone.*

RE-CAP'TOR, *n.* [*re* and *captor*.] One who retakes; one that takes a prize which had been previously taken.

RE-CAP'TURE, (-kapt'yur,) *n.* [*re* and *capture*.] The act of retaking; *particularly*, the retaking of a prize or goods from a captor.

2. A prize retaken.

RE-CAP'TURE, *v. t.* To retake; *particularly*, to retake a prize which had been previously taken. *Du Ponceau.*

RE-CAP'TUR-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Retaken.

RE-CAP'TUR-ING, *ppr.* Retaking, as a prize from the captor.

RE-CAR'NI-FY, *v. t.* [*re* and *carnify*, from L. *caro*, flesh.]

To convert again into flesh. [*Not much used.*] *Howell.*

RE-CAR'RI-ED, *pp.* Carried back or again.

RE-CAR'RY, *v. t.* [*re* and *carry*.] To carry back.

RE-CAR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Carrying back. *Walton.*

RE-CAST', *v. t.* [*re* and *cast*.] To cast again; as, to *recast* cannon.

2. To throw again. *Florio.*

3. To mold anew. *Burgess.*

4. To compute a second time.

RE-CAST', *pp.* Cast again; molded anew.

RE-CAST'ING, *ppr.* Casting again; molding anew.

RE-CEDE', *v. i.* [L. *recedo*; *re* and *cedo*.]

1. To move back; to retreat; to withdraw.

Like the hollow roar
Of tides *receding* from th' insulted shore. *Dryden.*
All bodies, moved circularly, endeavor to *recede* from the center. *Bentley.*

2. To withdraw a claim or pretension; to desist from; to relinquish what had been proposed or asserted; as, to *recede* from a demand; to *recede* from terms or propositions.

RE-CEDE', *v. t.* [*re* and *cede*.] To cede back; to grant or yield to a former possessor; as, to *recede* conquered territory.

RE-CED'ED, *pp.* Ceded back; regranted.

RE-CED'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Withdrawing; retreating; moving back.

2. Ceding back; regranting.

RE-CEIPT', (re-seet',) *n.* [It. *ricetta*, from the L. *receptus*. This word ought to follow the analogy of *conceit*, *deceit*, from L. *conceptus*, *deceptus*, and be written without *p*, RECEIT.]

1. The act of receiving; as, the *receipt* of a letter.

2. The place of receiving; as, the *receipt* of custom. *Matt.* ix.

3. Reception; as, the *receipt* of blessings or mercies.

4. Reception; welcome; as, the kind *receipt* of a friend. [*Obs.*]

[In this sense, RECEPTION is now used.]

5. Recipe; prescription of ingredients for any composition, as of medicines, &c. *Dryden. Arbuthnot.*

6. A writing acknowledging the taking of money or goods. A *receipt* of money may be in part or in full payment of a debt, and it operates as an acquittance or discharge of the debt either in part or in full. A *receipt* of goods makes the receiver liable to account for the same, according to the nature of the transaction, or the tenor of the writing. It is customary for sheriffs to deliver goods taken in execution, to some person who gives his *receipt* for them, with a promise to redeliver them to the sheriff at or before the time of sale.

RE-CEIPT', (re-seet',) *v. t.* To give a receipt for; as, to *receipt* goods delivered by a sheriff.

RE-CEIPT'OR, *n.* In *law*, one who receipts property which has been taken by the sheriff. [See above.]

RE-CEIV'A-BLE, *a.* That may be received.

RE-CEIV'A-BLE-NESS, } *n.* Capability of being re-
RE-CEIV-A-BIL'I-TY, } ceived. *Whitlock.*

RE-CEIVE', (re-seev',) *v. t.* [Fr. *recevoir*; Arm. *receff*, *recevi*; It. *ricevere*; Sp. *recibir*; Port. *receber*; L. *recipio*; *re* and *capio*, to take.]

1. To take, as a thing offered or sent; to accept. He had the offer of a donation, but he would not *receive* it.

2. To take as due or as a reward. He *received* the money on the day it was payable. He *received* ample compensation.

3. To take or obtain from another in any manner, and either good or evil.

Shall we *receive* good at the hand of God, and shall we not *receive* evil? — Job ii.

4. To take, as a thing communicated; as, to *receive* a wound by a shot; to *receive* a disease by contagion.

The idea of solidity we *receive* by our touch. *Locke.*

5. To take or obtain intellectually; as, to *receive* an opinion or notion from others.

6. To embrace.

Receive with meekness the ingrafted word. — James i.

7. To allow; to hold; to retain; as, a custom long *received*.

8. To admit.

Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterward *receive* me to glory. — Ps. lxxiii.

9. To welcome; to lodge and entertain; as a guest.

They kindled a fire, and *received* us every one, because of the present rain and because of the cold. — Acts xxviii.

10. To admit into membership or fellowship.

Him that is weak in the faith, *receive* ye. — Rom. xiv.

11. To take in or on; to hold; to contain.

The brazen altar was too little to *receive* the burnt-offering. — 1 Kings viii.

12. To be endowed with.

Ye shall *receive* power after that the Holy Spirit has come upon you. — Acts i.

13. To take into a place or state.

After the Lord had spoken to them, he was *received* up into heaven. — Mark xvi.

14. To take or have as something ascribed; as, to *receive* praise or blame. *Rev.* iv. 5.

15. To bear with or suffer. 2 *Cor.* xi.

16. To believe in. *John* i.

17. To accept or admit officially or in an official character. The minister was *received* by the emperor or court.

18. To take stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen. *Blackstone.*

RE-CEIV'ED, (re-seevd',) *pp.* or *a.* Taken; accepted; admitted; embraced; entertained; believed.

RE-CEIV'ED-NESS, *n.* General allowance or belief; as, the *receivedness* of an opinion. *Boyle.*

RE-CEIV'ER, *n.* One who takes or receives in any manner.

2. A person appointed, ordinarily by a court of chancery, to receive and hold in trust money or other property. *P. Cyc.*

3. One who takes stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen, and incurs the guilt of partaking in the crime. *Blackstone.*

4. In *distillation*, a vessel for receiving and condensing the product of distillation.

5. In *pneumatic chemistry*, a vessel for receiving and containing gases. *Olmsted.*

6. In *natural philosophy*, a vessel employed on the plate of the air-pump, for producing a vacuum. *Olmsted.*

7. One who partakes of the sacrament. *Taylor*

RE-CEIV'ING, *ppr.* Taking; accepting; admitting; embracing; believing; entertaining.

RE-CEIV'ING, *n.* The act of receiving; that which is received.

RE-CEL'E-BRATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *celebrate*.] To celebrate again. *B. Jonson.*

RE-CEL'E-BRA-TED, *pp.* Celebrated anew.

RE-CEL'E-BRA-TING, *ppr.* Celebrating anew.

RE-CEL-E-BRA'TION, *n.* A renewed celebration.

RE'CEN-CY, *n.* [L. *recens*.]

1. Newness; new state; late origin; as, the *recency* of a wound or tumor.

2. Lateness in time; freshness; as, the *recency* of a transaction.

RE-CENSE', (re-sens',) *v. t.* [L. *recenseo*; *re* and *censeo*.]

To review; to revise *Bentley.*

RE-CEN'SION, (re-sen'shun,) *n.* [L. *recensio*.]

Review; examination; enumeration. *Evelyn.*

RE'CENT, *a.* [L. *recens*.]

1. New; being of late origin or existence.

The ancients believed some parts of Egypt to be *recent*, and formed by the mud discharged into the sea by the Nile. *Woodward.*

2. Late; modern; as, great and worthy men, ancient or *recent*. [MODERN is now used.] *Bacon.*

3. Fresh; lately received; as, *recent* news or intelligence.

4. Late; of late occurrence; as, a *recent* event or transaction.

5. Fresh; not long dismissed, released, or parted from; as, Ulysses, *recent* from the storms. *Pope.*

6. In *geology*, of a date subsequent to the creation of man; as, *recent* period; *recent* shells. *Lyell.*

RE'CENT-LY, *adv.* Newly; lately; freshly; not long since; as, advices *recently* received; a town *recently* built or repaired; an isle *recently* discovered.

RE'CENT-NESS, *n.* Newness; freshness; lateness of origin or occurrence; as, the *recentness* of alluvial land; the *recentness* of news or of events.

RE-CEP'TA-CLE, (re-sep'ta-kl,) *n.* [L. *receptaculum*, from *receptus*, *recipio*.]

1. A place or vessel into which something is received, or in which it is contained, as a vat, a tun, a hollow in the earth, &c. The grave is the common *receptacle* of the dead.

2. In *botany*, one of the parts of fructification; the base on which the other parts of the fructification stand. A *proper receptacle* belongs only to one set of parts of fructification; a *common receptacle* bears several florets or distinct sets of parts of fructifications. The receptacle of the fructification is common both to the flower and the fruit. The receptacle of the flower, is the base to which the parts of the flower, exclusive of the germ, are fixed. The receptacle of the fruit, is the base of the fruit only. The receptacle of the seeds, is the base to which the seeds are fixed. *Martyn.*

The dilated apex of a pedicel, from which the floral envelops, stamens, and pistils proceed. *Lindley.*

REC-EP-TAC'U-LAR, *a.* In *botany*, pertaining to the receptacle or growing on it, as the nectary.

REC'EP-TA-RY, (res'ep-,) *n.* Thing received. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

RE-CEP-TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The possibility of receiving. *Glanville.*

[Qu. The possibility of being received.]

RE-CEP'TION, *n.* [Fr.; L. *receptio*.]

1. The act of receiving; *in a general sense*; as, the *reception* of food into the stomach, or of air into the lungs.

2. The state of being received. *Milton.*

3. Admission of any thing sent or communicated; as, the *reception* of a letter; the *reception* of sensation or ideas.

4. Readmission.

All hope is lost
Of my *reception* into grace. *Milton.*

5. Admission of entrance for holding or containing; as, a sheath fitted for the *reception* of a sword; a channel for the *reception* of water.

6. A receiving or manner of receiving for entertainment; entertainment. The guests were well pleased with their *reception*. Nothing displeases more than a cold *reception*.

7. A receiving officially; as, the *reception* of an envoy by a foreign court.

8. Opinion generally admitted.

Philosophers who have quitted the popular doctrines of their countries, have fallen into as extravagant opinions, as even common *reception* countenanced. [*Not in use.*] *Locke.*

9. Recovery. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

RE-CEP'TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of receiving or admitting what is communicated.

Imaginary space is *receptive* of all bodies. *Glanville.*

RE-CEP-TIV'I-TY, *n.* The state or quality of being receptive. *Fotherby.*

RE-CEP'TO-RY, *a.* Generally or popularly admitted or received. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

RE-CESS', *n.* [L. *recessus*, from *recedo*. See RECEDE.]

1. A withdrawing or retiring; a moving back; as, the *recess* of the tides.

2. A withdrawing from public business or notice; retreat; retirement.

My *recess* hath given them confidence that I may be conquered. *K. Charles.*
And every neighboring grove
Sacred to soft *recess* and gentle love. *Prior.*

3. Departure. *Glanville.*

4. Part of a room formed by the receding of the wall, as an alcove, niche, &c.

5. Place of retirement or secrecy; private abode.

This happy place, our sweet
Recess. *Milton.*

6. State of retirement; as, lords in close *recess*. *Milton.*

In the *recess* of the jury, they are to consider their evidence. *Hale.*

7. Remission or suspension of business or procedure; as, the house of representatives had a *recess* of half an hour.

8. Privacy; seclusion from the world or from company.

Good verse *recess* and solitude requires. *Dryden.*

9. Secret or abstruse part; as, the difficulties and *recesses* of science. *Watts.*

10. A withdrawing from any point; removal to a distance. *Brown.*

11. The retiring of the shore of the sea, or of a lake, from the general line of the shore, forming a bay.

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12. [Fr. *recez.*] A decree of the imperial diet of the old German empire. *Brande.*

RE-CES'SION, (re-sesh'un,) *n.* [L. *recessio.*]
1. The act of withdrawing, retiring, or retreating.
2. The act of receding from a claim, or of relaxing a demand. *South.*
3. A cession or granting back; as, the *recession* of conquered territory to its former sovereign.

RE'CHAB-ITES, *n. pl.* Among *the ancient Jews*, the descendants of Jonadab, the son of Rechab, who abstained from all intoxicating drinks. The name has been assumed by some in modern times, who adopt the principle of total abstinence from alcoholic liquor. *Brande.*

RE-CHANGE', *v. t.* [Fr. *rechanger; re* and *change.*] To change again.

RE-CHANG'ED, *pp.* Changed again.

RE-CHANG'ING, *ppr.* Changing again.

RE-CHARGE', *v. t.* [Fr. *recharger; re* and *charge.*]
1. To charge or accuse in return. *Hooker.*
2. To attack again; to attack anew. *Dryden.*

RE-CHARG'ED, *pp.* Accused in return; attacked anew.

RE-CHARG'ING, *ppr.* Accusing in return; attacking anew.

RE-CHAR'TER, *n.* A second charter; a renewal of a charter. *D. Webster.*

RE-CHAR'TER, *v. t.* To charter again; to grant a second, or another charter to.

RE-CHAR'TER-ED, *pp.* Chartered a second time.

RE-CHAR'TER-ING, *ppr.* Chartering a second time.

RE-CHAS'TEN-ED, (-chās'nd,) *a.* Chastened again.

RE-CHEAT', *n.* [Said to be from Old French.] Among *hunters*, a lesson which the huntsman winds on the horn when the hounds have lost the game, to call them back from pursuing a counter scent. *Bailey. Shak.*

RE-CHEAT', *v. t.* To blow the recheat. *Drayton.*

RE-CHER'CHE, (ra-shār'shā,) [Fr.] *Literally*, sought out with care; hence, nice to an extreme; unnatural.

RE-CHOOSE', (re-chooz',) *v. t.* To choose a second time.

RE-CHŌS'EN, (re-chōz'n,) *pp.* or *a.* Reëlected; chosen again.

REC-I-DI'VATE, *v. i.* [L. *recidivo.*] To backslide; to fall again. [*Obs.*] *Bp. Andrews.*

RE-CID-I-VA'TION, *n.* [L. *recidivus*, from *recido*, to fall back; *re* and *cado*, to fall.] A falling back; a backsliding. [*Not much used.*] *Hammond.*

REC-I-DI'VOUS, *a.* [L. *recidivus.*] Subject to backslide. [*Little used.*]

REC'I-PE, (res'i-pe,) *n.* [L., imperative of *recipio*, to take.] A medical prescription; a direction of medicines to be taken by a patient. *Encyc.*
2. In *popular usage*, a receipt for making almost any mixture or preparation.

RE-CIP'I-EN-CY, *n.* A receiving; the state of one who receives.

RE-CIP'I-ENT, *n.* [L. *recipiens, recipio.*]
1. A receiver; the person or thing that receives; he or that to which any thing is communicated.
2. The receiver of a still. *Decay of Piety.*

RE-CIP'RO-CAL, *a.* [L. *reciprocus; Sp.* and *It. reciproco*; Fr. *reciproque.*]
1. Acting in vicissitude or return; alternate.
Corruption is *reciprocal* to generation. *Bacon.*
2. Mutual; done by each to the other; as, *reciprocal* love; *reciprocal* benefits or favors; *reciprocal* duties; *reciprocal* aid.
3. Mutually interchangeable.
These two rules will render a definition *reciprocal* with the thing defined. *Watts.*

Reciprocal terms; in *logic*, those terms that have the same signification, and consequently are convertible, and may be used for each other. *Encyc.*

Reciprocal quantities, in *mathematics*, are those which, multiplied together, produce unity. *Encyc.*

Reciprocal figures, in *geometry*, are two figures of the same kind, (as triangles, parallelograms, prisms, &c.,) so related that the two sides of the one form the extremes of a proportion of which the means are the two corresponding sides of the other. *Brande.*

Reciprocal proportion, is when, of four terms taken in order, the first has to the second the same ratio which the fourth has to the third; or when the first has to the second the same ratio which the reciprocal of the third has to the reciprocal of the fourth. *Brande.*

Reciprocal ratio, is the ratio between the reciprocals of two quantities; as, the *reciprocal ratio* of 4 to 9 is that of 1-4 to 1-9.

RE-CIP'RO-CAL, *n.* The *reciprocal* of any quantity, is the quotient arising from the division of a unit by that quantity. Thus the *reciprocal* of 4 is 1-4.

RE-CIP'RO-CAL-LY, *adv.* Mutually; interchangeably; in such a manner that each affects the other and is equally affected by it.
These two particles do *reciprocally* affect each other with the same force. *Bentley.*
2. In the manner of reciprocals.

RE-CIP'RO-CAL-NESS, } *n.* Mutual return; alter-
RE-CIP-RO-CAL'I-TY, } nateness. *Decay of Piety.*

RE-CIP'RO-CATE. *v. t.* [L. *reciproco*; Fr. *reciproquer.*] To act interchangeably; to alternate.
One brawny smith the puffing bellows plies,
And draws and blows *reciprocating* air. *Dryden.*

RE-CIP'RO-CATE, *v. t.* To exchange; to interchange; to give and return mutually; as, to *reciprocate* favors.

RE-CIP'RO-CA-TED, *pp.* Mutually given and returned; interchanged.

RE-CIP'RO-CA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Interchanging; each giving or doing to the other the same thing.
Reciprocating motion; in *mechanics*, motion alternately backward and forward, or up and down, as of a piston rod.

RE-CIP-RO-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *reciprocatio.*]
1. Interchange of acts; a mutual *giving* and returning; as, the *reciprocation* of kindnesses.
2. Alternation; as, the *reciprocation* of the sea in the flow and ebb of tides. *Brown.*
3. Regular return or alternation of two symptoms or diseases. *Coxe.*

REC-I-PROC'I-TY, (res-e-pros'e-te,) *n.* [Fr. *reciprocité.*]
1. Reciprocal obligation or right; equal mutual rights or benefits to be yielded or enjoyed. The commissioners offered to negotiate a treaty on principles of *reciprocity.*
2. Mutual action and reaction.

RE-CI''SION, (re-sizh'un,) *n.* [L. *recisio*, from *recido*, to cut off; *re* and *cædo.*] The act of cutting off. *Sherwood.*

RE-CIT'AL, *n.* [from *recite.*] Rehearsal; the repetition of the words of another, or of a writing; as, the *recital* of a deed; the *recital* of testimony. *Encyc.*
2. Narration; a telling of the particulars of an adventure, or of a series of events. *Addison.*
3. Enumeration of particulars; as, the *recitals* of a law. *Burke.*

REC-I-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *recitatio.*]
1. Rehearsal; repetition of words. *Hammond. Temple.*
2. The delivery before an audience of the compositions of others committed to memory.
3. In *American colleges* and *schools*, the rehearsal of a lesson by pupils before their instructor.

REC-I-TA-TIVE', *a.* [Fr. *recitatif*; It. *recitativo.* See RECITE.] Reciting; rehearsing; pertaining to musical pronuncintion. *Dryden.*

REC-I-TA-TIVE', *n.* In *music*, a species of singing approaching toward ordinary speaking; language delivered in musical tones, i. e., in the sounds of the *musical scale.* *Brande. P. Cyc.*
2. A piece of music in recitative.

REC-I-TA-TIVE'LY, *adv.* In the manner of recitative.

RE-CITE', *v. t.* [L. *recito; re* and *cito*, to call or name.]
1. To rehearse; to repeat the words of another, or of a writing; as, to *recite* the words of an author, or of a deed or covenant.
2. In *writing*, to copy; as, the words of a deed are *recited* in the pleading.
3. To tell over; to relate; to narrate; as, to *recite* past events; to *recite* the particulars of a voyage.
4. To rehearse, as a lesson to an instructor. *America.*
5. To enumerate, or go over in particulars.

RE-CITE', *v. i.* To pronounce before an audience the compositions of others committed to memory.
2. To rehearse a lesson. The class will *recite* at eleven o'clock. *American Seminaries.*

RE-CITE', for RECITAL. [*Not in use.*]

RE-CIT'ED, *pp.* Rehearsed; told; repeated; narrated.

RE-CIT'ER, *n.* One that recites or rehearses; a narrator.

RE-CIT'ING, *ppr.* Rehearsing; telling; repeating; narrating.

RECK, *v. i.* [Sax. *recan, reccan*, to say, to tell, to narrate, to *reckon*, to care, to rule or govern, L. *rego.* The primary sense is to strain. *Care* is a straining of the mind. See RACK and RECKON.]
To care; to mind; to rate at much; as we say, to *reckon* much of; followed by *of.* [*Obs.*]
Thou's but a lazy loorde,
And *recks* much *of* thy swinke. *Spenser.*
I *reck* as little what befideth me,
As much I wish all good befortune you. *Shak.*
Of night or loneliness it *recks me* not. *Milton.*

RECK, *v. t.* To heed; to regard; to care for.
This son of mine not *recking* danger. *Sidney.*
[This verb is obsolete, unless in *poetry.* We observe the primary sense and application in the phrase "It *recks* me not," that is, it does not strain or distress me; it does not *rack* my mind. To *reck* danger is a derivative form of expression, and a deviation from the proper sense of the verb.]

RECK'LESS, *a.* Careless; heedless; mindless.
I made the king as *reckless*, as them diligent. *Sidney.*

RECK'LESS-LY, *adv.* Heedlessly; carelessly.

RECK'LESS-NESS, *n.* Heedlessness; carelessness; negligence. *Sidney.*
[*These words, formerly disused, have been recently revived.*]

RECK'ON, (rek'n,) *v. t.* [Sax. *recan, reccan*, to tell, to relate, to *reck* or care, to rule, to *reckon*; D. *rekenen*, to count or compute; G. *rechnen*, to count, to reckon, to esteem, and *recken*, to stretch, to strain, to *rack*; Sw. *räkna*, to count, to tell; Dan. *regner*, to *reckon*, to count, to rain. The Saxon word signifies not only to tell or count, but to *reck* or care, and to rule or govern; and the latter signification proves it to be the L. *rego, rectus*, whence *regnum, regno*, Eng. to *reign*, and hence Sax. *reht, riht*, Eng. *right*, G. *recht*, &c. The primary sense of the root is to strain, and *right* is strained, stretched to a straight line; hence we see that these words all coincide with *reach, stretch*, and *rack*, and we say, we are *racked* with care. It is probable that *wreck* and *wretched* are from the same root. Class Rg, No. 18, 21.]
1. To count; to number; that is, to tell over by particulars.
The priest shall *reckon* to him the money, according to the years that remain, even to the year of jubilee, and it shall be abated. — Lev. xxvii.
I *reckoned* above two hundred and fifty on the outside of the church. *Addison.*
2. To esteem; to account; to repute. *Rom.* viii.
For him I *reckon* not in high estate. *Milton.*
3. To repute; *to set in the* number or rank of.
He was *reckoned* among the transgressors. — Luke xxii.
4. To make account or reckoning of. *Rom.* iv.

RECK'ON, *v. i.* To reason with one's self and conclude from arguments.
I *reckoned* till morning, that as a lion, so will he break all my bones. — Is. xxxviii.
2. To charge to account; with *on.*
I call posterity
Into the debt, and *reckon* on her head. *B. Jonson.*
3. To pay a penalty; to be answerable; with *for.*
If they fail in their bounden duty, they shall *reckon for* it one day. *Sanderson.*
4. To think; to suppose; as, I *reckon* he has arrived. [In this last sense, the word is provincial in England, and is used to an excess in *the middle* and southern parts of the United States, corresponding to that of *guess* in the northern. — *Ed.*]
To reckon with; to state an account with another, compare it with his account, ascertain the amount of each, and the balance which one owes to the other. In this manner the country people of New England, who have mutual dealings, *reckon with* each other at the end of each year, or as often *as they think fit.*
After a long time the lord of those servants cometh, and *reckoneth with* them. — Matt. xxv.
2. To call to punishment.
God suffers the most grievous sins of particular persons to go unpunished in this world, because his justice will have another opportunity to meet and *reckon with* them. *Tillotson.*
To reckon on or *upon*; to lay stress or dependence on. He *reckons on* the support of his friends.

RECK'ON-ED, (rek'nd,) *pp.* Counted; numbered; esteemed; reputed; computed; set or assigned to in account.

RECK'ON-ER, (rek'n-er,) *n.* One who reckons or computes.
Reckoners without their host must reckon twice. *Camden.*

RECK'ON-ING, (rek'n-ing,) *ppr.* Counting; computing; esteeming; reputing; stating an account mutually.

RECK'ON-ING, *n.* The act of counting or computing; calculation. *Sandys.*
2. An account of time.
3. A statement of accounts with another; a statement and comparison of accounts *mutually* for adjustment; as in the proverb, "Short *reckonings* make long friends."
The way to make *reckonings* even, is to make them often. *South.*
4. The charges for account made by a host.
A coin would have a nobler use than to pay a *reckoning.* *Addison.*
5. Account taken. 2 *Kings* xxii.
6. Esteem; account; estimation.
You make no further *reckoning* of beauty, than of an outward fading benefit nature bestowed. *Sidney.*
7. In *navigation*, an account of the ship's course and distance, calculated from the log-board without the aid of celestial observation. This account from the log-board is usually called the *dead-reckoning.* *Mar. Dict.*

RECK'ON-ING-BOOK, *n.* A book in which money received and expended is entered. *Johnson.*

RE-CLAIM', *v. t.* [Fr. *reclamer*; L. *reclamo*; *re* and *clamo*, to call. See CLAIM.]
1. To claim back; to demand to have returned. The vender may *reclaim* the goods. *Z. Swift.*

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2. To call back from error, wandering, or transgression, to the observance of moral rectitude; to reform; to bring back to correct deportment or course of life.

It is the intention of Providence, in its various expressions of goodness, to *reclaim* mankind. *Rogers.*

3. To reduce to the state desired.

Much labor is required in trees, to tame
Their wild disorder, and in ranks *reclaim*. *Dryden.*

4. To call back; to restrain.

Or is her towering flight *reclaimed*,
By seas from Icarus' downfall named? *Prior.*

5. To recall; to cry out against.

The headstrong horses hurried Octavius along, and were deaf to his *reclaiming* them. [*Unusual.*] *Dryden.*

6. To reduce from a wild to a tame or domestic state; to tame; to make gentle; as, to *reclaim* a hawk, an eagle, or a wild beast. *Dryden.*

7. To reduce to a state fit for cultivation; applied to lands submerged by water.

8. To demand or challenge; to make a claim; *a French use.*

9. In *ancient customs*, to pursue and recall, as a vassal. *Encyc.*

10. To encroach on what has been taken from one; to attempt to recover possession.

A tract of land [Holland] snatched from an element perpetually *reclaiming* its prior occupancy. *Coxe, Switz.*

RE-CLAIM', *v. i.* To cry out; to exclaim. *Pope.*

RE-CLAIM'A-BLE, *a.* That may be reclaimed, reformed, or tamed.

RE-CLAIM'ANT, *n.* One that opposes, contradicts, or remonstrates against. *Waterland.*

RE-CLAIM'ED, *pp.* Recalled from a vicious life; reformed; tamed; domesticated; recovered.

RE-CLAIM'ING, *ppr.* Recalling to a regular course of life; reforming; recovering; taking; demanding.

RE-CLAIM'LESS, *a.* Not to be reclaimed. *Lee.*

REC-LA-MA'TION, *n.* Recovery.

2. Demand; challenge of something to be restored; claim made. *Gallatin.*

REC'LI-NATE, *a.* [L. *reclinatus.* See RECLINE.]

In *botany*, reclined, as a leaf; bent downward, so that the point of the leaf is lower than the base. *Martyn.*

A *reclinate* stem is one that bends in an arch toward the earth. *Lee.*

REC-LI-NA'TION, *n.* The act of leaning or reclining.

2. In *dialing*, the angle which the plane of the dial makes with a vertical plane which it intersects in a horizontal line. *Brande.*

RE-CLINE', *v. t.* [L. *reclino*; *re* and *clino*, to lean.]

To lean back; to lean to one side or sidewise; as, to *recline* the head on a pillow, or on the bosom of another, or on the arm.

The mother
Reclined her dying head upon his breast. *Dryden.*

RE-CLINE', *v. i.* To lean; to rest or repose; as, to *recline* on a couch.

RE-CLINE', *a.* [L. *reclinis.*]

Leaning; being in a leaning posture

They sat, *recline*,
On the soft, downy bank damasked with flowers. *Milton.*
[*Little used.*]

RE-CLIN'ED, *pp.* Inclined back or sidewise.

RE-CLIN'ING, *ppr.* Leaning back or sidewise; resting; lying.

RE-CLŌSE', *v. t.* [*re* and *close.*] To close or shut again. *Pope.*

RE-CLŌS'ED, *pp* Closed again.

RE-CLŌS'ING, *ppr.* Closing again

RE-CLŪDE', *v. t.* [L. *recludo*; *re* and *claudo, cludo.*] To open. [*Little used.*] *Harvey.*

RE-CLŪSE', *a.* [Fr. *reclus*, from L. *reclusus*, *recludo*, but with a signification directly opposite.]

Shut up; sequestered; retired from the world or from public notice; solitary; as, a *recluse* monk or hermit; a *recluse* life.

I all the livelong day
Consume in meditation deep, *recluse*
From human converse. *Philips.*

RE-CLŪSE', *n.* A person who lives in retirement or seclusion from intercourse with the world, as a hermit or monk.

2. One of a class of religious devotees who live in single cells, usually attached to monasteries. *Brande.*

RE-CLŪSE'LY, *adv.* In retirement or seclusion from society.

RE-CLŪSE'NESS, *n.* Retirement; seclusion from society.

RE-CLŪ'SION, (re-klū'zhun,) *n.* A state of retirement from the world; seclusion.

RE-CLŪ'SIVE, *a.* Affording retirement from society. *Shak.*

RE-CO-AG-Ų-LA'TION, *n.* [*re* and *coagulation.*] A second congulation. *Boyle.*

RE-CŌAST', *v. t.* To coast back; to return along the same coast. *Chandler.*

RE-CŌAST'ED, *pp.* Returned along the same coast.

RE-CŌAST'ING, *ppr.* Coasting again or back.

RE-COCT', *a.* [L. *recoctus*, *recoquo.*]

New vamped. [*Not used.*] *Taylor.*

RE-COC'TION, *n.* A second coction or preparation.

REC-OG-NI''TION, (rek-og-nish'un,) *n.* [L. *recognitio.*]

1. Acknowledgment; formal avowal; as, the *recognition* of a final concord on a writ of covenant. *Bacon.*

2. Acknowledgment; memorial. *White.*

3. Acknowledgment; solemn avowal by which a thing is owned or declared to belong to, or by which the remembrance of it is revived.

The lives of such saints had, at the time of their yearly memorials, solemn *recognition* in the church of God. *Hooker.*

4. Knowledge confessed or avowed; as, the *recognition* of a thing present; memory of it as passed. *Grew.*

RE-COG'NI-TOR, *n.* One of a jury upon assize. *Blackstone.*

RE-COG'NI-TO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to or connected with recognition. *C. Lamb.*

RE-COG'NI-ZA-BLE, (re-kog'ne-za-bl *or* re-kon'e-za-bl,) *a.* [from *recognize.*] That may be recognized, known, or acknowledged. *Orient. Collections.*

RE-COG'NI-ZANCE, (re-kog'ne-zans *or* re-kon'e-zans,) *n.* [Fr. *reconnoissance.*]

[Among *lawyers*, the *g* in this and the cognate words is usually silent.]

1. Acknowledgment of a person or thing; avowal; profession; as, the *recognizance* of Christians, by which they avow their belief in their religion. *Hooker.*

2. In *law*, an obligation of record which a man enters into before some court of record or magistrate duly authorized, with condition to do some particular act, as to appear at the assizes, to keep the peace, or pay a debt. A *recognizance* differs from a bond, being witnessed by the record only, and not by the party's seal. There is also a *recognizance* in the nature of a statute staple, acknowledged before either of the chief justices or their substitutes, the mayor of the staple at Westminster, and the recorder of London, which is to be enrolled and certified into chancery. *Blackstone.*

3. The verdict of a jury impaneled upon assize. *Cowell.*

REC'OG-NIZE, (rek'og-nīze *or* rek'o-nīze,) *v. t.* [It. *riconoscere*; Sp. *reconocer*; Fr. *reconnoitre*; L. *recognosco*; *re* and *cognosco*, to know. The *g* in these words has properly no sound in English. It is not a part of the root of the word, being written merely to give to *con* the French sound of *gn*, or that of the Spanish *ñ*, and this sound does not properly belong to our language.]

1. To recollect or recover the knowledge of, either with an open avowal of that knowledge or not. We *recognize* a person at a distance, when we recollect that we have seen him before, or that we have formerly known him. We *recognize* his features or his voice

Speak, vassal; *recognize* thy sovereign queen. *Harte.*

2. To admit with a formal acknowledgment; as, to *recognize* an obligation; to *recognize* a consul.

3. To review; to reëxamine. *South.*

REC'OG-NIZE, *v. i.* To enter an obligation of record before a proper tribunal. A B *recognized* in the sum of twenty pounds.

REC'OG-NIZ-ED, *pp.* Acknowledged; recollected as known; bound by recognizance.

RE-COG-NI-ZEE', (re-kog-ne-zee' *or* re-kon-e-zee',) *n.* The person to whom a recognizance is made. *Blackstone.*

REC'OG-NIZ-ING, *ppr.* Acknowledging; recollecting as known; entering a recognizance.

RE-COG-NI-ZOR', (re-kog-ne-zor' *or* re-kon-e-zor',) *n.* One who enters into a recognizance. *Blackstone.*

RE-COIL', *v. i.* [Fr. *reculer*, to draw back; *recul*, a *recoil*; Arm. *argvila*; Fr. *cul*, Sp. *culo*, Arm. *gil*, *guil*, the back part; W. *ciliaw*, to recede; It. *rinculare*; Sp. *recular.*]

1. To move or start back; to roll back; as, a cannon *recoils* when fired; waves *recoil* from the shore.

2. To fall back; to retire. *Milton.*

3. To rebound; as, the blow *recoils.* *Dryden.*

4. To retire; to flow back; as, the blood *recoils* with horror at the sight.

5. To start back; to shrink. Nature *recoils* at the bloody deed.

6. To return. The evil will *recoil* upon his own head.

RE-COIL', *v. t.* To drive back. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

RE-COIL', *n.* A starting or falling back; as, the *recoil* of nature or the blood.

2. The reaction or resilience of fire-arms when discharged.

RE-COIL'ER, *n.* One who falls back from his promise or profession.

RE-COIL'ING, *ppr.* Starting or falling back; retiring; shrinking.

RE-COIL'ING, *n.* The act of starting or falling back; a shrinking; revolt. *South.*

RE-COIL'ING-LY, *adv.* With starting back or retrocession.

RE-COIL'MENT, *n.* The act of recoiling.

RE-COIN', *v. t.* [*re* and *coin.*] To coin anew; as, to *recoin* gold or silver.

RE-COIN'AGE, *n.* The act of coining anew.

2. That which is coined anew.

RE-COIN'ED, *pp.* Coined anew.

RE-COIN'ING, *ppr.* Coining anew.

REC-OL-LECT', *v. t.* [*re* and *collect*; L. *recolligo*, *recollectus.*]

1. To collect again; *applied to ideas that have escaped from the memory*; to recover or call back ideas to the memory. I *recollect* what was said at a former interview; or I can not *recollect* what was said.

2. To recover or recall the knowledge of; to bring back to the mind or memory; to remember. I met a man whom I thought I had seen before, but I could not *recollect* his name, or the place where I had seen him. I do not *recollect* you, sir.

3. To recover resolution or composure of mind.

The Tyrian queen
Admired his fortunes, more admired the man;
Then *recollected* stood. *Dryden.*

[In this sense, COLLECTED is more generally used.]

RE-COL-LECT', *v. t.* To gather again; to collect what has been scattered; as, to *re-collect* routed troops.

REC'OL-LECT, *n.* See RECOLLET.

REC-OL-LECT'ED, *pp.* Recalled to the memory.

REC-OL-LECT'ING, *ppr.* Recovering to the memory.

REC-OL-LEC'TION, *n.* The act of recalling to the memory, as ideas that have escaped; or the operation by which ideas are recalled to the memory or revived in the mind. *Recollection* differs from *remembrance*, as it is the consequence of volition, or an effort of the mind to revive ideas; whereas *remembrance* implies no such volition. We often *remember* things without any voluntary effort. *Recollection* is called also *reminiscence.*

2. The power of recalling ideas to the mind, or the period within which things can be recollected; remembrance. The events mentioned are not within my *recollection.*

3. In popular language, *recollection* is used as synonymous with *remembrance.*

REC-OL-LECT'IVE, *a.* Having the power of recollecting. *Foster.*

REC'OL-LET, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *recoleto.*]

A monk of a reformed order of Franciscans.

RE-COL-O-NI-ZA'TION, *n.* A second colonization. *E. Everett.*

RE-COL'O-NIZE, *v. t.* To colonize a second time.

RE-COL'O-NIZ-ING, *ppr.* Colonizing a second time.

RE-COM-BI-NA'TION, *n.* Combination a second time.

RE-COM-BINE', *v. t.* [*re* and *combine.*] To combine again

If we *recombine* these two elastic fluids. *Lavoisier.*

RE-COM-BIN'ED, *pp* Combined anew.

RE-COM-BIN'ING, *ppr.* Combining again.

RE-COM'FORT, (re-kum'furt) *v. t.* [*re* and *comfort.*] To comfort again; to console anew. *Sidney.*

2. To give new strength. *Bacon.*

RE-COM'FORT-ED, *pp.* Comforted again.

RE-COM'FORT-ING, *ppr.* Comforting again.

RE-COM'FORT-LESS, *a.* Without comfort. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

RE-COM-MENCE', (re-kom-mens',) *v. t.* [*re* and *commence.*] To commence again; to begin anew.

RE-COM-MENC'ED, (-kom-menst',) *pp.* Commenced anew.

RE-COM-MENCE'MENT, *n.* A commencement anew.

RE-COM-MENC'ING, *ppr.* Beginning again.

REC-OM-MEND', *v. t.* [*re* and *commend*; Fr. *recommander.*]

1. To praise to another; to offer or commend to another's notice, confidence, or kindness, by favorable representations.

Mæcenas *recommended* Virgil and Horace to Augustus. *Dryden.*

[In this sense, COMMEND, though less common, is the preferable word.]

2. To make acceptable.

A decent boldness ever meets with friends,
Succeeds, and e'en a stranger *recommends.* *Pope.*

3. To commit with prayers.

Paul chose Silas and departed, being *recommended* by the brethren to the grace of God. — Acts xv.

[COMMEND here is much to be preferred.]

REC-OM-MEND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be recommended; worthy of recommendation or praise. *Glanville.*

REC-OM-MEND'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being recommendable.

REC-OM-MEND'A-BLY, *adv.* So as to deserve recommendation.

REC-OM-MEND-A'TION, *n.* The act of recommending or of commending; the act of representing in a favorable manner for the purpose of procuring the notice, confidence, or civilities of another. We in-

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troduce a friend to a stranger by a *recommendation* of his virtues or accomplishments.

2. That which procures a kind or favorable reception. The best *recommendation* of a man to favor is politeness. Misfortune is a *recommendation* to our pity.

REC-OM-MEND'A-TO-RY, *a.* That commends to another; that recommends. *Madison. Swift.*

REC-OM-MEND'ED, *pp.* Praised; commended to another.

REC-OM-MEND'ER, *n.* One who commends.

REC-OM-MEND'ING, *ppr.* Praising to another; commending.

RE-COM-MIS'SION, (-kom-mish'un,) *v. t.* [*re* and *commission.*] To commission again.

Officers whose time of service had expired were to be *recommissioned.* *Marshall.*

RE-COM-MIS'SION-ED, *pp.* Commissioned again.

RE-COM-MIS'SION-ING, *ppr.* Commissioning again.

RE-COM-MIT', *v. t.* [*re* and *commit.*] To commit again; as, to *recommit* persons to prison. *Clarendon.*

2. To refer again to a committee; as, to *recommit* a bill to the same committee.

RE-COM-MIT'MENT, } *n.* A second or renewed com-
RE-COM-MIT'TAL, } mitment; a renewed reference to a committee.

RE-COM-MIT'TED, *pp.* Committed anew; referred again.

RE-COM-MIT'TING, *ppr.* Committing again; referring again to a committee.

RE-COM-MU'NI-CATE, *v. i.* [*re* and *communicate.*] To communicate again.

RE-COM-PACT', *v. t.* [*re* and *compact.*] To join anew.

Repair
And *recompact* my scattered body. *Donne.*

RE-COM-PACT'ED, *pp.* Joined anew.

RE-COM-PACT'ING, *ppr.* Joining anew.

RE-COM-PEN-SA'TION, *n.* Recompense. [*Not used.*]

REC'OM-PENSE, *v. t.* [Fr. *recompenser*; *re* and *compenser.*]

1. To compensate; to make return of an equivalent for any thing given, done, or suffered; as, to *recompense* a person for services, for fidelity, or for sacrifices of time, for loss or damages.

The word is followed by the *person* or the *service.* We *recompense* a *person* for his services, or we *recompense* his *kindness.* It is usually found more easy to neglect than to *recompense* a favor.

2. To requite; to repay; to return an equivalent; *in a bad sense.*

Recompense to no man evil for evil. — Rom. xii.

3. To make an equivalent return in profit or produce. The labor of man is *recompensed* by the fruits of the earth.

4. To compensate; to make amends by any thing equivalent.

Solyman — said he would find occasion for them to *recompense* that disgrace. *Knolles.*

5. To make restitution or an equivalent return for. *Num.* v.

REC'OM-PENSE, *n.* An equivalent returned for any thing given, done, or suffered; compensation; reward; amends; as, a *recompense* for services, for damages, for loss, &c.

2. Requital; return of evil or suffering or other equivalent; as a punishment.

To me belongeth vengeance and *recompense.* — Deut. xxxii.
And every transgression and disobedience received a just *recompense* of reward. — Heb. ii.

REC'OM-PENS-ED, (-penst,) *pp.* Rewarded; requited.

REC'OM-PENS-ING, *ppr* Rewarding; compensating; requiting.

RE-COM-PILE'MENT, *n.* [*re* and *compilement.*] New compilation or digest; as, a *recompilement* of laws. *Bacon.*

RE-COM-POSE', *v. t.* [*re* and *compose.*]

1. To quiet anew; to compose or tranquilize that which is ruffled or disturbed; as, to *recompose* the mind. *Taylor.*

2. To compose anew; to form or adjust again.

We produced a lovely purple, which we can destroy or *recompose* at pleasure. *Boyle.*

RE-COM-POSED', (-pōzd',) *pp.* Quieted again after agitation; formed anew; composed a second time.

RE-COM-POS'ING, *ppr.* Rendering tranquil after agitation; forming or adjusting anew.

RE-COM-PO-SI''TION, (-kom-po-zish'un,) *n.* Composition renewed.

REC-ON-CIL'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being reconciled; capable of renewed friendship. The parties are not *reconcilable.*

2. That may be made to agree or be consistent; consistent.

The different accounts of the numbers of ships are *reconcilable.* *Arbuthnot.*

3. Capable of being adjusted; as, the difference between the parties is *reconcilable.*

REC-ON-CIL'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being reconcilable; consistency; as, the *reconcilableness* of parts of Scripture which apparently disagree.

2. Possibility of being restored to friendship and harmony.

REC-ON-CIL'A-BLY, *adv.* In a reconcilable manner.

REC-ON-CILE', *v. t.* [Fr. *reconcilier*; L. *reconcilio*; *re* and *concilio*; *con* and *calo*, to *call*, Gr. καλεω. The literal sense is, to call *back* into union.]

1. To conciliate anew; to call back into union and friendship the affections which have been alienated; to restore to friendship or favor after estrangement; as, to *reconcile* men *or* parties that have been at variance.

Propitious now and *reconciled* by prayer. *Dryden.*
Go thy way; first be *reconciled* to thy brother. — Matt. v.
We pray *you* in Christ's stead be ye *reconciled* to God. — 2 Cor. v. Eph. ii. Col. i.

2. To bring to acquiescence, content, or quiet submission; with *to*; as, to *reconcile* one's self *to* afflictions. It is our duty to be *reconciled to* the dispensations of Providence.

3. To make consistent or congruous; to bring to agreement or suitableness; followed by *with* or *to.*

The great men among the ancients understood how to *reconcile* manual labor *with* affairs of state. *Locke.*
Some figures monstrous and misshaped appear,
Considered singly, or beheld too near;
Which, but proportioned to their light and place,
Due distance *reconciles to* form and grace. *Pope.*

4. To adjust; to settle; as, to *reconcile* differences or quarrels.

REC-ON-CIL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Brought into friendship from a state of disagreement or enmity; made consistent; adjusted.

REC-ON-CILE'MENT, *n.* Reconciliation; renewal of friendship. Animosities sometimes make *reconcilement* impracticable.

2. Friendship renewed.

No cloud
Of anger shall remain, but peace assured
And *reconcilement.* *Milton.*

REC-ON-CIL'ER, *n.* One who reconciles; one who brings parties at variance into renewed friendship. *Fell.*

2. One who discovers the consistence of propositions. *Norris.*

REC-ON-CIL-I-A'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *reconciliatio.*]

1. The act of reconciling parties at variance; renewal of friendship after disagreement or enmity.

Reconciliation and friendship with God, really form the basis of all rational and true enjoyment. *S. Miller.*

2. In *Scripture*, the means by which sinners are *reconciled* and *brought into a state of favor with* God, after natural estrangement or enmity; the atonement; expiation.

Seventy weeks are determined upon thy people and upon thy holy city, *to finish the transgression and to make an end of* sin, and to make *reconciliation* for iniquity. Dan. ix. Heb. ii.

3 Agreement of things seemingly opposite, different, or inconsistent. *Rogers.*

REC-ON-CIL'I-A-TO-RY, *a.* Able or tending to reconcile. *Hall.*

REC-ON-CIL'ING, *ppr.* Bringing into favor and friendship after variance; bringing to content or satisfaction; showing to be consistent; adjusting; making to agree.

RE-CON-DEN-SA'TION, *n.* The act of recondensing.

RE-CON-DENSE', (re-kon dens',) *v. t.* [*re* and *condense.*] To condense again. *Boyle.*

RE-CON-DENS'ED, (-denst',) *pp.* Condensed anew.

RE-CON-DENS'ING, *ppr.* Condensing again.

REC'ON-DITE, *a.* [L. *reconditus*, *recondo*; *re* and *condo*, to conceal.]

1. Secret; hidden from the view or intellect; abstruse; as, *recondite* causes of things.

2. Profound; dealing in things abstruse; as, *recondite* studies.

RE-CON'DI-TO-RY, *n.* [Supra.] A repository; a storehouse or magazine. [*Little used.*] *Ash.*

RE-CON-DUCT', *v. t.* [*re* and *conduct.*] To conduct back or again. *Dryden.*

RE-CON-DUCT'ED, *pp.* Conducted back or again.

RE-CON-DUCT'ING, *ppr.* Conducting back or again.

RE-CON-FIRM', *v. t.* [*re* and *confirm.*] To confirm anew. *Clarendon.*

RE-CON-FIRM'ED, *pp.* Confirmed anew

RE-CON-JOIN', *v. t.* [*re* and *conjoin.*] To join or conjoin anew. *Boyle.*

RE-CON-JOIN'ED, *pp.* Joined again.

RE-CON-JOIN'ING, *ppr* Joining anew.

RE-CON'NOIS-SANCE, *n.* [Fr.] The examination of a tract of country, either in the operations of war, or with a view to the construction of a canal, railroad, &c. *P. Cyc.*

RE-CON-NOI'TER, } *v. t.* [Fr. *reconnoitre*; *re* and
RE-CON-NOI'TRE, } *connoitre*, to know.]

To view; to survey; to examine by the eye; *particularly*, in *military affairs*, to examine the state of an enemy's army or camp, or the ground for military operations.

RE-CON-NOI'TER-ED, } *pp.* Viewed; examined by
RE-CON-NOI'TRED, } personal observation.

RE-CON-NOI'TER-ING, } *ppr.* Viewing; examin-
RE-CON-NOI'TRING, } ing by personal observation.

RE-CON'QUER, (re-konk'er,) *v. t.* [*re* and *conquer*; Fr. *reconquérir.*]

1. To conquer again; to recover by conquest. *Davies.*

2. To recover; to regain. [*A French use.*]

RE-CON'QUER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Conquered again; regained.

RE-CON'QUER-ING, *ppr* Conquering again; recovering.

RE-CON'QUEST, (-kon'kwest,) *n* A second conquest.

RE-CON'SE-CRATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *consecrate.*] To consecrate anew.

RE-CON'SE-CRA-TED, *pp.* Consecrated again.

RE-CON'SE-CRA-TING, *ppr.* Consecrating again.

RE-CON-SE-CRA'TION, *n.* A renewed consecration.

RE-CON-SID'ER, *v. t.* [*re* and *consider.*] To consider again; to turn in the *mind* again; to review.

2. n *deliberative assemblies* to take up for renewed consideration that which has been previously acted upon, as a motion, vote, &c.

RE-CON-SID-ER-A'TION, *n.* A renewed consideration or review in the mind.

2. In *deliberative assemblies*, the taking up for renewed consideration of that which has been previously acted upon.

RE-CON-SID'ER-ED, *pp.* Considered again; taken up for renewed consideration.

RE-CON-SID'ER-ING, *ppr.* Considering again; taking up for renewed consideration.

RE-CON'SO-LATE, *v. t.* To console or comfort again. [*Not in use.*] *Wotton.*

RE-CON-STRUCT', *v. t.* To construct again; to rebuild.

RE-CON-STRUCT'ED, *pp.* Rebuilt.

RE-CON-STRUC'TION, *n.* Act of constructing again.

RE-CON-VENE', *v. t.* [*re* and *convene.*] To convene or call together again

RE-CON-VENE', *v. i.* To assemble or come together again.

RE-CON-VEN'ED, *pp.* Assembled anew.

RE-CON-VEN'ING, *ppr.* Assembling anew.

RE-CON-VER'SION, *n.* [*re* and *conversion.*] A second conversion. *Weever.*

RE-CON-VERT', *v. t.* [*re* and *convert.*] To convert again.

RE-CON-VERT'ED, *pp.* Converted again.

RE-CON-VERT'ING, *ppr.* Converting again

RE-CON-VEY', (-kon-vā',) *v. t.* [*re* and *convey.*] To convey back or to its former place; as, to *reconvey* goods.

2. To transfer back to a former owner; as, to *reconvey* an estate.

RE-CON-VEY'ANCE, (-kon-vā'ans,) *n.* The act of reconveying or transferring a title back to a former proprietor.

RE-CON-VEY'ED, (-kon-vāde',) *pp.* Conveyed back; transferred to a former owner.

RE-CON-VEY'ING, (-kon-vā'ing,) *ppr.* Conveying back; transferring to a former owner.

RE-CORD', *v. t.* [L. *recordor*, to call to mind, *to remember*, from *re* and *cor*, *cordis*, the heart or mind; Sp. *recordar*, to remind, also to awake from sleep; Port. to remind, to con a lesson, or get by heart; Fr. *recorder*, *to con a lesson*, also to *record.*]

1. To register: to enroll; to write or enter in a book or on parchment, for the purpose of preserving authentic or correct evidence of a thing; as, to *record* the *proceedings* of a court; *to record* a deed or lease; to *record* historical events.

2. To imprint deeply on the mind or memory; as, to *record* the sayings of another in the heart. *Locke.*

3. To cause to be remembered.

So ev'n and morn *recorded* the third day. *Milton.*

4. To recite; to repeat. [*Not in use.*] *Fairfax.*

5. To call to mind. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

RE-CORD', *v. i.* To sing or repeat a tune. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

REC'ORD, *n.* A *register*; an authentic or official copy of any writing, or account of any facts and proceedings, entered in a book for preservation; or the book containing such copy or account; as, the *records* of statutes or of *judicial courts*; *the records* of a town or parish. *Records* are properly the registers of official transactions, made by officers appointed for the purpose, or by the officer whose proceedings are directed by law to be recorded.

2. Authentic memorial; as, the *records* of past ages.

Court of record, is a court whose acts and judicial proceedings are enrolled on parchment or in books for a perpetual memorial; and their records are the highest evidence of facts, and their truth cannot be called in question.

Debt of record, is a debt which appears to be due by the evidence of a court of record, as upon a judgment or a recognizance. *Blackstone.*

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Trial by record, is where a matter of record is pleaded, and the opposite party pleads that there is no such record. In this case, the trial is by inspection of the record itself, no other evidence being admissible. *Blackstone.*

RE-CORD-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *recordatio.*] Remembrance. [*Not in use.*] *Shak. Wotton.*

RE-CORD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Registered; officially entered in a book or on parchment; imprinted on the memory.

RE-CORD'ER, *n.* A person whose official duty is to register writings or transactions; one who enrolls or records.

2. The chief judicial officer of some cities and boroughs; so called because his court is a court of record. *Brande.*

3. *Formerly*, a kind of flageolet or wind instrument.

The figures of *recorders*, flutes, and pipes, are straight; but the *recorder* hath a less bore, and a greater above and below. *Bacon.*

RE-CORD'ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of a recorder.

RE-CORD'ING, *ppr.* Registering; enrolling; imprinting on the memory.

RE-CORD'ING, *n.* Act of placing on record; a record.

RE-COUCH', *v. i.* [*re* and *couch.*] To retire again to a lodge, as lions. *Wotton.*

RE-COUNT', *v. t.* [Fr. *reconter*; Sp. *recontar*; It. *raccontare*; *re* and *count.*]

To relate in detail; to recite; to tell or narrate the particulars; to rehearse.

Say from these glorious seeds what harvest flows,
Recount our blessings, and compare our woes. *Dryden.*

RE-COUNT'ED, *pp.* Related or told in detail; recited.

RE-COUNT'ING, *ppr.* Relating in a series; narrating.

RE-COUNT'MENT, *n.* Relation in detail; recital. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

RE-COUR'ED, for RECOVERED or RECURED. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

RE-COURSE', *n.* [Fr. *recours*; It. *ricorso*; Sp. *recurso*; L. *recursus*; *re* and *cursus*, *curro*, to run.]

Literally, a running back; a return.

1. Return; new attack. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

2. A going to with a request or application, as for aid or protection. Children have *recourse* to their parents for assistance.

3. Application of efforts, art, or labor. The general had *recourse* to stratagem to effect his purpose.

Our last *recourse* is therefore to our art. *Dryden.*

4. Access. [*Little used.*]

5. Frequent passage. *Shak.*

6. *Without recourse.* When a person, who indorses over a note, draft, &c., to another person, adds the words *without recourse*, he is not liable to pay, if the maker of the note, &c., should fail to make payment. *Bouvier.*

RE-COURSE', *v. i.* To return. [*Not used.*] *Fox.*

RE-COURSE'FUL, *a.* Moving alternately. [*Not in use.*] *Drayton.*

RE-COV'ER, (re-kuv'er,) *v. t.* [Fr. *recouvrer*; It. *ricoverare*, or *ricuperare*; Sp. and Port. *recobrar*; L. *recupero*; *re* and *capio*, to take.]

1. To regain; to get or obtain that which was lost; as, to *recover* stolen goods; to *recover* a town or territory which an enemy had taken; to *recover* sight or senses; to *recover* health or strength after sickness.

David *recovered* all that the Amalekites had carried away.—1 Sam. xxx.

2. To restore from sickness; as, to *recover* one from leprosy. 2 *Kings* v.

3. To revive from apparent death; as, to *recover* a drowned man.

4. To gain by reparation; to repair the loss of, or to repair an injury done by neglect; as, to *recover* lost time.

Good men have lapses and failings to lament and *recover*. *Rogers.*

5. To bring back to a former state by liberation from capture or possession.

That they may *recover* themselves out of the snare of the devil. —2 Tim. ii.

6. To gain as a compensation; to obtain in return for injury or debt; as, to *recover* damages in trespass; to *recover* debt and cost in a suit at law.

7. To reach; to come to.

The forest is not three leagues off;
If we *recover* that, we're sure enough. *Shak.*

8. To obtain title to by judgment in a court of law; as, to *recover* lands in ejectment or common recovery.

RE-COV'ER, (re-kuv'er,) *v. i.* To regain health after sickness; to grow well; followed by *of* or *from.*

Go, inquire of Baalzebub, the god of Ekron, whether I shall *recover of* this disease. —2 Kings i.

2. To regain a former state or condition after misfortune; as, to *recover* from a state of poverty or depression.

3. To obtain a judgment in law; to succeed in a lawsuit. The plaintiff has *recovered* in his suit.

RE-COV'ER-A-BLE, (-kuv'er-a-bl,) *a.* That may be regained or recovered. Goods lost or sunk in the ocean are not *recoverable.*

2. That may be restored from sickness.

3. That may be brought back to a former condition.

A prodigal course
Is like the sun's, but not like his, *recoverable.* *Shak.*

4. That may be obtained from a debtor or possessor. The debt is *recoverable.*

RE-COV'ER-ED, (-kuv'erd,) *pp.* or *a.* Regained; restored; obtained by judicial decision.

RE-COV-ER-EE', *n.* In *law*, the tenant or person against whom a judgment is obtained in common recovery. *Blackstone.*

RE-COV'ER-ING, *ppr.* Regaining; obtaining in return or by judgment in law; regaining health.

RE-COV-ER-OR', *n.* In *law*, the demandant, or person who obtains a judgment in his favor in common recovery. *Blackstone.*

RE-COV'ER-Y, (-kuv'er-y,) *n.* The act of regaining, retaking, or obtaining possession of any thing lost. The crusades were intended for the *recovery* of the Holy Land from the Saracens. We offer a reward for the *recovery* of stolen goods.

2. Restoration from sickness or apparent death. The patient has a slow *recovery* from a fever. *Recovery* from a pulmonary affection is seldom to be expected. Directions are given for the *recovery* of drowned persons.

3. The capacity of being restored to health. The patient is past *recovery.*

4. The obtaining of right to something by a verdict and judgment of court from an opposing party in a suit; as, the *recovery* of debt, damages, and costs by a plaintiff; the *recovery* of cost by a defendant; the *recovery* of land in ejectment.

Common recovery, in *law*, is a species of assurance by matter of record, or a suit or action, actual or fictitious, by which lands are recovered against the tenant of the freehold; which recovery binds all persons, and vests an absolute fee-simple in the recoveror. *Blackstone.*

REC'RE-AN-CY, *n.* A cowardly yielding; mean-spiritedness.

REC'RE-ANT, *a.* [Norm. *recreant*, cowardly, properly, crying out, from *recrier*, that is, begging. See CRAVEN.]

1. Crying for mercy, as a combatant in the trial by battle; yielding; hence, cowardly; mean-spirited.

2. Apostate; false. [*Blackstone.*

Who, for so many benefits received,
Turned *recreant* to God, ingrate and false. *Milton.*

REC'RE-ANT, *n.* One who yields in combat, and cries craven; one who begs for mercy; hence, a mean-spirited, cowardly wretch. *Blackstone.*

REC'RE-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *recreo*; *re* and *creo*, to create; Fr. *recreer*; It. *ricreare*; Sp. *recrear.*]

1. To refresh after toil; to reanimate, as languid spirits or exhausted strength; to amuse or divert in weariness.

Painters, when they work on white grounds, place before them colors mixed with blue and green, to *recreate* their eyes. *Dryden.*

St. John is said to have *recreated* himself with sporting with a tame partridge. *Taylor.*

2. To gratify; to delight.

These ripe fruits *recreate* the nostrils with their aromatic scent. *More.*

3. To relieve; to revive; as, to *recreate* the lungs with fresh air. *Harvey.*

REC'RE-ĀTE, *v. i.* To take recreation. *Addison.*

RE-CRE-ĀTE', *v. t.* To create or form anew.

On opening the campaign of 1776, instead of reinforcing, it was necessary to *re-create* the army. *Marshall.*

REC'RE-Ā-TED, *pp.* Refreshed; diverted; amused; gratified.

RE-CRE-Ā'TED, *pp.* Created or formed anew.

REC'RE-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Refreshing after toil; reanimating the spirits or strength; diverting; amusing.

RE-CRE-Ā'TING, *ppr.* Creating or forming anew.

REC-RE-Ā'TION, *n.* Refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil; amusement; diversion. *South.*

2. Relief from toil or pain; amusement in sorrow or distress. *Sidney.*

RE-CRE-Ā'TION, *n.* A forming anew.

REC'RE-Ā-TIVE, *a.* Refreshing; giving new vigor or animation; giving relief after labor or pain; amusing; diverting. Choose such sports as are *recreative* and healthful.

Let the music be *recreative*. *Bacon.*

REC'RE-Ā-TIVE-LY, *adv.* With recreation or diversion. *Sherwood.*

REC'RE-Ā-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being refreshing or diverting.

REC'RE-MENT, *n.* [L. *recrementum*; probably *re* and *cerno*, to secrete.]

Superfluous matter separated from that which is useful; dross; scoria; spume; as, the *recrement* of ore, or of the blood.

REC-RE-MENT'AL, } *a.* Drossy;
REC-RE-MEN-TI'TIAL, (-tish'al,) } consisting of
REC-RE-MEN-TI'TIOUS, (-tish'us,) } superfluous matter separated from that which is valuable. *Fourcroy.*

RE-CRIM'IN-ĀTE, *v. i.* [Fr. *recriminer*; L. *re* and *criminor*, to accuse.]

1. To return one accusation with another.

It is not my business to *recriminate*. *Stillingfleet.*

2. To charge an accuser with the like crime.

RE-CRIM'IN-ĀTE, *v. t.* To accuse in return. *South.*

RE-CRIM'IN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Returning one accusation with another.

RE-CRIM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* The return of one accusation with another.

2. In *law*, an accusation brought by the accused against the accuser upon the same fact. *Encyc.*

RE-CRIM'IN-Ā-TOR, *n.* He that accuses the accuser of a like crime.

RE-CRIM'IN-A-TO-RY, } *a.* Retorting accusation.
RE-CRIM'IN-A-TIVE, } *Burke.*

RE-CROSS', *v. t.* To cross a second time. *Washington.*

RE-CROSS'ED, (-krost',) *pp.* Crossed a second time.

RE-CROSS'ING, *ppr.* Crossing a second time.

RE-CRŪ'DEN-CY. See RECRUDESCENCY.

RE-CRU-DES'CENCE, } *n.* [from L. *recrudescens*; *re* and *crudesco*, to grow raw; *crudus*, raw.]
RE-CRU-DES'CEN-CY, }

The state of becoming sore again. *Bacon.*

RE-CRU-DES'CENT, *a.* Growing raw, sore, or painful again.

RE-CRŪIT', (re-krūte',) *v. t.* [Fr. *recruter*; It. *reclutare*; Sp. *reclutar*; Port. *reclutar* or *recrutar*; from the root of Fr. *recroître*; *re* and *croître*, to grow, L. *cresco*; It. *ricrescere*, to *increase.*]

1. To repair by fresh supplies any thing wasted. We say, food *recruits* the flesh; fresh air and exercise *recruit* the spirits.

Her cheeks glow the brighter, *recruiting* their color. *Glanville.*

2. To supply with new men any deficiency of troops; as, to *recruit* an army.

RE-CRŪIT', (re-krūte',) *v. i.* To gain new supplies of any thing wasted; to gain flesh, health, spirits, &c.; as, lean cattle *recruit* in fresh pastures.

2. To gain new supplies of men; to raise new soldiers. *Addison.*

RE-CRŪIT', (re-krūte',) *n.* The supply of any thing wasted; *chiefly*, a new raised soldier to supply the deficiency of an army.

RE-CRŪIT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Furnished with new supplies of what is wasted.

RE-CRŪIT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Furnishing with fresh supplies; raising new soldiers for an army.

RE-CRŪIT'ING, *n.* The business of raising new soldiers to supply the loss of men in an army.

RE-CRŪIT'MENT, *n.* The act or business of raising new supplies of men for an army. *Walsh.*

RE-CRYS-TAL-LI-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The process of a second crystallizing.

RE-CRYS'TAL-LIZE, *v. i.* To crystallize a second time. *Henry.*

REC'T'AN''GLE, (rekt'ang-gl,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *rectangulus*; *rectus*, right, and *angulus*, angle.]

A right-angled parallelogram. The term *rectangle* in geometry corresponds to *product* in arithmetic. *A. D. Stanley.*

REC'T'AN''GLED, (rekt'ang-gld,) *a.* Having one or more right angles, or angles of ninety degrees. *Hutton.*

REC'T-AN''GU-LAR, (rekt-ang'gu-lar,) *a.* Right-angled; having one or more angles of ninety degrees. *Hutton.*

REC'T-AN''GU-LAR-LY, *adv.* With or at right angles. *Brown.*

REC'TI-FI-A-BLE, *a.* [from *rectify.*] That may be rectified; capable of being corrected or set right; as, a *rectifiable* mistake.

REC-TI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr. See RECTIFY.] The act or operation of correcting, amending, or setting right that which is wrong or erroneous; as, the *rectification* of errors, mistakes, or abuses. *Forbes.*

2. In *chemistry*, the process of refining or purifying any substance by repeated distillation, which separates the grosser parts; as, the *rectification* of spirits or sulphuric acid. *Nicholson. Encyc.*

3. In *geometry*, the determination of a straight line, whose length is equal to a portion of a curve. *Brande.*

4. *Rectification of a globe*, is the adjustment of it, preparatory to the solution of a proposed problem.

REC'TI-FI-ED, (-fide,) *pp.* or *a.* Corrected; set or made right; refined by repeated distillation or sublimation; adjusted.

REC'TI-FI-ER, *n.* One that corrects or amends. *Bailey.*

2. One who refines a substance by repeated distillations.

3. An instrument used for determining the variations of the compass, in order to rectify the course of a ship. *Hutton.*

REC'TI-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *rectifier*; It. *rettificare*; Sp. *rectificar*; L. *rectus*, right, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To make right; to correct that which is wrong, erroneous, or false; to amend; as, to *rectify* errors, mistakes, or abuses; to *rectify* the will, the judgment, opinions; to *rectify* disorders. *Hooker. Addison.*

2. In *chemistry*, to refine by repeated distillation or sublimation, by which the fine parts of a substance

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are separated from the grosser; as, to *rectify* spirit or wine. *Encyc.*

3. To *rectify a globe*, is to adjust it in order to prepare for the solution of a proposed problem. *Hutton.*

REC'TI-FY-*ING*, *ppr.* Correcting; amending; refining by repeated distillation or sublimation; adjusting.

REC-TI-LIN'E-AL, } *a.* [L. *rectus*, right, and *linea*,
REC-TI-LIN'E-AR, } line.]

Right-lined; consisting of a right line, or of right lines; bounded by right lines; straight; as, a *rectilinear* figure or course; a *rectilinear* side or way. *Newton.*

REC-TI-LIN'E-AR-LY, *adv.* In a right line.

REC-TI-LIN'E-OUS, *a.* Rectilinear. [*Obs.*] *Ray.*

REC'TI-TUDE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *rectus*, right, straight; It. *rettitudine*; Sp. *rectitud*; literally, straightness, but not applied to material things.]

In *morality*, rightness of principle or practice; uprightness of mind; exact conformity to truth, or to the rules prescribed for moral conduct, either by divine or human laws. Rectitude of *mind* is the disposition to act in conformity to any known standard of right, truth, or justice; rectitude of *conduct* is the actual conformity to such standard. *Perfect rectitude* belongs only to the Supreme Being. The more nearly the *rectitude* of *men* approaches to the standard of the divine law, the more exalted and dignified is their character. Want of *rectitude* is not only sinful, but debasing.

There is a sublimity in conscious *rectitude* — in comparison with which the treasures of earth are not worth *naming*. *J. Hawes.*

REC'TOR, *n.* [L. *rector*, from *rego*, *rectum*, to rule; Fr. *recteur*; It. *rettore*.]

1. A ruler or governor.

God is the supreme *Rector* of the world. *Hale.*

[*This application of the word is unusual.*]

2. In *the Episcopal church*, a clergyman who has the charge and cure of a parish, and *has* the tithes, &c.; or the parson of an unimpropriated parish. *Blackstone.*

3. The chief elective officer of some universities, as in France and Scotland. The same title was formerly given to the president of a college in New England, but it is now in disuse.

4. The head master of a public school.

5. The superior officer or chief of a convent or religious house; and among *the Jesuits*, the superior of a house that is a seminary or college. *Encyc.*

REC'TOR-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to a rector.
REC-TŌ'RI-AL, } *Blackstone.*

REC'TOR-SHIP, } *n.* The office or rank of a rector.
REC'TOR-ATE, } *Shak.*

REC'TO-RY, *n.* In *England*, a parish church, parsonage, or spiritual living, with all its rights, tithes, and glebes. *Encyc.*

2. A *rector's* mansion or parsonage-house. *Encyc.*

REC'TRESS, } *n.* [L. *rectrix*.]
REC'TRIX, } A governess. *B. Jonson.*

REC'TUM, *n.* [L.] In *anatomy*, the third and last of the large intestines; so named because supposed by the old anatomists to be straight. *Brande.*

REC'TUS IN CŪ'RI-A, [L.] *Literally*, right in court; standing free from charge or accusation.

REC-Ū-BA'TION, *n.* [L. *recubo*; *re* and *cubo*, to lie down.]

The act of lying or leaning. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

RE-CŌLE', *v. i.* To recoil. [*Not used.*] [See RECOIL.] *Barret.*

RE-CUMB', (re-kum',) *v. i.* [L. *recumbo*; *re* and *cumbo*, to lie down.]

To lean; to recline; to repose. *Allen.*

RE-CUM'BENCE, *n.* [from L. *recumbens*.]

The act of reposing or resting in confidence. *Ld. North.*

RE-CUM'BEN-CY, *n.* The posture of leaning, reclining, or lying. *Brown.*

2. Rest; repose; idle state. *Locke.*

RE-CUM'BENT, *a.* [L. *recumbens*.]

1. Leaning; reclining; as, the *recumbent* posture of the Romans at their meals.

2. Reposing; inactive; idle. *Young.*

RE-CUM'BENT-LY, *adv.* In a recumbent posture.

RE-CŌ'PER-A-BLE, *a.* Recoverable. *Chaucer.*

RE-CU-PER-A'TION, *n.* [L. *recuperatio*.]

Recovery, as of any thing lost.

RE-CŌ'PER-A-TIVE, } *a.* Tending to recovery;
RE-CŌ'PER-A-TO-RY, } pertaining to recovery.

RE-CUR', *v. i.* [L. *recurro*; *re* and *curro*, to run; Fr. *recourir*.]

1. To return to the thought or mind.

When any word has been used to signify an idea, the old idea will *recur* in the mind when the word is heard. *Watts.*

2. To resort; to have recourse.

If to avoid succession in eternal existence, they *recur* to the punctum stans of the schools, they will very little help us to a more positive idea of infinite duration. *Locke.*

3. To occur at a stated interval, or according to some regular rule; as, the fever will *recur* to-night.

RE-CŪRE', *v. t.* [*re* and *cure*.] To cure; to recover. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

RE-CŪRE', *n.* Cure; recovery. [*Not in use.*] *Knolles.*

RE-CŪRE'LESS, *a.* Incapable of cure or remedy. [*Not in use.*] *Bp. Hall.*

RE-CUR'RENCE, } *n.* [See RECUR.] Return; as,
RE-CUR'REN-CY, } the *recurrence of error*. *Brown.*

2. Resort; the having recourse.

RE-CUR'RENT, *a.* [L. *recurrens*.]

1. Returning from time to time; as, *recurrent* pains of a disease. *Harvey.*

2. In *crystallography*, a *recurrent* crystal is one whose faces, being counted in annular ranges from one extremity to the other, furnish two different numbers which succeed each other several times, as 4; 8, 4, 8, 4. [*Not used.*]

3. In *anatomy*, the *recurrent nerve* is a branch of the *par vagum*, given off in the upper part of the thorax, which is reflected and runs up along the trachea to the larynx. *Wistar.*

RE-CUR'RING, *ppr.* or *a.* Returning to the thought or mind; resorting or having recourse to; occurring according to some regular rule.

RE-CUR'SION, (re-kur'shun,) *n.* [L. *recursus*, *recurro*; *re* and *curro*, to run.]

Return. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

RE-CURV'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *recurvo*; *re* and *curvo*, to bend.]

To bend back. *Pennant.*

RE-CURV'ATE, *a.* [L. *recurvatus*.] In *botany*, when applied to an *awn*, bent in the form of a bow. *D. C. Willdenow.* When applied to a *petiole*, *prickle*, *awn*, *calyx*, or *corolla*, bent outward *Martyn.* In application to a *leaf*, bent or curved downward, so that the convexity is upward. *Martyn.* Bent downward in a greater degree than *reclinate*, but not so much as *revolute*.

RE-CUR-VA'TION, } *n.* A bending or flexure back-
RE-CURV'I-TY, } ward. *Brown.*

RE-CURVE', (re-kurv',) *v. t.* [L. *recurvo*, supra.]

To bend back.

RE-CURV'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Bent toward the ground. *D. C. Willdenow.*

2. Suddenly bent backward. *Lindley.*

RE-CURV-I-ROS'TER, *n.* [L. *recurvus*, bent back, and *rostrum*, a beak.]

A bird whose beak or bill bends upward, as the avoset.

RE-CURV'OUS, *a.* [L. *recurvus*.] Bent backward. *Derham.*

RE-CŪ'SAN-CY, *n.* Non-conformity. [See RECUSANT.] *Coke.*

RE-CŪ'SANT, *a.* [L. *recusans*, *recuso*, to refuse; *re* and the root of *causa*, signifying to drive. The primary sense is, to repel or drive back.]

Refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of the king, or to conform to the established rites of the church; as, a *recusant* lord. *Clarendon.*

RE-CŪ'SANT, *n.* [Supra.] In *English history*, a person who refuses to acknowledge the supremacy of the king in matters of religion; as, a popish *recusant*, who acknowledges the supremacy of the pope. *Brande.*

2. One who refuses communion with the Church of England; a non-conformist.

All that are *recusants* of holy rites. *Holyday.*

REC-Ū-SA'TION, *n.* [L. *recusatio*.]

1. Refusal.

2. In *law*, the act of refusing a judge, or challenging that he shall not try the cause, on account of his supposed partiality. [*This practice is now obsolete.*]

RE-CŪSE', *v. t.* [L. *recuso*.] [*Blackstone.*

To refuse or reject, as a judge; to challenge that the judge shall not try the cause. [*The practice and the word are obsolete.*] *Digby.*

RED, *a.* [Sax. *red*, *read*, and *reod*, *rude*, red, ruddy; D. *rood*; G. *roth*; Sw. *röd*; Dan. *röd*; Corn. *rydh*; Ir. *ruadh*; Arm. *ruydh*; W. *rhuz*, red, ruddy; Sans. *rohida*; Russ. *rdeyu*, to redden; Gr. ἐρυθρος, red, and ῥοδον, a rose, from its color; Ar. ورد *warada*, to be present, to enter, to descend, to come, to invade, to blossom, to stain with a rose color, to bring to be of a red color; deriv. ورد a rose, the Gr. ῥοδον; Ch. ורד, a rose; Syr. nearly the same; Eth. ወረደ *warad*, to descend, to bring down. These Arabic and Ethiopic words are the Heb. and Ch. ירד, to descend, to bring down, and this is radically the same as רדה, which is rendered in Hebrew, to descend or come down, to decline, to bring down, to subdue, to have dominion; Ch. like senses, and to correct, to chastise, to expand or open, to flow, to plow; Syr. to go, to walk, to journey, L. *gradior*, also to correct, to teach; (qu. L. *erudio*.) The Arabic gives the sense of *rose*, which may be from opening, as blossoms, a sense coinciding with the Chaldee; and *red* from the same sense, or from the color of the rose. The Greeks called the Arabian Gulf the *Erythrean* or *Red* Sea, probably from Edom, or Idumea; improperly applying the meaning of Edom, *red*, to the sea, and this improper application has come down to the present time.]

A term denoting a bright color, resembling blood. Red is a simple or primary color, but of several different shades or hues, as scarlet, crimson, vermilion, orange red, &c. We say, *red* color, *red* cloth, *red* flame, *red* eyes, *red* cheeks, *red* lead, &c.

Red men, *red people*, *red children*; the aboriginals of America, as distinguished from the *whites*. *Rawle.*

RED, *n.* A red color; as, a brighter color, the best of all the *reds*. *Newton.*

RE-DACT', *v. t.* [L. *redactus*, *redigo*; *red*, *re*, and *ago*.]

To force; to reduce to form. [*Not used.*] *Drummond.*

RE-DAC'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of digesting or reducing to order; applied to literary or scientific materials, law, &c.

2. The digest thus made. *Recent.*

RE-DAN', *n.* [Written sometimes REDENT and REDENS; said to be contracted from L. *recedens*. *Lunier.*]

In *fortification*, a kind of rampart in the form of an inverted V, having its angle toward the enemy. *P. Cyc.*

RE-DAR'GŪE, *v. t.* [L. *redarguo*; *red*, *re*, and *arguo*.] To refute. [*Not in use.*] *Hakewill.*

RED-AR-GŪ'TION, *n.* [Supra.] Refutation; conviction. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

RED'-BAY, *n.* A tree of the laurel kind, Laurus Caroliniensis, growing in the Southern United States. *Sylva Amer.*

RED'-BER-RI-ED, (-ber'rid,) *a.* Having or bearing red berries; as, *red-berried* shrub cassia. *Miller.*

RED'BIRD, (-burd,) *n.* The popular name of several birds in the United States, as the Tanagra æstiva, or summer redbird, the Tanagra *rubra*, and the Baltimore oriole or hang-nest.

RED'-BOOK, *n.* In *England*, a book containing the names of all the persons in the service of the state.

The *red book of the Exchequer* is an ancient record, in which are registered the names of all that held lands *per baroniam* in the time of Henry II. *Brande.*

RED'BREAST, (-brest,) *n.* A bird so called from the color of its breast, the robin, which see.

RED'BUD, *n.* A plant or tree of the genus Cercis, also called the JUDAS-TREE. *P. Cyc.*

RED-CHALK', (-chawk',) *n.* A common drawing material. It is an argillaceous iron ore. *Dana.*

RED'CŌAT, *n.* A name given to a soldier who wears a red coat. *Dryden.*

RED'CŌAT-ED, *a.* Wearing red coats. *Scott.*

RED'DEN, (red'n,) *v. t.* [from *red*.] To make red. *Dryden.*

RED'DEN, (red'n,) *v. i.* To grow or become red.

The coral *redden*, and the ruby glow. *Pope.*

2. To blush.

Appius *reddens* at each word you speak. *Pope.*

RED'DEN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made red; grown red.

RED'DEN-ING, *ppr.* Making or becoming red.

RED-DEN'DUM, *n.* [L.] In *law*, the clause by which rent is reserved in a lease.

RED'DISH, *a.* Somewhat red; moderately red. *Lev. xiii.*

RED'DISH-NESS, *n.* Redness in a moderate degree. *Boyle.*

RED-DI''TION, (-dish'un,) *n.* [L. *reddo*, to return.]

1. A returning of any thing; restitution; surrender. *Howell. Milton.*

2. Explanation; representation. *Milton.*

RED'DI-TIVE, *a.* [L. *redditivus*, from *reddo*.]

Returning; answering to an interrogative; *a term of grammar*. *Johnson.*

RED'DLE, (red'dl,) *n.* [from *red*.] A name of red-chalk, which see. *Dana.*

RĒDE, *n.* [Sax. *ræd*.]

Counsel; advice. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

RĒDE, *v. t.* To counsel or advise. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

RE-DEEM', *v. t.* [L. *redimo*; *red*, *re*, and *emo*, to obtain or purchase.]

1. To purchase back; to ransom; to liberate or rescue from captivity or bondage, or from any obligation or liability to suffer or to be forfeited, by paying an equivalent; as, *to redeem* prisoners or captured goods; to *redeem* a pledge.

2. To repurchase what has been sold; to regain possession of a thing alienated, by repaying the value of it to the possessor.

If a man [shall] sell a dwelling-house in a walled city, then he may *redeem* it within a whole year after it is sold. — Lev. xxv.

3. To rescue; to recover; to deliver from.

Th' Almighty from the grave
Hath me *redeemed*. *Sandys.*

Redeem Israel, O God, out of all his troubles. — Ps. xxv. Deut. vii.

The mass of earth not yet *redeemed* from chaos. *S. S. Smith.*

4. To compensate, to make amends for.

It is a chance which does *redeem* all sorrows. *Shak.*
By lesser ills the greater to *redeem*. *Dryden.*

5. To free by making atonement.

Thou hast one daughter,
Who *redeems* nature from the general curse. *Shak.*

6. To pay the penalty of.

Which of you will be mortal to *redeem*
Man's mortal crime? *Milton.*

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7. To save.

He could not have *redeemed* a portion of his time for contemplating the powers of nature. *S. S. Smith.*

8. To perform what has been promised; to make good by performance He has *redeemed* his pledge or promise.

9. In *law*, to recall an estate, or to obtain the right to reënter upon a mortgaged estate by paying to the mortgagee his principal, interest, and expenses or costs. *Blackstone.*

10. In *theology*, to rescue and deliver from the bondage of sin and the penalties of God's violated law, by obedience and suffering in the place of the sinner, or by doing and suffering that which is accepted in lieu of the sinner's obedience.

Christ hath *redeemed* us from the curse of the law, being made a curse for us. —Gal. iii. Tit. ii.

11. In *commerce*, to purchase or pay the value, in specie, of any promissory note, bill, or other evidence of debt, given by the state, by a company or corporation, or by an individual. The credit of a state, a banking company, or individuals, is good when they can *redeem* all their stock, notes, or bills, at par.

To redeem time, is to use more diligence in the improvement of it; to be diligent and active in duty and preparation, *Eph.* v.

RE-DEEM'A-BLE, *a.* That may be redeemed; capable of redemption.

2. That may be purchased or paid for in gold and silver, and brought into the possession of government or the original promisor.

The capital of the debt of the United States may be considered in the light of an annuity *redeemable* at the pleasure of the government. *Hamilton.*

RE-DEEM'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being redeemable.

RE-DEEM'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Ransomed; delivered from bondage, distress, penalty, liability, or from the possession of another by paying an equivalent.

RE-DEEM'ER, *n.* One who redeems or ransoms.

2. The Savior of the world, JESUS CHRIST.

RE-DEEM'ING, *ppr.* Ransoming; procuring deliverance from captivity, capture, bondage, sin, distress, or liability to suffer, by the payment of an equivalent.

RE-DEEM'ING, *a.* That does or may redeem, or make amends; as, a *redeeming* act; *redeeming* love.

RE-DE-LIB'ER-ATE, *v. i.* [*re* and *deliberate.*] To deliberate again.

RE-DE-LIB'ER-ATE, *v. t.* To reconsider. [*Not in use.*]

RE-DE-LIV'ER, *v. t.* [*re* and *deliver.*] To deliver back. *Aylife.*

2. To deliver again; to liberate a second time.

RE-DE-LIV'ER-ANCE, *n.* A second deliverance.

RE-DE-LIV'ER-ED, *pp.* Delivered back; liberated again.

RE-DE-LIV'ER-ING, *ppr.* Delivering back; liberating again.

RE-DE-LIV'ER-Y, *n.* The act of delivering back; also, a second delivery or liberation.

RE-DE-MAND', *v. t.* [*re* and *demand*; Fr. *redemander.*]

To demand back; to demand again. *Addison.*

RE-DE-MAND', *n.* A demanding back again.

RE-DE-MAND'A-BLE, *a.* That may be demanded back.

RE-DE-MAND'ED, *pp.* Demanded back or again.

RE-DE-MAND'ING, *ppr.* Demanding back or again.

RE-DE-MISE', *v. t.* [*re* and *demise.*] To convey or transfer back, as an estate in fee-simple, fee-tail, for life, or a term of years. *Encyc.*

RE-DE-MISE', *n.* Reconveyance; the transfer of an estate back to the person who has demised it; as, the demise and *redemise* of an estate in fee-simple, fee-tail, or for life or years, by mutual leases. *Encyc.*

RE-DE-MIS'ED, *pp.* Reconveyed, as an estate.

RE-DE-MIS'ING, *ppr.* Reconveying.

RE-DEMP'TION, *n.* [Fr.; It. *redenzione*; Sp. *redencion*: from L. *redemptio.* See REDEEM.]

1. Repurchase of captured goods or prisoners; the act of procuring the deliverance of persons or things from the possession and power of captors by the payment of an equivalent; ransom; release; as, the *redemption* of prisoners taken in war; the *redemption* of a ship and cargo.

2. Deliverance from bondage, distress, or from liability to any evil or forfeiture, either by money, labor, or other means.

3. Repurchase, as of lands alienated, *Lev.* xxv. *Jer.* xxxii.

4. The liberation of an estate from a mortgage; or the purchase of the right to reënter upon it by paying the principal sum for which it was mortgaged, with interest and cost; also, the right of redeeming and reëntering.

5. Repurchase of notes, bills, or other evidence of debt by paying their value in specie to their holders.

6. In *theology*, the purchase of God's favor by the death and sufferings of Christ; the ransom or deliverance of sinners from the bondage of sin and the penalties of God's violated law by the atonement of Christ. *Dryden. Nelson.*

In whom we have *redemption* through his blood. — Eph. i. Col. i.

RE-DEMP'TION-ER, *n.* One who redeems himself; *formerly*, one whose services were sold to pay the expenses of his passage to America.

RE-DEMP'TIVE, *a.* Redeeming.

RE-DEMP'TOR-ISTS, *n. pl.* A religious order, founded in Naples in 1732, and revived in Austria in 1820, devoted to the education of youth and the propagation of the Roman Catholic faith. *Brande.*

RE-DEMP'TO-RY, *a.* Paid for ransom; as, Hector's *redemptory* price. *Chapman.*

RE-DENT'ED, *a.* Formed like the teeth of a saw; indented.

RE-DE-SCEND', *v. i.* [*re* and *descend.*] To descend again. *Howell.*

RE-DE-SCEND'ING, *ppr.* Descending again.

RED'EYE, (red'ī,) *n.* [*red* and *eye.*] A fish of the carp family, Leuciscus erythrophthalmus, so named from the color of the iris; also called RUDD. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

RED'-GUM, *n.* A disease of new-born infants; an eruption of red pimples in early infancy. *Good.*

2. A disease of grain, a kind of blight. *Farm. Encyc.*

RED'-HAIR-ED, *a.* Having hair of a red or sandy color.

RED'-HOT, *n.* Red with heat; heated to redness; as, *red-hot* iron; *red-hot* balls.

RE-DI-ENT, *a.* [L. *rediens, redeo*, to return.] Returning. *E. H. Smith.*

RE-DI-GEST', *v. t.* To digest or reduce to form a second time. *Kent.*

RE-DI-GEST'ED, *pp.* Digested again.

RE-DI-GEST'ING, *ppr.* Digesting a second time; reducing again to order.

RE-DIN'TE-GRATE, *v. t.* [L. *redintegro*; *red*, *re*, and *integro*, from *integer*, whole.]

To make whole again; to renew; to restore to a perfect state. *B. Jonson.*

RE-DIN'TE-GRATE, *a.* Renewed; restored to wholeness or a perfect state. *Bacon.*

RE-DIN'TE-GRA-TED, *pp.* Renewed; restored to entireness.

RE-DIN'TE-GRA-TING, *ppr.* Restoring to a perfect state.

RE-DIN-TE-GRA'TION, *n.* Renovation; restoration to a whole or sound state. *Decay of Piety.*

2. In *chemistry*, the restoration of any mixed body or matter to its former nature and constitution. *Coxe.*

RE-DIS-BURSE', (re-dis-burs',) *v. t.* [*re* and *disburse.*] To repay or refund. *Spenser.*

RE-DIS-POSE', *v. t.* [*re* and *dispose.*] To dispose or adjust again. *Baxter.*

RE-DIS-PŌS'ED, *pp.* Disposed anew.

RE-DIS-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Disposing or adjusting anew.

RE-DIS-SEI'ZIN, *n.* [*re* and *disseizin.*] In *law*, a *writ of redisseizin*, is a writ to recover seizin of lands or tenements against a redisseizor.

RE-DIS-SEI'ZOR, *n.* [*re* and *disseizor.*] A person who disseizes lands or tenements a second time, or after a recovery of the same from him in an action of novel disseizin. *Blackstone.*

RE-DIS-SOLVE', *v. t.* [*re* and *dissolve.*] To dissolve again.

RE-DIS-SOLV'ED, *pp.* Dissolved a second time.

RE-DIS-SOLV'ING, *ppr.* Dissolving again.

RE-DIS-TRIB'UTE, *v. t.* [*re* and *distribute.*] To distribute again; to deal back again. *Cotgrave.*

RE-DIS-TRIB'U-TED, *pp.* Distributed again or back.

RE-DIS-TRIB'U-TING, *ppr.* Distributing again or back.

RE-DIS-TRI-BU'TION, *n.* A dealing back, or a second distribution.

RED'-LEAD', (red'led',) *n.* [*red* and *lead.*] Minium, a preparation of lead of a fine red color, used in painting, &c. It is a salt composed of one equivalent of deutoxyd of lead, which performs the functions of an acid, and two equivalents of protoxyd of lead, which performs the functions of a base. Its proper chemical name is *diplumbate of lead. Tully.*

RED'-LET-TER, *a.* A *red-letter day* is a fortunate or auspicious day, so called because the holydays, or saints' days, were marked in the old calendars with red letters. *Grose.*

RED'-LIQ-UOR, *n.* A crude acetate of alumina, employed as a mordant in calico-printing. It is prepared from pyroligneous acid. *Ure.*

RED'LY, *adv.* With redness. *Cotgrave.*

RED'-MARL, *n.* New red sandstone.

RED'NESS, *n.* [Sax. *readnesse.* See RED.] The quality of being red; red color. *Spectator.*

RED'O-LENCE, } *n.* [from *redolent.*] Sweet scent.
RED'O-LEN-CY, } *Boyle. Mortimer.*

RED'O-LENT, *a.* [L. *redolens, redoleo*; *red*, *re*, and *oleo*, to smell.]

Having or diffusing a sweet scent. *Sandys.*

RE-DOUB'LE, (re-dub'l,) *v. t.* [*re* and *double.*] To repeat in return. *Spenser.*

2. To repeat often; as, to *redouble* blows. *Shak.*

3. To increase by repeated or continued additions.

And Etna rages with *redoubled* heat. *Addison*

RE-DOUB'LE, (re-dub'l,) *v. i.* To become twice as much.

The argument *redoubles* upon us. *Spectator.*

RE-DOUB'LED, (re-dub'ld,) *pp.* or *a.* Repeated in return; repeated over and over; increased by repeated or continued additions.

RE-DOUB'LING, (re-dub'ling,) *ppr.* Repeating in return; repeating again and again; increasing by repeated or continued additions.

RE-DOUBT', (re-dout',) *n.* [It. *ridotto*, a shelter, a retreat; Sp. *reducto*; Port. *reduto, reducto*, or *redutto*; Fr. *redoute, reduit*; L. *reductus, reduco*, to bring back; literally, a retreat. The etymology of this word shows that it should be written REDOUT.]

A general name for nearly every kind of work in the class of field fortifications; *particularly*, a parapet inclosing a square or polygonal area. *P. Cyc.*

RE-DOUBT'A-BLE, (re-dout'a-bl,) *a.* [Fr., from *redouter*, to fear or dread, Arm. *dougea, dougein.* The common orthography of this word is incorrect.]

Formidable; that is to be dreaded; terrible to foes; as, a *redoubtable* hero. Hence the implied sense is, valiant. *Pope.*

RE-DOUBT'ED, *a.* Formidable. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser. Shak.*

RE-DOUND', *v. i.* [It. *ridondare*: L. *redundo*; *red*, *re*, and *undo*, to rise or swell, as waves.]

1. To be sent, rolled, or driven back.

The evil, soon
Driven back, *redounded* as a flood on those
From whom it sprung. *Milton.*

2. To conduce in the consequence; to contribute; to result.

The honor done to our religion ultimately *redounds* to God, the Author of it. *Rogers.*

3. To proceed in the consequence or effect; to result.

There will no small use *redound* from them to that manufacture. *Addison.*

RE-DOUND'ING, *ppr.* Conducing; contributing; resulting.

RED PRE-CIP'I-TATE. See PRECIPITATE.

RED'-PŌLE, *n.* A bird with a red head or poll, of the finch family. It belongs to the genus Linaria. *Jardine.*

RE-DRAFT', *v. t.* [*re* and *draft.*] To draw or draft

RE-DRAFT', *n.* A second draft or copy. [anew.

2. In *the French commercial code*, a new bill of exchange which the holder of a protested bill draws on the drawer or indorsers, by which he reimburses to himself the amount of the protested bill with costs and charges. *Walsh.*

RE-DRAFT'ED, *pp.* Drafted again; transcribed into a new copy.

RE-DRAFT'ING, *ppr.* Redrawing; drafting or transcribing again.

RE-DRAW', *v. t.* [*re* and *draw.*] To draw again. In *commerce*, to draw a new bill of exchange, as the holder of a protested bill, on the drawer or indorsers. *Walsh.*

2. To draw a second draft or copy.

RE-DRESS', *v. t.* [Fr. *redresser*; *re* and *dress.*]

1. To set right; to amend.

In yonder spring of roses,
Find what to *redress* till noon. *Milton.*

[*In this sense, as applied to material things, rarely used.*]

2. To remedy; to repair; to relieve from, and sometimes to indemnify for; as, to *redress* wrongs; to *redress* injuries; to *redress* grievances. Sovereigns are bound to protect their subjects, and *redress* their grievances.

3. To ease; to relieve; as, she labored to *redress* my pain. *Sidney.*

[We use this verb before the person or the thing. We say, to *redress* an injured *person*, or to *redress* the *injury*. The latter is most common.]

RE-DRESS', *n.* Reformation; amendment.

For us the more necessary is a speedy *redress* of ourselves. *Hooker.*

[*This sense is now unusual.*]

2. Relief; remedy; deliverance from wrong, injury, or oppression; as, the *redress* of grievances. We applied to government, but could obtain no *redress.*

There is occasion for *redress* when the cry is universal. *Davenant.*

3. Reparation; indemnification.

[This sense is often directly intended or implied in *redress.*]

4. One who gives relief.

Fair majesty, the refuge and *redress*
Of those whom fate pursues and wants oppress. *Dryden.*

RE-DRESS'ED, (-drest',) *pp.* Remedied; set right; relieved: indemnified.

RE-DRESS'ER, *n.* One who gives redress.

RE-DRESS'I-BLE, *a.* That may be redressed, relieved, or indemnified.

RE-DRESS'ING, *ppr.* Setting right; relieving; indemnifying.

RE-DRESS'IVE, *a.* Affording relief. *Thomson.*

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RE-DRESS'LESS, *a.* Without amendment; without relief. *Sherwood.*

RE-DRESS'MENT, *n.* Redress; act of redressing. *Jefferson.*

RE-DRIV'EN, *a.* Driven back or again. *Southey.*

RED'-ROOT, *n.* A name given to various plants, as Lithospermum arvense, or stone-weed, Ceanothus Americanus, a perennial plant, also called New Jersey tea, and Sanguinaria canadensis, or blood-root. *Farm. Encyc.*

RED-SĒAR', *v. i.* [*red* and *sear.*] To break or crack when too hot, as iron under the hammer; *a term of workmen.* *Moxon.*

RED'SHANK, *n.* A bird of the snipe family, and genus Totanus, (Scolopax, Linn.) *Jardine.*

2. A contemptuous appellation for bare-legged persons. *Spenser.*

RED'SHORT, *a.* [*red* and *short.*] Brittle, or breaking short, when red hot, as a metal; *a term of workmen.*

RED'-SIL'VER, *n.* An ore of silver, of a ruby-red or reddish-black color. There are two species; the *dark red* contains 59 per cent. of silver united to sulphur and antimony, and the *light red* 65 per cent. combined with sulphur and arsenic. *Dana.*

RED'-SNŌW, *n.* See SNOW.

RED'START, } *n.* [*red* and *start*; Sax. *steort*, a tail.]
RED'TAIL, }
A bird of the genus Phœnicura, (Motacilla, Linn.,) allied to the nightingale. *Jardine.*

RED'STREAK, *n.* [*red* and *streak.*] A sort of apple, so called from its red streaks. *Mortimer.*

2. Cider pressed from the redstreak apples. *Smith.*

RED'TOP, *n.* [*red* and *top.*] A well-known species of bent-grass, Agrostis vulgaris, highly valued in the United States for pasturage and hay for cattle. It is sometimes called *English grass*, and also *herds' grass.* *Dewey's Mass. Rep.*

RE-DŪCE', *v. t.* [L. *reduco*; *re* and *duco*, to lead or bring; Fr. *reduire*; It. *riducere*, or *ridurre*; Sp. *reducir.*]

1. *Literally*, to bring back; as, to *reduce* these bloody days again. *Shak.*

[*In this sense not in use.*]

2. To bring to a former state.

It were but just
And equal to reduce me to my dust. *Milton.*

3. To bring to any state or condition, good or bad; as, to *reduce* civil or ecclesiastical affairs to order; to *reduce* a man to poverty; to *reduce* a state to distress; to *reduce* a substance to powder; to *reduce* a sum to fractions; *to reduce one* to despair.

4. To diminish in length, breadth, thickness, size, quantity, or value; as, to *reduce* expenses; to *reduce* the quantity of any thing; to *reduce* the intensity of heat; to *reduce* the brightness of color or light; to *reduce* a sum or amount; to *reduce* the price of goods; to *reduce* the strength of spirit.

5. To lower; to degrade; to impair in dignity or excellence.

Nothing so excellent but a man may fasten on something belonging to it, to *reduce* it. *Tillotson.*

6. To subdue; to bring into subjection. The Romans *reduced* Spain, Gaul, and Britain, by their arms. *Milton.*

7. To reclaim to order. *Milton.*

8. To bring, as into a class, order, genus, or species; to bring under rules or within certain limits of description; as, *to reduce animals or vegetables to a* class or classes; to *reduce* men to tribes; to *reduce* language to rules.

9. In *arithmetic*, to change numbers from one denomination into another without altering their value; or to change numbers of one denomination into others of the same value; as, to *reduce* a dollar to a hundred cents, or a hundred cents to a dollar.

10. In *algebra*, to *reduce an equation*, is to bring the unknown quantity by itself on one side, and all the known quantities on the other side, without destroying the equation.

11. In *metallurgy*, to separate a metal from other substances with which it is combined.

12. In *surgery*, to restore to its proper place or state a dislocated or fractured bone.

To reduce a figure, design, or draught; to make a copy of it smaller than the original, but preserving the form and proportion. *Gwilt.*

To reduce to the ranks; in *military language*, to degrade a sergeant or corporal for misconduct to the station of a private soldier. *Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

RE-DŪCE'ED, (re-dūst',) *pp.* or *a.* Brought back; brought to a former state; brought into any state or condition; diminished; subdued; impoverished.

RE-DŪCE'MENT, *n.* The act of bringing back; the act of diminishing; the act of subduing; reduction. *Bacon.*

[This word is superseded by REDUCTION.]

RE-DŪ'CENT, *a.* Tending to reduce.

RE-DŪ'CENT, *n.* That which reduces.

RE-DŪCE'ER, (-dūs'er,) *n.* One that reduces. *Sidney.*

RE-DŪ'CI-BLE, *a.* That may be reduced.

All the parts of painting are *reducible* into these mentioned by the author. *Dryden.*

RE-DŪ'CI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being reducible.

RE-DŪC'ING, (-dūs'ing,) *ppr.* Bringing back; bringing to a former state, or to a different state or form; diminishing; subduing; impoverishing.

RE-DUCT', *v. t.* [L. *reductus*, *reduco.*]
To reduce. [*Not in use.*] *Warde.*

RE-DUCT', *n.* In *building*, a quirk or small piece taken out of a larger to make it more regular and uniform, or for some other convenience. *Gwilt.*

RE-DŪC'TI-O AD AB-SUR'DUM, (re-duk'she-o-) [L.] The proving that a given supposition leads directly to an absurdity.

RE-DUC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *reductio.*]

1. The act of reducing, or state of being reduced; as, the *reduction* of a body to powder; the *reduction* of things to order.

2. Diminution; as, the *reduction* of the expenses of government; the *reduction* of the national debt.

3. Conquest; subjugation; as, the *reduction* of a province to the power of a foreign nation.

4. In *arithmetic*, the bringing of numbers of different denominations into one denomination; as, the *reduction* of pounds, ounces, pennyweights, and grains to grains, or the *reduction* of grains to pounds; the *reduction* of days and hours to minutes, or of minutes to hours and days. The change of numbers of a higher denomination into a lower, as of pounds into pence or farthings, is called REDUCTION DESCENDING; the change of numbers of a lower denomination into a higher, as of cents into dimes, dollars, or eagles, is called REDUCTION ASCENDING. Hence, the rule for bringing sums of different denominations into one denomination, is called REDUCTION.

5. In *algebra*, the *reduction of an equation* consists in bringing the unknown quantity by itself, on one side, and all the known quantities on the other side, without destroying the equation. *Day's Algebra.*

6. *Reduction of a figure, map*, &c., is the making of a copy of it on a smaller scale, preserving the form and proportions. *Gwilt.*

7. In *surgery*, the operation of restoring a dislocated or fractured bone to its former place.

8. In *metallurgy*, the operation of separating a metal from other substances with which it is combined. This is called also REVIVIFICATION. *Nicholson. Ure.*

RE-DUC'TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *reductif.*]
Having the power of reducing. *Brevint.*

RE-DUC'TIVE, *n.* That which has the power of reducing. *Hale.*

RE-DUC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* By reduction; by consequence. *Hammond.*

RE-DUN'DANCE, } *n.* [L. *redundantia*, *redundo.*
RE-DUN'DAN-CY, } See REDOUND.]

1. Excess or superfluous quantity; superfluity; superabundance.

Labor throws off *redundancies.* *Addison.*

2. In discourse, superfluity of words. *Encyc.*

RE-DUN'DANT, *a.* Superfluous; exceeding what is natural or necessary; superabundant; exuberant; as, a *redundant* quantity of bile or food.

Notwithstanding the *redundant* oil in fishes, they do not increase fat so much as flesh. *Arbuthnot.*

Redundant words, in writing or discourse, are such as are synonymous with others used, or such as add nothing to the sense or force of the expression.

2. Using more words or images than are necessary or useful.

Where an author is *redundant*, mark those paragraphs to be retrenched. *Watts.*

3. In *music*, a *redundant* chord is one which contains a greater number of tones, semitones, or lesser intervals, than it does in its natural state, as from *fa* to *sol* sharp. It is called by some authors a chord extremely sharp. *Encyc.*

RE-DUN'DANT-LY, *adv.* With superfluity or excess; superfluously; superabundantly.

RE-DŪ'PLI-CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *reduplico*; *re* and *duplico.* See DUPLICATE.]
To double. *Pearson.*

RE-DŪ'PLI-CĀTE, *a.* Double.

RE-DŪ-PLI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of doubling. *Digby.*

RE-DŪ'PLI-CA-TIVE, *a.* Double. *Watts.*

RED'-WA-TER, *n.* A disease in cattle, so called from an appearance like blood in the urine. *Farm. Encyc.*

RED'WING, *n.* [*red* and *wing.*] A European bird of the thrush family, Merula Iliaca, named from the deep orange red color of its under wing-coverts. *Jardine.*

REE, } *n.* A small Portuguese coin or money of ac-
RE, } count, value about one mill and a fourth, or one eighth of a cent, American money.

REE, *v. t.* [This belongs to the root of *rid*, *riddle*, which see.]
To riddle; to sift; that is, to separate or throw off. [*Not in use, or local.*] *Mortimer.*

RE-ECH'O, (re-ek'o,) *v. t.* [*re* and *echo.*] To echo back; to reverberate again; as, the *hills re-echo* the roar of cannon.

RE-ECH'O, (re-ek'o,) *v. i.* [Supra.] To echo back; to return back or be reverberated, as an echo.

And a loud groan *re-echoes* from the main. *Pope.*

RE-ECH'O, (re-ek'o,) *n.* The echo of an echo.

RE-ECH'Ō-ED, (-ek'ōde,) *pp.* [Supra.] Returned, as sound; reverberated again.

RE-ECH'O-ING, *ppr.* Returning or reverberating an echo.

REECH'Y, *a.* [A misspelling of REEKY. See REEK.]
Tarnished with smoke or vapor; hence, sweaty; as, a *reechy* neck. *Shak.*

REED, *n.* [Sax. *hreod*, *reod*; G. *rieth*; D. *riet*; Goth. *raus*; Fr. *roseau*; Ir. *readan*; probably allied to *rod.*]

1. The common name of many aquatic plants, most of them large grasses, with hollow, jointed stems, such as the common reed of the genus Phragmites, (formerly Arundo,) the bamboo, &c. The *bur-reed* is of the genus Sparganium; the *Indian flowering reed* of the genus Canna.

2. A musical pipe; reeds being anciently used for instruments of music. *Milton.*

3. A little tube through which a hautboy, bassoon, or clarinet, is blown.

4. An arrow, as made of a reed headed. *Prior.*

5. Thatch. *West of England.*

6. A weaver's instrument for separating the threads of the warp.

REED'-CROWN-ED, *a.* Crowned with reeds. *Hemans.*

REED'ED, *a.* Covered with reeds. *Tusser.*

2. Formed with channels and ridges like reeds.

REED'EN, (reed'n,) *a.* Consisting of a reed or reeds; as, *reeden* pipes. *Dryden.*

REED'-GRASS, *n.* A plant, bur-reed, of the genus Sparganium.

RE-ED-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [from *re-edify.*] Act or operation of rebuilding; state of being rebuilt. *D'Anville, Trans.*

RE-ED'I-FI-ED, (-fide,) *pp.* Rebuilt.

RE-ED'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *réédifier*; *re* and *edify.*]
To rebuild; to build again after destruction.

RE-ED'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Rebuilding. [*Milton.*

REED'LESS, *a.* Destitute of reeds; as, *reedless* banks. *May.*

REED'MĀCE, *n.* A plant of the genus Typha, also called CAT-TAIL. *Lee.*

REED'Y, *a.* Abounding with reeds; as, a *reedy* pool. *Thomson.*

2. Having the quality of a reed in tone, i. e., harsh and thick, as a voice.

REEF, *n.* [D. *reef*; Dan. *riv* or *rift*; Sw. *ref.* These words coincide in orthography with the verb to *rive*, and if from this root, the primary sense is a division, W. *rhiv* and *rhif.* But in Welsh, *rhêv* signifies a collection or bundle, and thick; *rhevu*, to thicken in compass; and if from this root, a *reef* is a fold, and to *reef* is to fold.]

A certain portion of a sail between the top or bottom and a row of eyelet-holes, or between two rows of eyelet-holes, which is folded or rolled up to contract the sail, when the violence of the wind renders it necessary. *Totten.*

REEF, *n.* [G. *riff*; D. *rif*, a reef or sand-bank, a carcass, a skeleton. Qu. W. *rhevu*, to thicken.]

A chain or range of rocks lying at or near the surface of the water. *Brande.*

REEF, *v. t.* [from the noun.] To contract or reduce the extent of a sail by rolling or folding a certain portion of it and making it fast to the yard. *Totten.*

REEF'-BAND, *n.* A piece of canvas sewed across a sail, to strengthen it in the part where the eyelet-holes are formed for reefing. *Totten.*

REEF'ED, (reeft,) *pp.* or *a.* Having a portion of the top or bottom folded and made fast to the yard.

REEF'ING, *ppr.* Folding and making fast to the yard, as a portion of a sail.

REEF'-LINE, *n.* A small rope formerly used to reef the courses by being passed spirally round the yard and through the holes of the reef. *Totten.*

REEF'-POINTS, *n. pl.* Flat pieces of braided cordage tapering toward each end and passed through the holes in the reef-band of a sail. *Totten.*

REEF'-TACK-LE, (-tak'l,) *n.* A tackle by which the reef cringles or rings of a sail are hauled up to the yard for reefing. *Totten.*

REEF'Y, *a.* Full of reefs or rocks *Grose.*

2. Scabby.

REEK, *n.* [Sax. *rec*; D. *rook*; G. *rauch*; Sw. *rök*; Dan. *røg.*]

1. Vapor; steam. *Shak.*

2. A rick, which see.

REEK, *v. i.* [Sax. *recan*, *reocan*, D. *rooken*, *ruiken*; G. *rauchen*; Sw. *röka*; Dan. *røger*, *ryger*, to reek, to smoke; W. *rhogli*, to smell. This may be from the same root as the L. *fragro*, and all coinciding with the Ar. ريح *areega*, to diffuse odor. The primary sense is, to send out or emit, to extend, to *reach.* Class Rg.]

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To steam; to exhale; to emit vapor; *applied especially to the vapor of certain moist substances*, rather than to the smoke of burning bodies.

I found me laid
In balmy sweat, which with his beams the sun
Soon dried, and on the *reeking* moisture fed. *Milton.*
Whose blood yet *reeks* on my avenging sword. *Smith.*

REEK'ING. *ppr* or *a* Steaming; emitting vapor.

REEK'Y, *a.* Smoky; soiled with smoke or steam; foul. *Shak.*

REEL, *n.* [Sax. *areol, reol.* See REEL, to stagger.]

1. A frame or machine turning on an axis, and on which yarn, threads, lines, &c., are wound; as, a *og-reel*, used by seamen; an angler's *reel.*

2. A lively dance peculiar to Scotland. *Brande.*

REEL, *v. t.* To wind upon a reel, as yarn or thread from the spindle *Wilkins.*

REEL, *v. i.* [Sw. *rag-a.* Qu. Class Rg, or Ar. رغل *ragala*, to lean. Class Rl, No. 4.]

To stagger; to incline or move in walking, first to one side and then to the other; to vacillate.

He, with heavy fumes oppressed,
Reeled from the palace, and retired to rest. *Pope.*
They *reel* to and fro and stagger like a drunken man.—Ps. cvii.

RE-E-LECT', *v. t.* [*re* and *elect.*] To elect again; as, to *re-elect* the former governor.

RE-E-LECT'ED, *pp.* Elected again; rechosen.

RE-E-LECT'ING, *ppr.* Electing again.

RE-E-LEC'TION, *n.* Election a second time, or repeated election; as, the *re-election* of a former representative. *Swift.*

RE-EL-I-GI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The capacity of being re-elected to the same office.

RE-EL'I-GI-BLE. *a.* [*re* and *eligible.*] Capable of being elected again to the same office.

RE-EM-BARK', *v. t.* [*re* and *embark.*] To embark or put on board again.

RE-EM-BARK', *v. i.* To embark or go on board again.

RE-EM-BARK-A'TION, *n.* A putting on board or a going on board again.

RE-EM-BARK'ED, (-bärkt',) *pp.* Embarked again.

RE-EM-BARK'ING, *ppr.* Embarking or going on board again.

RE-EM-BAT'TLE, *v. t.* [*re* and *embattle.*] To array again for battle; to arrange again in the order of battle.

RE-EM-BAT'TLED, *pp.* Arrayed again for battle.

RE-EM-BAT'TLING, *ppr.* Arranging again in battle array.

RE-EM-BOD'I-ED, (-em-bod'id,) *pp.* Embodied again.

RE-EM-BOD'Y, *v. t.* [*re* and *embody.*] To embody again.

RE-EM-BOD'Y-ING, *ppr.* Embodying again.

RE-E-MERGE', *v. i.* To emerge after being plunged, obscured, or overwhelmed. *Chandler.*

RE-E-MERG'ENCE, *n.* The act of emerging a second time. *Lyell.*

REEM'ING, *n.* The opening of the seams between the planks of vessels, with a calking iron, for the purpose of calking or recalking them with oakum. *Hebert.*

RE-EN-ACT', *v. t.* [*re* and *enact.*] To enact again.

RE-EN-ACT'ED, *pp.* Enacted again. [*Arbuthnot.*

RE-EN-ACT'ING, *ppr.* Enacting anew; passing again into a law.

RE-EN-AC'TION, *n.* The passing into a law again.

RE-EN-ACT'MENT, *n.* The enacting or passing of a law a second time; the renewal of a law. *Key. Wheaton's Rep.*

RE-EN-FORCE', *v. t.* [*re* and *enforce.*] To strengthen with new force, assistance, or support; as, to *re-enforce* an argument; but *particularly*, to strengthen an army or a fort with additional troops, or a navy with additional ships.

[It is written also RE-INFORCE, but not so correctly.]

RE-EN FORCE', *n.* That part of a gun near the breech, which is made stronger than the rest. *Totten.*

RE-EN-FORC'ED, (-fôrst',) *pp.* Strengthened by additional force, troops, or ships.

RE-EN-FORCE'MENT, *n.* The act of re-enforcing.

2. Additional force; fresh assistance; *particularly*, additional troops or force to augment the strength of an army or of ships.

3. Any augmentation of strength or force by something added.

RE-EN-FORC'ING, *ppr.* Strengthening by additional force.

RE-EN-GAGE', *v. t.* To engage a second time.

RE-EN-GAGE', *v. i.* To engage again; to enlist a second time; to covenant again. *Mitford.*

RE-EN-GAG'ED, *pp.* Engaged a second time.

RE-EN-GAG'ING, *ppr.* Engaging again.

RE-EN-JOY', *v. i.* [*re* and *enjoy.*] To enjoy anew or a second time. *Pope.*

RE-EN-JOY'ED, *pp.* Enjoyed again.

RE-EN-JOY'ING, *ppr.* Enjoying anew.

RE-EN-JOY'MENT, *n.* A second or repeated enjoyment.

RE-EN-KIN'DLE, *v. t.* [*re* and *enkindle.*] To enkindle again; to rekindle. *Taylor.*

RE-EN-KIN'DLED, *pp.* Enkindled again.

RE-EN-KIN'DLING, *ppr.* Enkindling anew.

RE-EN-LIST', *v. t.* To enlist a second time.

RE-EN-LIST'ED, *pp.* Enlisted anew.

RE-EN-LIST'ING, *ppr.* Enlisting anew.

RE-EN-LIST'MENT, *n.* A second enlistment.

RE-EN-STAMP', *v. t.* To enstamp again. *Bedell.*

RE-EN'TER, *v. t.* [*re* and *enter.*] To enter again or anew. It is applied, in *engraving*, to the passing of the graver into those incisions of the plate, so as to deepen them, where the acid has not bitten in sufficiently. *Brande.*

RE-EN'TER, *v. i.* To enter anew.

RE-EN'TER-ED, *pp.* Entered again.

RE-EN'TER-ING, *ppr.* Entering anew.

2. *a.* Entering in return; as, salient and *re-entering* angles. *P. Cyc.*

RE-EN-THRONE', *v. t.* [*re* and *enthrone.*] To enthrone again; to replace on a throne. *Southern.*

RE-EN-THRON'ED, *pp.* Raised again to a throne.

RE-EN-THRONE'MENT, *n.* A second enthroning.

RE-EN-THRON'ING, *ppr.* Replacing on a throne.

RE-EN'TRANCE, *n.* [*re* and *entrance.*] The act of entering again. *Hooker.*

RE-EN'TRANT, *a.* See RE-ENTERING.

REER'MOUSE, *n.* [Sax. *hreremus.*] A rearmouse; a bat.

RE-ES-TAB'LISH, *v. t.* [*re* and *establish.*] To establish anew; to fix or confirm again; as, to *re-establish* a covenant; to *re-establish* health.

RE-ES-TAB'LISH-ED, (-es-tab'lisht,) *pp.* or *a.* Established or confirmed again.

RE-ES-TAB'LISH-ER, *n.* One who establishes again.

RE-ES-TAB'LISH-ING, *ppr.* Establishing anew; confirming again.

RE-ES-TAB'LISH-MENT, *n.* The act of establishing again; the state of being re-established; renewed confirmation; restoration. *Addison.*

RE-ES-TATE', *v. t.* [*re* and *estate.*] To re-establish. [*Not used.*] *Waller.*

REEVE, *n.* A bird, the female of the ruff.

REEVE, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* ROVE. In *seamen's language*, to pass the end of a rope through any hole in a block, thimble, cleat, ring-bolt, cringle, &c. *Totten.*

REEVE, *n.* [Sax. *gerefa*; G. *graf.*]

An officer, steward, or governor. It is obsolete except in compounds; as, *shire-reeve*, now written *sheriff*; *port-reeve*, &c. *Brande.*

RE-EX-AM'I-NA-BLE, (*x* as *gz*,) *a.* That may be re-examined or reconsidered. *Judge Story.*

RE-EX-AM-IN-A'TION, *n.* A renewed or repeated examination.

RE-EX-AM'INE, *v. t.* [*re* and *examine.*] To examine anew. *Hooker.*

RE-EX-AM'IN-ED, *pp.* Examined again.

RE-EX-AM'IN-ING, *ppr.* Examining anew.

RE-EX-CHANGE', *n.* [*re* and *exchange.*] A renewed exchange.

2. In *commerce*, the expense chargeable on a bill of exchange or draft which has been dishonored in a foreign country, and returned to that country in which it was made or indorsed, and then taken up. *Bouvier.*

The rate of *re-exchange* is regulated with respect to the drawer, at the course of exchange between the place where the bill of exchange was payable, and the place where it was drawn. *Re-exchanges* can not be cumulated. *Walsh.*

RE-EX-PORT', *v. t.* [*re* and *export.*] To export again; to export what has been imported. In the United States, a drawback is allowed on commodities *re-exported.*

RE-EX'PORT, *n.* Any commodity re-exported.

RE-EX-POR-TA'TION, *n.* The act of exporting what has been imported.

RE-EX-PORT'ED, *pp.* Exported after being imported.

RE-EX-PORT'ING, *ppr.* Exporting what has been imported.

RE-FASH'ION, (-fash'un,) *v. t.* To fashion, form, or mold into shape a second time. *Macknight.*

RE-FASH'ION-ED, *pp.* Fashioned again.

RE-FASH'ION-ING, *ppr.* Shaping a second time.

RE-FECT', *v. t.* [L. *refectus, reficio*; *re* and *facio*, to make.]

To refresh; to restore after hunger or fatigue. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

RE-FEC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *refectio.*]

1. Refreshment after hunger or fatigue. *South. Pope.*

2. In *monasteries*, a spare meal or repast. *Brande.*

RE-FECT'IVE, *a.* Refreshing; restoring.

RE-FECT'IVE, *n.* That which refreshes.

RE-FECT'O-RY, *n.* [Fr. *refectoire.*]

A room of refreshment; *originally*, a hall or apartment in convents and monasteries, where a moderate repast is taken. *Brande.*

RE-FEL', *v. t.* [L. *refello.*]

To refute; to disprove; to repress; as, to *refel* the tricks of a sophister. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

RE-FER', *v. t.* [L. *refero*; *re* and *fero*, to bear; Fr. *referrer*; It. *referire*; Sp. and Port. *referir.*]

1. To direct, leave, or deliver over to another person or tribunal for information or decision; as when parties to a suit *refer* their cause to another court; or the court *refers* a cause to individuals for examination and report. A person whose opinion is requested, sometimes *refers* the inquirer to another person or other source of information.

2. To reduce as to the ultimate end.

You profess and practice to *refer* all things to yourself. *Bacon.*

3. To reduce; to assign; as to an order, genus, or class. Naturalists are sometimes at a loss to know to what class or genus an animal or plant is to be *referred.*

To refer one's self; to betake; to apply. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

RE-FER', *v. i.* To point or have reference. Many passages of Scripture *refer* to the peculiar customs of the Orientals.

2. To appeal; to have recourse; to apply.

In suits it is good to *refer* to some friend of trust. *Bacon.*

3. To allude; to have respect to by intimation, without naming. I *refer* to a well-known fact.

REF'ER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be referred; capable of being considered in relation to something else. *More.*

2. That may be assigned; that may be considered as belonging to or related to.

It is a question among philosophers, whether all the attractions which obtain between bodies are *referable* to one general cause. *Nicholson.*

REF-ER-EE', *n.* One to whom a thing is referred; *particularly*, a person appointed by a court to hear, examine, and decide a cause between parties, pending before the court, and make report to the court. In *New England*, a *referee* differs from an *arbitrator* in being appointed by the court to decide in a cause which is depending before that court. An *arbitrator* is chosen by parties to decide a cause between them.

REF'ER-ENCE, *n.* A sending, dismission, or direction, to another for information. *Swift.*

2. Relation; respect; view toward.

The Christian religion commands sobriety, temperance, and moderation, in *reference* to our appetites and passions. *Tillotson.*

3. Allusion to. In his observations, he had no *reference* to the case which has been stated.

4. In *law*, the process of assigning a cause depending in court, for a hearing and decision, to persons appointed by the court.

REF-ER-EN'TIAL, *a.* That contains a reference; that points to something out of itself. *Smart.*

REF-ER-END'A-RY, *n.* One to whose decision a cause is referred; a referee. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

2. An officer who delivered the royal answer to petitions. *Harmar.*

3. In *early history*, an officer charged with the duty of procuring and dispatching diplomas and decrees. *Brande.*

RE-FER'MENT, *n.* Reference for decision. [*Not used.*] *Laud.*

RE-FER-MENT', *v. t.* [*re* and *ferment.*] To ferment again. *Blackmore.*

RE-FER'RED, *pp.* Dismissed or directed to another; assigned, as to a class, order, or cause; assigned by a court to persons appointed to decide.

RE-FER'RI-BLE, *a.* That may be referred; referable. *Brown.*

RE-FER'RING, *ppr.* Dismissing or directing to another for information; alluding; assigning, as to a class, order, cause, &c.; or assigning to private persons for decision.

RE-FIND', *v. t* [*re* and *find.*] To find again; to experience anew. *Sandys.*

RE-FINE', *v. t.* [Fr. *raffiner*; It. *raffinare*; Sp. and Port. *refinar*; *re* and *fine.*]

1. To purify; *in a general sense*; applied to liquors, to depurate; to defecate; to clarify; to separate, as liquor, from all extraneous matter. In this sense, the verb is used with propriety, but it is customary to use FINE.

2. *Applied to metals*, to separate the metallic substance from all other matter, whether another metal or alloy, or any earthy substance; in short, to detach the pure metal from all extraneous matter.

I will bring the third part through the fire, and will *refine* them as silver is *refined.*—Zech. xiii.

3. To purify, as manners, from what is gross, clownish, or vulgar; to polish; to make elegant. We expect to see *refined* manners in courts.

4. To purify, as language, by removing vulgar words and barbarisms.

5. To purify, as taste; to give a nice and delicate perception of beauty and propriety in literature and the arts.

6. To purify, as the mind or moral principles; to give or implant in the mind a nice perception of truth, justice, and propriety, in commerce and social intercourse. This nice perception of what is right constitutes rectitude of principle, or moral refinement of mind; and a correspondent practice of social duties constitutes rectitude of conduct or purity of morals. Hence we speak of a *refined* mind, *refined* manners, *refined* principles.

To refine the heart or *soul*; to cleanse it from all carnal or evil affections and desires, and implant in it holy or heavenly affections

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RE-FINE′, *v. i.* To improve in accuracy, delicacy, or in any thing that constitutes excellence.

Chaucer *refined* on Boccace, and mended his stories. *Dryden.*
Yet let a lord but own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens, how the sense *refines!* *Pope.*

2. To become pure; to be cleared of feculent matter

So the pure, limpid stream, when foul with stains,
Works itself clear, and as it runs, *refines.* *Addison.*

3. To affect nicety. Men sometimes *refine* in speculation beyond the limits of practical truth.

He makes another paragraph about our *refining* in controversy. *Atterbury.*

RE-FIN′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Purified; separated from extraneous matter; freed from alloy, &c., as metals; clarified, as liquors; polished; separated from what is coarse, rude, or improper.

RE-FIN′ED-LY, *adv.* With affected nicety or elegance. *Dryden.*

RE-FIN′ED-NESS, *n.* State of being refined; purity; refinement; also, affected purity. *Barrow.*

RE-FINE′MENT, *n.* The act of purifying by separating from a substance all extraneous matter; a clearing from dross, alloy, dregs, or recrement; as, the *refinement* of metals or liquors.

2. The state of being pure.

The more bodies are of a kin to spirit in subtilty and *refinement*, the more diffusive are they. *Norris.*

3. Polish of language; elegance; purity.

From the civil war to this time, I doubt whether the corruptions in our language have not equaled its *refinements.* *Swift.*

4. Polish of manners; elegance; nice observance of the civilities of social intercourse and of graceful decorum. *Refinement* of manners is often found in persons of corrupt morals.

5. Purity of taste; nice perception of beauty and propriety in literature and the arts.

6. Purity of mind and morals; nice perception and observance of rectitude in moral principles and practice.

7. Purity of heart; the state of the heart purified from sensual and evil affections. This *refinement* is the effect of Christian principles.

8. Artificial practice; subtilty; as, the *refinements* of cunning. *Rogers.*

9. Affectation of nicety, or of elegant improvement; as, the *refinements* of reasoning or philosophy.

RE-FIN′ER, *n.* One that refines metals or other things. *Bacon.*

2. An improver in purity and elegance; as, a *refiner* of language. *Swift.*

3. An inventor of superfluous subtilties; one who is over nice in discrimination, in argument, reasoning, philosophy, &c.

RE-FIN′ER-Y, *n.* The place and apparatus for refining metals.

RE-FIN′ING, *ppr.* Purifying; separating from alloy or any extraneous matter; polishing; improving in accuracy, delicacy, or purity.

RE-FIN′ING, *n.* The act or process of purifying; *particularly*, the purification of a metal from an alloy or other matter. *Hebert.*

2. The use of too much refinement or subtilty; great nicety of speculation.

RE-FIT′, *v. t.* [*re* and *fit.*] To fit or prepare again; to repair; to restore after damage or decay; as, to *refit* ships of war.

RE-FIT′, *v. i.* To repair damages. Admiral Keppel returned to Portsmouth to *refit.* *Belsham.*

RE-FIT′MENT, *n.* A second fitting out.

RE-FIT′TED, *pp.* Prepared again; repaired.

RE-FIT′TING, *ppr.* Repairing after damage or decay.

RE-FLECT′, *v. t.* [L. *reflecto*; *re* and *flecto*, to bend; Fr. *reflechir*; It. *riflettere.*]

To throw back; to cause to return after striking upon any surface; as, to *reflect* light, heat, sound, &c. In the rainbow, the rays of light are *reflected* as well as refracted.

Bodies close together *reflect* their own color. *Dryden.*

RE-FLECT′, *v. i.* To throw back light, heat, &c.; to return rays or beams; as, a *reflecting* mirror or gem. *Shak.*

2. To bend back. *Bentley.*

3. To throw or turn back the thoughts upon the past operations of the mind, or upon past events. We *reflect* with pleasure on a generous or heroic action; we *reflect* with pain on our follies and vices; we *reflect* on our former thoughts, meditations, and opinions.

4. To consider attentively; to revolve in the mind; to contemplate; as, I will *reflect* on this subject.

And as I much *reflected*, much I mourned. *Prior.*
In every action, *reflect* upon the end. *Taylor.*

[To *reflect* on things *future*, is not strictly possible, yet the word is often used as synonymous with MEDITATE and CONTEMPLATE.]

5. To bring reproach.

Errors of wives *reflect* on husband still. *Dryden.*

To reflect on; to cast censure or reproach.

I do not *reflect* in the least on the memory of his late majesty. *Swift.*

RE-FLECT′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Thrown back; returned; as, *reflected* light, heat, sound, &c.

RE-FLECT′ENT, *a.* Bending or flying back; as, the ray descendent, and ray *reflectent.* *Digby.*

RE-FLECT′I-BLE, *a.* That may be reflected or thrown back. *Gregory.*

RE-FLECT′ING, *ppr.* Throwing back, as light, heat, &c.

2. Turning back, as thoughts upon themselves or upon past events.

3. *Reflecting on*; casting censure or reproach.

RE-FLECT′ING, *a.* Throwing back light, heat, &c., as a mirror or other surface.

2. Given to reflection or serious consideration; reflective; as, a *reflecting* mind.

Reflecting telescope. See TELESCOPE.

RE-FLECT′ING CIR′CLE, *n.* An instrument for the measurement of angles by reflection. *Brande.*

RE-FLECT′ING-LY, *adv.* With reflection; with censure. *Swift.*

RE-FLEC′TION, (re-flek′shun,) *n.* [from *reflect.*] A turning back after striking upon any surface; as, the *reflection* of light, heat, or sound; the *reflection* of an elastic body. The angle of incidence and the angle of *reflection* are always equal.

2. The act of bending back. *Bentley.*

3. That which is reflected.

As the sun in water we can bear,
Yet not the sun, but his *reflection* there. *Dryden.*

4. The operation of the mind by which it turns its views back upon itself and its operations; the review or reconsideration of past thoughts, opinions, or decisions of the mind, or of past events. *Encyc.*

5. Thought thrown back on itself, on the past or on the absent; as, melancholy *reflections*; delightful *reflections.*

Job's *reflections* on his once flourishing estate at the same time afflicted and encouraged him. *Atterbury.*

6. The expression of thought.

7. Attentive consideration; meditation; contemplation.

This delight grows and improves under thought and *reflection.* *South.*

8. Censure; reproach cast.

He died, and O! may no *reflection* shed
Its poisonous venom on the royal dead. *Prior.*

RE-FLECT′IVE, *a.* Throwing back images; as, a *reflective* mirror.

In the *reflective* stream the sighing bride,
Viewing her charms impaired. *Prior.*

2. Considering the operations of the mind, or things past; as, *reflective* reason. *Prior.*

RE-FLECT′IVE-LY, *adv.* By reflection.

RE-FLECT′OR, *n.* One who reflects or considers. *Boyle.*

2. Something having a polished surface for reflecting light or heat, as of a lamp, &c.

RE′FLEX, *a.* [L. *reflexus.*]

1. Directed back; retroactive; as, a *reflex* act of the soul, the turning of the intellectual eye inward upon its own actions. *Hale.*

2. Designating the parts of a painting illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture. *Encyc.*

3. In *botany*, bent back; reflected.

RE-FLEX′, *n.* Reflection. [*Not used.*] *Hooker.*

2. The light reflected from an enlightened surface to one in shade. *Gwilt.*

RE-FLEX′, *v. t.* To reflect. *Shak.*

2. To bend back; to turn back. [*Little used.*] *Gregory.*

RE-FLEX′ED, (re-flekst′,) *pp.* or *a.* Reflected; in *botany*, suddenly bent backward. *Lindley.*

RE-FLEX-I-BIL′I-TY, *n.* The quality of being reflexible or capable of being reflected; as, the *reflexibility* of the rays of light. *Newton.*

RE-FLEX′I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being reflected or thrown back.

The light of the sun consists of rays differently refrangible and *reflexible*, *Cheyne.*

RE-FLEX′ION. See REFLECTION.

RE-FLEX′I-TY, *n.* Capacity of being reflected.

RE-FLEX′IVE, *a.* Having respect to something past.

Assurance *reflexive* can not be a divine faith. *Hammond.*

RE-FLEX′IVE-LY, *adv.* In a direction backward. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

RE-FLŌAT′, *n.* [*re* and *float.*] Reflux; ebb; a flowing back. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

RE-FLO-RES′CENCE, *n.* [*re* and *florescence.*] A blossoming anew.

RE-FLŌUR′ISH, (re-flur′ish,) *v. i.* [*re* and *flourish.*] To flourish anew. *Milton.*

RE-FLŌUR′ISH-ING, *ppr.* Flourishing again.

RE-FLŌW′, *v. i.* [*re* and *flow.*] To flow back; to ebb.

RE-FLŌW′ING, *ppr.* Flowing back; ebbing. *Darwin.*

RE-FLUCT-U-A′TION, *n.* A flowing back.

REF′LU-ENCE, } *n.* [from *refluent.*] A flowing
REF′LU-EN-CY, } back. *Mountagu.*

REF′LU-ENT, *a.* [L. *refluens*; *re* and *fluo.*]

1. Flowing back; ebbing; as, the *refluent* tide.

2. Flowing back; returning, as a fluid; as, *refluent* blood. *Arbuthnot.*

RE′FLUX, *n.* [Fr., from L. *refluxus.*]

A flowing back; the returning of a fluid; as, the flux and *reflux* of the tides; the flux and *reflux* of the Euripus. *Brown.*

RE-FOC′IL-LATE, (-fos′il-lāte,) *v. t.* [It. *refocillare*; Sp. *refocilar*; L. *refocillo*; *re* and the root of *focus.*]

To refresh; to revive; to give new vigor to. [*Little used.*] *Aubrey.*

RE-FOC-IL-LA′TION, (-fos-il-lā′shun,) *n.* The act of refreshing or giving new vigor; restoration of strength by refreshment. [*Little used.*] *Middleton.*

RE-FO-MENT′, *v. t.* [*re* and *foment.*] To foment anew; to warm or cherish again. *Cotgrave.*

2. To excite anew.

RE-FO-MENT′ED, *pp.* Fomented or incited anew.

RE-FO-MENT′ING, *ppr.* Fomenting anew; exciting again.

RE-FORM′, *v. t.* [Fr. *reformer*; L. *reformo*; *re* and *formo*, to form.]

1. To change from worse to better; to amend; to correct; to restore to a former good state, or to bring from a bad to a good state; as, to *reform* a profligate man; to *reform* corrupt manners or morals.

The example alone of a vicious prince will corrupt an age; but that of a good one will not *reform* it. *Swift.*

2. To change from bad to good; to remove that which is bad or corrupt; as, to *reform* abuses; to *reform* the vices of the age.

RE-FORM′, *v. i.* To abandon that which is evil or corrupt, and return to a good state; to be amended or corrected. A man of settled habits of vice will seldom *reform.*

RE′-FORM′, *v. t.* [*re* and *form.*] To form again; to create or shape anew.

RE-FORM′, *n.* Reformation; amendment of what is defective, vicious, corrupt, or depraved; as, the *reform* of parliamentary elections; *reform* of government.

REF-OR-MA′DO, *n.* A monk who adheres to the reformation of his order. *Weever.*

2. An officer retained in his regiment when his company is disbanded. *B. Jonson.*

RE-FORM′AL-IZE, *v. i.* To affect reformation; to pretend to correctness. *Lee.*

REF-OR-MA′TION, *n.* The act of reforming; correction or amendment of life, manners, or of any thing vicious or corrupt; as, the *reformation* of manners; *reformation* of the age; *reformation* of abuses.

Satire lashes vice into *reformation.* *Dryden.*

2. *By way of eminence*, the change of religion in the European churches to its primitive purity, begun by Luther, A. D. 1517.

RE-FOR-MA′TION, *n.* The act of forming anew; a second forming in order; as, the *re-formation* of a column of troops into a hollow square. *Mitford.*

RE-FORM′A-TIVE, *a.* Forming again; having the quality of renewing form. *Good.*

RE-FORM′A-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to produce reformation.

RE-FORM′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Corrected; amended; restored to a good state; as, a *reformed* profligate.

2. *a.* In *ecclesiastical history*, a term denoting, in its widest sense, all who separated from the Roman Catholic church at the era of the reformation. In *a more specific sense*, it denotes those who separated from Luther on the doctrine of consubstantiation, &c., and carried the reformation, as they claimed, to a higher point. The Protestant churches founded by them in Switzerland, France, Holland, and part of Germany, were called the *Reformed churches.*

RE′-FORM′ED, *pp.* Formed anew. [*Encyc. Am.*

RE-FORM′ER, *n.* One who effects a reformation or amendment; as, a *reformer* of manners, or of abuses.

2. One of those who commenced the reformation of religion in the sixteenth century, as Luther, Melanchthon, Zuinglius, and Calvin.

RE-FORM′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Correcting what is wrong; amending; restoring to a good state.

RE′-FORM′ING, *ppr.* Forming anew.

RE-FORM′IST, *n.* One who is of the reformed religion. *Howell.*

2. One who proposes or favors a political reform.

RE-FOR-TI-FI-CA′TION, *n.* A fortifying a second time. *Mitford.*

RE-FOR′TI-FI-ED, *pp.* Fortified anew.

RE-FOR′TI-FY, *v. t.* To fortify anew.

RE-FOR′TI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Fortifying again.

RE-FOS′SION, (re-fosh′un,) *n.* The act of digging up. *Bp. Hall.*

RE-FOUND′, *v. t.* [*re* and *found.*] To found or cast anew. *Warton.*

RE-FOUND′ED, *pp.* Founded again.

RE-FOUND′ER, *n.* One who refounds.

RE-FOUND′ING, *ppr.* Founding again.

RE-FRACT′, *v. t.* [L. *refractus*, *refringo*; *re* and *frango*, to break.]

To break the natural course of the rays of light; to cause to deviate from a direct course. A dense medium *refracts* the rays of light, as they pass into it from a rare medium.

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RE-FRACT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Turned from a direct course, as rays of light.

2. *a.* In *botany* and *conchology*, bent back at an acute angle; as, a *refracted* corol. *Martyn. Humble.*

RE-FRACT'ING, *ppr.* Turning from a direct course.

2. *a.* That turns rays from a direct course; as, a *refracting* medium.

Refracting telescope. See TELESCOPE.

RE-FRAC'TION, *n.* In *optics*, the change in the direction of a ray of light caused by the difference of density in the medium or mediums through which it passes. *Olmsted.*

Refraction out of a rarer medium into a denser, is made toward the perpendicular. *Newton.*

Refraction, in *mechanics*, is more commonly called DEFLECTION, which see. *Barlow.*

Double refraction; the refraction of light in two directions, and consequent production of two distinct images. The power of double refraction is possessed by all crystals, except those of the tesseral or regular system. *Dana.*

RE-FRACT'IVE, *a.* That refracts, or has power to refract or turn from a direct course; pertaining to refraction; as, *refractive* densities or powers. *Newton.*

RE-FRACT'O-RI-LY, *adv.* Perversely; obstinately.

RE-FRACT'O-RI-NESS, *n.* [from *refractory.*] Perverse or sullen obstinacy in opposition or disobedience.

I never allowed any man's *refractoriness* against the privileges and orders of the house. *K. Charles.*

2. *Applied to metals*, difficulty of fusion.

RE-FRACT'O-RY, *a.* [Fr. *refractaire*; L. *refractarius*, from *refragor*, to resist; *re* and *fragor*, from *frango*.]

1. Sullen or perverse in opposition or disobedience; obstinate in non-compliance; as, a *refractory* child; a *refractory* servant.

Raging appetites that are
Most disobedient and *refractory*. *Shak.*

2. Unmanageable; obstinately unyielding; as, a *refractory* beast.

3. *Applied to metals*, difficult of fusion; not easily yielding to the force of heat.

RE-FRACT'O-RY, *n.* A person obstinate in opposition or disobedience. *Hall.*

2. Obstinate opposition. [*Not used.*] *Taylor.*

RE-FRA'GA-BLE or REF'RA-GA-BLE, *a.* [L. *refragor*; *re* and *frango*.]

That may be refuted, that is, broken.

RE-FRAIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *refrener*; It. *rinfrenare*; L. *refræno*; *re* and *fræno*, to curb; *frænum*, a rein. See REIN.]

To hold back; to restrain; to keep from action.

My son — *refrain* thy foot from their path. — Prov. i.
Then Joseph could not *refrain* himself before all them that stood by. — Gen. xlv.

RE-FRAIN', *v. i.* To forbear; to abstain; to keep one's self from action or interference.

Refrain from these men, and let them alone. — Acts v.

RE-FRAIN', *n.* [Fr. *refrein.*]

The burden of a song; a kind of musical repetition. *Mason.*

RE-FRAIN'ED, *pp.* Held back; restrained.

RE-FRAIN'ING, *ppr.* Holding back; forbearing.

RE-FRAME', *v. t.* [*re* and *frame.*] To frame again.

RE-FRAM'ED, *pp.* Framed anew. [*Hakewill.*

RE-FRAM'ING, *ppr.* Framing again.

RE-FRAN-GI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *refrangible.*] The disposition of rays of light to be refracted or turned out of a direct course, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another. *Newton.*

RE-FRAN'GI-BLE, *a.* [L. *re* and *frango*, to break.]

Capable of being refracted or turned out of a direct course in passing from one medium to another; as rays of light. *Locke.*

REF-RE-NA'TION, *n.* [See REFRAIN.] The act of restraining. [*Not used.*]

RE-FRESH', *v. t.* [Fr. *refraîchir*; *re* and *fraîchir*, from *fraîche*, fresh; It. *rinfrescare*; Sp. and Port. *refrescar.* See FRESH.]

1. To cool; to allay heat.

A dew coming after a heat *refresheth*. *Ecclus.*

2. To give new strength to; to invigorate; to relieve after fatigue; as, to *refresh* the body. A man or a beast is *refreshed* by food and rest. *Exod.* xxiii.

3. To revive; to reanimate after depression; to cheer; to enliven.

For they have *refreshed* my spirit and yours. — 1 Cor. xvi.

4. To improve by new touches any thing impaired.

The rest *refresh* the scaly snakes. *Dryden.*

5. To revive what is drooping; as, rain *refreshes* the plants.

RE-FRESH', *n.* Act of refreshing. [*Not used.*] *Daniel.*

RE-FRESH'ED, (re-fresht',) *pp.* Cooled; invigorated; revived; cheered.

RE-FRESH'ER, *n.* He or that which refreshes, revives, or invigorates. *Thomson.*

RE-FRESH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Cooling; invigorating; reviving; reanimating.

RE-FRESH'ING, *n.* Refreshment; relief after fatigue or suffering. *Mortimer.*

2. Refreshment in spiritual things. *Acts* iii. 19.

RE-FRESH'ING-LY, *adv.* So as to refresh, or give new life.

RE-FRESH'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of refreshing.

RE-FRESH'MENT, *n.* Act of refreshing; or new strength or vigor received after fatigue; relief after suffering; *applied to the body.*

2. New life or animation after depression; *applied to the mind or spirits.*

3. That which gives fresh strength or vigor, as food or rest. *South. Sprat.*

RE-FRET', *n.* The burden of a song. *Dict.*

RE-FRIG'ER ANT, *a.* [Fr. See REFRIGERATE.] Cooling; allaying heat. *Bacon.*

RE-FRIG'ER-ANT, *n.* Among *physicians*, a medicine which abates heat, or cools.

RE-FRIG'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *refrigero*; *re* and *frigus*, cold.]

To cool; to allay the heat of; to refresh. *Bacon.*

RE-FRIG'ER-A-TED, *pp.* Cooled.

RE-FRIG'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* Allaying heat; cooling.

RE-FRIG-ER-A'TION, *n.* The act of cooling; the abatement of heat; state of being cooled. *Bacon.*

RE-FRIG'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Cooling.

RE-FRIG'ER-A-TIVE, *n.* A remedy that allays heat.

RE-FRIG'ER-A-TOR, *n.* An air-tight box for keeping articles cool in summer by means of ice.

2. An apparatus for rapid cooling, connected with a still, &c. *Francis.*

RE-FRIG'ER-A-TO-RY, *a.* Cooling; mitigating heat.

RE-FRIG'ER-A-TO-RY, *n.* In *distillation*, a vessel filled with cold water, through which the worm passes; by which means the vapors are condensed as they pass through the worm.

2. Any thing internally cooling. *Mortimer.*

REF-RI-GE'RI-UM, *n.* [L.] Cooling refreshment; refrigeration. [*Not in use.*] *South.*

REFT, *pp.* of REAVE. Deprived; bereft. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

2. *pret.* of REAVE. Took away. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

REFT, *n.* A chink. [See RIFT.]

REF'UGE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *refugium*, *refugio*; *re* and *fugio*, to flee.]

1. Shelter or protection from danger or distress.

— Rocks, dens, and caves, but I in none of these
Find place or *refuge*. *Milton.*
We have made lies our *refuge*. — Is. xxviii.
We might have strong consolation, who have fled for *refuge* to lay hold on the hope set before us. — Heb. vi.

2. That which sheltors or protects from danger, distress, or calamity; a stronghold which protects by its strength, or a sanctuary which secures safety by its sacredness; any place inaccessible to an enemy.

The high hills are a *refuge* for the wild goats. — Ps. civ.
The lord also will be a *refuge* for the oppressed. — Ps. ix.

3. An expedient to secure protection or defense.

This last old man —
Their latest *refuge* was to send to him. *Shak.*

4. Expedient, in general.

Light must be supplied, among graceful *refuges*, by terracing any story in danger of darkness. *Wotton.*

Cities of refuge; among *the Israelites*, certain cities appointed to secure the safety of such persons as might commit homicide without design. Of these there were three on each side of Jordan. *Josh.* xx.

REF'UGE, *v. t.* To shelter; to protect.

REF-U-GEE', *n.* [Fr. *refugié.*]

1. One who flies to a shelter or place of safety. *Dryden.*

2. One who, in times of persecution or political commotion, flees to a foreign power or country for safety; as, the French *refugees*, who left France after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and settled in Flanders and America; the *refugees* from Hispaniola, in 1792; and the American *refugees*, who left their country at the revolution.

RE-FUL'GENCE, } *n.* [L. *refulgens*, *refulgeo*; *re*
RE-FUL'GEN-CY, } and *fulgeo*, to shine.]

A flood of light; splendor.

RE-FUL'GENT, *a.* Casting a bright light; shining; splendid; as, *refulgent* beams; *refulgent* light; *refulgent* arms.

A conspicuous and *refulgent* truth. *Boyle.*

RE-FUL'GENT-LY, *adv.* With a flood of light; with great brightness.

RE-FUND', *v. t.* [L. *refundo*; *re* and *fundo*, to pour.]

1. To pour back.

Were the humors of the eye tinctured with any color, they would *refund* that color upon the object. [*Unusual or obsolete.*] *Ray.*

2. To repay; to return in payment or compensation for what has been taken; to restore; as, to *refund* money taken wrongfully; to *refund* money advanced with interest; to *refund* the amount advanced.

RE-FUND'ED, *pp.* Poured back; repaid.

RE-FUND'ER, *n.* One who refunds.

RE-FUND'ING, *ppr.* Pouring back; returning, by payment or compensation.

RE-FUR'BISH, *v. t.* To furbish a second time.

RE-FUR'BISH-ED, (-fur'bisht,) *pp.* Furbished again.

RE-FUR'BISH-ING, *ppr.* Furbishing again.

RE-FŪS'A-BLE, *a.* [from *refuse.*] That may be refused. *Young.*

RE-FŪ'SAL, *n.* The act of refusing; denial of any thing demanded, solicited, or offered for acceptance. The first *refusal* is not always proof that the request will not be ultimately granted.

2. The right of taking in preference to others; the choice of taking or refusing; option; pre-emption. We say, a man has the *refusal* of a farm or a horse, or the *refusal* of an employment.

RE-FŪSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *refuser*; Arm. *reusi*, *reusein*; It. *rifiutare*, *rifusare*; Sp. *rehusar*; Port. *refusar*: L. *recuso*; *re* and the root of *causor*, to accuse; *causa*, cause. The primary sense of *causor* is, to drive, to throw or thrust at, and *recuso* is to drive back, to repel or repulse, the sense of *refuse.*]

1. To deny a request, demand, invitation, or command; to decline to do or grant what is solicited, claimed, or commanded.

Thus Edom *refused* to give Israel passage through his border. — Num. xx.

2. To decline to accept what is offered; as, to *refuse* an office; to *refuse* an offer.

If they *refuse* to take the cup at thy hand. — Jer. xxv.

3. To reject; as, to *refuse* instruction or reproof. *Prov.* x.

The stone which the builders *refused* is become the head of the corner. — Ps. cxviii.

Note. — *Refuse* expresses rejection more strongly than *decline.*

RE-FŪSE', *v. i.* To decline to accept; not to comply.

Too proud to ask, too humble to *refuse*. *Garth.*

REF'ŪSE, (ref'yūse,) *a.* [Fr. *refus*, refusal, denial, and that which is denied.]

Literally, refused; rejected; hence, worthless; of no value; left as unworthy of reception; as, the *refuse* parts of stone or timber.

Please to bestow on him the *refuse* letters. *Spectator.*

REF'ŪSE, *n.* That which is refused or rejected as useless; waste matter. *Hooker. Bacon. Addison.*

RE-FŪSE', *n.* Refusal. [*Obs.*] *Fairfax.*

RE-FŪS'ED, *pp.* Denied; rejected; not accepted.

RE-FŪS'ER, *n.* One that refuses or rejects. *Taylor.*

RE-FŪS'ING, *ppr.* Denying; declining to accept; rejecting.

RE-FŪ'TA-BLE, *a.* [from *refute.*] That may be refuted or disproved; that may be proved false or erroneous.

RE-FŪ'TAL, *n.* Refutation. [*Not used.*]

REF-Ų-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *refutatio.* See REFUTE.]

The act or process of refuting or disproving; the act of proving to be false or erroneous; the overthrowing of an argument, opinion, testimony, doctrine, or theory, by argument or countervailing proof. *Bentley.*

RE-FŪ'TA-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to refute.

RE-FŪTE', *v. t.* [Fr. *refuter*; L. *refuto*; *re* and *futo*, obs. The primary sense of *futo* is, to drive or thrust, to bent back. Class Bd.]

To disprove and overthrow by argument, evidence, or countervailing proof; to prove to be false or erroneous; to confute. We say, to *refute* arguments, to *refute* testimony, to *refute* opinions or theories, to *refute* a disputant.

There were so many witnesses to these two miracles that it is impossible to *refute* such multitudes. *Addison.*

RE-FŪT'ED, *pp.* Disproved; proved to be false or erroneous.

RE-FŪT'ER, *n.* One that refutes.

RE-FŪT'ING, *ppr.* Proving to be false or erroneous; confuting.

RE-GAIN', *v. t.* [*re* and *gain*; Fr. *regagner.*]

To gain anew; to recover what has escaped or been lost. *Milton.*

RE-GAIN'ED, *pp.* Recovered; gained anew.

RE-GAIN'ING, *ppr.* Gaining anew; recovering.

RĒ'GAL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *regalis*, from *rex*, Sans. *raja*, connected with *rego*, to govern; Sax. *recan* or *reccan*, to say, to *reck*, to *reckon*, to rule, to *direct*; the root of *right*, L. *rectus*, Sax. *reht.* See RECK and RECKON.]

Pertaining to a king; kingly; royal; as, a *regal* title; *regal* authority; *regal* state, pomp, or splendor; *regal* power or sway. But we say, a *royal* or *kingly* government, not a *regal* one. We never say, a *regal* territory, *regal* dominions, *regal* army, or *regal* navy. *Regal* expresses what is more personal.

RĒ'GAL, *n.* [Fr. *regale.*]

A musical instrument, a small, portable finger organ. [*Disused.*] *Bacon.*

RE-GA'LE, *n.* [L.]

The prerogative of monarchy. *Johnson.*

RE-GALE', *n.* [See the verb, below.] A magnificent entertainment or treat given to embassadors and other persons of distinction. *Encyc.*

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RE-GALE', *v. t.* [Fr. *regaler*; Sp. *regalar*, to regale, to refresh, entertain, caress, cajole, delight, cherish; *regalarse*, to entertain one's self, to take pleasure, also to melt, to be dissolved; Port. *regalar*, to regale, to treat daintily, to delight; It. *regalare*, to present with gifts, to regale, to season. This word is probably a compound of *re* and the root It. *galloria*, a transport of joy, *gallare*, to exult, *gala*, ornament, Port. *galhofa*, mirth, good cheer, Sp. *gallardo*, gay, Fr. *gaillard*, &c. In Russ. *jaluyu* signifies to regale, to gratify with presents, to visit, &c. The primary sense is, to excite, to rouse and be brisk, or to shoot, leap, dart, or rush. We probably see the same root in the Eng. *gale*, *gallant*, Gr. αγαλλιαω, Fr. *joli*, Eng. *jolly*, and in many other words.]

To refresh; to entertain with something that delights; to gratify, as the senses; as, to *regale* the taste, the eye, or the ear. The birds of the forest *regale us* with their songs.

RE-GALE', *v. t.* To feast; to fare sumptuously.

RE-GAL'ED, *pp.* Refreshed; entertained; gratified.

RE-GALE'MENT, *n.* Refreshment; entertainment; gratification.

RE-GA'LI-A, *n. pl.* [L., from *rex*, king.]

1. Ensigns of royalty; the apparatus of a coronation; as the crown, scepter, &c.

2. In *law*, the rights and prerogatives of a king. *Blackstone.*

3. *Regalia of a church*; the privileges granted to it by kings; *sometimes*, its patrimony. *Brande.*

RE-GAL'ING, *ppr.* Refreshing; entertaining; gratifying.

RE-GAL'I-TY, *n.* [from L. *regalis*; It. *realtà*; Fr. *royauté*.]

Royalty; sovereignty; kingship.

He came partly in by the sword, and had high courage in all points of *regality*. *Bacon.*

RE'GAL-LY, *adv.* In a royal manner. *Milton.*

RE-GARD', *v. t.* [Fr. *regarder*; It. *riguardare*; from Fr. *garder*, to guard, keep, defend; It. *guardare*, to guard, to look, view, behold, to beware, to take heed; to discern. The primary sense of *guard* is to drive off or repel, and thus to protect, or to hold, keep, retain; probably the former. To *regard* is to extend or direct the eye to an object, or to hold it in view. We observe a somewhat similar process of deriving the sense of *looking*, in the It. *scorto*, seen, perceived, prudent, guided, convoyed, wary, crafty, discerning, and as a noun, an abridgment; *scorta*, a guide, an *escort*, a guard.]

1. To look toward; to point or be directed toward.

It is a peninsula which *regardeth* the main land. *Sandys.*

2. To observe; to notice with some particularity.

If much you note him,
You offend him; feed and *regard* him not. *Shak.*

3. To attend to with respect and estimation; to value.

This aspect of mine,
The best *regarded* virgins of your clime
Have loved. *Shak.*

4. To attend to as a thing that affects our interest or happiness; to fix the mind on as a matter of importance. He does not *regard* the pain he feels. He does not *regard* the loss he has suffered. He *regards* only the interest of the community.

5. To esteem; to hold in respect and affection. The people *regard* their pastor, and treat him with great kindness. 2 *Kings* iii.

6. To keep; to observe with religious or solemn attention.

He that *regardeth* the day, *regardeth* it to the Lord. — Rom. xiv.

7. To attend to as something to influence our conduct.

He that *regardeth* the clouds shall not reap. - Eccles. xi.

8. To consider seriously; to lay to heart.

They *regard* not the work of the Lord. — Is. v.

9. To notice with pity or concern. *Deut.* xxviii.

10. To notice favorably or with acceptance; to hear and answer.

He will *regard* the prayer of the destitute. — Ps. cii.

11. To love and esteem; to practice; as, to *regard* iniquity in the heart. *Ps.* lxvi.

12. To respect; to have relation to, or bearing upon. The argument does not *regard* the question. [*Rare.*]

To regard the person; to value for outward honor, wealth or power. *Matt.* xxii.

RE-GARD', *n.* [Fr. *regard*; It. *riguardo*.]

1. Look; aspect directed to another.

But her with stern *regard* he thus repelled. *Milton.*
[*Nearly or quite obsolete.*]

2. Attention of the mind with a feeling of interest. He has no *regard* to the interest of society; his motives are wholly selfish.

3. Respect; esteem; reverence; that view of the mind which springs from value, estimable qualities, or any thing that excites admiration.

With some *regard* to what is just and *right*,
They'll lead their lives. *Milton.*
To him they had *regard*, because of long time he had bewitched them with sorceries. — Acts viii.

4. Respect; account.

Change was thought necessary in *regard* of the injury the church received by a number of things then in use. *Hooker.*

5. Relation; reference.

To persuade them to pursue and persevere in virtue, in *regard* to themselves; *in* justice and goodness, in *regard* to their neighbors; and piety toward God. *Watts.*

6. Note; eminence; account.

Mac Ferlagh was a man of meanest *regard* among them. *Spenser.*

7. Matter demanding notice. *Spenser.*

8. Prospect; object of sight. [*Not proper, nor in use.*] *Shak.*

9. In *the English forest laws*, view; inspection.

Court of regard, or *survey of dogs*; a forest court in England, held every third year for the lawing or expeditation of mastiffs, that is, for cutting off the claws and ball of the fore feet, to prevent them from running after deer. *Blackstone.*

RE-GARD'A-BLE, *a.* Observable; worthy of notice. *Brown. Carew.*

RE-GARD'ANT, *a.* In *law*, a villain regardant is one annexed to the manor or land. *Blackstone.*

2. In *heraldry*, looking behind; as, a lion or other beast. *Encyc.*

RE-GARD'ED, *pp.* Noticed; observed; esteemed; respected.

RE-GARD'ER, *n.* One that regards.

2. In *English law*, the regarder of the forest was an officer whose business was to view the forest, inspect the officers, and inquire of all offenses and defaults.

RE-GARD'FUL, *a.* Taking notice; heedful; observing with care; attentive.

Let a man be very tender and *regardful* of every pious motion made by the Spirit of God on his heart. *South.*

RE-GARD'FUL-LY, *adv.* Attentively; heedfully.

2. Respectfully. *Shak.*

RE-GARD'ING, *ppr.* Noticing; considering with care; attending to; observing; esteeming; caring for.

2. Respecting; concerning; relating to.

RE-GARD'LESS, *a.* Not looking or attending to; heedless; negligent; careless; as, *regardless* of life or of health; *regardless* of danger; *regardless* of consequences.

Regardless of the bliss wherein he sat. *Milton.*

2. Not regarded; slighted. [*Rare.*] *Spectator.*

RE-GARD'LESS-LY, *adv.* Heedlessly; carelessly; negligently.

RE-GARD'LESS-NESS, *n.* Heedlessness; inattention; negligence. *Whitlock.*

RE-GATH'ER, *v. t.* To gather or collect a second time. *B. Trumbull.*

RE-GATH'ER-ED, *pp.* Collected again.

RE-GATH'ER-ING, *ppr.* Gathering a second time.

RE-GAT'TA, *n.* [It. *regatta*.]

A rowing match in which a number of boats are rowed for a prize.

RE'GEL, } *n.* A fixed star of the first magnitude in
RI'GEL, } Orion's left foot.

RE'GEN-CY, *n.* [L. *regens*, from *rego*, to govern.]

1. Rule; authority; government. *Hooker.*

2. The state or condition of a regent.

3. Vicarious government. *Temple.*

4. The district under the jurisdiction of a vicegerent. *Milton.*

5. The body of men intrusted with vicarious government; as, a *regency* constituted during a king's minority, insanity, or absence from the kingdom.

RE-GEN'ER-A-CY, *n.* [See REGENERATE.] The state of being regenerated. *Hammond.*

RE-GEN'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *regenero*; *re* and *genero*. See GENERATE.]

1. To generate or produce anew; to form into a new and better state; to *reproduce*.

Through all the soil a genial ferment spreads,
Regenerates the plants and new adorns the meads. *Blackmore.*

2. In *theology*, to renew the heart by a change of affections; to change the heart and affections from *natural* enmity to the love of God; to implant holy affections in the heart. *Scott. Addison.*

RE-GEN'ER-ATE, *a.* [L. *regeneratus*.]

1. Reproduced. *Shak.*

2. Born anew; renovated in heart; changed from a natural to a spiritual state. *Milton. Wake.*

RE-GEN'ER-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Reproduced.

2. Renewed; born again.

RE-GEN'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being regenerated.

RE-GEN'ER-A-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Reproducing; forming into a new and better state.

2. Renovating the nature by the implantation of holy affections in the heart.

RE-GEN-ER-A'TION, *n.* Reproduction; the act of forming into a new and better state.

2. In *theology*, new birth by the grace of God; that change by which the will and natural enmity of man to God and his law are subdued, and a *principle of* supreme love to God and his law, or holy affections, are implanted in the heart.

He saved us by the washing of *regeneration* and renewing of the Holy Spirit. — Tit. iii.

RE-GEN'ER-A-TO-RY, *a.* Renewing; having the power to renew; tending to reproduce or renovate. *Faber.*

RE'GENT, *a.* [L. *regens*, from *rego*, to *rule*.]

1. Ruling; governing; as, a *regent* principle. *Hale.*

2. Exercising vicarious authority. *Milton.*

Queen regent; a queen who governs; opposed to *queen consort*.

RE'GENT, *n.* A governor; a ruler; *in a general sense*; as Uriel, *regent* of the sun. *Milton.*

2. One invested with vicarious authority; one who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence, or disability of the king. *Brande.*

3. In *the English universities*, the regents, or *regentes*, are members of the university who have certain peculiar duties of instruction or government. At Cambridge, all resident Masters of Arts, of less than four years' standing, and all Doctors of less than two, are Regents. At Oxford, the period of regency is shorter. At both universities, those of a more advanced standing, who keep their names on the college-books, are called *non-regents*. At Cambridge, the regents compose the upper house, and the non-regents the lower house of the senate or governing body. At Oxford, the regents compose the *congregation*, which confers degrees, and does the ordinary business of the university. The regents and non-regents, collectively, compose the *convocation*, which is the governing body in the last resort. *Cam. Coll. Oxf. Guide.*

4. In *the State of New York*, the member of a corporate body which is invested with the superintendence of all the colleges, academies, and schools in the State. This board consists of twenty-one members, who are called "*the regents of the university of the State of New York.*" They are appointed and removable by the legislature. They have power to grant acts of incorporation for colleges, to visit and inspect all colleges, *academies*, and schools, and to make regulations for governing the same. *Stat. New York.*

RE'GENT-ESS, *n.* A protectress of a kingdom. *Cotgrave.*

RE'GENT-SHIP, *n.* The power of governing, or the office of a regent.

2. Deputed authority. *Shak.*

RE-GERM'IN-ATE, *v. i.* [*re* and *germinate*.] To germinate again.

Perennial plants *regerminate* several years successively. *Lee.*

RE-GERM'IN-A-TING, *ppr.* Germinating anew.

RE-GERM-IN-A'TION, *n.* A sprouting or germination anew.

RE-GEST', *n.* A register. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

REG'I-BLE, *a.* Governable. [*Not in use.*] *Dict.*

REG'I-CIDE, *n.* [It. and Sp. *regicida*; Fr. *regicide*; L. *rex*, king, and *cædo*, to slay.]

1. A king-killer; one who murders a king. *Dryden.*

2. The killing or murder of a king. *Pope.*

3. A name of reproach given to the judges who condemned Charles I. of England.

RE-GIME', (rā-zheem',) *n.* Mode of living; government; administration.

REG'I-MEN, *n.* [L., from *rego*, to govern.]

1. In *medicine*, the regulation of diet with a view to the preservation or restoration of health; or, *in a more general sense*, the regulation of all the non-naturals for the same purposes. *Encyc.*

2. Any regulation or remedy which is intended to produce *beneficial effects by gradual operation*. *Hume.*

3. In *grammar*, government; that part of syntax or construction, which regulates the dependency of words, and the alterations which one occasions or requires in another in connection with it; the words governed.

4. Orderly government; system of order.

REG'I-MENT, *n.* [L. *regimen*.]

1. In *military affairs*, a body of men, either horse, foot, or artillery, commanded either by a colonel or lieutenant-colonel, and by a major, and consisting of a number of companies, usually from eight to ten.

2. Government; mode of ruling; rule; authority; as used by Hooker, Hale, and others. [*Wholly obsolete.*]

REG'I-MENT, *v. t.* To form into a regiment or into regiments with proper officers. [*A military use of the word.*] *Washington. Smollett.*

REG-I-MENT'AL, *a.* Belonging to a regiment; as, *regimental* officers; *regimental* clothing.

REG-I-MENT'ALS, *n. pl.* The uniform worn by the troops of a regiment.

REG'I-MENT-ED, *pp.* Formed into a regiment; incorporated with a regiment. *Washington.*

RE'GION, (rē'jun,) *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *region*; It. *regione*; L. *regio*; Ir. *criosh*, with a prefix; from the root of *reach*, *reck*, L. *rego*.]

1. A tract of land or space of indefinite extent, usually a tract of considerable extent. It is sometimes nearly synonymous with COUNTRY; as, all the *region* of Argob. *Deut.* iii.

He had dominion over all the *region* on this side the river. — 1 Kings iv.

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So we speak of the airy *region*, the ethereal *regions*, the upper *regions*, the lower *regions*.

2. The inhabitants of a region or district of country. *Matt.* iii.

3. A part of the body; as, the *region* of the heart

4. Place; rank. [or liver.

He is of too high a *region*. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

REG'IS-TER, *n.* [Fr. *registre, registre*; Low L. *registrum*, from *regero*, to set down in writing; *re* and *gero*, to carry. But Spelman considers the word as formed of *re* and Norm. *gister* or *giser*, to lay, and equivalent to *repository*.]

1. A written account or entry of acts, judgments, or proceedings, for preserving and conveying to future times an exact knowledge of transactions. The word appropriately denotes an official account of the proceedings of a public body, a prince, a legislature, a court, an incorporated company, and the like, and in this use it is synonymous with RECORD. But in a lax sense, it signifies any account entered on paper to preserve the remembrance of what is done.

2. The book in which a register or record is kept; as, a parish *register*; also, a list; as, the *register* of seamen.

3. [Low L. *registrarius*.] The officer or person whose business is to write or enter in a book accounts of transactions, particularly of the acts and proceedings of courts or other public bodies; as, the *register* of a court of probate; a *register* of deeds.

4. A lid, stopper, or sliding plate, in a furnace, stove, &c., for regulating the admission of air and the heat of the fire.

5. The inner part of the mold in which types are cast.

6. In *printing*, the correspondence of columns on the opposite sides of the sheet.

7. A sliding piece of wood, used as a stop in an organ.

8. In *commerce*, a document issued by the custom-house, containing a description of a vessel, its name, tonnage, country, ownership, &c., always to be kept on board on a foreign voyage, as evidence of its nationality. Coasting vessels are enrolled, not registered. *Bouvier.*

Parish register: a book in which are recorded the baptisms of children, and the marriages and burials of the parish.

REG'IS-TER, *v. t.* To record; to write in a book for preserving an exact account of facts and proceedings. The Greeks and Romans *registered* the names of all children born.

2. To enroll; to enter in a list. *Milton.*

REG'IS-TER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Recorded in a book or register; enrolled.

REG'IS-TER-ING, *ppr.* Recording; enrolling.

REG'IS-TER-SHIP, *n.* The office of register.

REG'IS-TRAR, } *n.* A secretary or register; *espe-*
REG'IS-TRA-RY, } *cially*, an officer in the English universities, who has the keeping of all the public records. *Encyc.*

REG'IS-TRAR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a registrar.

REG-IS-TRA'TION, *n.* The act of inserting in a register. *Walsh.*

REG'IS-TRY, *n.* The act of recording or writing in a register; enrollment.

2. The place where a register is kept.

3. A series of facts recorded. *Temple.*

RE' GI-UM DO'NUM, [L.] The royal gift; a sum of money granted yearly by the English crown in aid of the Presbyterian clergy of Ireland. *Brande.*

RE'GI-US PRO-FESS'OR, *n.* [L.] A name given to the incumbents of those professorships which have been founded by royal bounty.

REG'LE-MENT, (reg'l-ment,) *n.* [Fr.] Regulation. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

REG'LET, *n.* [Fr., from *règle*, rule, L. *regula*, *rego*.]

1. A flat, narrow molding, used chiefly to separate the parts or members of compartments or panels from one another, or to form knots, frets, or other ornaments. *Gwilt.*

2. A ledge of wood exactly planed, used by printers to separate lines and make the work more open. It is thicker than a lead, and is used for the same purpose.

REG'NAN-CY, *n.* Reign; predominance.

REG'NANT, *a.* [Fr., from *regner*, L. *regno*, to reign.]

1. Reigning; exercising regal authority; as, a queen *regnant*. The modern phrase is queen *regent*. *Wotton.*

2. Ruling; predominant; prevalent; having the chief power; as, vices *regnant*. We now say, *reigning* vices. *Swift.*

RE-GORGE', (re-gorj',) *v. t.* [Fr. *regorger*; *re* and *gorge*.]

1. To vomit up; to eject from the stomach; to throw back or out again. *Hayward.*

2. To swallow again. *Dryden.*

3. To swallow eagerly. *Milton.*

RE-GORGED, (re-gorjd',) *pp.* Ejected again from the stomach or a deep place.

RE-GRADE', *v. i.* [L. *regredior*; *re* and *gradior*, to go.]

To retire, to go back. [*Not used.*] *Hales.*

RE-GRAFT', *v. t.* [*re* and *graft*.] To graft again. *Bacon.*

RE-GRAFT'ED, *pp.* Grafted again.

RE-GRAFT'ING, *ppr.* Grafting anew.

RE-GRANT', *v. t.* [*re* and *grant*.] To grant back. *Ayliffe.*

RE-GRANT', *n.* The act of granting back to a former proprietor.

RE-GRANT'ED, *pp.* Granted back.

RE-GRANT'ING, *ppr.* Granting back.

RE-GRATE', *v. t.* [Fr. *regratter*, to scratch again, to new-vamp, to *regrate*, or drive a huckster's trade; *re* and *gratter*, to *grate*, to scratch, to rake.]

1. In *masonry*, to remove the outer surface of an old hewn stone, so as to give it a fresh appearance.

2. To offend; to shock. [*Little used.*]

3. To buy provisions and sell them again in the same market or fair; a practice which, by raising the price, is a public offense and punishable. *Regrating* differs from *engrossing* and *monopolizing*, which signify the buying the whole of certain articles, or large quantities, and from *forestalling*, which signifies the purchase of provisions on the way, before they reach the market. *Blackst me.*

RE-GRA'TER. *n.* One who buys provisions and sells them in the same market or fair.

RE-GRA'TING, *ppr.* Purchasing provisions and selling them in the same market.

RE-GRA'TING, *n.* In *masonry*, the process of removing the outer surface of an old hewn stone, so as to give it a fresh appearance. *Gwilt.*

RE-GREET', *v. t.* [*re* and *greet*.] To greet again; to resalute. *Shak.*

RE-GREET', *n.* A return or exchange of salutation. *Shak.*

RE-GREET'ED, *pp.* Greeted again or in return.

RE-GREET'ING, *ppr.* Greeting again; resaluting.

RE'GRESS, *n.* [Fr. *regrès*; L. *regressus*, *regredior*.]

1. Passage back; return; as, ingress and *regress*.

2. The power of returning or passing back.

RE-GRESS', *v. i.* To go back; to return to a former place or state. *Brown.*

RE-GRES'SION, (re-gresh'un,) *n.* The act of passing back or returning; retrogression; retrogradation. *Brown.*

RE-GRESS'IVE, *a.* Passing back; returning.

RE-GRESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a backward way or manner; by return. *Johnson.*

RE-GRET', *n.* [Fr. *regret*; either from the root of *grate*, or more directly from the root of Sp. and Port. *gritar*, It. *gridare*, Sw. *grata*, Ice. *groet*, Dan. *græder*, Goth. *grietan*, W. *grydiaw*, to scream or cry out, to utter a rough sound; in some dialects to weep or lament. But *grate* and Sp. *gritar* are probably of the same family.]

1. Grief; sorrow; pain of mind at some untoward event. We f el *regret* at the loss of friends, *regret* for our own misfortunes, or for the misfortunes of others.

Never any prince expressed a more lively *regret* for the loss of a servant. *Clarendon.*

Her piety itself would blame,
If her *regrets* should waken thine. *Prior.*

2. Pain of conscience; remorse; as, a passionate *regret* at sin. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Dislike; aversion. [*Not proper, nor in use.*] *Decay of Piety.*

RE-GRET', *v. t.* [Fr. *regretter*.]

1. To grieve at; to lament; to be sorry for; to repent.

Calmly he looked on either life, and here
Saw nothing to *regret*, or there to fear. *Pope.*

2. To be uneasy at. [*Not proper, nor in use.*] *Glanville.*

RE-GRET'FUL, *a.* Full of regret. *Fanshaw.*

RE-GRET'FUL-LY, *adv.* With regret. *Greenhill.*

RE-GRET'TED, *pp.* Lamented.

RE-GRET'TING, *ppr.* Lamenting; grieving at; repenting.

RE-GUERD'ON, (re-gerd'un,) *n.* [*re* and Fr. *guerdon*, a reward. See REWARD.]

A reward; a recompense. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

RE-GUERD'ON, (re-gerd'un,) *v. t.* To reward. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

REG'U-LAR, *a.* [Sp. *id.*; Fr. *regulier*; L. *regularis*, from *regula*, a rule, from *rego*, to rule.]

1. Conformed to a rule; agreeable to an established rule, law, or principle, to a prescribed mode, or to established customary forms; as, a *regular* epic poem; a *regular* verse in poetry; a *regular* piece of music; *regular* practice of law or medicine; a *regular* plan; a *regular* building.

2. Governed by rule or rules; steady or uniform in a course or practice; as, *regular* in diet; *regular* in attending on divine worship.

3. In *geometry*, a *regular* figure is one whose sides and angles are equal, as a square, or an equilateral triangle. Regular figures of more than three or four sides are usually called *regular* polygons.

A *regular* body, or solid, is one comprehended by like, equal, and regular plane figures, and whose solid angles are all equal. The five regular solids, also called *Platonic bodies*, are the tetrahedron, hexahedron or cube, octahedron, dodecahedron, and icosahedron. *Hutton.*

4. Instituted or initiated according to established forms or discipline; as, a *regular* physician.

5. Methodical; orderly; as, a *regular* kind of sensuality or indulgence. *Law.*

6. Periodical; as, the *regular* return of day and night; a *regular* trade wind or monsoon.

7. Pursued with uniformity or steadiness; as, a *regular* trade.

8. Belonging to a monastic order; as, *regular* clergy, in distinction from the *secular* clergy.

Regular troops; troops of a permanent army; opposed to *militia*.

REG'U-LAR, *n.* In *the Roman Catholic church*, a member of any religious order who has taken the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and who has been solemnly recognized by the church. *Bp. Fitzpatrick.*

2. A soldier belonging to a permanent army.

REG-U-LAR'I-TY, *n.* Agreeableness to a rule or to established order; as, the *regularity* of legal proceedings.

2. Method; certain order. *Regularity* is the life of business.

3. Conformity to certain principles; as, the *regularity* of a figure.

4. Steadiness or uniformity in a course; as, the *regularity* of the motion of a heavenly body. There is no *regularity* in the vicissitudes of the weather.

REG'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* In a manner accordant to a rule or established mode; as, a physician or lawyer *regularly* admitted to practice; a verse *regularly* formed.

2. In uniform order; at certain intervals or periods; as, day and night *regularly* returning.

3. Methodically; in due order; as, affairs *regularly* performed.

REG'U-LATE, *v. t.* To adjust by rule, method, or established mode; as, to *regulate* weights and measures; to *regulate* the assize of bread; to *regulate* our moral conduct by the laws of God and of society; to *regulate* our manners by the customary forms.

2. To put in good order; as, to *regulate* the disordered state of a nation or its finances.

3. To subject to rules or restrictions; as, to *regulate* trade; to *regulate* diet.

REG'U-LA-TED, *pp.* Adjusted by rule, method, or forms; put in good order; subjected to rules or restrictions.

REG'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Adjusting by rule, method, or forms; reducing to order; subjecting to rules or restrictions.

REG-U-LA'TION, *n.* The act of regulating or reducing to order. *Ray.*

2. A rule or order prescribed by a superior for the management of some business, or for the government of a company or society.

REG'U-LA-TIVE, *a.* Regulating; tending to regulate.

REG'U-LA-TOR, *n.* One who regulates.

2. The small spring of a watch, which regulates its motions by retarding or accelerating them.

3. Any part of a machine which regulates its movements.

REG'U-LINE, (-lin,) *a.* [See REGULUS.] Pertaining to regulus or pure metal.

Bodies which we can reduce to the metallic or *reguline* state. *Lavoisier.*

REG'U-LIZE, *v. t.* To reduce to regulus or pure metal; to separate pure metal from extraneous matter.

REG'U-LIZ-ED, *pp.* Reduced to pure metal.

REG'U-LIZ-ING, *ppr.* Separating pure metal from extraneous matter.

REG'U-LUS, *n.* [L., a petty king; Fr. *regule*. For the plural, some authors write *reguli*, and others *reguluses*.]

1. In *chemistry*, the pure metal which, in the melting of ores, falls to the bottom of the crucible; as, *regulus* of antimony. *Lavoisier. Ure.*

2. In *astronomy*, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Leo; called also the Lion's Heart. *Hutton.*

RE-GUR'GI-TATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *regorger*: L. *re* and *gurges*.]

To throw or pour back, as from a deep or hollow place; to pour or throw back in great quantity. *Graunt. Bentley.*

RE-GUR'GI-TATE, *v. i.* To be thrown or poured back. *Harvey.*

RE-GUR'GI-TA-TED, *pp.* Thrown or poured back.

RE-GUR'GI-TA-TING, *ppr.* Throwing or pouring back.

RE-GUR-GI-TA'TION, *n.* The act of pouring back.

2. The act of swallowing again; re-absorption. *Sharp.*

RE-HA-BIL'I-TATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *rehabiliter*; *re* and *habiliter*.]

To restore to a former capacity; to reinstate; to qualify again; to restore, as a delinquent to a former right, rank, or privilege lost or forfeited; *a term of the civil and canon law* *Chambers.*

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RE-HA-BIL'I-TĀ-TED, *pp.* Restored to a former rank, right, privilege, or capacity; reinstated.
RE-HA-BIL'I-TĀ-TING, *ppr.* Restoring to a former right, rank, privilege, or capacity; reinstating.
RE-HA-BIL-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of reinstating in a former rank or capacity; restoration to former rights. *Walsh.*
RĒ-HĒAR', *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* REHEARD. [*re* and *hear.*] To hear again; to try a second time; as, to *rehear* a cause in the Court of King's Bench.
RĒ-HEARD', (rē-herd',) *pp.* Heard again.
RĒ-HEAR'ING, *ppr.* Hearing a second time.
RĒ-HĒAR'ING, *n.* A second hearing. *Addison.*
2. In *law*, a second hearing or trial.
RE-HEARS'AL, (re-hers'al,) *n.* [from *rehearse.*]
1. Recital; repetition of the words of another or of a written work; as, the *rehearsal* of the Lord's Prayer. *Hooker.*
2. Narration; a telling or recounting, as of particulars in detail; as, the *rehearsal* of a soldier's adventures.
3. The recital of a piece before the public exhibition of it; as, the *rehearsal* of a comedy. *Dryden.*
RE-HEARSE', (re-hers',) *v. t.* To recite; to repeat the words of a passage or composition; to repeat the words of another.

When the words were heard which David spoke, they *rehearsed* them before Saul. — 1 Sam. xvii.

2. To narrate or recount events or transactions.

There shall they *rehearse* the righteous acts of the Lord. — Judges v. Acts xi.

3. To recite or repeat in private for experiment and improvement, before a public representation; as, to *rehearse* a tragedy.
RE-HEARS'ED, (re-herst',) *pp.* Recited; repeated; as words; narrated.
RE-HEARS'ER, (re-hers'er,) *n.* One who recites or narrates.
RE-HEARS'ING, (re-hers'ing,) *ppr.* Reciting; repeating words; recounting; telling; narrating.
RĒI'GLE, (rē'gl,) *n.* [Fr. *règle*, rule.]
A hollow cut or channel for guiding any thing; as, the *reigle* of a side post for a flood-gate. *Carew.*
REIGN, (rāne,) *v. i.* [L. *regno*, a derivative of *rego*, *regnum*: Fr. *regner*: It. *regnare*; Sp. *reynar.*]
1. To possess or exercise sovereign power or authority; to rule; to exercise government, as a king or emperor; or to hold the supreme power. George the Third *reigned* over Great Britain more than fifty years.

Behold, a king shall *reign* in *righteousness*. — Is. xxxii.

2. To be predominant; to prevail.

Pestilent diseases which commonly *reign* in summer or autumn. *Bacon.*

3. To rule; to have superior or uncontrolled dominion. *Rom.* vi.
[This word is never applied to the exercise of supreme power by a legislative body or the executive administration, in the United States.]
REIGN, (rāne,) *n.* [Fr. *regne*; L. *regnum.*]
1. Royal authority; supreme power; sovereignty.

He who like a father held his *reign*. *Pope.*

2. The time during which a king, queen, or emperor possesses the supreme authority. The Spanish armada was equipped to invade England in the *reign* of Queen Elizabeth. Magna Charta was obtained in the *reign* of King John.
3. Kingdom; dominion.

Saturn's sons received the threefold *reign*
Of heaven, of ocean, and deep hell beneath. *Prior.*

4. Power; influence. *Chapman.*
5. Prevalence.
REIGN'ING, (rān'ing,) *ppr.* or *a.* Holding or exercising supreme power; ruling; governing, as king, queen, or emperor.
2. *a.* Predominating; prevailing; as, a *reigning* vice or disease.
RE-IL-LŪ'MINE, } *v. t.* To enlighten again.
RE-IL-LŪ'MIN-ĀTE, }
RE-IL-LŪ-MIN-Ā'TION, *n.* Act of enlightening again.
RE-IM-BARK'. See REEMBARK.
RE-IM-BOD'Y, *v. i.* [See REEMBODY.] To imbody again; to be formed into a body anew. *Boyle.*
RE-IM-BURS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be repaid.

A loan has been made of two millions of dollars, *reimbursable* in ten years. *Hamilton.*

RE-IM-BURSE', (re-im-burs',) *v. t.* [Fr. *rembourser*; *re* and *embourser*; *en*, in, and *bourse*, a purse; It. *rimborsare*; Sp. *re-embolsar.*]
To refund; to replace in a treasury or in a private coffer an equivalent to the sum taken from it, lost, or expended; as, to *reimburse* the expenses of a war or a canal. The word is used before the person expending, or the treasury from which the advances are made, or before the expenses. We say, to *reimburse* the individual, to *reimburse* the treasury, or to *reimburse* the expenses. To *reimburse* the person, is to repay to him his losses, expenses, or advances; to *reimburse* the treasury, is to refund to it the sum drawn *from* it; to *reimburse* losses or expenses, is to repay them or make them good.
RE-IM-BURS'ED, (-im-burst',) *pp.* Repaid; refunded; made good, as loss or expense.
RE-IM-BURSE'MENT, (re-im-burs'ment,) *n.* The act of repaying or refunding; repayment; as, the *reimbursement* of principal and interest. *Hamilton.*
RE-IM-BURS'ER, *n.* One who repays or refunds what has been lost or expended.
RE-IM-BURS'ING, *ppr.* Repaying; refunding; making good, as loss or expense.
RE-IM-PLANT', *v. t.* [*re* and *implant.*] To implant again. *Taylor.*
RE-IM-PLANT'ED, *pp.* Implanted anew.
RE-IM-PLANT'ING, *ppr.* Implanting again.
RE-IM-POR-TŪNE', *v. t.* [*re* and *importune.*] To importune again.
RE-IM-POR-TŪN'ED, *pp.* Importuned again.
RE-IM-POR-TŪN'ING, *ppr.* Importuning again
RE-IM-PREG'NATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *impregnate.*] To impregnate again. *Brown.*
RE-IM-PREG'NA-TED, *pp.* Impregnated again.
RE-IM-PREG'NA-TING, *ppr.* Impregnating again
RE-IM-PRESS', *v. t.* [*re* and *impress.*] To impress anew. *Buckminster.*
RE-IM-PRESS'ED, (-prest',) *pp.* Impressed again.
RE-IM-PRESS'ING, *ppr.* Impressing again.
RE-IM-PRES'SION, (-presh'un,) *n.* A second or repeated impression.
RE-IM-PRINT', *v. t.* [*re* and *imprint.*] To imprint again.
RE-IM-PRINT'ED, *pp.* Imprinted again.
RE-IM-PRINT'ING, *ppr.* Imprinting anew.
RE-IM-PRIS'ON, (-priz'n,) *v. t.* [See PRISON.] To imprison a second time, or for the same cause, or after release from imprisonment. *Kent.*
RE-IM-PRIS'ON-ED, (-im-priz'nd,) *pp.* Imprisoned a second time for the same cause.
RE-IM-PRIS'ON-ING, *ppr.* Imprisoning again for the same cause.
RE-IM-PRIS'ON-MENT, *n.* The act of confining in prison a second time for the same cause, after a release from prison. *Kent.*
REIN, (rāne,) *n.* [Fr. *rêne*, from *resne.* The It. *redine* is evidently from the L. *retina*, *retinaculum*, Sp. *rienda.* If contracted from the Latin, it is from *retineo*, otherwise from the root of *arrest.*]
1. The strap of a bridle, fastened to the curb or snaffle on each side, by which the rider of a horse restrains and governs him.
2. The instrument of curbing, restraining, or governing; government. *Shak.*
To give the reins; to give license; to leave without restraint. *Pope.*
To take the reins; to take the guidance or government. *Shak.*
REIN, (rāne,) *v. t.* To govern by a bridle. *Milton.*
2. To restrain; to control. *Shak.*
RE-IN-CUR', *v. t.* To incur a second time.
REIN'DEER, (rāne'-) *n.* [Sax. *hrana.* See RANE.]
A ruminant mammal of the deer kind, the Cervus Tarandus, inhabiting the northern parts of both continents. In Europe, it is never found south of the Baltic, nor in America south of the St. Lawrence.
REI'NEE-KE, *n.* [G., the fox.] A German epic poem, formerly celebrated throughout Europe. *Brande.*
REIN'ED, *pp.* Governed by a bridle; controlled.
RE-IN-FECT', *v. t.* [*re* and *infect.*] To infect again.
RE IN-FEC'TA, [L.] The thing not done or accomplished.
RE-IN-FECT'ED, *pp.* Infected again.
RE-IN-FECT'ING, *ppr.* Infecting again.
RE-IN-FEC'TIOUS, (-fek'shus,) *a.* Capable of infecting again. *Vaughan. Med. Repos.*
RE-IN-FORCE', *v. t.* See REENFORCE.
RE-IN-FORCE', *n.* That part of a cannon near the breech, which is made thicker and stronger than the rest. More properly, REENFORCE. *Totten.*
RE-IN-FUSE', *v. t.* To infuse again.
RE-IN-GRĀ'TIĀTE, (-grā'shāte,) *v. t.* [*re* and *ingratiate.*] To ingratiate again; to recommend again to favor. *Herbert.*
RE-IN-GRĀ'TIĀ-TED, *pp.* Reinstated in favor.
RE-IN-GRĀ'TIĀ-TING, *ppr.* Ingratiating again.
RE-IN-HAB'IT, *v. t.* [*re* and *inhabit.*] To inhabit again. *Mede.*
RE-IN-HAB'IT-ED, *pp.* Inhabited again.
RE-IN-HAB'IT-ING, *ppr.* Inhabiting a second time.
REIN'ING, *ppr.* Governing by a bridle; controlling.
REIN'LESS, (rāne'less,) *a.* Without rein; without restraint; unchecked.
RE-IN-QUIRE', *v. t.* To inquire a second time. *Brown.*
REINS, (rānz,) *n. pl.* [Fr. *rein*, *rognon*; L. *ren*, *renes*; It. *rene*, *arnione*; Sp. *rinones.*]
1. The kidneys; the lower part of the back.
2. In *Scripture*, the inward parts; the heart, or seat of the *affections* and passions. *Ps.* lxxiii.
3. *Reins of a vault*; the sides or walls that sustain the arch. *Gwilt.*
RE-IN-SERT', *v. t.* [*re* and *insert.*] To insert a second time.
RE-IN-SERT'ED, *pp.* Inserted again.
RE-IN-SERT'ING, *ppr.* Inserting again.
RE-IN-SER'TION, *n.* A second insertion.
RE-IN-SPECT', *v. t.* [*re* and *inspect.*] To inspect again, as provisions.
RE-IN-SPECT'ED, *pp.* Inspected again.
RE-IN-SPEC'TION, *n.* The act of inspecting a second time. *Laws of Conn.*
RE-IN-SPIRE', *v. t.* [*re* and *inspire.*] To inspire anew. *Milton.*
RE-IN-SPIR'ED, *pp.* Inspired again. *Dryden.*
RE-IN-SPIR'ING, *ppr.* Inspiring again.
RE-IN-SPIR'IT, *v. t.* To inspirit anew.
RE-IN-STALL', *v. t.* [*re* and *install.*] To install again; to seat anew. *Milton.*
RE-IN-STALL'ED, *pp.* Installed anew.
RE-IN-STALL'ING, *ppr.* Installing again.
RE-IN-STALL'MENT, *n.* A second installment.
RE-IN-STĀTE', *v. t.* [*re* and *instate.*] To place again in possession, or *in* a former state; to restore to a state from which one had been removed; as, to *reinstate* a king in the possession of the kingdom; to *reinstate* one in the affections of his family.
RE-IN-STĀT'ED, *pp.* Replaced in possession or in a former state.
RE-IN-STĀTE'MENT, *n.* The act of putting in a former state; reëstablishment. *Marshall.*
RE-IN-STĀT'ING, *ppr.* Replacing in a former state; putting again in possession.
RE-IN-SŪR'ANCE, (-in-shūr'ans,) *n.* [*re* and *insurance.* [See SURE.]
An insurance of property already insured; a second insurance of the same property. Such *reinsurance* is permitted by the French commercial code; but in England is prohibited by statute, except when the first underwriter is insolvent, or when he consents to such re-insurance. *Bouvier.*
RE-IN-SŪRE', (-in-shūre',) *v. t.* [*re* and *insure.*] To insure the same property a second time by other underwriters.

The insurer may cause the property insured to be *reinsured* by other persons. *Walsh, French Com. Code.*

RE-IN-SŪR'ED, *pp.* Insured a second time by other persons.
RE-IN-SŪR'ING, *ppr.* Insuring a second time by other persons.
RE-IN'TE-GRATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *reintegrer*; L. *redintegro*; *red*, *re*, and *integro*, from *integer.*]
To renew with regard to any state or quality; to restore. [*Little used.*] [See REDINTEGRATE.] *Bacon.*
RE-IN-TE-GRĀ'TION, *n.* A renewing or making whole again. [See REDINTEGRATION.]
RE-IN-TER'RO-GATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *interrogate.*] To interrogate again; to question repeatedly. *Cotgrave.*
RE-IN-THRŌNE', *v. t.* [*re* and *inthrone.* See REENTHRONE.]
To replace on the throne. *Herbert.*
RE-IN-THRŌN'IZE, *v. t.* To reinthrone. [*Not in use.*]
RE-IN-TRO-DŪCE', *v. t.* To introduce again.
RE-IN-TRO-DUC'TION, *n.* A second introduction.
RE-IN-UN'DATE, *v. t.* To inundate again.
RE-IN-VEST', *v. t.* [*re* and *invest.*] To invest anew.
RE-IN-VEST'ED, *pp.* Invested again.
RE-IN-VES'TI-GATE, *v. t.* To investigate again. *M. Stuart.*
RE-IN-VES-TI-GĀ'TION, *n.* A second investigation.
RE-IN-VEST'ING, *ppr.* Investing anew. [tion.
RE-IN-VEST'MENT, *n.* The act of investing anew; a second or repeated investment.
RE-IN-VIG'OR-ATE, *v. t.* To revive vigor in; to reanimate.
RĒIS EF-FEN'DI, (rees-,) *n.* A Turkish minister, or rather secretary of state.
RE-IS'SUE, (-ish'shu,) *v. t.* To issue a second time.
RE-IS'SUE, (-ish'shu,) *n.* A second or repeated issue.
RE-IS'SU-ED, (-ish'shūde,) *pp.* Issued again.
RĒIT, (reet,) *n.* Sedge; sea-weed. [*Obs.*] *Bailey.*
REI'TER, (rīt'er,) *n.* [Ger., a rider.] A name given to the German cavalry of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. *Brande.*
RE-IT'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *reiterer*; L. *re* and *itero.*]
To repeat; to repeat again and again; as, *reiterated* crimes; to *reiterate* requests. *Milton.*
RE-IT'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Repeated again and again.
RE-IT'ER-Ā-TED-LY, *adv.* Repeatedly.
RE-IT'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Repeating again and again.
RE-IT-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* Repetition. *Boyle.*
RE-JECT', *v. t.* [L. *rejicio*, *rejectus*; *re* and *jacio*, to throw.]
1. To throw away, as any thing useless or vile.
2. To cast off.

Have I *rejected* those that me adored? *Brown.*

3. To cast off; to forsake. *Jer.* vii.
4. To refuse to receive; to slight; to despise.

Because thou hast *rejected* knowledge, I will *reject* thee. — Hos. iv. 1 Sam. xv.

5. To refuse to grant; as, to *reject* a prayer or request.
6. To refuse to accept; as, to *reject* an offer.
RE-JECT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be rejected.

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RE-JEC'TA-MENT'A, *n. pl.* [from L. *rejecto.*] Things thrown out or away. [*Ill-formed.*] *Fleming.*

RE-JEC-TA'NE-OUS, *a.* [from the L.] Not chosen or received; rejected. *More.*

RE-JECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Thrown away; cast off; refused; slighted.

RE-JECT'ER, *n.* One that rejects or refuses. *Clarke.*

RE-JECT'ING, *ppr.* Throwing away; casting off; refusing to grant or accept; slighting.

RE-JEC'TION, *n.* [L. *rejectio.*] The act of throwing away; the act of casting off or forsaking; refusal to accept or grant. *Bacon.*

RE-JEC-TI'TIOUS, (-tish'us,) *a.* That may be rejected.

RE-JECT'IVE, *a.* That rejects, or tends to cast off.

RE-JECT'MENT, *n.* Matter thrown away. *Eaton.*

RE-JOICE', (re-jois',) *v. i.* [Fr. *rejouir, rejouissant; re* and *jouir*, to enjoy; Arm. *joançzaat*; It. *giovire*; Sp. *regocijar*, to rejoice; Sp. and Port. *gozar*, to enjoy; *gozo*, joy. In most of the dialects, the last radical of *joy* is lost; but the Spanish and Portuguese retain it in z, which is a palatal letter. Hence this word seems to be the D. *juichen*, to rejoice, to shout; G. *jauchzen*. Qu. the Dan. *hujer*, to rejoice; *huj*, a shout, joy, rejoicing, which is the English *hue*, in *hue and cry*; Fr. *huer* and *hucher*. Amidst such changes of letters, it is not easy to ascertain the primary elements. But it is easy to see that the primary sense is to *shout*, or to be animated or excited.]

To experience joy and gladness in a high degree; to be exhilarated with lively and pleasurable sensations; to exult.

When the righteous are in authority, the people *rejoice;* but when the wicked beareth rule, the people mourn. — Prov. xxix.

I will *rejoice* in thy salvation. — Ps. ix.

RE-JOICE', (re-jois',) *v. t.* To make joyful; to gladden; to animate with lively, pleasurable sensations; to exhilarate.

Whoso loveth wisdom *rejoiceth* his father. — Prov. xxix.
While she, great saint, *rejoices* heaven. *Prior.*

RE-JOIC'ED, (-joist',) *pp.* Made glad; exhilarated.

RE-JOIC'ER, *n.* One that rejoices. *Taylor.*

RE-JOIC'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Animating with gladness; exhilarating; feeling joy.

RE-JOIC'ING, *n.* The act of expressing joy and gladness.

The voice of *rejoicing* and salvation is in the tabernacles of the righteous. — Ps. cxviii.

2. The subject of joy.

Thy testimonies have I taken as a heritage forever, for they are the *rejoicing* of my heart. — Ps. cxix.

3. The experience of joy. *Gal.* vi.

RE-JOIC'ING-LY, *adv.* With joy or exultation. *Sheldon.*

RE-JOIN', *v. t.* [*re* and *join*; Fr. *rejoindre.*]

1. To join again; to unite after separation. *Brown.*

2. To meet one again. *Pope.*

RE-JOIN', *v. i.* To answer to a reply. *Dryden.*

2. In *law pleadings*, to answer, as the defendant to the plaintiff's replication.

RE-JOIN'DER, *n.* An answer to a reply; or, *in general*, an answer.

2. In *law pleadings*, the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication.

RE-JOIN'DURE, *n.* The act of joining again. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

RE-JOIN'ED, *pp.* Joined again; reunited.

RE-JOIN'ING, *ppr.* Joining again; answering a plaintiff's replication.

RE-JOINT', *v. t.* [*re* and *joint.*] To reunite joints. *Barrow.*

RE-JOINT'ED, *pp.* Reunited in the joints.

RE-JOINT'ING, *ppr.* Reuniting the joints.

RE-JOINT'ING, *n.* The filling up of the joints of stones in buildings, when the mortar has been dislodged by age and the action of the weather. *Gwilt.*

RE-JŌLT', *n.* [*re* and *jolt.*] A reacting jolt or shock. [*Not used.*] *South.*

RE-JOURN', (re-jurn',) *v. t.* [Fr. *reajourner.* See ADJOURN.] To adjourn to another hearing or inquiry. [*Not used.*] *Burton.*

RE-JUDGE, (re-juj',) *v. t.* [*re* and *judge.*] To judge again; to re-examine; to review; to call to a new trial and decision.

Rejudge his acts, and dignify disgrace. *Pope.*

RE-JUDG'ED, *pp.* Reviewed; judged again.

RE-JUDG'ING, *ppr.* Judging again.

RE-JU'VE-NĀTE, *v. t.* To render young again.

RE-JU'VE-NA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Rendered young again.

RE-JU-VE-NES'CENCE, } *n.* [L. *re* and *juvenes-*
RE-JU-VE-NES'CEN-CY, } *cens; juvenis*, a youth.]

A renewing of youth; the state of being young again. *Paus. Trans.*

RE-JU'VEN-IZE, *v. t.* To render young again.

RE-JU'VEN-IZ-ED, *pp.* Rendered young again.

RE-JU'VEN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Renewing youth.

RE-KIN'DLE, (-kin'dl,) *v. t.* [*re* and *kindle.*] To kindle again; to set on fire anew. *Cheyne.*

2. To inflame again; to rouse anew. *Pope.*

RE-KIN'DLED, *pp.* Kindled again; inflamed anew.

RE-KIN'DLING, *ppr.* Kindling again; inflaming anew.

RE-LĀID', *pp.* Laid a second time.

RE-LĀIS', (re-lā',) *n.* [Fr.] In *fortification*, a narrow walk without the rampart, to receive the earth that may be washed down, and prevent its falling into the ditch. *Brande.*

RE-LAND', *v. t.* [*re* and *land.*] To land again; to put on land what had been shipped or embarked. *Judge Sewall.*

RE-LAND', *v. i.* To go on shore after having embarked.

RE-LAND'ED, *pp.* Put on shore again.

RE-LAND'ING, *ppr.* Landing again.

RE-LAPSE', (re laps',) *v. i.* [L. *relapsus, relabor*, to slide back; *re* and *labor*, to slide.]

1. To slip or slide back; to return.

2. To fall back; to return to a former state or practice; as, to *relapse* into vice or error after amendment.

3. To fall back or return from recovery, or a convalescent state; as, to *relapse* into a fever.

RE-LAPSE', (re-laps',) *n.* A sliding or falling back, particularly into a former bad state, either of body or morals; as, a *relapse* into a disease from a convalescent state; a *relapse* into a vicious course of life.

[In the sense of a person relapsing, not used.]

RE-LAPS'ED, (-lapst',) *pp.* or *a.* Fallen back, as into vice or error.

RE-LAPS'ER, *n.* One that relapses into vice or error.

RE-LAPS'ING, *ppr.* Sliding or falling back, as into disease or vice.

RE-LĀTE', *v. t.* [L. *relatus, refero; re* and *fero*, to produce.]

1. To tell; to recite; to narrate the particulars of an event; as, to *relate* the story of Priam; to *relate* the adventures of Don Quixote.

2. To bring back; to restore. [*Not in use.*]

3. To ally by connection or kindred.

To relate one's self; to vent thoughts in words. [*Ill.*]

RE-LĀTE', *v. i.* To have reference or respect; to refer; followed by *to.*

All negative words *relate to* positive ideas. *Locke.*

RE-LĀT'ED, *pp.* Recited; narrated.

2. *a.* Allied by kindred; connected by blood or alliance, particularly by consanguinity; as, a person *related* in the first or second degree.

RE-LĀT'ER, *n.* One who tells, recites, or narrates; a historian. *Milton. Swift.*

RE-LĀT'ING, *ppr.* Telling; reciting; narrating.

2. *a.* Having relation or reference; concerning.

RE-LĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *relatio, refero.*]

1. The act of telling; recital; account; narration; narrative of facts; as, a historical *relation.* We listened to the *relation* of his adventures.

2. Respect; reference; regard.

I have been importuned to make some observations on this art, in *relation* to its agreement with poetry. *Dryden.*

3. Connection between things; mutual respect, or what one thing is with regard to another; as, the *relation* of a citizen to the state; the *relation* of a subject to the supreme authority; the *relation* of husband and wife, or of master and servant; the *relation* of a state of probation to a state of retribution.

4. Connection by consanguinity or affinity; relationship; as, the *relation* of parents and children.

Relations dear, and all the charities
Of father, son, and brother, first were known. *Milton.*

5. A person connected by consanguinity or affinity; a relative; a kinsman or kinswoman. He passed a month with his *relations* in the country.

6. The direct conformity of parts to a whole and to each other; analogy; as, the *relations* of the subject are not well maintained; the *relations* of a building, in architecture.

RE-LĀ'TION-AL, *a.* Having relation or kindred.

We might be tempted to take these two nations for *relational* stems. *Tooke.*

RE-LĀ'TION-SHIP, *n.* The state of being related by kindred, affinity, or other alliance. *Mason.*

REL'A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *relatif*; L. *relativus.*]

1. Having relation; respecting. The arguments may be good, but they are not *relative* to the subject.

2. Not absolute or existing by itself; considered as belonging to or respecting something else.

Every thing sustains both an absolute and a *relative* capacity; an absolute, as it is such a thing, endued with such a nature; and a *relative*, as it is a part of the universe, and so stands in such a relation to the whole. *South.*

3. Incident to man in society; as, *relative* rights and duties.

4. Particular; positive. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

Relative mode; in *music*, the mode which the composer interweaves with the principal mode in the flow of the harmony. *Encyc.*

Relative terms; in *logic*, terms which imply relation, as guardian and ward, master and servant, husband and wife.

Relative word; in *grammar*, a word which relates to another word, called its *antecedent*, or to a sentence or member of a sentence, or to a series of sentences.

REL'A-TIVE, *n.* A person connected by blood or affinity; strictly, one allied by blood; a relation; a kinsman or kinswoman.

Confining our care either to ourselves and *relatives.* *Fell.*

2. That which has relation to something else. *Locke.*

3. In *grammar*, a word which relates to or represents another word, called its *antecedent*, or which refers back to a sentence or member of a sentence, or to a series of sentences, which constitutes its antecedent. "He seldom lives frugally, *who* lives by chance." Here *who* is the relative, which represents *he*, the antecedent.

"Judas declared him innocent, *which* he could not be, had he deceived his disciples." *Portens.* Here *which* refers to *innocent*, an adjective, as its antecedent.

"Another reason that makes me doubt of any innate practical principles, is, that I think there can not any one moral rule be proposed, whereof a man may not justly demand a reason; *which* would be perfectly ridiculous and absurd, if they were innate, or so much as self-evident, *which* every innate principle must needs be." *Locke.*

If we ask the question, What would be ridiculous and absurd, the answer must be, *Whereof a man may justly demand a reason*; and this part of the sentence is the antecedent to *which*. *Self-evident* is the antecedent to *which*, near the close of the sentence.

REL'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In relation or respect to something else; not absolutely.

Consider the absolute affections of any being as it is in itself, before you consider it *relatively.* *Watts.*

REL'A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of having relation.

RE-LĀ'TOR, *n.* In *law*, one who brings an information in the nature of a *quo warranto.* *Blackstone.*

RE-LAX', *v. t.* [L. *relaxo*; *re* and *laxo*, to slacken; Fr. *relâcher, relascher*; It. *rilassare*; Sp. *relazar.* See LAX.]

1. To slacken; to make less tense or rigid; as, to *relax* a rope or cord; to *relax* the muscles or sinews; to *relax* the reins in riding.

2. To loosen; to make less close or firm; as, to *relax* the joints. *Milton.*

3. To make less severe or rigorous; to remit or abate in strictness; as, to *relax* a law or rule of justice; to *relax* a demand. *Swift.*

4. To remit or abate in attention, assiduity, or labor; as, to *relax* study; to *relax* exertions or efforts.

5. To unbend; to ease; to relieve from close attention; as, conversation *relaxes* the student or the mind.

6. To relieve from constipation; to loosen; to open; as, medicines *relax* the bowels.

7. To open; to loose. *Milton.*

8. To make languid.

RE-LAX', *v. i.* To abate in severity; to become more mild or less rigorous.

In others she *relaxed* again,
And governed with a looser rein. *Prior.*

2. To remit in close attention. It is useful for the student to *relax* often, and give himself to exercise and amusements.

RE-LAX', *n.* Relaxation. [*Not used.*] *Feltham.*

RE-LAX'A-BLE, *a.* That may be remitted. *Barrow.*

RE-LAX'ANT, *n.* A medicine that relaxes or opens.

RE-LAX-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *relaxatio.*]

1. The act of slackening or remitting tension; as, a *relaxation* of the muscles, fibers, or nerves; a *relaxation* of the whole system. *Bacon. Encyc.*

2. Cessation of restraint. *Burnet.*

3. Remission or abatement of rigor; as, a *relaxation* of the law. *Swift.*

4. Remission of attention or application; as, a *relaxation* of mind, study, or business.

5. An opening or loosening.

RE-LAX'A-TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of relaxing. [See LAXATIVE.] *B. Jonson.*

RE-LAX'ED, (re-lakst',) *pp.* or *a.* Slackened; loosened; remitted or abated in rigor, or in closeness; made less vigorous; languid.

RE-LAX'ING, *ppr.* Slackening; loosening; remitting, or abating in rigor, severity, or attention; rendering languid.

RE-LAX'ING, *a.* Tending to relax; adapted to weaken the solids; as, a *relaxing* medicine.

RE-LAY', *n.* [Fr. *relais.*]

1. A supply of horses placed on the road to be in readiness to relieve others, that a traveler may proceed without delay.

2. A supply of hunting dogs kept in readiness at certain places to pursue the game, when the dogs that have been in pursuit are weary.

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3. Any thing laid up or kept in store; as, *relays* of joy. [*Rare.*] *Young.*

RE-LAY', *v. t.* [*re* and *lay.*] To lay again; to lay a second time; as, to *relay* a pavement. *Smollett.*

RE-LAY'ING, *ppr.* Laying a second time.

RE-LEAS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be released.

RE-LEASE', (re-lees',) *v. t.* [This is usually derived from Fr. *relâcher*, to slacken, to *relax*, It. *rilassare* and *rilasciare*, and these words have the sense of *release*; but the English word has not the sense of *relax*, but of *re* and *lease*, from Fr. *laisser*, Eng *let*, a word that has no connection with *relax*. So in G. *freilassen*, D. *vrylaaten*; *free* and *let*. If it is from *relâcher*, it has undergone a strange alteration.]

1. To set free from restraint of any kind, either physical or moral; to liberate from prison, confinement, or servitude. *Matt.* xv. *Mark* xv.

2. To free from pain, care, trouble, grief, &c.

3. To free from *obligation* or penalty; as, to *release* one from debt, from a promise, or covenant.

4. To quit; to let go, as a legal claim; as, to *release* a debt or forfeiture. *Deut.* xv.

5. To discharge or relinquish a right to lands or tenements, by conveying *it to another* that has some right or estate in possession, as when the person in remainder *releases* his right to the tenant in possession; when one coparcener *releases* his right to the other; or the mortgagee *releases* his claim to the mortgager.

6. To relax. [*Not in use.*] *Hooker.*

RE-LEASE', *n.* Liberation or discharge from restraint of any kind, as from confinement or bondage.

2. Liberation from care, pain, or any burden.

3. Discharge from obligation or *responsibility*, as from debt, penulty, or claim of any kind; acquittance,

In *law*, a release, or deed of release, is a conveyance of a man's right in lands or tenements to another who has some estate in possession; a quitclaim. The efficient words in such an instrument are, "remised, *released*, and forever *quitclaimed*." *Blackstone.*

RE-LEAS'ED, (re-leest',) *pp.* Set free from confinement; freed from obligation or liability; freed from pain; quitclaimed.

RE-LEAS-EE', *n.* A person to whom a release is given.

RE-LEASE'MENT, *n.* The act of releasing from confinement or obligation. *Milton.*

RE-LEAS'ER, *n.* One who releases.

RE-LEAS'ING, *ppr.* Liberating from confinement or restraint; freeing from obligation or responsibility, or from pain or other evil; quitclaiming.

REL'E-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *relego*; *re* and *lego* to send.] To banish; to send into exile.

REL'E-GA-TED, *pp.* Sent into exile.

REL'E-GA-TING, *ppr.* Banishing.

REL-E-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *relegatio.*]

The act of banishment; exile. *Ayliffe.*

RE-LENT', *v. i.* [Fr. *relentir*; Sp. *relenter*; It. *rallentare*; Sp. *ablandar*; Port. *abrandar*; the two latter from *blando*, L. *blandus*, which unites the L. *blandus* with *lentus*. The English is from *re* and L. *lentus*, gentle, pliant, slow, the primary sense of which is soft or yielding. The L. *lenis* is probably of the same family. See Bland.]

1. To soften; to become less rigid or hard; to give.

In some houses, sweetmeats will *relent* more than in others. *Bacon.*

When opening buds salute the welcome day,
And earth, *relenting*, feels the genial ray. *Pope.*

[*This sense of the word is admissible in poetry, but is not in common use.*]

2. To grow moist; to deliquesce; *applied to salts*; as, the *relenting* of the air. *Bacon.*

Salt of tartar — placed in a cellar, will begin to *relent*. *Boyle.*

[*This sense is not in use.*]

3. To become less intense. [*Little used.*] *Sidney.*

4. To soften in temper; to become more mild and tender; to feel compassion.

[*This is the usual sense of the word.*]

Can you behold
My tears, and not once *relent*? *Shak.*

RE-LENT', *v. t.* To slacken.

And oftentimes he would *relent* his pace. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. To soften; to mollify. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

RE-LENT', *pp.* Dissolved. [*Obs.*]

RE-LENT', *n.* Remission; stay. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

RE-LENT'ED, *pp.* Softened in temper.

RE-LENT'ING, *ppr.* Softening in temper; becoming more mild or compassionate

RE-LENT'ING, *n.* The act of becoming more mild or compassionate.

RE-LENT'LESS, *a.* Unmoved by pity; unpitying; insensible to the distresses of others; destitute of tenderness; as, a prey to *relentless* despotism.

For this th' avenging power employs his darts,
Thus will persist, *relentless* in his ire. *Dryden.*

Relentless thoughts, in *Milton*, may signify unremitted, intently fixed on disquieting objects. *Johnson.*

[*This sense of the word is unusual, and not to be countenanced.*]

RE-LENT'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without pity. *Ed. Rev.*

RE-LENT'LESS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being unmoved by pity. *Milman.*

RE-LES-SEE', *n.* [See Release.] The person to whom a release is executed.

RE-LES-SOR', *n.* The *person* who executes a release.

There must be a privity of estate between the *releasor* and *relessee*. *Blackstone.*

RE-LET', *v. t.* To let anew, as a house.

REL'E-VANCE, } *n.* [See Relevant.] The state
REL'E-VAN-CY, } of being relevant, or of affording relief or aid.

2. Pertinence; applicableness.

3. In *Scots law*, sufficiency to infer the *conclusion*.

REL'E-VANT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *relever*, to relieve, to advance, to raise; *re* and *lever*, to raise.]

1. Relieving; lending aid or support. *Pownall.*

2. *Pertinent*; applicable. The testimony is not *relevant* to the case; the argument is not *relevant* to the question.

[*This is the sense in which the word is now generally used.*]

3. Sufficient to support *the cause*. *Scots Law.*

REL-E-VA'TION, *n.* A raising or lifting up. [*Not in use.*]

RE-LI'A-BLE, *a.* That may be relied on or trusted.

RE-LI'A-BLE-NESS, } *n.* The state of being reli-
RE-LI-A-BIL'I-TY, } able.

RE-LI'ANCE, *n.* [from *rely.*] Rest or repose of mind, resulting from a full belief of the veracity or integrity of a person, or of the certainty of a fact; trust; confidence; dependence. We may have perfect *reliance* on the promises of God; we have *reliance* on the testimony of witnesses; we place *reliance* on men of known integrity, or on the strength and stability of government.

REL'IC, *n.* [Fr. *relique*; L. *reliquiæ*, from *relinquo*, to *leave*; *re* and *linquo*.]

1. That which remains; that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest; as, the *relics* of a town; the *relics* of magnificence; the *relics* of antiquity. The *relics* of saints are held in great veneration by the Roman Catholics.

2. The body of a deceased person; a corpse. [*Usually in the plural.*] *Dryden. Pope.*

REL'IC-LY, *adv.* In the manner of relics. [*Little used.*]

REL'ICT, *n.* [L. *relictus*, *relicta*, from *relinquo*, to leave.]

A widow; a woman whose husband is dead. *Sprat. Garth.*

RE-LICT'ED, *a.* In *law*, left uncovered, as land by the retrocession of the sea or other water. *Bouvier.*

RE-LIC'TION, *n.* In *law*, land left uncovered by the *retrocession* of the sea or other water. *Bouvier.*

RE-LI'ED, (re-lide',) *pp.* Reposed on something, as the mind; confided in; depended.

RE-LIEF', (re-leef',) *n.* [Fr. *relief*; It. *rilevo*, *rilievo*, from *rilevare*, to raise, to lift, to remove; Sp. *relieve*, *relevar*: *re* and *llevar*, to raise.]

1. The removal, in whole or in part, of any evil that afflicts the body or mind; the removal or alleviation of pain, grief, want, care, anxiety, toil, or distress, or of any thing oppressive or burdensome, by which some ease is obtained. Rest gives *relief* to the body when weary; an anodyne gives *relief* from pain; the sympathy of friends affords some *relief* to the distressed; a loan of money to a man embarrassed may afford him a temporary *relief*; *medicines* which will not cure a disease sometimes give a partial *relief*. A complete *relief* from the troubles of life is never to be expected.

2. That which mitigates or removes pain, grief, or other evil. *Dryden.*

3. The release, as of sentinels, from some post or duty, and the substitution of others; also, the person or persons thus substituted.

4. In *sculpture*, &c., the projecture or prominence of a figure above or beyond the ground or plane on which it is formed. Relief is of three kinds; *high relief*, (*alto relievo*,) *low relief*, (*basso relievo*,) and *demi relief*, (*demi relievo*.) The difference is in the degree of projecture. *High relief* is formed from nature, as when a figure stands completely out from the ground, being attached to it in only a few places. *Low relief* is when the figure projects but little, as in medals, festoons, foliages, and other ornaments. *Demi relief* is when one half of the figure *rises from* the plane. *Brande.*

5. In *painting*, the appearance of projection, or the degree of boldness which a figure exhibits to the eye at a distance.

6. In *feudal law*, a fine or composition which the heir of a tenant, holding by knight's service or other tenure, paid to the lord, at the death of the ancestor, for the privilege of taking up the estate which, on strict feudal principles, had lapsed or fallen to the lord *on the death* of the tenant. This relief consisted of horses, arms, money, and the like, the amount of which was originally arbitrary, but afterward fixed at a certain rate by law. It is not payable, unless the heir, at the death of his ancestor, had attained to the age of twenty-one years. *Blackstone. Encyc.*

7. A remedy, partial or total, for any wrong suffered; redress; indemnification. He applied to chancery, but could get no *relief*; he petitioned the legislature, and obtained *relief*.

8. The exposure of any thing by the proximity of something else. *Johnson.*

RE-LI'ER, *n.* [from *rely.*] One who relies, or places full confidence in.

RE-LIEV'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being relieved; that may receive relief. *Hale.*

RE-LIEVE', *v. t.* [Fr. *relever*; L. *relevo*. See Relief.]

1. To free, wholly or partially, from pain, grief, want, anxiety, care, toil, *trouble*, *burden*, oppression, or any thing that is considered to be an evil; to ease of any thing that pains the body or distresses the mind. Repose *relieves* the wearied body; a supply of *provisions relieves* a family in want; medicines may *relieve* the sick man, even when they do not *cure* him; we all desire to be *relieved* from anxiety and from heavy taxes; law or duty, or both, require that we should *relieve* the poor and destitute.

2. To alleviate or remove; as when we say, to *relieve* pain or distress; to *relieve* the wants of the poor.

3. To release from a post or station, as sentinels, a guard, or ships, and station others in their place. Sentinels are generally *relieved* every two hours; a guard is usually *relieved* once in twenty-four hours.

4. To right; to ease of any burden, wrong, or oppression by judicial or legislative interposition, by the removal *of a grievance*, by indemnification for losses and the like.

5. To abate the inconvenience of any thing by change, or by the interposition of something dissimilar. The moon *relieves* the luster of the sun with a milder light.

The poet must not encumber his poem with too much business, but sometimes *relieve* the subject with a moral reflection. *Addison.*

6. To assist; to support.

Parallels, or like relations, alternately *relieve* each other; when neither will pass asunder, yet they are plausible together. *Brown.*

7. Set off by contrast. [*Used in respect to painting and picturesque effect.*] *Walter Scott.*

RE-LIEV'ED, *pp.* Freed from pain or other evil; eased or cured; aided; succored; dismissed from watching.

2. Alleviated or removed, as pain or distress.

3. Set off by contrast.

RE-LIEV'ER, *n.* One that relieves; he or that which gives ease.

RE-LIEV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Removing pain or distress, or *abating the violence of it*; *easing*; *curing*; assisting; dismissing from a post, as a sentinel; supporting.

Relieving arch. See Discharging Arch.

RE-LIEV'O, (re-lee'vo,) *n.* [It.] Relief; prominence of figures in statuary, architecture, &c.; apparent prominence of figures in painting.

RE-LIGHT', (re-lite',) *v. t.* [*re* and *light.*] To light anew; to illuminate again.

2. To rekindle; to set on fire again.

RE-LIGHT'ED, *pp.* Lighted anew; rekindled.

RE-LIGHT'ING, *ppr.* Lighting again; rekindling.

RE-LIG'ION, (re-lij'un,) *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *religion*; It. *religione*; L. *religio*, from *religo*, to bind anew; *re* and *ligo*, to bind. This word seems originally to have signified an oath or vow to the gods, or the obligation of such an oath or vow, which was held very sacred by the Romans.]

1. Religion, in a comprehensive sense, includes a belief in the being and perfections of God, in the revelation of his will to man, in man's obligation to obey his commands, in a state of reward and punishment, and in man's accountableness to God; and also true *godliness* or piety of life, with the practice of all moral duties. It therefore comprehends theology as a system of doctrines or principles, as well as practical piety; for the practice of moral duties without a belief in a divine lawgiver, and without reference to his will or commands, is not religion.

2. *Religion*, as distinct from *theology*, is godliness or real piety in practice, consisting in the performance of all known duties to God and our fellow-men, in obedience to *divine command*, or from love to God and his law. *James* i.

Religion will attend you — as a pleasant and useful companion, in every proper place and every temperate occupation of life. *Buckminster.*

3. *Religion*, as distinct from *virtue* or *morality*, consists in the performance of the duties we owe directly to God, from a principle of obedience to his will. Hence we often speak of *religion* and *virtue* as different branches of *one system*, or the duties of the first and second tables of the law.

Let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without *religion*. *Washington.*

4. Any system of faith and worship. In this

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sense, religion comprehends the belief and worship of pagans and Mohammedans, as well as of Christians; any religion consisting in the belief of a superior power or powers governing the world, and in the worship of such power or powers. Thus we speak of the *religion* of the Turks, of the Hindoos, of the Indians, &c., as well as of the Christian *religion*. We speak of *false religion*, as well as of *true religion*.

5. The rites of religion; in the *plural*. *Milton.*

RE-LIG'ION-A-RY, *a.* Relating to religion; pious. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Barlow.*

RE-LIG'ION-ISM, *n.* The practice of religion; adherence to religion. *Stewart.*

RE-LIG'ION-IST, *n.* A bigot to any religious persuasion. *Swift.*

RE-LIG-I-OS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *religiositas.*] Sense of religion; religiousness.

RE LIG'IOUS, (re-lij'us,) *a.* [Fr. *religieux*; L. *religiosus.*]

1. Pertaining or relating to religion; as, a *religious* society; a *religious* sect; a *religious* place; *religious* subjects.

2. Pious; godly; loving and reverencing the Supreme Being and obeying his precepts; as, a *religious* man.

3. Devoted to the practice of religion; as, a *religious* life.

4. Teaching religion; containing religious subjects or the doctrines and precepts of religion, or the discussion of topics of religion; as, a *religious* book.

5. Exact; strict; such as religion requires; as, a *religious* observance of vows or promises.

6. Engaged by vows to a monastic life; as, a *religious* order or fraternity.

7. Appropriated to the performance of sacred or religious duties; as, a *religious* house. *Law.*

RE-LIG'IOUS, *n.* A person bound by monastic vows, or sequestered from secular concerns and devoted to a life of piety and devotion; a monk or friar; a nun. [*Little used.*]

RE-LIG'IOUS-LY, *adv.* Piously; with love and reverence to the Supreme Being; in obedience to the divine commands. *Drayton.*

2. According to the rites of religion. *Shak.*

3. Reverently; with veneration. *Duppa.*

4. Exactly; strictly; conscientiously; as, a vow or promise *religiously* observed.

RE-LIG'IOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being religious.

RE-LIN'QUENT, *a.* Relinquishing. As *a noun*, one who relinquishes.

RE-LIN'QUISH, (re-link'wish,) *v. t.* [L. *relinquo*; *re* and *linquo*, to leave, to fail or faint; from the same root as *liqueo*, *liquo*, to melt or dissolve, *deliquium*, a fainting, Ir. *leagham*, to melt. Hence the sense is to withdraw or give way; to *relinquish* is to recede from. It is probably allied to *flag* and *slack*; W. *llac*, *llaciaw*, to *slacken*; *llegu*, to flag. Class Lg.]

1. To withdraw from; to leave; to quit. It may be to forsake or abandon, but it does not necessarily express the sense of the latter. A man may *relinquish* an enterprise for a time, or with a design never to resume it. In *general*, to *relinquish* is to leave without the intention of resuming, and equivalent to *forsake*, but is less emphatical than *abandon* and *desert*.

They placed Irish tenants on the lands *relinquished* by the English. *Davies.*

2. To forbear; to withdraw from; as, to *relinquish* the practice of intemperance; to *relinquish* the rites of a church. *Hooker.*

3. To give up; to renounce a claim to; as, to *relinquish* a debt.

To relinquish back, or *to*; to give up; to release; to surrender; as, to *relinquish* a claim *to* another.

RE-LIN'QUISH-ED, (re-link'wisht,) *pp.* Left; quitted; given up.

RE-LIN'QUISH-ER, *n.* One who leaves or quits.

RE-LIN'QUISH-ING, *ppr.* Quitting; leaving; giving up.

RE-LIN'QUISH-MENT, *n.* The act of leaving or quitting; a forsaking; the renouncing a claim to.

REL'I-QUA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *reliquaire*, from L. *relinquo.*]

A small chest, box, or casket, in which relics are kept. *Gloss. of Archit.*

REL-IQUE', (rel-eek',) *n.* A relic. [See RELIC.]

RE-LIQ'UI-Æ, n. pl. [L.] Remains of the dead; organic remains. *Humble.*

RE-LIQ'UID-ATE, (re-lik'we-dāte,) *v. t*, [*re* and *liquidate*.] To liquidate anew; to adjust a second

RE-LIQ'UID-A-TED, *pp.* Liquidated again. [time.

RE-LIQ'UID-A-TING, *ppr.* Liquidating again.

RE-LIQ-UID-A'TION, *n.* A second or renewed liquidation; a renewed adjustment. *Hamilton.*

REL'ISH, *n.* Taste; or, rather, a pleasing taste; that sensation of the organs which is experienced when we take food or drink of an agreeable flavor. Different persons have different *relishes*. *Relish* is often natural, and often the effect of habit.

2. Liking; delight; appetite.

We have such a *relish* for faction, as to have lost that of wit. *Addison.*

3. Sense; the faculty of perceiving excellence; taste; as, a *relish for* fine writing, or a *relish of* fine writing. Addison uses both *of* and *for* after *relish*.

4. That which gives pleasure; the power of pleasing.

When liberty is gone,
Life grows insipid, and has lost its *relish*. *Addison.*

5. Cast; manners.

It preserves some *relish* of old writing. *Pope.*

6. Taste; a small quantity just perceptible.

Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,
I have no *relish* of them. *Shak.*

7. Something taken with food to increase the pleasure of eating.

REL'ISH, *v. t.* To give an agreeable taste to.

A savory bit that served to *relish* wine. *Dryden.*

2. To like the taste of; as, to *relish* venison.

3. To be gratified with the enjoyment or use of.

He knows how to prize his advantages and to *relish* the honors which he enjoys. *Atterbury.*

Men of nice palates would not *relish* Aristotle, as dressed up by the schoolmen. *Baker.*

REL'ISH, *v. i.* To have a pleasing taste. The greatest dainties do not always *relish*.

2. To give pleasure

Had I been the finder-out of this secret, it would not have *relished* among my other discredits. *Shak.*

3. To have a flavor.

A theory which, how much soever it may *relish* of wit and invention, hath no foundation in nature. *Woodward.*

REL'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Gustable; having an agreeable taste.

REL'ISH-ED, (rel'isht,) *pp.* Giving an agreeable taste; received with pleasure.

RE-LIVE', (rē-liv',) *v. i.* [*re* and *live.*] To live again; to revive. *Spenser.*

RE-LIVE', (rē-liv',) *v. t.* To recall to life. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

RE-LOAN', *v. t.* [*re* and *loan.*] To loan again; to lend what has been lent and repaid.

RE-LOAN', *n.* A second lending of the same money. *President's Message.*

RE-LOAN'ED, *pp.* Loaned again.

RE-LOAN'ING, *ppr.* Loaning again.

RE-LO'CATE, *v. t.* To locate a second time.

RE-LO-CA'TION, *n.* A second location. *Scott.*

RE-LOVE', (-luv',) *v. t.* [*re* and *love.*] To love in return. [*Not in use.*] *Boyle.*

RE-LU'CENT, *a.* [L. *relucens*, *relucco*; *re* and *luceo*, to shine.]

Shining; transparent; clear; pellucid; as, a *relucent* stream. *Thomson.*

RE-LUCT', *v. i.* [L. *reluctor*; *re* and *luctor*, to struggle.]

To strive or struggle against. [*Little used.*]

RE-LUCT'ANCE, } *n.* [*Literally*, a straining or
RE-LUCT'AN-CY, } striving against.]

Unwillingness; great opposition of mind; repugnance; with *to* or *against*; as, to undertake a war with *reluctance*. He has a great *reluctance* to this measure.

Bear witness, Heaven, with what *reluctancy*
Her helpless innocence I doom to die. *Dryden.*

RE-LUCT'ANT, *a.* Striving against; unwilling; much opposed in heart.

Reluctant now I touched the trembling string. *Tickell.*

2. Unwilling; acting with slight repugnance; coy. *Milton.*

3. Proceeding from an unwilling mind; granted with reluctance; as, *reluctant* obedience. *Mitford.*

RE-LUCT'ANT-LY, *adv.* With opposition of heart; unwillingly. What is undertaken *reluctantly*, is seldom well performed.

RE-LUCT'ATE, *v. t.* To resist; to struggle against. *Decay of Piety.*

RE-LUCT-A'TION, *n.* Repugnance; resistance. *Bacon.*

RE-LUCT'ING, *ppr.* Striving to resist.

2. *a.* Averse; unwilling.

RE-LUME', *v. t.* [Fr. *rallumer*; L. *re* and *lumen*, light.]

To rekindle; to light again. *Pope.*

RE-LUM'ED, *pp.* Rekindled; lighted again.

RE-LU'MINE, (-min,) *v. t.* [It. *ralluminare*; L. *relumino*; *re* and *lumen*, light, from *luceo*, to shine.]

1. To light anew; to rekindle. *Shak.*

2. To illuminate again.

RE-LU'MIN-ED, *pp.* Rekindled; illuminated anew.

RE-LUM'ING, *ppr.* Kindling or lighting anew.

RE-LUM'IN-ING, *ppr.* Rekindling; enlightening anew.

RE-LY', *v. i*, [*re* and *lie*, or from the root of *lie*, *lay.*]

To rest on something, as the mind when satisfied of the veracity, integrity, or ability of persons, or of the certainty of facts or of evidence; to have confidence in; to trust in; to depend; with *on*. We *rely on* the promise of a man who is known to be upright; we *rely on* the veracity or fidelity of a tried friend; a prince *relies on* the affections of his subjects for support, and *on* the strength of his army for success in war; above all things, we *rely on* the mercy and promises of God. That which is the ground of confidence, is a certainty or full conviction that satisfies the mind and leaves it at rest, or undisturbed by doubt.

Because thou hast *relied on* the king of Syria, and not *relied on* the Lord thy God. — 2 Chron. xvi.

RE-LY'ING, *ppr.* Reposing on something, as the mind; confiding in; trusting in; depending.

RE-MADE', *pret.* and *pp.* of REMAKE.

RE-MAIN', *v. i.* [L. *remaneo*; *re* and *maneo*, Gr. μενω, μενεω; Pers. ماندن *mandan*, and مانیدن *manidan*, to remain, to be left, to delay, to be like, to dismiss, to leave. The sense seems to be, to draw out in time, or to be fixed, or to continue. (See analogies in LEAVE.) The sense of likeness may be a drawing.]

1. To continue; to rest or abide in a place for a time indefinite. They *remained* a month in Rome. We *remain* at an inn for a night, for a week, or a longer time.

Remain a widow at thy father's house, till Shelah my son be grown. — Gen. xxxviii.

2. To be left after others have withdrawn; to rest or abide in the same place when others remove, or are lost, destroyed, or taken away.

Noah only *remained* alive, and they that were with him in the ark. — Gen. vii.

3. To be left after a part or others have passed. Let our *remaining* time or years be employed in active duties.

4. To continue unchanged, or in a particular state. He *remains* stupid; he *remains* in a low state of health.

5. Not to be lost; not to escape; not to be forgotten.

All my wisdom *remained* with me. *Ecclus.*

6. To be left, out of a greater number or quantity. Part of the debt is paid; that which *remains* will be on interest.

That which *remaineth* over, lay up for you to be kept till the morning. — Ex. xvi.

7. To be left as not included or comprised. There *remains* one argument which has not been considered.

That an elder brother has power over his brethren *remains* to be proved. *Locke.*

8. To continue in the same state.

Childless thou art, childless *remain*. *Milton.*

RE-MAIN', *v. t.* To await; to be left to; as, the easier conquest now *remains* thee.

[This is elliptical for *remains to* thee. *Remain* is not properly a transitive verb.]

RE-MAIN', *n.* That which is left; a corpse; also, abode. [*Not used.*]

RE-MAIN'DER, *n.* Any thing left after the separation and removal of a part.

If these decoctions be repeated till the water comes off clear, the *remainder* yields no salt. *Arbuthnot.*

The last *remainders* of unhappy Troy. *Dryden.*

2. Relics; remains; the corpse of a human being. [*Not now used.*] *Shak.*

3. That which is left after a part is passed; as, the *remainder* of the day or week; the *remainder* of the year; the *remainder* of life.

4. The quantity that is left after subtraction or after any deduction.

5. In *law*, an estate limited to take effect and be enjoyed after another estate is determined. A grants land to B for twenty years; *remainder* to D in fee. If a man by deed or will limits his books or furniture to A for life, with *remainder* to B, this *remainder* is good. *Blackstone.*

A writ of formedon in remainder, is a writ which lies where a man gives lands to another for life or in tail, with remainder to a third person in tail or in fee, and he who has the particular estate dies without issue heritable, and a stranger intrudes upon him in remainder and keeps him out of possession; in this case, the remainder-man shall have his writ of formedon in the remainder. *Blackstone.*

RE-MAIN'DER, *a.* Remaining; refuse; left; as, the *remainder* biscuit; the *remainder* viands. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

RE-MAIN'DER-MAN, *n.* In *law*, he who has an estate after a particular estate is determined. *Blackstone.*

RE-MAIN'ED, *pp.* Continued; left after others have withdrawn.

RE-MAIN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Continuing; resting; abiding for an indefinite time; being left after separation and removal of a part, or after loss or destruction, or after a part is passed, as of time.

RE-MAINS', *n. pl.* That which is left after a part is separated, taken away, or destroyed; as, the *remains* of a city or house demolished.

2. A dead body; a corpse. *Pope.*

The singular, *remain*, in the like sense, and in the sense of *abode*, is entirely obsolete. *Shak.*

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RE-MAKE', *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* REMADE. [*re* and *make.*] To make anew.

RE-MAND', *v. t.* [Fr. *remander*; L. *re* and *mando.*] To call or send back him or that which is ordered to a place; as, to *remand* an officer from a distant place; to *remand* an envoy from a foreign court.

RE-MAND'ED, *pp.* Called or sent back.

RE-MAND'ING, *ppr.* Calling or sending back.

RE-MAND'MENT, *n.* A remanding or ordering back. *Jefferson.*

REM'A-NENCE, } *n.* A remaining.
REM'A-NEN-CY, }

REM'A-NENT, *n.* [L. *remanens.*] The part remaining. [*Little used.*] [It is contracted into REMNANT.]

REM'A-NENT, *a.* Remaining. [*Little used.*] *Taylor.*

RE-MARK', *n.* [Fr. *remarque*; *re* and *mark.*]

1. Notice or observation; as, to elude conjecture and *remark.* *Cowper.*

2. *Particularly*, notice or observation expressed in words or writing; as, the *remarks* of an advocate; the *remarks* made in conversation; the judicious or the uncandid *remarks* of a critic. A *remark* is not always expressed, for we say, a man makes his *remarks* on a preacher's sermon while he is listening to it. In this case the notice is silent, a mere act of the mind.

RE-MARK', *v. t.* [Fr. *remarquer.*]

1. To observe; to note in the mind; to take notice of without expression. I *remarked* the manner of the speaker; I *remarked* his elegant expressions.

2. To express in words or writing what one thinks or sees; *to express* observations; as, it is necessary to repeat what has been before *remarked.*

3. To mark; to point out; to distinguish. [*Not in use.*]

His manacles *remark* him. *Milton.*

RE-MARK'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *remarquable.*]

1. Observable; worthy of notice.

'Tis *remarkable* that they
Talk most who have the least to say. *Prior.*

2. Extraordinary; unusual; that deserves particular notice, or that may excite admiration or wonder; as, the *remarkable* preservation of *lives* in shipwreck. The dark day, in May, 1780, was a *remarkable* phenomenon.

RE-MARK'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Observableness; worthiness of remark; the quality of deserving particular notice. *Hammond.*

RE-MARK'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree worthy of notice; as, the winters of 1825, 1826, and 1828, were *remarkably* free from snow. The winter of 1827 was *remarkable* for a great quantity of snow.

2. *In an extraordinary manner.*

RE-MARK'ED, (re-märkt',) *pp.* Noticed; observed; expressed in words or writing.

RE-MARK'ER, *n.* An observer; one who makes remarks. *Watts.*

RE-MARK'ING, *ppr.* Observing; taking notice of; expressing in words or writing.

RE-MAR'RI-ED, *pp.* Married again or a second time.

RE-MAR'RY, *v. t.* [*re* and *marry.*] To marry again or a second time. *Tindal.*

RE-MAR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Marrying again or a second time.

RE-MAST', *v. t.* To furnish with a second mast or set of masts.

RE-MAS'TI-CATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *masticate.*] To chew or masticate again; to chew over and over, as in chewing the cud.

RE-MAS'TI-CA-TED, *pp.* Chewed again or repeatedly.

RE-MAS'TI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Chewing again or over and over.

RE-MAS-TI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of masticating again or repeatedly.

REM'BLAI, (räm'blā,) *n.* [Fr.] In *fortification*, the earth or materials used in filling up a trench. *Brande.*

REM'BLE, *v. t.* To remove. *Grose.*

RE-ME'DI-A-BLE, *a.* [from *remedy.*] That may be remedied or cured. The evil is believed to be *remediable.*

RE-ME'DI-A-BLY, *adv.* So as to be susceptible of remedy or cure.

RE-ME'DI-AL, *a.* [L. *remedialis.*] Affording a remedy; intended for a remedy, or for the removal of an evil.

The *remedial* part of law is so necessary a consequence of the declaratory and directory, that laws without it must be very vague and imperfect. Statutes are declaratory or *remedial.* *Blackstone.*

RE-ME'DI-ATE, in the sense of *remedial*, is not in use.

REM'E-DI-ED, (rem'e-did,) *pp.* [from *remedy.*] Cured; healed; repaired.

RE-MED'I-LESS, *a.* [In *modern books*, the accent is placed on the first syllable, which would be well if there were no derivatives; but *remedilessly*, *remedilessness*, require the accent on the second syllable.]

1. Not admitting a remedy; incurable; desperate; as, a *remediless* disease.

2. Irreparable; as, a loss or damage is *remediless.*

3. Not admitting change or reversal; as, a *remediless* doom. *Milton.*

4. Not admitting recovery; as, a *remediless* delusion. *South.*

RE-MED'I-LESS-LY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that precludes a remedy. *Clarendon.*

RE-MED'I-LESS-NESS, *n.* Incurableness.

REM'E-DY, *n.* [L. *remedium*; *re* and *medeor*, to heal; Fr. *remède.*]

1. That which cures a disease; any medicine or application which puts an end to disease and restores health; with *for*; as, a *remedy for* the gout.

2. That which counteracts an evil of any kind; with *for*, *to*, or *against*; usually with *for*. Civil government is the *remedy for* the evils of natural liberty. What *remedy* can be provided *for* extravagance in dress? The man who shall invent an effectual *remedy for* intemperance will deserve every thing from his fellow-men.

3. That which cures uneasiness.

Our griefs how swift, our *remedies* how slow! *Prior.*

4. That which repairs loss or disaster; reparation.

In the death of a man there is *no remedy.* *Wisdom.*

REM'E-DY, *v. t.* [Fr. *remedier.*]

1. To cure; to heal; as, to *remedy* a disease.

2. To cure; to remove, as an evil; as, to *remedy* grief; to *remedy* the evils of a war.

3. To repair; to remove mischief; *in a very general sense.*

REM'E-DY-ING, *ppr.* Curing; healing; removing; restoring from a bad to a good state.

RE-MELT', *v. t.* [*re* and *melt.*] To melt a second time.

RE-MELT'ED, *pp.* Melted again.

RE-MELT'ING, *ppr.* Melting again.

RE-MEM'BER, *v. t.* [Norm. *remembre*; Low L. *rememoror*; *re* and *memoror.* See MEMORY.]

1. To have in the mind an idea which had been in the mind before, and which recurs to the mind without effort.

We are said to *remember any thing*, when the idea of it arises in the mind with the consciousness that we have had this idea before. *Watts.*

2. When we use effort to recall an idea, we are said to *recollect* it. This distinction is not always observed. Hence, REMEMBER is often used as synonymous with RECOLLECT, that is, to call to mind. We say, we can not *remember* a fact, when we mean we can not *recollect* it.

Remember the days of old. — Deut. xxxii.

3. To bear or keep in mind; to attend to.

Remember what I warn thee; shun to taste. *Milton.*

4. To preserve the memory of; to preserve from being forgotten.

Let them have their wages duly paid,
And something over to *remember* me. *Shak.*

5. To mention. [*Not in use.*] *Aylife.*

6. To put in mind; to remind; as, to *remember* one of his duty. [*Not in use.*] *Clarendon.*

7. To think of and consider; to meditate. *Ps.* lxiii.

8. To bear in mind with esteem; or to reward. *Eccles.* ix.

9. To bear in mind with praise or admiration; to celebrate. 1 *Chron.* xvi.

10. To bear *in mind* with favor, care, and regard for the safety or deliverance of any one. *Ps.* lxxiv. *Gen.* viii. *Gen.* xix.

11. To bear in mind with intent to reward or punish. 3 *John* x. *Jer.* xxxi.

12. To bear in mind with confidence; to trust in. *Ps.* xx.

13. To bear in *mind* with the purpose of assisting or relieving. *Gal.* ii.

14. To bear in mind with *reverence*; to obey.

Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth. — Eccles. xii.

15. To bear in mind with regard; to keep as sacred; to observe.

Remember the Sabbath-day to keep it holy. — Ex. xx.

To remember mercy, is to exercise it. *Hab.* iii.

RE-MEM'BER-ED, *pp.* Kept in *mind*; recollected.

RE-MEM'BER-ER, *n.* One that remembers. *Wotton.*

RE-MEM'BER-ING, *ppr.* Having in mind.

RE-MEM'BRANCE, *n.* [Fr.] The retaining or having in mind an idea which had been present before, or an idea which had been previously received from an object when present, and which recurs to the mind afterward without the presence of its object. *Technically*, REMEMBRANCE differs from REMINISCENCE and RECOLLECTION, as the former implies that an idea occurs to the mind spontaneously, or without much mental exertion. The latter imply the power or the act of recalling ideas which do not spontaneously recur to the mind.

The righteous shall be in everlasting *remembrance.* — Ps. cxii.
Remembrance is when the same idea recurs, without the operation of the like object on the external sensory. *Locke.*

2. Transmission of a fact from one to another.

Titan
Among the heavens the immortal fact displayed,
Lest the *remembrance* of his grief should fail. *Addison.*

3. Account preserved; something to assist the memory.

Those proceedings and *remembrances* are in the Tower. *Hale.*

4. Memorial.

But in *remembrance* of so brave a deed,
A tomb and funeral honors I decreed. *Dryden.*

5. A token by which one is kept in the memory.

Keep this *remembrance* for thy Julia's sake. *Shak.*

6. Notice of something absent.

Let your *remembrance* still apply to Banquo. *Shak.*

7. Power of remembering; limit of time within which a fact can be remembered; as when we say, an event took place before our *remembrance*, or since our *remembrance.*

8. Honorable memory. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

9. Admonition. *Shak.*

10. Memorandum; a note to help the memory. *Chillingworth.*

RE-MEM'BRAN-CER, *n.* One that reminds, or revives the remembrance of any thing.

God is present in the consciences of good and bad; he is there a *remembrancer* to call our actions to mind. *Taylor.*

2. An officer in the exchequer of England, whose business is to record certain papers and proceedings, make out processes, &c.; a recorder. The officers bearing this name were formerly called *clerks of the remembrance.* *Encyc.*

3. Something that reminds or calls to remembrance, as a gift; memorial; memento. *Cowper.*

RE-MEM'O-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *rememoratus*, *rememoror.*] To remember; to revive in the memory. [*Not in use.*]

RE-MEM-O-RA'TION, *n.* Remembrance. [*Not in use.*]

RE-MER'CIE, } *v. t.* [Fr. *remercier.*]
RE-MER'CY, }

To thank. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

REMI'I-GES, *n. pl.* [L., from *remex*, a rower.] In *ornithology*, the quill feathers of the wings of a bird, which, like oars, propel it through the air. *Brande.*

RE-MI'GRATE, *v. i.* [L. *remigro*; *re* and *migro*, to migrate.] To remove back again to a former place or state; to return. [See MIGRATE.] *Boyle.*

RE-MI-GRA'TION, *n.* Removal back again; a migration to a former place. *Hale.*

RE-MIND', *v. t.* [*re* and *mind.*] To put in mind; to bring to the remembrance of; as, to *remind* a person of his promise.

2. To bring to notice or consideration. The infirmities of old age *remind* us of our mortality.

RE-MIND'ED, *pp.* Put in mind.

RE-MIND'FUL, *a.* Tending or adapted to remind; careful to remind. *Southey.*

RE-MIND'ING, *ppr.* Putting in mind; calling attention to.

REM-I-NIS'CENCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *reminiscens*, *reminiscor*, Gr. μναομαι. See MEMORY.]

1. That faculty of the mind by which ideas formerly received into it, but forgotten, are recalled or revived in the memory. *Encyc.*

2. Recollection; recovery of ideas that had escaped from the memory. *Hale.*

3. Reminiscence seems often to signify recollection expressed; a relation of what is recollected.

REM-I-NIS'CENT, *n.* One who calls to mind, and records past events.

REM-I-NIS-CEN'TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to reminiscence or recollection. *Brown.*

REM'I-PED, *n.* [L. *remus*, an oar, and *pes*, a foot.] An animal. The name has been given to certain crustaceans, also to certain coleopterous insects. *P. Cyc. Brande.*

RE-MISE', *v. t.* [Fr. *remise*, from *remettre*; L. *remissus*, *remitto*; *re* and *mitto*, to send.] To give or grant back; to release a claim; to resign or surrender by deed. A B hath *remised*, released, and forever quitclaimed to B C all his right to the manor of Dale. *Blackstone.*

RE-MIS'ED, (re-mīzd',) *pp.* Released.

RE-MIS'ING, *ppr.* Surrendering by deed.

RE-MISS', *a.* [Fr. *remis*; L. *remissus*, supra.]

1. Slack; dilatory; negligent; not performing duty or business; not complying with engagements at all, or not in due time; as, to be *remiss* in attendance on official duties; *remiss* in payment of debts.

2. Slow; slack; languid. *Woodward.*

3. Not intense.

These nervous, bold; those languid and *remiss.* *Roscommon.*

RE-MISS'I-BLE, *a.* That may be remitted or forgiven. *Feltham.*

RE-MIS'SION, (re-mish'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *remissio*, from *remitto*, to send back.]

1. Abatement; relaxation; moderation; as, the *remission* of extreme rigor. *Bacon.*

2. Abatement; diminution of intensity; as, the *remission* of the sun's heat; the *remission* of cold; the *remission* of close study or of labor. *Woodward.*

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3. Release; discharge or relinquishment of a claim or right; as, the *remission* of a tax or duty. *Addison.*

4. In *medicine*, abatement; a temporary subsidence of the force or violence of a disease or of pain, as distinguished from INTERMISSION, in which the disease leaves the patient entirely for a time.

5. Forgiveness; pardon; that is, the giving up of the punishment due to a crime; as, the *remission* of sins. *Matt.* xxvi. *Heb.* ix.

6. The act of sending back. [*Not in use.*]

RE-MISS'IVE, *a.* Remitting; forgiving. *Hacket.*

RE-MISS'LY, *adv.* Carelessly; negligently; without close attention. *Hooker.*

2. Slowly; slackly; not vigorously; not with ardor. *Clarendon.*

RE-MISS'NESS, *n.* Slackness; slowness; carelessness; negligence; want of ardor or vigor; coldness; want of punctuality; want of attention to any business, duty, or engagement in the proper time, or with the requisite industry. *Denham. Arbuthnot.*

RE-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *remitto*, to send back; *re* and *mitto*, to send; Fr. *remettre*; It. *rimettere*; Sp. *remitir.*]

1. To relax, as intensity; to make less tense or violent.

So willingly doth God *remit* his ire. *Milton.*

2. To forgive; to surrender the right of punishing a crime; as, to *remit* punishment. *Dryden.*

3. To pardon, as a fault or crime.

Whosesoever sins ye *remit*, they are *remitted* to them. — John xx.

4. To give up; to resign.

In grievous and inhuman crimes, offenders should be *remitted* to their prince. *Hayward.*

5. To refer; as, a clause that *remitted* all to the bishop's discretion. *Bacon.*

6. To send back.

The prisoner was *remitted* to the guard. *Dryden.*

7. To transmit money, bills, &c., to some person at a distance. American merchants *remit* money, bills of exchange, or some species of stock, in payment for British goods.

8. To restore.

In this case the law *remits* him to his ancient and more certain right. *Blackstone.*

RE-MIT', *v. i.* To slacken; to become less intense or rigorous.

When our passions *remit*, the vehemence of our speech *remits* too. *Broome.*

So we say, cold or heat *remits.*

2. To abate in violence for a time, without intermission; as, a fever *remits* at a certain hour every day.

RE-MIT'MENT, *n.* The act of remitting to custody.

2. Forgiveness; pardon. *Milton.*

RE-MIT'TAL, *n.* A remitting; a giving up; surrender; as, the *remittal* of the first-fruits. *Swift.*

RE-MIT'TANCE, *n.* In *commerce*, the act of transmitting money, bills, or the like, to a distant place.

2. The sum or thing remitted. *Addison.*

RE-MIT'TED, *pp.* Relaxed; forgiven; pardoned; sent back; referred; given up; transmitted to a distant place, as money.

RE-MIT'TENT, *a.* Having an alternate increase and remission.

Remittent fever one which has striking exacerbations and remissions, without any entire intermission. *Dunglison.*

RE-MIT'TER, *n.* One who remits, or makes remittance.

2. In *law*, the restitution of a more ancient and certain right to a person who has right to lands, but is out of possession, and hath afterward the freehold cast upon him by some subsequent defective title, by virtue of which he enters. *Blackstone.*

3. One that pardons.

RE-MIT'TING, *ppr.* Relaxing; forgiving; sending back; transmitting money, bills, &c.

REM'NANT, *n.* [Contracted from *remanent.* See REMAIN.]

1. Residue; that which is left after the separation, removal, or destruction of a part.

The *remnant* that are left of the captivity. — Neh. i.

2. That which remains after a part is done, performed, told, or passed.

The *remnant* of my tale is of a length
To tire your patience. *Dryden.*
Where I may think the *remnant* of my thoughts. *Shak.*

REM'NANT, *a.* Remaining; yet left.

And quiet dedicate her *remnant* life
To the just duties of a humble wife. [*Little used.*] *Prior.*

RE-MOD'EL, *v. t.* [*re* and *model.*] To model or fashion anew.

RE-MOD'EL-ED, *pp.* Modeled anew.

RE-MOD'EL-ING, *ppr.* Modeling again.

RE-MŌLD', *v. t.* [*re* and *mold.*] To mold or shape anew.

RE-MŌLD'ED, *pp.* Molded again. *J. Barlow.*

RE-MŌLD'ING, *ppr.* Molding anew.

RE-MOL'LIENT, *a.* [Fr.] Mollifying; softening.

RE-MŌLT'EN, *pp.* or *a.* [*re* and *molten*, from *melt.*] Melted again. *Bacon.*

RE-MON'STRANCE, *n.* [Fr. *remontrance.* See REMONSTRATE.]

1. Show; discovery. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

2. Expostulation; strong representation of reasons against a measure, either public or private, and when addressed to a public body, a prince or magistrate, it may be accompanied with a petition or supplication for the removal or prevention of some evil or inconvenience. A party aggrieved presents a *remonstrance* to the legislature.

3. Pressing suggestions in opposition to a measure or act; as, the *remonstrances* of conscience or of justice. *Rogers.*

4. Expostulary counsel or advice; reproof.

5. In *the Roman Catholic church*, a plate of silver or gold, about six inches in diameter, standing vertically on a support, and having an opening in the center, within which the host is placed, to be exhibited to the congregation.

RE-MON'STRANT, *a.* Expostulatory; urging strong reasons against an act.

RE-MON'STRANT, *n.* One who remonstrates. The appellation of *remonstrants* is given to the Arminians who remonstrated against the decisions of the synod of Dort, in 1618. *Brande.*

RE-MON'STRĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *remonstro*; *re* and *monstro*, to show; Fr. *remontrer.* See MUSTER.]

1. To exhibit or present strong reasons against an act, measure, or any course of proceedings; to expostulate. Men *remonstrate* by verbal argument, or by a written exposition of reasons.

2. To suggest urgent reasons in opposition to a measure. Conscience *remonstrates* against a profligate life.

RE-MON'STRĀTE, *v. t.* To show by a strong representation of reasons.

RE-MON'STRĀ-TED, *pp.* Opposed by urging strong reasons against a measure.

RE-MON'STRĀ-TING, *ppr.* Urging strong reasons against a measure.

RE-MON-STRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of remonstrating. [*Little used.*]

RE-MON'STRĀ-TOR, *n.* One who remonstrates.

REM'O-RA, *n.* [L., from *re* and *moror*, to delay.]

1. Delay; obstacle; hinderance. [*Not in use.*]

2. The sucking fish, a species of Echeneis, which is said to attach itself to the bottom or side of a ship and retard its motion. It is a small fish, found in the Mediterranean and other seas. *Partington.*

REM'O-RĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *remoror.*] To hinder; to delay. [*Not in use.*]

RE-MORD', *v. t.* [L. *remordeo*; *re* and *mordeo*, to gnaw.]

To rebuke; to excite to remorse. [*Not in use.*] *Skelton.*

RE-MORD', *v. i.* To feel remorse. [*Not in use.*] *Elyot.*

RE-MORD'EN-CY, *n.* Compunction; remorse. *Killingbeck.*

RE-MORSE', *n.* [L. *remorsus*, from *remordeo.*]

1. The keen pain or anguish excited by a sense of guilt; compunction of conscience for a crime committed. *Clarendon.*

2. Sympathetic sorrow; pity; compassion.

Curse on th' unpardoning prince, whom tears can draw
To no *remorse*. *Dryden.*

[*This sense is nearly or quite obsolete.*]

RE-MORS'ED, (re-morst',) *a.* Feeling remorse or compunction. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Hall.*

RE-MORSE'FUL, (re-mors'ful,) *a.* Full of remorse. *Bp. Hall.*

2. Compassionate; feeling tenderly. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

3. Pitiable. [*Not in use.*] *Chapman.*

RE-MORSE'FUL-LY, *adv.* With remorse of conscience.

RE-MORSE'LESS, (re-mors'less,) *a.* Unpitying; cruel; insensible to distress; as, the *remorseless* deep. *Milton.*

Remorseless adversaries. *South.*

RE-MORSE'LESS-LY, (re-mors'less-ly,) *adv.* Without remorse. *South.*

RE-MORSE'LESS-NESS, (re-mors'less-ness,) *n.* Savage cruelty; insensibility to distress. *Beaum. & Fl.*

RE-MŌTE', *a.* [L. *remotus*, *removeo*; *re* and *moveo*, to move.]

1. Distant in place; not near; as, a *remote* country; a *remote* people.

Give me a life *remote* from guilty courts. *Granville.*

2. Distant in time, past or future; as, *remote* antiquity. Every man is apt to think the time of his dissolution to be *remote.*

3. Distant; not immediate.

It is not all *remote* and even apparent good that affects us. *Locke.*

4. Distant; primary; not proximate; as, the *remote* causes of a disease.

5. Alien; foreign; not agreeing with; as, a proposition *remote* from reason. *Locke.*

6. Abstracted; as, the mind placed by thought amongst or *remote* from all bodies. *Locke.*

7. Distant in consanguinity or affinity; as, a *remote* kinsman.

8. Slight; inconsiderable; as, a *remote* analogy between cases; a *remote* resemblance in form or color.

RE-MŌTE'LY, *adv.* At a distance in space or time; not nearly.

2. At a distance in consanguinity or affinity.

3. Slightly; in a small degree; as, to be *remotely* affected by an event.

RE-MŌTE'NESS, *n.* State of being distant in space or time; distance; as, the *remoteness* of a kingdom or of a star; the *remoteness* of the deluge from our age; the *remoteness* of a future event, of an evil or of success.

2. Distance in consanguinity or affinity.

3. Distance in operation or efficiency; as, the *remoteness* of causes.

4. Slightness; smallness; as, *remoteness* of resemblance.

RE-MŌ'TION, *n.* The act of removing; the state of being removed to a distance. [*Little used.*] *Shak. Brown.*

RE-MOULD', *v. t.* See REMOLD.

RE-MOUNT', *v. t.* [Fr. *remonter*; *re* and *monter.*] To mount again; as, to *remount* a horse.

RE-MOUNT', *v. i.* To mount again; to reascend. *Woodward.*

RE-MŌV-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The capacity of being removable from an office or station; capacity of being displaced.

RE-MŌV'A-BLE, (-moov'a-bl,) *a.* [from *remove.*] That may be removed from an office or station.

Such curate is *removable* at the pleasure of the rector of the mother church. *Ayliffe.*

2. That may be removed from one place to another.

RE-MŌV'AL, *n.* The act of moving from one place to another for residence; as, the *removal* of a family.

2. The act of displacing from an office or post.

3. The act of curing or putting away; as, the *removal* of a disease.

4. The state of being removed; change of place. *Locke.*

5. The act of putting an end to; as, the *removal* of a grievance.

RE-MŌVE', (re-moov',) *v. t.* [L. *removeo*; *re* and *moveo*, to move; Fr. *remuer*; It. *rimuovere*; Sp. *remover.*]

1. To cause to change place; to put from its place in any manner; as, to *remove* a building.

Thou shalt not *remove* thy neighbor's landmark. — Deut. xix.

2. To displace from an office.

3. To take or put away in any manner; to cause to leave a person or thing; to banish or destroy; as, to *remove* a disease or complaint.

Remove sorrow from thine heart. — Eccles. xi.

4. To carry from one court to another; as, to *remove* a cause or suit by appeal.

5. To take from the present state of being; as, to *remove* one by death.

RE-MŌVE', *v. i.* To change place in any manner.

2. To go from one place to another. *Prior.*

3. To change the place of residence; as, to *remove* from New York to Philadelphia.

Note. — The verb *remove*, in most of its applications, is synonymous with *move*, but not in all. Thus we do not apply *remove* to a mere change of posture, without a change of place or the seat of a thing. A man *moves* his head when he turns it, or his finger when he bends it, but he does not *remove* it. *Remove* usually or always denotes a change of place in a body, but we never apply it to a regular continued course or motion. We never say, the wind or water, or a ship, *removes* at a certain rate by the hour; but we say, a ship was *removed* from one place in a harbor to another. *Move* is a generic term, including the sense of *remove*, which is more generally applied to a change from one station or permanent position, stand, or seat, to another station.

RE-MŌVE', *n.* Change of place. *Chapman.*

2. Translation of one to the place of another. *Shak.*

3. State of being removed. *Locke.*

4. Act of moving a man in chess or other game.

5. Departure; a going away. *Waller.*

6. The act of changing place; removal. *Bacon.*

7. A step in any scale of gradation.

A freeholder is but one *remove* from a legislator. *Addison.*

8. Any indefinite distance; as, a small or great *remove.* *Rogers.*

9. The act of putting a horse's shoes on different feet. *Swift.*

10. A dish to be changed while the rest of the course remains. *Johnson.*

11. Susceptibility of being removed. [*Not in use.*] *Glanville.*

RE-MŌV'ED, (-moovd',) *pp.* Changed in place; carried to a distance; displaced from office; placed far off.

2. *a.* Remote; separate from others. *Shak.*

RE-MŌV'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being removed; remoteness. *Shak.*

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RE-MŎV'ER, *n.* One that removes; as, a *remover* of landmarks. *Bacon.*

RE-MŎV'ING, *ppr.* Changing place; carrying or going from one place to another; displacing; banishing.

REM'PHAN, *n.* An idol worshiped by the Israelites while they were in the wilderness. *Acts* vii.

RE-MŪ'GI-ENT, *a.* [L. *remugio.*] Rebellowing. *More.*

RE-MU-NER-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The capacity of being rewarded.

RE-MŪ'NER-A-BLE, *a.* [from *remunerate.*] That may be rewarded; fit or proper to be recompensed.

RE-MŪ'NER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *remunero*; *re* and *munero*, from *munus*, a gift.]

To reward; to recompense; to requite; *in a good sense*; to pay an equivalent to for any service, loss, expense, or other sacrifice; as, to *remunerate* the troops of an army for their services and sufferings; to *remunerate* men for labor. The pious sufferer in this life will be *remunerated* in the life to come.

RE-MŪ'NER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Rewarded; compensated.

RE-MŪ'NER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Rewarding; recompensing.

RE-MU-NER-Ā'TION, *n.* Reward; recompense; the act of paying an equivalent for services, loss, or sacrifices. *Shak.*

2 The equivalent given for services, loss, or sufferings.

RE-MŪ'NER-A-TIVE, *a.* Exercised in rewarding; that bestows rewards; as, *remunerative* justice. *Boyle.*

RE-MŪ'NER-A-TO-RY, *a.* Affording recompense; rewarding. *Johnson.*

RE-MUR'MUR, *v. t.* [L. *remurmuro*; *re* and *murmuro.*]

To utter back in murmurs; to return in murmurs; to repeat in low, hoarse sounds. *Dryden.*

The trembling trees, in every plain and wood,
Her fate *remurmur* to the silver flood. *Pope.*

RE-MUR'MUR, *v. i.* To murmur back; to return or echo in low, rumbling sounds.

The realms of Mars *remurmured* all around. *Dryden.*

RE-MUR'MUR-ED, *pp.* Uttered back in murmurs.

RE-MUR'MUR-ING, *ppr.* Uttering back in low sounds.

RĒ'NAL, *a.* [L. *renalis*, from *renes*, the kidneys.]

Pertaining to the kidneys or reins; as, the *renal* arteries.

REN'ARD, *n.* [Fr.; G. *reineke.*]

A fox; a name used in fables, but not in common discourse. *Dryden.*

This word is also spelled REYNARD.

RE-NAS'CEN-CY, *n.* The state of springing or being produced again. *Brown.*

RE-NAS'CENT, *a.* [L. *renascens*, *renascor*; *re* and *nascor*, to be born.]

Springing or rising into being again; reproduced.

RE-NAS'CI-BLE, *a.* That may be reproduced; that may spring again into being.

RE-NAV'I-GATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *navigate.*] To navigate again; as, to *renavigate* the Pacific Ocean.

RE-NAV'I-GĀ-TED, *pp.* Navigated again; sailed over anew.

RE-NAV'I-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Navigating again.

REN-COUN'TER, *n.* [Fr. *rencontre*; *re* and *encontre*; *en* and *contre*, against.] *Literally*, a meeting of two bodies. Hence,

1. A *meeting* in opposition or contest.

The jostling chiefs in rude *rencounter* join. *Glanville.*

2. A casual *combat*; a sudden contest or fight without premeditation; as between individuals or small parties.

3. A casual action; an engagement between armies or fleets.

The confederates should — outnumber the enemy in all *rencounters* and engagements. *Addison.*

4. Any combat, action, or engagement.

REN-COUN'TER, *v. t.* To meet unexpectedly without enmity or hostility.

[This use is found in some *recent* publications, but is not *common*.]

2. To attack hand to hand. *Spenser.*

REN-COUN'TER, *v. i.* To meet an enemy unexpectedly.

2. To clash; to come in collision.

3. To skirmish with another.

4. To fight hand to hand. *Johnson.*

REN-COUN'TER-ED, *pp.* Met unexpectedly; clashed. [See the verbs.]

RĒND, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* RENT. [Sax. *rendan*, *rhendan*; Ir. *rannam*, *rannaim*; W. *rhanu*; Arm. *ranna*, to divide, and *crenna*, to abridge, whence Eng. *cranny*, L. *crena*. Qu. L. *cerno*, Gr. κρινω. Class Rn, No. 4, 8, 13, 16.]

1. To separate any substance into parts with force or sudden violence; to tear asunder; to split; as, powder *rends* a rock in blasting; lightning *rends* an oak.

An empire from its old foundation *rent*. *Dryden.*

I *rend* my tresses and my breast I wound. *Pope.*

Neither *rend* your clothes, lest ye die. — Lev. x.

2. To separate or part with violence.

I will surely *rend* the kingdom from thee! — 1 Kings xi.

To rend the heart; in *Scripture*, to have bitter sorrow for sin. *Joel* ii.

To rend the heavens; *to* appear in majesty. *Is.* lxiv.

Rend differs somewhat from *lacerate*. We never say, *to lacerate* a rock or a kingdom, when we mean to express splitting or division. *Lacerate* is properly applicable to the tearing off of small pieces of a thing, as to *lacerate* the body with a whip or scourge; or to the tearing of the flesh or other thing without entire separation.

REND'ER, *n.* [from *rend.*] One that tears by violence.

REN'DER, *v. t.* [Fr. *rendre*; It. *rendere*; Sp. *rendir*; Port. *render*. This is probably the L. *reddo*, with *n* casually inserted.]

1. To return; to pay back.

See that none *render* evil for evil to any man. — 1 Thess. v.

2. To inflict, as a retribution.

I will *render* vengeance to my enemies. — Deut. xxxii.

3. To give on demand; to give; to assign.

The sluggard is wiser in his own conceit than seven men that can *render* a reason. — Prov. xxvi.

4. To make or cause to be, by some influence upon a thing, or by some change; as, to *render* a person more safe or more unsafe; to *render him* solicitous or cautious; to *render* a fortress more secure or impregnable; to *render* a ferocious animal more mild and tractable.

5. To translate, as from one language into another; as, to *render* Latin into English. We say, to *render* a word, a sentence, a book, or an author, into a different language. *Locke.*

6. To surrender; to yield or give up the command or possession of; as, to *render* one's self to his enemies. *K. Charles. Clarendon.*

[Less used than SURRENDER.]

7. To afford; to give for use or benefit. Washington *rendered* great service to his country.

8. To represent; to exhibit.

He did *render* him the most unnatural
That lived amongst men. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

9. To boil down and clarify; as, to *render* tallow.

To render back; to return; to restore.

REN'DER, *n.* A surrender; a giving up. *Shak.*

2. A return; a payment of rent.

In those early times, the king's household was supported by specific *renders* of corn and other victuals from the tenants of the demains. *Blackstone.*

3. An account given. *Shak.*

REN'DER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be rendered. *Sherwood.*

REN'DER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Returned; paid back; given; assigned; made; translated; surrendered; afforded; boiled down and clarified; as, *rendered* tallow.

REN'DER-ER, *n.* One who renders.

REN'DER-ING, *ppr.* Returning; giving back; assigning; making; translating; surrendering; affording.

REN'DER-ING, *n.* Version; translation. *Lowth.*

2. The act of laying the first coat of plaster on brick or stone work; the coat thus laid on. *Gwilt.*

REN'DEZ-VŌUS, (ren'de-voo,) *n.* [Fr. *rendez vous*, render yourselves, repair to a place. This word is anglicized, and may well be pronounced as an English word.]

1. A place appointed for the assembling of troops, or the place where they assemble; or the port or place where ships are ordered to join company.

2. A place for enlisting seamen into the naval service. *Totten.*

3. A place of meeting, or a sign that draws men together. [*Rarely used.*] *Bacon.*

4. An assembly; a meeting. [*Rarely used.*]

REN'DEZ-VŌUS, (ren'de-voo,) *v. i.* To assemble or meet at a particular place, as troops, ships, &c.

The place where the Gauls and Bruti had *rendezvoused*. *Alfred's Orosius, Trans. B. Trumbull. Hook, Rom. Hist.*

REN'DEZ-VŌUS, (ren'de-voo,) *v. t.* To assemble or bring together at a certain place. *Echard.*

REN'DEZ-VŌUS-ED, (ren'de-vood,) *pp.* Assembled or brought together at a particular place.

REN'DEZ-VŌUS-ING, (ren'de-voo-ing,) *ppr.* Assembling at a particular place.

REN'DI-BLE, *a.* That may be yielded or surrendered.

2. That may be translated. *Howell.*

[*Little used in either sense.*]

REN-DI''TION, (ren-dish'un,) *n.* [from *render.*] The act of yielding possession; surrender. *Fairfax.*

2. Translation. *South.*

REN'E-GĀDE, } *n.* [Sp. and Port. *renegado*, from
REN-E-GĀ'DO, } *renegar*, to deny; L. *re* and *nego*, to deny; It. *rinegato*; Fr. *renégat*; primarily, an *apostate.*]

1. An apostate from the faith. *Addison.*

2. One who deserts to an enemy; a deserter.

3. A vagabond. [*Arbuthnot.*

[*This is the sense in which this word is mostly used in popular language.*]

RE-NĒGE', *v. t.* [L. *renego.*]

To deny; to disown. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

RE-NĒGE', *v. i.* To deny. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

RĒ-NERVE', *v. t.* [*re* and *nerve.*] To nerve again; to give new vigor to. *J. Barlow.*

RĒ-NERV'ED, *pp.* Nerved anew.

RĒ-NERV'ING, *ppr.* Giving new vigor to.

RE-NEW', (re-nū',) *v. t.* [L. *renovo*; *re* and *novo*, or *re* and *new.*]

1. To renovate; to restore to a former state, or to a good state, after decay or depravation; to rebuild; to repair.

Asa *renewed* the altar of the Lord. — 2 Chron. xv.

2. To reëstablish; to confirm.

Let us go to Gilgal and *renew* the kingdom there. — 1 Sam. xi.

3. To make again; as, to *renew* a treaty or covenant.

4. To repeat; as, to *renew* expressions of friendship; to *renew* a promise; to *renew* an attempt.

5. To revive; as, to *renew* the glories of an ancestor or of a former age. *Shak.*

6. To begin again.

The last great age *renews* its finished course. *Dryden.*

7. To make new; to make fresh or vigorous; as, to *renew* youth; to *renew* strength; to *renew* the face of the earth. *Ps.* ciii. *Is.* xl. *Ps.* civ.

8. To grant a new loan on a new note for the amount of a former one.

9. In *theology*, to make new; to renovate; to transform; to change from natural enmity to the love of God and his law; to implant holy affections in the heart; to regenerate.

Be *ye* transformed by the *renewing* of your mind. — Rom. xii. Eph. iv.

RE-NEW'A-BLE, (-nū'a-bl,) *a.* That may be renewed; as, a lease *renewable* at pleasure. *Swift.*

RE-NEW'AL, *n.* The act of renewing; the act of forming anew; as, the *renewal* of a treaty.

2. Renovation; regeneration.

3. Revival; restoration to a former or to a good state.

4. Reloan on a new note given.

RE-NEW'ED, (re-nūde',) *pp.* or *a.* Made new again, repaired; reëstablished; repeated; revived; renovated; regenerated.

RE-NEW'ED-LY, *adv.* Again; once more.

[*Sometimes used by American clergymen, but not sanctioned in England.*]

RE-NEW'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being renewed. *Hammond.*

RE-NEW'ER, *n.* One who renews. *Sherwood.*

RE-NEW'ING, *ppr.* Making new again; repairing; reëstablishing; repeating; reviving; renovating.

RE-NEW'ING, *a.* That renews or regenerates; as, *renewing* grace. Tending or adapted to renovate.

RE-NEW'ING, *n.* The act of making new; renewal.

REN'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *renes*, the kidneys, and *form.*]

Having the form or shape of the kidneys. *Kirwan.*

REN'I-TENCE, } *n.* [L. *renitens*, *renitor*, to resist;
REN'I-TEN-CY, } *re* and *nitor*, to struggle or strive.]

1. The resistance of a body to pressure; the effort of matter to resume the place or form from which it has been driven by the impulse of other matter; the effect of elasticity. *Quincy.*

2. Moral resistance; reluctance.

We find a *renitency* in ourselves to ascribe life and irritability to the cold and motionless fibers of plants. *Darwin.*

REN'I-TENT, *a.* Resisting pressure or the effect of it; acting against impulse by elastic force. *Ray.*

REN'NET, *n.* [G. *rinnen*, to run, to curdle; *D. runnen*, *ronnen*, to curdle or congulate; Sax. *gerunnen*, congulated.]

The prepared stomach, or concreted milk found in the stomach of a sucking quadruped, particularly of the calf. It is used for congulating milk, and is also written RUNNET. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

REN'NET, } *n.* A kind of apple. *Mortimer.*
REN'NET-ING, }

RE-NOUNCE', *v. t.* [Fr. *renoncer*; L. *renuncio*; *re* and *nuncio*, to declare, from the root of *nomen*, name.]

1. To disown; to disclaim; to reject, as a title or claim; to refuse to own or acknowledge as belonging to; as, to *renounce* a title to land or a claim to reward; to *renounce* all pretensions to applause.

2. To deny; to cast off; to reject; to disclaim; as an obligation or duty; as, to *renounce* allegiance.

3. To cast off or reject, as a connection or possession; to forsake; as, to *renounce* the world and all its cares. *Shak.*

We have *renounced* the hidden things of dishonesty. — 2 Cor. iv.

RE-NOUNCE', *v. i.* To declare a renunciation.

He of my sons who fails to make it good,
By one rebellious act *renounces* to my blood. *Dryden.*
[*Not in use.*]

2. In *cards*, not to follow suit, when the person has a card of the same sort.

RE-NOUNCE', *n.* The declining to follow suit when it can be done.

RE-NOUN'CED, (re-nounst',) *pp.* Disowned; denied; rejected; disclaimed.

RE-NOUNCE'MENT, (re-nouns'ment,) *n.* The act of disclaiming or rejecting; renunciation. *Shak.*

RE-NOUN'CER, *n.* One who disowns or disclaims.

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RE-NOUN'CING, *ppr.* Disowning; disclaiming; rejecting.

RE-NOUN'CING, *n.* The act of disowning, disclaiming, denying, or rejecting.

REN'O-VĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *renovo*; *re* and *novo*, to make new; *novus*, new.]

To renew; to restore to the first state, or to a good state, after decay, destruction, or depravation. It is synonymous with RENEW, except in its fourth definition, supra.

REN'O-VĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Renewed; made new, fresh, or vigorous.

REN'O-VĀ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Renewing.

REN-O-VĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *renovatio.*]

1. The act of renewing; a making new after decay, destruction, or depravation; renewal; as, the *renovation* of the heart by grace.

There is something inexpressibly pleasing in the annual *renovation* of the world. *Rambler.*

2. A state of being renewed. *Bacon. Milton.*

REN'O-VĀ-TOR, *n.* One who or that which renews. *Foster.*

RE-NOWN', *n.* [Fr. *renommée*; *re* and *nommer*, to name.]

Fame; celebrity; exalted reputation derived from the extensive praise of great achievements or accomplishments.

Giants of old, men of *renown.* — Gen. vi. Num. xvi.

RE-NOWN', *v. t.* To make famous.

Soft elocution does thy style *renown.* *Dryden.*
A bard whom pilfered pastorals *renown.* *Pope.*

[*This verb is nearly or quite obsolete.*]

RE-NOWN'ED, *a.* Famous; celebrated for great and heroic achievements, for distinguished qualities, or for grandeur; eminent; as, *renowned* men; a *renowned* king; a *renowned* city. *Milton. Dryden.*

RE-NOWN'ED-LY, *adv.* With fame or celebrity.

RE-NOWN'LESS, *a.* Without renown; inglorious.

RENT, *pp.* of REND. Torn asunder; split or burst by violence; torn.

RENT, *n.* [from *rend.*] A fissure; a break or breach made by force; as, a *rent* made in the earth, in a rock, or in a garment.

2. A schism; a separation; as, a *rent* in the church.

RENT, *v. t.* To tear. [See REND.] [*White.*

RENT, *v. i.* To rant. [*Not in use.*] *Hudibras.*

RENT, *n.* [Fr. *rente*, from *rendre*; It. *rendita*; Sp. *renta*; D. Dan. and G. *rente*; Sw. *ränta.*]

A sum of money, or a certain amount of other valuable thing, issuing yearly from lands or tenements; a compensation or return, in the nature of an acknowledgment, for the possession of a corporeal inheritance. *Blackstone.*

Rents, at common law, are of three kinds; *rent-service*, *rent-charge*, and *rent-seck.* *Rent-service* is when some corporal service is incident to it, as by fealty and a sum of money; *rent-charge* is when the owner of the rent has no future interest or reversion expectant in the land, but the rent is reserved in the deed by a clause of distress for rent in arrear; *rent-seck*, dry rent, is rent reserved by deed, but without any clause of distress. There are also *rents of assize*, certain established rents of freeholders, and copyholders of manors, which can not be varied; called also *quitrents.* These, when payable in silver, are called *white-rents*, in contradistinction to rents reserved in work or the baser metals, called *black-rents* or *black-mail.* *Rack-rent* is a rent of the full yearly value of the tenement, or near it. A *fee farm rent* is a rent-charge issuing out of an estate in fee, of at least one fourth of the value of the lands at the time of its reservation. *Blackstone.*

RENT, *v. t.* To lease; to grant the possession and enjoyment of lands or tenements for a consideration in the nature of rent. The owner of an estate or house *rents* it to a tenant for a term of years.

2. To take and hold by lease the possession of land or a tenement, for a consideration in the nature of rent. The tenant *rents* his estate for a year.

RENT, *v. i.* To be leased, or let for rent; as, an estate or a tenement *rents* for five hundred dollars a year.

RENT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be rented.

RENT'AGE, *n.* Rent. [*Not used.*]

RENT'AL, *n.* A schedule or account of rents.

RENT'-CHARGE, *n.* Charge upon an estate.

RENT'ED, *pp.* Leased on rent.

RENT'ER, *n.* One who leases an estate; *more generally*, the lessee or tenant who takes an estate or tenement on rent.

REN'TER, *v. t.* [Fr. *rentraire*; L. *retraho, retrahere*; *re* and *traho*, to draw.]

1. To fine-draw; to sew together the edges of two pieces of cloth without doubling them, so that the seam is scarcely visible.

2. In *tapestry*, to work new warp into a piece of damaged tapestry, and on this to restore the original pattern or design. *Encyc.*

3. To sew up artfully, as a rent.

REN'TER-ED, *pp.* Fine-drawn; sewed artfully together

REN'TER-ER, *n.* A fine-drawer

REN'TER-ING, *ppr.* Fine-drawing; sewing artfully together.

REN-TIER', (rän-tēā',) *n.* [Fr.] One who has a fixed income, as from lands, stocks, &c.

RENT'ING, *ppr.* Leasing on rent; taking on rent.

RENT'-RŌLL, *n.* [*rent* and *roll.*] A rental; a list or account of rents or income.

RE-NŪ'MER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *renumero.*]

To recount.

RE-NŪ'MER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Recounted; numbered again.

RE-NŪ'MER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Recounting.

RE-NUN-CI-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *renunciatio.*]

The act of renouncing; a disowning; rejection. [See RENOUNCE.] *Taylor.*

REN-VERSE', (ren-vers',) *v. t.* [Fr. *renverser.*]

To reverse. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

REN-VERSE', (ren-vers',) *a.* In *heraldry*, inverted; set with the head downward, or contrary to the natural posture. *Encyc.*

REN-VERSE'MENT, (ren-vers'ment,) *n.* The act of reversing. [*Not in use.*] *Stukely.*

RĒ-OB-TĀIN', *v. t.* [*re* and *obtain.*] To obtain again.

RĒ-OB-TĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be obtained again.

RĒ-OB-TĀIN'ED, *pp.* Obtained again. [*Sherwood.*

RĒ-OB-TĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Obtaining again.

RĒ-Ō'PEN, *v. t.* To open again.

RĒ-Ō'PEN-ED, *pp.* Opened again.

RĒ-Ō'PEN-ING, *ppr.* Opening a second time. *E. Everett.*

RĒ-OP-PŌSE', *v. t.* To oppose again.

RĒ-OR-DĀIN', *v. t.* [*re* and *ordain*; Fr. *reordonner.*]

To ordain again, as when the first ordination is defective.

RĒ-OR-DĀIN'ED, *pp.* Ordained again.

RĒ-OR-DĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Ordaining again.

RĒ-OR'DER, *v. t.* To order a second time.

RĒ-OR-DI-NĀ'TION, *n.* A second ordination. *Atterbury.*

RE-OR-GAN-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of organizing anew; as, repeated *reorganization* of the troops. *Marshall.*

RE-OR'GAN-IZE, *v. t.* [*re* and *organize.*] To organize anew; to reduce again to a regular body, or to a system; as, to *reorganize* a society or an army. *Hosack.*

RE-OR'GAN-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Organized anew.

RE-OR'GAN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Organizing anew.

RE-PAC'I-FI-ED, *pp.* Pacified or appeased again.

RE-PAC'I-FŸ, *v. t.* [*re* and *pacify.*] To pacify again.

RE-PAC'I-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Pacifying again.

RE-PACK', *v. t.* [*re* and *pack.*] To pack a second time; as, to *repack* beef or pork.

RE-PACK'ED, (-pakt',) *pp.* Packed again.

RE-PACK'ER, *n.* One that repacks.

RE-PACK'ING, *ppr.* Packing anew.

RE-PAID', *pp.* of REPAY. Paid back.

RE-PAIR', (re-pāre',) *v. t.* [Fr. *reparer*; L. *reparo*; *re* and *paro*, to prepare. See PARE.]

1. To restore to a sound or good state after decay, injury, dilapidation, or partial destruction; as, to *repair* a house, a wall, or a ship; to *repair* roads and bridges. Temperance and diet may *repair* a broken or enfeebled constitution. Food *repairs* the daily waste of the body.

2. To rebuild a part decayed or destroyed; to fill up; as, to *repair* a breach.

3. To make amends, as for an injury, by an equivalent; to indemnify for; as, to *repair* a loss or damage.

RE-PAIR', *n.* Restoration to a sound or good state after decay, waste, injury, or partial destruction; supply of loss; reparation; as, materials are collected for the *repair* of a church or a city.

RE-PAIR', *v. i.* [Fr. *repairer.*]

To go to; to betake one's self; to resort; as, to *repair* to a sanctuary for safety.

Go, mount the winds, and to the shades *repair.* *Pope.*

RE-PAIR', *n.* The act of betaking one's self to any place; a resorting; abode. *Dryden.*

RE-PAIR'A-BLE, *a.* That may be repaired; reparable.

RE-PAIR'ED, *a.* Restored to a good or sound state; rebuilt; made good.

RE-PAIR'ER, *n.* One who repairs, restores, or makes amends; as, the *repairer* of decay. *Dryden.*

RE-PAIR'ING, *ppr.* Restoring to a sound state; rebuilding; making amends for loss or injury.

RE-PAIR'MENT, *n.* Act of repairing.

RE-PAND', *a.* [L. *repandus.*]

In *botany*, having an uneven, slightly sinuous margin, as the leaf of Solanum nigrum, or common nightshade. *Lindley.*

RE-PAND'OUS, *a.* [Supra.] Bent upward; convexedly crooked. *Brown.*

REP'A-RA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *reparabilis.* See REPAIR.]

1. That may be repaired or restored to a sound or good state; as, a house or wall is not *reparable.*

2. That may be retrieved or made good; as, the loss is *reparable.*

3. That may be supplied by an equivalent; as, a *reparable* injury

REP'A-RA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner admitting of restoration to a good state, or of amends, supply, or indemnification.

REP-A-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of repairing; restoration to soundness or a good state; as, the *reparation* of a bridge or of a highway.

2. Supply of what is wasted; as, the *reparation* of decaying health or strength after disease or exhaustion.

3. Amends; indemnification for loss or damage. A loss may be too great for *reparation.*

4. Amends; satisfaction for injury.

I am sensible of the scandal I have given by my loose writings, and make what *reparation* I am able. *Dryden.*

RE-PAR'A-TIVE, *a.* That repairs; restoring to a sound or good state; that amends defect or makes good. *Taylor.*

RE-PAR'A-TIVE, *n.* That which restores to a good state; that which makes amends. *Wotton. Kettlewell.*

REP-AR-TEE', *n.* [Fr. *repartie*, from *repartir*, to divide, to share, to reply; *re* and *partir*, to divide.]

A smart, ready, and witty reply.

Cupid was as bad as he;
Hear but the youngster's *repartee.* *Prior.*

REP-AR-TEE', *v. t.* To make smart and witty replies. *Prior.*

RE-PART-I-MI-EN'TO, *n.* [Sp.] A partition or distribution, especially of slaves; also, an assessment of taxes. *Irving.*

RE-PASS', *v. t.* [Fr. *repasser*; It. *ripassare*; *re* and *pass.*]

To pass again; to pass or travel back; as, to *repass* a bridge or a river; to *repass* the sea. *Pope.*

RE-PASS', *v. i.* To pass or go back; to move back; as, troops passing and *repassing* before our eyes.

RE-PASS'ED, (-past',) *pp.* Passed or traveled back.

RE-PASS'ING, *ppr.* Passing back.

RE-PAST', *n.* [Fr. *repas*, from *repaître*; L. *re* and *pasco*, to feed.]

1. The act of taking food; or the food taken; a meal.

From dance to sweet *repast* they turn. *Milton.*
A *repast* without luxury. *Johnson.*

2. Food; victuals.

Go, and get me some *repast.* *Shak.*

RE-PAST', *v. t.* To feed; to feast. *Shak.*

RE-PAS'TURE, *n.* Food; entertainment. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

RE-PA'TRI-ĀTE or RE-PAT'RI-ĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *re* and *patria*, country.]

To restore to one's own country. [*Little used.*]

RE-PA'TRI-Ā-TED or RE-PAT'RI-Ā-TED, *pp.* Restored to one's own country.

RE-PA'TRI-Ā-TING or RE-PAT'RI-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Restoring to one's own country.

RE-PAY', *v. t.* [Fr. *repayer*; *re* and *pay.*]

1. To pay back; to refund; as, to *repay* money borrowed or advanced.

2. To make return or requital; in a good or bad sense; as, to *repay* kindness; to *repay* an injury.

Benefits which can not be *repaid* — are not commonly found to increase affection. *Rambler.*

3. To recompense, as for a loss. *Milton.*

4. To compensate; as, false honor *repaid* in contempt. *Bacon.*

RE-PAY'A-BLE, *a.* That is to be repaid or refunded; as, money lent, *repayable* at the end of sixty days.

RE-PAY'ING, *ppr.* Paying back; compensating; requiting.

RE-PAY'MENT, *n.* The act of paying back; reimbursement.

2. The money or other thing repaid.

RE-PEAL', (-peel',) *v. t.* [Fr. *rappeler*, to recall; *re* and *appeler*, L. *appello*; *ad* and *pello.*]

1. To recall. [*Obsolete as it respects persons.*] *Shak.*

2. To recall, as a deed, will, law, or statute; to revoke; to abrogate by an authoritative act, or by the same power that made or enacted; as, the legislature may *repeal*, at one session, a law enacted at a preceding one.

RE-PEAL', *n.* Recall from exile. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

2. Revocation; abrogation; as, the *repeal* of a statute.

RE-PEAL-A-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* The quality or state
RE-PEAL'A-BLE-NESS, } of being repealable.

RE-PEAL'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being repealed; revocable by the same power that enacted. It is held as a sound principle, that charters or grants which vest rights in individuals or corporations, are not *repealable* without the consent of the grantees, unless a clause reserving the right is inserted in the act.

RE-PEAL'ED, *pp.* Revoked; abrogated.

RE-PEAL'ER, *n.* One that repeals; one who seeks a repeal.

RE-PEAL'ING, *ppr.* Revoking; abrogating.

RE-PEAT', (-peet',) *v. t.* [Fr. *repeter*; It. *ripetere*; Sp. *repetir*; L. *repeto*; *re* and *peto*, to make at or drive toward. This verb ought to be written RE-

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PETE, in analogy with COMPETE, and with REPETITION.]

1. To do, make, attempt, or utter again; to iterate; as, to *repeat* an action; to *repeat* an attempt or exertion; to *repeat* a word or discourse; to *repeat* a song; to *repeat* an argument.

2. To try again.

I the danger will *repeat*. *Dryden.*

3. To recite; to rehearse.

He *repeated* some lines of Virgil. *Waller.*

4. To seek redress. *J. Taylor.*

5. To seek again. [*Obs.*]

To repeat signals, in *the navy*, is to make the same signal which the admiral or commander has made, or to make a signal again. *Mar. Dict.*

RE-PĒAT', *n.* In *music*, a mark directing a part to be repeated in performance.

2. Repetition.

RE-PĒAT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Done, attempted, or spoken again; recited.

RE-PĒAT'ED-LY, *adv.* More than once; again and again, indefinitely. He has been *repeatedly* warned of his danger.

RE-PĒAT'ER, *n.* One that repeats; one that recites or rehearses.

2. A watch that strikes the hours at will, by the compression of a spring.

RE-PĒAT'ING, *ppr.* Doing or uttering again.

2. *a.* That strikes the number of hours; as, a *repeating* watch.

RE-PĒAT'ING CIR'CLE, *n.* A contrivance, invented by Borda, for determining with great accuracy the angular distance of two objects, by taking repeated measurements of it on the limb of a graduated circle. *Olmsted.*

REP-E-DĀ'TION, *n.* [Low L. *repedo*; *re* and *pes*, the foot.]

A stepping or going back. [*Not in use.*] *More.*

RE-PEL', *v. t.* [L. *repello*; *re* and *pello*, to drive.]

1. To drive back; to force to return; to check advance; as, to *repel* an enemy, or an assailant.

Hippomedon *repelled* the hostile tide. *Pope.*
And virtue may *repel*, though not invade. *Dryden.*

2. To meet with effectual resistance, as an encroachment; to resist; to oppose; as, to *repel* an argument.

RE-PEL', *v. i.* To act with force in opposition to force impressed. Electricity sometimes attracts and sometimes *repels*.

2. In *medicine*, to check an afflux to a part of the

RE-PEL'LED, *pp.* Driven back; resisted. [body.

RE-PEL'LEN-CY, *n.* The principle of repulsion; the quality of a substance which expands or separates particles and enlarges the volume; as, the *repellency* of heat. *Black.*

2. The quality that repels, drives back, or resists approach; as, the *repellency* of the electric fluid.

3. Repulsive quality. *Forster.*

RE-PEL'LENT, *a.* Driving back; able or tending to repel.

RE-PEL'LENT, *n.* In *medicine*, a medicine which drives back morbid humors into the mass of the blood, from which they were unduly secreted; or which prevents such an afflux of fluid to a part, as would raise it to a tumor; a discutient. *Encyc. Quincy. Parr.*

RE-PEL'LER, *n.* He or that which repels.

RE-PEL'LING, *ppr.* or *a.* Driving back; resisting advance or approach effectually.

RĒ PENT, *a.* [L. *repo*, to creep.]

Creeping; as, a *repent* root or animal.

RE-PENT', *v. i.* [Fr. *repentir*: It. *pentire*, *pentirsi*; Sp. *arrepentirse*; L. *re* and *pœnitео*, from *pœna*, pain, Gr. ποινη. See PAIN.]

1. To feel pain, sorrow, or regret, for something done or spoken; as, to *repent* that we have lost much time in idleness or sensual pleasure; to *repent* that we have injured or wounded the feelings of a friend. A person *repents* only of what he himself has done or said.

2. To express sorrow for something past.

Enotarbus did before thy face *repent*. *Shak.*

3. To change the mind in consequence of the inconvenience or injury done by past conduct.

Lest, peradventure, the people *repent* when they see war, and they return. — Ex. xiii.

4. *Applied to the Supreme Being*, to change the course of providential dealings. *Gen.* vi. *Ps.* cvi.

5. In *theology*, to sorrow or be pained for sin, as a violation of God's holy law, a dishonor to his character and government, and the foulest ingratitude to a Being of infinite benevolence.

Except ye *repent*, ye shall all likewise perish. — Luke xiii. Acts iii.

RE-PENT', *v. t.* To remember with sorrow; as, to *repent* rash words; to *repent* an injury done to a neighbor; to *repent* follies and vices. [See REPENTANCE.]

2. With the reciprocal pronoun. [Fr. *se repentir*.]

No man *repented him* of his wickedness. — Jer. viii.

[*This form of expression is now obsolete.*]

RE-PENT'ANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Sorrow for any thing done or said; the pain or grief which a person experiences in consequence of the injury or inconvenience produced by his own conduct.

"Repentance is the relinquishment of any practice, from the conviction that it has offended God. Sorrow, fear, and anxiety, are properly not parts, but adjuncts of repentance; yet they are too closely connected with it to be easily separated." *Rambler.*

2. In *theology*, *repentance* is distinguished into *evangelical* and *legal*. The former, usually called *repentance*, simply, is real penitence, sorrow, or deep contrition for sin, as an offense and dishonor to God, a violation of his holy law, and the basest ingratitude toward a Being of infinite benevolence. *Evangelical repentance* is accompanied and followed by amendment of life. The sorrow proceeding merely from the fear of punishment, is called *legal repentance*, as being excited by the terrors of legal penalties, and it may exist without an amendment of life.

Repentance is a change of mind, or a conversion from sin to God. *Hammond.*
Godly sorrow worketh *repentance* to salvation. — 2 Cor. vii. Matt. iii.

RE-PENT'ANT, *a.* [Fr.] Sorrowful for past conduct or words.

2. Sorrowful for sin. *Milton.*

3. Expressing or showing sorrow for sin; as, *repentant* tears; *repentant* ashes; *repentant* sighs. *Shak. Pope.*

RE-PENT'ANT, *n.* One who repents; a penitent.

2. One that expresses sorrow for sin. *Lightfoot.*

RE-PENT'ANT-LY, *adv.* In a repentant manner.

RE-PENT'ED, *pp.* Remembered with sorrow.

RE-PENT'ER, *n.* One that repents.

RE-PENT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Grieving for what is past; feeling pain or contrition for sin.

RE-PENT'ING, *n.* Act of repenting. *Hos.* xi.

RE-PENT'ING-LY, *adv.* With repentance.

RE-PĒO'PLE, (re-pee'pl,) *v. t.* [*re* and *people*; Fr. *repeupler*.]

To people anew; to furnish again with a stock of people. The world, after the flood, was *repeopled* by the descendants of one family.

RE-PĒO'PLED, (re-pee'pld,) *pp.* Stocked anew with inhabitants.

RE-PĒO'PLING, (re-pee'pling,) *ppr.* Furnishing again with a stock of inhabitants.

RE-PĒO'PLING, (re-pee'pling,) *n.* [Supra.] The act of furnishing again with inhabitants. *Hale.*

RE-PER-CUSS', *v. t.* [L. *repercutio*; *re* and *percutio*: *per* and *quatio*, to shake, to beat.]

To beat back. *Bacon.*

RE-PER-CUSS'ED, (-kust',) *pp.* Beaten back.

RE-PER-CUS'SION, (-kush'un,) *n.* [L. *repercussio*.]

1. The act of driving back; reverberation; as, the *repercussion* of sound.

2. In *music*, frequent repetition of the same sound. *Encyc.*

RE-PER-CUSS'IVE, *a.* Driving back; having the power of sending back; causing to reverbernte; as, *repercussive* rocks. *Puttison.*

2. Repellent; as, a *repercussive* medicine. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

3. Driven back; reverbernted. *Thomson.*

RE-PER-CUSS'IVE, *n.* A repellent. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

REP-ER-TI''TIOUS, (rep-er-tish'us,) *a.* [from L. *repertus*, *reperio*.]

Found; gained by finding. [*Not in use.*] *Dict.*

REP'ER-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *repertoire*; L. *repertorium*, from *reperio*, to find again; *re* and *aperio*, to uncover.]

1. A place in which things are disposed in an orderly manner, so that they can be easily found, as the index of a book, a common-place book, &c.

2. A treasury; a magazine.

REP-E-TEND', *n.* [L. *repetendus*, *repeto*.]

In *arithmetic*, that part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually *ad infinitum*. *Brande.*

REP-E-TI''TION, (rep-e-tish'un,) *n.* [L. *repetitio*. See REPEAT.]

1. The act of doing or uttering a second time; iteration of the same act, or of the same words or sounds *Hooker.*

2. The act of reciting or rehearsing; the act of reading over. *Shak.*

3. Recital. *Chapman.*

4. Recital from memory, as distinct from *reading*.

5. In *music*, the act of repeating, singing, or playing, the same part a second time. *Encyc.*

6. In *rhetoric*, reiteration, or a repeating the same word, or the same sense in different words, for the purpose of making a deeper impression on the audience.

REP-E-TI''TION-AL, } *a.* Containing repetition.
REP-E-TI''TION-A-RY, } [*Little used.*]

REP-E-TI''TIOUS, (rep-e-tish'us,) *a.* Repeating; containing repetition. [*America.*] *Dwight.*

RE-PINE', *v. i.* [*re* and *pine*.] To fret one's self; to be discontented; to feel inward discontent which preys on the spirits; with *at* or *against*. It is our duty never to *repine* at the allotments of Providence.

2. To complain discontentedly; to murmur.

Multitudes *repine* at the want of that which nothing but idleness hinders them from enjoying. *Rambler.*

3. To envy. *Johnson.*

RE-PIN'ER, *n.* One that repines or murmurs.

RE-PIN'ING, *ppr.* Fretting one's self; feeling discontent that preys on the spirits; complaining; murmuring.

2. *a.* Disposed to murmur or complain; as, a *repining* temper.

RE-PIN'ING, *n.* The act of fretting or feeling discontent or of murmuring. *Burnet.*

RE-PIN'ING-LY, *adv.* With murmuring or complaint. *Hall.*

RE-PLĀCE', *v. t.* [Fr. *replacer*; *re* and *place*.]

1. To put again in the former place; as, to *replace* a book.

The earl — was *replaced* in his government. *Bacon.*

2. To put in a new place. *Dryden.*

3. To repay; to refund; as, to *replace* a sum of money borrowed.

4. To put a competent substitute in the place of another displaced, or of something lost. The paper is lost, and can not be *replaced*.

RE-PLĀC'ED, (re-plāst',) *pp.* Put again in a former place; supplied by a substitute. Thus, in petrifaction, the animal or vegetable substance gradually wastes away, and is *replaced* by silex.

2. In *mineralogy*, a term used when a crystal has one or more planes in the place of its edges or angles.

RE-PLĀCE'MENT, *n.* The act of replacing.

2. In *mineralogy*, the removal of an edge or angle, by one or more planes.

RE-PLĀC'ING, *ppr.* Putting again in a former place; supplying the place of with a substitute.

RE-PLAIT', *v. t.* [*re* and *plait*.] To plait or fold again; to fold one part over another again and again. *Dryden.*

RE-PLAIT'ED, *pp.* Folded again or often.

RE-PLAIT'ING, *ppr.* Folding again or often.

RE-PLANT', *v. t.* [Fr. *replanter*; *re* and *plant*.]

To plant again. *Bacon.*

RE-PLANT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be planted again. *Cotgrave.*

RE-PLANT-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of planting again.

RE-PLANT'ED, *pp.* Planted anew.

RE-PLANT'ING, *ppr.* Planting again.

RE-PLĒAD', *v. t.* or *i.* [*re* and *plead*.] To plead again.

RE-PLĒAD'ER, *n.* In *law*, a second pleading or course of pleadings; or the power of pleading again.

Whenever a *repleader* is granted, the pleadings must begin *de novo*. *Blackstone.*

RE-PLĒAD'ING, *ppr.* Pleading again.

RE-PLEN'ISH, *v. t.* [Norm. *replenir*, to fill; It. *riempire*; L. *re* and *plenus*, full.]

1. To fill; to stock with numbers or abundance. The magazines are *replenished* with corn; the springs are *replenished* with water.

Multiply and *replenish* the earth. — Gen. i.

2. To finish; to complete. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

RE-PLEN'ISH, *v. i.* To recover former fullness. *Bacon.*

RE-PLEN'ISH-ED, (re-plen'isht,) *pp.* Filled; abundantly supplied.

RE-PLEN'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Filling; supplying with abundance.

RE-PLĒTE', *a.* [L. *repletus*; *re* and *pleo*, to fill.]

Completely filled; full.

His words *replete* with guile. *Milton.*

RE-PLĒ'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *repletio*.]

1. The state of being completely filled, or superabundant fullness. *Bacon.*

2. In *medicine*, fullness of blood; plethora. *Coxe.*

RE-PLĒ'TIVE, *a.* Filling; replenishing. *Cotgrave.*

RE-PLĒ'TIVE-LY, *adv.* So as to be filled.

RE-PLEV'I-A-BLE, *a.* [See REPLEVY.] In *law*, that may be replevied.

RE-PLEV'I-ED, *pp.* Taken by a writ of replevin.

RE-PLEV'IN, *n.* [See REPLEVY.] An action or remedy granted on a distress, by which a person whose cattle or goods are distrained has them returned to his own possession, upon giving security, to try the right of taking in a suit at law, and, if that should be determined against him, to return the cattle or goods into the possession of the distrainor. *Blackstone.*

2. The writ by which a distress is replevied.

RE-PLEV'I-SA-BLE, *a.* That may be replevied; but little used, being superseded by REPLEVIABLE.

RE-PLEV'Y, *v. t.* [*re* and *pledge*, Norm. *plegg* or *plevy*, whence, in Law L. *replegiabilis* and *replegiare*.]

1. To take back, by a writ for that purpose, cattle or goods that have been distrained, upon giving security to try the right of distraining in a suit at law, and, if that should be determined against the plaintiff, to return the cattle or goods into the hands of the

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distrainor. In this case, the person whose goods are distrained becomes the plaintiff, and the person distraining the defendant or avowant. *Blackstone.*

2. To bail.

RE-PLEV'Y-ING, *ppr.* Retaking a distress. [See REPLEVY.]

REP-LI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *replicatio.* See REPLY.]

1. An answer; a reply. *Particularly,*

2. In *law pleadings*, the reply of the plaintiff to the defendant's plea.

3. Return or repercussion of sound. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

REP'LI-CATE, *a.* In *botany*, folded back. *Loudon.*

REP'LI-CATE, *n.* In *music*, a repetition.

RE-PLI'ED, *pp.* Answered; returned for an answer.

RE-PLI'ER, *n.* One who answers; he that speaks or writes in return to something spoken or written.

RE-PLŸ', *v. i.* [Fr. *repliquer*; L. *replico*; *re* and *plico*, to fold, that is, to turn or send to; It. *replicare*; Sp. *replicar.* See APPLY, EMPLOY, and PLY.]

1. To answer; to make a return, in words or writing, to something said or written by another.

O man, who art thou that *repliest* against God? — Rom. ix.

2 In *law*, to answer a defendant's plea. The defendant pleads in bar to the plaintiff's declaration; the plaintiff *replies* to the defendant's plea in bar.

RE-PLŸ', *v. t.* To return for an answer. He knows not what to *reply.*

RE-PLŸ', *n.* [Fr. *replique*: It. *replica.*]

1. An answer; that which is said or written, in answer to what is said or written by another.

2. A book or pamphlet written in answer to another.

RE-PLŸ'ING, *ppr.* Answering either in words or writing.

RE-POL'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *repolir*; *re* and *polish.*] To polish again. *Donne.*

RE-POL'ISH-ED, (-pol'isht,) *pp.* Polished again.

RE-POL'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Polishing anew.

RE-PORT', *v. t.* [Fr. *rapporter*; L. *reporto*, to carry back; *re* and *porto*, to bear.]

1. To bear or bring back an answer, or to relate what has been discovered by a person sent to examine, explore, or investigate; as, a messenger *reports* to his employer what he has seen or ascertained. The committee *reported* the whole number of votes.

2. To give an account of; to relate; to tell.

They *reported* his good deeds before me. — Neh. vi. Acts iv.

3. To tell or relate from one to another; to circulate publicly, as a story; as in the common phrase, it is *reported.*

It is *reported* among the heathen, and Gashmu saith it, that thou and the Jews think to rebel. — Neh. vi.

In this form of expression, *it* refers to the subsequent clause of the sentence; "that thou and the Jews think to rebel, is *reported.*"

4. To give an official account or statement; as, the secretary of the treasury *reports* to congress annually the amount of revenue and expenditure.

5. To give an account or statement of cases and decisions in a court of law or chancery.

6. To return, as sound; to give back. *Bacon.*

To be reported, or, *usually, to be reported of*; to be well or ill spoken of; to be mentioned with respect or reproach. *Acts* xvi. *Rom.* iii.

RE-PORT', *v. i.* To make a statement of facts. The committee will *report* at twelve o'clock.

RE-PORT', *n.* An account returned; a statement or relation of facts given in reply to inquiry, or by a person authorized to examine and make return to his employer.

From Thetis sent as spies to make *report.* *Waller.*

2. Rumor; common fame; story circulated. *Report*, though often originating in fact, soon becomes incorrect, and is seldom deserving of credit. When we have no evidence but popular *report*, it is prudent to suspend our opinions in regard to the facts.

3. Repute; public character; as, evil *report* and good *report.* 2 *Cor.* vi.

Cornelius was of good *report* among the Jews. — Acts x.

4. Account; story; relation.

It was a true *report* that I heard in my own land of thy acts and of thy wisdom. — 1 Kings x.

5. Sound; noise; as, the *report* of a pistol or cannon. *Bacon.*

6. An account or statement of a judicial opinion or decision, or of a case argued and determined in a court of law, chancery, &c. The books containing such statements are also called *reports.*

7. An official statement of facts, verbal or written: *particularly*, a statement in writing of proceedings and facts exhibited by an officer to his superiors; as, the *reports* of the heads of departments to congress, of a master in chancery to the court, of committees to a legislative body, and the like.

RE-PORT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Told, related, or stated in answer to inquiry or direction; circulated in popular rumors; reputed; stated officially.

RE-PORT'ER, *n.* One that gives an account, verbal or written, official or unofficial.

2. An officer or person who makes statements of law proceedings and decisions, or of legislative debates.

RE-PORT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving account; relating; presenting statements of facts, or of adjudged cases in law.

RE-PORT'ING-LY, *adv.* By report or common fame.

RE-PŌS'AL, *n.* [from *repose.*] The act of reposing or resting. *Shak.*

RE-PŌSE', *v. t.* [Fr. *reposer*; *re* and *poser*, to put; It. *riposare*: Sp. *reposar*; L. *repono*, *reposui.*]

1. To lay at rest.

After the toil of battle, to *repose*
Your wearied virtue. *Milton.*

2. To lay; to rest, as the mind, in confidence or trust; as, to *repose* trust or confidence in a person's veracity.

3. To lay up; to deposit; to lodge; as, pebbles *reposed* in cliffs. *Woodward.*

4. To place in confidence.

RE-PŌSE', *v. i.* To lie at rest; to sleep.

Within a thicket I *reposed.* *Chapman.*

2. To rest in confidence. I *repose* on the faith and honor of a friend.

3. To lie; to rest: as, trap *reposing* on sand.

RE-PŌSE', *n.* [Fr. *repos.*]

1. A lying at rest.

2. Sleep; rest; quiet. *Milton. Shak.*

3. Rest of mind; tranquillity; freedom from uneasiness.

4. In *poetry*, a rest; a pause. *Encyc.*

5. In *the fine arts*, that which affords a point of rest for the eye; opposed to the scattering and division of a subject into too many unconnected parts, and also to any thing which is overstrained, violent, or gorgeous. *Brande.*

RE-PŌS'ED, *pp.* Laid at rest; placed in confidence.

RE PŌS'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being at rest.

RE-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Laying at rest; placing in confidence; lying at rest; sleeping.

RE-POS'IT, *v. t.* [L. *repositus*, *repono.*] To lay up; to lodge, as for safety or preservation.

Others *reposit* their young in holes. *Derham.*

RE-POS'IT-ED, *pp.* Laid up; deposited for safety or preservation.

RE-POS'IT-ING, *ppr.* Laying up or lodging for safety or preservation.

RE-PO-SI'TION, (-po-zish'un,) *n.* The act of replacing; as, the *reposition* of a bone. *Wiseman.*

RE-POS'I-TO-RY, *n.* [L. *repositorium*, from *repono.*] A place where things are or may be deposited for safety or preservation. A granary is a *repository* for corn, an arsenal for arms. The mind or memory is called the *repository* of idens. *Locke.*

RE-POS-SESS', *v. t.* [*re* and *possess.*] To possess again.

Nor shall my father *repossess* the land. *Pope.*

To repossess one's self; to obtain possession again.

RE-POS-SESS'ED, (-pos-sest',) *pp.* Possessed again.

RE-POS-SESS'ING, *ppr.* Possessing again; obtaining possession again.

RE-POS-SES'SION, (-pos-sesh'un,) *n.* The act of possessing again; the state of possessing again.

RE-POUR', *v. t.* [*re* and *pour.*] To pour again.

RE-POUR'ED, *pp.* Poured again.

RE-POUR'ING, *ppr.* Pouring again.

REP-RE-HEND', *v. t.* [L. *reprehendo*; *re* and *prehendo*, to seize; Fr. *reprendre.*]

1. To chide; to reprove.

Pardon me for *reprehending* thee. *Shak.*

2. To blame; to censure.

I nor advise nor *reprehend* the choice. *Philips.*

3. To detect of fallacy.

This color will be *reprehended* or encountered, by imputing to all excellences in compositions a kind of poverty. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

4. To accuse; to charge with a fault; with *of*; as, Aristippus being *reprehended of* luxury. *Bacon.*

REP-RE-HEND'ED, *pp.* Reproved; blamed.

REP-RE-HEND'ER, *n.* One that reprehends; one that blames or reproves. *Hooker.*

REP-RE-HEND'ING, *ppr.* Reproving; blaming.

REP-RE-HEN'SI-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *reprehensus.*] Blamable; culpable; censurable; deserving reproof; *applied to persons or things*; as, a *reprehensible* person; *reprehensible* conduct.

REP-RE-HEN'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Blamableness; culpableness.

REP-RE-HEN'SI-BLY, *adv.* Culpably; in a manner to deserve censure or reproof.

REP-RE-HEN'SION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *reprehensio.*] Reproof; censure; open blame. Faults not punishable may deserve *reprehension.*

REP-RE-HEN'SIVE, *a.* Containing reproof. *South.*

REP-RE-HEN'SO-RY, *a.* Containing reproof. *Boswell.*

REP-RE-SENT', *v. t.* [Fr. *representer*; L. *repræsento*; *re* and Low L. *præsento*, from *præsens*, present.]

1. To show or exhibit by resemblance.

Before him burn
Seven lamps, as in a zodiac, *representing*
The heavenly fires. *Milton.*

2. To describe; to exhibit to the mind in words.

The managers of the bank at Genoa have been *represented* as a second kind of senate. *Addison.*

3. To exhibit; to show by action; as, a tragedy well *represented.* *Johnson.*

4. To personate; to act the character or to fill the place of another in a play; as, to *represent* the character of King Richard.

5. To supply the place of; to act as a substitute for another. The parliament of Great Britain *represents* the nation. The congress of the United States *represents* the people or nation. The senate is considered as *representing* the States in their corporate capacity.

6. To show by arguments, reasoning, or statement of facts. The memorial *represents* the situation of the petitioner. *Represent* to your son the danger of an idle life, or profligate company.

7. To stand in the place of, in the right of inheritance.

All the branches inherit the same share that their root, whom they *represent*, would have done. *Blackstone.*

REP-RE-SENT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be represented.

REP-RE-SENT'ANCE, *n.* Representation; likeness. [*Not used.*] *Donne.*

REP-RE-SENT'ANT, *n.* A representative. [*Not in use.*] *Wotton.*

REP-RE-SENT-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of representing, describing, or showing.

2. That which exhibits by resemblance; image, likeness, picture, or statue; as, *representations* of God. *Stillingfleet.*

3. Any exhibition of the form or operations of a thing by something resembling it. A map is a *representation* of the world or a part of it. The terrestrial globe is a *representation* of the earth. An orrery is a *representation* of the planets and their revolutions.

4. Exhibition, as of a play on the stage.

5. Exhibition of a character in theatrical performance.

6. Verbal description; statement of arguments or facts in narration, oratory, debate, petition, admonition, &c.; as, the *representation* of a historian, of a witness, or an advocate.

7. The business of acting as a substitute for another; as, the *representation* of a nation in a legislative body.

8. Representatives, as a collective body. It is expedient to have an able *representation* in both houses of congress.

9. Public exhibition.

10. The standing in the place of another, as an heir, or in the right of taking by inheritance. *Blackstone.*

REP-RE-SENT'A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *representatif.*]

1. Exhibiting a similitude.

They own the legal sacrifices, though *representative*, to be proper and real. *Atterbury.*

2. Bearing the character or power of another; as, a council *representative* of the people. *Swift.*

REP-RE-SENT'A-TIVE, *n.* One that exhibits the likeness of another.

A statue of Rumor, whispering an idiot in the ear, who was the *representative* of credulity. *Addison.*

2. In *legislative* or *other business*, an agent, deputy, or substitute, who supplies the place of another or others, being invested with his or their authority. An attorney is the *representative* of his client or employer. A member of the house of commons is the *representative* of his constituents and of the nation. In matters concerning his constituents only, he is supposed to be bound by their instructions, but in the enacting of laws for the nation, he is supposed not to be bound by their instructions, as he acts for the whole nation.

3. In *law*, one that stands in the place of another as heir, or in the right of succeeding to an estate of inheritance, or to a crown.

4. That by which any thing is exhibited or shown.

This doctrine supposes the perfections of God to be the *representatives* to us of whatever we perceive in the creatures. *Locke.*

REP-RE-SENT'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In the character of another; by a representative. *Barrow.*

2. By substitution; by delegation of power. *Sandys.*

REP-RE-SENT'A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being representative.

Dr. Burnet observes, that every thought is attended with consciousness and *representativeness*. *Spectator.*

REP-RE-SENT'ED, *pp.* Shown; exhibited; personated; described; stated; having substitutes.

REP-RE-SENT'ER, *n.* One who shows, exhibits, or describes.

2. A representative; one that acts by deputation. [*Little used.*] *Swift.*

REP-RE-SENT'ING, *ppr.* Showing; exhibiting; describing; acting in another's character; acting in the place of another.

REP-RE-SENT'MENT, *n.* Representation; image; an idea proposed as exhibiting the likeness of something. *Taylor. Brown.*

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RE-PRESS′, *v. t.* [L. *repressus*, *reprimo*; *re* and *premo*, to press.]

1. To crush; to quell; to put down; to subdue; to suppress; as, to *repress* sedition or rebellion; to *repress* the first risings of discontent.

2. To check; to restrain.

Such kings
Favor the innocent, *repress* the bold. *Waller.*

RE-PRESS′, *n.* The act of subduing. [*Not in use.*]

RE-PRESS′ED, (-prest′,) *pp.* or *a.* Crushed; subdued.

RE-PRESS′ER, *n.* One that crushes or subdues.

RE-PRESS′ING, *ppr.* Crushing; subduing; checking.

RE-PRES′SION, (re-presh′un,) *n.* The act of subduing; as, the *repression* of tumults. *K. Charles.*

2. Check; restraint.

RE-PRESS′IVE, *a.* Having power to crush; tending to subdue or restrain.

RE-PRESS′IVE-LY, *adv.* So as to repress.

RE-PRIĒV′AL, (re-preev′al,) *n.* Respite; reprieve. [*Not in use.*] *Overbury.*

RĒ-PRIĒVE′, (re-preeve′,) *v. t.* [I know not the origin of this word, unless it is the French *reprendre*, *repris*. In Norm. *repriont* is rendered *reprieved deductions*, and *reprises*, deductions and duties yearly paid out of lands.]

1. To respite after sentence of death; to suspend or delay the execution of for a time; as, to *reprieve* a criminal for thirty days.

He *reprieves* the sinner from time to time. *Rogers.*

2. To grant a respite *to*; to relieve for a time from any suffering.

Company, though it may *reprieve* a man from his melancholy, yet can not secure a man from his conscience. *South.*

RE-PRIĒVE′, *n.* The temporary suspension of the execution of sentence of death on a criminal. *Clarendon.*

2. Respite; interval of ease or relief.

All that I ask is but a short *reprieve*,
Till I forget to love, and learn to grieve. *Denham.*

RE-PRIĒV′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Respited; allowed a longer time to live than the sentence of death permits.

RE-PRIĒV′ING, *ppr.* Respiting; suspending the execution of for a time.

REP′RI-MAND, *v. t.* [Fr. *reprimander*. If this word is from L. *reprimo*, it must be formed from the participle *reprimendus*.]

1. To reprove severely; to reprehend; to chide for a fault.

Germanicus was severely *reprimanded* by Tiberius, for traveling into Egypt without his permission. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To reprove publicly and officially, in execution of a sentence. The court ordered the officer to be *reprimanded*.

REP′RI-MAND, *n.* Severe reproof for a fault; reprehension, private or public. *Spectator.*

REP′RI-MAND-ED, *pp.* Severely reproved.

REP′RI-MAND-ING, *ppr.* Reproving severely.

RĒ-PRINT′, *v. t.* [*re* and *print*.] To print again; to print a second or any new edition. *Pope.*

2. To renew the impression of any thing.

The business of redemption is — to *reprint* God's image on the soul. *South.*

RĒ′PRINT, *n.* A second or a new edition of a book. *Review of Griesbach.*

RĒ-PRINT′ED, *pp.* Printed anew; impressed again.

RĒ-PRINT′ING, *ppr.* Printing again; renewing an impression.

RE-PRĪS′AL, (re-prīz′al,) *n.* [Fr. *represailles*; It. *ripresaglia*; Sp. *represalia*; Fr. *reprendre*, *repris*, to retake; *re* and *prendre*, L. *prendo*.]

1. The seizure or taking of any thing from an enemy by way of retalintion or indemnification for something taken or detained by him.

2. That which is taken from an enemy to indemnify an owner for something of his which the enemy has seized. Reprisals may consist of persons or of goods. Letters of marque and reprisal may be obtained in order to seize the bodies or goods of the subjects of an offending state, until satisfaction shall be made. *Blackstone.*

3. Recaption; a retaking of a man's own goods or any of his family, wife, child, or servant, wrongfully taken from him, or detained by another. In this case, the owner may retake the goods or persons wherever he finds them. *Blackstone.*

Letters of marque and reprisal; a commission granted by the supreme authority of a state to a subject, empowering him to pass the frontiers [*marque*,] that is, enter an enemy's territories, and capture the goods and persons of the enemy, in return for goods or persons taken by him.

4. The act of retorting on an enemy by inflicting suffering or death on a prisoner taken from him, in retaliation of an act of inhumanity. *Vattel.*

RE-PRISE′, *n.* [Fr.] A taking by way of retaliation. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

RĒ-PRISE′, *v. t.* To take again. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. To recompense; to pay. [*Obs.*] *Grant.*

RE-PRIS′ING, *ppr.* Taking again; recompensing.

RE-PRIZ′ES, *n. pl.* In *law*, deductions or payments out of the value of land; as, rent-charges or annuities. *Brande.*

RE-PRŌACH′, *v. t.* [Fr. *reprocher*; It. *rimprocciare*; from the same root as *approach*, and Fr. *proche*, near, L. *prox*, in *proximus*, from a root in Class Brg, signifying to thrust or drive; probably ברך.]

1. To censure in terms of opprobrium or contempt.

Mezentius with his ardor warmed
His fainting friends, *reproached* their shameful flight,
Repelled the victors. *Dryden.*

2. To charge with a fault in severe language.

That shame
There sit not, and *reproach* us as unclean. *Milton.*

3. To upbraid; to suggest blame for any thing. A man's conscience will *reproach* him for a criminal, mean, or unworthy action.

4. To treat with scorn or contempt. *Luke* vi.

RE-PRŌACH′, *n.* Censure mingled with contempt or derision; contumelious or opprobrious language toward any person; abusive reflections; as, foul-mouthed *reproach*. *Shak.*

2. Shame; infamy; disgrace.

Give not thine heritage to *reproach*. — Joel ii. Is. iv.

3. Object of contempt, scorn, or derision.

Come, and let us build up the wall of Jerusalem, that we may be no more a *reproach*. — Neh. ii.

4. That which is the cause of shame or disgrace. *Gen.* xxx.

RE-PRŌACH′A-BLE, *a.* Deserving reproach.

2. Opprobrious; scurrilous. [*Not proper.*] *Elyot.*

RE-PRŌACH′A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being reproachable.

RE-PRŌACH′A-BLY, *adv.* In a reproachable manner.

RE-PRŌACH′ED, (re-prōcht′,) *pp.* Censured in terms of contempt; upbraided.

RE-PRŌACH′ER, *n.* One who reproaches.

RE-PRŌACH′FUL, *a.* Expressing censure with contempt; scurrilous; opprobrious; as, *reproachful* words. *Shak.*

2. Shameful; bringing or casting reproach; infamous; base; vile; as, *reproachful* conduct; a *reproachful* life.

RE-PRŌACH′FUL-LY, *adv.* In terms of reproach; opprobriously; scurrilously. 1 *Tim.* v.

2. Shamefully; disgracefully; contemptuously.

RE-PRŌACH′ING, *ppr.* Censuring in terms of contempt; upbraiding.

REP′RO-BĀTE, *a.* [L. *reprobatus*, *reprobo*, to disallow; *re* and *probo*, to prove.]

1. Not enduring proof or trial; not of standard purity or fineness; disallowed; rejected.

Reprobate silver shall men call them, because the Lord hath rejected them. — Jer. vi.

2. Abandoned in sin; lost to virtue or grace.

They profess that they know God, but in works deny him, being abominable and disobedient, and to every good work *reprobate*. — Tit. i.

3. Abandoned to error, or in apostasy. 2 *Tim.* iii.

REP′RO-BĀTE, *n.* A person abandoned to sin; one lost to virtue and religion.

I acknowledge myself a *reprobate*, a villain, a traitor to the king. *Raleigh.*

REP′RO-BĀTE, *v. t.* To disapprove with detestation or marks of extreme dislike; to disallow; to reject. It expresses more than DISAPPROVE or DISALLOW. We *disapprove* of slight faults and improprieties; we *reprobate* what is mean or criminal.

2. In a milder sense, to disallow.

Such an answer as this, is *reprobated* and disallowed of in law. *Ayliffe.*

3. To abandon to wickedness and eternal destruction. *Hammond.*

4. To abandon to his sentence, without hope or pardon.

Drive him out
To *reprobated* exile. *Southern.*

REP′RO-BĀ-TED, *pp* or *a.* Disapproved with abhorrence; rejected; abandoned to wickedness or to destruction.

REP′RO-BĀTE-NESS, *n.* The state of being reprobate.

REP′RO-BĀ-TER, *n.* One that reprobates.

REP′RO-BĀ-TING, *ppr.* Disapproving with extreme dislike; rejecting; abandoning to wickedness or to destruction.

REP-RO-BĀ′TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *reprobatio*.]

1. The act of disallowing with detestation, or of expressing extreme dislike.

2. The act of abandoning, or state of being abandoned to eternal destruction.

When a sinner is so hardened as to feel no remorse or misgiving of conscience, it is considered as a sign of *reprobation*. *Encyc.*

3. A condemnatory sentence; rejection.

Set a brand of *reprobation* on clipt poetry and false coin. *Dryden.*

REP-RO-BĀ′TION-ER, *n.* One who abandons others to eternal destruction. *South.*

RĒ PRO-DŪCE′, *v. t.* [*re* and *produce*.] To produce again; to renew the production of a thing destroyed. Trees are *reproduced* by new shoots from the roots or stump; and certain animals, as the polype, are *reproduced* from cuttings. *Encyc.*

2. Sometimes used for GENERATE.

RĒ-PRO-DŪC′ED, (-dūst′,) *pp.* Produced anew.

RĒ-PRO-DŪC′ER, *n.* One or that which reproduces. *Burke.*

RĒ-PRO-DŪC′ING, *ppr.* Producing anew.

RĒ-PRO-DUC′TION, *n.* The act or process of reproducing that which has been destroyed; as, the *reproduction* of plants or animals from cuttings or slips. The *reproduction* of several parts of lobsters and crabs is one of the greatest curiosities in natural history. *Encyc.*

2. Sometimes used for GENERATION. *Brande.*

RĒ-PRO-DUC′TIVE, } *a.* Pertaining to or used in
RĒ-PRO-DUC′TO-RY, } reproduction. *Lyell.*

RĒ-PRO-MUL′GĀTE, *v. t.* To promulgate again.

RĒ-PRO-MUL-GĀ′TION, *n.* A second promulgation.

RE-PROOF′, *n.* [from *reprove*.] Blame expressed to the face; censure for a fault; reprehension.

Those best can bear *reproof* who merit praise. *Pope.*
He that hateth *reproof* is brutish. — Prov. xii.

2. Blame cast; censure directed to a person.

RE-PRŌV′A-BLE, *a.* [from *reprove*.] Worthy of reproof; deserving censure; blamable. *Taylor.*

RE-PRŌV′A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being reprovable.

RE-PRŌV′A-BLY, *adv.* In a reprovable manner.

RE-PRŌVE′, (re-proov′,) *v. t.* [Fr. *reprouver*; L. *reprobo*; *re* and *proba*, to prove.]

1. To blame; to censure

I will not *reprove* thee for thy sacrifices. — Ps. l.

2. To charge with a fault to the face; to chide; to reprehend. *Luke* iii.

3. To blame for; with *of*; as, to *reprove* one *of* laziness. *Carew.*

4. To convince of a fault, or to make it manifest. *John* xvi.

5. To refute; to disprove. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

6. To excite a sense of guilt. The heart or conscience *reproves* us.

7. To manifest silent disapprobation or blame.

The vicious can not bear the presence of the good, whose very looks *reprove* them, and whose life is a severe, though silent admonition. *Buckminster.*

RE-PRŌV′ED, (re-proovd′,) *pp.* Blamed; reprehended; convinced of a fault.

RE-PRŌV′ER, *n.* One that reproves; he or that which blames. Conscience is a bold *reprover*. *South.*

RE-PRŌV′ING, *ppr.* Blaming; censuring.

RE-PRŌV′ING-LY, *adv.* In a reproving manner.

RĒ-PRŪNE′, *v. t.* [*re* and *prune*.] To prune a second time. *Evelyn.*

RĒ-PRŪN′ED, *pp.* Pruned a second time.

RĒ-PRŪN′ING, *ppr.* Pruning a second time.

REP-TĀ′TION, *n.* [L. *reptatio*.] The act of creeping or crawling. *Brande.*

REP′TILE, (rep′til,) *a.* [Fr., from L. *reptilis*, from *repo*, to creep, Gr. ερπω; It. *rettile*; Sp. *reptil*. (See CREEP.) The primary sense is probably to *rub* or *scrape*, or to seize.]

1. Creeping; moving on the belly, or with small feet.

2. Groveling; low; vulgar; as, a *reptile* race or crew; *reptile* vices. *Burke.*

REP′TILE, *n.* An animal that moves on its belly, or by means of small, short legs, as snakes, lizards, tortoises, and the like.

In *zoology*, the *reptiles*, or *reptilia*, constitute a class or order, including all such animals as are cold-blooded, vertebrated, and breathe air; as tortoises, lizards, frogs, etc. Bell has separated the batrachians from this class, and arranges them under the denomination of *Amphibia*, because they breathe water in the tadpole state.

2. A groveling or very mean person; a term of contempt.

REP-TIL′I-AN, *a.* Belonging to the Reptilia, or reptiles. *Lyell.*

REP-TIL′I-AN, *n.* An animal of the order Reptilia; a reptile. *Lyell.*

RE-PUB′LIC, *n.* [L. *respublica*; *res* and *publica*; public affairs.]

1. A commonwealth; a state in which the exercise of the sovereign power is lodged in representatives elected by the people. In modern usage, it differs from a democracy or democratic state, in which the people exercise the powers of sovereignty in person. Yet the democracies of Greece are often called *republics*.

2. Common interest; the public. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

Republic of letters; the collective body of literary or learned men.

RE-PUB′LIC-AN, *a.* Pertaining to a republic; consisting of a commonwealth; as, a *republican* constitution or government.

2. Consonant to the principles of a republic; as, *republican* sentiments or opinions; *republican* manners.

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RE-PUB'LIC-AN, *n.* One who favors or prefers a republican form of government.

RE-PUB'LIC-AN-ISM, *n.* A republican form or system of government.

2. Attachment to a republican form of government. *Burke.*

RE-PUB'LIC-AN-IZE, *v. t.* To convert to republican principles; as, to *republicanize* the rising generation. *Ramsay.*

RE-PUB-LIC-Ā'TION, *n.* [*re* and *publication.*]

1. A second publication, or a new publication of something before published.

2. A second publication, as of a former will; renewal.

If there be many testaments, the last overthrows all the former; but the *republication* of a former will revokes one of a later date, and establishes the first. *Blackstone.*

RE-PUB'LISH, *v. t.* [*re* and *publish.*] To publish a second time, or to publish a new edition of a work before published.

2. To publish anew.

Unless, subsequent to the purchase or contract, the devisor *republishes* his will. *Blackstone.*

RE-PUB'LISH-ED, (-lisht,) *pp.* Published anew.

RE-PUB'LISH-ER, *n.* One who republishes.

RE-PUB'LISH-ING, *ppr.* Publishing again.

RE-PŪ'DI-A-BLE, *a.* [from *repudiate.*] That may be rejected; fit or proper to be put away.

RE-PŪ'DI-ĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *repudier*; L. *repudio*; *re* and one of the roots in Class Bd, which signifies to send or thrust.]

1. To cast away; to reject; to discard.

Atheists — *repudiate* all title to the kingdom of heaven. *Bentley.*

2. To refuse any longer to acknowledge; to disclaim; as, the state has *repudiated* its debts. [*Recent.*]

3. *Appropriately*, to put away; to divorce; as a wife.

RE-PŪ'DI-Ā-TED, *pp.* Cast off; rejected; discarded; disclaimed; divorced.

RE-PŪ'DI-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Casting off; rejecting; disclaiming; divorcing.

RE-PU-DI-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *repudiatio.*]

1. Rejection; the act of disclaiming; as, the *repudiation* of a doctrine.

2. The refusal on the part of a state or government to pay its debts. [*Recent.*]

3. Divorce; as, the *repudiation* of a wife. *Arbuthnot.*

RE-PŪ'DI-Ā-TOR, *n.* One that repudiates.

RE-PUGN', (re-pūne',) *v. t.* [L. *repugno*; *re* and *pugno.*]

To oppose; to resist. [*Not used.*] *Elyot.*

RE-PUG'NANCE, } *n.* [Fr. *repugnance*; It. *ripu-*
RE-PUG'NAN-CY, } *gnanza*; L. *repugnantia*, from *repugno*, to resist; *re* and *pugno*, to fight.]

1. Opposition of mind; reluctance; unwillingness. *Shak. Dryden.*

2. Opposition or struggle of passions; resistance. *South.*

3. Opposition of principles or qualities; inconsistency; contrariety.

But where difference is without *repugnancy*, that which hath been can be no prejudice to that which is. *Hooker.*

RE-PUG'NANT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *repugnans.*]

1. Opposite; contrary; inconsistent; properly followed by *to*. Every sin is *repugnant to* the will of God. Every thing morally wrong is *repugnant* both *to* the honor, as well as *to* the interest of the offender.

2. Disobedient; not obsequious. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

RE-PUG'NANT-LY, *adv.* With opposition; in contradiction. *Brown.*

RE-PUG'NĀTE, *v. t.* To oppose; to fight against.

RE-PUL'LU-LĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *re* and *pullulo*, to bud.] To bud again. *Howell.*

RE-PUL-LU-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of budding again.

RE-PULSE', (re-puls',) *n.* [L. *repulsa*, from *repello*; *re* and *pello*, to drive.]

1. A being checked in advancing, or driven back by force. The enemy met with *repulse* and retreated.

2. Refusal; denial. *Bailey.*

RE-PULSE', (re-puls',) *v. t.* [L. *repulsus*, *repello.*]

To repel; to beat or drive back; as, to *repulse* an assailant or advancing enemy. *Knowles. Milton.*

RE-PULS'ED, (re-pulst',) *pp.* Repelled; driven back.

RE-PULS'ER, *n.* One that repulses or drives back. *Sherwood.*

RE-PULS'ING, *ppr.* Driving back.

RE-PUL'SION, (re-pul'shun,) *n.* In *physics*, that power by which bodies, or the particles of bodies, are made to recede from each other. *P. Cyc.*

2. The act of repelling.

RE-PULS'IVE, *a.* Repelling; driving off, or keeping from approach. The *repulsive* power of the electric fluid is remarkable.

2. Cold; reserved; forbidding; as, *repulsive* manners.

RE-PULS'IVE-LY, *adv.* By repulsing.

RE-PULS'IVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being repulsive or forbidding.

RE-PULSE'LESS, *a.* That can not be repelled.

RE-PULS'O-RY, *a.* Repulsive; driving back.

RE-PUR'CHASE, *v. t.* [*re* and *purchase.*] To buy again; to buy back; to regain by purchase or expense. *Hale.*

RE-PUR'CHASE, *n.* The act of buying again; the purchase again of what has been sold.

RE-PUR'CHAS-ED, (-pur'chast,) *pp.* Bought back or again; regained by expense; as, a throne *repurchased* with the blood of enemies. *Shak.*

RE-PUR'CHAS-ING, *ppr.* Buying back or again; regaining by the payment of a price.

REP'Ū-TA-BLE, *a.* [from *repute.*] Being in good repute; held in esteem; as, a *reputable* man or character; *reputable* conduct. It expresses less than *respectable* and *honorable*, denoting the good opinion of men, without distinction or great qualities.

2. Consistent with reputation; not mean or disgraceful. It is evidence of extreme depravity that vice is in any case *reputable.*

In the article of danger, it is as *reputable* to elude an enemy as to defeat one. *Broome.*

REP'Ū-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being reputable.

REP'Ū-TA-BLY, *adv.* With reputation; without disgrace or discredit; as, to fill an office *reputably.*

REP-Ū-TĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *reputatio.*]

1. Good name; the credit, honor, or character which is derived from a favorable public opinion or esteem. *Reputation* is a valuable species of property or right, which should never be violated. With the loss of *reputation*, a man, and especially a woman, loses most of the enjoyments of life.

The best evidence of *reputation* is a man's whole life. *Ames.*

2. Character by report; in a good or bad sense; as, a man has the *reputation* of being rich or poor, or of being a thief. *Addison.*

RE-PŪ'TA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* By repute.

RE-PŪTE', *v. t.* [L. *reputo*; *re* and *puto*, to think; Fr. *reputer.*]

To think; to account; to hold; to reckon.

The king was *reputed* a prince most prudent. *Shak.*
Wherefore are we counted as beasts, and *reputed* vile in your sight? — Job xviii.

RE-PŪTE', *n.* Reputation; good character; the credit or honor derived from common or public opinion; as, men of *repute.*

2. Character; in a bad sense; as, a man held in bad *repute.*

3. Established opinion; as, upheld by old *repute.* *Milton.*

RE-PŪT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Reckoned; accounted.

RE-PŪT'ED-LY, *adv.* In common opinion or estimation. *Barrow.*

RE-PŪTE'LESS, *a.* Disreputable; disgraceful. *Shak.*

RE-PŪT'ING, *ppr.* Thinking; reckoning; accounting.

RE-QUEST', (re-kwest',) *n.* [Fr. *requête*; L. *requisitus*, *requiro*; *re* and *quæro*, to seek; It. *richiesta*; Sp. *requesta.* See QUEST, QUESTION.]

1. The expression of desire to some person for something to be granted or done; an asking; a petition.

Haman stood up to make *request* for his life to Esther the queen. — Esth. vii.

2. Prayer; the expression of desire to a superior or to the Almighty. *Phil.* iv.

3. The thing asked for or requested.

I will both hear and grant you your *requests*. *Shak.*
He gave them their *request*, but sent leanness into their souls. — Ps. cvi.

4. A state of being desired or held in such estimation as to be sought after or pursued.

Knowledge and fame were in as great *request* as wealth among us now. *Temple.*

In request; in demand; in credit or reputation.

Coriolanus being now in no *request*. *Shak.*

Request expresses less earnestness than *entreaty* and *supplication*, and supposes a right in the person requested to deny or refuse to grant. In this it differs from *demand.*

Court of Requests; in *England*, a court of equity for the relief of such persons as addressed his majesty by supplication; abolished by stat. 16 and 17 Car. I. It was inferior to the Court of Chancery. *Brande.*

2. A local tribunal, sometimes called a *Court of Conscience*, founded by act of parliament to facilitate the recovery of small debts from any inhabitant or trader in the district defined by the act. *P. Cyc.*

RE-QUEST', *v. t.* [Fr. *requêter.*]

1. To ask; to solicit; to express desire for.

The weight of the golden ear-rings which he *requested*, was a thousand and seven hundred shekels of gold. — Judges viii.

2. To express desire to; to ask. We *requested* a friend to accompany us.

RE-QUEST'ED, *pp.* Asked; desired; solicited.

RE-QUEST'ER, *n.* One who requests; a petitioner.

RE-QUEST'ING, *ppr.* Asking; petitioning.

RE-QUICK'EN, *v. t.* [*re* and *quicken.*] To reanimate; to give new life to. *Shak.*

RE-QUICK'EN-ED, *pp.* Reanimated.

RE-QUICK'EN-ING, *ppr.* Reanimating; invigorating.

RĒ'QUI-EM, *n.* [L.] In *the Roman Catholic church*, a hymn or mass sung for the dead, for the rest of his soul; so called from the first word. *P. Cyc.*

2. A grand musical composition, performed in honor of some deceased person. *Brande.*

3. Rest; quiet; peace. [*Not in use.*] *Sandys.*

RE-QUI'E-TO-RY, *n.* [Low L. *requietorium.*] A sepulchre. [*Not in use.*] *Weever.*

RĒ'QUIN, *n.* [Fr.] The French name of the white shark, Carcharias vulgaris. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

RE-QUIR'A-BLE, *a.* [from *require.*] That may be required; fit or proper to be demanded. *Hale.*

RE-QUIRE', *v. t.* [L. *requiro*; *re* and *quæro*, to seek; Fr. and Sp. *requerir.* See QUERY.]

1. To demand; to ask, as of right and by authority. We *require* a person to do a thing, and we *require* a thing to be done.

Why, then, doth my lord *require* this thing? — 1 Chron. xxi.

2. To claim; to render necessary; as a duty or any thing indispensable; as, the law of God *requires* strict obedience.

3. To ask as a favor; to request.

I was ashamed to *require* of the king a band of soldiers and horsemen to help us against the enemy in the way. — Ezra viii.

[*In this sense, the word is rarely used.*]

4. To call to account for.

I will *require* my flock at their hand. — Ezek. xxxiv.

5. To make necessary; to need; to demand.

The king's business *required* haste. — 1 Sam. xxi.

6. To avenge; to take satisfaction for. 1 *Sam.* xx.

RE-QUIR'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Demanded; needed; necessary.

RE-QUIRE'MENT, *n.* Demand; requisition. *Scott. Chalmers.*

This ruler was one of those who believe that they can fill up every *requirement* contained in the rule of righteousness. *J. M. Mason.*

The Bristol water is of service where the secretions exceed the *requirements* of health. *Encyc.*

RE-QUIR'ER, *n.* One who requires.

RE-QUIR'ING, *ppr.* Demanding; needing.

REQ'UI-SITE, (rek'we-zit,) *a.* [L. *requisitus*, from *requiro.*]

Required by the nature of things or by circumstances; necessary; so needful that it can not be dispensed with. Repentance and faith are *requisite* to salvation; air is *requisite* to support life; heat is *requisite* to vegetation.

REQ'UI-SITE, (rek'we-zit,) *n.* That which is necessary; something indispensable. Contentment is a *requisite* to a happy life.

God, on his part, has declared the *requisites* on ours; what we must do to obtain blessings, is the great business of us all to know. *Wake.*

REQ'UI-SITE-LY, (rek'we-zit-le,) *adv.* Necessarily; in a requisite manner. *Boyle.*

REQ'UI-SITE-NESS, *n.* The state of being requisite or necessary; necessity. *Boyle.*

REQ-UI-SI''TION, (rek-we-zish'un,) *n.* [Fr.; It. *requisizione.* See REQUIRE.]

1. Demand; application made as of right. Under the old confederation of the American States, congress often made *requisitions* on the States for money to supply the treasury; but they had no power to enforce their *requisitions*, and the States neglected or partially complied with them. *Hamilton.*

2. A written call or invitation; as, a *requisition* for a public meeting. [*Eng.*]

RE-QUIS'I-TIVE, *a.* Expressing or implying demand. *Harris.*

RE-QUIS'I-TO-RY, *a.* Sought for; demanded. [*Little used.*]

RE-QUI'TAL, *n.* [from *requite.*] Return for any office, good or bad; *in a good sense*, compensation; recompense; as, the *requital* of services; *in a bad sense*, retaliation or punishment; as, the *requital* of evil deeds.

2. Return; reciprocal action.

No merit their aversion can remove,
Nor ill *requital* can efface their love. *Waller.*

RE-QUITE', *v. t.* [from *quit*, L. *cedo*; Ir. *cuitighim*, to *requite*; *cuiteach*, recompense.]

1. To repay either good or evil; *in a good sense*, to recompense; to return an equivalent in good; to reward.

I also will *requite* you this kindness. — 2 Sam. ii. 1 Tim. v.

In a bad sense, to retaliate; to return evil for evil; to punish.

Joseph will certainly *requite* us all the evil which we did to him. — Gen. l.

2. To do or give in return.

He hath *requited* me evil for good. — 1 Sam. xxv.

RE-QUIT'ED, *pp.* Repaid; recompensed; rewarded.

RE-QUIT'ER, *n.* One who requites.

RE-QUIT'ING, *ppr.* Recompensing; rewarding; giving in return.

RĒRE'FIEF, *n.* A fief held of a superior feudatory; an under fief, held by an under tenant. *Blackstone.*

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RĒRE'-MOUSE, *n.* [Sax. *hreremus.*]
A bat. [See REAR-MOUSE.]
RĒ-RE-SOLVE', *v. t.* To resolve a second time.
RĒ-RE-SOLV'ED, *pp.* Resolved a second time.
RĒRE'WARD, *n.* [*rear* and *ward.*] The part of an army that marches in the rear, as the guard; the rearguard. *Num.* x. *Is.* lii.
[*The latter orthography is to be preferred.*]
RĒ-SAIL', *v. t.* or *i.* [*re* and *sail.*] To sail back. *Pope.*
RĒ-SAIL'ED, *pp.* Sailed back.
RĒ-SAIL'ING, *ppr.* Sailing back.
RĒ-SALE', *n.* [*re* and *sale.*] A sale at second hand. *Bacon.*
2. A second sale; a sale of what was before sold to the possessor.
RĒ-SA-LŪTE', *v. t.* [L. *resaluto; re* and *saluto*, to salute; Fr. *resaluer.*]
1. To salute or greet anew. *Milton.*
2. To return a salutation.
RĒ-SA-LŪT'ED, *pp.* Saluted again.
RĒ-SA-LŪT'ING, *ppr.* Saluting anew.
RE-SCIND', *v. t.* [L. *rescindo; re* and *scindo*, to cut; Fr. *rescinder.*]
1. To abrogate; to revoke; to annul; to vacate an act by the enacting authority or by superior authority; as, to *rescind a law*, a resolution, or a vote; to *rescind* an edict or decree; to *rescind* a judgment.
2. To cut off. [*Not used.*]
RE-SCIND'ED, *pp.* Abrogated; revoked; annulled.
RE-SCIND'ING, *ppr.* Abrogating; revoking; annulling.
RE-SCIS'SION, (re-sizh'un,) *n.* [Fr. *rescision*, from L. *rescissus.*]
1. The act of abrogating, annulling, or vacating; as, the *rescission* of a law, decree, or judgment.
2. A cutting off.
RE-SCIS'SO-RY, (-siz'zo-re,) *a.* [Fr. *rescisoire.*] Having power to cut off or to abrogate. *Selden.*
RES'COUS, (res'kus,) *n.* In *law.* [See RESCUE.]
RE-SCRIBE', *v. t.* [L. *rescribo; re* and *scribo*, to write.]
1. To write back. *Ayliffe.*
2. To write over again. *Howell.*
RE'SCRIPT, *n.* [L. *rescriptum, rescribo.*]
1. In *Roman antiquity*, the answer of an emperor, when consulted by particular persons on some difficult question. This answer served as a decision of the question, and might therefore, as a precedent, gradually obtain the force of an edict or law. Hence,
2. An edict or decree. *Smith's Dict.*
RE-SCRIP'TION, *n.* A writing back; the answering of a letter. *Loveday.*
RE-SCRIPT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By rescript. [*Unusual.*] *Burke.*
RES'CU-A-BLE, *a.* That may be rescued. *Gayton.*
RES'CUE, (res'ku,) *v. t.* [Norm. *rescure*, to *rescue; rescous*, retaken, rescued, relieved; Fr. *recourre, recous*; qu. from *recouvrer*, to recover. The Italian *riscattare*, Sp. *rescatar*, Port. *resgatar*, to redeem, to *rescue*, is compounded of *re* and *cattare*, to *get*. The Fr. *recous* is evidently the It. *riscossa*, recovery, *riscosso*, recovered, from *riscuotere*, to redeem, ransom, regain, escape, exact, or recover, contracted, in Fr. *recourre*, from *ri* or *re* and It. *scuotere*, to shake; *scossa*, a shaking; L. *re* and *quatio.*]
To free or deliver from any confinement, violence, danger, or evil; to liberate from actual restraint, or to remove or withdraw from a state of exposure to evil; as, to *rescue* a prisoner from an officer; to *rescue* seamen from destruction by shipwreck.
So the people *rescued* Jonathan, that he died not. — 1 Sam. xiv. xxx. Ps. xxxv.
Cattle taken by distress, *contrary* to law, may be *rescued* by the owner, while on their way to the pound. *Blackstone.*
Estimate the value of one soul *rescued* from eternal guilt and agony, and destined to grow forever in the knowledge and likeness of God. *A. Dickinson.*
RES'CUE, *n.* [See the verb.] Deliverance from restraint, violence, or danger, by force, or by the interference of an agent.
2. In *law*, *rescue*, or *rescous*; the forcible retaking of a lawful distress from the distrainor, or from the custody of the law; also, the forcible liberation of a defendant from the custody of the officer, in which cases the remedy is by *writ of rescous.* But when the distress is unlawfully taken, the owner may lawfully make rescue.
The *rescue* of a prisoner from the court, is punished with perpetual imprisonment and forfeiture of goods. *Blackstone.*
RES'CU-ED, (res'kūde,) *pp. or a.* Delivered from confinement or danger; or forcibly taken from the custody of the law.
RES'CU-ER, *n.* One that rescues or retakes. *Kent.*
RES'CU-ING, *ppr.* Liberating from restraint or danger; forcibly taking from the custody of the law.
RE-SEARCH', (re-serch',) *n.* [Fr. *recherche.*]
Diligent inquiry or examination in seeking facts or principles; laborious or continued search after truth; as, *researches* of human wisdom. *Rogers.*
RE-SEARCH', (re-serch',) *v. t.* [Fr. *rechercher; re* and *chercher.*]
1. To search or examine with continued care; to seek diligently for the truth.
It is not easy to *research*, with due distinction, in the actions of eminent personages, both how much may have been blemished by the envy of others, and what was corrupted by their own felicity. [*Unusual.*] *Wotton.*
2. To search again; to examine anew.
RE-SEARCH'ER, (re-serch'er,) *n.* One who diligently inquires or examines.
RE-SEARCH'ING, *ppr.* Examining with continued care.
RĒ-SEAT', *v. t.* [*re* and *seat.*] To seat or set again.
RĒ-SEAT'ED, *pp.* Seated again. [*Dryden.*
RĒ-SEAT'ING, *ppr.* Seating again.
RE-SEC'TION, *n.* [L. *resectio, reseco.*]
The act of cutting or paring off. *Cotgrave.*
RĒ-SEEK', *v. t.; pret.* and *pp.* RESOUGHT. [*re* and *seek.*]
To seek again. *J. Barlow.*
RĒ-SEIZE', (-seez',) *v. t.* [*re* and *seize.*] To seize again; to seize a second time. *Spenser.*
2. In *law*, to take possession of lands and tenements which have been disseized.
Whereupon the sheriff is commanded to *reseize* the land and all the chattels thereon, and keep the same in his custody till the arrival of the justices of assize. *Blackstone.*
RĒ-SEIZ'ED, *pp.* Seized again.
RĒ-SEIZ'ER, *n.* One who seizes again.
RĒ-SEIZ'ING, *ppr.* Seizing again.
RĒ-SEIZ'URE, (rē-sēzh'yur,) *n.* A second seizure; the act of seizing again. *Bacon.*
RĒ-SELL', *v. t.* To sell again; to sell what has been bought or sold. *Wheaton*, v. 4.
RĒ-SELL'ING, *ppr.* Selling again.
RE-SEM'BLA-BLE, *a.* [See RESEMBLE.] That may be compared. [*Not in use.*] *Gunner.*
RE-SEM'BLANCE, (re-zem'-,) *n.* [Fr. *ressemblance.* See RESEMBLE.]
1. Likeness; *similitude*, either of external form or of qualities. We observe a *resemblance* between persons, a *resemblance* in shape, a *resemblance* in manners, a *resemblance* in dispositions. Painting and poetry bear a great *resemblance* to each other, as one object of both is to please. *Dryden.*
2. Something similar; similitude; representation.
These sensible things which religion hath allowed, are *resemblances* formed according to things spiritual. *Hooker.*
Fairest *resemblance* of thy Maker fair. *Milton.*
RE-SEM'BLE, (re-zem'bl,) *v. t.* [Fr. *ressembler*; It. *rassembrare*; Sp. *asemejar*; Port. *assemelhar.* See SIMILAR.]
1. To have the likeness of; to bear the similitude of something, either in form, figure, or qualities. One man may *resemble* another in features; he may *resemble* a third person in temper or deportment.
Each one *resembled* the children of a king. — Judges viii.
2. To liken; to compare; to represent as like something else.
The torrid parts of Africa are *resembled* to a libbard's skin, the distance of whose spots represents the dispersed situation of the habitations. *Brerewood.*
RE-SEM'BLED, *pp.* Likened; compared.
RE-SEM'BLING, *ppr.* Having the likeness of; liken-ing; comparing.
RE-SEND', *v. t.; pret.* and *pp.* RESENT. [*re* and *send.*]
To send again; to send back. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
RĒ-SENT', *pp. of* RESEND. Sent again.
RE-SENT', (re-zent',) *v. t.* [Fr. *ressentir*, to perceive again, to have a deep sense of; *re* and *sentir*, to perceive. L. *sentio*; It. *risentire*, to resent, to hear again, to resound; Sp. *resentirse*, to resent, also, to begin to give way or to *fail*; *resentimiento*, resentment, a flaw or crack.]
Literally, to have a corresponding sentiment or feeling. Hence,
1. To take well; to receive with satisfaction. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*
2. To take ill; to consider as an injury or affront; to be in some degree angry or provoked at.
Thou with scorn
And anger wouldst *resent* the offered wrong. *Milton.*
RE-SENT'ED, *pp.* Taken *ill*; being in some measure angry at.
RE-SENT'ER, *n.* One who resents; one that feels an injury deeply. *Wotton.*
2. In the sense of one that takes a thing well. [*Obs.*] *Barrow.*
RE-SENT'FUL, *a.* Easily provoked to anger; of an irritable temper.
RE-SENT'FUL-LY, *adv.* With resentment.
RE-SENT'ING, *ppr.* Taking ill; feeling angry at.
RE-SENT'ING-LY, *adv.* With a sense of wrong or affront; with a degree of anger.
2. With deep sense or strong perception. [*Obs.*] *More.*
RE-SENT'IVE, *a.* Easily provoked or irritated; quick to feel an injury or affront. *Thomson.*
RE-SENT'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *ressentiment*: It. *risentimento*: Sp. *resentimiento.*]
1. The excitement of passion which proceeds from a sense of wrong offered to ourselves or to those who are connected with us; anger. This word usually expresses less excitement than ANGER, though it is often synonymous with it. It expresses much less than WRATH, EXASPERATION, and INDIGNATION. In this use, *resentment* is not the sense or perception of injury, but the excitement which is the effect of it.
Can heavenly minds such high *resentment* show? *Dryden.*
2. Strong perception of good. [*Not in use.*] *More.*
RES-ER-VA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *reservo.*]
1. The act of reserving or keeping back or in the mind; reserve; concealment or withholding from disclosure; as, mental *reservation.*
2. Something withheld, either not expressed or disclosed, or not given up or brought forward.
With *reservation* of a hundred knights. *Shak.*
In *the United States*, a tract of the public land reserved for some special use, as for schools, the use of Indians, &c.
3. Custody; state of being treasured up or kept in store. *Shak.*
4. In *law*, a clause or part of an instrument by which something is reserved, not conceded or granted; also, a proviso.
Mental reservation, is the withholding or failing to disclose something that affects a statement, promise, &c., and which, if disclosed, would materially vary its import.
Mental reservations are the refuge of hypocrites. *Encyc.*
RE-SERV'A-TIVE, *a.* Keeping; reserving.
RE-SERV'A-TO-RY, *n.* [from *reserve.*] A place in which things are reserved or kept. *Woodward.*
RE-SERVE', (re-zerv',) *v. t.* [Fr. *reserver*; L. *reservo*; *re* and *servo*, to keep.]
1. To keep in store for future or other use; to withhold from present use for another purpose. The farmer sells his corn, *reserving* only what is necessary for his family.
Hast thou seen the treasures of hail, which I have *reserved* against the day of trouble? — Job xxxviii.
2. To keep; to hold; to retain.
Will he *reserve* his anger forever? — Jer. iii.
3. To lay up and keep for a future time. 2 *Pet.* ii.
Reserve your kind looks and language for private hours. *Swift.*
RE-SERVE', (re-zerv',) *n.* That which is kept for other or future use; that which is retained from present use or disposal.
The virgins, beside the oil in their lamps, carried likewise a *reserve* in some other vessel for a continual supply. *Tillotson.*
2. Something in the mind withheld from disclosure.
However any one may concur in the general scheme, it is still with certain *reserves* and deviations. *Addison.*
3. Exception; a withholding.
Is knowledge so despised?
Or envy, or what *reserve* forbids to taste? *Milton.*
4. Exception in favor.
Each has some darling lust, which pleads for a *reserve.* *Rogers.*
5. Restraint of freedom in words or actions; backwardness; caution in personal behavior. *Reserve* may proceed from modesty, bashfulness, prudence, prudery, or sullenness.
My soul, surprised, and from her sex disjoined,
Left all *reserve*, and all the sex behind. *Prior.*
6. In *law*, reservation.
In reserve; in store; in keeping for other or future use. He has large quantities of wheat *in reserve.* He has evidence or arguments *in reserve.*
Body of reserve; in *military affairs*, a select body of troops in the rear of an army drawn up for battle, reserved to sustain the other lines as occasion may require; a body of troops kept for an exigency.
RE-SERV'ED, *pp.* Kept for another or future use; retained.
2. *a.* Restrained from freedom in words or actions; backward in conversation; not free or frank.
To all obliging, yet *reserved* to all. *Walsh.*
Nothing *reserved* or sullen was to see. *Dryden.*
RE-SERV'ED-LY, *adv.* With reserve; with backwardness; not with openness or frankness. *Woodward.*
2. Scrupulously; cautiously; coldly. *Pope.*
RE-SERV'ED-NESS, *n.* Closeness; want of frankness, openness, or freedom. A man may guard himself by that silence and *reservedness* which every one may innocently practice. *South.*
RE-SERV'ER, *n.* One that reserves.
RE-SERV'ING, *ppr.* Keeping back; keeping for other use, or for use at a future time; retaining.
RES-ER-VOIR', (rez-er-vwor',) *n.* [Fr.] A place where any thing is kept in store, *particularly* a place where water is collected and kept for use when wanted, as to supply a fountain, a canal, or a city by means of aqueducts, or to drive a mill-wheel and the like; a cistern; a mill-pond; a basin.
RE-SET', *v. t.: pret.* and *pp.* RESET. In *Scots law*, to receive stolen goods.
2. To set over again, as a page of matter among printers.
RE-SET', *n.* In *Scots law*, the receiving of stolen goods, or harboring of a criminal. *Jamieson.*
2. Among *printers*, matter reset.

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RE-SET'TER, *n.* In *Scots law*, a receiver of stolen goods. *Bouvier.*

RE-SET'TLE, *v. t.* [*re* and *settle.*] To settle again.

2. To install, as a minister of the gospel. [*Swift.*

RE-SET'TLE, *v. i.* To settle in the ministry a second time; to be installed.

RE-SET'TLED, *pp.* Settled again; installed.

RE-SET'TLE-MENT, *n.* The act of settling or composing again.

The *resettlement* of my discomposed soul. *Norris.*

2. The state of settling or subsiding again; as, the *resettlement* of lees. *Mortimer.*

3. A second settlement in the ministry.

RE-SET'TLING, *ppr.* Settling again; installing.

RE-SHAPE', *v. t.* To shape again.

RE-SHAP'ED, (-shāpt',) *pp.* Shaped again.

RE-SHAP'ING, *ppr.* Shaping a second time.

RE-SHIP', *v. t.* [*re* and *ship.*] To ship again; to ship what has been conveyed by water or imported; as coffee and sugar imported into New York, and *reshipped* for Hamburg.

RE-SHIP'MENT, *n.* The act of shipping or loading on board of a ship a second time; the shipping for exportation what has been imported.

2. That which is reshipped.

RE-SHIP'PED, (re-shipt',) *pp.* Shipped again.

RE-SHIP'PING, *ppr.* Shipping again.

RE'SI-ANCE, *n.* [See RESIANT.] Residence; abode. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

RE'SI-ANT, *a.* [Norm. *resiant, resseant,* from the L. *resideo.* See RESIDE.]

Resident; dwelling; present in a place. [*Obs.*] *Knolles.*

RE-SIDE', (re-zīde',) *v. i.* [Fr. *resider*; L. *resideo, resido*; *re* and *sedeo*, to sit, to settle.]

1. To dwell permanently or for a length of time; to have a settled abode for a time. The peculiar uses of this word are to be noticed. When the word is applied to the natives of a state, or others who dwell in it as permanent citizens, we use it only with reference to the *part* of a city or country in which a man dwells. We do not say generally, that Englishmen *reside* in England, but a particular citizen *resides* in London or York, or at such a house, in such a street, in the Strand, &c.

When the word is applied to strangers or travelers, we do not say a man *resides* in an inn for a night, but he *resided* in London or Oxford a month or a year; or he may *reside* in a foreign country a great part of his life. A man lodges, stays, remains, abides, for a day or very short time; but *reside* implies a longer time, though not definite.

2. To sink to the bottom of liquors; to settle. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

[In this sense, SUBSIDE is now used.]

RES'I-DENCE, } *n.* [Fr.] The act of abiding or
RES'I-DEN-CY, } dwelling in a place for some continuance of time; as, the *residence* of an American in France or Italy for a year.

The confessor had often made considerable *residences* in Normandy. *Hale.*

2. The place of abode; a dwelling; a habitation.

Caprea had been — the *residence* of Tiberius for several years. *Anon.*

3. That which falls to the bottom of liquors. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

4. In *the canon* and *common law*, the abode of a parson or incumbent on his benefice; opposed to NON-RESIDENCE. *Blackstone.*

RES'I-DENT, *a.* [L. *residens*: Fr. *resident.*]

Dwelling or having an abode in a place for a continuance of time, but not definite; as, a minister *resident* at the court of St. James. A B is now *resident* in South America.

RES'I-DENT, *n.* One who resides or dwells in a place for some time. A B is now a *resident* in London.

2. A public minister who resides at a foreign court. It is usually applied to ministers of a rank inferior to that of embassadors. *Encyc.*

RES'I-DENT-ER, *n.* A resident.

RES-I-DEN'TIAL, (-shal,) *a.* Residing.

RES-I-DEN'TIA-RY, *a.* Having residence. *More.*

RES-I-DEN'TIA-RY, *n.* An ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence. *Eccles. Canons.*

RE-SID'ER, *n.* One who resides in a particular place.

RE-SID'ING, *ppr.* Dwelling in a place for some continuance of time.

RE-SID'U-AL, *a.* Remaining after a part is taken. *Davy.*

RE-SID'U-A-RY, *a.* [L. *residuus.* See RESIDE.]

Pertaining to the residue or part remaining; as, the *residuary* advantage of an estate. *Ayliffe.*

Residuary legatee: in *law*, the legatee to whom is bequeathed the part of goods and estate which remains after deducting all the debts and specific legacies. *Blackstone.*

RES'I-DUE, (rez'e-dū,) *n.* [Fr. *residu*; L. *residuus.*]

1. That which remains after a part is taken, separated, removed, or designated.

The locusts shall eat the *residue* of that which has escaped. — Ex. x.

The *residue* of them will I deliver to the sword. — Jer. xv.

2. The balance or remainder of a debt or account, or of the estate of a testator after the payment of debts and legacies.

RE-SID'U-UM, *n.* [L.] Residue; that which is left after any process of separation or purification.

2. In *law*, the part of an estate or of goods and chattels remaining after the payment of debts and legacies. *Blackstone.*

RE-SIEGE', *v. t.* [*re* and *siege.*] To seat again; to reinstate. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

RE-SIGN', (re-zīne',) *v. t.* [Fr. *resigner*; L. *resigno*; *re* and *signo*, to sign. The radical sense of *sign* is, to send, to drive, hence, to set. To *resign* is to send back or send away.]

1. To give up; to give back, as an office or commission, to the person or authority that conferred it; hence, to surrender an office or charge in a formal manner; as, a military officer *resigns* his commission; a prince *resigns* his crown.

Phœbus *resigns* his darts, and Jove
His thunder to the god of love. *Denham.*

2. To withdraw, as a claim. He *resigns* all pretensions to skill.

3. To yield; as, to *resign* the judgment to the direction of others. *Locke.*

4. To yield or give up in confidence.

What more reasonable, than that we should in all things *resign* ourselves to the will of God? *Tillotson.*

5. To submit, particularly to Providence.

A firm, yet cautious mind;
Sincere, though prudent; constant, yet *resigned.* *Pope.*

6. To submit without resistance or murmur. *Shak.*

RE-SIGN', (rē-sīne',) *v. t.* To sign again.

RE-SIGN', (re-zīne',) *n.* Resignation. [*Obs.*]

RES-IG-NA'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of resigning or giving up, as a claim or possession; as, the *resignation* of a crown or commission.

2. Submission; unresisting acquiescence; as, a blind *resignation* to the authority of other men's opinions. *Locke.*

3. Quiet submission to the will of Providence; submission without discontent, and with entire acquiescence in the divine dispensations. This is Christian *resignation.*

RE-SIGN'ED, (re-zīnd',) *pp.* Given up; surrendered; yielded.

2. *a.* Submissive to the will of God.

RE-SIGN'ED-LY, *adv.* With submission.

RE-SIGN'ER, *n.* One that resigns.

RE-SIGN'ING, *ppr.* Giving up; surrendering; submitting.

RE-SIGN'MENT, *n.* The act of resigning. [*Obs.*]

RE-SILE', *v. i.* [L. *resilio.*]

To start back; to recede from a purpose. [*Little used.*] *Ellis.*

RE-SIL'I-ENCE, } *n.* [L. *resiliens, resilio*; *re* and
RE-SIL'I-EN-CY, } *salio*, to spring.]

The act of leaping or springing back, or the act of rebounding; as, the *resilience* of a ball or of sound. *Bacon.*

RE-SIL'I-ENT, (re-zil'e-ent,) *a.* [L. *resiliens.*]

Leaping or starting back; rebounding.

RES-I-LI''TION, (rez-e-lish'un,) *n.* [L. *resilio.*]

The act of springing back; resilience.

RES'IN, *n.* [Fr. *resine*; L. It. and Sp. *resina*: Ir. *roisin*; Gr. ῥητίνη, probably from ῥέω, to flow.]

Resins are solid, inflammable substances, which are insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and in essential oils. When cold, they are more or less brittle and translucent, and of a color inclining to yellow. When pure, they are nearly insipid and inodorous. They are non-conductors of electricity, and when excited by friction, their electricity is negative. They are heavier than water, and they melt by heat. They combine with the alkalies, performing the function of weak acids, and forming soaps. They are soluble in many of the acids, and convertible by some into other peculiar acids. They frequently exude from trees in combination with essential oils, and in a liquid or semi-liquid state. They are composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, and are supposed to be formed by the oxygenation of the essential oils. There is a great number and variety of the resins.

RES'IN-EX-TRAC'TIVE, *a.* Designating extractive matter in which resin predominates.

RES-IN-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *resina* and *fero*, to produce.]

Yielding resin; as, a *resiniferous* tree or vessel. *Gregory.*

RES'IN-I-FORM, *a.* Having the form of resin. *Cyc.*

RES-IN-O-E-LEC'TRIC, *a.* Containing or exhibiting negative electricity, or that kind which is produced by the friction of resinous substances. *Ure.*

RES'IN-OUS, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of resin; like resin. *Resinous* substances are combustible.

Resinous electricity, is that electricity which is excited by rubbing bodies of the resinous kind. It is also called *negative electricity*, and is opposed to *vitreous* or *positive electricity.* *Olmsted.*

RES'IN-OUS-LY, *adv.* By means of resin; as, *resinously* electrified. *Gregory.*

RES'IN-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being resinous.

RES'IN-Y, *a.* Like resin, or partaking of its qualities.

RES-I-PIS'CENCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *resipisco*, from *resipio*; *re* and *sapio*, to taste.]

Properly, wisdom derived from severe experience; hence, repentance. [*Little used.*]

RE-SIST', (re-zist',) *v. t.* [L. *resisto*; *re* and *sisto*, to stand; Fr. *resister*; Sp. *resistir*; It. *resistere.*]

1. *Literally*, to stand against; to withstand; hence, to act in opposition, or to oppose. A dam or mound *resists* a current of water *passively*, by standing unmoved and interrupting its progress. An army *resists* the progress of an enemy *actively*, by encountering and defeating it. We *resist* measures by argument or remonstrance.

Why doth he yet find fault? for who hath *resisted* his will? — Rom. ix.

2. To strive against; to endeavor to counteract, defeat, or frustrate.

Ye do always *resist* the Holy Ghost. — Acts vii.

3. To baffle; to disappoint.

God *resisteth* the proud, but giveth grace unto the humble. — James iv.

RE-SIST', *v. i.* To make opposition. *Shak.*

RE-SIST'ANCE, *n.* The act of resisting; opposition. Resistance is *passive*, as that of a fixed body which interrupts the passage of a moving body; or *active*, as in the exertion of force to stop, repel, or defeat progress or designs.

2. The quality of not yielding to force or external impression; that power of a body which acts in opposition to the impulse or pressure of another, or which prevents the effect of another power; as, the *resistance* of a ball which receives the force of another; the *resistance* of wood to a cutting instrument; the *resistance* of air to the motion of a cannon-ball, or of water to the motion of a ship.

RE-SIST'ANT, *n.* He or that which resists. *Pearson.*

RE-SIST'ED, *pp.* Opposed; counteracted; withstood.

RE-SIST'ER, *n.* One that opposes or withstands.

RE-SIST-I-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* The quality of resist-
RE-SIST'I-BLE-NESS, } ing.

The name body, being the complex idea of extension and *resistibility* together in the same subject. *Locke.*

2. Quality of being resistible; as, the *resistibility* of grace. *Hammond.*

RE-SIST'I-BLE, *a.* That may be resisted; as, a *resistible* force; *resistible* grace. *Hale.*

RE-SIST'I-BLY, *adv.* In a resistible manner.

RE-SIST'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Withstanding; opposing.

Resisting medium; a substance which opposes the passage of a body through it. In *astronomy*, an exceedingly rare medium supposed to be diffused through the planetary spaces. It has been hitherto detected only by the motion of Encke's comet. *Olmsted.*

RE-SIST'IVE, *a.* Having the power to resist. *B. Jonson.*

RE-SIST'LESS, *a.* That can not be effectually opposed or withstood; irresistible.

Resistless in her love as in her hate. *Dryden.*

2. That can not resist; helpless. *Spenser.*

RE-SIST'LESS-LY, *adv.* So as not to be opposed or denied. *Blackwall.*

RE-SIST'LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being irresistible.

RE-SŌLD', *pp.* of RESELL. Sold a second time, or sold after being bought.

RES'O-LU-BLE, *a.* [*re* and L. *solubilis.* See RESOLVE.]

That may be melted or dissolved; as, bodies *resoluble* by fire. *Boyle.*

RES'O-LUTE, *a.* [Fr. *resolu*: It. *resoluto.* The Latin *resolutus* has a different signification. See RESOLVE.]

Having a fixed purpose; determined; hence, bold; firm; steady; constant in pursuing a purpose.

Edward is at hand,
Ready to fight; therefore be *resolute.* *Shak.*

RES'O-LUTE-LY, *adv.* With fixed purpose; firmly; steadily; with steady perseverance. Persist *resolutely* in a course of virtue.

2. Boldly; firmly.

Some of these facts he examines, some he *resolutely* denies. *Swift.*

RES'O-LUTE-NESS, *n.* Fixed purpose; firm determination; unshaken firmness.

RES-O-LŪ''TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *resolutio.* See RESOLVE.]

1. The act, operation, or process, of separating the parts which compose a complex idea or a mixed body; the act of reducing any compound or combination to its component parts; analysis; as, the *resolution* of complex ideas; the *resolution* of any material substance by chemical operations.

2. The act or process of unraveling or disentangling perplexities, or of dissipating obscurity in moral subjects; as, the *resolution* of difficult questions in moral subjects.

3. Dissolution; the natural process of separating the component parts of bodies. *Digby.*

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4. In *music*, the *resolution* of a dissonance or discord, is the passing of it into a concord, usually after it has been heard in the preceding harmony. *P. Cyc.*

5. In *medicine*, the disappearing of any tumor without coming to suppuration; the dispersing of inflammation; the breaking up and disappearance of a fever. *Encyc. Coxe.*

6. Fixed purpose or determination of mind; as, a *resolution* to reform our lives; a *resolution* to undertake an expedition. *Locke.*

7. The effect of fixed purpose; firmness, steadiness or constancy in execution, implying courage.

They who governed the parliament, had the *resolution* to act those monstrous things. *Clarendon.*

8. Determination of a cause in a court of justice; as, a judicial *resolution*. *Hale.*

[But this word is now seldom used to express the decision of a judicial tribunal. We use JUDGMENT, DECISION, or DECREE.]

9. The determination or decision of a legislative body, or a formal proposition offered for legislative determination. We call that a *resolution*, which is reduced to form and offered to a legislative house for consideration, and we call it a *resolution* when adopted. We say, a member moved certain *resolutions*; the house proceeded to consider the *resolutions* offered; they adopted or rejected the *resolutions*.

10. The formal determination of any corporate body, or of any association of individuals; as, the *resolutions* of a town or other meeting.

11. In *mathematics*, solution; an orderly enumeration of several things to be done, to obtain what is required in a problem. *Hutton.*

12. In *algebra*, the *resolution* of an equation, is the same as *reduction*; the bringing of the unknown quantity by itself on one side, and all the known quantities on the other, without destroying the equation, by which is found the value of the unknown quantity. *Day's Algebra.*

13. Relaxation; a weakening. [*Obs.*] *Brown.*

Resolution of a force, or *of a motion*; in *mechanics*, the separation of a single force or motion into two or more, which act in different directions. *Olmsted.*

RES-O-LŪ'TION-ER, *n.* One who joins in the declaration of others. [*Not in use.*] *Burnet.*

RES'O-LU-TIVE, *a.* Having the power to dissolve or relax. [*Not much used.*] *Johnson.*

RE-SOLV'A-BLE, *a.* That may be resolved or reduced to first principles.

RE-SOLV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being resolvable.

RE-SOLVE', (re-zolv',) *v. t.* [L. *resolvo*; *re* and *solvo*, to loose; Fr. *resoudre*; It. *risolvere*; Sp. *resolver*.]

1. To separate the component parts of a compound substance; to reduce to first principles; as, to *resolve* a body into its component or constituent parts; to *resolve a body* into its elements.

2. To separate the parts of a complex idea; to reduce to simple parts; to analyze.

3. To separate the parts of a complicated question; to unravel; to disentangle of perplexities; to remove obscurity by analysis; to clear of difficulties; to explain; as, to *resolve* questions in moral science; to *resolve* doubts; to *resolve* a riddle.

4. To inform; to free from doubt or perplexity; as, to *resolve* the conscience.

Resolve me, strangers, whence and what you are. *Dryden.*

5. To settle in an opinion; to make certain.

Long since we were *resolved* of your truth,
Your faithful service and your toil in war. *Shak.*

6. To put on resolution; to confirm.

Quit presently the chapel, or *resolve* you
For more amazement. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

7. To melt; to dissolve. *Arbuthnot.*

8. To form or constitute by resolution, vote, or determination; as, the house *resolved* itself into a committee of the whole.

9. In *music*, to resolve a discord or dissonance, is to carry it into a concord, usually after it has been heard in the preceding harmony. *P. Cyc.*

10. In *medicine*, to disperse or scatter; to discuss; as an inflammation, or a tumor.

11. To relax; to lay at ease. *Spenser.*

12. In *mathematics*, to solve; to enumerate in order the several things to be done, to obtain what is required in a problem. *Hutton.*

13. In *algebra*, to *resolve an equation*, is to bring all the known quantities to one side of the equation, and the unknown quantity to the other, without destroying the equation.

RE-SOLVE', (re-zolv',) *v. i.* To form a resolution or purpose; to determine in mind. *He resolved* to abandon his vicious course of life.

2. To determine by vote. The legislature *resolved* to receive no petitions after a certain day.

3. To melt; to dissolve; to become fluid.

When the blood stagnates in any part, it first congulates, then *resolves* and turns alkaline. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To separate into its component parts, or into distinct principles; as, water *resolves* into vapor; a substance *resolves* into gas.

5. To be settled in opinion.

Let men *resolve* of that as they please. [*Unusual.*] *Locke.*

RE-SOLVE', (re-zolv',) *n.* Fixed purpose of mind; settled determination; resolution.

He straight revokes his bold *resolve*. *Denham.*

2. Legal or official determination; legislative act concerning a private person or corporation, or concerning some private business. Public acts of a legislature respect the State, and to give them validity, the bills for such acts must pass through all the legislative forms. Resolves are usually private acts, and are often passed with less formality. Resolves may also be the acts of a single branch of the legislature; whereas public acts must be passed by a majority of both branches. *American Legislatures.*

3. The determination of any corporation or association; resolution.

RE-SOLV'ED, (re-zolvd',) *pp.* Separated into its component parts; analyzed.

2. Determined in purpose; as, I am *resolved* not to keep company with gamesters. This phrase is properly, "*I have resolved*;"—as we say, a person *is* deceased, for *has* deceased; he *is* retired, for *has* retired. In these phrases, the participle is rather an adjective.

3. Determined officially, or by vote.

RE-SOLV'ED-LY, *adv.* With firmness of purpose. *Grew.*

RE-SOLV'ED-NESS, *n.* Fixedness of purpose; firmness; resolution. *Decay of Piety.*

RE-SOLV'ENT, *n.* That which has the power of causing solution. In *medicine*, that which has power to disperse inflammation, and prevent the suppuration of tumors; a discutient. *Coxe. Encyc.*

RE-SOLV'ER, *n.* One that resolves or forms a firm purpose.

RE-SOLV'ING, *ppr.* Separating into component parts; analyzing; removing perplexities or obscurity; discussing, as tumors; determining.

RE-SOLV'ING, *n.* The act of determining or forming a fixed purpose; a resolution. *Clarendon.*

RES'O-NANCE, *n.* [L. *resonans*.]

1. A resounding; a reverberation of sound, or sounds.

2. In *music*, the returning of sound by the air acting on the bodies of stringed musical instruments. *Brande.*

RES'O-NANT, *a.* [L. *resonans*; *re* and *sono*, to sound.]

Resounding; returning sound; echoing back. *Milton.*

RE-SORB', *v. t.* [L. *resorbeo*; *re* and *sorbeo*, to drink in.]

To swallow up. *Young.*

RE-SORB'ENT, *a.* Swallowing up. *Woodhull.*

RE-SORT', (re-zort',) *v. i.* [Fr. *ressortir*; *re* and *sortir*, to go or come out.]

1. To have recourse; to apply; to betake.

The king thought it time to *resort* to other counsels. *Clarendon.*

2. To go; to repair.

The people *resort* to him again. — Mark x. John xviii.

3. To fall back.

The inheritance of the son never *resorted* to the mother. [*Obs.*] *Hale.*

RE-SORT', *n.* The act of going to or making application; a betaking one's self; as, a *resort* to other means of defence; a *resort* to subterfuges for evasion.

2. Act of visiting.

Join with me to forbid him her *resort*. *Shak.*

3. Assembly; meeting. *Dryden.*

4. Concourse; frequent assembling; as, a place of *resort*. *Swift.*

5. The place frequented; as, alehouses are the *resorts* of the idle and dissolute.

6. Spring; active power or movement; *a Gallicism*. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

Last resort; ultimate means of relief; also, final tribunal; that from which there is no appeal.

RE-SORT'ER, *n.* One that resorts or frequents.

RE-SORT'ING, *ppr.* Going; having recourse; betaking; frequenting.

RE-SOUND', (re-zound',) *v. t.* [L. *resono*; *re* and *sono*, to sound; Fr. *resonner*; It. *risuonare*; Sp. *resonar*.]

1. To send back sound; to echo.

And Albion's cliffs *resound* the rural lay. *Pope.*

2. To sound; to praise or celebrate with the voice or the sound of instruments. *Milton.*

3. To praise; to extol with sounds; to spread the fame of.

The man for wisdom's various arts renowned,
Long exercised in woes, O muse, *resound*. *Pope.*

RE-SOUND', *v. i.* To be echoed; to be sent back, as sound; as, common fame *resounds* back to them. *South.*

2. To be much and loudly mentioned. *Milton.*

3. To echo or reverberate; as, the earth *resounded* with his praise.

RE'SOUND', *v. t.* [*re* and *sound*: *with the accent on the first syllable.*] To sound again. *Jones.*

RE-SOUND', *n.* Return of sound; echo. *Beaum. & Fl.*

RE-SOUND'ED, *pp.* Echoed; returned, as sound; celebrated.

RE-SOUND'ING, *ppr.* Echoing; returning, as sound.

RE-SOURCE', *n.* [Fr. *ressource*; *re* and *source*.]

1. Any source of aid or support; an expedient to which a person may resort for assistance, safety, or supply; means yet untried; *resort*. An enterprising man finds *resources* in his own mind.

Pallas viewed
His foes pursuing and his friends pursued,
Used threatenings mixed with prayers, his last *resource*. *Dryden.*

2. *Resources*; in *the plural*, pecuniary means; funds; money, or any property that can be converted into supplies; means of raising money or supplies. Our national *resources* for carrying on war are abundant. Commerce and manufactures furnish ample *resources*.

RE-SOURCE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of resources. [*A word not to be countenanced.*] *Burke.*

RE-SŌW', *v. t.*; *pret.* RESOWED; *pp.* RESOWED or RESOWN. [*re* and *sow*.] To sow again. *Bacon.*

RE-SŌW'ED, (-sōde',) } *pp.* Sown anew.
RE-SŌWN', (-sōne',) }

RE-SPĒAK', *v. t.*; *pret.* RESPOKE; *pp.* RESPOKEN, RESPOKE. [*re* and *speak*.] To answer; to speak in return; to reply. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

2. To speak again; to repeat.

RE-SPECT', *v. t.* [L. *respecto*, or *respectus*, from *respicio*; *re* and *specio*, to view; Fr. *respecter*; It. *rispettare*; Sp. *respetar*.]

1. To regard; to have regard to in design or purpose.

In orchards and gardens, we do not so much *respect* beauty as variety of ground for fruits, trees, and herbs. *Bacon.*

2. To have regard to, in relation or connection; to relate to. The treaty particularly *respects* our commerce.

3. To view or consider with some degree of reverence; to esteem as possessed of real worth.

I always loved and *respected* Sir William. *Swift.*

4. To look toward.

Palladius adviseth the front of his house should so *respect* the south. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

To respect the person; to suffer the opinion or judgment to be influenced or biased by a regard to the outward circumstances of a person, to the prejudice of right and equity.

Thou shalt not *respect the person* of the poor. — Lev. xix.
Neither doth God *respect any person*. — 2 Sam. xiv.

RE-SPECT', *n.* [L. *respectus*; Fr. *respect*.] *Shak.*

1. Regard; attention.

2. That estimation or honor in which men hold the distinguished worth or substantial good qualities of others. It expresses less than REVERENCE and VENERATION, which regard elders and superiors; whereas RESPECT may regard juniors and inferiors. *Respect* regards the qualities of *the* mind, or the actions which characterize those qualities.

Seen without awe, and served without *respect*. *Prior.*

3. That deportment or course of action which proceeds from esteem; regard; due attention; as, to treat a person with *respect*.

These same men treat the Sabbath with little *respect*. *Nelson.*

4. Good will; favor.

The Lord had *respect* to Abel and his offering. — Gen. iv.

5. Partial regard; undue bias to the prejudice of justice; as the phrase, *respect of persons*. 1 *Pet.* i. *James* ii. *Prov.* xxiv.

6. Respected character; as, persons of the best *respect* in Rome. *Shak.*

7. Consideration; motive in reference to something.

Whatever secret *respects* were likely to move them. *Hooker.*

8. Relation; regard; reference; followed by *of*, but more properly by *to*.

They believed but one Supreme Deity, which, with *respect* to the benefits men received from him, had several titles. *Tillotson.*

RE-SPECT-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State or quality of being respectable; the state or qualities which deserve or command respect. *Cumberland. Kett.*

RE-SPECT'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; It. *respettabile*; Sp. *respetable*.]

1. Possessing the worth or qualities which deserve or command respect; worthy of esteem and honor; as, a *respectable* citizen; *respectable* company.

No government, any more than an individual, will long be respected, without being truly *respectable*. *Federalist, Madison.*

2. In *popular language*, this word is much used to express what is moderate in degree of excellence or in number, but not despicable. We say, a *respectable* discourse or performance, a *respectable* audience, a *respectable* number of citizens convened.

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RE-SPECT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Respectability.
RE-SPECT'A-BLY, *adv.* With respect; *more generally*, in a manner to merit respect.
2. Moderately, but in a manner not to be despised.
RE-SPECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Held in honorable estimation.
RE-SPECT'ER, *n.* One that respects; chiefly used in the phrase *respecter of persons*, which signifies a person who regards the external circumstances of others in his judgment, and suffers his opinion to be biased by them, to the prejudice of candor, justice, and equity.

I perceive that God is no *respecter of persons*. — Acts x.

RE-SPECT'FUL, *a.* Marked or characterized by respect; as, *respectful* deportment.

With humble joy and with *respectful* fear. *Prior.*

RE-SPECT'FUL-LY, *adv.* With respect, in a manner comporting with due estimation. *Dryden.*
RE-SPECT'FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being respectful.
RE-SPECT'ING, *ppr.* Regarding; having regard to; relating to. This word, like CONCERNING, has reference to a single word or to a sentence. In the sentence, "His conduct *respecting* us is commendable," *respecting* has reference to *conduct*. But when we say, "*Respecting* a further appropriation of money, it is to be observed, that the resources of the country are inadequate," *respecting* has reference to the whole subsequent clause or sentence.
RE-SPECT'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *respectif*; It. *respettivo.*]
1. Relative; having relation to something else; not absolute; as, the *respective* connections of society.
2. Particular; relating to a particular person or thing. Let each man retire to his *respective* place of abode. The officers were found in their *respective* quarters; they appeared at the head of their *respective* regiments. Let each give according to his *respective* proportion.
3. Worthy of respect. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
4. Careful; circumspect; cautious; attentive to consequences; as, *respective* and wary men. [*Not in use.*] *Hooker.*
RE-SPECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* As relating to each; particularly; as each belongs to each. Let each man *respectively* perform his duty.

The impressions from the objects of the senses do mingle *respectively* every one with its kind. *Bacon.*

2. Relatively; not absolutely. *Raleigh.*
3. Partially; with respect to private views. [*Obs.*]
4. With respect. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
RE-SPECT'LESS, *a.* Having no respect; without regard; without reference. [*Little used.*] *Drayton.*
RE-SPECT'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of having no respect or regard; regardlessness. [*Little used.*] *Shelton.*
RE-SPERSE', (re-spers',) *v. t.* [L. *respersus*, *respergo*; *re* and *spargo*, to sprinkle.]
To sprinkle. [*Rarely used.*] *Taylor.*
RE-SPER'SION, (-sper'shun,) *n.* [L. *respersio.*]
The act of sprinkling. *Johnson.*
RE-SPIR-A-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* The quality of being
RE-SPIR'A-BLE-NESS, } respirable.
RE-SPIR'A-BLE, *a.* [from *respire.*] That may be breathed; fit for respiration or for the support of animal life; as, *respirable* air.
RES-PI-RA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *respiratio.*]
1. The act of breathing; the act of inhaling air into the lungs and again exhaling or expelling it, by which animal life is supported. The *respiration* of fishes (for these can not live long without air) appears to be performed by the air contained in the water acting on the gills.
2. Relief from toil. *Milton.*
RES'PI-RA-TOR, *n.* An instrument covering the mouth with a net-work of fine wire in front, through which persons of weak lungs can breathe without injury. The wire, being warmed by the breath, tempers the cold air from without. *Brande.*
RES-PI'RA-TO-RY, *a.* Serving for respiration; pertaining to respiration; as, *respiratory* organs. *Asiat. Res.*
RE-SPIRE', *v. i.* [Fr. *respirer*; L. *respiro*; *re* and *spiro*, to breathe.]
1. To breathe; to inhale air into the lungs and exhale it, for the purpose of maintaining animal life.
2. To catch breath. *Spenser.*
3. To rest; to take rest from toil. *Milton.*
RE-SPIRE', *v. t.* To exhale; to breathe out; to send out in exhalations. *B. Jonson.*
RE-SPIR'ED, *pp.* Breathed; inhaled and exhaled.
RE-SPIR'ING, *ppr.* Breathing; taking breath.
RES'PITE, (res'pit,) *n.* [Fr. *repit.*]
1. Pause; temporary intermission of labor, or of any process or operation; interval of rest.

Some pause and *respite* only I require. *Denham.*

2. In *law*, reprieve; temporary suspension of the execution of a capital offender. *Milton. Prior.*
3. Delay; forbearance; prolongation of time for the payment of a debt beyond the legal time.
4. The delay of appearance at court granted to a jury, beyond the proper term. *Blackstone.*

RES'PITE, *v. t.* To relieve by a pause or interval of rest.

To *respite* his day labor with repast. *Milton.*

2. To suspend the execution of a criminal beyond the time limited by the sentence; to delay for a time. *Clarendon.*

If the court may *respite* for a day, they may for a year. *Clinton.*

3. To give delay of appearance at court; as, to *respite* a jury. *Blackstone.*
RES'PIT-ED, *pp.* Relieved from labor; allowed a temporary suspension of execution.
RES'PIT-ING, *ppr.* Relieving from labor; suspending the execution of a capital offender.
RE-SPLEN'DENCE, } *n.* [L. *resplendens*, *resplendeo*;
RE-SPLEN'DEN-CY, } *re* and *splendeo*, to shine.]
Brilliant luster; vivid brightness; splendor.

Son I thou in whom my glory I behold
In full *resplendence*, heir of all my might. *Milton.*

RE-SPLEN'DENT, *a.* [Supra.] Very bright; shining with brilliant luster.

With royal arras and *resplendent* gold. *Spenser.*

RE-SPLEN'DENT-LY, *adv.* With brilliant luster; with great brightness.
RE-SPLIT', *v. t.* [*re* and *split.*] To split again.
RE-SPLIT', *v. i.* To split or rend a second time. *Smellie.*
RE-SPOND', *v. i.* [Fr. *repondre*; It. *rispondere*; Sp. *responder*; L. *respondeo*; *re* and *spondeo*, to promise, that is, to send to. Hence *respondeo* is to send back.]
1. To answer; to reply.

A new affliction strings a new chord in the heart, which *responds* to some new note of complaint within the wide scale of human woe. *Buckminster.*

2. To correspond; to suit.

To every theme *responds* thy various lay. *Broome.*

3. To be answerable; to be liable to make payment; as, the defendant is held to *respond* in damages.
RE-SPOND', *v. t.* To answer; to satisfy by payment. The surety was held to *respond* the judgment of court. The goods attached shall be held to *respond* the judgment. *Sedgwick. Mass. Rep.*
RE-SPOND', *n.* A short anthem interrupting the reading of a chapter, which is not to proceed till the anthem is ended. *Wheatly.*
2. An answer. [*Not in use.*] *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*
RE-SPOND'ED, *pp.* Answered; satisfied by payment.
RE-SPOND'ENCE, } *n.* An answering. *Chalmers.*
RE-SPOND'EN-CY, }
RE-SPOND'ENT, *a.* Answering; that answers to demand or expectation.

Wealth *respondent* to payment and contributions. *Bacon.*

RE-SPOND'ENT, *n.* One that answers in a suit, particularly a chancery suit.
2. In *the schools*, one who maintains a thesis in reply, and whose province is to refute objections, or overthrow arguments. *Watts.*
RE-SPON-DEN'TIA, *n.* In *commercial law*, a loan upon goods laden on board a ship. It differs from BOTTOMRY, which is a loan on the ship itself. *Bouvier.*
RE-SPOND'ING, *ppr.* Answering; corresponding.
RE-SPONS'AL, *a.* Answerable; responsible. [*Not in use.*] *Heylin.*
RE-SPONS'AL, *n.* Response; answer. *Brevint.*
2. One who is responsible. [*Not in use.*] *Barrow.*
RE-SPONSE', (re-spons',) *n.* [L. *responsum.*]
1. An answer or reply; *particularly*, an oracular answer.
2. The answer of the people or congregation to the priest, in the litany and other parts of divine service. *Addison.*
3. Reply to an objection in formal disputation. *Watts.*
4. In *the Roman Catholic church*, a kind of anthem sung after the lessons of matins and some other parts of the office. *Bp. Fitzpatrick.*
5. In *a fugue*, a repetition of the given subject by another part. *Busby.*
RE-SPONS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *responsible.*] The state of being accountable or answerable, as for a trust or office, or for a debt. *Burke. Paley.*
It is used in the plural; as, heavy *responsibilities.* *Johnson's Rep.*
2. Ability to answer in payment; means of paying contracts.
RE-SPONS'I-BLE, *a.* [from L. *responsus*, *respondeo.*]
1. Liable to account; accountable; answerable; as for a trust reposed, or for a debt. We are all *responsible* for the talents intrusted to us by our Creator. A guardian is *responsible* for the faithful discharge of his duty to his ward. The surety is *responsible* for the debt of his principal.
2. Able to discharge an obligation; or having estate adequate to the payment of a debt. In taking bail, the officer will ascertain whether the proposed surety is a *responsible* man.
RE-SPONS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being liable to answer, repay, or account; responsibility.
2. Ability to make payment of an obligation or demand.
RE-SPONS'I-BLY, *adv.* In a responsible manner.
RE-SPON'SION, (-spon'shun,) *n.* [L. *responsio.*]
1. The act of answering. [*Not used.*]
2. In *the university of Oxford*, an examination about the middle of the college course, also called the *little-go*. [See LITTLE-GO.] *Lyell.*
RE-SPONS'IVE, *a.* Answering; making reply.
2. Correspondent; suited to something else.

The vocal lay *responsive* to the strings. *Pope.*

RE-SPONS'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a responsive manner.
RE-SPONS'IVE-NESS, *n.* State of being responsive.
RE-SPONS'O-RY, *a.* Containing answer.
RE-SPONS'O-RY, *n.* A response; the answer of the people to the priest in the alternate speaking, in church service.
REST, *n.* [Sax. *rest*, *ræst*, quiet or a lying down; Dan. G. and Sw. *rast*; D. *rust*. The German has also *ruhe*, Sw. *ro*, Dan. *roe*, rest, repose. In W. *araws* and *arosi* signify to stay, stop, wait. This Teutonic word can not be the L. *resto*, if the latter is a compound of *re* and *sto*; but is an original word of the Class Rd, Rs. See the verb.]
1. Cessation of motion or action of any kind, and applicable to any body or being; as, *rest* from labor; *rest* from mental exertion; *rest* of body or mind. A body is at *rest* when it ceases to move; the mind is at *rest* when it ceases to be disturbed or agitated; the sea is never at *rest*. Hence,
2. Quiet; repose; a state free from motion or disturbance; a state of reconciliation to God.

Learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart; and ye shall find *rest* unto your souls. — Matt. xi.

3. Sleep; as, retire to *rest*.
4. Peace; national quiet.

The land had *rest* eighty years. — Judges iii. Deut. xii.

5. The final sleep; death. *Dryden.*
6. A place of quiet; permanent habitation.

Ye are not as yet come to the *rest*, and to the inheritance which the Lord your God giveth you. — Deut. xii.

7. Any place of repose.

In dust, our final *rest* and native home. *Milton.*

8. That on which any thing leans or lies for support. 1 *Kings* vi.

Their visors closed, their lances in the *rest*. *Dryden.*

9. In *poetry*, a short pause of the voice in reading; a cesura.
10. In *philosophy*, the continuance of a body in the same place.
11. Final hope.

Sea fights have been final to the war; but this is when princes set up their *rest* upon the battle. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

12. Cessation from tillage. *Lev.* xxv.
13. The gospel church or new covenant state, in which the people of God enjoy repose, and Christ shall be glorified. *Is.* xi.
14. In *music*, a pause; an interval during which the voice or sound is intermitted; also, the mark of such intermission.
REST, *n.* [Fr. *resto*, from *rester*, to remain, L. *resto.*]
1. That which is left, or which remains after the separation of a part, either in fact or in contemplation; remainder.

Religion gives part of its reward in hand — the present comfort of having done our duty, and for the *rest*, it offers us the best security that Heaven can give. *Tillotson.*

2. Others; those not included in a proposition or description. [In this sense, *rest* is a noun, but with a singular termination, expressing plurality.]

Plato and the *rest* of the philosophers. *Stillingfleet.*
Armed like the *rest*, the Trojan prince appears. *Dryden.*
The election hath obtained it, and the *rest* were blinded. — Rom. xi.

REST, *v. i.* [Sax. *restan*, *hrestan*, to pause, to cease, to be quiet; D. *rusten*; G. *rasten*; Sw. *rasta.* See Class Rd, No. 81, 82.]
1. To cease from action or motion of any kind; to stop; *a word applicable to any body or being, and to any kind of motion.*
2. To cease from labor, work, or performance.

God *rested* on the seventh day from all his work which he had made. — Gen. ii.
So the people *rested* on the seventh day. — Ex. xvi.

3. To be quiet or still; to be undisturbed.

There *rest*, if any rest can harbor there. *Milton.*

4. To cease from war; to be at peace.

And the land *rested* from war. — Josh. xi.

5. To be quiet or tranquil, as the mind; not to be agitated by fear, anxiety, or other passion.
6. To lie; to repose; as, to *rest* on a bed.
7. To sleep; to slumber.

Fancy then retires
Into her private cell, when nature *rests*. *Milton.*

8. To sleep the final sleep; to die or be dead.

Glad I lay me down,
As in my mother's lap; there I should *rest*,
And sleep secure. *Milton.*

9. To lean; to recline for support; as, to *rest*

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against a tree. The truth of religion *rests* on divine testimony.

10. To stand on; to be supported by; as, a column *rests* on its pedestal.

11. To be satisfied; to acquiesce; as, to *rest* on Heaven's determination. *Addison.*

12. To lean; to trust; to rely; as, to *rest* on a man's promise.

13. To continue fixed. *Isa.* li.

14. To terminate; to come to an end. *Ezek.* xvi.

15. To hang, lie, or be fixed.

Over a tent a cloud shall *rest* by day. *Milton.*

16. To abide; to remain with.

They said, The spirit of Elijah doth *rest* on Elisha. — 2 Kings ii. Eccles. vii.

17. To be calm or composed in mind; to enjoy peace of conscience.

To rest with; to be in the power of; to depend upon; as, it *rests with* him to decide.

REST, *v. i.* [Fr. *rester.*]

To be left; to remain. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

REST, *v. t.* To lay or place at rest; to quiet.

Your piety has paid
All needful rites, to *rest* my wandering shade. *Dryden.*

2. To place, as on a support. We *rest* our cause on the truth of the Scripture.

Her weary head upon your bosom *rest.* *Waller.*

RE-STAG'NANT, *a.* [L. *restagnans.*]

Stagnant; remaining without a flow or current. [*Not much used.*] *Boyle.*

RE-STAG'NATE, *v. i.* [L. *restagno*; *re* and *stagno*, to stagnate.]

To stand or remain without flowing. *Wiseman.*

[This word is superseded by STAGNATE.]

RE-STAG-NA'TION, *n.* Stagnation, which see.

RES'TANT, *a.* [L. *restans, resto.*]

In *botany*, remaining, as footstalks after the fructification has fallen off; persistent. *Lee.*

RES'TAU-RANT, (res'to-rang,) *n.* [Fr.] An eating-house.

RES-TAU'RA-TEUR, (res-tō'ra-tur,) *n.* [Fr., a restorer.] The keeper of an eating-house, or house for occasional refreshment.

RES-TAU-RA'TION, *n.* [L. *restauro.*]

Restoration to a former good state.

[The present orthography is RESTORATION, which see.]

REST'ED, *pp.* Laid on for support; reposed; relieved by rest.

RE-STEM', *v. t.* [*re* and *stem.*] To force back against the current. *Shak.*

REST'FUL, *a.* [from *rest.*] Quiet; being at rest. *Shak.*

REST'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a state of rest or quiet. *Herbert.*

REST'-HAR'RŌW, *n.* A prickly European plant, of the genus Ononis, with long, tough roots.

REST'-HOUSE, *n.* In *India*, an empty house for the accommodation of travelers; a choltry or serai.

REST'IFF, *a.* [Fr. *retif*; It. *restivo, restio*; from L. *resto.*]

Unwilling to go, or only running back; obstinate in refusing to move forward; stubborn; as, a *restiff* steed. More usually written RESTIVE, which see.

REST'IFF, *n.* A stubborn horse.

REST'IFF-NESS, *n.* [See RESTIVENESS.] Obstinate reluctance or indisposition to move.

2. Obstinate unwillingness. *Bacon.*

RE-STINC'TION, *n.* [L. *restinctio, restinguo*; *re* and *extinguo.*]

The act of quenching or extinguishing.

REST'ING, *ppr.* Ceasing to move or act; ceasing to be moved or agitated; lying; leaning; standing; depending or relying.

REST'ING-PLACE, *n.* A place for rest.

RE-STIN'GUISH, (re-sting'gwish,) *v. t.* [L. *restinguo*; *re* and *extinguo.*]

To quench or extinguish. *Field.*

RES'TI-TUTE, *v. t.* [L. *restituo*; *re* and *statuo*, to set.]

To restore to a former state. [*Not used.*] *Dyer.*

RES-TI-TŪ'TION, *n.* [L. *restitutio.*]

1. The act of returning or restoring to a person some thing or right of which he has been unjustly deprived; as, the *restitution* of ancient rights to the crown. *Spenser.*

Restitution is made by restoring a specific thing taken away or lost.

2. The act of making good, or of giving an equivalent for any loss, damage, or injury; indemnification.

He *restitution* to the value makes. *Sandys.*

3. The act of recovering a former state or posture. [*Unusual.*] *Grew.*

Restitution of all things; the putting the world in a holy and happy state. *Acts* iii.

RES'TI-TU-TOR, *n.* One who makes restitution. [*Little used.*]

REST'IVE, *a.* [It. *restivo, restio*; from L. *resto.*]

1. Unwilling to go, or only running back; obstinate in refusing to move forward; stubborn; as, a *restive* steed. It seems originally to have been used of horses that would not be driven forward

All who before him did ascend the throne,
Labored to draw three *restive* nations on. *Roscommon.*

2. Unyielding; as, *restive* stubbornness. *L'Estrange.*

3. Being at rest, or less in action. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

REST'IVE-NESS, *n.* Obstinate reluctance or indisposition to move.

2. Obstinate unwillingness.

REST'LESS, *a.* [from *rest*; Sax. *restleas.*]

1. Unquiet; uneasy; continually moving; as, a *restless* child.

2. Being without sleep; uneasy.

Restless he passed the remnant of the night. *Dryden.*

3. Passed in unquietness; as, the patient has had a *restless* night.

4. Uneasy; unquiet; not satisfied to be at rest or in peace; as, a *restless* prince; *restless* ambition; *restless* passions.

5. Uneasy; turbulent; as, *restless* subjects.

6. Unsettled; disposed to wander or to change place or condition.

Restless at home, and ever prone to range. *Dryden.*

REST'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without rest; unquietly.

When the mind casts and turns itself *restlessly* from one thing to another. *South.*

REST'LESS-NESS, *n.* Uneasiness; unquietness; a state of disturbance or agitation, either of body or mind.

2. Want of sleep or rest; uneasiness. *Harvey.*

3. Motion; agitation; as, the *restlessness* of the magnetic needle. *Boyle.*

RE-STŌR'A-BLE, *a.* [from *restore.*] That may be restored to a former good condition; as, *restorable* land. *Swift.*

RE-STŌR'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being restorable.

RE-STŌR'AL, *n.* Restitution. [*Not in use.*] *Barrow.*

RES-TO-RA'TION, *n.* [Fr. *restauration*; L. *restauro.*]

1. The act of replacing in a former state.

Behold the different climes agree,
Rejoicing in thy *restoration.* *Dryden.*

So we speak of the *restoration* of a man to his office, or to a good standing in society.

2. Renewal; revival; reëstablishment; as, the *restoration* of friendship between enemies; *the restoration* of peace after war; the *restoration* of a declining commerce.

3. Recovery; renewal of health and soundness; as, *restoration* from sickness or from insanity.

4. Recovery from a lapse or any bad state; as, the *restoration* of man from apostasy.

5. In *theology*, universal restoration, the final recovery of all men from sin and alienation from God to a state of happiness; universal salvation.

6. In *England*, the return of King Charles II. in 1660, and the reëstablishment of monarchy.

RES-TO-RA'TION-IST, *n.* A Universalist who believes in a temporary future punishment, but in a final restoration of all to the favor and presence of God.

RE-STŌR'A-TIVE, *a.* That has power to renew strength and vigor. *Encyc.*

RE-STŌR'A-TIVE, *n.* A medicine efficacious in restoring strength and vigor, or in recruiting the vital powers. *Arbuthnot.*

RE-STŌR'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that tends to renew strength or vigor.

RE-STŌR'A-TO-RY, *a.* Restorative. [*Bad.*]

RE-STŌRE', *v. t.* [Fr. *restaurer*; It. *restaurare*; Sp. and Port. *restaurar*; L. *restauro.* This is a compound of *re* and the root of *store, story, history.* The primary sense is, to *set*, to lay or to throw, as in Gr. στερεος, solid.]

1. To return to a person, as a specific thing which he has lost, or which has been taken from him and unjustly detained. We *restore* lost or stolen goods to the owner.

Now, therefore, *restore* to the man his wife. — Gen. xx.

2. To replace; to return; as a person or thing to a former place.

Pharaoh shall *restore* thee to thy place. — Gen. xl.

3. To bring back.

The father banished virtue shall *restore.* *Dryden.*

4. To bring back or recover from lapse, degeneracy, declension, or ruin, to its former state.

Loss of Eden, till one greater man
Restore it, and regain the blissful seat. *Milton.*
Our fortune *restored* after the severest afflictions. *Prior.*

5. To heal; to cure; to recover from disease.

His hand was *restored* whole like as the other. — Matt. xii.

6. To make restitution or satisfaction for a thing taken, by returning something else, or something of different value.

He shall *restore* five oxen for an ox, and four sheep for a sheep. — Ex. xxii.

7. To give for satisfaction for pretended wrongs something not taken. *Ps.* lxix.

8. To repair; to rebuild; as, to *restore* and to build Jerusalem. *Dan.* ix.

9. To revive; to resuscitate; to bring back to life.

Whose son he had *restored* to life. — 2 Kings viii.

10. To return or bring back after absence. *Heb.* xiii.

11. To bring to a sense of sin and amendment of life. *Gal.* vi.

12. To renew or reëstablish after interruption; as, peace is *restored.* Friendship between the parties is *restored.*

13. To recover or renew, as passages of an author obscured or corrupted; as, to *restore* the true reading.

14. In *the fine arts*, to bring back from a state of injury or decay; as, to *restore* a painting, statue, &c.

RĒ'-STŌRE', *v. t.* [*re* and *store.*] To store again. The goods taken out were *re-stored.*

RE-STŌR'ED, *pp.* Returned; brought back; retrieved; recovered; cured; renewed; reëstablished.

RE-STŌRE'MENT, *n.* The act of restoring; restoration. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

RE-STŌR'ER, *n.* One that restores; one that returns what is lost or unjustly detained; one who repairs or reëstablishes.

RE-STŌR'ING, *ppr.* Returning what is lost or taken; bringing back; recovering; curing; renewing; repairing; reëstablishing.

RE-STRĀIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *restraindre*; It. *ristrignere, restringere*; Sp. *restrinir, restringir*; L. *restringo*; *re* and *stringo*, to *strain.* The letter *g* appears from the participle to be casual; *stringo*, for *strigo.* Hence, *strictus, strict, stricture.* If the two letters *st* are removed, the word *rigo* coincides exactly, in primary sense, with L. *rego, rectus, right*, and the root of *reach, stretch, straight.*]

1. To hold back; to check; to hold from action, proceeding, or advancing, either by physical or moral force, or by any interposing obstacle. Thus we *restrain* a horse by a bridle; we *restrain* cattle from wandering by fences; we *restrain* water by dams and dikes; we *restrain* men from crimes and trespasses by laws; we *restrain* young people, when we can, by arguments or counsel; we *restrain* men and their passions; we *restrain* the elements; we attempt to *restrain* vice, but not always with success.

2. To repress; to keep in awe; as, to *restrain* offenders.

3. To suppress; to hinder or repress; as, to *restrain* excess.

4. To abridge; to hinder from unlimited enjoyment; as, to *restrain* one of his pleasure or of his liberty. *Clarendon. Shak.*

5. To limit; to confine.

Not only a metaphysical or natural, but a moral universality is also to be *restrained* by a part of the predicate. *Watts.*

6. To withhold; to forbear.

Thou *restrainest* prayer before God. — Job xv.

RE-STRĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being restrained. *Brown.*

RE-STRĀIN'ED, *pp.* Held back from advancing or wandering; withheld; repressed; suppressed; abridged; confined.

RE-STRĀIN'ED-LY, *adv.* With restraint; with limitation. *Hammond.*

RE-STRĀIN'ER, *n.* He or that which restrains. *Brown.*

RE-STRĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Holding back from proceeding; checking; repressing; hindering from motion or action; suppressing.

2. *a.* Abridging; limiting; as, a *restraining* statute.

3. That checks or hinders from sin; as, *restraining* grace.

RE-STRĀIN'MENT, *n.* Act of restraining.

RE-STRĀINT', *n.* [from Fr. *restreint.*]

1. The act or operation of holding back or hindering from motion, in any manner; hinderance of the will, or of any action, physical, moral, or mental.

2. Abridgment of liberty; as, the *restraint* of a man by imprisonment or by duress.

3. Prohibition; a rule which restrains.

What moved our parents to transgress his will
For one *restraint*, lords of the world besides. *Milton.*

4. Limitation; restriction.

If all were granted, yet it must be maintained, within any bold *restraints*, far otherwise than it is received. *Brown.*

5. That which restrains, hinders, or represses. The laws are *restraints* upon injustice.

RE-STRICT', *v. t.* [L. *restrictus*, from *restringo.* See RESTRAIN.]

To limit; to confine; to restrain within bounds; as, to *restrict* words to a particular meaning; to *restrict* a patient to a certain diet.

RE-STRICT'ED, *pp.* Limited; confined to bounds.

RE-STRICT'ING, *ppr.* Confining to limits.

RE-STRIC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *restrictus.*]

1. Limitation; confinement within bounds.

This is to have the same *restriction* as all other recreations. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Restriction of words, is the limitation of their signification in a particular manner or degree.

2. Restraint; as, *restrictions* on trade.

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RE-STRICT'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *restrictif.*]
1. Having the quality of limiting, or of expressing limitation; as, a *restrictive* particle.
2. Imposing restraint; as, *restrictive* laws of trade.
3. Styptic. [*Not used.*] *Wiseman.*

RE-STRICT'IVE-LY, *adv.* With limitation. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

RE-STRINGE', (re-strinj',) *v. t.* [L. *restringo*, supra.] To confine; to contract; to astringe.

RE-STRIN'GEN-CY, *n.* The quality or power of contracting. *Petty.*

RE-STRIN'GENT, *a.* Astringent; styptic.

RE-STRIN'GENT, *n.* A medicine that operates as an astringent or styptic. *Harvey.*

RE-STRIVE', *v. i.* [*re* and *strive.*] To strive anew. *Sackville.*

REST'Y, *a.* The same as RESTIVE or RESTIFF, of which it is a contraction.

RE-SUB-JEC'TION, *n.* [*re* and *subjection.*] A second subjection. *Bp. Hall.*

RE-SUB-LI-MA'TION, *n.* A second sublimation.

RE-SUB-LIME', *v. t.* [*re* and *sublime.*] To sublime again; as, to *resublime* mercurial sublimate. *Newton.*

RE-SUB-LIM'ED, *pp.* Sublimed a second time.

RE-SUB-LIM'ING, *ppr.* Subliming again.

RE-SU-DA'TION, *n.* [L. *resudatus*, *resudo*; *re* and *sudo*, to sweat.]
The act of sweating again.

RE-SULT', *v. i.* [Fr. *resulter*; L. *resulto*, *resilio*; *re* and *salio*, to leap.]
1. To leap back; to rebound.

The huge round stone, *resulting* with a bound. *Pope.*

2. To proceed, spring, or rise, as a consequence, from facts, arguments, premises, combination of circumstances, consultation, or meditation. Evidence *results* from testimony, or from a variety of concurring circumstances; pleasure *results* from friendship; harmony *results* from certain accordances of sounds.

Pleasure and peace naturally *result* from a holy and good life. *Tillotson.*

3. To come out, or have an issue; to terminate; followed by *in*; as, this measure will *result in* good, or *in* evil.

RE-SULT', *n.* Resilience; act of flying back.

Sound is produced between the string and the air, by the return of the *result* of the string. *Bacon.*

2. Consequence; conclusion; inference; effect; that which proceeds naturally or logically from facts, premises, or the state of things; as, the *result* of reasoning; the *result* of reflection; the *result* of a consultation or council; the *result* of a legislative debate.

The misery of sinners will be the natural *result* of their vile affections and criminal indulgencies. *J. Lathrop.*

3. The decision or determination of a council or deliberative assembly; as, the *result* of an ecclesiastical council. *New England.*

RE-SULT'ANCE, *n.* The act of resulting.

RE-SULT'ANT, *n.* In *mechanics*, a force which is the combined effect of two or more forces, acting in different directions.

RE-SULT'ANT, *a.* That results from the combination of two or more; as, a *resultant* force, &c.

RE-SULT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Proceeding as a consequence, effect, or conclusion of something; coming to a determination.

2. In *law*, *resulting use*, is a use which returns to him who raised it, after its expiration or during the impossibility of vesting in the person intended.

RE-SŪM'A-BLE, *a.* [from *resume.*] That may be taken back, or that may be taken up again.

RE-SU-ME', (rā-zu-mā',) [Fr.] A summing up; a condensed statement.

RE-SŪME', (re-zūme',) *v. t.* [L. *resumo*; *re* and *sumo*, to take.]
1. To take back what has been given.

The sun, like this from which our sight we have,
Gazed on too long, *resumes* the light he gave. *Denham.*

2. To take back what has been taken away.

They *resume* what has been obtained fraudulently. *Davenant.*

3. To take again after absence; as, to *resume* a seat.

Reason *resumed* her place, and Passion fled. *Dryden.*

4. To take up again after interruption; to begin again; as, to *resume* an argument or discourse. [*This is now its most frequent use.*]

RE-SŪM'ED, (re-zūmd',) *pp.* Taken back; taken again; begun again after interruption.

RE-SŪM'ING, *ppr.* Taking back; taking again; beginning again after interruption.

RE-SUM'MON, *v. t.* To summon or call again.
2. To recall; to recover. *Bacon.*

RE-SUM'MON-ED, *pp.* Summoned again; recovered.

RE-SUM'MON-ING, *ppr.* Recalling; recovering.

RE-SUMP'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *resumptus.*]
The act of resuming, taking back, or taking again; as, the *resumption* of a grant.

RE-SUMP'TIVE, *a.* Taking back or again.

RE-SŪ'PI-NATE, *a.* [L. *resupinatus*, *resupino*; *re* and *supino*, *supinus*, lying on the back.]
In *botany*, inverted in position by a twisting of the stock, as the flowers of Orchis. *Lindley.*

RE-SU-PI-NA'TION, *n.* [Supra.] The state of lying on the back; the state of being resupinate or reversed, as a corol.

RE-SU-PINE', *a.* Lying on the back.

RES-UR-REC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *resurrectus*, *resurgo*; *re* and *surgo*, to rise.]
A rising again; chiefly, the revival of the dead of the human race, or their return from the grave, particularly at the general judgment. By the *resurrection* of Christ we have assurance of the future *resurrection* of men. 1 *Pet.* 1.

In the *resurrection*, they neither marry nor are given in marriage. — Matt. xxii.

RES-UR-REC'TION-IST, *n.* One whose business is to steal bodies from the grave. [*Low.*]

RE-SUR-VEY', (-sur-vā',) *v. t.* [*re* and *survey.*] To survey again or anew; to review. *Shak.*

RE-SUR-VEY', (-sur-vā',) *n.* A second survey.

RE-SUR-VEY'ED, (-vāde',) *pp.* Surveyed again.

RE-SUR-VEY'ING, *ppr.* Surveying anew; reviewing.

RE-SUS'CI-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *resuscito*; *re* and *suscito*, to raise.]
To revivify; to revive; *particularly*, to recover from apparent death; as, to *resuscitate* a drowned person; to *resuscitate* withered plants.

RE-SUS'CI-TA-TED, *pp.* Revived; revivified; reproduced.

RE-SUS'CI-TA-TING, *ppr.* Reviving; revivifying; reproducing.

RE-SUS-CI-TA'TION, *n.* The act of reviving from a state of apparent death; the state of being revivified. *Pope.*

RE-SUS'CI-TA-TIVE, *a.* Reviving; revivifying; raising from apparent death; reproducing.

RE-SUS'CI-TA-TOR, *n.* One who resuscitates.

RE-TAIL', *v. t.* [Fr. *retailler*; *re* and *tailler*, to cut; It. *ritagliare.*]
1. To sell in small quantities or parcels, from the sense of cutting or dividing; *opposed to selling by wholesale*; as, to *retail* cloth or groceries.
2. To sell at second hand. *Pope.*
3. To tell in broken parts; to tell to many; as, to *retail* slander or idle reports.

RE'TAIL, *n.* The sale of commodities in small quantities or parcels, or at second hand. *Addison.*

RE-TAIL'ED, *pp.* Sold in small quantities.

RE-TAIL'ER or RE'TAIL-ER, *n.* [This word, like the noun *retail*, is often, perhaps generally, accented on the first syllable in America.]
One who sells goods by small quantities or parcels.

RE-TAIL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Selling in small quantities.

RE-TAIL'MENT, *n.* Act of retailing.

RE-TAIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *retenir*; It. *ritenere*; Sp. *retener*; L. *retineo*; *re* and *teneo*, to hold.]
1. To hold or keep in possession; not to lose or part with or dismiss. The memory *retains* ideas which facts or arguments have suggested to the mind.

They did not like to *retain* God in their knowledge. — Rom. i.

2. To keep, as an associate; to keep from departure.

Whom I would have *retained* with me. — Phil. xiii.

3. To keep back; to hold.

An executor may *retain* a debt due to him from the testator. *Blackstone.*

4. To hold from escape. Some substances *retain* heat much longer than others. Metals readily receive and transmit heat, but do not long *retain* it. Seek cloths that *retain* their color.
5. To keep in pay; to hire.

A Benedictine convent has now *retained* the most learned father of their order to write in its defense. *Addison.*

6. To engage; to employ by a fee paid; as, to *retain* a counselor.

RE-TAIN', *v. i.* To belong to; to depend on; as, coldness mixed with a somewhat languid relish, *retaining* to bitterness. *Boyle.*
[*Not in use.* We now use PERTAIN.]
2. To keep; to continue. [*Not in use.*]

RE-TAIN'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being retained. *Ashe.*

RE-TAIN'ED, *pp.* Held; kept in possession; kept as an associate; kept in pay; kept from escape.

RE-TAIN'ER, *n.* One who retains; as an executor, who retains a debt due from the testator. *Blackstone.*
2. One who is kept in service; an attendant; as, the *retainers* of the ancient princes and nobility.
3. An adherent; a dependant; a hanger on. *Shak.*
4. A servant, not a domestic, but occasionally attending and wearing his master's livery. *Cowel. Brande.*
5. Among *lawyers*, a fee paid to engage a lawyer or counselor to maintain a cause.
6. The act of keeping dependants, or being in dependence. *Bacon.*

RE-TAIN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Keeping in possession; keeping as an associate; keeping from escape; hiring; engaging counsel; as, a *retaining* fee.

RE-TAKE', *v. t.; pret.* RETOOK; *pp.* RETAKEN. [*re* and *take.*] To take again. *Clarendon.*
2. To take from a captor; to recapture; as, to *retake* a ship or prisoners.

RE-TAK'EN, *pp.* Taken again; recaptured.

RE-TAK'ER, *n.* One who takes again what has been taken; a recaptor. *Kent.*

RE-TAK'ING, *ppr.* Taking again; taking from a captor.

RE-TAK'ING, *n.* A taking again; recapture.

RE-TAL'I-ATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *retalio*; *re* and *talio*, from *talis*, like.]
To return like for like; to repay or requite by an act of the same kind as has been received. It is now seldom used, except in a bad sense, that is, to return evil for evil; as, to *retaliate* injuries. In war, enemies often *retaliate* the death or inhuman treatment of prisoners, the burning of towns, or the plunder of goods.

It is unlucky to be obliged to *retaliate* the injuries of authors, whose works are so soon forgotten that we are in danger of appearing the first aggressors. *Swift.*

RE-TAL'I-ATE, *v. i.* To return like for like; as, to *retaliate* upon an enemy.

RE-TAL'I-A-TED, *pp.* Returned, as like for like.

RE-TAL'I-A-TING, *ppr.* Returning like for like.

RE-TAL-I-A'TION, *n.* The return of like for like; the doing that to another which he has done to us; requital of evil. *South.*
2. In *a good sense*, return of good for good.

God takes what is done to others as done to himself, and by promise obliges himself to full *retaliation.* *Calamy.*

[This, according to modern usage, is harsh.]

RE-TAL'I-A-TIVE, *a.* Returning like for like.

RE-TAL'I-A-TO RY, *a.* Returning like for like; as, *retaliatory* measures; *retaliatory* edicts. *Canning. Walsh.*

RE-TARD', *v. t.* [Fr. *retarder*; L. *retardo*; *re* and *tardo*, to delay; *tardus*, slow, late. See TARGET.]
1. To diminish the velocity of motion; to hinder; to render more slow in progress; as, to *retard* the march of an army; to *retard* the motion of a ship. The resistance of air *retards* the velocity of a cannon-ball. It is opposed to ACCELERATE.
2. To delay; to put off; to render more late; as, to *retard* the attacks of old age; to *retard* a rupture between nations. My visit was *retarded* by business.

RE-TARD', *v. i.* To stay back. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

RE-TARD-A'TION, *n.* The act of abating the velocity of motion; hinderance; the act of delaying; as, the *retardation* of the motion of a ship; the *retardation* of hoary hairs. *Bacon.*

RE-TARD'A-TIVE, *a.* That retards.

RE-TARD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Hindered in motion; delayed.

RE-TARD'ER, *n.* One that retards, hinders, or delays.

RE-TARD'ING, *ppr.* Abating the velocity of motion; hindering; delaying.

RE-TARD'MENT, *n.* The act of retarding or delaying. *Cowley.*

RETCH, *v. i.* [Sax. *hræcan*; Dan. *rekker*, to *reach*, to stretch, to *retch*, to vomit; the same word as *reach*; the present orthography, *retch*, being wholly arbitrary. See REACH.]
To make an effort to vomit; to heave; as the stomach; to strain, as in vomiting; properly, to REACH.

RETCH'LESS, careless, is not in use. [See RECKLESS.] *Dryden.*

RE-TE'CIOUS, (-shus,) *a.* Resembling net-work.

RE-TEC'TION, *n.* [L. *retectus*, from *retego*, to uncover; *re* and *tego*, to cover.]
The act of disclosing or producing to view something concealed; as, the *retection* of the native color of the body. *Boyle.*

RE'TE MU-CO'SUM, *n.* [L.] The layer of the skin intermediate between the cutis and the cuticle, the principal seat of color in man. *Parr.*

RE-TENT', *n.* That which is retained. *Kirwan.*

RE-TEN'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *retentio*, *retineo*; *re* and *teneo*, to hold.]
1. The act of retaining or keeping.
2. The power of retaining; the faculty of the mind by which it retains ideas. *Locke.*
3. In *medicine*, the power of retaining; or that state of contraction in the elastic or muscular parts of the body, by which they hold their proper contents and prevent involuntary evacuations; undue retention of some natural discharge. *Encyc. Coxe.*
4. The act of withholding; restraint. *Shak.*
5. Custody; confinement. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

RE-TEN'TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *retentif.*]
Having the power to retain; as, a *retentive* memory; the *retentive* faculty; the *retentive* force of the stomach; a body *retentive* of heat or moisture.

RE-TEN'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a retentive manner.

RE-TEN'TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of retention; as, *retentiveness* of memory.

RE-TEX'TURE, *n.* A second or new texture. *Carlisle.*

RE'TI-A-RY, (rē'shē-ā-ry,) *n.* In *entomology*, the *retiaries* are spiders which spin webs to catch their prey.

RET'I-CENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *reticence*, from L. *reticentia*,
RET'I-CEN-CY, } *reticeo*; *re* and *taceo*, to be silent.]
Concealment by silence. In *rhetoric*, aposiopesis

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or suppression; a figure by which a person really speaks of a thing, while he makes a show as if he would say nothing on the subject. *Encyc.*

RET'I-CENT, *a.* Silent. *Taylor.*

RET'I-CLE, (ret'e-kl,) *n.* [L. *reticulum*, from *rete*, a net.]
A small net. *Ash.*

RE-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* [Supra.] Having the form of a net or of net-work; formed with interstices; as, a *reticular* body or membrane. *Encyc.*
In *anatomy*, the *reticular body*, or *rete mucosum*, is the layer of the skin, intermediate between the cutis and the cuticle, the principal seat of color in man; the *reticular membrane* is the same as the cellular membrane. *Parr.*

RE-TIC'U-LATE, **RE-TIC'U-LA-TED**, } *a.* [L. *reticulatus*, from *rete*, a net.]
Netted; resembling net-work; having distinct veins or lines crossing like net-work; as, a *reticulate* coral or petal. *Martyn.*
Reticulated work; in *masonry*, work constructed with diamond-shaped stones, or square stones placed dingonally. *Gloss. of Archit.*

RE-TIC-U-LA'TION, *n.* Net-work; organization of substances resembling a net. *Darwin.*

RET'I-CULE, *n.* [Supra.] A little bag of net-work; a lady's work-bag, or a little bag to be carried in the hand.
2. In *a telescope*, a net-work dividing the field of view into a series of small squares. *Brande.*

RET'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *retiformis*; *rete*, a net, and *forma*, form.]
Having the form of a net in texture; composed of crossing lines and interstices; as the *retiform* coat of the eye. *Ray.*

RET'I-NA, *n.* [L., from *rete*, a net.]
In *anatomy*, one of the coats of the eye, being an expansion of the optic nerve over the bottom of the eye, where the sense of vision is first received. *Brande.*

RET-IN-AS-PHALT', **RET-IN-AS-PHALT'UM**, } *n.* A bituminous or resinous substance, of a yellowish or reddish-brown color. [See RETINITE.]

RET'IN-ITE, *n.* [Gr. ῥητινη, resin.]
The same with RETINASPHALT. This name has been also applied to pitchstone, or pitchstone porphyry. *Dana.*

RET'IN-OID, *a.* [Gr. ῥητινη, a resin, and εἰδος, likeness.]
Resin-like, or resiniform; resembling a resin without being such.

RET'I-NUE, *n.* [Fr. *retenue*, from *retenir*, to retain, L. *retineo*; *re* and *teneo*, to hold.]
The attendants of a prince or distinguished personage, chiefly on a journey or an excursion; a train of persons. *Dryden.*

RET'I-PED, *n.* [L. *rete* and *pes*.]
A name given to birds the skin of whose tarsi is divided into small polygonal scales. *Brande.*

RET-I-RADE', *n.* [Fr., from *retirer*, to withdraw; Sp. *retirada*, a retreat.]
In *fortification*, a kind of retrenchment in the body of a bastion or other work, which is to be disputed inch by inch, after the defenses are dismantled. It usually consists of two faces, which make a re-entering angle. *Encyc.*

RE-TIRE', *v. i.* [Fr. *retirer*; *re* and *tirer*, to draw; It. *ritirare*; Sp. *retirar*.]
1. To withdraw; to retreat; to go from company or from a public place into privacy; as, to *retire* from the world; to *retire* from notice.
2. To retreat from action or danger; as, to *retire* from battle.
3. To withdraw from a public station. General Washington, in 1796, *retired* to private life.
4. To break up, as a company or assembly. The company *retired* at eleven o'clock.
5. To depart or withdraw for safety or for pleasure. Men *retire* from the town in summer for health and pleasure. But in *South Carolina*, the planters *retire* from their estates to Charleston, or to an isle near the town.
6. To recede; to fall back. The shore of the sea *retires* in bays and gulfs.

RE-TIRE', *v. t.* To withdraw; to take away.

> He *retired* himself, his wife and children into a forest. *Sidney.*
> As when the sun is present all the year,
> And never doth *retire* his golden ray. *Davies.*

[This transitive use of *retire* is now obsolete.]

RE-TIRE', *n.* Retreat; recession; a withdrawing. [*Obs.*] *Shak. Bacon.*
2. Retirement; place of privacy. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

RE-TIR'ED, (re-tīrd',) *a.* Secluded from much society or from public notice; private. He lives a *retired* life; he has a *retired* situation.
2. Secret; private; as, *retired* speculations.
3. Withdrawn. *Locke.*

RE-TIR'ED-LY, (re-tīrd'ly,) *adv.* In solitude or privacy. *Sherwood.*

RE-TIR'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of retirement; solitude; privacy or secrecy. *Atterbury.*

RE-TIRE'MENT, *n.* The act of withdrawing from company or from public notice or station. *Milton.*
2. The state of being withdrawn; as, the *retirement* of the mind from the senses. *Locke.*
3. Private abode; habitation secluded from much society or from public life.

> Cæsar had been the *retirement* of Augustus. *Addison.*
> *Retirement* is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. *Washington.*

4. Private way of life.

> *Retirement*, rural quiet, friendship, books,
> Progressive virtue and approving Heaven. *Thomson.*

RE-TIR'ING, *ppr.* Withdrawing; retreating; going into seclusion or solitude.
2. *a.* Reserved; not forward or obtrusive; as, *retiring* modesty; *retiring* manners.

RE-TOLD', *pret.* and *pp.* of RETELL; as, a story *retold.*

RE-TORT', *v. t.* [L. *retortus*, *retorqueo*; *re* and *torqueo*, to throw.]
1. To throw back; to reverberate.

> And they *retort* that heat again
> To the first giver. *Shak.*

2. To return an argument, accusation, censure, or incivility; as, to *retort* the charge of vanity.

> He passed though hostile scorn,
> And with *retorted* scorn his back he turned. *Milton.*

3. To bend or curve back; as, a *retorted* line. *Bacon.*

RE-TORT', *v. i.* To return an argument or charge; to make a severe reply. He *retorted* upon his adversary with severity.

RE-TORT', *n.* The return of an argument, charge, or incivility in reply; as, the *retort* courteous. *Shak.*
2. In *chemistry*, a spherical vessel, with a long neck bent, to which a receiver may be fitted; *used in distillation.* *Encyc.*

RE-TORT'ED, *pp.* Returned; thrown back; bent back.

RE-TORT'ER, *n.* One that retorts.

RE-TORT'ING, *ppr.* Returning; throwing back.

RE-TOR'TION, *n.* The act of retorting. *Spenser.*

RE-TORT'IVE, *a.* Containing retort. *Barlow.*

RE-TOSS', *v. t.* [*re* and *toss*.] To toss back. *Pope.*

RE-TOSS'ED, (-tost,) *pp.* Tossed back.

RE-TOSS'ING, *ppr.* Tossing back.

RE-TOUCH', (rē-tuch',) *v. t.* [*re* and *touch*.] To improve by new touches; as, to *retouch* a picture or an essay. *Dryden. Pope.*

RE-TOUCH'ED, (rē-tucht',) *pp.* Touched again; improved by new touches.

RE-TOUCH'ING, (rē-tuch'ing,) *ppr.* Improving by new touches.

RE-TRACE', *v. t.* [Fr. *retracer*; *re* and *tracer*, to trace.]
1. To trace back; to go back in the same path or course; as, to *retrace* one's steps; to *retrace* one's proceedings.
2. To track back, as a line.

> Then if the line of Turnus you *retrace*,
> He springs from Inachus, of Argive race. *Dryden.*

3. In *painting*, &c., to trace over again, or renew the outline of a drawing. *Brande.*

RE-TRAC'ED, (re-trāst',) *pp.* Traced back or over again.

RE-TRAC'ING, *ppr.* Tracing back or over again.

RE-TRACT', *v. t.* [Fr. *retracter*; Norm. *retraicter*; L. *retractus*, *retraho*; *re* and *traho*, to draw.]
1. To recall, as a declaration, words, or saying; to disavow; to recant; as, to *retract* an accusation, charge, or assertion.

> I would as freely have *retracted* the charge of idolatry, as I ever made it. *Stillingfleet.*

2. To take back what was once bestowed as a grant or favor. [*Little used.*] *Woodward.*
3. To draw back, as claws,

RE-TRACT', *v. i.* To take back; to unsay; to withdraw concession or declaration.

> She will, and she will not; she grants, denies,
> Consents, *retracts*, advances, and then flies. *Granville.*

RE-TRACT', *n.* Among *horsemen*, the prick of a horse's foot in nailing a shoe.

RE-TRACT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be retracted or recalled.

RE-TRACT'ATE, *v. t.* To retract; to recant.

RE-TRACT-A'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *retractatio*.]
The recalling of what has been said; recantation; change of opinion declared. *South.*

RE-TRACT'ED, *pp.* Recalled; recanted; disavowed.

RE-TRACT'I-BLE, *a.* That may be drawn back; retractile. *Journ. of Science.*

RE-TRACT'ILE, *a.* Capable of being drawn back.

> A walrus, with fiery eyes — *retractile* from external injuries. *Pennant.*

RE-TRACT'ING, *ppr.* Recalling; disavowing; recanting.

RE-TRAC'TION, *n.* [from *retract*.] *Literally*, the act of drawing back; as, the *retraction* of a sinew.
2. The act of withdrawing something advanced, or changing something done. *Woodward.*
3. Recantation; disavowal of the truth of what has been said; declaration of change of opinion. *Sidney.*
4. Act of withdrawing a claim.

> Other men's insatiable desire of revenge hath beguiled church and state of the benefit of my *retractions* or concessions. *K. Charles.*

RE-TRACT'IVE, *a.* Withdrawing; taking from.

RE-TRACT'IVE, *n.* That which withdraws or takes from.

RE-TRACT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By retraction or withdrawing.

RE-TRAICT', (re-trāte',) *n.* Retreat. [*Obs.*] [See RETREAT.] *Bacon.*

RE-TRAIT', *n.* [It. *ritratto*, from *ritrarre*, to draw.]
A cast of countenance; a picture. [*Obs.*]

RE-TRAX'IT, *n.* [L. *retraho*, *retraxi*.] [*Spenser.*
In *law*, the withdrawing or open renunciation of a suit in court, by which the plaintiff loses his action. *Blackstone.*

RE-TREAD', (rē-tred',) *v. i.* To tread again.

RE-TREAT', *n.* [Fr. *retraite*, from *retraire*; *re* and *traire*, to draw; L. *retractus*, *retraho*; *re* and *traho*; It. *ritratta*.]
1. The act of retiring; a withdrawing of one's self from any place.

> But beauty's triumph is well-timed *retreat*. *Pope.*

2. Retirement; state of privacy or seclusion from noise, bustle, or company.

> Here in the calm, still mirror of *retreat*. *Pope.*

3. Place of retirement or privacy.

> He built his son a house of pleasure — and spared no cost to make it a delicious *retreat*. *L'Estrange.*

4. Place of safety or security.

> That pleasing shade they sought, a soft *retreat*
> From sudden April showers, a shelter from the heat. *Dryden.*

5. In *military affairs*, the retiring of an army or body of men from the face of an enemy, or from any ground occupied to a greater distance from the enemy, or from an advanced position. A *retreat* is properly an orderly march, in which circumstance it differs from a *flight*. *Encyc.*
6. The withdrawing of a ship or fleet from an enemy; or the order and disposition of ships declining an engagement.
7. A signal given in the army or navy, by the beat of a drum, or the sounding of trumpets, at sunset, or for retiring from exercise or action. *Totten. Campbell.*

RE-TREAT', *v. i.* To retire from any position or place.
2. To withdraw to a private abode or to any secluded situation. *Milton.*
3. To retire to a place of safety or security; as, to *retreat into* a den or into a fort.
4. To move back to a place before occupied; to retire.

> The rapid currents drive,
> Toward the *retreating* sea, their furious tide. *Milton.*

5. To retire from an enemy, or from any advanced position.

RE-TREAT'ED, as a passive participle, though used by Milton, is not good English.

RE-TRENCH', *v. t.* [Fr. *retrancher*; *re* and *trancher*, to cut; It. *trincea*, a trench; *trincerare*, to intrench; *trinciare*, to carve; W. *tryeu*, to cut.]
1. To cut off; to pare away.

> And thy exuberant parts *retrench*. *Denham.*

2. To lessen; to abridge; to curtail; as, to *retrench* superfluities or expenses. *Atterbury.*
3. To confine; to limit. [*Not proper.*] *Addison.*
4. In *military affairs*, to furnish with a retrenchment; as, to *retrench* bastions. *P. Cyc.*

RE-TRENCH', *v. i.* To live at less expense. It is more reputable to *retrench* than to live embarrassed.

RE-TRENCH'ED, (re-trencht',) *pp.* Cut off; curtailed; diminished; furnished with a retrenchment.

RE-TRENCH'ING, *ppr.* Cutting off; curtailing; furnishing with a retrenchment.

RE-TRENCH'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *retranchement*; Sp. *atrincheramiento*.]
1. The act of lopping off; the act of removing what is superfluous; as, the *retrenchment* of words or lines in a writing. *Dryden. Addison.*
2. The act of curtailing, lessening, or abridging; diminution; as, the *retrenchment* of expenses.
3. In *military affairs*, a work constructed within another, to prolong the defense of the latter when the enemy has gained possession of it, or to protect the defenders till they can retreat or obtain a capitulation. *P. Cyc.*

> Numerous remains of Roman *retrenchments*, constructed to cover the country. *D'Anville, Trans.*

RE-TRIB'UTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *retribuer*; L. *retribuo*; *re* and *tribuo*, to give or bestow.]
To pay back; to make payment, compensation, or reward in return; as, to *retribute* one for his kindness; to *retribute* to a criminal what is proportionate to his offense. *Locke.*

RE-TRIB'U-TED, *pp.* Paid back; given in return; rewarded.

RE-TRIB'U-TER, *n.* One that makes retribution.

RE-TRIB'U-TING, *ppr.* Requiting; making repayment; rewarding.

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RET-RI-BŪ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] Repayment; return accommodated to the action; reward; compensation.

In good offices and due *retributions*, we may not be pinching and niggardly. *Hall.*

2. A gratuity or present given for services in the place of a salary. *Encyc.*

3. The rewards and punishments distributed at the general judgment.

It is a strong argument for a state of *retribution* hereafter, that in this world virtuous persons are very often unfortunate, and vicious persons prosperous. *Spectator.*

RE-TRIB'Ū-TIVE, } *a.* Repaying; rewarding for
RE-TRIB'Ū-TO-RY, } good deeds, and punishing for offenses; as, *retributive* justice.

RE-TRIĒV'A-BLE, *a.* [from *retrieve.*] That may be retrieved or recovered. *Gray.*

RE-TRIĒV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being retrievable.

RE-TRIĒV'A-BLY, *adv.* In a retrievable manner.

RE-TRIĒV'AL, } *n.* Act of retrieving.
RE-TRIĒVE'MENT, }

RE-TRIĒVE', *v. t.* [Fr. *retrouver*, to find again; It. *ritrovare.* See TROVER.]

1. To recover; to restore from loss or injury to a former good state; as, to *retrieve* the credit of a nation; to *retrieve* one's character; to *retrieve* a decayed fortune.

2. To remedy the consequences of; to repair. [*Rare.*]

Accept my sorrow, and *retrieve* my fall. *Prior.*

3. To regain. [*Rare.*]

With late repentance now they would *retrieve*
The bodies they forsook, and wish to live. *Dryden.*

4. To recall; to bring back; as, to *retrieve* men from their cold, trivial conceits. *Berkeley.*

RE-TRIĒVE', *n.* A seeking again; a discovery. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

RE-TRIĒV'ED, *pp.* Recovered; repaired; regained; recalled.

RE-TRIĒV'ING, *ppr.* Recovering; repairing; recalling.

RĒ-TRIM', *v. t.* To trim again.

RE-TRO-ACT', *v. i.* To act backward or in return; to act in opposition.

RE-TRO-AC'TION, *n.* [L. *retro*, backward, and *action.*]

1. Action returned, or action backward.

2. Operation on something past or preceding.

RE-TRO-ACT'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *retroactif*; L. *retro*, backward, and *active.*]

Operating by returned action; affecting what is past; retrospective. *Beddoes.*

A *retroactive law*, or *statute*, is one which operates to affect, make criminal or punishable, acts done prior to the passing of the law.

RE-TRO-ACT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By returned action or operation; by operating on something past. *Wheaton.*

RET'RO-CĒDE, *v. t.* [L. *retro*, back, and *cedo*, to give; Fr. *retroceder.*]

To cede or grant back; as, to *retrocede* a territory to a former proprietor.

RET'RO-CĒDE, *v. i.* [L. *retro*, back, and *cedo*, to go.]

To go back. *Perry.*

RET'RO-CĒD-ED, *pp.* Granted back.

RE-TRO-CĒD'ENT, *a.* An epithet applied to diseases which move from one part of the body to another, as the gout.

RET'RO-CĒD-ING, *ppr.* Ceding back; going back.

RE-TRO-CES'SION, (-sesh'un,) *n.* A ceding or granting back to a former proprietor. *American State Papers.*

2. The act of going back. *More.*

RE-TRO-DUCE'TION, *n.* [L. *retroduco*; *retro*, back, and *duco*, to lead.]

A leading or bringing back.

RET'RO-FLEX, *a.* [L. *retro*, back, and *flexus*, bent.] In *botany*, suddenly bent backward. *Lindley.*

RET'RO-FRACT', } *a.* [L. *retro*, back, and
RET'RO-FRACT-ED, } *fractus*, broken.]

Reduced to hang down as it were by force, so as to appear as if broken; as, a *retrofract* peduncle. *Martyn.*

Bent back toward its insertion, as if it were broken. *Lee.*

RE-TRO-GRA-DĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr. See RETROGRADE.]

1. The act of moving backward; applied to the apparent motion of the planets contrary to the order of the signs, i. e., from east to west. *Hutton.*

2. A moving backward; decline in excellence. *N. Chipman.*

RET'RO-GRADE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *retrogradior*; *retro*, backward, and *gradior*, to go.]

1. Going or moving backward. *Bacon.*

2. In *astronomy*, apparently moving backward, and contrary to the succession of the signs, i. e., from east to west, as a planet. *Hutton.*

3. Declining from a better to a worse state.

RET'RO-GRADE, *v. i.* [Fr. *retrograder*; L. *retrogradior*; *retro* and *gradior*, to go.]

To go or move backward. *Bacon.*

RE-TRO-GRES'SION, (re-tro-gresh'un,) *n.* The act of going backward; retrogradation. *Brown.*

RE-TRO-GRESS'IVE, *a.* Going or moving backward; declining from a more perfect to a less perfect state.

Geography is at times *retrogressive.* *Pinkerton.*

RE-TRO-GRESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* By going or moving backward.

RE-TRO-MIN'GEN-CY, *n.* [L. *retro*, backward, and *mingo*, to discharge urine.]

The act or quality of discharging the contents of the bladder backward. *Brown.*

RE-TRO-MIN'GENT, *a.* Discharging the urine backward.

RE-TRO-MIN'GENT, *n.* In *zoölogy*, an animal that discharges its urine backward.

The *retromingents* are a division of animals whose characteristic is that they discharge their urine backward, both male and female. *Encyc.*

RE-TRO-PUL'SIVE, *a.* [L. *retro*, back, and *pulsus*, *pello*, to drive.]

Driving back; repelling. *Med. Repos.*

RE-TRORSE'LY, (re-trors'ly,) *adv.* [L. *retrorsum*, backward.]

In a backward direction; as, a stem *retrorsely* aculeate.

RET'RO-SPECT, *v. i.* To look back; to affect what is past.

RET'RO-SPECT, *n.* [L. *retro*, back, and *specio*, to look.]

A looking back on things past; view or contemplation of something past. The *retrospect* of a life well spent affords peace of mind in old age.

RE-TRO-SPEC'TION, *n.* The act of looking back on things past.

2. The faculty of looking back on past things. *Swift.*

RE-TRO-SPECT'IVE, *a.* Looking back on past events; as, a *retrospective* view.

2. Having reference to what is past; affecting things past. A penal statute can have no *retrospective* effect or operation.

RE-TRO-SPECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By way of retrospect.

RE-TRO-VER'SION, *n.* A turning or falling backward; as, the *retroversion* of the uterus.

RET'RO-VERT, *v. t.* To turn back.

RET'RO-VERT-ED, *a.* [L. *retro*, back, and *verto*, to turn.]

Turned back. *Lawrence, Lect. Med. Repos.*

RE-TRŪDE', *v. t.* [L. *retrudo*; *re* and *trudo*, to thrust.]

To thrust back. *More.*

RE-TRŪD'ED, *pp.* Thrust back.

RE-TRŪD'ING, *ppr.* Thrusting back.

RE-TRŪSE', *a.* [L. *retrusus.*] Hidden; abstruse. [*Obs.*]

RET'TING, *n.* A corruption of the term ROTTING; as, the *retting* of flax.

This is the term used by Ure and other English writers.

RE-TUND', *v. t.* [L. *retundo*; *re* and *tundo*, to beat.]

To blunt; to turn, as an edge; to dull; as, to *retund* the edge of a weapon. *Ray.*

RE-TUND'ED, *pp.* Blunted; turned, as an edge.

RE-TURN', *v. i.* [Fr. *retourner*; *re* and *tourner*, to turn, L. *torno*; It. *ritornare*; Sp. *retornar.*]

1. To come or go back to the same place. The gentleman goes from the country to London and *returns*; or the citizen of London rides into the country and *returns.* The blood, propelled from the heart, passes through the arteries to the extremities of the body, and *returns* through the veins. Some servants are good to go on errands, but not good to *return.*

2. To come back to the same state, occupation, subject, &c.; as, to *return* from bondage to a state of freedom. *Locke.*

3. To answer.

He said, and thus the queen of heaven *returned.* *Pope.*

4. To come again; to revisit.

Thou to mankind
Be good and friendly still, and oft *return.* *Milton.*

5. To appear or begin again after a periodical revolution.

With the year
Seasons *return*; but not to me *returns*
Day. *Milton.*

6. To show fresh signs of mercy.

Return, O Lord, deliver my soul. — Ps. vi.

To return to God; *to return from wickedness*; to repent of sin or wandering from duty. *Scripture.*

RE-TURN', *v. t.* To bring, carry, or send back; as, to *return* a borrowed book; to *return* a hired horse.

2. To repay; as, to *return* borrowed money.

3. To give in recompense or requital.

In any wise, *return* him a trespass offering. — 1 Sam. vi.
The Lord will *return* thy wickedness upon thy own head. — 1 Kings ii.

4. To give back in reply; as, to *return* an answer.

5. To tell, relate, or communicate.

Moses *returned* the words of the people to the Lord. — Ex. xix.

6. To retort; to recriminate.

If you are a malicious reader, you *return* upon me, that I affect to be thought more impartial than I am. *Dryden.*

7. To render an account, usually an official account, to a superior. Officers of the army and navy *return* to the commander the number of men in companies, regiments, &c.; they *return* the number of men sick or capable of duty; they *return* the quantity of ammunition, provisions, &c.

8. To render back to a tribunal, or to an office; as, to *return* a writ or an execution.

9. To report officially; as, an officer *returns* his proceedings on the back of a writ or precept.

10. To send; to transmit; to convey.

Instead of a ship, he should levy money and *return* the same to the treasurer for his majesty's use. *Clarendon.*

RE-TURN', *n.* The act of coming or going back to the same place.

Takes little journeys and makes quick *returns.* *Dryden.*

2. The act of sending back; as, the *return* of a borrowed book, or of money lent.

3. The act of putting in the former place.

4. Retrogression; the act of moving back.

5. The act or process of coming back to a former state, occupation, subject, &c.; as, the *return* of health.

6. Revolution; a periodical coming to the same point; as, the *return* of the sun to the tropic of Cancer.

7. Periodical renewal; as, the *return* of the seasons, or of the year.

8. Repayment; reimbursement in kind, or in something equivalent, for money expended or advanced, or for labor. One occupation gives quick *returns*; in others, the *returns* are slow. The *returns* of the cargo were in gold. The farmer has *returns* in his crops.

9. Profit; advantage.

From these few hours we spend in prayer, the *return* is great. *Taylor.*

10. Remittance; payment from a distant place. *Shak.*

11. Repayment; retribution; requital.

Is no *return* due from a grateful breast? *Dryden.*

12. Act of restoring or giving back; restitution. *South.*

13. In *architecture*, the continuation of a molding, projection, &c., in a different or opposite direction; a side or part which falls away from the front of a straight work *Gwilt.*

14. In *law*, the rendering back or delivery of a writ, precept, or execution, to the proper officer or court; or the certificate of the officer executing it, indorsed. We call the transmission of the writ to the proper officer or court, a *return*; and we give the same name to the certificate or official account of the officer's service or proceedings. The sheriff, or his subordinate officers, make *return* of all writs and precepts. We use the same language for the sending back of a commission with the certificate of the commissioners.

15. A day in bank. The day on which the defendant is ordered to appear in court, and the sheriff is to bring in the writ and report his proceedings, is called the *return* of the writ. *Blackstone.*

16. In *military* and *naval affairs*, an official account, report, or statement rendered to the commander or other superior; as, the *return* of men fit for duty; the *return* of the number of the sick; the *return* of provisions, ammunition, &c.

17. A report or numerical statement; as, the *returns* of an election; the *returns* of a marshal.

RE-TURN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be returned or restored.

2. In *law*, that is legally to be returned, delivered, given, or rendered; as, a writ or precept *returnable* at a certain day; a verdict *returnable* to the court; an attachment *returnable* to the King's Bench.

RE-TURN'-DAY, *n.* The day when the defendant is to appear in court, and the sheriff is to return the writ and his proceedings.

RE-TURN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Restored; given or sent back; repaid; brought or rendered to the proper court or officer.

RE-TURN'ER, *n.* One who returns; one that repays or remits money.

RE-TURN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving, carrying, or sending back; coming or going back; making report.

RE-TURN'ING-OF'FI-CER, *n.* The officer whose duty it is to make returns of writs, precepts, juries, &c.

RE-TURN'LESS, *a.* Admitting no return. [*Little used.*] *Chapman.*

RE-TŪSE', *a.* [L. *retusus*, *retundo.*]

In *botany* and *conchology*, terminating in a round end, the center of which is depressed; as, a *retuse* leaf. *Lindley. Humble.*

RE-ŪN'ION, (-yūn'yun,) *n.* A second union; union formed anew after separation or discord; as, a *reunion* of parts or particles of matter; a *reunion* of parties or sects.

2. In *medicine*, union of parts separated by wounds or accidents. *Parr.*

Reunion, from the French, in the sense of meeting or assembly, is sometimes used.

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RĒ-U-NITE′, *v. t.* [*re* and *unite.*] To unite again; to join after separation. *Shak.*

2. To reconcile after variance.

RĒ-U-NITE′, *v. i.* To be united again; to join and cohere again.

RĒ-U-NIT′ED, *pp.* United or joined again; reconciled.

RĒ-U-NIT′ED-LY, *adv.* In a reunited manner.

RĒ-U-NIT′ING, *ppr.* Uniting again; reconciling.

RĒ-U-NI′′TION, (-yu-nish′un,) *n.* A second uniting. [*Rare.*]

RĒ-URGE′, *v. t.* To urge again.

REUS′SITE, *n.* [from *Reuss*, the place where it is found.]

A salt of sulphate of soda and magnesia, found in the form of a mealy efflorescence, sometimes crystallized in flat, six-sided prisms, and in acicular crystals. *Ure.*

RĒ-VAC′CIN-ATE, *v. t.* To vaccinate a second time.

RE-VAC′CIN-Ā-TED, *pp.* Vaccinated a second time.

RĒ-VAC′CIN-Ā-TING, *ppr* Vaccinating a second time.

RĒ-VAC-CIN-Ā′TION, *n.* A second vaccination.

RĒ-VAL-U-Ā′TION, *n.* A second valuation.

REVE, *n.* [Sax. *gerefa.*]

An officer, steward, or governor. It is usually written REEVE.

RE-VĒAL′, *v. t.* [Fr. *reveler*; L. *revelo*; *re* and *velo*, to veil.]

1. To disclose; to show; to make known something before unknown or concealed; as, to *reveal* secrets.

2. To disclose, or make known from heaven. God has been pleased to *reveal* his will to man.

The wrath of God is *revealed* from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men.—Rom. i.

RE-VĒAL′, *n.* A revealing; disclosure. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

2. The side of an opening for a window, doorway, &c., between the framework and the outer surface of the wall. *Gloss. of Archit.*

RE-VĒAL′A-BLE, *a.* That can be revealed.

RE-VĒAL′A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being revealable.

RE-VĒAL′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Disclosed; made known; laid open.

RE-VĒAL′ER, *n.* One that discloses or makes known.

2. One that brings to view. *Dryden.*

RE-VĒAL′ING, *ppr.* Disclosing; making known; discovering.

RE-VĒAL′MENT, *n.* The act of revealing. [*Little used.*] *South.*

RE-VEIL′LE, (re-vāl′yā,) *n.* [Fr. *reveiller*, to awake; *re* and *veiller*, to watch; contracted from L. *vigilo.* See WATCH.]

In *military affairs*, the beat of drum about break of day, to give notice that it is time for the soldiers to rise, and for the sentinels to forbear challenging. *Brande.*

REV′EL, *v. i.* [D. *revelen*, to rave, from the root of L. *rabo*, *rabio*, to rage, whence *rabies*, *rabid*; Dan. *raaben*, to bawl, to clamor; Sw. *ropa*; allied to *rove*, *rapio*; Ir. *rioboid*, a spendthrift; *rioboidim*, to riot or revel.]

1. To feast with loose and clamorous merriment; to carouse; to act the bacchanalian.

Antony, that *revels* long o' nights. *Shak.*

2. To move playfully or without regularity.

REV′EL, *n.* A feast with loose and noisy jollity. *Shak.*

Some men ruin the fabric of their bodies by incessant *revels*. *Rambler.*

2. See REVEAL, *n.*

RE-VEL′, *v. t.* [L. *revello*: *re* and *vello*, to pull.]

To draw back; to retract; to make a revulsion. *Harvey. Friend.*

REV-E-LĀ′TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *revelatus*, *revelo.* See REVEAL.]

1. The act of disclosing or discovering to others what was before unknown to them; *appropriately*, the disclosure or communication of truth to men by God himself, or by his authorized agents, the prophets and apostles.

How that by *revelation* he made known to me the mystery, as I wrote before in few words.—Eph. iii. 2 Cor. xii.

2. That which is revealed; *appropriately*, the sacred truths which God has communicated to man for his instruction and direction. The *revelations* of God are contained in the Old and New Testament.

3. The Apocalypse; the last book of the sacred canon, containing the prophecies of St. John.

REV′EL-ED, *pp.* Feasted with noisy merriment; caroused.

REV′EL-ER, *n.* [See REVEL.] One who feasts with noisy merriment. *Pope.*

REV′EL-ING, *ppr.* Feasting with noisy merriment; carousing.

REV′EL-ING, *n.* A feasting with noisy merriment; revelry. *Gal.* v. 1 *Pet.* iv.

RE-VEL′LED, *pp.* Drawn back; retracted.

RE-VEL′LENT, *a.* Causing revulsion.

REV′EL-MENT, *n.* Act of reveling.

REV′EL-ROUT, *n.* [See ROUT.] Tumultuous festivity. *Rowe.*

2. A mob; a rabble tumultuously assembled; an unlawful assembly. *Ainsworth.*

REV′EL-RY, *n.* Noisy festivity; clamorous jollity. *Milton.*

RE-VEN′DI-CATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *revendiquer*; *re* and *vendiquer*, to claim or challenge, L. *vindico.* See VINDICATE.]

To reclaim what has been taken away; to claim to have restored what has been seized.

Should some subsequent fortunate revolution deliver it from the conqueror's yoke, it can *revendicate* them. *Vattel, Trans.*

RE-VEN′DI-CA-TED, *pp.* Reclaimed; regained; recovered.

RE-VEN′DI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Reclaiming; re-demanding; recovering.

RE-VEN-DI-CĀ′TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of reclaiming or demanding the restoration of any thing taken by an enemy; as by right of postliminium.

The endless disputes which would spring from the *revendication* of them have introduced a contrary practice. *Vattel, Trans.*

RE-VENGE′, (re-venj′,) *v. t.* [Fr. *revencher*, *venger*; Sp. *vengar*; Port. *vingar*; L. *vindex*, *vindico*; It. *vendicare.* See VINDICATE.]

1. To inflict pain or injury in return for an injury received.

Note.—This word and *avenge* were formerly used as synonymous, and it is so used in the common version of the Scripture, and applied to the Supreme Being. "O Lord, revenge me of my persecutors." *Jer.* xv. In consequence of a distinction between *avenge* and *revenge*, which modern usage has introduced, the application of this word to the Supreme Being appears extremely harsh, irreverent, and offensive. *Revenge* is now used in an ill sense, for the infliction of pain maliciously or illegally; *avenge* for inflicting just punishment.

2. According to *modern usage*, to inflict pain deliberately and maliciously, contrary to the laws of justice and humanity, in return for injury, pain, or evil, received; to wreak vengeance spitefully on one who injures or offends. We say, to *revenge* an injury or insult, or, with the reciprocal pronoun, to *revenge ourselves* on an enemy or for an injury, that is, to take vengeance or satisfaction.

3. To vindicate by punishment of an enemy.

The gods are just, and will *revenge* our cause. *Dryden.*

[According to modern usage, *avenge* should here be substituted for *revenge.*]

RE-VENGE′, (re-venj′,) *n.* [Fr. *revenche*; Arm. *révanch.*]

1. Return of an injury; infliction of punishment. [*Obs.*]

The beginning of *revenges* upon the enemy.—Deut. xxxii. 42.

2. According to *modern usage*, a malicious or spiteful infliction of pain or injury, contrary to the laws of justice and Christianity, in return for an injury or offense. *Revenge* is dictated by *passion*; *vengeance* by *justice.*

3. The passion which is excited by an injury done or an affront given; the desire of inflicting pain on one who has done an injury; as, to glut *revenge.*

Revenge, as the word is now understood, is always contrary to the precepts of Christ.

The indulgence of *revenge* tends to make men more savage and cruel. *Kames.*

RE-VENG′ED, *pp.* Punished in return for an injury; spitefully punished. The injury is *revenged.*

RE-VENGE′FUL, (re-venj′ful,) *a.* Full of revenge or a desire to inflict pain or evil for injury received; spiteful; malicious; wreaking revenge.

If thy *revengeful* heart can not forgive. *Shak.*

2. Vindictive; inflicting punishment.

May my hands
Never brandish more *revengeful* steel. *Shak.*

RE-VENGE′FUL-LY, (re-venj′ful-ly,) *adv.* By way of revenge; vindictively; with the spirit of revenge. *Dryden.*

RE-VENGE′FUL-NESS, (re-venj′ful-ness,) *n.* Vindictiveness. *More.*

RE-VENGE′LESS, (re-venj′less,) *a.* Unrevenged. *Marston.*

RE-VENGE′MENT, (re-venj′ment,) *n.* Revenge; return of an injury. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

RE-VENG′ER, *n.* One who revenges; one who inflicts pain on another spitefully in return for an injury. *Spenser.*

2. One who inflicts just punishment for injuries. [*Less proper.*] *Bentley.*

RE-VENG′ING, *ppr.* Inflicting pain or evil spitefully for injury or affront received.

2. Vindicating; punishing.

RE-VENG′ING-LY, *adv.* With revenge; with the spirit of revenge; vindictively. *Shak.*

REV′E-NUE, *n.* [Fr. *revenu*, from *revenir*, to return, L. *revenio*; *re* and *venio*, to come.]

1. In a *general sense*, the annual rents, profits, interest, or issues, of any species of property, real or personal, belonging to an individual or to the public. When used of individuals, it is equivalent to *income.* In modern usage, *income* is applied more generally to the rents and profits of individuals, and *revenue* to those of the state. In the latter case, *revenue* is,

2. The annual produce of taxes, excise, customs, duties, rents, &c., which a nation or state collects and receives into the treasury for public use.

3. Return; reward; as, a rich *revenue* of praise.

RE-VERB′, *v. t.* To reverberate. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

RE-VERB′ER-ANT, *a.* [L. *reverberans.* See REVERBERATE.]

Returning sound; resounding; driving back. *Shak.*

RE-VERB′ER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *reverbero*; *re* and *verbero*, to beat.]

1. To return, as sound; to send back; to echo; as, an arch *reverberates* the voice. *Shak.*

2. To send or beat back; to repel; to reflect; as, to *reverberate* rays of light. *Swift.*

3. To send or drive back; to repel from side to side; as, flame *reverberated* in a furnace.

RE-VERB′ER-ATE, *v. i.* To be driven back; to be repelled, as rays of light; to echo, as sound. *Howell.*

2. To resound.

And even at hand, a drum is ready braced,
That shall *reverberate* all as well as thine. *Shak.*

RE-VERB′ER-ATE, *a.* Reverberant. *Shak.*

RE-VERB′ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Driven back; sent back; driven from side to side.

RE-VERB′ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Driving or sending back; reflecting, as light; echoing, as sound.

RE-VERB-ER-Ā′TION, *n.* [Fr.; from *reverberate.*]

The act of driving or sending back; *particularly*, the act of reflecting light and heat or repelling sound. Thus we speak of the *reverberation* of the rays of light from an object, the *reverberation* of sound in echoes, or the *reverberation* of heat or flame in a furnace.

RE-VERB′ER-A-TO-RY, *a.* Returning or driving back; as, a *reverberatory* furnace or kiln. *Moxon.*

RE-VERB′ER-A-TO-RY, *n.* A furnace with a kind of dome that reflects the flame upon a vessel placed within it, so as to surround it. *Nicholson.*

RE-VERE′, *v. t.* [Fr. *reverer*; It. *reverire*; L. *reveror*; *re* and *vereor*, to fear.]

To regard with fear mingled with respect and affection; to venerate; to reverence; to honor in estimation.

Marcus Aurelius, whom he rather *revered* as his father, than treated as his partner in the empire. *Addison.*

RE-VĒR′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Regarded with fear mingled with respect and affection.

REV′ER-ENCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *reverentia.*]

1. Fear mingled with respect and esteem; veneration.

When quarrels and factions are carried openly, it is a sign that the *reverence* of government is lost. *Bacon.*

The fear acceptable to God, is a filial fear, an awful *reverence* of the divine nature, proceeding from a just esteem of his perfections, which produces in us an inclination to his service and an unwillingness to offend him. *Rogers.*

Reverence is nearly equivalent to *veneration*, but expresses something less of the same emotion. It differs from *awe*, which is an emotion compounded of fear, dread, or terror, with admiration of something great, but not necessarily implying love or affection. We feel *reverence* for a parent, and for an upright magistrate, but we stand in *awe* of a tyrant. This distinction may not always be observed.

2. An act of respect or obeisance; a bow or courtesy. 2 *Sam.* ix. *Dryden. Fairfax.*

3. A title of the clergy. *Shak.*

4. A poetical title of a father. *Shak.*

REV′ER-ENCE, *v. t.* To regard with reverence; to regard with fear mingled with respect and affection. We *reverence* superiors for their age, their authority, and their virtues. We ought to *reverence* parents and upright judges and magistrates. We ought to *reverence* the Supreme Being, his word, and his ordinances.

Those that I *reverence*, those I fear, the wise. *Shak.*
They will *reverence* my son.—Matt. xxi.
Let the wife see that she *reverence* her husband.—Eph. v.

REV′ER-EN-CED, (rev′er-enst,) *pp.* Regarded with fear mingled with respect and affection.

REV′ER-EN-CER, *n.* One that regards with reverence. *Swift.*

REV′ER-EN-CING, *ppr.* Regarding with fear mixed with respect and affection.

REV′ER-END, *a.* [Fr., from L. *reverendus.*]

1. Worthy of reverence; entitled to respect mingled with fear and affection; as, *reverend* and gracious senators. *Shak.*

A *reverend* sire among them came. *Milton.*

2. A title of respect given to the clergy or ecclesiastics. We style a clergyman *reverend*; a bishop is styled *right reverend*; an archbishop *most reverend.* In *England*, a dean is also styled *very reverend.* In *Roman Catholic countries*, the members of the different religious orders are styled *reverend.* *Brande.*

REV′ER-ENT, *a.* Expressing reverence, veneration,

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or submission; as, *reverent* words or terms; a *reverent* posture in prayer; *reverent* behavior.

2. Submissive; humble; impressed with reverence.

They prostrate fell before him *reverent*. *Milton.*

REV-ER-EN'TIAL, *a.* [from *reverence.*] Proceeding from reverence, or expressing it; as, *reverential* fear or awe; *reverential* gratitude or esteem.

Religion — consisting in a *reverential* esteem of things sacred. *South.*

REV-ER-EN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* With reverence, or show of reverence. *Brown.*

REV'ER-ENT-LY, *adv.* With reverence; with respectful regard.

Chide him for faults, and do it *reverently*. *Shak.*

2. With veneration; with fear of what is great or terrifying.

So *reverently* men quit the open air,
When thunder speaks the angry gods abroad. *Dryden.*

RE-VĒR'ER, *n.* One who reveres or venerates.

REV'ER-IE, } *n.* [Fr. *rêverie*, from *rêver*, to dream,
REV'ER-Y, } to rave, to be light-headed. In present usage, this word is more frequently written REVERIE.]

1. *Properly*, a raving or delirium; but its sense, as generally used, is a loose or irregular train of thoughts, occurring in musing or meditation; wild, extravagant conceit of the fancy or imagination. There are *reveries* and extravagancies which pass through the minds of wise men, as well as fools. *Addison.*

2. A chimera; a vision.

3. In *medicine*, voluntary inactivity of the whole or the greater part of the external senses to the impressions of surrounding objects, during wakefulness. *Good.*

RE-VĒR'ING, *ppr.* Regarding with fear mixed with respect and affection; venerating.

RE-VERS'AL, *a.* [See REVERSE.] Intended to reverse; implying reverse. *Burnet.*

RE-VERS'AL, *n.* [from *reverse.*] A change or overthrowing; as, the *reversal* of a judgment, which amounts to an official declaration that it is false. So we speak of the *reversal* of an attainder, or of an outlawry, by which the sentence is rendered void. *Blackstone.*

RE-VERSE', (re-vers',) *v. t.* [L. *reversus*, *reverto*; *re* and *verto*, to turn.]

1. To turn upside down; as, to *reverse* a pyramid or cone. *Temple.*

2. To overturn; to subvert; as, to *reverse* the state. *Pope.*

3. To turn back; as, with swift wheels *reverse*. *Milton.*

4. To turn to the contrary; as, to *reverse* the scene.

Or affectations quite *reverse* the soul. *Pope.*

5. To put each in the place of the other; as, to *reverse* the distinctions of good and evil. *Rogers.*

6. In *law*, to overthrow by a contrary decision; to make void; to annul; as, to *reverse* a judgment, sentence, or decree. Judgments are *reversed* by writs of error; and for certain causes, may be *reversed* without such writs.

7. To recall. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

RE-VERSE', (re-vers',) *v. i.* To return. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

RE-VERSE', (re-vers',) *n.* Change; vicissitude; a turn of affairs; *in a good sense.*

By a strange *reverse* of things, Justinian's law, which for many ages was neglected, now obtains. *Baker.*

2. Change for the worse; misfortune. By an unexpected *reverse* of circumstances, an affluent man is reduced to poverty.

3. A contrary; an opposite.

The performances to which God has annexed the promises of eternity, are just the *reverse* of all the pursuits of sense. *Rogers.*

4. [Fr. *revers.*] The back side; as, the *reverse* of a drum; the *reverse* of a medal or coin, i. e., the side opposite to that on which the head or principal figure is impressed. *Brande.*

RE-VERSE', *a.* Turned backward; having a contrary or opposite direction; as, the *reverse* order or method.

RE-VERS'ED, (re-verst',) *pp.* or *a.* Turned side for side, or end for end; changed to the contrary.

2. In *law*, overthrown or annulled.

3. *a.* In *botany*, resupinate; having the upper lip larger and more expanded than the lower; as, a *reversed* corol. *Bigelow.*

4. In *conchology*, a *reversed* shell is one whose volutions are the reverse way of the common cork-screw. *Humble.*

RE-VERS'ED-LY, *adv.* In a reversed manner. *South.*

RE-VERSE'LESS, (re-vers'less,) *a.* Not to be reversed; irreversible. *Seward.*

RE-VERSE'LY, (re-vers'ly,) *adv.* On the other hand; on the opposite. *Pearson.*

RE-VERS'I-BLE, *a.* That may be reversed; as, a *reversible* judgment or sentence.

RE-VERS'ING, *ppr.* Turning upside down; subverting; turning the contrary way; annulling.

RE-VER'SION, (-ver'shun,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *reversio.*]

1. In *a general sense*, a returning; *appropriately*, in *law*, the returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs, after a particular estate is ended. Hence,

2. The residue of an estate left in the grantor, to commence in possession after the determination of the particular estate granted. Thus, when there is a gift in tail, the *reversion* of the fee is, without any special reservation, vested in the donor by act of law. *Blackstone.*

3. In *annuities*, a payment which is not to be received, or a benefit which does not begin, until the happening of some event, as the death of a person now living. *Brande.*

4. Succession; right to future possession or enjoyment.

5. In *algebra*, reversion of series is the method of expressing the value of an unknown quantity which is involved in an infinite series of terms, by means of another series of terms involving the powers of the quantity to which the proposed series is equal. *Brande.*

RE-VER'SION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a reversion, that is, to be enjoyed in succession, or after the determination of a particular estate; as, a *reversionary* interest or right.

RE-VER'SION-ER, *n.* The person who has a reversion, or who is entitled to lands or tenements, after a particular estate granted is determined. *Blackstone.*

RE-VERT', *v. t.* [L. *reverto*; *re* and *verto*, to turn.]

1. To turn back; to turn to the contrary; to reverse.

Till happy chance *revert* the cruel scene. *Prior.*

[Instead of *revert*, in this sense, REVERSE is generally used.]

2. To drive or turn back; to reverberate; as, a stream *reverted*. *Thomson.*

RE-VERT', *v. i.* To return; to fall back.

2. In *law*, to return to the proprietor, after the determination of a particular estate. A feud granted to a man for life, or to him and his issue male, on his death or failure of issue male, *reverted* to the lord or proprietor.

RE-VERT', *n.* In *music*, return; recurrence. *Peacham.*

RE-VERT'ED, *pp.* Reversed; turned back.

RE-VERT'ENT, *n.* A medicine which restores the natural order of the inverted irritative motions in the animal system. *Darwin.*

RE-VERT'I-BLE, *a.* That may revert or return.

RE-VERT'ING, *ppr.* Turning back; returning.

RE-VERT'IVE, *a.* Changing; reversing. *Thomson.*

RE-VERT'IVE-LY, *adv.* By way of reversion.

REV'ER-Y, *n.* See REVERIE.

RĒ-VEST', *v. t.* [Fr. *revêtir*; Low L. *revestio*; *re* and *vestio*, to clothe.]

1. To clothe again. *Wotton.*

2. To reinvest; to vest again with possession or office; as, to *revest* a magistrate with authority.

3. To lay out in something less fleeting than money; as, to *revest* money in stocks.

RĒ-VEST', *v. i.* To take effect again, as a title; to return to a former owner; as, the title or right *revests* in A, after alienation.

RĒ-VEST'ED, *pp.* Clothed again; invested anew.

RE-VEST'I-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *revestiaire*, from L. *revestio.*]

The place or apartment in a church or temple where the dresses are deposited; now contracted into VESTRY. *Camden.*

RĒ-VEST'ING, *ppr.* Clothing again; investing anew.

RE-VET'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *revêtment*, the lining of a ditch, from *revêtir*, supra.]

In *fortification*, a strong wall on the outside of a rampart, intended to support the earth.

RE-VI'BRATE, *v. i.* [*re* and *vibrate.*] To vibrate back or in return.

RE-VI-BRA'TION, *n.* The act of vibrating back.

RE-VIC'TION, *n.* [L. *re* and *vivo*, *victum*, to live.] Return to life. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

RĒ-VICT'UAL, (re-vit'l,) *v. t.* [*re* and *victual.*] To furnish again with provisions. *Raleigh.*

RĒ-VICT'UAL-ED, (re-vit'ld,) *pp.* Furnished with victuals again.

RĒ-VICT'UAL-ING, (re-vit'l-ing,) *ppr.* Supplying again with provisions

RE-VIE', *v. t.* [*re* and *vie.*] To accede to the proposal of a stake and to overtop it; *an old phrase at cards.* [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

RE-VIE', *v. i.* To return the challenge of a wager at cards; to make a retort. [*Obs.*] *Trial of the Seven Bishops.*

RE-VIEW', (re-vū',) *v. t.* [*re* and *view*; or Fr. *revoir*, *revu.*]

1. To look back on. *Denham.*

2. To see again.

I shall *review* Sicilia. *Shak.*

3. To view and examine again; to reconsider; to revise; as, to *review* a manuscript. It is said that Virgil was prevented by death from *reviewing* the Eneid.

4. To retrace.

Shall I the long, laborious scene *review*? *Pope.*

5. To survey; to inspect; to examine the state of any thing, particularly of troops; as, to *review* a regiment.

RE-VIEW', (re-vū',) *n.* [Fr. *revue*, from *revoir*; *re* and *voir*, from L. *video*, to see.]

1. A second or repeated view; a reëxamination; resurvey; as, a *review* of the works of nature; a *review* of life.

2. Revision; a second examination with a view to amendment or improvement; as, an author's *review* of his works.

3. In *military affairs*, an examination or inspection of troops under arms, by a general or commander, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of their discipline, equipments, &c.

4. In *literature*, a critical examination of a new publication, with remarks.

5. A periodical pamphlet containing examinations or analyses of new publications; as, the Critical *Review.*

Commission of review; a commission granted by the British king to revise the sentence of the court of delegates. *Encyc.*

RE-VIEW'ED, (re-vūde',) *pp.* Resurveyed; reëxamined; inspected; critically analyzed.

RE-VIEW'ER, *n.* One that reviews or reëxamines; an inspector; one that critically examines a new publication, and publishes his opinion upon its merits.

RE-VIEW'ING, *ppr.* Looking back on; seeing again; revising; reëxamining; inspecting, as an army; critically examining and remarking on.

RĒ-VIG'OR-ĀTE, *v. t.* [*re* and *vigor.*] To give new vigor to. [*Not in use.*]

RE-VILE', *v. t.* [*re* and *vile. Rivilant* is found in the Norman.]

To reproach; to treat with opprobrious and contemptuous language.

She *revileth* him to his face. *Swift.*
Thou shalt not *revile* the gods. — Ex. xxii.
Blessed are ye when men shall *revile* you. — Matt. v.

RE-VILE', *n.* Reproach; contumely; contemptuous language. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

RE-VIL'ED, *pp.* Reproached; treated with opprobrious or contemptuous language.

RE-VILE'MENT, *n.* Reproach; contemptuous language. *More.*

RE-VIL'ER, *n.* One who reviles another; one who treats another with contemptuous language.

RE-VIL'ING, *ppr.* Reproaching; treating with language of contempt.

RE-VIL'ING, *n.* The act of reviling or treating with reproachful words. *Is.* li.

RE-VIL'ING-LY, *adv.* With reproachful or contemptuous language; with opprobrium.

RĒ-VIN'DI-CĀTE, *v. t.* To vindicate again; to reclaim; to demand and take back what has been lost. *Mitford.*

RĒ-VIN'DI-CĀ-TED, *pp.* Vindicated again; reclaimed.

RĒ-VIN'DI-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Reclaiming.

RE-VIS'AL, *n.* [from *revise.*] Revision; the act of reviewing and reëxamining for correction and improvement; as, the *revisal* of a manuscript; the *revisal* of a proof-sheet.

RE-VISE', *v. t.* [L. *revisus*, *reviso*, to revisit; *re* and *viso*, to see, to visit.]

1. To review; to reëxamine; to look over with care for correction; as, to *revise* a writing; to *revise* a proof-sheet. *Pope.*

2. To review, alter, and amend; as, to *revise* statutes.

RE-VISE', *n.* Review; reëxamination. *Boyle.*

2. Among *printers*, a second proof-sheet; a proof-sheet taken after the first correction.

RE-VIS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Reviewed; reëxamined for correction.

RE-VIS'ER, *n.* One that revises or reëxamines for correction.

RE-VIS'ING, *ppr.* Reviewing; reëxamining for correction.

RE-VI''SION, (re-vizh'un,) *n.* [Fr.] The act of reviewing; review; reëxamination for correction; as, the *revision* of a book or writing, or of a proof-sheet; a *revision* of statutes.

2. Enumeration of inhabitants. *Tooke.*

RE-VI''SION-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to revision.
RE-VI''SION-A-RY, }

RE-VIS'IT, *v. t.* [Fr. *revisiter*; L. *revisito*; *re* and *visito*, from *viso*, to see or *visit.*]

To visit again.

Let the pale sire *revisit* Thbes. *Pope.*

RE-VIS-IT-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of revisiting.

RE-VIS'IT-ED, *pp.* Visited again.

RE-VIS'IT-ING, *ppr.* Visiting again.

RE-VI'SO-RY, *a.* That reviews; having power to revise. *Judge Story.*

RE-VI'VAL, *n.* [from *revive.*] Return, recall, or re-

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covery to life from death, or apparent death; as, the *revival* of a drowned person.

2. Return or recall to activity, from a state of languor; as, the *revival* of spirits.

3. Recall, return, or recovery from a state of neglect, oblivion, obscurity, or depression; as, the *revival* of letters or learning.

4. Renewed and more active attention to religion; an awakening of men to their spiritual concerns.

RE-VI'VAL-IST, *n.* A minister of the gospel who promotes revivals of religion. *Reed and Matheson.*

RE-VIVE', *v. i.* [Fr. *revivre*; L. *revivisco*; *re* and *vivo*, to live]

1. To return to life; to recover life.

The soul of the child came into him again, and he *revived*. — 1 Kings xvii. Rom. xiv.

2. To recover new life or vigor; to be reanimated after depression.

When he saw the wagons which Joseph had sent to carry him, the spirit of Jacob their father *revived*. — Gen. xlv.

3. To recover from a state of neglect, oblivion, obscurity, or depression. Learning *revived* in Europe after the middle ages.

4. In *chemistry*, to recover its natural state, as a metal.

Sin revives, when the conscience is awakened by a conviction of guilt. *Rom.* vii.

RE-VIVE', *v. t.* To bring again to life; to reanimate. *Milton.*

2. To raise from languor, depression, or discouragement; to rouse; as, to *revive* the spirits or courage.

3. To renew; to bring into action after a suspension; as, to *revive* a project or scheme that had been laid aside.

4. To renew in the mind or memory; to recall.

The mind has the power, in many cases, to *revive* ideas or perceptions which it has once had. *Locke.*

5. To recover from a state of neglect or depression; as, to *revive* letters or learning.

6. To recomfort; to quicken; to refresh with joy or hope.

Wilt thou not *revive* us again? — Ps. lxxxv.

7. To bring again into notice.

Revive the libels born to die. *Swift.*

8. In *chemistry*, to restore or reduce to its natural state, or to its metallic state; as, to *revive* a metal after calcination.

RE-VIV'ED, *pp.* Brought to life; reanimated; renewed; recovered; quickened; cheered; reduced to a metallic state.

RE-VIV'ER, *n.* That which revives; that which invigorates or refreshes; one that redeems from neglect or depression.

RE-VIV'I-FI-CATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *revivifier*; L. *re* and *vivifico*; *vivus*, alive, and *facio*, to make.]

To revive; to recall or restore to life. [*Little used.*]

RE-VIV-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* Renewal of life; restoration of life; or the act of recalling to life. *Spectator.*

2. In *chemistry*, the reduction of a metal from a state of combination to its metallic state.

RE-VIV'I-FI-ED, *pp.* Recalled to life; reanimated.

RE-VIV'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *revivifier*.]

1. To recall to life; to reanimate. *Stackhouse.*

2. To give new life or vigor to.

RE-VIV'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Giving new life or vigor to.

RE-VIV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bringing to life again; reanimating; renewing; recalling to the memory; recovering from neglect or depression; refreshing with joy or hope; reducing to a metallic state.

RE-VIV'ING-LY, *adv.* In a reviving manner. *Coleridge.*

REV-I-VIS'CENCE, } *n.* Renewal of life; return to
REV-I-VIS'CEN-CY, } life. *Burnet.*

REV-I-VIS'CENT, *a.* Reviving; regaining or restoring life or action. *Darwin.*

RE-VI'VOR, *n.* In *law*, the reviving of a suit which is abated by the death of any of the parties. This is done by a bill of *revivor*. *Blackstone.*

REV'O-CA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *revocabilis*. See REVOKE.]

That may be recalled or revoked; that may be repealed or annulled; as, a *revocable* edict or grant.

REV'O-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being revocable.

REV'O-CA-BLY, *adv.* In a revocable manner.

REV'O-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *revoco*; *re* and *voco*, to call.]

To recall; to call back. [*Not in use.*] [See REVOKE.]

REV-O-CA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *revocatio*.]

1. The act of recalling or calling back; as, the *revocation* of Calvin. *Hooker.*

2. State of being recalled. *Howell.*

3. Repeal; reversal; as, the *revocation* of the edict of Nantes. A law may cease to operate without an express *revocation*. So we speak of the *revocation* of a will, of a use, of a devise, &c.

REV'O-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Revoking; recalling.

RE-VOICE', *v. t.* To refurnish with a voice; to refit an organ-pipe, so as to restore its proper quality of tone.

RE-VOIC'ED, (-voist',) *pp.* Refurnished with a voice.

RE-VOKE', *v. t.* [Fr. *revoquer*; L. *revoco*; *re* and *voco*, to call.]

1. To recall; to repeal; to reverse. A law, decree, or sentence is *revoked* by the same authority which enacted or passed it. A charter or grant which vests rights in a corporation can not be legally *revoked* without the consent of the corporation. A devise may be *revoked* by the devisor, a use by the grantor, and a will by the testator.

2. To check; to repress; as, to *revoke* rage. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

3. To draw back.

Seas are troubled when they do *revoke*
Their flowing waves into themselves again. *Davies.*
[*Unusual.*]

RE-VOKE', *v. i.* In *card-playing*, to violate the laws of the game by not playing the cards according to the established sequence. *Hoyle.*

RE-VOKE', *n.* In *card-playing*, a violation of rule by not playing the cards according to the established sequence of the game. *Hoyle.*

RE-VOK'ED, (re-vokt',) *pp.* Repealed; reversed.

RE-VOKE'MENT, *n.* Revocation; reversal. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

RE-VOK'ING, *ppr.* Reversing; repealing.

RE-VOK'ING-LY, *adv.* By way of revocation.

RE-VOLT', *v. i.* [Fr. *revolter*; It. *rivoltare*; *ri* and *voltare*, to turn; from L. *revolvo*; *re* and *volvo*, to turn, Eng. *wallow*.]

1. To fall off or turn from one to another. *Shak.*

2. To renounce allegiance and subjection to one's prince or state; to reject the authority of a sovereign; as a province or a number of people. *It is not applied to individuals.*

The Edomites *revolted* from under the hand of Judah. — 2 Chron. xxi.

3. To change. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

4. In *Scripture*, to disclaim allegiance and subjection to God; to reject the government of the King of kings. *Is.* xxxi.

RE-VOLT', *v. t.* To turn; to put to flight; to overturn. *Burke.*

2. To shock; to do violence to; to cause to shrink or turn away with abhorrence; as, to *revolt* the mind or the feelings.

Their honest pride of their purer religion had *revolted* the Babylonians. *Mitford.*

RE-VOLT', *n.* Desertion; change of sides; *more correctly*, a renunciation of allegiance and subjection to one's prince or government; as, the *revolt* of a province of the Roman empire.

2. Gross departure from duty. *Shak.*

3. In *Scripture*, a rejection of divine government; departure from God; disobedience. *Is.* lix.

4. A revolter. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

RE-VOLT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having swerved from allegiance or duty. *Milton.*

2. Shocked; grossly offended.

RE-VOLT'ER, *n.* One who changes sides; a deserter. *Atterbury.*

2. One who renounces allegiance and subjection to his prince or state.

3. In *Scripture*, one who renounces the authority and laws of God. *Jer.* vi. *Hos.* ix.

RE-VOLT'ING, *ppr.* Changing sides; deserting.

2. Disclaiming allegiance and subjection to a prince or state.

3. Rejecting the authority of God.

4. *a.* Doing violence, as to the feelings; exciting abhorrence.

RE-VOLT'ING-LY, *adv.* Offensively; abhorrently.

REV'O-LU-BLE, *a.* That may revolve.

REV'O-LUTE, *a.* [L. *revolutus*, from *revolvo*.]

In *botany* and *zoology*, rolled back or downward; as, *revolute* foliation or lenfing, when the sides of the leaves in the bud are rolled spirally back or toward the lower surface; a *revolute* leaf or tendril; a *revolute* corol or valve. *Martyn. Lee. Brande.*

REV-O-LU'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *revolutus*, *revolvo*.]

1. In *physics*, rotation; the circular motion of a body on its axis; a course or motion which brings every point of the surface or periphery of a body back to the place at which it began to move; as, the *revolution* of a wheel; the diurnal *revolution* of the earth.

2. The motion of a body round any fixed point or center; as, the annual *revolution* of the earth or other planet in its orbit round the center of the system.

3. In *geometry*, the motion of a magnitude (as a point, line, or surface) about a point or line as its center or axis. *A. D. Stanley.*

4. Motion of any thing which brings it back to the same point or state; as, the *revolution* of day and night, or of the seasons.

5. Continued course marked by the regular return of years; as, the *revolution* of ages.

6. Space measured by some regular return of a revolving body, or of a state of things; as, the *revolution* of a day. *Dryden.*

7. In *politics*, a material or entire change in the constitution of government. Thus the *revolution* in England, in 1688, was produced by the abdication of King James II., the establishment of the house of Orange upon the throne, and the restoration of the constitution to its primitive state. The *revolution* in the United States of America, which began in 1775, effected the separation of the colonies from Great Britain. The *revolution* in France is, distinctively, that which began in 1789, and which caused the dethronement and death of Louis XVI. The *revolution of the three days*, in France, in 1830, was that which placed the family of Orleans on the throne.

8. Motion backward. *Milton.*

This word is used *adjectively*, as in the phrase *revolution principles*. *Addison. Smollett.*

REV-O-LU'TION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a revolution in government; as, a *revolutionary* war; *revolutionary* crimes or disasters. *Burke.*

2. Tending to produce a revolution; as, *revolutionary* measures.

REV-O-LU'TION-ER, *n.* One who is engaged in effecting a revolution; a revolutionist. *Ramsay.*

2. In *England*, one who favored the revolution in 1688. *Smollett.*

REV-O-LU'TION-ISM, *n.* State of revolutions.

REV-O-LU'TION-IST, *n.* One engaged in effecting a change of government; the favorer of a revolution. *Burke. S. S. Smith.*

REV-O-LU'TION-IZE, *v. t.* To effect a change in the form of a political constitution; as, to *revolutionize* a government. *Ames.*

2. To effect an entire change of principles in.

The gospel, if received in truth, has *revolutionized* his soul. *J. M. Mason.*

REV-O-LU'TION-IZ-ED, *pp.* Changed in constitutional form and principles.

REV-O-LU'TION-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Changing the form and principles of a constitution.

RE-VOLVE', (re-volv',) *v. i.* [L. *revolvo*; *re* and *volvo*; Russ. *valyu*, to roll.]

1. To turn or roll round; as, the earth *revolves* on its axis.

2. To move round a center; as, the planets *revolve* round the sun.

RE-VOLVE', *v. t.* To turn over and over; as, to *revolve* thoughts in the mind.

RE-VOLV'ED, *pp.* Turned over and over; seriously considered.

RE-VOLV'EN-CY, *n.* State, act, or principle of revolving; revolution.

Its own *revolvency* upholds the world. *Cowper.*

RE-VOLV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Turning; rolling; moving round.

RE-VOM'IT, *v. t.* [*re* and *vomit*; Fr. *revomir*.]

To vomit or pour forth again; to reject from the stomach. *Hakewill.*

RE-VOM'IT-ED, *pp.* Vomited again.

RE-VOM'IT-ING, *ppr.* Vomiting again.

RE-VUL'SION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *revulsus*, *revello*; *re* and *vello*, to pull.]

1. In *medicine*, the act of turning or diverting any disease from one part of the body to another. *Encyc.*

2. The act of holding or drawing back. *Brown.*

RE-VUL'SIVE, *a.* Having the power of revulsion.

RE-VUL'SIVE, *n.* That which has the power of diverting disease from one part to another.

2. That which has the power of withdrawing. *Fell.*

REW, (rū,) *n.* A row. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

RE-WARD', *v. t.* [Norm. *regarder*, to allow; *regardes*, fees, allowances, perquisites, rewards; *regardez*, awarded. In these words there appears to be an alliance with *regard*. But in the Fr. and Norm. *guerdon*, a reward, and *guerdonner*, to reward, this alliance does not appear. So the Italian *guiderdonare*, to reward, is evidently a compound of the L. *dono* with another word, and apparently with the Sax. *wither*, G. *wider* and *wieder*, D. *weder*, answering to L. *re*, denoting return. The Spanish and Portuguese have the Latin word with a different prefix; Sp. *galardon*, a reward; *galardonar*, to reward; Port. *galardam*, *galadoar*. The Armoric has *garredon*, *garredoner*. *Reward* appears to be from the Norman.]

To give in return, either good or evil.

Thou hast *rewarded* me good, whereas I have *rewarded* thee evil. — 1 Sam. xxiv.

Hence, when good is returned for good, *reward* signifies to repay, to recompense, to compensate. When evil or suffering is returned for injury or wickedness, *reward* signifies to punish with just retribution, to take vengeance on, according to the nature of the case.

I will render vengeance to my enemies, and will *reward* them that hate me. — Deut. xxxii.
The Son of man will come in the glory of his Father, with his angels, and then he will *reward* every man according to his works. — Matt. xvi.

In the latter passage, *reward* signifies to render both good and evil.

RE-WARD', *n.* Recompense, or equivalent return for good done, for kindness, for services, and the like.

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Rewards may consist of money, goods, or any return of kindness or happiness.

The laborer is worthy of his *reward*. — 1 Tim. v.
Great is your *reward* in heaven. — Matt. v.

Rewards and punishments presuppose moral agency, and something voluntarily done, well or ill; without which respect, though we may receive good, it is only a benefit, and not a *reward*.

2. The fruit of men's labor or works.

The dead know not any thing, neither have they any more a *reward*. — Eccles. ix.

3. A bribe; a gift to pervert justice. *Deut.* xxvii.

4. A sum of money offered for taking or detecting a criminal, or for recovery of any thing lost.

5. Punishment; a just return of evil or suffering for wickedness.

Only with thine eyes shalt thou behold and see the *reward* of the wicked. — Ps. xci.

6. Return in human applause. *Matt.* vi.

7. Return in joy and comfort. *Ps.* xix.

RE-WARD'A-BLE, *a.* That may be rewarded; worthy of recompense. *Hooker. Taylor.*

RE-WARD'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being worthy of reward. *Goodman.*

RE-WARD'A-BLY, *adv.* In a rewardable manner.

RE-WARD'ED, *pp.* Requited; recompensed or punished.

RE-WARD'ER, *n.* One who rewards; one that requites or recompenses. *Heb.* xi. *Addison. Swift.*

RE-WARD'ING, *ppr.* Making an equivalent return for good or evil; requiting; recompensing or punishing.

RE-WARD'LESS, *a.* Having no reward.

RĒ-WŎRD', (rē-wurd',) *v. t.* [*re* and *word*.] To repeat in the same words. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

RĒ-WRITE', *v. t.* To write a second time.

RĒ-WRIT'ING, *ppr.* Writing again.

RĒ-WRIT'TEN, *pp.* Written again. *Kent.*

REX, *n.* [L.] A king.

RĒY'NARD, (rā'nard,) *n.* An appellation given to a fox; renard.

RHA-BĂR'BA-RATE, *a.* [See RHUBARB.] Impregnated or tinctured with rhubarb. *Floyer.*

RHA-BĂR'BA-RINE, *n.* [L. *rhabarbarum*. Generally and more correctly called RHEIN, which see.]

A proximate principle of rhubarb, which appears to possess the properties of an acid. It has been supposed to be the active principle of rhubarb; but this is not well settled.

RHAB-DOL'O-GY, (rab-dol'o-je,) *n.* [Gr. *ῥαβδος*, a staff or wand, and *λογος*, discourse.]

The act or art of computing or numbering by means of certain little square rods, called *Napier's rods* or *Napier's bones*. *Hutton.*

RHAB'DO-MAN-CY, (rab'do-man-se,) *n.* [Gr. *ῥαβδος*, rod, and *μαντεια*, divination.]

Divination by a rod or wand. *Brown.*

RHA-PON'TI-CIN, *n.* [L. *rhaponticum*.]

A proximate principle of Rheum rhaponticum; perhaps the same as RHEIN.

RHAP-SOD'IC, (rap-sod'ik,) *a.* [from *rhapsody*.] Pertaining to or consisting of rhapsody; unconnected. *Mason. Martin.*

RHAP'SO-DIST, *n.* [from *rhapsody*.] One that writes or speaks without regular dependence of one part of his discourse on another. *Watts.*

2. One who recites or sings rhapsodies for a livelihood; or one who makes and repeats verses extempore.

3. *Anciently*, one whose profession was to recite the verses of Homer and other poets.

RHAP'SO-DIZE, *v. i.* To utter rhapsodies. *Jefferson.*

RHAP'SO-DY, (rap'so-de,) *n.* [Gr. *ῥαπσωδια*; *ῥαπτω*, to sew, or unite, and *ωδη*, a song.]

Originally, a portion of an epic poem fit for recitation at one time, as a book of Homer was rehearsed by a rhapsodist. In *modern usage*, confused jumble of sentences or statements, without dependence or natural connection; rambling composition. *Locke. Watts.*

RHĒ'IN, *n.* [L. *rheum*, rhubarb.]

A proximate principle of the officinal rhubarb, which appears to be an acid, and, as such, has been called *rheic acid*. It has been supposed to be the active principle of rhubarb, but this is doubtful.

RHEIN'BER-RY, (rāne-,) *n.* Buckthorn, a plant. *Johnson.*

RHEN'ISH, (ren'ish,) *a.* Pertaining to the River Rhine, or to Rheims in France; as, *Rhenish* wine. As a *noun*, the wine produced on the hills about Rheims, which is remarkable as a solvent of iron. *Encyc.*

RHĒ'TIAN, (rē'shan,) *a.* Pertaining to the ancient Rhæti, or to Rhætia, their country; as, the *Rhetian* Alps, now the country of Tyrol and the Grisons.

RHĒ'TOR, *n.* [L., from Gr. *ῥητωρ*, an orator or speaker.]

A rhetorician. [*Little used.*] *Hammond.*

RHET'O-RIC, (ret'o-rik,) *n.* [Gr. *ῥητορικη*, from *ῥεω*, to speak, to flow, contracted from *ῥεπω* or *ῥεθω*, Eng. to *read*. The primary sense is, to drive or send. See READ.]

1. The science of oratory; the art of speaking with propriety, elegance, and force. *Locke. Dryden. Encyc.*

2. The power of persuasion or attraction; that which allures or charms. We speak of the *rhetoric* of the tongue, and the *rhetoric* of the heart or eyes.

Sweet, silent *rhetoric* of persuading eyes. *Daniel.*

RHE-TOR'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to rhetoric; as, the *rhetorical* art.

2. Containing the rules of rhetoric; as, a *rhetorical* treatise.

3. Oratorical; as, a *rhetorical* flourish. *More.*

RHE-TOR'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of rhetoric; according to the rules of rhetoric; as, to treat a subject *rhetorically*; a discourse *rhetorically* delivered.

RHE-TOR'IC-ĀTE, *v. i.* To play the orator. [*Not in use.*] *Decay of Piety*

RHE-TOR-IC-A'TION, *n.* Rhetorical amplification. [*Not in use.*] *Waterland.*

RHET-O-RI''CIAN, (ret-o-rish'an,) *n.* [Fr. *rhetoricien*.]

1. One who teaches the art of rhetoric, or the principles and rules of correct and elegant speaking.

The ancient sophists and *rhetoricians*, who had young auditors, lived till they were a hundred years old. *Bacon.*

2. One well versed in the rules and principles of rhetoric.

3. An orator. [*Less proper.*] *Dryden.*

RHET-O-RI''CIAN, (-rish'-) *a.* [See the noun.] Suiting a master of rhetoric. [*Not in use.*] *Blackmore.*

RHET'O-RIZE, *v. i.* To play the orator. *Cotgrave.*

RHET'O-RIZE, *v. t.* To represent by a figure of oratory. *Milton.*

RHET'O-RIZ-ED, *pp.* Represented by a figure of oratory.

RHEŪM, *n.* [Gr. *ῥευμα*, from *ῥεω*, to flow.]

1. An increased action of the vessels of any organ; but generally applied to the increased action of mucous glands, attended with increased discharge and an altered state of their excreted fluids.

2. A thin, serous fluid, secreted by the mucous glands, &c., as in catarrh. *Shak.*

RHEŪ-MAT'IC, (rū-mat'ik,) *a.* [L. *rheumaticus*; Gr. *ῥευματικος*, from *ῥευμα*, rheum, which see.]

Pertaining to rheumatism, or partaking of its nature; as, *rheumatic* pains or affections.

RHEŪ'MA-TISM, (rū'ma-tizm,) *n.* [L. *rheumatismus*; Gr. *ῥευματισμος*, from *ῥευμα*, a watery humor, from *ῥεω*, to flow; the ancients supposing the disease to proceed from a defluxion of humors.]

A painful disease affecting muscles and joints of the human body, chiefly the larger joints, as the hips, knees, shoulders, &c. *Encyc. Parr.*

RHEŪM'Y, (rū'me,) *a.* [from *rheum*.] Full of rheum or watery matter; consisting of rheum or partaking of its nature.

2. Affected with rheum. *Dryden.*

3. Abounding with sharp moisture; causing rheum. *Shak.*

RHĪME. See RHYME.

RHĪ'NO, *n.* A cant word for gold and silver, or money. *Wagstaffe.*

RHĪ-NO-CĒ'RI-AL, *a.* [from *rhinoceros*.] Pertaining to the rhinoceros; resembling the rhinoceros. *Tatler.*

RHĪ-NOC'E-ROS, (rī-nos'e-ros,) *n.* [Fr. *rhinoceros* or *rhinocerot*; It. and Sp. *rinoceronte*; L. *rhinoceros*; Gr. *ῥινοκερως*, nose-horn; *ῥιν*, the nose, W. *rhyn*, a point, and *κερας*, a horn.]

A large pachydermatous mammal, nearly allied to the elephant, the hippopotamus, the tapir, &c. Five species are described by naturalists. Two of these have a single horn on the nose, and three of them have two horns. *Rhinoceros Indicus* inhabits India, especially the banks of the Ganges; *R. Africanus* and *R. Simus* inhabit Southern Africa; and *R. Sumatrensis* and *R. Sondaicus* inhabit Sumatra.

RHĪ-NOC'E-ROS-BIRD, *n.* A bird of the genus Buceros, a species of hornbill, Buceros Rhinoceros, found in the East Indies and Indian Islands, having a crooked horn on the forehead, joined to the upper mandible. *P. Cyc.*

RHĪ-NO-PLAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *ῥιν*, the nose, and *πλασσω*, to form.] Forming a nose.

The *rhinoplastic* operation, in surgery, is one which renews the nose, or supplies a substitute for a natural nose.

RHĪ-ZŌ'MA, *n.* [Gr. *ῥιζωμα*, something firmly rooted.]

In *botany*, a large and fleshy or woody part or organ of a root, analogous to a stem under ground, which is neither a tuber nor a bulb. It is of very various forms, and always has radicles, and not unfrequently fibrils, growing from it. The esculent part of the root of a beet, carrot, or parsnep, furnishes a good example of a rhizoma.

RHĪ-ZOPH'A-GOUS, (rī-zof'a-gus,) *a.* [Gr. *ῥιζα* and *φαγω*.]

Feeding on roots.

RHŌ'DI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Rhodes, an isle of the Mediterranean; as, *Rhodian* laws.

RHŌ'DI-UM, *n.* A metal discovered by Wollaston, in 1803, among grains of crude platinum.

Rhodium requires the strongest heat that can be produced in a wind-furnace, for its fusion. When fused, it has a white color and a metallic luster. It is extremely hard, brittle, and has a sp. gr. of about 11. It unites with oxygen at a red heat. When pure, it is not acted upon by any acid; but if in the state of an alloy, it is dissolved by *aqua regia*. *Turner.*

RHO-DO-DEN'DRON, *n.* [Gr. *ῥοδον*, a rose, and *δενδρον*, a tree.]

The name of a genus of plants, and the type of the natural order Rhododendraceæ. Four species are known to grow in New England, viz., two deciduous leafed, which are called *upright* or *swamp honeysuckles*; and two evergreen ones, which can hardly be said to have any distinctive popular names. Several of the species of this genus are medicinal, and many of them are highly ornamental.

RHŌ'DON-ITE, *n.* An impure variety of manganese spar. *Dana.*

RHŒT'IZ-ITE, (ret-,) *n.* A variety of the mineral kyanite. *Dana.*

RHET'IZ-ITE,

RHOMB, } *n.* [Fr. *rhombe*; L. *rhombus*; Gr. *ῥομ-*

RHOM'BUS, } *βος*, from *ῥεμβω*, to turn or whirl round, to wander, to *roam*, or *rove*; literally, a deviating square.]

In *geometry*, an oblique-angled, equilateral parallelogram, or a quadrilateral figure whose sides are equal and the opposite sides parallel, but the angles unequal, two of the angles being obtuse and two acute. *Hutton.*

RHOM'BIC, *a.* Having the figure of a rhomb. *Grew.*

RHOM-BO-HĒ'DRAL, (rom-bo-hē'dral,) *a.* [Gr. *ῥομβος*, rhomb, and *ἑδρα*, side.]

Related to the rhombohedron; presenting forms derivable from a rhombohedron. *Dana.*

RHOM-BO-HĒ'DRON, *n.* A solid contained by six equal rhombic planes.

RHOM'BOID, *n.* [Gr. *ῥομβος*, rhomb, and *ειδος*, form.]

1. In *geometry*, a figure having some resemblance to a rhomb; or a quadrilateral figure whose opposite sides and angles are equal, but which is neither equilateral nor equiangular. *Hutton.*

2. *a.* In *anatomy*, the *rhomboid muscle* is a thin, broad, and obliquely-square, fleshy muscle, between the basis of the scapula and the spina dorsi. *Encyc.*

RHOM-BOID'AL, *a.* Having the shape of a rhomboid. *Woodward.*

RHOMB'-SPAR, *n.* A mineral resembling calc-spar in luster, and crystals consisting of the carbonates of lime and magnesia, with some carbonate of iron. Owing to the latter, it usually turns brown on exposure. *Dana.*

RHOM'BUS, *n.* See RHOMB.

RHŪ'BARB, (rū'bärb,) *n.* [Pers. راوند *rawand*. In Syr. *ralborig*. It seems to be a compound word, latinized *rhabarbarum*.]

A plant of the genus Rheum, of several species; as the rhapontic, or common rhubarb; the palmated, or Chinese rhubarb; the compact, or Tartarian; the undulated, or wave-leafed rhubarb; and the ribes, or currant rhubarb of Mount Libanus. The root of a hitherto non-descript species is medicinal and much used as a moderate cathartic.

RHŪ'BARB-Y, *a.* Like rhubarb.

RHUMB, (rum,) *n.* [from *rhomb*.] In *navigation*, a circle on the earth's surface making a given angle with the meridian of the place, marking the direction of any object through which it passes. *Brande.*

RHUMB'-LINE, *n.* In *navigation*, the track of a vessel which cuts all the meridians at the same angle; also called the *loxodromic curve*. *Brande.*

RHUS, (rus,) *n.* [L.; Gr. *ῥους*.] A genus of plants, including the various species of sumach. *P. Cyc.*

RHYME, (rime,) *n.* [Sax. *rim*, and *gerim*, number; *riman*, to number; *ge-riman*, id.; *riman* and *ryman*, to give place, to open a way, to make *room*; Sw. and Dan. *rim*; D. *rym*; G. *reim*; W. *rhiv*; Ir. *rimh* or *reomh*. The Welsh word is rendered also, that divides or separates, and the Sax. *rim* seems to be connected with *room*, from opening, spreading. The deduction of this word from the Greek *ῥυθμος* is a palpable error. The true orthography is *rime* or *ryme*; but as *rime* is hoar-frost, and *rhyme* gives the true pronunciation, it may be convenient to continue the present orthography.]

1. In *poetry*, the correspondence of sounds in the terminating words or syllables of two verses, one of which succeeds the other immediately, or at no great distance.

For *rhyme* with reason may dispense,
And sound has right to govern sense. *Prior.*

To constitute this correspondence in single words, or in syllables, it is necessary that the *vowel* and the *final* articulations or consonants, should be the same, or have nearly the same sound. The initial consonants may be different, as in *find* and *mind*, *now* and *drew*, *cause* and *laws*.

2. A harmonical succession of sounds.

The youth with songs and *rhymes*,
Some dance, some haul the rope. *Denham.*

3. Poetry; a poem.

He knew
Himself to sing, and build the lofty *rhyme*. *Milton.*

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4. A word of sound to answer to another word. *Young.*

Rhyme or reason; number or sense.

But from that time unto this season,
I had neither *rhyme nor reason.* *Spenser.*

RHYME, (rīme,) *v. i.* To accord in sound.

But fagoted his notions as they fell,
And if they *rhymed* and rattled, all was well. *Dryden.*

2. To make verses.

There marched the bard and blockhead side by side,
Who *rhymed* for hire, and patronized for pride. *Pope.*

RHYME, *v. t.* To put into rhyme. *Wilson.*

RHYM'ED, (rīmd,) *pp.* Put into rhyme.

RHYME'LESS, *a.* Destitute of rhyme; not having consonance of sound. *Hall.*

RHYM'ER, RHYM'IST, RHYM'STER, } *n.* One who makes rhymes; a versifier; a poor poet. *Johnson. Dryden.*

RHYM'IC, *a.* Pertaining to rhyme.

RHYN'CHO-LITE, (rink'o-,) *n.* [Gr. ῥυγχος, a beak, and λιθος, a stone.]

The petrified beak of a bird.

RHYTHM, (rithm,) RHYTH'MUS, (rith'mus,) } *n.* [Gr. ῥυθμος.]

1. In *the widest sense*, a division of time into short portions by a regular succession of motions, impulses, sounds, &c., producing an agreeable effect, as in the dance, music, &c.

2. In *grammar*, a division of lines in short portions by a regular succession of *arses* and *theses*, or percussions and remissions of voice on words or syllables. It belongs peculiarly to poetry, but is found likewise in well-constructed prose. *P. Cyc.*

RHYTH'MIC-AL, *a.* [Gr. ῥυθμικος; L. *rythmicus.*] Pertaining to rhythmus, which see.

RI'AL, *n.* A Spanish coin. [See REAL.]

RI'AL, *n.* [from *royal.*] A royal; a gold coin formerly current in Britain, of the value of ten shillings sterling in the reign of Henry VI., and of fifteen shillings in the reign of Elizabeth. *Brande.*

RI-AL'TO, n. [It.] The name of a famous bridge at Venice over the grand canal.

RI'ANT, (rē'ang,) *a.* [Fr., from *rire*, to laugh.] Laughing; exciting gayety; delightful to the view, as a landscape. [*Not anglicized.*] *Burke.*

RIB, *n.* [Sax. *rib* or *ribb*; Ice. *rif*; G. *rippe*; D. *rib*, a rib or rafter; Sw. *refben*, rib or side-bone; Dan. *ribbe* or *ribbeen*, rib-bone; Russ. *rebro*, a rib or side. This word, like the L. *costa*, signifies side, border, extremity, whence the compound in Sw. and Dan. *rib-bone*, that is, side-bone. It may be allied to the L. *ripa*. The sense of *side* is generally from extending.]

1. A bone of animal bodies which forms a part of the frame of the thorax. The ribs in the human body are twelve on each side, proceeding from the spine to the sternum, or toward it, and serving to inclose and protect the heart and lungs.

2. In *ship-building*, a piece of timber which forms or strengthens the side of a ship.

Ribs of a parrel, are short pieces of plank, having holes, through which are reeved the two parts of the parrel rope. *Mar. Dict.*

3. An arch-formed piece of timber for supporting the lath and plaster work of a vault. *Gwilt.*

4. In *botany*, the continuation of the petiole along the middle of a leaf, and from which the veins take their rise. *Martyn.*

5. In *cloth*, a prominent line or rising, like a rib.

6. Something long, thin, and narrow; a strip. [W. *rhib.*]

7. A wife; an allusion to Eve, our common mother, made out of Adam's rib. [*Vulgar.*] *Grose. Halliwell.*

RIB, *v. t.* To furnish with ribs. In *manufactures*, to form with rising lines and channels; as, to *rib* cloth; whence we say, *ribbed* cloth.

2. To inclose with ribs. *Shak.*

RIB'ALD, *n.* [Fr. *ribaud*; It. *ribaldo*, a rogue, and as *an adjective*, poor, beggarly; Arm. *ribaud*, a fornicator. Qu. D. *rabout*, *rabauw*, a rogue or rascal. According to the Italian, this word is a compound of *ri*, or *re*, and *baldo*, bold, or Sp. *baldio*, idle, lazy, vagrant, untilled. But the real composition of the word is not ascertained.]

A low, vulgar, brutal, foul-mouthed wretch; a lewd fellow. *Shak. Spenser. Pope.*

RIB'ALD, *a.* Low; base; mean; filthy; obscure. *Shak.*

RIB'ALD-ISH, *a.* Disposed to ribaldry. *Hall.*

RIB'ALD-ROUS, *a.* Containing ribaldry. *J. M. Mason.*

RIB'ALD-RY, *n.* [It. *ribalderia.*] Mean, vulgar language; chiefly, obscene language. *Dryden. Swift.*

RIB'AN, *n.* In *heraldry*, the eighth part of a bend. *Encyc.*

RIB'AND See RIBBON.

RIB'BED, *pp.* or *a.* Furnished with ribs; as, *ribbed* with steel. *Sandys.*

2. Inclosed as with ribs. *Shak.*

3. Marked or formed with rising lines and channels; as, *ribbed* cloth.

RIB'BING, *ppr.* Furnishing with ribs.

RIB'BING, *n.* An assemblage of ribs for a vault, or coved ceiling. *Gwilt.*

RIB'-GRASS, *n.* A species of plantain, ribwort.

RIB'BON, *n.* [W. *rhibin*, a row or streak, a dribblet; *rhib*, id.; Ir. *ruibin*; Fr. *ruban*; Arm. *rubanou.* This word has no connection with *band*, and the orthography RIBIN would be more accordant with the etymology.]

1. A fillet of silk; a narrow web of silk used for an ornament, as a badge, or for fastening some part of female dress. *Dryden.*

2. In *naval architecture*, a long, narrow, flexible piece of timber, nailed upon the outside of the ribs from the stem to the stern-post, so as to encompass the vessel lengthwise. *Totten.*

RIB'BON, *v. t.* To adorn with ribbons. *Beaum. & Fl.*

RIB'BON-GRASS, *n.* Canary grass; a plant of the genus Phalaris. *Gardner.*

RIB'IBE, *n.* A sort of stringed instrument.

RIB'LESS, *a.* Having no ribs.

RIB'RŌAST, *v. t.* [*rib* and *roast.*] To beat soundly; *a burlesque word.* *Butler.*

RIB'RŌAST-ED, *pp.* Soundly beaten.

RIB'RŌAST-ING, *ppr.* Beating soundly.

RIB'SUP-PŌRT'ED, *a.* Supported by ribs.

RIB'WŌRT, *n.* A species of plantain, Plantago lanceolata. *P. Cyc.*

RIC, } as a termination, denotes jurisdiction, or a
RICK, } district over which government is exercised, as in *bishopric*; Sax. *cyne-ric*, *king-ric.* It is the Goth. *reiki*, dominion, Sax. *rice* or *ric*; from the same root as L. *rego*, to rule, and *region.*

RIC, as a termination of names, denotes rich or powerful, as in *Alfric*, *Frederick*, like the Greek *Polycrates* and *Plutarchus.* It is the first syllable of *Richard*; Sax. *ric*, *rice.* [See RICH.]

RICE, *n.* [Fr. *riz* or *ris*; It. *riso*; Sp. and Port. *arroz*; G. *reiz* or *reiss*; D. *ryst*; Dan. *ris*; L. *oryza*; Gr. ορυζα; Eth. *rez*; Ar. ارز *arozon*; from the verb ارز *araza*, to be contracted, or to be firmly fixed.

The word is common to most of the Asiatics, Persians, Turks, Armenians, and Tartars.]

A plant of the genus Oryza, and its seed. There is only one species. This plant is cultivated in all warm climates, and the grain forms a large portion of the food of the inhabitants. In America, it grows chiefly on low, moist land, which can be overflowed. It is a light and nutritious food, and very easy of digestion. Indeed, it seems intended by the wise and benevolent Creator to be a common article of food for men in warm climates.

Several species of aquatic grasses of the genus Zizania, found in North America, are called WILD RICE. *Nuttall.*

RICE'-BIRD, (-burd,) *n.* A beautiful Asiatic bird of the finch family, so named from its depredations in the rice fields. It is the Fringilla (Loxia, Linn.) oryzivora, and is also called PADDY BIRD, and JAVA SPARROW. *P. Cyc.*

RICE'-BIRD, RICE'-BUNT-ING, } *n.* A bird of the United States, the Emberiza oryzivora; so named from its feeding on rice in the Southern States. In New England, it is called BOBOLINK, or BOB-LINCOLN. *Wilson.*

RICE'-MILK, *n.* Milk boiled up and thickened with rice.

RICE'-PA-PER, *n.* A material brought from China, and used for painting upon, and for the manufacture of fancy articles. It is obtained from a leguminous plant, the Œschynomene paludosa. *Brande. Dana.*

RICE'-PUD'DING, *n.* Pudding made of rice.

RICE'-WEE-VIL, *n.* An insect, the Calandra oryzæ, resembling the common wheat weevil, which attacks rice and Indian corn in the Southern States. *Harris.*

RICH, *a.* [Fr. *riche*; Sp. *rico*; It. *ricco*; Sax. *ric*, *rice*, *ricca*; D. *ryk*; G. *reich*; Sw. *rik*; Dan. *rig*, *riig.* This word in Saxon signifies great, noble, powerful, as well as rich. It is probable, therefore, it is connected with *ric*, dominion, L. *rego*, *regnum*, Eng. *reach*, *region*, from *extending.*]

1. Wealthy; opulent; possessing a large portion of land, goods, or money, or a larger portion than is common to other men or to men of like rank. A farmer may be *rich* with property which would not make a nobleman *rich.* An annual income of £500 sterling would make a *rich* vicar, but not a *rich* bishop. Men more willingly acknowledge others to be *richer* than to be wiser than themselves.

Abram was *rich* in cattle, in silver, and in gold. — Gen. xiii.

2. Splendid; costly; valuable; precious; sumptuous; as, a *rich* dress; a *rich* border; a *rich* silk; *rich* furniture; a *rich* present.

3. Abundant in materials; yielding great quantities of any thing valuable; as, a *rich* mine; *rich* ore.

4. Abounding in valuable ingredients or qualities; as, a *rich* odor or flavor; *rich* spices. *Waller. Baker.*

So we say, a *rich* description; a discourse *rich* in ideas.

5. Full of valuable achievements or works.

Each minute shall be *rich* in some great action. *Rowe.*

6. Fertile; fruitful; capable of producing large crops or quantities; as, a *rich* soil; *rich* land; *rich* mold. *Philips.*

7. Abundant; large; as, a *rich* crop.

8. Abundant; affording abundance; plentiful.

The gorgeous East, with *richest* hand,
Pours on her sons barbaric pearl and gold. *Milton.*

9. Full of beautiful scenery; as, a *rich* landscape; a *rich* prospect.

10. Abounding with elegant colors; as, a *rich* picture.

11. Plentifully stocked; as, pasture *rich* in flocks.

12. Strong; vivid; perfect; as, a *rich* color.

13. Having something precious; as, a grove of *rich* trees. *Milton.*

14. Abounding with nutritious qualities; as, a *rich* diet.

15. Highly-seasoned; as, *rich* paste; a *rich* dish of food.

16. Abounding with a variety of delicious food; as, a *rich* table or entertainment.

17. Containing abundance beyond wants; as, a *rich* treasury.

18. In *music*, full of sweet or harmonious sounds.

19. In *Scripture*, abounding; highly endowed with spiritual gifts; as, *rich* in faith. *James* ii.

20. Placing confidence in outward prosperity. *Matt.* xix.

21. Self-righteous; abounding, in one's own opinion, with spiritual graces. *Rev.* iii.

Rich in mercy; spoken of God, full of mercy, and ready to bestow good things on sinful men. *Eph.* ii. *Rom.* x.

The rich, used as a noun, denotes a rich man or person, or more frequently, in the *plural*, rich men or persons.

The *rich* hath many friends. — Prov. xiv.

RICH, *v. t.* To enrich. [*Not used.*] [See ENRICH.] *Gower.*

RICH'ED, (richt,) *pp.* Enriched. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

RICH'ER, *a. comp.* More rich.

RICH'ES, *n.* [Fr. *richesse*; It. *ricchezza*; Sp. *riqueza.* This is in the singular number in fact, but treated as the plural.]

1. Wealth; opulence; affluence; possessions of land, goods, or money in abundance.

Riches do not consist in having more gold and silver, but in having more in proportion, than our neighbors. *Locke.*

2. Splendid sumptuous appearance.

The *riches* of heaven's pavement, trodden gold. *Milton.*

In *Scripture*, an abundance of spiritual blessings. *Luke* xvi.

The riches of God; his fullness of wisdom, power, mercy, grace, and glory, *Eph.* i. ii.; or the abundance supplied by his works. *Ps.* civ.

The riches of Christ; his abundant fullness of spiritual and eternal blessings for men. *Eph.* iii.

The riches of a state or kingdom, consist less in a full treasury than in the productiveness of its soil and manufactures, and in the industry of its inhabitants.

RICH'EST, *a. superl.* Most rich.

RICH'LY, *adv.* With riches; with opulence; with abundance of goods or estate; with ample funds; as, a hospital *richly* endowed.

In Belmont is a lady *richly* left. *Shak.*

2. Gayly; splendidly; magnificently; as, *richly* dressed; *richly* ornamented.

3. Plenteously; abundantly; amply; as, to be *richly* paid for services. The reading of ancient authors will *richly* reward us for the perusal.

4. Truly; really; abundantly; fully; as, a chastisement *richly* deserved. *Addison.*

RICH'LY-WOOD-ED, *a.* Abounding with wood. *Irving.*

RICH'NESS, *n.* Opulence; wealth. *Sidney.*

2. Finery; splendor. *Johnson.*

3. Fertility; fecundity; fruitfulness; the qualities which render productive; as, the *richness* of a soil. *Addison.*

4. Fullness; abundance; as, the *richness* of a treasury.

5. Quality of abounding with something valuable; as, the *richness* of a mine or an ore; the *richness* of milk or of cane-juice.

6. Abundance of any ingredient or quality; as, the *richness* of spices or of fragrance.

7. Abundance of beautiful scenery; as, the *richness* of a landscape or prospect.

8. Abundance of nutritious qualities; as, the *richness* of diet.

9. Abundance of high seasoning; as, the *richness* of cake.

10. Strength; vividness; or whatever constitutes perfection; as, the *richness* of color or coloring.

11. Abundance of imagery or of striking ideas; as, *richness* of description.

RI-CIN'IC AC'ID, *n.* A substance obtained by dis-

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filling castor-oil at a high temperature; so called from *Ricinus*, the generic name of the castor-oil plant. *Brande.*

RICK, *n.* [Sax. *hreac* or *hrig*; Ir. *cruach*; W. *crug*, a *rick*, an apostem, a heap, a stack, a hillock; *crugaw*, to heap or pile, to swell, to grow into an apostem. It coincides with the G. *rücken*, D. *rug*, the back, Eng. *ridge*.]

A heap or pile of grain or hay in the field or open air, but sheltered with a covering of some kind. In *America*, we usually give this name to a long pile; the round and conical pile being called STACK. In *the north of England*, it is said, this name is given to small piles of corn in the field. *Mortimer.*

RICK'ETS, *n. pl.* [In technical language, *rachia*, Gr. ῥαχίτις, from ῥαχις, back or spine, Eng. *rack*, applied to the neck piece of meat; Sp. *raquitis*, the rickets. See RACK and RIDGE.]

A disease which affects children, and which is characterized by a bulky head, a crooked spine, depressed ribs, enlarged and spongy articular epiphyses, tumid abdomen, short stature, flabby and wrinkled flesh, together with clear and often premature mental faculties. *Good.*

RICK'ET-Y, *a.* Affected with rickets. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Weak; feeble in the joints; imperfect.

RIC'O-CHET, (rik'o-shet *or* rik-o-shā',) *n.* [Fr., a rebounding, as of some flat substance striking on the surface of water.]

In *gunnery*, the firing of guns, mortars, or howitzers, usually with small charges, and elevated a few degrees, so as to carry the balls or shells just over the parapet, and cause them to rebound or roll along the opposite rampart. This is called *ricochet firing*, and the batteries are called *ricochet batteries*. *Encyc.*

[The verb RICOCHET having been naturalized as an English word, it is desirable that the noun should likewise have the English pronunciation.]

RIC-O-CHET', (rik-o-shet',) *v. t.* To operate upon by ricochet firing. [See RICOCHET, *n.*] *P. Cyc.*

RIC-O-CHET'TED, (-shet'-,) *pp.* Operated upon by ricochet firing.

RIC-O-CHET'TING, (-shet'-,) *ppr.* or *a.* Operating upon by ricochet firing; as, *ricochetting* batteries.

RIC'TURE, *n.* A gaping. [*P. Cyc.*

RID, *pret.* of RIDE.

RID, *v. t.*; *pret.* RID; *pp.* id. [Sax. *ahreddan* or *hreddan*; D. *redden*; G. *retten* or *erretten*; Dan. *redder*; allied, probably, to W. *rhidiaw*, to secrete, to drain, that is, to separate or drive off, whence *riddle*. See Class Rd, No. 63, 69.]

1. To free; to deliver; *properly*, to separate, and thus to deliver or save.

That he might *rid* him out of their hands.—Gen. xxxvii.
I will *rid* you out of their bondage.—Ex. vi.

2. To separate; to drive away.

I will *rid* evil beasts out of the land.—Lev. xxvi.

[*This use is not common.*]

3. To free; to clear; to disencumber; as, to *rid* one of his care. It is not easy to *rid* the sea of pirates. *B. Jonson.*

Resolved at once to *rid* himself of pain. *Dryden.*

4. To dispatch.

For willingness *rids* away. *Shak.*

5. To drive away; to remove by violence; to destroy.

Ah, death's men! you have *rid* this sweet young prince. *Shak.*

RID, *pp.* or *a.* Free; clear; as, to be *rid* of trouble.

To get rid of; to free one's self. *Addison.*

RID'DANCE, *n.* Deliverance; a setting free; as, *riddance* from all adversity. *Hooker.*

2. Disencumbrance. *Shak.*

3. The act of clearing away. *Milton.*

Thou shalt not make clean *riddance* of the corners of thy field.—Lev. xxiii.

RID'DEN, } *pp.* of RIDE.
RID,

RID'DING, *ppr.* Freeing; clearing; disencumbering.

RID'DLE, (rid'dl,) *n* [Sax. *hriddel*; W. *rhidyll*, from *rhidiaw*, to secrete, to separate; Corn. *ridar* or *krodar*; Arm. *ridell* or *croezr*; Ir. *criathar*, a riddle; *cratham*, to shake; G. *rütteln*, to shake, to riddle; W. *crydu*, to shake; allied to *rid* and to *cradle*, from driving. See CRADLE.]

An instrument for cleaning grain, being a large sieve with a perforated bottom, which permits the grain to pass through it, but retains the chaff.

Note.—The machines now used have nearly superseded the riddle.

RID'DLE, *v. t.* To separate, as grain from the chaff with a riddle; as, to *riddle* wheat.

2. To perforate with balls; to make little holes in; as, a house *riddled* with shot.

RID'DLE, *n.* [Sax. *rædelse*; D. *raadzel*; G. *räthsel*; from Sax. *ræden*, D. *raaden*, G. *rathen*, to counsel or advise, also to guess. See READ.]

1. An enigma; something proposed for conjecture, or that is to be solved by conjecture; a puzzling question; an ambiguous proposition. *Judges* xiv. *Milton.*

2. Any thing ambiguous or puzzling. *Hudibras.*

RID'DLE, *v. t.* To solve; to explain; but we generally use UNRIDDLE, which is more proper.

Riddle me this, and guess him if you can. *Dryden.*

RID'DLE, *v. i.* To speak ambiguously, obscurely, or enigmatically. *Shak.*

RID'DLED, *pp.* Separated, as with a riddle; perforated.

RID'DLER, *n.* One who speaks ambiguously or obscurely. *Horne.*

RID'DLING, *n.* That which is deposited by riddling.

RID'DLING-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a riddle; secretly. *Donne.*

RIDE, *v. i.*; *pret.* RODE or RID; *pp.* RID, RIDDEN. [Sax. *ridan*; G. *reiten*; D. *ryden*; Sw. *rida*; Dan. *ride*; W. *rhedu*, to run; L. *rheda*, a chariot or vehicle; Hindoo, *ratha*, id.; Sax. *rad*, a riding or a *road*; Ir. *ratha*, *riadh*, a running; *reatham*, to run; *ridire*, a knight; allied to *ready*, G. *bereit*; *bereiten*, to ride, and to get *ready*. (See READY.) Class Rd, No. 5, 9.]

1. To be carried on horseback, or on any beast, or in any vehicle. We *ride* on a horse, on a camel, in a coach, chariot, wagon, &c.

[In England, present usage confines the verb *ride* chiefly to motion on horseback, and when an excursion in a carriage or other vehicle is intended, the expression is ordinarily to *take a drive*. This distinction has sprung up within the last hundred years, and is not yet introduced into most English dictionaries. Nor is *ride* wholly confined to motion on a horse, since the English speak of *riding* in a stage-coach on a journey, &c. Still, to an English ear, the word *ride*, without *qualification*, naturally suggests but one idea—that of being borne on a horse. Whenever an *excursion* is spoken of, the expression is uniformly to *ride* or to *take a drive*, according to the nature of the conveyance. In all other cases, as of traveling, &c., whenever motion in a vehicle is intended, the qualifying clause is added, so that *ride*, standing by itself, always means motion on horseback. This usage, though gaining ground, does not yet prevail, to any great extent, in America.—*Ed.*]

2. To be borne on or in a fluid. A ship *rides* at anchor; the ark *rode* on a flood; a balloon *rides* in the air.

He *rode* on a cherub and did fly; yea, he did fly on the wings of the wind.—Ps. xviii.

3. To be supported in motion.

Strong as the axle-tree
On which heaven *rides*. *Shak.*

4. To practice riding. He *rides* often for his health.

5. To manage a horse well.

He *rode*, he fenced, he moved with graceful ease. *Dryden.*

6. To be supported by something subservient; to sit.

On whose foolish honesty
My practices *rid* easy. *Shak.*

To ride easy, in *seamen's language*, is when a ship does not labor or feel a great strain on her cables.

To ride hard, is when a ship pitches violently, so as to strain her cables, masts, and hull.

To ride out, as a gale, signifies that a ship does not drive during a storm.

RIDE, *v. t.* To sit on, so as to be carried; as, to *ride* a horse.

They *ride* the air in whirlwind. *Milton.*

2. To manage insolently at will; as in priest-*ridden*.

The nobility could no longer endure to be *ridden* by bakers, cobblers, and brewers. *Swift.*

3. To carry. [*Local.*]

RIDE, *n.* An excursion on horseback or in a vehicle.

[In England, present usage confines a *ride* to motion on horseback, and applies the term *drive* to an excursion in a carriage or other vehicle. See the verb.—*Ed.*]

2. A saddle horse. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

3. A road cut in a wood or through a ground, for the amusement of riding; a riding.

RI-DEAU', (re-dō',) *n.* [Fr.] A small mound of earth.

RID'ER, *n.* One who is borne on a horse or other beast, or in a vehicle. [See remarks on RIDE.]

2. One who breaks or manages a horse. *Shak.*

3. The matrix of an ore. *Gregory.*

4. An addition to a manuscript or other document, inserted after its completion; or a separate piece of paper; an additional clause, as to a bill in parliament.

5. In *ship-building*, a sort of interior rib fixed occasionally in a ship's hold, opposite to some of the timbers, to which they are bolted, and reaching from the keelson to the beams of the lower deck, to strengthen her frame. *Totten.*

6. A name given to the second tier of casks in a vessel's hold. *Totten.*

RID'ER-LESS, *a.* Having no rider.

RIDGE, (rij,) *n.* [Sax. *rig*, *ricg*, *hric*, *hriog*, the back; Sw. *rygg*; D. *rug*; G. *rücken*; Ice. *hriggur*. The Welsh has *rhig*, a notch or groove, and *rhyg*, a trench or furrow between ridges. The Dutch has *reeks*, a ridge, chain, or series, and the Dan. *rekke* is a row, rank, range, a file, and a *ridge*, from the root of *rekker*, to reach. If connected with the latter word, the primary sense is, to draw or stretch, L. *rugo*.]

1. The back or top of the back. *Hudibras.*

2. A long or continued range of hills or mountains; or the upper part of such a range. We say, a long *ridge* of hills, or the highest *ridge*. *Milton. Ray.*

3. A steep elevation, eminence, or protuberance.

Part rise in crystal wall, or *ridge* direct. *Milton.*

4. A long, rising land, or a strip of ground thrown up by a plow or left between furrows. *Ps.* lxv. *Mortimer.*

5. The top or upper angle of the roof of a building. *Moxon.*

6. Any long elevation of land.

7. *Ridges* of a horse's mouth, are wrinkles or risings of flesh in the roof of the mouth. *Far. Dict.*

RIDGE, *v. t.* To form a ridge; as, bristles that *ridge* the back of a boar. *Milton.*

2. In *tillage*, to form into ridges with the plow. The farmers in Connecticut *ridge* their land for maize, leaving a balk between two ridges.

3. To wrinkle. *Cowper.*

RIDG'ED, *pp.* Formed into a ridge; wrinkled.

RIDG'IL, } *n.* The male of any beast half gelt.
RIDG'LING, } *Encyc.*

RIDG'ING, *ppr.* Forming into a ridge; wrinkling.

RIDG'Y, (rij'e,) *a.* Having a ridge or ridges; rising in a ridge. *Dryden.*

RID'I-CULE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *ridiculum*, from *rideo*, to laugh or laugh at; Fr. *rider*, to wrinkle, to bend the brow; Arm. *redenna*.]

1. Contemptuous laughter, or rather remarks designed to awaken laughter with some degree of contempt; derision. It expresses less than *scorn*. Ridicule is aimed at what is not only laughable, but improper, absurd, or despicable. Sacred subjects should never be treated with *ridicule*. [See LUDICROUS.]

Ridicule is too rough an entertainment for the polished and refined. It is banished from France, and is losing ground in England. *Kames.*

2. That species of writing which excites contempt with laughter. It differs from *burlesque*, which may excite laughter without contempt, or it may provoke derision. *Kames.*

Ridicule and *derision* are not exactly the same, as *derision* is applied to persons only, and *ridicule* to persons or things. We *deride* the man, but *ridicule* the man or his performances.

RID'I-CULE, *v. t.* To laugh at with expressions of contempt; to deride.

2. To treat with contemptuous merriment, to expose to contempt or derision by writing.

RID'I-CULE, *a.* Ridiculous. [*Not in use.*]

RID'I-CUL-ED, *pp.* Treated with laughter and contempt; derided.

RID'I-CUL-ER, *n.* One that ridicules. *Chesterfield.*

RID'I-CUL-ING, *ppr.* Laughing at in contempt; exposing to contempt and derision.

RI-DIC'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *ridiculus*; It. *ridicoloso*.]

That may justly excite laughter with contempt; as, a *ridiculous* dress; *ridiculous* behavior. A fop and a dandy are *ridiculous* in their dress.

RI-DIC'U-LOUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner worthy of contemptuous merriment; as, a man *ridiculously* vain.

RI-DIC'U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being ridiculous; as, the *ridiculousness* of worshiping idols.

RID'ING, *ppr.* [from *ride*.] Passing or traveling on a beast or in a vehicle; floating.

2. *a.* Employed to travel on any occasion.

No suffragan bishop shall have more than one *riding* apparitor. *Ayliffe.*

RID'ING, *n.* A road cut in a wood or through a ground, for the diversion of riding therein. *Sidney. Encyc.*

2. [Corrupted from *trithing*, third.] One of the three intermediate jurisdictions between a three and a hundred, into which the county of York, in England, is divided, anciently under the government of a reeve. *Blackstone.*

RID'ING-CLERK, *n.* In *England*, one of the six clerks in chancery. *Ash.*

RID'ING-COAT, *n.* A coat for riding on a journey. *Swift.*

RID'ING-HAB-IT, *n.* A garment worn by females when they ride or travel. *Guardian.*

RID'ING-HOOD, *n.* A hood used by females when they ride; a kind of cloak with a hood.

RID'ING-SCHOOL, (-skool,) *n.* A school or place where the art of riding is taught. It may, in some places, be called a RIDING-HOUSE.

RI-DOT'TO, *n.* [It., from L. *reductus*.]

A favorite Italian public entertainment consisting of music and dancing; held generally on fast eves.

RIE. See RYE. [*Brande.*

RIFE, *a.* [Sax. *ryfe*. Qu. Heb. רבה, to multiply.]

Prevailing; prevalent. It is used of epidemic diseases.

The plague was then *rife* in Hungary. *Knolles.*

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RIFE'LY, *adv.* Prevalently; frequently.

It was *rifely* reported that the Turks were coming in a great fleet. *Knolles.*

RIFE'NESS, *n.* Frequency; prevalence. *Arbuthnot.*

RIFF'RAFF, *n.* [Fr. *rifler*; G. *raffen*, to sweep; Dan. *rips, raps.*]

Sweepings; refuse. *Hall.*

RI'FLE, *v. t.* [Fr. *rifler*, to *rifle*, to sweep away; allied probably to *friper* and *griveler*; G. *raffen*, to sweep; *riffeln*, to hatchel. This is one of the family of *rip, rive, reap, raffle*, L. *rapio*, W. *rheibiaw*, D. *ryven*, to grate, Eng. *rub*, &c.]

1. To seize and bear away by force; to snatch away.

Till time shall *rifle* every youthful grace. *Pope.*

2. To strip; to rob; to pillage; to plunder.

You have *rifled* my master. *L'Estrange.*

RI'FLE, *n.* [Dan. *rifle*, or *riffle*, the *rifle* of a gun; *riffelbösse*, a rifle gun; G. *reifeln*, to chamfer, to *rifle*. This word belongs to the family of *rip, rive*, L. *rapio*, &c., supra. The word means primarily a channel or groove.]

1. A gun about the usual length and size of a musket, the inside of whose barrel is *rifled*, that is, grooved, or formed with spiral channels.

2. An instrument used for sharpening scythes. [*America.*]

RI'FLE, *v. t.* To groove; to channel.

RI'FLED, *pp.* Seized and carried away by violence; pillaged; channeled.

RI'FLE-MAN, *n.* A man armed with a rifle.

RI'FLER, *n.* A robber; one that seizes and bears away by violence.

RI'FLING, *ppr.* Plundering; seizing and carrying away by violence; grooving.

RIFT, *n.* [from *rive.*] A cleft; a fissure; an opening made by riving or splitting. *Milton. Dryden.*

RIFT, *n.* [D. *rif.*]

A shallow place in a stream; a fording place. [*Local.*]

RIFT, *v. t.* To cleave; to rive; to split; as, to *rift* an oak or a rock. *Milton. Pope.*

RIFT, *v. i.* To burst open; to split.

Timber — not apt to *rift* with ordinance. *Bacon.*

2. To belch; to break wind. [*Local.*]

RIFT'ED, *pp.* Split; rent; cleft.

RIFT'ING, *ppr.* Splitting; cleaving; bursting.

RIG, *n.* [Sax.] A ridge, which see.

RIG, *v. t.* [Sax. *wrigan*, to put on, to cover, whence Sax. *hrægle*, a garment, contracted into *rail*, in *night-rail.*]

1. To dress; to put on; when applied to persons, not elegant, but rather a ludicrous word, to express the putting on of a gay, flaunting, or unusual dress.

Jack was *rigged* out in his gold and silver lace, with a feather in his cap. *L'Estrange.*

2. To furnish with apparatus or gear; to fit with tackling; as, to *rig* a purchase.

3. *To rig a ship*, in *seamen's language*, is to fit the shrouds, stays, braces, &c., to their respective masts and yards. *Mar. Dict.*

RIG, *n.* [See the verb.] Dress.

2. The peculiar manner of fitting the masts and rigging to the hull of a vessel; as, schooner *rig*, ship *rig*, &c. *Brande.*

3. Bluster. [*Not used.*] *Burke.*

4. A romp; a wanton; a strumpet.

To run the rig; to play a wanton trick.

To run the rig upon; to practice a sportive trick on.

RIG, *v. i.* To play the wanton.

RIG-A-DOON', *n.* [Fr. *rigodon.*]

A gay, brisk dance performed by one couple, and said to have been borrowed from Provence, in France. *Encyc.*

RI-GA'TION, *n.* [L. *rigatio*, from *rigo*, Gr. βρεχω. See RAIN.]

The act of watering; but IRRIGATION is generally used.

RI'GEL, *n.* A fixed star of the first magnitude in the left foot of Orion.

RIG'GED, *pp.* Dressed; furnished with shrouds, stays, &c., as a ship.

RIG'GER, *n.* One that rigs or dresses; one whose occupation is to fit the rigging of a ship.

2. A cylindrical pulley or drum in machinery. *Hebert.*

RIG'GING, *ppr.* Dressing; fitting with shrouds, braces, &c.

RIG'GING, *n.* Dress; tackle; *particularly*, the ropes which support the masts, extend and contract the sails, &c., of a ship. This is of two kinds: *standing* rigging, as the shrouds and stays, and *running* rigging, comprehending all those ropes used in bracing the yards, making and shortening sail, &c., such as braces, sheets, halliards, clewlines, &c. *Brande. Totten.*

RIG'GISH, *a.* Wanton; lewd. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

RIG'GLE, *v. i.* To move one way and the other. [See WRIGGLE.]

RIGHT, (rīte,) *a.* [Sax. *riht, reht*; D. *regt*; G. *recht*; Dan. *rigtig*; Sw. *ricktig*; It. *retto*; Sp. *recto*; L. *rectus*, from the root of *rego*, properly to strain or stretch, whence *straight*; Sax. *recan.* See Class Rg, No. 18, 46, 47.]

Properly, strained; stretched to straightness; hence,

1. Straight. A *right* line, in *geometry*, is the shortest line that can be drawn or imagined between two points. A *right* line may be horizontal, perpendicular, or inclined to the plane of the horizon.

2. Direct or upright; opposed to OBLIQUE; as, *right* ascension; a *right* sphere.

3. In *morals* and *religion*, just; equitable; accordant to the standard of truth and justice, or the will of God. That alone is *right* in the sight of God, which is consonant to his will or law; this being the only perfect standard of truth and justice. In social and political affairs, that is *right* which is consonant to the laws and customs of a country, provided these laws and customs are not repugnant to the laws of God. A man's intentions may be *right*, though his actions may be wrong in consequence of a defect in judgment.

4. Fit; suitable; proper; becoming. In things indifferent, or which are regulated by no positive law, that is *right* which is best suited to the character, occasion, or purpose, or which is fitted to produce some good effect. It is *right* for a rich man to dress himself and his family in expensive clothing, which it would not be *right* for a poor man to purchase. It is *right* for every man to choose his own time for eating or exercise.

Right is a relative term; what may be *right* for one end, may be *wrong* for another.

5. Lawful; as the *right* heir of an estate.

6. True; not erroneous or wrong; according to fact.

If there be no prospect beyond the grave, the inference is certainly *right*, "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die." *Locke.*

7. Correct; passing a true judgment; not mistaken or wrong.

You are *right*, justice, and you weigh this well. *Shak.*

8. Not left, but its opposite; most convenient or dextrous; as, the *right* hand, which is generally most strong or most convenient in use.

9. Most favorable or convenient.

The lady has been disappointed on the *right* side. *Spectator.*

10. Properly placed, disposed, or adjusted; orderly; well-regulated.

11. Well-performed, as an art or act.

12. Most direct; as, the *right* way from London to Oxford.

13. Being on the same side as the right hand; as, the *right* side.

14. Being on the right hand of a person whose face is toward the mouth of a river; as, the *right* bank of the Hudson.

15. Denoting the side which was designed to go outward, as the *right* side of a piece of cloth.

RIGHT, *adv.* In a right or straight line; directly.

Let thine eyes look *right* on. — Prov. iv.

2. According to the law or will of God, or to the standard of truth and justice; as, to judge *right.*

3. According to any rule of art.

You with strict discipline instructed *right.* *Roscommon.*

4. According to fact or truth; as, to tell a story *right.*

5. In a great degree; very; as, *right* humble; *right* noble; *right* valiant. [*Obsolescent or inelegant.*]

6. It is prefixed to titles, as in *right* honorable, *right* reverend.

RIGHT is used elliptically for *it is right, what you say is right, it is true*, &c.

Right, cries his lordship. *Pope.*

On the right; on the side with the right hand.

RIGHT, (rīte,) *n.* Conformity to the will of God, or to his law, the perfect standard of truth and justice. In *the literal sense*, *right* is a straight line of conduct, and *wrong* a crooked one. *Right*, therefore, is rectitude or straightness, and perfect rectitude is found only in an infinite Being and his will.

2. Conformity to human laws, or to other human standard of truth, propriety, or justice. When laws are definite, *right* and wrong are easily ascertained and understood. In arts, there are some principles and rules which determine what is *right*. In many things indifferent, or left without positive law, we are to judge what is *right* by fitness or propriety, by custom, civility, or other circumstances.

3. Justice; that which is due or proper; as, to do *right* to everyman.

Long love to her has borne the faithful knight,
And well deserved, had fortune done him *right.* *Dryden.*

4. Freedom from error; conformity with truth or fact.

Seldom your opinions err,
Your eyes are always in the *right.* *Prior.*

5. Just claim; legal title; ownership; the legal power of exclusive possession; enjoyment. In hereditary monarchies, a *right* to the throne vests in the heir on the decease of the king. A deed vests the *right* of possession in the purchaser of land. Right and possession are very different things. We often have occasion to demand and sue for *rights* not in *possession.*

6. Just claim by courtesy, customs, or the principles of civility and decorum. Every man has a *right* to civil treatment. The magistrate has a *right* to respect.

7. Just claim by sovereignty; prerogative. God, as the Author of all things, has a *right* to govern and dispose of them at his pleasure.

8. That which justly belongs to one.

Born free, he sought his *right.* *Dryden.*

9. Property; interest.

A subject in his prince may claim a *right.* *Dryden.*

10. Just claim; immunity; privilege. All men have a *right* to the secure enjoyment of life, personal safety, liberty, and property. We deem the *right* of trial by jury invaluable, particularly in the case of crimes. *Rights* are natural, civil, political, religious, personal, and public.

11. Authority; legal power. The sheriff has a *right* to arrest a disturber of the peace.

12. In *the United States*, a tract of land; or a share or proportion of property, as in a mine or manufactory.

13. The side opposite to the left; as, on the *right.* Look to the *right.*

14. The side which was designed to go outward; as, the *right* side of a piece of cloth.

To rights; in a direct line; straight. [*Unusual.*] *Woodward.*

2. Directly; soon.

To set to rights; } to put into good order; to ad-
To put to rights; } just: to regulate what is out of order.

Bill of rights; a list of rights; a paper containing a declaration of rights, or the declaration itself.

Writ of right; a writ which lies to recover lands in fee-simple, unjustly withheld from the true owner. *Blackstone.*

RIGHT, (rīte,) *v. t.* To do justice to; to relieve from wrong; as, to *right* an injured person. *Taylor.*

2. In *seamen's language*, to *right a vessel*, is to restore her to an upright position after careening.

To right the helm; to place it in the middle of the ship.

RIGHT, *v. i.* To rise with the masts erect, as a ship.

RIGHT AN''GLE, (rīte'ang'gl,) *n.* In *geometry*, an angle of ninety degrees, or one fourth of a circle.

RIGHT'-AN''GLED, (rīt'ang'gld,) *a.* Containing a right angle or right angles.

RIGHT'ED, *pp.* Relieved from injustice; set upright.

RIGHT'EN, (rīt'n,) *v. t.* [Sax. *gerihtan.*]

To do justice to. [*Obs.*]

RIGHT'EOUS, (rī'chus,) *a.* [Sax. *rihtwise*; *right* and *wise*, manner, as in *otherwise, lengthwise.*]

1. Just; accordant to the divine law. *Applied to persons*, it denotes one who is holy in heart, and observant of the divine commands in practice; as, a *righteous* man. *Applied to things*, it denotes consonant to the divine will or to justice; as, a *righteous* act. It is used chiefly in theology, and applied to God, to his testimonies, and to his saints.

The righteous, in *Scripture*, denote the servants of God, the saints.

2. Just; equitable; merited.

And I thy *righteous* doom will bless. *Dryden.*

RIGHT'EOUS-ED, (rī'chust,) *a.* Made righteous.

RIGHT'EOUS-LY, (rī'chus-ly,) *adv.* Justly; in accordance with the laws of justice; equitably; as, a criminal *righteously* condemned.

Thou shalt judge the people *righteously.* — Ps. lxvii.

RIGHT'EOUS-NESS, (rī'chus-ness,) *n.* Purity of heart and rectitude of life; conformity of heart and life to the divine law. *Righteousness*, as used in Scripture and theology, in which it is chiefly used, is nearly equivalent to *holiness*, comprehending holy principles and affections of heart, and conformity of life to the divine law. It includes all we call justice, honesty, and virtue, with holy affections; in short, it is true religion.

2. *Applied to God*, the perfection or holiness of his nature; exact rectitude; faithfulness.

3. The active and passive obedience of Christ, by which the law of God is fulfilled. *Dan.* ix.

4. The cause of our justification.

The Lord our *righteousness.* — Jer. xxiii.

RIGHT'ER, *n.* One who sets right; one who does justice or redresses wrong.

RIGHT'FUL, *a.* Having the right or just claim according to established laws; as, the *rightful* heir to a throne or an estate.

2. Being by right, or by just claim; as, a *rightful* lord; *rightful* property; *rightful* judge.

3. Just; consonant to justice; as, a *rightful* cause; a *rightful* war. *Prior.*

RIGHT'FUL-LY, *adv.* According to right, law, or justice; as, a title *rightfully* vested.

RIGHT'FUL-NESS, *n.* Justice; accordance with the rules of right; as, the *rightfulness* of a claim to lands or tenements.

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2. Moral rectitude.

But still, although we fail of perfect *righfulness*. *Sidney.* [*Not usual.*]

RIGHT'-HAND, *n.* The hand opposite to the left, usually the most employed, the strongest, most convenient, or dextrous hand, and hence its name in other languages, as well as in ours.

RIGHT'-HAND'ED, *a.* Using the right hand more easily than the left.

RIGHT'-HEART-ED, *a.* Having right dispositions.

RIGHT'ING, *ppr.* Doing justice to; setting upright.

RIGHT'LESS, *a.* Destitute of right.

RIGHT'LY, *adv.* According to justice; according to the divine will or moral rectitude; as, duty *rightly* performed.

2. Properly; fitly; suitably; as, a person *rightly* named.

3. According to truth or fact; not erroneously. He has *rightly* conjectured.

4. Honestly; uprightly. *Shak.*

5. Exactly.

Thou didst not *rightly* see. *Dryden.*

6. Straightly; directly. [*Not in use.*] *Ascham.*

RIGHT'-MIND-ED, *a.* Having a right or honest mind. *Taylor.*

RIGHT'-MIND'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of having a right mind.

RIGHT'NESS, *n.* Correctness; conformity to truth or to the divine will, which is the standard of moral rectitude. It is important that a man should have such persuasion of the *rightness* of his conscience as to exclude rational doubt. *South.*

2. Straightness; as, the *rightness* of a line. *Bacon.*

RIGHT'-RUN-NING, *a.* Straight running. *Phillips.*

RIGHT WHALE, *n.* The common whale, from whose mouth whalebone is obtained, as distinguished from the spermaceti whale.

RIG'ID, *a.* [Fr. *rigide*; It. and Sp. *rigido*; L. *rigidus*, from *rigeo*; Gr. ῥιγόω, to be stiff; ῥιγος, stiff, whence L. *frigeo*, *frigidus*; Eth. ረገዐ *raga*, Heb. רגע, to be still, to be stiff or rigid. Class Rg, No. 3, 27. The primary sense is probably to strain or extend.]

1. Stiff; not pliant; not easily bent. It is applied to bodies or substances that are naturally soft or flexible, but not fluid. We never say a *rigid* stone or *rigid* iron, nor do we say *rigid* ice; but we say an animal body or limb, when cold, is *rigid*. *Rigid* is then opposed to FLEXIBLE, but expresses less than INFLEXIBLE.

2. Strict in opinion, practice, or discipline; severe in temper; opposed to LAX or INDULGENT; as, a *rigid* father or master; a *rigid* officer.

3. Strict; exact; as, a *rigid* law or rule; *rigid* discipline; *rigid* criticism.

4. Severely just; as, a *rigid* sentence or judgment.

5. Exactly according to the sentence or law; as, *rigid* execution.

RI-GID'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *rigidité*; L. *rigiditas*.]

1. Stiffness; want of pliability; the quality of resisting change of form; opposed to FLEXIBILITY, DUCTILITY, MALLEABILITY, and SOFTNESS. *Hebert.*

2. Stiffness of appearance or manner; want of ease or airy elegance. *Wotton.*

RIG'ID-LY, *adv.* Stiffly; unpliantly.

2. Severely; strictly; exactly; without laxity, indulgence, or abatement; as, to judge *rigidly*; to criticize *rigidly*; to execute a law *rigidly*.

RIG'ID-NESS, *n.* Stiffness of a body; the quality of not being easily bent; as, the *rigidness* of a limb, or of flesh.

2. Severity of temper; strictness in opinion or practice; but expressing less than INFLEXIBILITY.

RIG'LET, *n.* A flat, thin piece of wood, a reglet, which see.

RIG'MA-ROLE, *n.* A succession of confused or nonsensical statements; often used as an adjective; as, a *rigmarole* story. *Goldsmith.*

RIG'OL, *n.* A circle; a diadem. *Shak.*

RIG'OLL, *n.* A musical instrument, consisting of several sticks bound together, but separated by bends. *Encyc.*

RIG'OR, *n.* [L., from *rigeo*, to be stiff; Fr. *rigueur*.]

1. Stiffness; rigidness; as, Gorgonian *rigor*. *Milton.*

2. In *medicine*, a sense of chilliness, with contraction of the skin; a convulsive shuddering or slight tremor, as in the cold fit of a fever. *Coxe. Encyc. Parr.*

3. Stiffness of opinion or temper; severity; sternness.

All his *rigor* is turned to grief and pity. *Denham.*

4. Severity of life; austerity; voluntary submission to pain, abstinence, or mortification. *Fell.*

5. Strictness; exactness without allowance, latitude, or indulgence; as, the *rigor* of criticism; to execute a law with *rigor*; to enforce moral duties with *rigor*.

6. Violence; fury. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

7. Hardness; solidity. [*Unusual.*] *Dryden.*

8. Severity; asperity; as, the *rigors* of a cold winter.

RIG'OR-IST, *n.* One very rigorous; a name sometimes given to the extreme Jansenists. *Brande.*

RIG'OR-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *rigoureux*.]

1. Severe; allowing no abatement or mitigation; as, a *rigorous* officer of justice.

2. Severe; exact; strict; without abatement or relaxation; as, a *rigorous* execution of law; an enforcement of *rigorous* discipline.

3. Exact; strict; scrupulously accurate; as, a *rigorous* definition or demonstration.

4. Severe; very cold; as, a *rigorous* winter.

RIG'OR-OUS-LY, *adv.* Severely; without relaxation, abatement, or mitigation; as, a sentence *rigorously* executed.

2. Strictly; exactly; with scrupulous nicety; rigidly.

The people would examine his works more *rigorously* than himself. *Dryden.*

RIG'OR-OUS-NESS, *n.* Severity without relaxation or mitigation; exactness. *Ash.*

2. Severity.

RI-LIE'VO, (-lē'vo,) *n.* [It.] In *architecture*. [See RELIEF.]

RILL, *n.* [In G. *rille*, W. *rhill*, is a groove, trench, channel, the root of *drill*. In Sw. *strila* is to run or glide; Dan. *ryller*, to ramble.]

A small brook; a rivulet; a streamlet. *Milton.*

RILL, *v. i.* To run in a small stream, or in streamlets *Prior.*

RILL'ET, *n.* A small stream; a rivulet. *Drayton.*

RIM, *n.* [Sax. *rima* and *reoma*, a rim, a ream; W. *rhim* and *rhimp*, a rim, edge, termination; hence *crimp*, a sharp ridge; *crimpiaw*, to form into a ridge, also to pinch. *Rim*, like *ramp*, *ramble*, is from extending; the extremity. In Russ. *kroma* is a border.]

1. The border, edge, or margin of a thing; as, the *rim* of a kettle or basin; usually applied to things circular or curving.

2. The lower part of the belly or abdomen. *Brown.*

RIM, *v. t.* To put on a rim or hoop at the border.

RIME, *n.* [Sax. *hrim*; Ice. *hrym*; D. *rym*. The French write this *frimas*, Arm. *frim*; probably allied to *cream*. In G. it is *reif*, D. *ryp*.]

White or hoar frost; congealed dew or vapor. *Bacon.*

RIME, *n.* [L. *rima*; Sw. *remna*, whence *remna*, to split; perhaps from the root of *rive*.]

A chink; a fissure; a rent or long aperture. [*Not in use.*]

RIME, *v. i.* To freeze or congeal into hoar frost.

RI'MOSE, } *a.* [L. *rimosus*, from *rima*.]
RI'MOUS, }

In *natural history*, chinky; abounding with clefts, cracks, or chinks, like those in the bark of trees.

RI-MOS'I-TY, *n.* The state of being rimose or chinky.

RIM'PLE, *n.* [Sax. *hrympelli*.]

A fold or wrinkle. [See RUMPLE.]

RIM'PLE, *v. t.* To rumple; to wrinkle.

RIM'PLING, *n.* Undulation.

RI'MY, *a.* [from *rime*.] Abounding with rime; frosty. *Harvey.*

RIND, *n.* [Sax. *rind* or *hrind*; G. *rinde*; Gr. ῥινος; W. *croen*, skin.]

The skin or coat of fruit that may be pared or peeled off; also, the bark of trees. *Dryden. Milton. Encyc.*

RIND, *v. t.* To bark; to decorticate. [*Not in use.*]

RIN'DLE, *n.* [from the root of *run*; Dan. *rinder*, to flow.]

A small watercourse or gutter. *Ash.*

RIN-FOR-ZAN'DO, (-fort-san'do,) *n.* [It.] In *music*, a direction to the performer denoting that the sound is to be increased. *Busby.*

RING, *n.* [Sax. *ring* or *hring*; D. *ring* or *kring*; G. D. and Sw. *ring*, a circle; Sw. *kring*, about, around. This coincides with *ring*, to sound, and with *wring*, to twist; G. *ringen*, to ring or sound, and to wrestle. The sense is, to strain or stretch, and *n* is probably not radical. The root, then, belongs to Class Rg.]

1. A circle, or a circular line, or any thing in the form of a circular line or hoop. Thus we say of men, they formed themselves into a *ring*, to see a wrestling match; *rings* of gold were made for the ark. *Ex.* XXV. *Rings* of gold or other material are worn on the fingers, and sometimes in the ears, as ornaments.

2. A circular course.

Place me, O, place me in the dusty *ring*,
Where youthful charioteers contend for glory. *Smith.*

RING, *n.* [from the verb.] A sound; *particularly*, the sound of metals; as, the *ring* of a bell.

2. Any loud sound, or the sounds of numerous voices; or sound continued, repeated, or reverberated; as, the *ring* of acclamations. *Bacon.*

3. A chime, or set of bells harmonically tuned. *Prior.*

RING, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* RUNG. [Sax. *ringan*, *hringan*; G. and D. *ringen*; Sw. *ringa*; Dan. *ringer*.]

To cause to sound, particularly by striking a metallic body; as, to *ring* a bell. This word expresses appropriately the sounding of metals.

RING, *v. t.* [from the noun.] To encircle. *Shak.*

2. In *horticulture*, to cut out a ring of bark; as, to *ring* branches or roots. *Gardner.*

3. To fit with rings, as the fingers or as a swine's snout. Farmers *ring* swine, to prevent their rooting.

And *ring* these fingers with thy household worms. *Shak.*

RING, *v. i.* To sound, as a bell or other sonorous body, particularly, a metallic one. *Dryden.*

2. To practice the art of making music with bells. *Holder.*

3. To sound; to resound.

With sweeter notes each rising temple *rung*. *Pope.*

4. To utter, as a bell; to sound.

The shardborn beetle, with his drowsy hums,
Hath *rung* night's yawning peal. *Shak.*

5. To tinkle; to have the sensation of sound continued.

My ears shall *ring* with noise. *Dryden.*

6. To be filled with report or talk. The whole town *rings* with his fame.

RING'-BOLT, *n.* An iron bolt, having a ring in one end of it. *Totten.*

RING'-BONE, *n.* A callus growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse, just above the coronet. *Brande.*

RING'-DI-AL, *n.* A pocket sun-dial in form of a ring.

RING'DOVE, (-duv,) *n.* [G. *ringeltaube*.]

A species of pigeon, the Columba palumbus, the cushat, the largest of the European species. *Jardine.*

RIN'GENT, *a.* [L. *ringor*, to make wry faces, that is, to wring or twist.]

In *botany*, a ringent corol is one which is irregular and monopetalous, with the border divided into two parts, called the *upper* and *lower lip*, the upper arched, so that there is a space between the two like an open mouth. *Martyn. Smith.*

RING'ER, *n.* One who rings. [In the sense of *wringer*, not used.]

RING'-FENCE, *n.* A fence encircling an estate within one enclosure.

RING'-FIN''GER, *n.* The third finger of the left hand, on which the ring is placed in marriage, vulgarly supposed to communicate by a nerve directly with the heart. *Hallivell.*

RING'-FORM-ED, *a.* Formed like a ring. *Whewell.*

RING'ING, *ppr.* Causing to sound, as a bell; sounding; cutting out a ring of bark; fitting with rings.

RING'ING, *n.* The act of sounding or of causing to sound.

2. In *horticulture*, the cutting out of a ring of bark down to the new wood, for the purpose of making a branch fruitful, &c. *Gardner.*

RING'LEAD, *v. t.* To conduct. [*Little used.*]

RING'LEAD-ER, *n.* [*ring* and *leader*.] The leader of any association of men engaged in violation of law or an illegal enterprise, as rioters, mutineers, and the like. This name is derived from the practice which men associating to oppose law have sometimes adopted, of signing their names to articles of agreement in a *ring*, that no one of their number might be distinguished as the leader.

RING'LET, *n.* [dim. of *ring*.] A small ring. *Pope.*

2. A curl; *particularly*, a curl of hair.

Her golden treases in wanton *ringlets* waved. *Milton.*

3. A circle.

To dance our *ringlets* to the whistling wind. *Shak.*

RING'-OU-SEL, *n.* A bird of the thrush family, Merula torquata, inhabiting the hilly and mountainous parts of Great Britain. *Jardine.*

RING'-SAIL, *n.* See RINGTAIL.

RING'-SHAP-ED, (-shāpt,) *a.* Having the shape of a ring. *Decandolle.*

RING'-STREAK-ED, (-streckt,) *a.* [*ring* and *streak*.] Having circular streaks or lines on the body; as, *ring-streaked* goats. *Gen.* XXX.

RING'-TAIL, *n.* [*ring* and *tail*.] A bird having a white tail, the female of the Hen-Harrier, Circus cyaneus. *Jardine.*

2. A light sail set abaft and beyond the spanker of a ship or bark, also called RING-SAIL. *Totten.*

RING'TAIL-ED, *a.* Having a tail striped as if surrounded by a ring; applied to a young golden eagle. *P. Cyc.*

RING'WORM, (-wurm,) *n.* [*ring* and *worm*.] A vesicular eruption of the skin, the vesicles being small, with a reddish base, and forming rings, whose area is slightly discolored. It is called *Herpes circinatus* by Good.

RINSE, (rins,) *v. t.* [Sw. *rensa* or *rena*, to cleanse or purify; Dan. *renser*, to clean, to purge, to purify, to scour; Sax. *rein*, D. and G. *rein*, clean; Fr. *rincer*; Arm. *rinsa*, *rinsein*. This word is probably from the same radix as the Gr. ῥαινω, and ῥαντιζω, to sprinkle. Our common people pronounce this word *rens*, retaining their native pronunciation. This is one of many instances in which the purity of our vernacu-

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lar language has been corrupted by those who have understood French better than their mother tongue.]

1. To cleanse by the introduction of water; applied particularly to hollow vessels; as, to *rinse* a bottle.

2. To cleanse with a second or repeated application of water after washing. We distinguish *washing* from *rinsing*. *Washing* is performed by rubbing, or with the use of soap; *rinsing* is performed with clean water, without much rubbing or the use of soap. Clothes are *rinsed* by dipping and dashing; and vessels are *rinsed* by dashing water on them, or by slight rubbing; a close barrel may be *rinsed*, but can not well be *washed*.

RINS'ED, (rinst,) *pp.* Cleansed with a second water; cleaned.

RINS'ER, *n.* One that rinses.

RINS'ING, *ppr.* or *n.* Cleansing with a second water.

RI'OT, *n.* [Norm. *riotti*; It. *riotta*; Fr. *riote*, a brawl or tumult. The W. *broth*, *brwth*, commotion, may be from the same root, with a prefix, which would connect this word with *brydian*, *brydiaw*, to heat, to boil. The Spanish has *alboroto*, and Port. *alvoroto*, in a like sense. In Danish, *rutter* is to drink hard, to *riot*. The primary sense is probably noise or agitation.]

1. *Riot*, at *common law*, is a tumultuous disturbance of the peace by three or more persons, mutually aiding and assisting each other, whether the act which they originally intended to perform was in itself lawful or unlawful. *Bouvier.*

2. Uproar; tumult; wild and noisy festivity. *Milton.*

3. Excessive and expensive feasting. 2 *Pet.* ii.

4. Luxury.

The lamb thy *riot* dooms to bleed to-day. *Pope.*

To run riot; to act or move without control or restraint. *Swift.*

RI'OT, *v. i.* [Fr. *rioter*; It. *riottare.*]

1. To revel; to run to excess in feasting, drinking, or other sensual indulgences.

2. To luxuriate; to be highly excited.

No pulse that *riots*, and no blood that glows. *Pope.*

3. To banquet; to live in luxury; to enjoy.

How base is the ingratitude which forgets the benefactor, while it is *rioting* on the benefit! *Dwight.*

4. To raise an uproar or sedition. *Johnson.*

RI'OT-ER, *n.* One who indulges in loose festivity or excessive feasting.

2. In *law*, one guilty of meeting with others to do an unlawful act, and declining to retire upon proclamation.

RI'OT-ING, *ppr.* Reveling; indulging in excessive feasting.

RI'OT-ING, *n.* A reveling.

RI'OT-ISE, (-iss,) *n.* Dissoluteness; luxury. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

RI'OT-OUS, *a.* [It. *riottoso.*]

1. Luxurious; wanton or licentious in festive indulgences; as, *riotous* eaters of flesh. *Prov.* xxiii.

2. Consisting of riot; tumultuous; partaking of the nature of an unlawful assembly; seditious.

3. Guilty of riot; *applied to persons.*

RI'OT-OUS-LY, *adv.* With excessive or licentious luxury. *Ecclus.*

2. In the manner of an unlawful assembly; tumultuously; seditiously.

RI'OT-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being riotous.

RI'OT-RY, *n.* Riot; practice of rioting. *Taylor.*

RIP, *v. t.* [Sax. *rypan*, *ryppan*, *hrypan*; Sw. *rifva*; Dan. *river*. This belongs to the great family of Sax. *reafian*, L. *rapio*, Ir. *reabam*, Eng. *reap* and *rive*; allied perhaps to the L. *crepo*, Fr. *crever.*]

1. To separate by cutting or tearing; to tear or cut open or off; to tear off or out by violence; as, to *rip* open a garment by cutting the stitches; to *rip* off the skin of a beast; to *rip* open a sack; to *rip* off the shingles or clapboards of a house; to *rip* up a floor. We never use *lacerate* in these senses, but apply it to a partial tearing of the skin and flesh.

2. To take out or away by cutting or tearing. *Otway.*

He'll *rip* the fatal secret from her heart. *Granville.*

3. To tear up for search or disclosure, or for alteration; to search to the bottom; with *up*.

You *rip up* the original of Scotland. *Spenser.*
They *ripped up* all that had been done from the beginning of the rebellion. *Clarendon.*

4. To *rip out an oath*, is to swear hastily and violently. [This seems to be the D. *roepen*, Sax. *hreopan*, to cry out; allied to L. *crepo*, Fr. *crever.*]

RIP, *n.* A tearing; a place torn; laceration. *Addison.*

2. A wicker basket to carry fish in. *Cowel.*

3. Refuse. [*Not in use, or local.*]

RI-PA'RI-AN *a.* [L. *ripa.*] Pertaining to the bank of a river.

RIPE, *a.* [Sax. *ripe*, *gerip*; D. *ryp*; G. *reif.* The Saxon word signifies harvest, a *reap* or *reaping*; *ripa*, a handful of corn; *ripan*, to reap; *ripian*, to *ripen.*]

1. Brought to perfection in growth, or to the best state; mature; as, *ripe* fruit; *ripe* corn.

2. Advanced to perfection; matured; as, *ripe* judgment, or *ripe* in judgment.

3. Finished; consummate; as, a *ripe* scholar.

4. Brought to the point of taking effect; matured; ready; prepared; as, things just *ripe* for war. *Addison.*

5. Fully qualified by improvement; prepared; as, a student *ripe* for the university; a saint *ripe* for heaven. *Fell. Dryden.*

6. Advanced to that state in which it is fit for use; as, *ripe* cheese.

7. Resembling the ripeness of fruit; as, a *ripe* lip. *Shak.*

8. Complete; proper for use.

When time is *ripe*. *Shak.*

9. Maturated; suppurated; as an abscess or tumor.

RIPE, *v. i.* To ripen; to grow ripe; to be matured. [*Not used.*] [See RIPEN.] *Shak.*

RIPE, *v. t.* To mature; to ripen. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

RIPE'LY, *adv.* Maturely; at the fit time. *Shak.*

RIP'EN, (rī'pn,) *v. i.* [Sax. *ripian*; D. *rypen*; G. *reifen.*]

1. To grow ripe; to be matured; as grain or fruit. Grain *ripens* best in dry weather.

2. To approach or come to perfection; to be fitted or prepared; as, a project is *ripening* for execution.

RIP'EN, (rī'pn,) *v. t.* To mature; to make ripe; as grain or fruit.

2. To mature; to fit or prepare; as, to *ripen* one for heaven.

3. To bring to perfection; as, to *ripen* the judgment.

RIP'EN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made ripe; come to maturity.

RIP'EN-ING, *n.* The act or state of becoming ripe.

RIPE'NESS, *n.* The state of being ripe or brought to that state of perfection which fits for use; maturity; as, the *ripeness* of grain.

2. Full growth.

Time, which made them their fame outlive,
To Cowley scarce did *ripeness* give. *Denham.*

3. Perfection; completeness; as, the *ripeness* of virtue, wisdom, or judgment.

4. Fitness; qualification. *Shak.*

5. Complete maturation or suppuration, as of an ulcer or abscess.

6. A state of preparation; as, the *ripeness* of a project for execution.

RIP'EN-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Maturing; growing or making ripe.

RI-PHE'AN, *a.* An epithet given to certain mountains in the north of Asia, probably signifying *snowy mountains.*

RIP-I-E'NO, *a.* [It.] In *music*, full.

RIP'IER, } *n.* In *old laws*, one who brings fish to
RIP'PER, } market in the inland country. [*Obs.*] *Cowel.*

RIP'PED, (ript,) *pp.* Torn or cut off or out; torn open.

RIP'PER, *n.* One who tears or cuts open.

RIP'PING, *ppr.* Cutting or tearing off or open; tearing up.

RIP'PING, *n.* A tearing.

2. A discovery. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

RIP'PLE, (rip'pl,) *v. i.* [In Dan. *ripper* is to stir or agitate; in G. *riffe* is a hatchel; and *riffeln*, to hatchel; in Sax. *gerifled* is wrinkled. *Ripple* is probably allied to *rip.*]

To fret on the surface; as water, when agitated or running over a rough bottom, appears rough and broken, or as if *ripped* or torn.

RIP'PLE, (rip'pl,) *v. t.* [G. *riffeln*, to hatchel.]

1. To clean, as flax. *Ray.*

2. To agitate the surface of water.

RIP'PLE, *n.* The fretting of the surface of water; little, curling waves.

2. A large comb or hatchel for cleaning flax.

RIP'PLE-GRASS, *n.* A species of plantain, rib-grass, Plantago lanceolata. *Farm. Encyc.*

RIP'PLE-MARK, *n.* A name given to small undulations on the surface of a sea-beach, left by the receding waves. In *geology*, similar undulations on the surface of many rocks are called RIPPLE-MARKS. *P. Cyc.*

RIP'PLE-MARK-ED, (-märkt,) *a.* Having ripple-marks. *Lyell.*

RIP'PLING, *ppr.* Fretting on the surface; cleaning, as flax.

RIP'PLING, *n.* The breaking of ripples or the noise of it. *Pennant.*

2. The act or method of cleaning flax; a hatcheling.

RIP'PLING-LY, *adv.* In the manner of ripples.

RIP'RAP, *n.* In *engineering*, a foundation or parapet of stones thrown together without order, as in deep water or on a soft bottom.

RIPT, *pp.* for RIPPED.

RIP'TOW-ELL, *n.* A gratuity given to tenants after they had reaped their lord's corn. *Bailey.*

RISE, (rīze,) *v. i.*; *pret.* ROSE, (rōze;) *pp.* RISEN, (rizn.) [Sax. *arisan*: D. *ryzen*; Goth. *reisan*, in *ur-reisan*, to rise, and *ur-raisyan*, to raise. See RAISE.]

1. To move or pass upward in any manner; to ascend; as, a fog *rises* from a river or from low ground; a fish *rises* in water; birds *rise* in the air; clouds *rise* from the horizon toward the meridian; a balloon *rises* above the clouds.

2. To get up; to leave the place of sleep or rest; as, to *rise* from bed.

3. To get up or move from any recumbent to an erect posture; as, to *rise* after a fall.

4. To get up from a seat; to leave a sitting posture; as, to *rise* from a sofa or chair.

5. To spring; to grow; as a plant; hence, to be high or tall. A tree *rises* to the hight of sixty feet.

6. To swell in quantity or extent; to be more elevated; as, a river *rises* after a rain.

7. To break forth; to appear; as, a boil *rises* on the skin.

8. To appear above the horizon; to shine; as, the sun or a star *rises.*

He maketh his sun to *rise* on the evil and on the good. — Matt. v.

9. To begin to exist; to originate; to come into being or notice. Great evils sometimes *rise* from small imprudences.

10. To be excited; to begin to move or act; as, the wind *rose* at 12 o'clock.

11. To increase in violence. The wind continued to *rise* till 3 o'clock.

12. To appear in view; as, to *rise* up to the reader's view. *Addison.*

13. To appear in sight; also, to appear more elevated; as, in sailing toward a shore, the land *rises.*

14. To change a station; to leave a place; as, to *rise* from a siege. *Knolles.*

15. To spring; to be excited or produced. A thought now *rises* in my mind.

16. To gain elevation in rank, fortune, or public estimation; to be promoted. Men may *rise* by industry, by merit, by favor, or by intrigue.

Some *rise* by sin, and some by virtue fall. *Shak.*
When the wicked *rise*, men hide themselves. — Prov. xxviii.

17. To break forth into public commotions; to make open opposition to government; or to assemble and oppose government; or to assemble in arms for attacking another nation. The Greeks have *risen* against their oppressors.

No more shall nation against nation *rise*. *Pope.*

18. To be excited or roused into action.

Rise up to the battle. — Jer. xlix.

19. To make a hostile attack; as, when a man *riseth* against his neighbor. *Deut.* xxii.

20. To increase; to swell; to grow more or greater. A voice, feeble at first, *rises* to thunder. The price of goods *rises.* The heat *rises* to intensity.

21. To be improved; to recover from depression; as, a family may *rise*, after misfortune, to opulence and splendor.

22. To elevate the style or manner; as, to *rise* in force of expression; to *rise* in eloquence.

23. To be revived from death.

The dead in Christ shall *rise* first. — 1 Thess. iv.

24. To come by chance. *Spenser.*

25. To ascend; to be elevated above the level or surface; as, the ground *rises* gradually one hundred yards. Some peaks of the Andes *rise* more than 20,000 feet above the level of the ocean; a mountain in Asia is said to *rise* still higher.

26. To proceed from.

A scepter shall *rise* out of Israel. — Num. xxiv.

27. To have its sources in. Rivers *rise* in lakes, ponds, and springs.

28. To be moved, roused, excited, kindled, or inflamed, as passion. His wrath *rose* to rage.

29. To ascend in the diatonic scale; as, to *rise* a tone or semitone.

30. To amount. The public debt *rises* to a hundred millions.

31. To close a session. We say, congress will *rise* on the 4th of March; the legislature or the court will *rise* on a certain day.

This verb is written also ARISE, which see. In *general*, it is indifferent which orthography is used; but custom has, in some cases, established one to the exclusion of the other. Thus we never say, the price of goods *arises*, when we mean *advances*, but we always say, the price *rises.* We never say, the ground *arises* to a certain altitude, and rarely, a man *arises* into an office or station. It is hardly possible to class or define the cases in which usage has established a difference in the orthography of this verb. A knowledge of these cases must be acquired by observation.

RISE, (rīse,) *n.* The act of rising, either in a literal or figurative sense; ascent; as, the *rise* of vapor in the air; the *rise* of mercury in the barometer; the *rise* of water in a river.

2. The act of springing or mounting from the ground; as, the *rise* of the feet in leaping.

3. Ascent; elevation, or degree of ascent; as, the *rise* of a hill or mountain.

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4. Spring; source; origin; as, the *rise* of a stream in a mountain. All sin has its *rise* in the heart.

5. Any place elevated above the common level; as, a *rise* of land.

6. Appearance above the horizon; as, the *rise* of the sun or a star.

7. Increase; advance; as, a *rise* in the price of wheat.

8. Advance in rank, honor, property, or fame. Observe a man after his *rise* to office, or a family after its *rise*. from obscurity.

9. Increase of sound on the same key; a swelling of the voice.

10. Elevation or ascent of the voice in the diatonic scale; as, a *rise* of a tone or semitone.

11. Increase; augmentation.

12. [D. *rys*; from the verb.] A bough or branch. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

RIS'EN, *pp.* See RISE.

RIS'ER, *n.* One that rises; as, an early *riser*.

2. Among *joiners*, the upright board of a stair. *Gwilt.*

RIS-I-BIL'I-TY or RI-SI-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* [from
RIS'I-BLE-NESS or RI'SI-BLE-NESS, } *risible.*] The quality of laughing, or of being capable of laughter. *Risibility* is peculiar to the human species.

2. Proneness to laugh.

RIS'I-BLE or RI'SI-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *risible*; L. *risibilis*, from *rideo*, *risi*, to laugh. See RIDICULOUS.]

1. Having the faculty or power of laughing. Man is a *risible* animal.

2. Laughable; capable of exciting laughter. The description of Falstaff, in Shakspeare, exhibits a *risible* scene. *Risible* differs from *ludicrous*, as species from genus; *ludicrous* expressing that which is playful and sportive; *risible*, that which may excite laughter. *Risible* differs from *ridiculous*, as the latter implies something mean or contemptible, and *risible* does not.

RIS'I-BLY or RI'SI-BLY, *adv.* In a risible manner; laughably.

RIS'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Getting up; ascending; mounting; springing; proceeding from; advancing; swelling; increasing; appearing above the horizon; reviving from death, &c.

2. Increasing in wealth, power, or distinction; as, a *rising* state; a *rising* character.

3. Growing, advancing to adult years, and to the state of active life; as, the *rising* generation.

RIS'ING, *n.* The act of getting up from any recumbent or sitting posture.

2. The act of ascending; as, the *rising* of vapor.

3. The act of closing a session, as of a public body; as, the *rising* of the legislature.

4. The appearance of the sun or a star above the horizon.

5. The act of reviving from the dead; resurrection. *Mark* ix.

6. A tumor on the body. *Lev.* xiii.

7. An assembling in opposition to government; insurrection; sedition, or mutiny.

RISK, *n.* [Fr. *risque*; Arm. *risql*; Sp. *riesgo*; Port. *risco*; It. *rischio*, risk, danger, peril; Fr. *risquer*, Arm. *risqla*, Sp. *arriesgar*, Port. *arriscar*, to *risk*. The sense is, a pushing forward, a *rushing*, as in *rush*. Qu. Dan. *dristig*, bold, rash; *drister*, to dare. Sw. *drista*, to *trust*, to be bold, hardy, or *rash*. In Portuguese, *risco* signifies not only hazard, but a stroke, a dash, and with painters, delineation; *riscar* signifies to dash, or strike out with a pen, to erase. The primary sense, then, is, to throw or dash, or to rush, to drive forward. See PERIL, RASH, and RUSH.]

1. Hazard; danger; peril; exposure to harm. He, at the *risk* of his life, saved a drowning man.

2. In *commerce*, the hazard of loss, either of ship, goods, or other property. Hence, *risk* signifies also the degree of hazard or danger; for the premiums of insurance are calculated upon the *risk*. The underwriters now take *risks* at a low premium.

To run a risk, is to incur hazard; to encounter danger.

RISK, *v. t.* To hazard; to endanger; to expose to injury or loss; as, to *risk* goods on board of a ship; to *risk* one's person in battle; to *risk* one's fame by a publication; to *risk* life in defense of rights.

2. To venture; to dare to undertake; as, to *risk* a battle or combat.

RISK'ED, (riskt,) *pp.* Hazarded; exposed to injury

RISK'ER, *n.* One who hazards. [or loss.

RISK'ING, *ppr.* Hazarding; exposing to injury or loss.

RISSE, obsolete *pret.* of RISE. *B. Jonson.*

RITE, *n.* [Fr. *rit*, *rite*; L. *ritus*; It. and Sp. *rito*; Sans. *riti*, service.]

The manner of performing divine or solemn service, as established by law, precept, or custom; formal act of religion, or other solemn duty. The *rites* of the Israelites were numerous and expensive; the *rites* of modern churches are more simple. Funeral *rites* are very different in different countries. The sacrament is a holy *rite*. *Hammond.*

RI-TOR-NEL'LO, *n.* [It., from *ritorno*, return, or *ritornare*, to return.]

In *music*, a repeat; the burden of a song, or the repetition of a verse or strain.

RIT'U-AL, *a.* [It. *rituale*.]

1. Pertaining to rites; consisting of rites; as, *ritual* service or sacrifices. *Prior.*

2. Prescribing rites; as, the *ritual* law.

RIT'U-AL, *n.* A book containing the rites to be observed, or the manner of performing divine service in a particular church or communion. *P. Cyc.*

RIT'U-AL-ISM, *n.* The system of rituals or prescribed forms of religious worship.

2. Observance of prescribed forms in religion.

RIT'U-AL-IST, *n.* One skilled in the ritual. *Gregory.*

RIT'U-AL-LY, *adv.* By rites; or by a particular rite. *Selden.*

RIV'AGE, *n.* [Fr., from *rive*, bank.]

A bank, shore, or coast. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

RI'VAL, *n.* [L. *rivalis*; Fr and Sp. *rival*; It. *rivale*; Ir. *rioblach*; Heb. ריב, to contend, to strive; Dan. *rives*, to strive; Sp. *rifa*, strife, raffle; *rifar*, to dispute, quarrel, or *raffle*, and to split a sail. Qu. to *rive* or *rip*. See RAFFLE.]

1. One who is in pursuit of the same object as another; one striving to reach or obtain something which another is attempting to obtain, and which one only can possess; a competitor; as, *rivals* in love; *rivals* for a crown. Love will not patiently bear a *rival*.

2. One striving to equal or exceed another in excellence; as, two *rivals* in eloquence.

3. An antagonist; a competitor in any pursuit or strife.

RI'VAL, *a.* Having the same pretensions or claims; standing in competition for superiority; as, *rival* lovers; *rival* claims or pretensions.

Equal in years and *rival* in renown. *Dryden.*

RI'VAL, *v. t.* To stand in competition with; to strive to gain the object which another is contending for; as, to *rival* one in love.

2. To strive to equal or excel; to emulate.

To *rival* thunder in its rapid course. *Dryden.*

RI'VAL, *v. i.* To be competitors. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

RI'VAL-ED, *pp.* Having another competing with; emulated.

RI'VAL-ING, *ppr.* Striving to equal or excel; emulating.

RI-VAL'I-TY, *n.* Rivalry. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

RI'VAL-RY, *n.* [from *rival*.] Competition; a strife or effort to obtain an object which another is pursuing; as, *rivalry* in love; or an endeavor to equal or surpass another in some excellence; emulation; as, *rivalry* for superiority at the bar or in the senate.

RI'VAL-SHIP, *n.* The state or character of a rival. *B. Jonson.*

2. Strife; contention for superiority; emulation; rivalry.

RIVE, *v. t.*; *pret.* RIVED; *pp.* RIVED or RIVEN. [Dan. *revner*, to split; *river*, to pluck off or away, to rake; Sw. *rifva*, to pull asunder, to burst, or rend, to rake, to tear; Ice. *rifa*, Sw. *refva*, a chink, or crevice; Fr. *crever*, whence *crevasse*, crevice; Russ. *rvu*: allied to L. *rumpo*, *rupi*. It may be allied to the family of L. *rapio*, *reap*, *rip*.]

To split; to cleave; to rend asunder by force; as, to *rive* timber, for rails or shingles with wedges; the *riven* oak; the *riven* clouds. *Dryden. Milton.*

The scolding winds
Have *rived* the knotty oaks. *Shak.*

RIVE, *v. i.* To be split or rent asunder.

Freestone *rives*, splits, and breaks in any direction. *Woodward.*

RIV'EL, *v. t.* [Sax. *gerifled*, wrinkled; from the root of Dan. *river*, to draw, to wrest, Sw. *rifva*. This word is obsolete, but *shrivel*, from the same root, is in use. It may be allied to *ruffle*.]

To contract into wrinkles; to shrink; as, *riveled* fruit; *riveled* flowers. *Dryden. Pope.*

RIV'EL-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Wrinkled.

RIV'EL-ING, *ppr.* Shrinking; contracting into wrinkles.

RIV'EN, *pp.* of RIVE. Split; rent or burst asunder.

RI'VER, *n.* One who rives or splits.

RIV'ER, *n.* [Fr. *rivière*: Arm. *rifyer*; Corn. *ryvier*; It. *riviera*; from L. *rivus*, *rivulus*; D. *rivier*. The Italian word signifies a river, and a bank or shore, L. *ripa*, Sp. *ribera*.]

1. A large stream of water flowing in a channel on land toward the ocean, a lake, or another river. It is larger than a rivulet or brook; but is applied to any stream from the size of a mill-stream to that of the Danube, Amazon, and Mississippi. We give this name to large streams which admit the tide and mingle salt water with fresh, as the *rivers* Hudson, Delaware, and St. Lawrence.

2. A large stream; copious flow; abundance; as, *rivers* of blood; *rivers* of oil.

RIV'ER-BED, *n.* The bed or bottom of a river.

RIV'ER-CHAN'NEL, *n.* The channel of a river.

RIV'ER-COURSE, *n.* The course of a river.

RIV'ER-DEL'TA, *n.* A delta formed by the current of a river.

RIV'ER-DRAG'ON, *n.* A crocodile; a name given by Milton to the king of Egypt.

RIV'ER-ET, *n.* A small river. [*Not in use.*]

RIV'ER-GOD, *n.* A deity supposed to preside over a river, as its tutelary divinity; a naiad. *Lempriere.*

RIV'ER-HORSE, *n.* The hippopotamus, an animal inhabiting rivers. *Milton.*

RIV'ER-PLAIN, *n.* A plain by a river.

RIV'ER-WA-TER, *n.* The water of a river, as distinguished from RAIN-WATER.

RIV'ET, *v. t.* [It. *ribadire*; Port. *rebitar*. These are compounds of a verb with *re* for a prefix. The Spanish has *roblar*. The French *river*, and Arm. *riva* or *rivva*, would seem to be the Heb. ריב, to drive.]

1. To fasten with a rivet, or with rivets; as, to *rivet* two pieces of iron.

2. To clinch; as, to *rivet* a pin or bolt. *Mozon.*

3. To fasten firmly; to make firm, strong, or immovable; as, to *rivet* friendship or affection. *Atterbury.*

Rivet and nail me where I stand, ye powers. *Congreve.*

RIV'ET, *n.* A pin of iron or other metal with a head, driven through a piece of timber or metal, and the point bent or spread and beat down fast, to prevent its being drawn out; or a pin or bolt clinched at both ends.

RIV'ET-ED, *pp.* Clinched; made fast.

RIV'ET-ING, *ppr.* Clinching; fastening firmly.

RIV'ING, *ppr.* Splitting; bursting asunder.

RI-VOSE', *a.* [L. *rivus*.]

In *zoölogy*, marked with furrows sinuate and irregular. *Brande.*

RIV'U-LET, *n.* [L. *rivulus*.]

A small stream or brook; a streamlet.

By fountain or by shady *rivulet*,
He sought them. *Milton.*

RIX-A'TION, *n.* [L. *rixatio*, from *rixor*, to brawl or quarrel.]

A brawl or quarrel. [*Not in use.*]

RIX-DOL'LAR, *n.* [G. *reichsthaler*; D. *ryksdaalder*; Sw. *riksdaler*; Dan. *rigsdaler*; the dollar of the realm.]

A silver coin of Germany, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden, of different value in different places; but usually valued at from 4s. to 4s. 8d. sterling, or about the same as the American dollar. The rix dollars now current in Prussia, Saxe-Gotha, and Poland, are valued at 2s. 11d. sterling, or about 70 cents. *McCulloch.*

RŌACH, *n.* [Sax. *reohche*, *hreoce*; G. *roche*; Dan. *rokke*; Sw. *rocka*; Fr. *rouget*, from the root of *rouge*, red.]

1. A fish of the carp family, Leuciscus rutilus, found in fresh water, easily caught and tolerably good for food.

2. The curve or arch cut in the foot of some square sails. *Brande.*

As sound as a roach, is a phrase supposed to have been, originally, as sound as a *rock*. [Fr. *roche*.]

RŌAD, *n.* [Sax. *rad*, *rade*, a ride, a passing or traveling on horseback, a way, a *road*, corresponding with the G. *reise*, D. *reis*, Dan. *rejse*, Sw. *resa*: but in the sense of a place for anchoring ships, the Fr. has *rade*, Sp. *rada*, G. and D. *reede*, Sw. *redd*, Dan. *rede*, *reed*. In the sense of way, the Spanish has *ruta*, W. *rhawd*, all connected with *ride*, W. *rhedu*, to run, and L. *gradior*, W. *rhodiaw*, to walk or go. The Slavonic has *brud*, and the Bohemian *brod*, a way. See GRADE.]

1. An open way or public passage; ground appropriated for travel, forming a communication between one city, town, or place, and another. The word is generally applied to highways, and as a generic term it includes highway, street, and lane. The military *roads* of the Romans were paved with stone, or formed of gravel or pebbles, and some of them remain to this day entire.

2. Any place where ships may ride at anchor at some distance from the shore; sometimes called ROADSTEAD, that is, a place for *riding*, meaning at anchor.

3. A journey. *Milton.*

[*Not used*; but we still use *ride* as a noun; as, a long *ride*; a short *ride*; the same word differently written.]

4. An inroad; incursion of an enemy. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

On the road; passing; traveling. *Law.*

RŌAD'-BED, *n.* The bed or foundation on which the superstructure of a railroad rests. *Farnham.*

RŌAD'STER, *n.* Among *seamen*, a vessel riding at anchor in a road or bay. *Mar. Dict.*

2. A horse fitted for traveling. *Bell.*

RŌAD'STEAD, (-sted,) *n.* A place where ships may *ride* at anchor, at some distance from the shore.

RŌAD'WĀY, *n.* The part of a road traveled by carriages. *Shak.*

RŌAM, *v. i.* [If *m* is radical, this word seems to be connected with *ramble*, L. *ramus*. In W. *rhamu* is to rise over, to soar, to vault; whence *rhamant*, a rising boldly, *romance*; *rhem*, *rhum*, something projecting; *rhim*, rim, the exterior part of a thing; Ar.

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رام to exceed, to depart. Class Rm, No. 5. See also No. 9 and 23.]

To wander; to ramble; to rove; to walk or move about from place to place without any certain purpose or direction. The wolf and the savage *roam* in the forest.

Daphne *roaming* through a thorny wood. *Shak.*

RŌAM, *v. t.* To range; to wander over; as, to *roam* the woods; but the phrase is elliptical. *Milton.*

RŌAM'ED, *pp.* Ranged; wandered over.

RŌAM'ER, *n.* A wanderer; a rover; a rambler; a vagrant.

RŌAM'ING, *ppr.* Wandering; roving.

RŌAM'ING, RŌAM, } *n.* The act of wandering.

RŌAN, *a.* [Fr. *rouan.*]

A roan horse is one that is of a bay, sorrel, or dark color, with spots of gray, or white, thickly interspersed. *Far. Dict.*

RŌAN'-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus Sorbus or Pyrus; the mountain ash. *Lee.*

RŌAR, *v. i.* [Sax. *rarian*, to roar; W. *rhawr*, the roaring of the sea.]

1. To cry with a full, loud, continued sound; to bellow, as a beast; as, a *roaring* bull; a *roaring* lion.

2. To cry aloud, as in distress.

The suffering chief
Roared out for anguish. *Dryden.*

3. To cry aloud; to bawl; as a child.

4. To cause a loud, continued sound. We say, the sea or the wind *roars*; a company *roar* in acclamation.

5. To make a loud noise.

The brazen throat of War had ceased to *roar*. *Milton.*

RŌAR, *n.* A full, loud sound of some continuance; the cry of a beast; as, the *roar* of a lion or bull.

2. The loud cry of a child or person in distress.

3. Clamor; outcry of joy or mirth; as, a *roar* of laughter. He set the company in a *roar*.

4. The loud, continued sound of the sea in a storm, or the howling of a tempest. *Philips.*

5. Any loud sound of some continuance; as, the *roar* of cannon.

RŌAR'ER, *n.* One that roars, man or beast. *Smart.*

2. A horse quite broken winded.

RŌAR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Crying like a bull or lion; uttering a deep, loud sound.

RŌAR'ING, *n.* The cry of a lion or other beast; outcry of distress, *Job* iii.; loud, continued sound of the billows of the sea, or of a tempest. *Is.* v.

2. In *farriery*, a disease of horses, usually accompanying or preceding broken wind. *Farm. Encyc.*

RŌAR'ING-LY, *adv.* In a roaring manner.

RŌAR'Y, *a.* Dewy; more properly RORY

RŌAST, *v. t.* [W. *rhostiaw*; Ir. *rostam*; Arm. *rosta*; Fr. *rôtir*; It. *arrostire*; D. *roosten*; G. *rösten*; Sw. *rosta*; Dan. *rister*, to roast, and *rist*, a gridiron, G. *rost*. If the verb is from the noun, the sense is, to dress or cook on a gridiron, or grate, and *rist*, *rost*, coincide in elements with L. *rastellum*, a rake. If the verb is the root, the sense probably is, to contract or *crisp*, or to throw or agitate, hence to make rough. The Welsh has also *crasu*, to roast, from *crâs*. This coincides with *crisp*.]

1. To cook, dress, or prepare meat for the table, by exposing it to heat, as on a spit, in a bake-pan, in an oven, or the like. We now say, to *roast* meat on a spit, in a pan, or in a tin oven, &c.; to *bake* meat in an oven; to *broil* meat on a gridiron.

2. To prepare for food by exposure to heat; as, to *roast* apples or potatoes; to *roast* eggs.

3. To heat to excess; to heat violently.

Roasted in wrath and fire. *Shak.*

4. To dry and parch by exposure to heat; as, to *roast* coffee.

5. In *metallurgy*, to dissipate the volatile parts of ore by heat.

6. In *common discourse*, to jeer; to banter severely. *Scott.*

RŌAST, *n.* That which is roasted.

RŌAST, *a.* [For ROASTED.] Roasted; as, *roast* beef.

RŌAST, *n.* In the phrase *to rule the roast*, i. e., to govern the company, this word is a corrupt pronunciation of the G. *rath*, counsel, Dan. and D. *raad*, Sw. *råd*.

RŌAST'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Dressed by exposure to heat on a spit.

RŌAST'ER, *n.* One that roasts meat; also, a contrivance for roasting.

2. A pig for roasting.

RŌAST'ING, *ppr.* Preparing for the table by exposure to heat on a spit; drying and parching.

2. Bantering with severity.

RŌAST'ING, *n.* The act of roasting, as meat.

2. In *metallurgy*, the protracted application of heat, below a fusing point, to metallic ores.

3. A severe teasing or bantering.

ROB, *n.* [Sp. *rob*; Ar. رأب *rauba*, to be thick.]

The inspissated juice of ripe fruit, mixed with honey or sugar to the consistence of a conserve. *Sp. Dict.*

ROB, *v. t.* [G. *rauben*; D. *rooven*; Sw. *röfva* and *röfva*; Dan. *röver*; It. *rubare*; Sp. *robar*; Port. *roubar*; Pers. ربودن *robodan*. This word has the elements of W. *rhaib*, a snatching, Sax. *reafian*, L. *rapio*, Fr. *ravir*. Class Rb, No. 26, 27, 29, 30.]

1. In *law*, to take from the person of another feloniously, forcibly, and by putting him in fear; as, to *rob* a passenger on the road. *Blackstone.*

2. To seize and carry from any thing by violence and with felonious intent; as, to *rob* a coach; to *rob* the mail.

3. To plunder; to strip unlawfully; as, to *rob* an orchard; to *rob* a man of his just praise.

4. To take away by oppression or by violence.

Rob not the poor because he is poor. — Prov. xxii.

5. To take from; to deprive. A large tree *robs* smaller plants near it of their nourishment.

6. In *a loose sense*, to steal; to take privately without permission of the owner. *Tooke.*

7. To withhold what is due. *Mal.* iii.

ROB'BED, (robd,) *pp.* Deprived feloniously and by violence; plundered; seized and carried away by violence.

ROB'BER, *n.* In *law*, one that takes goods or money from the person of another by force or menaces, and with a felonious intent. *Blackstone.*

2. In *a looser sense*, one who takes that to which he has no right; one who steals, plunders, or strips by violence and wrong.

ROB'BER-Y, *n.* In *law*, the forcible and felonious taking from the person of another any money or goods, putting him in fear, that is, by violence or by menaces of death or personal injury. *Robbery* differs from *theft*, as it is a violent, felonious taking from the person or presence of another; whereas *theft* is a felonious taking of goods privately from the person, dwelling, &c., of another. These words should not be confounded.

2. A plundering; a pillaging; a taking away by violence, wrong, or oppression.

ROB'BING, *ppr.* Feloniously taking from the person of another; putting him in fear; stripping; plundering; taking from another unlawfully or by wrong or oppression

ROB'BINS, RŌPE'-BANDS, } *n. pl.* [*rope* and *bands*.] Short, flat plaited pieces of rope, with an eye in one end, used in pairs to tie the upper edges of square sails to their yards. *Mar. Dict.*

RŌBE, *n.* [Fr. *robe*; Sp. *ropa*; Port. *roupa*; Ir. *roba*; It. *roba*, a *robe*, and goods or estate; *far roba*, to get money; *robone*, a long gown; *robbiccia*, trifles, idle stuff. The Spanish and Portuguese words signify clothing in general, cloth, stuff, wearing apparel, also a loose garment worn over the rest; a gown; Sp. *ropage* is wearing apparel, *drapery*; *ropería*, the trade of dealers in clothes. In Sp. and Port., then, the word coincides with the Fr. *drap*, Eng. *drapery* and *frippery*. In Sax. *reaf* is clothing in general, and spoil, plunder, from *reafian*, to *rob*. From these facts let the reader judge whether this word had its origin in *rubbing*, like *wearing* apparel, or from *stripping*, the name being originally given to skins, the primitive clothing of rude nations.]

1. A kind of gown, or long, loose garment, worn over other dress, particularly by persons in elevated stations. The robe is properly a dress of state or dignity, as of princes, judges, priests, &c. See *Exod.* xxix. 5. 1 *Sam.* xxiv. 4. *Matt.* xxvii. 28.

2. A splendid female gown or garment. 2 *Sam.* xiii.

3. An elegant dress; splendid attire.

4. In *Scripture*, the vesture of purity or righteousness, and of happiness. *Job* xxix. *Luke* xv.

RŌBE, *v. t.* To put on a robe; or to dress with magnificence; to array. *Pope. Thomson.*

2. To dress; to invest, as with beauty or elegance; as, fields *robed* with green.

Such was his power over the expression of his countenance, that he could in an instant shake off the sternness of winter, and *robe* it in the brightest smiles of spring. *Wirt.*

RŌB'ED, *pp.* Dressed with a robe; arrayed with elegance.

ROB'ERDS-MAN, ROB'ERTS-MAN, } *n.* In *the old statutes of England*, a bold, stout robber, or nightthief, said to be so called from *Robinhood*, a famous robber. *Johnson.*

ROB'ERT, HERB-ROB'ERT, } *n.* An annual plant, of the genus Geranium. *Loudon.*

ROB'ERT-INE, (-in,) *n.* One of an order of monks, so called from *Robert Flower*, the founder, A. D. 1187.

ROB'IN, *n.* [L. *rubecula*, from *rubeo*, to be red.]

A bird with a reddish breast. In *England*, the *robin*, or *redbreast*, is the Erythaca (Motacilla, Linn.) rubecula, a bird allied to the nightingale. In *America*, a species of thrush, Turdus migratorius, is commonly called *robin*. *Jardine. Nuttall.*

RŌB'ING, *ppr.* Dressing with a robe; arraying with elegance.

ROB'IN-GOOD'FEL-LŌW, *n.* A celebrated fairy, also called PUCK. [See PUCK.] *Brande.*

ROB'O-RANT, *a.* [L. *roborans*, *roboro*.] Strengthening.

ROB'O-RANT, *n.* A medicine that strengthens; but TONIC is generally used.

ROB-O-RĀ'TION, *n.* [from L. *roboro*, from *robur*, strength.]

A strengthening. [*Little used.*] *Coles.*

RO-BŌ'RE-OUS, *a.* [L. *roboreus*, from *robur*, strength, and an oak.]

Made of oak. *Dict.*

RO-BUST', *a.* [L. *robustus*, from *robur*, strength.]

1. Strong; lusty; sinewy; muscular; vigorous; forceful; as, a *robust* body; *robust* youth. It implies full flesh and sound health.

2. Sound; vigorous; as, *robust* health.

3. Violent; rough; rude.

Romp-loving miss
Is hauled about in gallantry *robust*. *Thomson.*

4. Requiring strength; as, *robust* employment. *Locke.*

Note. — This is one of the words in which we observe a strong tendency in practice to accentuate the first syllable, as in *access*; and there are many situations of the word in which this is the preferable pronunciation.

RO-BUST'IOUS, (ro-bust'yus,) *a.* Robust; strong; sinewy; vigorous; forceful. *Milton.*

2. Boisterous; violent; rude. *Shak.*

[ROBUSTIOUS and its derivatives, ROBUSTIOUSLY and ROBUSTIOUSNESS, are now extremely vulgar, and in the United States nearly obsolete.]

RO-BUST'LY, *adv.* With great strength; muscularly.

RO-BUST'NESS, *n.* Strength; vigor, or the condition of the body when it has full, firm flesh, and sound health. *Arbuthnot.*

ROC, ROCK, } *n.* The well-known monstrous bird of Arabian mythology. *Brande.*

ROC'AM-BOLE, ROK'AM-BOLE, } *n.* [from the French.] A sort of wild garlic, the Allium ophioscorodon, growing naturally in Crete.

Rocambole, wild, is Allium scorodoprasum, which grows in Denmark, &c.

ROC-CEL'LIC AC'ID, *n.* An acid obtained from the Roccella tinctoria, or archil weed. *Heeren.*

RŌCHE'-AL-UM, *n.* [Fr. *roche*, a rock. It ought to be written and called ROCK-ALUM.]

Rock-alum, a purer kind of alum. *Mortimer.*

RO-CHELLE' SALT, (ro-shel' sawlt,) *n.* Tartrate of potassa and soda.

ROCH'ET, *n.* [Fr. *rochet*; It. *roccetto*, *rocchetto*; Sax. *rocc*; G. *rock*; D. *rok*. This coincides in origin with *frock*.]

A linen garment resembling the surplice, but with narrower sleeves, worn under the chimere by bishops during the middle ages. *Hook.*

ROCH'ET, *n.* A fish, the *roach*, which see.

ROCK, *n.* [Fr. *roc*, or *roche*; It. *rocca*, a rock, and a distaff; Sp. *roca*; Port. *roca*, *rocha*; Arm. *roch*; Basque, *arroca*. Dropping the first letter of *crag*, *rock* would seem to be the same word, and so named from breaking and the consequent roughness, corresponding with Gr. ῥαχία, as *crag* does with *crack*; Ar. خرق *garaka*, to burst, crack, tear, *rake*. So L. *rupes*, from the root of *rumpo*, to break or burst. If this is not the origin of *rock*, I know not to what root to assign it. See Class Rg, No. 34.]

1. A large mass of stony matter usually compounded of two or more simple minerals, either bedded in the earth or resting on its surface. Sometimes *rocks* compose the principal part of huge mountains; sometimes huge *rocks* lie on the surface of the earth, in detached blocks or masses. Under this term mineralogists class all mineral substances, coal, gypsum, salt, &c.

2. In *Scripture*, *figuratively*, defense; means of safety; protection; strength; asylum.

The Lord is my *rock*. — 2 Sam. xxii.

3. Firmness; a firm or immovable foundation. *Ps.* xxvii. *Matt.* vii. and xvi.

4. A fabulous bird in the Eastern tales. [See Roc.]

ROCK, *n.* [Dan. *rok*; Sw. *rock*; D. *rokken*; G. *rocken*; It. *rocca*; Sp. *rueca*. The latter is rendered a distaff, a winding or twisting, and the fish of a mast or yard. The sense is, probably, a *rack* or frame.]

A distaff used in spinning; the staff or frame about which flax is arranged, from which the thread is drawn in spinning.

ROCK, *v. t.* [Dan. *rokker*, to move, stir, wag, rack, advance; G. *rücken*; Old Fr. *rocquer*, or *roquer*; Sw *ragla*, to reel; W. *rhocian*, to rock; *rhoc*, a shooting or moving different ways; Ar. رج *ragga*, to shake, to tremble, to agitate. This latter verb in Ch. and Syr. signifies to desire, to long for, that is, to *reach*, or *stretch*, Gr. ὀρέγω; and it may be a different word.]

1. To move backward and forward, as a body rest-

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ing on a foundation; as, to *rock* a cradle; to *rock* a chair; to *rock* a mountain. It differs from SHAKE, as denoting a slower and more uniform motion, or larger movements. It differs from SWING, which expresses a vibratory motion of something suspended.

A rising earthquake *rocked* the ground. *Dryden.*

2. To move backward and forward in a cradle, chair, &c.; as, to *rock* a child to sleep. *Dryden.*

3. To lull; to quiet.

Sleep *rock* thy brain. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

ROCK, *v. i.* To be moved backward and forward; to reel.

The *rocking* town
Supplants their footsteps. *Philips.*

ROCK'-AL-UM, *n.* The purest kind of alum. [See ROCHE-ALUM.]

ROCK'-BA-SIN, (-bā-sn,) *n.* A cavity or artificial basin cut in a rock, for the purpose, as is supposed, of collecting the dew or rain for ablutions and purifications prescribed by the druidical religion. *Grosier. Encyc.*

ROCK'-BOUND, *a.* Hemmed in by rocks.

ROCK'-BUT-TER, *n.* A supposed subsulphite of alumina, oozing from aluminous rocks. *Cyc.*

ROCK'-CORK, *n.* A variety of asbestus, resembling cork in its texture. *Dana.*

ROCK'-CRESS, *n.* A plant of the genus Arabis. Also called WALL-CRESS. *Farm. Encyc.*

ROCK'-CROWN-ED, *a.* Crowned with rocks.

ROCK-CRYS'TAL, *n.* Limpid quartz. When purest, it is white or colorless, but it is found of a grayish or yellowish white, pale yellow, or citrine. Its most usual form is that of hexagonal prisms, surmounted by hexagonal pyramids. *Kirwan. Cleaveland.*

ROCK'DŌE, *n.* A species of deer. *Grew.*

ROCK'ED, (rokt,) *pp.* [from *rock*, the verb.] Moved one way and the other.

ROCK'ER, *n.* One who rocks the cradle; also, the curving piece of wood on which a cradle or chair rocks.

ROCK'ET, *n.* [Dan. *raket*, *rakette*, a rocket, cracker, or squib; G. *rackete*; probably from the root of *crack* and *racket*, Fr. *craquer*, *craqueter*.]

An artificial firework, consisting of a cylindrical case of paper, filled with a composition of combustible ingredients, as niter, charcoal, and sulphur. This being tied to a stick and fired, the case and stick are projected through the air by a force arising from the combustion. *P. Cyc.*

ROCK'ET, *n.* [L. *eruca*.]

A popular name of certain species of the genus Brassica, or more probably Eruca. The popular name of Hesperis matronalis, and other species of Hesperis. *Tully.*

ROCK'-FISH, *n.* A salt-water fish, a species of Goby, Gobius niger. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

ROCK'I-NESS, *n.* [from *rocky*.] State of abounding with rocks.

ROCK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving backward and forward.

ROCK'ING CHAIR, *n.* A chair mounted on rockers.

ROCK'ING STONE, *n.* A stone, often of great size and weight, resting upon another stone, and so exactly poised on some edge or corner, that it can be *rocked*, or slightly moved, with but little force. *Jour. of Sci.*

ROCK'LESS, *a.* Being without rocks. *Dryden.*

ROCK'-OIL, *n.* Another name for petroleum.

ROCK'-PIG-EON, *n.* A species of pigeon, Columba livia, found in Europe, Asia, and Africa. It inhabits rocks and caves, and is considered to be the original of the domestic pigeons. *Jardine.*

ROCK'-PLANT, *n.* A plant distinguished by growing on or among naked rocks. *P. Cyc.*

ROCK'-RIB-BED, *a.* Inclosed or *ribbed in* by rocks.

ROCK'-ROOF-ED, (-roōft,) *a.* Having a roof of rock.

ROCK'-RŌSE, *n.* A plant of the genus Cistus or Helianthemum.

ROCK'-RŪ-BY, *n.* A fine reddish variety of garnet *Dana.*

ROCK'-SALT, *n.* Mineral salt; salt dug from the earth; chlorid of sodium. But in *America*, this name is sometimes given to salt that comes in large crystals from the West Indies, which salt is formed by evaporation from sea-water, in large basins or cavities, on the isles. Hexahedral rock-salt occurs foliated and fibrous. *Ure.*

ROCK'-WOOD, *n.* Ligniform asbestus. *Cyc.*

ROCK'-WŎRK, (-wurk,) *n.* Stones fixed in mortar in imitation of the asperities of rocks, forming a wall.

2. In *gardening*, an elevation of earth and other loose materials covered with stones, &c., among which plants adapted for such a situation are grown. *P. Cyc.*

ROCK'Y, *a.* [from *rock*.] Full of rocks; as, a *rocky* mountain; a *rocky* shore.

2. Resembling a rock; as, the *rocky* orb of a shield. *Milton.*

3. Very hard; stony; obdurate; insusceptible of impression; as, a *rocky* bosom. *Shak.*

RŌ'ĊŌA, *n.* [A corruption of *Urucu*.] A colored pulpy substance within the legume, and surrounding the seeds of the Bixa Orellana. In its purified state it is called ANOTTO.

ROD, *n.* [Sax. *rod*; Dan. *rode*; D. *roede*, *roe*; G. *ruthe* and *reis*. In Danish, *rod* is a *root*; and I suppose *rod*, *root*, L. *radius*, ray, *radix*, root, and Dan. and Sw. *rad*, to be of one family. The sense is a shoot, from extending. The Russ. *prut*, a rod, is probably the same word with a prefix.]

1. The shoot or long twig of any woody plant; a branch, or the stem of a shrub; as, a *rod* of hazel, of birch, of oak, or hickory. Hence,

2. An instrument of punishment or correction; chastisement.

I will chasten him with the *rod* of men. — 2 Sam. vii. Prov. x.

3. Discipline; ecclesiastical censures. 1 *Cor.* iv.

4. A kind of scepter.

The *rod* and bird of peace. *Shak.*

5. A pole for angling; something long and slender. *Gay.*

6. An instrument for measuring; but, *more generally*, a measure of length containing five yards, or sixteen feet and a half; a pole; a perch. In many parts of the United States, *rod* is universally used for *pole* or *perch*.

7. In *Scripture*, a staff or wand. 1 *Sam.* xiv.

8. Support.

Thy *rod* and thy staff, they comfort me. — Ps. xxiii.

9. A shepherd's crook. *Lev.* xxvii.

10. An instrument for threshing. *Is.* xxviii.

11. Power; authority. *Ps.* cxxv.

12. A tribe or race. *Ps.* lxxiv.

Rod of iron; the mighty power of Christ. *Rev.* xix. *Ps.* ii.

RŌDE, *pret.* of RIDE; also, a cross. [See ROOD.]

RŌ'DENT, *a.* [L. *rodo*.]

Gnawing; a term applied to the rodentia, which see.

RŌ'DENT, *n.* An animal that gnaws, as a rat.

RO-DEN'TIA, *n. pl.* [L. *rodo*, to gnaw.]

Gnawers; an order of mammals having two large incisor teeth in each jaw, separated from the molar teeth by an empty space. The rat and mouse, the squirrel, the marmot, the musk-rat, and the beaver, belong to this order.

ROD'O-MONT, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *rodomonte*, a bully; Ir. *raidhneis*, silly stories, rodomontade: *roithre*, a babbler, a *prating* fellow; *roithreacht*, silly talk, loquacity, *rhetoric*; from *radham*, to say, tell, relate, W. *adrawr*. The Ir. *radh*, *radham*, are the Sax. *rad*, speech, and *rædan*, to read. (See READ.) The last syllable may be the Fr. *monter*, to *mount*, and the word then signifies one that speaks loftily. Hence the name of Ariosto's hero.]

A vain boaster. *Herbert.*

ROD'O-MONT, *a.* Bragging; vainly boasting.

ROD-O-MONT-ĀDE', *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *rodomontata*. See RODOMONT.]

Vain boasting; empty bluster or vaunting; rant.

I could show that the *rodomontades* of Almauzor are neither so irrational nor impossible. *Dryden.*

ROD-O-MONT-ĀDE', *v. i.* To boast; to brag; to bluster; to rant.

ROD-O-MONT-ĀD'IST, } *n.* A blustering boaster; one
ROD-O-MONT-ĀD'OR, } that brags or vaunts. *Terry. Todd.*

RŌE, } *n.* [Sax. *ra*, or *raa*. *ræge*, or *hræge*; G.
RŌE'BUCK, } *reh* and *rehbock*; Dan. *raa*, or *raabuk*; Sw. *rabock*.]

1. A species of deer, the Capreolus Dorcas, with erect cylindrical branched horns, forked at the summit. This is one of the smallest of the deer, but of elegant shape and remarkably nimble. It prefers a mountainous country, and congregates in families. *P. Cyc.*

2. *Roe*; the female of the hart. *Sandys.*

RŌE, (rō,) *n.* [G. *rogen*; Dan. *rogn*, *ravn*; that which is ejected. So in Dan. *roge* is spittle.]

The seed or spawn of fishes. The roe of the male is called *soft roe* or *milt*; that of the female, *hard roe* or *spawn*. *Encyc.*

RŌE'-STŌNE, *n.* Called also OŏLITE, which see.

RO-GĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *rogatio*; *rogo*, to ask.]

1. Litany; supplication.

He perfecteth the *rogations* or litanies before in use. *Hooker.*

2. In *Roman jurisprudence*, the demand, by the consuls or tribunes, of a law to be passed by the people.

RO-GĀ'TION-WEEK, *n.* The second week before Whitsunday, thus called from the three fasts observed therein; viz., on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, called *rogation-days*, because of the extraordinary prayers then made for the fruits of the earth, or as a preparation for the devotion of the Holy Thursday. *P. Cyc. Hook.*

RŌGUE, (rōg,) *n.* [Sax. *earg*, *arg*, idle, stupid, mean; *eargian*, to become dull or torpid; D. G. Sw. and Dan. *arg*, evil, crafty, wicked; Gr. ἀργὸς. Hence Cimbric *argur*, and Eng. *rogue*, by transposition of letters. The word *arga*, in the laws of the Longobards, denotes a cuckold. Spel. voc. *Arga*.]

1. In *law*, a vagrant; a sturdy beggar; a vagabond. Persons of this character were, by the ancient laws of England, to be punished by whipping and having the ear bored with a hot iron. *Encyc. Spenser.*

2. A knave; a dishonest person; applied now, I believe, exclusively to males. This word comprehends thieves and robbers, but is generally applied to such as cheat and defraud in mutual dealings, or to counterfeiters.

The *rogue* and fool by fits is fair and wise. *Pope.*

3. A name of slight tenderness and endearment.

Alas, poor *rogue*, I think indeed she loves. *Shak.*

4. A wag. *Shak.*

RŌGUE, (rōg,) *v. i.* To wander; to play the vagabond. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

2. To play knavish tricks. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

RŌGU'ER-Y, *n.* The life of a vagrant. [*Now little used.*] *Donne.*

2. Knavish tricks; cheating; fraud; dishonest practices.

'Tis no scandal grown
For debt and *roguery* to quit the town. *Dryden.*

3. Waggery; arch tricks; mischievousness.

RŌGUE'SHIP, *n.* The qualities or personage of a rogue. *Dryden.*

RŌGUE'S'-YARN, *n.* Yarn of a different twist and color from the rest, and inserted into the cordage of the British navy, to identify it if stolen. *Buchanan.*

RŌGU'ISH, (rōg'ish,) *a.* Vagrant; vagabond. [*Nearly obsolete.*] *Spenser.*

2. Knavish; fraudulent; dishonest. *Swift.*

[*This is the present sense of the word.*]

3. Waggish; wanton; slightly mischievous. *Addison.*

RŌGU'ISH-LY, *adv.* Like a rogue; knavishly; wantonly.

RŌGU'ISH-NESS, *n.* The qualities of a rogue; knavery; mischievousness.

2. Archness; sly cunning; as, the *roguishness* of a look.

RŌGU'Y, (rōg'y,) *a.* Knavish; wanton. [*Not in use.*] *L'Estrange.*

ROIL, *v. t.* [This is the Arm. *brella*, Fr. *brouiller*, *embrouiller*, It. *brogliare*, *imbrogliare*, Sp. *embrollar*, Port. *embrulhar*; *primarily*, to turn or stir, to make intricate, to twist, wrap, involve, hence to mix, confound, perplex, whence Eng. *broil*, Fr. *brouillard*, mist, fog. In English, the prefix or first letter is lost.]

1. To render turbid by stirring up the dregs or sediment; as, to *roil* wine, cider, or other liquor in casks or bottles.

2. To excite some degree of anger; to disturb the passion of resentment.

[*These senses are in common use in New England, and are local in England.*]

3. To perplex. [*Local in England.*]

ROIL'ED, *pp.* Rendered turbid or foul by disturbing the lees or sediment; angered slightly; disturbed in mind by an offense.

ROIL'ING, *ppr.* Rendering turbid, or exciting the passion of anger.

Note. — This word is as legitimate as any in the language.

ROINT. See AROYNT.

ROIST, } *v. i.* [Arm. *reustla*, to embroil. This
ROIST'ER, } word belongs to the root of *rustle*, *brustle*, Sax. *brysan*, to shake, to rush, W. *rhysiaw*, to *rush*, to straiten, to entangle, *rhysu*, id.]

To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent. [*Not in use.*] *Shak. Swift.*

ROIST'ER, } *n.* A bold, blustering, turbulent fel-
ROIST'ER-ER, } low. [*Not in use.*]

ROIST'ER-LY, *a.* Blustering; violent.

ROIST'ER-LY, *adv.* In a bullying, violent manner. [*Little used.*]

RŌKE, } *n.* Mist; smoke; damp. *North of Eng-*
ROOK, } *land.*
RŌAK, }

RŌK'Y, *a.* [See REEK.] Misty; foggy; cloudy. [*Not in use.*] *Ray.*

RŌLL, *v. t.* [D. and G. *rollen*; Sw. *rulla*; Dan. *rulle*; W. *rholiaw*; Fr. *rouler*, Arm. *ruilha* and *rolla*; It. *rullare*; Ir. *rolam*. It is usual to consider this word as formed by contraction from the Latin *rotula*, a little wheel, from *rota*, W. *rhod*, a wheel. But it is against all probability that all the nations of Europe have fallen into such a contraction. *Roll* is undoubtedly a primitive root, on which have been formed *troll* and *stroll*.]

1 To move by turning on the surface, or with a circular motion in which all parts of the surface are successively applied to a plane; as, to *roll* a barrel or puncheon; to *roll* a stone or ball. Sisyphus was condemned to *roll* a stone to the top of a hill, which, when he had done so, *rolled* down again, and thus his punishment was eternal.

2. To revolve; to turn on its axis; as, to *roll* a wheel or a planet.

3. To move in a circular direction.

4. To wrap round on itself; to form into a circular

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or cylindrical body; as, to *roll* a piece of cloth; to *roll* a sheet of paper; to *roll* parchment; to *roll* tobacco.

5. To inwrap; to bind or involve in a bandage or the like. *Wiseman.*

6. To form by rolling into round masses. *Peacham.*

7. To drive or impel any body with a circular motion, or to drive forward with violence or in a stream. The ocean *rolls* its billows to the shore. A river *rolls* its waters to the ocean.

8. To spread with a roller or rolling-pin; as, to *roll* paste.

9. To produce a periodical revolution.

Heaven shone and *rolled* her motions. *Milton.*

10. To press or level with a roller; as, to *roll* a field.

To roll one's self; to wallow. *Mic.* i.

RŌLL, *v. i.* To move by turning on the surface, or with the successive application of all parts of the surface to a plane; as, a ball or wheel *rolls* on the earth; a body *rolls* on an inclined plane.

2. To move, turn, or run on an axis; as a wheel. [In this sense, REVOLVE is more generally used.]

3. To run on wheels.

And to the *rolling* chair is bound. *Dryden.*

4. To revolve; to perform a periodical revolution; as, the *rolling* year; ages *roll* away.

5. To turn; to move circularly.

And his red eyeballs *roll* with living fire. *Dryden.*

6. To float in rough water; to be tossed about.

Twice ten tempestuous nights I *rolled.* *Pope.*

7. To move, as waves or billows, with alternate swells and depressions. Waves *roll* on waves.

8. To fluctuate; to move tumultuously.

What *different* sorrows did within thee *roll!* *Prior.*

9. To be moved with violence; to be hurled.

Down they fell,
By thousands; angel on archangel *rolled.* *Milton.*

10. To be formed into a cylinder or ball; as, the cloth *rolls* well.

11. To spread under a roller or rolling-pin. The paste *rolls* well.

12. To wallow; to tumble; as, a horse *rolls.*

13. To rock or move from side to side; as, a ship *rolls* in a calm.

14. To beat a drum with strokes so rapid that they can scarcely be distinguished by the ear.

RŌLL, *n.* The act of rolling, or state of being rolled; as, the *roll* of a ball; the *roll* of a vessel.

2. The thing rolling. *Thomson.*

3. A mass made round; something like a ball or cylinder; as, a *roll* of fat; a *roll* of wool. *Addison. Mortimer.*

4. A roller; a cylinder of wood, iron, or stone; as, a *roll* to break clods. *Mortimer.*

5. A quantity of cloth wound into a cylindrical form; as, a *roll* of woollen or satin; a *roll* of lace.

6. A cylindrical twist of tobacco.

7. An official writing; a list; a register; a catalogue; as, a muster-*roll*; a court-*roll*.

8. The uniform beating of a drum with strokes so rapid as scarcely to be distinguished by the ear.

9. *Rolls* of court, of parliament, or of any public body, are the parchments on which are engrossed, by the proper officer, the acts and proceedings of that body, and which, being kept in rolls, constitute the records of such public body.

10. In *antiquity*, a volume; a book consisting of leaf, bark, paper, skin, or other material, on which the ancients wrote, and which, being kept *rolled* or folded, was called in Latin *volumen*, from *volvo*, to roll. Hence,

11. A chronicle; history; annals.

Nor names more noble graced the *rolls* of fame. *Trumbull.*

12. Part; office; that is, round of duty, like *turn.* [*Obs.*]

RŌLL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Moved by turning; formed into a round or cylindrical body; leveled with a roller, as land.

RŌLL'ER, *n.* That which rolls; that which turns on its own axis; *particularly*, a cylinder of wood, stone, metal, &c., used in husbandry and the arts. *Rollers* are of various kinds, and used for various purposes.

2. A bandage; a fillet; *properly*, a long and broad bandage used in surgery.

3. An insessorial or perching bird of the genus Coracias, found in Europe, Asia, and Africa. The colors of the plumage in adults are brilliant blue and green, mixed with chestnut. *Jardine.*

RŌLL'ERS, *n. pl.* Heavy waves which set in upon a coast without wind.

ROL'LICK, *v. i.* To move in a careless, swaggering manner, with a frolicsome air. [*Colloquial.*] *Smart.*

ROL'LICK-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving in a careless or swaggering manner; frolicsome.

RŌLL'ING, *ppr.* Turning over; revolving; forming into a cylinder or round mass; leveling, as land.

2. *a.* Undulating; having a regular succession of regular elevations and depressions; as, a *rolling* prairie. *Western States.*

RŌLL'ING, *n.* The turning round of a body upon some surface.

2. The motion of a ship from side to side.

RŌLL'ING-PIN, *n.* A round piece of wood, tapering at each end, with which paste is molded and reduced to a proper thickness. *Wiseman.*

RŌLL'ING-PRESS, *n.* An engine consisting of two cylinders, by which cloth is calendered, waved, and tabbied; also, an engine for taking impressions from copper-plates; also, a like engine for drawing plates of metal, &c.

RŌLL'Y-POOL-Y, *n.* [Said to be *roll* and *pool*, or *roll*, *ball*, and *pool*.] A game in which a ball, rolling into a certain place, wins. *Arbuthnot.*

RŌM'AGE, (rum'maj,) *n.* Bustle; tumultuous search. [See RUMMAGE.] *Shak.*

RO-MA'IC, *a.* or *n.* A term applied to the modern Greek language.

RO-MAL', (ro-mawl',) *n.* A species of silk handkerchief.

RŌ'MAN, *a.* [L. *Romanus*, from *Roma*, the principal city of the Romans in Italy. *Rome* is the oriental name *Ramah*, elevated, that is, a hill; for fortresses and towns were often placed on hills for security; Heb. and Ch. רוּם, to be high, to raise. Class Rm, No. 3.]

1. Pertaining to Rome, or to the Roman people.

2. Pertaining to or professing the Roman Catholic religion.

Roman order; in *architecture*, the composite order. [See COMPOSITE.]

Roman Catholic; as *an adjective*, denoting the religion professed by the people of Rome and of Italy, at the head of which is the pope or bishop of Rome; as *a noun*, one who adheres to this religion.

RŌ'MAN, *n.* A native of Rome.

2. A citizen of Rome; one enjoying the privileges of a Roman citizen.

3. One of the Christian church at Rome to which Paul addressed an epistle, consisting of converts from Judaism or paganism.

RŌ'MAN CEM'ENT, *n.* An excellent water cement, for building purposes. *Buchanan.*

RO-MANCE', (ro-mans',) *n.* [Fr. *roman*; It. *romanzo*; Sp. *romance*, the common vulgar language of Spain, and *romance*; Port. *id.*, any vulgar tongue, and a species of poetry; W. *rham*, a rising over; *rhamant*, a rising over, a vaulting or springing, an omen, a figurative expression, *romance*, as *an adjective*, rising boldly, *romantic*; *rhamanta*, to rise over, to soar, to reach to a distance, to divine, to romance, to allegorize; *rhamantu*, to use figurative or high-flown language, &c. The Welsh retains the signification of the oriental word from which *Rome* is derived, and indeed the sense of *romance* is evidently from the primitive sense of the root, rather than from the use of the Roman language. The Welsh use of the word proves also the correctness of the foregoing derivation of *Roma*, and overthrows the fabulous account of the origin of the word from Romulus or Remus. It is probable that this word is allied to *ramble.*]

1. A fabulous relation or story of adventures and incidents designed for the entertainment of readers; a tale of extraordinary adventures, fictitious and often extravagant, usually a tale of love or war, subjects interesting the sensibilities of the heart, or the passions of wonder and curiosity. *Romance* differs from the *novel*, as it treats of actions and adventures of an unusual and wonderful character; that is, according to the Welsh signification, it vaults or soars beyond the limits of fact and real life, and often of probability.

The first *romances* were a monstrous assemblage of histories, in which truth and fiction were blended without probability; a composition of amorous adventures and the extravagant ideas of chivalry. *Encyc.*

2. A fiction. *Prior.*

RO-MANCE', *a.* or *n.* A term denoting the dialect formerly prevalent in some of the southern districts of France, which sprung directly from the Roman or Latin language

RO-MANCE', (ro-mans',) *v. i.* To forge and tell fictitious stories; to deal in extravagant stories. *Richardson.*

RO-MAN'CER, *n.* One who invents fictitious stories.

2. A writer of romance. *Aubrey.*

RO-MAN'CING, *ppr.* Inventing and telling fictitious tales; building castles in the air.

RO-MAN'CY, *a.* Romantic. [*Not proper.*]

RO-MAN-ESQUE', (ro-man-esk',) *a.* or *n.* A term applied in painting to that which appertains to romance, or rather to fable, as connected with objects of fancy; in *architecture*, to the debased styles subsequent to, and imitative of, the Roman; in *literature*, to the common dialect in some of the southern districts of France, the remains of the old *Roman* language. *Brande. Gloss. of Archit.*

RŌ'MAN-ISM, *n.* The tenets of the church of Rome. *Brevint.*

RŌ'MAN-IST, *n.* An adherent to the Roman Catholic religion; a Roman Catholic. *Brande.*

RŌ'MAN-IZE, *v. t.* To latinize; to fill with Latin words or modes of speech. *Dryden.*

2. To convert to the Roman Catholic religion or opinions.

RŌ'MAN-IZE, *v. i.* To conform to Roman Catholic opinions, customs, or modes of speech.

RŌ'MAN-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Latinized; conformed to the Roman Catholic faith.

RŌ'MAN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Latinizing; conforming to the Roman Catholic faith.

RO-MANSH', *n.* The language of the Grisons in Switzerland, a corruption of the Latin.

RO-MAN'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to romance or resembling it; wild; fanciful; extravagant; as, a *romantic* taste; *romantic* notions; *romantic* expectations; *romantic* zeal.

2. Improbable or chimerical; fictitious; as, a *romantic* tale.

3. Fanciful; wild; full of wild or fantastic scenery; as, a *romantic* prospect or landscape; a *romantic* situation.

RO-MAN'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* Wildly; extravagantly. *Pope.*

RO-MAN'TI-CISM, *n.* The state of being romantic or fantastic; applied chiefly to the unnatural productions of the modern French school of novelists. *Brande.*

RO-MAN'TIC-NESS, *n.* Wildness; extravagance; fancifulness.

2. Wildness of scenery.

RO-MAN'ZO-VITE, *n.* A variety of garnet, of a brown or brownish-yellow color; named from Count Romanzoff. *Cleaveland.*

RŌ'ME-INE, (-in,) *n.* [from the mineralogist *Romé de L'Isle.*]

A mineral consisting of antimonious acid and lime, presenting a hyacinth or honey-yellow color, and occurring in square octahedrons. *Dana.*

RŌME'PEN-NY, } *n.* [*Rome* and Sax. *penig* or
RŌME'SCOT, } *sceat.*]

A tax of a penny on a house, formerly paid by the people of England to the church of Rome. [See PETERPENCE.]

RŌM'ISH, *a.* [from *Rome.*] Belonging or relating to Rome, or to the religion professed by the people of Rome and of the western empire, of which Rome was the metropolis; Roman Catholic; as, the *Romish* church; the *Romish* religion, ritual, or ceremonies.

RŌM'IST, *n.* A Roman Catholic. *South.*

ROMP, *n.* [A different spelling of RAMP; W. *rham*, a rising over; *rhamu*, to reach over, to soar, to vault. See RAMP and ROMANCE.]

1. A rude girl who indulges in boisterous play. *Addison.*

2. Rude play or frolic.

Romp-loving miss
Is hauled about in gallantry robust. *Thomson.*

ROMP, *v. i.* To play rudely and boisterously; to leap and frisk about in play. *Richardson.*

ROMP'ING, *ppr.* Playing rudely. As *a noun*, rude, boisterous play.

ROMP'ISH, *a.* Given to rude play; inclined to romp. *Ash.*

ROMP'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a rude or boisterous manner.

ROMP'ISH-NESS, *n.* Disposition to rude, boisterous play; or the practice of romping. *Steele.*

RŌM'PU, } *n.* [L. *rumpo*, to break.]
ROM-PEE', }

In *heraldry*, an ordinary that is broken, or a chevron, a bend, or the like, whose upper points are cut off. *Encyc.*

RON-DEAU', (ron-do',) } *n.* [Fr. *rondeau*, from *rond*,
RON'DO, } round.]

1. A kind of poetry, commonly consisting of thirteen verses, of which eight have one rhyme, and five another. It is divided into three couplets, and at the end of the second and third, the beginning of the rondeau is repeated in an equivocal sense, if possible. *Warton. Trevoux.*

2. In *music*, the *rondo*, vocal or instrumental, generally consists of three strains, the first of which closes in the original key, while each of the others is so constructed in modulation as to reconduct the ear in an easy and natural manner to the first strain. *Busby.*

RON'DEL, *n.* In *fortification*, a small, round tower, erected at the foot of a bastion. *Brande.*

RON'DLE, (ron'dl,) *n.* [from *round.*] A round mass. [*Not in use.*] *Peacham.*

RON'DO, *n.* See RONDEAU.

RON'DURE, *n.* [Fr. *rondeur.*]

A round; a circle. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

RONG; the old *pret.* and *pp.* of RING, now RUNG. *Chaucer.*

RŌN'ION, (run'yon,) *n.* [Fr. *rognon*, kidney.]

A fat, bulky woman. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

RŌNT, *n.* An animal stinted in its growth. [Now written and pronounced RUNT.] *Spenser.*

ROOD, *n.* [A different orthography of ROD, which see.]

1. The fourth part of an acre, or forty square rods. [See ACRE.]

2. A pole; a measure of five yards; a rod or perch. [*Not used in America, and probably local in England.*]

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ROOD, *n.* [Sax. *rode* or *rod.*]

A cross or crucifix; a name formerly given to the figure of Christ on the cross erected in Roman Catholic churches. When complete, this was accompanied by the figures of the Virgin Mary and of St. John. *Shak.*

ROOD'LOFT, *n.* A loft or gallery in a church on which the rood and its appendages were set up to view. *Gwilt.*

ROOD'Y, *a.* Coarse; luxurious. *Craven Dialect.*

ROOF, *n.* [Sax. *rof, krof;* Gr. ὀροφη, ὀροφος, from ερεφω, to cover. Qu. Russ. *krov,* Slav. *strop.* See the Ar. Class Rb, No. 12, and Syr. No. 40.]

1. The cover or upper part of a house or other building, consisting of rafters covered with boards, shingles, or tiles, with a side or sides sloping from the ridge, for the purpose of carrying off the water that falls in rain or snow. In Asia, the *roofs* of houses are flat or horizontal. The same name, *roof,* is given to the sloping covers of huts, cabins, and ricks; to the arches of ovens, furnaces, &c.

2. A vault; an arch; or the interior of a vault; as, the *roof* of heaven.

3. The vault of the mouth; the upper part of the mouth; the palate.

If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the *roof* of my mouth. — Ps. cxxxvii.

ROOF, *v. t.* To cover with a roof.

I have not seen the remains of any Roman buildings, that have not been *roofed* with vaults or arches. *Addison.*

2. To inclose in a house; to shelter.

Here had we now our country's honor *roofed.* *Shak.*

ROOF'ED, (roft,) *pp.* Furnished or covered with a roof or arch.

ROOF'ING, *ppr.* Covering with a roof.

ROOF'ING, *n.* The act of covering with a roof.

2. The materials of which a roof is composed; or materials for a roof. *Gwilt.*

ROOF'LESS, *a.* [Sax. *roflease.*]

1. Having no roof; as, a *roofless* house.

2. Having no house or home; unsheltered.

ROOF'Y, *a.* Having roofs. *Dryden.*

ROOK, *n.* [Sax. *hroc;* G. *roche;* Dan. *roge, raage,* a *rook,* and *krage,* a crow. This word belongs to the root of *crow,* or is rather the same word dialectically varied; Dan. *krage;* Sw. *kraka;* G. *krähe;* D. *kraai;* L. *graculus;* probably from its voice; Ir. *grag, gragam.* See Crow and Croak.]

1. A bird of the genus Corvus, the bird mentioned by Virgil under this name. This bird resembles the crow, but differs from it in not feeding on carrion, but on insects and grain. In crows also the nostrils and root of the bill are clothed with feathers, but in rooks the same parts are naked, or have only a few bristly hairs. The rook is gregarious. *P. Cyc.*

2. A cheat; a trickish, rapacious fellow. *Wycherley.*

ROOK, *n.* [It. *rocco,* a bishop's staff, a crosier, a rook at chess.]

In *chess,* a name given to the four pieces placed on the corner squares of the board, also called Castles. The *rook* moves the whole extent of the board, unless impeded by some other piece. *Hoyle.*

ROOK, *v. i.* To cheat; to defraud. *Locke.*

ROOK, *v. t.* To cheat; to defraud by cheating. *Aubrey.*

ROOK, *v. i.* To squat. [See Ruck.]

ROOK'ED, (rookt,) *pp.* Cheated; defrauded.

ROOK'ER-Y, *n.* A place where rooks congregate and build their nests, as a wood, &c. *Pope.*

2. In *low language,* a brothel.

ROOK'ING, *ppr.* Cheating.

ROOK'Y, *a.* Inhabited by rooks; as, the *rooky* wood. *Shak.*

ROOM, *n.* [Sax. *rum;* Dan. and Sw. *rum;* D. *ruim;* G. *raum;* Goth. *rumis,* room, place; Ir. *rum,* a floor or room; G. *räumen,* Sax. *rumian, ryman,* to give place, to amplify, to enlarge; Sax. *rum-gifu,* liberal. It may be allied to *roam, ramble.* Class Rm, No. 4, 9.]

1. Space; compass; extent of place, great or small. Let the words occupy as little *room* as possible.

2. Space or place unoccupied.

Lord, it is done as thou hast commanded, and yet there is *room.* — Luke xiv.

3. Place for reception or admission of any thing. In this case there is no *room* for doubt or for argument.

4. Place of another; stead; as in succession or substitution. One magistrate or king comes in the *room* of a former one. We often place one thing in the *room* of another. 1 *Kings* xx.

5. Unoccupied opportunity. The eager pursuit of wealth leaves little *room* for serious reflection.

6. An apartment in a house; any division separated from the rest by a partition; as a parlor, a drawing-*room* or bed-*room;* also, an apartment in a ship, as the cook-*room,* bread-*room,* gun-*room,* &c.

7. A seat. *Luke* xiv.

To make room; to open a space or place for any thing.

To give room; to withdraw; to leave space unoccupied for others to pass or to be seated.

ROOM, *v. i.* To occupy an apartment; to lodge; *an academic use of the word.* A B *rooms* at No. 7.

ROOM'AGE, *n.* [from *room.*] Space; place. [*Not used.*] *Wotton.*

ROOM'FUL, *a.* Abounding with rooms. *Donne.*

ROOM'I-LY, *adv.* Spaciously.

ROOM'I-NESS, *n.* Space; spaciousness; large extent of space.

Roomth, space, and Roomthy, spacious, are ill-formed words, and not used in the United States.

ROOM'Y, *a.* Spacious; wide; large; having ample room; as, a *roomy* mansion; a *roomy* deck. *Dryden.*

ROOP, *n.* Hoarseness. [*Little used.*]

ROOST, *n.* [Sax. *hrost;* D. *roest,* roost; *roesten,* to roost.]

The pole or other support on which birds rest at night.

He clapped his wings upon his *roost.* *Dryden.*

2. A collection of fowls roosting together.

At roost; in a state for rest and sleep.

ROOST, *v. i.* To sit, rest, or sleep, as birds on a pole, tree, or other thing at night.

2. To lodge, in burlesque

ROOST'ER, *n.* [The head or chief of the *roost.*] A cock, the male of the domestic fowl. *America.*

[Roost-cock is provincial in England.] *Halliwell.*

ROOST'ING, *ppr.* Sitting for rest and sleep at night.

ROOT, *n.* [Dan. *rod;* Sw. *rot;* L. *radix;* It. *radice;* Sp. *raiz;* Ir. *raidis;* W. *rhaiz,* a ray or spear, whence *gwraiz,* a root. A root is a shoot, and only a different application of *rod,* L. *radius.*]

1. That part of a plant which enters and fixes itself in the earth, and serves to support the plant in an erect position, while, by means of its radicles, it imbibes nutriment for the stem, branches, and fruit. There are six distinct organs which are capable of entering into the composition of a root, viz., the *radicle,* the *fibril,* the *soboles,* the *bulb,* the *tuber,* and the *rhizoma,*

2. The part of any thing that resembles the roots of a plant in manner of growth; as, the *roots* of a cancer, of teeth, &c.

3. The bottom or lower part of any thing.

Deep to the *roots* of hell. *Milton.*

Burnet uses *root* of a mountain, but we now say *base, foot,* or *bottom.* See *Job* xxviii. 9.

4. A plant whose root is esculent, or the most useful part, as beets, carrots, &c.

5. The original or cause of any thing.

The love of money is the *root* of all evil. — 1 Tim. vi.

6. The first ancestor.

They were the *roots* out of which sprung two distinct people. *Locke.*

7. In *arithmetic* and *algebra,* the root of any quantity is such a quantity as, when multiplied into itself a certain number of times, will exactly produce that quantity. Thus 2 is a root of 4, because, when multiplied into itself, it exactly produces 4. *J. Day.*

8. Means of growth. "He hath no *root* in himself;" that is, no soil in which grace can grow and flourish. *Matt.* xiii.

9. In *music,* the fundamental note of any chord. *Busby.*

Root of bitterness; in *Scripture,* any error, sin, or evil that produces discord or immorality.

To take root; to become planted or fixed; or to be established; to increase and spread.

To take deep root; to be firmly planted or established; to be deeply impressed. *Dryden.*

ROOT, *v. i.* To fix the root; to enter the earth, as roots.

In deep grounds, the weeds *root* deeper. *Mortimer.*

2. To be firmly fixed; to be established.

The multiplying brood of the ungodly shall not take deep *rooting.* *Wisdom.*

3. To sink deep.

If any error chanced — to cause misapprehensions, he gave them not leave to *root* and fasten by concealment. *Fell.*

ROOT, *v. t.* To plant and fix deep in the earth; used chiefly in the participle; as, *rooted* trees or forests. *Dryden.*

2. To plant deeply; to impress deeply and durably. Let the leading truths of the gospel be *rooted* in the mind; let holy affections be well *rooted* in the heart.

3. In *Scripture,* to be *rooted* and grounded in Christ, is to be firmly united to him by faith and love, and well established in the belief of his character and doctrines. *Eph.* iii.

ROOT, *v. i.* or *t.* [Sax. *wrot,* a snout or proboscis; *wrotan,* to dig or root; D. *wroeten,* G. *reuten,* Dan. *roder,* Sw. *rota,* to root. This seems to be of the same family as the former word and *rod,* from the use of the snout.]

To turn up the earth with the snout, as swine. Swine *root* to find worms; they *root* the ground wherever they come.

To root up or *out;* to eradicate; to extirpate; to remove or destroy root and branch; to exterminate. *Deut.* xxix. *Job* xxxi.

ROOT'-BOUND, *a.* Fixed to the earth by roots. *Milton.*

ROOT'-BUILT, (-bilt,) *a.* Built of roots. *Shenstone.*

ROOT'-EAT-ER, *n.* An animal that feeds on roots. *Kirby.*

ROOT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having its roots planted or fixed in the earth; hence, fixed; deep; radical; as, *rooted* sorrow; *rooted* aversion; *rooted* prejudices.

ROOT'ED-LY, *adv.* Deeply; from the heart. *Shak.*

ROOT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state or condition of being rooted.

ROOT'ER, *n.* One that roots; or one that tears up by the roots.

ROOT'-HOUSE, *n.* A house made of roots. *Dodsley.*

2. A house for keeping roots.

ROOT'ING, *ppr.* Striking or taking root; turning up with the snout.

ROOT'-LEAF, *n.* A leaf growing immediately from the root. *Martyn.*

ROOT'LET, *n.* A radicle; a little root. *Martyn.*

ROOT'-STOCK, *n.* In *botany,* a prostrate rooting stem, yearly producing young branches; the rhizoma. *Lindley.*

ROOT'Y, *a.* Full of roots; as, *rooty* ground. *Adams.*

RO-PAL'IC, *a.* [Gr. ῥοπαλον, a club.]

Club-formed; increasing or swelling toward the end.

RŌPE, *n.* [Sax. *rap;* Sw. *rep;* Dan. *reeb;* W. *rhaf;* Ir. *ropa, roibin.*]

1. A large string or line composed of several strands twisted together. It differs from *cord, line,* and *string,* only in its size; being the name given to all sorts of cordage above an inch in circumference. Indeed the smaller *ropes,* when used for certain purposes, are called *lines.*

Ropes are, by seamen, ranked under two descriptions, *cable-laid* and *hawser-laid;* the former composed of nine strands, or three great strands, each consisting of three small ones; the latter made with three strands, each composed of a certain number of rope-yarns. *Totten.*

2. A row or string consisting of a number of things united; as, a *rope* of onions.

3. *Ropes,* [Sax. *rappas;*] the intestines of birds. *Lye.*

Rope of sand; proverbially, feeble union or tie; a band easily broken. *Locke.*

RŌPE, *v. i.* To draw out or extend into a filament or thread by means of any glutinous or adhesive quality. Any glutinous substance will *rope* considerably before it will part.

RŌPE'-BAND. See Robbin.

RŌPE'-DAN-CER, *n.* [*rope* and *dancer.*] One that walks on a rope extended through the air. *Addison.*

RŌPE'-LAD-DER, *n.* A ladder made of ropes.

RŌPE'-MAK-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make ropes or cordage. [I do not know that Roper is ever used.]

RŌPE'-MAK-ING, *n.* The art or business of manufacturing ropes or cordage.

RŌP'ER-Y, *n.* A place where ropes are made. [*Not used in the United States.*]

2. A trick that deserves the halter. *Shak.*

RŌPE'-TRICK, *n.* A trick that deserves the halter. *Shak.*

RŌPE'-WALK, *n.* A long, covered walk, or a long building over smooth ground, where ropes are manufactured.

RŌPE'-YARN, *n.* Yarn for ropes, consisting of a single thread. The threads are twisted into strands, and the strands into ropes.

RŌP'I-NESS, *n.* [from *ropy.*] Stringiness, or aptness to draw out in a string or thread without breaking, as of glutinous substances; viscosity; adhesiveness.

RŌP'Y, *a.* [from *rope.*] Stringy; adhesive; that may be drawn into a thread; as a glutinous substance; viscous; tenacious; glutinous; as, *ropy* wine; *ropy* lees. *Dryden. Philips.*

ROQ'UE-LAUR, (rok'e-lōr,) *n.* [from Fr.; Dan. *rok-kelor;* G. *rock,* a coat, D. *rok,* Sax. *rocc,* whence *frock,* Sp. *roclo.* Qu. the last syllable; or is the word derived from a duke of this name?] A cloak for men. *Gay.*

RŌ'RAL, *a.* [L. *roralis,* from *ros,* dew.]

Pertaining to dew, or consisting of dew; dewy.

RO-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *roratio.*] [*Greek.*

A falling of dew. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

RŌ'RID, *a.* [L. *roridus.*]

Dewy. *Granger.*

RO-RIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *ros,* dew, and *fero,* to produce.]

Generating or producing dew. *Ditt.*

RO-RIF'LU-ENT, *a.* [L. *ros,* dew, and *fluo,* to flow.]

Flowing with dew. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

ROR'QUAL, *n.* [Norwegian *rorqualus,* a whale with folds.]

The English name of cetaceous mammals or whales of the genus Rorqualus, which comprises at least

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three living species of different dimensions, and, as is supposed, several fossil species. The great northern Rorqual is said to be the largest of the whale tribe, and to have sometimes attained the length of 105 feet. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

RO-SĀ'CEOUS, (-zā'shus,) *a.* [L. *rosaceus.* See ROSE.]

Rose-like; composed of several petals, arranged in a circular form; as, a *rosaceous* corol. *Martyn.*

RO-SAC'IC, (-zas'ik,) *a.* The *rosacic* acid was obtained from the lateritious sediment of the urine which occurs in certain fevers. It is now supposed to be uric acid, modified by animal matter accidentally present.

RŌ'SA-RY, *n.* [L. *rosarium.* See ROSE.]

1. A bed of roses, or place where roses grow.

2. In *the Roman Catholic church*, a series of prayers, and a string of beads by which they are counted. A *rosary* consists of fifteen decades. Each decade contains ten *Ave Marias*, marked by small beads, preceded by a *Pater Noster*, marked by a larger bead, and concluded by a *Gloria Patri.* Five decades make a chaplet, which is a third part of the rosary. *Bp. Fitzpatrick.*

ROS'CID, *a.* [L. *roscidus*, from *ros*, dew.]

Dewy; containing dew, or consisting of dew. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

RŌSE, *n.* [Fr. *rose*; L. It. and Sp. *rosa*; G. and Dan. *rose*; D. *roos, rooze*; Sw. *ros*; Arm. *rosen*; Ir. *ros* or *rosa*; W. *rhôs*; Gr. ῥοδον; from the root of *red, ruddy*, W. *rhuz.* See RED.]

1. A plant and flower of the genus Rosa, of many species and varieties, as the wild, canine, or dog rose, the white rose, the red rose, the cinnamon rose, the eglantine or sweet brier, &c. There are five petals; the calyx is urceolate, quinquefid, and corneous; the seeds are numerous, hispid, and fixed to the inside of the calyx. *P. Cyc.*

2. A knot of ribbon in the form of a rose, used as an ornamental tie of a shoe.

3. In *architecture.* See ROSETTE.

In *English history*, in the feuds between the houses of York and Lancaster, the *white rose* was the badge of the former, and the *red rose* of the latter. *Shak.*

Under the rose, (sub rosa;) in secret; privately; in a manner that forbids disclosure; the rose being among the ancients the symbol of secrecy, and hung up at entertainments, as a token that nothing there said was to be divulged. *Booth.*

Rose of Jericho; a plant growing on the plain of Jericho, the Anastatica hierochuntica.

RŌSE, *pret.* of RISE.

RŌ'SE-AL, (rō'zhe-al,) *a.* [L. *roseus.*]

Like a rose in smell or color. *Elyot.*

RŌ'SE-ATE, *a.* [Fr. *rosat.*] Rosy; full of roses; as, *roseate* bowers. *Pope.*

2. Blooming; of a rose color; as, *roseate* beauty. *Boyle.*

RŌSE'BAY, *n.* A plant, the Nerium oleander. The *dwarf rosebay* is a Rhododendron. *Lee.*

RŌSE'-BUG, } *n.* A winged insect, a species of
RŌSE'-CHAF-ER, } diurnal beetle, which feeds on the blossoms of the rose, and on various other plants. *Farm. Encyc.*

RŌSE'-CŎL-OR-ED, (-kul'lurd,) } *a.* Having the col-
RŌSE'-HŪED, (-hūde,) } or of a rose.

RŌZ'ED, (rōzd,) *a.* Crimsoned; flushed. *Shak.*

RŌSE'-DI-A-MOND, *n.* A diamond nearly hemispherical, cut into 24 triangular planes. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

RŌSE'-FAC-ED, (-fāste,) *a.* Having a rosy or red face.

RŌSE'-GALL, *n.* An excrescence on the dog-rose. *Dict.*

RŌSE'LITE, *n.* [from M. *Rose.*] A native arseniate of cobalt, occurring in small, red crystals. *Dana.*

RŌSE'-MAL-LŌW, *n.* A plant of the genus Althæa, larger than the common mallow, and commonly called HOLLYHOCK. *Miller.*

RŌSE'MA-RY, *n.* [L. *rosmarinus*, sea-rose; *rosa* and *marinus.* So in W. *rhos-mari*, and in Ir. *bath-ros*, sea-rose.]

A verticillate plant of the genus Rosmarinus, growing naturally in the southern part of France, Spain, and Italy, also in Asia Minor and in China. It has a fragrant smell, and a warm, pungent, bitterish taste. It has been used as an emblem of fidelity or constancy. *P. Cyc.*

RŌSE'-NŌ-BLE, *n.* An ancient English gold coin, stamped with the figure of a rose, first struck in the reign of Edward III. and current at 6s. 8d. *Brande. P. Cyc.*

RO-SĒ'O-LA, *n.* In *nosology*, a cutaneous disease, consisting of a rose-colored efflorescence, in circumscribed patches with little or no elevation, often alternately fading and reviving, sometimes with a colorless nucleus; chiefly on the cheeks, neck, and arms. *Roseola* sometimes occurs symptomatically of dentition, dyspepsia, and various febrile and other constitutional affections. It is sometimes called ROSE-RASH. *Tully.*

RŌSE'-QUARTZ, *n.* A variety of quartz, which is rose-red.

RŌSE'-ROOT, *n.* A plant of the genus Rhodiola.

RŌ'SET, *n.* [Fr. *rosette*, from *rose.*]

A red color used by painters. *Peacham.*

RO-SETTE', *n.* [Fr.] An imitation of a rose by ribbon, used as an ornament or badge.

2. In *architecture*, an ornament in the form of a rose, much used in decorations. *Gwilt.*

RŌSE'-WA-TER, *n.* Water tinctured with roses by distillation. *Encyc.*

RŌSE'-WIN-DŌW, *n.* In *architecture*, a circular window. *Gloss. of Archit.*

RŌSE'-WOOD, *n.* The wood of a tree growing in Brazil and other warm climates, much used in cabinet work. It is of a fragrant smell, and from it is obtained the *oleum rhodii*, an agreeable perfume, used in scenting pomatum and liniments. *McCulloch.*

ROS-I-CRŪ'CIAN, *n.* [L. *ros*, dew, and *crux*, cross; *dew*, the most powerful dissolvent of gold, according to these fanatics, and *cross*, the emblem of light.]

The Rosicrucians were a sect or cabal of hermetical philosophers, or rather fanatics, who were first known in Germany in the seventeenth century, and made great pretensions to science; and among other things, pretended to be masters of the secret of the philosopher's stone. *Encyc. Amer.*

ROS-I-CRŪ'CIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the Rosicrucians, or their arts. *Hudibras.*

RŌ'SIER, (rō'zhur,) *n.* [Fr.] A rose-bush. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

ROS'IN, *n.* [This is only a different orthography of RESIN; Ir. *roisin*; Fr. *resine*; L. *resina.* See RESIN.]

The resin left after distilling off the volatile oil from the different species of turpentine; colophony. *Ure.*

ROS'IN, *v. t.* To rub with rosin. *Gay.*

RŌ'SI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being rosy, or of resembling the color of the rose. *Davenant.*

ROS'IN-Y, *a.* Like rosin, or partaking of its qualities. *Temple.*

ROS'LAND, *n.* [W. *rhos*, peat, or a moor.]

Heathy land; land full of ling; moorish or watery land.

ROS'MA-RINE, (-reen,) *n.* Rosemary. *Spenser. Shenstone.*

ROSS, *n.* [Qu. G. *graus*, rubbish.]

The rough, scaly matter on the surface of the bark of certain trees. *New England.*

ROSS'EL, *n.* Light land. [*Not used in America.*] *Mortimer.*

ROSS'EL-LY, *a.* Loose; light. [*Not in use.*] *Mortimer.*

ROS'SIG-NOL, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *rosignuolo.*]

The nightingale. *Asiat. Res.*

ROS'TEL, *n.* [L. *rostellum*, dim. of *rostrum*, a beak.]

In *botany*, the descending plane part of the corcle or heart, in the first vegetation of a seed. *Martyn.*

That part of the *corculum*, or *corcle*, of a seed which descends into the earth and becomes a root. *D. C. Willdenow.*

ROS'TEL-LATE, *a.* Having a rostel.

ROS-TEL'LI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a rostel.

ROS'TER, *n.* [A corruption of *register.*] In *military affairs*, a plan or table by which the duty of officers is regulated. *Brande.*

In *Massachusetts*, a list of the officers of a division, brigade, regiment, or battalion, containing, under several heads, their names, rank, the corps to which they belong, date of commission, and place of abode. These are called division rosters, brigade rosters, regimental or battalion rosters,

The word is also used frequently instead of REGISTER, which comprehends a general list of all the officers of the State, from the commander-in-chief to the lowest in commission, under the same appropriate heads, with an additional column for noting the alterations which take place. *W. H. Sumner.*

ROS'TRAL, *a.* [from L. *rostrum*, beak.]

1. Resembling the beak of a ship. *Tatler*

2. Pertaining to the beak.

ROS'TRATE, } *a.* [L. *rostratus.*]
ROS'TRA-TED, }

1. In *botany* and *conchology*, beaked; having a process resembling the beak of a bird. *Martyn. Humble.*

2. Furnished or adorned with beaks; as, *rostrated* galleys.

ROS'TRI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a beak. *Kirby.*

ROS'TRUM, *n.* [L.; W. *rhetgyr*, a snout, or *rhethren*, a pike.]

1. The beak or bill of a bird.

2. The beak or head of a ship.

3. In *ancient Rome*, a scaffold or elevated place in the forum, where orations, pleadings, funeral harangues, &c., were delivered. Hence,

4. A platform or elevated spot from which a speaker addresses his audience. *Gwilt.*

5. The pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver, in the common alembic. *Quincy.*

6. A crooked pair of scissors, used by surgeons for dilating wounds. *Coxe. Quincy.*

RŌ'SU-LATE, *a.* Having the leaves arranged in little rose-like clusters. *P. Cyc.*

RŌ'SY, *a.* [from *rose.*] Resembling a rose in color or qualities; blooming; red; blushing; charming.

While blooming youth and gay delight
Sit on thy *rosy* cheeks confest. *Prior.*
The *rosy* morn resigns her light. *Waller.*

2. Made in the form of a rose. *B. Jonson.*

RŌ'SY-BŌ-SOM-ED, *a.* Embosomed among roses. *Gray.*

RŌ'SY-CROWN-ED, *a.* Crowned with roses. *Gray.*

RŌ'SY-TINT-ED, *a.* Having the tints of the rose. *Mrs. Butler.*

ROT, *v. i.* [Sax. *rotian*; D. *rotten*; Sw. *röta*; Dan. *raadner.*]

To lose the natural cohesion and organization of parts, as animal and vegetable substances; to be decomposed and resolved into its original component parts by the natural process, or the gradual operation of heat and air; to putrefy.

ROT, *v. t.* To make putrid; to cause to be, wholly or partially, decomposed, by the natural operation of air and heat; to bring to corruption.

ROT, *n.* A fatal distemper incident to sheep, usually supposed to be owing to wet seasons and moist pastures. The immediate cause of the mortality of sheep, in this disease, is found to be a great number of small animals, called flukes, (*fasciola,*) found in the gall-bladder and adjacent parts. *Farm. Encyc.*

2. Putrefaction; putrid decay. *Philips.*

3. *Dry rot;* in timber, the decay of the wood with out the access of water. [See DRY ROT.]

RŌ'TA, *n.* [L. *rota, W. rhod*, a wheel; allied to *rhedu*, to run. The name is derived from the fact that they sit in a circle, (*rota.*) See ROTARY.]

1. An ecclesiastical court of Rome, composed of twelve prelates, of whom one must be a German, another a Frenchman, and two Spaniards; the other eight are Italians. This is one of the most august tribunals in Rome, taking cognizance of all suits in the territory of the church by appeal, and of all matters beneficiary and patrimonial. *Encyc.*

2. In *English history*, a club of politicians, who, in the time of Charles I., contemplated an equal government by rotation. *Hudibras.*

RŌ'TA-LITE, *n.* One of a genus of fossil shells, which are spiral, multilocular, univalves.

RŌ'TA-RY, *a.* [L. *rota*, a wheel, W. *rhod*, Sp. *rueda*, Port. *roda*, Arm. *rod*, Fr. *roue*, G. and D. *rad*; Malayan, *rata*, a chariot; allied to W. *rhedu*, to run. So *car* is allied to L. *curro.*]

Turning, as a wheel on its axis; as, *rotary* motion.

Rotary engine: a steam-engine worked by the elastic force of the steam acting upon pistons fixed to an axis, whereby the latter is put in motion. *Buchanan.*

RŌ'TATE, *a.* In *botany*, wheel-shaped; monopetalous, spreading nearly flat, without any tube, or expanding into a nearly flat border, with scarcely any tube; as, a *rotate* corol. *Martyn. Smith.*

RŌ'TATE, *v. i.* [L. *roto.*] To revolve or move round a center. *Redfield.*

RŌ'TA-TED, *a.* [L. *rotatus.*]

Turned round, as a wheel.

RŌ'TATE-PLANE, *a.* In *botany*, wheel-shaped and flat, without a tube; as, a *rotate-plane* corol. *Lee.*

RŌ'TA-TING, *ppr.* and *a.* Revolving; moving round a center.

RO-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *rotatio*, from *roto*, to turn; *rota*, a wheel.]

1. The act of turning, as a wheel or *solid* body on its axis, as distinguished from the progressive motion of a body revolving round another body or a distant point. Thus the daily turning of the earth *on* its axis, is a *rotation;* its annual motion round the sun is a *revolution.*

2. Vicissitude of succession; the course by which officers or others leave their places at certain times, and are succeeded by others; applied also to a change of crops.

RŌ'TA-TIVE, *a.* Turning, as a wheel; rotary. [*Little used.*]

RO-TA'TOR, *n.* [L.] That which gives a circular or rolling motion; a muscle producing a rolling motion. *Coxe.*

RŌ'TA-TO-RIES, (-riz,) *n. pl.* Wheel-animalcules; rotifers. *Kirby.*

RŌ'TA-TO-RY, *a.* [from *rotator.*] Turning on an axis, as a wheel; rotary.

2. Going in a circle; following in succession; as, *rotatory* assemblies. *Burke.*

[This word is often used, probably by mistake, for *rotary.* It may be regularly formed from *rotator*, but not with the exact sense in which it is used. With *rotator* for its original, it would signify *causing*, rather than *being* in a circular motion. The true word is *rotary.*]

RŌTE, *n.* [A contraction of *crowd*, W. *crwth*, Ir. *cruit.*]

A musical instrument of former times, probably similar to the hurdy-gurdy. [*Obs.*] *P. Cyc.*

RŌTE, *n.* [L. *rota*, a wheel, whence Fr. *routine.*]

Properly, a round of words; frequent repetition of words or sounds, without attending to the signification, or to principles and rules; a practice that impresses words in the memory, without an effort of the understanding, and without the aid of rules. Thus children learn to speak by *rote;* they often re-

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peat what they hear, till it becomes familiar to them. So we learn to sing by *rote*, as we hear notes repeated, and soon learn to repeat them ourselves.

RŌTE, *v. t.* To fix in the memory by means of frequent repetition ourselves, or by hearing the repetition of others, without an effort of the understanding to comprehend what is repeated, and without the aid of rules or principles. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

RŌTE, *v. i.* To go out by rotation or succession. [*Little used.*] *Grey.*

ROTH'ER-BĒASTS, *n. pl.* [Sax. *hrythcr*, a quadruped.]

Cattle of the bovine genus; called in England BLACK-CATTLE. [*Not used in America.*] *Golding.*

ROTH'ER-NAILS, *n. pl.* [Corrupted from *rudder-nails.*]

Among *shipwrights*, nails with very full heads, used for fastening the rudder irons of ships. *Bailey.*

ROTH'OF-FITE, *n.* A variety of garnet, brown or black, found in Sweden. It has a resemblance to melanite, another variety, but differs from it in having a small portion of alumina. *Cyc.*

RŌ'TI-FER, *n.* [L. *rota* and *fero.*]

The *rotifers* are a class of infusorial animals, having ciliated appendages on the fore part of the body, which seem to move in a rotary manner. *Brande.*

ROT'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Made putrid; decomposed wholly or partially.

ROT'TEN, (rot'n,) *a.* [Sw. *rutten.*]

1. Putrid; carious; decomposed by the natural process of decay; as, a *rotten* plank.

2. Not firm or trusty; unsound; defective in principle; treacherous; deceitful.

3. Defective in substance; not sound or hard; as a road or way. [*Rare.*] *Knolles.*

4. Fetid; ill-smelling. [*Rare.*] *Shak.*

ROT'TEN-LY, *adv.* Putridly; defectively; fetidly.

ROT'TEN-NESS, *n.* State of being decayed or putrid; cariousness; putrefaction; unsoundness.

ROT'TEN-STŌNE, *n.* A soft stone, called also Tripoli, terra Tripolitana, from the country from which it was formerly brought. It is used in all sorts of finer grinding and polishing in the arts, and for cleaning furniture of metallic substances. The rotten-stone of Derbyshire, in England, is a Tripoli mixed with calcareous earth. *Nicholson. P. Cyc.*

ROT'TING, *ppr.* Making putrid; causing to decompose.

RO-TUND', *a.* [L. *rotundus*, probably formed on *rota*, a wheel, as *jocundus* on *jocus.*]

1. Round; circular; spherical. *Addison.*

2. In *botany*, orbicular, a little inclining to be oblong. *Lindley.*

RO-TUN'DA, } *n.* [It. *rotondo*, round.]
RO-TUN'DO, }

A round building; any erection that is round both on the outside and inside. The most celebrated edifice of this kind is the Pantheon at Rome. *Encyc.*

RO-TUND-I-FŌ'LI-OUS, *a.* [L. *rotundus*, round, and *folium*, a leaf.]

Having round leaves.

RO-TUND'I-TY, } *n.* Roundness; sphericity; circu-
RO-TUND'NESS, } larity; as, the *rotundity* of a globe. *Bentley.*

RŌU'BLE. See RUBLE.

RŌU'CŌU, (roo'koo,) *n.* [Originally written URUCU.]

The dried pulp which invests the seeds within the seed-vessel of Bixa orellana, a shrub eight or ten feet high, growing in South America. A substance used in dyeing; the same as ANOTTA.

RŌU-E', (roo-ā',) *n.* [Fr.] In *the fashionable world*, one devoted to a life of sensual pleasure, but not excluded from society for his vices; a debauchee.

RŌUGE, (roozh,) *a.* [Fr.] Red. *Davies.*

RŌUGE, (roozh,) *n.* A species of lake or red paint, usually prepared from the dried flowers of the safflower, Carthamus tinctorius. It is used for painting the cheeks. *Braude.*

RŌUGE, *v. i.* [Supra.] To paint the face, or rather the cheeks, with rouge.

RŌUGE, (roozh,) *v. t.* [Supra.] To paint or tinge with rouge.

RŌUGE'-ET-NOIR', (roozh'ā-nwā'.) [Fr., red and black.] A game at cards in which persons play against the owner of the table or bank; so called because the table is divided into small compartments, colored red and black. *Hoyle.*

RŌUG'ED, (roozhd,) *pp.* Tinged with rouge, as the face.

ROUGH, (ruf,) *a.* [Sax. *hreog*, *hreoh*, *hrug*, *reoh*, *rug*, *ruh*, *href*, *hreof*; D. *ruig*, rough, shaggy, whence our *rug*, *rugged*; G. *rauh*, rough, and *rauch*, hoarse, L. *raucus*, It. *rauco*; Sw. *rugg*, entangled hair; *ruggig*, rugged, shaggy; Dan. *rog*, *rug*, rye; W. *crec* and *cryg*, rough, rugged, hoarse, curling, and *crecian*, to creak, to scream, Eng. *shriek*; *creg*, hoarse, from *cryg*, or the same word varied. *Cryg* is from *rhyg*, Eng. *rye*, that is, rough; (*crwca*, crooked, is probably from the same source;) Sax. *raca*, *hraca*, a cough; L. *ruga*, a wrinkle; W. *rhoçi*, to grunt or growl; *rhwc*, what is *rough*, irregular, a grunt; *rhwçiaw*, to grunt; *rhuwc*, a *rug*, a rough garment, an exterior coat; *rhuc*, a coat, husk, or shell; *rhwnc*, a snoring, snorting, or rattling noise. The latter is probably from the same root, from roughness, and this is the Gr. *βεγχω*, to snore; Arm. *rochat* or *dirochat*, to snore; *diroch*, snoring. The Welsh unites *rough* with *creak*, *shriek*; and *shrug* is formed on the root of L. *ruga*, a wrinkle, a *ridge*. (See RIDGE.) The primary sense is to stretch or strain; but applied to roughness or wrinkling, it is to draw or contract, a straining together.]

1. Having inequalities, small ridges, or points on the surface; not smooth or plain; as, a *rough* board; a *rough* stone; *rough* cloth.

2. Stony; abounding with stones and stumps; as, *rough* land; or simply with stones; as, a *rough* road.

3. Not wrought or polished; as, a *rough* diamond.

4. Thrown into huge waves; violently agitated; as, a *rough* sea.

5. Tempestuous; stormy; boisterous; as, *rough* weather.

6. Austere to the taste; harsh; as, *rough* wine.

7. Harsh to the ear; grating; jarring; unharmonious; as, *rough* sounds; *rough* numbers. *Pope.*

8. Rugged of temper; severe; austere; rude; not mild or courteous.

A fiend, a fury, pitiless and *rough*. *Shak.*

9. Coarse in manners; rude.

A surly boatman, *rough* as seas and winds. *Prior.*

10. Harsh; violent; not easy; as, a *rough* remedy. *Clarendon.*

11. Harsh; severe; uncivil; as, *rough* usage. *Locke.*

12. Hard featured; not delicate; as, a *rough* visage. *Dryden.*

13. Terrible; dreadful.

On the *rough* edge of battle, ere it joined,
Satan advanced. *Milton.*

14. Rugged; disordered in appearance; coarse.

Rough from the tossing surge Ulysses moves. *Pope.*

15. Hairy; shaggy; covered with hairs, bristles, and the like.

ROUGH, (ruf,) *v. t.* To *rough it*, is to have or pursue a rough or rugged course.

ROUGH'-CAST, (ruf'kāst,) *v. t.* [*rough* and *cast.*]

1. To form in its first rudiments, without revision, correction, and polish. *Dryden.*

2. To mold without nicety or elegance, or to form with asperities. *Cleaveland.*

3. To plaster with a mixture of lime and shells or pebbles; as, to *rough-cast* a building.

ROUGH'-CAST, (ruf'kāst,) *n.* A rude model; the form of a thing in its first rudiments; unfinished. *Digby.*

2. A kind of plastering made of lime, with a mixture of shells or pebbles, used for covering buildings.

ROUGH'-DRAUGHT, (ruf'drāft,) *n.* A draught in its rudiments; a draught not perfected; a sketch. *Dryden.*

ROUGH'-DRAW, (ruf'draw,) *v. t.* To draw or delineate coarsely. *Dryden.*

ROUGH'-DRAWN, (ruf'drawn,) *pp.* Coarsely drawn.

ROUGH'EN, (ruf'n,) *v. t.* [from *rough.*] To make rough. *Swift.*

ROUGH'EN, (ruf'n,) *v. i.* To grow or become rough. *Thomson.*

ROUGH'EN-ED, (ruf'nd,) *pp.* Made or become rough.

ROUGH'EN-ING, *ppr.* Making rough.

ROUGH-FOOT'-ED, (ruf'fo͝ot-ed,) *a.* Feather-footed; as, a *rough-footed* dove. *Sherwood.*

ROUGH'-HEW, (ruf'hū,) *v. t.* [*rough* and *hew.*]

1. To hew coarsely, without smoothing; as, to *rough-hew* timber.

2. To give the first form or shape to a thing.

There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will. *Shak.*

ROUGH'-HEWN, (ruf'hūne,) *pp.* or *a.* Hewn coarsely, without smoothing.

2. Rugged; unpolished; of coarse manners; rude.

A *rough-hewn* seaman. *Bacon.*

3. Unpolished; not nicely finished. *Howell.*

ROUGH'INGS, (ruf'ingz,) *n. pl.* Grass after mowing or reaping. [*Local.*]

ROUGH'ISH, (ruf'ish,) *a.* In some degree rough. *Rich. Dict.*

ROUGH'LEAF-ED, (ruf'leeft,) *a.* Having rough leaves.

ROUGH'LY, (ruf'ly,) *adv.* With uneven surface; with asperities on the surface.

2. Harshly; uncivilly; rudely; as, to be treated *roughly.*

3. Severely; without tenderness; as, to blame too *roughly.* *Dryden.*

4. Austerely to the taste.

5. Boisterously; tempestuously.

6. Harshly to the ear.

7. Violently; not gently.

ROUGH'NESS, (ruf'ness,) *n.* Unevenness of surface, occasioned by small prominences; asperity of surface; as, the *roughness* of a board, of a floor, or of a rock.

2. Austereness to the taste; as, the *roughness* of sloes. *Brown.*

3. Taste of astringency. *Spectator.*

4. Harshness to the ear; as, the *roughness* of sounds. *Swift.*

5. Ruggedness of temper; harshness; austerity. *Addison.*

6. Coarseness of manners or behavior; rudeness.

Severity breedeth fear; but *roughness* breedeth hate. *Bacon.*

7. Want of delicacy or refinement; as, military *roughness.*

8. Severity; harshness or violence of discipline.

9. Violence of operation in medicines.

10. Unpolished or unfinished state; as, the *roughness* of a gem or a draught.

11. Inelegance of dress or appearance.

12. Tempestuousness; boisterousness; as of winds or weather.

13. Violent agitation by wind; as, the *roughness* of the sea in a storm.

14. Coarseness of features.

ROUGH'-RID-ER, (ruf'rīd-er,) *n.* One who breaks horses; particularly a non-commissioned officer in the cavalry, whose duty it is to assist the riding master. *Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

ROUGH'-SHOD, (ruf'shod,) *a.* Shod with shoes armed with points; as, a *rough-shod* horse. [This word is not generally used in America. In New England, instead of *rough-shod*, *calked* is used.]

To *ride rough-shod*, in a figurative sense, is to pursue a course regardless of the pain or distress it may cause others.

ROUGHT, (rawt,) for RAUGHT, *pret.* of REACH. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

ROUGH'-WŌRK, (ruf'wurk,) *v. t.* [*rough* and *work.*]

To work over coarsely, without regard to nicety, smoothness, or finish. *Mozon.*

ROUGH'-WROUGHT, (ruf'rawt,) *pp.* or *a.* Wrought or done coarsely.

ROU-LEAU', (roo-lō',) *n.* [Fr.] A little roll; a roll of coins in paper. *Pope.*

RŌU-LETTE', *n.* [Fr., a little ball or roller.]

A game of chance, in which a small ball is made to move round rapidly on a circle divided off into red or black spaces, and as it stops on the one or the other, the player wins or loses. *Dict. de l'Acad.*

ROUN, *v. i.* [G. *raunen*; Sax. *runian*, from *run*, *runa*, mystery; whence *runic.*]

To whisper. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

ROUN, *v. t.* To address in a whisper. [*Obs.*] *Bret.*

ROAN'-TREE, *n.* The roan-tree or mountain-ash.

ROUNCE, *n.* The handle of a printing-press.

ROUN'CE-VAL, *n.* [from Sp. *Roncesvalles*, a town at the foot of the Pyrenees.]

A variety of pea, so called. *Tusser.*

ROUND, *a.* [Fr. *rond*; It. Sp. and Port. *ronda*, a round; Arm. *roundt*; G. Dan. and Sw. *rund*; D. *rond.* Qu. W. *crwn*, Ir. *cruin*, Arm. *cren.*]

1. Cylindrical; circular; spherical or globular. *Round* is applicable to a cylinder or circle as well as to a globe or sphere. We say, the barrel of a musket is *round*; a ball is *round*; a circle is *round.* *Addison.*

2. Full; large; as, a *round* sum or price. *Addison.*

3. Full; smooth; flowing; not defective or abrupt.

In his satires, Horace is quick, *round*, and pleasant. *Peacham.*
His style, though *round* and comprehensive. *Fell.*

4. Plain; open; candid; fair.

Round dealing is the honor of man's nature. *Bacon.*
Let her be *round* with him. *Shak.*

5. Full; quick; brisk; as, a *round* trot. *Addison.*

6. Full; plump; bold; positive; as, a *round* assertion; a *round* oath. *Sharp.*

A *round number*, is a number that ends with a cipher, and may be divided by 10 without a remainder; a complete or full number. It is remarkable that the W. *cant*, a hundred, the L. *centum*, and Sax. *hund*, signify properly a circle, and this use of *round* may have originated in a like idea.

ROUND, *n.* A circle; a circular thing, or a circle in motion; also, an orb, globe, or sphere.

With *rounds* of waxen tapers on their heads. *Shak.*
Knit your hands, and beat the ground
In a light, fantastic *round*. *Milton.*

2. Action or performance in a circle, or passing through a series of hands or things, and coming to the point of beginning; or the time of such action.

Women to cards may be compared; we play
A *round* or two; when used, we throw away. *Granville.*
The feast was served; the bowl was crowned;
To the king's pleasure went the mirthful *round*. *Prior.*

So we say, a *round* of labors or duties. We run the daily *round*. *Addison.*

3. Rotation in office; succession in vicissitude. *Holyday.*

4. A rundle; the step of a ladder.

All the *rounds* like Jacob's ladder rise. *Dryden.*

5. A walk performed by a guard or an officer round the rampart of a garrison, or among sentinels, to see that the sentinels are faithful and all things safe. Hence the officer and men who perform this duty are called the *rounds.* *Encyc.*

6. A short vocal composition in three or more parts, in performing which the first voice begins alone, singing to the end of the first part, then passes on

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to the second, third, &c., parts, the other voices following successively the same routine, till all are joined together, the round ending at the mark of a pause, or at a signal agreed on. *P. Cyc.*

7. A general discharge of fire-arms by a body of troops, in which each soldier fires once. In volleys, it is usual for a company or regiment to fire three *rounds*.

8. That which goes round a whole circle or company; as, a *round* of applause.

A *round of cartridges and balls*; one cartridge to each man; as, to supply a regiment with a single *round*, or with twelve *rounds*, of cartridges.

A *round of beef*; a cut of the thigh through and across the bone.

ROUND, *adv.* On all sides.

Thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and compass thee *round*. — Luke xix.

2. Circularly; in a circular form; as, a wheel turns *round*.

3. From one side or party to another; as, to come or turn *round*. Hence these expressions signify to *change sides* or *opinions*.

4. Not in a direct line; by a course longer than the direct course. The shortest course is not the best; let us go *round*.

All round, in *common speech*, denotes over the whole place, or in every direction.

Round about is tautological.

ROUND, *prep.* On every side of; as, the people stood *round* him; the sun sheds light *round* the earth. In this sense, *around* is much used, and *all* is often used to modify the word. They stood *all round* or *around* him.

2. About; in a circular course, or in all parts; as, to go *round* the city. He led his guest *round* his fields and garden. He wanders *round* the world.

3. Circularly; about; as, to wind a cable *round* the windlass.

To come or *get round one*, in *popular language*, is to gain advantage over one by flattery or deception; to circumvent.

ROUND, *v. t.* To make circular, spherical, or cylindrical; as, to *round* a silver coin; to *round* the edges of any thing.

Worms with many feet, that *round* themselves into balls, are bred chiefly under logs of timber. *Bacon.*

2. To surround; to encircle; to encompass.

Th' inclusive verge
Of golden metal that must *round* my brow. *Shak.*
Our little life is *rounded* with a sleep. *Shak.*

3. To form to the arch or figure of the section of a circle.

The figures on our modern medals are raised and *rounded* to very great perfection. *Addison.*

4. To move about any thing; as, the sun, in polar regions, *rounds* the horizon. *Milton.*

5. To make full, smooth, and flowing; as, to *round* periods in writing. *Swift.*

To round in; among *seamen*, to haul upon a rope, generally used in hauling upon the weather braces. *Totten.*

To round up; to haul up; *usually*, to haul up the slack of a rope through its leading block, or to haul up a tackle which hangs loose, by its fall. *Totten.*

ROUND, *v. i.* To grow or become round.

The queen, your mother, *rounds* apace. *Shak.*

2. To go round, as a guard.

They nightly *rounding* walk. *Milton.*

To round to, in *sailing*, is to turn the head of the ship toward the wind.

ROUND, *v. i.* [A corruption of *roun*; Sax. *runian*; G. *raunen*.]

To whisper; as, to *round* in the ear. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

ROUND'A-BOUT, *a.* [*round* and *about*.] Indirect; going round; loose.

Paraphrase is a *roundabout* way of translating. *Felton.*

2. Ample; extensive; as, *roundabout* sense. *Locke.*

3. Encircling; encompassing. *Tatler.*

[In any sense, this word is inelegant.]

ROUND'A-BOUT', *n.* A horizontal wheel on which children ride. *Smart.*

2. A sort of surtout. *Smart.*

3. In *America*, a short close body garment without skirts.

ROUND'-BACK-ED, (-bakt,) } *a.* Having a round
ROUND'-SHOUL-DER-ED, } back or shoulders.

ROUND'EL, }
ROUND'E-LAY, } *n.* [Fr. *rondelet*, from *rond*, round.]

1. A sort of ancient poem, consisting of thirteen verses, of which eight are in one kind of rhyme, and five in another. It is divided into couplets; at the end of the second and third of which, the beginning of the poem is repeated, and that, if possible, in an equivocal or punning sense. *Trevoux. Brande.*

2. [Fr. *rondelle*, a little shield.] A round form or figure. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

3. [*Roundel*, in *heraldry*, a circular spot. — *E. H. Barker.*]

ROUND'ER, *n.* [See RONDURE.] Circumference; inclosure. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

ROUND'HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* [*round* and *head*.] A name of contempt formerly given to a Puritan, from the practice which prevailed among the Puritans of cropping the hair round. They were also called PRICK-EARED, in consequence of their ears appearing fully exposed from the scantiness of their hair. During the time of Charles I. and of the Commonwealth, the name *Roundhead* was extended to all the republicans. *Toone. P. Cyc.*

ROUND'HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a round head or top. *Lowth.*

ROUND'HOUSE, *n.* A constable's prison; the prison to secure persons taken up by the night-watch, till they can be examined by a magistrate. *Encyc.*

2. In *a ship of war*, a certain necessary near the head, for the use of particular officers.

3. In *large merchantmen* and *ships of war*, a cabin or apartment in the after part of the quarter-deck, having the poop for its roof; sometimes called the COACH. It is the master's lodging-room. *Mar. Dict. Encyc.*

ROUND'ING, *ppr.* Making round or circular.

2. Making full, flowing, and smooth.

ROUND'ING, *a.* Round or roundish; nearly round.

ROUND'ING, *n.* Among *seamen*, small rope or spun-yarn wound round a larger rope to keep it from chafing; also called SERVICE. *Totten.*

ROUND'ISH, *a.* Somewhat round; nearly round; as, a *roundish* seed; a *roundish* figure. *Boyle.*

ROUND'ISH-NESS, *n.* The state of being roundish.

ROUND'LET, *n.* A little circle. *Gregory.*

ROUND'LY, *adv.* In a round form or manner.

2. Openly; boldly; without reserve; peremptorily.

He affirms every thing *roundly*. *Addison.*

3. Plainly; fully. He gives them *roundly* to understand that their duty is submission.

4. Briskly; with speed.

When the mind has brought itself to attention, it will be able to cope with difficulties and master them, and then it may go on *roundly*. *Locke.*

5. Completely; to the purpose; vigorously; in earnest. *Shak. Davies.*

ROUND'NESS, *n.* The quality of being round, circular, spherical, globular, or cylindrical; circularity; sphericity; cylindrical form; rotundity; as, the *roundness* of the globe, of the orb of the sun, of a ball, of a bowl, &c. *Watts.*

2. Fullness; smoothness of flow; as, the *roundness* of a period.

3 Openness; plainness; boldness; positiveness; as, the *roundness* of an assertion.

ROUND'RIDGE, *v. t.* [*round* and *ridge*.] In *tillage*, to form round ridges, by plowing. *Edwards, W. Ind.*

ROUND'ROB-IN, *n.* [Fr. *rond* and *ruban*. *Todd.*]

A written petition, memorial, remonstrance, or instrument, signed *by names in a ring* or circle, so as not to show who signed it first. *Forbes.*

ROUNDS, *n. pl.* [See ROUND, *n.* No. 5.]

2. Round-top. [See TOP.]

ROUND TA'BLE, *n.* *Knights of the round table*; knights belonging to an order established by the British king Arthur, about the sixth century, so named from their eating at a round table, by which the distinction of rank was avoided. *Toone.*

ROUND TOW'ER, *n.* The name given to certain lofty towers, tapering from the base to a conical cap or roof, which crowns the summit; found chiefly in Ireland. They are of great antiquity, and vary in hight from thirty-five to one hundred and twenty feet. Some stand on circular bases, and some on square bases. *P. Cyc.*

RŌUP, (roop,) *v. t.* To cry or shout; hence, to expose to sale by auction. [*Scottish.*] *Jamieson's Dict.*

RŌUP, *n.* An outcry; a sale of goods by auction. [*Scottish.*] *Jamieson's Dict.*

2. A disease in poultry. *Gardner.*

ROUSE, (rouz,) *v. t.* [This word, written also AROUSE, seems to belong to the family of *raise* or *rush*. (See RAISE.) In Sax. *hrysan*, to shake and to rush; Goth. *hrisyan*, to shake.]

1. To wake from sleep or repose. *Gen. xlix.*

2. To excite to thought or action from a state of idleness, languor, stupidity, or inattention. *Addison. Atterbury.*

3. To put into action; to agitate.

Blustering winds that *roused* the sea. *Milton.*

4. To drive a beast from his den or place of rest. *Denham. Pope.*

ROUSE, *v. i.* To awake from sleep or repose.

Morpheus *rouses* from his bed. *Pope.*

2. To be excited to thought or action from a state of indolence, sluggishness, languor, or inattention.

ROUSE, *v. i.* In *seamen's language*, to pull together upon a cable, &c., without the assistance of tackles or other mechanical power. *Mar. Dict.*

ROUSE, (rouz,) *n.* [D. *roes*, a bumper; G. *rausch*, drunkenness; *rauschen*, to *rush*, to rustle.]

1. A bumper in honor of a health. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. Excess of drinking; a carousal. *Shak.*

ROUS'ED, (rouzd,) *pp.* Awakened from sleep; excited to thought or action.

ROUS'ER, *n.* One that rouses or excites.

ROUS'ING, *ppr.* Awaking from sleep; exciting; calling into action.

2. *a.* Having power to awaken or excite.

3. *Great*; violent; as, a *rousing* fire. [*Vulgar.*]

ROUS'ING-LY, *adv.* Violently; excitingly.

ROUST, *n.* A torrent occasioned by a tide. *Shetland.*

ROUT, *n.* [G. *rotte*, D. *rot*, Dan. *rode*, a set, gang, rabble; Dan. *rotter*, G. *rotten*, to combine together, to plot; D. *rotten*, to assemble and to *rot*; W. *rhawter*, a crowd; Fr. *ruta*, a herd. Qu. from the root of *crowd*, or from breaking, bursting, noise.]

1. A rabble; a clamorous multitude; a tumultuous crowd; as, a *rout* of people assembled.

The endless *route* of wretched thralls. *Spenser.*

2. In *law*, a rout is where three persons or more meet to do an unlawful act upon a common quarrel, as forcibly to break down fences on a right claimed of common or of way, and make some advances toward it. *Blackstone.*

3. A company of select persons. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

Hence,

4. A fashionable assembly or large evening party. *Smart.*

ROUT, *n.* [Fr. *deroute*; It. *rotta*, a breaking; a defeat, a rout; *rotto*, broken, defeated; *rottura*, a *rupture*; Sp. *rota*, *roto*. This is a corruption of the L. *ruptus*, from *rumpo*, to break. Class Rb.]

The breaking or defeat of an army or band of troops, or the disorder and confusion of troops thus defeated and put to flight. *Milton.*

ROUT, *v. t.* To break the ranks of troops and put them to flight in disorder; to defeat and throw into confusion.

The king's horse — *routed* and defeated the whole army. *Clarendon.*

ROUT, *v. i.* To assemble in a clamorous and tumultuous crowd. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

ROUT, *v. i.* [Sax. *hrutan*.]

To snore. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

ROUT, *v. t.* [For ROOT.] To turn up the ground with the snout; to search. [*Not in use.*]

ROUTE or RŌUTE, *n.* [Fr. *route*; Sp. *ruta*: Arm. *roud*; W. *rhawd*, a route or way; *rhodiaw*, to walk about; Eng. *road*. (See ROAD.) It belongs to the family of *ride*, and L. *gradior*; properly a going or passing.]

The course or way which is traveled or passed, or to be passed; a passing; a course; a march.

Wide through the furzy field their *rout* they take. *Gay.*

Rout and *road* are not synonymous. We say, to mend or repair a *road*, but not to mend a *route*. We use *route* for a course of passing, and not without reference to the passing of some person or body of men; but *route* is not the road itself.

ROUT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Put to flight in disorder.

RŌU-TINE', (roo-teen',) *n.* [Fr., from L. *rota*, a wheel.]

1. A round of business, amusements, or pleasure; daily or frequently pursued; *particularly*, a course of business or official duties, regularly or frequently returning.

2. Any regular habit or practice not accommodated to circumstances.

ROUT'ING, *ppr.* Putting to flight; defeating and throwing into confusion.

ROUT'OUS-LY, *adv.* With that violation of law called a *rout*. *Bouvier.*

RŌVE, *v. i.* [Dan. *röver*, to rob; Sw. *röfva*. This corresponds with the Sax. *reafian* and L. *rapio*, Fr. *ravir*. In Sw. *ströfva*, to *rove* or wander, appears to be formed on this root. In D. *rooven*, G. *rauben*, signify to *rob*.]

To wander; to ramble; to range; to go, move, or pass without certain direction in any manner, by walking, riding, flying, or otherwise.

For who has power to walk, has power to *rove*. *Arbuthnot.*

RŌVE, *v. t.* To wander over; as, *roving* a field; *roving* the town. This is an elliptical form of expression for roving *over*, *through*, or *about*, the town.

RŌVE, *v. t.* [Qu. *reeve*.] To draw a thread, string, or cord, through an eye or aperture.

RŌV'ER, *n.* A wanderer; one who rambles about.

2. A fickle or inconstant person.

3. A robber or pirate; a freebooter. [So CORSAIR is from L. *cursus*, *curro*, to run.] *Bacon.*

4. A sort of arrow. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

At rovers; without any particular aim; at random; as, shooting *at rovers*. *South. Addison.*

[I never heard this expression in the United States.]

RŌV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Rambling; wandering; passing a cord through an eye.

RŌV'ING, *n.* The operation which gives the first twist to cotton thread by drawing it through an eye or aperture.

RŌV'ING-LY, *adv.* In a wandering manner.

RŌV'ING-NESS, *n.* State of roving.

RŌW, *n.* [Sax. *rawa*; G. *reihe*; D. *rei*. The Welsh has *rhes*. It is a contracted word, and probably the

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elements are *Rg*; the same as of *rank*. The primary sense is probably to stretch, to reach. If the elements are *Rd*, it coincides with *rod*; Sw. *rad*, a row.]

1. A series of persons or things arranged in a continued line; a line; a rank; a file; as, a *row* of trees; a *row* of gems or pearls; a *row* of houses or columns.

Where the bright seraphim in burning *row*. *Milton.*

2. An excursion taken in a boat with oars.

RŌW, *v. t.* [Sax. *rowan, reowan*; Sw. *ro*; Dan. *roer*; D. *roeijen*; the latter signifies to *row* and to gauge; G. *ruder*, an oar; *rudern*, to row; Sax. *rother*, an oar; Gr. ερεττω, ερεσσω, to row; ερετμος, an oar. If the noun is the primary word, *ruder* and *rother*, an oar, may be from the root of *rod*, L. *radius*, or from the root of *rado*, to rub, grate, sweep. If the verb is the primary word, the sense is to sweep, to urge, drive, impel. Class Rd. See RUDDER.]

1. To impel, as a boat or vessel along the surface of water by oars; as, to *row* a boat.

2. To transport by rowing; as, to *row* the captain ashore in his barge.

RŌW, *v. i.* To labor with the oar; as, to *row* well; to *row* with oars muffled.

ROW, *n.* A riotous, noisy disturbance. *Ld. Byron.*

RŌW'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being rowed or rowed upon. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

RŌW'AN-TREE, *n.* The roan-tree or mountain ash, which see. *P. Cyc.*

ROW'DY, *n.* A riotous, turbulent fellow. *America.*

RŌW'ED, (rōde.) *pp.* Driven by oars.

ROW'EL, *n.* [Old Fr. *rouelle*; G. *rädel*; Sp. *rodaja*, a small wheel, a rowel; *rueda*, a wheel, L. *rota*, W. *rhod*. The French *rouelle* is a diminutive of *roue*, contracted from *rota*.]

1 The little wheel of a spur, formed with sharp points.

2. Among *farriers*, a roll of hair or silk, passed through the flesh on horses, answering to a seton in surgery. *Encyc.*

3. A little flat ring or wheel of plate or iron on horses' bits. *Spenser.*

ROW'EL, *v. t.* To insert a rowel in; to pierce the skin and insert a roll of hair or silk. *Mortimer.*

ROW'EL-ED, *pp.* Pierced with a rowel.

ROW'EL-ING, *ppr.* Inserting a roll of hair or silk; piercing the skin to make a rowel.

RŌW'EN, *n.* [Qu. Heb. ענן, to be green, to thrive.]

Rowen is a field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may sprout into green. *Notes on Tusser.*

Turn your cows that give milk into your *rowens*, till snow comes. *Mortimer.*

2. In *New England*, the second growth of grass in a season. *Hallowell.*

We never apply the word to a field, nor to a growth of corn, after harvest, nor is the word ever used in the plural. The first growth of grass for mowing is called the *first crop*, and the second *rowen*.

RŌW'ER, *n.* One that rows or manages an oar in rowing.

RŌW'ING, *ppr.* Impelling, as a boat by oars.

RŌW'ING, *n.* The act of impelling a boat by oars.

RŌW'LAND. *To give a Rowland for an Oliver*, is to give a full equivalent, as a retort, blow, &c., of equal force; in allusion to two knights, famous in romance, who were considered as exactly matched. *Hallowell.*

ROW'LEY-RAGG. See RAGSTONE.

RŌW'-LOCK, *n.* That part of a boat's gunwale on which the oar rests in rowing. *Totten.*

RŌW'-PŌRT, *n.* A name given to little square holes in the side of small vessels of war, parallel to the surface of the water, for the purpose of rowing in a calm. *Mar. Dict.*

ROY'AL, *a.* [Fr. *royal*; It. *reale*; Sp. and Port. *real*; contracted from L. *regalis*, from *rex*, king. See RICK and RIGHT.]

1. Kingly; pertaining to a king; regal; as, *royal* power or prerogative; a *royal* garden; *royal* domains; the *royal* family.

2. Becoming a king; magnificent; as, *royal* state.

3. Noble; illustrious.

How doth that *royal* merchant, good Antonio? *Shak.*

ROY'AL, *n.* A large kind of paper. It is used as a noun or an adjective.

2. Among *seamen*, a small sail spread immediately above the top-gallant-sail; sometimes termed the TOP-GALLANT-ROYAL. *Totten.*

3. One of the shoots of a stag's head. *Bailey.*

4. In *artillery*, a small mortar.

5. In *England*, one of the soldiers of the first regiment of foot, called the ROYALS, and supposed to be the oldest regular corps in Europe. *James.*

ROY'AL-ISM, *n.* Attachment to the principles or cause of royalty, or to a royal government. *Madison.*

ROY'AL-IST, *n.* An adherent to a king, or one attached to a kingly government.

Where Candish fought, the *royalists* prevailed. *Waller.*

ROY'AL-IZE, *v. t.* To make royal. *Shak.*

ROY'AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made royal.

ROY'AL-LY, *adv.* In a kingly manner; like a king; as becomes a king.

His body shall be *royally* interred. *Dryden.*

ROY'AL-TY, *n.* [Fr. *royauté*; It. *realtà*.]

1. Kingship; the character, state, or office of a king.

Royalty by birth was the sweetest way of majesty. *Holyday.*

2. The king or sovereign; as, in the presence of *royalty*.

3. *Royalties, pl.*; emblems of royalty; regalia. *Milton.*

4. Rights of a king; prerogative. *Encyc.*

ROYNE, *v. t.* [Fr. *rogner.*]

To bite; to gnaw. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

ROYN'ISH, *a.* [Fr. *rogneux*, mangy; Sp. *roñoso*; It. *rognoso.*]

Mean; paltry; as, the *roynish* clown. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

ROY'TEL-ET, *n.* [Fr. *roitelet*, from *roi*, king.]

A little king. [*Not in use.*] *Heylin.*

ROY'TISH, *a.* Wild; irregular. [*Not in use.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

RUB, *v. t.* [W. *rhwbiaw*; D. *wryven*; G. *reiben*, to rub, to grate, also to upbraid; *reibe*, a grater. Qu. L. *probrum, exprobro*; Gr. τριβω, to rub. We have the elements of the word in *scrape, scrub*, L. *scribo*, Gr. γραφω. Class Rb, No. 30.]

1. To move something along the surface of a body with pressure; as, to *rub* the face or arms with the hand; to *rub* the body with flannel. Vessels are scoured or cleaned by *rubbing* them.

2. To wipe; to clean; to scour; but *rub* is a generic term, applicable to friction for every purpose.

3. To touch so as to leave behind something which touches; to spread over; as, to *rub* any thing with oil.

4. To polish; to retouch; with *over*.

The whole business of our redemption is to *rub over* the defaced copy of the creation. *South.*

5. To obstruct by collision. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

In *popular language*, *rub* is used for teasing, fretting, upbraiding, reproaching, or vexing, with gibes or sarcasms.

To rub down; to clean by rubbing; to comb or curry, as a horse. *Dryden.*

To rub off; to clean any thing by rubbing; to separate by friction; as, to *rub off* rust.

To rub out; to erase; to obliterate; as, to *rub out* marks or letters.

2. To remove or separate by friction; as, to *rub out* a stain.

To rub upon; to touch hard. *Sidney.*

To rub up; to burnish; to polish; to clean.

2. To excite; to awaken; to rouse to action; as, to *rub up* the memory.

RUB, *v. i.* To move along the surface of a body with pressure; as, a wheel *rubs* against the gate-post.

2. To fret; to chafe; as, to *rub* upon a sore. *Dryden.*

3. To move or pass with difficulty; as, to *rub* through woods, as huntsmen; to *rub* through the world. *Chapman. L'Estrange.*

RUB, *n.* The act of rubbing; friction.

2. That which renders motion or progress difficult; collision; hinderance; obstruction.

Now every *rub* is smoothed in our way. *Shak.*

Upon this *rub* the English embassadors thought fit to demur. *Hayward.*

All sort of *rubs* will be laid in the way. *Davenant.*

3. Inequality of ground that hinders the motion of a bowl. *Shak.*

4. Difficulty; cause of uneasiness; pinch.

To sleep, perchance to dream; ay, there's the *rub*. *Shak.*

5. Sarcasm; joke; something grating to the feelings.

RUB, } *n.* [*rub* and *stone.*] A stone, usu-
RUB'-STŌNE, } ally some kind of sandstone, used to sharpen instruments; a whetstone.

RUB'BAGE, }
RUB'BIDGE, } For RUBBISH. [*Vulgar, and not used.*]
RUB'BLE, }

RUB'BED, (rubd,) *pp.* Moved along the surface with a pressure; cleaned; polished.

RUB'BER, *n.* One that rubs.

2. The instrument or thing used in rubbing or cleaning. *Swift.*

3. A coarse file, or the rough part of it. *Moxon.*

4. A whetstone; a rubstone.

5. In *whist and some other games*, two games out of three; or the game that decides the contest; or a contest consisting of three games.

India rubber; caoutchouc, a substance produced from several plants of South America; a substance remarkably pliable and elastic. [See CAOUTCHOUC.]

RUB'BING, *n.* Act of rubbing, scouring, or polishing.

RUB'BING, *ppr.* Moving along the surface with a pressure; chafing; scouring; polishing.

RUB'BISH, *n.* [from *rub*; *properly*, that which is rubbed off; but not now used in this limited sense.]

1. Fragments of buildings; broken or *imperfect* pieces of any structure; ruins.

He saw the towns one half in *rubbish* lie. *Dryden.*

2. Waste or rejected matter; any thing worthless.

3. Mingled mass; confusion. *Arbuthnot.*

RUB'BLE, } *n.* A name given by quarry-
RUB'BLE-STŌNE, } men to the upper fragmentary and decomposed portion of a mass of stone; sometimes applied to water-worn stone. [See also RUBBAGE.] *Lyell.*

RUB'BLE-WALL, } *n.* In *masonry*, coarse walling
RUB'BLE-WŌRK, } constructed of rough stones, not large, but irregular in size and shape. *Encyc. Am. Gloss of Archit.*

RUB'BLY, *a.* Pertaining to or containing rubble.

RU-BE-FA'CIENT, (-shient,) *a.* [L. *rubefacio*, infra.] Making red.

RU-BE-FA'CIENT, *n.* In *medicine*, a substance or external application which produces redness of the skin.

RŪ'BEL-LITE, *n.* [from L. *rubeus*, red.]

A red variety of tourmaline, varying in color from a pale rose-red to a deep ruby. *Dana.*

RU-BĒ'O-LA, *n.* The measles.

RU-BES'CENT, *a.* [L. *rubescens, rubesco*, from *rubeo*, to redden or to be red.]

Growing or becoming red; tending to a red color.

RŪ'BE-ZAHL, *n.* [G.] A famous mountain spirit of Germany, sometimes friendly, sometimes mischievous, corresponding to Puck. [See PUCK.] *Encyc. Am.*

RŪ'BI-CAN, *a.* [Fr., from L. *rubeo*, to be red.]

Rubican color of a horse, is a bay, sorrel, or black, with a light gray or white upon the flanks, but the gray or white not predominant there. *Far. Dict.*

RŪ'BI-CEL, *n.* [L. *rubeo*, to be red.]

A gem or mineral, a variety of ruby of a reddish color, from Brazil. *Nicholson. Brande.*

RŪ'BI-CON, *n.* A small river which separated Italy from Cisalpine Gaul, the province allotted to Cesar. When Cesar crossed that stream, he invaded Italy, with the intention of reducing it to his power. Hence the phrase, *to pass the Rubicon*, signifies, to take a desperate step in an enterprise, or to adopt a measure from which one can not recede, or from which he is determined not to recede.

RŪ'BI-CUND, *a.* [L. *rubicundus.*]

Inclining to redness.

RU-BI-CUND'I-TY, *n.* An inclination to redness; ruddiness.

RŪ'BI-ĐD, (rū'bid,) *pp.* or *a.* Red as a ruby; as, a *rubied* lip; *rubied* nectar. *Milton.*

RU-BIF'IC, *a.* [L. *ruber*, and *facio.*]

Making red; as, *rubific* rays. *Grew.*

RU-BI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making red. *Howell.*

RŪ'BI-FORM, *a.* [L. *ruber*, red, and *form.*]

Having the form of red; as, the *rubiform* rays of the sun are least refrangible. *Newton.*

RŪ'BI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *ruber*, red, and *facio*, to make.]

To make red. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

RU-BIG'I-NOUS, *a.* Rusty.

RU-BI'GO, *n.* [L.] Mildew, a kind of rust on plants, consisting of a parasitic fungus or mushroom.

RŪ'BI-OUS, *a.* [L. *rubeus.*]

Red; ruddy. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

RŪ'BLE, (rū'bl,) *n.* [Russ., from *rublyu*, to cut.]

1. A silver coin of Russia. The old ruble was worth about 3s. 8d. sterling, or 85 cents. The new ruble, coined since 1762, is worth nearly 3s. 3d. sterling, or 75 cents. *Kelly.*

2. A money of account in Russia. The bank ruble of 100 copecks is worth about 11d. sterling, or 21 cents. *McCulloch.*

RŪ'BRIC, *n.* [Fr. *rubrique*; L. It. and Sp. *rubrica*; from L. *rubeo*, to be red.]

1. A title or article in certain ancient law books; so called because written in red letters. *P. Cyc.*

2. The name given to the directions, printed in prayer-books, which were formerly put in red letters.

The *rubric* and the rules relating to the liturgy are established by royal authority, as well as the liturgy itself. *Nelson.*

The name has sometimes been given to any writing or printing in red ink in old books and manuscripts, especially the date and place on a title-page. *Brande.*

RŪ'BRIC, *v. t.* To adorn with red.

RŪ'BRIC, } *a.* Red.
RŪ'BRIC-AL, }

RŪ'BRIC-AL, *a.* Placed in rubrics.

RŪ'BRIC-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *rubricatus.*]

To mark or distinguish with red. *Herbert.*

RŪ'BRIC-ATE, *a.* Marked with red. *Spelman.*

RŪ'BY, *n.* [Fr. *rubis*; Sp. *rubi*; Port. *rubi, rubim*; It. *rubino*; D. *robyn*; G. Dan. and Sw. *rubin*; Ir. *id.*; from L. *rubeo*, to be red.]

1. A precious stone; a mineral of a carmine red color, sometimes verging to violet, or intermediate between carmine and hyacinth red; but its parts vary in color, and hence it is called SAPPHIRE RUBY or ORANGE RED, and by some VERMEILLE or RUBICEL. *Kirwan.*

There are two kinds of ruby, the oriental or co-

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rundum, and the spinel. The latter is distinguishable from the former by its color and crystallization. *Phillips.*

The Balas Ruby is a bright red variety of the spinel.

The ruby is next in hardness and value to the diamond, and highly esteemed in jewelry.

2. Redness; red color. *Shak.*

3. Any thing red. *Milton.*

4. A blain; a blotch; a carbuncle.

[The ruby is said to be the stone called by Pliny a CARBUNCLE.]

Ruby of arsenic or *sulphur*, is the realgar, protosulphuret of arsenic, or red compound of arsenic and sulphur. *Encyc. Nicholson.*

Ruby of zinc, is the protosulphuret of zinc, or red blende.

Rock ruby; a fine red variety of garnet. *Dana.*

Ruby silver. See RED SILVER.

RŪ'BY, *v. t.* To make red. *Pope.*

RŪ'BY, *a.* Of the color of the ruby; red; as, *ruby* lips.

RŪ'BY-ING, *ppr.* Making red.

RUCK, *v. t.* [L. *rugo*, to wrinkle, to fold; *ruga*, a fold.]

1. To cower; to bend and set close. [*Not in use.*] *Gower.*

2. To draw into wrinkles or folds; to crease; as, to *ruck* up a carpet. *Smart.*

[In this sense, the word is used by the common people of New England.]

RUCK, *v. i.* To squat or sit, as a hen on eggs. *Smart.*

2. To have a folded or ridgy surface, as the sleeve of a coat. *Forby.*

RUCK, *n.* A wrinkle, fold, or plait in a piece of cloth.

RUCK'ED, (rukt,) *pp.* Wrinkled.

RUE-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ructo*, to belch.]

The act of belching wind from the stomach.

RUD, to make red, used by Spenser, is a different spelling of RED. [*Obs.*] [See RUDDY.]

RUD, *n.* [Sax. *rude*. See RED and RUDDY.]

1. Redness; blush; also, red ocher.

2. The fish rudd.

RUDD, *n.* [Probably from *red*, *ruddy*.] A fresh-water European fish of the carp family, Leuciscus erythrophthalmus, also called RED-EYE. It differs from the roach, to which it is closely allied, in having the dorsal fin placed in the interval between the ventral and anal fins. Its body is deep, and has the whole surface tinged with a brilliant reddish golden hue. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

RUD'DER, *n.* [G. *ruder*, an oar and a rudder; Sax. *rother*, an oar; D. *roer*, for *roeder*: Sw. *roder*; Dan. *roer*. (See Row.) The oar was the first rudder used by man, and is still the instrument of steering certain boats.]

1. In *navigation*, the instrument by which a ship is steered; that part of the helm which consists of a piece of timber, broad at the bottom, which enters the water *and* is attached to the stern post by hinges, on which it turns. This timber is managed by means of the tiller or wheel. *Totten.*

2. That which guides or governs the course.

For rhyme the *rudder* is of verses. *Hudibras.*

3. A sieve. [*Local.*] [See RIDDLE.]

Rudder perch; a small fish with the upper part of the body brown, varied with large round spots of yellow, the belly and sides streaked with lines of white and yellow. This fish is said to follow the rudders of ships in the warm parts of the Atlantic. *Catesby. Pennant.*

RUD'DI-ED, (rud'did,) *a.* Made ruddy or red.

RUD'DI-NESS, *n.* [from *ruddy*] The state of being ruddy; redness, or rather a lively flesh color; that degree of redness which characterizes high health; applied chiefly to the complexion or color of the human skin; as, the *ruddiness* of the cheeks or lips.

RUD'DLE, *n.* [W. *rhuzell*; from the root of *red*, *ruddy*.]

The name of a species of red earth, colored by sesquoxyd of iron; red chalk, which see. *Woodward.*

RUD'DLE-MAN, *n.* One who digs ruddle.

RUD'DOCK, *n.* [Sax. *rudduc*; from the root of *red*, *ruddy*.]

A bird, the English robin or redbreast. *Edin. Encyc.*

RUD'DY, *a.* [Sax. *rude*, *rudu*, *reod*; D. *rood*; G. *roth*; W. *rhuz*; Gr. ἐρυθρος; Sans. *rudhira*, blood. This seems to be a dialectical orthography of RED, which see.]

1. Of a red color; of a lively flesh color, or the color of the human skin in high health. Thus we say, *ruddy* cheeks, *ruddy* lips, a *ruddy* face or skin, a *ruddy* youth; and in poetic language, *ruddy* fruit. But the word is chiefly applied to the human skin. *Dryden. Otway.*

2. Of a bright yellow color; as, *ruddy* gold. [*Unusual.*] *Dryden.*

RŪDE, *a.* [Fr. *rude*; It. *rude* and *rozzo*; Sp. *rudo*; L. *rudis*; D. *ruw*; G. *roh*, raw, crude; Arm. *rust.* The sense is probably rough, broken, and this word may be allied to *raw* and *crude*. See Class Rd, No. 35, 38.]

1. Rough; uneven; rugged; unformed by art; as, *rude* workmanship, that is, roughly finished; *rude* and unpolished stones. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Rough; of coarse manners; unpolished; uncivil; clownish; rustic; as, a *rude* countryman; *rude* behavior; *rude* treatment; a *rude* attack.

Ruffian, let go that *rude*, uncivil touch. *Shak.*

3. Violent; tumultuous; boisterous; turbulent; as, *rude* winds; the *rude* agitation of the sea. *Boyle.*

4. Violent; fierce; impetuous; as, the *rude* shock of armies.

5. Harsh; inclement; as, the *rude* winter. *Waller.*

6. Ignorant; untaught; savage; barbarous; as, the *rude* natives of America or of New Holland; the *rude* ancestors of the Greeks.

7. Raw; untaught; ignorant; not skilled or practiced; as, *rude* in speech; *rude* in arms. *Wotton.*

8. Artless; inelegant; not polished; as, a *rude* translation of Virgil. *Dryden.*

RŪDE'LY, *adv.* With roughness; as, a mountain *rudely* formed.

2. Violently; fiercely; tumultuously. The door was *rudely* assaulted.

3. In a rude or uncivil manner; as, to be *rudely* accosted.

4. Without exactness or nicety; coarsely; as, work *rudely* executed.

I that am *rudely* stamped, and want love's majesty,
To strut before a wanton, ambling nymph. *Shak.*

5. Unskillfully.

My muse, though *rudely*, has resigned
Some faint resemblance of his godlike mind. *Dryden.*

6. Without elegance.

RŪDE'NESS, *n.* A rough, broken state; unevenness; wildness; as, the *rudeness* of a mountain, country, or landscape.

2. Coarseness of manners; incivility; rusticity; vulgarity.

And kings the *rudeness* of their joy must bear. *Drydan.*

3. Ignorance; unskillfulness.

What he did amiss was rather through *rudeness* and want of judgment. *Hayward.*

4. Artlessness; coarseness; inelegance; as, the *rudeness* of a painting, or piece of sculpture.

5. Violence; impetuosity; as, the *rudeness* of an attack or shock.

6. Violence; storminess; as, the *rudeness* of winds or of the season.

RŪ'DEN-TURE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *rudens*, a rope.]

In *architecture*, the figure of a rope or staff, plain or carved, with which the flutings of columns are sometimes filled. *Brande.*

RŪ'DE-RA-RY, *a.* [Low L. *ruderarius*; from the root of *rudis*, and indicating the primary sense of *rude*, to be broken.]

Belonging to rubbish. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

RU-DE-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ruderatio*, from *rudero*, to pave with broken stones.]

Among *the ancients*, a method of laying pavements, and perhaps of building walls, with rough pebbles and mortar. *Gwilt.*

RŪDES'BY, (rūdz'be,) *n.* An uncivil, turbulent fellow. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

RŪ'DI-MENT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *rudimentum*. If connected with *erudio*, it denotes what is taught, and *erudio* may be connected with the Goth. *rodyan*, to speak, Sax. *rædan*, to read. But the real origin is not obvious. It may have been formed from some word in *Rd*, signifying to shoot or spring.]

1. A first principle or element; that which is to be first learnt; as, the *rudiments* of learning or science. Articulate sounds are the *rudiments* of language; letters or characters are the *rudiments* of written language; the primary rules of any art or science are its *rudiments*. Hence instruction in the *rudiments* of any art or science, constitutes the beginning of education in that art or science.

2. The original of any thing in its first form. Thus in *botany*, the germen, ovary, or seed bud, is the *rudiment* of the fruit yet in embryo; and the seed is the *rudiment* of a new plant. *Martyn.*

Rudiment, in *natural history*, is also an imperfect organ, one which is never fully formed. Thus the flowers in the genus Pentstemon have four stamens and a *rudiment* of a fifth, (a simple filament without an anther.)

God beholds the first imperfect *rudiments* of virtue in the soul. *Spectator.*

RŪ'DI-MENT, *v. t.* To furnish with first principles or rules; to ground; to settle in first principles. *Gayton.*

RU-DI-MENT'AL, } *a.* Initial; pertaining to rudi-
RU-DI-MENT'A-RY, } ments, or consisting in first principles; as, *rudimental* essays. *Spectator.*

RU-DOLPH'INE, *a.* An epithet applied to a set of astronomical tables, computed by Kepler, and founded on the observations of Tycho Brahe; so named from Rudolph II., emperor of Bohemia. *Brande.*

RŪE, (rū,) *v. t.* [Sax. *reowian*, *hreowian*; W. *rhuaw*, *rhuadu*; D. *rouwen*; G. *reuen*, to repent; Dan. and Sw. *ruelse*, contrition. This is the L. *rudo*, to roar, to bray. Class Rd.]

To lament; to regret; to grieve for; as, to *rue* the commission of a crime; to *rue* the day.

Thy will
Chose freely what it now so justly *rues*. *Milton.*

RŪE, *v. i.* To have compassion. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

RŪE, *n.* Sorrow; repentance. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

RŪE, (rū,) *n.* [Sax. *rude*; D. *ruit*; G. *raute*; Dan. *rude*; Gr. ῥυτη; L. and It. *ruta*; Sp. *ruda*; Fr. *rue*; Arm. *ry*; Ir. *ruith*, *raith*; Corn. *ryte*. *Rue* is a contracted word. Qu., from its bitter taste, *grating*, roughness.]

A plant of the genus Ruta, of several species. The common garden rue is medicinal. It has a strong, ungrateful odor, and a bitter and penetrating taste. *Encyc.*

RŪ'ED, (rūde,) *pp.* Lamented; grieved for; regretted.

RŪE'FUL, (rū'-,) *a.* [*rue* and *full*.] Woful; mournful; sorrowful; to be lamented.

Spur them to *rueful* work. *Shak.*

2. Expressing sorrow

He sighed and cast a *rueful* eye. *Dryden.*

RŪE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Mournfully; sorrowfully. *More.*

RŪE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Sorrowfulness; mournfulness.

RŪE'ING, *n.* Lamentation. *Smith.*

RU-ELLE', (ru-el',) *n.* [Fr., a narrow street, from *rue*, a street.]

A circle; a private circle or assembly at a private house. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

RU-FES'CENT, *a.* [L. *rufesco*, to grow red.]

Reddish; tinged with red. *Ed. Encyc.*

RUFF, *n.* [Arm. *rouffenn*, a wrinkle; W. *rhew*, to thicken.]

1. A piece of plaited linen worn by females around the neck. *Addison.*

2. Something puckered or plaited. *Pope.*

3. A European river fish, of the perch family, Acerina vulgaris, sometimes called the *smaller river perch*. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

4. A bird of Europe and Asia, Machetes pugnax, allied to the woodcock and sandpiper. The male has a tuft of feathers around the neck during the breeding season, whence the name. The female is called REEVE. *Jardine.*

5. A state of roughness. [Sax. *hreof.*] [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

6. Pride; elevation; as, princes in the *ruff* of all their glory. *L'Estrange.*

7. A particular species of pigeon.

8. At *cards*, the act of winning the trick by trumping the cards of another suit. [D. *troef*, *troeven*.]

RUFF, *v. t.* To ruffle; to disorder. *Spenser.*

2. To trump any other suit of cards at whist. [D. *troeven*.]

RUFF'ED, (ruft,) *pp.* Ruffled; disordered.

RUF'FIAN, (ruf'yan,) *n.* [If this word signifies primarily a robber, it is from the root of *rob*, Sw. *röfva*, Dan. *röver*. In Scottish, *ruffie* is a worthless fellow. In It. *ruffiano* is a pimp, Sp. *rufian*, Port. *rufiam*; D. *ruffiaan*, id.]

A boisterous, brutal fellow; a fellow ready for any desperate crime; a robber; a cutthroat; a murderer. *Addison.*

RUF'FIAN, (ruf'yan,) *a.* Brutal; savagely boisterous; as, *ruffian* rage. *Pope.*

RUF'FIAN, *v. i.* To play the ruffian; to rage; to raise tumult. *Shak.*

RUF'FIAN-ISH, *a.* Having the qualities or manners of a ruffian.

RUF'FIAN-ISM, *n.* The act or conduct of a ruffian.

RUF'FIAN-LIKE, } *a.* Like a ruffian; bold in crimes;
RUF'FIAN-LY, } violent; licentious. *Fuller.*

RUF'FLE, (ruf'fl,) *v. t.* [Belgic, *ruyffelen*, to wrinkle. Chaucer has *rivelling*, wrinkling, and Spelman cites *riffura* or *rufflura* from Bracton, as signifying in law a breach or laceration of the skin, made by the stroke of a stick.]

1. *Properly*, to wrinkle; to draw or contract into wrinkles, open plaits, or folds. *Addison.*

2. To disorder by disturbing a smooth surface; to make uneven by agitation; as, to *ruffle* the sea or a lake.

She smoothed the *ruffled* seas. *Dryden.*

3. To discompose by disturbing a calm state of; to agitate; to disturb; as, to *ruffle* the mind; to *ruffle* the passions or the temper. It expresses less than FRET and VEX.

4. To throw into disorder or confusion.

Where best
He might the *ruffled* foe invest. *Hudibras.*

5. To throw together in a disorderly manner.

I *ruffled* up fallen leaves in heap. [*Unusual.*] *Chapman.*

6. To furnish with ruffles; as, to *ruffle* a shirt.

RUF'FLE, (ruf'fl,) *v. i.* To grow rough or turbulent; as, the winds *ruffle*. *Shak.*

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2. To play loosely; to flutter.

On his right shoulder his thick mane reclined,
Ruffles at speed, and dances in the wind. *Dryden.*

3. To be rough; to jar; to be in contention.

They would *ruffle* with jurors. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

RUF'FLE, *n.* A strip of plaited cambric, or other fine cloth, attached to some border of a garment, as to the wristband or bosom. That at the bosom is sometimes called by the English a FRILL.

2. Disturbance; agitation; commotion; as, to put the mind or temper in a *ruffle*.

RUF'FLE, } *n.* A particular beat of the drum, being
RUFF, } a low, vibrating sound, not so loud as a roll, used on certain occasions in military affairs as a mark of respect. Lieutenant-generals have three *ruffles*, as they pass by the regiment, guard, &c.; major-generals have two; brigadiers one, &c.
Campbell, Mil. Dict. Encyc.

RUF'FLE, } *v. t.* To beat the ruff or ruffle of the
RUFF, } drum.

RUF'FLED, *pp.* or *a.* Disturbed; agitated; furnished with ruffles.

RUF'FLE-LESS, *a.* Having no ruffles.

RUF'FLE-MENT, *n.* Act of ruffling.

RUF'FLER, *n.* A bully; a swaggerer. [*Not in use.*]

RUF'FLING, *ppr.* Disturbing; agitating; furnishing with ruffles.

RUF'FLING, *n.* Commotion; disturbance; agitation.

RUF'FLING, } *ppr.* Beating a roll of the drum.
RUF'FING, }

RUF'FLING, } *n.* A particular beat or roll of the drum,
RUF'FING, } used on certain occasions as a mark of respect.

RŪ'FOUS, *a.* [L. *rufus*; Sp. *rufo*; Port. *ruivo*; probably from the root of L. *rubeo*.]

Reddish; of a reddish color, or rather of a brownish red. *Lindley.*

RUF'TER-HOOD, *n.* In *falconry*, a hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn. *Bailey.*

RUG, *n.* [D. *ruig*, G. *rauch*, rough, hairy, shaggy; Sw. *rugg*, entangled hair; *ruggig*, rugged, shaggy. This coincides with Dan. *rug*, W. *rhyg*, rye, that is, *rough*; W. *rhug*, something abounding with points. In W. *brycan* is a *rug*, a clog, a brogue for the feet, a covering. This belongs to the great family of *rough*, L. *ruga*, *raucus*.]

1. A coarse, nappy woolen cloth, used for a bedcover, and, in modern times, particularly, for covering the carpet before a fireplace. This name was formerly given to a coarse kind of frieze used for winter garments, and it may be that the poor in some countries still wear it. But in America, I believe, the name is applied only to a bed-cover for ordinary beds, and to a covering before a fireplace.

2. A rough, woolly, or shaggy dog.

RŪ'GATE, *a.* Wrinkled; having alternate ridges and depressions. *Dana.*

RUG'GED, *a.* [from the root of *rug*, *rough*, which see.]

1. Rough; full of asperities on the surface; broken into sharp or irregular points or crags, or otherwise uneven; as, a *rugged* mountain; a *rugged* road.

2. Uneven; not neat or regular.

His well-proportioned beard made rough and *rugged*. *Shak.*

3. Rough in temper; harsh; hard; crabbed; austere. *South.*

4. Stormy; turbulent; tempestuous; as, *rugged* weather; a *rugged* season.

5. Rough to the ear; harsh; grating; as, a *rugged* verse in poetry; *rugged* prose. *Dryden.*

6. Sour; surly; frowning; wrinkled; as, *rugged* looks.

7. Violent; rude; boisterous. *Hudibras.*

8. Rough; shaggy; as, a *rugged* bear. *Fairfax.*

9. In *botany*, scabrous; rough with tubercles or stiff points; as a leaf or stem. *Martyn.*

RUG'GED-LY, *adv.* In a rough or rugged manner.

RUG'GED-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being rugged; roughness; asperity of surface; as, the *ruggedness* of land or of roads.

2. Roughness of temper; harshness; surliness.

3. Coarseness; rudeness of manners.

4. Storminess; boisterousness; as of a season.

RUG'-GOWN-ED, *a.* Wearing a coarse gown or rug. *Beaum. & Fl.*

RUG'IN, *n.* A nappy cloth. [*Not used.*] *Wiseman.*

RŪ'GINE, (rū'jeen,) *n.* [Fr.] A surgeon's rasp. *Sharp.*

RŪ'GŌSE, } *a.* [L. *rugosus*, from *ruga*, a wrinkle.]
RŪ'GOUS, }

1. Wrinkled; full of wrinkles. *Wiseman.*

2. In *botany*, a leaf is said to be *rugose* when the veins are more contracted than the disk, so that the latter rises into little inequalities, as in sage, primrose, cowslip, &c. *Martyn. Smith.*

RU-GOS'I-TY, *n.* A state of being wrinkled. [*Little used.*] *Smith.*

RŪ'IN, *n.* [Fr. *ruine*, from L. and Sp. *ruina*; It. *ruina* and *rovina*; from L. *ruo*, to fall, to rush down; W. *rhewin*, a sudden glide, slip, or fall, ruin; *rhew*, something slippery or smooth, ice, frost; *rheu*, to move or be active; *rhêb*, a running off; *rhêbwr*, a destroyer. Perhaps the latter words are of a different family.]

1. Destruction; fall; overthrow; defeat; that change of any thing which destroys it, or entirely defeats its object, or unfits it for use; as, the *ruin* of a house; the *ruin* of a ship or an army; the *ruin* of a constitution of government; the *ruin* of health; the *ruin* of commerce; the *ruin* of public or private happiness; the *ruin* of a project.

2. Mischief; bane; that which destroys

The errors of young men are the *ruin* of business. *Bacon.*

3. *Ruin*; more generally, *ruins*; the remains of a decayed or demolished city, house, fortress, or any work of art or other thing; as, the *ruins* of Balbec, Palmyra, or Persepolis; the *ruins* of a wall; a castle in *ruins*.

The labor of a day will not build up a virtuous habit on the *ruins* of an old and vicious character. *Buckminster.*

4. The decayed or enfeebled remains of a natural object; as, the venerable old man presents a great mind in *ruins*.

5. The cause of destruction.

They were the *ruin* of him and of all Israel. — 2 Chron. xxviii.

RŪ'IN, *v. t.* [Fr. *ruiner*.]

1. To demolish; to pull down, burn, or otherwise destroy; as, to *ruin* a city or an edifice.

2. To subvert; to destroy; as, to *ruin* a state or government.

3. To destroy; to bring to an end; as, to *ruin* commerce or manufactures.

4. To destroy in any manner; as, to *ruin* health or happiness; to *ruin* reputation.

5. To counteract; to defeat; as, to *ruin* a plan or project.

6. To deprive of felicity or fortune.

By thee raised I *ruin* all my foes. *Milton.*
Grace with a nod, and *ruin* with a frown. *Dryden.*

7. To impoverish; as, to be *ruined* by speculation.

The eyes of other people are the eyes that *ruin* us. *Franklin.*

8. To bring to everlasting misery; as, to *ruin* the soul.

RŪ'IN, *v. i.* To fall into ruins. *Milton.*

2. To run to ruin; to fall into decay or be dilapidated.

Though he his house of polished marble build,
Yet shall it *ruin* like the moth's frail cell. *Sandys.*

3. To be reduced; to be brought to poverty or misery.

If we are idle, and disturb the industrious in their business, we shall *ruin* the faster. *Locke.*

Note. — This intransitive use of the verb is now unusual.

RŪ'IN-ĀTE, *v. t.* To demolish; to subvert; to destroy; to reduce to poverty. [*This word is ill-formed, and happily is become obsolete.*]

RU-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* Subversion; overthrow; demolition. [*Inelegant and obsolete.*]

RŪ'IN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Demolished; destroyed; subverted; reduced to poverty; undone.

RŪ'IN-ER, *n.* One that ruins or destroys. *Chapman.*

RŪ'IN-I-FORM, *a.* [L. *ruina* and *form*.]

Having the appearance of ruins, or the ruins of houses. Certain minerals are said to be *ruiniform*.

RŪ'IN-ING, *ppr.* Demolishing; subverting; destroying; reducing to poverty; bringing to endless misery.

RŪ'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *ruinosus*; Fr. *ruineux*.]

1. Fallen to ruin; entirely decayed; demolished; dilapidated; as, an edifice, bridge, or wall in a *ruinous* state.

2. Destructive; baneful; pernicious; bringing or tending to bring certain ruin. Who can describe the *ruinous* practice of intemperance?

3. Composed of ruins; consisting in ruins; as, a *ruinous* heap. *Is.* xvii.

RŪ'IN-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a ruinous manner; destructively.

RŪ'IN-OUS-NESS, *n.* A ruinous state or quality.

RŪL'A-BLE, *a.* Subject to rule; accordant to rule. *Bacon.*

RŪLE, *n.* [W. *rheol*; Arm. *reol*; Sax. *regol*, *reogol*; Sw. Dan. G. and D. *regel*; Fr. *regle*; Sp. *regla*; Port. *regoa*, *regra*; It. *regola*; L. *regula*, from *rego*, to govern, that is, to stretch, strain, or make straight. I suppose the Welsh *rheol* to be a contracted word.]

1. Government; sway; empire; control; supreme command or authority.

A wise servant shall have *rule* over a son that causeth shame. Prov. xvii.
And his stern *rule* the groaning land obeyed. *Pope.*

2. That which is established as a principle, standard, or directory; that by which any thing is to be adjusted or regulated, or to which it is to be conformed; that which is settled by authority or custom for guidance and direction. Thus a statute or law is a *rule* of civil conduct; a canon is a *rule* of ecclesiastical government; the precept or command of a father is a *rule* of action or obedience to children; precedents in law are *rules* of decision to judges; maxims and customs furnish *rules* for regulating our social opinions and manners. The laws of God are *rules* for directing us in life paramount to all others.

A *rule* which you do not apply, is no *rule* at all. *J. M. Mason.*

3. An instrument by which lines are drawn, or short lengths measured.

A judicious artist will use his eye, but he will trust only to his *rule*. *South.*

4. Established mode or course of proceeding prescribed in private life. Every man should have some fixed *rules* for managing his own affairs.

5. A maxim, canon, or precept, to be observed in any art or science. *Encyc.*

6. In *monasteries*, *corporations*, or *societies*, a law or regulation to be observed by the society and its particular members.

7. In *courts*, *rules* are the determinations and orders of court, to be observed by its officers in conducting the business of the court.

8. In *arithmetic* and *algebra*, a determinate mode prescribed for performing any operation and producing a certain result.

9. In *grammar*, an established form of construction in a particular class of words; or the expression of that form in words. Thus it is a rule, in English, that *s* or *es*, added to a noun in the singular number, forms the plural of that noun; but *man* forms its plural *men*, and is an exception to the *rule*.

Rule of three, is that rule of *arithmetic* which directs, when three terms are given, how to find a fourth, which shall have the same ratio to the third term as the second has to the first.

RŪLE, *v. t.* To govern; to control the will and actions of others, either by arbitrary power and authority or by established laws. The emperors of the East *rule* their subjects without the restraints of a constitution. In limited governments, men are *ruled* by known laws.

If a man know not how to *rule* his own house, how shall he take care of the church of God? — 1 Tim iii.

2. To govern the movements of things; to conduct; to manage; to control. That God *rules* the world he has created, is a fundamental article of belief.

3. To manage; to conduct, in almost any manner.

4. To settle as by a rule.

That's a *ruled* case with the schoolmen. *Atterbury.*

5. To mark with lines by a ruler; as, to *rule* a blank book.

6. To establish by decree or decision; to determine; as a court.

RŪLE, *v. i.* To have power or command; to exercise supreme authority.

By me princes *rule*. — Prov. viii.

It is often followed by *over*.

They shall *rule over* their oppressors. — Is. xiv.
We subdue and *rule over* all other creatures. *Ray.*

2. In *law*, to decide; to lay down and settle as a rule or order of court.

3. Among *merchants*, to stand or maintain a level; as, prices *rule* lower than formerly.

RŪL'ED, *pp.* Governed; controlled; conducted; managed; established by decision.

RŪL'ER, *n.* One that governs, whether emperor, king, pope, or governor; any one that exercises supreme power over others.

2. One that makes or executes laws in a limited or free government. Thus legislators and magistrates are called *rulers*.

3. A rule; an instrument of wood or metal with straight edges or sides, by which lines are drawn on paper, parchment, or other substance. When a ruler has the lines of chords, tangents, sines, &c., it is called a PLANE SCALE. *Encyc.*

RŪL'ING, *ppr.* Governing; controlling the will and actions of intelligent beings, or the movements of other physical bodies.

2. Marking by a ruler.

3. Deciding; determining.

4. *a.* Predominant; chief; controlling; as, a *ruling* passion.

RŪL'ING-LY, *adv.* Controllingly.

RŪL'Y, *a.* [from *rule*.] Orderly; easily restrained. [*Not in use.*] [See UNRULY.]

RUM, *n.* [Perhaps from *rheum*, a flowing. In an old author, it is written *rhum*.] Spirit distilled from cane juice, or from the scummings of the juice from the boiling-house, or from the treacle or molasses which drains from sugar, or from dunder, the lees of former distillations. *Edwards, W. Ind.*

In *the United States*, rum is distilled from molasses only.

2. A low, cant word for a country parson. *Swift.*

RUM, *a.* Old-fashioned; queer; odd. [*A cant word.*] *Smart.*

RUM'BLE, (rum'bl,) *n.* A seat for servants behind a carriage. *England.*

RUM'BLE, *v. i.* [D. *rommelen*; G. *rummeln*; Dan. *rumler*; It. *rombare*. If *Rm* are the radical letters, this word may be referred to the Ch. Syr. Heb. and Eth. רעם, *raam*, Class Rm, No. 11. With a prefix, *grumble*, Gr. βρεμω, L. *fremo*, Ir. *cruim*, thunder, G. *brummen*, D. *brommen*, *bremmen*, &c.; Sw. *rama*, to bellow.]

To make a low, heavy, continued sound; as, thunder *rumbles* at a distance, but when near, its

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sound is sharp and rattling; a heavy carriage *rumbles* on the pavement.

RUM'BLER, *n.* The person or thing that rumbles.

RUM'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making a low, heavy, continued sound; as, *rumbling* thunder. A *rumbling* noise is a low, heavy, continued noise.

RUM'BLING, *n.* A low, heavy, continued sound. *Jer.* xlvii.

RUM'BLING-LY, *adv.* In a rumbling manner.

RUM'-BUD, *n.* A grog blossom; the popular name of a redness occasioned by the detestable practice of excessive drinking. Rum-buds usually appear first on the nose, and gradually extend over the face. This term seems to have reference to the disease technically defined to be an unsuppurative papule, stationary, confluent, red, mottled with purple, chiefly affecting the face, sometimes produced, and always aggravated, by the use of alcoholic liquors, by exposure to heat, &c. It is technically called *lonthus corymbifer*, and popularly *pimpled face*. [*America.*] *Rush.*

RŪ'MEN, *n.* [L.] The cud of a ruminant; also, the upper stomach of animals which chew the cud.

RŪ'MI-NANT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *rumino.*] Chewing the cud; having the property of chewing again what has been swallowed; as, *ruminant* animals. *Ray.*

RŪ'MI-NANT, *n.* An animal that chews the cud. *Ruminants* are four-footed, hairy, and viviparous. *Encyc. Ray. Derham.*

An animal that chews the cud, as the camel, deer, goat, and bovine kind. *Bell.*

RŪ'MI-NANT-LY, *adv.* By chewing.

RU-MI-NAN'TIA, *n. pl.* An order of herbivorous animals, having four stomachs, the first so situated as to receive a large quantity of vegetable matters coarsely bruised by a first mastication, which passes into the second, where it is moistened and formed into little pellets, which the animal has the power of bringing again to the mouth to be rechewed, after which it is swallowed into the third stomach, from which it passes to the fourth, where it is finally digested. The camel, the deer, the bovine genus, the goat, and the sheep, are examples of this order.

RŪ'MI-NĀTE, *v. i.* [Fr. *ruminer*; L. *rumino*, from *rumen*, the cud; W. *rhum*, that swells out.]

1. To chew the cud; to chew again what has been slightly chewed and swallowed. Oxen, sheep, deer, goats, camels, hares, and squirrels, *ruminate* in fact; other animals, as moles, bees, crickets, beetles, crabs, &c., only appear to *ruminate*. *Peyer. Encyc.*

The only animals endowed with the genuine faculty of rumination, are the Ruminantia, or cloven-hoofed quadrupeds, (Pecora, Linnæus;) but the hare, although its stomach is differently organized, is an occasional and partial ruminant. *Ed. Encyc.*

2. To muse; to meditate; to think again and again; to ponder. It is natural to *ruminate* on misfortunes.

He practices a slow meditation, and *ruminates* on the subject *Watts.*

RŪ'MI-NĀTE, *v. t.* To chew over again.

2. To muse on; to meditate over and over again.

Mad with desire, she *ruminates* her sin. *Dryden.*

RŪ'MI-NĀTE, } *a.* In *botany*, pierced by numerous
RŪ'MI-NĀ-TED, } narrow cavities, full of dry, cellular matter, like the albumen of a nutmeg. *Lindley.*

RŪ'MI-NĀ-TED, *pp.* Chewed again; mused on.

RŪ'MI-NĀ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Chewing the cud; musing.

RU-MI-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *ruminatio.*]

1. The act of chewing the cud.

2. The power or property of chewing the cud.

Rumination is given to animals, to enable them at once to lay up a great store of food, and afterward to chew it. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A musing or continued thinking on a subject; deliberate meditation or reflection.

Retiring full of *rumination* sad. *Thomson.*

RŪ'MI-NĀ-TOR, *n.* One that ruminates or muses on any subject; one that pauses to deliberate and consider. *Cotgrave.*

RUM'MAGE, *n.* A searching carefully by looking into every corner, and by tumbling over things.

RUM'MAGE, *v. t.* [Qu. L. *rimor*, or Fr. *remuer.*] To search narrowly by looking into every corner, and turning over or removing goods or other things.

Our greedy seamen *rummage* every hold. *Dryden.*

RUM'MAGE, *v. i.* To search a place narrowly by looking among things.

I have often *rummaged* for old books in Little Britain and Duck-Lane. *Swift.*

RUM'MA-GED, *pp.* Searched in every corner.

RUM'MA-GING, *ppr.* Searching in every corner

RUM'MER, *n.* [D. *roemer*, a wine glass, from *roemen*, to vaunt, brag, or praise.] A glass or drinking cup. [*Not in use.*] *Philips.*

RŪ'MOR, *n.* [L.] Flying or popular report; a current story passing from one person to another, without any known authority for the truth of it.

Rumor next, and chance,
And tumult, and confusion, all embroiled. *Milton.*

When ye shall hear of wars and *rumors* of wars, be ye not troubled. — Mark xiii.

2. Report of a fact; a story well authorized.

This *rumor* of him went forth throughout all Judea. — Luke vii.

3. Fame; reported celebrity.

Great is the *rumor* of this dreadful knight. *Shak.*

RŪ'MOR, *v. t.* To report; to tell or circulate a report.

'Twas *rumored*
My father 'scaped from out the citadel. *Dryden.*

RŪ'MOR-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Told among the people; reported.

RŪ'MOR-ER, *n.* A reporter; a teller of news. *Shak.*

RŪ'MOR-ING, *ppr.* Reporting; telling news.

RŪ'MOR-OUS, *a.* Famous; notorious. [*Obs.*] *Bale.*

RUMP, *n.* [G. *rumpf*; Sw. *rumpa*; Dan. *rumpe* or *rompe.*]

1. The end of the back-bone of an animal, with the parts adjacent. Among the Jews, the *rump* was esteemed the most delicate part of the animal. *Encyc.*

2. The buttocks. *Hudibras.*

Rump parliament; in *English history*, a name of contempt given to the remnant of the Long Parliament, which, in 1659, after Richard Cromwell had resigned the protectorate, was assembled by a council of officers. One who had been a member of this parliament, or who favored it, was called a *rumper.* *Brande.*

RUM'PLE, (rum'pl,) *v. i.* [D. *rompelen*, to rumple; Sax. *hrympelle*, a fold; probably connected with *crumple*, W. *crom*, *crom*, crooked, *crymu*, to bend.] To wrinkle; to make uneven; to form into irregular inequalities; as, to *rumple* an apron or a cravat. *Swift.*

RUM'PLE, *n.* A fold or plait. *Dryden.*

RUM'PLED, *pp.* Formed into irregular wrinkles or folds.

RUMP'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a tail; as, a *rumpless* fowl. *Lawrence.*

RUM'PLING, *ppr.* Making uneven.

RUM'PUS, *n.* A disturbance; noise and confusion. [*Low, but used colloquially in England and America.*]

RUN, *v. t.*; *pret.* RAN or RUN, *pp.* RUN. [Sax. *rennan*; and, with a transposition of letters, *ærnan*, *arnian*, *yrnan*; Goth. *rinnan*; D. *rennen*; G. *rennen*, *rinnen*; Dan. *rinder*; Sw. *ränna*. The Welsh has *rhin*, a running, a channel, hence the *Rhine.*]

1. To move or pass in almost any manner, as on the feet or on wheels. Men and other animals *run* on their feet; carriages *run* on wheels, and wheels *run* on their axletrees.

2. To move or pass on the feet with celerity or rapidity, by leaps or long, quick steps; as, men and quadrupeds *run* when in haste.

3. To use the legs in moving; to step; as, children *run* alone or *run* about. *Locke.*

4. To move in a hurry.

The priest and people *run* about. *B. Jonson.*

5. To proceed along the surface; to extend; to spread; as, the fire *runs* over a field or forest.

The fire *ran* along upon the ground. — Exod. ix.

6. To rush with violence; as, a ship *runs* against a rock; or one ship *runs* against another.

7. To perform a passage by land or water; to pass or go; as, ships, railroad cars, stage-coaches, &c., *run* regularly between different places.

8. To contend in a race; as, men or horses *run* for a prize.

9. To flee for escape. When General Wolfe was dying, an officer standing by him exclaimed, "See how they *run!*" "Who *run?*" said the dying hero. "The enemy," said the officer. "Then I die happy," said the general.

10. To depart privately; to steal away.

My conscience will serve me to *run* from this Jew, my master. *Shak.*

11. To flow in any manner, slowly or rapidly; to move or pass; as a fluid. Rivers *run* to the ocean or to lakes; the Connecticut *runs* on sand, and its water is remarkably pure; the tide *runs* two or three miles an hour; tears *run* down the cheeks.

12. To emit; to let flow.

I command that the conduit *run* nothing but claret. *Shak.*
Rivers *run* potable gold. *Milton.*

But this form of expression is elliptical, *with* being omitted; "rivers *run with* potable gold."

13. To be liquid or fluid.

As wax dissolves, as ice begins to *run*. *Addison.*

14. To be fusible; to melt.

Sussex iron ores *run* freely in the fire. *Woodward.*

15. To fuse; to melt.

Your iron must not burn in the fire, that is, *run* or melt, for then it will be brittle. *Mozon.*

16. To turn; as, a wheel *runs* on an axis or on a pivot.

17. To pass; to proceed; as, to *run* through a course of business; to *run* through life; to *run* in a circle or a line; to *run* through all degrees of promotion.

18. To flow, as words, language, or periods. The lines *run* smoothly.

19. To pass, as time.

As fast as our time *runs*, we should be glad in most part of our lives that it *ran* much faster. *Addison.*

20. To have a legal course; to be attached to; to have legal effect.

Customs *run* only upon our goods imported or exported, and that but once for all; whereas interest *runs* as well upon our ships as goods, and must be yearly paid. *Child.*

21. To have a course or direction.

Where the generally-allowed practice *runs* counter to it. *Locke.*

Little is the wisdom, where the flight
So *runs* against all reason. *Shak.*

22. To pass in thought, speech, or practice; as, to *run* through a series of arguments; to *run* from one topic to another.

Virgil, in his first Georgic, has *run* into a set of precepts foreign to his subject. *Addison.*

23. To be mentioned cursorily or in few words.

The whole *runs* on short, like articles in an account. *Arbuthnot.*

24. To have a continued tenor or course. The conversation *ran* on the affairs of the Greeks.

The king's ordinary style *runneth*, "Our sovereign lord the king." *Sanderson.*

25. To be in motion; to speak incessantly. Her tongue *runs* continually.

26. To be busied.

When we desire any thing, our minds *run* wholly on the good circumstances of it; when it is obtained, our minds run wholly on the bad ones. *Swift.*

27. To be popularly known.

Men gave them their own names, by which they *run* a great while in Rome. *Temple.*

28. To be received; to have reception, success, or continuance. The pamphlet *runs* well among a certain class of people.

29. To proceed in succession.

She saw with joy the line immortal *run*,
Each sire impressed and glaring in his son. *Pope.*

30. To pass from one state or condition to another; as, to *run* into confusion or error; to *run* distracted. *Addison.*

31. To proceed in a train of conduct.

You should *run* a certain course. *Shak.*

32. To be in force.

The owner hath incurred the forfeiture of eight years' profits of his lands, before he cometh to the knowledge of the process that *runneth* against him. *Bacon.*

33. To be generally received.

He was not ignorant what report *run* of himself. *Knolles.*

34. To be carried; to extend; *to rise*; as, debates *run* high.

In popish countries, the power of the clergy *runs* higher. *Ayliffe.*

35. To have a track or course.

Searching the ulcer with my probe, the sinus *run* up above the orifice. *Wiseman.*

36. To extend; to lie in continued length. Veins of silver *run* in different directions.

37. To have a certain direction. The line *runs* east and west.

38. To pass in an orbit of any figure. The planets *run* their periodical courses; the comets do not *run* lawless through the regions of space.

39. To tend in growth or progress. Pride is apt to *run* into a contempt of others.

40. To grow exuberantly. Young persons of 10 or 12 years old soon *run* up to men and women.

If the richness of the ground cause turnips to *run* to leaves, treading down the leaves will help their rooting. *Mortimer.*

41. To discharge pus or other matter; as, an ulcer *runs*.

42. To reach; to extend to the remembrance of; as, time out of mind, the memory of which *runneth* not to the contrary.

43. To continue in time, before it becomes due and payable; as, a note *runs* thirty days; a note of six months has ninety days to *run*.

44. To continue in effect, force, or operation.

The statute may be prevented from *running* — by the act of the creditor. *Hopkinson. Wheaton's Rep.*

45. To press with numerous demands of payment; as, to *run* upon a bank.

46. To pass or fall into fault, vice, or misfortune; as, to *run* into vice; to *run* into evil practices; to *run* into debt; to *run* into mistakes.

47 To fall or pass by gradual changes; to make a transition; as, colors *run* one into another.

48. To have a general tendency.

Temperate climates *run* into moderate governments. *Swift.*

49. To proceed as on a ground or principle. Upon that the apostle's argument *runs*. [*Rare.*] *Atterbury.*

50. To pass or proceed in conduct or management.

Tarquin, *running* into all the methods of tyranny, after a cruel reign, was expelled. *Swift.*

51. To creep; to move by creeping or crawling; as, serpents *run* on the ground.

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52. To slide; as, a sled or sleigh *runs* on the snow.
53. To dart; to shoot; as a meteor in the sky.
54. To fly; to move in the air; as, the clouds *run* from N. E. to S. W.
55. In *Scripture*, to pursue or practice the duties of religion.

Ye did *run* well; who did hinder you?— Gal. v.

56. In *elections*, to have interest or favor; to be supported by votes. The candidate will not *run*, or he will *run* well.

To run after; to pursue or follow.

2. To search for; to endeavor to find or obtain; as, to *run after* similes. *Locke.*

To run at; to attack with the horns, as a bull.

To run away; to flee; to escape.

To run away with; to hurry without deliberation. *Locke.*

2. To convey away; or to assist in escape or elopement.

To run in; to enter; to step in.

To run into; to enter; as, to *run into* danger.

To run in trust; to run in debt; to get credit. [*Not in use.*]

To run in with; to close; to comply; to agree with. [*Unusual.*] *Baker.*

2. To make toward; to near; to sail close to; as, to *run in with* the land; *a seaman's phrase.*

To run down a coast; to sail along it.

To run on; to be continued. Their accounts had *run on* for a year or two without a settlement.

2. To talk incessantly.

3. To continue a course. *Drayton.*

4. To press with jokes or ridicule; to abuse with sarcasms; to bear hard on.

To run over; to overflow; as, a cup *runs over*; or the liquor *runs over.*

To run out; to come to an end; to expire; as, a lease *runs out* at Michaelmas.

2. To spread exuberantly; as, insectile animals *run out* into legs. *Hummond.*

3. To expatiate; as, to *run out* into beautiful digressions. He *runs out* in praise of Milton. *Addison.*

4. To be wasted or exhausted; as, an estate managed without economy will soon *run out.*

5. To become poor by extravagance.

And had her stock been less, no doubt
She must have long ago *run out.* *Dryden.*

To run riot; to go to the utmost excess.

To run up; to rise; to swell; to amount. Accounts of goods credited *run up* very fast.

RUN, *v. t.* To drive or push; *in a general sense.* Hence, to *run* a sword through the body, is to stab or pierce it.

2. To drive; to force.

A talkative person *runs* himself upon great inconveniences, by blabbing out his own or others' secrets. *Ray.*
Others, accustomed to retired speculations, *run* natural philosophy into metaphysical notions. *Locke.*

3. To cause to be driven.

They ran the ship aground.— Acts xxvii.

4. To melt; to fuse.

The purest gold must be *run* and washed. *Felton.*

5. To incur; to encounter; to run the risk or hazard of losing one's property. To *run the danger*, is a phrase not now in use.

6. To venture; to hazard.

He would himself be in the Highlands to receive them, and *run* his fortune with them. *Clarendon.*

7. To smuggle; to import or export without paying the duties required by law; as, to *run* goods.

8. To pursue in thought; to carry in contemplation; as, to *run* the world back to its first original. *South.*

I would gladly understand the formation of a soul, and *run* it up to its *punctum saliens.* *Collier.*

9. To push; to thrust; as, to *run* the hand into the pocket or the bosom; to *run* a nail into the foot.

10. To ascertain and mark by metes and bounds; as, to *run* a line between towns or states.

11. To cause to ply; to maintain in running or passing; as, to *run* a stage-coach from London to Bristol; to *run* a line of packets from New Haven to New York.

12. To cause to pass; as, to *run* a rope through a block.

13. To found; to shape, form, or make in a mold; to cast; as, to *run* buttons or balls.

To run down; in *hunting*, to chase to weariness; as, to *run down* a stag.

2. In *navigation, to run down a vessel*, is to run against her, end on, and sink her. *Mar. Dict.*

3. To crush; to overthrow; to overbear.

Religion is *run down* by the license of these times. *Berkeley.*

To run hard; to press with jokes, sarcasm, or ridicule.

2. To urge or press importunately.

To run over; to recount in a cursory manner; to narrate hastily; as, to *run over* the particulars of a story.

2. To consider cursorily.

3. To pass the eye over hastily.

To run out; to thrust or push out; to extend.

2. To waste; to exhaust; as, to *run out* an estate.

To run through; to expend; to waste; as, to *run through* an estate.

To run up; to increase; to enlarge by additions. A man who takes goods on credit, is apt to *run up* his account to a large sum before he is aware of it.

2. To thrust up, as any thing long and slender.

RUN, *n.* The act of running.

2. Course; motion; as, the *run* of humor. *Bacon.*

3. Flow; as, a *run* of verses to please the ear. *Broome.*

4. Course; process; continued series; as, the *run* of events.

5. Way; will; uncontrolled course.

Our family must have their *run.* *Arbuthnot.*

6. General reception; continued success.

It is impossible for detached papers to have a general *run* or long continuance, if not diversified with humor. *Addison.*

7. Modish or popular clamor; as, a violent *run* against university education. *Swift.*

8. A general or uncommon pressure on a bank or treasury for payment of its notes.

9. The aftmost part of a ship's bottom. *Mar. Dict.*

10. The distance sailed by a ship; as, we had a good *run.*

11. A voyage; also, an agreement among sailors to work a passage from one place to another. *Mar. Dict.*

12. A pair of mill-stones. A mill has two, four, or six *runs* of stones.

13. Prevalence; as, a disease, opinion, or fashion has its *run.*

14. In *the Middle and Southern States of America*, a small stream; a brook.

In the long run, (*at the long run*, not so generally used,) signifies the whole process or course of things taken together; in the final result; in the conclusion or end.

The run of mankind; the generality of people.

RUN'A-GATE, *n.* [Fr. *runagat.*] A fugitive; an apostate; a rebel; a vagabond. *Sidney. Shak.*

RUN'A-WAY, *n.* [*run* and *away.*] One that flies from danger or restraint; one that deserts lawful service; a fugitive. *Shak.*

RUN-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *runcatio.*] A weeding. [*Not in use.*] *Evelyn.*

RUN'CI-NATE, *a.* [L. *runcina*, a saw.] In *botany*, a *runcinate* leaf is a sort of pinnatifid leaf, with the lobes convex before and straight behind, like the teeth of a double saw, as in the dandelion. *Martyn.*

A leaf which has sinuses, and of course lobes, that slope backward, is said to be *runcinate.*

Lion toothed; cut into several transverse, acute segments, pointing backward. *Smith.*

RUN'DLE, (run'dl,) *n.* [from *round*, G. *rund.*]

1. A round; a step of a ladder. *Duppa.*

2. Something put round an axis; a peritrochium; as, a cylinder with a *rundle* about it. *Wilkins.*

RUND'LET, } *n.* [from *round.*] A small barrel of no
RUN'LET, } certain dimensions. It may contain from three to twenty gallons. *Encyc.*

RUNE, *n.* [See RUNIC.] The Runic letter or character. *Temple.*

RU'NER, *n.* A bard or learned man among the ancient Goths. [See RUNIC.] *Temple.*

RUNES, *n. pl.* Gothic characters, poetry, or rhymes. *Temple.*

RUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of RING.

RUNG, *n.* A floor timber in a ship, whence the upper end is called a RUNG-HEAD; *more properly*, a FLOOR-HEAD. *Mar. Dict.*

RU'NIC, *a.* [W. *rhin*, Ir. *run*, Goth. *runa*, Sax. *run*, a secret or mystery, a letter.]

An epithet applied to the language and letters of the ancient Goths. [In Russ. *chronoyu* is to conceal.]

RUN'LET, *n.* A little run or stream; a brook.

2. See RUNDLET.

RUN'NEL, *n.* [from *run.*] A rivulet or small brook. [*Not in use.*] *Fairfax.*

RUN'NER, *n.* [from *run.*] One that runs; that which runs.

2. A racer. *Dryden.*

3. A messenger. *Swift.*

4. A thread-like stem, running along the ground, as in the strawberry, and forming at its extremity roots and a young plant. *Lindley.*

5. One of the stones of a mill. *Mortimer.*

6. A bird. *Ainsworth.*

7. A rope used to increase the mechanical power of a tackle. *Totten.*

8. One of the timbers on which a sled or sleigh slides.

RUN'NET, *n.* [D. *runzel*, from *runnen*, *ronnen*, to curdle; G. *rinnen*, to curdle, and to *run* or flow; Sax. *gerunnen*, congulated. It is also written RENNET, which see.]

The prepared stomach, or the congulated milk found in the stomachs of calves or other sucking quadrupeds. The same name is given to a liquor prepared by steeping the inner membrane of a calf's stomach in water, and to the membrane itself. This is used for congulating milk, or converting it into curd in the making of cheese. *Encyc.*

RUN'NING, *ppr.* Moving or going with rapidity; flowing.

2. *a.* Kept for the race; as, a *running* horse. *Law.*

3. In succession; without any intervening day, year, &c.; as, to visit two days *running*; to sow land two years *running.*

4. Discharging pus or other matter; as, a *running* sore.

RUN'NING, *n.* The act of running, or passing with speed.

2. That which runs or flows; as, the first *running* of a still or of cider at the mill.

3. The discharge of an ulcer or other sore.

RUN'NING-FIGHT, (-fite,) *n.* A battle in which one party flees and the other pursues, but the party fleeing keeps up the contest.

RUN'NING-FIRE, *n.* A term used when troops fire rapidly in succession. *Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

RUN'NING-RIG'GING, *n.* That part of a ship's rigging or ropes which passes through blocks, &c.; in distinction from STANDING-RIGGING. [See RIGGING.]

RUN'NING-TI'TLE, *n.* In *printing*, the title of a book that is continued from page to page on the upper margin.

RUNN'ION, *n.* [Fr. *rogner*, to cut, pare, or shred.] A paltry, scurvy wretch. *Shak.*

RUNT, *n.* [In D. *rund* is a bull or cow; in Scot. *runt* is the trunk of a tree, a hardened stem or stalk of a plant, an old withered woman. It may be from D. *runnen*, to contract. See RUNNET.]

Any animal small below the natural or usual size of the species.

Of tame pigeons are croppers, carriers, and *runts.* *Walton.*

RU-PEE', *n.* [Pers. روپیہ *ropah*, silver, and *ropiah*, is a thick, round piece of money in the Mogul's dominions, value 24 stivers. *Castell.*]

A coin and money of account in the East Indies. The current silver rupee is valued at 2s. sterling, or about 46 cents; the sicca rupee of account at 2s. 6d. sterling, or about 58 cents; the gold rupee at 29s. 2d. sterling, or nearly seven dollars. *Kelly. McCulloch.*

RUP'TION, *n.* [L. *ruptio*, *rumpo*, to break.] Breach; a break or bursting open. *Wiseman.*

RUP'TURE, (rupt'yur,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *ruptus*, *rumpo*, to break.]

1. The act of breaking or bursting, the state of being broken or violently parted; as, the *rupture* of the skin; the *rupture* of a vessel or fiber. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Hernia; a preternatural protrusion of the contents of the abdomen.

3. Breach of peace or concord; either between individuals or nations; between nations, open hostility or war. We say, the parties or nations have come to an open *rupture.*

He knew that policy would disincline Napoleon from a *rupture* with his family. *E. Everett.*

RUP'TURE, *v. t.* To break; to burst; to part by violence; as, to *rupture* a blood-vessel.

RUP'TURE, *v. i.* To suffer a breach or disruption.

RUP'TUR-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Broken; burst.

RUP'TURE-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Herniaria, and another of the genus Linum. *Fam. of Plants.*

RUP'TUR-ING, *ppr.* Breaking; bursting.

RU'RAL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *ruralis*, from *rus*, the country.]

1. Pertaining or belonging to the country, as distinguished from a city or town; suiting the country, or resembling it; as, *rural* scenes; a *rural* prospect; a *rural* situation; *rural* music. *Sidney. Thomson.*

2. Pertaining to farming or agriculture; as, *rural* economy. *Gardner.*

RU'RAL DEAN, *n.* An ecclesiastic who had the care and inspection of a *deanery*, or subdivision of an archdeaconry, under the direction of the bishop. The office has, to a great extent, fallen into disuse. *P. Cyc.*

RU'RAL-IST, *n.* One that leads a rural life. *Coventry.*

RU'RAL-LY, *adv.* As in the country. *Wakefield.*

RU'RAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being rural. *Dict.*

RU-RIC'O-LIST, *n.* [L. *ruricola*; *rus*, the country, and *colo*, to inhabit.]

An inhabitant of the country. [*Not in use.*] *Dict.*

RU-RIG'EN-OUS, *a.* [L. *rus*, the country, and *gignor*, to be born.]

Born in the country. [*Not in use.*] *Dict.*

RUSE, *n.* [Fr.] Artifice; trick; stratagem; wile; fraud; deceit. *Ray.*

RUSE DE GUERRE', (rüze de gür'.) [Fr.] A stratagem of war.

RUSH, *n.* [Sax. *rics* or *risc*; probably L. *ruscus.* The Swedish corresponding word is *säf*, the Hebrew סוף,

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usually rendered sea-weed, and applied to the Arabic Gulf. *Deut.* i. 1. *Num.* xxi. 14. This correspondence deserves notice, as illustrating certain passages in the Scriptures.]

1. A plant of the genus Juncus, of many species, growing mostly in wet ground. Some species are used in bottoming chairs and plaiting mats. The pith of the rush is used in some places for wicks to lamps and rush-lights. *P. Cyc.*

The term *rush* is, however, applied to plants of various other genera beside Juncus, and by no means to all of the genus Juncus.

2. Any thing proverbially worthless or of trivial value.

John Bull's friendship is not worth a *rush*. *Arbuthnot.*

RUSH, *v. i.* [Sax. *reosan, hreosan*, or *ræsan*; Sw. *rusa*; G. *rauschen*, D. *ruischen*; Gr. *ροθεω*. The G. has also *brausen*, the Dutch *bruisschen*, to rush or roar; Dan. *brusen*, to rush. The Welsh has *brysiaw* and *crysiaw*, to hurry, to hasten; both from *rhys*, a rushing; *rhysiaw*, to rush. We have *rustle* and *brustle* probably from the same source. The Welsh *brysiaw* seems to be the English *press*. See Class Rd, No. 5, 9, &c.]

1. To move or drive forward with impetuosity, violence, and tumultuous rapidity; as, armies *rush* to battle; waters *rush* down a precipice; winds *rush* through the forest. We ought never to *rush* into company, much less into a religious assembly.

2. To enter with undue eagerness, or without due deliberation and preparation; as, to *rush* into business or speculation; to *rush* into the ministry. *Sprat.*

RUSH, *v. t.* To push forward with violence. [*Not used.*]

RUSH, *n.* A driving forward with eagerness and haste; a violent motion or course; as, a *rush* of troops; a *rush* of winds.

RUSH'-BOT'TOM-ED, *a.* Having a bottom made with rushes. *Irving.*

RUSH'-CAN-DLE, (-kan-dl,) *n.* A small, blinking taper, made by stripping a rush, except one small strip of the bark which holds the pith together, and dipping it in tallow. *Johnson. Milton.*

RUSH'ED, (rusht,) *pret.* of RUSH. [See the verb.]

2. *a.* Abounding with rushes. *Warton.*

RUSH'ER, *n.* One who rushes forward. *Whitlock.*

2. One who formerly strewed rushes on the floor at dances. *B. Jonson.*

RUSH'I-NESS, *n.* [from *rushy*.] The state of abounding with rushes. *Scott.*

RUSH'ING, *ppr.* Moving forward with impetuosity.

RUSH'ING, *n.* A violent driving of any thing; rapid or tumultuous course. *Is.* xvii.

RUSH'-LIGHT, (-lite,) *n.* The light of a rush-candle; a small, feeble light.

2. A rush-candle. *Encyc.*

RUSH'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a rush; weak.

RUSH'Y, *a.* Abounding with rushes. *Mortimer.*

2. Made of rushes. *Tickel.*

My *rushy* couch and frugal fare. *Goldsmith.*

RUSK, *n.* A kind of light cake.

2. Hard bread for stores. *Raleigh.*

RUS'MA, *n.* A brown and light iron substance, with half as much quicklime steeped in water, of which the Turkish women make their psilothron to take off their hair. *Grew.*

RUSS, *a.* [Sw. *ryss.*]

Pertaining to the Russ or Russians.

[The native word is RUSS. We have RUSSIA from the south of Europe.]

RUSS, *n.* The language of the Russ or Russians.

RUS'SET, *a.* [Fr. *roux, rousse*, red; It. *rosso*; Sp. *roso, roxo*; L. *russus*. See RED and RUDDY.]

1. Of a reddish-brown color; as, a *russet* mantle.

Our summer such a *russet* livery wears. *Dryden.*

2. Coarse; homespun; rustic. *Shak.*

[RUSSETY is but little used.]

RUS'SET, *n.* A country dress. *Dryden.*

RUS'SET, } *n.* A kind of apple of a russet color
RUS'SET-ING, } and rough skin.

[I have never known a pear so called in America, though it seems that in England pears have this name.]

RUS'SIA-LEATH'ER, (rū'shä *or* rush'ä-leth'er,) *n.* A soft kind of leather, made in Russia. It is curried with the empyreumatic oil of the bark of the birch-tree, and is much used in bookbinding, on account of its not being subject to mold, and being proof against insects. *Ure.*

RUS'SIAN, (rū'shan. This has, till of late, been the universal pronunciation; but in London, *rush'an* has now become prevalent. *Smart.*) *a.* Pertaining to Russia.

RUS'SIAN, (rū'shan *or* rush'an,) *n.* A native of Russia.

RUST, *n.* [Sax. *rust*; D. *roest*; G. and Sw. *rost*; Dan. *rust*; W. *rhwd*; Gr. *ερυσιβη*; probably from its color, and allied to *ruddy, red*, as L. *rubigo* is from *rubeo*. See RUDDY.]

1. The red or orange-yellow coating on iron exposed to moist air; an oxyd of iron which forms a rough coat on its surface. This term is sometimes applied to any metallic oxyd. *Ure. P. Cyc.*

2. Loss of power by inactivity, as metals lose their brightness and smoothness when not used.

3. Any foul matter contracted; as, *rust* on corn or salted meat.

4. Foul extraneous matter; as, sacred truths cleared from the *rust* of human mixtures.

5. A disease in grain, a kind of dust which gathers on the stalks and leaves; in reality, a parasitic fungus or mushroom. *Ed. Encyc.*

RUST, *v. i.* [Sax. *rustian*; W. *rhydu.*]

1. To contract rust; to be oxydized and contract a roughness on the surface.

Our armors now may *rust*. *Dryden.*

2. To degenerate in idleness; to become dull by inaction.

Must I *rust* in Egypt? *Dryden.*

3. To gather dust or extraneous matter.

RUST, *v. t.* To cause to contract rust.

Keep up your bright swords, for the dew will *rust* them. *Shak.*

2. To impair by time and inactivity.

RUST'-ĒŌL-OR-ED, (-kul-lurd,) *a.* Having the color of iron rust. *De Candolle.*

RUST'ED, *pp.* Affected with rust.

RUS'TIC, } *a.* [L. *rusticus*, from *rus*, the coun-
RUS'TIC-AL, } try.]

1. Pertaining to the country; rural; as, the *rustic* gods of antiquity. *Encyc.*

2. Rude; unpolished; rough; awkward; as, *rustic* manners or behavior.

3. Coarse; plain; simple; as, *rustic* entertainment; *rustic* dress.

4. Simple; artless; unadorned. *Pope.*

5. In *architecture*, a term denoting a species of masonry, the joints of which are worked with grooves, or channels, to render them conspicuous. The surface of the work is sometimes left or purposely made rough, and sometimes even or smooth. *Gloss. of Archit.*

RUS'TIC, *n.* An inhabitant of the country; a clown.

RUS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* Rudely; coarsely; without refinement or elegance. *Dryden.*

RUS'TIC-AL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being rustical; rudeness; coarseness; want of refinement.

RUS'TIC-ĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *rusticor*, from *rus.*]

To dwell or reside in the country. *Pope.*

RUS'TIC-ĀTE, *v. t.* To compel to reside in the country; to banish from a town or college for a time. *Spectator.*

RUS'TIC-Ā-TED, *pp.* Compelled to reside in the country.

2, *a.* In *architecture*, having the character of rustic work.

RUS'TIC-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Compelling to reside in the country.

RUS-TIC-Ā'TION, *n.* Residence in the country.

2. In *universities* and *colleges*, the punishment of a student for some offense, by compelling him to leave the institution, and reside for a time in the country.

RUS-TIC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *rusticitas*; Fr. *rusticité.*]

The qualities of a countryman; rustic manners; rudeness; coarseness; simplicity; artlessness. *Addison. Woodward.*

RUS'TIC-LOOK-ING, *a.* Appearing to be rustic.

RUST'I-LY, *adv.* In a rusty state. *Sidney.*

RUST'I-NESS, *n.* [from *rusty.*] The state of being rusty.

RUST'ING, *ppr.* Contracting rust; causing to rust.

RUS'TLE, (rus'l,) *v. i.* [Sax. *hristlan*; G. *rasseln*; Sw. *rossla*, to rattle.]

To make a quick succession of small sounds, like the rubbing of silk cloth or dry leaves; as, a *rustling* silk; *rustling* leaves or trees; *rustling* wings. *Milton.*

He is coming; I hear the straw *rustle*. *Shak.*

RUS'TLER, *n.* One who rustles.

RUS'TLING, (rus'ling,) *ppr.* or *a.* Making the sound of silk cloth when rubbed.

RUS'TLING, *n.* A quick succession of small sounds, as a brushing among dry leaves or straw.

RUST'Y, *a.* Covered or affected with rust; as, a *rusty* knife or sword.

2. Dull; impaired by inaction or neglect of use. *Shak.*

3. Surly; morose. *Guardian.*

4. Covered with foul or extraneous matter.

RUT, *n.* [Fr. *rut*; Arm. *rut*, the verb, *rudal, rutein*; probably allied to G. *retzen*, to excite, or Sw. *ryta*, to bellow.]

The copulation of deer.

RUT, *v. i.* To lust, as deer.

RUT, *n.* [It. *rotaia*, from L. *rota*, a wheel.]

The track of a wheel.

RUT, *v. t.* To cut or penetrate in ruts, as roads.

2. To cut a line on the soil with a spade. *Gardner.*

3. To cover. *Dryden.*

RŪ'TA-BĀ'GA, *n.* The Swedish turnip, or Brassica campestris.

RŪTH, *n.* [from *rue.*] Mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow for the misery of another. [*Obs.*] *Fairfax.*

2. Misery; sorrow. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

RŪTH'FUL, *a.* Rueful; woful; sorrowful. [*Obs.*]

2. Merciful. [*Obs.*] *Carew.*

RŪTH'FUL-LY, *adv.* Wofully; sadly. [*Obs.*] *Knolles.*

2. Sorrowfully; mournfully. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

RŪTH'LESS, *a.* Cruel; pitiless; barbarous; insensible to the miseries of others.

Their rage the hostile bands restrain,
All but the *ruthless* monarch of the main. *Pope.*

RŪTH'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without pity; cruelly; barbarously.

RŪTH'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of compassion; insensibility to the distresses of others.

RŪ'TIL, } *n.* An ore of titanium of a reddish-
RŪ'TILE, } brown color, sometimes passing into red. It occurs usually in prismatic crystals, sometimes massive. *Dana.*

RŪ'TI-LANT, *a.* [L. *rutilans, rutilo*, to shine; perhaps from the root of *red, ruddy.*]

Shining. *Evelyn.*

RŪ'TI-LĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *rutilo.*]

To shine; to emit rays of light. [*Not used.*] *Ure.*

RUT'TED, *pp.* Cut or penetrated in ruts. [See the verb.]

RUT'TER, *n.* [G. *reiter*, D. *ruiter*, a *rider*. See RIDE.]

A horseman or trooper. [*Not in use.*]

RUT'TER-KIN, *n.* A word of contempt; an old crafty fox or beguiler. [*Not in use.*]

RUT'TI-ER, *n.* [Fr. *routier*, from *route.*]

Direction of the road or course at sea; an old traveler acquainted with roads; an old soldier. [*Not in use.*] *Cotgrave.*

RUT'TING *ppr* or *a.* Copulating or breeding. [See the verb.]

RUT'TISH, *a.* [from *rut.*] Lustful; libidinous. *Shak.*

RUT'TISH-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being ruttish.

RUT'TLE, for RATTLE, is not much used. *Burnet.*

RŸ-AC'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. *ῥυαξ* and *λιθος.*]

A species of glassy feldspar. *Dana.*

RŸ'AL, *n.* A coin. [See RIAL.]

RŸ'DER, *n.* A clause added to a bill in parliament. [See RIDER and RIDE.]

RŸE, (rī,) *n.* [Sax. *ryge*; D. *rogge*; G. *rocken*; Dan. *rog* or *rug*; Sw. *rag* or *rog*; W. *rhyg.* This word is the English *rough.*]

1. An esculent grain of the genus Secale, of a quality inferior to wheat, but a species of grain easily cultivated, and constituting a large portion of bread stuff.

2. A disease in a hawk. *Ainsworth.*

RŸE'-GRASS, *n.* A popular name of Lolium perenne, a grass-like plant, which is sometimes cultivated for cattle in England; also of Hordeum murinum, a species of barley. *Loudon.*

RŸ'OT, *n.* In *Hindoostan*, a peasant; a cultivator of the soil; a renter of land by a lease which is considered as perpetual, and at a rate fixed by ancient surveys and valuations. *Asiat. Res. P. Cyc.*

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S.

S, THE nineteenth letter of the English alphabet, is a sibilant articulation, and numbered among the semi-vowels. It represents the hissing made by driving the breath between the end of the tongue and the roof of the mouth, just above the upper teeth. It has two uses; one to express a mere hissing, as in *Sabbath, sack, sin, this, thus*; the other a vocal hissing, precisely like that of z, as in *muse, wise*, pronounced *muze, wize*. It generally has its hissing sound at the beginning of all proper English words, but in the middle and end of words, its sound is to be known only by usage. In a few words it is silent, as in *isle* and *viscount*.

In *abbreviations*, S. stands for *societas*, society, or *socius*, fellow; as, *F. R. S.*, Fellow of the Royal Society. In *medical prescriptions*, *S. A.* signifies *secundum artem*, according to the rules of art.

In *the notes of the ancients*, S. stands for *Sextus*; *Sp.* for *Spurius*; *S. C.* for *senatus consultum*; *S. P. Q. R.* for *senatus populusque Romanus*; *S. S. S.* for *stratum super stratum*, one layer above another alternately; *S. V. B. E. E. Q. V.* for *si vales, bene est, ego quoque valeo*.

As a *numeral*, S. denoted *seven*. In *the Italian music*, S. signifies *solo*. In *books of navigation*, and in *common usage*, S. stands for south; *S. E.* for south-east; *S. W.* for south-west; *S. S. E.* for south-south-east; *S. S. W.* for south-south-west, &c.

SĀ'BA-IŞM. See SABIANISM.

SAB'A-OTH, *n.* [Heb. צבאות, armies, from צבא, to assemble, to fight. The primary sense is, to drive, to urge or crowd.]

Armies; a word used, *Rom.* ix. 29, *James* v. 4, "the Lord of *Sabaoth*."

SAB-BA-TA'RI-AN, *n.* [from *Sabbath.*] One who regards the seventh day of the week as holy, agreeably to the letter of the fourth commandment in the decalogue. There were Christians in the early church, who held this opinion; and one sect of Baptists, commonly called *Seventh-day Baptists*, do so now.

2. A strict observer of the Sabbath. [*Murdock.*

SAB-BA-TA'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Sabbath, or to the tenets of Sabbatarians. *Murdock.*

SAB-BA-TA'RI-AN-IŞM, *n.* The tenets of Sabbatarians. *Bp. Ward.*

SAB'BATH, *n.* [Heb. שבת, to cease, to rest; as a noun, cessation, rest, L. *sabbatum*; Ar. سبت *sabbata.*]

1. The day which God appointed to be observed as a day of rest from all secular labor or employments, and to be kept holy and consecrated to his service and worship. This was originally the seventh day of the week, the day on which God rested from the work of creation; and this day is still observed by the Jews and some Christians as the Sabbath. But the Christian church very early began, and still continue, to observe the first day of the week, in commemoration of the resurrection of Christ on that day, by which the work of redemption was completed. Hence it is often called the *Lord's day*. The heathen nations in the north of Europe dedicated this day to the *sun*, and hence their Christian descendants continue to call the day *Sunday*. But in the United States, Christians have to a great extent discarded the heathen name, and adopted the Jewish name *Sabbath*. *Sabbath* is not strictly synonymous with *Sunday*. *Sunday* is the mere name of the day; *Sabbath* is the name of the institution. *Sunday* is the *Sabbath* of Christians; *Saturday* is the *Sabbath* of the Jews.

2. Intermission of pain or sorrow; time of rest.

Peaceful sleep out the *Sabbath* of the tomb. *Pope.*

3. The sabbatical year among the Israelites. *Lev* XXV.

SAB'BATH-BREAK-ER, *n.* [*Sabbath* and *break.*] One who profanes the Sabbath by violating the laws of God or man which enjoin the religious observance of that day.

SAB'BATH-BREAK-ING, *n.* A profanation of the Sabbath by violating the injunction of the fourth commandment, or the municipal laws of a state which require the observance of that day as holy time. All unnecessary secular labor, visiting, traveling, sports, amusements, and the like, are considered as *Sabbath-breaking*.

SAB'BATH-LESS, *a.* Without intermission of labor. *Bacon.*

SAB-BAT'IC, } *a.* [Fr. *sabbatique*; L. *sabbati-*
SAB-BAT'IC-AL, } *cus.*]

1. Pertaining to the Sabbath.

2. Resembling the Sabbath; enjoying or bringing an intermission of labor. *Gregory.*

Sabbatical year, in *the Jewish economy*, was every *seventh* year, in which the Israelites were commanded to suffer their fields and vineyards to *rest*, or lie without tillage, and the year next following every seventh sabbatical year in succession, that is, every fiftieth year, was the jubilee, which was also a year of rest to the lands, and a year of redemption or release. *Lev.* XXV.

SAB'BA-TIŞM, *n.* Rest; intermission of labor.

SA-BE'AN. See SABIAN.

SĀ'BE-IŞM, *n.* The same as SABIANISM. *D'Anville.*

SA-BELL'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to the heresy of Sabellius.

SA-BELL'IAN, *n.* A follower of Sabellius, a presbyter of Ptolemais, in the third century, who maintained that there is but one person in the Godhead, and that the Son and the Holy Spirit are only different powers, operations, or offices of the one God the Father. He was thought not to make the distinction in the Trinity broad enough, while Arius was thought to make it too great. *Murdock.*

SA-BELL'IAN-IŞM, *n.* The doctrines or tenets of Sabellius. [See SABELLIAN.] *Barrow.*

SĀ'BER, } *n.* [Fr. *sabre*; Arm. *sabrenn, seiabla*; Sp.
SĀ'BRE, } *sable*; D. *sabel*; G. *säbel.* Qu. Ar. سيف *sabba*, to cut.]

A sword or cimetar with a broad and heavy blade, thick at the back, and a little curved toward the point; a falchion. *Encyc.*

Saber-tasche, (tash.) [G. *tasche*, a pocket.] A leathern case or pocket worn by a cavalry officer at the left side, suspended from the sword belt. *Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

SĀ'BER, } *v. t.* To strike, cut, or kill with a saber. A
SĀ'BRE, } small party was surprised at night, and almost every man *sabered.*

SĀ'BER-ED, }
SĀ'BRED, } *pp.* Struck or killed with a saber.
SĀ'BER-ING, }
SĀ'BRING, } *ppr.* Striking or killing with a saber.

SĀ'BI-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to Saba, in Arabia, cel-
SA-BE'AN, } ebrated for producing aromatic plants.

SĀ'BI-AN, *a.* [Heb. צבא, an army or host.]

The Sabian worship or religion consisted in the worship of the sun and other heavenly bodies. *Edin. Encyc.*

SĀ'BI-AN, *n.* A worshiper of the sun.

SĀ'BI-AN-IŞM, *n.* That species of idolatry which consisted in worshiping the sun, moon, and stars. This idolatry existed in Chaldea or Persia at an early period of the world, and was propagated by the inhabitants who migrated westward into Europe, and continued among our ancestors till they embraced the Christian religion.

SAB'INE, *n.* A plant; usually written SAVIN, which see.

2. A small fish, which is sometimes preserved in oil for food.

SĀ'BLE, (sā'bl,) *n.* [Russ. *sobol*: G. *zobel*; Sw. Dan. and D. *sabel*; Fr. *zibeline*; It. *zibellino*; Sp. *cebellina*; L. *zoboia* or *zobola*, an ermine. This word and the animal were probably not known to the Greeks and Romans till a late period. Jornandes mentions the sending to Rome, in the 6th century, *saphilinas pelles*, sable skins; and Marco Polo calls them *zibelines* and *zombolines*. Pennant, 1. 93.]

1. A digitigrade carnivorous mammal; a small animal of the weasel family, the Mustela or Martes zibellina, found in the northern latitudes of America and Asia. It resembles the marten, but has a longer head and ears. Its fur, which is exceedingly valuable, consists of a downy under-wool, with a dense coat of hair overtopped by another still longer; this upper covering will lie in any direction, backward or forward; and a skin is valued in proportion as this coat is abundant, black, and glossy.

2. The fur of the sable. [*Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

SĀ'BLE, *a.* [Fr.; Qu. Gr. ζοφος, darkness. See the noun.]

Black; dark; used chiefly in poetry or in heraldry; as, Night with her *sable* mantle; the *sable* throne of Night.

SĀ'BLE-STOL-ED, *a.* Wearing a sable stole or vestment. *Milton.*

SAB'LIÈRE, *n.* [Fr., from *sable*, sand, L. *sabulum.*]

1. A sand-pit. [*Not much used.*] *Bailey.*

2. In *carpentry*, a piece of timber as long, but not so thick, as a beam. [*Obs.*] *Gwilt.*

SĀ-BŌT', (sä-bō',) *n.* [Fr. *sabot*; Sp. *zapato.*]

A wooden shoe. [*Not English.*] *Bramhall.*

SĀ'BRE. See SABER.

SAB-U-LOS'I-TY, *n.* [from *sabulous.*] Sandiness; grittiness.

SAB'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *sabulosus*, from *sabulum*, sand.] Sandy; gritty.

SAC, *n.* [Sax. *sac, saca, sace* or *sacu*, contention. This is the English SAKE, which see.]

1. In *English law*, the privilege enjoyed by the lord of a manor, of holding courts, trying causes, and imposing fines. *Cowel.*

2. In *natural history*, a bag or receptacle for a liquid. [See SACK.]

SĀ'CAR. See SAKER.

SAC-CADE', *n.* [Fr., a jerk.]

A sudden, violent check of a horse by drawing or twitching the reins on a sudden and with one pull; a correction used when the horse bears heavy on the hand. It should be used discreetly. *Encyc.*

SAC'CATE, *a.* [L. *saccus.*]

In *botany*, having the form of a bag or pouch; furnished with a bag or pouch; as a petal, &c.

SAC-CHAR'IC AC'ID, *n.* An uncrystallizable acid product, formed along with oxalic acid during the action of nitric acid on sugar. *Brande.*

SAC-CHA-RIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *saccharum*, sugar, and *fero*, to produce.]

Producing sugar; as, *sacchariferous* canes. The maple is a *saccharifierous* tree.

SAC-CHAR'I-FY, *v. t.* To convert into sugar. *Ure.*

SAC'CHA-RINE, *a.* [from Ar. Pers. *sukar*; Gr. σακχαρ; L. *saccharum*, sugar.]

Pertaining to sugar; having the qualities of sugar; as, a *saccharine* taste; the *saccharine* matter of the cane juice.

SAC'CHA-ROID, } *a.* [Gr. σακχαρ and ειδος,
SAC-CHA-ROID'AL, } likeness.]

Having a texture resembling sugar; most commonly, but not always, loaf-sugar.

SAC-CHA-ROM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *saccharum*, sugar, and μετρον.]

An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of saccharine matter in the juice of a plant, or for determining the specific gravity of brewers' and distillers' worts.

SAC-CHO-LAC'TATE, *n.* In *chemistry*, a salt formed by the union of the saccholactic acid with a base. *Fourcroy.*

SAC-CHO-LAC'TIC, *a.* [L. *saccharum*, sugar, and *lac*, milk.]

A term in chemistry, denoting an acid obtained from the sugar of milk; now called *mucic* acid. *Fourcroy. Ure.*

SAC'CULE, *n.* A little sack.

SAC-ER-DŌ'TAL, *a.* [L. *sacerdotalis*, from *sacerdos*, a priest. See SACRED.]

Pertaining to priests or the priesthood; priestly; as, *sacerdotal* dignity; *sacerdotal* functions or garments; *sacerdotal* character. *Stillingfleet.*

SAC-ER-DŌ'TAL-IŞM, *n.* The spirit of the priesthood.

SAC-ER-DŌ'TAL-LY, *adv.* In a sacerdotal manner.

SACH'EL, *n.* [L. *sacculus*, dim. of *saccus*; W. *sagell*; Fr. *sachet.*]

A small sack or bag; a bag in which lawyers and children carry papers and books.

SĀ'CHEM, *n.* In *America*, a chief among some of the native Indian tribes. [See SAGAMORE.]

SĀ'CHEM-DŌM, *n.* The government or jurisdiction of a sachem. *Dwight.*

SACK, *n.* [Sax. *sæc, sacc*; D. *zak, sek*; G. *sack*; Dan. *sæk*; Sw. *säck*; W. *sag*; Ir. *sac*; Corn *zah*; Arm. *sach*: Fr. *sac*: It. *sacco*; Sp. *saco, saca*; Port. *saco, sacco*; L. *saccus*; Gr. σακκος; Hungarian, *saak*; Slav. *shakel*; Heb. שק. See the verb to SACK.]

A bag, usually a large cloth bag, used for holding and conveying corn, small wares, wool, cotton, hops, and the like. *Gen.* xlii.

Sack of wool, in *commerce*, contains 26 stone of 14 lbs each, or 364 pounds. *McCulloch.*

A sack of cotton, contains usually about 300 lbs., but it may be from 150 to 400 pounds.

Sack of earth, in *fortification*, is a canvas bag filled with earth, used in making retrenchments in haste. *Encyc.*

2. The measure of three bushels. *Johnson.*

SACK, *n.* [Fr. *sec, seche*, dry.]

1. A Spanish wine of the dry kind, supposed to be sherry. *Shak. P. Cyc.*

2. The name is now applied to a kind of sweet wine. *P. Cyc.*

SACK, *n.* [L. *sagum*, whence Gr. σαγος. But the word is Celtic or Teutonic; W. *segan*, a covering, a cloak.]

Among *our rude ancestors*, a kind of cloak of a square form, worn over the shoulders and body, and

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fastened in front by a clasp or thorn. It was originally made of skin, afterward of wool. [See *Varro, Strabo, Cluver, Bochart.*] In *modern times*, this name has been given to a woman's garment, a gown with loose plaits on the back, and also to a loose outer garment worn by men.

SACK. *v. t.* To put in a sack or in bags. *Betterton.*

SACK, *v. t.* [Arm *sacqa*; Ir. *sacham*, to attack; Sp. and Port. *saquear*, to plunder or pillage; Sp. to ransack; Sp. and Port. *sacar*, to pull out, extort, dispossess; It. *saccheggiare*, to sack; Fr. *saccager*, to pillage; *saccade*, a jerk, a sudden pull. From comparing this word and *sack*, a bag, in several languages, it appears that they are both from one root, and that the primary sense is, to strain, pull, draw; hence *sack*, a bag, is a tie, that which is tied or drawn together; and *sack*, to pillage, is to pull, to strip, that is, to take away by violence. See Class Sg, No. 5, 15, 16, 18, 30, 74, 77, &c.]

To plunder or pillage, as a town or city. Rome was twice taken and *sacked* in the reign of one pope. This word is never, I believe, applied to the robbing of persons, or pillaging of single houses, but to the pillaging of towns and cities; and as towns are usually or often *sacked*, when taken by assault, the word may sometimes include the sense of taking by storm.

The Romans lay under the apprehension of seeing their city *sacked* by a barbarous enemy. *Addison.*

SACK, *n.* The pillage or plunder of a town or city; or the storm and plunder of a town; as, the *sack* of Troy. *Dryden.*

SACK'AGE, *n.* The act of taking by storm and pillaging. *Roscoe.*

SACK'BUT, *n.* [Sp. *sacabuche*, the tube or pipe of a pump, and a sackbut; Port. *sacabuxa* or *sacquebuxo*; Fr. *saquebute*. The Dutch call it *schuif-trompet*, the *shove-trumpet*, the trumpet that may be drawn out or shortened. *Sack*, then, is of the same family as the preceding word, signifying to pull or draw. The last syllable is the L. *buxus*.]

A wind instrument of music; a kind of trumpet, so contrived that it can be lengthened or shortened according to the tone required; said to be the same as the trombone. *Brande.*

SACK'CLOTH, *n.* [*sack* and *cloth*.] Cloth of which sacks are made; coarse cloth. This word is chiefly used in Scripture to denote a cloth or garment worn in mourning, distress, or mortification.

Gird you with *sackcloth* and mourn before Abner.—2 Sam. iii. Esth. iv. Job xvi.

SACK'CLOTH-ED, (-klothd,) *a.* Clothed in sackcloth. *Hall.*

SACK'ED, (sakt,) *pp.* Pillaged; stormed and plundered.

SACK'ER, *n.* One that takes a town or plunders it.

SACK'FUL, *n.* A full sack or bag. *Swift.*

SACK'ING, *ppr.* Taking by assault and plundering or pillaging.

SACK'ING, *n.* The act of taking by storm and pillaging.

SACK'ING, *n.* [Sax. *sæccing*, from *sæc*, *sacc*.]

1. Cloth of which *sacks* or bags are made.

2. The coarse cloth or canvas fastened to a bedstead for supporting the bed.

SACK'LESS, *a.* [Sax. *sacleas*, from *sac*, contention, and *leas*, less.]

Quiet; peaceable; not quarrelsome; harmless; innocent. [*Local.*]

SACK-POS'SET, *n.* [*sack* and *posset*.] A posset made of sack, milk, and some other ingredients. *Swift.*

SAC'RA-MENT, *n.* [Fr. *sacrement*; It. and Sp. *sacramento*; from L. *sacramentum*, an oath, from *sacer*, sacred.]

1. Among *ancient Christian writers*, a mystery. [*Not in use.*]

2. An oath; a ceremony producing an obligation; *but not used in this general sense.*

3. In *present usage*, an outward and visible sign of inward and spiritual grace; or *more particularly*, a solemn religious ordinance enjoined by Christ, the head of the Christian church, to be observed by his followers, by which their special relation to him is created, or their obligations to him renewed and ratified. The Roman Catholic and Greek churches have long held to seven sacraments, viz., baptism, confirmation, the eucharist, penance, extreme unction, holy orders, and matrimony. The Protestants maintain that there are only two sacraments, viz., baptism and the Lord's supper. Thus baptism is called a *sacrament*, for by it persons are separated from the world, brought into Christ's visible church, and laid under particular obligations to obey his precepts. The eucharist, or communion of the Lord's supper, is also a *sacrament*, for by commemorating the death and dying love of Christ, Christians avow their special relation to him, and renew their obligations to be faithful to their divine Master. When we use *sacrament* without any qualifying word, we mean by it,

4. The eucharist or Lord's supper. *Addison.*

SAC'RA-MENT, *v. t.* To bind by an oath. [*Not used.*] *Laud.*

SAC-RA-MENT'AL, *a.* Constituting a sacrament or pertaining to it; as, *sacramental* rites or elements.

2. Bound by oath; as, the *sacramental* host.

SAC-RA-MENT'AL, *a.* That which relates to a sacrament. *Morton.*

SAC-RA-MENT'AL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of a sacrament. *Hall.*

SAC-RA-MEN-TA'RI-AN, *n.* One who rejects either the Roman Catholic or the Lutheran doctrine of the real presence of Christ's body and blood, in the sacrament of the eucharist or Lord's supper. *Murdock.*

SAC-RA-MENT'A-RY, *n.* An ancient book of the Roman Catholic church, written by Pope Gelasius, and revised, corrected, and abridged by St. Gregory, in which were contained all the prayers and ceremonies practiced in the celebration of the sacraments. *Encyc.*

2. A sacramentarian; a term of reproach formerly applied by Roman Catholics to Protestants. *Stapleton.*

SAC-RA-MENT'A-RY, } *a.* Pertaining to the sac-
SAC-RA-MEN-TA'RI-AN, } rament of the Lord's supper, or to the sacramentarians. *Murdock.*

SA-CRA'RI-UM, *n.* [L.] A sort of family chapel in the houses of the Romans, devoted to some particular divinity. *Elmes.*

SA'CRATE, *v. t.* [L *sacro.*] To consecrate. [*Obs.*]

SA'CRE. See SABER.

SA'CRED, *a.* [Fr. *sacré*; Sp. It. and Port. *sacro*; from L. *sacer*, sacred, holy, cursed, damnable; W. *segyr*, that keeps apart, from *sêg*, that is, without access; *segru*, to secrete, to separate. We here see the connection between SACREDNESS and SECRECY. The sense is, removed or separated from that which is common, vulgar, polluted, or open, public; and *accursed* is, separated from society or the privileges of citizens, rejected, banished.]

1. Holy; pertaining to God or to his worship; separated from common, secular uses, and consecrated to God and his service; as, a *sacred* place; a *sacred* day; a *sacred* feast; *sacred* service; *sacred* orders.

2. Proceeding from God and containing religious precepts; as, the *sacred* books of the Old and New Testament.

3. Narrating or writing facts respecting God and holy things; as, a *sacred* historian.

4. Relating to religion or the worship of God; used for religious purposes; as, *sacred* songs; *sacred* music; *sacred* history.

5. Consecrated; dedicated; devoted; with *to*.

A temple *sacred* to the queen of love. *Dryden.*

6. Entitled to reverence; venerable.

Poet and saint to thee alone were given,
The two most *sacred* names of earth and heaven. *Cowley.*

7. Inviolable, as if appropriated to a superior being; as, *sacred* honor or promise.

Secrets of marriage still are *sacred* held. *Dryden.*

Sacred majesty. In this title, *sacred* has no definite meaning, or it is blasphemy.

Sacred place, in *the civil law*, is that where a deceased person is buried.

SA'CRED-LY, *adv.* Religiously; with due reverence, as of something holy or consecrated to God; as, to observe the Sabbath *sacredly*; the day is *sacredly* kept.

2. Inviolably; *strictly*; as, to observe one's word *sacredly*; a secret to be *sacredly* kept.

SA'CRED-NESS, *n.* The state of being sacred, or consecrated to God, to his worship, or to religious uses; holiness; sanctity; as, the *sacredness* of the sanctuary or its worship; the *sacredness* of the Sabbath; the *sacredness* of the clerical office.

2. Inviolableness; as, the *sacredness* of marriage vows or of a trust.

SA-CRIF'IC, } *a.* [L. *sacrificus*. See SACRI-
SA-CRIF'IC-AL, } FICE.]

Employed in sacrifice. *Johnson.*

SA-CRIF'IC-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being offered in sacrifice. [*Ill-formed, harsh, and not used.*] *Brown.*

SA-CRIF'IC-ANT, *n.* [L. *sacrificans.*]

One that offers a sacrifice. *Hallywell.*

SAC-RI-FI-CA'TOR, *n.* [Fr. *sacrificateur.*]

A sacrificer; one that offers a sacrifice. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

SA-CRIF'IC-A-TO-RY, *a.* Offering sacrifice. *Sherwood.*

SAC'RI-FICE, (sak're-fize,) *v. t.* [L. *sacrifico*; Fr. *sacrifier*; Sp. *sacrificar*; It. *sacrificare*; L. *sacer*, sacred, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To immolate or consume, partially or wholly, on the altar of God, either as an atonement for sin, or to procure favor, or to express thankfulness; as, to *sacrifice* an ox or a lamb. 2 *Sam.* vi.

2. To destroy, surrender, or suffer to be lost, for the sake of obtaining something; as, to *sacrifice* the peace of the church to a little vain curiosity. We should never *sacrifice* health to pleasure, nor integrity to fame.

3. To devote with loss.

Condemned to *sacrifice* his childish years
To babbling ignorance and to empty fears. *Prior.*

4. To destroy; to kill.

SAC'RI-FICE, *v. i.* To make offerings to God of things consumed on the altar. *Exod.* iii.

SAC'RI-FICE, (sak're-fize,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *sacrificium.*]

1. An animal or any other thing presented to God and burned on the altar, as an acknowledgment of his power and providence, or to make atonement for sin, appease his wrath, or conciliate his favor, or to express thankfulness for his benefits. Animals offered in sacrifice are called *victims*; sacrifices in which no blood is shed, are called *unbloody sacrifices.* Sacrifices are *expiatory*, *impetratory*, and *eucharistical*; that is, atoning for sin, seeking favor, or expressing thanks. A *sacrifice* differs from an *oblation*, by being consumed partially or wholly on the altar; whereas, the oblation is only consecrated to God or to a religious use, as tithes, first fruits, or contributions for religious purposes. *Sacrifices* have been common to most nations, and have been offered to false gods, as well as by the Israelites to Jehovah.

Human sacrifices, the killing and offering of human beings to deities, have been practiced by some barbarous nations.

2. The thing offered to God, or immolated by an act of religion.

My life, if thou preserv'st my life,
Thy *sacrifice* shall be. *Addison.*

3. Destruction, surrender, or loss made or incurred for gaining some object, or for obliging another; as, the *sacrifice* of interest to pleasure, or of pleasure to interest.

4. Any thing destroyed.

SAC'RI-FIC-ED, (sak're-fizd,) *pp.* Offered to God upon an altar; destroyed, surrendered, or suffered to be lost.

SAC'RI-FIC-ER, (sak're-fiz-er,) *n.* One that sacrifices or immolates. *Dryden.*

SAC-RI-FI''CIAL, (sak-re-fish'al,) *a.* Performing sacrifice; included in sacrifice; consisting in sacrifice. *Shak. Taylor.*

SAC'RI-FIC-ING, (sak're-fiz-ing,) *ppr.* Offering to God upon an altar; surrendering, or suffering to be lost; destroying.

SAC'RI-LEGE, (-lej,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *sacrilegium*; *sacer*, sacred, and *lego*, to take or steal.]

The crime of violating or profaning sacred things; or the alienating to laymen or to common purposes what has been appropriated or consecrated to religious persons or uses.

And the hid treasures in her sacred tomb
With *sacrilege* to dig. *Spenser.*

SAC-RI-LE'GIOUS, *a.* [L. *sacrilegus.*]

1. Violating sacred things; polluted with the crime of sacrilege.

Above the reach of *sacrilegious* hands. *Pope.*

2. Containing sacrilege; as, a *sacrilegious* attempt or act.

SAC-RI-LE'GIOUS-LY, *adv.* With sacrilege; in violation of sacred things; as, *sacrilegiously* invading the property of a church.

SAC-RI-LE'GIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being sacrilegious.

2. Disposition to sacrilege. *Scott.*

SAC'RI-LE-GIST, *n.* One who is guilty of sacrilege. *Spelman.*

SA'CRING, *ppr.* [from Fr. *sacrer.*]

Consecrating. [*Not in use.*] *Temple. Shak.*

SA'CRING-BELL, *n.* A small bell used in the Roman Catholic church to call attention to the more solemn parts of the service of the mass; called also SAINTS' BELL, or MASS BELL. *Shak. Gloss. of Archit.*

SA'CRIST, *n.* A sacristan; a person retained in a cathedral to copy out music for the choir, and take care of the books. *Busby.*

SAC'RIST-AN, *n.* [Fr. *sacristain*; It. *sacristano*; Sp. *sacristan*; from L. *sacer*, sacred.]

An officer of the church who has the care of the utensils or movables of the church. It is *now* corrupted into SEXTON.

SAC'RIST-Y, *n.* [Fr. *sacristie*; Sp. and It. *sacristia*; from L. *sacer*, sacred.]

An apartment in a church where the sacred utensils, vestments, &c., are kept; now called the VESTRY. *Dryden. Addison.*

SAC'RO-SANCT, *a.* [L. *sacrosanctus*; *sacer* and *sanctus*, holy.]

Sacred; inviolable. [*Not in use.*] *More.*

SAD, *a.* [In W. *sad* signifies wise, prudent, sober, permanent. It is probable this word is from the root of *set*. I have not found the word, in the English sense, in any other language.]

1. Sorrowful; affected with grief; cast down with affliction.

Th' angelic guards ascended, mute and *sad*. *Milton.*
Sad for their loss, but joyful of our life. *Pope.*

2. Habitually melancholy; gloomy; not gay or cheerful.

See in her cell *sad* Eloisa spread. *Pope.*

3. Downcast; gloomy; having the external appearance of sorrow; as, a *sad* countenance. *Matt.* vi.

4. Serious; grave; not light, gay, or volatile.

Lady Catherine, a *sad* and religious woman. *Bacon.*

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5. Afflictive; calamitous; causing sorrow; as, a *sad* accident; a *sad* misfortune.

6. Dark-colored.

Woad, or wade, is used by the dyers to lay the foundation of all *sad* colors. *Mortimer.*

[*This sense is, I believe, entirely obsolete.*]

7. Bad; vexatious; as, a *sad* husband. [*Colloquial.*]

8. Heavy; weighty; ponderous. [*Addison.*

With that his hand more *sad* than lump of lead. *Spenser.* [*Obs.*]

9. Close; firm; cohesive; opposed to LIGHT or FRIABLE.

Chalky lands are naturally cold and *sad.* [*Obs.*] *Mortimer.*

[The two latter senses indicate that the primary sense is *set*, fixed; W. *sadiaw*, to make firm.]

SAD'DĂN, (sad'n,) *v. t.* To make sad or sorrowful; also, to make melancholy or gloomy. *Pope.*

2. To make dark-colored. [*Obs.*]

3. To make heavy, firm, or cohesive.

Marl is binding, and *saddening* of land is the great prejudice it doth to clay lands. [*Obs.*] *Mortimer.*

SAD'DĂN-ĔD, *pp.* Made sad or gloomy.

SAD'DĂN-ING, *ppr.* Making sad or gloomy.

SAD'DER, *n.* An abridgment or summary of the Zendavesta in the modern Persian language.

SAD'DER, *a.*; *comp.* of SAD. [*Brande.*

SAD'DEST, *a.*; *superl.* of SAD.

SAD'DLE, (sad'l,) *n.* [Sax. *sadel, sadl*; D. *zadel*; G. *sattel*; Dan. and Sw. *sadel*; W. *sadell*; Ir. *sadhall*; Russ. *sedlo* or *siedlo*; from the root of *sit, set*, L. *sedeo, sedile.*]

1. A seat to be placed on a horse's back for the rider to sit on. Saddles are variously made, as the common saddle and the hunting-saddle, and for females the side-saddle.

2. Among *seamen*, a cleat or block of wood nailed on the lower yard-arms to retain the studding-sail-booms in their place. The name is given also to other pieces of wood hollowed out; as, the *saddle* of the bowsprit. *Totten.*

A *saddle of venison*, or *mutton*, consists of the ribs on both sides, not separated through the back-bone.

SAD'DLE, *v. t.* To put a saddle on.

Abraham rose early in the morning and *saddled* his ass. —Gen. xxii.

2. To load; to fix a burden on; as, to be *saddled* with the expense of bridges and highways.

SAD'DLE-BĂCK-ĔD, (sad'l-bakt,) *a.* Having a low back and an elevated neck and head, as a horse.

SAD'DLE-BAGS, *n. pl.* Bags, usually of leather, united by straps, for carriage on horseback, one bag on each side.

SAD'DLE-BŌW, *n.* [Sax. *sadl-boga.*]

The bows of a saddle, or the pieces which form the front.

SAD'DLE-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth under a saddle, and extending out behind; the housing.

SAD'DLĔD, *pp.* Furnished with a saddle; loaded.

SAD'DLE-MĂK-ER, } *n.* One whose occupation is
SAD'DLER, } to make saddles.

SAD'DLER-Y, *n.* The materials for making saddles and harnesses.

2. The articles usually offered for sale in a saddler's shop. *Booth.*

3. The trade or employment of a saddler.

SAD'DLE-SHAP-ĔD, (-shăpt,) *a.* In *geology*, an epithet applied to strata when bent on each side of a mountain, without being broken at top. *Buchanan.*

SAD'DLE-TREE, *n.* The frame of a saddle.

SAD'DLING, *ppr.* Putting a saddle on; fixing a burden on.

SAD-DU-CĒ'AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Sadducees.

SAD'DU-CEE, *n.* One of a sect among the ancient Jews, who denied the resurrection, a future state, and the existence of angels. *Acts* xxiii.

SAD'DU-CIȘM, *n.* The tenets of the Sadducees. *More.*

SAD'DU-CIZ-ING, *a.* Adopting the principles of the Sadducees; as, *Sadducizing* Christians. *Atterbury.*

SAD'I-RON, (-i'urn,) *n.* An instrument for smoothing or ironing clothes; a flat-iron.

SAD'LY, *adv.* Sorrowfully; mournfully

He *sadly* suffers in their grief. *Dryden.*

2. In a calamitous or miserable manner. The misfortunes which others experience, we may one day *sadly* feel.

3. In a dark color. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

SAD'NESS, *n.* Sorrowfulness; mournfulness; dejection of mind; as, grief and *sadness* at the memory of sin. *Decay of Piety.*

2. A melancholy look; gloom of countenance.

Dim *sadness* did not spare
Celestial visages. *Milton.*

3. Seriousness; sedate gravity. Let every thing in a mournful subject have an air of *sadness.*

SĀFE, *a.* [Fr. *sauf, sauve*, contracted from L. *salvus*, from *salus*, safety, health.]

1. Free from danger of any kind; as, *safe* from enemies; *safe* from disease; *safe* from storms; *safe* from the malice of foes.

2. Free from hurt, injury, or damage; as, to walk *safe* over red-hot plowshares. We brought the goods *safe* to land.

3. Conferring safety; securing from harm; as, a *safe* guide; a *safe* harbor; a *safe* bridge.

4. Not exposing to danger. *Phil.* iii.

5. No longer dangerous; placed beyond the power of doing harm; *a ludicrous meaning.*

Banquo's *safe.*
Ay, my good lord, *safe* in a ditch. *Shak.*

SĀFE, *n.* A place for safety; a fire-proof chest or closet for containing money, valuable papers, &c.; a chest or closet for securing provisions from noxious animals.

SĀFE, *v. t.* To render safe. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SĀFE-CON'DUCT, *n.* [*safe* and *conduct*; Fr. *sauf-conduit.*]

That which gives a safe passage, either a convoy or guard to protect a person in an enemy's country or in a foreign country, or a writing, a pass, or warrant of security, given to a person by the sovereign of a country, to enable him to travel with safety.

SĀFE'GUĂRD, (-gărd,) *n.* [*safe* and *guard.*] He or that which defends or protects; defense; protection.

The sword, the *safeguard* of thy brother's throne. *Granville.*

2. A convoy or guard to protect a traveler.

3. A passport; a warrant of security given by a sovereign to protect a stranger within his territories; *formerly*, a protection granted to a stranger in prosecuting his rights in due course of law. *Encyc.*

4. An outer petticoat to save women's clothes on horseback. *Mason.*

SĀFE'GUĂRD, *v. t.* To guard; to protect. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

SĀFE-KEEP'ING, *n.* [*safe* and *keep.*] The act of keeping or preserving in safety from injury or from escape.

SĀFE'-LODG-ĔD, *a.* Lodged in safety. *Carlisle.*

SĀFE'LI-ER, *adv. comp.* More safely.

SĀFE'LI-EST, *adv. super.* Most safely.

SĀFE'LY, *adv.* In a safe manner; without incurring danger or hazard of evil consequences. We may *safely* proceed, or *safely* conclude.

2. Without injury. We passed the river *safely.*

3. Without escape; in close custody; as, to keep a prisoner *safely.*

SĀFE'NESS, *n.* Freedom from danger; as, the *safeness* of an experiment.

2. The state of being safe, or of conferring safety; as, the *safeness* of a bridge or of a boat.

SĀFE'TY, *n.* Freedom from danger or hazard; as, the *safety* of an electrical experiment; the *safety* of a voyage.

I was not in *safety*, nor had I rest. —Job iii.

2. Exemption from hurt, injury, or loss. We crossed the Atlantic in *safety.*

3. Preservation from escape; close custody; as, to keep a prisoner in *safety.*

4. Preservation from hurt. *Shak.*

SĀFE'TY-LAMP, *n.* A lamp covered with wire gauze, to give light in mines, without the danger of setting fire to inflammable gases. Invented by Sir Humphry Davy.

SĀFE'TY-VALVE, *n.* A valve fitted to the boiler of a steam-engine, which opens and lets out the steam when the pressure within becomes too great for safety. *Francis.*

SAF'FLŌW, *n.* The plant safflower, which see.

SAF'FLOW-ER, *n.* An annual plant, Carthamus tinctorius; also called BASTARD SAFFRON.

2. A deep red fecula separated from orange-colored flowers, *particularly* those of the Carthamus tinctorius; called also SPANISH RED and CHINA LAKE. *Encyc. Ure.*

The dried flowers of the Carthamus tinctorius. *Thomson.*

SAF'FRON, *n.* [W. *safrwn, safyr*; Fr. *safran*; Arm. *zafron*; It. *zafferano*; Sp. *azafran*; Port. *açafram*; D. *saffraan*; G. Sw. and Dan. *saffran*; Turk. *zafrani*; Ar. صفر *safra*, to be yellow, to be empty; the root of *cipher.* The radical sense, then, is, to fail, or to be hollow, or to be exhausted.]

1. A bulbous plant of the genus Crocus, having flowers of a deep yellow color. The *bastard saffron*, or *safflower*, is of the genus Carthamus, and the *meadow saffron* of the genus Colchicum.

2. In *the materia medica*, saffron is formed of the stigmata of the Crocus sativus, dried on a kiln and pressed into cakes. *P. Cyc.*

SAF'FRON, *a.* Having the color of saffron flowers; deep yellow; as, a *saffron* face; a *saffron* streamer. *Shak. Dryden.*

SAF'FRON, *v. t.* To tinge with saffron; to make yellow; to gild. *Chaucer.*

SAF'FRON-ĔD, *pp.* Tinged with saffron; made yellow.

SAF'FRON-Y, *a.* Having the color of saffron. *Lord.*

SAG, *v. i.* [A different spelling of SWAG, which see.]

1. To yield; to give way; to lean or incline from an upright position, or to bend from a horizontal position, in consequence of the weight. Our workmen say, a door *sags*; a building *sags* to the north or south; or a beam *sags* by means of its weight.

2. *Figuratively*, to bend or sink; as, the mind shall never *sag* with doubt. *Shak.*

3. *To sag to leeward*, is applied to a vessel which makes much leeway, by reason of the sea or current. *Totten.*

SAG, *v. t.* To cause to bend or give way; to load or burden.

SA'GA, *n.* The general name of those ancient compositions which comprise the history and mythology of the northern European races. *Brande.*

SA-GĀ'CIOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [L. *sagax*, from *sagus*, wise, foreseeing; *saga*, a wise woman; *sagio*, to perceive readily; Fr. *sage, sagesse*; Sp. *saga, sagaz*; It. *saggio.* The latter signifies wise, prudent, *sage*, and an *essay*, which unites this word with *seek*, and L. *sequor.*]

1. Quick of scent; as, a *sagacious* hound; strictly, perhaps, following by the scent, which sense is connected with L. *sequor*; with *of*; as, *sagacious of* his quarry. *Milton.*

2. Quick of thought; acute in discernment or penetration; as, a *sagacious* head; a *sagacious* mind. *Locke.*

I would give more for the criticisms of one *sagacious* enemy, than for those of a score of admirers. *H. Humphrey.*

SA-GĀ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* With quick scent.

2. With quick discernment or penetration.

SA-GĀ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being sagacious; quickness of scent.

2. Quickness or acuteness of discernment.

SA-GAC'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *sagacité*; L. *sagacitas.*]

1. Quickness or acuteness of scent; *applied to animals.*

2. Quickness or acuteness of discernment or penetration; readiness of apprehension; the faculty of readily discerning and distinguishing ideas, and of separating truth from falsehood.

Sagacity finds out the intermediate ideas, to discover what connection there is in each link of the chain. *Locke.*

SAG'A-MORE, *n.* Among *some tribes of American Indians*, a king or chief. [In Sax. *sigora* is a conqueror.]

SAG'A-PEN, } *n.* [Gr. σαγαπηνον.]
SAG-A-PĒ'NUM, }

In *pharmacy*, an inspissated sap brought from Persia and the East in granules or in masses. It is a compact substance, heavy, of a dirty brownish color, with small whitish or yellowish specks. It has the same alliaceous odor as asafetida, but weaker. *P. Cyc.*

SAG'A-THY, *n.* A kind of serge; a slight woolen stuff. *Tatler.*

SĀGE, *n.* [Fr. *sauge*; Ar. *saoch.*]

The popular name of Salvia officinalis, (Linnæus,) which is a native of various parts of the south of Europe, and is very generally cultivated, almost every where in gardens. It is mostly employed in cookery as a condiment; but it is also used in medicine, in the form of warm infusion, as a diaphoretic.

Salvia grandiflora, (Etlinger,) a native of Tauria, is said to possess the same properties and powers as Salvia officinalis. The popular name *sage*, accompanied with some distinguishing epithet, is sometimes applied to all the species of the genus Salvia, more than a hundred and forty of which are recognized by botanists.

The genus Salvia belongs to the natural order Lamiaceæ.

SĀGE, *a.* [Fr. *sage*; It. *saggio*; L. *saga, sagus, sagio.* See SAGACIOUS.]

1. Wise; having nice discernment and powers of judging; prudent; grave; as, a *sage* counselor.

2. Wise; judicious; proceeding from wisdom; well judged; well adapted to the purpose; as, *sage* counsels.

SĀGE, *n.* A wise man; a man of gravity and wisdom; *particularly*, a man venerable for years, and known as a man of sound judgment and prudence; a grave philosopher.

At his birth a star proclaims him come,
And guides the eastern *sages.* *Milton.*
Groves where immortal *sages* taught. *Pope.*

SĀGE'LY, *adv.* Wisely; with just discernment and prudence.

SA-GĒNE', *n.* A Russian measure of about seven English feet. [See SAJENE.]

SĀGE'NESS, *n.* Wisdom; sagacity; prudence; gravity. *Ascham.*

SAG'EN-ITE, *n.* Acicular rutile. *Ure.*

SAG'GED, (sagd,) *pp.* Caused to bend or give way; loaded; burdened.

SAG'GER, } *n.* A cylindrical case of fine clay, in
SEG'GER, } which fine stone ware is inclosed while being baked in the kiln. *Buchanan.*

The pots are called SAGGERS or SEGGERS. *Brande.*

SAG'GING, *ppr.* Causing to bend; burdening.

SAG'GING, *n.* A bending or sinking in consequence of the weight.

SAG'IT-TAL, *a.* [L. *sagittalis*, from *sagitta*, an arrow; that which is thrown or driven, probably from the root of *say* and *sing.*]

Pertaining to an arrow; resembling an arrow; as, *sagittal* bars of yellow. *Pennant.*

In *anatomy*, the *sagittal suture* is the suture which unites the parietal bones of the skull. *Coxe.*

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SAG-IT-TĀ'RI-US, *n.* [L., an archer.] One of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters about November 22.

SAG'IT-TA-RY, *n.* [Supra.] A centaur, an animal half man, half horse, armed with a bow and quiver. *Shak.*

SAG'IT-TA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to an arrow.

SAG'IT-TATE, *a.* In *botany* and *zoölogy*, shaped like the head of an arrow; triangular, hollowed at the base, with angles at the hinder part; or with the hinder angles acute, divided by a sinus. *Martyn. Brande.*

SĀ'GO, *n.* A dry, mealy substance, or granulated paste, imported from Java, the Philippine and Molucca Isles, &c. It is the prepared pith of several different plants, as the Sagus Rumphii or Metroxylum Sagus, a palm, and Cycas circinalis, a plant intermediate between palms and ferns, &c. It is much used as an article of diet for the sick.

SA-GOIN', *n.* The *Sagoins* form a division of the monkey family, including such of the monkeys of America as have long, hairy tails, not prehensile. *P. Cyc.*

SĀ'GUM, *n.* [L.] The military cloak of the Roman magistrates and dignitaries. *Brande.*

SĀ'GY, *a.* [from *sage.*] Full of sage; seasoned with sage.

SĀH'LITE, *n.* A massive, cleavable variety of augite, of a dingy green color, first obtained at the mountain Sahla in Westermania. *Dana.*

SĀ'IC, *n.* A Turkish or Grecian vessel, very common in the Levant, a kind of ketch which has no top-gallant-sail, nor mizzen-top-sail. *Mar. Dict.*

SĀID, (sed,) *pret.* and *pp.* of SAY; so written for SAYED. Declared; uttered; reported.

2. Aforesaid; before mentioned.

SĀIL, *n.* [Sax. *segel*; G. and Sw. *segel*; Dan. *sejl*; D. *zeil*; W. *hwyl*, a sail, a course, order, state, journey; *hwyliaw*, to set in a course, train, or order, to direct, to proceed, to sail, to attack, to butt. The Welsh appears to be the same word. [So *hâl* is the L. *sal*, salt.]

1. In *navigation*, a spread of canvas, or an assemblage of several breadths of canvas, (or some substitute for it,) sewed together with a double seam at the borders, and edged with a cord called the *bolt-rope*, to be extended on the masts or yards, for receiving the impulse of wind by which a ship is driven. The principal sails are the courses or lower sails, the top-sails, and top-gallant-sails. *Mar. Dict.*

2. In *poetry*, wings. *Spenser.*

3. A ship or other vessel; used in the singular for a single ship, or as a collective name for many. We saw a *sail* at the leeward. We saw three *sail* on our starboard quarter. The fleet consists of twenty *sail*.

4. An excursion in some vessel; as, to take a *sail*.

To loose sails; to unfurl them.

To make sail; to extend an additional quantity of sail.

To set sail; to expand or spread the *sails*; and hence, to begin a voyage.

To shorten sail; to reduce the extent of sail, or take in a part.

To strike sail; to lower the sails suddenly, as in saluting, or in sudden gusts of wind.

2. To abate show or pomp. [*Colloquial.*] *Shak.*

SĀIL, *v. i.* To be impelled or driven forward by the action of wind upon sails, as a ship on water. A ship *sails* from New York for Liverpool. She *sails* ten knots an hour. She *sails* well close-hauled.

2. To be conveyed in a vessel on water; to pass by water. We *sailed* from London to Canton.

3. To swim.

> Little dolphins when they *sail*
> In the vast shadow of the British whale. *Dryden.*

4. To set sail; to begin a voyage. We *sailed* from New York for Havre, June 15, 1824. We *sailed* from Cowes for New York, May 10, 1825.

5. To be carried in the air, as a balloon.

6. To pass smoothly along.

> As is a winged messenger from heaven,
> When he bestrides the lazy pacing clouds,
> And *sails* upon the bosom of the air. *Shak.*

7. To fly without striking with the wings.

SĀIL, *v. t.* To pass or move upon in a ship, by means of sails.

> A thousand ships were manned to *sail* the sea. *Dryden.*

[This use is elliptical, *on* or *over* being omitted.]

2. To fly through.

> Sublime she *sails*
> Th' aerial space, and mounts the winged gales. *Pope.*

3. To direct or manage the motion of a vessel; as, to *sail* one's own ship. *Totten.*

SĀIL'A-BLE, *a.* Navigable; that may be passed by ships. *Cotgrave.*

SĀIL'-BŌRNE, *a.* Borne or conveyed by sails. *J. Barlow.*

SĀIL'-BROAD, *a.* [See BROAD.] Spreading like a sail. *Milton.*

SĀIL'-CLOTH, *n.* Duck or canvas used in making sails.

SĀIL'ED, *pp.* Passed in ships or other water craft.

SĀIL'ER, *n.* One that sails; a seaman; usually SAILOR.

2. A ship or other vessel, with reference to her speed or manner of sailing. Thus we say, a heavy *sailer*; a fast *sailer*; a prime *sailer*.

SĀIL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving on water or in air; passing in a ship or other vessel.

SĀIL'ING, *n.* The act of moving on water; or the movement of a ship or vessel impelled or wafted along the surface of water by the action of wind on her sails. *Mar. Dict.*

2. Movement through the air, as in a balloon.

3. The act of setting sail or beginning a voyage.

SĀIL'ING-MAS-TER, *n.* An officer in a ship of war who superintends all the details of navigating the ship.

SĀIL'LESS, *a.* Destitute of sails. *Pollok.*

SĀIL'-LOFT, *n.* A loft or apartment where sails are cut out and made.

SĀIL'-MĀK-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make sails.

2. An officer on board ships of war, whose business is to repair or alter sails. *Mar. Dict.*

SĀIL'-MĀK ING, *n.* The art or business of making sails.

SĀIL'OR, *n.* [A more common spelling than SAILER.] A mariner; a seaman; one who follows the business of navigating ships or other vessels, or one who understands the management of ships in navigation. This word, however, does not by itself express any particular skill in navigation. It denotes any person who follows the seas, and is chiefly or wholly applied to the common hands. [See SEAMAN.]

SĀIL'OR-LIKE, *a.* Like sailors.

SĀIL'-ROOM, *n.* An apartment in a vessel, where the sails, which are not bent, are stowed. *Totten.*

SĀIL'Y, *a.* Like a sail. *Drayton.*

SĀIL'-YARD, *n.* [Sax. *segl-gyrd.*] The yard or spar on which sails are extended. *Dryden.*

SĀIM, *n.* [Sax. *seim*; W. *saim*; Fr. *saindoux.* Qu. L. *sebum*, contracted.] Lard. [*Local.*]

SĀIN, for SAVEN, *pp.* of SAY. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

SĀIN'FOIN, } *n.* [Fr. *sainfoin*; *saint*, sacred, and
SĀINT'FOIN, } *foin*, hay.]

A leguminous plant cultivated for fodder, of the genus Hedysarum.

SĀINT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *sanctus*; It. and Sp. *santo.*]

1. A person sanctified; a holy or godly person; one *eminent* for piety and virtue. It is particularly applied to the apostles and other holy persons mentioned in Scripture. A hypocrite may imitate a *saint*. *Ps.* xvi. *Addison.*

2. One of the blessed in heaven. *Rev.* xviii.

3. The holy angels are called *saints*, *Deut.* xxxiii. *Jude* 14.

4. One canonized by the Roman Catholic church. *Encyc.*

SĀINT, *v. t.* To number or enroll among saints by an official act of the pope; to canonize.

> Over against the church stands a large hospital, erected by a shoemaker, who has been beatified, though never *sainted*. *Addison.*

SĀINT, *v. i.* To act with a show of piety. *Pope.*

SĀINT AN'THO-NY'S FIRE, (-an'to-niz-,) *n.* A popular name of the erysipelas, so called because it was supposed to have been cured by the intercession of St. Anthony. *P. Cyc.*

SĀINT'ED, *pp.* Canonized; enrolled among the saints.

2. *a.* Holy; pious; as, thy father was a most *sainted* king. *Shak.*

3. Sacred; as, the gods on *sainted* hills. *Milton.*

SĀINT'ESS, *n.* A female saint. *Fisher.*

SĀINT'ING, *ppr.* Canonizing; enrolling among the saints.

SĀINT JOHN'S BREAD, *n.* A plant of the genus Ceratonia; also called the CAROB-TREE. *P. Cyc.*

SĀINT JOHN'S WŌRT, *n.* A name common to plants of the genus Hypericum, most of which have yellow flowers.

SĀINT'LIKE, *a.* [*saint* and *like.*] Resembling a saint; as, a *saintlike* prince. *Bacon.*

2. Suiting a saint; becoming a saint.

> Glossed over only with a *saintlike* show. *Dryden.*

SĀINT'LY, *a.* Like a saint; becoming a holy person; as, wrongs with *saintly* patience borne. *Milton.*

SĀINT PĒ'TER'S WŌRT, *n.* A plant of the genus Ascyrum, and another of the genus Hypericum.

SĀINT'S BELL, *n.* A small bell used in the Roman Catholic church to call attention to the more solemn parts of the service of the mass, as at the conclusion of the ordinary, when the priest repeats the words *Sancte, sancte, sancte, Deus sabaoth*, and on the elevation of the host and chalice after consecration. *Gloss. of Archit.*

SĀINT'-SEEM-ING, *a.* Having the appearance of a saint. *Montagu.*

SĀINT'SHIP, *n.* The character or qualities of a saint.

SĀINT SI-MŌ'NI-AN, *n.* A follower of the Count de *St. Simon*, who died in 1825, and who maintained that the principle of joint-stock property and just division of the fruits of common labor among the members of society, is the true remedy for the social evils which exist. *Brande.*

SĀINT VI'TUS'S DANCE, *n.* A disease affecting with irregular movements the muscles of voluntary motion, and attended with a great failure of the general physical strength, called by physicians CHOREA SANCTI VITI. The name is said to have been borrowed from some devotees of St. Vitus, who exercised themselves so long in dancing that their intellects became disordered. *P. Cyc. Forsyth.*

SA-JĒNE', *n.* [Written also SAGENE. Tooke writes it SAJENE.]

A Russian measure of length, equal to seven feet English measure.

SĀKE, *n.* [Sax. *sac, saca, sace, sacu*, contention, discord, a suit or action at law, cause in court; hence the privilege which a lord had of taking cognizance of suits in his own manor; *sacan*, to contend, to strive; Goth. *sakan*, to rebuke, chide, upbraid; D. *zaak*, cause, case, thing, business, affair; G. *sache*, matter, thing; *eines sache führen*, to plead one's cause; *ursache*, cause, reason, motive; Sw. *sak* and *orsak*, id.; Dan. *sag*, cause, thing, affair, matter, case, suit, action; Ch. פּדי, to contend, to strive, to *seek*; Heb. פּשׁע, to press or oppress; Ch., to accuse, to criminate. Class Sg, No. 46, 92. The primary sense is to strain, urge, press, or drive forward, and this is from the same root as *seek, essay*, and L. *sequor*, whence we have *pursue* and *prosecute*. We have analogous words in *cause, thing*, and the L. *res*. Its Saxon sense is no longer in use, that is, cause, action, suit, a *seeking* or demand in court; but we use it in a sense nearly similar, though differently applied.]

1. Final cause; end; purpose; or rather the purpose of obtaining. I open the window for the *sake* of air, that is, to obtain it, for the purpose of obtaining air. I read for the *sake* of instruction, that is, to obtain it. *Sake* then signifies, primarily, *effort* to obtain, and secondarily, *purpose* of obtaining. The hero fights for the *sake* of glory; men labor for the *sake* of subsistence or wealth.

2. Account; regard to any person or thing.

> I will not again curse the ground any more for man's *sake*.— Gen. viii.
>
> Save me for thy mercy's *sake*. — Ps. vi.

SĀ'KER, *n.* [Fr. *sacre.*]

1. A hawk; a species of falcon.

2. A small piece of artillery. [*Not in use.*] *Hudibras.*

SAK'ER-ET, *n.* The male of the saker-hawk. *Bailey.*

SAL, *n.* [L. See SALT.] Salt; a word much used in chemistry and pharmacy.

SĀL'A-BLE, *a.* [from *sale.*] That may be sold; that finds a ready market; being in good demand.

SĀL'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being salable.

SĀL'A-BLY, *adv.* In a salable manner.

SA-LĀ'CIOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [L. *salax*, from the root of *sal*, salt; the primary sense of which is, shooting, penetrating, pungent, coinciding probably with L. *salio*, to leap. *Salacious*, then, is highly excited, or prompt to leap.]

Lustful; lecherous. *Dryden.*

SA-LĀ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Lustfully; with eager animal appetite.

SA-LĀ'CIOUS-NESS, } *n.* Lust; lecherousness; strong
SA-LAC'I-TY, } propensity to venery. *Brown.*

SAL'AD, *n.* [Fr. *salade*; Arm. *saladenn*; It. *insalata*; Sp. *ensalada*, that is, literally, *salted*; D. *salade*; G. and Sw. *salat*; Dan. *salad.*]

A name given to raw herbs, usually dressed with salt, vinegar, oil, or spices, and eaten for giving a relish to other food.

> Leaves eaten raw are termed *salad*. *Watts.*

SAL'AD-ING, *n.* Vegetables for salads. *Cheyne.*

SĀ'LAL-BER'RY, *n.* A fruit from the valley of the Columbia River, or Oregon, about the size of a common grape, of a dark color, and of a sweet flavor. *Farm. Encyc.*

SAL A-LEM'BROTH, *n.* A compound of corrosive sublimate of mercury and sal ammoniac, in the proportions of two equivalents of the former to one of the latter.

SA-LĀM', *n.* [Oriental, peace or safety.] In *the East*, a salutation or compliment of ceremony or respect. *Herbert.*

SAL'AM-STŌNE, *n.* A kind of blue sapphire brought from Ceylon. *Dana.*

SAL'A-MAN-DER, *n.* [L. and Gr. *salamandra.*]

The popular name of a genus of batrachian reptiles, having some affinities with lizards, but more with frogs. *Salamanders* have an elongated body, four feet, and a long tail, which gives them the general form of lizards; but then they have all the characters of batrachians. The vulgar story that the salamander is able to endure fire, is a mistake.

Salamander's hair or *wool*; a name given to a species of asbestos or mineral flax; I believe no longer used.

SAL-A-MAN'DRINE, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a salamander; enduring fire. *Spectator.*

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SAL AM-MŌ'NI-AC, *n.* Chlorid of ammonium, a solid substance of a sharp and acrid taste, much used in the mechanic arts and in pharmacy. The native sal ammoniac is of two kinds — volcanic and conchoidal. *Ure.*

SAL'A-RI-ED, (sal'a-rid,) *a.* Enjoying a salary.

SAL'A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *salaire*; It. and Sp. *salario*; L. *salarium*; said to be from *sal*, salt, which was part of the pay of Roman soldiers.]

The recompense or consideration stipulated to be paid to a person for services, usually a fixed sum to be paid by the year, as to governors, magistrates, settled clergymen, instructors of seminaries, or other officers, civil or ecclesiastical. When wages are stated or stipulated by the month, week, or day, we do not call the compensation *salary*, but *pay* or *wages*; as in the case of military men and laborers.

SALE, *n.* [W. *sal*, a pass, a cast, or throw, a *sale*; Sax. *sal*, sale; *sellan*, *sylan*, *syllan*, *gesyllan*, to give, yield, grant, impart, deliver, also to *sell*. The primary sense of *sell* is simply to deliver or cause to pass from one person to another; Sw. *sälja*, Dan. *sælger*, to sell.]

1. The act of selling; the exchange of a commodity for money of equivalent value. The exchange of one commodity for another is *barter* or *permutation*, and *sale* differs from *barter* only in the nature of the equivalent given.

2. Vent; power of selling; market. He went to market, but found no *sale* for his goods.

3. Auction; public sale to the highest bidder, or exposure of goods in market. [*Little used.*] *Temple.*

4. State of being venal, or of being offered to bribery; as, to set the liberty of a state to *sale*. *Addison.*

5. A wicker basket. [Qu. Sax. *sælan*, to bind.] *Spenser.*

SALE, *a.* Sold; bought; as opposed to HOMEMADE. [*Colloquial.*]

SAL-E-BROS'I-TY, *n.* [See SALEBROUS.] Roughness or ruggedness of a place or road. *Feltham.*

SAL'E-BROUS, *a.* [L. *salebrosus*, from *salebra*, a rough place; probably allied to *salio*, to shoot out.] Rough; rugged; uneven. [*Little used.*]

SAL'EP, *n.* [Said to be a Turkish word; written also SALOP, SALOOP, and SALEB.]

In *the materia medica*, the dried root of a species of Orchis; also, a preparation of this root to be used as food. *Fourcroy. Parr.*

SAL-E-RĀ'TUS, *n.* [*sal* and *æratus*.] A carbonate of potash, containing a greater quantity of carbonic acid than pearlash, used in cookery.

SALES'MAN, *n.* [*sale* and *man*.] One that sells clothes ready made. *Swift.*

2. One who finds a market for the goods of another person.

SALE'WORK, (-wurk,) *n.* Work or things made for sale; hence, work carelessly done. *This last sense is a satire on man.* *Shak.*

SAL GEM, *n.* Common salt; chlorid of sodium. *Brande.*

SAL'IC, *a.* [Echard deduces this word from *sala*, a house, and the law from the circumstance that a male only could inherit his father's mansion and the court or land inclosed. *Montesq.* B. 18.]

The Salic law of France is a fundamental law, by virtue of which males only can inherit the throne.

SAL'I-CIN, *n.* A bitter febrifuge substance, obtained in white, pearly crystals, from some species of the willow, and also of the poplar. *Brande.*

SĀ'LI-ENT, *a.* [L. *saliens*, *salio*, to leap.]

1. Leaping; an epithet in heraldry applied to a lion or other beast, represented in a leaping posture, with his right foot in the dexter point, and his hinder left foot in the sinister base of the escutcheon, by which it is distinguished from RAMPANT. *Harris.*

2. In *fortification*, projecting; as, a *salient* angle. A *salient* angle points outward, and is opposed to a *re-entering* angle, which points inward. *P. Cyc.*

SĀ'LI-ENT, *a.* [L. *saliens*, from *salio*, to leap or shoot out.]

1. Leaping; moving by leaps, as frogs. *Brown.*

2. Beating; throbbing, as the heart. *Blackmore.*

3. Shooting out or up; springing; darting; as, a *salient* sprout. *Pope.*

SĀ'LI-ENT-LY, *adv.* In a salient manner.

SA-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *sal*, salt, and *fero*, to produce.]

Producing or bearing salt; as, *saliferous* rock. *Eaton.*

Saliferous rocks; the new red sandstone system of some geologists; so called because, in Europe, this formation contains beds of salt. *Dana.*

SAL'I-FI-A-BLE, *a.* [from *salify*.] Capable of combining with an acid to form a salt. *Salifiable* bases are metallic oxyds, alkaloids, &c.

SAL-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of salifying.

SAL'I-FI-ED, (sal'e-fide,) *pp.* Formed into a salt by combination with an acid.

SAL'I-FY, *v.* [L. *sal*, salt, and *facio*, to make.]

To form into a salt, by combining an acid with a base.

SAL'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Forming into a salt by combination with a base.

SAL'I-GOT, *n.* [Fr.] A plant, the water thistle.

SAL-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *sal*, salt; *salinator*, a salt-maker; Fr. *salin*, salt, brinish.]

The act of washing with salt water. *Greenhill.*

SA-LINE', } SA-LIN'OUS, } *a.* [Fr. *salin*, from L. *sal*, salt.]

1. Consisting of salt; or constituting salt; as, *saline* particles; *saline* substances.

2. Partaking of the qualities of salt; as, a *saline* taste.

SA-LINE', *n.* [Sp. and It. *salina*; Fr. *saline*.]

A salt spring, or a place where salt water is collected in the earth; a name given to the salt springs in the United States.

SA-LINE'NESS, *n.* State of being saline.

SAL-I-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *sal*, *salinum*, and *fero*, to produce.]

Producing salt.

SA-LIN'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *sal*, *salinum*, and *form*.] Having the form of salt.

SA-LI'NO-TER-RENE', *a.* [L. *sal*, *salinum*, and *terrenus*, from *terra*, earth.]

A term denoting a compound of salt and earth.

SAL'IQUE, (sal'ik,) *a.* See SALIC.

SAL'ITE, *v. t* [L. *salio*, from *sal*, salt.]

To salt; to impregnate or season with salt. [*Little used.*]

SA-LI'VA, *n.* [L. *saliva*; Ir. *seile*; W. *haliw*, as if connected with *hâl*, salt. The Irish has *silim*, to drop or distill, and *sileadh*, saliva.]

The fluid which is secreted by the salivary glands, and which serves to moisten the mouth and tongue. It moistens our food also, and by being mixed with it in mastication, favors deglutition. When discharged from the mouth, it is called SPITTLE.

SA-LI'VAL, } SAL'I-VA-RY, } *a.* [from *saliva*.] Pertaining to saliva; secreting or conveying saliva; as, *salivary* glands; *salivary* ducts or canals. *Encyc. Arbuthnot.*

SAL'I-VANT, *a.* Producing salivation.

SAL'I-VANT, *n.* That which produces salivation.

SAL'I-VĀTE, *v. t.* [from *saliva*; Fr. *saliver*.]

To produce an unusual secretion and discharge of saliva in a person, usually by mercury; to produce ptyalism in a person.

SAL'I-VĀ-TED, *pp.* Having an increased secretion of saliva from medicine.

SAL'I-VĀ-TING, *ppr.* Producing increased secretion of saliva.

SAL-I-VĀ'TION, *n.* The act or process of ptyalism, or of producing an increased secretion of saliva.

SA-LI'VOUS, *a.* Pertaining to saliva; partaking of the nature of saliva. *Wiseman.*

SAL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *salade*.]

A head-piece or helmet. *Chaucer.*

SAL'LET, } SAL'LET-ING, } *n.* [Corrupted from *salad*.] [*Not in use.*]

SAL'LI-ANCE, *n.* [from *sally*.] An issuing forth. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SAL'LI-ED, *pp.* Rushed out; issued suddenly.

SAL'LOW, *n.* [Sax. *salh*, *salig*; Ir. *sail*; Fr. *saule*; It. *salcio*; Sp. *salce*; L. *salix*; W. *helig*. Qu. from its color, resembling brine.]

A name applied to certain trees or low shrubs of the willow kind, or genus Salix. *P. Cyc.*

SAL'LOW, *a.* [Sax. *salowig*, *sealwe*, from *salh*, L. *salix*, the tree, supra.]

Having a yellowish color; of a pale, sickly color, tinged with a dark yellow; as, a *sallow* skin.

SAL'LOW-NESS, *n.* A yellowish color; paleness, tinged with a dark yellow; as, *sallowness* of complexion.

SAL'LOW-THORN, *n.* A plant of the genus Hippophae.

The common sallow-thorn or sea buckthorn, is a thorny shrub, about four or five feet high. *Partington.*

SAL'LY, *n.* [Fr. *saillie*; It. *salita*; Sp. *salida*; Port. *sahida*. See the verb.]

In *a general sense*, a spring; a darting or shooting. Hence,

1. An issue or rushing of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers. *Bacon.*

2. A spring or darting of intellect, fancy, or imagination; flight; sprightly exertion. We say, *sallies* of wit, *sallies* of imagination.

3. Excursion from the usual track; range.

He who often makes *sallies* into a country, and traverses it up and down, will know it better than one that goes always round in the same track. *Locke.*

4. Act of levity or extravagance; wild gayety; frolic; a bounding or darting beyond ordinary rules; as, a *sally* of youth; a *sally* of levity. *Wotton. Swift.*

SAL'LY, *v. i.* [Fr. *saillir*; Arm. *sailha*; It. *salire*; Sp. *salir*; Port. *sahir*, [*l* lost;] L. *salio*. Qu. Gr. ἁλλομαι, ᾶλ ᾶλ, which is allied to the Ar. ال *alla*, or هل *halla*, both of which signify to impel, to shoot. See SOLAR, from L. *sol*, W. *haul*, Gr. ηλιος.]

1. To issue or rush out, as a body of troops from a fortified place, to attack besiegers.

They break the truce, and *sally* out by night. *Dryden.*

2. To issue suddenly; to make a sudden eruption.

SAL'LY-ING, *ppr.* Issuing or rushing out.

SAL'LY-PŌRT, *n.* In *fortification*, a postern gate, or a passage under ground from the inner to the outer works, such as from the higher flank to the lower, or to the tenailles, or to the communication from the middle of the curtain to the ravelin. *Encyc.*

2. A large port on each quarter of a fireship, for the escape of the men into boats when the train is fired. *Mar. Dict.*

SAL-MA-GUN'DI, (-gun'de,) *n.* [Sp. *salpicon*, corrupted. See SALPICON.]

1. A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herring with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions. *Johnson.*

2. A mixture of various ingredients; an olio or medley. *W. Irving.*

SAL MĀR'TIS, *n.* [L., salt of *Mars*.] Green sulphate of iron. *Ure.*

SAL'MI-AC; a contraction of SAL-AMMONIAC.

SALM'ŎN, (sam'mun,) *n.* [L. *salmo*; Fr. *saumon*.]

A fish of a yellowish-red color, of the genus Salmo, found in all the northern climates of America, Europe, and Asia, ascending the rivers for spawning in spring, and penetrating to their head streams. It is a remarkably strong fish, and will even leap over considerable falls which lie in the way of its progress. It has been known to grow to the weight of 75 pounds; more generally it is from 15 to 25 pounds. It furnishes a delicious dish for the table, and is an article of commerce.

SALM'ŎN-TROUT, (sam'mun-trout,) *n.* A small species of Salmo, resembling the common salmon in color. It is also called the *sea-trout*, and is highly valued as an article of food. *Walton.*

SAL'MON-OID, *a.* or *n.* A term applied to fishes belonging to the family of which the salmon is the type. *Brande.*

SA-LOON', *n.* [It. *salone*, from *sala*, hall; Sp. and Fr. *salon*. See HALL.]

In *architecture*, a spacious and elegant apartment for the reception of company, or for works of art. It is often vaulted at the top, and frequently comprehends two stories, with two ranges of windows. It is a state room much used in palaces for the reception of embassadors and other visitors. The term is also applied to a large room in a steamboat, &c. *Gwilt. P. Cyc.*

SAL'OP, } SA-LOOP', } *n.* The dried root of a species of orchis; also, a decoction of this root, used in some parts of England as a beverage by the poorer classes. The word is properly SALEP. *Smart.*

SAL'PI-CON, *n.* [Sp., from *salpicar*, to besprinkle; Port. to corn, to powder, to spot; from *sal*, salt.]

Stuffing; farce; chopped meat or bread, &c., used to stuff legs of veal. [*I believe not used.*] *Bacon.*

SAL'PINX, *n.* [Gr. σαλπιγξ, a trumpet.]

The Eustachian tube. *Brande.*

SAL PRU-NEL'LA, *n.* Fused niter cast into cakes or balls.

SAL-SA-MEN-TĀ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *salsamentarius*.] Pertaining to salt things. [*Not in use.*] *Dict.*

SAL SEIGN-ETTE', (-sān-yet',) *n.* Rochelle salt; tartrate of potassa and soda. *Brande.*

SAL'SI-FY, (sal'se-fe,) *n.* [Fr. *salsifis*.]

A plant of the genus Tragopogon, having a long, tapering root, of a mild, sweetish taste, like the parsnep, often called the OYSTER-PLANT, from its taste when fried. *Gardner.*

SAL-SIL'LA, *n.* A plant of the genus Alstrœmena, with tuberous roots, which are eaten like the potato. It is a native of Peru. *Farm. Encyc.*

SAL-SO-AC'ID, *a.* [L. *salsus*, salt, and *acidus*, acid.] Having a taste compounded of saltness and acidness. [*Little used.*] *Floyer.*

SAL-SŪ'GI-NOUS, *a.* [from L. *salsugo*, from *sal*, salt.]

Saltish; somewhat salt. *Boyle.*

SALT, *n.* [Sax. *salt*, *sealt*; Goth. Sw. and Dan. *salt*; G. *salz*; D. *sout*; Russ. *sol*; It. *sale*; Fr. *sel*; L. Sp. and Port. *sal*; Gr. ἁλς; W. *halen*; Corn. and Arm. *halinn*, from W. *hâl*, salt, a pervading substance. The radical sense is, probably, pungent, and if *s* is radical, the word belongs to the root of L. *salio*; but this is uncertain.]

1. Common salt is the chlorid of sodium, a substance used for seasoning certain kinds of food, and for the preservation of meat, &c. It is found native in the earth, or it is produced, by evaporation and crystallization, from water impregnated with saline particles.

2. In *chemistry*, a body composed of an acid and a base, which may be either a metallic oxyd or an alkaloid. Thus nitrate of potassa, commonly called NITER, or SALTPETER, is a salt composed of nitric acid and potassa, the potassa, which is an oxyd of the metal potassium, being the base.

3. Taste; sapor; smack.

We have some *salt* of our youth in us. *Shak.*

4. Wit; poignancy; as, Attic *salt*.

SALT, *a.* Having the taste of salt; impregnated with salt; as, *salt* beef; *salt* water.

2. Abounding with salt; as, a *salt* land. *Jer.* xvii.

3. Overflowed with salt water, or impregnated with it; as, a *salt* marsh.

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4. Growing on salt marsh or meadows, and having the taste of salt; as, *salt* grass or hay.
5. Producing salt water; as, a *salt* spring.
6. Lecherous; salacious. *Shak.*
7. Pungent or bitter; as, *salt* scorn. *Shak.*

SALT, *n.* The part of a river near the sea, where the water is salt. *Beverly.*
2. A vessel for holding salt.

SALT, *v. t.* To sprinkle, impregnate, or season with salt; as, to *salt* fish, beef, or pork.
2. To fill with salt between the timbers and planks, as a ship, for the preservation of the timber.

SALT, *v. i.* To deposit salt from a saline substance; as, the brine begins to *salt*. [*Used by manufacturers.*]

SALT, *n.* [Fr. *saut*, from *saillir*, to leap.]
A leap; the act of jumping. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

SAL'TANT, *a.* [L. *saltans*, from *salto*, to leap.]
Leaping; jumping; dancing. *Dict.*

SAL-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *saltatio*, from *salto*, to leap.]
1. A leaping or jumping. *Brown.*
2. Beating or palpitation; as, the *saltation* of the great artery. *Wiseman.*

SAL'TA-TO-RY, } *a.* Leaping or dancing; or
SAL-TA-TŌ'RI-OUS, } having the power of leaping or dancing; used in leaping or dancing.

SALT'-BOX, *n.* A small box with a lid, used for holding salt.
In *burlesque music*, the *salt-box* has been used like the marrow-bones and cleaver, tongs and poker, &c.

SALT'-CAT, *n.* A lump of salt, made at the salt-works, which attracts pigeons. *Mortimer.*

SALT'-CEL-LAR, *n.* [*salt* and *cellar.*] A small vessel used for holding salt on the table. *Swift.*

SALT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Sprinkled, seasoned, or impregnated with salt.

SALT'ER, *n.* One who salts; one who gives or applies salt.
2. One that sells salt. *Camden.*

SALT'ERN, *n.* A salt-work; a building in which salt is made by boiling or evaporation. *Encyc.*

SALT'-FISH, *n.* A fish that has been salted.
2. A fish from salt water. *Shak.*

SALT'-GREEN, *a.* Green like the salt sea. *Shak.*

SAL'TIER, (sal'teer,) *n.* [Fr. *sautoir*, from *sauter*, L. *salto*, to leap.]
In *heraldry*, [one of the eight greater ordinaries; a St. Andrew's cross, or cross in the form of an X.—*E. H. Barker.*]

SAL'TI-GRADE, *a.* [L. *saltus* and *gradior.*]
Leaping; formed for leaping.

SAL'TI-GRADE, *n* The name of a family of spiders who leap to seize their prey.

SAL-TIN-BAN'CO, (-bank'o,) *n.* [Fr. *saltimbanque*; It. *saltare in banco*, to leap on the bench, to mount on the bench.]
A mountebank; a quack. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

SALT'ING, *ppr.* Sprinkling, seasoning, or impregnating with salt.

SALT'ING, *n.* The act of sprinkling or impregnating with salt.

SALT'ISH, *a.* Somewhat salt; tinctured or impregnated moderately with salt.

SALT'ISH-LY, *adv.* With a moderate degree of saltness.

SALT'ISH-NESS, *n.* A moderate degree of saltness.

SALT'LESS, *a.* Destitute of salt; insipid.

SALT'LY, *adv.* With taste of salt; in a salt manner.

SALT'-MARSH, *n.* Grass-land subject to the overflow of salt or sea-water.

SALT'-MINE, *n.* A mine where rock-salt is obtained.

SALT'NESS, *n.* The quality of being impregnated with salt; as, the *saltness* of sea-water or of provisions.
2. Taste of salt.

SALT'-PAN, } *n.* A pan, basin, or pit, where salt is
SALT'-PIT, } obtained or made. *Bacon. Woodward.*

SALT-PĒ'TER, } *n.* [*salt* and Gr. πετρος, a stone.]
SALT-PĒ'TRE, }
A salt consisting of nitric acid and potassa, and hence denominated NITRATE OF POTASSA; also called NITER. It is found native in many countries. It is also found on walls sheltered from rain, and is extracted by lixiviation from the earths under cellars, stables, barns, &c. *Hooper. Lavoisier.*

SALT-PĒ'TROUS, *a.* Pertaining to saltpeter, or partaking of its qualities; impregnated with saltpeter. *Med. Repos.*

SALT'-RHEUM, (-rūme,) *n.* A vague and indefinite popular name, applied to almost all the non-febrile cutaneous eruptions which are common among adults, except ringworm and itch.

SALTS, *n. pl.* The popular name of various chemical salts used in medicine, as Glauber's salt, Epsom salt, &c.
2. The salt water of rivers entering from the ocean. *S. Carolina.*

SALT'-SPRING, *n.* A spring of salt water.

SALT'-WA-TER, *n.* Water impregnated with salt; sea-water.

SALT'-WORK, (-wurk,) *n.* A house or place where salt is made.

SALT'-WORT, *n.* A plant; a vague and indefinite popular name applied to most of the numerous species of Salsola, and also to some species of Salicornia and Glaux. They are chiefly found on the seashore and other places where the ground is moist and saline.

SALT'Y, *a.* Somewhat salt.

SA-LŪ'BRI-OUS, *a.* [L. *saluber*, *salubris*, from *salus*. See SAFE.]
Favorable to health; healthful; promoting health; as, *salubrious* air or water; a *salubrious* climate.

SA-LŪ'BRI-OUS-LY, *adv.* So as to promote health. *Burke.*

SA-LŪ'BRI-OUS-NESS, } *n.* [L. *salubritas.*]
SA-LŪ'BRI-TY, }
Wholesomeness; healthfulness; favorableness to the preservation of health; as, the *salubrity* of air, of a country, or climate.

SAL'Ū-TA-RI-LY, *adv.* Favorably to health.

SAL'Ū-TA-RI-NESS, *n.* [See SALUTARY.] Wholesomeness; the quality of contributing to health or safety.
2. The quality of promoting good or prosperity.

SAL'Ū-TA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *salutaire*; L. *salutaris*, from *salus*, health.]
1. Wholesome; healthful; promoting health. Diet and exercise are *salutary* to men of sedentary habits.
2. Promotive of public safety; contributing to some beneficial purpose. The strict discipline of youth has a *salutary* effect on society.

SAL-Ū-TĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *salutatio*. See SALUTE.]
The act of saluting; a greeting; the act of paying respect or reverence by the customary words or actions; as in inquiring of persons their welfare, expressing to them kind wishes, bowing, &c. *Luke* i. *Mark* xii.

In all public meetings and private addresses, use the forms of *salutation*, reverence, and *decency*, usual among the most sober people. *Taylor.*

SA-LU-TA-TŌ'RI-AN, *n.* The student of a college who pronounces the salutatory oration at the annual commencement.

SA-LŪ'TA-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* By way of salutation.

SA-LŪ'TA-TO-RY, *a.* Greeting; containing salutations; an epithet applied to the oration which introduces the exercises of the commencements in American colleges.

SA-LŪTE', *v. t.* [L. *saluto*; It. *salutare*; Sp. *saludar*; Fr. *saluer*; from L. *salus*, or *salvus.*]
1. To greet; to hail; to address with expressions of kind wishes.

If ye *salute* your brethren only, what do ye more than others? — Matt. v.

2. To please; to gratify. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*
3. To kiss.
4. In *military* and *naval affairs*, to honor some person or nation by a discharge of cannon or small arms, by striking colors, by shouts, &c.

SA-LŪTE', *n.* The act of expressing kind wishes or respect; salutation; greeting. *South. Addison.*
2. A kiss. *Roscommon.*
3. In *military affairs*, a discharge of cannon or small arms in honor of some distinguished personage. A *salute* is sometimes performed by lowering the colors or beating the drums. The officers also *salute* each other by bowing their half pikes or dropping their swords. *Encyc.*
4. In *the navy*, a testimony of respect or deference to the rank of a person, or on the anniversary of some festival; rendered also by the vessels of one nation to those of another, or to foreign ports. This is performed by a discharge of cannon, volleys of small arms, striking the colors or top-sails, or by shouts of the seamen mounted on the masts or rigging. *Totten. Encyc.*

SA-LŪT'ED, *pp.* Hailed; greeted.

SA-LŪT'ER, *n.* One who salutes.

SAL-Ū-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *salutifer*; *salus*, health, and *fero*, to bring.]
Bringing health; healthy; as, *salutiferous* air. *Dennis.*

SAL-VA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *salvable.*] The possibility of being saved or admitted to everlasting life. *Saunderson.*

SAL'VA-BLE, *a.* [L. *salvus*, safe; *salvo*, to save.]
That may be saved, or received to everlasting happiness; admitting of salvation; as, a *salvable* state.

SAL'VA-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being salvable.

SAL'VA-BLY, *adv.* In a salvable manner.

SAL'VAGE, *n.* [Fr. *salvage*, *sauvage*, from L. *salvus*, *salvo.*]
In *commerce*, a reward or recompense allowed by law for the saving of a ship or goods from loss at sea, either by shipwreck, fire, &c., or by enemies or pirates. *Park.*

SAL'VAGE. for SAVAGE, is not used. [See SAVAGE.]

SAL-VĀ'TION, *n.* [It. *salvazione*; Sp. *salvacion*; from L. *salvo*, to save.]
1. The act of saving; preservation from destruction, danger, or great calamity.
2. *Appropriately*, in *theology*, the redemption of man from the bondage of sin and liability to eternal death, and the conferring on him everlasting happiness. This is the *great salvation.*

Godly sorrow worketh repentance to *salvation*. — 2 Cor. vii.

3. Deliverance from enemies; victory. *Ex.* xiv.
4. Remission of sins, or saving graces. *Luke* xix.
5. The Author of man's salvation. *Ps.* xxvii.
6. A term of praise or benediction. *Rev.* xix.

SAL'VA-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *salvatoire.*]
A place where things are preserved; a repository. *Hale.*

SALVE, (säv,) *n.* [Sax. *sealfe*; from L. *salvus.*]
1. An adhesive composition or substance to be applied to wounds or sores; when spread on leather or cloth, it is called a PLASTER.
2. Help; remedy. *Hammond.*

SALVE, (sälv,) *v. t.* To heal by applications or medicaments. [*Little used.*] *Spenser. Hooker.*
2. To help; to remedy. [*Little used.*] *Sidney.*
3. To help or remedy by a salvo, excuse, or reservation. [*Little used.*] *Hooker. Bacon.*
4. To salute. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SAL'VER, *n.* A piece of plate with a foot; or a waiter on which any thing is presented. *Addison. Pope.*

SAL-VIF'IC, *a.* [L. *salvus* and *facio.*]
Tending to save or secure safety. [*A bad word, and not used.*] *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

SAL'VO, *n.* [from the L. *salvo jure*, an expression used in reserving rights.]
An exception; reservation; an excuse.

They admit many *salvos*, cautions, and reservations. *K. Charles.*

2. A military or naval salute.

SAL VO-LAT'I-LE, [L.] Volatile salt. [See VOLATILE.]

SAL'VO PU-DŌ'RE, [L.] Without offending modesty.

SAL'VO SEN'SU, [L.] Preserving the sense.

SAL'VOR, *n.* One who saves a ship or goods at sea. *Wheaton's Rep.*

SA-MĀ'RA, *n.* [L.] An indehiscent, superior fruit, containing two or more few-seeded, indehiscent, dry cells, and elongated into wing-like expansions; as in the ash, maple, and elm. *Lindley.*

SA-MAR'I-TAN, *a.* Pertaining to Samaria, the principal city of the ten tribes of Israel, belonging to the tribe of Ephraim, and, after the captivity of those tribes, repeopled by Cuthites from Assyria or Chaldea.
2. A term denoting the ancient characters and alphabet used by the Hebrews before the Babylonish captivity, and retained by the Samaritans.

SA-MAR'I-TAN, *n.* An inhabitant of Samaria, or one that belonged to the sect which derived their appellation from that city. The Jews had no dealings with the *Samaritans.*
2. The language of Samaria, a dialect of the Chaldean.

SAM'BO, *n.* The offspring of a black person and a mulatto. *W. Indies.*

SAME, *a.* [Sax. *same*; Goth. *sama*, *samo*; Dan. *samme*, same, and *sammen*, together; Sw. *samme*, same; Dan. *samler*, *forsamler*, to collect, to assemble; Sw. *samla*, *församla*, id.; D. *zaam*, *zamen*, together; *zamelen*, to assemble; G. *sammeln*, id.; Sax. *samod*, L. *simul*, together; Sax. *samnian*, *semnian*, to assemble, to sum; W. *sum*, sum, amplitude; *swm*, the state of being together; *swmer*, that supports or keeps together, a beam, Eng. *summer*, in building. We observe that the Greek ἁμα agrees in signification with the L. *simul*, and Sax. *samod*, Sans. *sam*, together. Shall we suppose, then, that *s* has passed into an aspirate in this word, as in *salt*, Gr. ἁλς, or has the Greek word lost *s*? The word *same* may be the L. *idem* or *dem*, dialectically varied. The primary sense is to set, to place, to put together. See Ar. ثم *thamma*, to draw together, to set together, to join, to collect. Class Sm, No. 33, and see No. 43, 44.]
1. Identical; not different or other.

Thou art the *same*, and thy years shall have no end. — Ps. cii.
The Lord Jesus, the *same* night in which he was betrayed, took bread. — 1 Cor. xi.

2. Of the identical kind or species, though not the specific thing. We say, the horse of one country is the *same* animal as the horse of another country. The *same* plants and fruits are produced in the *same* latitudes. We see in men, in all countries, the *same* passions and the *same* vices.

Th' ethereal vigor is in all the *same*. *Dryden.*

3. That was mentioned before.

Do but think how well the *same* he spends,
Who spends his blood his country to relieve. *Daniel.*

4. Equal; exactly similar. One ship will not run the *same* distance as another in the *same* time, and with the *same* wind. Two balls of the *same* size have not always the *same* weight. Two instruments will not always make the *same* sound.

SAME, *adv.* [Sax. *sam.*]
Together. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

SAME'NESS, *n.* Identity; the state of being not different or other; as, the *sameness* of an unchangeable being.
2. The state of being perfectly alike; near resemblance; correspondence; similarity; as, a *sameness*

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of manner; a *sameness* of sound; the *sameness* of objects in a landscape.

SA'MI-AN EARTH. [Gr. *Samos*, the isle.] The name of a marl of two species, formerly used in medicine as an astringent.

SA'MI-AN STONE, *n.* A sort of polishing stone from the Island of Samos, used by goldsmiths.

SA'MI-EL, SI-MOOM', } *n.* [Ar. سموم *samom*. The Ar. سم *sahama*, signifies to be thin, or to become thin or pale, and to suffer the heat of the simoom, and سم *samma*, signifies to poison. This word signifies, probably, that which is deleterious or destructive.]

A hot and destructive wind that sometimes blows in Arabia and the adjacent countries, from the desert.

SA'MITE, *n.* [Old Fr.] A species of silk stuff. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

SAM'LET, *n.* A little salmon. *Walton.*

SAMP, *n.* A species of food composed of maize broken or bruised, boiled, and eaten with milk; a dish borrowed from the natives of America. *New England.*

SAM'PAN, *n.* A Chinese boat from 12 to 15 feet long, in which a Chinese family lives on the Canton River, where there are said to be 40,000 such boats. *Smart.*

SAM'PHIRE, (sam'fire,) *n.* [Said to be a corruption of *Saint Pierre*.]

An herb of the genus Crithmum. The *golden samphire* is of the genus Inula. *Fam. of Plants.*

Samphire grows on rocks near the sea-shore, where it is washed by the salt water. It is used for pickling. *Miller.*

In *the United States*, this name is applied to Salicornia herbacea, which is called *glass-wort* in England.

SAM'PLE, *n.* [L *exemplum*; Sp. and Port. *exemplo*; It. *esempio*; Fr. *exemple*; Arm. *ezempl*; Ir. *somplar*, *samhlachas*, from *samhail*, similar.]

1. A specimen; a part of any thing presented for inspection or intended to be shown, as evidence of the quality of the whole; as, a *sample* of cloth or of wheat. Goods are often purchased in market by *samples*.

I design this as a *sample* of what I hope more fully to discuss. *Woodward.*

2. Example; instance. *Addison.*

SAM'PLE, *v. t.* To show something similar. *Ainsworth.*

SAM'PLER, *n.* [L. *exemplar*, supra.]

A pattern of work; a specimen; *particularly*, a piece of needle-work by young girls for improvement. *Shak. Pope.*

SAM'SON'S-POST, *n.* In *ships*, a strong post resting on the keelson, and supporting a beam of the deck over the hold; also, a temporary or movable pillar carrying a leading block or pulley for various purposes. *Brande.*

SAN-A-BIL'I-TY, SAN'A-BLE-NESS, } *n.* State of being curable.

SAN'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *sanabilis*, from *sano*, to heal; *sanus*, sound. See SOUND.]

That may be healed or cured; susceptible of remedy. *More.*

SA-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *sanatio*, from *sano*, to heal.]

The act of healing or curing. [*Not used.*] *Wiseman.*

SAN'A-TIVE, *a.* [L. *sano*, to heal.]

Having the power to cure or heal; healing; tending to heal. *Bacon.*

SAN'A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The power of healing.

SAN'A-TO-RY, *a.* Healing.

2. Tending or adapted to guard public health. SANITARY is more common.

SAN BEN-I'TO, *n.* A robe painted with hideous figures, worn by persons condemned by the Inquisition.

SANCE'-BELL, } *n.* The same as SAINT'S-BELL,
SANCTE'-BELL, } which see. *Gloss. of Archit.*

SANC'TI-FI-CATE, *v. t.* To sanctify. [*Not in use.*] *Barrow.*

SANC-TI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from Low L. *sanctificatio*, from *sanctifico*. See SANCTIFY.]

1. The act of making holy. In *an evangelical sense*, the act of God's grace by which the affections of men are purified or alienated from sin and the world, and exalted to a supreme love to God; also, the state of being thus purified or sanctified.

God hath from the beginning chosen you to salvation, through *sanctification* of the Spirit and belief of the truth. —2 Thess. ii. 1 Pet. i.

2. The act of consecrating or of setting apart for a sacred purpose; consecration. *Stillingfleet.*

SANC'TI-FI-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made holy; consecrated; set apart for sacred services.

2. Affectedly holy. *Hume.*

SANC'TI-FI-ER, *n.* He that sanctifies or makes holy. In *theology*, the Holy Spirit is, by way of eminence, denominated the *Sanctifier*.

SANC'TI-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *sanctifier*; It. *santificare*; Sp. *santificar*; Low L. *sanctifico*; from *sanctus*, holy, and *facio*, to make.]

1. In *a general sense*, to cleanse, purify, or make holy. *Addison.*

2. To separate, set apart, or appoint, to a holy, sacred, or religious use.

God blessed the seventh day and *sanctified* it.—Gen. ii.

So under the Jewish dispensation, to *sanctify* the altar, the temple, the priests, &c.

3. To purify, to prepare for divine service, and for partaking of holy things. *Exod.* xix.

4. To separate, ordain, and appoint to the work of redemption and the government of the church. *John* x.

5. To cleanse from corruption; to purify from sin; to make holy by detaching the affections from the world and its defilements, and exalting them to a supreme love to God.

Sanctify them through thy truth; thy word is truth.—John xvii. Eph. v.

6. To make the means of holiness; to render productive of holiness or piety.

Those judgments of God are the more welcome, as a means which his mercy hath *sanctified* so to me, as to make me repent of that unjust act. *K. Charles.*

7. To make free from guilt.

That holy man, amazed at what he saw,
Made haste to *sanctify* the bliss by law. *Dryden.*

8. To secure from violation.

Truth guards the poet, *sanctifies* the line. *Pope.*

To sanctify God; to praise and celebrate him as a holy being; to acknowledge and honor his holy majesty, and to reverence his character and laws. *Isa.* viii.

God sanctifies himself, or *his name*, by vindicating his honor from the reproaches of the wicked, and manifesting his glory. *Ezek.* xxxvi.

SANC'TI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making holy; purifying from the defilements of sin; separating to a holy use.

2. *a.* Tending to sanctify; adapted to increase holiness.

SANC'TI-FY-ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner or degree tending to sanctify or make holy.

SANC-TIL'O-QUENT, *a.* [L. *sanctus*, holy, and *loquor*, to speak.]

Discoursing on heavenly things.

SANC-TI-MO'NI-OUS, *a.* [L. *sanctimonia*, from *sanctus*, holy.]

Saintly; having the appearance of sanctity; as, a *sanctimonious* pretense. *L'Estrange.*

SANC-TI-MO'NI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With sanctimony.

SANC-TI-MO'NI-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being sanctimonious; sanctity, or the appearance of it; devoutness.

SANC'TI-MO-NY, *n.* [L. *sanctimonia*.]

Holiness; devoutness; scrupulous austority; sanctity, or the appearance of it. [*Little used.*] *Shak. Ralegh.*

SANC'TION, (sank'shun,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *sanctio*, from *sanctus*, holy, solemn, established.]

1. Ratification; an official act of a superior by which he ratifies and gives validity to the act of some other person or body. A treaty is not valid without the *sanction* of the president and senate.

2. Authority; confirmation derived from testimony, character, influence, or custom.

The strictest professors of reason have added the *sanction* of their testimony. *Watts.*

3. A law or decree. [*Improper.*] *Denham.*

SANC'TION, (sank'shun,) *v. t.* To ratify; to confirm; to give validity or authority to. *Burke.*

SANC'TION-ED, (sank'shund,) *pp.* Ratified; confirmed; authorized.

SANC'TION-ING, *ppr.* Ratifying; authorizing.

SANC'TI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *sanctus*, *sanctitudo*.] Holiness; sacredness. *Milton.*

SANC'TI-TY, *n.* [L. *sanctitas*.]

1. Holiness; state of being sacred or holy. God attributes no *sanctity* to place. *Milton.*

2. Goodness; purity; godliness; as, the *sanctity* of love; *sanctity* of manners. *Shak. Addison.*

3. Sacredness; solemnity; as, the *sanctity* of an oath.

4. A saint or holy being.

About him all the *sanctities* of heaven. [*Unusual.*] *Milton.*

SANC'TU-A-RIZE, *v. t.* [from *sanctuary*.] To shelter by means of a sanctuary or sacred privileges. *Shak.*

[*A bad word, and not used.*]

SANC'TU-A-RY, (sankt'yu-a re,) *n.* [Fr. *sanctuaire*; It. and Sp. *santuario*; L. *sanctuarium*, from *sanctus*, sacred.]

1. A sacred place; particularly, among *the Israelites*, the most retired part of the temple at Jerusalem, called the HOLY OF HOLIES, in which was kept the ark of the covenant, and into which no person was permitted to enter except the high priest, and that only once a year, to intercede for the people. The same name was given to the most sacred part of the tabernacle. *Lev.* i. *Heb.* ix

2. The temple at Jerusalem. 2 *Chron.* xx.

3. A house consecrated to the worship of God; a place where divine service is performed. *Ps.* lxxiii.

Hence *sanctuary* is used for a church.

4. In *Roman Catholic churches*, that part of a church where the altar is placed, encompassed with a balustrade. *Brande.*

5. A place of protection; a sacred asylum. Hence, a *sanctuary-man* is one that resorts to a sanctuary for protection. *Bacon. Shak.*

6. Shelter; protection.

Some relics of painting took *sanctuary* under ground. *Dryden.*

SANC'TUM SANC-TO'RUM, [L.] Most holy place.

SAND, *n.* [Sax. *sand*; G. Sw. and Dan. *sand*; D. *zand*.]

1. Any mass or collection of fine particles of stone, particularly of fine particles of silicious stone, but not strictly reduced to powder or dust.

That finer matter, called *sand*, is no other than very small pebbles. *Woodward.*

2. *Sands*; in *the plural*, tracts of land consisting of sand, like the deserts of Arabia and Africa; as, the Libyan *sands*. *Milton.*

SAND, *v. t.* To sprinkle with sand. It is customary among the common people, in America, to *sand* their floors with white sand.

2. To drive upon the sand. *Burton.*

SAN'DAL, *n.* [Fr. *sandale*; It. *sandalo*; Sp. *sandalia*; L. *sandalium*; Gr. σανδαλιον. Qu. Syr. صن *san*, to shoot. Class Sn, No. 9.]

1. A kind of shoe, consisting of a sole fastened to the foot. The Greek and Roman ladies wore sandals of a rich stuff, ornamented with gold or silver. *Pope. Encyc.*

2. A shoe or slipper worn by the pope and other Roman Catholic prelates when they officiate. A like sandal is worn by several congregations of monks. *Encyc.*

SAN'DAL, SAN'DAL-WOOD, } *n.* [Ar. صندل *sondalin*; Pers. جندل *jondol*.]

The wood of the Santalum album, which is a low tree, having a general resemblance to the Privet or Prim. When the sandal-tree becomes old, the harder central wood acquires a yellow color and great fragrance, while the softer exterior wood remains white and destitute of fragrance. The former is what is called *yellow sandal wood*, and the latter *white sandal-wood*. It is the yellow wood only which is highly esteemed for its perfume, and which is considered so valuable for musical instruments, boxes, cabinets, &c. This article grows chiefly on the coast of Malabar and in the Indian Archipelago. [See also SANDERS.]

SAN'DAL-ED, *a.* Wearing sandals.

SAN'DAL-I-FORM, *a.* Shaped like a sandal or slipper.

SAN'DA-RAC, SAN'DA-RACH, } *n.* [L. *sandaraca*; Ar. سندروس *sandros*.]

1. A resin in white tears, more transparent than those of mastic. There is reason to think that the produce of different plants takes this name when it has the same external characters; but what may more properly be called *sandarach* is believed to be the produce of Callitris quadrivalvis of Roxburgh, and Thyia articulata of Vahl. It is used in powder, and mingled with a little chalk, to prevent ink from sinking or spreading on paper. This is the substance denoted by the Arabic word, and it is also called VARNISH, as it enters into the preparations of varnish.

2. The combination of arsenic and sulphur, called REALGAR, which is the protosulphuret of arsenic.

SAND'-BAG, *n.* A bag filled with sand or earth, used in fortification.

SAND'-BATH, *n.* A bath made by warm or hot sand, with which something is enveloped.

SAND'-BLIND, *a.* Having a defect of sight, by means of which small particles appear to fly before the eyes. *Shak.*

SAND'-BOX, *n.* A box with a perforated top or cover, for sprinkling paper with sand.

2. An evergreen South American tree of the genus Hura. It is said that the pericarp of the fruit will burst, when ripe, with a loud report, and throw the seeds to a distance. *Loudon.*

SAND'-DRIFT, *n.* Drifting sand.

SAND'ED, *pp.* Sprinkled with sand; as, a *sanded* floor.

2. *a.* Covered with sand; barren. *Mortimer.*

3. Marked with small spots; variegated with spots; speckled; of a sandy color, as a hound. *Shak.*

4. Short-sighted. *Shak.*

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SAND'-EEL, *n.* A fish of the genus Ammodytes, belonging to the eel family. Its head is elongated, the upper jaw larger than the under one, the body cylindrical, with scales hardly perceptible, and the tail deeply forked. It usually buries itself in the moist sand after the retiring of the tide. Two species of sand-eel are now recognized, the larger usually measuring from ten to fifteen inches, the smaller scarcely ever exceeding seven or eight inches. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

SAN-DE-MA'NI-AN, *n.* A follower of Robert Sandeman, who held to Antinomian principles. The real founder of the sect was John Glass, whose adherents are called GLASSITES.

SAND'ER-LING, *n.* A small wading bird, allied to the dotterel and to the sandpiper; Arenaria calidris of Meyer. *Jardine.*

SAND'ERS, *n.* The red sanders wood, sometimes called *red sandal wood*, is the produce of a lofty tree, the Pterocarpus Santalinus, a native of India. This wood has a bright garnet-red color, and is used for its coloring matter. *P. Cyc.*

SAN'DE-VER, } *n.* [Fr. *sain de verre*, or *saint de verre*,
SAN'DI-VER, } dross or recrement of glass.]

Glass-gall; a whitish salt which is cast up from the materials of glass in fusion, and, floating on the top, is skimmed off. It is used by gilders of iron, and in the fusion of several ores. It is said to be good for cleansing the skin, and, taken internally, is detergent. *Encyc.*

SAND'-FLOOD, *n.* A vast body of sand moving or borne along the deserts of Arabia. *Bruce.*

SAND'-HEAT, *n.* The heat of warm sand in chemical operations.

SAND'I-NESS, *n.* [from *sandy.*] The state of being sandy; as, the *sandiness* of a road.

2. The state of being of a sandy color.

SAND'ING, *ppr.* Sprinkling or covering with sand.

SAND'ISH, *a.* [from *sand.*] Approaching the nature of sand; loose; not compact. *Evelyn.*

SAND'IX, *n.* A kind of minium or red lead, made of ceruse, but inferior to the true minium. *Encyc.*

SAND'PA-PER, *n.* Paper covered on one side with a fine gritty substance, for smoothing and polishing.

SAND'PI-PER, *n.* A name common to several species of wading birds of the woodcock and snipe family, belonging to the genera Totanus and Tringa. *Jardine.*

SAND'STONE, *n.* [*sand* and *stone.*] Sandstone is, in most cases, composed chiefly of grains of quartz united by a cement, calcareous, marly, argillaceous, or even silicious. The texture of some kinds is loose, of others close; the fracture is granular or earthy. *Cleaveland.*

Sandstones usually consist of the materials of older rocks, as granite, broken up and comminuted, and afterward deposited again. *Olmsted.*

SAND'WICH, *n.* Two pieces of bread and butter, with a thin slice of ham or other salt meat between them; said to have been a favorite dish of the Earl of Sandwich. *Grose.*

SAND'WORT, (-wurt,) *n.* A small plant of the genus Arenaria. *Loudon.*

SAND'Y, *a.* [Sax. *sandig.*]

1. Abounding with sand; full of sand; covered or sprinkled with sand; as, a *sandy* desert or plain; a *sandy* road or soil.

2. Consisting of sand; not firm or solid; as, a *sandy* foundation.

3. Of the color of sand; of a yellowish-red color; as, *sandy* hair.

SANE, *a.* [L. *sanus*, Eng. *sound*; D. *gezond*; G. *gesund.* This is the Eng. *sound*, Sax. *sund.* See SOUND.]

1. Sound; not disordered or shattered; healthy; as, a *sane* body.

2. Sound; not disordered; having the regular exercise of reason and other faculties of the mind; as, a *sane* person; a person of a *sane* mind.

SANE'NESS, *n.* State of being sane or of sound mind.

SANG, *pret.* of SING.

SAN''GA-REE', *n.* Wine and water sweetened and spiced.

SANG FROID, (säng-frwä,) *n.* [Fr., cold blood.] Coolness; freedom from agitation or excitement of mind.

2. Indifference.

SAN'GI-AC, *n.* A Turkish governor of a sangiacate, or district forming part of a pashawlic. *Brande.*

SAN'GI-A-CATE, *n.* A division of a Turkish pashawlic. *Brande.*

SAN''GUIF'ER-OUS, (sang-gwif'er-us,) *a.* [L. *sanguifer*; *sanguis*, blood, and *fero*, to carry.]

Conveying blood. The *sanguiferous* vessels are the arteries and veins.

SAN''GUI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *sanguis*, blood, and *facio*, to make.]

In *the animal economy*, the production of blood; the conversion of chyle into blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SAN''GUI-FI-ER, *n.* A producer of blood. *Floyer.*

SAN''GUIF'LU-OUS, *a.* [L. *sanguis*, blood, and *fluo*, to flow.]

Floating or running with blood.

SAN''GUI-FY, (sang'gwe-fi,) *v. i.* To produce blood.

SAN''GUI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Producing blood.

SAN''GUIN-A-RI-LY, *adv.* In a bloodthirsty manner.

SAN''GUIN-A-RY, (sang'gwin-a-re,) *a.* [Fr. *sanguinaire*; L. *sanguinarius*, from *sanguis*, blood.]

1. Bloody; attended with much bloodshed; murderous; as, a *sanguinary* war, contest, or battle.

2. Bloodthirsty; cruel; eager to shed blood.

Passion — makes us brutal and *sanguinary.* *Broome.*

SAN''GUIN-A-RY, *n.* A plant of the genus Sanguinaria; bloodwort. *Ash.*

SAN''GUINE, (sang'gwin,) *a.* [Fr. *sanguin*; L. *sanguineus*, from *sanguis*, blood.]

1. Red; having the color of blood; as, a *sanguine* color or countenance. *Dryden. Milton.*

2. Abounding with blood; plethoric; as, a *sanguine* habit of body. [*Technical.*]

3. Warm; ardent; as, a *sanguine* temper.

4. Confident. He is *sanguine* in his expectations of success.

SAN''GUINE, *n.* Blood color. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SAN''GUINE, *v. t.* To stain with blood. [But ENSANGUINE is generally used.]

2. To stain or varnish with a blood color.

SAN''GUINE-LESS, *a.* Destitute of blood; pale.

[*A bad word, and little used.*]

SAN''GUINE-LY, (sang'gwin-le,) *adv.* Ardently; with confidence of success. *Chesterfield.*

SAN''GUINE-NESS, *n.* Redness; color of blood in the skin; as, *sanguineness* of countenance.

2. Fullness of blood; plethory; as, *sanguineness* of habit.

3. Ardor; heat of temper; confidence. *Decay of Piety.*

SAN''GUIN'E-OUS, *a.* [L. *sanguineus.*]

1. Abounding with blood; plethoric. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Constituting blood. *Brown.*

SAN''GUIN'I-TY, for SANGUINENESS, is not in use. *Swift.*

SAN''GUIN-IV'OR-OUS, *a.* [L. *sanguis*, blood, and *voro*, to eat.]

Eating or subsisting on blood.

SAN-GUIN'O-LENT, *a.* Bloody.

SAN''GUI-SUGE, *n.* [L. *sanguisuga*; *sanguis*, blood, and *sugo*, to suck.]

The blood-sucker; a leech, or horse-leech. *Encyc.*

SAN'HE-DRIM, *n.* [Low L. *synedrium*; Gr. *συνέδριον*; *συν*, with, together, and *ἕδρα*, seat.]

The great council of the Jews, which consisted of seventy-one or seventy-two members, and decided the most important causes, both ecclesiastical and civil. *P. Cyc.*

SAN'I-CLE, *n.* [from L. *sano*, to heal.]

Self-heal; the popular name of several species of the genus Sanicula; and it is said also of some species of Saxifragn and Certora. It has likewise the popular name Herchera Americana, in some parts of the United States. The American Bastard Sanicle is a species of Mitella.

SA'NI-ES, *n.* [L.] A thin, reddish discharge from wounds or sores; a serous matter, less thick and white than pus, and having a slight tinge of red.

SA'NI-OUS, *a.* [from *sanies.*] Pertaining to sanies, or partaking of its nature and appearance; thin and serous, with a slight bloody tinge; as, the *sanious* matter of an ulcer.

2. Excreting or effusing a thin, serous, reddish matter; as, a *sanious* ulcer. *Wiseman.*

SAN'I-TA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to or designed to secure health; as, *sanitary* regulations.

SAN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *sanitas.* See SANE.]

Soundness; *particularly*, a sound state of mind; the state of a mind in the perfect exercise of reason. *Shak.*

SAN'JAK, *n.* See SANGIAC.

SANK, *pret.* of SINK, but nearly obsolete.

SAN'NAH, *n.* The name of certain kinds of India muslin.

SANS, *prep.* [Fr.] Without. *Shak.*

SAN'SCRIT, *n.* According to H. T. Colebrooke, *Sanscrit* signifies the polished dialect. It is sometimes written SHANSCRIT, and in other ways. *Asiat. Res.* 7, 200.]

The ancient language of Hindoostan, from which are formed all the modern languages or dialects of the great peninsula of India. It is the language of the Bramins, and in this are written the ancient books of the country; but it is now obsolete. It is from the same stock as the ancient Persic, Greek, and Latin, and all the present languages of Europe.

SANS CU-LOTTES', (säng ku-lot',) [Fr., without breeches.] Ragged fellows; a name of reproach given in the first French revolution to the extreme republican party.

SANS-CU'LOT-TISM, *n.* Extreme republican principles.

SANS SOU-CI', (säng-soo-see',) [Fr.] Without care; free and easy.

SAN'TA-LIN, *n.* The coloring matter of red sanders wood, obtained by digesting the rasped wood in alcohol, and adding water. *Brande.*

SAN'TER. See SAUNTER.

SAN'TON, *n.* A Turkish priest; a kind of dervis, regarded by the vulgar as a saint. *Herbert.*

SAN'TO-NIN, *n.* A proximate vegetable principle obtained from the seed of the Artemisia santonica, or southernwood, white, crystallizable, and bitterish. *P. Cyc.*

SAP, *n.* [Sax. *sæp*; D. *zap*; G. *saft*; Sw. *saft, safve*; Dan. *saft, save*; Fr. *seve*; Arm. *sabr*; probably from softness or flowing. Qu. Pers. زبه *zabah*, a flowing.]

1. The juice of plants of any kind. The ascending sap flows in the vessels of the alburnum or sap-wood, and is colorless, while the descending sap flows in the vessels of the liber or inner bark, and is often colored. This remark, however, is applicable to exogenous plants only. From the *sap* of a species of maple is made sugar of a good quality by evaporation.

2. The alburnum of a tree; the exterior part of the wood, next to the bark.

[*A sense in general use in New England.*]

SAP, *v. t.* [Fr. *saper*; It. *zappare*; Arm. *sappa*; It. *zappa*, a spade; *zappone*, a mattock. The primary sense is, probably, to dig or to thrust.]

1. To undermine; to subvert by digging or wearing away; to mine.

Their dwellings were *sapped* by floods. *Dryden.*

2. To undermine; to subvert by removing the foundation of. Discontent *saps* the foundation of happiness. Intrigue and corruption *sap* the constitution of a free government.

SAP, *v. i.* To proceed by mining, or by secretly undermining.

Both assaults are carried on by *sapping.* *Tatler.*

SAP, *n.* In *sieges*, a trench for undermining; or an approach made to a fortified place by digging under cover of gabions, &c. The single *sap* has only a single parapet; the double has one on each side, and the flying is made with gabions, &c. In all *saps*, traverses are left to cover the men. *Encyc.*

SAP'A-JOU, } *n.* The sapajous form a division of the
SAP'A-JO, } monkey family, including such of the monkeys of America as have prehensile tails. *P. Cyc.*

SA-PAN'-WOOD, *n.* A dye-wood yielded by a species of Cæsalpinia, a thorny tree of Southern Asia and the neighboring islands. It resembles Brazil wood in color and properties. *P. Cyc.*

SAP'-CO'LOR, (-kul'lur,) *n.* An expressed vegetable juice inspissated by slow evaporation, for the use of painters, as sap-green, &c. *Parke.*

SAP'-GREEN, *n.* A light-green pigment prepared from the juice of the ripe berries of the Rhamnus catharticus or buckthorn. *Francis.*

SAP'ID, *a.* [L. *sapidus*, from *sapio*, to taste.]

Tasteful; tastable; having the power of affecting the organs of taste; as, *sapid* water. *Brown. Arbuthnot.*

SA-PID'I-TY, } *n.* Taste; tastefulness; savor; the
SAP'ID NESS, } quality of affecting the organs of taste; as, the *sapidness* of water or fruit. *Boyle.*

SA'PI-ENCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *sapientia*, from *sapio*, to taste, to know.]

Wisdom; sageness; knowledge.

Still has gratitude and *sapience*
To spare the folks that give him ha'pence. *Swift.*

SA'PI-ENT, *a.* Wise; sage; discerning.

There the *sapient* king held dalliance. *Milton.*

SA-PI-EN'TIAL, (-shal,) *a.* Affording wisdom or instructions for wisdom. [*Not much used.*] *Bp. Richardson.*

SA'PI-ENT-LY, *adv.* Wisely; sagaciously.

SAP'LESS, *a.* [from *sap.*] Destitute of sap; as, a *sapless* tree or branch. *Swift. Shak.*

2. Dry; *old*; husky; as, a *sapless* usurer. *Dryden.*

SAP'LING, *n.* [from *sap.*] A young tree.

Nurse the *saplings* tall. *Milton.*

SAP-O-DIL'LA, } *n.* In *botany*, the distinctive term
ZAP-O-TIL'LA, } for one of the two varieties of Sapota Achras, (Miller.) Also, the popular name of the same variety; but it is likewise applied, by many, to both varieties. Sapota Achras is a large, tall, and straight tree, without branches for more than sixty or seventy feet. It belongs to the natural order Sapotaceæ, (Lindley,) and is a native of Meridional America. Its bark is used in medicine as an astringent.

Sapodilla plum; the fruit of Sapota Achras, which is variable in size and form, being globose, oval, or ovate, and about the size of an ordinary quince. Its rind is rough, brittle, and of a dull-brown color; its flesh is a dirty yellowish-white, very soft, and deliciously sweet. It is eatable only when it begins to be spotted, and then it is much used in desserts. The seeds are dark-colored and shining, and are used in medicine as a diuretic.

SAP-O-NA'CEOUS, *a.* [from L. *sapo*, soap.]

Soapy; resembling soap; having the qualities of

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soap. *Saponaceous* bodies are compounds of an acid and a base, and are in reality a kind of salt.

SAP'O-NA-RY, *a.* Saponaceous.

SA-PON-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* Conversion into soap.

SA-PON'I-FI-ED, *pp* Converted into soap.

SA-PON'I-FY, *v. t.* [L. *sapo*, soap, and *facio*, to make.]

To convert into soap. *Ure.*

SAP'O-NIN, *n.* A peculiar substance from the root of Saponaria officinalis or soapwort. It is the cause of the lather which the root forms with water. *Brande.*

SAP'O-NULE, *n.* An imperfect soap formed by the action of an alkali upon an essential oil.

SA'POR, *n.* [L.] Taste; savor; relish; the power of affecting the organs of taste.

There is some *sapor* in all aliments. *Brown.*

SAP-O-RIF'IC, *a.* [Fr. *saporifique*; from L. *sapor* and *facio*, to make.]

Having the power to produce taste; producing taste. *Bailey. Johnson.*

SAP-O-ROS'I-TY, *n.* The quality of a body by which it excites the sensation of taste.

SAP'O-ROUS, *a.* Having taste; yielding some kind of taste. *Bailey.*

SA-PO'TA, *n.* In *botany*, the name of a tree or plant of the genus Achras.

SAP-PA-DIL'LO-TREE, *n.* The popular name of a tree of the genus Sloanea. *Fam. of Plants. Lee.*

SAP'PARE, *n.* A mineral or species of earth, the kyanite; called by Haüy, *disthene.* *Ure.*

SAP'PED, (sapt,) *pp.* Undermined; subverted.

SAP'PER, *n.* One who saps. In *an army*, sappers and miners are employed in working at saps, building and repairing fortifications, &c. *P. Cyc.*

SAP'PHIC, (saf'ik,) *a.* Pertaining to Sappho, a Grecian poetess; as, *Sapphic* odes; *Sapphic* verse. The Sapphic verse consists of eleven syllables in five feet, of which the first, fourth, and fifth are trochees, the second a spondee, and the third a dactyl. The Sapphic strophe consists of three Sapphic verses followed by an Adonic. *Brande.*

SAP'PHIRE, (saf'fire *or* saf'fer,) *n.* [L. *sapphirus*; Gr. σαπφειρος; from the Ar. سفر *safara*, to scrape, to shine, to be fair, open, beautiful; Ch. Syr. and Sam. to scrape, to shave.]

Pure, crystallized alumina. It occurs in hexagonal crystals, and also in grains and massive. The name *sapphire* is usually restricted to the blue crystals, while the bright red are called *oriental ruby*; the amethystine, *oriental amethyst*; the dull, massive varieties, *corundum* or *emery*.

Sapphire is next in hardness to the diamond. *Dana.*

SAP'PHIR-INE, *a.* Resembling sapphire; made of sapphire; having the qualities of sapphire. *Boyle.*

n. A mineral of a pale-blue or green color, somewhat resembling sapphire; considered by some as a variety of spinel. *Dana.*

SAP'PI-NESS, *n.* [from *sappy.*] The state or quality of being full of sap; succulence; juiciness.

SAP'PING, *ppr.* Undermining; subverting.

SAP'PY, *a.* [Sax. *sæpig.*]

1. Abounding with sap; juicy; succulent.

2. Young; not firm; weak. [*Mortimer.*

When he had passed this weak and *sappy* age. *Hayward.*

3. Weak in intellect.

SAP'PY, *a.* [Qr. Gr. σηπω, to putrefy.]

Musty; tainted. [*Not in use.*]

SA-PROPH'A-GANS, *n. pl.* A tribe of coleopterous insects which feed on animal and vegetable substances in a state of decomposition. *Brande.*

SAP'-SA'GO, *n.* A kind of cheese made in Switzerland, having a dark-green color and agreeable flavor. *Farm. Encyc.*

SAP'-TUBE, *n.* A vessel that conveys sap, *De Candolle.*

SAP'-WOOD, *n.* The alburnum, or exterior part of the wood of a tree, next to the bark.

SAR'A-BA-ITE, *n.* One of a sect of oriental monks who secede from ordinary monastic life.

SAR'A-BAND, *n.* [Sp. *zarabanda*; Port. and It. *sarabanda*; Fr. *sarabande.*]

A grave, Spanish dance to an air in triple time; also, the air itself. *Dict de l'Acad.*

SAR'A-CEN, *n.* An Arabian; so called from *sara*, a desert.

SAR-A-CEN'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the Saracens,
SAR-A-CEN'IC-AL, } inhabitants of Arabia.

2. Denoting the architecture of the Saracens, the modern Gothic. *Johnson.*

SAR'CASM, *n.* [L. *sarcasmus*; Gr. σαρκασμος, from σαρκαζω, to deride or sneer at; primarily, to flay or pluck off the skin.]

A keen, reproachful expression; a satirical remark or expression, uttered with some degree of scorn or contempt; a taunt; a gibe. Of this we have an example in the remark of the Jews respecting Christ, on the cross, "He saved others, himself he can not save."

SAR-CAS'TIC, } *a.* Bitterly satirical; scornfully
SAR-CAS'TIC-AL, } severe; taunting.

What a fierce and *sarcastic* reprehension would this have drawn from the friendship of the world! *South.*

SAR-CAS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a sarcastic manner; with scornful satire. *South.*

SARCE'NET, *n.* [Qu. *saracenicum* or *saracen*, silk.]

A species of fine, thin, woven silk. *Dryden.*

SAR'CO-CARP, *n.* [Gr. σαρξ and καρπος.]

In *botany*, the fleshy part of a drupaceous pericarp, situated between the integument, or skin, and the putamen, endocarp, or stone. *Lindley.*

SAR'CO-CELE, *n.* [Gr. σαρξ, flesh, and κηλη, tumor.]

A fleshy and firm tumor of a testicle, with a simple vascular texture, not inflammatory. It is the Sarcoma vasculosum of Good.

SAR'CO-COL, } *n.* [Gr., compounded of σαρξ,
SAR'CO-COL-LA, } flesh, and κολλα, glue.]

A semi-transparent, solid substance, imported from Arabia and Persia in grains of a light-yellow or red color. It is an inspissated sap, supposed to be produced by a species of Penæa. It has its name from its supposed use in healing wounds and ulcers. *Encyc.*

SAR'CO-LINE, *a.* [Gr. σαρξ, flesh.]

In *mineralogy*, flesh-colored. *Shepard.*

SAR'CO-LITE, *n.* [flesh-stone.] A name of a variety of analcime from Vesuvius. It has been also applied to a variety of chabasite, and to the mineral Humboldtite. *Dana.*

SAR-CO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to sarcology.

SAR-COL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. σαρξ, flesh, and λογος, discourse.]

That part of anatomy which treats of the soft parts of the body, as the muscles, fat, intestines, vessels, &c. *Encyc.*

SAR-CO'MA, *n.* [Gr., from σαρξ, flesh.]

Any fleshy and firm tumor not inflammatory, attended with dull sensations and sluggish growth. There are numerous varieties of sarcoma.

SAR-COPH'A-GOUS, (-kof'a-gus,) *a.* [See SARCOPHAGUS.] Feeding on flesh; flesh-eating. *Dict.*

SAR-COPH'A-GUS, (-kof'a-gus,) *n.* [L., from Gr. σαρκοφαγος; σαρξ, flesh, and φαγω, to eat.]

1. A species of stone used among the Greeks for making coffins, which was so called because it consumed the flesh of bodies deposited in it within a few weeks. It is otherwise called *lapis Assius* or *Assian stone*, and said to be found at Assos, a city of Lycia. Hence,

2. A stone coffin, or tomb, in which the ancients deposited bodies which they chose not to burn. *Pliny. Smith's Dict.*

SAR-COPH'A-GY, (-kof'a-je,) *n.* [Supra.] The practice of eating flesh. *Brown.*

SAR-COT'IC, *a.* [Gr. σαρξ, flesh.]

In *surgery*, producing or generating flesh.

SAR-COT'IC, *n.* A medicine or application which promotes the growth of flesh; an incarnative. *Coxe.*

SAR-CU-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *sarculatio*, a raking.]

A raking or weeding with a rake.

SAR'DA-CHATE, *n.* A sort of agate containing sard. *Dana.*

SARD, } *n.* A mineral, a variety of chalcedony,
SAR'DOIN, } which has a rich brownish-red color, but when held between the eye and the light, appears of a deep blood red; carnelian. *Ure.*

SAR'DEL, } *n.* [L. *sardius*; Gr. σαρδιον; from
SAR'DINE, } *Sardis*, in Asia Minor, now *Sart.*]
SAR'DI-US, }

A precious stone. One of this kind was set in Aaron's breastplate. *Exod.* xxviii.

SAR'DINE, *n.* A Mediterranean fish of the herring family, Engraulis meletta. It is often prepared like the anchovy, as a delicacy. *P. Cyc.*

SAR-DIN'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the island, kingdom, or people of Sardinia.

SAR-DON'IC, *a.* An epithet applied to that forced, heartless, or bitter laugh, or grin, which but ill conceals a person's real feelings. It is derived from the *Sardonicus risus*, (Sardonic or Sardonian laugh,) a spasmodic affection of the muscles of the face, giving it a horrible appearance of laughter, and said to be produced by eating the Herba sardonica, a species of ranunculus, that grows in Sardinia. It often occurs in tetanus or locked-jaw and other convulsive affections. *P. Cyc.*

SAR-DON'IC, *a.* Denoting a kind of linen made at Colchis. *Bryant.*

SAR'DO-NYX, *n.* [L. *sardonyches*, from Gr. σαρδονυξ, from *Sardis*, a city of Asia Minor, and ονυξ, a nail; so named, according to Pliny, from the resemblance of its color to the flesh under the nail. Plin. Lib. 37, 6.]

A silicious stone or gem, nearly allied to onyx. Its color is a reddish yellow, or nearly orange. We are informed that the yellow or orange-colored agate, with an undulating surface, is now often called *sardonix.* *Encyc. Cleaveland.*

SAR'I-GUE, *n.* The popular name of Didelphis opossum, a marsupial mammal of Cayenne, nearly allied to the Virginian opossum.

SARK, *n.* [Sax. *syrc.*]

1. In *Scotland*, a shirt.

2. A shark. [*Not used.*]

SAR'LAC, *n.* The Bos Pœphagus or grunniens, the grunting ox of Tartary.

SAR-MA'TIAN, } *a.* Pertaining to Sarmatia and its
SAR-MAT'IC, } inhabitants, the ancestors of the Russians and Poles.

SAR'MENT, *n.* A prostrate filiform stem, or runner, as of the strawberry. *Lindley.*

SAR-MEN-TOSE', } *a.* [L. *sarmentosus*, from *sarmen-*
SAR-MEN'TOUS, } *tum*, a twig.]

A sarmentose stem, in *botany*, is one that is long and filiform, and almost naked, or having only leaves in bunches at the joints or knots, where it strikes root; a runner. *Martyn.*

SARN, *n.* A British word for pavement or stepping-stones.

SA-RON'IC, *a.* Denoting a gulf of Greece between Attica and Sparta. *D'Anville.*

SAR'PLAR, *n.* A sarplar of wool is a sack containing 80 tod; a tod contains two stone of 14 pounds each. *Encyc.*

SAR'PLI-ER, *n.* [Fr. *serpillière.*]

Canvas, or a packing cloth. *Bailey.*

SAR'A-SIN, } *n.* A plant, a kind of birthwort.
SAR'RA-SINE, } *Bailey.*

2. A portcullis or herse.

SAR-SA-PA-RIL'LA, } *n.* A plant, a species of Smi-
SAR'SA, } lax, whose root is valued in medicine for its mucilaginous and farinaceous or demulcent qualities. *Encyc.*

SARSE, *n.* [Qu. *sarcenet*, or Fr. *sas.*]

A fine sieve; usually written SEARCE or SEARSE. [*Little used.*]

SARSE, *v. t.* [from the noun.] To sift through a sarse. [*Little used.*]

SART, *n.* A piece of woodland turned into arable. [*Not used in America.*] *Bailey.*

SAR-TO'RI-US, *n.* [L. *sartor*, a tailor.]

The muscle which throws one leg across the other, called the TAILOR'S MUSCLE.

SASH, *n.* [An Arabic word signifying a band. But this word, when it signifies a frame, is referred by Ash and Bailey to the French *chassis*, a frame for a window, which is the *chase* of a printing press also. Johnson and his followers mistake the meaning of the word.]

1. A belt worn for ornament. Sashes are worn by military officers, as badges of distinction, round the waist or over the shoulders. They are usually of silk, variously made and ornamented.

2. The frame of a window in which the lights or panes of glass are set.

SASH'-FRAME, *n.* The frame in which sashes are set for glass.

SASH'OON, *n.* A kind of leather stuffing put into a boot for the wearer's ease. *Ainsworth.*

SAS'SA-FRAS, *n.* [L. *saxifraga*; *saxum*, a stone, and *frango*, to break.]

A tree, the Laurus sassafras of Linnæus, whose bark has an aromatic smell and taste.

SASSE, (sas,) *n.* [D. *sas.*]

A sluice, canal, or lock, on a navigable river; a word found in old British statutes. *Todd.*

SAS'SO-LIN, } *n.* Native boracic acid, found in
SAS'SO-LINE, } saline incrustations on the borders of hot springs near Sasso, in the territory of Florence. *Klaproth. Brande.*

SAS'TRA, *n.* Among *the Hindoos*, a law or institutes; applied particularly to institutes of religion, considered as of divine authority. The word is also applied, in a wider sense, to treatises containing the laws or institutes of the various arts and sciences, as rhetoric, &c. [See SHASTRA and SHASTER.] *Wilson's Sanscrit Dictionary.*

SAT, *pret.* of SIT.

SA'TAN, *n.* [Heb., an adversary.] The grand adversary of man; the devil or prince of darkness; the chief of the fallen angels.

SA-TAN'IC, } *a.* Having the qualities of Satan;
SA-TAN'IC-AL, } resembling Satan; extremely malicious or wicked; devilish; infernal.

Detest the slander which, with a *satanic* smile, exults over the character it has ruined. *Dwight.*

SA-TAN'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With the wicked and malicious spirit of Satan; diabolically. *Hammond.*

SA'TAN-ISM, *n.* The evil and malicious disposition of Satan; a diabolical spirit.

SA'TAN-IST, *n.* A very wicked person. [*Little used.*]

SATCH'EL, *n.* [See SACHEL.] A little sack or bag.

SATE, *v. t.* [L. *satio*; It. *saziare*; Port. and Sp. *saciar*; Fr. *rassasier*; allied to *set.* The primary sense is, to stuff, to fill, from crowding, driving.]

To satiate; to satisfy appetite; to glut; to feed beyond natural desire.

While the vultures *sate*
Their maws with full repast. *Philips.*

SATE, (sat,) old *pret.* of SIT, for SAT. *Shak. Milton.*

SAT'ED, *pp.* Filled; glutted; satiated.

SATE'LESS, *a.* Insatiable; not capable of being satisfied.

SAT'EL-LITE, *n.* [Fr. and It. *satellite*; L. *satelles*, Qu. its alliance to *sit* or *side.*]

1. A secondary planet or moon; a small planet revolving round another. In *the solar system*, eighteen *satellites* have been discovered. The earth has *one*,

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called the *moon*, Jupiter *four*, Saturn *seven*, and Herschel *six*. *Morse.*

2. A follower; an obsequious attendant or dependent.

SAT-EL-LI'TIOUS, (-lish'us,) *a.* Consisting of satellites. *Cheyne.*

SĀ'TIATE, (sā'shāte,) *v. t.* [L. *satiatus*, from *satio*. See SATE.]

1. To fill; to satisfy appetite or desire; to feed to the full, or to furnish enjoyment to the extent of desire; as, to *satiate* appetite or sense.

2. To fill to the extent of want; as, to *satiate* the earth or plants with water.

3. To glut; to fill beyond natural desire.

He may be *satiated*, but not satisfied. *Norris.*

4. To gratify desire to the utmost.

I may yet survive the malice of my enemies, although they should be *satiated* with my blood. *K. Charles.*

5. To saturate. [*Now unusual.*] [See SATURATE.] *Newton.*

SĀ'TIATE, *a.* Filled to satiety; glutted; followed by *with* or *of*. The former is most common; as, *satiate of* applause. [*Unusual.*] *Pope.*

SĀ-TI-Ā'TION, (sā-she-ā'shun,) *n.* The state of being filled. *Whitaker.*

SA-TI'E-TY, *n.* [Fr. *satieté*; L. *satietas*. See SATE.] *Properly*, fullness of gratification, either of the appetite or any sensual desire; but it usually implies fullness beyond desire; an excess of gratification which excites wearisomeness or loathing; state of being glutted.

In all pleasures there is *satiety*. *Hakewill.*
But thy words, with grace divine
Imbued, bring to their sweetness no *satiety*. *Milton.*

SAT'IN, *n.* [Fr. *satin*; W. *sidan*, satin or silk; Sw. *siden*; Port. and Sp. *seda*; It. *seta*; Gr. and L. *sindon*; Ch. and Heb. סדין; Ar. سدانة *sidanah*.]

A species of glossy silk cloth, of a thick, close texture.

SAT-I-NET', *n.* A thin species of satin.

2. A particular kind of cloth made of cotton warp and woolen filling.

SAT'IN-FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant of the genus Lunaria.

SAT'IN-SPAR, *n.* A fine fibrous variety of carbonate of lime, having a pearly luster. *Dana.*

SAT'IN-WOOD, *n.* A hard, lemon-colored wood from India, of a fragrant odor, used in cabinet-work. *Francis.*

SAT'ING, *ppr.* Filling; glutting; satiating.

SAT'IRE, *n.* [Fr. *satire*; Sp. and L. *satira*; so named from sharpness, pungency. See SATYRIASIS.]

1. A discourse or poem in which wickedness or folly is exposed with severity. It differs from LAMPOON and PASQUINADE, in being general rather than personal. *Johnson.*

2. Keenness and severity of remark. It differs from SARCASM in not expressing contempt or scorn.

SA-TIR'IC, SA-TIR'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *satiricus*; Fr. *satirique*.]

1. Belonging to satire; conveying satire; as, a *satiric* style.

2. Censorious; severe in language. *Bacon.*

SA-TIR'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With severity of remark; with invective; with intention to censure.

SAT'IR-IST, *n.* One who writes satire.

Wycherley, in his writings, is the sharpest *satirist* of his time. *Granville.*

SAT'IR-IZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *satiriser*.] To censure with keenness or severity.

It is as hard to *satirize* well a man of distinguished vices, as to praise well a man of distinguished virtues. *Swift.*

SAT'IR-IZ-ED, *pp.* Severely censured.

SAT'IR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Censuring with severity.

SAT-IS-FAC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *satisfactio*; It. *soddisfazione*. See SATISFY.]

1. That state of the mind which results from the full gratification of desire; repose of mind or contentment with present possession and enjoyment. Sensual pleasure affords no permanent *satisfaction*.

2. The act of pleasing or gratifying.

The mind having a power to suspend the execution and *satisfaction* of its desires. *Locke.*

3. Repose of the mind on the certainty of any thing; that state which results from relief, from suspense, doubt, or uncertainty; conviction.

What *satisfaction* can you have? *Shak.*

4. Gratification; that which pleases.

Exchanging solid quiet to obtain
The windy *satisfaction* of the brain. *Dryden.*

5. That which satisfies; amends; recompense; compensation; indemnification; atonement. *Satisfaction* for damages must be an equivalent but *satisfaction*, in many cases, may consist in concession or apology.

6. Payment; discharge; as, to receive a sum in full *satisfaction* of a debt; to enter *satisfaction* on record.

SAT-IS-FAC'TIVE, *a.* Giving satisfaction. [*Little used, or not at all.*] *Brown.*

SAT-IS-FAC'TO-RI-LY, *adv.* In a manner to give satisfaction or content.

2. In a manner to impress conviction or belief. The crime was *satisfactorily* proved.

SAT-IS-FAC'TO-RI-NESS, *n.* The power of satisfying or giving content; as, the *satisfactoriness* of pleasure or enjoyment. *Boyle.*

SAT-IS-FAC'TO-RY, *a.* [Fr. *satisfactoire*; Sp. *satisfactorio*.]

1. Giving or producing satisfaction; yielding content; *particularly*, relieving the mind from doubt or uncertainty, and enabling it to rest with confidence; as, to give a *satisfactory* account of any remarkable transaction. A judge seeks for *satisfactory* evidence of guilt before he condemns.

2. Making amends, indemnification, or recompense; causing to cease from claims and to rest content; atoning; as, to make *satisfactory* compensation, or a *satisfactory* apology for an offense.

A most wise and sufficient means of salvation by the *satisfactory* and meritorious death and obedience of the incarnate Son of God, Jesus Christ. *Sanderson.*

SAT'IS-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That may be satisfied.

SAT'IS-FI-ED, (-fīde,) *pp.* Having the desires fully gratified; made content.

SAT'IS-FI-ER, *n.* One that gives satisfaction.

SAT'IS-FY, *v. t.* [L. *satisfacio*; *satis*, enough, and *facio*, to make; Fr. *satisfaire*; It. *soddisfare*; Sp. *satisfacer*; G. *satt*, D. *zat*, Dan. *sat*, filled, satisfied.]

1. To gratify wants, wishes, or desires to the full extent; to supply possession or enjoyment till no more is desired. The demands of hunger may be easily *satisfied*; but who can *satisfy* the passion for money or honor?

2. To supply fully what is necessary and demanded by natural law; as, to *satisfy* with rain the desolate and waste ground. *Job* xxxviii.

3. To pay to content; to recompense or indemnify to the full extent of claims; as, to *satisfy* demands.

He is well paid that is well *satisfied*. *Shak.*

4. To appease by punishment; as, to *satisfy* rigor. *Milton.*

5. To free from doubt, suspense, or uncertainty; to cause the mind to rest in confidence by ascertaining the truth; as, to *satisfy* one's self by inquiry.

6. To convince. A jury must be *satisfied* of the guilt of a man before they can justly condemn him.

The standing evidences of the truth of the gospel are in themselves most firm, solid, and *satisfying*. *Atterbury.*

7. To pay; to discharge; as, to *satisfy* an execution.

Debts due to the United States are to be first *satisfied*. *Wirt.*

SAT'IS-FY, *v. i.* To give content. Earthly good never *satisfies*.

2. To feed or supply to the full.

3. To make payment.

[But the intransitive use of this verb is generally elliptical.]

SAT'IS-FY-ING, *ppr.* Giving content; feeding or supplying to the full extent of desire; convincing; paying.

SAT'IS-FY-ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner tending to satisfy.

SĀ'TIVE, *a.* [L. *sativus*, from *sero*, *satum*, to sow.] Sown in gardens. *Evelyn.*

SĀ'TRAP or **SAT'RAP**, *n.* In *Persia*, the governor of a province. *P. Cyc.*

SAT'RA-PAL, *a.* Pertaining to a satrap or a satrapy. *Mitford.*

SAT'RA-PESS, *n.* A female satrap. *Mitford.*

SAT'RA-PY, *n.* The government or jurisdiction of a satrap. *D'Anville. Milton.*

SAT'U-RA-BLE, *a.* [See SATURATE.] That may be saturated; capable of saturation. *Grew.*

SAT'U-RANT, *a.* [L. *saturans*,] Saturating; impregnating to the full.

SAT'U-RANT, *n.* In *medicine*, a substance which neutralizes the acid in the stomach. *Coxe.*

SAT'U-RĀTE, (sat'yu-rāte,) *v. t.* [L. *saturo*, from *satur*, filled; *satio*, to feed to the full. See SATE.]

1. To impregnate or unite with till no more can be received. Thus an acid *saturates* an alkali, and an alkali *saturates* an acid, when the solvent can contain no more of the dissolving body.

2. To supply or fill to fullness. *Thomson.*

SAT'U-RĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Supplied to fullness.

SAT'U-RĀ-TING, *ppr.* Supplying to fullness.

SAT-U-RĀ'TION, *n.* In *a general sense*, a filling or supply to fullness. In *chemistry*, the union, combination, or impregnation of one body with another by natural attraction or affinity, till the receiving body can contain no more; or solution continued till the solvent can contain no more. The *saturation* of an alkali by an acid is by one sort of affinity; the *saturation* of water by salt, is by another sort of affinity, called solution.

SAT'UR-DAY, *n.* [Sax. *Sater-dæg*; D. *Saturdag*; Saturn's day.]

The seventh or last day of the week; the day of the Jewish Sabbath.

SA-TŪ'RI-TY, *n.* [L. *saturitas*. See SATURATE.] Fullness of supply; the state of being saturated. [*Little used.*]

SAT'URN, *n.* [L. *Saturnus*.]

1. In *mythology*, one of the oldest and principal deities, the son of Cœlus and Terra, (heaven and earth,) and the father of Jupiter. The name in Greek was Κρονος, which at a later period was made equivalent to Χρονος, Time.

2. In *astronomy*, one of the planets of the solar system, next in magnitude to Jupiter, but more remote from the sun. Its diameter is seventy-nine thousand miles, its mean distance from the sun nearly nine hundred millions of miles, and its year, or periodical revolution round the sun, nearly twenty-nine years and a half.

3. In *the old chemistry*, an appellation given to lead.

4. In *heraldry*, the black color in blazoning the arms of sovereign princes.

SAT-URN-Ā'LI-A, *n. pl.* [L.] Among *the Romans*, the festival of Saturn, celebrated in December as a period of unrestrained license and merriment for all classes, extending even to the slaves. *Smith's Dict.*

SAT-URN-Ā'LI-AN, *a.* [from L. *saturnalia*.]

1. Pertaining to the saturnalia. Hence,

2. Loose; dissolute; sportive. *Burke.*

SA-TURN'I-AN, *a.* In *fabulous history*, pertaining to Saturn, whose age or reign, from the mildness and wisdom of his government, is called the *golden age*; hence, golden; happy; distinguished for purity, integrity, and simplicity.

Th' Augustus, born to bring *Saturnian* times. *Pope.*

SAT'URN-INE, *a.* [Fr. *saturnien*, from L. *Saturnus*.]

1. Supposed to be under the influence of Saturn. Hence,

2. Dull; heavy; grave; not readily susceptible of excitement; phlegmatic; as, a *saturnine* person or temper. *Addison.*

3. In *old chemistry*, pertaining to lead; as, *saturnine* compounds. *Silliman.*

SAT'URN-IST, *n.* A person of a dull, grave, gloomy temperament. *Browne.*

SAT'URN-ITE, *n.* A metallic substance, separated from lead in torrefaction, resembling lead in its color, weight, solubility in acids, &c., but more fusible and brittle; easily scorified and volatilized. [*Obs.*] *Kirwan. Nicholson. Encyc.*

SĀ'TYR, (sā'tur,) *n.* [L. *satyrus*; Gr. σατυρος, a monkey, a fawn.]

In *mythology*, a sylvan deity or demi-god, represented as a monster, part man and part goat, usually having horns on his head, a hairy body, with the feet and tail of a goat. Satyrs are usually found in the train of Bacchus, and have been distinguished for lasciviousness and riot. They have been represented as remarkable for their piercing eyes and keen raillery. *Encyc. P. Cyc.*

SAT-Y-RI'A-SIS, *n.* [Gr. σατυριασις. We observe in this word a connection with *satire*, in the sense of excitement, pungency.]

Immoderate venereal appetite. *Coxe.*

SA-TYR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to satyrs; as, *satyric* tragedy. *P. Cyc.*

SA-TYR'I-ON, *n.* A plant, supposed to excite salacity. *Pope.*

SAUCE, *n.* [Fr. *sauce* or *sausse*, from L. *salsus*, salt, from *sal*; Arm. *saus*; It. and Sp. *salsa*.]

1. A mixture or composition to be eaten with food for improving its relish.

High sauces and rich spices are brought from the Indies. *Baker.*

2. In *New England*, culinary vegetables and roots eaten with flesh. This application of the word falls in nearly with the definition.

Roots, herbs, vine-fruits, and salad-flowers — they dish up various ways, and find them very delicious *sauce* to their meats, both roasted and boiled, fresh and salt. *Beverly, Hist. Virginia.*

Sauce, consisting of stewed apples, is a great article in some parts of New England; but cranberries make the most delicious *sauce*.

To serve one the same sauce, is to retaliate one injury with another. [*Vulgar.*]

SAUCE, *v. t.* To accompany meat with something to give it a higher relish.

2. To gratify with rich tastes; as, to *sauce* the palate. *Shak.*

3. To intermix or accompany with any thing good, or, *ironically*, with any thing bad.

Then fell she to *sauce* her desires with threatenings. *Sidney.*
Thou sayest his meat was *sauced* with thy upbraidings. *Shak.*

4. To treat with bitter, pert, or tart language. [*Vulgar.*]

SAUCE'BOX, *n.* [from *saucy*.] A saucy, impudent fellow. *Spectator.*

SAUCE'PAN, *n.* A small pan for sauce, or a small skillet with a long handle, in which sauce or small things are boiled. *Swift.*

SAU'CER, *n.* [Fr. *sauciere* or *saussiere*.]

1. A small pan in which sauce is set on a table. *Bacon.*

2. A piece of china or other ware, in which a tea-cup or coffee-cup is set.

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SAU'CI-LY, *adv.* [from *saucy.*] Impudently; with impertinent boldness; petulantly. *Addison.*

SAU'CI-NESS, *n.* Impudence; impertinent boldness; petulance; contempt of superiors. *Bramhall. Dryden.*

SAUC'ING, *ppr.* Accompanying meats with something to give them a higher relish.

2. Gratifying with rich tastes.

SAU'CISSE, } *n.* [Fr. *saucisse*, a sausage, from
SAU'CIS-SON, } *sauce.*]

In *mining* or *gunnery*, a long pipe or bag, made of cloth well pitched, or of leather, filled with powder, and extending from the chamber of the mine to the entrance of the gallery. To preserve the powder from dampness, it is generally placed in a wooden pipe. It serves to communicate fire to mines, caissons, bomb-chests, &c. Saucisson is also a long bundle of fagots or fascines, for raising batteries and other purposes. *Encyc. Brande.*

SAU'CY, *a.* [from *sauce*; L. *salsus*, salt or salted. The use of this word leads to the primary sense of salt, which must be shooting forward, penetrating, pungent, for *boldness* is a shooting forward.]

1. Impudent; bold to excess; rude; transgressing the rules of decorum; treating superiors with contempt. It expresses more than PERT; as, a *saucy* boy; a *saucy* fellow.

2. Expressive of impudence; as, a *saucy* eye; *saucy* looks.

SAUER'KRAUT, (sour'krout,) *n.* [Ger.] Cabbage preserved in brine; a favorite German dish. *Buchanan.*

SAUL; an old spelling of SOUL.

SAUN'CING-BELL. See SANCE-BELL.

SAUN'DERS. See SANDERS.

SAUN'TER, (sän'ter,) *v. i.* To wander about idly; as, *sauntering* from place to place. *Dryden.*

2. To loiter; to linger.

SAUN'TER, *n.* A sauntering or place for sauntering. *Young.*

SAUN'TER-ER, *n.* One that wanders about idly.

SAUN'TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Wandering about lazily or idly; loitering.

SAUN'TER-ING, *n.* The act of wandering lazily about or loitering.

This must not run it into a lazy *sauntering* about ordinary things. *Locke.*

SAUR, *n.* Soil; dirt. *Grose.*

SAU'RI-A, *n. pl.* An order of reptiles, comprehending the lizards, alligators, &c. [See SAURIAN.]

SAU'RI-AN, *a.* [Gr. σαυρος, a lizard.]

Designating an order of reptiles, the saurin or saurians. *Ed. Encyc.*

SAU'RI-ANS, *n. pl.* An order of reptiles, including all that are covered with scales, and have four legs, as the lizard.

SAU'ROID, *a.* Resembling the lizards; as, *sauroid* fish.

SAU'SAGE, *n.* [Fr. *saucisse*; from *sauce*, L. *salsus.*]

The intestine of an animal stuffed with minced meat seasoned.

SAUS'SUR-ITE, *n.* A massive, cleavable mineral, so named from M. Saussure, of a white, greenish, or grayish color, consisting of silica, alumina, lime, oxyd of iron, and soda. It is extremely tough. *Dana.*

SAV'A-BLE, *a.* [from *save.*] Capable of being saved. *Chillingworth.*

SAV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Capability of being saved. *Chillingworth.*

SAV'AGE, *a.* [Fr. *sauvage*; Arm. *savaich*; It. *selvaggio*; Sp. *salvage*; from L. *silva*, a wood, or *silvicola*, an inhabitant of a wood, or *silvaticus.*]

1. Pertaining to the forest; wild; remote from human residence and improvements; uncultivated; as, a *savage* wilderness.

Cornels and *savage* berries of the wood. *Dryden.*

2. Wild; untamed; as, *savage* beasts of prey.

3. Uncivilized; untaught; unpolished; rude; as, *savage* life; *savage* manners. *Ralegh.*

What nation, since the commencement of the Christian era, ever rose from *savage* to civilized without Christianity? *E. D. Griffin.*

4. Cruel; barbarous; fierce; ferocious; inhuman; brutal; as, a *savage* spirit.

SAV'AGE, *n.* A human being in his native state of rudeness; one who is untaught, uncivilized, or without cultivation of mind or manners. The *savages* of America, when uncorrupted by the vices of civilized men, are remarkable for their hospitality to strangers, and for their truth, fidelity, and gratitude to their friends, but implacably cruel and revengeful toward their enemies. From this last trait of the savage character, the word came to signify,

2. A man of extreme, unfeeling, brutal cruelty; a barbarian.

3. The name of a genus of fierce, voracious flies. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

SAV'AGE, *v. t.* To make wild, barbarous, or cruel. [*Not well authorized, and little used.*] *Thomson.*

SAV'AGE-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a savage; cruelly; inhumanly. *Shak.*

SAV'AGE-NESS, *n.* Wildness; an untamed, uncultivated, or uncivilized state; barbarism. Hence,

2. Cruelty; barbarousness.

Wolves and bears, they say,
Casting their *savageness* aside, have done
Like offices of pity. *Shak.*

SAV'AGE-RY, *n.* Wild growth, as of plants. *Shak.*

2. Cruelty; barbarity. *Shak.*

SAV'AG-ISM, *n.* The state of rude, uncivilized men; the state of men in their native wildness and rudeness. *S. S. Smith. Walsh.*

The greater part of modern philosophers have declared for the original *savagism* of men. *Encyc.*

SA-VAN'NA, *n.* [In Spanish, *sabana* is a sheet for a bed, or a large plain covered with snow.]

An extensive open plain or meadow, or a plain destitute of trees, and covered with grass. *Locke.*

SA-VANT', (sä-väng',) *n.*; *pl.* SAVANS. [Fr.]

A man of learning; in *the plural*, literary men.

SAVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *sauver*, from L. *salvo*, It. *salvare*, Sp. *salvar.* As *salve* is used in Latin for salutation or wishing health, as *hail* is in English, I suspect this word to be from the root of *heal* or *hail*, the first letter being changed, as in Gr. ἁλς, W. *halen*, salt. See SALT.]

1. To preserve from injury, destruction, or evil of any kind; to rescue from danger; as, to *save* a house from the flames; to *save* a man from drowning; to *save* a family from ruin; to *save* a state from war.

He cried, saying, Lord, *save* me. — Matt. xiv. Gen. xlv.

2. To preserve from final and everlasting destruction; to rescue from eternal death.

Christ Jesus came into the world to *save* sinners. — 1 Tim. i.

3. To deliver; to rescue from the power and pollution of sin.

He shall *save* his people from their sins. — Matt. i.

4. To hinder from being spent or lost; as, to *save* the expense of a new garment. Order in all affairs *saves* time.

5. To prevent. Method in affairs *saves* much perplexity.

6. To reserve or lay by for preservation.

Now *save* a nation, and now *save* a groat. *Pope.*

7. To spare; to prevent; to hinder from occurrence.

Will you not speak to *save* a lady's blush? *Dryden.*
Silent and unobserved, to *save* his tears. *Dryden.*

8. To salve; as, to *save* appearances. *Milton.*

9. To take or use opportunely, so as not to lose. The ship sailed in time to *save* the tide.

10. To except; to reserve from a general admission or account.

Israel burned none of them, *save* Hazor on'y. — Josh. xi.
Of the Jews five times received I forty stripes, *save* one. — 2 Cor. xi.

[*Save* is here a verb followed by an object. It is the imperative used without a specific nominative; but it is now less frequently used than *except.*]

SAVE, *v. i.* To hinder expense.

Brass ordnance *saveth* in the quantity of the material. *Bacon.*

SAVE'ALL, *n.* [*save* and *all.*] A small pan inserted in a candlestick to save the ends of candles. *Johnson.*

2. Among *seamen*, a small sail sometimes set under the foot of another sail to catch the wind that would pass under it. *Totten.*

SAV'ED, *pp.* Preserved from evil, injury, or destruction; kept frugally; prevented; spared; taken in time.

SAV'ER, *n.* One that saves, preserves, or rescues from evil or destruction; as, the *saver* of the country. *Swift.*

2. One that escapes loss, but without gain. *Dryden.*

3. One that is frugal in expenses; an economist. *Wotton.*

SAV'IN, *n.* [Fr. *savinier*; L. and Sp. *sabina.*]

An evergreen tree or shrub of the genus Juniperus. The savin of Europe resembles the red cedar of America, and the latter is sometimes called *savin.* *Bigelow.*

SAV'ING, *ppr.* Preserving from evil or destruction; hindering from waste or loss; sparing; taking or using in time.

2. Excepting.

3. *a.* Frugal; not lavish; avoiding unnecessary expenses; economical; parsimonious. But it implies less rigorous economy than PARSIMONIOUS; as, a *saving* husbandman or housekeeper.

4. That saves in returns or receipts the principal or sum employed or expended; that incurs no loss, though not gainful; as, a *saving* bargain. The ship has made a *saving* voyage.

5. That secures everlasting salvation; as, *saving* grace.

SAV'ING, *n.* Something kept from being expended or lost.

By reducing the interest of the debt, the nation makes a *saving.* *Anon.*

2. Exception; reservation.

Contend not with those that are too strong for us, but still with a *saving* to honesty. *L'Estrange.*

SAV'ING-LY, *adv.* With frugality or parsimony.

2. So as to be finally saved from eternal death; as, *savingly* converted.

SAV'ING-NESS, *n.* Frugality; parsimony; caution not to expend money without necessity or use.

2. Tendency to promote eternal salvation. *Johnson.*

SAV'INGS-BANK, *n.* A bank in which the savings or earnings of the poor are deposited and put to interest for their benefit.

SAV'IOUR, } (säv'yur,) *n.* [Fr. *sauveur.*]
SAV'IOR, }

1. One who saves, preserves, or delivers from destruction, or danger. 2 *Kings* xiii. 5. *Is.* xix. 20.

2. *Properly and appropriately*, Jesus Christ, the Redeemer, who has opened the way to everlasting salvation by his obedience and death, and who is therefore called *the Savior*, by way of distinction, the *Savior* of men, the *Savior* of the world. General Washington may be called the *saver*, but not the *savior*, of his country.

SA'VOR, *n.* [Fr. *saveur*; L. *sapor*; W. *sawyr*; Arm. *saour*; from L. *sapio*, to taste.]

1. Taste or odor; something that perceptibly affects the organs of taste and smell; as, the *savor* of an orange or rose; an ill *savor*; a sweet *savor.*

I smell sweet *savors.* *Shak.*

In *Scripture*, it usually denotes smell, scent, odor. *Lev.* xxvi. *Eccles.* x.

2. The quality which renders a thing valuable; the quality which renders other bodies agreeable to the taste.

If the salt hath lost its *savor.* — Matt. v.

3. In *Scripture*, character; reputation. *Exod.* v.

4. Cause; occasion. 2 *Cor.* ii.

Sweet savor, in *Scripture*, denotes that which renders a thing acceptable to God, or his acceptance. Hence, to *smell a sweet savor*, is to accept the offering or service. *Gen.* viii.

SA'VOR, *v. i.* To have a particular smell or taste.

2. To partake of the quality or nature of; or to have the appearance of. The answers *savor* of a humble spirit; or they *savor* of pride. *Wotton. Milton.*

I have rejected every thing that *savors* of party. *Addison.*

SA'VOR, *v. t.* To like; to taste or smell with pleasure. *Shak.*

2. To like; to delight in; to favor. *Matt.* xvi.

SA'VOR-ED, *pp.* Tasted or smelt with pleasure.

SA'VOR-I-LY, *adv.* [from *savory.*] With gust or appetite. *Dryden.*

2. With a pleasing relish. *Dryden.*

SA'VOR-I-NESS, *n.* Pleasing taste or smell; as, the *savoriness* of a pine-apple or a peach.

SA'VOR-LESS, *a.* Destitute of smell or taste; insipid. *Hall.*

SA'VOR-LY, *a.* Well-seasoned; of good taste.

SA'VOR-LY, *adv.* With a pleasing relish. *Barrow.*

SA'VOR-Y, *a.* [from *savor.*] Pleasing to the organs of smell or taste; as, a *savory* odor. *Milton.*

Make me *savory* meat. — Gen. xxvii.

SA'VOR-Y, *n.* [Fr. *savorée.*] An aromatic plant of the genus Satureia, much used in cooking.

SA-VOY', *n.* A variety of the common cabbage, (Brassica oleracea,) much cultivated for winter use. *Ed. Encyc.*

SAW, *pret.* of SEE.

SAW, *n.* [Sax. *saga*; G. *säge*; D. *zaag*; Sw. *såga*; Dan. *sag*; Fr. *scie*; It. *sega.* See the verb.]

1. A cutting instrument consisting of a blade or thin plate of iron or steel, with one edge dentated or toothed.

2. A saying; proverb; maxim; decree. [*Obs.*] [See SAY.] *Shak.*

SAW, *v. t.*; *pret.* SAWED; *pp.* SAWED or SAWN. [G. *sägen*; D. *zaagen*; Sw. *saga*; Dan. *sauger*; Norm. *seguar*; It. *segare*, to saw, cut, reap; L. *seco*; Fr. *scier*; allied to *sickle.*]

1. To cut with a saw; to separate with a saw; as, to *saw* timber or marble.

2. To form by cutting with a saw; as, to saw boards or planks; that is, to *saw* timber into boards or planks.

SAW, *v. i.* To use a saw; to practice sawing; as, a man *saws* well.

2. To cut with a saw; as, the mill *saws* fast or well.

3. To be cut with a saw; as, the timber *saws* smooth.

SAW'DUST, *n.* Dust or small fragments of wood or stone made by the attrition of a saw. *Mortimer.*

SAW'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Cut, divided, or formed with a saw.

SAW'ER, *n.* One that saws; corrupted into SAWYER.

SAW'-FISH, *n.* A fish of the genus Pristis, of several species, closely allied to the sharks. It has the upper jaw prolonged into a long beak or snout, with spines growing like teeth on both edges. The *saw-fish* is said to be one of the most formidable enemies of the whale tribe. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

SAW'-FLY, *n.* One of a genus of flies, (Tenthredo

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Linn.) having ovipositors somewhat resembling a handsaw. *Partington.*

SAW'-MILL, *n.* A mill for sawing logs and large pieces of timber, driven by water, steam, or other power.

SAW'NEY, *n.* A nickname for a Scotchman, corrupted from *Sandy*, i. e. *Alexander.* [*Vulgar.*] *Grose.*

SAW'-PIT, *n.* A pit over which timber is sawed by two men, one standing below the timber and the other above. *Mortimer.*

SAW'-SET, } *n.* An instrument used to wrest or
SAW'-WREST, } turn the teeth of saws a little outward, that they may make a kerf somewhat wider than the thickness of the blade.

SAW'-WŎRT, (-wurt,) *n.* A plant of the genus Serratula, so named from its serrated leaves. It has the habits and qualities of the thistles.

SAW'YER, *n.* One whose occupation is to saw timber into planks or boards, or to saw wood for fuel.

2. In *America*, a tree which, being undermined by a current of water, and falling into the stream, lies with its branches above water, which are continually raised and depressed by the force of the current, from which circumstance the name is derived. The *sawyers* in the Mississippi render the navigation dangerous, and frequently sink boats which run against them.

SAX'Ā-TĪLE, *a.* [L. *saxatilis*, from *saxum*, a rock.] Pertaining to rocks; living among rocks. *Hunter.*

SAX-I-CĀ'VOUS, *a.* [L. *saxum*, rock, and *cavo*, to hollow.]

A term applied to mollusks which live in holes in rocks made either by boring or otherwise. *Dana.*

SAX'I-FRAGE, *n.* [L. *saxifraga*; composed of *saxum*, a stone, and *frango*, to break.]

A medicine that has the property of breaking or dissolving the stone in the bladder. But in *botany*, a plant of the genus Saxifraga, which embraces many species, mostly hardy herbs growing naturally on or among rocks. The *burnet saxifrage* is of the genus Pimpinella; the *golden saxifrage* is of the genus Chrysoplenium; the *meadow saxifrage* is of the genus Seseli. *Encyc. Loudon.*

SAX-IF'RA-GOUS, *a.* Dissolving the stone. *Brown.*

SAX'ON, *n.* [Sax. *seax*, a knife, sword, or dagger, a Saxon.]

1. One of the nation or people who formerly dwelt in the northern part of Germany, and who invaded and conquered England in the fifth and sixth centuries The Welsh still call the English *Saxons.*

2. The language of the Saxons.

SAX'ON, *a.* Pertaining to the Saxons, to their country, or to their language.

SAX'ON-BLŪE, *n.* A deep-blue liquid used in dyeing, and obtained by dissolving indigo in concentrated sulphuric acid. *Brande.*

SAX'ON-ISM, *n.* An idiom of the Saxon language. *Wotton.*

SAX'ON-IST, *n.* One versed in the Saxon language.

SAY, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* SAID, contracted from SAYED. [Sax. *sægan*, *secgan*; G. *sagen*: D. *zeggen*; Sw. *säga*; Dan. *siger*; Ch. מאר or אד, to speak or say.

The same verb in Arabic, ساغ *sauga*, signifies to *sink*, Goth. *sigcan*. The sense of the root is, to throw or thrust. Class Sg, No. 28. Pers. *sachan* a word, speech.]

1. To speak; to utter in words; as, he *said* nothing; he *said* many things; he *says* not a word. *Say* a good word for me.

It is observable that, although this word is radically synonymous with SPEAK and TELL, yet the uses or applications of these words are different. Thus we say, to *speak* an oration, to *tell* a story; but in these phrases, *say* can not be used. Yet to *say* a lesson is good English, though not very elegant. We never use the phrases, to *say* a sermon or discourse, to *say* an argument, to *say* a speech, to *say* testimony.

A very general use of *say* is to introduce a relation, narration, or recital, either of the speaker himself, or of something said or done, or to be done, by another. Thus Adam *said*, This is bone of my bone; Noah *said*, Blessed be the Lord God of Shem. If we *say*, We have no sin, we deceive ourselves. *Say* to the cities of Judah, Behold your God. I can not *say* what I should do in a similar case. *Say* thus precedes a sentence. But it is perhaps impracticable to reduce the peculiar and appropriate uses of *say*, *speak*, and *tell* to general rules. They can be learnt only by observation.

2. To declare. *Gen.* xxxvii.

3. To utter; to pronounce.

Say now Shibboleth. — Judges xii.

4. To utter, as a command.

God *said*, Let there be light. — Gen. i.

5. To utter, as a promise. *Luke* xxiii.

6. To utter, as a question or answer. *Mark* xi.

7. To affirm; to teach. *Matt.* xvii.

8. To confess. *Luke* xvii.

9. To testify. *Acts* xxiv.

10. To argue; to allege by way of argument.

After all that can be *said* against a thing. *Tillotson.*

11. To repeat; to rehearse; to recite; as, to *say* a lesson.

12. To pronounce; to recite without singing. Then shall be *said* or sung as follows.

13. To report; as in the phrases, it is *said*, they *say.*

14. To answer; to utter by way of reply; to tell.

Say, Stella, feel you no content,
Reflecting on a life well spent? *Swift.*

Note. — This verb is not properly intransitive. In the phrase, "as when we *say*, Plato is no fool," the last clause is the object after the verb; that is, "we *say* what follows." If this verb is properly intransitive in any case, it is in the phrase, "that is to *say*," but in such cases, the subsequent clause is the object of the verb, being that which is said, uttered, or related.

SĀY, *n.* [Sax. *saga*, *sagu.*]

A speech; something said. [*In popular use, but not elegant.*]

SĀY, *n.* [For ASSAY.] A sample. [*Obs.*] *Sidney.*

2. Trial by sample. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

SĀY, *n.* [Fr. *soie.*]

A thin silk. [*Obs.*]

SĀY, } *n.* In *commerce*, a kind of serge used for lin-
SĀYE, } ings, shirts, aprons, &c. *Encyc.*

SĀY'ING, *ppr.* Uttering in articulate sounds or words; speaking; telling; relating; reciting.

SĀY'ING, *n.* An expression; a sentence uttered; a declaration.

Moses fled at this *saying*. — Acts vii.
Cicero treasured up the *sayings* of Scævola. *Middleton.*

2. A proverbial expression. Many are the *sayings* of the wise. *Milton.*

SCAB, *n.* [Sax. *scæb*, *sceb*; G. *schabe*; Sw. *skabb*; Dan. *skab*; L. *scabies*; It. *scabbia.* It seems to be connected with L. *scabo*, to rub or scratch, G. *schaben*, to shave, W. *ysgubaw*, to sweep, L. *scaber*, rough, D. *schob*, a scale.]

1. An incrusted substance, dry and rough, formed over a sore in healing.

2. A contagious disease of sheep, resembling the mange in horses, &c. *Farm. Encyc.*

3. A mean, dirty, paltry fellow. [*Low.*] *Shak.*

SCAB'BARD, *n.* The sheath of a sword. *Dryden.*

SCAB'BARD, *v. t.* To put in a sheath.

SCAB'BARD-ED, *pp.* Put into a sheath.

SCAB'BARD-ING, *ppr.* Sheathing.

SCAB'BED, (scabd *or* skab'bed,) *a.* [from *scab.*] Abounding with scabs; diseased with scabs. *Bacon.*

2. Mean; paltry; vile; worthless. *Dryden.*

SCAB'BED-NESS, *n.* The state of being scabbed.

SCAB'BI-NESS, *n.* [from *scabby.*] The quality of being scabby.

SCAB'BY, *a.* [from *scab.*] Affected with scabs; full of scabs. *Dryden.*

2. Diseased with the scab or mange; mangy. *Swift.*

SCĀ'BI-OUS, *a.* [L. *scabiosus*, from *scabies*, scab.] Consisting of scabs; rough; itchy; leprous; as, *scabious* eruptions. *Arbuthnot.*

SCĀ'BI-OUS, *n.* A plant of the genus Scabiosa, said to be useful in cutaneous diseases. *Loudon.*

SCA-BRED'I-TY, *n.* [L. *scabredo*, *scabrities.*] Roughness; ruggedness. [*Not in use.*] *Burton.*

SCĀ'BROUS, *a.* [L. *scabrosus*, *scaber*, from *scabies*, scab.]

1. Rough; rugged; having hard, short, rigid points. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Harsh; unmusical. *B. Jonson.*

SCĀ'BROUS-NESS, *n.* Roughness; ruggedness

SCAB'WŎRT, *n.* A plant, a species of Helenium.

SCAD, *n.* A fish of the genus Caranx, (*Scomber trachurus*, Linn.;) also called HORSE MACKEREL. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

SCAF'FOLD, *n.* [Fr. *echafaud*; Arm. *chafod*; Ir. *scafal*; It. *scaffale*; D. *schavot*; G. *schafot*; Dan. *skafot*; perhaps from the root of *shape*, as *form* is used for *bench.* The last syllable is the L. *fala.* In Cornish, *skaval* is a bench or stool, and this word, *schavot*, in Dutch, signifies a tailor's bench, as well as a scaffold.]

1. Among *builders*, an assemblage or structure of timbers, boards, or planks, erected by the wall of a building to support the workmen.

2. A temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or spectators. *Milton.*

3. A stage or elevated platform for the execution of a criminal. *Sidney.*

SCAF'FOLD, *v. t.* To furnish with a scaffold; to sustain; to uphold.

SCAF'FOLD-AGE, *n.* A gallery; a hollow floor. *Shak.*

SCAF'FOLD-ED, *pp.* Furnished with a scaffold.

SCAF'FOLD-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with a scaffold.

SCAF'FOLD-ING, *n.* A frame or structure for support in an elevated place; a scaffold.

2. That which sustains; a frame; as, the *scaffolding* of the body. *Pope.*

3. Temporary structure for support. *Prior.*

4. Materials for scaffolds.

SCAG'LI-A, (skal'ye-a,) *n.* [It.] A reddish variety of chalk. *Dana.*

SCAG-LI-Ō'LA, (skal-ye-ō'la,) *n.* [It.] A species of plaster or stucco made of pure gypsum, with variegated colors in imitation of marble. *Gwilt.*

SCĀL'A-BLE, *a.* That may be scaled.

SCA-LĀDE', } *n.* [Fr. *scalade*; Sp. *scalado*; from L.
SCA-LĀ'DO, } *scala*, a ladder. See SCALE.]

A storm or assault on a fortified place, in which the soldiers enter the place by means of ladders. It is written also ESCALADE.

SCA-LAR'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *scalaris*, a ladder, and *forma*, form.]

Having transverse bars and spaces like a ladder. *Dana.*

SCĀ'LA-RY, *a.* Resembling a ladder; formed with steps. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

SCĀLD, (skawld,) *v. t.* [It. *scaldare*; Sp. and Port. *escaldar*; Fr. *echauder*, for *eschalder*; Sw. *skalla*; Dan. *skaalder*; Ir. *sgallaim*; from the root of L. *calco*, *calda*, *calidus.* I suppose the primary sense of *calco* is, to contract, to draw, to make hard.]

1. To burn or painfully affect and injure by immersion in, or contact with, a liquor of a boiling heat, or a heat approaching it; as, to *scald* the hand or foot. We *scald* the part, when the heat of the liquor applied is so violent as to injure the skin and flesh. *Scald* is sometimes used to express the effect of the heat of other substances than liquids.

Here the blue flames of *scalding* brimstone fall. *Cowley.*

2. To expose to a boiling or violent heat over a fire, or in water or other liquor; as, to *scald* meat or milk.

SCALD, *n.* [Supra.] A burn, or injury to the skin and flesh by hot liquor.

SCALD, *n.* [Qu. Sax. *scyll*, a shell.]

Scab; scurf on the head. *Spenser.*

SCALD, *a.* Scurvy; paltry; poor; as, *scald* rhymers. *Shak.*

SCALD, *n.* [Dan. *skialdrer*, to make verses; also, a poet. The primary sense is, probably, to *make* or to sing. If the latter, we find its affinities in G. *schallen*, D. *schellen*, Sw. *skalla.*]

Among *the ancient Scandinavians*, a poet; one whose occupation was to compose poems in honor of distinguished men and their achievements, and to recite and sing them on public occasions. The *scalds* of Denmark and Sweden answered to the *bards* of the Britons or Celts. *Mallet.*

SCALD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Injured by a hot liquor; exposed to boiling heat.

Scalded cream; clotted cream; cream raised from milk by heating. *Gardner.*

SCALD'ER, *n.* A scald; a Scandinavian poet.

SCALD'-HEAD, (skawld'hed,) *n.* [See SCALD.] A pustular eruption, mostly of the hairy scalp, in which the pustules are indistinct, often distant patches, gradually spreading till the whole head is covered as with a helmet; skin below the scabs red, shining, dotted with papillous apertures, excreting fresh matter; roots of the hair often destroyed. It is the Porrigo galeata of Good.

SCALD'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the scalds or poets of antiquity; composed by scalds. *Warton.*

SCALD'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Burning or injuring by hot liquor.

2. Exposing to a boiling heat in liquor.

SCALD'ING-HOT, *a.* So hot as to scald the skin.

SCĀLE, *n.* [Sax. *scale*, *sceale*; D. *schaal*, a *scale*, a bowl, saucer, or dish, and a *shell*, uniting the Sax. *scale* and *scell*; G. *schale*, a scale or balance, a dish, bowl, *shell*, peel, or paring; Dan. *skal*, a shell; *skaler*, to shell, peel, or pare; *skiel*, a fish scale; Sw. *skal*, a shell; Fr. *ecaille*; *ecailler*, to *scale* or peel; *ecale*, a *shell*; *ecaler*, to *shell*; *echelle*, a scale or ladder; It. *scaglia*, the scale of a fish; *scala*, a ladder; L. *id.*, Sp. *escala.* *Scale*, a shell and a dish, is probably from peeling or paring, that is, separating; but whether a simple or compound word, (*es-cal*, *ex-cal.*) I do not know. If the sense is, to strip, it coincides with the Gr. σχυλαω, to spoil.]

1. The dish of a balance; and hence, the balance itself, or whole instrument; as, to turn the *scale.*

Long time in even *scale*
The battle hung. *Milton.*

But, in general, we use the plural, *scales*, for the whole instrument.

The *scales* are turned; her kindness weighs no more
Now than my vows. *Waller.*

2. *The Scales, pl.*; the sign of the Balance, or Libra, in the zodiac. *Creech.*

3. The small, thin plate, shell, or crust, which composes a part of the covering of a fish; and hence, any thin layer or leaf exfoliated or separated; a thin lamina; as, *scales* of iron or of bone. *Sharp.*

The *scales* of fish consist of alternate layers of membrane and phosphate of lime. The *scales* of serpents are composed of a horny membrane, without the calcareous phosphate. *Ure.*

4. A ladder; series of steps; means of ascending. [L. *scala.*] *Addison.*

5. The act of storming a place by mounting the walls on ladders; an escalade, or scalade. *Milton.*

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6. A mathematical instrument, of wood or metal, on which are marked lines and figures, for the purpose of measuring distances or extent; as, a plain *scale*; a diagonal *scale*.

7. Regular gradation; a series rising by steps or degrees, like those of a ladder. Thus we speak of the *scale* of being, in which man occupies a higher rank than brutes, and angels a higher rank than man.

8. Any instrument, figure, or scheme, graduated for the purpose of measuring extent or proportions; as, a map drawn by a *scale* of half an inch to a league.

9. In *music*, a gamut; or a series of lines and spaces rising one above another, or falling one below another, on which notes are placed; or a scale consists of the regular gradations of sounds. A *scale* may be limited to an octave, or it may extend to the compass of any voice or instrument. *Encyc.*

10. Any thing graduated or marked with degrees at equal distances.

SCĀLE, *v. t.* [It. *scalare*, from *scala*, a ladder.]

1. To climb, as by a ladder; to ascend by steps; *applied to the walls of a fortified place*, to mount in assault or storm.

Oft have I *scaled* the craggy oak. *Spenser.*

2. [from *scale*, a balance.] To measure; to compare; to weigh.

Scaling his present bearing with his past. *Shak.*

3. [from *scale*, the covering of a fish.] To strip or clear of scales; as, to *scale* a fish.

4. To take off in thin lamens or scales.

5. To pare off a surface.

If all the mountains were *scaled*, and the earth made even. *Burnet.*

6. In *the north of England*, to spread, as manure or loose substances; also, to disperse; to waste.

7. In *gunnery*, to clean the inside of a cannon by the explosion of a small quantity of powder. *Totten.*

SCĀLE, *v. i.* To separate and come off in thin layers or laminæ.

The old shells of the lobster *scale* off. *Bacon.*

SCĀL'ED, *pp.* Ascended by ladders or steps; cleared of scales; pared; scattered.

2. Having scales like a fish; squamous; as, a *scaled* snake.

SCĀLE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of scales. *S. L. Mitchill.*

SCA-LĒNE', } *a.* [Gr. σκαληνος, oblique, unequal,
SCA-LĒ'NOUS, } allied probably to σκολιος; G. *schel*, *schiel*, D. *scheel*, squinting; Dan. *skieler*, to squint.]

A *scalene triangle*, is one whose sides and angles are unequal.

SCA-LĒNE', *n.* A scalene triangle.

SCĀ'LER, *n.* One who scales.

SCĀ'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *scaly*.] The state of being scaly; roughness.

SCĀL'ING, *ppr.* Ascending by ladders or steps; storming.

2. Stripping of scales.

3. Peeling; paring.

SCĀL'ING-LAD-DER, *n.* A ladder made for enabling troops to scale a wall.

SCAL-I-Ō'LA. See SCAGLIOLA.

SCĄLL, *n.* [See SCALD and SCALD-HEAD.] Scab; scabbiness; leprosy.

It is a dry *scall*, even a leprosy on the head. — Lev. xiii.

2. A mean, scabby fellow. *Shak.*

SCAL'LION, (skal'yun,) *n.* [It. *scalogno*, L. *ascalonia*; Fr. *echalote*, whence our *shalot*; so named, probably, from its coats, *shell*, *scale*.]

A plant, the Allium Ascalonicum, which grows about Ascalon in Palestine. It is the wildest of all the cultivated species of the garlic and onion genus. It is propagated by means of the cloves of its bulbs.

SCAL'LOP, (skol'lup,) *n.* [This is from the root of *shell*, *scale*; coinciding with *scalp*, D. *schulp*, a shell.]

1. A shell-fish, or testaceous mollusk, of the genus Pecten of Lamarck. The shell is bivalvular, the hinge toothless, having a small ovated hollow, from which alternate ribs and furrows usually run diverging to the margin of the shell. There are numerous species used for food, some of which are found in the seas of most climates. The shell occurs in abundance on the coast of Palestine, and was formerly worn by pilgrims as a mark that they had been to the Holy Land.

2. A recess or curving of the edge of any thing, like the segment of a circle. Written also SCOLLOP.

SCAL'LOP, *v. t.* To mark or cut the edge or border of any thing into segments of circles. *Gray.*

SCAL'LOP-ED, (skol'lupt,) *pp.* or *a.* Cut at the edge or border into segments of circles.

SCAL'LOP-ING, *ppr.* Cutting the edge into segments of circles.

SCALP, *n.* [D. *schelp*, or *schulp*, a shell. The German has *hirnschale*, brain-shell. (See SCALE.) But qu. the Ch. Syr. and Ar. ספף, to peel, to bark, and L. *scalpo*.]

1. The skin of the top of the head; as, a hairless *scalp*. *Shak.*

2. The skin of the top of the head cut or torn off. A *scalp*, among the Indians of America, is a trophy of victory.

SCALP, *v. t.* To deprive of the scalp or integuments of the head. *Sharp.*

SCALP'ED, (skalpt,) *pp.* Deprived of the skin of the head.

SCALP'EL, *n.* [L. *scalpellum*, from *scalpo*, to scrape.]

In *surgery*, a knife used in anatomical dissections and surgical operations. *Brande.*

SCALP'ER, } *n.* An instrument of surgery
SCALP'ING-I-RON, } used in scraping foul and carious bones; a raspatory. *Encyc. Parr.*

SCALP'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of the skin of the top of the head

SCALP'ING-KNIFE, (-nīfe,) *n.* A knife used by savages in scalping their prisoners. *Cooper.*

SCĀL'Y, *a.* [from *scale*.] Covered or abounding with scales; rough; as, a *scaly* fish; the *scaly* crocodile. *Milton.*

2. Resembling scales, laminæ, or layers.

3. Mean; scabby; as, a *scaly* fellow. [See SCALL.] [*Various dialects in England.*] *Hallowell.*

4. In *botany*, composed of scales lying over each other; as, a *scaly* bulb; having scales scattered over it; as, a *scaly* stem. *Martyn.*

SCĀL'Y-WING-ED, *a.* Having wings with scales. *Kirby.*

SCAM'BLE, *v. i.* [D. *schommelen*, to stir, to shake.]

1. To stir quick; to be busy; to scramble; to be bold or turbulent. *Shak.*

2. To shift awkwardly. *More.*

SCAM'BLE, *v. t.* To mangle; to maul. *Mortimer.*

SCAM'BLER, *n.* A bold intruder upon the generosity or hospitality of others. *Steevens.*

SCAM'BLING, *ppr.* Stirring; scrambling; intruding.

SCAM'BLING-LY, *adv.* With turbulence and noise; with bold intrusiveness.

SCAM-MŌ'NI-ATE, *a.* [from *scammony*.] Made with scammony. *Wiseman.*

SCAM'MO-NY, *n.* [L. *scammonia*, from the Persian.]

1. A plant of the genus Convolvulus.

2. An inspissated sap obtained from the plant Convolvulus Scammonia, of a blackish-gray color, a nauseous smell, and a bitter and acrid taste. It is used in medicine as a cathartic. The best scammony comes from Aleppo, in light, spongy masses, easily friable. That of Smyrna is black, ponderous, and mixed with extraneous matter. *Fourcroy. Encyc.*

SCAMP, *n.* [See SCAMPER.] A great rascal. *Halliwell.*

[*Used in various dialects in England, and vulgarly used in America.*]

SCAM'PER, *v. i.* [D. *schampen*, to slip aside; Fr. *escamper*; It. *scampare*, to escape, to save one's self; *scampo*, safety; *campare*, to preserve, to fly, to escape; Sp. *escampar*, to clear out a place.]

To run with speed; to hasten escape. *Addison.*

SCAM'PER-ING, *ppr.* Running with speed; hastening in flight.

SCAN, *v. t.* [Fr. *scander*; Sp. *escander*; It. *scandire*, *scandere*, to climb, to scan. The Italian is the L. *ascendo*. See ASCEND.]

1. To examine with critical care; to scrutinize.

The actions of men in high stations are all conspicuous, and liable to be *scanned* and sifted. *Atterbury.*

2. To examine a verse by counting the feet; or, according to modern usage, to recite or measure verse by distinguishing the feet in pronunciation. Thus in Latin and Greek, a hexameter verse is resolved into six feet by *scanning*, and the true quantities are determined.

SCAN'DAL, *n.* [Fr. *scandale*; It. *scandalo*; Sp. *escandalo*; L. *scandalum*; Gr. σκανδαλον; Ir. *scannail*, slander. In Greek, this word signifies a stumbling-block, something against which a person impinges, or which causes him to fall. In Sax. *scande*, *sconde*, signifies shame, confusion, dishonor, infamy; D. *schande*, id.; *schandaal*, reproach, *scandal*; G. *schande*, shame; *schänden*, to mar, disfigure, spoil, violate; Dan. *skiender*, to abuse, defame, &c.; Sans. *schiande* or *ishianda*, scandal. In Arm. *scandal* is a quarrel. The primary sense of the root must be, to drive, to thrust, or to strike or cast down.]

1. Offense given by the faults of another.

His lustful orgies he enlarged
Even to the hill of *scandal*. *Milton.*

[In this sense we now generally use OFFENSE.]

2. Reproachful aspersion; opprobrious censure; defamatory speech or report; something uttered which is false and injurious to reputation.

My known virtue is from *scandal* free. *Dryden.*

3. Shame; reproach; disgrace. Such is the perverted state of the human mind, that some of the most heinous crimes bring little *scandal* upon the offender.

SCAN'DAL, *v. t.* To treat opprobriously; to defame; to asperse; to traduce; to blacken character.

I do fawn on men, and hug them hard,
And after *scandal* them. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

2. To scandalize; to offend. [*Not used.*] *Bp. Story.*

SCAN'DAL-IZE, *v. t.* [Gr. σκανδαλιζω; L. *scandalizo*; Sp. *escandalizar*; It. *scandalezzare*; Fr. *scandaliser*.]

1. To offend by some action supposed criminal.

I demand who they are whom we *scandalize* by using harmless things. *Hooker.*

2. To reproach; to disgrace; to defame; as, a *scandalizing* libeler. *Addison.*

SCAN'DAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Offended; defamed; disgraced.

SCAN'DAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Giving offense to; disgracing.

SCAN'DAL-OUS, *a.* [It. *scandaloso*; Sp. *escandaloso*; Fr. *scandaleux*; Sw. *skandelig*.]

1. Giving offense.

Nothing *scandalous* or offensive to any. *Hooker.*

2. Opprobrious; disgraceful to reputation; that brings shame or infamy; as, a *scandalous* crime or vice. How perverted must be the mind, that considers seduction or dueling less *scandalous* than larceny!

3. Defamatory.

SCAN'DAL-OUS-LY, *adv.* Shamefully; in a manner to give offense.

His discourse at table was *scandalously* unbecoming the dignity of his station. *Swift*

2. Censoriously; with a disposition to find fault, as, a critic *scandalously* nice. *Pope.*

SCAN'DAL-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being scandalous; the quality of giving offense, or of being disgraceful.

SCAN'DA-LUM MAG-NĀ'TUM, [L.] In *law*, a defamatory speech or writing made or published to the injury of a person of dignity. *Encyc.*

SCAN'DENT, *a.* [L. *scandens*, *scando*, to climb.]

Climbing, either with spiral tendrils for its support, or by adhesive fibers, as a stalk; climbing; performing the office of a tendril, as a petiole. *Smith. Bigelow.*

SCAN'NED, (skand,) *pp.* Critically sifted or examined; resolved into feet in recital.

SCAN'NING, *ppr.* Critically examining; resolving into feet, as verse.

SCAN'SION, (-shun,) *n.* The act of scanning. *Percy.*

SCAN-SŌ'RĒS, *n. pl.* [L. *scando*, to climb.]

An order of birds whose external toe is directed backward like a thumb, by which they are enabled to cling to and climb upon trees. The whole of this order are not actually climbers; and there are climbing birds that do not belong to this order. The woodpeckers and parrots are an example of this order.

SCAN-SŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Climbing or adapted to climbing; a term applied to the order of birds called *scansores*. [See SCANSORES.] *Swainson.*

SCANT, *v. t.* [Dan. *skaanet*, from *skaaner*, to spare.]

To limit; to straiten; as, to *scant* one in provisions; to *scant* ourselves in the use of necessaries; to *scant* a garment in cloth.

I am *scanted* in the pleasure of dwelling on your actions. *Dryden.*

SCANT, *v. i.* To fail or become less; as, the wind *scants*.

SCANT, *a.* Not full, large, or plentiful; scarcely sufficient; rather less than is wanted for the purpose; as, a *scant* allowance of provisions or water; a *scant* pattern of cloth for a garment.

2. Sparing; parsimonious; cautiously affording.

Be somewhat *scanter* of your maiden presence. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

3. Not entirely favorable for a ship's course; as, a *scant* wind; also, a light wind. *Totten.*

SCANT, *adv.* Scarcely; hardly; not quite.

The people — received of the bankers *scant* twenty shillings for thirty. [*Obsolete or vulgar.*] *Camden.*

SCANT'ED, *pp.* Limited; straitened.

SCANT'I-LY, *adv.* [from *scanty*.] Not fully; not plentifully. The troops were *scantily* supplied with flour.

2. Sparingly; niggardly; as, to speak *scantily* of one. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

SCANT'I-NESS, *n.* Narrowness; want of space or compass; as, the *scantiness* of our heroic verse. *Dryden.*

2. Want of amplitude, greatness, or abundance; limited extent.

Alexander was much troubled at the *scantiness* of nature itself. *South.*

3. Want of fulness; want of sufficiency; as, the *scantiness* of supplies.

SCANT'LE, *v. t.* To be deficient; to fail. *Drayton.*

SCAN'TLE, *v. t.* To divide into thin or small pieces; to shiver. *Chesterfield.*

SCANT'LET, *n.* [See SCANTLING.] A small pattern; a small quantity. [*Not in use.*] *Hale.*

SCANT'LING, *n.* [Fr. *echantillon*, a pattern; Sp. *escantillon*; Port. *escantilham*.]

1. A pattern; a quantity cut for a particular purpose. *L'Estrange.*

2. A small quantity; as, a *scantling* of wit. *Dryden. Locke.*

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3. A certain proportion or quantity. *Shak.*

4. Timber sawed or cut into pieces of a small size, as for studs, rails, &c. This seems to be allied to the L. *scandula*, and it is the sense in which I have ever heard it used in the United States.

5. The dimensions of a piece of timber, with regard to its breadth and thickness. *Brande.*

SCANT'LING, *a.* Not plentiful; small. [*Not in use.*] *Taylor.*

SCANT'LY, *adv.* Scarcely; hardly. [*Obs.*] *Camden.*

2. Not fully or sufficiently; narrowly; penuriously; without amplitude. *Dryden.*

SCANT'NESS, *n.* [from *scant.*] Narrowness; smallness; as, the *scantness* of our capacities. *Glanville.*

SCANT'Y, *a.* [from *scant*, and having the same signification.]

1. Narrow; small; wanting amplitude or extent.

His dominions were very narrow and *scanty*. *Locke.*
Now *scantier* limits the proud arch confine. *Pope.*

2. Poor; not copious or full; not ample; hardly sufficient; as, a *scanty* language; a *scanty* supply of words; a *scanty* supply of bread.

3. Sparing; niggardly; parsimonious.

In illustrating a point of difficulty, be not too *scanty* of words. *Watts.*

SCAPE, *v. t.* or *i.* To escape; a contracted word, not now used, except in poetry, and with a mark of elision. [See ESCAPE.]

SCAPE, *n.* An escape. [See ESCAPE.]

2. Means of escape; evasion. *Donne.*

3. Freak; aberration; deviation. *Shak.*

4. Loose act of vice or lewdness. *Shak.*

[*Obsolete in all its senses.*]

SCAPE, *n.* [L. *scapus*; probably allied to *scipio*, and the Gr. σκηπτρον, scepter.]

1. In *botany*, a radical stem bearing the fructification without leaves, as in the narcissus and hyacinth. *Martyn.*

2. In *architecture*, the shaft of a column; also, the apophyge of a shaft. *Gloss. of Archit.*

SCAPE'-GAL-LOWS, *n.* One who has narrowly escaped the gallows for his crimes.

SCAPE'-GOAT, *n.* [*escape* and *goat.*] In *the Jewish ritual*, a goat which was brought to the door of the tabernacle, where the high priest laid his hands upon him, confessing the sins of the people, and putting them on the head of the goat; after which the goat was sent into the wilderness, bearing the iniquities of the people. *Lev.* xvi.

SCAPE'-GRACE, *n.* A graceless, hair-brained fellow. *Halliwell.*

SCAPE'LESS, *a.* [from *scape.*] In *botany*, destitute of a scape.

SCAPE'MENT, *n.* The method of communicating the impulse of the wheels to the pendulum of a clock, or balance of a watch. [See ESCAPEMENT.]

SCAPH'ISM, *n.* [Gr. σκαπτω, to dig or make hollow.]

Among *the Persians*, a barbarous punishment inflicted on criminals by confining them in a hollow tree till they died a miserable death. *Ash.*

SCAPH'ITE, *n.* [L. *scapha.*]

Fossil remains of a genus of Cephalopods, of a boat-shaped form, allied to the ammonite. *Brande.*

SCAPH'OID, *n.* [Gr. σκαφος, a boat, and ειδος.] Resembling a boat in form.

SCAP'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. σκαπος, a rod, and λιθος, a stone.]

A grayish-white mineral, occurring in four or eight-sided prisms, terminated by low pyramids, and in cleavable masses, with a somewhat pearly luster. It sometimes presents pale, bluish, greenish, and reddish shades of color. It consists of silica, alumina, and lime. It is the Wernerite of Haüy. *Dana.*

SCAP'PLE, *v. t.* To reduce a stone to a straight surface without working it smooth. *Gloss. of Archit.*

SCAP'U-LA, *n.* [L.] The shoulder-blade. *Coxe.*

SCAP'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *scapularis.*]

Pertaining to the shoulder, or to the scapula; as, the *scapular* arteries.

Scapular feathers. See SCAPULAR, *n.* No. 2.

SCAP'U-LAR, *n.* [Supra.] In *anatomy*, the name of two pair of arteries, and as many veins, near the shoulder-blade. *Encyc.*

2. In *ornithology*, a feather which springs from the shoulder of the wing, and lies along the side of the back. *Brande.*

SCAP'U-LAR, } *n.*
SCAP'U-LA-RY, } religious orders in the Roman Catholic church, consisting of two bands of woolen stuff worn over the gown, of which one crosses the back or shoulders, and the other the stomach. This is worn as a badge of peculiar veneration for the Virgin Mary. *Brande.*

SCAP'U-LA-RY, *a.* The same as SCAPULAR, which see.

SCA'PUS, *n.* [L.] In *ornithology*, the stem or trunk of a feather. *Brande.*

2. In *architecture*, a scape, which see.

SCAR, *n.* [Fr. *escarre*; Arm. *scarr* or *yscar*; It. *escara*; Gr. εσχαρα; Dan. *skar*; probably from the root of *shear*, *share*, to cut, Sax. *sciran*, *scearan*, whence Dan. *skaar*, a notch.]

1. A mark in the skin or flesh of an animal, made by a wound or an ulcer, and remaining after the wound or ulcer is healed. The soldier is proud of his *scars*.

2. Any mark or injury; a blemish.

The earth had the beauty of youth — and not a wrinkle, *scar*, or fracture on its body. *Burnet.*

3. [L. *scarus*; Gr. σκαρος.] A fish of the genus *Scarus*, commonly called PARROT-FISH. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

SCAR, *v. t.* To mark with a scar. *Shak.*

SCAR'AB, } *n.* [L. *scarabæus*, from Gr. σκωρ;
SCAR'A-BEE, } Sax. *scearn*, fimus.]

A beetle; an insect of the genus Scarabæus, whose wings are cased. [See BEETLE.]

SCAR'A-MOUCH, *n.* [Fr. *escarmouche*; It. *scaramuccio*; Sp. *escaramuza*, a skirmish.]

A buffoon in the old comedy so called from the skirmishing antics which he performed. *Rich. Dict.*

SCARCE, *a.* [It. *scarso*; D. *schaarsch.* In Arm. *scarz* is short, and perhaps the word is from the root of *shear*, to cut. The Spanish equivalent word is *escaso*, and it is observable that some of our common people pronounce this word *scase.*]

1. Not plentiful or abundant; being in small quantity in proportion to the demand. We say, water is *scarce*, wheat, rye, barley is *scarce*, money is *scarce*, when the quantity is not fully adequate to the demand.

2. Being few in number and scattered; rare; uncommon. Good horses are *scarce.*

The *scarcest* of all is a Pescennius Niger on a medallion well preserved. *Addison.*

SCARCE, } *adv.* Hardly; scantily.
SCARCE'LY, }

We *scarcely* think our miseries our foes. *Shak.*

2. Hardly; with difficulty.

Slowly he sails, and *scarcely* stems the tides. *Dryden.*

SCARCE'NESS, } *n.* Smallness of quantity, or small-
SCAR'CI-TY, } ness in proportion to the wants or demands; deficiency; defect of plenty; penury; as, a *scarcity* of grain; a great *scarcity* of beauties; a *scarcity* of lovely women. *Dryden.*

Praise, like gold and diamonds, owes its value to its *scarcity*. *Rambler.*

A *scarcity* of snow would raise a mutiny at Naples. *Addison.*

2. Rareness; infrequency.

The value of an advantage is enhanced by its *scarceness*. *Collier.*

Root of scarcity, or *Scarcity root*; the mangold-wurzel, a variety of the Beta Cycla, or white beet; G. *mangold-wurzel*, beet-root, corrupted into *mangel-wurzel*; Fr. *racine de disette*, root of want or scarcity. *Ed. Encyc.*

SCARE, *v. t.* [In W. *esgar* is to separate; in It. *scorare* is to dishearten, from L. *ex* and *cor*, heart; but qu.]

To fright; to terrify suddenly; to strike with sudden terror.

The noise of thy cross-bow
Will *scare* the herd, and so my shot is lost. *Shak.*

To scare away; to drive away by frightening.

SCARE'CROW, *n.* [*scare* and *crow.*] Any frightful thing set up to frighten crows or other fowls from cornfields; hence, any thing terrifying without danger; a vain terror.

A *scarecrow* set to frighten fools away. *Dryden.*

2. A provincial name of the sea-fowl called the BLACK TERN, Sterna nigra. *Edin. Encyc.*

SCARED, *pp.* Frightened; suddenly terrified.

SCARE'FIRE, *n.* A fire breaking out so as to frighten people. [*Not used.*] *Holder.*

SCARF, *n.*; *pl.* SCARFS. [Fr. *echarpe*: It. *ciarpa*; Sax. *scearf*, a fragment or piece; G. *scharpe*; from the root of *shear.*]

1. Something that hangs loose upon the shoulders; as a piece of cloth.

Put on your hood and *scarf*. *Swift.*

2. A water-fowl, the cormorant. [*Provincial.*] *Edin. Encyc.*

SCARF, *v. t.* To throw loosely on. *Shak.*

2. To dress in a loose vesture. *Shak.*

SCARF, *v. t.* [Sw. *skarfva*; Sp. *escarpar.*]

To join; to piece; to unite two pieces of timber at the ends, so that they appear to be one. This is usually done by letting the end of one into the end of the other, sometimes by laying the two ends together and fastening a third piece to both. *Totten. Gwilt.*

SCARF'ED, (skärft,) *pp* Dressed in a loose vesture.

2. Joined; pieced.

SCARF'ING, *ppr.* Uniting two pieces of timber at the ends, so as to appear but one.

SCARF'ING, *n.* The joining of two pieces of timber end to end, so that they appear but one. *P. Cyc.*

SCARF'SKIN, *n.* [*scarf* and *skin.*] The cuticle; the epidermis; the outer thin integument of the body. *Cheyne.*

SCAR-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *scarificatio.* See SCARIFY.]

In *surgery*, the operation of making several incisions in the skin with a lancet or other cutting instrument, particularly the cupping instrument. *Encyc.*

SCAR-I-FI-CA'TOR, *n.* An instrument used in cupping, containing 10 or 12 lancets for making a number of incisions at once. *Brande.*

SCAR'I-FI-ER, *n.* [from *scarify.*] The person who scarifies.

2. The instrument used for scarifying.

3. In *agriculture*, an implement for stirring and loosening the soil, without bringing up a fresh surface. *Farm. Encyc.*

SCAR'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *scarifier*; L. *scarifico.* Qu. *scar*, Gr. εσχαρα, and L. *facio*, to make. But the Greek is σκαριφαομαι, from σκαριφος, a pointed instrument, or a sharp-pointed piece of wood.]

To scratch or cut the skin of an animal, or to make small incisions by means of a lancet or cupping instrument, so as to draw blood from the smaller vessels without opening a large vein. *Encyc.*

SCAR'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making small incisions in the skin with an instrument.

SCAR'ING, *ppr.* Frightening; suddenly terrifying.

SCA'RI-OSE, } *a.* [Low L. *scariosus*, rough.]
SCA'RI-OUS, }

In *botany*, tough, thin, and semi-transparent, dry and sonorous to the touch; as a perianth. *Martyn.*

SCAR-LAT'I-NA or SCAR-LA-TI'NA, *n.* [It. *scarlattino* and *scarlatto*, scarlet.]

A barbarous Italian term with a Latin termination, employed to designate what is commonly called in English SCARLET FEVER, and in nosology ROSALIA.

SCAR-LAT'I-NOUS, *a.* Of a scarlet color; pertaining to the scarlet fever.

SCAR'LET, *n.* [Fr. *escarlate*; Arm. *scarladd*; It. *scarlatto*; Sp. *escarlata*; Ir. *scarloid*; W. *ysgarlad*, the effusion of a wound, scarlet, from *ysgar*, to separate; (see SHEAR;) D. *scharlaken*; G. *scharlack*; Dan. *skarlagen.* Qu. Ch. סקר, to color, as a derivative, mi-

ium; Ar. شقر *shakara*, to be red.]

1. A beautiful bright-red color, brighter than crimson. *Encyc.*

2. Cloth of a scarlet color.

All her household are clothed with *scarlet*. — Prov. xxxi.

SCAR'LET, *a.* Of the color called *scarlet*; of a bright-red color; as, a *scarlet* cloth or thread; a *scarlet* lip.

SCAR'LET-BEAN, *n.* A plant; a red bean.

SCAR'LET-FE'VER, *n.* A febrile exanthema, called in nosology ROSALIA, and also SCARLATINA. It is characterized by fever, attended, about the third day, with an eruption of level, or nearly level, crimson-red patches, first appearing in the fauces and on the face, neck, and breasts, and progressively on the whole surface, often confluent and terminating about the seventh day, in cuticular exfoliations.

SCAR'LET-OAK, *n.* A species of oak, the Quercus coccifera, or kermes oak, producing small insects, the Coccus Ilicis, called *kermes*, or *scarlet grain.* More properly, the Quercus coccinea of the United States.

SCAR'MAGE, } peculiar modes of spelling SKIRMISH.
SCAR'MOGE, } [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SCARN, *n.* [Sax. *scearn.*]

Dung. [*Not in use, or local.*] *Ray.*

SCARN'-BEE, *n.* A beetle. [*Not in use, or local.*] *Ray.*

SCARP, *n.* [Fr. *escarpe*; It. *scarpa*, a scarp, a shoe, a slope; Sp. *escarpa.*]

In *fortification*, the interior slope of the ditch next the place, at the foot of the rampart. [See ESCARP.] *Brande.*

SCARP, *n.* In *heraldry*, the scarf which military commanders wear for ornament; borne somewhat like a batoon sinister, but broader, and continued to the edges of the field. *Encyc.*

SCARP'ED, (skärpt,) *a.* Cut down like the scarp of a fortification.

SCAR'RED, (skärd,) *pp.* Marked with a scar.

SCAR'RING, *ppr.* Marking with a scar.

SCAR'RUS, *n.* A genus of fishes, the species of which are called PARROT-FISHES. *P. Cyc.*

SCAR'RY, *n.* Barren land having only a thin coat of grass upon it. [*Local.*]

SCAT, *n.* A shower of rain; and hence, *scatty*, showery. *Grose.*

SCATCH, *n.* [Fr. *escache.*]

A kind of horsebit for bridles. *Bailey.*

SCATCH'ES, *n. pl.* [Fr. *echasses.*]

Stilts to put the feet in for walking in dirty places. [*Bailey.*

SCATE. See SKATE.

SCAT'E-BROUS, *a.* [L. *scatebra*, a spring; *scateo*, to overflow.]

Abounding with springs. *Dict.*

SCATH, *v. t.* [Sax. *scathian*, *sceathian*, to injure, to damage, to steal; D. *schaaden*; G. *schaden*; Sw. *skada*; Dan. *skader.*]

To damage; to waste; to destroy. *Milton.*

SCATH, *n.* Damage; injury; waste; harm. *Spenser.*

SCATH'ED, (skathd,) *pp.* Damaged; destroyed.

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SCATH'FUL, *a.* Injurious; harmful; destructive. *Shak.*

SCATH'FUL-NESS, *n.* Injuriousness; destructiveness.

SCATH'ING, *ppr.* Injuring; destroying.

SCATH'LESS, *a.* Without waste or damage. *Chaucer.*

SCAT'TER, *v. t.* [Sax. *scateran*, to pour out, to disperse; L. *scateo*; Gr. σκεδαω, to scatter, to discuss, L. *discutio*. This word may be formed on the root of *discutio*. The primary sense is, to drive or throw.]

1. To disperse; to dissipate; to separate or remove things to a distance from each other.

From thence did the Lord *scatter* them abroad upon the face of all the earth. — Gen. xi.
I will *scatter* you among the heathen. — Lev. xxvi.

2. To throw loosely about; to sprinkle; as, to *scatter* seed in sowing.

Teach the glad hours to *scatter*, as they fly,
Soft quiet, gentle love, and endless joy. *Prior.*

3. To spread or set thinly.

Why should my muse enlarge on Libyan swains,
Their *scattered* cottages, and ample plains? *Dryden.*

SCAT'TER, *v. i.* To be dispersed or dissipated. The clouds *scatter* after a storm.

2. To be liberal to the poor; to be charitable. *Prov.* xi.

SCAT'TER-BRAIN-ED, *a.* Giddy. *Halliwell.*

SCAT'TER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Dispersed; dissipated; thinly spread; sprinkled or thinly spread over.

2. In *botany*, irregular in position; without any apparent regular order; as, *scattered* branches.

SCAT'TER-ED-LY, (skat'turd-le,) *adv.* In a dispersed manner; separately. [*Not much used.*] *Clarke.*

SCAT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Dispersing; spreading thinly; sprinkling.

2. *a.* Not united; divided among many; as, *scattering* votes.

SCAT'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* Loosely; in a dispersed manner, thinly; as, habitations *scatteringly* placed over the country.

SCAT'TER-INGS, *n. pl.* Things scattered.

SCAT'TER-LING, *n.* A vagabond; one that has no fixed habitation or residence. [*Little used.*]

SCA-TU'RI-ENT, *a.* [L. *scaturiens.*]
Springing, as the water of a fountain. [*Not used.*]

SCAT-U-RIG'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *scaturigo.*] [*Dict.*
Abounding with springs. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

SCAUP, *n.* A species of pochard or diving-duck, found in Europe and North America. It is the Fuligula marila of Stephens. *Jardine.*

SCAV'AGE, *n.* [Sax. *sceawian*, to show.]
In *ancient customs*, a toll or duty exacted of merchant-strangers by mayors, sheriffs, &c., for goods shown or offered for sale within their precincts. *Cowel.*

SCAV'EN-GER, *n.* [Sax. *scafan*, to scrape, to shave, G. *schaben*, Sw. *skafva*, Dan. *skaver*, L. *scabio.*]
A person whose employment is to clean the streets of a city, by scraping or sweeping and carrying off the filth.

SCEL'ER-AT, (sel'-,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *sceleratus.*]
A villain; a criminal. [*Not in use.*] *Cheyne.*

SCENE, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; L. *scena*; Gr. σκηνη; Heb. שכן, to dwell; Ch. to subside, to settle; Syr. to come or fall on; Ar. سكن *sakana*, to be firm, stable, quiet, to set or establish, to quiet, or cause to rest. Class Gn, No. 43, 44. The Greek word signifies a tent, hut, or cottage. In L. it is an arbor or stage. The primary sense is, to set or throw down.]

1. A stage; the theater or place where dramatic pieces and other shows are exhibited. It does not appear that the ancients changed the *scenes* in different parts of the play. Indeed, the original *scene* for acting was an open plat of ground, shaded or slightly covered. *Encyc.*

2. The whole series of actions and events connected and exhibited; or the whole assemblage of objects displayed at one view. Thus we say, the execution of a malefactor is a melancholy *scene*. The crucifixion of our Savior was the most solemn *scene* ever presented to the view of man. We say, also, a *scene* of sorrow or of rejoicing; a noble *scene*; a sylvan *scene*.

A charming *scene* of nature is displayed. *Dryden.*

3. A part of a play; a division of an act. A play is divided into acts, and acts are divided into *scenes*.

4. So much of an act of a play as represents what passes between the same persons in the same place. *Dryden.*

5. The imaginary place in which the action of a play is supposed to occur. The *scene* was laid in the king's palace. *Brande.*

6. The curtain or hanging of a theater adapted to the play.

7. The place where any thing is exhibited.

The world is a vast *scene* of strife. *J. M. Mason.*

8. An exhibition of strong feeling between two or more persons, usually of a pathetic or passionate kind. [*Recent.*] *Walter Scott.*

9. Any remarkable exhibition.

The shepherds, while watching their flocks upon the plains of Bethlehem, were suddenly interrupted by one of the most sublime and surprising *scenes* which have ever been exhibited on earth. *W. B. Sprague.*

SCENE'-PAINT-ER, *n.* One who makes it his employment to paint scenes for theaters.

SCENE'-PAINT-ING, *n.* The act or employment of painting scenes for a theater. *Brande.*

SCEN'ER-Y, *n.* The appearance of a place, or of the various objects presented to view; or the various objects themselves as seen together. Thus we may say, the *scenery* of the landscape presented to the view from Mount Holyoke, in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, is highly picturesque, and exceeded only by the *scenery* of Boston and its vicinity, as seen from the State House.

Never need an American look beyond his own country for the sublime and beautiful of natural *scenery*. *Irving.*

2. The representation of the place in which an action is performed. *Pope.*

3. The disposition and consecution of the scenes of a play. *Dryden.*

4. The paintings representing the scenery of a play.

SCEN'IC, } *a.* [L. *scenicus.*]
SCEN'IC-AL, }
Pertaining to scenery; dramatic; theatrical.

SCEN-O-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* [See SCENOGRAPHY.]
SCEN-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, } Pertaining to scenography; drawn in perspective.

SCEN-O-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In perspective. *Mortimer.*

SCE-NOG'RA-PHY, (se-nog'ra-fe,) *n.* [Gr. σκηνη, scene, and γραφω, to describe.]
The representation of a body on a perspective plane; or a description of it in all its dimensions as it appears to the eye. *Barlow.*

SCENT, *n.* [Fr. *senteur*, from *sentir*, L. *sentio*, to perceive.]

1. Odor; smell; that substance which, issuing from a body, affects the olfactory organs of animals; as, the *scent* of an orange or an apple; the *scent* of musk. The word is applicable to any odor, agreeable or offensive.

2. The power of smelling; the smell; as, a hound of nice *scent*.

3. Chase followed by the scent; course of pursuit; track.

He traveled upon the same *scent* into Ethiopia. *Temple.*

SCENT, *v. t.* To smell; to perceive by the olfactory organs; as, to *scent* game, as a hound.

2. To perfume; to imbue or fill with odor, good or bad. Aromatic plants *scent* the room. Some persons *scent* garments with musk; others *scent* their snuff.

SCENT'ED, *pp.* Smelt; perceived by the olfactory organs.

2. Perfumed; imbued with odor.

SCENT'FUL, *a.* Odorous; yielding much smell. *Drayton.*

2. Of quick smell. *Browne.*

SCENT'ING, *ppr.* Smelling; perceiving by the olfactory organs.

2. Perfuming; filling with odor.

SCENT'LESS, *a.* Inodorous; destitute of smell.

SCEP'TER, } *n.* [Fr. *sceptre*; L. *sceptrum*; Gr. σκηπ-
SCEP'TRE, } τρον, from σκηπτω, to send or thrust; coinciding with L. *scipio*, that is, a shoot or rod.]

1. A staff or baton borne by kings on solemn occasions, as a badge of authority. Hence,

2. The appropriate ensign of royalty; an ensign of higher antiquity than the crown Hence,

3. Royal power or authority; as, to assume the *scepter*.

The *scepter* shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh come. — Gen. xlix.

4. A constellation.

SCEP'TER, } *v. t.* To invest with royal authority, or
SCEP'TRE, } with the ensign of authority. *Hall.*

SCEP'TER-ED, } *a.* Invested with a scepter; bear-
SCEP'TRED, } ing a scepter; as, a *sceptered* prince.

To Britain's queen the *sceptered* suppliant bends. *Tickel.*
Gold-*sceptered* Juno. *Parnell.*

SCEP'TER-LESS, } *a.* Having no scepter.
SCEP'TRE-LESS, }

SCEP'TIC. See SKEPTIC.

SCHAAL'STEIN, (shäl'stīne,) } *n.* The same with
SCALE'-STONE, } TABULAR SPAR, which see. *Dana.*

SCHED'DI-ASM, (skĕ'de-azm,) *n.* [Gr. σχεδιασμα.]
Cursory writing on a loose sheet.

SCHED'ULE, *n.* [L. *schedula*, from *scheda*, a sheet or leaf of paper; Gr. σχεδη, from σχιζω, to cut or divide; L. *scindo*, for *scido*. The pronunciation ought to follow the analogy of *scheme*, &c.]

1. A small scroll or piece of paper or parchment, containing some writing. *Hooker.*

2. A piece of paper or parchment annexed to a larger writing, as to a will, a deed, a lease, &c. *Encyc.*

3. A piece of paper or parchment containing an inventory of goods. *Encyc.*

SCHEE'LIN, *n.* [So called from Scheele, a distinguished chemist.] A calcareous ore of tungsten or tungstate of lime, of a white or pale-yellowish color. *Dana.*

SCHEE'LI-UM, *n.* A different name of tungsten, a hard, brittle metal, of a grayish-white color, and brilliant. *Dict.*

SCHEIK, (sheek *or* shāke,) *n.* See SHEIK.

SCHE'MA-TISM, (skē'ma-tizm,) *n.* [Gr. σχηματισμος, from σχημα. See SCHEME.]

1. Combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies.

2. Particular form or disposition of a thing. [*A word not much used.*] *Creech.*

SCHE'MA-TIST, *n.* A projector; one given to forming schemes.
[SCHEMER is more generally used.]

SCHE'MA-TIZE, *v. i.* To form a scheme or schemes.

SCHEME, (skēme,) *n.* [L. *schema*; Gr. σχημα, from σχεω, a contracted word, probably from σχεθω, to have or hold.]

1. A plan; a combination of things connected and adjusted by design; a system.

We shall never be able to give ourselves a satisfactory account of the divine conduct, without forming such a *scheme* of things as shall take in time and eternity. *Atterbury.*

2. A project; a contrivance; a plan of something to be done; a design. Thus we say, to form a *scheme*, to lay a *scheme*, to contrive a *scheme*.

The stoical *scheme* of supplying our wants by lopping off our desires, is like cutting off our feet when we want shoes. *Swift.*

3. A representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies; any lineal or mathematical diagram. [*Little used.*] *Brown. Hudibras.*

SCHEME, (skēme,) *v. t.* To plan; to contrive.

SCHEME, *v. i.* To form a plan; to contrive.

SCHEM'ER, *n.* One that contrives; a projector; a contriver.

SCHEM'ING, *ppr.* Planning; contriving.

2. *a.* Given to forming schemes; artful; intriguing.

SCHEM'ING, *n.* The act of forming a plan.

SCHEM'ING-LY, *adv.* By scheming or contriving.

SCHEM'IST, *n.* A schemer; a projector. *Coventry.*

SCHENE, (skēne,) *n.* [L. *schœnus*; Gr. σχοινος.]
An Egyptian measure of length, equal to sixty stadia, or about seven and a half miles. *Herodotus.*

SCHER'IF, *n.* [Ar., lord or master.] A title given in the East to those who descend from Mohammed through his son-in-law, Ali, and daughter, Fatima; an emir; applied to the chiefs of Mecca and Medina. *Brande.*

SCHE-RO'MA, *n.* In *medicine*, a dryness of the eye. *Brande.*

SCHE'SIS, (skē'sis,) *n.* [Gr. σχεσις, from σχεω, σχεθω, to have or hold.]
Habitude; general state or disposition of the body or mind, or of one thing with regard to other things. *Norris.*

SCHIL'LER-SPAR, (shil-,) *n.* A massive, lamellar mineral, of a dark-green color, occurring in serpentine, and consisting of silica, magnesia, and oxyd of iron, with 10 or 12 per cent. of water. The name has also included *bronzite*, which is a foliated variety of augite. *Dana.*

SCHIR'RHUS. See SCIRRHUS.

SCHISM, (sizm,) *n.* [L. *schisma*; Gr. σχισμα, from σχιζω, to divide, L. *scindo*, Sax. *sceadan*, D. *schien*, *scheiden*, G. *scheiden*, to separate, to part.]

1. In *a general sense*, division or separation; but *appropriately*, a division or separation in a church or denomination of Christians, occasioned by diversity of opinions; breach of unity among people of the same religious faith.

Set bounds to our passions by reason, to our errors by truth, and to our *schisms* by charity. *K. Charles.*

In *Scripture*, the word seems to denote a breach of charity, rather than a difference of doctrine.

2. Separation; division among tribes or classes of people.

SCHIS'MA, (skiz'mä,) *n.* [L.; Gr. σχισμα.] In *music*, an interval equal to half a comma. *Brande.*

SCHIS-MAT'IC, (siz-mat'ik,) } *a.* Pertaining
SCHIS-MAT'IC-AL, (siz-mat'ik-al,) } to schism; implying schism; partaking of the nature of schism; tending to schism; as, *schismatical* opinions or proposals. *K. Charles. South.*

SCHIS-MAT'IC, (siz-,) *n.* One who separates from an established church or religious faith, on account of a diversity of opinions. *Blackstone, Swift.*

SCHIS-MAT'IC-AL-LY, (siz-,) *adv.* In a schismatical manner; by separation from a church on account of a diversity of opinions.

SCHIS-MAT'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being schismatical.

SCHIS'MA-TIZE, *v. i.* To commit or practice schism; to make a breach of communion in the church. *Johnson.*

SCHISM'LESS, (sizm'-,) *a.* Free from schism; not affected by schism. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

SCHIST, (shist,) *n.* [Gr. σχιστος, divided or divisible.]
In *geology*, a rock having a slaty structure. *Dana.*

SCHIST'OSE, } *a.* In *geology*, slaty or imperfectly
SCHIST'OUS, } slaty in structure. *Dana.*

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SCHOL'AR, (skol'ar,) *n.* [Low L. *scholaris*, from *schola*, a school; Gr. σχολη, leisure, a school; Fr. *ecolier*; D. *schoolier*; G. *schüler*; Dan. *skolelærd*. The Danish word signifies *school-learned*. See SCHOOL.]

1. One who learns of a teacher; one who is under the tuition of a preceptor; a pupil; a disciple; hence, any member of a college, academy, or school; applicable to the learner of any art, science, or branch of literature.

2. A man of letters. *Locke.*

3. *Emphatically used*, a man eminent for erudition; a person of high attainments in science or literature.

4. One that learns any thing; as, an apt *scholar* in the school of vice.

5. A pedant; a man of books. *Bacon.*

[But the word *scholar* seldom conveys the idea of a pedant.]

6. An undergraduate in English universities, who belongs to the foundation of a college, and receives support in part from its revenues.

SCHO-LAR'I-TY, *n.* Scholarship. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

SCHOL'AR-LIKE, } *a.* Like a scholar; becoming a
SCHOL'AR-LY, } scholar. *Bacon.*

SCHOL'AR-SHIP, *n.* Learning; attainments in science or literature; as, a man of great *scholarship*. *Pope.*

2. Literary education; as, any other house of *scholarship*. [*Unusual.*] *Milton.*

3. Exhibition or maintenance for a scholar; foundation for the support of a student. *Ainsworth.*

SCHO-LAS'TIC, } *a.* [L. *scholasticus.*]
SCHO-LAS'TIC-AL, }

1. Pertaining to a scholar, to a school, or to schools; as, *scholastic* manners or pride; *scholastic* learning.

2. Scholar-like; becoming a scholar; suitable to schools; as, *scholastic* precision.

3. Pertaining to the schoolmen, or philosophers and divines, of the middle ages, who adopted the system of Aristotle, and spent much time on points of nice and abstract speculation; as, *scholastic* divinity or theology; *scholastic* philosophy.

Among the most distinguished of the schoolmen were Alexander of Hales, Thomas Aquinas, Duns-Scotus, and William Occam. They took their name from being teachers in schools of divinity established chiefly by Charlemagne. Some of their fiercest contests related to the question of Realism and Nominalism. *Encyc. Amer.*

4. Pedantic; formal.

SCHO-LAS'TIC, *n.* One who adheres to the method or subtilties of the schools. *Milton.*

SCHO-LAS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of schools; according to the niceties or method of the schools.

SCHO-LAS'TI-CISM, *n.* The method or subtilties of the schools. *Warton.*

The spirit of the old *scholasticism*, which spurned laborious investigation and slow induction. *J. P. Smith.*

SCHŌ'LI-AST, (skō'le-ast,) *n.* [Gr. σχολιαστης. See SCHOLIUM.]

A commentator or annotator; a name given to the old grammarians or critics, who wrote on the margins of the manuscripts of the Greek and Latin classics, annotations called *scholia*, from being, as it were, the fruits of their leisure. *Brande.*

SCHO-LI-AST'IC, *a.* That pertains to a scholiast or his pursuits. *Swift.*

SCHŌ'LI-ĀZE, *v. i.* To write notes on an author's works. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

SCHOL'IC-AL, *a.* Scholastic. [*Not in use.*] *Hales.*

SCHŌ'LI-UM, *n.*; *pl.* SCHOLIA or SCHOLIUMS. [L. *scholion*; Gr. σχολιον, from σχολη, leisure, lucubration.]

1. Annotation.

2. In *mathematics*, a remark or observation subjoined to a demonstration.

SCHŌ'LY, *n.* A scholium. [*Not in use.*] *Hooker.*

SCHŌ'LY, *v. i.* To write comments. [*Not in use.*] *Hooker.*

SCHOOL, (skool,) *n.* [L. *schola*; Gr. σχολη, leisure, vacation from business, lucubration at leisure, a place where leisure is enjoyed, a school. The adverb signifies at ease, leisurely, slowly, hardly, with labor or difficulty. In Sax. *scol* is a crowd, a multitude, a school, (shoal,) as of fishes, and a school for instruction. So, also, *scol*, *scolu*, a school; but the latter sense, I think, must have been derived from the Latin. D. *school*, an academy and a crowd; *schoolen*, to flock together; G. *schule*, a school for instruction; D. *skole*; Sw. *skola*; W. *ysgol*; Arm. *scol*; Fr. *ecole*; It. *scuola*; Sp. *escuela*; Port. *escola*; Sans. *schala*. This word seems originally to have denoted leisure, freedom from business, a time given to sports, games, or exercises, and afterward, time given to literary studies. The sense of a crowd, collection, or *shoal*, seems to be derivative.]

1. A place or establishment in which persons are instructed in arts, science, languages, or any species of learning; or the pupils assembled for instruction. In American usage, *school* more generally denotes the collective body of pupils in any place of instruction, and under the direction and discipline of one or more teachers. Thus we say, a *school* consists of fifty pupils; the preceptor has a large *school*, or a small *school*; his discipline keeps the *school* well regulated and quiet.

2. The instruction or exercises of a collection of pupils or students, or the collective body of pupils while engaged in their studies. Thus we say, the *school* begins or opens at eight o'clock, that is, the pupils at that hour begin their studies. So we say, the teacher is now in *school*; the *school* hours are from nine to twelve, and from two to five.

3. The state of instruction.

Set him betimes to *school*. *Dryden.*

4. A place of education, or collection of pupils, of any kind; as, the *schools* of the prophets. In *modern usage*, the word *school* comprehends every place of education, as university, college, academy, common or primary schools, dancing-schools, riding-schools, &c.; but ordinarily the word is applied to seminaries inferior to universities and colleges.

What is the great community of Christians, but one of the innumerable *schools* in the vast plan, which God has instituted for the education of various intelligencies? *Buckminster.*

5. Separate denomination or sect; or a system of doctrine taught by particular teachers, or peculiar to any denomination of Christians or philosophers.

Let no man be less confident in his faith — by reason of any difference in the several *schools* of Christians. *Taylor.*

Thus we say, the Socratic *school*, the Platonic *school*, the Peripatetic or Ionic *school*; by which we understand all those who adopted and adhered to a particular system of opinions.

6. *The schools*, *pl.*; the seminaries for teaching logic, metaphysics, and theology, which were formed in the middle ages, and which were characterized by academical disputations and subtilties of reasoning; or the learned men who were engaged in discussing nice points in metaphysics or theology.

The supreme authority of Aristotle in the *schools* of theology as well as of philosophy. *Henry.*

7. Any place of improvement or learning. The world is an excellent *school* to wise men, but a *school* of vice to fools.

8. *Formerly*, a shoal or compact body; as, a *school* of fishes; spelt, also, SCULL. *Hallivell.*

In this sense, the word is still sometimes used in America.

Primary school: a school for instructing children in the first rudiments of language and literature; called, also, *common school*, because it is open to the children of all the inhabitants in a town or district.

SCHOOL, *v. t.* To instruct; to train; to educate.

He's gentle, never *schooled*, yet learned. *Shak.*

2. To teach with superiority; to tutor; to chide and admonish; to reprove.

School your child,
And ask why God's Anointed he reviled. *Dryden.*

SCHOOL'-BOY, *n.* [See BOY.] A boy belonging to a school, or one who is learning rudiments. *Swift.*

SCHOOL'-DAME, *n.* [See DAME.] The female teacher of a school.

SCHOOL'-DAY, *n.* [See DAY.] The age in which youth are sent to school. [*Not now used.*] *Shak.*

SCHOOL'-DIS-TRICT, *n.* A division of a town or city for establishing and conducting schools. [*United States.*]

SCHOOL'-DI-VINE', *n.* One who espouses the scholastic theology; one of the schoolmen.

SCHOOL'-DI-VIN'I-TY, *n.* Scholastic divinity.

SCHOOL'ED, (skoold,) *pp.* Instructed; trained; tutored; reproved.

SCHOOL'ER-Y, *n.* Something taught; precepts. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

SCHOOL'-FEL-LŌW, *n.* [See FELLOW.] One bred at the same school; an associate in school. *Locke.*

SCHOOL'-GIRL, *n.* A girl belonging to a school.

SCHOOL'-HOUSE, *n.* [See HOUSE.] A house appropriated for the use of schools, or for instruction; but applied only to buildings for subordinate schools, not to colleges. In Connecticut and some other States, every town is divided into school-districts, and each district erects its own *school-house* by a tax on the inhabitants.

SCHOOL'ING, *ppr.* Instructing; teaching; reproving.

SCHOOL'ING, *n.* Instruction in school; tuition.

2. Compensation for instruction; price or reward paid to an instructor for teaching pupils.

3. Reproof; reprimand. He gave his son a good *schooling*. *Walter Scott.*

SCHOOL'-MAID, *n.* [See MAID.] A girl at school. *Shak.*

SCHOOL'MAN, *n.* A man versed in the niceties of academical disputation or of school divinity. The *schoolmen* were philosophers and divines of the middle ages who adopted the principles of Aristotle, and spent much time on points of nice and abstract speculation. They were so called because they taught in the schools of divinity established by Charlemagne. *Encyc. Am.*

SCHOOL'MAS-TER, *n.* [See MASTER.] The man who presides over and teaches a school; a teacher, instructor, or preceptor, of a school.

Adrian VI. was sometime *schoolmaster* to Charles V. *Knolles.*

2. He or that which disciplines, instructs, and leads.

The law was our *schoolmaster* to bring us to Christ. — Gal. iii.

SCHOOL'MATE, *n.* One who attends the same school.

SCHOOL'MIS-TRESS, *n.* [See MISTRESS.] A woman who governs and teaches a school. *Gay.*

SCHOOL'-TEACH-ER, *n.* One who teaches or instructs a school.

SCHOOL'-TEACH-ING, *n.* The business of instructing a school.

SCHOON'ER, (skoon'er,) *n.* [G. *schoner*.]

A vessel with two masts, whose mainsail and foresail are suspended by gaffs, like a sloop's mainsail, and stretched below by booms. *Mar. Dict.*

SCHORL, (shorl,) *n.* [Sw. *skörl*, from *skör*, brittle; Dan. *skiör*.]

A mineral, black tourmaline. *Dana.*

SCHOR-LA'CEOUS, (-shus,) *a.* Like shorl; partaking of the nature and characters of shorl. *Kirwan.*

SCHORL'ITE, (shorl'ite,) *n.* A mineral of a greenish-white color, sometimes yellowish, a variety of topaz; mostly found in irregular, oblong masses or columns, inserted in a mixture of quartz and mica or granite. *Klaproth. Kirwan.*

Schorlite, or schorlous topaz, the pycnite of Werner, is of a straw-yellow color. *Ure.*

SCI-A-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to sciagraphy.

SCI-A-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a sciagraphical manner.

SCI-AG'RA-PHY, (sī-ag'ra-fe,) *n.* [Gr. σκιαγραφια; σκια, a shadow, and γραφω, to describe.]

1. The art or science of projecting or delineating shadows as they fall in nature. *Gwilt.*

2. In *architecture*, the profile or vertical section of a building to exhibit its interior structure. *Hutton.*

3. In *astronomy*, the art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadows of objects, caused by the sun, moon, or stars; the art of dialing. [*Little used.*] *Hutton.*

SCI-A-THER'IC, } *a.* [Gr. σκια, a shadow, and
SCI-A-THER'IC-AL, } θηρα, a catching.]

Belonging to a sun-dial. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

SCI-A-THER'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of a sun-dial. *Gregory.*

SCI-AT'IC, (sī-at'ik,) } *n.* [L. *sciatica*, from Gr. ισχι-
SCI-AT'IC-A, } αδικος, from ισχιας, a pain in the hips, from ισχιον, the hip, from ισχις, the loin.]

A peculiar and specific painful affection, principally seated in the sciatic nerve, which, if protracted, produces emaciation of the limb affected, with weakness, and a more or less permanent flexion. If it is not a true neuralgia, it is nearly allied to it.

SCI-AT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the *hip*; as, the
SCI-AT'IC-AL, } *sciatic* artery or nerve.

2. Affecting the hip; as, *sciatic* pains.

SCI'ENCE, (sī'ens,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *scientia*, from *scio*, to know; Sp. *ciencia*; It. *scienza*. *Scio* is probably a contracted word.]

1. In *a general sense*, knowledge, or certain knowledge; the comprehension or understanding of truth or facts by the mind. The *science* of God must be perfect.

2. In *philosophy*, a collection of the general principles or leading truths relating to any subject, arranged in systematic order. *Pure* science, as the mathematics, is built on self-evident truths; but the term *science* is also applied to other subjects, founded on generally acknowledged truths, as *metaphysics*; or on experiment and observation, as *chemistry* and *natural philosophy*; or even to an assemblage of the general principles of an art, as the science of *agriculture*, the science of *navigation*. *Arts* relate to practice, as painting and sculpture.

A principle in *science* is a rule in art. *Playfair.*

3 Art derived from precepts or built on principles.

Science perfects genius. *Dryden.*

4 Any art or species of knowledge.

No *science* doth make known the first principles on which it buildeth. *Hooker.*

5. One of the seven liberal branches of knowledge, viz., grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music. *Johnson.*

Note. — Authors have not always been careful to use the terms *art* and *science* with due discrimination and precision. Music is an *art* as well as a *science*. In *general*, an *art* is that which depends on practice or performance, and *science* that which depends on abstract or speculative principles. The *theory* of music is a *science*; the *practice* of it an *art*.

SCI'ENT, (sī'ent,) *a.* [L. *sciens*.]

Skillful. [*Not used.*] *Cockeram.*

SCI-EN'TER, [L.] Knowingly. *Bouvier.*

SCI-EN'TIAL, *a.* Producing science. *Milton.*

SCI-EN-TIF'IC, } *a.* [Fr. *scientifique*; It. *scien-*
SCI-EN-TIF'IC-AL, } *tifico*; Sp. *cientifico*; L. *scientia* and *facio*, to make.]

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1. Producing certain knowledge or demonstration; as, *scientific* evidence. *South.*

2. According to the rules or principles of science; as, a *scientific* arrangement of fossils.

3. Well versed in science; as, a *scientific* physician.

SCI-EN-TIF'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to produce knowledge.

It is easier to believe, than to be *scientifically* instructed. *Locke.*

2. According to the rules or principles of science.

SCIL'I-CET, (sil'e-set,) [L.] To wit; namely.

SCIL'LI-TIN, *n.* [See SQUILL.] A white, transparent, acrid substance, extracted from squills by Vogel.

SCIM'I-TAR. See CIMETER. [*Ure.*

SCIN'COID, (sink'oid,) *n.* The *scincoids* are a family of saurian reptiles, having short feet, a non-extensile tongue, the body and tail covered with equal scales, like tiles, and the toes margined. *Brande.*

SCIN'COID, *a.* Resembling the animal called *scincus*, a saurian reptile of Egypt.

SCINK, (sink,) *n.* A cast calf. [*Not in use, or local.*] *Ainsworth.*

2. A saurian reptile. [See SKINK.] *P. Cyc.*

SCIN'TIL-LANT, *a.* [See SCINTILLATE.] Emitting sparks or fine igneous particles; sparkling.

SCIN'TIL-LĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *scintillo.* This word seems to be a diminutive formed on the Teutonic *scinan*, Eng. to *shine.*]

1. To emit sparks or fine igneous particles.

Marbles do not *scintillate* with steel. *Fourcroy.*

2. To sparkle, as the fixed stars.

SCIN'TIL-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Emitting sparks; sparkling.

SCIN-TIL-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of emitting sparks or igneous particles; the act of sparkling. *Brown. Glanville.*

SCI-OG'RA-PHY. See SCIAGRAPHY.

SCI'O-LISM, *n.* [See SCIOLIST.] Superficial knowledge. *Brit. Critic.*

SCI'O-LIST, (sī'o-list,) *n.* [L. *sciolus*, a diminutive, formed on *scio*, to know.]

One who knows little, or who knows many things superficially; a smatterer.

These passages in that book were enough to humble the presumption of our modern *sciolists*, if their pride were not as great as their ignorance. *Temple.*

SCI'O-LOUS, *a.* Superficially or imperfectly knowing.

SCI-OM'A-CHY, (sī-om'a-ke,) *n.* [Gr. σκια, a shadow, and μαχη, a battle.]

A battle with a shadow. *Cowley.*

SCI'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. σκια and μαντεια.]

Divination by shadows.

SCI'ON. See CION.

SCI-OP'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. σκια, a shadow, and οπτομαι,
SCI-OP'TRIC, } to see.]

Scioptic ball; an optical instrument, consisting of a convex lens fixed to an opening in the window-shutter for forming images in the camera obscura, and capable of being turned, like the eye, to different parts of the landscape. *Olmsted.*

SCI-OP'TIC, *n.* A sphere or globe with a lens made to turn like the eye; used in experiments with the camera obscura; a scioptic ball. *Ash.*

SCI-OP'TICS, *n.* The science of exhibiting images of external objects, received on some extended surface through a double convex glass into a darkened room.

SCIRE FĀ'CI-AS, (sī're-fā'she-as,) *n.* [L.] In *law*, a judicial writ summoning a person to show cause to the court why something should not be done, as to require sureties to show cause why the plaintiff should not have execution against them for debt and damages, or to require a third person to show cause why goods in his hands by replevin, should not be delivered to satisfy the execution, &c. *Blackstone.*

SCIR-RHOS'I-TY, (skir-ros'e-te,) *n.* [See SCIRRHUS.] An induration of the glands. *Arbuthnot.*

[The spelling SKIRRHOSITY would be preferable.

SCIR'RHOUS, *a.* Indurated; hard; knotty; as a gland.

2. Proceeding from scirrhus; as, *scirrhous* affections; *scirrhous* disease.

SCIR'RHUS, (skir'rus,) *a.* [It. *scirro*; Sp. *escirro*; L. *scirrhus*; Gr. σκιῤῥος.]

[The spelling SKIRRUS would be preferable.]

In *medicine*, hard, rigid, vascular infarction of glandular follicles; indolent, insentient, glabrous; sometimes shrinking and becoming more indurated; when irritated, tending to a cancerous ulcer. *Good.*

SCIS-CI-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *sciscitor*, to inquire or demand.]

The act of inquiring; inquiry; demand. [*Little used.*] *Hall.*

SCIS'SI-BLE, (sis'se-bl,) *a.* [L. *scissus*, *scindo*, to cut.]

Capable of being cut or divided by a sharp instrument; as, *scissible* matter or bodies. *Bacon.*

SCIS'SILE, (sis'sil,) *a.* [L. *scissilis*, from *scindo*, to cut.]

That may be cut or divided by a sharp instrument. *Arbuthnot.*

SCIS'SILE, *n.* The clippings of metals in various mechanical operations, and also in coining. *Brande.*

SCIS'SION, (sizh'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *scissio*, *scindo*, to cut.]

The act of cutting or dividing by an edged instrument. *Wiseman.*

SCIS'SORS, (siz'zors,) *n. pl.* [L. *scissor*, from *scindo*, to cut, Gr. σχιζω, Sax. *sceadan.*]

A cutting instrument resembling shears, but smaller, consisting of two cutting blades movable on a pin in the center, by which they are fastened. Hence, we usually say, a *pair* of *scissors.*

SCIS'SURE, *n.* [L. *scissura*, from *scindo*, to cut.]

A longitudinal opening in a body, made by cutting. [This can not legitimately be a crack, rent, or fissure. In this use it may be an error of the press for FISSURE. *Decay of Piety.*]

SCIT-A-MIN'E-OUS, *a.* [L. *scitamentum*, a delicacy.]

Belonging to the Scitamineæ, one of Linnæus's natural orders of plants, which are mostly tropical herbs, as ginger, turmeric, &c. *Asiat. Res.*

SCI'U-RINES, (-rinz,) *n. pl.* [L. *sciurus*, a squirrel.]

Rodent animals of the squirrel tribe. *Brande.*

SCLA-VŌ'NI-AN, } *a.* [from *Sclavi*, a people of the
SLA-VON'IC, } north of Europe.]

Pertaining to the Sclavi, a people that inhabited the country between the rivers Save and Drave, or to their language. Hence the word came to denote the language which is now spoken, in its various dialects, in Poland, Russia, Hungary, Bohemia, &c.

SCLER'O-DERMS, *n. pl.* [Gr. σκληρος, hard, and δερμα, skin.]

A family of plectognathic fishes, having a skin covered with hard scales. *Brande.*

SCLE-ROT'IC, *a.* [Gr. σκληρος, hard; σκληροτης, hardness.]

Hard; firm; as, the *sclerotic* coat, membrane, or tunic of the eye, which is the firm, white, outer coat. *Ray.*

SCLE-ROT'IC, *n.* The firm, white, outer coat of the eye. *Coxe.*

2. A medicine which hardens and consolidates the parts to which it is applied. *Quincy. Coxe.*

SCŌAT. See SCOT.

SCOB'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *scobs*, sawdust, and *form.*]

Having the form of sawdust or raspings.

SCOBS, *n.* [L., from *scabo*, to scrape.]

Raspings of ivory, hartshorn, metals, or other hard substance; dross of metals, &c. *Chambers.*

SCOFF, *v. i.* [Gr. σκωπ-ω. The primary sense is probably to throw, in which sense it coincides with the D. *schoppen*, G. *schuppen*, to push, to shove. But I do not find the word in the English and Greek sense, in any modern language except the English.]

To treat with insolent ridicule, mockery, or contumelious language; to manifest contempt by derision; with *at.* To *scoff at* religion and sacred things, is evidence of extreme weakness and folly, as well as of wickedness.

They shall *scoff at* the kings. — Hab. i.

SCOFF, *v. t.* To treat with derision or scorn; to address with contumelious language. *Fotherby.*

SCOFF, *n.* Derision, ridicule, mockery, or reproach, expressed in language of contempt; expression of scorn or contempt.

With *scoffs*, and scorns, and contumelious taunts. *Shak.*

SCOFF'ED, (skoft,) *pp.* Treated with derision or scorn.

SCOFF'ER, *n.* One who scoffs; one that mocks, derides, or reproaches in the language of contempt; a scorner.

There shall come in the last days *scoffers*, walking after their own lusts, and saying, Where is the promise of his coming? — 2 Pet. iii.

SCOFF'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Deriding or mocking; treating with reproachful language.

SCOFF'ING, *n.* The act of treating with scorn. *Ash.*

SCOFF'ING-LY, *adv.* In mockery or contempt; by way of derision.

Aristotle applied this hemistich *scoffingly* to the sycophants at Athens. *Broome.*

SCŌLD, *v. i.* [D. *schelden*; G. *schelten*; Dan. *skielder*, to rail, to scold; Sw. *skalla*, to sound or ring; *skallra*, to snap or crack; *skalla*, to bark, to scold. It seems to be formed on the root of G. *schelle*, a bell, a jingle, a box on the ear; *schellen*, *schallen*, to ring; D. *schel*, *schellen.* If *s* is a prefix, this word coincides with *call*, and Sax. *galan*, to sing, *gyllan*, *gielan*, to yell.]

To find fault or rail with rude clamor; to brawl; to utter railing, or harsh, rude, boisterous rebuke; with *at*; as, to *scold at* a servant. A *scolding* tongue. a *scolding* wife, a *scolding* husband, a *scolding* master, who can endure?

Pardon me; 'tis the first time that ever
I'm forced to *scold.* *Shak.*

SCŌLD, *v. t.* To chide with rudeness and boisterous clamor; to rate. *Boswell.*

[The transitive use of this word is of recent origin, at least within my knowledge.]

SCŌLD, *n.* A rude, clamorous, foul-mouthed woman.

Scolds answer foul-mouthed *scolds.* *Swift.*

2. A scolding; a brawl.

SCŌLD'ER, *n.* One that scolds or rails.

SCŌLD'ING, *ppr.* Railing with clamor; uttering rebuke in rude and boisterous language.

2. *a.* Given to scolding.

SCŌLD'ING, *n.* The uttering of rude, clamorous language by way of rebuke or railing; railing language.

SCŌLD'ING-LY, *adv.* With rude clamor or railing.

SCOL'E-CITE, *n.* [Gr. σκωληξ, a worm.]

One division of the old species Mesotype, occurring in radiated crystallizations of a white color, or transparent, and consisting of silica, alumina, and lime, with 13¼ per cent. of water. When a small portion of it is placed in the exterior flame of a blowpipe, it twists like a worm, becomes opaque, and is converted into a blebby, colorless glass. *Dana. Phillips.*

SCOL'LOP, *n.* A shell-fish with a pectinated shell. [See SCALLOP.]

2. An indenting or cut like those of a scollop shell.

SCOL'LOP, *v. t.* To form or cut with scollops. [See SCALLOP.]

SCOL-O-PEN'DRA, *n.* [Gr. σκολοπενδρα.]

1. A venomous serpent. *Johnson.*

2. A genus of venomous insects of the order Myriapoda, destitute of wings. These insects have as many feet on each side as there are segments in the body. The species are usually called CENTIPEDS. *P. Cyc. Partington.*

SCOM'BER-OID, *n.* The *scomberoids* (or mackerel tribe) are a family of fishes, of which the Scomber is the type. *Brande.*

SCOMM, *n.* [L. *scomma*; Gr. σκωμμα, from σκωπτω. See SCOFF.]

1. A buffoon. [*Not in use.*] *L'Estrange.*

2. A flout; a jeer. [*Not in use.*]

SCONCE, *n.* [D. *schans*; G. *schanze*; D. *skands*; Sw. *skans*, a fort or castle, a fortification.]

1. A fort or bulwark; a work for defense. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. A hanging or projecting candlestick, generally with a mirror to reflect the light.

Golden *sconces* hang upon the walls. *Dryden.*

3. The circular tube, with a brim in a candlestick, into which the candle is inserted, that is, the support, the holder of the candle; and from this sense the candlestick, in the preceding definition, has its name.

4. A fixed seat or shelf. [*Local.*]

SCONCE, *n.* [D. *skiönner*, to judge, to discern; *skiönsom*, judicious.]

1. Sense; judgment; discretion or understanding. This sense has been in vulgar use in New England within my memory.

2. The head; *a low word.* *Shak.*

3. A mulct or fine. [Qu. *poll-tax.*]

SCONCE, *v. t.* To mulct; to fine. *Warton.*

[*A low word, and not in use.*]

SCOOP, *n.* [D. *schop*, a scoop, and a shovel; G. *schüppe*; *schupp*, a shove; *schuppen*, to push or shove; Sw. *skuff*, a shove; Dan. *skuffe*, a *scoop*, a *shovel*, a box or drawer; D. *schuif*, *schuiven*, to *shove*; Fr. *scope*; Arm. *esgop* or *scop.*]

1. A large ladle; a vessel with a long handle fastened to a dish, used for dipping liquors; also, a little hollow piece of wood for bailing boats.

2. An instrument of surgery. *Sharp.*

3. A sweep; a stroke; a swoop. *Shak.*

SCOOP, *v. t.* To lade out; *properly*, to take out with a scoop, or with a sweeping motion.

He *scooped* the water from the crystal flood. *Dryden.*

2. To empty by lading; as, he *scooped* it dry. *Addison.*

3. To make hollow, as a scoop or dish; to excavate; as, the Indians *scoop* the trunk of a tree into a canoe.

Those carbuncles the Indians will *scoop*, so as to hold above a pint. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To remove, so as to leave a place hollow.

A spectator would think this circular mount had been actually *scooped* out of that hollow space. *Spectator.*

SCOOP'ED, (skoopt,) *pp.* Taken out as with a scoop or ladle; hollowed; excavated; removed so as to leave a hollow.

SCOOP'ER, *n.* One that scoops; also, a water-fowl.

SCOOP'ING, *ppr.* Lading out; making hollow; excavating; removing so as to leave a hollow.

SCOOP'-NET, *n.* A hand-net, so formed as to sweep the bottom of a river.

SCOPE, *n.* [L. *scopus*; Gr. σκοπος, from σκοπεω, to see or view; Heb. שקף, to see, to behold; Ch. to drive or strike. Class Gb, No. 85. The primary sense is, to stretch or extend, to reach; *properly*, the whole extent, space, or reach, hence the whole space viewed, and hence the limit or ultimate end.]

1. Space; room; amplitude of intellectual view; as, a free *scope* for inquiry; full *scope* for the fancy or imagination; ample *scope* for genius.

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2. The limit of intellectual view; the end or thing to which the mind directs its view; that which is purposed to be reached or accomplished; hence, ultimate design, aim, or purpose; intention; drift. It expresses both the purpose and thing purposed.

Your *scope* is as mine own,
So to enforce and qualify the laws,
As to your soul seems good. *Shak.*

The *scope* of all their pleading against man's authority, is to overthrow such laws and constitutions of the church. *Hooker.*

3. Liberty; freedom from restraint; room to move in. *Hooker.*

4. Liberty beyond just limits; license.

Give him line and *scope*. *Shak.*

5. Act of riot; sally; excess. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

6. Extended quantity; as, a *scope* of land. [*Obs.*] *Davies.*

7. Length; extent; sweep; as, *scope* of cable. *Mar. Language.*

SCŌ'PI-FORM, *a.* [L. *scopa*, a broom, and *form*.] Having the form of a broom or besom.

Zeolite, stelliform or *scopiform*. *Kirwan.*

SCŌ'PI-PED, *n.* [L. *scopæ*, a broom, and *pes*, a foot.] One of a tribe of melliferous insects, which have a brush of hairs on the posterior feet.

SCOP'PET, *v. t.* To lade out. [*Not in use.*]

SCOP'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. σκωπτικος.] [*Bp. Hall.*
SCOP'TIC-AL, }

Scoffing. [*Not in use.*] *Hammond.*

SCOP'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *scopulosus*.] Full of rocks; rocky. [*Not in use.*] *Dict.*

SCOR'BUTE, *n.* [L. *scorbutus*.] Scurvy. [*Not in use.*] *Purchas.*

SCOR-BŪ'TIC, } *a.* [Fr. *scorbutique*, from L.
SCOR-BŪ'TIC-AL, } *scorbutus*, the scurvy. See SCURF, SCURVY.]

1. Affected or diseased with scurvy; as, a *scorbutic* person.

2. Pertaining to scurvy, or partaking of its nature; as, *scorbutic* complaints or symptoms.

3. Subject to scurvy; as, a *scorbutic* habit.

SCOR-BŪ'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* With the scurvy, or with a tendency to it; as, a woman *scorbutically* affected. *Wiseman.*

SCORCE. See SCORSE.

SCORCH, *v. t.* [D. *schrocijen*, *schrooken*, to scorch. If this is the same word, there has been a transposition of the vowel. The Saxon has *scorcned*, the participle. But it is probable the Dutch is the true orthography, and the word is to be referred to the Ch. חרך, Ar. حرق *haraka* or *charaka*, to burn, singe, or roast. Class Rg, No. 33, 34.]

1. To burn superficially; to subject to a degree of heat that changes the color of a thing, or both the color and texture of the surface. Fire will *scorch* linen or cotton very speedily in extremely cold weather.

2. To burn; to affect painfully with heat. *Scorched* with the burning sun or burning sands of Africa.

SCORCH, *v. i.* To be burnt on the surface; to be parched; to be dried up.

Scatter a little mungy straw and fern among your seedlings, to prevent the roots from *scorching*. *Mortimer.*

SCORCH'ED, (skorcht,) *pp.* Burnt on the surface; pained by heat.

SCORCH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Burning on the surface; paining by heat.

SCORCH'ING-FEN'NEL, *n.* A plant of the genus Thapsia; deadly carrot. *Lee.*

SCORCH'ING-LY, *adv.* So as to parch or burn the surface.

SCORCH'ING-NESS, *n* The quality of scorching.

SCOR'DI-UM, *n.* [L.] A plant, the water-germander, a species of Teucrium. *Encyc.*

SCORE, *n.* [Ir. *scor*, a notch; *sgoram*, to cut in pieces; Sax. *scor*, a score, twenty; Ice. *skora*, from the root of *shear*, *share*, *shire*.]

1. A notch or incision; hence, the number twenty. Our ancestors, before the knowledge of writing, numbered and kept accounts of numbers by cutting notches on a stick or tally, and making one notch the representative of twenty. A simple mark answered the same purpose.

2. A line drawn.

3. An account or reckoning; as, he paid his *score*. *Shak.*

4. An account kept of something past; an epoch; an era. *Tillotson.*

5. Debt, or account of debt. *Shak.*

6. Account; reason; motive.

But left the trade, as many more
Have lately done on the same *score*. *Hudibras.*

7. Account; sake.

You act your kindness on Cydaria's *score*. *Dryden.*

8. In *music*, the original and entire draught of any composition, or its transcript. *Busby.*

To quit scores; to pay fully; to make even by giving an equivalent.

A song in score; the words with the musical notes of a song annexed. *Johnson.*

SCORE, *v. t.* To notch; to cut and chip for the purpose of preparing for hewing; as, to *score* timber.

2. To cut; to engrave. *Spenser.*

3. To mark by a line. *Sandys.*

4. To set down as a debt.

Madam, I know when,
Instead of five, you *scored* me ten. *Swift.*

5. To set down or take as an account; to charge; as, to *score* follies. *Dryden.*

6. To form a score in music. *Busby.*

SCORED, (skōrd,) *pp.* or *a.* Notched; set down; marked; prepared for hewing.

In *botany*, a *scored stem* is marked with parallel lines or grooves. *Martyn.*

SCŌ'RI-Æ, *n.*; *pl.* SCORIÆ. [L., from the Gr. σκωρια, σκωρ, rejected matter, that which is thrown off. Class Gr.]

1. Dross; the recrement of metals in fusion, or the slag rejected after the reduction of metallic ores. *Newton. Encyc.*

2. The cellular, slaggy lavas of a volcano. *Dana.*

SCO-RI-Ā'CEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to dross; like dross or the recrement of metals; partaking of the nature of scoria.

SCO-RI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* In *metallurgy*, the act or operation of reducing a body, either wholly or in part, into scoria. *Encyc.*

SCŌ'RI-FI-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Reduced to scoria.

SCŌ'RI-FORM, *a.* [L. *scoria* and *form*.] Like scoria; in the form of dross. *Kirwan.*

SCŌ'RI-FŸ, *v. t.* To reduce to scoria or drossy matter.

SCŌ'RI-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Reducing to scoria.

SCOR'ING, *ppr.* Notching; marking; setting down as an account or debt; forming a score.

SCŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* Drossy; cindery; recrementitious. *Brown.*

SCORN, *n.* [Sp. *escarnio*, scorn; *escarnecer*, to mock; Port. *escarneo*, *escarnecer*; It. *scherno*, *schernire*; W. *ysgorn*, *ysgorniaw*.]

1. Extreme contempt; that disdain which springs from a person's opinion of the meanness of an object, and a consciousness or belief of his own superiority or worth.

He thought *scorn* to lay hands on Mordecai alone. — Esth. iii.
Every sullen frown and bitter *scorn*,
But fanned the fuel that too fast did burn. *Dryden.*

2. A subject of extreme contempt, disdain, or derision; that which is treated with contempt.

Thou makest us a reproach to our neighbors, a *scorn* and a derision to them that are around us. — Ps. xliv.

To think scorn; to disdain; to despise. [*Obs.*] *Sidney.*

To laugh to scorn; to deride; to make a mock of; to ridicule as contemptible.

They *laughed* us to *scorn*. — Neh. ii.

SCORN, *v. t.* To hold in extreme contempt; to despise; to contemn; to disdain. *Job* xvi.

Surely he *scorneth* the scorner; but he giveth grace to the lowly. — Prov. iii.

2. To think unworthy; to disdain.

Fame, that delights around the world to stray,
Scorns not to take our Argos in her way. *Pope.*

3. To slight; to disregard; to neglect.

This my long sufferance and *my* day of grace,
Those who neglect and *scorn*, shall never taste. *Milton.*

SCORN, *v. i.* To *scorn at*; to scoff at; to treat with contumely, derision, or reproach. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

SCORN'ED, (skornd,) *pp.* Extremely contemned or despised; disdained.

SCORN'ER, *n.* One that scorns; a contemner; a despiser.

They are great *scorners* of death. *Spenser.*

2. A scoffer; a deridor; in *Scripture*, one who scoffs at religion, its ordinances, and teachers, and who makes a mock of sin and the judgments and threatenings of God against sinners. *Prov.* i. xix.

SCORN'FUL, *a.* Contemptuous; disdainful; entertaining scorn; insolent.

Th' enamored deity
The *scornful* damsel shuns. *Dryden.*

2. Acting in defiance or disregard.

Scornful of winter's frost and summer's sun. *Prior.*

3. In *Scripture*, holding religion in contempt; treating with disdain religion and the dispensations of God.

SCORN'FUL-LY, *adv.* With extreme contempt; contemptuously; insolently.

The sacred rights of the Christian church are *scornfully* trampled on in print. *Atterbury.*

SCORN'FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being scornful.

SCORN'ING, *ppr.* Holding in great contempt; despising; disdaining.

SCORN'ING, *n.* The act of contemning; a treating with contempt, slight, or disdain.

How long will the scorners delight in their *scorning*? — Prov. i. Ps. cxxiii.

SCOR'O-DITE, *n.* [Gr. σκορόδον, garlic; from its smell under the blowpipe.]

A native compound of arsenic acid and oxyd of iron, having a leek-green or brownish color. *Dana.*

SCOR'PI-O, *n.* [L.] The scorpion.

SCOR'PI-ON, *n.* [Fr., from L. *scorpio*; Gr. σκορπιος; probably altered from the Oriental עקרב. The Arabic verb to which this word belongs, signifies *to wound*, to strike, &c.]

1. The popular English name of any species of *scorpio*, which is a genus of pedipalpous, pulmonary arachnidæ. *Scorpions* have an elongated body, suddenly terminated by a long, slender tail, formed of six joints, the last of which terminates in an arcuated and very acute sting, which effuses a venomous liquid. This sting gives rise to excruciating pain, but is unattended either with redness or swelling, except in the axillary or inguinal glands, when an extremity is affected. It is very seldom, if ever, destructive of life. *Scorpions* are found in the south of Europe, in Africa, in the East Indies, and in South America. The number of species is not accurately determined.

2. In *Scripture*, a painful scourge; a kind of whip armed with points like a scorpion's tail. 1 *Kings* xii.

Malicious and crafty men, who delight in injuring others, are compared to *scorpions*. *Ezek.* ii.

3. In *astronomy*, the eighth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about Oct. 23.

4. A sea-fish. [L. *scorpius*.] [See SEA-SCORPION.] *Ainsworth.*

Water-scorpion; an aquatic insect. [See WATER-SCORPION.]

SCOR'PI-ON-FLŸ, *n.* A neuropterous insect of the genus Panorpa, Linn., having a tail which resembles that of a scorpion.

SCOR'PI-ON-GRASS, *n.* A name given to certain annual and perennial plants of the genus Myosotis, one of which is commonly called FORGET-ME-NOT. *Loudon.*

SCOR'PI-ON'S-TAIL, *n.* A plant of the genus Scorpiurus, with trailing, herbaceous stalks, and producing a pod resembling a caterpillar, whence it is called *caterpillars*. *Partington.*

SCOR'PI-ON-SEN'NA, *n.* A shrub of the genus Coronilla.

SCOR'PI-ON'S-THORN, *n.* A plant of the genus Ulex.

SCOR'PI-ON-WORT, (-wurt,) *n.* A plant, the Ornithopus scorpioides. *Parr.*

SCORSE, *n.* [It. *scorsa*, a course; L. *ex* and *cursus*.] A course or dealing; barter. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

SCORSE, *v. t.* To chase. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. To barter or exchange. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

SCORSE, *v. i.* To deal for the purchase of a horse. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

SCOR'TA-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *scortator*, from *scortor*.] Pertaining to or consisting in lewdness.

SCOR'ZA, *n.* [Qu. It. *scorza*, bark; L. *ex* and *cortex*.] In *mineralogy*, a variety of epidote. *Ure.*

SCOT, *n.* [Sax. *sceat*, a part, portion, angle, or bay, a garment or vest, a towel, cloth, or *sheet*; *sceat*, *seceata*, *sceatt*, money, tax, tribute, toll, price, gift; *sceta*, *scyta*, a sheet. This is the English *shot*, in the phrase, he paid his *shot*; and *scot*, in *scot and lot*. Ice. *skot*, D. *schot*, a wainscot, shot, scot; *schoot*, a sheet, a shoot, a shot, a sprig, a bolt, the lap, the womb; G. *schoss*, scot, a shoot, and *schooss*, lap, womb; Sw. *skatt*, tax, tribute, rent, Eng. *scot*; Dan. *skot*, *skat*, id.; *skiöd*, the lap, the bosom, the waist of a coat; Fr. *ecot*, shot, reckoning, It. *scotto*, Sp. *escote*, shot, reckoning, a tucker, or small piece of linen that shades a woman's breast, also the sloping of a garment; *escota*, a sheet, in seamen's language; Port. *escota*; *escote*, shot, club. This word coincides in elements with *shade*, *scud*, *shoot*, *shed*, and *sheet*, all of which convey the sense of driving, or of separating, cutting off.]

In *law* and *English history*, a portion of money assessed or paid; a customary tax or contribution laid on subjects according to their *ability*; also, a tax or custom paid for the use of a sheriff or bailiff. Hence our modern *shot*; as, to pay one's *shot*.

Scot and lot; parish payments. When persons were taxed not to the same amount, but according to their ability, they were said to pay *scot and lot*. *Encyc. P. Cyc.*

SCOT, *n.* [Sax. *scotta*, *scotte*; W. *ysgotiad*, a woodsman, a *Scot*, from *ysgawd*, a shade; *ysgodi*, to shade, to shelter, Eng. *shade*, which see. This word signifies, according to the Welsh, an inhabitant of the woods, and from the same root probably as *Scythian*, *Scythia*.]

A native of Scotland or North Britain.

SCOT'AL, } *n.* [*scot* and *ale*.] In *law*, the keeping
SCOT'ALE, } of an alehouse by the officer of a forest, and drawing people to spend their money for liquor, for fear of his displeasure.

SCOTCH, *a.* Pertaining to Scotland or its inhabitants. [See SCOTTISH.]

SCOTCH, } *v. t.* [Arm. *scoaz*, the shoulder, whence
SCOT, } *scoazya*, to shoulder up, to prop, to support; W. *ysgwyz*, a shoulder; *ysgwyzaw*, to shoulder, which is said to be from *cwyz*, a full.]

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To support, as a wheel, by placing some obstacle to prevent its rolling. Our wagoners and cartmen *scotch* or *scot* the wheels of their wagons and carts, when, in ascending a hill, they stop to give their team rest, or for other purpose. [*Scotch* is local in England; both words are sometimes used in America.]

SCOTCH, *v. t.* [Qu. Arm. *sqeigea*, or Sax. *sceadan*. This can not be from Fr. *ecorcher*, to flay or peel; *ecorce*, bark.]

To cut with shallow incisions. Hence, to wound slightly.

We have *scotched* the snake, not killed it. *Shak.*

SCOTCH, *n.* A slight cut or shallow incision; a line drawn on the ground, as in hop-scotch. *Shak. Walton.*

SCOTCH'-COL'LOPS, } *n. pl.* Veal
SCOTCH'ED-COL'LOPS, (skotcht'-,) } cut into small pieces.

SCOTCH'ED, (skotcht,) *pp* Cut with shallow incisions.

2. Supported, as a wheel.

SCOTCH'-FID'DLE, *n.* A cant name for the itch. *Gross. W. Scott.*

SCOTCH'-HOP'PER, *n.* A play in which boys hop over scotches or lines in the ground; hop-scotch. *Locke.*

SCOTCH'ING, *ppr.* Cutting with shallow incisions.

2. Supporting, as a wheel. [See the verb.]

SCŌ'TER, *n.* The black diver or duck, a marine fowl of the genus Oidemia of Fleming. *P. Cyc.*

SCOT'FREE, *a.* Free from payment or scot; untaxed.

2. Unhurt; clear; safe.

SCŌ'TI-A, (skō'she-a,) *n.* [Gr. σκοτια, darkness.]

In *architecture*, a hollow molding in the base of a column between the fillets of the tori. *Gwilt.*

SCŌ'TIST, *n.* [from Duns *Scotus*, a Scottish cordelier.]

One of the followers of Scotus, a sect of school divines, who maintained the immaculate conception of the Virgin, or that she was born without original sin; in opposition to the Thomists, or followers of Thomas Aquinas.

SCOT-O-DIN'I-A, *n.* [Gr. σκοτοδινια, from σκοτος, darkness, and δινος, giddiness.]

In *medicine*, giddiness with imperfect vision. *Brande.*

SCOT'O-GRAPH, *n.* [Gr. σκοτος, darkness, and γραφω, to write.]

An instrument for writing in the dark, or without seeing.

SCOT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. σκοτωμα, vertigo, from σκοτοω, to darken.]

Dizziness or swimming of the head, with dimness of sight.

SCOT'TER-ING, *n.* A provincial word in Herefordshire, England, denoting the burning of a wad of pease straw at the end of harvest. *Bailey. Johnson.*

SCOT'TI-CISM, *n.* An idiom or peculiar expression of the natives of Scotland. *Beattie.*

SCOT'TISH, *a.* Pertaining to the inhabitants of Scotland, or to their country or language; as, *Scottish* industry or economy; a *Scottish* chief; the *Scottish* dialect.

SCOUN'DREL, *n.* [Said to be from It. *scondaruole*, a lurker, one that skulks from the roll or muster, from L. *abscondo*. The Italian signifies properly the play hoodman-blind, or fox in the hole.]

A mean, worthless fellow; a rascal; a low, petty villain; a man without honor or virtue.

Go, if your ancient but ignoble blood
Has crept through *scoundrels* ever since the flood. *Pope.*

SCOUN'DREL, *a.* Low; base; mean; unprincipled.

SCOUN'DREL-ISM, *n.* Baseness; turpitude; rascality. *Cotgrave.*

SCOUR, *v. t.* [Goth. *skauron*, to scour; Sax. *scur*, a scouring; D. *schuuren*; G. *scheuern*; Dan. *skurer*; Sw. *skura*; Arm. *scarhein*, or *scurya*; Fr. *ecurer*, to scour; Sp. *escurar*. See the roots גרר and ערץ. Class Gr, No. 5, 8.]

1. To rub hard with something rough, for the purpose of cleaning; as, to *scour* a kettle; to *scour* a musket; to *scour* armor.

2. To clean by friction; to make clean or bright.

3. To cleanse from grease, dirt, &c., as articles of dress; to restore.

4. To purge violently.

5. To remove by scouring.

Never came reformation in a flood
With such a heady current, *scouring* faults. *Shak.*

6. To range or search for the purpose of taking; as, to *scour* the sea for pirates.

7. To pass swiftly over; to brush along; as, to *scour* the coast. *Milton.*

Not so when swift Camilla *scours* the plain. *Pope.*

SCOUR, *v. i.* To perform the business of cleaning vessels by rubbing. *Shak.*

2. To clean.

Warm water is softer than cold, for it *scoureth* better. *Bacon.*

3. To be purged to excess. *Bacon. Mortimer.*

4. To rove or range for sweeping or taking something.

Barbarossa, thus *scouring* along the coast of Italy. *Knolles.*

5. To run with celerity; to scamper.

So four fierce coursers, starting to the race,
Scour through the plain, and lengthen every pace. *Dryden.*

SCOUR'ED, *pp.* Rubbed with something rough, or made clean by rubbing; cleansed from grease, dirt, &c.; severely purged; brushed along.

SCOUR'ER, *n.* One that scours or cleans by rubbing; one who cleanses clothes from grease, dirt, &c.

2. A drastic cathartic.

3. One that runs with speed.

SCOURGE, (skurj,) *n.* [Fr. *escourgée*; It. *scoreggia*, a leather thong; from L. *corrigia*, from *corrigo*, to straighten.]

1. A whip; a lash consisting of a strap or cord; an instrument of punishment or discipline.

A *scourge* of small cords. — John ii.

2. A punishment; vindictive affliction.

Famine and plague are sent as *scourges* for amendment. — 2 Esdras.

3. He or that which greatly afflicts, harasses, or destroys; *particularly*, any continued evil or calamity. Attila was called the *scourge* of God, for the miseries he inflicted in his conquests. Slavery is a terrible *scourge*.

4. A whip for a top. *Locke.*

SCOURGE, (skurj,) *v. t.* [It. *scoreggiare*.]

1. To whip severely; to lash.

Is it lawful for you to *scourge* a man that is a Roman? — Acts xxii.

2. To punish with severity; to chastise; to afflict for sins or faults, and with the purpose of correction.

He will *scourge* us for our iniquities, and will have mercy again. *Tobit.*

Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and *scourgeth* every son whom he receiveth. — Heb. xii.

3. To afflict greatly; to harass, torment, or injure.

SCOURG'ED, (skurjd,) *pp.* Whipped; lashed; punished severely; harassed.

SCOURG'ER, (skurj'er,) *n.* One that scourges or punishes; one that afflicts severely.

SCOURG'ING, *ppr.* Whipping; lashing with severity; punishing or afflicting severely.

SCOUR'ING, *ppr.* Rubbing hard with something rough; cleaning by rubbing; cleansing from grease, dirt, &c.; cleansing with a drastic cathartic; ranging over for clearing.

SCOUR'ING, *n.* A rubbing hard for cleaning; a cleansing from grease, dirt, &c.; a cleansing by a drastic purge; loosenes; flux. *Bacon.*

SCOURSE. See Scorse.

SCOUT, *n.* [Fr. *ecout*; *ecouter*, to hear, to listen; Norm. *escoult*, a hearing; It. *scolta*, a watch; *scoltare*, to listen; L. *auscultо*; Gr. ους, the ear, and L. *culto*, *colo*.]

1. In *military affairs*, a person sent before an army, or to a distance, for the purpose of observing the motions of an enemy or discovering any danger, and giving notice to the commanding officer. Horsemen are generally employed as *scouts*. *Encyc.*

2. A cant term at Oxford for a college servant or waiter. *Oxford Guide.*

3. A high rock. [*Not in use.*]

SCOUT, *v. i.* To go on the business of watching the motions of an enemy; to act as a scout.

With obscure wing
Scout far and wide into the realm of night. *Milton.*

SCOUT, *v. t.* [Perhaps Sw. *skiuta*, to shoot, to thrust, that is, to reject.]

To sneer at; to treat with disdain and contempt. [*This word is in good use in America.*]

SCOUT'ED, *pp.* Sneered at; treated with contempt.

SCOUT'ING, *ppr.* Treating with contempt.

SCOV'EL, (skuv'l,) *n.* [W. *ysgubell*, from *ysgub*, a broom, L. *scopa*.]

A mop for sweeping ovens; a maulkin. *Ainsworth. Bailey.*

SCOW, *n.* [D. *schouw*; Dan. *skude*; Sw. *skuta*.]

A large, flat-bottomed boat, used as a ferry-boat, or for loading and unloading vessels. [*A word in good use in New England.*]

SCOW, *v. t.* To transport in a scow.

SCOW'ED, (skowd,) *pp.* Transported in a scow.

SCOWL, *v. i.* [Sax. *scul*, in *scul-eaged*, scowl-eyed; probably from the root of G. *schel*, *schiel*, D. *schecl*, distorted; *schielen*, Dan. *skieler*, to squint; Gr. σκολιοω, to twist. See Class Gl, No. 59.]

1. To wrinkle the brows, as in frowning or displeasure; to put on a frowning look; to look sour, sullen, severe, or angry.

She *scowled* and frowned with froward countenance. *Spenser.*

2. To look gloomy, frowning, dark, or tempestuous; as, the *scowling* heavens. *Thomson.*

SCOWL, *v. t.* To drive with a scowl or frowns. *Milton.*

SCOWL, *n.* The wrinkling of the brows in frowning; the expression of displeasure, sullenness, or discontent in the countenance.

2. Gloom; dark or rude aspect; as of the heavens. *Crashaw.*

SCOWL'ED, *pp.* Frowned at.

SCOWL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Contracting the brows into wrinkles; frowning; expressing displeasure or sullenness.

SCOWL'ING-LY, *adv.* With a wrinkled, frowning aspect; with a sullen look.

SCRAB'BLE, (skrab'bl,) *v. i.* [D. *krabbelen*, to *scrape*, to *scribble*; *krabben*, to scrape; G. *krabbeln*, *graben*. This word belongs to the root of *scrape*, L. *scribo*, Eng. *grave*, *engrave*, &c. See Scrape.]

1. To scrape, paw, or scratch with the hands; to move along on the hands and knees by clawing with the hands; to scramble; as, to *scrabble* up a cliff or a tree. [*A word in common, popular use in New England, but not elegant.*]

2. To make irregular or crooked marks; as, children *scrabble* when they begin to write; hence, to make irregular and unmeaning marks; to scribble.

David — *scrabbled* on the doors of the gate. — 1 Sam. xxi.

SCRAB'BLE, *v. t.* To mark with irregular lines or letters: as, to *scrabble* paper.

SCRAB'BLE, *n.* A motion on the hands or knees; a scramble. *Holloway.*

SCRAB'BLING, *ppr.* Scraping; scratching; scrambling; making irregular marks.

SCRAF'FLE, *v. i.* To scramble; to be industrious. [*Obs.*] *Brockett.*

2. To shuffle; to use evasion. [*Obs.*] *Grose.*

SCRAG, *n.* [This word is formed from the root of *rag*, *crag*, Gr. βαχια, βαχις, rack. Class Rg.]

Something thin or lean with roughness. A rawboned person is called a *scrag*; but the word is vulgar.

SCRAG'GED, } *a.* [Supra.] Rough with irregular
SCRAG'GY, } points, or a broken surface; as, a *scraggy* hill; a *scragged* back-bone. *Bentley.*

2. Lean with roughness. *Arbuthnot.*

SCRAG'GED-NESS, } *n.* Leanness, or leanness
SCRAG'GI-NESS, } with roughness; ruggedness; roughness occasioned by broken, irregular points.

SCRAG'GI-LY, *adv.* With leanness and roughness.

SCRAM'BLE, *v. i.* [D. *schrammen*, to scratch. It is not improbable that this word is corrupted from the root of *scrape*, *scrabble*.]

1. To move or climb by seizing objects with the hand, and drawing the body forward; as, to *scramble* up a cliff.

2. To seize or catch eagerly at any thing that is desired; to catch with haste preventive of another; to catch at without ceremony. Man originally was obliged to *scramble* with wild beasts for nuts and acorns.

Of other care they little reckoning make,
Than how to *scramble* at the shearer's feast. *Milton.*

SCRAM'BLE, *n.* An eager contest for something, in which one endeavors to get the thing before another.

The scarcity of money enhances the price and increases the *scramble*. *Locke.*

2. The act of climbing by the help of the hands.

SCRAM'BLER, *n.* One who scrambles; one who climbs by the help of the hands.

SCRAM'BLING, *ppr.* Climbing by the help of the hands.

2. Catching at eagerly and without ceremony.

SCRAM'BLING, *n.* The act of climbing by the help of the hands.

2. The act of seizing or catching at with eager haste and without ceremony.

SCRAM'BLING-LY, *adv.* By seizing or catching at eagerly.

SCRANCH, *v. t.* [D. *schranssen*; from *cranch*, *craunch*, by prefixing *s*.]

To grind with the teeth, and with a crackling sound; to craunch. [*This is in vulgar use in America.*]

SCRAN'NEL, *a.* [Qu. broken, split; from the root of *cranny*.] Slight; poor.

Grate on their *scrannel* pipes of wretched straw. *Milton.*
[*Not in use.*]

SCRAP, *n.* [from *scrape*.] A small piece; *properly*, something *scraped off*, but used for any thing cut off; a fragment; a crumb; as, *scraps* of meat. *Shak.*

2. A part; a detached piece; as, *scraps* of history or poetry; *scraps* of antiquity; *scraps* of authors. *Locke. Pope.*

3. A small piece of paper. *Pope.*

[If used for *script*, it is improper.]

SCRAP'-BOOK, *n.* A blank book for the preservation of short pieces of poetry or other extracts from books and papers.

SCRAPE, *v. t.* [Sax. *screopan*; D. *schraapen*, *schrabben*; G. *schrapen*; Sw. *scrapa*; Dan. *skraber*; Ir. *scriobam*, *sgrabam*; Russ. *skrebu* and *ogrebayu*; L. *scribo*, Gr. γραφω, to write; W. *ysgravu*, to scrape, from *cravu*, to scrape, from *crav*, claws. *Owen.* But probably from the general root of *grave*. In Ch. and Syr. כרב signifies to plow; in Ar. to strain, distress, *gripe*. See Grave.]

1. To rub the surface of any thing with a sharp or rough instrument, or with something hard; as, to

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scrape the floor; to *scrape* a vessel for cleaning it; to *scrape* the earth; to *scrape* the body. *Job* ii.

2. To clean by scraping. *Lev.* xiv.

3. To remove or take off by rubbing.

I will also *scrape* her dust from her, and make her like the top of a rock. — Ezek. xxvi.

4. To act upon the surface with a grating noise.

The chiming clocks to dinner call;
A hundred footsteps *scrape* the marble hall. *Pope.*

5. To insult by drawing the feet over the floor. [*Used in the English universities.*] [*Grose.*

To scrape off; to remove by scraping; to clear away by rubbing.

To scrape together; to gather by close industry or small gains or savings; as, to *scrape together* a good estate.

SCRĀPE, *v. i.* To make a harsh noise.

2. To play awkwardly on a violin.

3. To make an awkward bow.

To scrape acquaintance; to make one's self acquainted; to curry favor. [A low phrase introduced from the practice of *scraping* in bowing.]

SCRĀPE, *n.* [Dan. *scrab*; Sw. *skrap.*]

1. A rubbing.

2. The sound of the foot drawn over the floor.

3. A bow.

4. Difficulty; perplexity; distress; that which harasses. [*A low word.*] *T. B. Macaulay.*

SCRĀP'ED, (skrāpt,) *pp.* Rubbed on the surface with a sharp or rough instrument; cleaned by rubbing; cleared away by scraping.

SCRĀP'ER, *n.* An instrument with which any thing is scraped; as, a *scraper* for shoes.

2. An instrument drawn by oxen or horses, and used for scraping earth in making or repairing roads, digging cellars, canals, &c.

3. An instrument having two or three sharp sides or edges, for cleaning the planks, masts, or decks of a ship, &c.

4. A miser; one who gathers property by penurious diligence and small savings; a scrape-penny.

5. An awkward fiddler.

SCRĀP'ING, *ppr.* Rubbing the surface with something sharp or hard; cleaning by a scraper; removing by rubbing; playing awkwardly on a violin.

SCRĀP'ING, *n.* That which is separated from a substance, or is collected by scraping, raking, or rubbing; as, the *scrapings* of the street.

2. A drawing of the feet over the floor, as an insult to some one. *Grose.*

[*Used in the English universities.*]

SCRAT, *v. t.* [Formed on the root of L. *rado.*]

To scratch. [*Not in use.*] *Burton.*

SCRAT, *v. i.* To rake; to search. [*Not in use.*]

SCRAT, *n.* A hermaphrodite. [*Not in use.*] *Skinner.*

SCRATCH, *v. t.* [G. *kratzen, ritzen, kritzeln*; D. *kratsen*; Sw. *kratsa*; Dan. *kradser*; probably from the root of *grate*, and L. *rado.* See Class Rd, No. 46, 49, 56, 58, 59.]

1. To rub and tear the surface of any thing with something sharp or ragged; as, to *scratch* the cheeks with the nails; to *scratch* the earth with a rake; to *scratch* the hands or face by riding or running among briers.

A sort of small sand-colored stones, so hard as to *scratch* glass. *Grew.*

2. To wound slightly.

3. To rub with the nails.

Be mindful, when invention fails,
To *scratch* your head and bite your nails. *Swift.*

4. To write or draw awkwardly; as, to *scratch* out a pamphlet. [*Not in use.*] *Swift.*

5. To dig or excavate with the claws. Some animals *scratch* holes in which they burrow.

To scratch out; to erase; to rub out; to obliterate.

SCRATCH, *v. i.* To use the claws in tearing the surface. The gallinaceous hen *scratches* for her chickens.

Dull, tame things, that will neither bite nor *scratch*. *More.*

SCRATCH, *n.* A break in the surface of a thing made by scratching, or by rubbing with any thing pointed or ragged; as, a *scratch* on timber or glass.

The coarse file — makes deep *scratches* in the work. *Mozon.*
These nails with *scratches* shall deform my breast. *Prior.*

2. A slight wound.

Heaven forbid a shallow *scratch* should drive
The Prince of Wales from such a field as this. *Shak.*

3. A kind of wig worn for covering baldness or gray hairs, or for other purpose. *Smollett.*

4. Among *boxers*, a line across the prize ring, up to which boxers are brought when they join fight. [*Low.*] *Grose.*

5. *Scratches* are a disease in horses consisting of dry chaps, rifts, or scabs, between the heel and pastern joint. *Buchanan.*

SCRATCH'ED, (skratcht,) *pp.* Torn by the rubbing of something rough or pointed.

SCRATCH'ER, *n.* He or that which scratches.

2. A bird which scratches for food, as the common hen and cock.

SCRATCH'ES, *n. pl.* Cracked ulcers on a horse's foot, just above the hoof.

SCRATCH'ING, *ppr.* Rubbing with something pointed or rough; rubbing and tearing the surface.

SCRATCH'ING-LY, *adv.* With the action of scratching. *Sidney.*

SCRAW, *n.* [Irish and Erse.] Surface; cut turf. [*Not in use.*] *Swift.*

SCRAWL, *v. t.* [Qu. from *crawl*, or its root, or from the D. *schravelen*, to stratch or scrape. Both may be from one root.]

1. To draw or mark awkwardly and irregularly.

2. To write awkwardly. [*Swift.*

SCRAWL, *v. i.* To write unskillfully and inelegantly.

Though with a golden pen you *scrawl*. *Swift.*

2. To creep; to crawl. [This is from *crawl*, but I know not that it is in use.] *Ainsworth.*

SCRAWL, *n.* Unskillful or inelegant writing; or a piece of hasty, bad writing. *Pope.*

2. In *New England*, a ragged, broken branch of a tree, or other brush-wood; brush.

SCRAWL'ED, *pp.* Written unskillfully.

SCRAWL'ER, *n.* One who scrawls; a hasty or awkward writer.

SCRAWL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Writing hastily or inelegantly.

SCRAW'NY, *a.* Meager; wasted. [This word is used colloquially in America, and is, undoubtedly, the same as SCRANNY, which Halliwell mentions as being used in various dialects in England.]

SCRAY, *n.* A bird, called the SEA SWALLOW or TERN, (Sterna Hirundo.)

SCRE'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *screabilis*, from *screo*, to spit out.] That may be spit out. [*Obs.*]

SCREAK, (skreek,) *v. i.* [Sw. *skrika*; D. *skriger*; W. *ysgreçian*, from *creçian*, to *creak*, to *shriek*, from *creç*, *cryç*, rough, roughness, or its root. This word is only a different orthography of *screech* and *shriek*, but is not elegant.]

To utter suddenly a sharp, shrill sound or outcry; to scream; as in a sudden fright; also, to creak, as a door or wheel. [See SCREECH.]

[When applied to things, we use *creak*, and when to persons, *shriek*, both of which are elegant.]

SCREAK, *n.* A creaking; a screech.

SCREAM, *v. i.* [Sax. *reomian, hræman*, or *hreman*; W. *ysgarmu*, to set up a scream or shout. It appears from the Welsh that this is also the English *skirmish*, Sp. *escaramuzar*, which in D. is *schermutselen*, from *scherm*, a fence or skreen; *schermen*, to fence. The primary sense is, to thrust, drive, or force out, or away, to separate. See Class Rm, No. 11.]

1. To cry out with a shrill voice; to utter a sudden, sharp outcry, as in a fright or in extreme pain; to shriek.

The fearful matrons raise a *screaming* cry. *Dryden.*

2. To utter a shrill, harsh cry; as, the *screaming* owl.

SCREAM, *n.* A shriek, or sharp, shrill cry, uttered suddenly, as in terror or in pain; or the shrill cry of a fowl; as, *screams* of horror. *Pope.*

SCREAM'ER, *n.* A name given to two species of South American birds of the genus Palamedea, (Linnæus,) usually ranked with the grallatorial or wading birds; so called from their loud, shrill cry. *P. Cyc.*

SCREAM'ING, *ppr.* Uttering suddenly a sharp, shrill cry; crying with a shrill voice.

SCREAM'ING, *n.* The act of crying out with a shriek of terror or agony.

SCREECH, *v. i.* [Sw. *skrika*; Dan. *skriger*; G. *schreien*; W. *ysgreçian*, from *creçian*, to creak; Ir. *screachaim.* See SCREAK and SHRIEK, and Class Rg, No. 1, 4, 49, 50.]

1. To cry out with a sharp, shrill voice; to utter a sudden, shrill cry, as in terror or acute pain; to scream; to shriek. *Bacon.*

2. To utter a sharp cry, as an owl; thence called SCREECH-OWL.

SCREECH, *n.* A sharp, shrill cry, uttered in acute pain, or in a sudden fright.

2. A harsh, shrill cry, as of a fowl. *Pope.*

SCREECH'ING, *ppr.* Uttering a shrill or harsh cry.

SCREECH'-OWL, *n.* An owl that utters a harsh, disagreeable cry at night, often considered ill-boding, but really no more ominous of evil than the notes of the nightingale.

2. *a.* Like a screech-owl. *Carlisle.*

SCREED, *n.* In *architecture*, a name given to wooden rules for running moldings; also, to the extreme guides on the margins of walls and ceilings for floating to, by the aid of the rules. *Brande.*

SCREEN, *n.* [Fr. *ecran.* This word is evidently from the root of L. *cerno, excerno*, Gr. κρινω, to separate, to sift, to judge, to fight, contend, skirmish; Sp. *harnero*, a sieve. The primary sense of the root is, to separate, to drive or force asunder, hence to sift, to discern, to judge, to separate, or cut off danger.]

1. Any thing that separates or cuts off inconvenience, injury, or danger; and hence, that which shelters or protects from danger, or prevents inconvenience.

Some ambitious men seem as *screens* to princes in matters of danger and envy. *Bacon.*

2. In *architecture*, a partition in churches, &c., carried up to a certain hight for separation and protection; as, an altar *screen*, &c. *P. Cyc.*

3. Something movable, used for separation, shelter, or concealment, or to exclude heat, cold, or light. *Smart.*

4. A long, coarse riddle or sieve, used to separate the coarser from the finer parts, as of coal, sand, &c.

SCREEN, *v. t.* To separate or cut off from inconvenience, injury, or danger; to shelter, to protect; to protect by hiding; to conceal; as, fruits *screened* from cold winds by a forest or hill. Our houses and garments *screen* us from cold; an umbrella *screens* us from rain and the sun's rays. Neither rank nor money should *screen* from punishment the man who violates the laws.

2. To pass through a screen; to separate the coarse part of any thing from the fine, or the worthless from the valuable. *Evelyn.*

SCREEN'ED, *pp.* Protected or sheltered from injury or danger; sifted.

SCREEN'ING, *ppr.* Protecting from injury or danger.

SCREW, (skrū,) *n.* [D. *schroef*; G. *schraube*; Dan. *skruve* or *skrue*; Sw. *skruf.* The primary sense is, probably, to turn, or rather to strain. Class Rb.]

1. A cylinder of wood or metal, grooved spirally; or a cylinder with a spiral channel or thread cut in such a manner that it is equally inclined to the base of the cylinder, throughout the whole length. A screw is male or female. In the male screw, the thread rises from the surface of the cylinder; in the female, the groove or channel is sunk below the surface to receive the thread of the male screw.

2. One of the six mechanical powers.

3. A grooved piece of iron, used for fastening together pieces of wood or metal; usually called *Wood-screw.* *P. Cyc.*

SCREW, (skrū,) *v. t.* To turn or apply a screw to; to press, fasten, or make firm, by a screw; as, to *screw* a lock on a door; to *screw* a press.

2. To force; to squeeze; to press.

3. To oppress by exactions. Landlords sometimes *screw* and rack their tenants without mercy.

4. To deform by contortions; to distort.

He *screwed* his face into a hardened smile. *Dryden.*

To screw out; to press out; to extort.

To screw up: to force; to bring by violent pressure; as, to *screw up* the pins of power too high. *Howell.*

To screw in; to force in by turning or twisting.

SCREW'ED, (skrūde,) *pp.* Fastened with screws; pressed with screws; forced.

SCREW'ER, *n.* He or that which screws.

SCREW'ING, *ppr.* Turning a screw; fastening or pressing with a screw.

SCREW'-PINE, *n.* [Malay, *Pandang*, i. e., something to be regarded.] The popular name of the several species of the genus Pandanus, trees which grow in the East Indies, the Isle of Bourbon, Mauritius, New South Wales, and Guinea. The trees have great beauty, and some of them an exquisite odor; and their roots, leaves, and fruit are all found useful for various purposes.

SCREW'-TREE, *n.* A plant of the genus Helicteres, of several species, natives of warm climates. They are evergreen, shrubby plants, with purple, brown, or yellow flowers, and capsules intorted or twisted inward. *Loudon.*

SCRI-BA'TIOUS, *a.* Skillful in or fond of writing.

SCRIB'BLE, *v. t.* [L. *scribillo*, dim. of *scribo*, to write, W. *ysgriwaw.* See SCRIBE.]

1. To write with haste, or without care or regard to correctness or elegance; as, to *scribble* a letter or pamphlet.

2. To fill with artless or worthless writing. *Milton.*

SCRIB'BLE, *v. i.* To write without care or beauty.

If Mævius *scribble* in Apollo's spite. *Pope.*

SCRIB'BLE, *n.* Hasty or careless writing; a writing of little value; as, a hasty *scribble.* *Boyle.*

SCRIB'BLED, *pp.* Written hastily and without care.

SCRIB'BLER, *n.* A petty author; a writer of no reputation.

The *scribbler*, plucked with hunger, writes to dine. *Granville.*

SCRIB'BLING, *n.* Act of scribbling or writing hastily.

SCRIB'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Writing hastily and without care.

SCRIB'BLING-LY, *adv.* In a scribbling way.

SCRIBE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *scriba*, from *scribo*, to write; formed probably on the root of *grave, scrape, scrub*; D. *schryven*; G. *schreiben*; Sw. *skrifva*; Dan. *skriver*; W. *ysgrifaw, ysgrifenu*, whence *scrivener*; It. *scrivere*; Sp. *escribir*; Port. *escrever*; Fr. *ecrire, ecrivant*; Arm. *scriva, scrifan*; Gr. γραφω; Ir. *grafadh*, to write, and *sgriobam, sgrabam*, to scrape, engrave, or write; Russ. *skrebu, sgrebayu*, to scrape, *scrub*, rake. Class Rb. The first writing was probably engraving on wood or stone.]

1. In *a general sense*, a writer. Hence,

2. A notary: a public writer.

3. In *ecclesiastical meetings and associations in Amer-*

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ica, a secretary or clerk; one who records the transactions of an ecclesiastical body.

4. In *Scripture* and *the Jewish history*, a clerk or secretary to the king. Seraiah was *scribe* to King David. 2 *Sam.* viii.

5. An officer who enrolled or kept the rolls of the army, and called over the names and reviewed them. 2 *Ch.* xxvi. 2 *Kings* xxv.

6. A writer and a doctor of the law; a man of learning; one skilled in the law; one who read and explained the law to the people. *Ezra* vii.

SCRIBE, *v. t.* To mark or fit by a rule or compasses; to fit the edge of a board, &c., to another surface.

SCRIB'ED, *pp.* Marked or fitted to another surface.

SCRIB'ING, *ppr.* Marking or fitting to another surface.

SCRIB'ING, *n.* The fitting of the edge of a board to another surface. In *joinery*, the fitting of one piece to another, so that their fibers may be perpendicular to each other. *Gwilt.*

SCRI'MER, *n.* [Fr. *escrimeur*. See SKIRMISH.] A fencing-master. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

SCRIMP, *v. t.* [Sw. *skrumpen*, shriveled; D. *krimpen*, to shrink, *crimp*, shrivel; G. *schrumpfen*; W. *crimpiaw*, to pinch.]

To contract; to shorten; to make too small or short; to limit or straiten; as, to *scrimp* the pattern of a coat. *New England.*

[*Various dialects in England.*] *Halliwell.*

SCRIMP, *a.* Short; scanty.

SCRIMP, *n.* A pinching miser; a niggard; a close-fisted person. *New England.*

SCRIMP'ING-LY, *adv.* In a scrimping or scanty manner.

SCRINE, *n.* [L. *scrinium*; Norm. *escrin*; probably from L. *cerno*, *secerno*.]

A shrine; a chest, book-case, or other place, where writings or curiosities are deposited. [See SHRINE, which is generally used.] *Spenser.*

SCRINGE, *v. i.* To cringe, of which this word is a corruption.

SCRIP, *n.* [W. *ysgrab*, *ysgrepan*, something puckered or drawn together, a wallet, a scrip; Sw. *skrappa*. This belongs to the root of *gripe*, our vulgar *grab*, that is, to seize or press.]

A small bag; a wallet; a satchel. David put five smooth stones in a *scrip*. 1 *Sam.* xvii. *Matt.* x.

SCRIP, *n.* [L. *scriptum*, *scriptio*, from *scribo*, to write.]

A small writing, certificate, or schedule; a piece of paper containing a writing.

Bills of exchange can not pay our debts abroad, till *scripe* of paper can be made current coin. *Locke.*

A certificate of stock subscribed to a bank or other company, or of a share of other joint property, is called in America a *scrip*.

SCRIP'PAGE, *n.* That which is contained in a scrip. [*Not in use.*] *Dict.*

SCRIPT, *n.* A scrip. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

2. Among *printers*, a kind of type made in imitation of hand-writing. *P. Cyc.*

SCRIP'TO-RY, *a.* [L. *scriptorius*. See SCRIBE.] Expressed in writing; not verbal. [*Little used.*]

SCRIP'TUR-AL, *a.* [from *Scripture*.] Contained in the Scriptures, so called by way of eminence, that is, in the Bible; as, a *scriptural* word, expression, or phrase.

2. According to the Scriptures or sacred oracles; as, a *scriptural* doctrine.

SCRIP'TUR-AL-IST, *n.* One who adheres literally to the Scriptures, and makes them the foundation of all philosophy.

SCRIP'TUR-AL-LY, *adv.* In a scriptural manner.

SCRIP'TURE, (skript'yur,) *n.* [L. *scriptura*, from *scribo*, to write.]

1. In *its primary sense*, a writing; any thing written. *Raleigh.*

2. *Appropriately*, and *by way of distinction*, the books of the Old and New Testament: the Bible. The word is used either in the singular or plural number to denote the sacred writings, or divine oracles, called *sacred* or *holy*, as proceeding from God, and containing sacred doctrines and precepts.

There is not any action that a man ought to do or forbear, but the *Scripture* will give him a clear precept or prohibition for it. *South.*

Compared with the knowledge which the *Scriptures* contain, every other subject of human inquiry is vanity and emptiness. *Buckminster.*

SCRIP'TUR-IST, *n.* One well versed in the Scriptures. *Newcombe.*

SCRIVE'NER, (skriv'ner,) *n.* [W. *ysgrifenwr*, from *ysgrifenu*, to write, It. *scrivano*; Fr. *ecrivain*. See SCRIBE.]

1. A writer; one whose occupation is to draw contracts or other writings. *Encyc.*

2. One whose business is to place money at interest. *Dryden.*

SCRO-BIC'U-LATE, } *a.* [L. *scrobiculus.*]
SCRO-BIC'U-LA-TED, }

Pitted; having numerous small, shallow depressions or hollows. *Lindley.*

SCROF'U-LA, *n.* [L. In G. *kropf* is crop, craw, and scrofula. In D. it is *kropzeer*, neck-sore.]

A disease capable of affecting various parts, but which, when seated in glands, is manifested by indolent enlargement, sometimes suppurating imperfectly or ulcerating; ulcer healing with difficulty. It is more properly called STRUMA. The popular name, KING'S-EVIL, is applied to this disease only when it is seated in glands.

SCROF'U-LOUS, *a.* Pertaining to scrofula, or partaking of its nature; as, *scrofulous* tumors; a *scrofulous* habit of body.

2. Diseased or affected with scrofula.

Scrofulous persons can never be duly nourished. *Arbuthnot.*

SCROF'U-LOUS-LY, *adv.* In a scrofulous manner.

SCROG, *n.* A stunted shrub, bush, or branch.

SCROLL, *n.* [Probably formed from *roll*, or its root; Fr. *ecroue*, a contracted word, whence *escrow*.]

1. A roll of paper or parchment; or a writing formed into a roll.

Here is the *scroll* of every man's name. *Shak.*
The heavens shall be rolled together as a *scroll*. — Is. xxxiv.

2. In *architecture*, a name given to convolved or spiral ornaments variously introduced; also, to the volutes of the Ionic and Corinthian capital. *Gwilt.*

3. A rounded mark added to a person's name, in signing a paper. On some estates it has the effect of a seal, though not generally. *Bouvier.*

SCRO'TI-FORM, *a.* [L. *scrotum*.] Purse-shaped.

SCRO'TO-CELE, *n.* A rupture or hernia in the scrotum.

SCRO'TUM, *n.* [L.] The bag which contains the testicles.

SCROYLE, *n.* [In Fr. *ecrouelles*, the king's evil; or D. *schraal*, thin, lean, meager.]

A mean fellow; a wretch. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SCRUB, *v. t.* [Sw. *skrubba*, to *scrub*, to rebuke; Dan. *skrubber*; D. *schrobben*: G. *schrubben*. This word is probably formed on *rub*, or its root, and perhaps *scrape*, L. *scribo*, may be from the same radix; Ir. *scriobam*.]

To rub hard, either with the hand or with a cloth or an instrument; usually, to rub hard with a brush, or with something coarse or rough, for the purpose of cleaning, scouring, or making bright; as, to *scrub* a floor; to *scrub* a deck; to *scrub* vessels of brass or other metal.

SCRUB, *v. i.* To be diligent and penurious; as, to *scrub* hard for a living.

SCRUB, *n.* A mean fellow; one that labors hard and lives meanly.

2. Something small and mean.

No little *scrub* joint shall come on my board. *Swift.*

3. A worn-out brush. *Ainsworth.*

SCRUB'-RACE, *n.* A race between low and contemptible animals, got up for amusement.

SCRUB'BED, (skrubd,) *pp.* Rubbed hard.

SCRUB'BED, } *a.* Small and mean; stunted in growth;
SCRUB'BY, } as, a *scrubbed* boy; a *scrubby* cur; a *scrubby* tree. *Shak. Swift.*

SCRUB'BING, *ppr.* Rubbing hard.

SCRUF, for SCURF, is not in use.

SCRU'PLE, *n.* [Fr. *scrupule*, from L. *scrupulus*, a doubt; *scrupulum*, the third part of a dram, from *scrupus*, a chessman; probably, a piece, a small thing, from *scraping*, like *scrap*. *Scrupulus* was, primarily, a little stone or piece of gravel; and as one of such in a shoe hurts the foot, it is supposed that this, like a short stop or flinching, gave rise to the sense of doubting, which gives pain. *Encyc.*]

1. Doubt; hesitation from the difficulty of determining what is right or expedient; backwardness; reluctance to decide or to act. A man of fashionable honor makes no *scruple* to take another's life, or expose his own. He has no *scruples* of conscience, or he despises them.

2. A weight of twenty grains, the third part of a dram.

3. *Proverbially*, a very small quantity.

4. In *Eastern chronology*, the one thousand and eightieth part of an hour; a division of time used by the Chaldeans, Jews, Arabs, &c. *Hutton.*

Scruple of half duration; an arc of the moon's orbit, which the moon's center describes from the beginning of an eclipse to the middle. [*Rare.*]

Scruples of immersion, or *incidence*; an arc of the moon's orbit, which her center describes from the beginning of the eclipse to the time when its center falls into the shadow. [*Rare.*]

Scruples of emersion; an arc of the moon's orbit, which her center describes in the time from the first emersion of the moon's limb to the end of the eclipse. [*Rare.*] *Hutton.*

SCRU'PLE, *v. i.* To doubt; to hesitate.

He *scrupled* not to eat,
Against his better knowledge. *Milton.*

SCRU'PLE, *v. t.* To doubt; to hesitate to believe; to question; as, to *scruple* the truth or accuracy of an account or calculation.

SCRU'PLED, *pp.* Doubted; questioned.

SCRU'PLER, *n.* A doubter; one who hesitates.

SCRU'PLING, *ppr.* Doubting; hesitating; questioning.

SCRU'PU-LIZE, (skrūp'yu-līze,) *v. t.* To perplex with scruples of conscience.

SCRU-PU-LOS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *scrupulositas*.]

1. The quality or state of being scrupulous; doubt; doubtfulness respecting some difficult point, or proceeding from the difficulty or delicacy of determining how to act; hence, the caution or tenderness arising from the fear of doing wrong or offending.

The first sacrilege is looked upon with some horror; but when they have once made the breach, their *scrupulosity* soon retires. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Nicety of doubt; or nice regard to exactness and propriety.

So careful, even to *scrupulosity*, were they to keep their Sabbath. *South.*

3. Niceness; preciseness. *Johnson.*

SCRU'PU-LOUS, *a.* [L. *scrupulosus*; Fr. *scrupuleux*.]

1. Nicely doubtful; hesitating to determine or to act; cautious in decision from a fear of offending or doing wrong. Be careful, in moral conduct, not to offend *scrupulous* brethren.

2. Given to making objections; captious.

Equality of two domestic powers
Breeds *scrupulous* faction. *Shak.*

3. Nice; doubtful.

The justice of that cause ought to be evident; not obscure, not *scrupulous*. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

4. Careful; cautious; exact in regarding facts. *Woodward.*

5. Nice; exact; as, a *scrupulous* abstinence from labor. *Paley.*

SCRU'PU-LOUS-LY, *adv.* With a nice regard to minute particulars or to exact propriety.

The duty consists not *scrupulously* in minutes and half hours. *Taylor.*

Henry was *scrupulously* careful not to ascribe the success to himself. *Addison.*

SCRU'PU-LOUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being scrupulous; niceness, exactness, or caution in determining or in acting, from a regard to truth, propriety, or expedience.

SCRU'TA-BLE, *a.* [See SCRUTINY.] Discoverable by inquiry or critical examination. *Decay of Piety.*

SCRU-TĀ'TION, *n.* Search; scrutiny. [*Not used.*]

SCRU-TĀ'TOR, *n.* [L., from *scrutor*.]

One that scrutinizes; a close examiner or inquirer. [*Little used.*] *Ayliffe.*

SCRU-TI-NEER', *n.* One who scrutinizes.

SCRU'TI-NIZE, *v. t.* [from *scrutiny*.] To search closely; to examine or inquire into critically; as, to *scrutinize* the measures of administration; to *scrutinize* the private conduct or motives of individuals.

SCRU'TI-NIZ-ED, *pp.* Examined closely.

SCRU'TI-NIZ-ER, *n.* One who examines with critical care.

SCRU'TI-NIZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Inquiring into with critical minuteness or exactness; searching closely.

SCRU'TI-NOUS, *a.* Closely inquiring or examining; captious. *Denham.*

SCRU'TI-NY, *n.* [Fr. *scrutin*; It. *scrutinio*; Sp. *escrutinio*; Low L. *scrutinium*, from *scrutor*, to search closely, to pry into; Sax. *scrudnian*; Ir. *scrudam*.]

1. Close search; minute inquiry; critical examination; as, a *scrutiny* of votes; narrower *scrutiny*. In the heat of debate, observations may escape a prudent man, which will not bear the test of *scrutiny*.

2. In *the primitive church*, an examination of catechumens in the last week of Lent, who were to receive baptism on Easter-day. This was performed with prayers, exorcisms, and many other ceremonies. *Encyc.*

3. In *the canon law*, a ticket or little paper billet on which a vote is written. *Encyc.*

4. In *parliamentary language*, an examination of the votes given at an election by a committee for the purpose of correcting the poll. *Brande.*

SCRU'TI-NY, *v. t.* The same as SCRUTINIZE. [*Obs.*]

SCRU-TOIR', (skru-twor',) *n.* [Fr. *ecritoire*, from *ecrire*, to write. See SCRIBE.]

A kind of desk, case of drawers, or cabinet, with a lid opening downward for the convenience of writing on it. *Prior.*

SCRŪZE, *v. t.* To crowd; to squeeze. [*A low word, of local use.*] *Spenser.*

SCUD, *v. i.* [This is *shoot*, or from the same root; Dan. *skyder*, to shoot; *skud*, a shot; Sw. *skudda*, to throw or pour out; Sax. *sceotan*, to shoot, to flee or haste away; W. *ysgwdu*, to push or thrust; *ysgudaw*, *ysguthaw*, to whisk, to scud, to whirl about. See SHOOT.]

1. In *a general sense*, to be driven or to flee or fly with haste. In *seamen's language*, to be driven with precipitation before a tempest. This is done with just sufficient sail to keep the vessel ahead of the sea, or when the wind is too violent, without any sail set, which is called *scudding under bare poles*. *Totten.*

2. To run with precipitation; to fly. *Drydon.*

SCUD, *v. t.* To pass over quickly. *Shenstone.*

SCUD, *n.* The seamen's name for loose, vapory clouds driven swiftly by the wind. *Brande.*

2. A driving along; a rushing with precipitation. *Gay.*

SCUD'DING, *ppr.* Driving or being driven before a tempest; running with fleetness.

SCUD'DLE, *v. i.* To run with a kind of affected

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haste; commonly pronounced *scuttle*. [*A low word.*]

SCU'DO, (skoo'do,) *n.*; *pl.* SCUDI, (skoo'dee,) [It.] An Italian silver coin and money of account. The scudo of Rome is worth 4s. 4d. sterling, or one dollar. *P. Cyc.*

SCUF'FLE, (skuf'fl,) *n.* [This is a different orthography of SHUFFLE; from *shove*, or its root; Sw. *skuff*, a push; *skuffa*, to push, thrust, shove; Dan. *skuffe*, a drawer, a *scoop*, a *shovel*; *skuffer*, to *shuffle*, to cheat; D. *schuiven*, to shove, push, or draw; G. *schieben*.]

1. A contention or trial of strength between two persons, who embrace each other's bodies; a struggle with close embrace, to decide which shall throw the other; in distinction from WRESTLING, which is a trial of strength and dexterity at arms length. Among our common people, it is not unusual for two persons to commence a contest by wrestling, and at last *close in*, as it is called, and decide the contest by a *scuffle*.

2. A confused contest; a tumultuous struggle for victory or superiority; a fight.

The dog leaps upon the serpent and tears it to pieces; but in the *scuffle*, the cradle happened to be overturned. *L'Estrange.*

SCUF'FLE, *v. i.* To strive or struggle with close embrace, as two men or boys.

2. To strive or contend tumultuously, as small parties.

A gallant man prefers to fight to great disadvantages in the field, in an orderly way, rather than to *scuffle* with an undisciplined rabble. *K. Charles.*

SCUF'FLER, *n.* One who scuffles.

2. An agricultural implement resembling the scarifier, but usually lighter. *Farm. Encyc.*

SCUF'FLING, *ppr.* Striving for superiority with close embrace; struggling or contending without order.

SCUG, *v. t.* [Dan. *skygger*, to shade; Sw. *skugga*, a shade.]

To hide. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

SCULK, *v. i.* [See SKULK.] To retire into a close or covered place for concealment; to lurk; to lie close from shame, fear of injury, or detection.

SCULK'ER, *n.* A lurker; one that lies close for hiding. [See SKULKER.]

SCULK'ING, *ppr.* Withdrawing into a close or covered place for concealment; lying close.

SCULL, *n.* The brain-pan. [See SKULL.]

2. A boat; a cock-boat. [See SCULLER.]

3. One who sculls a boat. But properly,

4. An oar, so short that one man can work a pair; *usually*, an oar placed over the stern of a boat, and worked from side to side. *Brande.*

5. A shoal or multitude of fish. [Sax. *sceole.*] [*Not in use.*]

SCULL, *v. t.* To impel a boat by moving and turning an oar over the stern. *Totten.*

SCULL'-CAP. See SKULL-CAP.

SCULL'ED, (skuld,) *pp.* Impelled by turning an oar over the stern.

SCULL'ER, *n.* A boat rowed by one man with two sculls or short oars.

2. One that sculls, or rows with sculls; one that impels a boat by an oar over the stern.

SCULL'ER-Y, *n.* [Probably from the root of *shell*, *scale*, Fr. *ecuelle*; Scot. *skul*, *skoll*, a bowl; Dan. *skaal*, a drinking-cup; *skal*, a *shell*, *skull*; G. *schale*, *scale*; a *shell*, a dish, or cup; D. *schall*, *schil*. *Skulls* and *shells* were the cups, bowls, and dishes of rude men.]

A place where dishes, kettles, and other culinary utensils are kept.

SCULL'ING, *ppr.* Impelling a boat by an oar.

SCULL'ION, (skul'yun,) *n.* [Ir. *squille*, from the root of the preceding.]

A servant that cleans pots and kettles, and does other menial services in the kitchen.

SCULL'ION-LY, *a.* Like a scullion; base; low; mean. [*Not used.*]

SCULP, *v. t.* [L. *sculpo*, *scalpo*. Qu. Gr. γλυφω; root גלף, Class Lb, No. 27; or *gall*, L. *calvus*, Class Gl, No. 8.]

To carve; to engrave. [*Not in use.*] *Sandys.*

SCULP'TILE, (-til,) *a.* [L. *sculptilis.*]

Formed by carving; as, *sculptile* images. *Brown.*

SCULP'TOR, *n.* [L. See SCULP.] One whose occupation is to carve wood or stone into images; a carver. *Encyc.*

SCULP'TUR-AL, *a.* Pertaining to sculpture or engraving.

SCULP'TURE, (skulpt'yur,) *n.* [Fr.; L. *sculptura.*]

1. The art of carving, cutting, or hewing wood or stone into images of men, beasts, or other things; applied particularly to carving images or statues in stone.

2. Carved work.

There, too, in living *sculpture*, might be seen
The mad affection of the Cretan queen. *Dryden.*

3. The art of engraving on copper.

SCULP'TURE, *v. t.* To carve; to engrave; to form images or figures with the chisel on wood, stone, or metal.

SCULP'TUR-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Carved; engraved; as, a *sculptured* vase; *sculptured* marble.

SCULP'TUR-ING, *ppr.* Carving; engraving.

SCUM, *n.* [Fr. *ecume*; It. *schiuma*; Sw. and Dan. *skum*; D. *schuim*; G. *schaum.*]

1. The extraneous matter or impurities which rise to the surface of liquors in boiling or fermentation, or which form on the surface by other means. The word is also applied to the scoria of metals. *Encyc.*

2. The refuse; the recrement; that which is vile or worthless.

The great and the innocent are insulted by the *scum* and refuse of the people. *Addison.*

SCUM, *v. t.* To take the scum from; to clear off the impure matter from the surface; to skim.

You that *scum* the molten lead. *Dryden.*

SCUM'BER, *n.* The dung of the fox. *Ainsworth.*

SCUM'BLE, *v. t.* In *oil painting*, thinly to spread or rub opaque or semi-opaque colors over other colors, to modify the effect. *Jocelyn.*

SCUM'BLING, *n.* In *oil painting*, the act of thinly spreading or rubbing opaque or semi-opaque colors over other colors, to modify the effect; also the colors thus spread over others. *Jocelyn.*

SCUM'MED, *pp.* Cleared of scum; skimmed.

SCUM'MER, *n.* [Fr. *ecumoire.*]

An instrument used for taking off the scum of liquors; a skimmer.

SCUM'MING, *ppr.* Clearing of scum; skimming.

SCUM'MINGS, *n. pl.* The matter skimmed from boiling liquors; as, the *scummings* of the boiling-house. *Edwards, West Indies.*

SCUP'PER, *n.* [Sp. *escupir*, to spit, to eject, to discharge.]

The scuppers or scupper-holes of a ship are channels cut through the water-ways and sides of a ship at proper distances, for carrying off the water from the deck. *Totten.*

SCUP'PER-HOSE, *n.* A pipe of leather, canvas, &c., attached to the mouth of the scuppers, on the outside of a vessel, to prevent the water from entering. *Totten.*

SCUP'PER-NAIL, *n.* A nail with a very broad head, for covering a large surface of the hose. *Mar. Dict.*

SCUP'PER-PLUG, *n.* A plug to stop a scupper. *Totten.*

SCURF, *n.* [Sax. *scurf*; G. *schorf*: D. *schurft*; Dan. *skurv*; Sw. *skorf*; Ice. *skarfa*; L. *scorbutus.* In D. *scheuren* is to rend or crack, and *scheurbuik* is scurvy, Dan. *skiörbug*, from *skiör*, brittle. In Ir. *gearbh* is rough. It is named from breaking or roughness.]

1. A dry, miliary scab or mealy crust formed on the skin of an animal.

2. The soil or foul remains of any thing adherent; as, the *scurf* of crimes. [*Not common nor elegant.*] *Dryden.*

3. Any thing adhering to the surface.

There stood a hill, whose grisly top
Shone with a glossy *scurf*. *Milton.*

SCURF'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being scurfy.

SCURF'Y, *a.* Having scurf; covered with scurf.

2. Resembling scurf.

SCUR'RILE, (skur'ril,) *a.* [L. *scurrilis*, from *scurra*, a buffoon; G. *scheren*, D. *scheeren*, to jeer.]

Such as befits a buffoon or vulgar jester; low; mean; grossly opprobrious in language; *scurrilous*; as, *scurrile* jests; *scurrile* scoffing; *scurrile* taunts. *Shak. Dryden.*

SCUR-RIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *scurrilitas*; Fr. *scurrilité.*]

Such low, vulgar, indecent, or abusive language as is used by mean fellows, buffoons, jesters, and the like; grossness of reproach or invective; obscene jests, &c.

Banish *scurrility* and profaneness. *Dryden.*

SCUR'RIL-OUS, *a.* Using the low and indecent language of the meaner sort of people, or such as only the license of buffoons can warrant; as, a *scurrilous* fellow.

2. Containing low indecency or abuse; mean; foul; vile; obscenely jocular; as, *scurrilous* language.

SCUR'RIL-OUS-LY, *adv.* With gross reproach; with low, indecent language.

It is barbarous incivility, *scurrilously* to sport with what others count religion. *Tillotson.*

SCUR'RIL-OUS-NESS, *n.* Indecency of language; vulgarity; baseness of manners.

SCUR'VI-LY, *adv.* [from *scurvy.*] Basely; meanly; with coarse and vulgar incivility.

The clergy were never more learned, or so *scurvily* treated. *Swift.*

SCUR'VI-NESS, *n.* [from *scurvy.*] The state of being scurvy.

SCUR'VY, *n.* [from *scurf*; *scurvy* for *scurfy*; Low L. *scorbutus.*]

A disease characterized by livid spots of various sizes, sometimes minute and sometimes large, and occasioned by extravasation of blood under the cuticle, paleness, languor, lassitude, and depression of spirits, general exhaustion, pains in the limbs, occasionally with fetid breath, spongy and bleeding gums, and bleeding from almost all the mucous membranes. It is occasioned by confinement, innutritious food, and hard labor, in conjunction, but more especially by confinement, for a long period of time, to a limited range of food, which is incapable of supplying the elements necessary to repair the waste of the system. This disease has been called *purpura* by some nosologists, but by Good it is more appropriately styled *porphyra.*

SCUR'VY, *a.* Scurfy; covered or affected by scurf or scabs; scabby; diseased with scurvy. *Leviticus.*

2. Vile; mean; low; vulgar; worthless; contemptible; as, a *scurvy* fellow.

He spoke *scurvy* and provoking terms. *Shak.*
That *scurvy* custom of taking tobacco. *Swift.*

SCUR'VY-GRASS, *n.* A plant of the genus Cochlearia; also called SPOONWORT. It grows on rocks near the sea, has an acrid, bitter taste, and has its name from having been often used as a remedy for the scurvy. It was formerly eaten raw as a salad. *Partington. Loudon.*

'SCUSE, for EXCUSES. *Shak.*

SCUT, *n.* [Ice. *skott*; W. *cwt*, a tail or rump; *cwta*, short.]

The tail of a hare or other animal whose tail is short. *Brown. Swift.*

SCU'TAGE, *n.* [Law L. *scutagium*, from *scutum*, a shield.]

In *English history*, a tax or contribution levied upon those who held lands by knight service; *originally*, a composition for personal service which the tenant owed to his lord, but afterward levied as an assessment. *Blackstone.*

SCU'TATE, *a.* [L. *scutum*, a buckler.]

1. In *botany*, having the form of an ancient round buckler. *Loudon.*

2. In *zoölogy*, protected by large scales, as a surface. *Brande.*

SCUTCH, *v. t.* [Same as SCOTCH, to cut slightly.] To beat or whip slightly. *Halliwell.*

SCUTCH, *v. t.* In *Pennsylvania*, to dress flax with a scutching knife, in New England called a SWINGLE or SWINGLING KNIFE.

SCUTCH'EON, a contraction of ESCUTCHEON, which see.

The ornamental bit of brass plate perforated with a key-hole, and placed over the key-hole of a piece of furniture.

SCUTE, *n.* [L. *scutum*, a buckler.]

1. A small shield. [*Not used.*] *Skelton.*

2. A French gold coin of 3s. 4d. sterling. [*Not used.*] *Encyc.*

SCU'TEL-LA-TED, *a.* [L. *scutella*, a dish. See SCUTTLE.]

Formed like a pan; divided into small surfaces; as, the *scutellated* bone of a sturgeon. *Woodward.*

SCU-TI-BRANCH'I-ATE, *a.* A term applied to a molluscous animal covered by a shell, in the manner of a shield.

SCU'TI-FORM, *a.* [L. *scutum*, a buckler, and *form.*]

Having the form of a buckler or shield.

SCU'TI-PED, *n.* [L. *scutum* and *pes.*]

One of a family of birds which have the anterior part of the legs covered with segments of horny rings, terminating on each side in a groove. *Brande.*

SCUT'TLE, *n.* [L. *scutella*, a pan or saucer; W. *ysgudell*; Sax. *scutel*, *scuttel*, a dish.]

A broad, shallow basket; so called from its resemblance to a dish.

SCUT'TLE, *n.* [Fr. *ecoutille*; Arm. *scoutilh*; Sp. *escotilla*; Sax. *scyttel*, a bolt or bar; *scyttan*, to bolt, to *shut*. See SHUT.]

1. In *ships*, a small hatchway or opening in the deck, large enough to admit a man, and with a lid for covering it; also, a like hole in the side or bottom of a ship, and through the coverings of her hatchways, &c.

2. A square hole in the roof of a house, with a lid.

3. [from *scud*, and properly *scuddle.*] A quick pace; a short run. *Spectator.*

SCUT'TLE, *v. i.* To run with affected precipitation. *Arbuthnot.*

SCUT'TLE, *v. t.* [from the noun.] To cut large holes through the bottom, deck, or *sides*, of a ship for any purpose.

2. To sink by making holes through the bottom; as, to *scuttle* a ship.

SCUT'TLE-BUTT, } *n.* A butt or cask with a large
SCUT'TLE-CASK, } hole in it, used to contain the fresh water for daily use in a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

SCUT'TLED, *pp.* Having holes made in the bottom or sides; sunk by means of cutting holes in the bottom or sides.

SCUT'TLE-FISH, *n.* The cuttle-fish, so called. [See CUTTLE-FISH.]

SCUT'TLING, *ppr.* Cutting holes in the bottom or sides; sinking by such holes.

SCYTHE, *n.* [Sax. *sithe*; D. *seissen*; Ch. חצר, Syr. ?ﬢ, Ar. حصد *hatzada*, to reap; deriv. Ar. a sickle; Sam. ⊽ⅢV to reap; Eth. ΘΘ𝓛 *atzad*, to reap, and deriv. a sickle; Heb. and Ch. מעצר,

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from the same root, an ax. These verbs seem to be the same, with different prefixes, and from this evidently is derived *sythe*, which would be a better spelling than *scythe*.]

1. An instrument for mowing grass, or cutting grain or other vegetables. It consists of a long curving blade, with a sharp edge, made fast to a handle, which, in New England, is called a *snath*, and which is bent into a convenient form for swinging the blade to advantage. The blade is hung to the snath at an acute angle.

In *mythology*, Saturn or Time is represented with a scythe, the emblem of destruction.

2. The curved, sharp blade used anciently in war chariots.

SCȳTHE, *v. t.* To mow. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SCȳTH'ED, *a.* Armed with scythes, as a chariot.

SCȳTHE'MAN, *n.* One who uses a scythe; a mower.

SCYTH'I-AN, (sith'e-an,) *a.* Pertaining to Scythia, a name given to the northern part of Asia, and Europe adjoining to Asia.

SCYTH'I-AN, *n.* [See SCOT.] A native of Scythia.

SDAIN, for DISDAIN. [It. *sdegnare.*] [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SDEIN'FUL, (sdāne'-,) for DISDAINFUL. *Spenser.*

SEA, (see,) *n.* [Sax. *sæ, secge*; G. *see*; D. *zee*; Sw. *siö*, the sea, a lake, or pool; Basque, *sah*; contracted from *sæg, seeg*. Hence Sax. *garsege, garsecge, garsegg*, the ocean. This word, like *lake*, signifies, primarily, a seat, set, or lay, a repository, a basin.]

1. A large basin, cistern, or laver which Solomon made in the temple, so large as to contain more than six thousand gallons. This was called the *brazen sea*, and used to hold water for the priests to wash themselves. 1 *Kings* vii. 2 *Chron.* iv.

2. A large body of water, nearly inclosed by land, as the Baltic or the Mediterranean; as, the *Sea* of Azof. *Seas* are properly branches of the ocean, and upon the same level. Large bodies of water inland, and situated above the level of the ocean, are lakes. The appellation of *sea*, given to the Caspian Lake, is an exception, and not very correct. So the Lake of Galilee is called a *sea*, from the Greek.

3. The ocean; as, to go to *sea*. The fleet is at *sea*, or on the high *seas*.

4. A wave; a billow; a surge. The vessel shipped a *sea*.

5. The swell of the ocean in a tempest, or the direction of the waves; as, we head the *sea*.

6. *Proverbially*, a large quantity of liquor; as, a *sea* of blood.

7. A rough or agitated place or element.

In a troubled *sea* of passion tost. *Milton.*

Half seas over; half drunk. [*A low phrase.*] *Spectator.*

On the high seas; in the open sea, the common highway of nations.

SEA'-A-NEM'O-NE, *n.* A popular name of the Actinia. *Dana.*

SEA'-APE, *n.* [*sea* and *ape.*] The name given to a marine animal which plays tricks like an ape. The name is applied by some to the sea-otter. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

SEA'-BANK, *n.* [*sea* and *bank.*] The sea-shore. *Shak.*

2. A bank or mole to defend against the sea.

SEA'-BAR, *n.* [*sea* and *bar.*] The sea-swallow. *Johnson.*

SEA'-BAT, *n.* [*sea* and *bat.*] A sort of flying fish. *Cotgrave.*

SEA'-BATH-ED, *a.* [*sea* and *bathe.*] Bathed, dipped, or washed in the sea. *Sandys.*

SEA'-BEAR, *n.* [*sea* and *bear.*] An animal of the bear kind that frequents the sea; the white or polar bear.

2. A name of several species of the seal family, as the ursine seals, of the genus Arctocephalus of F. Cuvier. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

SEA'-BEARD, *n.* [*sea* and *beard.*] A marine plant, Conferva rupestris, growing in dense tufts. *Lee.*

SEA'-BEAST, *n.* [*sea* and *beast.*] A beast or monstrous animal of the sea. *Milton.*

SEA'-BEAT, } *a.* [*sea* and *beat.*] Beaten by the
SEA'-BEAT-EN, } sea; lashed by the waves.

Along the *sea-beat* shore. *Pope.*

SEA'-BOARD, } *n.* [*sea* and Fr. *bord*, side.] The
SEA'-BORD, } sea-shore.
SEA'-BOARD, *adv.* Toward the sea.

SEA'-BOAT, *n.* [*sea* and *boat.*] A term applied by seamen to a vessel with respect to her qualities in bad weather; as, a good *sea-boat*. *Brande.*

SEA'-BORD, } *a.* [*sea* and Fr. *bord*, border.]
SEA'-BORD'ER-ING, } Bordering on the sea or ocean.

SEA'-BORN, *a.* [*sea* and *born.*] Born of the sea; produced by the sea; as, Neptune and his *sea-born* niece. *Waller.*

2. Born at sea.

SEA'-BOUND, } *a.* [*sea* and *bound.*] Bounded
SEA'-BOUND-ED, } by the sea.

SEA'-BOY, *n.* [*sea* and *boy.*] A boy employed on shipboard.

SEA'-BREACH, *n.* [*sea* and *breach.*] Irruption of the sea by breaking the banks. *L'Estrange.*

SEA'-BREAM, *n.* [*sea* and *bream.*] A sea-fish of the genus Pagellus, (Sparus, Linn.,) growing to the length of from 16 to 20 inches, and used for food. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

SEA'-BREEZE, *n.* [*sea* and *breeze.*] A wind or current of air blowing from the sea upon land; for the most part blowing during the day only, and subsiding at night.

SEA'-BUILT, (sē'bilt,) *a.* [*sea* and *built.*] Built for the sea; as, *sea-built* forts, (ships.) *Dryden.*

SEA'-CAB-BAGE, *n.* [*sea* and *cabbage.*] A name of various plants of the cabbage tribe, as Brassica oleracea and Crambe maritima. *Encyc. Miller.*

SEA'-CALF, *n.* [*sea* and *calf.*] A marine animal, the common seal.

SEA'-CAP, *n.* [*sea* and *cap.*] A cap made to be worn at sea. *Shak.*

SEA'-CAP-TAIN, *n.* The captain of a ship. *Shak.*

SEA'-CARD, *n.* [*sea* and *card.*] The mariner's card or compass.

SEA'-CARP, *n.* [*sea* and *carp.*] A spotted fish living among rocks and stones. *Johnson.*

SEA'-CHANGE, *n.* [*sea* and *change.*] A change wrought by the sea.

SEA'-CHART, *n.* [*sea* and *chart.*] A chart or map on which the lines of the shore, isles, shoals, harbors, &c., are delineated.

Note. — This word has become useless, as we now use *chart* for a representation of the sea-coast, and *map* for a representation of the land.

SEA'-CIR-CLED, (sē'sur-kld,) *a.* [*sea* and *circle.*] Surrounded by the sea. *Sandys.*

SEA'-COAL, *n.* [*sea* and *coal.*] Coal brought by sea; a vulgar name for mineral coal, in distinction from CHARCOAL. *Johnson.*

SEA'-COAST, *n.* [*sea* and *coast.*] The shore or border of the land adjacent to the sea or ocean.

SEA'-COB, *n.* [*sea* and *cob.*] A sea-fowl, called also SEA-GULL.

SEA'-COLE'WORT, *n.* Sea-cabbage, which see.

SEA'-COM-PASS, (-kum-pass,) *n.* [*sea* and *compass.*] The mariner's card and needle; the compass constructed for use at sea. *Camden.*

SEA'-COOT, *n.* [*sea* and *coot.*] A sea fowl, Fulica marina.

SEA'-COR'MO-RANT, *n.* [*sea* and *cormorant.*] The sea-crow or sea-drake, Corvus marinus.

SEA'-COW, *n.* [*sea* and *cow.*] The manatee, a cetaceous herbivorous mammal of the genus Manatus. [See MANATEE and MANATUS.] *Brande. Partington.*

2. Also, the name sometimes given to the sea-horse, walrus, or morse, which see. *Jardine's Nat. Lib. Partington.*

SEA'-CROW, *n.* [*sea* and *crow.*] A sea-fowl of the gull kind; the mire-crow or pewet-gull. *P. Cyc.*

SEA'-DEV-IL, *n.* [*sea* and *devil.*] A large, cartilaginous fish, of the genus Cycloptera, belonging to the Ray family. *Brande.*

2. The fishing-frog, or frog-fish, of the genus Lophius; a fish in shape somewhat resembling a tadpole, growing to a large size, with a head very large in proportion to the rest of the body. *Partington.*

SEA'-DOG, *n.* [*sea* and *dog.*] A fish, perhaps the shark. *Pope. Roscommon.*

2. The sea-calf or common seal.

SEA'-DRAG-ON, *n.* [*sea* and *dragon.*] A marine monster caught in England in 1749, resembling, in some degree, an alligator, but having two large fins which served for swimming or flying. It had two legs terminating in hoofs, like those of an ass. Its body was covered with imponetrable scales, and it had five rows of teeth. [Qu.] *Gent. Mag.*

SEA'-EA-GLE, *n.* [*sea* and *eagle.*] A bird of the eagle kind, so named from being often found on the sea-coast; also called the WHITE-TAILED or CINEREOUS EAGLE, Falco or Aquila albicilla. *Jardine.*

SEA'-EAR, *n.* [*sea* and *ear.*] A scutibranchiate gastropodous mollusk with a univalve shell, belonging to the genus Haliotis, remarkable for the splendid colors (principally green and violet) of the interior, and a row of small holes pierced through one side; so named from resembling in form the cartilage of the human ear. *Haldeman.*

SEA'-EEL, *n.* [*sea* and *eel.*] An eel caught in salt water; the conger.

SEA'-EGG, *n.* [*sea* and *egg.*] A name given to sea-urchins or sea-hedgehogs, when stripped of their spines. *Dana.*

SEA'-EL'E-PHANT, *n.* [*sea* and *elephant.*] An animal of the seal family, Macrorhinus proboscideus of F. Cuvier, also called ELEPHANT SEAL. It attains to the length of 20, 25, and even 30 feet, with a circumference of from 15 to 18 feet. The nose of the adult male is capable of being elongated into a proboscis of about a foot in length. This species is found in the southern hemisphere, and is considered an object of great commercial importance. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

SEA'-EN-CIR'CLED, (-sur'kld,) *a.* [*sea* and *encircled.*] Encompassed by the sea. *Thomson.*

SEA'-FAR-ER, *n.* [*sea* and *fare.*] One that follows the seas; a mariner *Pope.*

SEA'-FAR-ING, *a.* [Supra.] Following the business of a seaman; customarily employed in navigation. *Arbuthnot.*

SEA'-FEN-NEL, *n.* [*sea* and *fennel.*] The same as SAMPHIRE.

SEA'-FIGHT, (-fite,) *n.* [*sea* and *fight.*] An engagement between ships at sea; a naval action. *Bacon.*

SEA'-FISH, *n.* [*sea* and *fish.*] Any marine fish; any fish that lives usually in salt water.

SEA'-FOWL, *n.* [*sea* and *fowl.*] A marine fowl; any bird that lives by the sea, and procures its food from salt water. *Pope.*

SEA'-FOX, *n.* A fish of the shark family, Alopias Vulpes, also called FOX-SHARK. It is named from the form of its tail, the under lobe being very small, and the upper long and slightly curved upward like a scythe. It frequently measures 13 feet in length, including the tail, which is then more than 6 feet long. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

SEA'-GAGE, *n.* [*sea* and *gage.*] The depth that a vessel sinks in the water. *Encyc.*

SEA'-GAR-LAND, *n.* [*sea* and *garland.*] A plant.

SEA'-GIR-DLES, (sē'gur-dlz,) *n.* [*sea* and *girdle.*] A sort of sea-plant. *Johnson.*

SEA'-GIRT, (-gurt,) *a.* [*sea* and *girt.*] Surrounded by the water of the sea or ocean; as, a *sea-girt* isle. *Milton.*

SEA'-GOD, *n.* [*sea* and *god.*] A marine deity; a fabulous being supposed to preside over the ocean or sea; as Neptune.

SEA'-GOWN, *n.* [*sea* and *gown.*] A gown or garment with short sleeves, worn by mariners. *Shak.*

SEA'-GRASS, *n.* [*sea* and *grass.*] A plant growing on the sea-shore; an aquatic plant of the genus Ruppia. *Lee.*

SEA'-GREEN, *a.* [*sea* and *green.*] Having the color of sea-water; being of a faint green color. *Locke. Pope.*

SEA'-GREEN, *n.* The color of sea-water.

2. A plant, the saxifrage.

SEA'-GULL, *n.* [*sea* and *gull.*] A sea-fowl of the genus Larus; a species of gull; called also SEA-CROW.

SEA'-HARE, *n.* [*sea* and *hare.*] A marine tectibranchiate, gastropodous mollusk, having the edges of the foot surrounding the back and capable of being reflected upon it. It has four tentacles, the upper pair of which are hollowed out like the ears of a hare, whence the name. The shell is null or incomplete, and internal. The animal secretes an acrid humor. It is of the genus Aplysia or Laplysia of Linnæus. *Kirby. P. Cyc.*

SEA'-HEDGE'HOG, *n.* The sea-urchin; a species of Echinus, so called from its prickles, which resemble in some measure those of the hedgehog or urchin. *Carew.*

SEA'-HEN, *n.* [*sea* and *hen.*] A name of the Foolish or Lesser Guillemot, Uria Troile. *Ed. Encyc.*

SEA'-HOG, *n.* [*sea* and *hog.*] The porpoise, which see.

SEA'-HOL-LY, *n.* [*sea* and *holly.*] A plant of the genus Eryngium. *Lee.*

SEA'-HOLM, *n.* [*sea* and Dan. *holm*, an isle.]

1. A small, uninhabited isle.

2. Sea-holly. *Carew.*

SEA'-HORSE, *n.* [*sea* and *horse.*] In *zoölogy*, the morse or walrus, a species of Trichechus. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

2. The hippopotamus, or river-horse. *Dryden.*

3. A fish of the genus Hippocampus, (Syngnathus, Linn.,) allied to the needle-fish or pipe-fish, and having a prehensile tail. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

SEA'-KALE, *n.* A name of several plants of the natural order Brassicæ, or cabbage tribe, as the Brassica oleracea, and Crambe maritima; sea-cabbage; sea-colewort. *Tully.*

SEA'-LARK, *n.* A bird of the sandpiper kind; the purr.

2. A bird of the dotterel kind; the ringed dotterel or plover.

SEA'-LEGS, *n. pl.* [*sea* and *leg.*] The ability to walk on a ship's deck when pitching or rolling. *Totten.*

SEA'-LEM-ON, *n.* [*sea* and *lemon.*] A marine, nudibranchiate, gastropodous mollusk, of the genus Doris, having an oval body, convex, marked with numerous punctures, and of a lemon color. *P. Cyc. Encyc.*

SEA'-LEOP-ARD, (-lep-erd,) *n.* [*sea* and *leopard.*] An animal of the seal family, of the genus Stenorhynchus of F. Cuvier, found in the South Shetland and South Orkney Islands, near the antarctic circle; so named from being spotted like the leopard. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

SEA'-LET-TER, *n.* A paper from the custom-house, specifying the nature and quantity of the cargo on board of ships on a foreign voyage, their destination, &c. *Bouvier.*

SEA'-LIKE, *a.* [*sea* and *like.*] Resembling the sea. *Thomson.*

SEA'-LI-ON, *n.* [*sea* and *lion.*] A name given by voyagers to various seals of large dimensions, as the sea-elephant. The name is particularly applied to certain large, earless seals, with manes somewhat

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like those of the lion, and belonging to the genus Platyrhynchus of F. Cuvier.
Jardine's Nat. Lib. P. Cyc.

SĒA'-MAID, *n.* [*sea* and *maid.*] The mermaid. [See MERMAID.] *Shak.*

2. A sea-nymph.

SĒA'-MALL, (sē'mal,) } *n.* A sea-fowl, a species of
SĒA'-MEW, (sē'mū,) } gull or Larus.

SĒA'MAN, *n.* [*sea* and *man.*] A sailor; a mariner; a man whose occupation is to assist in the management of ships at sea.

2. *By way of distinction*, a skillful mariner; also, a man who is well versed in the art of navigating ships. In this sense, it is applied both to officers and common mariners.

3. Merman, the male of the mermaid. [*Little used.*] *Locke.*

SĒA'MAN-LIKE, *a.* Like a skillful seaman.

SĒA'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The skill of a good seaman; an acquaintance with the art of managing and navigating a ship; *applicable both to officers and to men. Naval skill* is the art of managing a fleet, particularly in an engagement; a very different thing from *seamanship.*

SĒA'-MARGE, *n.* The shore or border on the sea. *Shak.*

SĒA'-MARK, *n.* [*sea* and *mark.*] Any elevated object on land which serves for a direction to mariners in entering a harbor, or in sailing along or approaching a coast; a beacon; as a light-house, a mountain, &c. *Encyc.*

SĒA'-MEW, (-mū,) *n.* A sea-fowl, a species of gull or Larus.

SĒA'-MON-STER, *n.* [*sea* and *monster.*] A huge marine animal. *Lam.* iv.

SĒA'-MOSS, *n.* [*sea* and *moss.*] A name given to coral. [See CORAL.]

SĒA'-MOUSE, *n.* [*sea* and *mouse.*] A dorsibranchiate annelid, of the genus Aphrodita of Linnæus. *P. Cyc.*

SĒA'-NĀVEL-WŌRT, *n.* [*sea, navel,* and *wort.*] An herb growing in Syria, which is said to effect great cures of diseases. [L. *androsace.*] *Johnson.*

SĒA'-NEE-DLE, *n.* [*sea* and *needle.*] A name of the gar or garfish, of the genus Esox. This fish has a slender body, with long, pointed jaws, and a forked tail. Its back is of a fine green color, and when in the water, its colors are extremely beautiful.

SĒA'-NET-TLE, *n.* [*sea* and *nettle.*] A popular name of certain Medusæ, which have the property of stinging when touched. *Dana.*

SĒA'-NURS-ED, (sē'nurst,) *a.* [*sea* and *nursed.*] Nursed by the sea. *J. Barlow.*

SĒA'-NYMPH, (sē'nimf,) *n.* [*sea* and *nymph.*] A nymph or goddess of the sea. *Broome.*

SĒA'-ŌN'ION, (sē'un-yun,) *n.* [*sea* and *onion.*] A plant, squill, Scilla maritima. *P. Cyc.*

SĒA'-OOZE, *n.* [*sea* and *ooze.*] The soft mud on or near the sea-shore. *Mortimer.*

SĒA'-OT-TER, *n.* [*sea* and *otter.*] An aquatic, carnivorous animal of the otter kind, belonging to the sub-genus Enhydra of Fleming. It is found in the Northern Pacific, sometimes three hundred miles from land, and is highly valued for its skin, which has a fine, close fur. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

SĒA'-OWL, *n.* [*sea* and *owl.*] Another name of the lump-fish. *Booth.*

SĒA'-PAD, *n.* The star-fish. *Johnson.*

SĒA'-PAN-THER, *n.* [*sea* and *panther.*] A fish like a lamprey. *Johnson.*

SĒA'-PHEAS-ANT, (-fez-ant,) *n.* [*sea* and *pheasant.*] The pin-tail duck, Dafila caudacuta. *P. Cyc.*

SĒA'-PIE, } *n.* [*sea* and *pie*, pica.] A sea-fowl of
SĒA'-PYE, } the genus Hæmatopus, and grallic order; called, also, the OYSTER-CATCHER, from its thrusting its beak into oysters when open, and taking out the animal.

SĒA'-PIE, (sē'pī,) *n.* [*sea* and *pie.*] A dish of food consisting of paste and meat boiled together; so named because common at sea.

SĒA'-PIECE, *n.* [*sea* and *piece,*] A picture representing a scene at sea. *Addison.*

SĒA'-PIKE, *n.* [*sea* and *pike.*] A sea-fish of the genus Belone of Cuvier, allied to the pike, and so named from its resemblance to that fish; commonly called GARFISH. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

SĒA'-PLANT, *n.* [*sea* and *plant.*] A plant that grows in salt water, as the *fucus*, &c.

SĒA'-POOL, *n.* [*sea* and *pool.*] A lake of salt water. *Spenser.*

SĒA'PŌRT, *n.* [*sea* and *port,*] A harbor near the sea, formed by an arm of the sea or by a bay.

2. A city or town situated on a harbor, on or near the sea. We call a town a *seaport*, instead of a *seaport town.*

SĒA'-RE-SEM'BLING, *a.* Like the sea; sea-like. *Sandys.*

SĒA'-RISK, *n.* [*sea* and *risk.*] Hazard or risk at sea; danger of injury or destruction by the sea.

SĒA'-ROB-BER, *n.* [*sea* and *robber.*] A pirate; one that robs on the high seas.

SĒA'-ROCK-ET, *n.* A cruciferous plant of the genus Cakile or Bunias, growing on the sea-shore. *Loudon.*

SĒA'ROOM, *n.* [*sea* and *room.*] Ample space or distance from land, shoals, or rocks, sufficient for a ship to drive or scud without danger of shipwreck. *Totten.*

SĒA'-RŌV-ER, *n.* [*sea* and *rover.*] A pirate; one that cruises for plunder.

2. A ship or vessel that is employed in cruising for plunder.

SĒA'-RŌV-ING, *a.* Wandering on the ocean.

SĒA'-RUFF, *n.* A kind of sea fish. [L. *orphus.*] *Johnson.*

SĒA'-SCOR'PI-ON, *n.* [*sea* and *scorpion.*] A salt-water fish, Cottus scorpius, allied to the River Bullhead, and having the head armed with spines. It is very voracious, and sometimes exceeds a foot in length. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

SĒA'-SER-PENT, *n.* [*sea* and *serpent.*] A huge animal like a serpent, inhabiting the sea. *Guthrie.*

SĒA'-SERV-ICE, *n.* [*sea* and *service.*] Naval service; service in the navy or in ships of war.

SĒA'-SHARK, *n.* [*sea* and *shark.*] A ravenous sea-fish; the shark. *Shak.*

SĒA'-SHELL, *n.* [*sea* and *shell.*] A marine shell; a shell that grows in the sea. *Mortimer.*

SĒA'-SHORE, *n.* [*sea* and *shore.*] The coast of the sea; the land that lies adjacent to the sea or ocean. *Locke.*

SĒA'SICK, *a.* [*sea* and *sick.*] Affected with sickness or nausea by means of the pitching or rolling of a vessel. *Dryden. Swift.*

SĒA'SICK-NESS, *n.* The sickness or nausea occasioned by the pitching and rolling of a ship in an agitated sea.

SĒA'SIDE, *n.* [*sea* and *side.*] The land bordering on the sea; the country adjacent to the sea, or near it. *Scripture. Pope.*

SĒA'-STAR, *n.* [*sea* and *star.*] The star-fish, a marine, radiate animal, called technically *Asterias.*

SĒA'-SUR-GEON, *n.* [*sea* and *surgeon.*] A surgeon employed on shipboard. *Wiseman.*

SĒA'-SUR-ROUND'ED, *a.* [*sea* and *surround.*] Encompassed by the sea.

SĒA'-SWAL-LŌW, *n.* [*sea* and *swallow.*] The common tern, Sterna Hirundo. *P. Cyc.*

2. Also, a provincial name of the storm petrel, Thalassidroma (Procellaria, Linn.) pelagica. *P. Cyc.*

SĒA'-TERM, *n.* [*sea* and *term.*] A word or term used appropriately by seamen, or peculiar to the art of navigation.

SĒA'-THIEF, (sē'theef,) *n.* [*sea* and *thief.*] A pirate. *Bp. of Chichester.*

SĒA'-TŌAD, *n.* [*sea* and *toad.*] An ugly fish, so called. *Cotgrave.*

SĒA'-TORN, *a.* [*sea* and *torn.*] Torn by or at sea. *Browne.*

SĒA'-TOSS-ED, (sē'tost,) *a.* [*sea* and *tossed.*] Tossed by the sea. *Shak.*

SĒA'-TRAV'EL-ING, *n.* Traveling by sea voyages.

SĒA'-U'NI-CORN, *n.* A name of the narwhal. *Brande.*

SĒA'-UR-CHIN, *n.* [*sea* and *urchin.*] One of a genus of marine animals, the Echinus, of many species. The body is roundish, covered with a bony crust, and often set with movable prickles. The sea-urchins belong to the fourth division of animals, the Radiata. *Sea-hedgehog* is another of these animals, and, when stripped of the spines, they are often called SEA-EGGS. [See also ECHINUS.] *Dana.*

SĒA'-WALL-ED, *a.* [*sea* and *walled.*] Surrounded or defended by the sea. *Shak.*

SĒA'WARD, *a.* [*sea* and *ward.*] Directed toward the sea. *Donne.*

SĒA'WARD, *adv.* Toward the sea. *Drayton.*

SĒA'-WA-TER, *n.* [*sea* and *water.*] Water of the sea or ocean, which is salt. *Bacon.*

SĒA'-WEED, *n.* [*sea* and *weed.*] A marine plant of the genus Fucus, used as manure, and for making glass and soap. A common name for the marine algæ, and some other plants growing in salt water.

SĒA'-WITH'WIND, *n.* Bindweed.

SĒA'-WOLF, *n.* [*sea* and *wolf.* See WOLF.] A fish of the genus Anarrhicas, also called WOLF-FISH and CAT-FISH, found in northern seas, about Greenland, Iceland, Norway, Scotland, England, &c. This fish is so named from its fierceness and ravenousness. It grows sometimes to the length of four and even seven feet, and feeds on crustaceous animals and shell fish, as well as on common fish. *Partington.*

2. The name *sea-wolf* has also been given to a species of seal, the sea-elephant. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

SĒA'-WŌRM'WOOD, *n.* A sort of wormwood growing by the sea, the Artemisia maritima. *Johnson. Lee.*

SĒA'-WŌRN, *a.* Worn or abraded by the sea.

SĒA'-WOR-THI-NESS, *n.* The state of being able to resist the ordinary violence of wind and weather, as that of a ship. *Kent.*

SĒA'-WOR-THY, *a.* [*sea* and *worthy.*] Fit for a voyage; worthy of being trusted to transport a cargo with safety; as, a *sea-worthy* ship.

SEAL, (seel,) *n.* [Sax. *seol, selo, sygle:* Sw. *sigil.*]

The common name for the aquatic carnivorous mammals of the family Phocidæ, corresponding to the genus Phoca of Linnæus. Seals mostly inhabit sea-coasts and islands, particularly in the higher latitudes of both hemispheres. They pass much of their time in the water, but have warm blood, and breathe only air. Their hind feet are placed at the extremity of the body, in the same direction with it, and serve the purpose of a caudal fin; the fore feet are also adapted for swimming, and furnished each with five claws. Some seals have external ears, while others are destitute of them; and this difference is the ground of M. Peron's distribution of them into two divisions, viz., the earless seals or true seals, and the eared seals or otaries. There are numerous species, bearing the popular names of the *sea-lion*, the *sea-bear* or *ursine-seal*, the *sea-elephant*, *elephant-seal* or *bottle-nose*, the *bearded* or *great seal*, the *monk seal*, the *crested seal*, &c. The common seal, Calocephalus vitulinus of F. Cuvier, (Phoca vitulina, Linn.,) is found in the northern seas generally, on the British and French coasts, &c. It is covered with short, stiff, thickset hair, has no external ears, and is usually from three to five or six feet in length. Seals are much sought after for their skins and fur, and also for their oil, which in some species is very abundant. *P. Cyc. Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

SEAL, (seel,) *n.* [Sax. *sigel, sigle:* G. *siegel;* D. *zegel;* Dan. *seigl, segl;* Fr. *sceau;* Arm. *syell;* L. *sigillum:* It. *sigillo;* Sp. *sigilo.* It is uncertain what was the original signification of *seal*, whether an image, or some ornament. In Saxon, the word signifies a necklace, or ornament for the neck, a stud or boss, a clasp, and a seal.]

1. A piece of metal or other hard substance, usually round or elliptical, on which is engraved some image or device, and sometimes a legend or inscription. This is used by individuals, corporate bodies, and states, for making impressions on wax upon instruments of writing, as an evidence of their authenticity. The king of England has his great *seal* and his privy *seal*. *Seals* are sometimes worn in rings. [See also PRIVY SEAL and GREAT SEAL.]

2. The wax set to an instrument, and impressed or stamped with a seal. Thus we give a deed under hand and *seal*. *Wax* is generally used in sealing instruments, but other substances may be used.

3. The wax or wafer that makes fast a letter or other paper.

4. Any act of confirmation. *Milton.*

5. That which confirms, ratifies, or makes stable; assurance. 2 *Tim.* ii.

6. That which effectually shuts, confines, or secures; that which makes fast. *Rev.* xx.

SEAL, (seel,) *v. t.* [Sw. *besegla, försegla;* Dan. *besegler, forsegler;* G. *siegeln;* D. *zegelen.* The root signifies, probably, to set, to fix, to *impress*, or to cut or engrave.]

1. To fasten with a seal; to attach together with a wafer, or with wax; as, to *seal* a letter.

2. To set or affix a seal as a mark of authenticity; as, to *seal* a deed. Hence,

3. To confirm; to ratify; to establish.

And with my hand I *seal* our true hearts' love. *Shak.*
When, therefore, I have performed this, and have *sealed* to them this fruit, I will come by you into Spain. — Rom. xv.

4. To shut or keep close; sometimes with *up*. *Seal* your lips; *seal up* your lips. *Shak.*

Open your ears, and *seal* your bosom upon the secret concerns of a friend. *Dwight.*

5. To make fast.

So they went and made the sepulcher sure, *sealing* the stone and setting a watch. — Matt. xxvii.

6. To mark with a stamp, as an evidence of standard exactness, legal size, or merchantable quality. By our laws, weights and measures are to be *sealed* by an officer appointed and sworn for that purpose; and leather is to be *sealed* by a like officer, as evidence that it has been inspected and found to be of good quality. *Laws of Conn.*

7. To keep secret.

Shut up the words, and *seal* the book. — Dan. xii. Is. viii.

8. To mark, as one's property, and secure from danger. *Cant.* iv.

9. To close; to fulfill; to complete; with *up*. *Dan.* ix.

10. To imprint on the mind; as, to *seal* instruction. *Job* xxxiii.

11. To inclose; to hide; to conceal. *Job* xiv.

12. To confine; to restrain. *Job* xxxvii.

13. In *architecture*, to fix a piece of wood or iron in a wall with cement, plaster, or other binding for staples, hinges, &c. *Gwilt.*

SEAL, (seel,) *v. i.* To fix a seal.

I will *seal* unto this bond. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

SEAL'ED, (seeld,) *pp.* or *a.* Furnished with a seal; fastened with a seal; confirmed; closed.

SEAL'ER, *n.* One who seals; an officer in chancery, who seals writs and instruments.

2. In *New England*, an officer appointed by the town or other proper authority, to examine and try weights and measures, and set a stamp on such as are according to the standards established by the State; also, an officer who inspects leather, and

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stamps such as is good. These are called *sealers* of weights and measures, and *sealers* of leather.

SĒAL'ING, *ppr.* Fixing a seal; fastening with a seal; confirming; closing; keeping secret; fixing a piece of wood or iron in a wall with cement.

SĒAL'ING, *n.* The act of affixing a seal.

2. In *architecture* the fixing of a piece of wood or iron on a wall with plaster, cement, or other binding, for staples, hinges, &c. *Gwilt.*

3. [from *seal*, the animal.] The operation of taking seals and curing their skins.

SĒAL'ING-VOY-AGE, *n.* A voyage for the purpose of killing seals and obtaining their skins.

SĒAL'ING-WAX, *n.* [*seal* and *wax.*] A compound of the resin lac, with some less brittle resin, and various coloring matters, used for fastening a folded letter, and thus concealing the writing, and for receiving impressions of seals set to instruments. Sealing-wax is hard or soft, and may be of any color.

SĒAM, (seem,) *n.* [Sax. *seam*; D. *zoom*; G. *saum*; Dan. *söm*; Sw. *söm*, a seam, a suture; *sömma*, to sew. The G. *saum* signifies a hem or border. The word probably signifies the *uniting by sewing*. In Danish, *sömmer* signifies to hem, and to *beseem*, to be seemly, to become, to be suitable. We see then that *seam* and *seem* are from one root. The primary sense is, to meet, to come or put together. See SAME and ASSEMBLE. Class Sm, No. 33, 40.]

1. The suture or uniting of two edges of cloth by the needle. *Dryden.*

The coat was without *seam*, woven from the top throughout. — John xix.

2. The joint or juncture of planks in a ship's side or deck; or rather the intervals between the edges of boards or planks in a floor, &c. The *seams* of ships are filled with oakum, and covered with pitch.

3. In *mines*, a vein or stratum of metal, oar, coal, and the like. *Encyc. Kirwan.*

In *geology*, a thin layer which separates strata of greater magnitude.

4. A cicatrix or scar.

5. A measure of eight bushels of corn; or the vessel that contains it. [*Not used in America.*]

A seam of glass: the quantity of 120 pounds, or 24 stone of five pounds each. [*Not used in America.*]

SĒAM, *n.* [Sax. *seim*; W. *saim.*] [*Encyc.*

Tallow; grease; lard. [*Local.*] *Shak. Dryden.*

SĒAM, *v. t.* To form a seam; to sew or otherwise unite.

2. To mark with a cicatrix; to scar; as, *seamed* with wounds. *Pope.*

SĒA'MAN. See under SEA.

SĒAM'ED, (seemd,) *pp.* Marked with seams; having seams or scars.

SĒAM'ING, *ppr.* Marking with scars; making seams.

SĒAM'LESS, *a.* Having no seam; as, the *seamless* garment of Christ.

SĒAM'-RENT, *n.* [*seam* and *rent.*] The rent of a seam; the separation of a suture.

SĒAM'STER, *n.* One that sews well, or whose occupation is to sew.

SĒAM'STRESS, *n.* [that is, *seamsteress*; Sax. *seamestre.*]

A woman whose occupation is sewing.

SĒAM'STRESS-Y, *n.* The business of a seamstress.

SĒAM'Y, *a.* Having a seam; containing seams or showing them. *Shak.*

SĒAN, (sēne,) *n.* A net. [See SEINE.]

SE'ANCE, (sā'ans,) *n.* [Fr.] Session, as of some public body.

SĒA'POY, } SĒ'POY, } *n.* [Pers. *sipahi*; Hindoo, *sepahai.*]

A native of India, in the military service of a European power, and disciplined after the European manner.

SĒAR, *v. t.* [Sax. *searan*; Gr. αζηρεω, to dry; ξηραινω, to dry, to parch; ξηρος, dry; σειρ, the sun; σειρεω, to dry. Qu. L. *torreo*, in a different dialect.]

1. To burn to dryness and hardness the surface of any thing; to cauterize; to expose to a degree of heat that changes the color of the surface, or makes it hard; as, to *sear* the skin or flesh.

I'm *seared* with burning steel. *Rowe.*

Sear is allied to *scorch* in signification; but it is applied primarily to animal flesh, and has special reference to the effect of heat in making the surface *hard*. *Scorch* is applied to flesh, cloth, or any other substance, and has no reference to the effect of hardness.

2. To wither; to dry. *Shak.*

3. To make callous or insensible.

Having their conscience *seared* with a hot iron. — 1 Tim. iv.

To sear up; to close by searing or cauterizing; to stop.

Cherish veins of good humor, and *sear up* those of ill. *Temple.*

SĒAR, *a.* Dry; withered. *Milton. Ray.*

SEARCE, (sers,) *v. t.* To sift; to bolt; to separate the fine part of meal from the coarse [*Little used.*] *Mortimer.*

SEARCE, (sers,) *n.* A sieve; a bolter. [*Little used.*]

SEAR'CER, (sers'er,) *n.* One that sifts or bolts. [*Little used.*]

SEARCH, (serch,) *v. t.* [Fr. *chercher*; It. *cercare*; Arm. *kerchat*, to seek, to ramble.]

1. To look over or through, for the purpose of finding something; to explore; to examine by inspection; as, to *search* the house for a book; to *search* the wood for a thief.

Send thou men, that they may *search* the land of Canaan. — Num. xiii.

2. To inquire; to seek for.

Enough is left besides to *search* and know. *Milton.*

3. To probe; to seek the knowledge of, by feeling with an instrument; as, to *search* a wound. *Shak.*

4. To examine; to try or put to the test. *Ps.* cxxxix.

To search out; to seek till found, or to find by seeking; as, to *search out* truth. *Watts.*

SEARCH, (serch,) *v. i.* To seek; to look for; to make search.

Once more *search* with me. *Shak.*

2. To make inquiry; to inquire.

It suffices that they have once with care sifted the matter, and *searched* into all the particulars. *Locke.*

To search for; to look for; to seek; to try to find; as, to *search for* a gentleman now in the house. *Shak.*

SEARCH, (serch,) *n.* A seeking or looking for something that is lost, or the place of which is unknown, with *for* or *after*; as, a *search for* lost money; a *search for* mines of gold and silver; a *search after* happiness or knowledge.

2. Inquiry; a seeking. He spent his life in *search* of truth.

3. Quest; pursuit for finding.

Nor did my *search* of liberty begin,
Till my black hairs were changed upon my chin. *Dryden.*

Right of search; in *naval affairs*, the right claimed by one nation to authorize the commanders of their ships to enter vessels of other nations, and examine their papers and cargo, to ascertain the character of the vessels and the destination of their cargoes.

SEARCH'A-BLE, (serch'a-bl,) *a.* That may be searched or explored. *Cotgrave.*

SEARCH'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being searchable.

SEARCH'ED, (sercht,) *pp.* Looked over carefully; explored; examined.

SEARCH'ER, (serch'er,) *n.* One who searches, explores, or examines, for the purpose of finding something.

2. A seeker; an inquirer. *Watts.*

3. An examiner; a trier; as, the *Searcher* of hearts.

4. An officer in London, appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of their death. *Graunt.*

5. An officer of the customs, whose business is to search and examine ships outward bound, to ascertain whether they have prohibited goods on board, also baggage, goods, &c.

6. An inspector of leather. [*Local.*]

7. In *military affairs*, an instrument for examining ordnance, to ascertain whether guns have any cavities in them. *Encyc.*

8. An instrument used in the inspection of butter, &c., to ascertain the quality of that which is contained in firkins. [*Local.*] *Mass.*

SEARCH'ING, (serch'ing,) *ppr.* Looking into or over; exploring; examining; inquiring; seeking; investigating,

2. *a.* Penetrating; trying; close; as, a *searching* discourse.

SEARCH'ING, (serch'ing,) *n.* Examination; severe inquisition. *Judges* v.

SEARCH'ING-LY, *adv.* In a searching manner.

SEARCH'ING-NESS, (serch'ing-ness,) *n.* The quality of severe inquiry or examination.

SEARCH'LESS, (serch'less,) *a.* Inscrutable; eluding search or investigation.

SEARCH'-WAR-RANT', (serch'-,) *n.* In *law*, a warrant issued by a justice of the peace, authorizing persons to search houses, or other places for stolen goods.

SĒAR'-CLOTH, *n.* [Sax. *sar-cloth.* sore-cloth.]

A cloth to cover a sore; a plaster *Mortimer.*

SĒAR'ED, *pp.* or *a.* [from *sear.*] Burnt on the surface; cauterized; hardened.

SĒAR'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being seared, cauterized, or hardened; hardness; hence, insensibility. *Bp. Hall.*

SĒA'SON, (sē'zn,) *n.* [Fr. *saison*; Arm. *sesonn, saçzun*; Port. *sazam, sezam*, season, proper time, state of being seasoned; *sazonar*, to season, ripen, temper, sweeten, bring to maturity; Sp. *sazon*, season, maturity, taste, relish; *sazonar*, to season. The primary sense, like that of *time* and *opportunity*, is to fall, to come, to arrive, and this word seems to be allied to *seize* and *assess*; to fall on, to set on.]

Season literally signifies that which comes or arrives; and in this general sense, is synonymous with *time*. Hence,

1. A fit or suitable time; the convenient time; the usual or appointed time; as, the messenger arrived in *season*; in good *season*. This fruit is out of *season*.

2. Any time, as distinguished from others.

The *season* prime for sweetest scents and airs. *Milton.*

3. A time of some continuance, but not long.

Thou shalt be blind, not seeing the sun for a *season*. — Acts xiii.

4. One of the four divisions of the year, spring, summer, autumn, winter. The *season* is mild; it is cold for the *season*.

We saw, in six days' traveling, the several *seasons* of the year in their beauty. *Addison.*

We distinguish the season by prefixing its appropriate name, as the *spring*-season, *summer*-season, &c.

To be in season; to be in good time, or sufficiently early for the purpose.

To be out of season; to be too late, beyond the proper time, or beyond the usual or appointed time.

From the sense of convenience is derived the following.

5. That which matures or prepares for the taste; that which gives a relish.

You lack the *season* of all nature, sleep. *Shak.*

But in this sense, we now use SEASONING.

SĒA'SON, (sē'zn,) *v. t.* [Fr. *assaisonner*; Sp. and Port. *sazonar.*]

1. To render palatable, or to give a higher relish to, by the addition or mixture of another substance more pungent or pleasant; as, to *season* meat with salt; to *season* any thing with spices. *Lev. ii.*

2. To render more agreeable, pleasant, or delightful; to give a relish or zest to by something that excites, animates, or exhilarates.

You *season* still with sports your serious hours. *Dryden.*
The proper use of wit is to *season* conversation. *Tillotson.*

3. To render more agreeable, or less rigorous and severe; to temper; to moderate; to qualify by admixture.

When mercy *seasons* justice. *Shak.*

4. To imbue; to tinge or taint.

Season their younger years with prudent and pious principles. *Taylor.*

5. To fit for any use by time or habit; to mature; to prepare.

Who in want a hollow friend doth try,
Directly *seasons* him an enemy. *Shak.*

6. To prepare for use by drying or hardening; to take out or suffer to escape the natural juices; as, to *season* timber.

7. To prepare or mature for a climate; to accustom to and enable to endure; as, to *season* the body to a particular climate. Long residence in the West Indies, or a fever, may *season* strangers.

SĒA'SON, (sē'zn,) *v. i.* To become mature; to grow fit for use; to become adapted to a climate, as the human body.

2. To become dry and hard, by the escape of the natural juices, or by being penetrated with other substance. Timber *seasons* well under cover in the air, and ship timber *seasons* in salt water.

3. To betoken; to savor. [*Obs.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

SĒA'SON-A-BLE, *a.* Opportune; that comes, happens, or is done in good time, in due season, or in proper time for the purpose; as, a *seasonable* supply of rain.

Mercy is *seasonable* in the time of affliction. *Ecclus.*

SĒA'SON-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Opportuneness of time; the state of being in good time, or in time convenient for the purpose, or sufficiently early. *Addison.*

SĒA'SON-A-BLY, *adv.* In due time; in time convenient; sufficiently early; as, to sow or plant *seasonably.*

SĒA'SON-AGE, *n.* Seasoning; sauce. [*Not used.*] *South.*

SĒA'SON-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the seasons. *Partington.*

SĒA'SON-ED, (sē'zned,) *pp.* or *a.* Mixed or sprinkled with something that gives a relish; tempered; moderated; qualified; matured; dried and hardened.

SĒA'SON-ER, *n.* He that seasons; that which seasons, matures, or gives a relish.

SĒA'SON-ING, *ppr.* Giving a relish by something added; moderating; qualifying; maturing; drying and hardening; fitting by habit.

SĒA'SON-ING, *n.* That which is added to any species of food, to give it a higher relish; usually, something pungent or aromatic, as salt, spices, or other aromatic herbs, acids, sugar, or a mixture of several things. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Something added or mixed to enhance the pleasure of enjoyment; as, wit or humor may serve as a *seasoning* to eloquence.

Political speculations are of so dry and austere a nature, that they will not go down with the public without frequent *seasonings*. *Addison.*

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SĒA'SON LESS, *a.* Without succession of the seasons

SĒAT, (seet,) *n.* [It. *sedia*; Sp. *sede, sitio*, from L. *sedes, situs*; Sw. *säte*; Dan. *sæde*; G. *sitz*; D. *zetel, zitplaats*; W. *sêz*; Ir. *saidh*; W., with a prefix, *gosod*, whence *gosodi*, to *set*. (See SET and SIT.) The English *seat* retains the Roman pronunciation of *situs*, that is, *seetus*.]

1. That on which one sits; a chair, bench, stool, or any other thing on which a person sits.

Christ — overthrew the tables of the money-changers, and the *seats* of them that sold doves. — Matt. xxi.

2. The place of sitting; throne; chair of state; tribunal; post of authority; as, the *seat* of justice; judgment-*seat*.

3. Mansion; residence; dwelling; abode; as, Italy the *seat* of empire. The Greeks sent colonies to seek a new *seat* in Gaul!

In Alba he shall fix his royal *seat*. *Dryden.*

4. Site; situation. The *seat* of Eden has never been incontrovertibly ascertained.

5. That part of a saddle on which a person sits.

6. In *horsemanship*, the posture or situation of a person on horseback. *Encyc.*

7. A pew or slip in a church; a place to sit in.

8. The place where a thing is settled or established. London is the *seat* of business and opulence. So we say, the *seat* of the muses, the *seat* of arts, the *seat* of commerce.

SĒAT, *v. t.* To place on a seat; to cause to sit down. We *seat* ourselves; we *seat* our guests.

The guests were no sooner *seated* but they entered into a warm debate. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To place in a post of authority, in office, or a place of distinction. He *seated* his son in the professor's chair.

Then high was King Richard *seated*. *Shak.*

3. To settle; to fix in a particular place or country. A colony of Greeks *seated* themselves in the south of Italy; another at Massilia in Gaul.

4. To fix; to set firm.

From their foundations, loosening to and fro,
They plucked the *seated* hills. *Milton.*

5. To place in a church; to assign seats to. In New England, where the pews in churches are not private property, it is customary to *seat* families for a year or longer time; that is, assign and appropriate *seats* to their use.

6. To appropriate the pews *in*, to particular families; as, *to seat* a church.

7. To repair by making the seat new; as, to *seat* a garment.

8. To settle; to plant with inhabitants; as, to *seat* a country. [*Not much used.*] *Stith, Virg.*

SĒAT, *v. i.* To rest; to lie down. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SĒAT'ED, *pp.* Placed in a chair or on a bench, &c.; set; fixed; settled; established; furnished with a seat.

SĒAT'ING, *ppr.* Placing on a seat; setting; settling; furnishing with a seat; having its seats assigned to individuals, as a church.

SĒAVES, *n. pl.* [Sw. *säf*; Dan. *siv*; Heb. סף, *suf*.] Rushes. [*Local.*]

SĒAV'Y, *a.* Overgrown with rushes. [*Local.*]

SE-BA'CEOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [Low L. *sebaceus*, from *sebum, sevum*, tallow, W. *saim*. Qu. Eth. *sebach*, fat.]

Made of tallow or fat; pertaining to fat.

Sebaceous humor; a suet-like or glutinous matter secreted by the sebaceous glands, which serves to defend the skin and keep it soft. *Coxe. Parr.*

Sebaceous glands; small glands seated in the cellular membrane under the skin, which secrete the sebaceous humor. *Parr.*

SE-BAC'IC, (-bas'ik,) *a.* [Supra.] In *chemistry*, pertaining to fat; obtained from fat; as, the *sebacic* acid. *Lavoisier.*

SĒ'BATE, *n.* [Supra.] In *chemistry*, a salt formed by the sebacic acid and a base. *Hooper. Lavoisier.*

SE-BES'TEN, *n.* A tropical tree and its fruit, of the genus Cordia; called SEBESTEN PLUM. *P. Cyc.*

SEB'UN-DY, } *n.* In *India*, an irregular native
SEB-UN-DEE', } soldier, employed chiefly on revenue and police service. *Malcom.*

SE-CA'LE, *n.* [L.] The ergot of rye. *Brande.*

SĒ'CANT, *a.* [L. *secans, seco*, to cut or cut off, coinciding with Eng. *saw*.]

Cutting; dividing into two parts.

SĒ'CANT, *n.* [It. Fr. and Sp. *secante*, supra.]

1. In *geometry*, a line that cuts another, or divides it into parts. The secant of a circle is a line drawn from the circumference on one side to a point without the circumference on the other. *Hutton.*

2. In *trigonometry*, the secant of an arc is a right line drawn from the center through one end of the arc, and terminated by a tangent drawn through the other end. *Hutton.*

SE-CEDE', *v. i.* [L. *secedo*; *se*, from, and *cedo*, to move. *Se* is an inseparable preposition or prefix in Latin, but denoting departure or separation.]

To withdraw from fellowship, communion, or association; to separate one's self; as, certain ministers *seceded* from the church of Scotland about the year 1733.

SE-CĒD'ER, *n.* One who secedes. In *Scotland*, the *seceders* are a numerous body of Presbyterians who seceded from the communion of the established church, about the year 1733.

SE-CĒD'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Withdrawing from fellowship or communion.

SE-CERN', *v. t.* [L. *secerno*; *se* and *cerno*, to separate.]

In *the animal economy*, to secrete.

The mucus *secerned* in the nose — is a laudable humor. *Arbuthnot.*

SE-CERN'ED, *pp.* Separated; secreted.

SE-CERN'ENT, *n.* That which promotes secretion; that which increases the motions which constitute secretion. *Darwin.*

SE-CERN'ING, *ppr.* Separating; secreting; as, *secerning* vessels.

SE-CERN'MENT, *n.* The process or act of secreting.

SE-CESS', *n.* [L. *secessus*.] Retirement; retreat.

SE-CES'SION, (-sesh'un,) *n.* [L. *secessio*. See SECEDE.]

1. The act of withdrawing, *particularly* from fellowship and communion. *Encyc.*

2. The act of departing; departure. *Brown.*

Secession church, in Scotland. See SECEDER.

SĒ'CHI-UM, *n.* A South American vegetable. Sechium edulis or Siegos edulis. The fruit, in size and form, resembles a large bell-pear, and is eaten like the squash. *Farm. Encyc.*

SĒ'CLE, (sē'kl,) *n.* [Fr. *siècle*; L. *seculum*.]

A century. [*Not in use.*] *Hammond.*

SE-CLŪDE', *v. t.* [L. *secludo*; *se* and *claudo, cludo*, to shut.]

1. To separate, as from company or society, and usually to keep apart for some length of time, or to confine in a separate state; as, persons in low spirits *seclude* themselves from society.

Let Eastern tyrants from the light of heaven
Seclude their bosom slaves. *Thomson.*

2. To shut out; to prevent from entering; to preclude.

Inclose your tender plants in your conservatory, *secluding* all entrance of cold. *Evelyn.*

SE-CLŪD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Separated from others; living in retirement; shut out.

SE-CLŪD'ED-LY, *adv.* In a secluded manner.

SE-CLŪD'ING, *ppr.* Separating from others; confining in solitude or in a separate state; preventing entrance.

SE-CLŪSE'NESS, *n.* The state of being secluded from society.

SE-CLŪ'SION, (-zhun,) *n.* The act of separating from society or connection; the state of being separate or apart; separation; a shutting out; as, to live in *seclusion*.

SE-CLŪ'SIVE, *a.* That secludes or sequesters; that keeps separate or in retirement.

SEC'OND, *a.* [Fr., from L. *secundus*; It. *secondo*; Sp. and Port. *segundo*; from L. *sequor*, to follow. See SEEK.]

1. That immediately follows the first; the next following the first in order of place or time; the ordinal of two. Take the *second* book from the shelf. Enter the *second* house.

And he slept and dreamed the *second* time. — Gen. xli.

2. Next in value, power, excellence, dignity, or rank; inferior. The silks of China are *second* to none in quality. Lord Chatham was *second* to none in eloquence. Dr. Johnson was *second* to none in intellectual powers, but *second* to many in research and erudition.

At second hand; in the second place of order; not in the first place, or by or from the first; by transmission; not primarily; not originally; as, a report received *at second hand*.

In imitation of preachers *at second hand*, I shall transcribe from Bruyere a piece of raillery. *Tatler.*

SEC'OND, *n.* One who attends another in a duel, to aid him, mark out the ground or distance, and see that all proceedings between the parties are fair. *Watts. Addison.*

2. One that supports or maintains another; that which supports.

Being sure enough of *seconds* after the first onset. *Walton.*

3. The sixtieth part of a minute of time or of a degree, that is, the *second* minute or small division next to the hour or degree. Sound moves above 1140 English feet in a *second*.

4. In *music*, an interval of a conjoint degree, being the difference between any sound and the next nearest sound above or below it. *Busby. Brande.*

SEC'OND, *v. t.* [L. *secundo*; Fr. *seconder*; It. *secondare*.]

1. To follow in the next place.

Sin is *seconded* with sin. [*Little used.*] *South.*

2. To support; to lend aid to the attempt of another; to assist; to forward; to promote; to encourage; to act as the maintainer.

We have supplies to *second* our attempt. *Shak.*
The attempts of Austria to circumscribe the conquests of Bonaparte were *seconded* by Russia. *Anon.*
In God, one single can its ends produce,
Yet serves to *second* too some other use. *Pope.*

3. In *deliberative assemblies*, to unite with a person, or act as his *second*, in proposing some measure; as, to *second* a motion or proposition.

SEC'OND-A-RI-LY, *adv.* [from *secondary*.] In the second degree or second order; not primarily or originally; not in the first intention. Duties on imports serve primarily to raise a revenue, and *secondarily* to encourage domestic manufactures and industry.

SEC'OND-A-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being secondary. *Norris.*

SEC'OND-A-RY, *a.* [L. *secundarius*, from *secundus*.]

1. Succeeding next in order to the first; subordinate.

Where there is moral right on the one hand, no *secondary* right can discharge it. *L'Estrange.*

2. Not primary; not of the first intention.

Two are the radical differences, the *secondary* differences are as four. *Bacon.*

3. Not of the first order or rate; revolving about a primary planet. Primary planets revolve about the sun; *secondary* planets or satellites revolve about the primary.

4. Acting by deputation or delegated authority; as, the work of *secondary* hands. *Milton.*

5. Acting in subordination, or as second to another; as, a *secondary* officer. *Encyc.*

6. In *mineralogy*, a term denoting a modified crystal derived from one of the primary forms, or any plane on a crystal which is not one of the primary planes. *Dana.*

Secondary rocks or *strata*, in *geology*, are those which are situated over or above the primary and below the tertiary. They usually abound in organic remains or petrifactions. *Cleaveland.*

Secondary formation; in *geology*, the formation which includes the secondary strata.

A secondary fever, is that which arises after a crisis, or a critical effort, as after the declension of the small-pox or measles. *Quincy.*

Secondary circles. See SECONDARY, *n.* No. 2.

Secondary qualities, are the qualities of bodies which are not inseparable from them, but which proceed from casual circumstances, such as lor, taste, odor, &c.

Secondary quills. See SECONDARY, *n.* No. 3.

SEC'OND-A-RY, *n.* A delegate or deputy; one who acts in subordination to another; as, the *secondaries* of the Court of King's Bench and of Common Pleas. *Encyc.*

2. In *astronomy*, a great circle of the sphere passing through the poles of another great circle, perpendicular to its plane; as, *secondaries* to the ecliptic. *Brande.*

3. In *ornithology*, a quill or large feather growing on the second bone of a bird's wing. *Brande.*

SEC'OND-CŌUS'IN, (-kuz'n,) *n.* The name given to the children of cousins.

SEC'OND-ED, *pp.* Supported; aided.

SEC'OND-ER, *n.* One that supports what another attempts, or what he affirms, or what he moves or proposes; as, the *seconder* of an enterprise or of a motion.

SEC'OND-HAND, *n.* Possession received from the first possessor. *Johnson.*

SEC'OND-HAND, *a.* Not original or primary; received from another

They have but a *second-hand* or implicit knowledge. *Locke.*

2. Not new; that has been used by another; as, a *second-hand* book.

SEC'OND-ING, *ppr.* Supporting; aiding.

SEC'OND-LY, *adv.* In the second place. *Bacon.*

SE-CON'DO, [It.] In *music*, the second part.

SEC'OND-RĀTE, *n.* [*second* and *rate*.] The second order in size, dignity, or value.

They call it thunder of the *second-rate*. *Addison.*

So we say, a ship of the *second-rate*.

SEC'OND-RĀTE, *a.* Of the second size, rank, quality, or value; as, a *second-rate* ship; a *second-rate* cloth; a *second-rate* champion. *Dryden.*

SEC'OND-SIGHT, (-sīte,) *n.* The power of seeing things future or distant; a power claimed by some of the Highlanders in Scotland. *Addison.*

Nor less availed his optic sleight,
And Scottish gift of *second sight*. *Trumbull's M'Fingal.*

SEC'OND-SIGHT-ED, (-sī'ted,) *a.* Having the power of second-sight. *Addison.*

SĒ'CRE-CY, *n.* [from *secret*.] *Properly*, a state of separation; hence, concealment from the observation of others, or from the notice of any persons not concerned; privacy; a state of being hid from view. When used of an individual, *secrecy* implies concealment from all others; when used of two or more, it implies concealment from all persons except those concerned. Thus a company of counterfeiters carry on their villainy in *secrecy*.

The lady Anne,
Whom the king hath in *secrecy* long married. *Shak.*

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2. Solitude; retirement; seclusion from the view of others. *Milton.*

3. Forbearance of disclosure or discovery.

It is not with public as with private prayer; in this, rather *secrecy* is commanded than outward show. *Hooker.*

4. Fidelity to a secret; the act or habit of keeping secrets.

For *secrecy* no lady closer. *Shak.*

SĒ'CRET, *a.* [Fr. *secret*; It. Sp. and Port. *secreto*; L. *secretus*. This is given as the participle of *secerno*, but it is radically a different word; W. *segyr*, that is, apart, inclosed, or *sacred*; *segru*, to secrete or put apart; *sêg*, that is, without access. The radical sense of *sêg* is, to separate, as in L. *seco*, to cut off; and not improbably this word is contracted into the Latin *se*, a prefix in *segrego*, *separo*, &c.]

1. *Properly*, separate; hence, hid; concealed from the notice or knowledge of all persons except the individual or individuals concerned.

I have a *secret* errand to thee, O king. — Judges iii.

2. Unseen; private; secluded; being in retirement.

There, *secret* in her sapphire cell,
He with the Nais wont to dwell. *Fenton.*

3. Removed from sight; private; unknown.

Abide in a *secret* place, and hide thyself. — 1 Sam. xix.

4. Keeping secrets; faithful to secrets intrusted; as, *secret* Romans. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

5. Private; affording privacy; as, the *secret* top of Sinai. *Milton.*

6. Occult; not seen; not apparent; as, the *secret* operations of physical causes.

7. Known to God only.

Secret things belong to the Lord our God. — Deut. xxix.

8. Not proper to be seen; kept, or such as ought to be kept, from observation.

SĒ'CRET, *n.* [Fr., from L. *secretum*.]

1. Something studiously concealed. A man who can not keep his own *secrets*, will hardly keep the *secrets* of others.

To tell our own *secrets* is often folly; to communicate those of others is treachery. *Rambler.*

A tale-bearer revealeth *secrets*. — Prov. xi.

2. A thing not discovered, and therefore unknown.

All *secrets* of the deep, all nature's works.
Hast thou heard the secret of God? — Job xv. *Milton.*

3. *Secrets, pl.*; the parts which modesty and propriety require to be concealed.

In secret; in a private place; in privacy or secrecy; in a state or place not seen; privately.

Bread eaten *in secret* is pleasant. — Prov. ix.

SĒ'CRET, *v. t.* To keep private. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

SEC-RE-TA'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a secretary. *Brit. Spy.*

SEC'RE-TA-RI-SHIP, *n.* The office of a secretary. *Swift.*

SEC'RE-TA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *secrétaire*; Sp. and It. *secretario*; from L. *secretus*, secret; originally a confidant, one intrusted with secrets.]

1. A person employed by a public body, by a company, or by an individual, to write orders, letters, dispatches, public or private papers, records, and the like. Thus legislative bodies have *secretaries*, whose business is to record all their laws and resolves. Embassadors have *secretaries*.

2. An officer whose business is to superintend and manage the affairs of a particular department of government; as, the *secretary* of state, who conducts the correspondence of a state with foreign courts; the *secretary* of the treasury, who manages the department of finance; the *secretary* of war, of the navy, &c.

SE-CRĒTE', *v. t.* To hide; to conceal; to remove from observation or the knowledge of others; as, to *secrete* stolen goods.

2. To secrete one's self; to retire from notice into a private place; to abscond.

3. In *the animal economy*, to secern; to produce from the blood substances different from the blood itself, or from any of its constituents; as the glands. The liver *secretes* bile; the salivary glands *secrete* saliva. *Ed. Encyc.*

4. In *vegetable physiology*, to separate substances from the sap.

SE-CRĒ'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Concealed; secerned.

SE-CRĒ'TING, *ppr.* Hiding; secerning.

SE-CRĒ'TION, *n.* The act of secerning; the act or process of producing from the blood substances different from the blood itself or from any of its constituents, as bile, saliva, mucus, urine, &c. This was considered by the older physiologists as merely a separation from the blood of certain substances previously contained in it; the literal meaning of *secretion*. But this opinion is now generally exploded. The organs of secretion are of very various form and structure, but the most general are those called *glands*. *Ed. Encyc.*

2. In *vegetables*, the corresponding process of separating substances from the sap.

3. The matter secreted; as mucus, perspirable matter, &c.

SĒ'CRET-IST, *n.* A dealer in secrets. [*Not in use.*] *Boyle.*

SE-CRE-TI''TIOUS, (se-kre-tish'us,) *a.* Parted by animal secretion. *Floyer.*

SE-CRĒ'TIVE-NESS, *n.* Among *phrenologists*, the organ which induces secrecy or concealment. *Brande.*

SĒ'CRET-LY, *adv.* Privately; privily; not openly; without the knowledge of others; as, to dispatch a messenger *secretly*.

2. Inwardly; not apparently or visibly; latently.

Now *secretly* with inward grief she pined. *Addison.*

SĒ'CRET-NESS, *n.* The state of being hid or concealed.

2. The quality of keeping a secret. *Donne.*

SĒ'CRE-TO-RY, *a.* Performing the office of secretion; as, *secretory* vessels. *Ray.*

SECT, *n.* [Fr. *secte*; It. *setta*; L. and Sp. *secta*; from L. *seco*, to cut off, to separate.]

1. A body or number of persons united in tenets, chiefly in philosophy or religion, but constituting a distinct party by holding sentiments different from those of other men. Most *sects* have originated in a particular person, who taught and propagated some peculiar notions in philosophy or religion, and who is considered to have been its founder. Among the Jews, the principal *sects* were the Pharisees, Sadducees, and Essenes; in Greece were the Cynic *sect*, founded by Antisthenes, and the Academic *sect*, by Plato. The Academic *sect* gave birth to the Peripatetic, and the Cynic to the Stoic. *Enfield.*

2. A denomination which dissents from an established church.

3. A cutting or cion. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

SECT-Ā'RI-AN, *a.* [L. *sectarius*.]

Pertaining to a sect or to sects; peculiar to a sect; as, *sectarian* principles or prejudices.

SECT-Ā'RI-AN, *n.* One of a sect; one of a party in religion which has separated itself from the established church, or which holds tenets different from those of the prevailing denomination in a kingdom or state.

SECT-Ā'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* The disposition to dissent from the established church or predominant religion, and to form new sects.

SECT-Ā'RI-AN-IZE, *v. t.* To imbue with sectarian feelings.

SECT'A-RISM, *n.* Sectarianism. [*Little used.*]

SECT'A-RIST, *n.* A sectary. [*Not much used.*]

SECT'A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *sectaire*.] [*Warton.*

1. A person who separates from an established church, or from the prevailing denomination of Christians; one that belongs to a sect; a dissenter.

2. A follower; a pupil. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SECT-Ā'TOR, *n.* [Fr. *sectateur*.]

A follower; a disciple; an adherent to a sect. [*Not now used.*] *Raleigh.*

SECT'ILE, *a.* [L. *sectilis*, from *seco*, to cut.]

Capable of being cut in slices with a knife. *Dana.*

In *mineralogy*, applied to minerals when, being cut with a knife, the separated particles do not fly away, but remain on the mass. *Humble.*

SEC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *sectio*; *seco*, to cut off.]

1. The act of cutting, or of separating by cutting; as, the *section* of bodies. *Wotton.*

2. A part separated from the rest; a division.

3. In *books* and *writings*, a distinct part or portion; the subdivision of a chapter; the division of a law or other writing or instrument. In *laws*, a *section* is sometimes called a PARAGRAPH or ARTICLE. *Boyle. Locke.*

4. A distinct part of a city, town, country, or people; a part of territory separated by geographical lines, or of a people considered as distinct. Thus we say, the northern or eastern *section* of the United States, the middle *section*, the southern or western *section*.

5. In *geometry*, the intersection of two superficies, or of a superficies and a solid. In the former case, it is a line; in the latter, a surface. *A. D. Stanley.*

6. The representation of an object, as a building, machine, &c., cut asunder vertically, so as to show the interior or profile. *Gloss. of Archit.*

7 In *the public lands of the United States*, a tract of 640 acres.

SEC'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a section or distinct part of a larger body or territory.

All *sectional* interests and party feelings, it is hoped, will hereafter yield to schemes of ambition. *J. Story. Hosack, Mem. of Clinton.*

SEC'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* In a sectional manner.

SEC'TOR, *n.* [Fr. *secteur*, from L. *seco*, to cut.]

1. In *geometry*, a part of a circle comprehended between two radii and the included arc; or a mixed triangle, formed by two radii and the arc of a circle. *Hutton.*

The *sector of a sphere*, is the solid generated by the revolution of the sector of a circle about one of its radii.

2. A mathematical instrument so marked with lines of sines, tangents, secants, chords, &c., as to fit all radii and scales, and useful in finding the proportion between quantities of the same kind. The sector is founded on the fourth proposition of the sixth book of Euclid, where it is proved that similar triangles have their homologous sides proportional. *Encyc.*

3. In *astronomy*, an instrument for measuring zenith distances. [See ZENITH SECTOR.] *Brande.*

Dip sector; an instrument used for measuring the dip of the horizon. *Olmsted.*

SEC'U-LAR, *a.* [Fr. *seculaire*; It. *secolare*; Sp. *secular*; L. *secularis*, from *seculum*, the world or an age.]

1. Pertaining to this present world, or to things not spiritual or holy; relating to things not immediately or primarily respecting the soul, but the body; worldly. The *secular* concerns of life respect making provision for the support of life, the preservation of health, the temporal prosperity of men, of states, &c. *Secular* power is that which superintends and governs the temporal affairs of men, the civil or political power; and is contradistinguished from *spiritual* or *ecclesiastical* power.

2. Among *Roman Catholics*, not regular; not bound by monastic vows or rules; not confined to a monastery, or subject to the rules of a religious community. Thus we say, the *secular* clergy, and the *regular* clergy. *Temple.*

Secular equation; in *astronomy*, the numerical expression of the magnitude and period of a secular inequality.

Secular inequality; a deviation from the mean motion or mean orbit of a celestial body, which proceeds so slowly as to become sensible only after the lapse of centuries. *Brande.*

3. Coming or observed once in a century; as, a *secular* year.

Secular games, in *Rome*, were games celebrated once in an age or century, which lasted three days and nights, with sacrifices, theatrical shows, combats, sports, &c. *Valerius Maximus.*

Secular music; any music or songs not adapted to sacred uses.

Secular refrigeration: in *geology*, the periodical cooling, and consequent consolidation, of the crust of the globe. *Brande.*

Secular song, or *poem*; a song or poem composed for the secular games, or sung or rehearsed at those games.

SEC'U-LAR, *n.* A church officer or officiate, whose functions are confined to the vocal department of the choir. *Busby.*

SEC-U-LAR'I-TY, *n.* Worldliness; supreme attention to the things of the present life. *Buchanan.*

SEC-U-LAR-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* [from *secularize*.] The act of converting a regular person, place, or benefice, into a secular one. Most cathedral churches were formerly regular, that is, the canons were of religious or monastic orders; but they have since been secularized. For the *secularization* of a regular church, there is wanted the authority of the pope, that of the prince, the bishop of the place, the patron, and even the consent of the people. *Encyc.*

2. In *politics*, the appropriation of church property to secular or common uses; also, transferring the civil jurisdiction of a district or country from ecclesiastics to laymen. *Murdock.*

SEC'U-LAR-IZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *seculariser*; from *secular*.]

To convert that which is regular or monastic into secular; as, the ancient regular cathedral churches were *secularized*.

At the reformation, the abbey was *secularized*. *Coxe, Switz.*

2. To convert from spiritual appropriation to secular or common use.

3. To transfer the civil government of a bishopric or country from a prince bishop to a layman.

4. To make worldly or unspiritual. [*Murdock.*

SEC'U-LAR-IZ-ED, *pp.* Converted from regular to secular, or from ecclesiastical to laical or to worldly uses.

SEC'U-LAR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Converting from regular or monastic to secular, or from ecclesiastical to laical or to worldly uses.

SEC'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* In a worldly manner.

SEC'U-LAR-NESS, *n.* A secular disposition; worldliness; worldly-mindedness.

SĒ'CUND, *a.* In *botany*, arranged on one side only.

SEC-UN-DĀ'TION, *n.* Prosperity. [*Not used.*]

SEC'UN-DINE, *n.* [Fr. *secondines*; from *second*, L. *secundus*, from *sequor*, to follow.]

1. In *botany*, the second coat or integument of an ovule, reckoning the outer as the first. *Lindley.*

2. *Secundines*, in *the plural*, as generally used, are the several coats or membranes in which the fetus is wrapped in the womb; the afterbirth. *Coxe. Brande.*

SE-CUN'DUM ĀR'TEM, [L.] According to art or professional rule; skillfully.

SE-CURE', *a.* [L. *securus*; It. *sicuro*; Sp. *seguro*. It coincides in elements with the oriental סכר and סגר, to shut or inclose, to make fast; but it may be from *se*, or *sine*, and *cura*, care, free from anxiety.]

1. Free from danger of being taken by an enemy; that may resist assault or attack. The place is well fortified and very *secure*. Gibraltar is a *secure* fortress. In this sense, *secure* is followed by *against* or *from*; as, *secure against* attack, or *from* an enemy.

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2. Free from danger; safe; *applied to persons;* with *from.*

3. Free from fear or apprehension of danger; not alarmed; not disturbed by fear; confident of safety; hence, careless of the means of defense. Men are often most in danger when they feel most *secure.*

Confidence then bore thee on, *secure*
To meet no danger. *Milton.*

4. Confident; not distrustful; with *of.*

But thou, *secure of* soul, unbent with woes. *Dryden.*
It concerns the most *secure of* his strength to pray to God not to expose him to an enemy. *Rogers.*

5. Careless; wanting caution. [See No. 3.]

6. Certain; very confident. He is *secure* of a welcome reception.

SE-CŪRE', *v. t.* To guard effectually from danger; to make safe Fortifications may *secure* a city; ships of war may *secure* a harbor.

I spread a cloud before the victor's sight,
Sustained the vanquished, and *secured* his flight. *Dryden.*

2. To make certain; to put beyond hazard. Liberty and fixed laws *secure* to every citizen due protection of person and property. The first duty and the highest interest of men is, to *secure* the favor of God by repentance and faith, and thus to *secure* to themselves future felicity.

3. To inclose or confine effectually; to guard effectually from escape; sometimes, to seize and confine; as, to *secure* a prisoner. The sheriff pursued the thief with a warrant, and *secured* him.

4. To make certain of payment; as, to *secure* a debt by mortgage.

5. To make certain of receiving a precarious debt by giving bond, bail, surety, or otherwise; as, to *secure* a creditor.

6. To insure, as property.

7. To make fast; as, to *secure* a door; to *secure* a rafter to a plate; to *secure* the hatches of a ship.

SE-CŪR'ED, *pp.* Effectually guarded or protected; made certain; put beyond hazard; effectually confined; made fast.

SE-CŪRE'LY, *adv.* Without danger; safely; as, to pass a river on ice *securely.* But SAFELY is generally used.

2. Without fear or apprehension; carelessly; in an unguarded state; in confidence of safety.

His daring foe *securely* him defied. *Milton.*
Devise not evil against thy neighbor, seeing he dwelleth *securely* by thee.—Prov. iii.

SE-CŪRE'MENT, *n.* Security; protection. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

SE-CŪRE'NESS, *n.* Confidence of safety; exemption from fear; hence, want of vigilance or caution. *Bacon.*

SE-CŪR'ER, *n.* He or that which secures or protects.

SE-CŪ'RI-FORM, *a.* [L. *securis*, an ax or hatchet, and *form.*]

In *botany*, having the form of an ax or hatchet. *Lee.*

SE-CŪ'RI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *securité*: L. *securitas.*]

1. Protection; effectual defense or safety from danger of any kind; as, a chain of forts erected for the *security* of the frontiers.

2. That which protects or guards from danger. A navy constitutes the *security* of Great Britain from invasion.

3. Freedom from fear or apprehension; confidence of safety; whence, negligence in providing means of defense. *Security* is dangerous, for it exposes men to attack when unprepared. *Security* in sin is the worst condition of the sinner.

4. Safety; certainty. We have no *security* for peace with the enemy, but the dread of our navy.

5. Any thing given or deposited, to secure the payment of a debt, or the performance of a contract; as a bond with surety, a mortgage, the indorsement of a responsible man, a pledge, &c. *Blackstone.*

6. Something given or done to secure peace or good behavior. Violent and dangerous men are obliged to give *security* for their good behavior, or for keeping the peace. This *security* consists in being bound with one or more sureties in a recognizance to the king or state. *Blackstone.*

SE-DAN', *n.* [Fr., from the L. *sedeo*: like L. *esseda.*]

A portable chair or covered vehicle for carrying a single person. It is borne on poles by two men. *Dryden. Encyc.*

SE-DATE', *a.* [L. *sedatus*, from *sedo*, to calm or appease, that is, to *set*, to cause to subside.]

Settled; composed; calm; quiet; tranquil; still; serene; unruffled by passion; undisturbed; contemplative; sober; serious; as, a *sedate* soul, mind, or temper. So we say, a *sedate* look or countenance. *Dryden. Watts.*

SE-DATE'LY, *adv.* Calmly; without agitation of mind. *Locke.*

SE-DATE'NESS, *n.* Calmness of mind, manner, or countenance; freedom from agitation; a settled state; composure; serenity; tranquillity; as, *sedateness* of temper or soul; *sedateness* of countenance; *sedateness* of conversation. *Addison.*

SE-DA'TION, *n.* The act of calming. [*Not in use.*] *Coles.*

SED'A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *sedatif*, from L. *sedo*, to calm.]

In *medicine*, moderating; allaying irritability and irritation; diminishing irritative activity; assuaging pain.

SED'A-TIVE, *n.* A medicine which allays irritability and irritation, and irritative activity, and which assuages pain.

SE DE-FEN-DEN'DO, [L.] In defending himself; the plea of a person charged with murder, who alleges that he committed the act in his own defense.

SE'DENT, *a.* Sitting; inactive; quiet.

SED'EN-TA-RI-LY, *adv.* [from *sedentary.*] In a sedentary manner.

SED'EN-TA-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being sedentary.

SED'EN-TA-RY, *n.* One of a tribe of spiders, which rest motionless until their prey is entangled in their web. *Brande.*

SED'EN-TA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *sedentaire*; It. and Sp. *sedentario*; L. *sedentarius*, from *sedens*, *sedeo*, to sit.]

1. Accustomed to sit much, or to pass most of the time in a sitting posture; as, a *sedentary* man. Students, tailors, and women, are *sedentary* persons.

2. Requiring much sitting; as, a *sedentary* occupation or employment.

3. Passed for the most part in sitting; as, a *sedentary* life. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Inactive; motionless; sluggish; as, the *sedentary* earth. *Milton.*

The soul, considered abstractly from its passions, is of a remiss, *sedentary* nature. *Spectator.*

SEDGE, (sej,) *n.* [Sax. *secg*; perhaps from the root of L. *seco*, to cut; that is, sword grass, like L. *gladiolus.*]

1. A narrow flag, or growth of such flags; called, in the north of England, SEG or SAG. *Johnson. Barret.*

2. In *New England*, a species of very coarse grass growing in swamps, and forming bogs or clumps.

SEDGE'-BIRD, } *n.* [*sedge* and *bird*, or *war-*
SEDGE'-WAR'BLER, } *bler.*] A small European singing bird, of the family Sylviadæ, the Salicaria phragmitis of Selby. It often builds its nest among reeds or tall aquatic plants. *Jardine.*

SEDG'ED, *a.* Composed of flags or sedge. *Shak.*

SEDG'Y, *a.* Overgrown with sedge.

On the gentle Severn's *sedgy* bank. *Shak.*

SED'I-MENT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *sedimentum*, from *sedeo*, to settle.]

The matter which subsides to the bottom of liquors; settlings; *lees*; dregs. *Bacon.*

SED-I-MENT'A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to sediment; formed by sediment; consisting of matter that has subsided. *Buckland.*

Sedimentary rocks, are those which have been formed by materials deposited from a state of suspension in water.

SE-DI''TION, (se-dish'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *seditio.* The sense of this word is the contrary of that which is naturally deducible from *sedo* or *sedeo*, denoting a rising or raging, rather than an appeasing. But to *set* is really to throw down, to drive, and *sedition* may be a setting or rushing together.]

A factious commotion of the people, or a tumultuous assembly of men rising in opposition to law or the administration of justice, and in disturbance of the public peace. *Sedition* is a rising or commotion of less extent than an *insurrection*, and both are less than *rebellion*; but some kinds of *sedition*, in *Great Britain*, amount to high treason. *In general, sedition* is a local or limited insurrection in opposition to *civil* authority, as *mutiny* is to *military.* *Ezra* iv. *Luke* xxiii. *Acts* xxiv. *Encyc.*

SE-DI''TION-A-RY, *n.* An inciter or promoter of sedition. *Bp. Hall.*

SE-DI''TIOUS, (se-dish'us,) *a.* [Fr. *seditieux*; L. *seditiosus.*]

1. Pertaining to sedition; partaking of th nature of sedition; as, *seditious* behavior; *seditious* strife.

2. Tending to excite sedition; as, *seditious* words.

3. Disposed to excite violent or irregular opposition to law or lawful authority; turbulent; factious, or guilty of sedition; as, *seditious* citizens.

SE-DI''TIOUS-LY, *adv.* With tumultuous opposition to law; in a manner to violate the public peace.

SE-DI''TIOUS-NESS, *n.* The disposition to excite popular commotion in opposition to law; or the act of exciting such commotion.

SED'LITZ WA'TER. See SEIDLITZ WATER.

SE-DŪCE', *v. t.* [L. *seduco*; *se*, from, and *duco*, to lead; Fr. *seduire*; It. *sedurre*; Sp. *seducir.*]

1. To draw aside or entice from the path of rectitude and duty in any manner, by flattery, promises, bribes, or otherwise; to tempt and lead to iniquity; to corrupt; to deprave.

Me the gold of France did not *seduce.* *Shak.*
In the latter times, some will depart from the faith, giving heed to *seducing* spirits.—1 Tim. iv.

2. To entice to a surrender of chastity. He that can *seduce* a female is base enough to betray her.

SE-DŪC'ED, (se-dūst',) *pp.* Drawn or enticed from virtue; corrupted; depraved.

SE-DŪCE'MENT, *n.* The act of seducing; seduction.

2. The means employed to seduce; the arts of flattery, falsehood, and deception. *Pope.*

SE-DŪC'ER, *n.* One that seduces; one that by temptation or arts entices another to depart from the path of rectitude and duty; preëminently, one that by flattery, promises, or falsehood, persuades a female to surrender her chastity. The *seducer* of a female is little less criminal than the murderer.

2. That which leads astray; that which entices to evil.

He whose firm faith no reason could remove,
Will melt before that soft *seducer*, love. *Dryden.*

SE-DŪ'CI-BLE, *a.* Capable of being drawn aside from the path of rectitude; corruptible. *Brown.*

SE-DŪC'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Enticing from the path of virtue or chastity.

SE-DŪC'ING-LY, *adv.* In a seducing manner.

SE-DUC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *seductio.*]

1. The act of seducing, or of enticing from the path of duty; *in a general sense.* *Hammond.*

2. *Appropriately*, the act or crime of persuading a female, by flattery or deception, to surrender her chastity. A woman who is above flattery is least liable to *seduction*; but the best safeguard is principle, the love of purity and holiness, the fear of God, and reverence for his commands.

SE-DUC'TIVE, *a.* Tending to lead astray; apt to mislead by flattering appearances. *Stephens.*

SE-DUC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a seductive manner.

SE-DŪ'LI-TY, *n.* [L. *sedulitas*; It. *sedulità.* See SEDULOUS.]

Diligent and assiduous application to business; constant attention; unremitting industry in any pursuit. It denotes *constancy* and *perseverance*, rather than *intenseness* of application.

Let there be but the same propensity and bent of will to religion, and there will be the same *sedulity* and indefatigable industry in men's inquiries into it. *South.*

SED'Ų-LOUS, *a.* [L. *sedulus*, from the root of *sedeo*, to sit, as *assiduous* from *assideo.*]

Literally, sitting close to an employment; hence, assiduous; diligent in application or pursuit; constant, steady, and persevering in business, or in endeavors to effect an object; steadily industrious, as, the *sedulous* bee. *Prior.*

What signifies the sound of words in prayer, without the affection of the heart, and a *sedulous* application of the proper means that may lead to such an end? *L'Estrange.*

SED'Ų-LOUS-LY, *adv.* Assiduously; industriously; diligently; with constant or continued application.

SED'Ų-LOUS-NESS, *n.* Assiduity; assiduousness; steady diligence; continued industry or effort.

SEE, *n.* [Fr. *siége*; Scot. *sege*; Arm. *sich.*]

1. The seat of episcopal power; a diocese; the jurisdiction of a bishop. *Swift.*

2. The seat of an archbishop; a province or jurisdiction of an archbishop; as an archiepiscopal *see.* *Shak.*

3. The seat, place, or office of the pope or Roman pontiff; as, the papal *see.*

4. The authority of the pope or court of Rome; as, to appeal to the *see* of Rome. *Addison.*

SEE, *v. t.*; *pret.* SAW; *pp.* SEEN. [Sax. *seon*, *seogan*, *geseon*; G. *sehen*; D. *zien*, pret. *zag*, saw; Dan. *seer*; Sw. *se.* This verb is contracted, as we know by the Eng. *sight*, Dan. *sigt*, G. *gesicht*, D. *zigt*, *gezigt.* Ch. נסכא, סכה, or סכי to see. Class Sg, No. 34. In G. *besuchen* is to visit, to *see*, and *this* is from *suchen*, which is the Eng. to *seek*, and to *seek* is to look for. In G. *gesuch* is a *suit*, a seeking, demand, petition; and *versuchen* is to try, Eng. *essay.* We have, then, decisive evidence that *see*, *seek*, L. *sequor*, and Eng. *essay*, are all from the *same* radix. The primary sense of the root is, to strain, stretch, extend; and as applied to *see*, the sense is, to extend to, to *reach*, to strike with *the eye* or sight.]

1. To perceive by the eye; to have knowledge of the existence and apparent qualities of objects by the organs of sight; to behold.

I will now turn aside and *see* this great sight.—Ex. iii.
We have *seen* the land, and behold, it is very good.—Judges xviii.

2. To observe; to note or notice; to know; to regard or look to; to take care; to attend, as to the execution of some order, or to the performance of something.

Give them first one simple idea, and *see* that they fully comprehend it before you go any further. *Locke.*
See that ye fall not out by the way.—Gen. xlv.

3. To discover; to descry; to understand. Who so dull as not to *see* the device or stratagem? Very noble actions often lose much of their excellence when the motives are *seen.*

4. To converse or have intercourse with. We improve by *seeing* men of different habits and tempers.

5. To visit; as, to call and *see* a friend. The physician *sees* his patient twice a day. *1 Sam.* xv. *1 Cor.* xvi.

6. To attend; to remark or notice.

I had a mind to *see* him out, and therefore did not care to contradict him. *Addison.*

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7. To behold with patience or sufferance; to endure

It was not meet for us to *see* the king's dishonor. — Ezra iv.

8. In *Scripture*, to hear or attend to.

I turned to *see* the voice that spoke with me. — Rev. i.

9. To feel; to suffer; to experience.

Make us glad according to the days wherein thou hast afflicted us, and the years in which we have *seen* evil. — Ps. xc.
If a man shall keep my saying, he shall never *see* death. — John viii. Luke ii.

10. To know; to learn.

Go, I pray thee, *see* whether it be well with thy brethren. — Gen. xxxvii.

11. To perceive; to understand; to comprehend. I *see* the train of argument; I *see* his motives.

12. To perceive; to understand experimentally.

I *see* another law in my members. — Rom. vii.

13. To beware.

See thou do it not. — Rev. xix.

14. To know by revelation.

The word that Isaiah, the son of Amoz, *saw* concerning Judah and Jerusalem. — Is. ii. xiii.

15. To have faith in and reliance on.

Seeing him who is invisible. — Heb. xi.

16. To enjoy; to have fruition of.

Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall *see* God. — Matt. v.

SEE, *v. i.* To have the power of perceiving by the proper organs, or the power of sight. Some animals, it is said, are able to *see* best in the night.

2. To discern; to have intellectual sight; to penetrate; to understand; with *through* or *into*; as, to *see through* the plans or policy of another; to *see into* artful schemes and pretensions. *Tillotson.*

3. To examine or inquire. *See* whether the estimate is correct.

4. To be attentive. *Shak.*

5. To have full understanding.

But now ye say, We *see*; therefore your sin remaineth. — John xix.

See to it; look well to it; attend; consider; take care.

Let me see, let us see, are used to express consideration, or to introduce the particular consideration of a subject, or some scheme or calculation.

See is used imperatively, to call the attention of others to an object or a subject. *See, see*, how the balloon ascends!

See what it is to have a poet in your house. *Pope.*

SEED, *n.* [Sax. *sæd*; G. *saat*; D. *zaad*; Dan. *sæd*; Sw. *sådd*; from the verb *sow*. Qu. W. *hâd*, Arm. *had*.]

1. The substance, animal or vegetable, which nature prepares for the reproduction and conservation of the species. The seeds of plants are a deciduous part, containing the rudiments of a new vegetable. In some cases, the seeds constitute the fruit or valuable part of plants, as in the case of wheat and other esculent grain; sometimes the seeds are inclosed in the fruit, as in apples and melons. When applied to animal matter, it has no plural.

2. That from which any thing springs; first principle; original; as, the *seeds* of virtue or vice. *Hooker.*

3. Principle of production.

Praise of great acts he scatters as a *seed*. *Waller.*

4. Progeny; offspring; children; descendants; as, the *seed* of Abraham; the *seed* of David. In this sense, the word is applied to one person, or to any number collectively, and admits of the plural form; but rarely used in the plural.

5. Race; generation; birth.

Of mortal *seed* they were not held. *Waller.*

SEED, *v. i.* To grow to maturity, so as to produce seed. Maize will not *seed* in a cool climate. *Swift.*

2. To shed the seed. *Mortimer.*

SEED, *v. t.* To sow; to sprinkle with seed, which germinates, and takes root. *Belknap.*

SEED'-BUD, *n.* [*seed* and *bud*.] The germ, germen, or rudiment of the fruit in embryo.

SEED'-CAKE, *n.* [*seed* and *cake*.] A sweet cake containing aromatic seeds. *Tusser.*

SEED'-COAT, *n.* In *botany*, the aril of a seed. *Martyn.*

SEED'-CORN, SEED'-GRAIN, *n.* Corn or grain for seed.

SEED'-DOWN, *n.* The down on vegetable seeds. *Smith.*

SEED'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Sown; sprinkled with seed.

2. Bearing seed; covered thick with seeds. *Fletcher.*

3. Intersporsed as with seeds. *B. Jonson.*

SEED'ER, *n.* One who sows.

SEED'-FIELD, *n.* A field for raising seed. *Carlisle.*

SEED'ING, *ppr.* Sowing with seeds.

SEED'-LAC, *n.* The resin lac dried, after most of the coloring matter has been dissolved out by water. *Ure.*

SEED'-LEAF, *n.* In *botany*, the primary leaf. The *seed-leaves* are the cotyledons or lobes of a seed expanded and in vegetation. *Martyn.*

SEED'LING, *n.* A plant reared from the seed, as distinguished from one propagated by layers, buds, &c. *Tully.*

SEED'-LIP, SEED'-LOP, *n.* A vessel in which a sower carries the seed to be dispersed. *England.*

SEED'-LOBE, *n.* The lobe of a seed; a cotyledon, which see.

SEED'NESS, *n.* Seed-time. [*Not in use.*]

SEED'-PEARL, (-perl,) *n.* [*seed* and *pearl*.] Small grains of pearl. *Boyle.*

SEED'-PLAT, SEED'-PLOT, *n.* [*seed* and *plat*.] The ground on which seeds are sown to produce plants for transplanting; hence,

2. A nursery; a place where any thing is sown or planted for cultivation. *Hammond.*

SEEDS'MAN, *n.* [*seed* and *man*.] A person who deals in seeds; also, a sower. *Dict.*

SEED'-TIME, *n.* [*seed* and *time*.] The season proper for sowing.

While the earth remaineth, *seed-time* and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night, shall not cease. — Gen. viii.

SEED'-VES-SEL, *n.* In *botany*, the pericarp which contains the seeds.

SEED'Y, *a.* [from *seed*.] Abounding with seeds. *Dict.*

2. Having a peculiar flavor, supposed to be derived from the weeds growing among the vines; applied to French brandy. *Encyc.*

3. Running to seed.

4. Exhausted; worn out; poor and miserable looking; as, he looked *seedy*; a *seedy* coat. [*Colloquial or low.*] *Halliwell. Goldsmith.*

SEE'ING, *ppr.* [from *see*.] Perceiving by the eye; knowing; understanding; observing; beholding.

Note. — This participle appears to be used indefinitely, or without direct reference to a person or persons. "Wherefore come ye to me, *seeing* ye hate me?" *Gen.* xxvi. That is, since, or the fact being that or thus; because that. In this form of phraseology, *that* is understood or implied after *seeing*; why come ye to me, *seeing that* ye hate me? The resolution of the phrase or sentence is, ye hate me; that fact being seen or known by you, why come ye to me? or, why come ye to me, ye seeing (knowing) that fact which follows, viz., ye hate me. In this case, *seeing* retains its participial character, although its relation to the pronoun is somewhat obscured. *Originally, seeing*, in this use, had direct relation to the speaker or to some other person. "Now I know that thou fearest God, *seeing* thou hast not withheld thy son." *Gen.* xxii. Here *seeing* refers to *I*, or, according to the language of syntax, agrees or accords with *I*. I know thou fearest God, for I *see* thou hast not withheld thine only son; I know thou fearest God by *seeing*, in consequence of *seeing* this fact, thou hast not withheld thine only son. But the use of *seeing* is extended to cases in which it can not be referred to a specific person or persons, in which cases it expresses the notoriety or admission of a fact in general, and is left, like the French *on*, in the phrases *on dit, on voit*, without application to any particular person.

SEE'ING, *n.* The act of perceiving objects by the organ of sight, or the sense which we have of external objects by means of the eye. *Hutton.*

SEEK, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* SOUGHT, (sawt.) [Sax. *secan, sæcan*, to seek, to come to; *asecan*, to require; *gesecan*, to seek, to come to; *forsacan, forsæcan*, to forsake; G. *suchen*, to seek; *absuchen*, to pick off; *besuchen*, to visit, to see; *gesuch*, suit, petition; *gesuche*, a continued seeking; *versuchen*, to try, prove, tempt, *essay*, strive; *versuch*, trial, *essay*; D. *zoeken*, to seek, to look for, to try or endeavor; *bezoeken*, to visit, to try; *gezoek*, a seeking; *opzoeken*, to seek; *verzoeken*, to request, desire, invite, try, tempt, to visit; Dan. *söger*, to seek, to endeavor; *besöger*, to visit; *forsöger*, to try, to *essay*, to experiment, to tempt; *opsöger*, to seek or search after; Sw. *söka*, to seek, to sue, to court; *söka en lagligen*, to sue one at law; *besöka*, to visit; *försöka*, to try, to essay, to tempt. These words all accord with L. *sequor*, Ir. *seichim*, to follow; for to *seek* is to go after, and the primary sense is to advance, to press, to drive forward, as in the L. *peto*. (See ESSAY, from the same root, through the Italian and French.) Now, in Sax. *forsacan, forsæcan*, is to *forsake*; *sacan* is to strive, contend, whence English *sake*, and *sæcan, secan*, is to seek. But in Swedish, *försaka*, to forsake, to renounce, is from *sak*, thing, cause, suit, Sax. *saca*, English *sake*; in Danish, *forsager*, to renounce, is from *siger*, to say; *sag*, a thing, cause, matter, suit; *sagd*, a saying; G. *versagen*, to deny, to renounce, from *sagen*, to *say*, to tell; D. *verzaaken*, to deny, to *forsake*, to revoke, from *zaak*, thing, cause, and *zeggen* is to say or tell, which is the Sax. *secgan*, to say. These close affinities prove that *seek, essay, say*, and L. *sequor*, are all from one radix, coinciding with Ch. פּדי, to seek, to strive. Class Sg, No. 46, and see No. 30, Ar. The English verb *see* seems to be from the same root.]

1. To go in search or quest of; to look for; to search for by going from place to place.

The man asked him, saying, What *seekest* thou? And he said, I *seek* my brethren. — Gen. xxxvii.

2. To inquire for; to ask for; to solicit; to endeavor to find or gain by any means.

The young lions roar after their prey, and *seek* their meat from God. — Ps. civ.
He found no place for repentance, though he *sought* it carefully with tears. — Heb. xii.
Others, tempting him, *sought* of him a sign. — Luke xi.

3. *Seek* is followed sometimes by *out* or *after*. To *seek out*, properly implies to look for a specific thing among a number. But in general, the use of *out* and *after* with *seek*, is unnecessary and inelegant.

To seek God, his name, or *his face*; in *Scripture*, to ask for his favor, direction, and assistance. *Ps.* lxiii. lxxxiii.

God seeks men, when he fixes his love on them, and by his word and Spirit, and the righteousness of Christ, reclaims and recovers them from their miserable condition as sinners. *Ezek.* xxxiv. *Ps.* cxix. *Luke* xv.

To seek after the life, or *soul*: to attempt by arts or machinations; or to attempt to destroy or ruin. *Ps.* xxxv.

To seek peace, or *judgment*; to endeavor to promote it; or to practice it. *Ps.* xxxiv. *Is.* i.

To seek an altar, temple, or *habitation*; to frequent it, to resort to it often. 2 *Chron.* i. *Amos* v.

To seek out God's works; to endeavor to understand them. *Ps.* cxi.

SEEK, *v. i.* To make search or inquiry; to endeavor to make discovery.

Seek ye out of the book of the Lord, and read. — Is. xxxiv.

2. To endeavor.

Ask not what pains, nor further *seek* to know
Their process, or the forms of law below. *Dryden.*

To seek after; to make pursuit; to attempt to find or take. [See No. 3, supra.]

To seek for; to endeavor to find. *Knolles.*

To seek to; to apply to; to resort to. 1 *Kings* x.

To seek, was formerly used in an adverbial manner, for *at searching*, or *under the necessity of searching*, as the result of ignorance or inexperience.

Unpracticed, unprepared, and still *to seek*. *Milton.*

[This phrase, I believe, is wholly obsolete.]

SEEK'ER, *n.* One that seeks; an inquirer; as, a *seeker* of truth.

2. One of a sect that profess no determinate religion. *Johnson.*

SEEK'ING, *n.* Act of attempting to find or procure. *Baxter.*

SEEK'-SOR-RŌW, *n.* [*seek* and *sorrow*.] One that contrives to give himself vexation. [*Little used.*] *Sidney.*

SEEL, *v. t.* [Fr. *sceller*, to seal.]

To close the eyes; a term of falconry, from the practice of closing the eyes of a wild hawk. *Bacon.*

SEEL, *v. i.* [Sax. *sylan*, to give. See SELL.]

To lean; to incline to one side. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

SEEL, SEEL'ING, *n.* The rolling or agitation of a ship in a storm. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*

SEEL, *n.* [Sax. *sæl*.]

Time; opportunity; season; in respect to crops; as, hay-*seel*. [*Local in England.*] *Farm. Encyc.*

SEEL'I-LY, *adv.* In a silly manner. [*Obs.*]

SEEL'Y, *a.* [from *seel*.] Lucky; fortunate. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. Silly; foolish; simple. [*Obs.*] [See SILLY.] *Tusser.*

SEEM, *v. i.* [G. *ziemen*, to become, to be fit or suitable; *geziemen*, to become, to *beseem*, to be meet, decent, *seemly*. In D. *zweemen* is to be like, to resemble, and *taamen* is to fit or suit, to become. In Dan. *söm* is a *seam*, and *sömmer* signifies to hem, and also to become, to *beseem*, to be suitable, decent, or *seemly*. This is certainly the G. *ziemen*; hence we see that *seam* and *seem* are radically the same word; It. *sembrare*, to seem; *sembiante*, like, similar, resembling; *rassembrare*, to resemble; Sp. *semejar*, to be like; Fr. *sembler*, to seem, to appear. These words seem to be of one family, having for their radical sense, to extend to, to meet, to unite, to come together, or to press together. If so, the Dutch *taamen* leads us to the oriental roots, Heb. Ch. and Syr. דמה, *damah*, to be like; Eth. ኣደመ *adam*, to please, to suit; Ar. ادم *adama*, to add, to unite, to agree, to suit, to conciliate, to confirm concord. Class Dm, No. 5 and 7. These verbs are radically one, and in these we find the primary sense of *Adam*; likeness, or form.]

1. To appear; to make or have a show or semblance.

Thou art not what thou *seem'st*. *Shak.*
All *seemed* well pleased; all *seemed*, but were not all. *Milton.*

2. To have the appearance of truth or fact; to be

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understood as true. It *seems* that the Turkish power is on the decline.

A prince of Italy, it *seems*, entertained his mistress on a great lake. *Addison.*

SEEM, *v. t.* To become; to befit. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

SEEM'ED, *pp* Appeared; befitted.

SEEM'ER, *n.* One that carries an appearance or semblance.

Hence we shall see,
If power change purpose, what our *seemers* be. *Shak.*

SEEM'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Appearing; having the appearance or semblance, whether real or not.

2. *a.* Specious; as, *seeming* friendship.

SEEM'ING, *n.* Appearance; show; semblance.

2. Fair appearance.

These keep,
Seeming and savor all the winter long. *Shak.*

3. Opinion or liking; favorable opinion.

Nothing more clear to their *seeming*. *Hooker.*
His persuasive words impregned
With reason to her *seeming*. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

SEEM'ING-LY, *adv.* In appearance; in show; in semblance.

This the father *seemingly* complied with. *Addison.*
They depend often on remote and *seemingly* disproportioned causes. *Atterbury.*

SEEM'ING-NESS, *n.* Fair appearance; plausibility. *Digby.*

SEEM'LESS, *a.* Unseemly; unfit; indecorous. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

SEEM'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *seemly.*] Comeliness; grace; fitness; propriety; decency; decorum.

When *seemliness* combines with portliness. *Camden.*

SEEM'LY, *a.* [G. *ziemlich*; D. *taamelyk*; Dan. *sömmelig.*]

Becoming; fit; suited to the object, occasion, purpose, or character; suitable.

Suspense of judgment and exercise of charity were safer and *seemlier* for Christian men, than the hot pursuit of these controversies. *Hooker.*

Honor is not *seemly* for a fool. — Prov. xxvi.

SEEM'LY, *adv.* In a decent or suitable manner. *Pope.*

SEEM'LY-HED, *n.* [See Head and Hood.] Comely or decent appearance. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

SEEN, *pp.* of See. Beheld; observed; understood.

2. *a.* Versed; skilled.

Noble Boyle, not less in nature *seen*. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

SEER, *n.* [from *see.*] One who sees; as, a *seer* of visions. *Spectator.*

2. A prophet; a person who foresees future events. 1 *Sam.* ix.

SEER'WOOD. See Sear, and Sear-Wood, dry wood.

SEE'SAW, *n.* [Qu. *saw* and *saw*, or *sea* and *saw.*]

1. A vibratory or reciprocating motion. *Pope.*

2. A play among children, in which they sit on each end of a board and move alternately up and down; a board adjusted for this purpose. *Halliwell.*

3. A term in whist for a certain mutual action of partners in support of each other. *Hoyle.*

SEE'SAW, *v. i.* To move with a reciprocating motion; to move backward and forward, or upward and downward. *Arbuthnot.*

SEETHE, *v. t.*; *pret.* Seethed, Sod; *pp.* Seethed, Sodden. [Sax. *seathan, scothan, sythan*; D. *zieden*; G. *sieden*; Sw. *sinda*; Dan. *syder*; Gr. ζεω, contracted from ζεθω; Heb. שׁוּף, to seethe, to boil, to swell, to be inflated. Class Sd, No. 4.]

To boil; to decoct or prepare for food in hot liquor; as, to *seethe* flesh.

Thou shalt not *seethe* a kid in its mother's milk. — Ex. xxiii.

SEETHE, *v. i.* To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot. *Spenser.*

[*This word is rarely used in the common concerns of life.*]

SEETH'ED, *pp.* Boiled; decocted.

SEETH'ER, *n.* A boiler; a pot for boiling things.

SEETH'ING, *ppr.* Boiling; decocting. [*Dryden.*

SEG, *n.* Sedge. [*Not in use.*]

SEG, *n.* A castrated bull. *North of England.*

SE-GAR', *n.* See Cigar.

SEG'GAR, *n.* A cylindrical case of fire-clay in which fine stoneware is baked. [See Sagger.] *Ure.*

SEG-HŌL', (seg-hōl',) *n.* A Hebrew vowel-point, or short vowel, thus: ֶ, indicating the sound of the English *e* in *men.* *M. Stuart.*

SEG'HO-LATE, *a.* Marked with a seghol.

SEG'MENT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *segmentum*, from *seco*, to cut off. We observe here the Latin has *seg*, for *sec*, like the It. *segare*, Sp. *segar*, and like the Teutonic *sagen*, *zaagen*, to *saw*; properly, a piece cut off.]

1. In *geometry*, a part cut off from a figure by a line or plane; *particularly*, that part of the circle contained between a chord and an arc of that circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by the chord. The *segment of a sphere*, is a part cut off by a plane. *Newton. Hutton.*

2. In *general*, a part cut off or divided; as, the *segments* of a calyx.

SEG'NI-TŪDE, **SEG'NI-TY**, } *n.* [from L. *segnis.*]

Sluggishness; dullness; inactivity. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

SEG'RE-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *segrego*; *se*, from, and *grex*, flock.]

To separate from others; to set apart. *Sherwood.*

SEG'RE-GATE, *a.* Separate; select. [*Little used.*] *Wotton.*

Segregate polygamy, (Polygamia segregata, Linn.;) a mode of inflorescence, when several florets comprehended within an anthodium, or a common calyx, are furnished also with proper perianths. *Martyn.*

SEG'RE-GĀ-TED, *pp.* Separated; parted from others.

SEG'RE-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Separating.

SEG-RE-GĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.] Separation from others; a parting. *Shak.*

SEIDLITZ POW'DERS, *n. pl.* Powders intended to produce the same effect with Seidlitz water. They are composed of the tartrate of potassa and soda, (Rochelle salt,) with bicarbonate of soda, usually in a paper of one color, and tartaric acid in a paper of another. These are dissolved separately in water, then mixed, and taken while effervescing. *Brande.*

SEID'LITZ WA'TER, *n.* A saline, mineral water from Seidlitz, in Bohemia, often taken as an agreeable aperient. It contains the sulphates of magnesia and soda with carbonic acid. *Brande.*

SEIGN-EŪ'RI-AL, (se-nū're-al,) *a.* [Fr. See Seignior.]

1. Pertaining to the lord of a manor; manorial.

2. Vested with large powers; independent. *Temple.*

SEIGN'IOR, (seen'yur,) *n.* [Fr. *seigneur*; It. *signore*; Sp. *señor*; Port. *senhor*; from L. *senior*, elder; *senex*, old; Ir. *sean.*]

A lord; the lord of a manor; but used also in the south of Europe as a title of honor. The sultan of Turkey is called the *grand seignior.*

SEIGN'IOR-AGE, (seen'yur-aje,) *n.* A royal right or prerogative of the king of England, by which he claims an allowance of gold and silver brought in the mass to be exchanged for coin. *Brande.*

Seigniorage is used in common language to signify *profit.*

SEIGN-IŌ'RI-AL, *a.* The same as Seigneurial.

SEIGN'IOR-IZE, (seen'yur-īze,) *v. t.* To lord it over. [*Little used.*] *Halifax.*

SEIGN'IOR-Y, (seen'yo-ry,) *n.* [Fr. *seigneurie.*]

1. A lordship; a manor. *Davies. Encyc.*

2. The power or authority of a lord; dominion.

O'Neal never had any *seigniory* over that country, but what he got by encroachment upon the English. *Spenser.*

SEINE, (seen,) *n.* [Sax. *segne*; Fr. *seine*; Arm. *seigne*; L. *sagena*; Gr. σαγηνη.]

A large net for catching fish. The *seines* used for taking shad in the Connecticut, sometimes sweep nearly the whole breadth of the river.

SEIN'ER, *n.* A fisher with a seine or net. [*Not much used.*] *Carew.*

SEIS-MOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. σεισμος.]

An instrument for mensuring the shock of an earthquake, and other concussions. *Edin. Phil. Trans.*

SEI-TY, *n.* [L. *se*, one's self.]

Something peculiar to a man's self. [*Not well authorized.*] *Tatler.*

SEIZ'A-BLE, *a.* That may be seized; liable to be taken.

SEIZE, (seeze,) *v. t.* [Fr. *saisir*; Arm. *seisza* or *sesya*; probably allied to *assess*, and to *sit*, *set.* The sense is, to fall on, to throw one's self on, which is nearly the primary sense of *set.* It must be noticed that this word, in writers on law, is usually written *seise*; as also in composition, *disseise, disseisin, redisseize.* But except in law, it is usually or always written *seize.* It is desirable that the orthography should be uniform.]

1. To fall or rush upon suddenly and lay hold on; or to gripe or grasp suddenly. The tiger rushes from the thicket and *seizes* his prey. A dog *seizes* an animal by the throat. The hawk *seizes* a chicken with his claws. The officer *seizes* a thief.

2. To take possession by force, with or without right.

At last they *seize*
The scepter, and regard not David's son. *Milton.*

3. To invade suddenly; to take hold of; to come upon suddenly; as, a fever *seizes* a patient.

And hope and doubt alternate *seize* her soul. *Pope.*

4. To take possession by virtue of a warrant or legal authority. The sheriff *seized* the debtor's goods; the whole estate was *seized* and confiscated. We say, to *arrest* a person, to *seize* goods.

5. To fasten; to fix. In *seamen's language*, to fasten two ropes, or different parts of one rope, together with a cord. *Mar. Dict.*

To be seized of; to have possession; as, a griffin *seized* of his prey. A B was *seized* and possessed *of* the manor of Dale. *Spenser.*

To seize on, or *upon*, is to fall on and grasp; to take hold on; to take possession. *Matt.* xxi.

SEIZ'ED, (seezd,) *pp.* Suddenly caught or grasped; taken by force; invaded suddenly; taken possession of; fastened with a cord; having possession.

SEIZ'ER, *n.* One that seizes.

SEIZ'IN, *n.* [Fr. *saisine.*]

1. In *law*, possession. Seizin is of two sorts. seizin in *deed* or *fact*, and seizin in *law.* Seizin in *fact* or *deed*, is actual or corporal possession; seizin in *law*, is when something is done which the law accounts possession or seizin, as enrollment, or when lands descend to an heir, but he has not yet entered on them. In this case, the law considers the heir as *seized* of the estate, and the person who wrongfully enters on the land is accounted a *disseizor.* *Cowel. Encyc.*

2. The act of taking possession. [*Not used except in law.*]

3. The thing possessed; possession. *Hale.*

Livery of seizin. See Livery.

Primer seizin. See Primer.

SEIZ'ING, *ppr.* Falling on and grasping suddenly; laying hold on suddenly; taking possession by force, or taking by warrant; fastening.

SEIZ'ING, *n.* The act of taking or grasping suddenly.

2. In *seamen's language*, the operation of fastening together ropes with a cord; also, the cord or cords used for such fastening. *Mar. Dict.*

SEIZ'OR, *n.* One who seizes. *Wheaton.*

SEIZ'URE, (seez'yur,) *n.* The act of seizing; the act of laying hold on suddenly; as, the *seizure* of a thief.

2. The act of taking possession by force; as, the *seizure* of lands or goods; the *seizure* of a town by an enemy; the *seizure* of a throne by a usurper.

3. The act of taking by warrant; as, the *seizure* of contraband goods.

4. The state of being seized, as with disease. *Wilberforce.*

5. The thing taken or seized. *Milton.*

6. Gripe; grasp; possession.

And give me *seizure* of the mighty wealth. *Dryden.*

7. Catch; a catching.

Let there be no sudden *seizure* of a lapsed syllable, to play upon it. *Watts.*

SE'JANT, *a.* In *heraldry*, sitting, like a cat with the fore feet straight; applied to a lion or other beast. *Encyc.*

SE-JOIN', *v. t.* To separate. [*Not English.*]

SE-JŪ'GOUS, *a.* [L. *sejugis*; *sex*, six, and *jugum*, yoke.]

In *botany*, a sejugous leaf is a pinnate leaf having six pairs of leaflets. *Martyn.*

SE-JUNC'TION, *n.* [L. *sejunctio*; *se*, from, and *jungo*, to join.]

The act of disjointing; a disuniting; separation. [*Little used.*] *Pearson.*

SE-JUNG'I-BLE, *a.* [Supra.] That may be disjointed. [*Little used.*] *Pearson.*

SĒKE, for Sick. [*Obs.*] [See Sick.] *Chaucer.*

SE'KOS, *n.* [Gr.] A place in a temple in which pagans inclosed the images of their deities.

SE'LAH, *n.* [Heb. סלה.] In *the Psalms*, a word supposed to signify silence or a pause in the musical performance of the song. *Gesenius.*

SEL'COUTH, (-kooth,) *a.* [Sax. *sel*, *seld*, rare, and *couth*, known.]

Rarely known; unusual; uncommon. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

SEL'DOM, (sel'dum,) *adv.* [Sax. *selden*, *seldon*; D. *zelden*; G. *selten*; Dan. *selsom*, *sældsom*; Sw. *sällan*, *sällsan.* In Danish, *selskab* (*sel* and *shape*) is a company, fellowship, or club. *Sel* probably signifies separate, distinct, coinciding with L. *solus.*]

Rarely; not often; not frequently.

Wisdom and youth are *seldom* joined in one. *Hooker.*

[Seld was formerly used, but is now obsolete.]

SEL'DOM, *a.* Rare; unfrequent. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

SEL'DOM-NESS, *n.* Rareness; infrequency; uncommonness. *Hooker.*

SELD'-SHOWN, (-shōne,) *a.* [Sax. *seld* and *shown.*]

Rarely shown or exhibited. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SE-LECT', *v. t.* [L. *selectus*, from *seligo*; *se*, from, and *lego*, to pick, cull, or gather.]

To choose and take from a number; to take by preference from among others; to pick out; to cull; as, to *select* the best authors for perusal; to *select* the most interesting and virtuous men for associates.

SE-LECT', *a.* Nicely chosen; taken from a number by preference; choice; whence, preferable; *more* valuable or excellent than others; as, a body of *select* troops; a *select* company or society; a library consisting of *select* authors.

SE-LECT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Chosen and taken by preference from among a number; picked; culled

SE-LECT'ED-LY, *adv.* With care and selection. *Haywood.*

SE-LECT'ING, *ppr.* Choosing and taking from a number; picking out; culling.

SE-LEC'TION, (-shun,) *n.* [L. *selectio.*]

1. The act of choosing and taking from among a number; a taking from another by preference.

2. A number of things selected or taken from oth-

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ers by preference. I have a small but valuable *selection* of books.

SE-LECT'IVE, *a.* Selecting; tending to select. [*Unusual.*] *Fleming.*

SE-LECT'MAN, *n.* [*select* and *man.*] In *New England*, a town officer chosen annually to manage the concerns of the town, provide for the poor, &c. The number is usually from three to seven in each town, and these constitute a kind of executive authority.

SE-LECT'NESS, *n.* The state of being select or well chosen.

SE-LECT'OR, *n.* [L.] One that selects or chooses from among a number.

SE-LĒ'NI-ATE, *n.* A compound of selenic acid with a base.

SE-LEN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to selenium; as, *selenic* acid, which is composed of one equivalent of selenium and three of oxygen.

SEL-EN-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*selenium* and L. *fero*, to produce.]

Containing selenium; as, *seleniferous* ores. *Graham.*

SE-LĒ'NI-OUS AC'ID, *n.* An acid composed of one equivalent of selenium and two of oxygen.

SEL'EN-ITE, *n.* [Gr. σελήνιτης, from σελήνη, the moon; so called from a resemblance in luster or appearance to the moon.]

1. The variety of sulphate of lime or gypsum, occurring in transparent crystals, or crystalline masses. *Dana.*

2. A compound of selenious acid with a base.

SEL-E NIT'IC, SEL-E-NIT'IC-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to selenite; resembling it, or partaking of its nature and properties.

SE-LĒ'NI-UM, *n.* [Supra.] An elementary substance, allied to sulphur, having a dark-brown color, with a brilliant metallic luster. It passes into vapor at 650° Fahrenheit, producing the odor of decaying horseradish. *Graham. Brande.*

SE-LEN'IU-RET, SE-LEN'Ų-RET, (se-len'yu-ret,) *n.* A compound of selenium with some other element. *Dana.*

2. A mineral, of a shining lead-gray color, with a granular texture. It is composed chiefly of selenium, silver, and copper. *Cleaveland. Phillips.*

SEL-E-NO-GRAPH'IC, SEL-E-NO-GRAPH'IC-AL, } *a.* [Infra.] Belonging to selenography.

SEL-E-NOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. σελήνη, the moon, and γραφω, to describe.]

A description of the surface of the moon; corresponding to *geography* in respect to the earth. *Brande.*

SELF, *a.* or *pron.*; *pl.* SELVES; used chiefly in composition. [Sax. *self, sylf*; Goth. *silba*; Sw. *sielf*; Dan. *selv*; G. *selbst*; D. *zelf.* I know not the primary sense of this word; most probably it is to set or unite, or to separate from *others*. See SELVEDGE.]

1. In *old authors*, this word sometimes signifies particular, very, or same. "*And on tham sylfan geare*;" in that same year, that very year. *Sax. Chron.* A. D. 1052, 1061.

Shoot another arrow that *self* way. *Shak.*
On these *self* hills. *Raleigh.*
At that *self* moment enters Palamon. *Dryden.*

In this sense, *self* is an adjective, and is now obsolete, except when followed by *same*; as, on the *self-same* day; the *self-same* hour; the *self-same* thing; which is tautology. *Matt.* viii.

2. In *present usage*, *self* is united to certain personal pronouns and pronominal adjectives, to express emphasis or distinction; also when the pronoun is used reciprocally. Thus, for emphasis, I *myself* will write; I will examine for *myself*. Thou *thyself* shalt go; thou shalt see for *thyself*. You *yourself* shall write; you shall see for *yourself*. He *himself* shall write; he shall examine for *himself*. She *herself* shall write; she shall examine for *herself*. The child *itself* shall be carried; it shall be present *itself*.

Reciprocally, I abhor *myself*; thou enrichest *thyself*; he loves *himself*; she admires *herself*; it pleases *itself*; we value *ourselves*; ye hurry *yourselves*; they see *themselves*. I did not hurt him, he hurt *himself*; he did not hurt me, I hurt *myself*.

Except when added to pronouns used reciprocally, *self* serves to give emphasis to the pronoun, or to render the distinction expressed by it more emphatical. "*I myself* will decide," not only expresses my determination to decide, but the determination that no other shall decide.

Himself, herself, themselves, are used in the nominative case, as well as in the objective.

Jesus *himself* baptized not, but his disciples.—John iv. See Matt. xxiii. 4.

3. *Self* is sometimes used as a noun, noting the individual subject to his own contemplation or action, or noting identity of person. Consciousness makes every one to be what he calls *self*.

A man's *self* may be the worst fellow to converse with in the world. *Pope.*

4. It also signifies personal interest, or love of private interest; selfishness.

The fondness we have for *self*—furnishes another long rank of prejudices. *Watts.*

Self is much used in composition.

SELF-A-BĀS'ED, (-a-bāste',) *a.* [*self* and *abase.*] Humbled by conscious guilt or shame.

SELF-A-BĀSE'MENT, *n.* Humiliation or abasement proceeding from consciousness of inferiority, guilt, or shame. *Milner.*

SELF-A-BĀS'ING, *a.* Humbling by the consciousness of guilt or by shame.

SELF-AB-HOR'RENCE, *n.* The abhorrence of one's self.

SELF-AB-HOR'RING, *a.* Abhorring one's self.

SELF-A-BŪSE', *n.* [*self* and *abuse.*] The abuse of one's own person or powers. *Shak.*

SELF-AC-CŪS'ED, *a.* Accused by one's own conscience.

SELF-AC-CŪS'ING, *a.* [*self* and *accuse.*] Accusing one's self; as, a *self-accusing* look. *Sidney.*

SELF'-ACT'ING, *a.* Acting of or by itself.

SELF'-ACT'IVE, *a.* Acting of itself.

SELF-AC-TIV'I-TY, *n.* [*self* and *activity.*] Self-motion, or the power of moving one's self without foreign aid. *Bentley.*

SELF-AD-JUST'ING, *a.* Adjusting by one's self or by itself.

SELF-AD-MI-RĀ'TION, *n.* Admiration of one's self. *Scott.*

SELF-AD-MIR'ING, *a.* Admiring one's self. *Scott.*

SELF-AF-FĀIRS', *n. pl.* [*self* and *affair.*] One's own private business. *Shak.*

SELF-AF-FRIGHT'ED, (-frīte'-,) *a.* [*self* and *affright.*] Frightened at one's self. *Shak.*

SELF-AG-GRAND'IZE-MENT or SELF-AG'GRAND-IZE-MENT, } *n.* The aggrandizement or exaltation of one's self.

SELF-AN-NI'HI-LĀ-TED, *a.* Annihilated by one's self.

SELF-AN-NI-HI-LĀ'TION, *n.* Annihilation by one's own acts.

SELF-AP-PLAUSE', (self-ap-plauz',) *n.* Applause of one's self.

SELF-AP-PLŸ'ING, *a.* Applying to or by one's self.

SELF-AP-PROV'ING, (-proov'ing,) *a.* That approves of one's own conduct. *Pope.*

SELF-AS-SŪM'ED, *a.* Assumed by one's own act or without authority. *Mitford.*

SELF-AS-SŪR'ED, (-ash-shūrd',) *a.* Assured by one's self. *E. Everett.*

SELF-AT-TRACT'IVE, *a.* Attractive by one's self.

SELF-BAN'ISH-ED, (-ban'isht,) *a.* [*self* and *banish.*] Exiled voluntarily.

SELF-BE-GOT'TEN, *a.* [*self* and *beget.*] Begotten by one's powers.

SELF-BE-GUIL'ED, *a.* Deceived by one's self.

SELF'-BORN, *a.* [*self* and *born.*] Born or produced by one's self.

SELF-CEN'TER-ED, } *a.* [*self* and *center.*] Cen-
SELF-CEN'TRED, } tered in itself.

The earth *self-centered* and unmoved. *Dryden.*

SELF-CEN'TER-ING, SELF-CEN'TRING, } *a.* Centering in one's self.

SELF-CHAR'I-TY, *n.* [*self* and *charity.*] Love of one's self. *Shak.*

SELF-COM-MŪ'NI-CA-TIVE, *a.* [*self* and *communicative.*] Imparted or communicated by its own powers. *Norris.*

SELF-CON-CĒIT', (-kon-seet',) *n.* [*self* and *conceit.*] A high opinion of one's self; vanity.

SELF-CON-CĒIT'ED, *a.* Vain; having a high or overweening opinion of one's own person or merits. *L'Estrange.*

SELF-CON-CĒIT'ED-NESS, *n.* Vanity; an overweening opinion of one's own person or accomplishments. *Locke.*

SELF-CON-DEM-NĀ'TION, *n.* Condemnation by one's own conscience.

SELF-CON-DEM'NING, *a.* Condemning one's self.

SELF-CON'FI-DENCE, *n.* [*self* and *confidence.*] Confidence in one's own judgment or ability; reliance on one's own opinion or powers, without other aid.

SELF-CON'FI-DENT, *a.* Confident of one's own strength or powers; relying on the correctness of one's own judgment, or the competence of one's own powers, without other aid.

SELF-CON'FI-DENT-LY, *adv.* With self-confidence.

SELF-CON-FID'ING, *a.* Confiding in one's own judgment or powers, without the aid of others. *Pope.*

SELF-CON'SCIOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [*self* and *conscious.*] Conscious in one's self. *Dryden.*

SELF-CON'SCIOUS-NESS, *n.* Consciousness within one's self. *Locke.*

SELF-CON-SID'ER-ING, *a.* [*self* and *consider.*] Considering in one's own mind; deliberating. *Pope.*

SELF-CON-SŪM'ED, *a.* Consumed by one's self.

SELF-CON-SŪM'ING, *a.* [*self* and *consume.*] That consumes itself. *Pope.*

SELF-CON-TRA-DIC'TION, *n.* [*self* and *contradiction.*] The act of contradicting itself; repugnancy in terms. To be and not to be at the same time, is a *self-contradiction*; a proposition consisting of two members, one of which contradicts the other.

SELF-CON-TRA-DICT'O-RY, *a.* Contradicting itself. *Spectator.*

SELF-CON-VICT'ED, *a.* [*self* and *convict.*] Convicted by one's own consciousness, knowledge, or avowal.

SELF-CON-VIC'TION, *n.* Conviction proceeding from one's own consciousness, knowledge, or confession. *Swift.*

SELF-CRE-ĀT'ED, *a.* Created by one's self; not formed or constituted by another. *Milner.*

SELF-DE-CĒIT', (-seet',) *n.* [*self* and *deceit.*] Deception respecting one's self, or that originates from one's own mistake; self-deception. *Spectator.*

SELF-DE-CĒIV'ED, *a.* [*self* and *deceive.*] Deceived of misled respecting one's self by one's own mistake or error.

SELF-DE-CĒIV'ING, *a.* Deceiving one's self.

SELF-DE-CEP'TION, *n.* [Supra.] Deception concerning one's self, proceeding from one's own mistake.

SELF-DE-FENSE', (self-de-fens',) *n.* [*self* and *defense.*] The act of defending one's own person, property, or reputation. A man may be justifiable in killing another in *self-defense*.

SELF-DE-FENS'IVE, *a.* Tending to defend one's self.

SELF-DE-LŪ'SION, (-zhun,) *n.* [*self* and *delusion.*] The delusion of one's self, or respecting one's self. *South.*

SELF-DE-NI'AL, *n.* [*self* and *denial.*] The denial of one's self; the forbearing to gratify one's own appetites or desires. *South.*

SELF-DE-NŸ'ING, *a.* Denying one's self; forbearing to indulge one's own appetites or desires.

SELF-DE-NŸ'ING-LY, *adv.* In a self-denying manner.

SELF-DE-PEND'ENT, SELF-DE-PEND'ING, } *a.* Depending on one's self. *Scott.*

SELF-DE-CEI-DE-LIC'TION, *n.* Desertion of one's self.

SELF-DE-STROY'ED, *a.* Destroyed by one's self.

SELF-DE-STROY'ER, *n.* One who destroys himself.

SELF-DE-STROY'ING, *a.* Destroying one's self.

SELF-DE-STRUC'TION, *n.* [*self* and *destruction.*] The destruction of one's self; voluntary destruction.

SELF-DE-STRUC'TIVE, *a.* Tending to the destruction of one's self.

SELF-DE-TERM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* [*self* and *determination.*] Determination by one's own mind; or determination by its own powers, without extraneous impulse or influence.

SELF-DE-TERM'IN-ING, *a.* Determining by or of itself; determining or deciding without extraneous power or influence; as, the *self-determining* power of the will.

SELF-DE-VIS'ED, *a.* Devised by one's self. *Baxter.*

SELF-DE-VŌT'ED, *a.* [*self* and *devote.*] Devoted in person, or voluntarily devoted in person.

SELF-DE-VŌTE'MENT, *n.* The devoting of one's person and services voluntarily to any difficult or hazardous employment. *Memoirs of Buchanan.*

SELF-DE-VŌT'ING, *a.* Devoting one's self. *E. Everett.*

SELF-DE-VOUR'ING, *a.* [*self* and *devour.*] Devouring one's self or itself. *Denham.*

SELF-DIF-FŪ'SIVE, *a.* [*self* and *diffusive.*] Having power to diffuse itself; that diffuses itself. *Norris.*

SELF-DOOM'ED, *a.* Doomed by one's self. *More.*

SELF-DUB'BED, *a.* Dubbed by one's self. *Irving.*

SELF-ED'Ų-CA-TED, *a.* Educated by one's own efforts.

SELF-E-LECT'ED, *a.* Elected by himself.

SELF-E-LECT'IVE, *a.* Having the right to elect one's self, or, as a body, of electing its own members. *Jefferson.*

SELF-EN-JOY'MENT, *n.* [*self* and *enjoyment.*] Internal satisfaction or pleasure.

SELF-ES-TEEM', *n.* [*self* and *esteem.*] The esteem or good opinion of one's self. *Milton.*

SELF-ES-TI-MĀ'TION, *n.* The esteem or good opinion of one's self. *Milner.*

SELF-EV'I-DENCE, *n.* [*self* and *evidence.*] Evidence or certainty resulting from a proposition without proof; evidence that ideas offer to the mind upon bare statement. *Locke.*

SELF-EV'I-DENT, *a.* Evident without proof or reasoning; that produces certainty or clear conviction upon a bare presentation to the mind; as, a *self-evident* proposition or truth. That two and three make five, is *self-evident*.

SELF-EV'I-DENT-LY, *adv.* By means of self-evidence.

SELF-EX-ALT-Ā'TION, (-egz-,) *n.* The exaltation of one's self. *Scott.*

SELF-EX-ALT'ING, (-egz-,) *a.* Exalting one's self.

SELF-EX-AM-IN-Ā'TION, (-egz-,) *n.* [*self* and *examination.*] An examination or scrutiny into one's

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own state, conduct, and motives, particularly in regard to religious affections and duties. *South.*

SELF-EX-CŪS'ING, *a.* Excusing one's self. *Scott.*

SELF-EX-IST'ENCE, *n.* [*self* and *existence.*] Inherent existence; the existence possessed by virtue of a being's own nature, and independent of any other being or cause; an attribute peculiar to God. *Blackmore.*

SELF-EX-IST'ENT, (-egz-,) *a.* Existing by its own nature or essence, independent of any other cause. God is the only *self-existent* being.

SELF-EX-ULT'ING, (-egz-,) *a.* Exulting in one's self. *Baxter.*

SELF'-FED, *a.* Fed by one's self.

SELF-FLAT'TER-ING, *a.* [*self* and *flatter.*] Flattering one's self.

SELF-FLAT'TER-Y, *n.* Flattery of one's self.

SELF-GLŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* [*self* and *glorious.*] Springing from vain-glory or vanity; vain; boastful. *Dryden.*

SELF-GŎV'ERN-ED, (-guv'ernd,) *a.* Governed by one's self. *Coleridge.*

SELF-GŎV'ERN-MENT, *n.* The government of one's self.

SELF-GRAT-Ų-LĀ'TION, *n.* Gratulation of one's self. *E. Everett.*

SELF-HARM'ING, *a.* [*self* and *harm.*] Injuring or hurting one's self or itself. *Sharp.*

SELF'-HĒAL, *n.* [*self* and *heal.*] A plant of the genus Prunella, and another of the genus Sanicula. *Fam of Plants.*

SELF-HĒAL'ING, *a.* Having the power or property of healing itself. The *self-healing* power of living animals and vegetables is a property as wonderful as it is indicative of divine goodness.

SELF-HOM'I-CIDE, *n.* [*self* and *homicide.*] The killing one's self; suicide. *Hakewill.*

SELF-Ī'DOL-IZ-ED, *a.* Idolized by one's self. *Cowper.*

SELF-IG'NO-RANCE, *n.* Ignorance of one's own character. *Ch. Spectator.*

SELF-IG'NO-RANT, *a.* Ignorant of one's self.

SELF-IM'MO-LĀ-TING, *a.* Immolating one's self. *Fraser.*

SELF-IM-PART'ING, *a.* [*self* and *impart.*] Imparting by its own powers and will. *Norris.*

SELF-IM-POS'TURE, *n.* [*self* and *imposture.*] Imposture practiced on one's self. *South.*

SELF-IN-FLICT'ED, *a.* Inflicted by one's self.

SELF-IN-SUF-FI''CIEN-CY, (-fish'en-se,) *n.* Insufficiency of one's self.

SELF-IN'TER-EST, *n.* [*self* and *interest.*] Private interest; the interest or advantage of one's self.

SELF-IN'TER-EST-ED, *a.* Having self-interest; particularly concerned for one's self.

SELF-IN-VĪT'ED, *a.* Invited by one's self.

SELF-JUDG'ING, *a.* Judging one's self.

SELF-JUST'I-FI-ER, *n.* One who excuses or justifies himself. *J. M. Mason.*

SELF-KIN'DLED, *a.* [*self* and *kindled.*] Kindled of itself, or without extraneous aid or power. *Dryden.*

SELF-KNŌW'ING, *a.* [*self* and *know.*] Knowing of itself, or without communication from another.

SELF-KNOWL'EDGE, *n.* The knowledge of one's own real character, abilities, worth, or demerit.

SELF'-LOĀTH-ING, *a.* Loathing one's self.

SELF-LŎVE', (-luv',) *n.* [*self* and *love.*] The love of one's own person or happiness.

Self-love, the spring of motion, acts the soul. *Pope.*

SELF-LŎV'ING, *a.* Loving one's self. *Walton.*

SELF-LŪ'MIN-OUS, *a.* Possessing in itself the property of emitting light. *Brewster.*

SELF'-MĀDE, *a.* Made by one's self.

SELF'MET-AL, *n.* [*self* and *metal.*] The same metal.

SELF-MŌ'TION, *n.* [*self* and *motion.*] Motion given by inherent powers, without external impulse; spontaneous motion.

Matter is not endued with *self-motion*. *Cheyne.*

SELF-MŎV'ED, (-moovd',) *a.* Moved by inherent power without the aid of external impulse. *Pope.*

SELF-MŎV'ING, *a.* Moving or exciting to action by inherent power, without the impulse of another body or extraneous influence. *Pope.*

SELF-MUR'DER, *n.* [*self* and *murder.*] The murder of one's self; suicide.

SELF-MUR'DER-ER, *n.* One who voluntarily destroys his own life.

SELF-NEG-LECT'ING, *n.* [*self* and *neglect.*] A neglecting of one's self.

Self-love is not so great a sin as *self-neglecting*. *Shak.*

SELF-O-PIN'ION, (-o-pin'yun,) *n.* [*self* and *opinion.*] One's own opinion. *Collier. Prior.*

SELF-O-PIN'ION-ED, *a.* Valuing one's own opinion highly.

SELF-PAR-TIAL'I-TY, *n.* [*self* and *partiality.*] That partiality by which a man overrates his own worth when compared with others. *Kames.*

SELF-PLEAS'ING, *n.* [*self* and *please.*] Pleasing one's self; gratifying one's own wishes. *Bacon.*

SELF-POS-SES'SION, *n.* The possession of one's powers; calmness; self-command.

SELF-PRAISE', (-prāze',) *n.* [*self* and *praise.*] The praise of one's self; self-applause. *Broome.*

SELF-PREF'ER-ENCE, *n.* [*self* and *preference.*] The preference of one's self to others.

SELF-PRES-ER-VĀ'TION, *n.* [*self* and *preservation.*] The preservation of one's self from destruction or injury. *Milton.*

SELF-PRE-SERV'ING, *a.* Preserving one's self.

SELF-PROP'A-GĀ-TING, *a.* Propagating by itself or himself. *E. Everett.*

SELF-REG'IS-TER-ING, *a.* That registers itself, as a thermometer which marks the extreme points of its range within a given time. *Francis.*

SELF-REG'Ų-LĀ-TED, *a.* Regulated by one's self.

SELF-RE-LĪ'ANCE, *n.* Reliance on one's own powers.

SELF-RE-LŸ'ING, *a.* Depending on one's self.

SELF-RE-PEL'LEN-CY, *n.* [*self* and *repellency.*] The inherent power of repulsion in a body. *Black.*

SELF-RE-PEL'LING, *a.* [*self* and *repel.*] Repelling by its own inherent power.

SELF-RE-PRŌACH'ED, (-re-prōcht',) *a.* Reproached by one's own conscience.

SELF-RE-PRŌACH'ING, *a.* Reproaching one's self.

SELF-RE-PRŌACH'ING-LY, *adv.* By reproaching one's self.

SELF-RE-PRŌV'ED, *a.* [*self* and *reprove.*] Reproved by consciousness or one's own sense of guilt.

SELF-RE-PRŌV'ING, *a.* Reproving by consciousness.

SELF-RE-PRŌV'ING, *n.* The act of reproving by a conscious sense of guilt. *Shak.*

SELF-RE-PULS'IVE, *a.* Repulsive by one's self.

SELF-RE-STRAIN'ED, *a.* [*self* and *restrain.*] Restrained by itself, or by one's own power or will; not controlled by external force or authority. *Dryden.*

SELF-RE-STRAIN'ING, *a.* Restraining or controlling itself.

SELF'-RE-STRAINT', *n.* A restraint over one's self.

SELF-RIGHT'EOUS, *a.* Righteous in one's own esteem.

SELF-RIGHT'EOUS-NESS, *n.* Reliance on one's own righteousness.

SELF-RŪ'IN-ED, *a.* Ruined by one's own conduct.

SELF-SAG'RI-FIC-ING, (-sak're-fīz-,) *a.* Yielding up one's own interest, feelings, &c.; sacrificing one's self. *Channing.*

SELF'-SĀME, *a.* [*self* and *same.*] Numerically the same; the very same; identical. *Scripture.*

SELF-SAT'IS-FI-ED, *a.* Satisfied with one's self. *Irving.*

SELF-SAT'IS-FŸ-ING, *a.* Giving satisfaction to one's self.

SELF'-SEEK-ER, *n.* One who seeks only his own interest.

SELF'-SEEK-ING, *a.* [*self* and *seek.*] Seeking one's own interest or happiness; selfish. *Arbuthnot.*

SELF-SLAUGH'TER, (self-slaw'ter,) *n.* [*self* and *slaughter.*] The slaughter of one's self. *Shak.*

SELF-SOUND'ING, *a.* Sounding by one's self.

SELF-SPUR'RING, *a.* Inciting one's self.

SELF-SUB-DŪ'ED, *a.* [*self* and *subdue.*] Subdued by one's own power or means. *Shak.*

SELF-SUB-VERS'IVE, *a.* Overturning or subverting itself. *J. P. Smith.*

SELF-SUF-FI''CIEN-CY, (-suf-fish'en-se,) *n.* [*self* and *sufficiency.*] An overweening opinion of one's own strength or worth; excessive confidence in one's own competence or sufficiency. *Dryden.*

SELF-SUF-FI''CIENT, (-fish'ent,) *a.* Having full confidence in one's own strength, abilities, or endowments; whence, haughty; overbearing. *Watts.*

SELF-SUS-PEND'ED, *a.* Suspended by one's self; balanced. *Southey.*

SELF-SUS-PI''CIOUS, (-sus-pish'us,) *a.* Suspicious of one's self. *Baxter.*

SELF-SUS-TAIN'ED, *a.* Sustained by one's self.

SELF'-TAUGHT, *a.* Taught by one's self. *E. Everett.*

SELF-TOR-MENT'ING, *a.* [*self* and *torment.*] Tormenting one's self; as, *self-tormenting* sin. *Crashaw.*

SELF-TOR-MENT'OR, *n.* One who torments himself.

SELF-TOR'TUR-ING, *a.* Torturing one's self.

SELF-TROUB'LING, (-trub'bling,) *a.* Troubling one's self.

SELF-UP-BRAID'ING, *a.* Reproaching one's self

SELF-VAL'Ų-ING, *a.* Esteeming one's self. *Parnell.*

SELF-VI'O-LENCE, *n.* Violence to one's self.

SELF-WILL', *n.* [*self* and *will.*] One's own will; obstinacy.

SELF-WILL'ED, *a.* Governed by one's own will; not yielding to the will or wishes of others; not accommodating or compliant; obstinate.

SELF-WŌR'SHIP, *n.* The idolizing of one's self.

SELF-WŌR'SHIP-ER, *n.* One who idolizes himself.

SELF-WŌR'SHIP-ING, *a.* Worshiping one's self. *Coleridge.*

SELF-WRONG', (self-rong',) *n.* [*self* and *wrong.*] Wrong done by a person to himself. *Shak.*

SELF'ISH, *a.* Regarding one's own interest chiefly or solely; influenced in actions by a view to private advantage. *Spectator.*

SELF'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a selfish manner; with regard to private interest only or chiefly. *Pope.*

SELF'ISH-NESS, *n.* The exclusive regard of a person to his own interest or happiness; or that supreme self-love or self-preference which leads a person, in his actions, to direct his purposes to the advancement of his own interest, power, or happiness, without regarding the interest of others. Selfishness, in its worst or unqualified sense, is the very essence of human depravity, and stands in direct opposition to BENEVOLENCE, which is the essence of the divine character. As God is *love*, so man, in his natural state, is *selfishness*.

Selfishness — a vice utterly at variance with the happiness of him who harbors it, and, as such, condemned by self love. *Mackintosh.*

SELF'LESS, *a.* Having no regard to self. *Coleridge.*

SELF'NESS, *n.* Self-love; selfishness. [*Not in use.*] *Sidney.*

SEL'ION, (sel'yun,) *n.* A ridge of land. [*Local.*]

SELL, for SELF; and SELLS, for SELVES. [*Scot.*]

SELL, *n.* [Fr. *selle*; L. *sella.*] [*B. Jonson.*
A saddle, and a throne. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

SELL, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* SOLD. [Sax. *selan, sellan, sylan*, or *syllan*, to give, grant, yield, assign, or sell; *syllan to bote*, to give in compensation, *to give to boot*; Sw. *sälia*; Ice. *selia*; Dan. *sælger*; Basque, *saldu.* The primary sense is, to deliver, send, or transfer, or to put off. The sense of *sell*, as we now understand the word, is wholly derivative; as we see by the Saxon phrases *syllan to agenne*, to give for one's own; *syllan to gyfe*, to bestow for a gift; to bestow or confer gratis.]

1. To transfer property or the exclusive right of possession to another, for an equivalent in money. It is correlative to BUY, as one party *buys* what the other *sells*. It is distinguished from EXCHANGE or BARTER, in which one commodity is given for another; whereas in *selling* the consideration is money, or its representative in current notes. To this distinction there may be exceptions. "Esau *sold* his birthright to Jacob for a mess of pottage." But this is unusual. "Let us *sell* Joseph *to the* Ishmaelites; and they *sold* him for twenty pieces of silver." *Gen.* xxxvii. Among the Hebrews, parents had power to *sell* their children.

2. To betray; to deliver or surrender for money or a reward; as, to *sell* one's country.

3. To yield or give for a consideration. The troops fought like lions, and *sold* their lives dearly; that is, they yielded their lives, but first destroyed many, which made it a dear purchase for their enemies.

4. In *Scripture*, to give up *to be* harassed and made slaves.

He *sold* them into the hands of their enemies. — Judges ii.

5. To part *with*; to renounce or forsake.

Buy the truth and *sell* it not. — Prov. xxiii.

To sell one's self to do evil; to give up one's self to be the slave of sin, and to work wickedness without restraint. 1 *Kings* xxi. 2 *Kings* vii.

SELL, *v. i.* To have commerce; to practice selling.

2. To be sold. Corn *sells at* a good price. [*Shak.*

SEL'LEN-DER, } *n.* A skin disease in a horse's hough
SEL'LAN-DER, } or pastern, owing to a want of cleanliness. *Gardner.*

SELL'ER, *n.* The person that sells; a vender.

SELL'ING, *ppr.* Transferring the property of a thing for a price or equivalent in money.

2. Betraying for money.

SELT'ZER WA'TER, *n.* A mineral water, from Seltzer, in Germany, containing much free carbonic acid. *Brande.*

SEL'VAGE, *n.* The same as SELVEDGE.

SEL-VA-GEE', *n.* A kind of skein of rope-yarns, wound round with yarns or marline, used for stoppers, straps, &c. *Totten.*

SELV'EDGE, *n.* [D. *zelf-kant*, self-border; G. *sahlleiste*, hall-list. The first syllable appears to be *self*, and the last is *edge.*]

The edge of cloth, where it is closed by complicating the threads; a woven border, or border of close work. *Exod.* xxvii.

SELV'EDG-ED, *a.* Having a selvedge.

SELVES, *pl.* of SELF.

SEM'A-PHORE, *n.* [Gr. σημα, a sign, and φορεω, to bear.]
A telegraph.

SEM-A-PHOR'IC, *a.* Telegraphic.

SEM-A-PHOR'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By means of a telegraph.

SEM'BLA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] Like; similar; resembling. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SEM'BLA-BLY, *adv.* In like manner. [*Not in use.*]

SEM'BLANCE, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *sembianza*; Sp. *semeja* and *semejanza*; from the root of *similar.*]

1. Likeness; resemblance; actual similitude; as, the *semblance* of worth; *semblance* of virtue.

The *semblances* and imitations of shells. *Woodward.*

2. Appearance; show; figure; form.

Their *semblance* kind, and mild their gestures were. *Fairfax.*

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SEM'BLANT, *n.* Show; figure; resemblance. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SEM'BLANT, *a.* Like; resembling. [*Not in use.*] *Prior.*

SEM'BLA-TIVE, *a.* Resembling; fit; suitable; according to.

And all is *semblative* a woman's part. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SEM'BLE, (sem'bl,) *v. t.* [Fr. *sembler.*] To imitate; to represent or to make similar.

Where *sembling* art may carve the fair effect. [*Not in use.*] *Prior.*

SE-MEI-OT'IC, *n.* [Gr. σημειον, a sign.] Relating to the signs or symptoms of diseases. [See SEMIOTIC.] *Brande.*

SE'MEN, *n.* [L.] Seed, particularly of animals.

SE-MES'TER, *n.* [L. *semestris*, *sex*, six, and *mensis*, month.] A period or term of six months. *Gcr. Universities.*

SEM'I, [L. *semi*, Gr. ἡμι,] in composition, signifies half.

SEM'I-A-CID'I-FI-ED, *a.* or *pp.* Half acidified. [See ACIDIFY.]

SEM'I-AM-PLEX'I-CAUL, *a.* [L. *semi*, *amplexus*, or *amplector*, to embrace, and *caulis*, stem.] Partially amplexicaul. In *botany*, embracing the stem half around, as a leaf. *Martyn.*

SEM'I-AN'NU-AL, (-an'yu-al,) *a.* [*semi* and *annual.*] Half yearly.

SEM'I-AN'NU-AL-LY, *adv.* Every half year.

SEM'I-AN'NU-LAR, *a.* [L. *semi* and *annulus*, a ring.] Having the figure of a half circle; that is, half round. *Grew.*

SEM'I-AP'ER-TURE, *n.* [*semi* and *aperture.*] The half of an aperture.

SEM'I-Ā'RI-AN, *n.* [See ARIAN.] In *ecclesiastical history*, the *Semi-Arians* were a branch of the Arians, who in appearance condemned the errors of Arius, but acquiesced in some of his principles, disguising them under more moderate terms. They did not acknowledge the Son to be consubstantial with the Father, that is, of the same substance, but admitted him to be of a like substance with the Father, not by nature, but by a peculiar privilege. *Encyc.*

SEM'I-Ā'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Semi-Arianism.

SEM'I-Ā'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines or tenets of the Semi-Arians. *Encyc.*

SEM'I-BAR-BA'RI-AN, *a.* [*semi* and *barbarian.*] Half savage; partially civilized. *Mitford.*

SEM'I-BREVE, *n.* [*semi* and *breve*; formerly written SEMIBREF.] In *music*, a note of half the duration or time of the breve, a note now rarely used. The semibreve is the longest note now in general use, and the measure-note by which all others are regulated. It contains the time of two minims, four crotchets, eight quavers, sixteen semiquavers, or thirty-two demisemiquavers.

SEM'I-CAL-CIN'ED or SEM'I-CAL'CIN-ED, *a.* [*semi* and *calcine.*] Half calcined; as, *semi-calcined* iron. *Kirwan.*

SEM'I-CAS'TRATE, *v. t.* To deprive of one testicle.

SEM'I-CAS-TRA'TION, *n.* Half castration; deprivation of one testicle. *Brown.*

SEM'I-CHA-OT'IC, *a.* Partially chaotic. *Hitchcock.*

SEM'I-CHŌ'RUS, *n.* A short chorus performed by a few singers.

SEM'I-CHRIS'TIAN-IZ-ED, *a.* Half Christianized.

SEM'I-CIR-CLE, (-sur-kl,) *n.* [*semi* and *circle.*] The half of a circle; the part of a circle comprehended between its diameter and half of its circumference. *Hutton.*

2. Any body in the form of a half circle.

SEM'I-CIR-CLED, (-sur-kld,) *a.* Having the form of a half circle.

SEM'I-CIR'CU-LAR, [SEMICIRCULAR is generally used.] *Addison.*

SEM'I-CIR-CUM'FER-ENCE, *n.* Half the circumference.

SEM'I-CŌ-LON, *n.* [*semi* and *colon.*] In *grammar* and *punctuation*, the point [;] the mark of a pause to be observed in reading or speaking, of less duration than the colon, double the duration of the comma, or half the duration of the period. It is used to distinguish the conjunct members of a sentence. *Encyc.*

SEM'I-COL-UMN, (kol-lum,) *n.* A half column.

SEM'I-CO-LUM'NAR, *a.* [*semi* and *columnar.*] Like a half column; flat on one side and round on the other; *a term of botany, applied to a stem, leaf, or petiole.* *Martyn.*

SEM'I-COM-PACT', *a.* [*semi* and *compact.*] Half compact; imperfectly indurated. *Kirwan.*

SEM'I-CRUS-TA'CEOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [*semi* and *crustaceous.*] Half crustaceous. *Nat. Hist.*

SEM'I-CRYS'TAL-LINE, *a.* Imperfectly crystallized. *Hitchcock.*

SEM'I-CŪ'BIC-AL, *a.* The *semi-cubical parabola*, in *geometry*, is a curve of such a nature that the cubes of the ordinates are proportional to the squares of the abscissas. *Hutton.*

SEM-I-CŪ'PI-UM, *n.* [Gr. ἡμικυφαλιον.] A half bath, or one that covers only the lower extremities and hips.

SEM'I-CYL-IN'DRIC, SEM'I-CYL-IN'DRIC-AL, *a.* [*semi* and *cylindric.*] Half cylindrical. *Lee.*

SEM'I-DE-IST'IC-AL, *a.* Half deistical; bordering on deism. *S. Miller.*

SEM'I-DI-AM'E-TER, *n.* [*semi* and *diameter.*] Half the diameter; a right line, or the length of a right line, drawn from the center of a circle, sphere, or other curved figure, to its circumference or periphery; a radius. *Encyc.*

SEM'I-DI-A-PA'SON, *n.* [*semi* and *diapason.*] In *music*, an imperfect octave, or an octave diminished by a lesser semitone. *Hutton.*

SEM'I-DI-A-PEN'TE, *n.* In *music*, an imperfect fifth. *Busby.*

SEM'I-DI-APH-A-NĒ'I-TY, *n.* [See SEMI-DIAPHANOUS.] Half or imperfect transparency. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

[Instead of this, TRANSLUCENCY is now used.]

SEM'I-DI-APH'A-NOUS, *a.* [*semi* and *diaphanous.*] Half or imperfectly transparent. *Woodward.*

[Instead of this, TRANSLUCENT is now used.]

SEM'I-DI-A-TES'SA-RON, *n.* [*semi* and *diatessaron.*] In *music*, an imperfect or defective fourth. *Hutton.*

SEM-I-DI'TŌNE, *n.* [*semi* and It. *ditono.*] In *music*, a lesser third, having its terms as 6 to 5; a hemiditone. *Hutton.*

SEM'I-DOUB-LE, (-dub'l,) *n.* [*semi* and *double.*] In *the Romish breviary*, an office or feast celebrated with less solemnity than the double ones, but with more than the single ones. *Bailey.*

SEM'I-FLŌ-RET, *n.* [*semi* and *floret.*] [*Obs.*] [See SEMIFLOSCULE.]

SEM-I-FLOS'CULE, *n.* [*semi* and *floscule.*] A floscule whose corol consists of a single ligule, i. e., a single strap-shaped petal; as the florets of Leontodon Taraxacum, or dandelion.

SEM'I-FLOS'CU-LOUS, *a.* [*semi* and L. *flosculus*, a little flower. SEMIFLOSCULAR is also used, but is less analogical.] Composed of semiflorets or ligulate florets; as, a *semiflosculous* flower. *Martyn.*

SEM'I-FLŪ'ID, *a.* [*semi* and *fluid.*] Imperfectly fluid. *Arbuthnot.*

SEM'I-FORM-ED, *a.* [*semi* and *formed.*] Half formed; imperfectly formed; as, *semi-formed* crystals. *Edwards, West Indies.*

SEM'I-HŌ'RAL, *a.* Half-hourly.

SEM'I-IN'DU-RĀ-TED, *a.* [*semi* and *indurated.*] Imperfectly indurated or hardened.

SEM'I-LA-PID'I-FI-ED, (-fide,) *a.* [*semi* and *lapidified.*] Imperfectly changed into stone. *Kirwan.*

SEM'I-LEN-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* [*semi* and *lenticular.*] Half lenticular or convex; imperfectly resembling a lens. *Kirwan.*

SEM-I-LŪ'NAR, SEM-I-LŪ'NA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *semilunaire*; L. *semi* and *luna*, moon.] Resembling in form a half moon. *Grew.*

SEM'I-MET-AL, *n.* [*semi* and *metal.*] A metal that is not malleable, as bismuth, arsenic, nickel, cobalt, zinc, antimony, manganese, tungsten, molybdenum, and uranite. [*Not now used.*] *Nicholson.*

SEM'I-ME-TAL'LIC, *a.* Pertaining to a semi-metal, or partaking of its nature and qualities. *Kirwan.*

SEM'IN-AL, *a.* [Fr., from *seminalis*, from *semen*, seed; from the root of *sow.*]

1. Pertaining to seed, or to the elements of production.

2. Contained in seed; radical; rudimental; original; as, *seminal* principles of generation; *seminal* virtue. *Glanville. Swift.*

Seminal leaf; the same as *seed-leaf.*

SEM'IN-AL, *n.* Seminal state. *Brown.*

SEM-IN-AL'I-TY, *n.* The nature of seed; or the power of being produced. *Brown.*

SEM'IN-A-RIST, *n.* [from *seminary.*] A Roman Catholic priest educated in a foreign seminary. *Sheldon.*

SEM'IN-A-RY, *n.* [Fr. *seminaire*; L. *seminarium*, from *semen*, seed; *semino*, to sow.]

1. A seed-plat; ground where seed is sown for producing plants for transplantation a nursery; as, to transplant trees from a *seminary.* *Mortimer.*

[In this sense, the word is not used in America; being superseded by NURSERY.]

2. The place or original stock whence any thing is brought.

This stratum, being the *seminary* or promptuary, furnishing matter for the formation of animal and vegetable bodies. [*Not in use.*] *Woodward.*

3. Seminal state. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

4. Source of propagation. *Harvey.*

5. A place of education; any school, academy, college, or university, in which young persons are instructed in the several branches of learning which may qualify them for their future employments. [*This is the only signification of the word in the United States, at least as far as my knowledge extends.*]

6. *Seminary priest*; a Roman Catholic priest educated in a foreign seminary; a seminarist. *B. Jonson.*

SEM'IN-A-RY, *a.* Seminal; belonging to seed. *Smith.*

SEM'IN-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *semino.*] To sow; to spread; to propagate. *Waterhouse,*

SEM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *seminatio.*]

1. The act of sowing. *Wotton.*

2. In *botany*, the natural dispersion of seeds. *Martyn.*

SEM'IN-ED, *a.* Thick covered, as with seeds. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

SEM-IN-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *semen*, seed, and *fero*, to produce.] Seed-bearing; producing seed. *Darwin.*

SEM-IN-IF'IC, SEM-IN-IF'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *semen*, seed, and *facio*, to make.] Forming or producing seed. *Brown.*

SEM-IN-IF-IC-Ā'TION, *n.* Propagation from the seed or seminal parts. *Hale.*

SEM'I-NYMPH, (-nimf,) *n.* In *entomology*, the nymph of insects which undergo a slight change only in passing to a perfect state. *Lyonnet.*

SE-MI-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Relating to the doctrine of signs or symptoms of diseases.

SE-MI-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. σημειον and λογος.] That part of medicine which treats of the signs of diseases. It is now merged in SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

SEM'I-O-PĀQUE', (-pāke',) SEM'I-O-PĀ'COUS, *a.* [L. *semi* and *opacus.*] Half transparent only. *Boyle.*

SEM'I-Ō'PAL, *n.* A variety of opal. *Jameson.*

SEM'I-OR-BIC'U-LAR, *a.* [*semi* and *orbicular.*] Having the shape of a half orb or sphere. *Martyn.*

SEM'I-OR'DI-NATE, *a.* [*semi* and *ordinate.*] In *conic sections*, a line drawn parallel to one axis, and bisected by the other, and reaching from one side of the section to the other; the half of which is properly the semi-ordinate, but is now called the *ordinate.*

SEM'I-OS'SE-OUS, *a.* [*semi* and *osseous.*] Of a bony nature, but only half as hard as bone. *Med. and Phys. Journ.*

SE-MI-OT'IC, *a.* [Gr. σημειον.] Relating to the signs or symptoms of diseases. *Brande.*

SEM'I-Ō'VATE, *a.* [*semi* and *ovate.*] Half ovate. *Lee.*

SEM'I-OX'Y-GEN-Ā-TED, *a.* Combined with oxygen only in part. *Kirwan.*

SEM'I-PĀ'GAN, *a.* Half pagan.

SEM'I-PAL'MATE, SEM'I-PAL'MĀ-TED, *a.* [*semi* and *palmate.*] In *zoology*, half palmated or webbed; denoting that the toes are connected together by a web extending along only their proximal half. *Brande.*

SEM'I-PED, *n.* [*semi* and L. *pes*, a foot.] A half foot in poetry.

SE-MIP'E-DAL, *a.* Containing a half foot.

SEM'I-PE-LĀ'GI-AN, *n.* In *ecclesiastical history*, a follower of John Cassianus, a French monk, who, in 430, modified the doctrines of Pelagius, by denying human merit, and maintaining the necessity of the Spirit's influences, while he rejected the doctrine of unconditional election, the inability of man to do good, irresistible grace, and the certain perseverance of the saints. *Murdock.*

SEM'I-PE-LĀ'GI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Semipelagians, or their tenets.

SEM'I-PE-LĀ'GI-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines or tenets of the Semi-pelagians, supra.

SEM'I-PEL-LŪ'CID, *a.* [*semi* and *pellucid.*] Half clear, or imperfectly transparent; as, a *semi-pellucid* gem. *Woodward.*

SEM'I-PEL-LU-CID'I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being imperfectly transparent.

SEM'I-PER-SPIC'U-OUS, *a.* [*semi* and *perspicuous.*] Half transparent; imperfectly clear. *Grew.*

SEM'I-PHLO-GIS'TIC-Ā-TED, *a.* [*semi* and *phlogisticated.*] Partially impregnated with phlogiston. [*Obs.*]

SEM'I-PRI-MIG'EN-OUS, *a.* [*semi* and *primigenous.*] In *geology*, of a middle nature between substances of primary and secondary formation. [*Obs.*] *Kirwan.*

SEM'I-PROOF, *n.* [*semi* and *proof.*] Half proof; evidence from the testimony of a single witness. [*Little used.*] *Bailey.*

SEM'I-PRŌ'TO-LITE, *n.* [*semi* and Gr. πρωτος, first, and λιθος, stone.] A species of fossil of a middle nature between substances of primary and those of secondary formation. [*Obs.*] *Kirwan.*

SEM'I-QUAD'RATE, SEM'I-QUAR'TILE, *n.* [L. *semi* and *quadratus*, or *quartus*, fourth.] An aspect of the planets, when distant from each other the half of a quadrant, or forty-five degrees, one sign and a half. *Hutton.*

SEM'I-QUĀ-VER, *n.* [*semi* and *quaver.*] In *music*, a note of half the duration of the quaver; the sixteenth of the semibreve.

SEM'I-QUĀ-VER, *v. t.* To sound or sing in semiquavers. *Cowper.*

SEM'I-QUIN'TILE, *n.* [L. *semi* and *quintilis.*] An aspect of the planets, when distant from each other half of the quintile, or thirty-six degrees. *Hutton.*

SEM'I-SAV'AGE, *a.* [*semi* and *savage.*] Half savage; half barbarian.

SEM'I-SAV'AGE, *n.* One who is half savage or imperfectly civilized. *J. Barlow.*

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SEM'I-SEX'TILE, *n.* [*semi* and *sextile.*] An aspect of the planets, when they are distant from each other the twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees. *Hutton.*

SEM'I-SPHER'IC, } *a.* [*semi* and *spherical.*]
SEM'I-SPHER'IC-AL, } Having the figure of a half sphere. *Kirwan.*

SEM'I-SPHE-ROID'AL, *a.* [*semi* and *spheroidal.*] Formed like a half spheroid.

SEM-I-TER'TIAN, (-shan,) *a.* [*semi* and *tertian.*] Compounded of a tertian and quotidian ague.

SEM-I-TER'TIAN, *n.* An intermittent compounded of a tertian and a quotidian. *Bailey.*

SEM-IT'IC. See SEMITIC.

SEM'I-TŌNE, *n.* [*semi* and *tone.*] In *music*, half a tone; an interval of sound, as between *mi* and *fa* in the diatonic scale, which is only half the distance of the interval between *do* or *ut* and *re*, or between *sol* and *la.* *Hutton. Busby.*

SEM-I-TON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a semitone; consisting of a semitone or of semitones.

SEM'I-TRAN'SEPT, *n.* [*semi* and *transept*; L. *trans* and *septum.*] The half of a transept or cross aisle.

SEM'I-TRANS-PĀR'EN-CY, *n.* Imperfect transparency; partial opaqueness.

SEM'I-TRANS-PĀR'ENT, *a.* [*semi* and *transparent.*] Half or imperfectly transparent.

SEM'I-VER-TIC'IL-LATE, *a.* Partially verticilate. *Smith.*

SEM-I-VIT'RE-OUS, *a.* Partially vitreous. *Bigelow.*

SEM'I-VIT-RI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [*semi* and *vitrification.*]
1. The state of being imperfectly vitrified.
2. A substance imperfectly vitrified.

SEM'I-VIT'RI-FI-ED, *a.* [See VITRIFY.] Half or imperfectly vitrified; partially converted into glass.

SEM'I-VŌ'CAL, *a.* [*semi* and *vocal.*] Pertaining to a semi-vowel; half vocal; imperfectly sounding.

SEM'I-VOW-EL, *n.* [*semi* and *vowel.*] In *grammar*, a half vowel, or an articulation which is accompanied with an imperfect sound, which may be continued at pleasure. Thus *el*, *em*, *en*, though uttered with close organs, do not wholly interrupt the sound; and they are called *semi-vowels.*

SE-MOULE', (sā-mool',) *n.* [Fr.] A name given to the large, *hard* grains retained in the bolting machine after the fine flour has been passed through it; also written SEMOLINA, from the Italian *Ure.*

SEM-PER-VI'RENT, *a.* [L. *semper*, always, and *virens*, flourishing.] Always fresh; evergreen. *Lee.*

SEM'PER-VIVE, *n.* [L. *semper*, always, and *vivus*, alive.] A plant. *Bacon.*

SEM-PI-TERN'AL, *a.* [Fr. *sempiternel*; L. *sempiternus*; *semper*, always, and *eternus*, eternal.]
1. Eternal in futurity; everlasting; endless; having beginning, but *no end.*
2. Eternal; everlasting. *Blackmore.*

SEM-PI-TERN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *sempiternitas.*] Future duration without end. *Hale.*

SEM'PRE, [It.] In *music*, throughout.

SEMP'STER,
SEMP'STRESS,
SEMP'STRESS-Y. } See SEAMSTER, SEAMSTRESS, and SEAMSTRESSY.

SEN, *adv.* This word is used by some of our common people for SINCE. It seems to be a contraction of *since*, or it is the Sw. *sen*, Dan. *seen*, slow, late.

SEN'A-RY, *a.* [L. *seni*, *senarius.*] Of six; belonging to six; containing six.

SEN'ATE, *n.* [Fr. *senat*; It. *senato*; Sp. *senado*; L. *senatus*, from *senex*, old, Ir. *sean*, W. *hen*; Ar. سن *sanna*, or سنّ *sanah*, to be advanced in years. Under the former verb is the Arabic word signifying a tooth, showing that this is only a dialectical variation of the Heb. שׁן. The primary sense is, to extend, to advance, or to wear. A senate was originally a council of elders.]
1. An assembly or council of senators; a body of the principal inhabitants of a city or state, invested with a share in the government. The *senate* of ancient Rome was one of the most illustrious bodies of men that ever bore this name. Some of the Swiss cantons have a *senate*, either legislative or executive.
2. In *the United States*, *senate* denotes the higher branch or house of a legislature. Such is the *senate* of the United States, or upper house of the congress; and in most of the States, the higher and least numerous branch of the legislature is called the *senate.* In the United States, the *senate* is an elective body.
3. In *the university of Cambridge, England*, the governing body of the university. It is divided into two houses, denominated *regents*, (*regentes*,) and *non-regents*, (*non-regentes.*) The former consists of masters of arts of less than five years' standing, and doctors of less than two, and is called the *upper house*, or *whitehood house*, from its members wearing hoods lined with white silk. All other masters and doctors who keep their names on the college books are non-regents, and compose the *lower house*, or *black-hood house*, its members wearing black silk hoods. *Cam. Cat.*
4. In *a looser sense*, any legislative or deliberative body of men; as, the eloquence of the *senate.*

SEN'ATE-HOUSE, *n.* A house in which a senate meets, or a place of public council. *Shak.*

SEN'A-TOR, *n.* A member of a senate. In Scotland, the lords of session are called *senators* of the college of justice.
2. A counselor; a judge or magistrate. *Ps. cv.*

SEN-A-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a senate; becoming a senator; as, *senatorial* robes; *senatorial* eloquence.
2. Entitled to elect a senator; as, a *senatorial* district. *United States.*

SEN-A-TŌ'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a senate; with dignity or solemnity.

SEN-A-TŌ'RI-AN. The same as SENATORIAL. [*Obs.*]

SEN'A-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office or dignity of a senator. *Carew.*

SE-NĀ'TUS CON-SUL'TUM, [L.] A decree of the senate.

SEND, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* SENT. [Sax. *sendan*; Goth. *sandyan*; D. *zenden*; G. *senden*; Sw. *sända*; Dan. *sender.*]
1. In *a general sense*, to throw, cast, or thrust; to impel or drive by force to a distance, either with the hand or with an instrument, or by other means. We *send* a ball with the hand or with a bat; a bow *sends* an arrow; a cannon *sends* a shot; a trumpet *sends* the voice much farther than the unassisted organs of speech.
2. To cause to be conveyed or transmitted; as, to *send* letters or dispatches from one country to another.
3. To cause to go or pass from place to place; as, to *send* a messenger from London to Madrid.
4. To commission, authorize, or direct to go and act.

I have not *sent* these prophets, yet they ran. — Jer. xxiii.

5. To cause to come or fall; to bestow.

He *sendeth* rain on the just and on the unjust. — Matt. v.

6. To cause to come or fall; to inflict.

The Lord shall *send* upon thee cursing, vexation, and rebuke. — Deut. xxviii.

If I *send* pestilence among my people. — 2 Chron. vii.

7. To propagate; to diffuse.

Cherubic songs by night from neighboring hills
Aerial music *send.* *Milton.*

To send away; to dismiss; to cause to depart.
To send forth or *out*; to produce; to put or bring forth; as, a tree *sends forth* branches.
2. To emit; as, flowers *send forth* their fragrance. *James* iii.

SEND, *v. i.* To dispatch an agent or messenger for some purpose.

See ye how this son of a murderer hath *sent* to take away my head? — 2 Kings vi.

So we say, we *sent* to invite guests; we *sent* to inquire into the facts.
2. Among *seamen*, to pitch; as, the ship *sends* forward so violently as to endanger her masts. *Totten.*

To send for; to request or require by message to come or be brought; as, to *send for* a physician; to *send for* a coach. But these expressions are elliptical.

SEND'AL, *n.* [Sp. *cendal.*] A light, thin stuff of silk or thread. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

SEND'ER, *n.* One that sends. *Shak.*

SEN'E-GA, } *n.* A plant called RATTLESNAKE-ROOT,
SEN'E-KA, } the Polygala senega.

SEN'E-GAL. See GUM-SENEGAL.

SEN'E-GIN, *n.* The bitter, acrid principle of polygala senega. It is now known to be an acid, and has been called POLYGALIC ACID.

SE-NES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *senesco*, from *senex*, old. See SENATE.] The state of growing old; decay by time. *Woodward.*

SEN'ES-CHAL, (sen'e-shal,) *n.* [Fr. *sénéchal*; It. *siniscalco*; Sp. *senescal*; G. *seneschall.* The origin and signification of the first part of the word are not ascertained. The latter part is the Teutonic *schalk* or *scealc*, a servant, as in *marshal.*] A steward; an officer in the houses of princes and dignitaries, who has the superintendence of feasts and domestic ceremonies. In some instances, the seneschal is an officer who has the dispensing of justice; as, the high *seneschal* of England. *Encyc.*

SEN'GREEN, *n.* A plant, the houseleek, of the genus Sempervivum. *Fam. of Plants.*

SĒ'NILE, *a.* [L. *senilis.*] Pertaining to old age; proceeding from age. *Boyle.*

SE-NIL'I-TY, *n.* Old age. [*Not much used.*] *Boswell.*

SĒN'IOR, (seen'yur,) *a.* [L. *senior*, comp. of *senex*, old. See SENATE.]
1. Elder or older; but as *an adjective*, it usually signifies older in office; as, the *senior* pastor of a church, where there are colleagues; a *senior* counselor. In such use, *senior* has no reference to age, for a *senior* counselor may be, and often is, the younger man.
2. Noting the fourth year of the collegiate course in the American colleges, or the third year in theological seminaries.

SĒN'IOR, (seen'yur,) *n.* A person who is older than another; one more advanced in life.
2. One that is older in office, or one whose first entrance upon an office was anterior to that of another. Thus a senator or counselor of sixty years of age often has a *senior* who is not fifty years of age.
3. An aged person; one of the oldest inhabitants.

A *senior* of the place replies. *Dryden.*

4. One in the fourth year of his collegiate course at an American college; originally called *senior sophister.* [See SOPHISTER.] Also, one in the third year of his course at a theological seminary.

SĒN-IOR'I-TY, (sēn-yor'e-te,) *n.* Eldership; superior age; priority of birth. He is the elder brother, and entitled to the place by *seniority.*
2. Priority in office; as, *the seniority* of a pastor or counselor.

SĒN'IOR-Y, *n.* The same as SENIORITY. *Shak.*

SEN'NA, *n.* [Pers. and Ar. سنا *sana.* Qu. from Ch. and Syr. סנא, to strain, purge, purify. The common pronunciation, *seena*, is incorrect.] The leaves of various species of Cassia, the best of which are natives of the East; used as a cathartic.

SEN'NIGHT, (sen'nit,) *n.* [Contracted from *sevennight*, as *fortnight* from *fourteennight.*] The space of seven nights and days; a week. The court will be held this day *sennight*, that is, a week from this day; or the court will be held next Tuesday *sennight*, a week from next Tuesday.

SEN'NIT, *n.* A flat, braided cord, formed by plaiting rope-yarns together. *Totten.*

SE-NOC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *seni*, six, and *oculus*, the eye.] Having six eyes.

Most animals are binocular, spiders octonocular, and some *senocular.* *Derham.*

SENS'ATE, } *a.* [See SENSE.] Perceived by the
SENS'A-TED, } senses. *Hooke.*

SEN-SĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; It. *sensazione*; Sp. *sensacion*; from L. *sensus*, *sentio*, to perceive. See SENSE.]
1. In *mental philosophy*, an impression made upon the mind through the medium of the senses. It differs from perception, which is the *knowledge* of external objects consequent on sensation.
2. Feeling awakened by external objects, or by *some change in the internal state of the body*; as, a *sensation* of heaviness, &c.
3. Feeling awakened by immaterial objects; as, *sensations* of awe in the divine presence.
4. A state of excited interest or feeling; as, "the *sensation* caused by the appearance of that work is still remembered by many." *Brougham.*

SENSE, (sens,) *n.* [Fr. *sens*; It. *senso*; Sp. *sentido*; from L. *sensus*, from *sentio*, to feel or perceive; W. *synnaw*, id.; *syn*, sense, feeling, perception; G. *sinn*, sense, mind, intention; D. *zin*; Sw. *sinne*; Dan. *sind*, *sands.*]
1. The faculty by which animals perceive external objects by means of impressions made on certain organs of the body. *Encyc.*
Sense is a branch of perception. The five *senses* of animals are, 1, *special*, as smell, sight, hearing, tasting; 2, *common*, as feeling.
2. Sensation; perception by the senses. *Bacon.*
3. Perception by the intellect; apprehension; discernment.

This Basilius, having the quick *sense* of a lover. *Sidney.*

4. Sensibility; quickness or acuteness of perception. *Shak.*
5. Understanding; soundness of faculties; strength of natural reason.

Oppressed nature sleeps;
This rest might yet have balmed thy broken *senses.* *Shak.*

6. Reason; reasonable or rational meaning.

He raves; his words are loose
As heaps of sand, and scattering wide from *sense.* *Dryden.*

7. Opinion; notion; judgment.

I speak my private but impartial *sense*
With freedom. *Roscommon.*

8. Consciousness; conviction; as, a due *sense* of our weakness or sinfulness.
9. Moral perception.

Some are so hardened in wickedness, as to have no *sense* of the most friendly offices. *L'Estrange.*

10. Meaning; import; signification; as, the true *sense* of words or phrases. In interpretation, we are to examine whether words are to be understood in a literal or figurative *sense.* So we speak of a legal *sense*, a grammatical *sense*, an historical *sense*, &c.
Common sense; that power of the mind which, by

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a kind of instinct, or a short process of reasoning, perceives truth, the relation of things, cause and effect, &c., and hence enables the possessor to discern what is right, useful, expedient, or proper, and adopt the best means to accomplish his purpose. This power seems to be the gift of nature, improved by experience and observation.

Moral sense; a determination of the mind to be pleased with the contemplation of those affections, actions, or characters of rational agents, which are called good or virtuous. *Encyc.*

SENS'ED, (senst,) *pp.* Perceived by the senses. [*Not in use.*] *Glanville.*

SENSE'FUL, *a.* Reasonable; judicious. [*Not in use.*] *Norris.*

SENSE'LESS, *a.* Wanting the faculty of perception. The body, when dead, is *senseless*; but a limb or other part of the body may be *senseless*, when the rest of the body enjoys its usual sensibility.

2. Unfeeling; wanting sympathy.

> The *senseless* grave feels not your pious sorrows. *Rowe.*

3. Unreasonable; foolish; stupid.

> They would repent this their *senseless* perverseness, when it would be too late. *Clarendon.*

4. Unreasonable; stupid; acting without sense or judgment.

> They were a *senseless*, stupid race. *Swift.*

5. Contrary to reason or sound judgment; as, to destroy by a *senseless* fondness the happiness of children.

6. Wanting knowledge; unconscious; with *of*; as, libertines *senseless of* any charm in love. *Southern.*

7. Wanting sensibility or quick perception. *Peacham.*

SENSE'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a senseless manner; stupidly; unreasonably; as, a man *senselessly* arrogant. *Locke.*

SENSE'LESS-NESS, *n.* Unreasonableness; folly; stupidity; absurdity. *Grew.*

SENS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *sensibilité*; from *sensible.*]

1. Susceptibility of impressions upon the organs of sense; the capacity of feeling or perceiving the impressions of external objects; *applied to animal bodies*; as when we say a frozen limb has lost its *sensibility.*

2. Acuteness of sensation; *applied to the body.*

3. Capacity or acuteness of perception; that quality which renders us susceptible of impressions; delicacy of feeling; as, *sensibility* to pleasure or pain; *sensibility* to shame or praise; exquisite *sensibility.*

4. Actual feeling.

> This adds greatly to my *sensibility.* *Burke.*

[This word is often used in this manner for SENSATION.]

5. It is sometimes used in the plural.

> His *sensibilities* seem rather to have been those of patriotism, than of wounded pride. *Marshall.*
> *Sensibilities* unfriendly to happiness may be acquired. *Encyc.*

6. Nice perception, so to speak, of a balance; that quality of a balance which renders it movable with the smallest weight, or the quality or state of any instrument that renders it easily affected; as, the *sensibility* of a balance or of a thermometer. *Lavoisier.*

SENS'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr. and Sp. *id.*; It. *sensibile.*]

1. Having the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects; capable of perceiving by the instrumentality of the proper organs. We say, the body or the flesh is *sensible*, when it feels the impulse of an external body. It may be more or less *sensible.* *Darwin.*

2. Perceptible by the senses. The light of the moon furnishes no *sensible* heat.

> Air is *sensible* to the touch by its motion. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Perceptible or perceived by the mind.

> The disgrace was more *sensible* than the pain. *Temple.*

4. Perceiving or having perception, either by the mind or the senses.

> A man cannot think at any time, waking or sleeping, without being *sensible* of it. *Locke.*

5. Having moral perception; capable of being affected by moral good or evil.

> If thou wert *sensible* of courtesy,
> I should not make so great a show of zeal. *Shak.*

6. Having acute intellectual feeling; being easily or strongly affected; as, to be *sensible* of wrong. *Dryden.*

7. Perceiving so clearly as to be convinced; satisfied; persuaded *Boswell.*

> They are now *sensible* it would have been better to comply, than to refuse. *Addison.*

8. Intelligent; discerning; as, a *sensible* man.

9. Movable by a very small weight or impulse; as, a *sensible* balance is necessary to ascertain exact weight. *Lavoisier.*

10. Affected by a slight degree of heat or cold; as, a *sensible* thermometer. *Thomson.*

11. Containing good sense or sound reason.

> He addressed Claudius in the following *sensible* and noble speech. *Henry.*

Sensible note; in *music*, that which constitutes a third major above the dominant, and a semitone beneath the tonic. *Encyc.*

SENS'I-BLE, *n.* Sensation; also, whatever may be perceived. [*Little used.*]

SENS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Possibility of being perceived by the senses; as, the *sensibleness* of odor or sound.

2. Actual perception by the mind or body; as, the *sensibleness* of an impression on the organs. [But qu.]

3. Sensibility; quickness or acuteness of perception; as, the *sensibleness* of the eye. *Sharp.*

4. Susceptibility; capacity of being strongly affected, or actual feeling; consciousness; as, the *sensibleness* of the soul and sorrow for sin. *Hammond.*

5. Intelligence; reasonableness; good sense.

6. Susceptibility of slight impressions. [See SENSIBLE, No. 9, 10.]

SENS'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to be perceived by the senses; perceptibly to the senses; as, pain *sensibly* increased; motion *sensibly* accelerated.

2. With perception, either of mind or body. He feels his loss very *sensibly.*

3. Externally; by affecting the senses. *Hooker.*

4. With quick intellectual perception.

5. With intelligence or good sense; judiciously. The man converses very *sensibly* on all common topics.

SENS-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing sense. *Kirby.*

SENS-IF'IC, *a.* [L. *sensus* and *facio.*] Producing sensation. *Good.*

SENS'I-TIVE, *a.* [It. and Sp. *sensitivo*; Fr. *sensitif*; L. *sensitivus*, from *sensus*, *sentio.*]

1. Having sense or feeling, or having the capacity of perceiving impressions from external objects; as, *sensitive* soul; *sensitive* appetite; *sensitive* faculty. *Ray. Dryden.*

2. Having quick and acute sensibility, either to the action of external objects, or to impressions upon the mind and feelings.

3. That affects the senses; as, *sensitive* objects. *Hammond.*

4. Pertaining to the senses, or to sensation; depending on sensation; as, *sensitive* motions; *sensitive* muscular motions excited by irritation. *Darwin.*

SENS'I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a sensitive manner. *Hammond.*

SENS'I-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of having quick and acute sensibility, either to the action of external objects, or to impressions upon the mind and feelings.

SENS'I-TIVE-PLANT, *n.* A plant of the genus Mimosa, so called because its leaves and footstalks shrink, contract and fall, on being slightly touched. *Brande.*

SENS-O'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the sensory or sensorium; as, *sensorial* faculties; *sensorial* motions or powers. *Darwin.*

SENS-O'RI-UM, } *n.* [from L. *sensus*, *sentio.*]
SENS'O-RY, }

1. The seat of sense and perception, commonly supposed to be seated in some part of the contents of the cranium.

2. Organ of sense; as, double *sensories*, two eyes, two ears, &c. *Bentley.*

SENS'U-AL, *a.* [It. *sensuale*; Sp. *sensual*; Fr. *sensuel*; from L. *sensus.*]

1. Pertaining to the senses, as distinct from the mind or soul.

> Far as creation's ample range extends,
> The scale of *sensual*, mental powers ascends. *Pope.*

2. Consisting in sense, or depending on it; as, *sensual* appetites, hunger, lust, &c.

3. Affecting the senses, or derived from them; as, *sensual* pleasure or gratification. Hence,

4. In *theology*, carnal; pertaining to the flesh or body, in opposition to the spirit; not spiritual or holy; evil. *James* iii. *Jude* 19.

5. Devoted to the gratification of sense; given to the indulgence of the appetites; lewd; luxurious.

> No small part of virtue consists in abstaining from that in which *sensual* men place their felicity. *Atterbury.*

SENS'U-AL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine that all our ideas, or the operations of the understanding, not only originate in *sensation*, but are *transformed sensations*, copies, or *relics* of sensations. *Condillac.*

2. A state of subjection to sensual feelings and appetite.

SENS'U-AL-IST, *n.* A person given to the indulgence of the appetites or senses; one who places his chief happiness in carnal pleasures. *South.*

SENS-U-AL'I-TY, } *n.* [It. *sensualità*; Sp. *sensualidad*; Fr. *sensualité.*]
SENS'U-AL-NESS, }

Devotedness to the gratification of the bodily appetites; free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasures.

> Those pampered animals
> That rage in savage *sensuality.* *Shak.*
> They avoid dress lest they should have affections tainted by any *sensuality.* *Addison.*

SENS-U-AL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of sensualizing; the state of being sensualized.

SENS'U-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To make sensual; to subject to the love of sensual pleasure; to debase by carnal gratifications; as, *sensualized* by pleasure. *Pope.*

> By the neglect of prayer, the thoughts are *sensualized.* *T. H. Skinner.*

SENS'U-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made sensual.

SENS'U-AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Subjecting to the love of sensual pleasure.

SENS'U-AL-LY, *adv.* In a sensual manner.

SENS'U-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to sense; feeling; connected with sensible objects; as, poetry is more simple, *sensuous*, and passionate. *Milton.*

SENT, *pret.* and *pp.* of SEND.

SEN'TENCE, *n.* [Fr.; It. *sentenza*; Sp. *sentencia*; from L. *sententia*, from *sentio*, to think.]

1. In *law*, a judgment pronounced by a court or judge upon a criminal; a judicial decision publicly and officially declared in a criminal prosecution. In *technical language*, sentence is used only for the declaration of judgment against one convicted of a crime. In civil cases, the decision of a court is called a JUDGMENT. In criminal cases, *sentence* is a judgment pronounced; doom.

2. In *language not technical*, a determination or decision given, particularly a decision that condemns, or an unfavorable determination.

> Let him set out some of Luther's works, that by them we may pass *sentence* upon his doctrines. *Atterbury.*

3. An opinion; judgment concerning a controverted point. *Acts* xv.

4. A maxim; an axiom; a short saying containing moral instruction. *Broome.*

5. Vindication of one's innocence. *Ps.* xvii.

6. In *grammar*, a period; a number of words containing complete sense or a sentiment, and followed by a full pause. Sentences are simple or compound. A simple sentence consists of one subject and one finite verb; as, "the Lord reigns." A compound sentence contains two or more subjects and finite verbs, as in this verse:

> He fills, he bounds, connects, and equals all. *Pope.*

A dark sentence; a saying not easily explained. *Dan.* viii.

SEN'TENCE, *v. t.* To pass or pronounce the judgment of a court on; to doom; as, to *sentence* a convict to death, to transportation, or to imprisonment.

2. To condemn; to doom to punishment.

> Nature herself is *sentenced* in your doom. *Dryden.*

SEN'TENC-ED, (sen'tenst,) *pp.* Doomed; condemned.

SEN'TEN-CER, *n.* One who pronounces a sentence. *Southey.*

SEN'TEN-CING, *ppr.* Pronouncing the judgment of a court on.

SEN-TEN'TIAL, *a.* Comprising sentences. *Newcome.*

2. Pertaining to a sentence or full period; as, a *sentential* pause. *Sheridan.*

SEN-TEN'TIA-RY, *n.* *Formerly*, one who read lectures, or commented on the sentences of Peter Lorribard, Archbishop of Paris, a school divine. *Henry, Brit.*

SEN-TEN'TIOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [Fr. *sententieux*; It. *sentenzioso.*]

1. Abounding with sentences, axioms, and maxims; short and energetic; as, a *sententious* style or discourse; *sententious* truth. *Waller.*

> How he apes his sire,
> Ambitiously *sententious!* *Addison.*

2. Comprising sentences; as, *sententious* marks. *Grew.*

[This should be SENTENTIAL.]

SEN-TEN'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* In short, expressive periods; with striking brevity.

> Nausicaa delivers her judgment *sententiously*, to give it more weight. *Broome.*

SEN-TEN'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Pithiness of sentences; brevity with strength.

> The Medea I esteem for its gravity and *sententiousness.* *Dryden.*

SEN'TER-Y and SEN'TRY are corrupted from SENTINEL.

SEN'TIENT, (sen'shent,) *a.* [L. *sentiens*, *sentio.*] That perceives; having the faculty of perception. Man is a *sentient* being; he possesses a *sentient* principle.

SEN'TIENT, (sen'shent,) *a.* A being or person that has the faculty of perception.

2. He that perceives. *Glanville.*

SEN'TIENT-LY, *adv.* In a sentient or perceptive manner.

SEN'TI-MENT, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *sentimento*; Sp. *sentimiento*; from L. *sentio*, to feel, perceive, or think.]

1. *Properly*, a thought prompted by passion or feeling. *Kames.*

2. In *a popular sense*, thought; opinion; notion; judgment; the decision of the mind formed by deliberation or reasoning. Thus, in deliberative bodies, every man has the privilege of delivering his *sentiments* upon questions, motions, and bills.

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3. The sense, thought, or opinion, contained in words, but considered as distinct from them. We may like the *sentiment*, when we dislike the language.

4. Sensibility; feeling. *Sheridan.*

SEN-TI-MENT'AL, *a.* Abounding with sentiment, or just opinions or reflections; as, a *sentimental* discourse.

2. Expressing quick intellectual feeling.

3. Affecting sensibility; *in a contemptuous sense.* *Sheridan.*

SEN-TI-MENT'AL-ISM, *n.* Sentimentality; affectation of exquisite feeling or sensibility. *Withington.*

SEN-TI-MENT'AL-IST, *n.* One that affects sentiment, fine feeling, or exquisite sensibility.

SEN-TI-MENT-AL'I-TY, *n.* Affectation of fine feeling or exquisite sensibility. *Warton.*

SEN-TI-MENT'AL-IZE, *v. i.* To affect exquisite sensibility.

SEN-TI-MENT'AL-LY, *adv.* With intellectual feeling or sensibility.

SEN'TI-NEL, *n.* [Fr. *sentinelle*; It. and Port. *sentinella*; Sp. *centinela*; from L. *sentio*, to perceive.]

In *military affairs*, a soldier set to watch or guard an army, camp, or other place, from surprise, to observe the approach of danger and give notice of it. In *popular use*, the word is contracted into SENTRY.

SEN'TI-NEL-ED, *a.* Furnished with a sentinel.

SEN'TRY, *n.* [See SENTINEL.]

1. A sentinel; a soldier placed on guard.

2. Guard; watch; the duty of a sentinel.

O'er my slumbers *sentry* keep. *Brown.*

SEN'TRY-BOX, *n.* A box to cover a sentinel at his post, and shelter him from the weather.

SEN'ZA, [It.; Fr. *sans.*] Without.

SEP'AL, *n.* [from L. *sepio.*]

In *botany*, a distinct part of that sort of *calyx* which is called a PERIANTH. When a perianth consists of but one part, it is said to be *monosepalous*, when of two or more parts, it is said to be *di, tri, tetra, pentasepalous*, etc. When of a variable and indefinite number of parts, it is said to be *polysepalous.*

SEP'A-LOID, *a.* Like a sepal, or distinct part of a perianth.

SEP-A-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *separable.*] The quality of being separable, or of admitting separation or disunion.

Separability is the greatest argument of real distinction. *Glanville.*

SEP'A-RA-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *separabilis.* See SEPARATE.]

That may be separated, disjoined, disunited, or rent; as, the *separable* parts of plants; *qualities not separable* from the substance in which they exist.

SEP'A-RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being capable of separation or disunion.

Trials permit me not to doubt of the *separableness* of a yellow tincture from gold. *Boyle.*

SEP'A-RA-BLY, *adv.* In a separable manner.

SEP'A-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *separo*; Fr. *separer*; It. *separare*; Sp. *separar*; Russ. *razberayu.* The Latin word is compounded of *se*, a prefix, and *paro*, evidently coinciding with the oriental ברר or ברא, the sense of which is, to *throw* or drive off. Class Br, No. 7, 8, 9, 10. See PARE and PARRY.]

1. To disunite; to divide; to sever; to part, in almost any manner, either things naturally or casually joined. The parts of a solid substance may be *separated* by breaking, cutting, or splitting, or by fusion, decomposition, or natural dissolution. A compound body may be *separated* into its constituent parts. Friends may be *separated* by necessity, and must be *separated* by death. The prism *separates* the several kinds of colored rays. A riddle *separates* the chaff from the grain.

2. To set apart from a number for a particular service.

Separate me Barnabas and Saul. — Acts xiii.

3. To disconnect; as, to *separate* man and wife by divorce.

4. To make a space between. The Atlantic *separates* Europe from America. A narrow strait *separates* Europe from Africa. *To separate's one's self*; to withdraw; to depart.

Separate thyself, I pray thee, from me. — Gen. xlii.

SEP'A-RATE, *v. i.* To part; to be disunited; to be disconnected; to withdraw from each other. The parties *separated*, and each retired.

2. To cleave; to open; as, the parts of a substance *separate* by drying or freezing.

SEP'A-RATE, *a.* [L. *separatus.*]

1. Divided from the rest; being parted from another; disjointed; disconnected; *used of things that have been united or connected. Gen.* xlix. 2 *Cor.* vi.

2. Unconnected; not united; distinct; *used of things that have not been connected.*

Christ was holy, harmless, undefiled, and *separate* from sinners. — Heb. vii.

3. Disunited from the body; as, a *separate* spirit; the *separate* state of souls. *Locke.*

SEP'A-RA-TED, *pp.* Divided; parted; disunited; disconnected.

SEP'A-RATE-LY, *adv.* In a separate or unconnected state; apart; distinctly; singly. The opinions of the council were *separately* taken.

SEP'A-RATE-NESS, *n.* The state of being separate.

SEP-A-RAT'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to separation in religion. *Dwight.*

SEP'A-RA-TING, *ppr.* Dividing; disjoining; putting or driving asunder; disconnecting; decomposing.

SEP-A-RA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *separatio*; It. *separazione*; Sp. *separacion.*]

1. The act of separating, severing, or disconnecting; disjunction; as, the *separation* of the soul from the body.

2. The state of being separate; disunion; disconnection.

All the days of his *separation* he is holy to the Lord. — Num. vi.

3. The operation of disuniting or decomposing substances; chemical analysis. *Bacon.*

4. Divorce; disunion of married persons. *Shak.*

SEP'A-RA-TISM, *n.* The act of separating; disposition to withdraw from a church, or practice of withdrawing.

SEP'A-RA-TIST, *n.* [Fr. *séparatiste.*]

One that withdraws from a church, or rather from an established church, to which he has belonged; a dissenter; a seceder; a schismatic; a sectary. *Bacon.*

SEP'A-RA-TOR, *n.* One that divides or disjoins; a divider.

SEP'A-RA-TO-RY, *a.* That separates; as, *separatory* ducts. [*Little used.*] *Cheyne.*

SEP'A-RA-TO-RY, *n.* A chemical vessel for separating liquors; and a surgical instrument for separating the pericranium from the cranium. *Parr.*

SE-PAWN', } *n.* A species of food consisting of meal
SE PŌN', } of maize boiled in water. It is in New York and Pennsylvania what hasty-pudding is in New England.

SEP'E-LI-BLE, *a.* [L. *sepelio.*] That may be buried.

SE'PI-A, *n.* [Gr. σηπια and σιπυη, a bag.]

1. This term comprehends several genera of cephalopodous mollusca; as the Octopus, Loligo, etc. This term is also the name of an individual genus of this group. Most of these animals have an internal sac containing a natural ink, that is, a carbonaceous matter suspended in water by the intervention of gelatine. This they emit, when pursued by enemies, by which the water is so discolored, that they are often enabled to effect their escape. These animals are called CUTTLE-FISH, though they are not true fishes.

2. A pigment prepared from the ink of the sepia or cuttle-fish. *Ure.*

SEP'I-MENT, *n.* [L. *sepimentum*, from *sepio*, to inclose.]

A hedge; a fence; something that separates or defends.

SE-PŌSE', (se-pōze',) *v. t.* [L. *sepono, sepositus.*]

To set apart. [*Not in use.*] *Dorne.*

SEP-O-SI'TION, (-zish'un,) *n.* The act of setting apart; segregation. [*Not in use.*] *Taylor.*

SE'POY, *n.* [Pers. *sipahi*; Hindoo, *sepahai.*] A native of India, employed as a soldier in the service of European powers.

SEP'PI-A. See SEPIA.

SEPS, *n.* [L., from Gr. σηπω. *Cuvier.*]

The name of a genus of scincoid saurian reptiles, sometimes called SERPENT-LIZARDS. They are found in the East Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, and on the coasts of the Mediterranean. These animals have elongated bodies, short and indistinct feet, nonextensile tongues; and scales covering their bodies like tiles.

SEPT, *n.* [Qu. *sapia*, in the L. *prosapia*; or Heb. שבט. See Class Sb, No. 23.]

A clan, race, or family, proceeding from a common progenitor; used of the races or families in Ireland. *Spenser. Davies.*

SEP'TA, *n. pl.* of SEPTUM, which see.

SEPT-AN''GU-LAR, (-ang'gu-lar,) *a.* [L. *septem*, seven, and *angulus*, angle.]

Having seven angles.

SEP-TA'RI-UM, *n.*; *pl.* SEPTARIA. [L. *septa*, partitions.]

A name given to flattened imbedded nodules of clay or marl; also, to similar nodules intersected by seams. *Dana.*

SEP-TEM'BER, *n.* [L., from *septem*, seven; Fr. *Septembre*; It. *Settembre*; Sp. *Septiembre.*]

The seventh month from March, which was formerly the first month of the year. September is now the ninth month of the year.

SEP-TEM'BRIST, *n.* A name given to the agents in the massacre in Paris, September 2, 1792; hence, a term proverbial throughout Europe for one who is bloodthirsty and malignant. *Brande.*

SEP-TEM'PAR-TITE, *a.* Divided nearly to the base into seven parts.

SEP'TEN-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *septénaire*; It. *settenario*; Sp. *septenario*; L. *septenarius*, from *septem*, seven.]

Consisting of seven; as, a *septenary* number. *Watts.*

SEP'TEN-A-RY, *n.* The number seven. *Burnet.*

SEP-TEN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *septennis*; *septem*, seven, and *annus*, year.]

1. Lasting or continuing seven years; as, *septennial* parliaments.

2. Happening or returning once in every seven years; as, *septennial* elections in England.

SEP-TEN'NI-AL-LY, *adv.* Once in seven years.

SEP-TEN'TRI-ON, *n.* [Fr., from L. *septentrio.*]

The north or northern regions. *Shak.*

SEP-TEN'TRI-ON, } *a.* [L. *septentrionalis.*]
SEP-TEN'TRI-ON-AL, }

Northern; pertaining to the north.

From cold *septentrion* blasts. *Milton.*

SEP-TEN-TRI-ON-AL'I-TY, *n.* Northerliness. [*A bad word.*]

SEP-TEN'TRI-ON-AL-LY, *adv.* Northerly; toward the north. [*A bad word.*] *Brown.*

SEP-TEN'TRI-ON-ĀTE, *v. i.* To tend northerly. *Brown.*

[This word *septentrion* and its derivatives are hardly anglicized; they are harsh, unnecessary, and little used, and may well be suffered to pass into disuse.]

SEPT'-FOIL, *n.* [L. *septem* and *folium*; seven-leafed.]

A plant, the Tormentilla or Tormentil.

SEP'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. σηπτικος, from σηπω, to pu-
SEP'TIC-AL, } trefy.]

Having power to promote putrefaction. Many experiments were made by Sir John Pringle to ascertain the *septic* and *antiseptic* virtues of natural bodies. *Encyc. Brande.*

SEP'TIC, *n.* A substance that promotes the putrefaction of bodies. *Encyc.*

SEP-TI-CI'DAL, *a.* [L. *septum*, a partition, and *cædo*, to cut or divide.]

A *septicidal dehiscence of a pericarp*, is that which takes place between the laminæ of the dissepiment. *Lindley.*

SEP-TIC'I-TY, (sep-tis'e-te,) *n.* Tendency to putrefaction. *Fourcroy.*

SEP-TI-FĀ'RI-OUS, *a.* Having seven different ways.

SEP-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *septum* and *fero.*]

Bearing septa. [See SEPTUM.]

SEP-TIF'LU-OUS, *a.* Flowing in seven streams.

SEP-TI-FŌ'LI-OUS, *a.* Having seven leaves.

SEP'TI-FORM, *a.* Having seven forms.

SEP-TIF'RA-GAL, *a.* [L. *septum*, a partition, and *frango*, to break.]

A *septifragal dehiscence of a pericarp*, occurs when the dissepiments adhere to the axis, and separate from the valves.

SEP-TI-LAT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *septem*, seven, and *latus*, side.]

Having seven sides; as, a *septilateral* figure. *Brown.*

SEP-TIL'LION, (sep-til'yun,) *n.* According to *the English notation*, the product of a million involved to the seventh power, or a unit with forty-two ciphers annexed; according to *the French notation*, a unit with twenty-four ciphers annexed.

SEP-TIN'SU-LAR, *a.* [L. *septem*, seven, and *insula*, isle.]

Consisting of seven isles; as, the *septinsular* republic of the Ionian Isles. *Qu. Rev.*

SEP'TON, *n.* [Gr. σηπω, to putrefy.]

That which promotes putrefaction.

SEP-TU-AG'EN-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *septuagénaire*; L. *septuagenarius*, from *septuaginta*, seventy.]

Consisting of seventy. *Brown.*

SEP-TU-A-GEN-Ā'RI-AN, } *n.* A person seventy
SEP-TU-AG'EN-A-RY, } years of age.

SEP-TU-A-GES'I-MA, *n.* [L. *septuagesimus*, seventieth.]

The third Sunday before Lent, or before Quadragesima Sunday, supposed to be so called because it is about seventy days before Easter. *P. Cyc.*

SEP-TU-A-GES'I-MAL, *a.* [Supra.] Consisting of seventy.

Our abridged and *septuagesimal* age. *Brown.*

SEP'TU-A-GINT, *n.* [L. *septuaginta*, seventy; *septem*, seven, and some word signifying ten.]

A Greek version of the Old Testament, so called because it was said to be the work of *seventy*, or rather of seventy-two, interpreters. This translation from the Hebrew is reported to have been made in the reign and by the order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, about two hundred and seventy or two hundred and eighty years before the birth of Christ. But this is very doubtful. From internal evidence it is clear that it was not all the work of one man, nor of one company of men; for the translators of different books were of very different degrees of competency, and were governed by very different rules of interpretation. It was probably not all the work of one age. *Murdock.*

SEP'TU-A-GINT, *a.* Pertaining to the Septuagint; contained in the Greek copy of the Old Testament.

The *Septuagint* chronology makes fifteen hundred years more from the creation to Abraham, than the present Hebrew copies of the Bible. *Encyc.*

SEP'TU-A-RY, *n.* [L. *septem*, seven.]

Something composed of seven; a week. [*Little used.*] *Little Ash. Cole.*

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SEP'TUM, *n.*; *pl.* SEPTA. In *botany*, a partition that separates the cells of the fruit.

2. In *anatomy*, a partition which separates two cavities.

SEP'TU-PLE, *a.* [Low L. *septuplex*; *septem*, seven, and *plico*, to fold.]

Sevenfold; seven times as much.

SEP'UL-CHER, } *n.* [Fr. *sepulchre*; Sp. and Port. SEP'UL-CHRE, } *sepulcro*; It. *sepolcro*; from L. *sepulchrum*, from *sepelio*, to bury, which seems to be formed with a prefix on the Goth. *filhan*, to bury.]

A grave; a tomb; the place in which the dead body of a human being is interred, or a place destined for that purpose. Among the Jews, *sepulchers* were often excavations in rocks. *Is.* xxii. *Matt.* xxvii.

SEP'UL-CHER, } *v. t.* To bury; to inter; to entomb; SEP'UL-CHRE, } as, obscurely *sepulchered*. *Prior.*

SEP'UL-CHER-ED, } *pp.* or *a.* Deposited in a sepul- SEP'UL-CHRED, } cher.

SE-PUL'CHRAL, *a.* [L. *sepulchralis*, from *sepulchrum*.]

Pertaining to burial, to the grave, or to monuments erected to the memory of the dead; as, a *sepulchral* stone; a *sepulchral* statue; a *sepulchral* inscription. *Milton.*

SEP'UL-TURE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *sepultura*, from *sepelio*.]

Burial; interment; the act of depositing the dead body of a human being in the grave.

Where we may royal *sepulture* prepare. *Dryden.*

SE-QUA'CIOUS, (se-kwā'shus,) *a.* [L. *sequax*, from *sequor*, to follow. See SEEK.]

1. Following; attendant.

Trees uprooted left their place,
Sequacious of the lyre. *Dryden.*
The loud, *sequacious* herd. *Thomson.*

2. Ductile; pliant.

The forge was easy, and the matter ductile and *sequacious*. *Ray.*

[*Little used.*]

SE-QUA'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* State of being sequacious; disposition to follow. *Taylor.*

SE-QUAC'I-TY, (se-kwas'e-te,) *n.* [Supra.] A following, or disposition to follow.

2. Ductility; pliableness. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

SE'QUEL, (sē'kwel,) *n.* [Fr. *séquelle*; L. It. and Sp. *sequela*; from L. *sequor*, to follow.]

1. That which follows; a succeeding part; as, the *sequel* of a man's adventures or history.

2. Consequence; event. Let the sun or moon cease, fail, or swerve, and the *sequel* would be ruin. *Hooker.*

3. Consequence inferred; consequentialness. [*Little used.*] *Whitgifte.*

SE'QUENCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *sequens*, *sequor*; It. *seguenza*.]

1. A following, or that which follows; a consequent. *Brown.*

2. Order of succession.

How art thou a king
But by fair *sequence* and succession? *Shak.*

3. Series; arrangement; method. *Bacon.*

4. In *music*, a regular alternate succession of similar chords. *Busby.*

5. In *the Roman Catholic church*, a hymn introduced in the mass on certain festival days, and recited or sung immediately before the gospel, and after the gradual or introit, whence the name. *Bp. Fitzpatrick.*

SE'QUENT, *a.* [Supra.] Following; succeeding.

2. Consequential. [*Little used.*] [*Shak.*

SE'QUENT, *n.* A follower. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SE-QUEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* In succession.

SE-QUES'TER, *v. t.* [Fr. *séquestrer*; It. *sequestrare*; Sp. *sequestrar*; Low L. *sequestro*, to sever or separate, to put into the hands of an indifferent person, as a deposit; *sequester*, belonging to mediation or umpirage, and as a noun, an umpire, referee, mediator. This word is probably a compound of *se* and the root of *quæstus*, *quæsitus*, sought. See QUESTION.]

1. To separate from the owner for a time; to seize or take possession of some property which belongs to another, and hold it till the profits have paid the demand for which it is taken.

Formerly, the goods of a defendant in chancery were, in the last resort, *sequestered* and detained to enforce the decrees of the court. And now the profits of a benefice are *sequestered* to pay the debts of ecclesiastics. *Blackstone.*

2. To take from parties in controversy and put into the possession of an indifferent person. *Encyc.*

3. To put aside; to remove; to separate from other things.

I had wholly *sequestered* my civil affairs. *Bacon.*

4. To *sequester one's self*; to separate one's self from society; to withdraw or retire; to seclude one's self for the sake of privacy or solitude; as, to *sequester one's self* from action. *Hooker.*

5. To cause to retire or withdraw into obscurity.

It was his tailor and his cook, his fine fashions and his French ragouts, which *sequestered* him. *South.*

SE-QUES'TER, *v. i.* To decline, as a widow, any concern with the estate of her husband.

SE-QUES'TER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Seized and detained for a time, to satisfy a demand; separated; also, being in retirement; secluded; private; as, a *sequestered* situation.

SE-QUES'TER-ING, *ppr.* Seizing or taking possession of the property of another for a time, to satisfy a claim; removing; separating; secluding.

SE-QUES'TRA-BLE, *a.* That may be sequestered or separated; subject or liable to sequestration.

SE-QUES'TRATE, *v. t.* To sequester. [It is less used than SEQUESTER, but exactly synonymous.]

SE-QUES-TRA'TION, *n.* The act of taking a thing from parties contending for it, and intrusting it to an indifferent person. *Encyc.*

2. In *the civil law*, the act of the ordinary, disposing of the goods and chattels of one deceased, whose estate no one will meddle with. *Encyc.*

3. The act of taking property from the owner for a time, till the rents, issues, and profits satisfy a demand.

4. The act of seizing the estate of a delinquent for the use of the state.

5. Separation; retirement; seclusion from society. *South.*

6. State of being separated or set aside. *Shak.*

7. Disunion; disjunction. [*Not in use.*] *Boyle.*

SE-QUES-TRA'TOR, *n.* One that sequesters property, or takes the possession of it for a time, to satisfy a demand out of its rents or profits. *Taylor.*

2. One to whom the keeping of sequestered property is committed. *Bailey.*

SE'QUIN, *n.* A gold coin of Italy and Turkey. The average value at Venice, and in other parts of Italy, is 9s. 5d. sterling, or about $2.20. In Turkey, the *sequin fonducli* is valued at 7s. 7d. sterling, or about $1.75. It is sometimes written CHEQUIN and ZECHIN. [See ZECHIN.] *Kelly.*

SE-RAGL'IO, (se-ral'yo,) *n.* [Fr. *sérail*; Sp. *serrallo*; It. *serraglio*, from *serrare*, to shut or make fast, Fr. *serrer*; perhaps from יצר or צרר. Castell deduces the word from the Persian سراي *sarai*, *serai*, a great house, a palace. The Portuguese write the word *cerralho*, and Fr. *serrer*, to lock, they write *cerrar*, as do the Spaniards.]

The palace of the grand seignior, or Turkish sultan, or the palace of a prince. The *seraglio* of the sultan is a long range of buildings inhabited by the grand seignior and all the officers and dependents of his court; and in it is transacted all the business of government. In this also are confined the females of the harem. *Eton.*

Hence, *seraglio* has been often, though improperly, confounded with *harem*, and is sometimes used to signify a house of women kept for debauchery. *Smart.*

SE-RAI', *n.* In *India* and *Tartary*, a place for the accommodation of travelers; a Mohammedan name of the choltry, or rest-house. *Malcom.*

SER'APH, (ser'af.) *n.*; *pl.* SERAPHS; but sometimes the Hebrew plural, SERAPHIM, is used, [from Heb. שרף, to burn.]

An angel of the highest order.

As full, as perfect, in vile man that mourns,
As the rapt *seraph* that adores and burns. *Pope.*

SE-RAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a seraph; angel- SE-RAPH'IC-AL, } ic; sublime; as, *seraphic* purity; *seraphic* fervor.

2. Pure; refined from sensuality. *Swift.*

3. Burning or inflamed with love or zeal. Thus St. Bonaventure was called the *seraphic* doctor. *Encyc.*

SE-RAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a seraph.

SER'A-PHIM, (-fim,) *n.* [the Heb. plural of SERAPH.] Angels of the highest order in the celestial hierarchy. *Com. Prayer.*

[It is sometimes improperly written SERAPHIMS.]

SER'A-PHINE, } *n.* [from *seraph.*] A keyed wind- SER-A-PHI'NA, } instrument, the tones of which are generated by the play of wind upon metallic reeds, as in the accordion. It consists, like the organ, of a key-board, wind-chest, and bellows. By means of a pedal, the stress of the wind upon the reeds may be so regulated as to give, with fine effect, the expression of accent, crescendo, and diminuendo. *E. T. Fitch.*

SE-RA'PIS, *n.* [L. and Gr.] An Egyptian deity. *Brande.*

SE-RAS'KYER, (se-ras'keer,) *n.* A Turkish general or commander of land forces.

SERE, *a.* Dry; withered. Usually written SEAR, which see.

SERE, *n.* [Qu. Fr. *serrer*, to lock or make fast.]

A claw or talon. [*Not in use.*] *Chapman.*

SER-E-NADE', *n.* [Fr., from It. and Sp. *serenata*, from L. *serenus*, clear, serene.]

1. *Properly*, music performed in the open air on a clear night; hence it is usually applied to musical entertainments given in the night, especially by gentlemen, in a spirit of gallantry, under the windows of ladies. *Brande.*

2. Also, a song composed for such an occasion. *Encyc.*

SER-E-NADE', *v. t.* To entertain with nocturnal music. *Spectator.*

SER-E-NADE', *v. i.* To perform nocturnal music. *Tatler.*

SE-RE'NA GUT'TA. See GUTTA SERENA.

SER-E-NA'TA, *n.* A piece of vocal music on an amorous subject. *Busby.*

SE-RENE', *a.* [Fr. *serein*; It. and Sp. *sereno*; L. *serenus*; Russ. *ozariuyu*, Heb. Ch. Syr. and Ar. זהר, to shine. Class Sr, No. 2, 23, 47.]

1. Clear or fair, and calm; as, a *serene* sky; *serene* air. *Serene* imports great purity.

2. Bright.

The moon, *serene* in glory, mounts the sky. *Pope.*

3. Calm; unruffled; undisturbed; as, a *serene* aspect; a *serene* soul. *Milton.*

4. A title given to several princes and magistrates in Europe; as, *serene* highness; most *serene*.

SE-RENE', *n.* A cold, damp evening. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

SE-RENE', *v. t.* To make clear and calm; to quiet.

2. To clear; to brighten. *Philips.*

SE-RENE'LY, *adv.* Calmly; quietly.

The setting sun now shone *serenely* bright. *Pope.*

2. With unruffled temper; coolly. *Prior.*

SE-RENE'NESS, *n.* The state of being serene; serenity.

SE-REN'I-TUDE, *n.* Calmness. [*Not in use.*] *Wotton.*

SE-REN'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *serenité*; L. *serenitas*.]

1. Clearness and calmness; as, the *serenity* of the air or sky.

2. Calmness; quietness; stillness; peace.

A general peace and *serenity* newly succeeded general trouble. *Temple.*

3. Calmness of mind; evenness of temper; undisturbed state; coolness.

I can not see how any men should transgress those moral rules with confidence and *serenity*. *Locke.*

4. A title of respect or courtesy. *Milton.*

SERF, *n.* [Fr. *serf*; L. *servus*. See SERVE.]

A servant or slave employed in husbandry, and, in some countries, attached to the soil, and transferred with it. The *serfs* in Poland are slaves. *Coxe.*

SERF'DOM, *n.* The state or condition of serfs. *Lyell.*

[SERFAGE *is less proper.*]

SERGE, *n.* [Fr. *serge*; Sp. *xerga*, coarse frieze, and jargon; It. *sargia*, a coverlet; D. *sergie*.]

A woolen twilled stuff manufactured in a loom with four treddles, after the manner of ratteens.

Silk serge is a twilled, silk fabric, used mostly by the tailors for lining parts of gentlemen's coats. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

SER'GEAN-CY, (sär'jen-se,) *n.* The office of a sergeant at law. *Hacket.*

SER'GEANT, (sär'jent,) *n.* [Fr. *sergent*; It. *sergente*; Sp. and Port. *sargento*; from L. *serviens*, serving, for so was this word written in Latin. But Castell deduces the word from the Persian سرجنك *sarchank*, or *sarjank*, a prefect, a subaltern military officer. (See *Cast.* Col. 336.) If this is correct, two different words are blended.]

1. *Formerly*, an officer in England, nearly answering to the more modern bailiff of the hundred; also, an officer whose duty was to attend on the king, and on the lord high steward in court, to arrest traitors and other offenders. This officer is now called SERGEANT-AT-ARMS, or MACE. There are, at present, other officers of an inferior kind, who attend mayors and magistrates to execute their orders.

2. In *military affairs*, a non-commissioned officer in a company of infantry or troop of cavalry, whose duty is to instruct recruits in discipline, to form the ranks, &c.

3. In *England*, a lawyer of the highest rank, and answering to the *doctor* of the civil law. *Blackstone.*

4. A title sometimes given to the king's servants; as, *sergeant*-surgeon, servant-surgeon. *Johnson.*

SER'GEANT-AT-ARMS, *n.* In *legislative bodies*, an officer who executes the commands of the body in preserving order and punishing offenses. *Brande.*

SER'GEANT-MA'JOR, *n.* [*sergeant* and *major*.] A non-commissioned officer who acts as assistant to the adjutant. *Brande.*

SER'GEANT-Y, (sär'jent-e,) *n.* In *England*, *sergeanty* is of two kinds, *grand sergeanty* and *petit sergeanty*. *Grand sergeanty* is a particular kind of knight-service, a tenure by which the tenant was bound to do some special honorary service to the king in person, as to carry his banner, his sword, or the like, or to be his butler, his champion, or other officer, at his coronation, to lead his host, to be his marshal, to blow a horn when an enemy approaches, &c. *Cowel. Blackstone.*

Petit sergeanty was a tenure by which the tenant was bound to render to the king annually some small implement of war, as a bow, a pair of spurs, a sword, a lance, or the like. *Littleton.*

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SER'GEANT-SHIP, (sär'jent-ship,) *n.* The office of a sergeant.

SERGE'-MAK-ER, *n.* A manufacturer of serges.

SĒ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a series; consisting of a series.

SĒ'RI-ALS, *n. pl.* Tales, or other writings, commenced in one number of a periodical work, and continued in successive numbers.

SĒ'RI-ATE, *a.* Arranged in a series or succession.

SĒ'RI-ATE-LY, *adv.* In a regular series.

SE-RI-Ā'TIM, [L.] In regular order.

SE-RI''CEOUS, (se-rish'us,) *a.* [L. *sericus,* from *sericum,* silk.]

Pertaining to silk; consisting of silk; silky. In *botany,* covered with very soft hairs pressed close to the surface; as, a *sericeous* leaf. *Martyn.*

SĒ'RIES, *n.* [L. This word belongs probably to the Shemitic שׁר, שׂר, ישׁר, the primary sense of which is, to stretch, or strain.]

1. A continued succession of things in the same order, and bearing the same relation to each other; as, a *series* of kings; a *series* of successors.

2. Sequence; order; course; succession of things; as, a *series* of calamitous events.

3. In *natural history,* an order or subdivision of some class of natural bodies. *Encyc.*

4. In *arithmetic* and *algebra,* a number of terms in succession, increasing or diminishing according to a certain law; as, arithmetical *series* and geometrical *series.* [See PROGRESSION.]

SER'IN, *n.* [Fr.] A song bird of the finch family, found in the central parts of Europe. It has a small, horny, and short bill, and its habits are mostly similar to those of the canary bird. *Partington.*

SĒ'RI-O-ĊOM'IĊ, } *a.* Having a mixture of se-
SĒ'RI-O-ĊOM'IĊ-AL, } riousness and sport.

SĒ'RI-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *serieux;* Sp. *serio;* It. *serio, serioso;* L. *serius.*]

1. Grave in manner or disposition; solemn; not light, gay, or volatile; as, a *serious* man; a *serious* habit or disposition.

2. Really intending what is said; being in earnest; not jesting or making a false pretense. Are you *serious,* or in jest?

3. Important; weighty; not trifling.

The Holy Scriptures bring to our ears the most *serious* things in the world. *Young.*

4. Particularly attentive to religious concerns or one's own religious state. *Wilberforce.*

SĒ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Gravely; solemnly; in earnest; without levity; in an important degree. One of the first duties of a rational being is to inquire *seriously* why he was created, and what he is to do to answer the purpose of his creation.

SĒ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Gravity of manner or of mind; solemnity. He spoke with great *seriousness,* or with an air of *seriousness.*

2. Earnest attention, particularly to religious concerns.

That spirit of religion and *seriousness* vanished all at once. *Atterbury.*

SER'JEANT, *n.* See SERGEANT.

SER-MOC-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* Speech-making. [*Not used.*] *Peacham.*

SER-MOC-IN-Ā'TOR, *n.* One that makes sermons or speeches. [*Not in use.*]

SER'MON, *n.* [Fr., from L. *sermo,* from the root of *sero,* the primary sense of which is, to *throw* or *thrust.* See ASSERT, INSERT.]

1. A discourse delivered in public by a licensed clergyman for the purpose of religious instruction, and usually grounded on some text or passage of Scripture. Sermons are extemporary addresses or written discourses.

His preaching much, but more his practice, wrought
A living *sermon* of the truths he taught. *Dryden.*

2. A printed discourse.

SER'MON, *v. t.* To discourse as in a sermon. [*Little used.*]

2. To tutor; to lesson; to teach. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

SER'MON, *v. i.* To compose or deliver a sermon. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

SER'MON-ING, *n.* Discourse; instruction; advice. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

SER'MON-ISH, *a.* Resembling a sermon.

SER'MON-IZE, *v. i.* To preach. *Bp. Nicholson.*

2. To inculcate rigid rules. *Chesterfield.*

3. To make sermons; to compose or write a sermon or sermons. [*This is the sense in which this verb is generally used in the United States.*]

SER'MON-IZ-ER, *n.* One that composes sermons.

SER'MON-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Preaching; inculcating rigid precepts; composing sermons.

SER'MON-IZ-ING, *n.* The act of composing sermons; the act of preaching sermons; the act of instructing in a formal manner. *Ash.*

SER'MOUNT-AIN, *n.* A plant of the genus Laserpitium, or laserwort kind, sometimes called SESELI. *Lee. Forsyth.*

SE-RŌN', } *n.* [Sp. *seron,* a frail or basket.]
SE-ROON', }

1. A seroon of almonds is the quantity of two hundred pounds; of anise seed, from three to four hundred weight; of Castile soap, from two hundred and a half to three hundred and three quarters. *Encyc.*

2. A bale or package made of skin or leather for holding drugs, &c. [See CEROON.]

SE-ROS'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *serosité.* See SERUM.]

A fluid obtained from the coagulated serum of the blood. *Ure.*

SER'O-TINE, *n.* A species of bat found in Europe, Scotophilus serotinus of Gray. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

SĒ'ROUS, *a.* [Fr. *séreux.* See SERUM.]

1. Thin; watery; like whey; used of that part of the blood which separates in coagulation from the grumous or red part.

2. Pertaining to serum. *Arbuthnot.*

SER'PENT, *n.* [L. *serpens,* creeping; *serpo,* to creep. Qu. Gr. ερπω; or from a root in *Sr.* In Welsh, *sarf,* a serpent, seems to be from *sâr.* The Sanscrit has the word *sarpa,* serpent.]

1. A snake; a popular name of Ophidian reptiles without feet. Their bodies are extremely elongated, and move by means of the folds they form when in contact with the ground. Their hearts have two auricles. This is the widest use of the term *serpent.* This term is likewise applied to a family of ophidian reptiles, which comprises all the genera without a sternum, and without any vestige of a shoulder, &c.

2. In *astronomy,* a constellation represented as a serpent held by Ophiucus or Serpentarius. *P. Cyc.*

3. A wind instrument of music, serving as a base to the horns or cornets. It is so called from its folds or wreaths. *Brande.*

4. *Figuratively,* a subtle or malicious person.

5. In *mythology,* a symbol of the sun.

SER'PENT-CU'CUM-BER, *n.* A plant of the genus Trichosanthes.

SER'PENT-ĒAT'ER, *n.* A bird of Africa that devours serpents.

SER'PENT-FISH, *n.* A fish with a body of a ribbon-like and compressed form, and a band of red running lengthwise. It is the Cepola tænia or rubescens, (Linnæus,) the red-band-fish. [Fr. *ruban.*] *P. Cyc.*

SER'PENT'S-TONGUE, (-tung,) *n.* A plant of the genus Ophioglossum; adder's-tongue.

2. A name given to the fossil teeth of a species of shark, because they resemble tongues with their roots. *Booth.*

SER-PEN-TĀ'RI-A, *n.* The trivial or specific name of numerous plants that have been reputed to be remedial of snake-bites; as, Aristolochia Serpentaria, Prenanthes Serpentaria, &c.

SER-PEN-TĀ'RI-US, *n.* [L.] A constellation in the northern hemisphere, also called OPHIUCUS. *Hutton.*

SER-PENT'I-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a serpent. *Kirby.*

SER-PEN-TIG'E-NOUS, *a.* Bred of a serpent.

SER'PEN-TINE, *a.* [L. *serpentinus,* from *serpens.*]

1. Resembling a serpent; usually, winding or turning one way and the other, like a moving serpent; anfractuous; as, a *serpentine* road or course.

2. Spiral; twisted; as, a *serpentine* worm of a still.

3. Like a serpent; having the color or properties of a serpent.

Serpentine tongue, in the manege. A horse is said to have a serpentine tongue, when he is constantly moving it, and sometimes passing it over the bit. *Encyc.*

Serpentine verse; a verse which begins and ends with the same word.

SER'PEN-TINE, } *n.* A species of mag-
SER'PEN-TINE-STŌNE, } nesian stone, usually of an obscure green color, with shades and spots, resembling a serpent's skin. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

A rock, generally unstratified, which is principally composed of hydrated silicate of magnesia.

Serpentine is often nearly allied to the harder varieties of steatite and potstone. It presents two varieties; precious serpentine and common serpentine. *Cleaveland.*

SER'PEN-TINE-LY, *adv.* In a serpentine manner.

SER'PENT-IZE, *v. t.* To wind; to turn or bend, first in one direction and then in the opposite; to meander.

The road *serpentized* through a tall shrubbery. *Barrow, Travels in Africa.*

SER'PENT-LIKE, *a.* Like a serpent.

SER'PENT-RY, *n.* A winding like that of a serpent.

SER'PET, *n.* A basket. [*Not in use.*] *Ainsworth.*

SER-PIG'IN-OUS, *a.* [from L. *serpigo,* from *serpo,* to creep.] Affected with serpigo.

SER-PĪ'GO, *n.* [L., from *serpo,* to creep.]

An exploded name of Herpes circinatus or ringworm.

SER-PŪ'LI-DANS, } *n. pl.* Animals of the order An-
SER-PŪ'LE-ANS, } nelida, forming calcareous tubes which twine round and cover stones, shells, &c. *Kirby.*

SER'PU-LITE, *n.* A petrified shell or fossil of the genus Serpula. *Jameson.*

SERR, *v. t.* [Fr. *serrer;* Sp. and Port. *cerrar.*]

To crowd, press, or drive together. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

SER'RATE, } *a.* [L. *serratus,* from *serro,* to saw;
SER'RA-TED, } *serra,* a saw.]

Notched on the edge like a saw. In *botany,* having sharp notches about the edge, pointing toward the extremity; as, a *serrate* leaf.

When a serrate leaf has small serratures upon the large ones, it is said to be *doubly serrate,* as in the elm. We say also, a *serrate* calyx, corol, or stipule.

A *serrate-ciliate* leaf, is one having fine hairs, like the eyelashes, on the serratures.

A *serrate-dentate* leaf, has the serratures toothed.

SER-RĀ'TION, *n.* Formation in the shape of a saw.

SER'RA-TURE, *n.* A notching in the edge of any thing, like a saw. *Martyn.*

SER'RI-ED, (ser'rid,) *pp.* or *a.* Crowded; compacted; as, *serried* files.

SER'ROUS, *a.* Like the teeth of a saw; irregular. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

SER'RU-LATE, } *a.* Finely serrate; having very
SER'RU-LĀ-TED, } minute notches. *Martyn.*

SER'RY, *v. t.* [Fr. *serrer.*]

To crowd; to press together. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

SĒ'RUM, *n.* [L.] The thin, transparent part of the blood. It is analogous to albumen. *Silliman.*

2. The thin part of milk; whey.

SER'VAL, *n.* A digitigrade, carnivorous mammal, of the cat genus, the Felis Serval of Southern Africa. It is a middle-sized species, with a long tail and black spots.

SERV'ANT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *servans,* from *servo,* to keep or hold; properly, one that waits, that *is,* stops, holds, attends, or one that is bound.]

1. A person, male or female, that attends another, for the purpose of performing menial offices for *him,* or who is employed by another for such offices or for other labor, and is subject to his command. The word is correlative to *master. Servant* differs from *slave,* as the *servant's* subjection to a master is voluntary, the *slave's* is not. Every slave is a servant, but every servant is not a slave.

Servants are of various kinds; as, *household* or *domestic servants,* menial servants; *laborers,* who are hired by the day, week, or other term, and do not reside with *their* employers, or, if they board in the same house, are employed abroad, *and* not in domestic services; *apprentices,* who are bound for a term of years to serve a master, for the purpose of learning his trade or occupation.

In *a legal sense,* stewards, factors, bailiffs, and other agents, are *servants* for the time they are employed in such character, as *they act in* subordination to others.

2. One in a state of subjection.

3. In *Scripture,* a slave; a bondman; *one* purchased for money, and who was compelled to serve till the year of jubilee; also, one purchased for a term of years. *Exod.* xxi.

4. The subject of a king; as, the *servants* of David or of Saul.

The Syrians became *servants* to David. — 2 Sam. viii.

5. A person who voluntarily serves another, or acts as his minister; as, Joshua was the *servant* of Moses, and the apostles the *servants* of Christ. So Christ himself is called a *servant. Is.* xlii. Moses is called the *servant* of the Lord. *Deut.* xxxiv.

6. A person employed or used as an instrument in accomplishing God's purposes of mercy or wrath. So Nebuchadnezzar is called the *servant* of God. *Jer.* xxv.

7. One who yields obedience to another. The saints are called the *servants* of God or of righteousness; and the wicked are called the *servants* of sin. *Rom.* vi.

8. That which yields obedience, or acts in subordination as an instrument. *Ps.* cxix.

9. One that makes painful sacrifices, in compliance with the weakness or wants of others. 1 *Cor.* ix.

10. A person of base condition or ignoble spirit. *Eccles.* x.

11. A word of civility. I am, sir, your humble or obedient *servant.*

Our betters tell us they are our humble *servants,* but understand us to be their slaves. *Swift.*

Servant of servants; one debased to the lowest condition of servitude. *Gen.* ix.

SERV'ANT, *v. t.* To subject. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SERVE, (serv,) *v. t.* [Fr. *servir;* It. *servire;* Sp. *servir;* from L. *servio.* This verb is supposed to be from the noun *servus,* a servant or slave, and this from *servo,* to keep. If *servus* originally was a slave, he was probably so named from being *preserved* and taken prisoner in war, or more probably from being bound, and perhaps from the Shemitic צרר, צור, to bind. But the sense of *servant* is generally a waiter, one who attends or waits, and from the sense of stopping, holding, remaining.]

1. To work for; to bestow the labor of body and mind in the employment of another.

Jacob loved Rachel, and said, I will *serve* thee seven years for Rachel thy younger daughter. — Gen. xxix.
No man can *serve* two masters. — Matt. vi.

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2. To act as the minister of; to perform official duties to; as, a minister *serves* his prince.

Had I *served* God as diligently as I have *served* the king, he would not have given me over in my gray hairs. *Cardinal Wolsey.*

3. To attend at command; to wait on.

A goddess among gods, adored and *served*
By angels numberless, thy daily train. *Milton.*

4. To obey servilely or meanly; as, to *serve* mammon.

When wealthy, show thy wisdom not to be
To wealth a servant, but make wealth *serve* thee. *Denham.*

5. To supply with food; as, to be *served* in plate. *Dryden.*

6. To be subservient or subordinate to.

Bodies bright and greater should not *serve*
The less not bright. *Milton.*

7. To perform the duties required in; as, the curate *served* two churches.

8. To obey; to perform duties in the employment of; as, to *serve* the king or the country in the army or navy.

9. To be sufficient to, or to promote; as, to *serve* one's turn, end, or purpose. *Locke.*

10. To help by good offices; as, to *serve* one's country. *Tate.*

11. To comply with; to submit to.

They think herein we *serve* the time, because thereby we either hold or seek preferment. *Hooker.*

12. To be sufficient for; to satisfy; to content.

One half-pint bottle *serves* them both to dine,
And is at once their vinegar and wine. *Pope.*

13. To be in the place of any thing to one. A sofa *serves* the Turks for a seat and a couch.

14. To treat; to requite; as, he *served* me ungratefully; he *served* me very ill. We say also, he *served* me a trick, that is, he deceived me, or practiced an artifice upon me.

15. In *Scripture* and *theology*, to obey and worship; to act in conformity to the law of a superior, and treat him with due reverence.

Fear the Lord, and *serve* him in sincerity and truth. As for me and my house, we will *serve* the Lord. — Josh. xxiv.

16. In *a bad sense*, to obey; to yield compliance, or act according to.

Serving divers lusts and pleasures. — Tit. iii.

17. To worship; to render homage to; as, to *serve* idols or false gods. *Ezek.* xx.

18. To be a slave to; to be in bondage to. *Gen.* xv.

19. *To serve one's self of*; to use; to make use of; *a Gallicism*, [*se servir de.*]

I will *serve myself of* this concession. *Chillingworth.*

20. To use; to manage; to apply. The guns were well *served.*

21. To place on the table in dishes, (for *serve up*;) as, to *serve* dinner.

22. In *seamen's language*, *to serve a rope* is to wind something, as spun yarn, &c., tight round it, to prevent friction. *Totten.*

To serve up: to prepare and present in a dish; as, to *serve up* a sirloin of beef in plate; *figuratively*, to prepare.

To serve in, as used by *Shakspeare*, for *to bring in*, as meat by an attendant, I have never known to be used in America.

To serve out to distribute in portions; as, to *serve out* provisions to soldiers.

To serve a writ; to read it to the defendant; or to leave an attested copy at his usual place of abode.

To serve an attachment, or *writ of attachment*: to levy it on the person or goods by seizure; or to seize.

To serve an execution; to levy it on lands, goods, or person, by seizure or taking possession.

To serve a warrant; to read it, and to seize the person against whom it is issued.

In general, *to serve a process*, is to read it, so as to give due notice to the party concerned, or to leave an attested copy with him or his attorney, or at his usual place of abode.

To serve an office; to discharge a public duty. [This phrase, I believe, is not used in America. We say, a man *serves in* an office, that is, serves the public in an office.]

SERVE, (serv,) *v. i.* To be a servant or slave.

The Lord shall give thee rest from thy sorrow, and from thy fear, and from the hard bondage wherein thou wast made to *serve*. — Is. xiv.

2. To be employed in labor or other business for another. *Gen.* xxix.

3. To be in subjection. *Is.* xliii.

4. To wait; to attend; to perform domestic offices to another. *Luke* x.

5. To perform duties, as in the army, navy, or in any office. An officer *serves* five years in India, or under a particular commander. The late secretary of the colony, and afterward state, of Connecticut, was annually appointed, and *served* in the office sixty years.

6. To answer; to accomplish the end.

She feared that all would not *serve*. *Sidney.*

7. To be sufficient for a purpose.

This little brand will *serve* to light your fire. *Dryden.*

8. To suit; to be convenient. Take this, and use it as occasion *serves*.

9. To conduce; to be of use.

Our victory only *served* to lead us on to further visionary prospects. *Swift.*

10. To officiate or minister; to do the honors of; as, to *serve* at a public dinner.

SERV'ED, *pp.* Attended; waited on; worshiped; levied.

SERV'ICE, (serv'is,) *n.* [Fr.; It. *servizio*; Sp. *servicio*; from L. *servitium.*]

1. In *a general sense*, labor of body, or of body and mind, performed at the command of a superior, or in pursuance of duty, or for the benefit of another. Service is *voluntary* or *involuntary*. *Voluntary* service is that of hired servants or of contract, or of persons who spontaneously perform something for another's benefit. *Involuntary* service is that of slaves who work by compulsion.

2. The business of a servant; menial office. *Shak.*

3. Attendance of a servant. *Shak.*

4. Place of a servant; actual employment of a servant; as, to be out of *service*. *Shak.*

5. Any thing done by way of duty to a superior.

This poem was the last piece of *service* I did for my master King Charles. *Dryden.*

6. Attendance on a superior.

Madam, I entreat true peace of you,
Which I will purchase with my duteous *service*. *Shak.*

7. Profession of respect uttered or sent.

Pray do my *service* to his majesty. *Shak.*

8. Actual duty; that which is required to be done in an office; as, to perform the *services* of a clerk, a sheriff, or judge.

9. That which God requires of man; worship; obedience.

God requires no man's *service* upon hard and unreasonable terms. *Tillotson.*

10. Employment; business; office; as, to qualify a man for public *service*.

11. Use; purpose. The guns are not fit for public *service*.

12. Military duty by land or sea; as, military or naval *service*; also, the period of such duty. *Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

13. A military achievement. *Shak.*

14. Useful office; advantage conferred; that which promotes interest or happiness. Medicine often does no *service* to the sick; calumny is sometimes of *service* to an author.

15. Favor.

To thee a woman's *services* are due. *Shak.*

16. The duty which a tenant owes to his lord for his fee. Personal *service* consists in homage and fealty, &c.

17. Public worship, or office of devotion. Divine *service* was interrupted.

18. A musical church composition, consisting of choruses, trios, duets, solos, &c.

19. The official duties of a minister of the gospel, as in church, at a funeral, marriage, &c.

20. Course; order of dishes at table.

There was no extraordinary *service* seen on the board. *Hakewill.*

21. A set or number of vessels ordinarily used at table; as, a *service* of plate or glass.

22. In *seamen's language*, the materials used for serving a rope, as spun yarn, small lines, &c.

23. A tree and its fruit, of the genus Pyrus or Sorbus. The *wild service* is of the genus Cratægus.

Service of a writ, *process*, &c.; the reading of it to the person to whom notice is intended to be given, or the leaving of an attested copy with the person or his attorney, or at his usual place of abode.

Service of an attachment; the seizing of the person or goods according to the direction.

The service of an execution; the levying of it upon the goods, estate, or person of the defendant.

To see service, in *military language*, implies to come into actual contact with the enemy. *Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

SERV'ICE-A-BLE, *a.* That does service; that promotes happiness, interest, advantage, or any good; useful; beneficial; advantageous. Rulers may be very *serviceable* to religion by their example. The attentions of my friends were very *serviceable* to me when abroad. Rain and manure are *serviceable* to land.

2. Capable of or fit for military duty. *Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

3. Active; diligent; officious.

I know thee well, a *serviceable* villain. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

SERV'ICE-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Usefulness in promoting good of any kind; beneficialness.

All action being for some end, its aptness to be commanded or forbidden must be founded upon its *serviceableness* or disserviceableness to some end. *Norris.*

2. Officiousness; readiness to do service. *Sidney.*

SERV'ICE-A-BLY, *adv.* In a serviceable manner.

SERV'ICE-BOOK, *n.* A prayer-book or missal.

SERV'I-ENT, *a.* [L. *serviens.*] Subordinate. [*Not in use.*] *Dyer.*

SERV'ILE, (serv'il,) *a.* [Fr., from L. *servilis*, from *servio*, to serve.]

1. Such as pertains to a servant or slave; slavish; mean; such as proceeds from dependence; as, *servile* fear; *servile* obedience.

2. Held in subjection; dependent.

Even fortune rules no more a *servile* land. *Pope.*

3. Cringing; fawning; meanly submissive; as, *servile* flattery.

She must bend the *servile* knee. *Thomson.*

4. In *grammar*, not belonging to the original root; as, a *servile* letter.

SERV'ILE, *n.* In *grammar*, a letter which forms no part of the original root; opposed to RADICAL.

SERV'ILE-LY, *adv.* Meanly; slavishly; with base submission or obsequiousness.

2. With base deference to another; as, to copy *servilely*; to adopt opinions *servilely*.

SERV'ILE-NESS, } *n.* Slavery; the condition of a
SER-VIL'I-TY, } slave or bondman.

To be a queen in bondage, is more vile
Than is a slave in base *servility*. *Shak.*

2. Mean submission; baseness; slavishness.

3. Mean obsequiousness; slavish deference; as, the common *servility* to custom; to copy manners or opinions with *servility*.

SERV'ING, *ppr.* Working for; acting in subordination to; yielding obedience to; worshiping; also, performing duties; as, *serving* in the army.

SERV'ING-MAID, *n.* A female servant; a menial.

SERV'ING-MAN, *n.* A male servant; a menial.

SERV'I-TOR, *n.* [It. *servitore*; Sp. *servidor*; Fr. *serviteur*; from L. *servio*, to serve.]

1. A servant; an attendant. *Hooker.*

2. One that acts under another; a follower or adherent. *Davies.*

3. One that professes duty and obedience. *Shak.*

4. In *the university of Oxford*, an under graduate, who is partly supported by the college funds; such as is called in Cambridge a *sizar*. They formerly waited at table, but this is now dispensed with. *Brande.*

SERV'I-TOR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a servitor. *Boswell.*

SERV'I-TUDE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *servitudo* or *servitus*; It. *servitù*. See SERVE.]

1. The condition of a slave; the state of involuntary subjection to a master; slavery; bondage. Such is the state of the slaves in America. A large portion of the human race are in *servitude*.

2. The state of a servant. [*Less common and less proper.*]

3. The condition of a conquered country.

4. A state of slavish dependence. Some persons may be in love with splendid *servitude*. *South.*

5. Servants collectively. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SES'A-ME, } *n.* [Fr. *sesame*; It. *sesamo*; L. *sesa-*
SES'A-MUM, } *ma*; Gr. *σησαμη*, *σησαμον.*]

Oily grain; names given to annual herbaceous plants of the genus Sesamum, from the seeds of which an oil is expressed. One species of it is cultivated in Carolina, and the blacks use the seeds for food. It is called there BENE. *Encyc. Beloe.*

SES'A-MOID, } *a.* [Gr. *σησαμη*, sesame, and
SES-A-MOID'AL, } *ειδος*, form.]

A term applied to the small bones found at the articulations of the great toes, and sometimes at the joints of the thumbs and in other parts. *Brande. Forsyth.*

SES'BAN, *n.* [Ar.] A leguminous plant, a species of Sesbania or Æschynomene. *Loudon.*

SES'E-LI, *n.* [L. Gr. *seseli.*]

A genus of plants; meadow saxifrage; hartwort. *Encyc.*

SES'QUI, *n.* [L., one and a half.] In *chemistry*, this is much used as a prefix to the names of compounds of an acidifying and basifying principle with another element, to form a salifiable base; or of an acid with a salifiable base, to form a salt. It always denotes that the elementary or proximate principles of the compound are in the proportions of one and a half of the acidifying and basifying principle, or of the acid, to one of the other element or proximate principle; but as there can be no such thing as half of an equivalent, such compounds are always to be understood as consisting of three equivalents of the acidifying and basifying principle, or of the acid, to two equivalents of the other element or proximate principle.

Sesquiduple (L. *sesquiduplus*) is sometimes used in the same manner, to denote the proportions of two and a half to one, or rather of five to two.

SES-QUI-AL'TER, *n.* The name of a stop on the organ, containing three ranks of pipes. *P. Cyc.*

SES-QUI-AL'TER, } *a.* [L., from *sesqui*, the
SES-QUI-AL'TER-AL, } whole and half as much more, and *alter*, other.]

1. In *geometry*, designating a ratio where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more; as 9 contains 6 and its half. *Bentley.*

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2. A *sesquialteral floret*, is when a large, fertile floret is accompanied with a small, abortive one. *Martyn.*

SES-QUI-AL'TER-ATE, *a.* In *arithmetic* and *geometry*, designating a ratio between two numbers, lines, &c., in which the greater is equal to once and a half of the less. *Hutton.*

SES-QUI-BRŌ'MID, *n.* A basic compound of bromine with another element, in the proportions of three equivalents of bromine to two of the other element.

SES-QUI-CAR'BO-NATE, *n.* A salt composed of three equivalents of carbonic acid, with two equivalents of any base; as, the *sesquicarbonate* of ammonia, i. e., the common volatile salt of hartshorn.

SES-QUI-CHLŌ'RID, *n.* A basic compound of chlorine with another element, in the proportions of three equivalents of chlorine to two of the other element.

SES-QUI-CŸ'A-NID, *n.* A basic compound of cyanogen with some element, in the proportions of three equivalents of cyanogen to two of the other element.

SES-QUI-DŪ'PLI-CATE, *a.* [L. *sesqui*, supra, and *duplicatus*, double.]

Designating the ratio of two and a half to one, or where the greater term contains the lesser twice and a half, as that of 50 to 20.

SES-QUĪ'O-DID, *n.* A basic compound of iodine with another element, in the proportions of three equivalents of iodine to two of the other element.

SES-QUIP'E-DAL, } *a.* [L. *sesqui*, one and a
SES-QUIP-E-DĀ'LI-AN, } half, and *pedalis*, from *pes*, a foot.]

Containing a foot and a half; as, a *sequipedalian* pigmy. *Arbuthnot.*

Addison uses *sesquipedal* as a noun.

SES-QUIP'LI-CATE, *a.* [L. *sesqui*, one and a half, and *plicatus*, *plico*, to fold.]

Designating the ratio of one and a half to one; as, the *sesquiplicate* proportion of the periodical times of the planets. *Cheyne.*

SES-QUI-SUL'PHID, *n.* A basic compound of sulphur with some other element, in the proportions of three equivalents of sulphur to two of the other element.

SES-QUI-TER'TIAN, } *a.* [L. *sesqui*, one and a
SES-QUI-TER'TION-AL, } half, and *tertius*, third.]

Designating the ratio of one and one third to one. *Johnson.*

SES'QUI-TŌNE, *n.* In *music*, a minor third, or interval of three semitones. *Busby.*

SES-QUOX'YD, *n.* A basic compound of oxygen with some other element, in the proportions of three equivalents of the oxygen to two of the other ele-

SESS, *n.* [L. *sessio.*] [ment.

A tax. [*Little used, or not at all.*] [See ASSESSMENT.]

SES'SILE, (ses'sil,) *a.* [L. *sessilis.* See SET.]

In *natural history*, sitting close upon the body to which it belongs, without any sensible projecting support. Thus, in *botany*, a *sessile* leaf issues directly from the main stem or branch, without a petiole or footstalk. A *sessile* flower has no peduncle. A *sessile pappus* has no stipe, but is placed immediately on the ovary. *Martyn.*

SES'SION, (sesh'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *sessio*, from *sedeo*. See SET.]

1. A sitting or being placed; as, the ascension of Christ, and his *session* at the right hand of God. *Hooker.*

2. The actual sitting of a court, council, legislature, &c.; or the actual assembly of the members of these or any similar body for the transaction of business. Thus we say, the court is now in *session*, meaning that the members are assembled for business.

3. The time, space, or term during which a court, council, legislature, and the like, meet daily for business; or the space of time between the first meeting and the prorogation or adjournment. Thus a *session* of parliament is opened with a speech from the throne, and closed by prorogation. The *session* of a judicial court is called a *term*. Thus a court may have two *sessions* or four *sessions* annually. The Supreme Court of the United States has one annual *session*. The legislatures of most of the States have one annual *session* only; some have more. The congress of the United States has one only.

4. *Sessions*, in *some of the States*, is particularly used for a court of justices, held for granting licenses to innkeepers or taverners, for laying out new highways, or altering old ones, and the like.

Quarter Sessions, in *England*, is a court held once in every quarter, by two justices of the peace, one of whom is of the quorum, for the trial of small felonies and misdemeanors.

Sessions of the Peace; a court consisting of justices of the peace, held in each county, for inquiring into trespasses, larcenies, forestalling, &c., and in general, for the conservation of the peace. *Laws of New York.*

Court of Session; the supreme civil court of Scotland. *Brande.*

SES'SION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a church session.

SESS'-POOL, *n.* [*sess* and *pool.*] A cavity sunk in the earth to receive and retain the sediment of water conveyed in drains. *Sess-pools* should be placed at proper distances in all drains, and particularly should one be placed at the entrance. *Encyc.*

SES'TERCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *sestertius.*]

A Roman coin or denomination of money, in value the fourth part of a denarius, and originally containing two asses and a half, afterward four asses; equal to about two pence sterling, or four cents. The sestertium, that is, *sestertium pondus*, was two pounds and a half, or one thousand sesterces, equal to £8 17s. 1d. sterling, or about $40, before the reign of Augustus. After his reign it was valued at £7 16s. 3d. sterling. It was originally coined only in silver, but afterward both in silver and brass. *Smith's Dict.*

SET, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* SET. [Sax. *setan*, *setan*, *settan*, to set or place, to *seat* or fix, to appease, to calm, L. *sedo*; to compose, as a book, to dispose or put in order, to establish, found, or institute, to possess, to cease; G. *setzen*, to set, to risk or lay, as a wager, to plant, to appoint, to leap or make an onset; D. *zetten*; Sw. *sätta*; Dan. *setter*; W. *sodi*, to fix, to constitute; *gosodi*, to set, to lay, to put, to establish, to ordain; *gosod*, a setting or placing, a *site*, a statute, an onset or assault; L. *sedo*, *sedeo*, and *sido*, coinciding with *sit*, but all of one family. From the Norman orthography of this word, we have *assess*, *assise*. (See ASSESS.) Heb. and Ch. יסד and שׁית, to set, to place; Syr. ⟨ʾsett⟩ *sett*, to found, to establish. Class Sd, No. 31, 56. The primary sense is, to throw, to drive, or intransitively, to rush.]

1. To put or place; to fix or cause to rest in a standing posture. We *set* a house on a wall of stone; we *set* a book on a shelf. In this use, *set* differs from *lay*; we *set* a thing on its end or basis; we *lay* it on its side.

2. To put or place in its proper or natural posture. We *set* a chest or trunk on its bottom, not on its end; we *set* a bedstead or a table on its feet or legs.

3. To put, place, or fix in any situation. God *set* the sun, moon, and stars in the firmament.

I do set my bow in the cloud. — Gen. ix.

4. To put into any condition or state.

The Lord thy God will *set* thee on high. — Deut. xxviii.
I am come to *set* a man at variance against his father. — Matt. x.

So we say, to *set in order*, to *set at ease*, to *set to work*, or *at work*.

5. To put; to fix; to attach to.

The Lord *set* a mark upon Cain. — Gen. iv.

So we say, to *set* a label on a vial or a bale.

6. To fix; to render motionless; as, the eyes are *set*; the jaws are *set*.

7. To put or fix, as a price. We *set* a price on a house, farm, or horse.

8. To fix; to state by some rule.

The gentleman spoke with a *set* gesture and countenance. *Carew.*
The town of Berne has handsome fountains planted at *set* distances from one end of the street to the other. *Addison.*

9. To regulate or adjust; as, to *set* a timepiece by the sun.

He *sets* his judgment by his passion. *Prior.*

10. To fit to music; to adapt with notes; as, to *set* the words of a psalm to music.

Set thy own songs, and sing them to thy lute. *Dryden.*

11. To pitch; to begin to sing in public.

He *set* the hundredth psalm. *Spectator.*

12. To plant, as a shrub, tree, or vegetable. *Prior.*

13. To variegate, intersperse, or adorn with something fixed; to stud; as, to *set* any thing with diamonds or pearls.

High on their heads, with jewels richly *set*,
Each lady wore a radiant coronet. *Dryden.*

14. To return to its proper place or state; to replace; to reduce from a dislocated or fractured state; as, to *set* a bone or a leg.

15. To fix; to place; as the heart or affections.

Set your affections on things above. — Col. iii.
Minds altogether *set* on trade and profit. *Addison.*

16. To fix firmly; to predetermine.

The heart of the sons of men is fully *set* in them to do evil. — Eccles. viii.

Hence we say, a thing is done of *set* purpose; a man is *set*, that is, firm or obstinate in his opinion or way.

17. To fix by appointment; to appoint; to assign; as, to *set* a time for meeting; to *set* an hour or a day. *Bacon. South.*

18. To place or station; to appoint to a particular duty.

Am I a sea, or a whale, that thou *settest* a watch over me? — Job vii.

19. To stake at play. [*Little used.*] *Prior.*

20. To offer a wager at dice to another. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

21. To fix in metal.

And him too rich a jewel to be *set*
In vulgar metal for a vulgar use. *Dryden.*

22. To fix; to cause to stop; to obstruct; as, to *set* a coach in the mire. The wagon or the team was *set* at the hill. In some of the states, STALL is used in

23. To embarrass; to perplex. [a like sense.

They are hard *set* to represent the bill as a grievance. *Addison.*

24. To put in good order; to fix for use; to bring to a fine edge; as, to *set* a razor.

25. To loose and extend; to spread; as, to *set* the sails of a ship.

26. To point out without noise or disturbance; as, a dog *sets* birds. *Johnson.*

27. To oppose.

Will you *set* your wit to a fool's? *Shak.*

28. To prepare with runnet for cheese; as, to *set* milk.

29. To dim; to darken or extinguish.

Ahijah could not see; for his eyes were *set* by reason of his age. — 1 Kings xiv.

To set by the compass; among *seamen*, to observe the bearing or situation of a distant object by the compass.

To set about; to begin, as an action or enterprise; to apply to. He has planned his enterprise, and will soon *set about* it.

To set one's self against; to place one's self in a state of enmity or opposition.

The king of Babylon *set himself against* Jerusalem the same day. — Ezek. xxiv.

To set against; to oppose; to set in comparison, or to oppose as an equivalent in exchange; as, to *set* one thing *against* another; or to *set off* one thing *against* another.

To set apart; to separate to a particular use; to separate from the rest.

2. To neglect for a time. [*Not in use.*] *Knolles.*

To set aside; to omit for the present; to lay out of the question.

Setting aside all other considerations, I will endeavor to know the truth and yield to that. *Tillotson.*

2. To reject.

I embrace that of the deluge, and *set aside* all the rest. *Woodward.*

3. To annul; to vacate. The court *set aside* the verdict or the judgment.

To set abroach; to spread. *Shak.*

To set a-going; to cause to begin to move.

To set by; to set apart or on one side; to reject. [In this sense, *by* is emphatical.] [*Bacon.*

2. To esteem; to regard; to value. *Hallowell.*

[In this sense, *set* is pronounced with more emphasis than *by*.]

To set down; to place upon the ground or floor.

2. To enter in writing; to register.

Some rules were to be *set down* for the government of the army. *Clarendon.*

3. To explain or relate in writing.

4. To fix on a resolve. [*Little used.*] *Knolles.*

5. To fix; to establish; to ordain.

This law we may name eternal, being that order which God hath *set down* with himself, for himself to do all things by. *Hooker.*

To set forth; to manifest; to offer or present to view. *Rom.* iii.

2. To publish; to promulgate; to make appear. *Waller.*

3. To send out; to prepare and send.

The Venetian admiral had a fleet of sixty galleys, *set forth* by the Venetians. [*Obs.*]

4. To display; to exhibit; to present to view; to show. *Dryden. Milton.*

To set forward; to advance; to move on; also, to promote. *Hooker.*

To set in; to put in the way; to begin.

If you please to assist and *set me in*, I will recollect myself. *Collier.*

To set off; to adorn; to decorate; to embellish.

They *set off* the worst faces with the best airs. *Addison.*

2. To give a pompous or flattering description of; to eulogize; to recommend; as, to *set off* a character.

3. To place against as an equivalent; as, to *set off* one man's services against another's.

4. To separate or assign for a particular purpose; as, to *set off* a portion of an estate.

To set on or *upon*; to incite; to instigate; to animate to action.

Thou, traitor, hast *set on* thy wife to this. *Shak.*

2. To assault or attack; *seldom used transitively, but the passive form is often used.*

Alphonsus — was *set upon* by a Turkish pirate and taken. *Knolles.*

3. To employ, as in a task.

Set on thy wife to observe. *Shak.*

4. To fix the attention; to determine to any thing with settled purpose.

It becomes a true lover to have your heart more *set upon* her good than your own. *Sidney.*

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To set out; to assign; to allot; as, to *set out* the share of each proprietor or heir of an estate; to *set out* the widow's thirds.

2. To publish, as a proclamation. [*Not elegant, nor common.*] *Bacon. Swift.*

3. To mark by boundaries or distinctions of space.

Determinate portions of those infinite abysses of space and duration, *set out*, or supposed to be distinguished from all the rest by known boundaries. *Locke.*

4. To adorn; to embellish.

An ugly woman in a rich habit, *set out* with jewels, nothing can become. *Dryden.*

5. To raise, equip, and send forth; to furnish.

The Venetians pretend they could *set out*, in case of great necessity, thirty men-of-war. *Addison.*
[*Not elegant, and little used.*]

6. To show; to display; to recommend; to set off.

I could *set out* that best side of Luther. *Atterbury.*

7. To show; to prove.

Those very reasons *set out* how heinous his sin was. [*Little used, and not elegant.*] *Atterbury.*

8. In *law*, to recite; to state at large. *Judge Sedgwick.*

To set up; to erect; as, to *set up* a building; to *set up* a post, a wall, a pillar.

2. To begin a new institution; to institute; to establish; to found; as, to *set up* a manufactory; to *set up* a school.

3. To enable to commence a new business; as, to *set up* a son in trade.

4. To raise; to exalt; to put in power; as, to *set up* the throne of David over Israel. 2 *Sam.* iii.

5. To place in view; as, to *set up* a mark.

6. To raise; to utter loudly; as, to *set up* the voice.

I'll *set up* such a note as she shall hear. *Dryden.*

7. To advance; to propose as truth or for reception; as, to *set up* a new opinion or doctrine. *Burnet.*

8. To raise from depression or to a sufficient fortune. This good fortune quite *set* him *up.*

9. In *seamen's language*, to extend, as the shrouds, stays, &c.

To set at naught; to undervalue; to contemn; to despise.

Ye have *set at naught* all my counsel. — Prov. i.

To set in order; to adjust or arrange; to reduce to method.

The rest will I *set in order* when I come. — 1 Cor. xi.

To set eyes on; to see; to behold; or to fix the eyes in looking on; to fasten the eyes on.

To set the teeth on edge; to affect the teeth with a painful sensation.

To set over; to appoint or constitute as supervisor, inspector, ruler, or commander.

2. To assign; to transfer; to convey.

To set right; to correct; to put in order.

To set sail; to make sail, or to commence sailing.

To set at ease; to quiet; to tranquilize; as, to *set* the heart *at ease.*

To set free: to release from confinement, imprisonment, or bondage; to liberate; to emancipate.

To set at work; to cause to enter on work or action; or to direct how to enter on work. *Locke.*

To set on fire; to communicate fire to; to inflame; and, *figuratively*, to enkindle the passions; to make to rage; to irritate; to fill with disorder. *James* iii.

To set before; to offer; to propose; to present to view. *Deut.* xi. xxx.

To set a trap, snare, or *gin*; to place in a situation to catch prey; to spread; *figuratively*, to lay a plan to deceive and draw into the power of another.

SET, *v. i.* To decline; to go down; to pass below the horizon; as, the sun *sets*; the stars *set.*

2. To be fixed hard; to be close or firm. *Bacon.*

3. To fit music to words. *Shak.*

4. To congeal or concrete.

That fluid substance in a few minutes begins to *set*. *Boyle.*

5. To begin a journey. The king is *set* from London.
[This is obsolete. We now say, to *set out.*]

6. To plant; as, "to sow dry, and to *set* wet." *Old Proverb.*

7. To flow; to have a certain direction in motion; as, the tide *sets* to the east or north; the current *sets* westward.

8. To catch birds with a dog that *sets* them, that is, one that lies down and points them out, and with a large net. *Boyle.*

To set one's self about; to begin; to enter upon; to take the first steps.

To set one's self; to apply one's self.

To set about; to fall on; to begin; to take the first steps in a business or enterprise. *Atterbury.*

To set in; to begin. Winter, in New England, usually *sets in* in December.

2. To become settled in a particular state.

When the weather was *set in* to be very bad. *Addison.*

To set forward; to move or march; to begin to march; to advance.

The sons of Aaron and the sons of Merari *set forward*. — Num. x.

To set on, or *upon*; to begin a journey or an enterprise.

He that would seriously *set upon* the search of truth. *Locke.*

2. To assault; to make an attack. *Shak.*

To set out; to begin a journey or course; as, to *set out* for London or from London; to *set out* in business; to *set out* in life or the world.

2. To have a beginning. *Brown.*

To set to; to apply one's self to. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To set up; to begin business or a scheme of life; as, to *set up* in trade; to *set up* for one's self.

2. To profess openly; to make pretensions. He *sets up* for a man of wit; he *sets up* to teach morality. *Dryden.*

SET, *pp.* Placed; put; located; fixed, adjusted; composed; studded or adorned; reduced, as a dislocated or broken bone.

2. *a.* Regular; uniform; formal; as, a *set* speech or phrase; a *set* discourse; a *set* battle.

3. Fixed in opinion; determined; firm; obstinate; as, a man *set* in his opinions or way.

4. Established; prescribed; as, *set* forms of prayer.

SET, *n.* A number or collection of things of the same kind and of similar form, which are ordinarily used together; as, a *set* of chairs; a *set* of tea-cups; a *set* of China or other ware.

2. A number of things fitted to be used together, though different in form; as, a *set* of dining-tables.
A *set* implies more than two, which are called a *pair.*

3. A number of persons customarily or officially associated; as, a *set* of men, a *set* of officers; or a number of persons having a similitude of character, or of things which have some resemblance or relation to each other. Hence our common phrase, a *set* of opinions.

This falls into different divisions or *sets* of nations connected under particular religions, &c. *Ward's Law of Nations.*

4. A number of particular things that are united in the formation of a whole; as, a *set* of features. *Addison.*

5. A young plant for growth; as, *sets* of white thorn or other shrub. *Encyc.*

6. The descent of the sun or other luminary below the horizon; as, the *set* of the sun. *Atterbury.*

7. A wager at dice.

That was but civil war, an equal *set*. *Dryden.*

8. A game.

We will, in France, play a *set*
Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard. *Shak.*

A *dead set*; the act of a setter dog when it discovers the game, and remains intently fixed in pointing it out; said also by Grose to be a concerted scheme to defraud a person by gaming.

To be at a dead set, is to be in a fixed state or condition which precludes further progress.

To make a dead set upon; to make a determined onset.

SE-TA'CEOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [L. *seta*, a bristle.]
1. Bristly; set with bristles; consisting of bristles; as, a stiff, *setaceous* tail. *Derham.*
2. In *natural history*, bristle-shaped; having the thickness and length of a bristle; as, a *setaceous* leaf or leaflet. *Martyn.*
Setaceous worm; a name given to a water worm that resembles a horse hair, vulgarly supposed to be an animated hair. But this is a mistake. *Encyc.*

SET'-DOWN, *n.* A powerful rebuke or reprehension.

SET'-FOIL. See SEPT-FOIL.

SE-TIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *seta* and *fero.*]
Producing or having bristles.

SE'TI-FORM, *a.* [L. *seta*, a bristle, and *form.*]
Having the form of a bristle. *Journ. of Science*

SE'TI-REME, *n.* [L. *seta* and *remus.*]
A name given to the jointed legs, whose inner side has a dense fringe of hairs, by means of which certain animals, as the diving-beetles, move in the water. *Kirby.*

SET'NESS, *n.* Regulation; adjustment; obstinacy. *Masters.*

SET'-OFF, *n.* [*set* and *off.*] The act of admitting one claim to counterbalance another. In a *set-off*, the defendant acknowledges the justice of the plaintiff's demand, but *sets* up a demand of his own to counterbalance it in whole or in part.

The right of pleading a *set-off* depends on statute. *Blackstone.*

Note. — In *New England*, *offset* is sometimes used for *set-off.* But *offset* has a different sense, and it is desirable that the practice should be uniform, wherever the English language is spoken.

2. The part of a wall, &c., which is exposed horizontally when the portion above it is reduced in thickness; also called OFFSET. *Gloss. of Archit.*

SE'TON, *n.* [Fr., from L. *seta*, a bristle.]
In *surgery*, a few horse hairs or small threads, or a twist of silk, drawn through the skin by a large needle, by which a small opening is made and continued. *Encyc. Quincy.*

SE'TOSE, } *a.* [It. *setoso*; L. *setosus*, from *seta*, a
SE'TOUS, } bristle.]
In *natural history*, bristly; having the surface set with bristles; as, a *setous* leaf or receptacle. *Martyn.*

SET'-SPEECH, *n.* A speech carefully prepared before it is delivered in public. *Halliwell.*

SET-TEE', *n.* [from *set.*] A long seat with a back to it.

2. A vessel with one deck and a very long, sharp prow, carrying two or three masts with lateen sails; used in the Mediterranean. *Mar. Dict. Encyc.*

SET'TER, *n.* One that sets; as, a *setter on*, or inciter; a *setter up*; a *setter forth*, &c.

2. A dog that beats the field and starts birds for sportsmen. It partakes of the characters of the pointer and spaniel. *P. Cyc.*

3. A man that performs the office of a setting dog, or finds persons to be plundered. *South.*

4. One that adapts words to music in composition.

5. Whatever sets off, adorns, or recommends. [*Not used.*] *Whitlock.*

SET'TER-WORT, (-wurt,) *n.* A plant, a species of hellebore, Helleborus fœtidus, also called STINKING HELLEBORE or BEAR'S FOOT. *Forsyth.*

SET'TING, *ppr.* Placing; putting; fixing; studding; appointing; sinking below the horizon, &c.

SET'TING, *n.* The act of putting, placing, fixing, or establishing.

2. The act of sinking below the horizon. The setting of stars is of three kinds, *cosmical, acronical*, and *heliacal.* [See these words.]

3. The act or manner of taking birds by a setting-dog.

4. Inclosure; as, *settings* of stones. *Exod.* xxviii.

5. The direction of a current, sea, or wind. *Hutton.*

6. The hardening of plaster or cement. *Gwilt.*

SET'TING-COAT, *n.* In *architecture*, the best sort of plastering on walls or ceilings. *Brande.*

SET'TING-DOG, *n.* A setter; a dog trained to find and start birds for sportsmen.

SET'TLE, (set'tl,) *n.* [Sax. *setl, setll*; G. *sessel*; D. *zetel*; L. *sedile.* See SET.]
A bench with a high, wooden back. *Dryden.*

SET'TLE, *v. t.* [from *set.*] To place in a permanent condition after wandering or fluctuation.

I will *settle* you after your old estates. — Ezek. xxxvi.

2. To fix; to establish; to make permanent in any place.

I will *settle* him in my house and in my kingdom forever. — 1 Chron. xvii.

3. To establish in business or way of life; as, to *settle* a son in trade.

4. To marry; as, to *settle* a daughter.

5. To establish; to confirm.

Her will alone could *settle* or revoke. *Prior.*

6. To determine what is uncertain; to establish; to free from doubt; as, to *settle* questions or points of law. The Supreme Court have *settled* the question.

7. To fix; to establish; to make certain or permanent; as, to *settle* the succession to a throne in a particular family. So we speak of *settled* habits and *settled* opinions.

8. To fix or establish; not to suffer to doubt or waver.

It will *settle* the wavering and confirm the doubtful. *Swift.*

9. To make close or compact.

Cover ant-hills up, that the rain may *settle* the turf before the spring. *Mortimer.*

10. To cause to subside after being heaved and loosened by frost; or to dry and harden after rain. Thus clear weather *settles* the roads.

11. To lower or cause to sink. *Totten.*

12. To fix or establish by gift, grant, or any legal act; as, to *settle* a pension on an officer, or an annuity on a child.

13. To fix firmly. *Settle* your mind on valuable objects.

14. To cause to sink or subside, as extraneous matter in liquors. In fining wine, we add something to *settle* the lees.

15. To compose; to tranquilize what is disturbed; as, to *settle* the thoughts or mind when agitated.

16. To establish in the pastoral office; to ordain over a church and society, or parish; as, to *settle* a minister. *United States. Boswell.*

17. To plant with inhabitants; to colonize. The French first *settled* Canada; the Puritans *settled* New England; Plymouth was *settled* in 1620. Hartford was *settled* in 1636. Wethersfield was the first *settled* town in Connecticut.

Provinces first *settled* after the flood. *Milford.*
Land which they are unable to *settle* and cultivate. *Vattel, Trans.*

18. To adjust; to close by amicable agreement or otherwise; as, to *settle* a controversy or dispute by agreement, treaty, or by force.

19. To adjust; to liquidate; to balance, or to pay; as, to *settle* accounts.

To settle the land; among *seamen*, to cause it to sink or appear lower by receding from it.

SET'TLE, *v. i.* To fall to the bottom of liquor; to

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subside; to sink and rest on the bottom; as, lees or dregs *settle*. Slimy particles in water *settle* and form mud at the bottom of rivers.

This word is used of the extraneous matter of liquors, when it subsides spontaneously. But in chemical operations, when substances mixed or in solution are decomposed, and one component part subsides, it is said to be *precipitated*. But it may also be said to *settle*.

2. To lose motion or fermentation; to deposit, as feces.

A government, on such occasions, is always thick before it *settles*. *Addison.*

3. To fix one's habitation or residence. Belgians had *settled* on the southern coast of Britain, before the Romans invaded the isle.

English Puritans who first *settled* in New England. *Vattel, Trans.*

4. To marry and establish a domestic state. Where subsistence is easily obtained, children *settle* at an early period of life.

5. To become fixed after change or fluctuation; as, the wind came about and *settled in* the west. *Bacon.*

6. To become stationary; to quit a rambling or irregular course for a permanent or methodical one.

7. To become fixed or permanent; to take a lasting form or state; as, a *settled* conviction.

Chyle — *runs through* the intermediate colors till it *settles* in an intense red. *Arbuthnot.*

8. To rest; to repose.

When time hath worn out their natural vanity, and taught them discretion, their fondness *settles* on its proper object. *Spectator.*

9. To become calm; to cease from agitation.

Till the fury of his highness *settle*,
Come not before him. *Shak.*

10. To make a jointure for a wife.

He sighs with most success that *settles* well. *Garth.*

11. To sink by its weight; and in loose bodies, to become more compact. We say, a wall *settles*; a house *settles* upon its foundation; a mass of sand *settles* and becomes more firm.

12. To sink after being heaved, and to dry; as, roads *settle* in spring after frost and rain.

13. To be ordained or installed over a parish, church, or congregation. A. B. was invited to *settle* in the first society in New Haven. N. D. *settled* in the ministry very young.

14. To adjust differences or accounts; to come to an agreemen.. He has *settled* with his creditors.

SET'TLED, (set'tld,) *pp.* or *a.* Placed; established; fixed; determined; composed; adjusted.

SET'TLED-NESS, *n.* The state of being settled; confirmed state. [*Little used.*] *K. Charles.*

SET'TLE-MENT, (set'tl-ment,) *n.* The act of settling, or state of being settled.

2. The falling of the foul or foreign matter of liquors to the bottom; subsidence.

3. The matter that subsides; lees; dregs. [*Not used.*] *Mortimer.*

[For this we use SETTLINGS.]

4. The act of giving possession by legal sanction.

My flocks, my fields, my woods, my pastures take,
With *settlement* as good as law can make. *Dryden.*

5. A jointure granted to a wife, or the act of granting it. We say, the wife has a competent *settlement* for her maintenance; or she has provision made for her by the *settlement* of a jointure.

6. The act of taking a domestic state; the act of marrying and going to housekeeping.

7. A becoming stationary, or taking a permanent residence after a roving course of life. *L'Estrange.*

8. The act of planting or establishing, as a colony; also, the place, or the colony established; as, the British *settlements* in America or India.

9. Adjustment; liquidation; the ascertainment of just claims, or payment of the balance of an account.

10. Adjustment of differences; pacification; reconciliation; as, the *settlement* of disputes or controversies.

11. The ordaining or installment of a clergyman over a parish or congregation.

12. A sum of money or other property granted to a minister on his ordination, exclusive of his salary.

13. Legal residence or establishment of a person in a particular parish or town, which entitles him to maintenance if a pauper, and subjects the parish or town to his support. In England, the poor are supported by the parish where they have a *settlement*. In New England, they are supported by the town. In England, the statutes 12 Richard II. and 19 Henry VII. seem to be the first rudiments of parish *settlements*. By statutes 13 and 14 Charles II. a legal *settlement* is declared to be gained by birth, by inhabitancy, by apprenticeship, or by service for forty days. But the gaining of a *settlement* by so short a residence produced great evils, which were remedied by statute 1 James II. *Blackstone.*

14. *Act of settlement*; in *British history*, the statute of 12 and 13 William III., by which the crown was limited to his present majesty's house, or the house of Hanover. *Blackstone.*

SET'TLING, *ppr.* Placing; fixing; establishing; regulating; adjusting; planting or colonizing; subsiding; composing; ordaining or installing; becoming the pastor of a parish or church.

SET'TLING, *n.* The act of making a settlement; a planting or colonizing.

2. The act of subsiding, as lees.

3. The adjustment of differences.

4. *Settlings, pl.*; lees; dregs; sediment.

SET'-TO', *n.* A conflict in boxing, argument, &c. *Hallivell.*

SET'WALL, *n.* [*set* and *wall.*] A plant. The *garden setwall* is a species of Valeriana.

SEV'EN, (sev'n,) *a.* [Sax. *seofa, seofan*; Goth. *sibun*; D. *zeeven*; G. *sieben*; Sw. *siu*; Dan. *syv*; L. *septem*, whence Fr. *sept*, It. *sette*, Sp. *siete*, (or the two latter are the W. *saith*, Arm. *saith* or *seiz*;) Sans. *sapta*; Pers. شَغْت *haft*; Zend. *hapte*, Pehlavi, *haft*; Gr. ἑπτα; Ar. سبع *sabaa*; Heb. Ch. Syr. and Eth. שבע. In Ch. and Syr. סבע signifies to fill, to satisfy; in Ar. seven, and to make the number seven. In Heb. and Ch. שבע is seven; Ar. شَبِع *shabia*, to fill. With this orthography coincide the spelling of the Teutonic and Gothic words, whose elements are *Sb*, or their cognates. But the Latin and Sanscrit have a third radical letter, as has the Persic, viz., *t*, and these coincide with the Ar. سبت *sabata*, to observe the Sabbath, to rest, Heb. Ch. and Syr. שבת.]

It is obvious, then, that *seven* had its origin in these verbs, and if the Persic and Greek words are from the same source, which is very probable, we have satisfactory evidence that the sibilant letter *s* has been changed into an aspirate. And this confirms my opinion that a similar change has taken place in the Gr. ἁλς, salt, W. *halen*, and in many other words.]

Four and three; one more than six or less than eight. *Seven* days constitute a week. We read in Scripture of *seven* years of plenty, and *seven* years of famine, *seven* trumpets, *seven* seals, *seven* vials, &c.

Seven stars; a common name for the cluster of stars in the neck of Taurus, called *Pleiades*. *Hutton.*

SEV'EN-FOLD, *a.* [*seven* and *fold.*] Repeated seven times; doubled seven times; increased to seven times the size or amount; as, the *sevenfold* shield of Ajax; *sevenfold* rage. *Milton.*

SEV'EN-FOLD, *adv.* Seven times as much or often.

Whosoever slayeth Cain, vengeance shall be taken on him *sevenfold*. — Gen. iv.

SEV'EN-HILL-ED, *a.* Having seven hills. *More.*

SEV'EN-NIGHT, (sen'nit,) *n.* [*seven* and *night.*] A week; the period of seven days and nights; or the time from one day of the week to the next day of the same denomination preceding or following. Our ancestors numbered the diurnal revolutions of the earth by *nights*, as they reckoned the annual revolutions by *winters*. SEVENNIGHT is now contracted into SENNIGHT, which see.

SEV'EN-SCORE, *n.* [*seven* and *score*, twenty notches or marks.] Seven times twenty, that is, a hundred and forty.

The old Countess of Desmond, who lived *sevenscore* years, dentized twice or thrice. *Bacon.*

SEV'EN-TEEN, *a.* [Sax. *seofontyne*; seven-ten.] Seven and ten.

SEV'EN-TEENTH, *a.* [from *seventeen*. The Saxon *seofon-teotha* or *seofon-teogetha* is differently formed.] The ordinal of seventeen; the seventh after the tenth.

On the *seventeenth* day of the second month — all the fountains of the great deep were broken up. — Gen. vii.

SEV'ENTH, *a.* [Sax. *seofetha.*]

1. The ordinal of seven; the first after the sixth.

On the *seventh* day God ended his work which he had made; and he rested on the *seventh* day from all his work which he had made. — Gen. ii.

2. Containing or being one part in seven; as, the *seventh* part.

SEV'ENTH, *n.* The seventh part; one part in seven.

2. In *music*, a dissonant interval or heptachord. An interval consisting of four tones and two major semitones, is called a *seventh* minor. An interval composed of five tones and a major semitone, is called a *seventh* major, being a major semitone less than an octave. *Busby. Brande.*

SEV'ENTH-LY, *adv.* In the seventh place. *Bacon.*

SEV'EN-TI-ETH, *a.* [from *seventy.*] The ordinal of seventy; as, a man in the *seventieth* year of his age. The *seventieth* year begins immediately after the close of the sixty-ninth.

SEV'EN-TY, *a.* [D. *zeventig*; Sax. *seofa*, seven, and *tig*, ten; Goth. *tig*, Gr. δεκα, ten, but the Saxon writers prefixed *hund*, as *hund-seofontig*. See Lye, ad voc., and Sax. Chron. A. D. 1083.]

Seven times ten.

That he would accomplish *seventy* years in the desolations of Jerusalem. — Dan. ix.

SEV'EN-TY, *n.* The Septuagint or seventy translators of the Old Testament into the Greek language.

SEV'ER, *v. t.* [Fr. *sevrer*; It. *sevrare*. There may be a doubt whether *sever* is derived from the Latin *separo*. The French has *sevrer*, as well as *separer*; and the Italian *sevrare, scevrare* and *sceverare*, as well as *separare*. The It. *scevrare* coincides well in orthography with Eng. *shiver*, and this with Heb. שבר, Ch. Syr. and Ar. תבר, to break. The latter are the same word with different prefixes. See Class Br, *No.* 26, 27.]

1. To part or divide by violence; to separate by cutting or rending; as, to *sever* the body or the arm at a single stroke.

2. To part from the rest by violence; as, to *sever* the head from the body.

3. To separate; to disjoin, as distinct things, but united; as, the dearest friends *severed* by cruel necessity.

4. To separate and put in different orders or places.

The angels shall come forth and *sever* the wicked from among the just. — Matt. xiii.

5. To disjoin; to disunite; *in a general sense*; but usually implying violence.

6. To keep distinct or apart. *Exod.* viii.

7. In *law*, to disunite; to disconnect; to part possession; as, to *sever* an estate in joint-tenancy. *Blackstone.*

SEV'ER, *v. i.* To make a separation or distinction; to distinguish.

The Lord will *sever* between the cattle of Israel and the cattle of Egypt. — Ex. ix.

2. To suffer disjunction; to be parted or rent asunder. *Shak.*

SEV'ER-AL, *a.* [from *sever.*] Separate; distinct; not common to two or more; as, a *several* fishery; a *several* estate. A *several* fishery is one held by the owner of the soil, or by title derived from the owner. A *several* estate is one held by a tenant in his own right, or a distinct estate unconnected with any other person. *Blackstone.*

2. Separate; different; distinct.

Divers sorts of beasts came from *several* parts to drink. *Bacon.*
Four *several* armies to the field are led. *Dryden.*

3. Divers; consisting of a number; more than two, but not very many. *Several* persons were present when the event took place.

4. Separate; single; particular.

Each *several* ship a victory did gain. *Dryden.*

5. Distinct; appropriate.

Each might his *several* province well command,
Would all but stoop to what they understand. *Pope.*

A *joint* and *several* note or bond, is one executed by two or more persons, each of whom is bound to pay the whole, in case the others prove to be insolvent.

SEV'ER-AL, *n.* Each particular, or a small number, singly taken.

Several of them neither rose from any conspicuous family, nor left any behind them. *Addison.*
There was not time enough to hear
The *severals*. *Shak.*

[*This latter use, in the plural, is now infrequent or obsolete.*]

2. An inclosed or separate place; inclosed ground; as, they had their *several* for the heathen, their *several* for their own people; put a beast into a *several*. *Hooker. Bacon.*

[*These applications are nearly or wholly obsolete.*]

In several; in a state of separation.

Where pastures *in several* be. [*Little used.*] *Tusser.*

SEV-ER-AL'I-TY, *n.* Each particular singly taken; distinction. [*Not in use.*] *Bp. Hall.*

SEV'ER-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To distinguish. [*Not in use.*] *Bp. Hall.*

SEV'ER-AL-LY, *adv.* Separately; distinctly; apart from others. Call the men *severally* by name.

I could not keep my eye steady on them *severally* so as to number them. *Newton.*

To be *jointly* and *severally* bound in a contract, is for each obligor to be liable to pay the whole demand, in case the other or others are not able.

SEV'ER-AL-TY, *n.* A state of separation from the rest, or from all others. An estate in *severalty*, is that which the tenant holds in his own right, without being joined in interest with any other person. It is distinguished from joint-tenancy, coparcenery, and common. *Blackstone.*

SEV'ER-ANCE, *n.* Separation; the act of dividing or disuniting. The *severance* of a jointure is made by destroying the unity of interest. Thus, when

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there are two joint-tenants for life, and the inheritance is purchased by or descends upon either, it is a *severance*.

So also when two persons are joined in a writ, and one is nonsuited; in this case *severance* is permitted, and the other plaintiff may proceed in the suit. So also in assize, when two or more disseizees appear upon the writ, and not the other, *severance* is permitted. *Blackstone. Encyc.*

SE-VĒRE′, *a.* [Fr., from L. *severus*; It. and Sp. *severo.*]

1. Rigid; harsh; not mild or indulgent; as, *severe* words; *severe* treatment; *severe* wrath. *Milton. Pope.*

2. Sharp; hard; rigorous.

Let your zeal — be more *severe* against thyself than against others. *Taylor.*

3. Very strict; or sometimes, perhaps, unreasonably strict or exact; giving no indulgence to faults or errors; as, *severe* government; *severe* criticism.

4. Rigorous, perhaps cruel; as, *severe* punishment; *severe* justice.

5. Grave; sober; sedate to an extreme; opposed to CHEERFUL, GAY, LIGHT, LIVELY.

Your looks must alter, as your subject does,
From kind to fierce, from wanton to *severe*. *Waller.*

6. Rigidly exact; strictly methodical; not lax or airy. I will not venture on so nice a subject with my *severe* style.

7. Sharp; afflictive; distressing; violent; as, *severe* pain, anguish, torture, &c.

8. Sharp; biting; extreme; as, *severe* cold.

9. Close; concise; not luxuriant.

The Latin, a most *severe* and compendious language. *Dryden.*

10. Difficult to be endured; exact; critical; nice; as, a *severe* test.

SEV′ER-ED, *pp.* Parted by violence; disjoined.

SE-VĒRE′LY, *adv.* Harshly; sharply; as, to chide one *severely.*

2. Strictly; rigorously; as, to judge one *severely.*

To be or fondly or *severely* kind. *Savage.*

3. With extreme rigor; as, to punish *severely.*

4. Painfully; afflictively; greatly; as, to be *severely* afflicted with the gout.

5. Fiercely; ferociously.

More formidable Hydra stands within,
Whose jaws with iron teeth *severely* grin. *Dryden.*

SEV′ER-ING, *ppr.* Parting by violence; disuniting.

SEV′ER-ITE, *n.* A mineral found near St. Sever, in France, occurring in small masses, white without luster, a little harder than lithomarge. It is composed of silica, alumina, and water. *P. Cyc. Phillips.*

SE-VER′I-TY, *n.* [L. *severitas.*]

1. Harshness; rigor; austerity; want of mildness or indulgence; as, the *severity* of a reprimand or reproof.

2. Rigor; extreme strictness; as, *severity* of discipline or government.

3. Excessive rigor; extreme degree or amount. *Severity* of penalties or punishments often defeats the object by exciting pity.

4. Extremity; quality or power of distressing; as, the *severity* of pain or anguish.

5. Extreme degree; as, the *severity* of cold or heat.

6. Extreme coldness or inclemency; as, the *severity* of the winter.

7. Harshness; cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment; as, *severity* practiced on prisoners of war.

8. Exactness; rigor; niceness; as, the *severity* of a test.

9. Strictness; rigid accuracy.

Confining myself to the *severity* of truth. *Dryden.*

SEV-O-CĀ′TION, *n.* [L. *sevoco.*]

A calling aside.

SEV-RŪ′GA, *n.* A fish of the sturgeon kind, the Acipenser stellatus, of the Caspian Sea. *Tooke. Pallas.*

SEW, (sū.) To follow. [*Not used.*] [See SUE.] *Spenser.*

SEW, (sō,) *v. t.* Better written SOE. [Sax. *siwian, suwian*; Goth. *siuyan*; Sw. *sy*; Dan. *syer*; L. *suo.* This is probably a contracted word, and if its elements are *Sb* or *Sf*, it coincides with the Eth. ሰፈ *shafai*, to sew; and the Ar. has اشفي *ishfai*, an awl. See Class Sb, No. 85, 100. The Hindoo has *sivaiva*, and the Gipsy *siwena.* But the elements are not obvious.]

To unite or fasten together with a needle and thread.

They *sewed* fig-leaves together, and made themselves aprons. — Gen. iii.

To sew up; to inclose by sewing; to inclose in any thing sewed.

Thou *sewest up* mine iniquity. — Job xiv.
Sew me *up* the skirts of the gown. *Shak.*

SEW, (sō,) *v. i.* To practice sewing; to join things with stitches.

SEW, (sū,) *v. t.* [L. *sicco*, to dry.]

To drain a pond for taking the fish. [*Obs.*]

SEW′ED, (sōde,) *pp.* United by stitches.

SEW′EL, (sū′el,) *n.* Among *huntsmen*, something hung up to prevent deer from entering a place.

SEW′ER, (sū′er,) *n.* [G. *anzucht*; perhaps from the root of *suck*, or L. *sicco.* But Elmes deduces the word from the old French *asscour.*]

A drain or passage to convey off water and filth under ground; a subterraneous canal, particularly in cities; corruptly pronounced *shoer* or *soer.*

SEW′ER, (sō′er,) *n.* [D. *schaffer*, from *schaffen*, to provide, to dish up; G. *schuffner*; Dan. *skaffer*; Sw. *skaffare.* See SHAPE.]

An officer who serves up a feast and arranges the dishes. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

SEW′ER, (sō′er,) *n.* One who sews or uses the needle.

SEW′ER-AGE, (sū′er-aje,) *n.* The making of a sewer; the discharging of water, &c., by a sewer.

SEW′ING, (sō′ing,) *ppr.* Joining with the needle or with stitches.

SEW′ING, (sō′ing,) *n.* The act or occupation of sewing or using the needle; that which is sewed with the needle. *Ash*

SEW′I-TUDE, (sū′e-tude,) *n.* A term from the civil law, equivalent to EASEMENT.

SEW′STER, (sō′ster,) *n.* A woman that sews or spins. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

SEX, *n.* [Fr. *sexe*; Sp. *sexo*; It. *sesso*; L. *sexus*; qu. G. *sieche*, she, female; from L. *seco*, to divide.]

1. The distinction between male and female; or that property or character by which an animal is male or female. The male sex is usually characterized by muscular strength, boldness, and firmness. The female sex is characterized by softness, sensibility, and modesty.

In *botany*, the structure of plants which corresponds to *sex* in animals. The Linnæan method of botany is formed on the *sexes* in plants. *Milne.*

2. *By way of emphasis*, womankind; females.

Unhappy *sex!* whose beauty is your snare. *Dryden.*
The *sex* whose presence civilizes ours. *Cowper.*

SEX-A-GE-NA′RI-AN, *n.* [Infra.] A person who has arrived at the age of sixty years. *Cowper.*

SEX′A-GEN-A-RY or SEX-AG′EN-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *sexagénaire*; L. *sexagenarius*, from *sex*, six, and a word signifying ten, seen in *viginti, bisgenti.*]

Designating the number sixty; *as a noun*, a person sixty years of age; also, something composed of sixty.

SEX-A-GES′I-MA, *n.* [L. *sexagesimus*, sixtieth.]

The second Sunday before Lent, the next to Shrove-Tuesday, so called as being about the 60th day before Easter.

SEX-A-GES′I-MAL, *a.* Sixtieth; pertaining to the number sixty. *Sexagesimal* or *sexagenary* arithmetic, is a method of computation by sixties, as that which is used in dividing degrees into minutes, minutes into seconds, &c.

Sexagesimals, or *sexagesimal fractions*, are those whose denominators proceed in the ratio of sixty; as, $\frac{1}{60}$, $\frac{1}{3600}$, $\frac{1}{216000}$. The denominator is sixty, or its power. These fractions are called, also, *astronomical fractions*, because formerly there were no others used in astronomical calculations. *Hutton.*

SEX′AN″GLE, (sex′ang-gl,) *n.* In *geometry*, a figure having six angles, and consequently six sides. *Hutton.*

SEX′AN″GLED, (-ang′gld,) } *a.* [L. *sex*, six,
SEX-AN″GU-LAR, (-ang′gu-lar,) } and *angulus*, angle.]

Having six angles; hexagonal. *Dryden.*

SEX-AN″GU-LAR-LY, *adv.* With six angles; hexagonally.

SEX-DEC′I-MAL, *a.* [L. *sex*, six, and *decem*, ten.]

In *crystallography*, when a prism or the middle part of a crystal has six faces and the two summits, taken together, ten faces. [*Not used.*] *Haüy.*

SEX-DU-O-DEC′I-MAL, *a.* [L. *sex*, six, and *duodecim*, twelve.]

In *crystallography*, designating a crystal when the prism or middle part has six faces and the two summits, taken together, twelve faces. [*Not used.*] *Haüy.*

SEX-EN′NI-AL, *a.* [L. *sex*, six, and *annus*, year.]

Lasting six years, or happening once in six years.

SEX-EN′NI-AL-LY, *adv.* Once in six years.

SEX′FID, *a.* [L. *sex*, six, and *findo*, to divide.]

In *botany*, six-cleft; as, a *sexfid* calyx or nectary. *Martyn.*

SEX′LESS, *a.* Having no sex. *Shelly.*

SEX-LOC′Ū-LAR, *a.* [L. *sex*, six, and *loculus*, a cell.]

In *botany*, six-celled; having six cells for seeds; as, a *sexlocular* pericarp.

SEX′TAIN, *n.* [L. *sextans*, a sixth, from *sex*, six.]

A stanza of six lines.

SEX′TANT, *n.* [L. *sextans*, a sixth. The Romans divided the as into 12 ounces; a sixth, or two ounces, was the *sextans.*]

1. In *mathematics*, the sixth part of a circle. Hence,

2. An instrument for mensuring the angular distances of objects by reflection. It is formed like a quadrant, excepting that its limb comprehends 60 degrees, or the sixth part of a circle. *Brande.*

3. In *astronomy*, a constellation situated across the equator and south of the ecliptic. *Brande.*

SEX′TA-RY, *n.* [L. *sextarius.*]

An ancient Roman measure, about equal to an English pint. It was double the hemina. *Smith's Dict.*

SEX′TA-RY, } *n.* The same as SACRISTAN. [*Not*
SEX′TRY, } *used.*] *Dict.*

SEX′TILE, (-til,) *n.* [L. *sextilis*, from *sex*, six.]

Denoting the aspect or position of two planets, when distant from each other 60 degrees or two signs. This position is marked thus ⚹. *Hutton.*

SEX-TILL′ION, (seks-til′yun,) *n.* According to *the English notation*, the product of a million involved to the sixth power, or a unit with thirty-six ciphers annexed; according to *the French notation*, a unit with twenty-one ciphers annexed. *Barlow.*

SEX′TON, *n.* [Contracted from SACRISTAN, which see.]

An under officer of the church, whose business is to take care of the vessels, vestments, &c., belonging to the church, to attend on the officiating clergyman, and perform other duties pertaining to the church, to dig graves, &c. *Encyc.*

SEX′TON-SHIP, *n.* The office of a sexton. *Swift.*

SEX′TU-PLE, *a.* [Low L. *sextuplus*; *sex*, six, and *duplus*, double.]

1. Sixfold; six times as much. *Brown.*

2. In *music*, denoting a mixed sort of triple, beaten in double time, or a measure of two times composed of six equal notes, three for each time. *Busby. Encyc.*

SEX′Ū-AL, *a.* [from *sex.*] Pertaining to sex or the sexes; distinguishing the sex; denoting what is peculiar to the distinction and office of male and female; as, *sexual* characteristics; *sexual* intercourse, connection, or commerce.

2. *Sexual method*; in *botany*, the method which is founded on the distinction of sexes in plants, as male and female, each sex being furnished with appropriate organs or parts; the male producing a pollen or dust, which fecundates the stigma of the pistil or female organ, and is necessary to render it prolific. It is found that most plants are hermaphrodite, the male and female organs being contained in the same flower. This doctrine was taught to a certain extent by Theophrastus, Dioscorides, and Pliny, among the ancients, but has been more fully illustrated by Cæsalpinus, Grew, Camerarius, Linnæus, and many others among the moderns. *Milne. Encyc.*

SEX′Ū-AL-IST, *n.* One who believes and maintains the doctrine of sexes in plants; or one who classifies plants by the differences of the sexes and parts of fructification. *Milne. Encyc.*

SEX-Ū-AL′I-TY, *n.* The state of being distinguished by sex.

SEX′Ū-AL-LY, *adv.* In a sexual manner.

SFOR-ZA′TO, *a.* [It.] In *music*, a direction placed over a note, to signify to the performer that it must be struck with peculiar force. *Brande.*

SHAB, *v. i.* To play mean tricks. In some parts of New England, it signifies to reject or dismiss; as, a woman *shabs* her suitor. It is, however, very vulgar and nearly obsolete.

SHAB′BED, *a.* Mean; shabby. *A. Wood.*

SHAB′BI-LY, *adv.* [from *shabby.*] Raggedly; with rent or ragged clothes; as, to be clothed *shabbily.*

2. Meanly; in a despicable manner.

SHAB′BI-NESS, *n.* Raggedness; as, the *shabbiness* of a garment.

2. Meanness; paltriness.

SHAB′BY, *a.* [D. *schabbig*; G. *schäbig*, from *schaben*, to rub, to *shave*, to scratch; *schabe*, a moth, a shaving tool, a *scab.* This is a different orthography of SCABBY.]

1. Ragged; torn or worn to rags; as, a *shabby* coat; *shabby* clothes.

2 Clothed with ragged garments.

The dean was so *shabby.* *Swift.*

3. Mean; paltry; despicable; as, a *shabby* fellow; *shabby* treatment. *Clarendon.*

[For the idea expressed by *shabby*, there is not a better word in the language.]

SHAB′RACK, *n.* [Hungarian.] The cloth furniture or housing of a troop horse or charger. *Smart.*

SHACK, *n.* In *ancient customs of England*, a liberty of winter pasturage. In Norfolk and Suffolk, the lord of a manor has *shack*, that is, liberty of feeding his sheep at pleasure on his tenant's lands during the six winter months. In Norfolk, *shack* extends to the common for hogs, in all men's grounds, from harvest to seed-time; whence to go *a-shack* is to feed at large. *Cowel. Encyc.*

In *New England*, *shack* is used in a somewhat similar sense for mast or the food of swine, and for feeding at large or in the forest, [for we have no manors.]

2. A shiftless fellow; a low, itinerant beggar; a vagabond. *Forby.*

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SHACK, *v. i.* To shed, as corn at harvest. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

2. To feed in stubble, or upon the waste corn of the field. [*Local.*] *Pegge.*

SHACK'LE, (shak'l,) *n.* Stubble.

[In Scottish, *shag* is the refuse of barley, or that which is not well filled, and is given to horses. The word *shack*, then, is probably from a root which signifies to break, to reject, or to waste, or it may be allied to *shag* and *shake*.]

SHACK'LE, *v. t.* [Sax. *sceacul*; D. *schakel*, a link or mesh; Sax. *sceac-line*, a rope to fasten the foot of a sail. Qu. the root שׁוּק, Class Sg, No. 74. But we find the word, perhaps, in the Ar. شَكَال, from شَكَلَ *shakala*, to tie the feet of a beast or bird.]

1. To chain; to fetter; to tie or confine the limbs so as to prevent free motion.

So the stretched cord the *shackled* dancer tries,
As prone to fall as impotent to rise. *Smith.*

2. To bind or confine so as to obstruct or embarrass action.

You must not *shackle* him with rules about indifferent matters. *Locke.*

SHACK'LE, *n.* } [Generally used in
SHACK'LES, (shak'lz,) *n. pl.* } the plural.] Fetters, gyves, handcuffs, cords, or something else that confines the limbs so as to restrain the use of them, or prevent free motion. *Dryden.*

2. That which obstructs or embarrasses free action.

His very will seems to be in bonds and *shackles*. *South.*

SHACK'LED, *pp.* Tied; confined; embarrassed.

SHACK'LING, *ppr.* Fettering; binding; confining.

SHAD, *n.* It has no plural termination. *Shad* is singular or plural. [G. *schade*. In W. *ysgadan*, Ir. *sgadan* is a herring.]

A fish of the genus Alosa, (Clupea, Linn.,) highly prized for food. *Shad* enter the rivers in England and America in the spring in immense numbers.

SHAD'DOCK, *n.* [The name of the man who first carried this fruit from the East to the West Indies.]

A large species of orange, Citrus decumana. *Ed. Encyc.*

SHADE, *n.* [Sax. *scad*, *scead*, *sced*, shade; *sceadan*, to separate, divide, or shade; G. *schatten*, shadow, and to shade; D. *schaduw*, *schaduwen*; Dan. *skatterer*, to shade a picture; W. *ysgawd*, a shade; *ysgodi*, to shade or shelter; *cysgodi*, id.; Corn. *skod* or *skez*; Ir. *sgath* and *sgatham*, to cut off, to shade. The Gr. σκια is probably the same word contracted, and perhaps σκοτος, darkness. In the sense of cutting off or separating, this word coincides exactly, as it does in elements, with the G. *scheiden*, L. *scindo*, for *scido*, which is formed on *cædo*, to strike off. Hence Sax. *gescead*, distinction, L. *scutum*, a shield, Sp. *escudo*, that which cuts off or intercepts. Owen deduces the Welsh word from *cawd*, something that incloses; but probably the sense is, that which cuts off or defends.]

1. *Literally*, the interception, cutting off, or interruption of the rays of light; hence, the obscurity which is caused by such interception. *Shade* differs from *shadow*, as it implies no particular form or definite limit; whereas a *shadow* represents in form the object which intercepts the light. Hence, when we say, let us resort to the *shade* of a tree, we have no reference to its form; but when we speak of measuring a pyramid or other object by its *shadow*, we have reference to its extent.

2. Darkness; obscurity; as, the *shades* of night. The *shade* of the earth constitutes the darkness of night.

3. An obscure place, properly in a grove or close wood, which precludes the sun's rays; and hence, a secluded retreat.

Let us seek out some desolate *shade*, and there
Weep our sad bosoms empty. *Shak.*

4. A screen; something that intercepts light or heat.

5. Protection; shelter. [See SHADOW.]

6. In *painting*, the dark part of a picture. *Dryden.*

7. Degree or gradation of light.

White, red, yellow, blue, with their several degrees, or *shades* and mixtures, as green, come only in by the eyes. *Locke.*

8. A very minute difference; as, coffee is a *shade* higher. *Mercantile.*

9. A shadow. [See SHADOW.]

Envy will merit, as its *shade*, pursue. *Pope.*

[This is allowable in poetry.]

10. The soul, after its separation from the body; so called because the ancients supposed it to be perceptible to the sight, not to the touch; a spirit; a ghost; as, the *shades* of departed heroes.

Swift as thought the flitting *shade*. *Dryden.*

SHADE, *v. t.* [Sax. *sceadan*, *gesceadan*, to separate, to divide, to *shade*.]

1. To shelter or screen from light by intercepting its rays; and when applied to the rays of the sun, it signifies to shelter from light and heat; as, a large tree *shades* the plants under its branches; *shaded* vegetables rarely come to perfection.

I went to crop the sylvan scenes,
And *shade* our altars with their leafy greens. *Dryden.*

2. To overspread with darkness or obscurity; to obscure.

Thou *shad'st*
The full blaze of thy beams. *Milton.*

3. To shelter; to hide.

Ere in our own house I do *shade* my head. *Shak.*

4. To cover from injury; to protect; to screen. *Milton.*

5. To paint in obscure colors; to darken.

6. To mark with gradations of color; as, the *shading* pencil. *Milton.*

7. To darken; to obscure.

SHĀD'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Defended from the rays of the sun; darkened.

SHĀD'ER, *n.* He or that which shades.

SHĀDES, *n. pl.* The lower region or place of the dead. Hence,

2. Deep obscurity; total darkness.

SHĀD'I-LY, *adv.* Umbrageously.

SHĀD'I-NESS, *n.* [from *shady*.] The state of being shady; umbrageousness; as, the *shadiness* of the forest.

SHĀD'ING, *ppr.* Sheltering from the sun's rays.

SHĀD'ING, *n.* The act or process of making a shade. *Scott.*

SHAD'ŌW, *n.* [Sax. *scadu*, *sceadu*. See SHADE.]

1. Shade within defined limits; obscurity or deprivation of light, apparent on a plane, and representing the form of the body which intercepts the rays of light; as, the *shadow* of a man, of a tree, or a tower. The *shadow* of the earth in an eclipse of the moon is proof of its sphericity.

2. Darkness; shade; obscurity.

Night's sable *shadows* from the ocean rise. *Denham.*

3. Shelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air.

In secret *shadow* from the sunny ray,
On a sweet bed of lilies softly laid. *Spenser.*

4. Obscure place; secluded retreat.

To secret *shadows* I retire. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

5. Dark part of a picture. [*Obs.*] *Peacham.*

[In the two last senses, SHADE is now used.]

6. A spirit; a ghost. [*Obs.*]

[In this sense, SHADE is now used.]

7. In *painting*, the representation of a real shadow.

8. An imperfect and faint representation; opposed to SUBSTANCE.

The law having a *shadow* of good things to come. —Heb. x.

9. Inseparable companion.

Sin and her *shadow*, Death. *Milton.*

10. Type; mystical representation.

Types and *shadows* of that destined seed. *Milton.*

11. Protection; shelter; favor. *Lam.* iv. *Ps.* xci.

12. Slight or faint appearance. *James* i.

Shadow of death; terrible darkness, trouble, or death. *Job* iii.

SHAD'ŌW, *v. t.* To overspread with obscurity.

The warlike elf much wondered at this tree,
So fair and great, that *shadowed* all the ground. *Spenser.*

[SHADE is more generally used.]

2. To cloud; to darken.

The *shadowed* livery of the burning sun. *Shak.*

3. To make cool; to refresh by shade; or to shade.

Flowery fields and *shadowed* waters. *Sidney.*

4. To conceal; to hide; to screen.

Let every soldier hew him down a bough,
And bear't before him; thereby shall we *shadow*
The number of our host. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

5. To protect; to screen from dangor; to shroud.

Shadowing their right under your wings of war. *Shak.*

6. To mark with slight gradations of color or light. *Locke.*

[In this sense, SHADE is chiefly used.]

7. To paint in obscure colors; as, void spaces deeply *shadowed*. *Dryden.*

8. To represent faintly or imperfectly.

Augustus is *shadowed* in the person of Æneas. *Dryden.*

9. To represent typically. The healing power of the brazen serpent *shadoweth* the efficacy of Christ's righteousness.

[The two last senses are in use. In place of the others, SHADE is now more generally used.]

SHAD'ŌW-CAST-ING, *a.* Casting a shadow.

SHAD'ŌW-ED, *pp.* Represented imperfectly or typically.

SHAD'ŌW-GRASS, *n.* A kind of grass so called. *Johnson.*

SHAD'ŌW-ING, *ppr.* Representing by faint or imperfect resemblance.

SHAD'ŌW-ING, *n.* Shade or gradation of light and color. [This should be SHADING.]

SHAD'ŌW-LESS, *a.* Having no shadow.

SHAD'ŌW-Y, *a.* [Sax. *sceadwig*.]

1. Full of shade; dark; gloomy.

This *shadowy* desert, unfrequented woods. *Shak.*

2. Not brightly luminous; faintly light.

More pleasant light,
Shadowy sets off the face of things. *Milton.*

3. Faintly representative; typical; as, *shadowy* expiations. *Milton.*

4. Unsubstantial; unreal.

Milton has brought into his poems two actors of a *shadowy* and fictitious nature, in the persons of Sin and Death. *Addison.*

5. Dark; obscure; opaque.

By command ere yet dim Night
Her *shadowy* cloud withdraws. *Milton.*

SHAD'ŌW-Y-NESS, *n.* State of being shadowy or unsubstantial.

SHĀ'DRACH, (-drak,) *n.* In *the smelting of iron*, a mass of iron on which the operation of smelting has failed of its intended effect. [*Local.*]

SHĀ'DY, *a.* [from *shade*.] Abounding with shade or shades; overspread with shade.

And Amaryllis fills the *shady* groves. *Dryden.*

2. Sheltered from the glare of light or sultry heat.

Cast it also that you may have rooms *shady* for summer and warm for winter. *Bacon.*

SHAF'FLE, *v. i.* [See SHUFFLE.] To hobble or limp. [*Not in use.*]

SHAF'FLER, *n.* A hobbler; one that limps. [*Not in use.*]

SHAFT, *n.* [Sax. *sceaft*; D. and G. *schaft*; Sw. and Dan. *skaft*; L. *scapus*; from the root of *shape*, from setting, or shooting, extending.]

1. An arrow; a missile weapon; as, the archer and the *shaft*. *More.*

So lofty was the pile, a Parthian bow,
With vigor drawn, must send the *shaft* below. *Dryden.*

2. In *mining*, a pit or long, narrow opening or entrance into a mine. It is perpendicular or slightly inclined. [This may possibly be a different word, as in German it is written *schacht*, Dan. *skagte*.]

3. In *architecture*, the shaft of a column is the body of it, between the base and the capital.

4. The shaft of a chimney is that part of it which rises above the roof. *Gwilt.*

5. Any thing straight; as, the *shaft* of a steeple and many other things. *Peacham.*

6. The stem or stock of a feather or quill.

7. The pole of a carriage, sometimes called TONGUE or NEAP. The thills of a chaise or gig are also called SHAFTS.

8. The handle of a weapon.

Shaft, or *white-shaft*; a species of Trochilus or humming-bird, having a bill twenty lines in length, and two long white feathers in the middle of its tail. *Encyc.*

SHAFT'ED, *a.* Having a handle; a term in heraldry, applied to a spear-head.

SHAFT'MENT, *n.* [Sax. *sceaftmund*.]

A span, a measure of about six inches. [*Not in use.*] *Ray.*

SHAG, *n.* [Sax. *sceacga*, hair, shag; Dan. *skiag*; Sw. *skägg*, the beard, a brush, &c. In Eth. ሠፋ *shaky*, a hair cloth.]

1. Coarse hair or nap, or rough, woolly hair.

True Witney broadcloth, with its *shag* unshorn. *Gay.*

2. A kind of cloth having a long, coarse nap.

3. In *ornithology*, an aquatic fowl, the green cormorant or crested cormorant, Phalacrocorax cristatus. *P. Cyc.*

SHAG, *a.* Hairy; shaggy. *Shak.*

SHAG, *v. t.* To make rough or hairy.

Shag the green zone that bounds the boreal skies. *J. Barlow.*

2. To make rough or shaggy; to deform. *Thomson.*

SHAG'BARK, *n.* The popular name of a kind of hickory, the carin squamosa, from its shaggy bark; also called SHELLBARK. *Sylv. Am.*

SHAG'GED, } *a.* Rough with long hair or wool.
SHAG'GY, }

About his shoulders hangs the *shaggy* skin. *Dryden.*

2. Rough; rugged; as, the *shaggy* tops of hills. *Milton.*

And throw the *shaggy* spoils about your shoulders. *Addison.*

SHAG'GI-NESS, } *n.* The state of being shaggy,
SHAG'GED-NESS, } roughness, with long, loose hair or wool.

SHA-GREEN', *n.* [Pers. سغری *sagri*, the skin of a horse or an ass, &c., dressed.]

A kind of leather, prepared skins of horses, asses, mules, &c., and grained so as to be covered with small round pimples or granulations. The skin is steeped in water, scraped, and stretched on a frame; small seeds are forced into it; it is then dried, and the seeds are shaken out, leaving the surface indented. The skin is afterward polished, soaked, and dyed. *Shagreen* is prepared at Astrachan in

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Russia, in various parts of the Levant, &c., and is much used for covering small cases and boxes. *P. Cyc. Ure.*

SHA-GREEN′, } *a.* Made of the leather called
SHA-GREEN′ED, } SHAGREEN.
SHA-GREEN′, for CHAGRIN. [See CHAGRIN.]

SHAH, *n.* The title given by European writers to the king or monarch of Persia. *Brande.*

SHAIK, *n.* See SHEIK.

SHAIL, *v. i.* To walk sidewise. [*Low, and not in use.*] *L'Estrange.*

[This word is probably the G. *schielen*, Dan. *skieler*, to squint.]

SHAKE, *v. t.*; *pret.* SHOOK; *pp.* SHAKEN. [Sax. *sceacan*, to shake, also to flee, to depart, to withdraw; Sw. *skaka*; D. *schokken*, to shake, to jolt, to heap; *schok*, a shock, jolt, or bounce; W. *ysgegiaw*, to shake by seizing one by the throat; *cegiaw*, to choke, from *cêg*, a choking, the mouth, an entrance. If the Welsh gives the true origin of this word, it is remarkably expressive, and characteristic of rough manners. I am not confident that the Welsh and Saxon are from a common stock.]

1. To cause to move with quick vibrations; to move rapidly one way and the other; to agitate; as, the wind *shakes* a tree; an earthquake *shakes* the hills or the earth.

I *shook* my lap, and said, So God *shake* out every man from his house. — Neh. v.

He *shook* the sacred honors of his head. *Dryden.*

As a fig-tree casteth her untimely fruit, when it is *shaken* by a mighty wind. — Rev. vi.

2. To make to totter or tremble.

The rapid wheels *shake* heaven's basis. *Milton.*

3. To cause to shiver; as, an ague *shakes* the whole frame.

4. To throw down by a violent motion.

Macbeth is ripe for *shaking*. *Shak.*

[But see SHAKE OFF, which is generally used.]

5. To throw away; to drive off.

'Tis our first intent
To *shake* all cares and business from our age. *Shak.*

[See *Shake off.*]

6. To move from firmness; to weaken the stability of; to endanger; to threaten to overthrow. Nothing should *shake* our belief in the being and perfections of God, and in our own accountableness.

7. To cause to waver or doubt; to impair the resolution of; to depress the courage of.

That ye be not soon *shaken* in mind. — 2 Thess. ii.

8. To trill; as, to *shake* a note in music.

To shake hands; *sometimes*, to unite with; to agree or contract with; *more generally*, to take leave of, from the practice of shaking hands at meeting and parting. *Shak. K. Charles.*

To shake off; to drive off; to throw off or down by violence; as, to *shake off* the dust of the feet; also, to rid one's self; to free from; to divest of; as, to *shake off* disease or grief; to *shake off* troublesome dependents. *Addison.*

SHAKE, *v. i.* To be agitated with a waving or vibratory motion; as, a tree *shakes* with the wind; the house *shakes* in a tempest.

The foundations of the earth do *shake*. — Is. xxiv.

2. To tremble; to shiver; to quake; as, a man *shakes* in an ague; or he *shakes* with cold, or with terror.

3. To totter.

Under his burning wheels
The steadfast empyrean *shook* throughout,
All but the throne itself of God. *Milton.*

SHAKE, *n.* Concussion; a vacillating or wavering motion; a rapid motion one way and the other; agitation.

The great soldier's honor was composed of thicker stuff, which could endure a *shake*. *Herbert.*

2. A trembling or shivering; agitation.

3. A motion of hands clasped.

Our salutations were very hearty on both sides, consisting of many kind *shakes* of the hand. *Addison.*

4. In *music*, a trill; a rapid reiteration of two notes comprehending an interval not greater than one whole tone, nor less than a somitone. *Busby.*

5. A fissure or rent in timber caused by its being dried too suddenly. *Gwilt.*

SHAKE′DOWN, *n.* A temporary substitute for a bed, as on chairs, or on the floor; derived, perhaps, originally from the shaking down of straw for this purpose. *England.*

SHAK′EN, (shāk′n,) *pp* Impelled with a vacillating motion; agitated.

2. *a.* Cracked or split; as, *shaken* timber. [See SHAKY.]

Nor is the wood *shaken* or twisted, as those about Capetown. *Barrow.*

SHAK′ER, *n.* A person or thing that shakes or agitates; as, the *shaker* of the earth. *Pope.*

2. In *the United States*, *Shakers* is the name given to a very singular sect of Christians, so called from the agitations or movements in dancing which characterize their worship.

SHAK′ING, *ppr.* Impelling to a wavering motion; causing to vacillate or waver; agitating.

2. Trembling; shivering; quaking.

SHAK′ING, *n.* The act of shaking or agitating; brandishing. *Job* xli.

2. Concussion. *Harmar.*

3. A trembling or shivering. *Waller.*

SHAK′O, *n.* A military cap.

SHA′KY, *a.* A term applied to timber when naturally full of slits or clefts. *Gwilt.*

SHALE, *v. t.* To peel. [*Not in use.*] [See SHELL.]

SHALE, *n.* [G. *schale*; a different orthography of SCHELL, but not in use. See SCHELL.]

1. A shell or husk. *Shak.*

2. In *geology*, a fine-grained rock, having a slaty structure. *Dana.*

SHALL, *v. i. verb auxiliary. pret.* SHOULD. [Sax. *scealan*, *scylan*, to be obliged. It coincides in signification nearly with *ought*, it is a duty, it is necessary; D. *zal*, *zul*; G. *soll*; Sw. *skola*, pret. *skulle*; Dan. *skal*, *skulle*, *skulde*. The German and Dutch have lost the palatal letter of the verb; but it appears in the derivative G. *schuld*, guilt, fault, culpability, debt; D. *schuld*, id.; Sw. *skuld*, Dan. *skyld*, debt, fault, guilt, *skylder*, to owe; Sax. *scyld*, debt, offense, L. *scelus*. The literal sense is, to hold or be held, hence to owe, and hence the sense of guilt, a being held, bound, or liable to justice and punishment. In the Teutonic dialects, *schulden*, *skyld*, are used in the Lord's Prayer, as "forgive us our debts," but neither *debt* nor *trespass* expresses the exact idea, which includes sin or crime, and liability to punishment. The word seems to be allied in origin to *skill*, L. *calleo*, to be able, to know. (See SKILL.) *Shall* is defective, having no infinitive, imperative, or participle. It ought to be written *shal*, as the original has one *l* only, and it has one only in *shalt* and *should*.]

1. *Shall* is primarily in the present tense, and in our mother tongue was followed by a verb in the infinitive, like other verbs. "*Ic sceal fram the beon gefullod*," I *have need* to be baptized of thee. *Matt.* iii. "*Ic nu sceal singan sarcwidas*," I must now sing mournful songs. *Boethius.*

We still use *shall* and *should* before another verb in the infinitive, without the sign *to*; but the signification of *shall* is considerably deflected from its primitive sense. It is now treated as a mere auxiliary to other verbs, serving to form some of the tenses. In the present tense, *shall*, before a verb in the infinitive, forms the future tense; but its force and effect are different with the different persons or personal pronouns. Thus, in the first person, *shall* simply foretells or declares what will take place; as, I or we *shall* ride to town on Monday. This declaration simply informs another of a fact that is to take place. The sense of *shall* here is changed from an expression of need or duty, to that of previous statement or information, grounded on intention or resolution. When uttered with emphasis, "I *shall* go," it expresses firm determination, but not a promise.

2. In the second and third persons, *shall* implies a promise, command, or determination. "You *shall* receive your wages," "he *shall* receive his wages," imply that you or he ought to receive them; but usage gives to these phrases the force of a *promise* in the person uttering them.

When *shall* is uttered with emphasis in such phrases, it expresses determination in the speaker, and implies an authority to enforce the act. "Do you refuse to go? Does he refuse to go? But you or he *shall* go."

3. *Shall I go*, *shall he go*, interrogatively, asks for permission or direction. But *shall you go*, asks for information of another's intention.

4. But after another verb, *shall*, in the third person, simply foretells. He says that he *shall* leave town to-morrow. So also in the second person; you say that you *shall* ride to-morrow.

5. After *if*, and some verbs which express condition or supposition, *shall*, in all the persons, simply foretells; as,

If { I *shall* say, or we *shall* say,
{ Thou *shalt* say, ye or you *shall* say,
{ He *shall* say, they *shall* say.

6. *Should*, in the first person, implies a conditional event. "I *should* have written a letter yesterday, had I not been interrupted." Or it expresses obligation, and that in all the persons.

I *should*, } have paid the bill on demand; it
Thou *shouldst*, } was my duty, your duty, his duty
He *should*, } to pay the bill on demand, but it
You *should*, } was not paid.

7. *Should*, though properly the past tense of *shall*, is often used to express a contingent future event; as, if it *should* rain to-morrow; if you *should* go to London next week; if he *should* arrive within a month. In like manner after *though*, *grant*, *admit*, *allow*.

SHAL-LOON′, *n.* [Said to be from *Chalons*, in France; Sp. *chalcon*; Fr. *ras de Chalons*.]

A slight, woolen stuff. *Swift.*

SHAL′LOP, *n.* [Fr. *chaloupe*; Sp. and Port. *chalupa*; G. *schaluppe*. This word is changed into *sloop*; but the two words have now different significations.]

A sort of large boat with two masts, and usually rigged like a schooner. *Mar. Dict.*

SHAL-LOT′, *n.* An eschalot, Allium ascalonicum, a bulbous plant resembling the garlic. [See ESCHALOT.]

SHAL′LŌW, *a.* [from *shoal*, Sax. *sceol*, a crowd, or rather *scylf*, a shelf.]

1. Not deep; having little depth; shoal; as, *shallow* water; a *shallow* stream; a *shallow* brook. *Dryden.*

2. Not deep; not entering far into the earth; as, a *shallow* furrow; a *shallow* trench. *Dryden.*

3. Not intellectually deep; not profound; not penetrating deeply into abstruse subjects; superficial; as, a *shallow* mind or understanding; *shallow* skill.

Deep versed in books, and *shallow* in himself. *Milton.*

4. Slight; not deep; as, a *shallow* sound. *Bacon.*

SHAL′LŌW, *n.* A shoal; a shelf; a flat; a sandbank; any place where the water is not deep.

A swift stream is not heard in the channel, but upon *shallows* of gravel. *Bacon.*

Dashed on the *shallows* of the moving sand. *Dryden.*

SHAL′LŌW, *v. t.* To make shallow. [*Little used.*] *Herbert.*

SHAL′LŌW-BRAIN-ED, *a.* Weak in intellect; foolish; empty-headed. *South.*

SHAL′LŌW-LY, *adv.* With little depth. *Carew.*

2. Superficially; simply; without depth of thought or judgment; not wisely. *Shak.*

SHAL′LŌW-NESS, *n.* Want of depth; small depth; as, the *shallowness* of water, of a river, of a stream.

2. Superficialness of intellect; want of power to enter deeply into subjects; emptiness; silliness.

SHAL′LŌW-SEARCH′ING, (serch′ing,) *a.* Searching superficially. *Milton.*

SHALM, } (shawm,) } *n.* [Gr. *schalmeie*, from *schal-*
SHAWM, } *len*, to sound.]

A wind instrument of music, much like the clarionet in form. [*Not used.*] *Knolles. Fosbroke.*

SHA-LŌTE′, *n.* The French *echalote* anglicised; a bulbous plant resembling the garlic. [See ESCHALOT.]

SHAL′STŌNE, *n.* [G. *schale*, a scale, and *stone*, G. *stein*.] See TABULAR SPAR.

SHALT, the second person singular of SHALL; as, thou *shalt* not steal.

SHA′LY, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of shale.

SHAM, *n.* [W. *siom*, vacuity, void, balk, disappointment.]

That which deceives expectation; any trick, fraud, or device that deludes and disappoints; delusion; imposture. [*Not an elegant word.*]

Believe who will the solemn *sham*, not I. *Addison.*

SHAM, *a.* False; counterfeit; pretended; as, a *sham* fight.

SHAM, *v. t.* [W. *siomi*, to balk or disappoint.]

1. To deceive expectation; to trick; to cheat; to delude with false pretenses.

They find themselves fooled and *shammed* into conviction. [*Not elegant.*] *L'Estrange.*

2. To obtrude by fraud or imposition. *L'Estrange.*

To *sham Abraham*; to feign sickness or infirmity. [See ABRAHAM MEN.] *Goldsmith.*

SHAM, *v. i.* To make false pretenses. *Prior.*

SHAM′AN, *n.* A priest, wizard, or conjurer, among the Ostiaks or other idolatrous tribes of the Finnish race. *Brande.*

SHAM′AN-ISM, *n.* The idolatrous worship or religion of the Ostiaks, Samoyedes, and other Finnish tribes.

SHAM′BLE, *v. i.* To walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as if the knees were weak. *Forby.*

SHAM′BLES, (-blz,) *n. pl.* [Sax. *scamel*, L. *scannum*, a bench, It. *scanno*, Sp. *escaño*; from L. *scando*.]

1. The place where butcher's meat is sold; a fleshmarket. 1 *Cor.* x.

2. In *mining*, a niche or shelf left at suitable distances to receive the ore which is thrown from one to another, and thus raised to the top.

SHAM′BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* [from *scamble*, *scambling*.] Moving with an awkward, irregular, clumsy pace; as, a *shambling* trot; *shambling* legs. *Smith.*

SHAM′BLING, *n.* An awkward, clumsy, irregular pace or gait.

SHAME, *n.* [Sax. *scama*, *sceam*, *sceom*; G. *scham*; D. *schaamen*; Sw. and Dan. *skam*. Qu. Ar. خشم *chashama*, with a prefix, to cause shame, to blush, to reverence. Class Sm, No. 48.]

1. A painful sensation excited by a consciousness of guilt, or of having done something which injures reputation; or by the exposure of that which nature or modesty prompts us to conceal. *Shame* is particularly excited by the disclosure of actions which, in the view of men, are mean and degrading. Hence, it is often or always manifested by a downcast look or by blushes, called *confusion of face*.

Ilkle, for *shame*,
Romans, your grandsires' images,
That blush at their degenerate progeny. *Dryden.*

Shame prevails when reason is defeated. *Rambler.*

2. The cause or reason of shame; that which brings reproach, and degrades a person in the esti-

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mation of others. Thus an idol is called a *shame*. *Hos.* ix.

Guides, who are the *shame* of religion. *South.*

3. Reproach; ignominy; derision; contempt.

Ye have borne the *shame* of the heathen. — Ezek. xxxvi.

4. The parts which modesty requires to be covered.

5. Dishonor; disgrace. *Prov.* ix.

SHĀME, *v. t.* To make ashamed; to excite a consciousness of guilt or of doing something derogatory to reputation; to cause to blush.

Who *shames* a scribbler, breaks a cobweb through. *Pope.*
I write not these things to *shame* you. — 1 Cor. iv.

2. To disgrace.

And with foul cowardice his carcass *shame*. *Spenser.*

3. To mock at.

Ye have *shamed* the counsel of the poor. — Ps. xiv.

SHĀME, *v. i.* To be ashamed.

To its trunk authors give such a magnitude as I *shame* to repeat. *Raleigh.*

[This verb, I believe, is no longer used intransitively.]

SHĀM'ED, *pp.* Made ashamed.

SHĀME'FĀC-ED, (-fāste,) *a.* [Lye supposes this to be a corruption of Sax. *scam-fest*, shame-fast, held or restrained by shame.]

Bashful; easily confused or put out of countenance. A man may be *shamefaced* to excess.

Conscience is a blushing, *shamefaced* spirit. *Shak.*
Your *shamefaced* virtue shunned the people's praise. *Dryden.*

SHĀME'FĀC-ED-LY, (-fāste-,) *adv.* Bashfully; with excessive modesty. *Woolton.*

SHĀME'FĀC-ED-NESS, (-fāste-,) *n.* Bashfulness; excess of modesty. *Dryden.*

SHĀME'FUL, *a.* [*shame* and *full.*] That brings shame or disgrace; scandalous; disgraceful; injurious to reputation. It expresses less than INFAMOUS and IGNOMINIOUS.

His naval preparations were not more surprising than his quick and *shameful* retreat. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Indecent; raising shame in others.

Phœbus flying so most *shameful* sight. *Spenser.*

SHĀME'FUL-LY, *adv.* Disgracefully; in a manner to bring reproach. He *shamefully* deserted his friend.

2. With indignity or indecency; in a manner that may cause shame.

How *shamefully* that maid he did torment! *Spenser.*

SHĀME'FUL-NESS, *n.* Disgracefulness. *Johnson.*

SHĀME'LESS, *a.* [*shame* and *less.*] Destitute of shame; wanting modesty; impudent; brazen-faced; immodest; audacious; insensible to disgrace.

Such *shameless* bards we have. *Pope.*

2. Done without shame; indicating want of shame; as, a *shameless* denial of truth.

SHĀME'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without shame; impudently; as, a man *shamelessly* wicked. *Hale.*

SHĀME'LESS-NESS, *n.* Destitution of shame; want of sensibility to disgrace or dishonor; impudence.

He that blushes not at his crime, but adds *shamelessness* to shame, has nothing left to restore him to virtue. *Taylor.*

SHĀM'ER, *n.* One who makes ashamed; that which confounds.

SHAM'-FIGHT, *n.* A pretended fight or engagement.

SHĀM'ING, *ppr.* Making ashamed; causing to blush; confounding.

SHAM'MER, *n.* [from *sham.*] One that shams; an impostor. [*Low.*]

SHAM'MY, *n.* [Fr. *chamois*; It. *camozza*; Sp. *gamuza*; Port. *gamo*; from Sp. *gama*, a doe, or its root; W. *gavyr*, a goat; Corn. and Ir. *gavar.*]

1. A species of Antelope, the Antilope Rupicapra. [See CHAMOIS.]

2. A kind of leather prepared from the skin of this animal. It is dressed in oil or tanned, and much esteemed for its softness, pliancy, and the quality of bearing soap without damage. A great part of the leather which bears this name is counterfeit, being made of the skin of the common goat, the kid, or even of sheep. *Encyc.*

This word has also been written SHAMOY and SHAMOIS. [See CHAMOIS.]

SHAM-POO', } *v. t.* [Oriental?] To rub and percuss
CHAM-POO', } the whole surface of the body, and at the same time, to flex and extend the limbs and rack the joints, in connection with the hot bath.

SHAM-POO'ED, *pp.* Rubbed, percussed, &c., in connection with the hot bath.

SHAM-POO'ING, *ppr.* Rubbing and percussing the whole surface of the body, at the same time flexing and extending the limbs, and racking the joints, in connection with the hot bath.

SHAM-POO'ING, *n.* The act or practice of kneading, rubbing, and working any part of the body, as after bathing. What is now popularly called *shampooing*, was anciently called *tripsis*, and it is still so called technically.

SHAM'ROCK, *n.* The Irish name for a three-leafed plant, the Oxalis Acetosella, or common Wood-Sorrel. It has been often supposed to be the Trifolium repens, white trefoil or white clover.

Journal of Royal Institute. P. Cyc. Brande.

SHANK, *n.* [Sax. *scanc, sceanc*; G. and D. *schenkel*; Sw. *skank.*]

1. The whole joint from the knee to the ankle. In *a horse*, the part of the fore leg between the knee and the footlock.

2. The tibia or large bone of the leg; as, crooked *shanks.*

3. The long part of an instrument; as, the *shank* of a key. *Moxon.*

The beam or shaft of an anchor, having the ring at one end and the arms at the other. *Totten.*

4. The space between two channels of the Doric triglyph. *Gwilt.*

5. A plant, (Bryonia.) *Johnson.*

SHANK'ED, (shankt,) *a.* Having a shank

SHANK'ER, *n.* [from Fr. *chancre.*]

A primary, syphilitic ulcer, always occasioned by the application of the specific secretion from another primary syphilitic ulcer. It is always the first manifestation of true and regular syphilis. [See CHANCRE.]

SHANK'LIN SAND, *n.* A sandstone with other associated deposits, constituting the lower part of the cretaceous formation. *Mantell.*

SHANK'-PAINT-ER, *n.* With *seamen*, a short rope and chain which sustains the shank and flukes of an anchor against the ship's side, as the stopper fastens the ring and stock to the cat-head. *Totten.*

SHAN'SCRIT, *n.* The Sanscrit, or ancient language of Hindoostan. [See SANSCRIT.]

SHAN'TY, for JANTY. Gay; showy. [*Not in use, or local.*]

SHAN'TY, *n.* [Said to be from Ir. *sean*, old, and *tig*, a house.]

A hut, or mean dwelling.

SHĀPE, *v. t.; pret.* SHAPED; *pp.* SHAPED or SHAPEN. [Sax. *sceapian, sceppan, scipan*, or *scyppan*, to form, to create; Sw. *skapa*; Dan. *skaber*; G. *schaffen*, to create, to make or get, to procure, furnish, or supply; D. *scheppen, schaffen*; Sans. *shafana.* The Sw. has *skaffa*, to provide, and the Dan. *skaffer.*]

1. To form or create.

I was *shapen* in iniquity. — Ps. li.

2. To mold or make into a particular form; to give form or figure to; as, to *shape* a garment.

Grace *shaped* her limbs, and beauty decked her face. *Prior.*

3. To mold; to cast; to regulate; to adjust; to adapt to a purpose. He *shapes* his plans or designs to the temper of the times.

4. To direct; as, to *shape* a course. *Denham.*

5. To image; to conceive.

Oft my jealousy
Shapes faults that are not. *Shak.*

SHĀPE, *v. i.* To square; to suit; to be adjusted. *Shak.*

SHĀPE, *n.* Form or figure as constituted by lines and angles; as, the *shape* of a horse or a tree; the *shape* of the head, hand, or foot.

2. External appearance.

He beat me grievously in the *shape* of a woman. *Shak.*

3. The form of the trunk of the human body; as, a clumsy *shape*; an elegant *shape.*

4. A being as endowed with form.

Before the gates there sat,
On either side, a formidable *shape*. *Milton.*

5. Idea; pattern. *Milton.*

6. Form. This application comes before the legislature in the *shape* of a memorial.

7. Manner.

SHĀP'ED, (shāpt,) } *pp.* Formed; molded; cast;
SHĀP'EN, (shāp'n,) } conceived.

SHĀPE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of regular form; wanting symmetry of dimensions; as, deformed and *shapeless.* *Shak.*

The *shapeless* rock or hanging precipice. *Pope.*

SHĀPE'LESS-NESS, *n.* Destitution of regular form.

SHĀPE'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *shapely.*] Beauty or proportion of form. [*Little used.*]

SHĀPE'LY, *a.* [from *shape.*] Well-formed; having a regular shape; symmetrical. *Warton.*

SHĀPE'SMITH, *n.* [*shape* and *smith.*] One that undertakes to improve the form of the body. [*In burlesque.*] *Garth.*

SHĀP'ING, *ppr.* Forming; molding; casting; conceiving; giving form.

SHĀP'ING, *n.* The act of forming a shape. *Coleridge.*

SHARD, *n.* [Sax. *sceard*, from *scearan*, to *shear*, to separate.]

1. A piece or fragment of an earthen vessel, or of any brittle substance. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. The shell of an egg or of a snail. *Gower.*

3. A plant, (*chard.*) *Dryden.*

4. A frith or strait; as, a perilous *shard. Spenser*

5. A gap.

6. A fish.

SHARD'-BŌRNE, *a.* [*shard* and *borne.*] Borne on sharded wings, like the beetle. *Shak.*

[Some, says Halliwell, are of opinion, that Shakspeare wrote the word *shard-born*, i. e., born among shards; but neither he nor any of the later lexicographers adopts this opinion. — *Ed.*]

SHARD'ED, *a.* Having wings sheathed with a hard case; as, the *sharded* beetle. *Todd*, from *Gower.*

SHĀRE, *n.* [Sax. *scear, sceara*, from *scearan*, to shear; W. *ysgar*, which is a compound.]

1. A part; a portion; a quantity; as, a small *share* of prudence or good sense.

2. A part or portion of a thing owned by a number in common; that part of an undivided interest which belongs to each proprietor; as, a ship owned in ten *shares*; a Tontine building owned in a hundred *shares.*

3. The part of a thing allotted or distributed to each individual of a number; dividend; separate portion. Each heir has received his *share* of the estate.

4. A part belonging to one; portion possessed.

Nor I without my *share* of fame. *Dryden.*

5. A part contributed. He bears his *share* of the burden.

6. The broad iron or blade of a plow which cuts the ground, or furrow-slice. *Mortimer.*

To go shares; to partake; to be equally concerned. *L'Estrange.*

SHĀRE, *v. t.* [Sax. *scearan, scyran*; but we have *shear* directly from this verb, and *share* seems to be from the noun; W. *ysgariaw.*]

1. To divide; to part among two or more.

Suppose I *share* my fortune equally between my children and a stranger. *Swift.*
And *share* his burden where he *shares* his heart. *Dryden.*

2. To partake or enjoy with others; to seize and possess jointly or in common.

Great Jove with Cesar *shares* his sovereign sway. *Milton.*
While avarice and rapine *share* the land. *Milton.*

3. To cut; to shear. [*Not now in use.*]

And the *shared* visage hangs on equal sides. *Dryden.*

SHĀRE, *v. i.* To have part.

A right of inheritance gave every one a title to *share* in the goods of his father. *Locke.*

SHĀRE'-BŌNE, *n.* The os pubis, a bone placed at the upper and fore part of the pelvis. *Forsyth.*

SHĀR'ED, *pp.* Held or enjoyed with another or others; divided; distributed in shares.

SHĀRE'HŌLD-ER, *n.* [*share* and *holder.*] One that holds or owns a share in a joint fund or property.

One of the proprietors of the mine, who was a principal *share-holder* in the company, died. *Med. Repos.*

SHĀR'ER, *n.* A partaker; one that participates any thing with another; one who enjoys or suffers in common with another or others; as, a *sharer* in another's good fortune; a *sharer* in the toils of war; a *sharer* in a lady's affections.

SHĀR'ING, *ppr.* Partaking; having a part with another; enjoying or suffering with others.

SHĀR'ING, *n.* Participation.

SHARK, *n.* [L. *carcharias*; Gr. καρχαρίας, from καρχαρος, sharp; Corn. *skarkias.*]

1. The name commonly given to many, and sometimes indiscriminately to all the voracious cartilaginous fishes of the family Squalidæ, (genus Squalus, Linn.,) comprehending numerous genera, as Carcharias, Scyllium, &c. The body is oblong and tapering; the skin rough and destitute of scales; the teeth are arranged in several rows, one within another, and are usually long, sharp, and triangular, with projections or serratures on the sides. The white shark, Carcharias vulgaris, one of the largest species, attains the length of twenty-five feet.

P. Cyc. Jardine's Nat. Lib.

2. A greedy, artful fellow; one who fills his pockets by sly tricks. [*Low.*] *South.*

3. Trick; fraud; petty rapine; as, to live upon *the shark.* [*Little used.*] *South.*

4. In *New England*, one that lives by shifts, contrivance, or stratagem.

SHARK, *v. t.* To pick up hastily, slily, or in small quantities. [*Low.*] *Shak.*

SHARK, *v. i.* To play the petty thief; or rather, to live by shifts and petty stratagems. [In *New England*, the common pronunciation is *shurk*, but the word rarely implies fraud.]

2. To cheat; to trick. [*Low.*] *Ainsworth.*

3. To fawn upon for a dinner; to beg. *Johnson.*

To shark out; to slip out or escape by low artifices. [*Vulgar.*]

SHARK'ER, *n.* One that lives by sharking; an artful fellow. *Wotton.*

SHARK'ING, *ppr.* Picking up in haste; living by petty rapine, or by shifts and devices.

SHARK'ING, *n.* Petty rapine; trick. *Westfield.*

2. The seeking of a livelihood by shifts and devices.

SHARP, *a.* [Sax. *scearp*; D. *scherp*; G. *scharf*; Dan. and Sw. *skarp*; Turk. *scerp*; probably from the root of *shear, shire, short*; the radical letters being *Cr* or *Gr.*]

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1. Having a very thin edge or fine point; keen; acute; not blunt. Thus we say, a *sharp* knife, or a *sharp* needle. A *sharp* edge easily severs a substance; a *sharp* point is easily made to penetrate it.

2. Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuse; as, a hill terminates in a *sharp* peak, or a *sharp* ridge.

3. Forming an acute or too small angle at the ridge; as, a *sharp* roof.

4. Acute of mind; quick to discern or distinguish; penetrating; ready at invention; witty; ingenious.

Nothing makes men *sharper* than want. *Addison.*

Many other things belong to the material world, wherein the *sharpest* philosophers have not yet obtained clear ideas. *Watts.*

5. Being of quick or nice perception; applied to the senses or organs of perception; as, a *sharp* eye; *sharp* sight.

To *sharp*-eyed reason this would seem untrue. *Dryden.*

6. Affecting the organs of taste like fine points; sour; acid; as, *sharp* vinegar; *sharp*-tasted citrons. *Dryden.*

7. Affecting the organs of hearing like sharp points; piercing; penetrating; shrill; as, a *sharp* sound or voice; a *sharp* note or tone; opposed to a *flat* note or sound.

8. Severe; harsh; biting; sarcastic; as, *sharp* words; *sharp* rebuke.

Be thy words severe,
Sharp as he merits; but the sword forbear. *Dryden.*

9. Severely rigid; quick or severe in punishing; cruel.

To that place the *sharp* Athenian law
Can not pursue us. *Shak.*

10. Eager for food; keen; as, a *sharp* appetite.

11. Eager in pursuit; keen in quest.

My falchion now is *sharp* and passing empty. *Shak.*

12. Fierce; ardent; fiery; violent; as, a *sharp* contest.

A *sharp* assault already is begun. *Dryden.*

13. Keen; severe; pungent; as, *sharp* pain.

14. Very painful or distressing; as, *sharp* tribulation; a *sharp* fit of the gout.

15. Very attentive or vigilant.

Sharp at her utmost ken she cast her eyes. *Dryden.*

16. Making nice calculations of profit; or close and exact in making bargains or demanding dues. *Swift.*

17. Biting; pinching; piercing; as, *sharp* air; *sharp* wind or weather. *Ray.*

18. Subtile; nice; witty; acute; *used of things*; as, a *sharp* discourse. [*Rare.*] *Hooker.*

19. Among *workmen*, hard; as, *sharp* sand. *Moxon.*

20. Emaciated; lean; thin; as, a *sharp* visage. *Milton.*

To brace sharp; in *seamanship*, to turn the yards to the most oblique position possible, that the ship may lay well up to the wind. *Mar. Dict.*

SHARP, *n.* In *music*, an acute sound. *Shak.*

2. A note artificially raised a semitone; or,

3. The character ♯, which directs the note to be thus elevated; opposed to a *flat*, which depresses a note a semitone. *Brande.*

4. A pointed weapon. [*Not in use.*] *Collier.*

SHARP, *v. t.* To make keen or acute. *B. Jonson.*

2. To render quick. *Spenser.*

3. To mark with a sharp, in musical composition; or to raise a note a semitone.

SHARP, *v. i.* To play tricks in bargaining; to act the sharper. *L'Estrange.*

SHARP'ED, (shärpt,) *pp.* Made keen.

2. Marked with a sharp in musical composition.

SHARP'-EDG-ED, (-ejd,) *a.* Having a fine, keen edge.

SHARP'EN, (sharp'n,) *v. t.* [G. *schärfen*; D. *scherpen*; Sw. *skärpa.*]

1. To make sharp; to give a keen edge or fine point to a thing; to edge; to point; as, to *sharpen* a knife, an ax, or the teeth of a saw; to *sharpen* a sword.

All the Israelites went down to the Philistines to *sharpen* every man his share and his colter, and his ax and his mattock.—1 Sam. xiii.

2. To make more eager or active; as, to *sharpen* the edge of industry. *Hooker.*

3. To make more pungent and painful. The abuse of wealth and greatness may hereafter *sharpen* the sting of conscience.

4. To make more quick, acute, or ingenious. The wit or the intellect is *sharpened* by study.

5. To render perception more quick or acute.

The air *sharpened* his visual ray
To objects distant far. *Milton.*

6. To render more keen; to make more eager for food, or for any gratification; as, to *sharpen* the appetite; to *sharpen* a desire. *Shak. Tillotson.*

7. To make biting, sarcastic, or severe.

Sharpen each word. *Smith.*

8. To render less flat, or more shrill or piercing.

Inclosures not only preserve sound, but increase and *sharpen* it. *Bacon.*

9. To make more tart or acid; to make sour; as, the rays of the sun *sharpen* vinegar.

10. To make more distressing; as, to *sharpen* grief or other evil.

11. In *music*, to raise a sound by means of a sharp. *Prof. Fisher.*

SHARP'EN, *v. i.* To grow or become sharp. *Shak.*

SHARP'EN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made sharp; edged; pointed; rendered more active, acute, keen, &c.

SHARP'EN-ING, *ppr.* See the verb.

SHARP'ER, *n.* A shrewd man in making bargains; a tricking fellow; a cheat in bargaining or gaming.

Sharpers, as pikes, prey upon their own kind. *L'Estrange.*

SHARP'ING, *ppr.* Making keen or acute.

2. Marking with a sharp, in musical composition.

SHARP'LY, *adv.* With a keen edge or a fine point.

2. Severely; rigorously; roughly. *Tit. i.*

They are to be more *sharply* chastised and reformed than the rude Irish. *Spenser.*

3. Keenly; acutely; vigorously; as the mind and memory *sharply* exercised. *B. Jonson.*

4. Violently; vehemently.

At the arrival of the English embassadors, the soldiers were *sharply* assailed with wants. *Hayward.*

5. With keen perception; exactly; minutely.

You contract your eye when you would see *sharply*. *Bacon.*

6. Acutely; wittily; with nice discernment.

SHARP'NESS, *n.* Keenness of an edge or point; as, the *sharpness* of a razor or a dart.

2. Not obtuseness. *Wotton.*

3. Pungency; acidity; as, the *sharpness* of vinegar. *Watts.*

4. Pungency of pain; keenness; severity of pain or affliction; as, the *sharpness* of pain, grief, or anguish.

5. Painfulness; afflictiveness; as, the *sharpness* of death or calamity.

And the best quarrels in the heat are curst
By those that feel their *sharpness*. *Shak.*

6. Severity of language; pungency; satirical sarcasm; as, the *sharpness* of satire or rebuke.

Some did all folly with just *sharpness* blame. *Dryden.*

7. Acuteness of intellect; the power of nice discernment; quickness of understanding; ingenuity; as, *sharpness* of wit or understanding. *Dryden. Addison.*

8. Quickness of sense or perception; as, the *sharpness* of sight.

9. Keenness; severity; as, the *sharpness* of the air or weather.

SHARP'-POINT-ED, *a.* Having a sharp point.

SHARP'-SET, *a.* [*sharp* and *set.*] Eager in appetite; affected by keen hunger; ravenous; as, an eagle or a lion *sharp-set*. *Brown.*

2. Eager in desire of gratification.

The town is *sharp-set* on new plays. *Pope.*

SHARP'-SHOOT'ER, *n.* [*sharp* and *shoot.*] One skilled in shooting at an object with exactness; one skilled in the use of the rifle.

SHARP'-SHOOT-ING, *n.* A shooting with great precision and effect.

SHARP'-SIGHT'ED, (-sīt'ed,) *a.* [*sharp* and *sight.*] Having quick or acute sight; as, a *sharp-sighted* eagle or hawk.

2. Having quick discernment or acute understanding; as, a *sharp-sighted* opponent; *sharp-sighted* judgment.

SHARP'-SIGHT'ED-NESS, (-sīt'ed-,) *n.* The state of having acute sight.

SHARP'-VIS-AG-ED, *a.* [*sharp* and *visage.*] Having a sharp or thin face. *Hale.*

SHARP'-WIT-TED, *a.* Having an acute or nicely discerning mind. *Wotton.*

SHAS'TER, } *n.* Among *the Hindoos*, a law or insti-
SHAS'TRA, } tutes; applied particularly to a book containing the institutes of their religion, considered of divine authority. The term is applied, *in a wider sense*, to treatises containing the laws or institutes of the various arts and sciences, as rhetoric. *Wilson's Sanscrit Dict.*

[SASTRA is the original word.]

SHAT'TER, *v. t.* [D. *schateren*, to crack, to make a great noise. This word seems to be allied to *scatter* and to *scath*, waste. The sense is, to force or drive apart.]

1. To break at once into many pieces; to dash, burst, rend, or part by violence into fragments; as, explosion *shatters* a rock or a bomb; lightning *shatters* the sturdy oak; steam *shatters* a boiler; a monarchy is *shattered* by revolt. *Locke.*

2. To rend; to crack; to split; to rive into splinters.

3. To dissipate; to make incapable of close and continued application; as, a man of *shattered* humor. *Norris.*

4. To disorder; to derange; to render delirious; as, to *shatter* the brain. The man seems to be *shattered* in his intellect.

SHAT'TER, *v. i.* To be broken into fragments; to fall or crumble to pieces by any force applied.

Some *shatter* and fly in many places. *Bacon.*

SHAT'TER-BRAIN-ED, } *a.* [*shatter* and *brain* or
SHAT'TER-PAT-ED, } *pate.*] Disordered or wandering in intellect.

2. Heedless; wild; not consistent. *Goodman.*

SHAT'TER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Broken or dashed to pieces; rent; disordered.

SHAT'TER-ING, *ppr* Dashing or breaking to pieces; rending; disordering.

SHAT'TERS, *n. pl.* [I believe used only in the plural.] The fragments of any thing forcibly rent or broken; used chiefly or solely in the phrases, to *break* or *rend into shatters*. *Swift.*

SHAT'TER-Y, *a.* Brittle; easily falling into many pieces; not compact; loose of texture; as, *shattery* spar. *Woodward.*

SHAVE, *v. t.*; *pret.* SHAVED; *pp* SHAVED or SHAVEN. [Sax. *sceafan*, *scafan*; D. *schaaven*; G. *schaben*; Dan. *skaver*; Sw. *skafva.*]

1. To cut or pare off something from the surface of a body by a razor or other edged instrument, by rubbing, scraping, or drawing the instrument along the surface; as, to *shave* the chin and cheeks; to *shave* the head of its hair.

He shall *shave* his head in the day of his cleansing.—Num. vi.

2. *To shave off*; to cut off.

Neither shall they *shave off* the corner of their beard.—Lev. xxi.

3. To pare close.

The bending scythe
Shaves all the surface of the waving green. *Gay.*

4. To cut off thin slices; or to cut in thin slices. *Bacon.*

5. To skim along the surface or near it; to sweep along.

He *shaves* with level wing the deep. *Milton.*

6. To strip; to oppress by extortion; to fleece.

7. To make smooth by paring or cutting off slices; as, to *shave* hoops or staves.

To shave a note; to purchase it at a great discount, or to take interest upon it much beyond the legal rate. [*A low phrase.*]

SHAVE, *n.* [Sw. *skaf*; G. *schabe*; Sax. *scafa*, *sceafa*; D. *schaaf*, a plane.]

An instrument with a long blade and a handle at each end for shaving hoops, &c.; called also a DRAWING KNIFE.

SHAV'ED, *pp.* Pared; made smooth with a razor or other cutting instrument; fleeced.

SHAVE'-GRASS, *n.* A plant of the genus Equisetum; the Dutch rush or scouring rush. *Booth.*

SHAVE'LING, *n.* A man shaved; a friar or religious; *in contempt.* *Spenser.*

SHAV'ER, *n.* One that shaves, or whose occupation is to shave.

2. One that is close in bargains, or a sharp dealer.

This Lewis is a cunning *shaver*. *Swift.*

3. One that fleeces; a pillager; a plunderer.

By these *shavers* the Turks were stripped of all they had. *Knolles.*

SHAV'ER, *n.* [Gipsy, *tschabe*, or *tschawo*, a boy; *schawo* or *tschawo*, a son; Ar. شَاب a youth, from شَبّ *shabba*, to grow up, to excite.]

A boy or young man. *Halliwell.*

[This word is still in common use in New England.]

SHAV'ING, *ppr.* Paring the surface with a razor or other sharp instrument; making smooth by paring; fleecing.

SHAV'ING, *n.* The act of paring the surface.

2. A thin slice pared off with a shave, a knife, a plane, or other cutting instrument. *Mortimer.*

SHAW, *n.* [Sax. *scua*, *scuwa*; Sw. *skugga*; Dan. *skove*, a thicket, and *skygge*, a shade.]

A thicket; a small wood or grove. *Halliwell.*

[*Local in England. In America not used.*]

SHAW'-FOWL, *n.* [*shaw* and *fowl.*] The representation or image of a fowl made by fowlers to shoot at. *Johnson.*

SHAWL, *n.* A cloth of wool, cotton, silk, or hair, used by females as a loose covering for the neck and shoulders. Shawls are of various sizes, from that of a handkerchief to that of a counterpane. Shawls were originally manufactured in the heart of India from the soft, woolly, inner hair of a variety of the common goat reared in Thibet, and the best shawls now come from Cashmere; but they are also manufactured in Europe. The largest kinds are used in train dresses and for long scarfs. *Encyc. McCulloch.*

SHAWM, *n.* [G. *schalmeie*, from *schallen*, to sound.]

A wind instrument of music, having much the form of the clarionet; now superseded by the hautboy and bassoon; written also SHALM. *Com. Prayer. Fosbroke.*

SHE, *pronoun personal*, of the feminine gender. [Sax. *seo*; Goth. *si*; D. *zy*; G. *sie.* The Danes and Swedes use for *he* and *she*, the word from which the English has *hen*; Dan. *han*, he, the male; *hun*, she, the female; *hane*, a cock; Sw. *han*, he; *hanne*, a cock;

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hon, hennes, henne, she. This is the root of *Henry*. *She* is perhaps the Heb. אשה, a woman or wife. In the Saxon, *seo* is used as an adjective, and may be rendered *the* or *a*. It is also used as a relative, answering to *who*, L. *quæ*. It is also used for *he* and *that*. In English, *she* has no variation, and is used only in the nominative case. In the oblique cases, we use *hers* and *her*, a distinct word.]

1. A pronoun which is the substitute for the name of a female, and of the feminine gender; the word which refers to a female mentioned in the preceding or following part of a sentence or discourse.

Then Sarah denied, saying, I laughed not; for *she* was afraid. —Gen. xviii.

2. *She* is sometimes used as a noun for *woman* or *female*, and in the plural; but in contempt or in ludicrous language.

Lady, you are the cruellest *she* alive. *Shak.*
The *shes* of Italy shall not betray
My interest. *Shak.*

3. *She* is used also in composition for female, representing sex; as, a *she*-bear; a *she*-cat,

SHĒAD'ING, *n.* [G. *scheiden*, Sax. *sceadan*, to divide.]

In *the Isle of Man*, riding, a tithing, or division, in which there is a coroner, or chief constable. The isle is divided into six *sheadings*. *Encyc.*

SHĒAF, (sheef,) *n.*; *pl.* SHEAVES. [Sax. *sceaf*; D. *schoof*. It appears to be connected with the D. *schuiveni, schoof*, to *shove*, Sax. *scufan*. The sense then is, a mass or collection driven or pressed together. But the Welsh has *ysgub*, a *sheaf* and a besom, whence *ysgubaw*, to sweep, L. *scopa, scopo*, and said to be from *cub*, what is put together, a *cube*. If these are of one family, as I suspect, the root is in Class Gb, and the sense, to collect or press together.]

1. A quantity of the stalks of wheat, rye, oats, or barley bound together; a bundle of stalks or straw.

The reaper fills his greedy hands,
And binds the golden *sheaves* in brittle bands. *Dryden.*

2. Any bundle or collection; as, a *sheaf* of arrows. *Dryden.*

3. In *mechanics*. See SHEAVE.

SHĒAF, *v. t.* To collect and bind; to make sheaves. *Shak.*

SHĒAF'Y, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of sheafs.

SHĒAL. See SHEELING. [*Gay.*

SHĒAL, to *shell*, is not used. *Shak.*

SHĒAR, *v. t.*; *pret.* SHEARED; *pp.* SHEARED or SHORN. The old *pret.* SHORE is entirely obsolete. [Sax. *scearan, scyran, sciran*, to shear, to divide, whence *share* and *shire*; G. *scheren*, to shear, or shave, and to vex, to rail, to *jeer*; *schier dich weg*, get you gone; *schier dich aus dem wege*, move out of the way; D. *scheeren*, to shave, shear, banter, stretch, warp; *de gek scheeren*, to play the fool; *zig weg scheeren*, to *shear off*; Dan. *skierer*, to cut, carve, saw, hew; *skierts*, a jest, jeer, banter; *skiertser*, to sport, mock, jeer; Sw. *skiära*, to reap, to mow, to cut off, to cleanse, to rinse; Sans. *schaura* or *chaura*, to shave; W. *ysgar*, a part, a *share*; *ysgariaw*, to separate. The Greek has ξυραω, to shave, and κειρω, to shave, shear, cut off, or lay waste. The primary sense is, to separate or force off in general; but a prominent signification is, to separate by rubbing, as in *scouring*, or as in *shaving*, cutting close to the surface. Hence the sense of *jeering*, as we say, to give one the *rub*. See SCOUR, and Class Gr, No. 5, 8.]

1. To cut or clip something from the surface with an instrument of two blades; to separate any thing from the surface by shears, scissors, or a like instrument; as, to *shear* sheep; to *shear* cloth. It is appropriately used for the cutting of wool from sheep or their skins, and for clipping the nap from cloth, but may be applied to other things; as, a horse *shears* the ground in feeding much closer than an ox.

2. To separate by shears; as, to *shear* a fleece.

3. To reap. [*Not in use.*] [*Scottish.*] *Gower.*

SHĒAR, *v. i.* To deviate. [See SHEER.]

SHĒAR'BILL, *n.* [*shear* and *bill*.] A water-fowl, the black-skimmer or cut-water (Rhyncops nigra) of the Antilles. *Encyc.*

SHEARD, (sherd,) *n.* A shard or fragment. [See SHARD.]

SHĒAR'ED, *pp.* Clipped; deprived of wool, hair, or nap, by means of shears.

SHĒAR'ER, *n.* One that shears; as, a *shearer* of sheep. *Milton.*

SHĒAR'ING, *ppr.* Clipping; depriving of wool, hair, or nap, by means of shears.

SHĒAR'ING, *n.* The act of shearing.

SHĒAR'LING, *n.* A sheep that has been but once sheared.

SHĒAR'MAN, *n.* One whose occupation is to shear cloth.

SHĒARS, (sheerz,) *n. pl.* [from the verb.] An instrument consisting of two blades with a bevel edge, movable on a pin, used for cutting cloth and other substances. Shears differ from scissors chiefly in being larger.

Fate urged the *shears*, and cut the sylph in twain. *Pope.*

The shears used by farriers, sheep-shearers, &c., are made of a single piece of steel, bent round until the blades meet, which open of themselves, by the elasticity of the metal.

2. Wings. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

3. An engine for raising heavy weights. [See SHEERS.]

4. The denomination of the age of sheep from the cutting of the teeth; as, sheep of one *shear*, two *shear*, &c. [*Local.*] *Mortimer.*

SHĒAR'-STEEL, *n.* Steel prepared by a peculiar process for making clothiers' shears, scythes, &c. *Francis.*

SHĒAR'WA-TER, *n.* A web-footed water-fowl of the genus Ryncops, also called CUT-WATER and BLACK-SKIMMER. It takes its food by skimming along the surface of the water with its sharp and thin lower mandible plunged beneath the water. *P. Cyc.*

2. A name of certain web-footed sea-fowls of the genus Puffinus, (Procellaria, Linn.,) allied to the petrels; also called PUFFINS. *P. Cyc.*

SHĒAT. See SHEET.

SHĒAT'-FISH, *n.* [G. *scheide*, Cuvier.]

A fish, a species of Silurus, having a long, slimy body, destitute of scales, and the back dusky, like that of the eel. It is the largest fresh-water fish of Europe, being sometimes six feet or more in length. *Jardine's Nat. Lib. P. Cyc.*

SHĒATH, *n.* [Sax. *sceath, scæthe*; G. *scheide*; D. *scheede*; from separating, G. *scheiden*, D. *scheien*, Sax. *sceadan*. See SHADE.]

1. A case for the reception of a sword or other long and slender instrument; a scabbard. A *sheath* is that which separates, and hence a defense.

2. In *botany*, a membrane investing a stem or branch, as in grasses. *Martyn.*

3. Any thin covering for defense; the wing-case of an insect.

SHĒATHE, *v. t.* To put into a case or scabbard; as, to *sheathe* a sword or dagger.

2. To inclose or cover with a sheath or case.

The leopard — keeps the claws of his fore feet turned up from the ground, and *sheathed* in the skin of his toes. *Grew.*
'Tis in my breast she *sheathes* her dagger now. *Dryden.*

3. To cover or line; as, to *sheathe* the bowels with demulcent or mucilaginous substances.

4. To obtund or blunt, as acrimonious or sharp particles, *Arbuthnot.*

5. To fit with a sheath, *Shak.*

6. To case or cover with boards or with sheets of copper; as, to *sheathe* a ship, to preserve it from the worms.

To sheathe the sword; a figurative phrase; to put an end to war or enmity; to make peace. It corresponds to the Indian phrase, *to bury the hatchet*.

SHĒATH'ED, *pp.* Put in a sheath; inclosed or covered with a case; covered; lined; invested with a membrane.

2. *a.* In *botany*, vaginate; invested by a sheath or cylindrical, membranaceous tube, which is the base of the leaf, as the stalk or culm in grasses. *Martyn.*

SHĒATH'ER, *n.* One that sheathes.

SHĒATH'ING, *ppr.* Putting in a sheath; inclosing in a case; covering; lining; investing with a membrane.

SHĒATH'ING, *n.* The casing or covering of a ship's bottom and sides; or the materials for such covering.

SHĒATH'LESS, *a.* Without a sheath or case for covering; unsheathed. *Percy's Masque.*

SHĒATH'WING-ED, *a.* [*sheath* and *wing*.] Having cases for covering the wings; as, a *sheath-winged* insect. *Brown.*

SHĒATH'Y, *a.* Forming a sheath or case. *Brown.*

SHĒAVE, *n.* [In D. *schyf* is a slice, a truckle, a quoit, a fillet, a draughtsman, a pane. In G. *scheibe* is a mark, a pane, a wheel, the knee-pan, a slice.]

In *seamen's language*, a wheel in a block, rail, mast, yard, &c., on which the rope works. It is made of hard wood or of metal. *Totten.*

SHĒAVE, *v. t.* To bring together; to collect. [*Not in use.*] *Ashmole.*

SHĒAV'ED, *a.* Made of straw. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SHĒAVE'-HŌLE, *n.* A channel cut in a mast, yard, or other timber, in which to fix a sheave. *Mar. Dict.*

SHE-CHI'NAH. See SHEKINAH.

SHECK'LA-TON, *n.* [Fr. *ciclaton*. *Chalmers.*]

A kind of gilt leather. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SHED, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* SHED. [Sax. *scedan*, to pour out. If *s* is a prefix, this word coincides in elements with D. *gieten*, to pour, to cast, G. *giessen*, Eng. *gush*. It coincides, also, in elements with *shoot*. See the noun.]

1. To cause or suffer to flow out; as, to *shed* tears; to *shed* blood. The sun *sheds* light on the earth; the stars *shed* a more feeble light.

This is my blood of the New Testament, which is *shed* for many for the remission of sins. — Matt. xxvi.

2. To let fall; to cast; as, the trees *shed* their leaves in autumn; fowls *shed* their feathers; and serpents *shed* their skin.

3. To scatter; to emit; to throw off; to diffuse; as, flowers *shed* their sweets or fragrance.

[The peculiar sense of this word is, to cast off something that belongs to the body, either a substance or a quality. Applied to animals and plants, it expresses a periodical casting off of a natural covering.]

SHED, *v. i.* To let fall its parts.

White oats are apt to *shed* most as they lie, and black as they stand. *Mortimer.*

SHED, *n.* [Sax. *sced*, a shade; Sw *skydd*, a defense; *skydda*, to protect, to defend, or shelter; Dan. *skytter*, id.; *skytter*, a shooter; *skyts*, a defense; *skyt*, a gun; *skyder*, to shoot; G. *schützen*, to defend; *schütze*, a shoeter; D. *schutten*, to defend, to parry, or stop; *schutter*, a *shooter*. It appears that *shed*, the noun and verb, and *shoot*, are from one source, and *shade*, *scud*, *scath*, and several other words, when traced, all terminate in the same radical sense, to thrust, rush, or drive.]

1. A slight building; a covering of timber and boards, &c., for shelter against rain and the inclemencies of weather; a poor house or hovel; as, a horse-*shed*,

The first Aletes born in lowly *shed*. *Fairfax.*
Sheds of reeds which summer's heat repel. *Sandys.*

2. In *composition*, effusion; as in blood-*shed*. [See the verb.]

SHED, *v. t.* To keep off; to prevent from entering; as a hut, umbrella, or garment that *sheds* rain.

SHED'DER, *n.* One that sheds or causes to flow out; as, a *shedder* of blood.

SHED'DING, *ppr.* Effusing; causing to flow out; letting fall; casting; throwing off; sending out; diffusing; keeping off.

SHED'DING, *n.* That which is cast off.

2. The act of casting off or out.

SHEEL'ING, *n.* See SHIELING.

SHEEN, } *a.* [Sax. *scene, scen*, bright. This is the
SHEEN'Y, } old orthography of *shine*, which see.]

Bright; glittering; showy.

Up rose each warrior bold and brave,
Glistening in filed steel and armor *sheen*. *Fairfax.*

[*This word is used only in poetry.*]

SHEEN, *n.* Brightness; splendor. *Milton.*

SHEEP, *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Sax. *sceap, scep*; G. *schaf*; D. *schaap*; Bohemian, *skope*, a wether.]

1. An animal of the genus Ovis, which is among the most useful species that the Creator has bestowed on man, as its wool constitutes a principal material of warm clothing, and its flesh is a great article of food. The sheep is remarkable for its harmless temper and its timidity. The varieties are numerous.

2. *In contempt*, a silly fellow. *Ainsworth.*

3. *Figuratively*, God's people are called *sheep*, as being under the government and protection of Christ, the great Shepherd. *John* x.

SHEEP'-BITE, *v. t.* [*sheep* and *bite*.] To practice petty thefts. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SHEEP'-BIT-ER, *n.* One who practices petty thefts. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SHEEP'COT, *n.* [*sheep* and *cot*.] A small inclosure for sheep; a pen. *Milton.*

SHEEP'FOLD, *n.* [*sheep* and *fold*.] A place where sheep are collected or confined. *Prior.*

SHEEP'HOOK, *n.* [*sheep* and *hook*.] A hook fastened to a pole, by which shepherds lay hold on the legs of their sheep. *Bacon. Dryden.*

SHEEP'ISH, *a.* Like a sheep; bashful; timorous to excess; over-modest; meanly diffident. *Locke.*

2. Pertaining to sheep.

SHEEP'ISH-LY, *adv.* Bashfully; with mean timidity or diffidence.

SHEEP'ISH-NESS, *n.* Bashfulness; excessive modesty or diffidence; mean timorousness. *Herbert.*

SHEEP'-MAR-KET, *n.* A place where sheep are sold.

SHEEP'-MAS-TER, *n.* [*sheep* and *master*.] A feeder of sheep; one that has the care of sheep.

SHEEP'S'-EYE, (-ī,) *n.* [*sheep* and *eye*.] A modest, diffident look, such as lovers cast at their mistresses. *Dryden.*

SHEEP'-SHANK, *n.* [*sheep* and *shank*.] Among *seamen*, a peculiar kind of knot in a rope, made to shorten it temporarily. *Totten.*

SHEEP'S'-HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* [*sheep* and *head*.] A fish caught on the shores of Connecticut and of Long Island, so called from the resemblance of its head to that of a sheep. It is the Sargus Ovis of Mitchell, and is allied to the Gilt-head and Sea-bream. It is esteemed delicious food.

SHEEP'-SHEAR-ER, *n.* [*sheep* and *shear*.] One that shears or cuts off the wool from sheep. *Gen.* xxxviii.

SHEEP'-SHEAR-ING, *n.* The act of shearing sheep.

2. The time of shearing sheep; also, a feast made on that occasion. *South.*

SHEEP'-SKIN, *n.* The skin of a sheep; or leather prepared from it.

SHEEP'S'-SOR'REL, *n.* An herb, Rumex Acetosella, growing naturally on poor, dry, gravelly soil. *Loudon.*

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SHEEP'STĒAL-ER, *n.* [*sheep* and *steal.*] One that steals sheep.

SHEEP'STĒAL-ING, *n.* The act of stealing sheep.

SHEEP'-WĄLK, (-wawk,) *n.* [*sheep* and *walk.*] Pasture for sheep; a place where sheep feed. *Milton.*

SHEER, *a.* [Sax. *scir, seyr*; G. *schier*; Dan. *skier*; Sans. *charu, tscharu*: from the root of *shear*, to separate; whence *sheer* is clear, pure. It might be deduced from the Shemitic זהר, to be clear; Eth. ጸርየ, to be clean or pure. But the Danish and Saxon orthography coincides with that of *shear.*]

1. Pure; clear; separate from any thing foreign; unmingled; as, *sheer* ale. But this application is unusual. *Shak.*

We say, *sheer* argument, *sheer* wit, *sheer* falsehood, &c.

2. Clear; thin; as, *sheer* muslin.

SHEER, *adv.* Clean; quite; at once. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

SHEER, *v. t.* To shear. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

SHEER, *v. i.* [See SHEAR, the sense of which is, to separate.]

1. In *seamen's language*, to decline or deviate from the line of the proper course, as a ship when not steered with steadiness. *Mar. Dict.*

2. To slip or move aside.

To sheer off; to turn or move aside to a distance.

To sheer up; to turn and approach to a place or ship.

SHEER, *n.* The longitudinal curve or bend of a ship's deck or sides.

2. The position in which a ship is sometimes kept at single anchor, to keep her clear of it.

To break sheer; to deviate from that position, and risk fouling the anchor. *Mar. Dict.*

SHEER'-HULK, *n.* An old ship of war cut down to the lower deck, and fitted with sheers or apparatus to fix or take out the masts of other ships. *Totten.*

SHEER'LY, *adv.* At once; quite; absolutely. [*Obs.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

SHEERS, *n. pl.* An engine consisting of two or more pieces of timber or poles, fastened together near the top; used for raising heavy weights, particularly for hoisting the lower masts of ships. *Hebert.*

SHEET, *n.* [Sax. *sceat, sceta, scyta*; L. *scheda*; Gr. σχεδη. The Saxon *sceat* signifies, a garment, a cloth, towel, or napkin; *sceta* is rendered a *sheet*, and the Greek and Latin words signify a table or plate for writing on; from the root of Sax. *sceadan*, to separate, L. *scindo*, Gr. σχιζω.]

1. A broad piece of cloth used as a part of bed-furniture, next to the body.

2. A broad piece of paper, as it comes from the manufacturer. *Sheets* of paper are of different sizes, as royal, demi, foolscap, pot, and post-paper.

3. A piece of paper, printed, folded, and bound, or formed into a book in blank, and making four, eight, sixteen, or twenty-four pages, &c.

4. Any thing expanded; as, a *sheet* of water or of fire; a *sheet* of copper, lead, or iron.

5. *Sheets, pl.*; a book or pamphlet. The following *sheets* contain a full answer to my opponent.

6. A sail.

SHEET, *n.* [Fr. *ecoute*; Sp. and Port. *escota*; It. *scotte.* This word seems to be connected with *scot* or *shot*; Sp. *escotar*, to *cut* out clothes, to pay one's *scot* or share of taxes, and, in nautical language, to free a ship of water by pumping. The word is probably from that root, or from *shoot.*]

In *nautical language*, a rope fastened to one or both the lower corners of a sail, to extend and retain it in a particular situation. When a ship sails with a side-wind, the lower corners of the main and fore-sails are fastened with a tack and a sheet. *Mar. Dict. Totten.*

SHEET, *v. t.* To furnish with sheets. [*Little used.*]

2. To fold in a sheet. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

3. To cover as with a sheet; to cover with something broad and thin.

When snow the pasture *sheets.* *Shak.*

To sheet home, is to haul home a sheet, or extend the sail till the clew is close to the sheet-block.

SHEET'-ANCH-OR, *n.* The largest anchor of a ship, which in stress of weather is sometimes the seaman's last refuge to prevent the ship from going ashore. Hence,

2. The chief support; the last refuge for safety.

SHEET'-COP-PER, *n.* Copper in broad, thin plates.

SHEET'ING, *n.* Cloth for sheets.

SHEET'-I-RON, (ī-urn,) *n.* Iron in sheets, or broad, thin plates.

SHEET'-LEAD, (-led,) *n.* Lead in sheets.

SHĒIK, (sheek *or* shāke. The latter is more nearly the pronunciation of Arabic scholars.) *n.* Among *the Arabians* and *Moors*, an old man; hence, a chief, a lord, a man of eminence. Also written SHEIKH.

SHEK'EL, (shek'l,) *n.* [Heb. שקל, to weigh; Ch. Syr. Ar. and Eth. *id.*; Eth., to append or suspend; Low L. *siclus*; Fr. *sicle.* From this root we have *shilling.* Payments were originally made by weight, as they still are in some countries. See POUND.]

An ancient weight and coin among the Jews, and other nations of the same stock, equal to twenty grahs. Dr. Arbuthnot makes the weight to have been equal to 9 pennyweights, 2 4-7 grains, Troy weight, or about half an ounce, avoirdupois; and the value 2s. 3 3-8d. sterling, or about half a dollar. Later writers make its value nearly 2s. 7½d. sterling, or about 60 cents. *Encyc. P. Cyc. Winer.*

SHE-KI'NAH, *n.* In *Jewish history*, that miraculous light or visible glory which was a symbol of the divine presence. *Encyc. Am.*

SHELD'A-FLE, (-a-fl,) } *n.* A chaffinch. *Johnson.*
SHELD'A-PLE, (-a-pl,) }

This word is also written SHELL-APPLE. *Ed. Encyc.*

SHEL'DRĀKE, *n.* An aquatic fowl, a species of duck, the Anas tadorna of Linnæus. It has a green or greenish-black head, and its body is variegated with white. It is much esteemed for food. *Encyc.*

SHEL'DUCK, *n.* A species of wild duck. [See SHELDRAKE.] *Mortimer.*

SHELF, *n.*; *pl.* SHELVES. [Sax. *scylf*, whence *scylfan*, to shelve; Fr. *ecueil*, a sand-bank.]

1. A board or platform of boards or planks, elevated above the floor, and fixed or set horizontally on a frame, or contiguous to a wall, for holding vessels, utensils, books, and the like.

2. A sand-bank in the sea, or a rock, or ledge of rocks, rendering the water shallow and dangerous to ships.

3. In *mining*, a stratum lying in a very even manner; a flat, projecting layer of rock. *Hebert.*

SHELF'Y, *a.* Full of shelves; abounding with sand-banks or rocks lying near the surface of the water, and rendering navigation dangerous; as, a *shelfy* coast. *Dryden.*

2. Hard; firm. [See SHELF, No. 3.] [*Not in use.*] *Carew.*

SHELL, *n.* [Sax. *scyl, scyll, scell*, a shell, and *sceale*, a scale; D. *schil, schaal*; G. *schale*; Dan. and Sw. *skal*; Fr. *ecaille.* The word primarily signifies, that which is peeled or separated, as rind, or the outer coat of plants, or their fruit, and as shells were used for dishes, the word came to signify a dish. See SCALE.]

1. The hard or stony covering of certain fruits and of certain animals; as, the *shell* of a nut; the *shell* of an oyster or lobster. The *shells* of animals are crustaceous or testaceous; crustaceous, as that of the lobster, and testaceous, as that of the oyster and clam.

2. The outer coat of an egg.

3. The outer part of a house unfinished. We say of a building that wants the interior timbers or finishing, that it is a mere *shell.*

4. A coarser kind of coffin.

5. An instrument of music, like *testudo* in Latin; the first lyre being made, it is said, by drawing strings over a tortoise-shell. *Dryden.*

6. The outer frame or case of a block. *Totten.*

7. Outer or superficial part; as, the *shell* of religion. *Ayliffe.*

8. A hollow sphere of iron, which, being filled with gunpowder, and fired from a mortar or howitzer, bursts into pieces; a bomb. *Brande.*

Fossil shells; shells dug from the earth.

SHELL, *v. t.* To strip or break off the shell; or to take out of the shell; as, to *shell* nuts or almonds.

2. To separate from the ear; as, to *shell* maize.

SHELL, *v. i.* To fall off, as a shell, crust, or exterior coat.

2. To cast the shell or exterior covering. Nuts *shell* in falling.

3. To be disengaged from the husk; as, wheat or rye *shells* in reaping.

SHEL'LAC, } *n.* The resin lac spread into thin
SHELL'-LAC, } plates, after being melted and strained. *Ure.*

SHELL'-BARK, *n.* A species of hickory, (Carya squamosa,) whose bark is loose and peeling; shag-bark. This species produces the most palatable nut.

SHELL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of the shell; also, separated from the ear; as, *shelled* corn or maize.

SHELL'-FISH, *n.* A testaceous mollusk, whose external covering consists of a shell; as oysters, clams, &c.

SHELL'ING, *ppr.* Taking off the shell; casting the external hard covering; separating from the husk and falling.

2. Separating from the ear, as maize.

SHELL'-MARL, *n.* A deposit of shells, which have been disintegrated into a gray or white pulverulent mass.

SHELL'-MĒAT, *n.* Food consisting of shell-fish, or testaceous mollusca, *Fuller.*

SHELLS, *n. pl.* The husks or envelopes of the cocoa-nut, a decoction of which in boiling water is used as a substitute for chocolate, cocoa, &c. *McCulloch.*

SHELL'-WŌRK, (-wurk,) *n.* Work composed of shells, or adorned with them. *Cotgrave.*

SHELL'Y, *a.* Abounding with shells; as, the *shelly* shore. *Prior.*

2. Consisting of shells.

SHEL'TER, *n.* [Sw. *skyla*, to cover; Dan. *skiul*, a shed or cover, a *shelter*; *skiuler*, to hide, conceal, cloak; L. *celo.*]

1. That which covers or defends from injury or annoyance. A house is a *shelter* from rain and other inclemencies of the weather; the foliage of a tree is a *shelter* from the rays of the sun.

The heading plant shall aid,
From storms a *shelter*, and from heat a shade. *Pope.*

2. The state of being covered and protected; protection; security.

Who into *shelter* takes their tender bloom. *Young.*

3. He that defends or guards from danger; a protector. *Ps.* lxi.

SHEL'TER, *v. t.* To cover from violence, injury, annoyance, or attack; as, a valley *sheltered* from the north wind by a mountain.

Those ruins *sheltered* once his sacred head. *Dryden.*
We besought the deep to *shelter* us. *Milton.*

2. To defend; to protect from danger; to secure or render safe; to harbor.

What endless honor shall you gain,
To save and *shelter* Troy's unhappy train? *Dryden.*

3. To betake to cover or a safe place.

They *sheltered* themselves under a rock. *Abbot.*

4. To cover from notice; to disguise for protection.

In vain I strove to check my growing flame,
Or *shelter* passion under friendship's name. *Prior.*

SHEL'TER, *v. i.* To take shelter.

There the Indian herdsman, shunning heat,
Shelters in cool. *Milton.*

SHEL'TER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered from injury or annoyance; defended; protected.

SHEL'TER-ING, *ppr.* Covering from injury or annoyance; protecting.

SHEL'TER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of shelter or protection; without home or refuge.

Now sad and *shelterless* perhaps she lies. *Rowe.*

SHEL'TER-Y, *a.* Affording shelter. [*Little used.*] *White.*

SHEL'TIE, (shel'te,) *n.* A Shetland pony; a small but strong horse in Scotland; so called from Shetland, where it is produced. *Encyc.*

SHELVE, (shelv,) *v. t.* To place on a shelf or on shelves. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

SHELVE, (shelv,) *v. i.* [Sax. *scylfan*, to reel.] To incline; to be sloping.

SHELV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Inclining; sloping; having declivity.

With rocks and *shelving* arches vaulted round. *Addison.*

SHELV'Y, *a.* Full of rocks or sand-banks; shallow; as, a *shelvy* shore. [See SHELFY.] *Shak.*

SHEM'ITE, *n.* A descendant of Shem.

SHEM-IT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Shem, the son of Noah. The *Shemitic* languages are the Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, Hebrew, Samaritan, Ethiopic, and Old Phenician.

SHEM'IT-ISM, *n.* The system or peculiar forms of the Shemitic languages.

SHEND, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* SHENT. [Sax. *scendan*; D. *schenden*, to violate, spoil, slander, revile; G. *schänden*, to mar, spoil, disfigure, violate, abuse, debauch. This is from the root of *scandal.*]

1. To injure, mar, or spoil. [*Obs.*]

That much I fear my body will be *shent.* *Dryden.*

2. To blame, reproach, revile, degrade, disgrace.

The famous name of knighthood foully *shend.* [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

3. To overpower or surpass. [*Obs.*]

She passed the rest as Cynthia doth *shend*
The lesser stars. *Spenser.*

SHENT, *pp.* Injured. [Obsolete, unless in poetry.]

SHE'OL, *n.* [Heb.] The place of departed spirits; Hades.

SHEP'HERD, (shep'perd,) *n.* [Sax. *sceap-heard* or *hyrd*; *sheep* and *herd.*]

1. A man employed in tending, feeding, and guarding sheep in the pasture. *Milton.*

2. A swain; a rural lover. *Raleigh.*

3. The pastor of a parish, church, or congregation; a minister of the gospel, who superintends a church or parish, and gives instruction in spiritual things. God and Christ are in Scripture denominated *Shepherds*, as they lead, protect, and govern their people, and provide for their welfare. *Ps.* xxiii. lxxx. *John* x.

SHEP'HERD-ESS, *n.* A woman that tends sheep; hence, a rural lass.

She put herself into the garb of a *shepherdess.* *Sidney.*

SHEP'HERD-ISH, *a.* Resembling a shepherd; suiting a shepherd; pastoral; rustic. *Sidney.*

SHEP'HERD-ISM, *n.* Pastoral life or occupation.

SHEP'HERD-LY, *a.* Pastoral; rustic. *Taylor.*

SHEP'HERD'S NEE'DLE, *n.* An annual plant of the genus Scandix; Venus's comb.

SHEP'HERD'S POUCH, } *n.* An annual cruciferous
SHEP'HERD'S PURSE, } plant of the genus Capsella, (Thlaspi, Linn.)

SHEP'HERD'S ROD, *n.* A plant of the genus Dipsacus; teasel.

SHEP'HERD'S STAFF, *n.* A plant of the genus Dipsacus or teasel kind.

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SHER'BET, *n.* [Pers. شربت *sharbat.* This word, as well as *sirup* and *shrub*, and L. *sorbeo*, is from the Ar. شرب *sharaba*, to drink, to imbibe.]

A drink composed of water, lemon-juice, and sugar, sometimes with perfumed cakes dissolved in it, with an infusion of some drops of rose-water or other ingredient, to give it an agreeable taste. *P. Cyc.*

SHERD, *n.* A fragment; as, pot-*sherd*; usually written SHARD, which see.

SHER'IF, } *n.* An Arabic word which means *noble*,
SHER'EEF, } *illustrious*, given, in Arabia, Egypt, and Barbary, as a title to the descendants of Mohammed. The chief magistrate of Mecca, &c., has this title. *P. Cyc.*

This word is also written SCHERIF and SHERIFFE.

SHER'IFF, *n.* [Sax. *scir-gerefa*; *scyre*, *scire*, a shire or division, and *gerefa*, a *reeve*, a count, prefect, bailiff, provost, or steward; G. *graf*, D. *graaf*. This word, from its derivation, would more properly be written SHERIF.]

An officer in each county, to whom is intrusted the execution of the laws. In England, sheriffs are appointed by the king. In the United States, sheriffs are elected by the legislature, or by the citizens, or appointed and commissioned by the executive of the State. The office of sheriff in England is judicial and ministerial. In the United States it is mostly or wholly ministerial. The sheriff, by himself or his deputies, executes civil and criminal process throughout the county, has charge of the jail and prisoners, attends courts, and keeps the peace.

SHER'IFF-AL-TY, } *n.* The office or jurisdiction
SHER'IFF-DOM, } of sheriff. [I believe none of
SHER'IFF-SHIP, } these words are *now* in use.
SHER'IFF-WICK, } See SHRIEVALTY.]

SHER'RY, *n.* [Sometimes written SHERRIS.] A strong wine of a deep amber color, and having, when good, an aromatic odor; so called from Xeres, near Cadiz in Spain, where it is made. *McCulloch.*

SHEW, (shō,)
SHEW'ED, (shōde,) } See SHOW, SHOWED, SHOWN.
SHEWN, (shōne.)

SHEW'-BREAD, (shō'bred.) See SHOW-BREAD.

SHEW'ER, (shō'er,) *n.* One that shows. [See SHOWER.]

SHEW'ING, (shō'ing.) See SHOWING.

SHI'AH. See SHIITES.

SHIB'BO-LETH, *n.* [Heb., an ear of corn, or a stream of water.]

1. A word which was made the criterion by which to distinguish the Ephraimites from the Gileadites. The Ephraimites, not being able to pronounce the letter *w sh*, pronounced the word *sibboleth*. See *Judges* xii. Hence,

2. The criterion of a party; or that which distinguishes one party from another; and *usually*, some peculiarity in things of little importance. *South.*

SHIDE, *n.* [Sax. *sceadan*, to divide.]

A piece split off; a cleft; a piece; a billet of wood; a splinter.

[*Not used in New England, and local in England.*]

SHIE, (shī,) *v. t.* To throw; as, *to shie* a stone; often spelled SHY. [*Various dialects.*] *Halliwell.*

SHIELD, (sheeld,) *n.* [Sax. *scyld*; Sw. *sköld*; Dan. *skiold*, *skildt*; D. and G. *schild*. This word is from covering, defending, Sw. *skyla*, to cover; or from separating, Sax. *scylan*, Dan. *skiller*, to separate. Protection is deduced from either, and indeed both may be radically one. (See SHELTER.) The L. *scutum* coincides in elements with the Sax. *sceadan*, to separate, and *clypeus* with the Gr. καλυπτω, to cover.]

1. A broad piece of defensive armor; a buckler; used in war for the protection of the body. The shields of the ancients were of different shapes and sizes, triangular, square, oval, &c., made of leather, or wood covered with leather, and borne on the left arm. This species of armor was a good defense against arrows, darts, spears, &c., but would be no protection against bullets.

2. Defense; shelter; protection; or the person that defends or protects; as, a chief, the ornament and *shield* of the nation.

Fear not, Abram; I am thy *shield*, and thy exceeding great reward. — Gen. xv.

3. In *heraldry*, the escutcheon or field on which are placed the bearings in coats of arms.

4. In *botany*, a name given to the little colored cups or lines with a hard disk, surrounded by a rim, and containing the fructification of lichens. *Lindley.*

SHIELD, *v. t.* To cover as with a shield; to cover from danger; to defend; to protect; to secure from assault or injury.

To see the son the vanquished father *shield*. *Dryden.*
Hear one that comes to *shield* his injured honor. *Smith.*

2. To ward off; to defend against; as, clothes to *shield* one from cold.

SHIELD'ED, *pp.* Covered, as with a shield; defended; protected.

SHIELD'ING, *ppr.* Covering, as with a shield; defending from attack or injury; protecting.

SHIELD'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a shield or of protection.

SHIELD'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without protection

SHIELD'LESS-NESS, *n.* Destitution of a shield or of protection.

SHIFT, *v. i.* [Sax. *scyftan*, to order or appoint, to divide or distribute, also to verge or decline, also to drive; D. *schiften*, to divide, distinguish, part, turn, discuss; Dan. *skifte*, a parting, sharing, division, lot, share; *skifter*, to part, share, divide; Sw. *skifta*, to shift, to distribute. This verb is apparently from the same root as *shiver*; Dan. *skifer sig*, to shiver; Sw. *skifta om*, to change. The primary sense is, to move, to depart; hence, to separate. We observe by the Swedish that *skifta om* (*om*, about, or round) was originally the true phrase, to move about or round; and we still say, to *shift about*.]

1. To move; to change place or position. Vegetables are not able to *shift* and seek nutriment. *Woodward.*

2. To change its direction; to vary; as, the wind *shifted* from south to west.

3. To change; to give place to other things. *Locke.*

4. To change clothes, particularly the under garment or chemise. *Young.*

5. To resort to expedients for a livelihood, or for accomplishing a purpose; to move from one thing to another, and seize one expedient when another fails.

Men in distress will look to themselves and leave their companions to *shift* as well as they can. *L'Estrange.*

6. To practice indirect methods. *Raleigh.*

7. To seek methods of safety.

Nature teaches every creature how to *shift* for itself in cases of danger. *L'Estrange.*

8. To change place; as, a cargo *shifts* from one side to the other.

SHIFT, *v. t.* To change; to alter; as, to *shift* the scenes.

2. To transfer from one place or position to another; as, *shift* the helm; *shift* the sails.

3. To put out of the way by some expedient.

I *shifted* him away. *Shak.*

4. To change, as clothes; as, to *shift* a coat.

5. To dress in fresh clothes. Let him have time to *shift* himself.

To shift about; to turn quite round to a contrary side or opposite point,

To shift off; to delay; to defer; as, to *shift off* the duties of religion. *Rogers.*

2. To put away; *to disengage* or disencumber one's self, as of a burden or inconvenience.

SHIFT, *n.* A change; a turning from one thing to another; hence, an expedient tried in difficulty; one thing tried when another fails.

I'll find a thousand *shifts* to get away. *Shak.*

2. In *a bad sense*, mean refuge; last resource.

For little souls on little *shifts* rely. *Dryden.*

3. Fraud; artifice; expedient to effect a bad purpose; or an evasion; a trick to escape detection or evil. *Hooker. South.*

4. A woman's under garment; a chemise.

SHIFT'ED, *pp.* Changed from one place or position to another.

SHIFT'ER, *n.* One that shifts; the person that plays tricks or practices artifice.

2. In *ships*, a person employed to assist the ship's cook in washing, steeping, and shifting the salt provisions.

SHIFT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Changing place or position; resorting from one expedient to another.

SHIFT'ING, *n.* Act of shifting.

SHIFT'ING-LY, *adv.* By shifts and changes; deceitfully.

SHIFT'LESS, *a.* Destitute of expedients, or not resorting to successful expedients; wanting means to act or live; as, a *shiftless* fellow.

SHIFT'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a shiftless manner.

SHIFT'LESS-NESS, *n.* A state of being shiftless.

SHI'IT'ES, *n. pl.* [Heretics; from *shiah*, heresy.] That branch of the Mohammedans to which the Persians belong. They reject the first three caliphs, and consider Ali as being the first and only rightful successor of Mohammed. They do not acknowledge the Sunna or body of traditions respecting Mohammed as any part of the law, and on these accounts are treated as heretics by the Sunnites, or orthodox Mohammedans. *P. Cyc.*

SHILF, *n.* [G. *schilf*, sedge,]

Straw. *Tooke.*

SHILL, to *shell*, is not in use.

SHILL, *v. t.* To put under cover; to sheal. [*Not in use, or local.*]

SHIL-LA'LY, } *n.* An oaken sapling or cudgel, said
SHIL-LA'LAH, } to be from a wood in Ireland of that name, famous for its oaks, [Irish.] Also spelled SHILLELY, SHILLELAH. *Grose.*

SHIL'LING, *n.* [Sax. *scill*, *scilling*; G. *schilling*; D. *schelling*; Sw. and Dan. *skilling*; Fr. *escalin*; It. *scellino*; Sp. *chelin*; Port. *xelim*; from the Oriental שקל, *shakal*, to weigh. See SHEKEL.]

An English silver coin, and money of account, equal to twelve pence, or the twentieth part of a pound. The English shilling, or shilling sterling, is equivalent nearly to twenty-three cents, money of the United States. Our ancestors introduced the name with the coin into this country; but by depreciation the value of the shilling sunk in New England and Virginia one fourth, or to sixteen cents and two thirds, and in New York and North Carolina to twelve and a half cents.

This denomination of money still subsists in the United States, although there is no coin of that value current, except the Spanish coin of twelve and a half cents, which is a shilling in the money of the State of New York. Since the adoption of the present coins of the United States, eagles, dollars, dimes, cents, &c., the use of *shilling* is continued only by habit.

SHIL'LY-SHAL'LY, *n.* [Russ. *shalyu*, to be foolish, to play the fool, to play wanton tricks.]

Foolish trifling; irresolution. [*Vulgar.*]

[This word has probably been written SHILL-I-SHALL-I from an ignorance of its origin.]

SHI'LOH, *n.* [Heb.] The name given to the Messiah by Jacob, *Gen.* xlix. 10.

SHI'LY. See SHYLY.

SHIM, *n.* A tool used in tillage to break down the land, or to cut it up and clear it of weeds. *Farm. Encyc.*

SHIM'MER, *v. i.* [Sax. *scymrian*; G. *schimmern*; D *schemeren*; Dan. *skimter*.]

To gleam; to glisten. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

SHIN, *n.* [Sax. *scina*, *scyne*, shin, and *scin-ban*, shinbone; G. *schiene*, *schiene-bein*; D. *scheen*, *scheen-been*; Sw. *skenben*.]

The fore part of the leg, particularly of the human leg; the fore part of the crural bone called *tibia*. This bone, being covered only with skin, may be named from that circumstance — *skin-bone*; or it may be formed from the root of *chine*, edge.

SHINE, *v. i.*; *pret.* SHINED or SHONE; *pp.* SHINED or SHONE. [Sax. *scinan*; D. *schuynen*; G. *scheinen*; Sw. *skina*. If *s* is a prefix, this word accords with the root of L. *canus*, *caneo*; W. *cdn*, white, bright. See CANT.]

1. To emit rays of light; to give light; to beam with steady radiance; to exhibit brightness or splendor; as, the sun *shines* by day; the moon *shines* by night. *Shining* differs from *sparkling*, *glistening*, *glittering*, as it usually implies a steady radiation or emission of light, whereas the latter words usually imply irregular or interrupted radiation. This distinction is not always observed; and we may say, the fixed stars *shine*, as well as that they *sparkle*. But we never say, the sun or the moon *sparkles*.

2. To be bright; to be lively and animated; to be brilliant.

Let thine eyes *shine* forth in their full luster. *Denham.*

3. To be unclouded; as, the moon *shines*. *Bacon.*

4. To be glossy or bright, as silk.

Fish with their fins and *shining* scales. *Milton.*

5. To be gay or splendid.

So proud she *shined* in her princely state. *Spenser.*

6. To be beautiful.

Once brightest *shined* this child of heat and air. *Pope.*

7. To be eminent, conspicuous, or distinguished; as, to *shine* in courts. *Phil.* ii.

Few are qualified to *shine* in company. *Swift.*

8. To give light, real or figurative.

The light of righteousness hath not *shined* to us. *Wisdom.*

9. To manifest glorious excellencies. *Ps.* lxxx.

10. To be clearly published. *Is.* ix.

11. To be conspicuously displayed; to be manifest.

Let your light so *shine* before men. — Matt. v.

To cause the face to shine; to be propitious. *Num.* vi. *Ps.* lxvii.

SHINE, *n.* Fair weather.

Be it fair or foul, rain or *shine*. *Dryden.*

2. Brightness; splendor; luster; gloss.

The glittering *shine* of gold. *Decay of Piety.*
Fair opening to some court's propitious *shine*. *Pope.*
[*Not elegant.*]

SHIN'ER, *n.* A small fresh-water fish, of the minnow kind, so called from its shiny appearance. *Storer.*

2. A cant name for bright pieces of money. [*Vulgar.*]

SHI'NESS. See SHYNESS.

SHIN'GLE, (shing'gl,) *n.* [G. *schindel*; Gr. σχινδαλμος; L. *scindula*, from *scindo*, to divide, G. *scheiden*.]

1. A thin board sawed or rived for covering buildings. Shingles are of different lengths, with one end made much thinner than the other, for lapping. They are used for covering roofs, and sometimes the body of the building.

2. Round, water-worn, and loose gravel and peb-

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bles, or a collection of roundish stones, on shores and coasts.

The plain of La Crau, in France, is composed of *shingle*. *Pinkerton.*

Shingle-ballast is ballast composed of gravel.

SHIN''GLE, *v. t.* To cover with shingles; as, to *shingle* a roof.

SHIN''GLED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with shingles.

SHIN''GLE-ROOF-ED, (shing'gl-roft,) *a.* Having a roof covered with shingles. *Blackwood.*

SHIN''GLES, (shing'glz,) *n.* [L. *cingulum.*]

A kind of herpes, viz., Herpes Zoster, which spreads around the body like a girdle; an eruptive disease. *Arbuthnot.*

SHIN''GLING, *ppr.* Covering with shingles.

SHIN''GLING, *n.* The act of covering with shingles; a covering of shingles.

SHIN'GLY, *a.* Abounding with gravel or shingle.

SHIN'ING, *ppr.* Emitting light; beaming; gleaming.

2. *a.* Bright; splendid; radiant.

3. Illustrious; distinguished; conspicuous; as, a *shining* example of charity.

SHIN'ING, *n.* Effusion or clearness of light; brightness. 2 *Sam.* xxiii.

SHIN'ING-NESS, *n.* Brightness; splendor. *Spenser.*

SHIN'Y, *a.* Bright; luminous; clear; unclouded.

Like distant thunder on a *shiny* day. *Dryden.*

SHIP, as a termination, denotes state or office; as in *lordship.* *Steward.*

SHIP. See SHAPE.

SHIP, *n.* [Sax. *scip, scyp*; D. *schip*; G. *schiff*, Sw. *skepp*; Dan. *skib*; L. *scapha*; from the root of *shape*; Sax. *sceapian, scippan, scyppan*, to create, form, or build.]

In *a general sense*, a large vessel or building of a peculiar structure, adapted to navigation, or floating on water by means of sails. In *an appropriate sense*, a building of a structure or form fitted for navigation, furnished with a bowsprit and three masts, a main-mast, a fore-mast, and a mizzen-mast, each of which is composed of a lower mast, a top-mast, and top-gallant-mast, and square rigged. Ships are of various sizes and fitted for various uses; most of them, however, fall under the denomination either of *ships of war* or of *merchant-ships.*

A ship of the line; usually a vessel of war of the rate of seventy-four guns or more. *Totten.*

Armed ship; in *English usages of war*, a private ship taken into the service of the government in time of war, and armed and equipped like a ship of war. *Brande.*

SHIP, *v. t.* [Sax. *scipian.*]

1. To put on board of a ship or vessel of any kind; as, to *ship* goods at Liverpool for New York.

2. To transport in a ship; to convey by water.

The sun no sooner shall the mountains touch,
But we will *ship* him hence. *Shak.*

3. To engage for service on board of a ship; as, to *ship* seamen.

4. To receive into a ship or vessel; as, to *ship* a sea. *Mar. Dict.*

5. To fix any thing in its place; as, to *ship* the tiller. *Totten.*

To ship off; to send away by water; as, to *ship off* convicts.

SHIP, *v. i.* To engage for service on board of a ship. *Totten.*

SHIP'BOARD, *adv.* [*ship* and *board.*] To go on *ship-board* or *a shipboard*, is to go aboard; to enter a ship; to embark; *literally*, to *go over the side.* It is a peculiar phrase, and not much used. Seamen say, to go *aboard* or *on board.*

To be on shipboard; to be in a ship; but seamen generally say, *aboard* or *on board.*

2. *n.* The plank of a ship. *Ezek.* xxvii. [*Not now used.*]

SHIP'-BOY, *n.* [*ship* and *boy.*] A boy that serves on board of a ship.

SHIP'-BRŌ-KER, *n.* A broker who procures insurance on ships.

SHIP'-BUILD-ER, (-bild-er,) *n.* [*ship* and *builder.*] A man whose occupation is to construct ships and other vessels; a naval architect; a shipwright.

SHIP'-BUILD-ING, (-bild-ing,) *n.* [*ship* and *build.*] Naval architecture; the art of constructing vessels for navigation, particularly ships and other vessels of a large kind, bearing masts; in distinction from BOAT-BUILDING.

SHIP'-CAR'PEN-TER, *n.* A shipwright; a carpenter that works at ship-building.

SHIP'-CHAND-LER, *n.* [*ship* and *chandler*, G. *handler*, a trader or dealer.]

One who deals in cordage, canvas, and other furniture of ships.

SHIP'-HŌLD-ER, *n.* [*ship* and *hold.*] The owner of a ship or of shipping.

SHIP'LESS, *a.* Destitute of ships. *Gray.*

SHIP'MAN, *n.* [*ship* and *man.*] A seaman or sailor. [*Obs.*] 1 *Kings* ix. *Acts* xxviii.

SHIP'-MAS-TER, *n.* [*ship* and *master.*] The captain, master, or commander, of a ship. *Jonah* i.

SHIP'MATE, *n.* [*ship* and *mate.*] A term applied to sailors who serve in the same ship.

SHIP'MENT, *n.* The act of putting any thing on board of a ship or other vessel; embarkation; as, he was engaged in the *shipment* of coal for London.

2. The goods or things shipped, or put on board of a ship or other vessel. We say, the merchants have made large *shipments* to the United States.

The question is whether the share of M in the *shipment* is exempted from condemnation by reason of his neutral domicil. *J. Story.*

SHIP'-MŌN-EY, (-mun-ne,) *n.* [*ship* and *money.*] In *English history*, an imposition formerly charged on the ports, towns, cities, boroughs, and counties, of England, for providing and furnishing certain ships for the king's service. The attempt made by Charles I. to revive and enforce this imposition was resisted by John Hampden, and was one of the causes which led to the death of Charles. It was finally abolished by stat. 17 Car. II. *Brande.*

SHIP'-ŌWN-ER, *n.* The owner of a ship or ships.

SHIP'PED, (shipt,) *pp.* Put on board of a ship or vessel; received on board.

SHIP'PEN, *n.* [Sax. *scipen.*]

A stable; a cow-house. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

SHIP'PER, *n.* One who places goods on board a ship for transportation.

SHIP'PING, *ppr.* Putting on board of a ship or vessel; receiving on board.

2. *a.* Relating to ships; as, *shipping* concerns. *Kent.*

SHIP'PING, *n.* Ships in general; ships or vessels of any kind for navigation. The *shipping* of the English nation exceeds that of any other; the tonnage of the *shipping* belonging to the United States is second only to that of Great Britain.

To take shipping; to embark; to enter on board a ship or vessel for conveyance or passage. *John* vi.

Shipping articles; articles of agreement between the captain of a vessel and the seamen on board, in respect to the amount of wages, length of time for which they are shipped, &c. *Bouvier.*

SHIP'-SHAPE, *adv.* In a seamanlike manner; hence, properly; according to usage. *Totten.*

SHIP'S-HUS'BAND, *n.* One who attends to the requisite repairs of a ship while in port, and does all the other necessary acts preparatory to a voyage. *Bouvier.*

SHIP'WRECK, (-rek,) *n.* [*ship* and *wreck.*] The destruction of a ship or other vessel by being cast ashore or broken to pieces by striking against rocks, shoals, and the like. *Mar. Dict.*

2. The parts of a shattered ship. [*Unusual.*]

3. Destruction. [*Dryden.*

To make shipwreck concerning faith, is to apostatize from the love, profession, and practice, of divine truth which had been embraced. 1 *Tim.* i.

SHIP'WRECK, *v. t.* To destroy by running ashore or on rocks or sand-banks. How many vessels are annually *shipwrecked* on the Bahama rocks!

2. To suffer the perils of being cast away; to be cast ashore with the loss of the ship. The *shipwrecked* mariners were saved. *Addison. Shak.*

SHIP'WRECK-ED, (-rekt,) *pp.* or *a.* Cast ashore; dashed upon the rocks or banks; destroyed.

SHIP'WRIGHT, (-rite,) *n.* [*ship* and *wright.* See WORK.]

One whose occupation is to construct ships; a builder of ships or other vessels. *Swift.*

SHIRE or SHYRE, *n.* [Sax. *scir, scire, scyre*, a division, from *sciran*, to divide. (See SHARE and SHEAR.) It is pronounced, in compound words, *shir*, as in *Hampshire, Berkshire.*]

In *England*, a division of territory, otherwise called a *county.* The shire was originally a division of the kingdom under the jurisdiction of an earl or count, whose authority was intrusted to the *sheriff*, [shire-reeve.] On this officer the government ultimately devolved. In *the United States*, the corresponding division of a State is called a *county*, but we retain *shire* in the compound *half-shire*; as when the county court is held in two towns in the same county alternately, we call one of the divisions a *half-shire.*

In some States, *shire* is used as the constituent part of the name of a county, as *Berkshire, Hampshire*, in Massachusetts. These being the names established by law, we say, the *county of Berkshire*, and we can not with propriety say, the *county of Berks*, for there is no county in Massachusetts thus named.

SHIRE'-MŌTE or SHIRE'-MŌTE, *n.* [Sax. *scyrgemote*, shire-meeting.]

Anciently, in England, the county court; sheriff's turn or court. *Cowel. Blackstone.*

SHIRK, *v. t.* or *i.* To avoid or get off from; to slink away. *Smart.* [*Vulgar.*] See also SHARK.

SHIRK, *n.* One who seeks to avoid duty; one who lives by shifts and tricks. [See SHARK.]

SHIRK'ING, *n.* A living by shifts and tricks. [See SHARK.]

SHIRL; a different spelling of SHORL. [See SHORL.]

SHIR'LEY, *n.* A bird, by some called the GREATER BULFINCH; having the upper part of the body of a dark brown, and the throat and breast red. *Dict.*

SHIR'RED, (shurd,) *a.* A term applied to articles having lines or cords inserted between two pieces of cloth, as the lines of India rubber in shirred suspenders.

SHIRT, (shurt,) *n.* [Dan. *skiorte*, Sw. *skiorta*, a shirt; Dan. *skiort*, a petticoat; Ice. *scyrta.* This word seems to be named from its *shortness* or cutting off, and might have signified originally a somewhat different garment *shortened*; Sax. *scyrt*, short, L. *curtus.*]

A loose garment of linen, cotton, or other material, worn by men and boys next the body.

It is folly for a nation to export beef and linen, while a great part of the people are obliged to subsist on potatoes, and have no *shirts* to wear. *A. M.*

SHIRT, (shurt,) *v. t.* To cover or clothe, as with a shirt. *Dryden.*

2. To change the shirt, and put on a clean one.

SHIRT'ING, *ppr.* Covering with a shirt.

SHIRT'ING, *n.* Cloth for shirts.

SHIRT'LESS, (shurt'less,) *a.* Wanting a shirt. *Pope.*

SHIST. See SCHIST.

SHIT'TAH, } *n.* [Heb.] In *Scripture*, a sort of pre-
SHIT'TIM, } cious wood of which the tables, altars, and boards, of the tabernacle were made among the Jews. It is supposed to have been the wood of a species of Acacia, which is hard, tough, and smooth, and very beautiful. *Gesenius.*

SHIT'TLE, *a.* [See SHOOT.] Wavering; unsettled. [*Not used, or local.*]

SHIT'TLE-COCK. See SHUTTLECOCK.

SHIT'TLE-NESS, *n.* Unsettledness; inconstancy. [*Not in use, or local.*]

SHIVE, *n.* [D. *schyf*; G. *scheibe.* If *s* is a prefix, this word agrees radically with *chip.*]

1. A slice; a thin cut; as, a *shive* of bread. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

2. A thin, flexible piece cut off. [*Not in use.*] *Boyle.*

3. A little piece or fragment; as, the *shives* of flax made by breaking.

SHIV'ER, *n.* [G. *schiefer*, a splinter, slate; *schiefern*, to shiver, to scale; Dan. *skive*, Sw. *skifva*, a slice; Dan. *skifer, skiver*, a slate; *skifer sig*, to shiver, peel, or split, Sw. *skifva sig.*]

1. In *mineralogy*, a variety of blue slate.

2. In *seamen's language*, a little wheel; a sheave.

SHIV'ER, *v. t.* [Supra. Qu. Heb. נשׁב, to break into pieces. Class Br, No. 26.]

1. To break into many small pieces or splinters; to shatter; to dash to pieces by a blow.

The ground with *shivered* armor strown. *Milton.*

2. Among *seamen*, to shake in the wind; applied to sails; as, "*shiver* the mizzen topsail." *Totten.*

SHIV'ER, *v. i.* To fall at once into many small pieces or parts.

The natural world, should gravity once cease, would instantly *shiver* into millions of atoms. *Woodward.*

2. To quake; to tremble; to shudder; to shake, as with cold, ague, fear, or horror.

The man that *shivered* on the brink of sin. *Dryden.*
Prometheus is laid
On icy Caucasus to *shiver*. *Swift.*

3. To be affected with a thrilling sensation, like that of chilliness.

Any very harsh noise will set the teeth on edge, and make all the body *shiver*. *Bacon.*

SHIV'ER, *n.* A small piece or fragment into which a thing breaks by any sudden violence.

He would pound thee into *shivers* with his fist, as a sailor breaks a biscuit. *Shak.*

SHIV'ER-ED, *pp.* Broken or dashed into small pieces.

SHIV'ER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Breaking or dashing into small pieces.

2. Quaking; trembling; shaking, as with cold or fear.

SHIV'ER-ING, *n.* The act of breaking or dashing to pieces; division; severance.

2. A trembling; a shaking with cold or fear.

SHIV'ER-ING-LY, *adv.* With shivering, or slight trembling.

SHIV'ER-SPAR, *n.* [G. *schiefer-spath.*]

A carbonate of lime, so called from its slaty structure; called also SLATE-SPAR. *Phillips.*

SHIV'ER-Y, *a.* Easily falling into many pieces; not firmly cohering; incompact; as, *shivery* stone.

SHŌAD, *n.* Among *miners*, a train of metallic stones mixed with rubbish, which serves to direct them in the discovery of mines. *Encyc.*

SHŌAD'-STŌNE, *n.* A small stone or fragment of ore made smooth by the action of the water passing over it. *Halliwell.*

SHŌAL, *n.* [Sax. *sceol*, a crowd. It should rather be written SHOLE.]

1. A great multitude assembled; a crowd; a throng; as, *shoals* of people. Immense *shoals* of herring appear on the coast in the spring.

The vices of a prince draw *shoals* of followers. *Decay of Piety.*

2. A place where the water of a river, lake, or sea is shallow or of little depth; a sand-bank or bar; a shallow. The entrance of rivers is often rendered difficult or dangerous by *shoals.*

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SHŌAL, *v. i.* To crowd; to throng; to assemble in a multitude. The fishes *shoaled* about the place. *Chapman.*

2. To become more shallow. The water *shoals* as we approach the town.

SHŌAL, *a.* Shallow; of little depth; as, *shoal* water.

SHŌAL'I-NESS, *n.* [from *shoaly.*] Shallowness; little depth of water.

2. The state of abounding with shoals.

SHŌAL'Y, *a.* Full of shoals or shallow places.

The tossing vessel sailed on *shoaly* ground. *Dryden.*

SHŌAR, *n.* A prop. [See SHORE.]

SHŌAT, *n.* A young hog. [See SHOTE.]

SHOCK, *n.* [D. *schok*, a bounce, jolt, or leap; Fr. *choc*, a striking or dashing against. See SHAKE.]

1. A violent collision of bodies, or the concussion which it occasions; a violent striking or dashing against.

The strong, unshaken mounds resist the *shocks*
Of tides and seas. *Blackmore.*

2. Violent onset; conflict of contending armies or foes.

He stood the *shock* of a whole host of foes. *Addison.*

3. External violence; as, the *shocks* of fortune. *Addison.*

4. Offense; impression of disgust.

Fewer *shocks* a statesman gives his friend. *Young.*

5. In *electricity*, the effect on the animal system of a discharge of the fluid from a charged body.

6. A pile or assemblage of sheaves of wheat, rye, &c. The number of sheaves varies from twelve to sixteen. The latter is the number in New England. *Farm. Encyc.*

And cause it on *shocks* to be by and by set. *Tusser.*
Behind the master walks, builds up the *shocks*. *Thomson.*

7. A dog with long hair or shag. [from *shag.*]

SHOCK, *v. t.* [D. *schokken*; Fr. *choquer.*]

1. To shake by the sudden collision of a body.

2. To meet force with force; to encounter. *Shak.*

3. To strike, as with horror or disgust; to cause to recoil, as from something odious or horrible; to offend extremely; to disgust. I was *shocked* at the sight of so much misery. Avoid every thing that can *shock* the feelings of delicacy.

Advise him not to *shock* a father's will. *Dryden.*

SHOCK, *v. i.* To collect sheaves into a pile; to pile sheaves. *Tusser.*

SHOCK'ED, (shokt,) *pp.* Struck, as with horror; offended; disgusted.

2. Piled, as sheaves.

SHOCK'HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a thick and bushy head of hair.

SHOCK'ING, *ppr.* Shaking with sudden violence.

2. Meeting in onset or violent encounter.

And now with shouts the *shocking* armies closed. *Pope.*

3. *a.* Striking, as with horror; causing to recoil with horror or disgust; extremely offensive or disgusting.

The French humor — is very *shocking* to the Italians. *Addison.*

SHOCK'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to strike with horror or disgust. *Chesterfield.*

SHOCK'ING-NESS, *n.* The state of being shocking.

SHOD, for SHOED, *pret.* and *pp.* of SHOE.

SHŌE, (shoo,) *n.*; *pl.* SHOES. [Sax. *sco*, *scoeg*; G. *schuh*; D. *schoen*; Sw. *sko*; Dan. *skoe*, a shoe; *skoer*, to bind with iron, to shoe. It is uncertain to what this word was originally applied, whether to a band of iron, or to something worn on the human foot. It is a contracted word. In G. *handschuh*, hand-shoe, is a glove. The sense is probably a cover, or that which is put on.]

1. A covering for the foot, usually of leather, composed of a thick species for the sole, and a thinner kind for the vamp and quarters. Shoes for ladies often have some species of cloth for the vamp and quarters.

2. A plate or rim of iron nailed to the hoof of a horse to defend it from injury; also, a plate of iron for an ox's hoof, one for each division of the hoof. Oxen are shod in New England, sometimes to defend the hoof from injury in stony places, more generally to enable them to walk on ice, in which case the shoes are armed with sharp points. This is called *calking.*

3. The plate of iron which is nailed to the bottom of the runner of a sleigh, or any vehicle that slides on the snow in winter.

4. A piece of timber fastened with pins to the bottom of the runners of a sled, to prevent them from wearing.

5. The inclined piece at the bottom of a water trunk or lead pipe, for turning the course of the water, and discharging it from a building. *Gwilt.*

6. Something in form of a shoe, or answering the purpose of a shoe.

7. A cover for defense.

Shoe of an anchor; a small block of wood, convex on the back, with a hole to receive the point of the anchor fluke; used to prevent the anchor from tearing the planks of the vessel when raised or lowered. *Totten.*

SHŌE, (shoo,) *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* SHOD. To furnish with shoes; to put shoes on; as, to *shoe* a horse or an ox; to *shoe* a sled or sleigh.

2. To cover at the bottom. *Drayton.*

To shoe an anchor; to cover the flukes with broad, triangular pieces of plank. This is intended to give the anchor a stronger hold in soft grounds. *Totten.*

SHŌE'BLACK, (shoo'blak,) *n.* [*shoe* and *black.*] A person that cleans shoes.

SHŌE'BOY, *n.* [*shoe* and *boy.*] A boy that cleans shoes.

SHŌE'BUCK-LE, (shoo'buk-l,) *n.* [*shoe* and *buckle.*] A buckle for fastening a shoe to the foot.

SHŌE'ING, (shoo'ing,) *ppr.* Putting on shoes.

SHŌE'ING-HORN, *n.* [*shoe* and *horn.*] A horn used to facilitate the entrance of the foot into a narrow shoe.

2. Any thing by which a transaction is facilitated; any thing used as a medium; in contempt. *Spectator.*

SHŌE'-LEATH-ER, (shoo'leth-er,) *n.* [*shoe* and *leather.*] Leather for shoes.

SHŌE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of shoes.

Caltrops very much incommoded the *shoeless* Moors. *Dr. Addison.*

SHŌE'MAK-ER, *n.* [*shoe* and *maker.*] One whose occupation or trade is to make shoes and boots.

SHŌ'ER, *n.* One that fits shoes to the feet; one that furnishes or puts on shoes; as a farrier.

SHŌE'STRING, *n.* [*shoe* and *string.*] A string used to fasten a shoe to the foot.

SHŌE'TŸE, (shoo'tī,) *n.* [*shoe* and *tye.*] A ribbon used for fastening a shoe to the foot. *Hudibras.*

SHOG, for SHOCK; a violent concussion. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

SHOG, *v. t.* To shake; to agitate. [*Not in use.*] *Carew.*

SHOG, *v. i.* To move off; to be gone; to jog. [*Not in use.*] [See JOG.] *Hall.*

SHOG'ING, *n.* Concussion. [*Not in use.*] *Harmar.*

SHOG'GLE, *v. t.* To shake; to joggle. [*Not in use.*] [See JOGGLE.] *Pegge.*

SHŌLE, *n.* [Sax. *sceol*, a crowd.]

A throng; a crowd; a great multitude assembled. [This is the better orthography. See SHOAL.]

SHŌNE, *pp.* of SHINE.

SHOO, *v. t.* [G. *scheuchen*, to scare.]

To scare; to drive away by frightening; hence, be gone.

[*A word used in scaring away fowls, but used in the imperative only.*]

SHOOK, *pp.* of SHAKE.

SHOOK, *n.* In *commerce*, shooks are casks of hogshead staves prepared for use. Boards for boxes of sugar, prepared or fitted for use, bear the same name.

SHOOK, *v. t.* To pack staves in casks.

SHOON, *old pl.* of SHOE. [*Obs.*]

SHOOT, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* SHOT. The old participle SHOTTEN is obsolete. [Sax. *scotan*, *scytan*, to shoot, to dart, to rush, to lay out or bestow, to transfer, to point with the finger, whence to lead or direct; G. *schossen*, to shoot, and to pay scot, also *schiessen*, to shoot, to dart; D. *schieten*; Sw. *skiuta*; Dan. *skyder*; Ir. *sceithim*, to vomit; *sciot*, an arrow or dart; It. *scattare*, to shoot an arrow; L. *scateo*, to shoot out water; W. *ysguthaw*, *ysgudaw*, to scud; *ysgwdu*, to thrust; *ysgythu*, to spout. It is formed with a prefix on *Gd.*]

1. To let fly and drive with force; as, to *shoot* an arrow.

2. To discharge and cause to be driven with violence; as, to *shoot* a ball.

3. To send off with force; to dart.

And from about her *shot* darts of desire. *Milton.*

4. To let off; used of the instrument.

The two ends of a bow *shot* off, fly from one another. *Boyle.*

5. To strike with any thing shot; as, to *shoot* one with an arrow or a bullet.

6. To send out; to push forth; as, a plant *shoots* a branch.

7. To push out; to emit; to dart; to thrust forth.

Beware the secret snake that *shoots* a sting. *Dryden.*

8. To push forward; to drive; to propel; as, to *shoot* a bolt.

9. To push out; to thrust forward.

They *shoot* out the lip. — Ps. xxii.

The phrase *to shoot out the lip*, signifies to treat with derision or contempt.

10. To pass through with swiftness; as, to *shoot* the Stygian flood. *Dryden.*

11. To plane straight, or fit by planing; *a workman's term.*

Two pieces of wood that are *shot*, that is, planed or pared with a chisel. *Moxon.*

12. To kill by a ball, arrow, or other thing shot; as, to *shoot* a duck.

13. To pass rapidly under by the force of a current; as, to *shoot* a bridge. *Totten.*

SHOOT, *v. i.* To perform the act of discharging, sending with force, or driving any thing by means of an engine or instrument; as, to *shoot* at a target or mark.

When you *shoot* and shut one eye. *Prior.*
The archers have sorely grieved him, and *shot* at him. — Gen. xlix.

2. To germinate; to bud; to sprout; to send forth branches.

Onions, as they hang, will *shoot* forth. *Bacon.*
But the wild olive *shoots* and shades the ungrateful plain. *Dryden.*

Delightful task,
To teach the young idea how to *shoot*. *Thomson.*

3. To form by shooting, or by an arrangement of particles into spiculæ. Metals *shoot* into crystals. Every salt *shoots* into crystals of a determinate form.

4. To be emitted, sent forth, or driven along.

There *shot* a streaming lamp along the sky. *Dryden.*

5. To protuberate; to be pushed out; to jut; to project. The land *shoots* into a promontory.

6. To pass, as an arrow or pointed instrument; to penetrate.

Thy words *shoot* through my heart. *Addison.*

7. To grow rapidly; to become by rapid growth. The boy soon *shoots* up to a man.

He'll soon *shoot* up a hero. *Dryden.*

8. To move with velocity; as, a *shooting* star.

9. To feel a quick, darting pain. My temples *shoot.*

To shoot ahead; to outstrip in running, flying, or sailing.

SHOOT, *n.* The act of propelling or driving any thing with violence; the discharge of a fire-arm or bowl; as, a good *shoot.*

The Turkish bow giveth a very forcible *shoot*. *Bacon.*

2. The act of striking, or endeavoring to strike with a missive weapon. *Shak.*

3. A young branch.

Prune off superfluous branches and *shoots* of this second spring. *Evelyn.*

4. A young swine which is *shooting* or growing up. *Holloway.*

[In *New England*, pronounced *shote.*]

SHOOT'ER, *n.* One that shoots; an archer; a gunner. *Herbert.*

SHOOT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Discharging, as fire-arms; driving or sending with violence; pushing out; protuberating; germinating; branching; glancing, as pain.

SHOOT'ING, *n.* The act of discharging fire-arms, or of sending an arrow with force; a firing.

2. Sensation of a quick, glancing pain.

3. In *sportsmanship*, the act or practice of killing game with guns or fire-arms.

SHOOT'ING-STAR, *n.* A fire ball or meteor which darts across the sky with a transient light. Shooting-stars have been found to be more abundant at particular periods, the most remarkable of which are the 13th of November and the 9th or 10th of August. *Olmsted.*

SHOOT'Y, *a.* Of equal growth or size. *Grose.*

SHOP, *n.* [Norm. *schope*; Sax. *sceoppa*, a depository, from *sceapian*, to form or shape; Sw. *skap*, a repository; Dan. *skab*, a cupboard or chest of drawers. Qu. Fr. *echoppe.*]

1. A building in which goods, wares, drugs, &c., are sold by retail.

2. A building in which mechanics work, and where they keep their manufactures for sale.

Keep your *shop*, and your *shop* will keep you. *Franklin.*

SHOP, *v. i.* To visit shops for purchasing goods; used chiefly in the participle; as, the lady is *shopping.*

SHOP'BŌARD, *n.* [*shop* and *board.*] A bench on which work is performed; as, a doctor or divine taken from the *shopboard.* *South.*

SHOP'BOOK, *n.* [*shop* and *book.*] A book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts. *Locke.*

SHOP'KEEP-ER, *n.* [*shop* and *keep.*] A trader who sells goods in a shop or by retail; in distinction from a MERCHANT, or one who sells by wholesale. *Addison.*

SHOP'LIFT-ER, *n.* [*shop* and *lift.* See LIFT.] One who steals any thing in a shop, or takes goods privately from a shop; one who, under pretense of buying goods, takes occasion to steal. *Encyc.*

SHOP'LIFT-ING, *n.* Larceny committed in a shop; the stealing of any thing from a shop.

SHOP'LIKE, *a.* Low; vulgar. *B. Jonson.*

SHOP'MAN, *n.* [*shop* and *man.*] A petty trader. *Dryden.*

2. One who serves in a shop. *Johnson.*

SHOP'PING, *ppr.* Visiting shops for the purchase of goods.

SHOP'PING, *n.* The act of visiting shops for the purchase of goods.

SHŌRE, the *old pret.* of SHEAR. [*Obs.*]

SHŌRE, *n.* [Sax. *score.*]

The coast or land adjacent to the ocean or sea, or to a large lake or river. This word is applied primarily to the land contiguous to water; but it extends also to the ground near the border of the sea or of a lake, which is covered with water. We also use the word to express the land near the border of the

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sea or of a great lake, to an indefinite extent; as when we say, a town stands on the *shore*. We do not apply the word to the land contiguous to a small stream. This we call a BANK.

SHŌRE, *n.* The popular but corrupt pronunciation of *sewer*; a pronunciation that should be carefully avoided.

SHŌRE, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *escora*: D. *schoor.*]
A prop or timber placed as a brace or support on the side of a building or other thing. *Watts. Gwilt.*

SHŌRE, *v. t.* To prop; to support by a post or buttress; usually with *up*; as, to *shore up* a building.
2. To set on shore. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SHŌR'ED, *pp.* Propped; supported by a prop.

SHŌR'ING, *ppr.* Propping; supporting.

SHŌRE'LESS, *a.* Having no shore or coast; of indefinite or unlimited extent; as, a *shoreless* ocean. *Boyle.*

SHŌRE'LING, } *n.* In *England*, the skin of a living
SHOR'LING, } sheep shorn, as distinct from the *morling*, or skin taken from the dead sheep. Hence, in some parts of England, a *shorling* is a sheep shorn, and a *morling* is one that dies. *Encyc.*

SHORL, *n.* [Sw. *skörl*, from *skor*, brittle; Dan. *skiör.*]
A mineral, black tourmaline. *Dana.*

SHOR-LA'CEOUS, *a.* Like shorl; partaking of the nature and characters of shorl. *Kirwan.*

SHORL'ITE, *n.* A mineral of a greenish-white color, sometimes yellowish, a variety of topaz; mostly found in irregular, oblong masses or columns, inserted in a mixture of quartz and mica or granite. *Klaproth. Kirwan.*
Shorlite or shorlous topaz, the pycnite of Werner, is of a straw-yellow color. *Ure.*

SHŌRN, *pp.* of SHEAR. Cut off; as, a lock of wool *shorn*.
2. Having the hair or wool cut off or sheared; as, a *shorn* lamb.
3. Deprived; as, a prince *shorn* of his honors.

SHORT, *a.* [Sax. *sceort, scyrt*: G. *kurz*; D. Sw. and Dan. *kort*; Fr. *court*; It. *corto*; L. *curtus*; Ir. *gear*; Russ. *kortayu*, to shorten. It is from cutting off or separating. Qu. Dan. *skiör*, Sw. *skor*, brittle.]
1. Not long; not having great length or extension; as, a *short* distance; a *short* ferry; a *short* flight; a *short* piece of timber.
The bed is *shorter* than that a man can stretch himself on it. — Is. xxviii.
2. Not extended in time; not of long duration.
The triumphing of the wicked is *short*. — Job xx. 1 Thess. ii.
3. Not of usual or sufficient length, reach, or extent.
Weak though I am of limb, and *short* of sight. *Pope.*
4. Not of long duration; repeated at small intervals of time; as, *short* breath. *Dryden. Sidney.*
5. Not of adequate extent or quantity; not reaching the point demanded, desired, or expected; as, a quantity *short* of our expectations.
Not therefore am I *short*
Of knowing what I ought. *Milton.*
6. Deficient; defective; imperfect. This account is *short* of the truth.
7. Not adequate; insufficient; scanty; as, provisions are *short*; a *short* allowance of water for the voyage.
8. Not sufficiently supplied scantily furnished.
The English were inferior in number, and grew *short* in their provisions. *Hayward.*
9. Not far distant in time; future.
He commanded those who were appointed to attend him, to be ready by a *short* day. *Clarendon.*
We now say, at *short* notice. In *mercantile language*, a note or bill is made payable at *short* sight, that is, in a little time after being presented to the payer.
10. Not fetching a compass; as in the phrase, to *turn short*.
11. Not going to the point intended; as, to stop *short*.
12. Defective in quantity; as, sheep *short* of their wool. *Dryden.*
13. Narrow; limited; not extended; not large or comprehensive.
Their own *short* understandings reach
No further than the present. *Rowe.*
14. Brittle; friable; breaking all at once without splinters or shatters; as, marl so *short* that it can not be wrought into a ball. *Mortimer.*
15. Not bending.
The lance broke *short*. *Dryden.*
16. Abrupt; brief; pointed; petulant; severe. I asked him a question, to which he gave a *short* answer.
To be short: to be scantily supplied; as, *to be short* of bread or water.
To come short; to fail; not to do what is demanded or expected, or what is necessary for the purpose; *applied to persons.* We all *come short* of perfect obedience to God's will.
2. Not to reach or obtain. *Rom.* iii.
3. To fail; to be insufficient. Provisions *come short*.
To cut short; to abridge; to contract; to make too small or defective; also, to destroy or consume. 2 *Kings* x.
To fall short; to fail; to be inadequate or scanty; as, provisions *fall short*; money *falls short*.
2. To fail; not to do or accomplish; as, to *fall short* in duty.
3. To be less. The measure *falls short* of the estimate.
To stop short; to stop at once; also, to stop without reaching the point intended.
To turn short; to turn on the spot occupied; to turn without making a compass.
For *turning short* he struck with all his might. *Dryden.*
To be taken short; to be seized with urgent necessity. *Swift.*
In short; in few words; briefly; to sum up or close in a few words.

SHORT, *n.* A summary account; as, the *short* of the matter.
The *short* and long in our play is preferred. *Shak.*

SHORT, *adv.* Not long; as, *short*-enduring joy; a *short*-breathed man. *Dryden. Arbuthnot.*
In connection with verbs, *short* is a modifying word, or used adverbially; as, to *come short*, &c.

SHORT, *v. t.* To shorten.
2. *v. i.* To fail; to decrease. [*Not in use.*]

SHORT'-BREATH-ED, (-bretht,) *a.* Having short breath or quick respiration.

SHORT'-CĀKE, *n.* A soft and friable cake, in which butter or lard has been mixed with the flour. *Forby.*

SHORT'CŎM-ING, (-kum'ing,) *n.* A failing of the usual produce, quantity, or amount, as of a crop. *Chalmers.*
2. A failure of full performance, as of duty.

SHORT'-DĀT-ED, *a.* [*short* and *date.*] Having little time to run. *Sandys.*

SHORT'-DRAWN, *a.* Being of short breathing; imperfectly inspired, as breath.

SHORT'EN, (short'n,) *v. t.* [Sax. *scyrtan.*]
1. To make short in measure, extent, or time; as, to *shorten* distance; to *shorten* a road; to *shorten* days of calamity. *Matt.* xxiv.
2. To abridge; to lessen; as, to *shorten* labor or work.
3. To curtail; as, to *shorten* the hair by clipping.
4. To contract; to lessen; to reduce or diminish in extent or amount; as, to *shorten* sail; to *shorten* an allowance of provisions.
5. To confine; to restrain.
Here, where the subject is so fruitful, I am *shortened* by my chain. *Dryden.*
6. To lop; to deprive.
The youth — *shortened* of his ears. *Dryden.*
7. To make paste short or friable, with butter or lard.

SHORT'EN, (short'n,) *v. i.* To become short or shorter. The day *shortens* in northern latitudes from June to December.
2. To contract; as, a cord *shortens* by being wet; a metallic rod *shortens* by cold.

SHORT'EN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made short or shorter; abridged; contracted.

SHORT'EN-ING, *ppr.* Making short or shorter; contracting.

SHORT'EN-ING, *n.* A making short or shorter.
2. Something used in cookery to make paste short or friable, as butter or lard. *Halliwell.*

SHORT'-HAND, *n.* [*short* and *hand.*] Short writing; a compendious method of writing by substituting characters, abbreviations, or symbols for words; otherwise called STENOGRAPHY. *Locke.*

SHORT'-JOINT-ED, *a.* [*short* and *joint.*] A horse is said to be *short-jointed*, when the pastern is too short. *Encyc.*

SHORT'-LIV-ED, *a.* [*short* and *live.*] Not living or lasting long; being of short continuance; as, a *short-lived* race of beings; *short-lived* pleasure; *short-lived* passion. *Dryden. Addison.*

SHORT'LY, *adv.* Quickly; soon; in a little time.
The armies came *shortly* in view of each other. *Clarendon.*
2. In few words; briefly; as, to express ideas more *shortly* in verse than in prose. *Pope.*

SHORT'NER, *n.* He or that which shortens. *Swift.*

SHORT'NESS, *n.* The quality of being short in space or time; little length or little duration; as, the *shortness* of a journey or of distance; the *shortness* of the days in winter; the *shortness* of life.
2. Fewness of words; brevity; conciseness; as, the *shortness* of an essay. The prayers of the church, by reason of their *shortness*, are easy for the memory.
3. Want of reach or the power of retention; as, the *shortness* of the memory. *Bacon.*
4. Deficiency; imperfection; limited extent; as, the *shortness* of our reason. *Glanville.*

SHORT'-RIB, *n.* [*short* and *rib.*] One of the lower ribs; a rib shorter than the others, below the sternum; a false rib. *Wiseman.*

SHORTS, *n. pl.* The bran and coarse part of meal, in mixture. *Halliwell.*

SHORT'-SIGHT, (-site,) *n.* Short-sightedness; myopy; vision accurate only when the object is near. *Good.*

SHORT'-SIGHT'ED, (-site'-,) *a.* Not able to see far; having limited vision; *in a literal sense.*
2. Not able to look far into futurity; not able to understand things deep or remote; of limited intellect.

SHORT'-SIGHT'ED-NESS, *n.* A defect in vision, consisting in the inability to see things at a distance, or at the distance to which the sight ordinarily extends.
2. Defective or limited intellectual sight; inability to see far into futurity or into things deep or abstruse. *Addison.*

SHORT'-WĀIST-ED, *a.* [*short* and *waist.*] Having a short waist or body. *Dryden.*

SHORT'-WIND-ED, *a.* [*short* and *wind.*] Affected with shortness of breath; having a quick respiration; as, dyspnœic and asthmatic persons. *May.*

SHORT'-WING-ED, *a.* [*short* and *wing.*] Having short wings; as, a *short-winged* hawk. *Dryden.*

SHORT'-WIT-TED, *a.* Having little wit; not wise; of scanty intellect or judgment. *Hales.*

SHŌR'Y, *a.* [from *shore.*] Lying near the shore or coast. [*Little used.*] *Burnet.*

SHOT, *pret.* and *pp.* of SHOOT.

SHOT, *n.* [Sax. *scyt*; D. *schoot, schot.* See SHOOT and SCOT.]
1. The act of shooting; discharge of a missile weapon.
He caused twenty *shot* of his greatest cannon to be made at the king's army. *Clarendon.*
Note. — The plural, *shots*, may be used, but *shot* is used in both numbers.
2. A missile weapon, particularly a ball or bullet. *Shot* is properly whatever is discharged from firearms or cannon by the force of gunpowder. Shot used in war is of various kinds; as, *round shot, balls*, or *bullets*; those for cannon made of iron, those for muskets and pistols, of lead. Secondly, *double-headed shot*, or *bar shot*, consisting of a bar with a round head at each end. Thirdly, *chain shot*, consisting of two balls chained together. Fourthly, *grape shot*, consisting of a number of balls bound together with a cord in canvas on an iron bottom, so as to form a cylindrical figure. Fifthly, *case shot* or *canister shot*, consisting of a great number of small bullets in a cylindrical tin box. Sixthly, *langrel* or *langrage*, which consists of pieces of iron of any kind or shape. *Small shot*, denotes musket balls. *Mar. Dict. Hebert.*
3. Small globular masses of lead, used for killing birds and other small animals. These are not called *balls* or *bullets*.
4. The flight of a missile weapon, or the distance which it passes from the engine; as, a cannon *shot*; a musket *shot*; a pistol *shot*; a bow *shot*.
5. A marksman; one who practices shooting; as, an excellent *shot*. *W. Irving.*
6. A reckoning; charge or proportional share of expense at a tavern, &c. [See SCOT.]
Shot of a cable; in *seamen's language*, the splicing of two cables together; or the whole length of two cables thus united. A ship will ride easier in deep water with one *shot of cable* thus lengthened, than with three short cables. *Encyc.*

SHOT, *v. t.* To load with shot over a cartridge; as, to *shot* the guns. *Totten.*

SHOT'-BELT-ED, *a.* Wearing a belt carrying shot.

SHŌTE, *n.* [Sax. *sceota*; from *shooting*, darting.]
1. A fish resembling the trout. *Carew.*
2. A young hog, or a half-grown unfatted hog. [See SHOOT.] *Ainsworth.*

SHOT'-FREE, *a.* [*shot* and *free.*] Free from charge; exempted from any share of expense; scot-free.
2. Not to be injured by shot. [*Not used.*] *Feltham.*
3. Unpunished. [*Not used.*]

SHOT'-GAUGE, *n.* [*shot* and *gauge.*] An instrument for measuring the diameter of round shot. *Totten.*

SHOT'-HŌLE, *n.* A hole made by a bullet discharged.

SHOT'TED, *pp.* Loaded with shot over a cartridge, as guns.

SHOT'TEN, (shot'n,) *a.* [from *shoot.*] Having ejected the spawn. *Shak.*
2. Shooting into angles.
3. Shot out of its socket; dislocated; as a bone.
Shotten herring; a gutted herring dried for keeping; hence, a mean, meager fellow. *Shak. Halliwell.*

SHOUGH, (shok,) *n.* A kind of shaggy dog. [*Not in use.*] [See SHOCK.]

SHOULD, (shood.) The preterit of SHALL, but now used as an auxiliary verb, either in the past time or conditional present. "He *should* have paid the debt at the time the note became due." *Should* here denotes past time. "I *should* ride to town this day if the weather would permit." He *should* expresses present or future time conditionally. In the second and third persons, it denotes obligation or duty, as in the first example above.

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1. *I should go.* When *should* in this person is uttered without emphasis, it declares simply that an event would take place, on some condition or under other circumstances.

But when expressed with emphasis, *should* in this person denotes obligation, duty, or determination.

2. *Thou shouldst* } *go.* Without emphasis, *should*, *You should* } in the second person, is nearly equivalent to *ought*; you ought to go, it is your duty, you are bound to go. [See SHALL.]

With emphasis, *should* expresses determination in the speaker conditionally to compel the person to act. "If I had the care of you, you *should* go, whether willing or not."

3. *He should go.* *Should*, in the third person, has the same force as in the second.

4. If *I should*, if *you should*, if *he should*, &c., denote a future contingent event.

5. After *should*, the principal verb is sometimes omitted, without obscuring the sense.

So subjects love just kings, or so they *should*. *Dryden.*

That is, so they *should love* them.

6. *Should be*; ought to be; a proverbial phrase, conveying some censure, contempt, or irony. Things are not as they *should be*.

The boys think their mother no better than she *should be*. *Addison.*

7. "We think it strange that stones *should* fall from the aërial regions." In this use, *should* implies that stones do fall. In all similar phrases, *should* implies the actual existence of the fact, without a condition or supposition.

SHŌUL'DER, *n.* [Sax. *sculdre, sculdor, sculder*; G. *schulter*; D. *schouder*; Sw. *skuldra*; Dan. *skulder*.]

1. The joint by which the arm of a human being or the fore leg of a quadruped is connected with the body; or in man, the projection formed by the bones called SCAPULÆ or SHOULDER-BLADES, which extend from the basis of the neck in a horizontal direction.

2. The upper joint of the fore leg of an animal cut for the market; as, a *shoulder* of mutton.

3. *Shoulders*, in the plural; the upper part of the back.

Adown her *shoulders* fell her length of hair. *Dryden.*

4. *Figuratively*, support; sustaining power; or that which elevates and sustains.

For on thy *shoulders* do I build my seat. *Shak.*

5. Among *artificers*, something like the human shoulder; a horizontal or rectangular projection from the body of a thing. *Moxon.*

6. In *fortification*, the angle of a bastion included between the face and flank. *Brande.*

SHŌUL'DER, *v. t.* To push or thrust with the shoulder; to push with violence.

Around her numberless the rabble flowed,
Shouldering each other, crowding for a view. *Rowe.*
As they the earth would *shoulder* from her seat. *Spenser.*

2. To take upon the shoulder; as, to *shoulder* a basket.

SHŌUL'DER-BELT, *n.* [*shoulder* and *belt*.] A belt that passes across the shoulder. *Dryden.*

SHŌUL'DER-BLĀDE, *n.* [*shoulder* and *blade*.] The bone of the shoulder, or blade-bone, broad and triangular, covering the hind part of the ribs; called by anatomists SCAPULA and OMOPLATA. *Encyc.*

SHŌUL'DER-ȻLAP-PER, *n.* [*shoulder* and *clap*.] One that claps another on the shoulder, or that uses great familiarity. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SHŌUL'DER-ED, *pp.* Pushed or thrust with the shoulder.

2. Supported on the shoulder.

SHŌUL'DER-ING, *ppr.* Pushing with the shoulder.

2. Taking upon the shoulder.

SHŌUL'DER-KNOT, (shōl'der-not,) *n.* [*shoulder* and *knot*.] An ornamental knot of ribbon or lace worn on the shoulder; an epaulet.

SHŌUL'DER-SHOT-TEN, *a.* [*shoulder* and *shot*.] Strained in the shoulder, as a horse. *Shak.*

SHŌUL'DER-SLIP, *n.* [*shoulder* and *slip*.] Dislocation of the shoulder or of the humerus. *Swift.*

SHOUT, *v. i.* [This word coincides with *shoot*, W. *ysgythu*, to jet, to spout.]

To utter a sudden and loud outcry, usually in joy, triumph, or exultation, or to animate soldiers in an onset.

It is not the voice of them that *shout* for mastery. — Ex. xxxii.
When ye hear the sound of the trumpet, all the people shall *shout* with a great shout. — Josh. vi.

SHOUT, *n.* A loud burst of voice or voices; a vehement and sudden outcry, particularly of a multitude of men, expressing joy, triumph, exultation, or animated courage. It is sometimes intended in derision. *Josh.* vi. *Ezra* iii.

The Rhodians, seeing the enemy turn their backs, gave a great *shout* in derision. *Knolles.*

SHOUT, *v. t.* To treat with shouts or clamor. *Hall.*

SHOUT'ED, *pp.* Treated with shouts.

SHOUT'ER, *n.* One that shouts. *Dryden.*

SHOUT'ING, *ppr.* Uttering a sudden and loud outcry in joy or exultation.

SHOUT'ING, *n.* The act of shouting; a loud outcry expressive of joy or animation. 2 *Sam.* vi.

SHŌVE, (shuv,) *v. t.* [Sax. *scufan*, to push or thrust; *scufan*, to suggest, to hint; D. *schuiven*; G. *schieben, schuppen*; Sw. *skuffa*; Dan. *skuffer*. The more correct orthography would be SHUV.]

1. To push; to propel; to drive along by the direct application of strength without a sudden impulse; *particularly*, to push a body by sliding or causing it to move along the surface of another body, either by the hand or by an instrument; as, to *shove* a bottle along a table; to *shove* a table along the floor; to *shove* a boat on the water.

And *shove* away the worthy bidden guest. *Milton.*
Shoving back this earth on which I sit. *Dryden.*

2. To push; to press against.

He used to *shove* and elbow his fellow-servants to get near his mistress. *Arbuthnot.*

To shove away; to push to a distance; to thrust off.

To shove by; to push away; to delay, or to reject; as, to *shove by* the hearing of a cause; or to *shove by* justice. [*Not elegant.*] *Shak.*

To shove off; to thrust or push away.

To shove down; to overthrow by pushing. *Arbuthnot.*

SHŌVE, (shuv,) *v. i.* To push or drive forward; to urge a course. *Swift.*

2. To push off; to move in a boat or with a pole; as, he *shoved* from shore. *Garth.*

To shove off; to move from shore by pushing with poles or oars.

SHŌVE, *n.* The act of pushing or pressing against by strength, without a sudden impulse. *Swift.*

SHŌV'ED, (shuvd,) *pp.* Pushed; propelled.

SHŌV'EL, (shuv'l,) *n.* [Sax. *scofl*; G. *schaufel*; D. *schoffel, schop*; Dan. *skuffe*, a *scoop* or *shovel*; from *shoving*.]

An instrument consisting of a broad scoop or blade, more or less hollow, with a handle; used for throwing earth or other loose substances.

SHŌV'EL, *v. t.* To take up and throw with a shovel; as, to *shovel* earth into a heap or into a cart, or out of a pit.

2. To gather in great quantities. *Derham.*

SHŌV'EL-BŌARD, *n.* A board on which they play by sliding metal pieces at a mark. *Dryden.*

SHŌV'EL-ED, (shuv'ld,) *pp.* Thrown with a shovel.

SHŌV'EL-ER, *n.* [from *shovel*.] A species of duck, Anas clypeata of Linnæus, remarkable for the length and terminal expansion of the bill. *Brande.*

SHŌV'EL-ING, *ppr.* Throwing with a shovel.

SHŌW, (shō,) *v. t.*; *pret.* SHOWED; *pp.* SHOWN or SHOWED. It is sometimes written SHEW, SHEWED, SHEWN. [Sax. *sceawian*; D. *schouwen*; G. *schauen*; Dan. *skuer*. This word, in most of the Teutonic dialects, signifies merely to look, see, view, behold. In Saxon, it signifies to show, look, view, explore, regard. This is doubtless a contracted word. If the radical letter lost was a labial, *show* coincides with the Gr. σκοπεω, σκεπτομαι. If a dental has been lost, this word accords with the Sw. *skåda*, to view or behold.]

1. To exhibit or present to the view of others.

Go thy way, *show* thyself to the priest. — Matt. viii.

2. To afford to the eye or to notice; to contain in a visible form.

Nor want we skill or art, from whence to raise
Magnificence; and what can heaven *show* more? *Milton.*

3. To make or enable to see. *Milton.*

4. To make or enable to perceive. *Milton.*

5. To make to know; to cause to understand; to make known to; to teach or inform. *Job* x.

Know, I am sent
To *show* thee what shall come in future days. *Milton.*

6. To prove; to manifest.

I'll *show* my duty by my timely care. *Dryden.*

7. To inform; to teach; with *of*.

The time cometh when I shall no more speak unto you *in* proverbs, but I shall *show* you plainly *of* the Father. — John xvi.

8. To point out, as a guide.

Thou shalt *show* them the way in which they must walk. — Ex. xviii.

9. To bestow; to confer; to afford; as, to *show* favor or mercy on any person. *Ps.* cxii. 5.

10. To prove by evidence, testimony, or authentic registers or documents.

They could not *show* their father's house. — Ezra ii.

11. To disclose; to make known.

I durst not *show* you mine opinion. — Job xxxii.

12. To discover; to explain; as, to *show* a dream or interpretation. *Dan.* ii.

To show forth; to manifest; to publish; to proclaim. 1 *Pet.* ii.

To show off; to exhibit in an ostentatious manner.

To show up; to expose. [*Colloquial.*]

SHŌW, *v. i.* To appear; to look; to be in appearance.

Just such she *shows* before a rising storm. *Dryden.*

2. To have appearance; to become or suit well or ill.

My lord of York, it better *showed* with you. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

SHŌW, *n.* Superficial appearance; not reality.

Mild Heaven
Disapproves that care, though wise in *show*. *Milton.*

2. A spectacle; something offered to view for money. *Addison.*

3. Ostentatious display or parade.

I envy none their pageantry and *show*. *Young.*

4. Appearance as an object of notice.

The city itself makes the noblest *show* of any in the world. *Addison.*

5. Public appearance, in distinction from concealment; as, an open *show*.

6. Semblance; likeness.

In *show* plebeian angel militant. *Milton.*

7. Speciousness; plausibility.

But a short exile must for *show* precede. *Dryden.*

8. External appearance.

And forced, at least in *show*, to prize it more. *Dryden.*

9. Exhibition to view; as, a *show* of cattle, or cattle-*show*. *Agricult. Societies.*

10. Pomp; magnificent spectacle.

As for triumphs, masks, feasts, and such *shows*. *Bacon.*

11. A phantom; as, a fairy-*show*. *Dryden.*

12. Representative action; as, a dumb *show*. *Addison.*

13. External appearance; hypocritical pretense.

Who devour widows' houses, and for a *show* make long prayers. — Luke xx.

Show of hands; a raising of hands, as a vote in a public meeting. *England.*

SHŌW'-BILL, *n.* A broad sheet containing an advertisement, in large letters, of books, goods, &c., placed at shop-doors, windows, &c. *Peck.*

SHŌW'-BOX, *n.* A box containing some object of curiosity, carried round as a show.

SHŌW'-BREAD, } (shō'bred,) } *n.* [*show* and *bread*.]
SHEW'-BREAD, } Among *the Jews*, bread of exhibition; the loaves of bread which the priest of the week placed before the Lord, on the golden table in the sanctuary. They were made of fine flour unleavened, and changed every Sabbath. The loaves were twelve in number, and represented the twelve tribes of Israel. They were to be eaten by the priests only, and that in the holy place. *Leviticus. Kitto.*

SHŌW'-ȻASE, *n.* A case or box in shops, with plates or glass on the top or in front, within which delicate or valuable articles are placed for exhibition.

SHŌW'ER, *n.* One who shows or exhibits.

SHOW'ER, *n.* [Sax. *scur*; G. *schauer*, a shower, horror; *schauern*, to shower, to shiver, shudder, quake. Qu. Heb. Ch. and Ar. שׁעף, to be rough, to shudder.]

1. A fall of rain or hail, of short duration. It may be applied to a like fall of snow, but this seldom occurs. It is applied to a fall of rain or hail of short continuance, of more or less violence, but never to a storm of long continuance.

2. A fall of things from the air in thick succession; as, a *shower* of darts or arrows; a *shower* of stones. *Pope.*

3. A copious supply bestowed; liberal distribution; as, a great *shower* of gifts. *Shak.*

SHOW'ER, *v. t.* To water with a shower; to wet copiously with rain; as, to *shower* the earth. *Milton.*

2. To bestow liberally; to distribute or scatter in abundance.

Cesar's favor
That *showers* down greatness on his friends. *Addison.*

3. To wet with falling water, as in the shower-bath.

SHOW'ER, *v. i.* To rain in showers.

SHOW'ER-BATH, *n.* [*shower* and *bath*.] Water showered upon a person by some contrivance from above; also, a contrivance for effecting this.

SHOW'ER-ED, *pp.* Wet with a shower or with falling water; watered abundantly; bestowed or distributed liberally.

SHOW'ER-ING, *ppr.* Wetting with a shower or with falling water; bestowing or distributing liberally.

SHOW'ER-LESS, *a.* Without showers. *Armstrong.*

SHOW'ER-Y, *a.* Raining in showers; abounding with frequent falls of rain.

SHŌW'I-LY, *adv.* In a showy manner; pompously; with parade.

SHŌW'I-NESS, *n.* State of being showy; pompousness; great parade.

SHŌW'ING, *ppr.* Presenting to view; exhibiting; proving.

SHŌW'ING, *n.* A presentation to view; exhibition.

SHŌW'ISH, *a.* Splendid; gaudy. [*Little used.*] *Swift.*

2. Ostentatious.

SHŌWN, *pp.* of SHOW. Exhibited; manifested; proved.

SHŌW'Y, *a.* Splendid; gay; gaudy; making a great show; fine. *Addison.*

2. Ostentatious.

SHRAG, *v. t.* To lop. [*Not in use.*]

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SHRAG, *n.* A twig of a tree cut off. [*Not in use.*]

SHRAG'GER, *n.* One that lops; one that trims trees. [*Not in use.*]

SHRANK, *pret.* of SHRINK, is nearly obsolete.

SHRAP, } *n.* A place baited with chaff to invite
SHRAPE, } birds. [*Not in use.*]

SHRAP'NELL SHELL, *n.* In *gunnery*, a name given to shells filled with a quantity of musket balls, which, when the shell explodes, are projected still further. *Brande.*

SHRED, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* SHRED. [Sax. *screadan*, to cut off; Sw. *skraddare*, a tailor.]

To cut into small pieces, particularly narrow and long pieces, as of cloth or leather. It differs from MINCE, which signifies to chop into pieces fine and short.

SHRED, *n.* A long, narrow piece cut off; as, *shreds* of cloth. *Bacon.*

2. A fragment; a piece; as, *shreds* of wit. *Swift.*

SHRED'DING, *ppr.* Cutting into shreds.

SHRED'DING, *n.* A cutting into shreds; that which is cut off; a piece. *Hooker.*

SHRED'LESS, *a.* Having no shreds. *Byron.*

SHREW, (shrū,) *n.* [I know not the original sense of this word. If it signifies a brawler, it may be from D. *schreeuwen*, to brawl, G. *schreien*, Dan. *skriger*. But *beshrew*, in Chaucer, is interpreted to *curse*.]

1. A peevish, brawling, turbulent, vexatious woman. It appears originally to have been applied to males as well as females; but it is now restricted to the latter.

The man had got a *shrew* for his wife, and there could be no quiet in the house with her. *L'Estrange.*

2. A shrew-mouse.

SHREW, *v. t.* To beshrew; to curse. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

SHREWD, (shrūde,) *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew; vexatious; troublesome; mischievous. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. Sly; cunning; arch; subtle; artful; astute; as, a *shrewd* man.

3. Sagacious; of nice discernment; as, a *shrewd* observer of men.

4. Proceeding from cunning or sagacity, or containing it; as, a *shrewd* saying; a *shrewd* conjecture.

5. Painful; vexatious; troublesome.

Every of this number
That have endured *shrewd* nights and days with us. *Shak.*

[*Obs.*]

No enemy is so despicable but he may do one a *shrewd* turn. *L'Estrange.*

[*Obs.*]

SHREWD'LY, (shrūde'le,) *adv.* Mischievously; destructively.

This practice hath most *shrewdly* passed upon thee. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. Vexatiously; *used of slight mischief.*

The obstinate and schismatical are like to think themselves *shrewdly* hurt by being cut from that body they chose not to be of. [*Obs.*] *South.*

Yet seemed she not to wince, through *shrewdly* pained. *Dryden.*

[*Obs.*]

3. Archly; sagaciously; with good guess; as, I *shrewdly* suspect; he *shrewdly* observed. *Locke.*

SHREWD'NESS, *n.* Sly cunning; archness.

The neighbors round admire his *shrewdness*. *Swift.*

2. Sagaciousness; sagacity; the quality of nice discernment.

3. Mischievousness; vexatiousness. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

SHREW'ISH, (shrū'-,) *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew; froward; peevish; petulantly clamorous.

My wife is *shrewish* when I keep not hours. *Shak.*

SHREW'ISH-LY, *adv.* Peevishly; clamorously; turbulently.

He speaks very *shrewishly*. *Shak.*

SHREW'ISH-NESS, *n.* The qualities of a shrew; frowardness; petulance; turbulent clamorousness.

I have no gift in *shrewishness*. *Shak.*

SHREW'-MOUSE, *n.* [Sax. *screawa*.]

An insectivorous mammal resembling a mouse, but belonging to the genus Sorex; an animal that burrows in the ground, feeding on the larves of insects, &c. It is a harmless animal.

SHRIEK, (shreek,) *v. i.* [Dan. *skriger*; Sw. *skrika*; G. *schreien*; D. *schreijen*; the two latter contracted; W. *ysgreçian*, from *creç*, a scream or shriek, also rough, rugged, Eng. to *creak*, whence *screech*, and vulgarly *screak*; hence W. *ysgreç*, a jay, from its scream; *creg*, hoarse, *crygi*, hoarseness, roughness, from the root of *rugged*, and L. *ruga*, wrinkled, *rugo*, to bray; all from straining, and hence breaking, bursting, cracking; allied to *crack* and *crackle*; It. *scricchiolare*.]

To utter a sharp, shrill cry; to scream; as in a sudden fright, in horror or anguish.

At this she *shrieked* aloud. *Dryden.*
It was the owl that *shrieked*. *Shak.*

SHRIEK, *n.* A sharp, shrill outcry or scream, such as is produced by sudden terror or extreme anguish.

Shrieks, clamors, murmurs, fill th' affrighted town. *Dryden.*

SHRIEK'ER, *n.* One who utters a shriek. *Crabbe.*

SHRIEK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Crying out with a shrill voice.

SHRIEK'ING, *n.* A crying out with a shrill voice. *Bp. Taylor.*

SHRIEV'AL, *a.* Pertaining to a sheriff. [*Not in use.*]

SHRIEV'AL-TY, *n.* [from *sheriff*.] Sheriffalty; the office of a sheriff.

It was ordained by 28 Edward I. that the people shall have election of sheriff in every shire, where the *shrievalty* is not of inheritance. *Blackstone.*

SHRIEVE, *n.* Sheriff. [*Not in use.*]

SHRIFT, *n.* [Sax. *scrift*.]

Confession made to a priest. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

SHRIGHT, for SHRIEKED. *Chaucer.*

SHRIGHT, *n.* A shriek. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SHRIKE, *n.* [See SHRIEK.] The butcher-bird; a common name of the birds belonging to the genus Lanius. The shrikes breed on trees and seize living prey. *Jardine.*

SHRILL, *a.* [W. *grill*, a sharp noise; Arm. *scrill*, a cricket, L. *gryllus*, Fr. *grillon*, Sp. and It. *grillo*; It. *strillare*, to scream.]

1. Sharp; acute; piercing; as sound; as, a *shrill* voice; *shrill* echoes. *Shak.*

2. Uttering an acute sound; as, the cock's *shrill*-sounding throat; a *shrill* trumpet.

Note. — A *shrill* sound may be tremulous or trilling; but this circumstance is not essential to it, although it seems to be from the root of *trill*.

SHRILL, *v. i.* To utter an acute, piercing sound.

Break we our pipes, that *shrilled* as loud as lark. *Spenser.*

SHRILL, *v. t.* To cause to make a shrill sound. *Spenser.*

SHRILL'NESS, *n.* Acuteness of sound; sharpness or fineness of voice. *Smith.*

SHRIL'LY, *adv.* Acutely, as sound; with a sharp sound or voice. *More.*

SHRIMP, *v. t.* [D. *krimpen*: Dan. *skrumper*, to crumple, to shrink; G. *schrumpfen*; W. *crom*, *crwm*, bending or shrinking in.]

To contract. [*Not in use.*] *Echard.*

SHRIMP, *n.* [Supra.] A long-tailed, decapod, crustaceous animal, allied to the lobster. It has long, slender feelers, claws with a single, hooked fang, and three pair of legs. There are numerous species, some of which are esteemed delicious food.

2. A little, wrinkled man; a dwarf; in contempt. *Shak.*

SHRINE, *n.* [Sax. *scrin*: G. *schrein*; Sw. *skrin*; L. *scrinium*; It. *scrigno*; Fr. *ecrin*. See SKREEN.]

A case or box; particularly applied to a case in which sacred things are deposited. Hence, a reliquary, tomb, or altar. We hear much of *shrines* for relics.

Come, offer at my *shrine*, and I will help thee. *Shak.*

SHRINK, *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* SHRUNK. The old *pret.* SHRANK, and *pp.* SHRUNKEN, are nearly obsolete. [Sax. *scrincan*. If *n* is not radical, the root is *rig* or *ryg*.]

1. To contract spontaneously; to draw or be drawn into less length, breadth, or compass by an inherent power; as, woolen cloth *shrinks* in hot water; a flaxen or hempen line *shrinks* in a humid atmosphere. Many substances *shrink* by drying.

2. To shrivel; to become wrinkled by contraction; as the skin.

3. To withdraw or retire, as from danger; to decline action from fear. A brave man never *shrinks* from danger; a good man does not *shrink* from duty.

4. To recoil, as in fear, horror, or distress. My mind *shrinks* from the recital of our woes.

What happier natures *shrink* at with affright,
The hard inhabitant contends is right. *Pope.*

5. To express fear, horror, or pain by shrugging or contracting the body. *Shak.*

SHRINK, *v. t.* To cause to contract; as, to *shrink* flannel by immersing it in boiling water.

O mighty Cesar! dost thou lie so low!
Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils,
Shrunk to this little measure! *Shak.*

SHRINK, *n.* Contraction; a spontaneous drawing into less compass; corrugation. *Woodward.*

2. Contraction; a withdrawing from fear or horror. *Daniel.*

SHRINK'AGE, *n.* A shrinking or contraction into a less compass. Make an allowance for the *shrinking* of grain in drying.

SHRINK'ER, *n.* One that shrinks; one that withdraws from danger.

SHRINK'ING, *ppr.* Contracting; drawing together; withdrawing from danger; declining to act from fear; causing to contract.

SHRINK'ING, *n.* A contraction or spontaneous drawing into less compass.

2. The act of drawing back through fear.

SHRINK'ING-LY, *adv.* By shrinking.

SHRIV'AL-TY. See SHRIEVALTY.

SHRIVE, *v. t.* [Sax. *scrifan*, to take a confession. But the sense seems to be, to enjoin or impose penance, or simply to enjoin.]

To hear or receive the confession of; to administer confession; as a priest.

He *shrives* this woman. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

SHRIV'EL, (shriv'l,) *v. i.* [from the root of *rivel*, Sax. *gerifled*.]

To contract; to draw or be drawn into wrinkles; to shrink and form corrugations; as, a leaf *shrivels* in the hot sun; the skin *shrivels* with age.

SHRIV'EL, *v. t.* To contract into wrinkles; to cause to shrink into corrugations. A scorching sun *shrivels* the blades of corn.

And *shriveled* herbs on withering stems decay. *Dryden.*

SHRIV'EL-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Contracted into wrinkles.

SHRIV'EL-ING, *ppr.* Contracting into wrinkles.

SHRIV'ER, *n.* [from *shrive*.] A confessor. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

SHRIV'ING, *n.* Shrift; confession taken. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

SHROFF, *n.* In *the East Indies*, a banker.

SHROUD, *n.* [Sax. *scrud*, clothing.]

1. A shelter; a cover; that which covers, conceals, or protects.

Swaddled, as new born, in sable *shrouds*. *Sandys.*

2. The dress of the dead; a winding-sheet. *Young.*

3. *Shroud* or *shrouds* of a ship; a range of large ropes extending from the head of a mast to the right and left sides of the ship, to support the masts, and enable them to carry sail; as, the main *shrouds*; fore *shrouds*; mizzen *shrouds*. There are also futtock *shrouds*, bowsprit *shrouds*, &c. *Mar. Dict.* *Hebert.*

4. A branch of a tree. [*Not proper.*] *Warton.*

SHROUD, *v. t.* To cover; to shelter from danger or annoyance.

Under your beams I will me safely *shroud*. *Spenser.*
One of these trees, with all its young ones, may *shroud* four hundred horsemen. *Ralegh.*

2. To dress for the grave; to cover; as a dead body.

The ancient Egyptian mummies were *shrouded* in several folds of linen besmeared with gums. *Bacon.*

3. To cover; to conceal; to hide; as, to be *shrouded* in darkness.

Some tempest rise,
And blow out all the stars that light the skies,
To *shroud* my shame. *Dryden.*

4. To defend; to protect by hiding.

So Venus from prevailing Greeks did *shroud*
The hope of Rome, and saved him in a cloud. *Waller.*

5. To overwhelm; as, to be *shrouded* in despair.

6. To lop the branches of a tree. [*Unusual or improper.*] *Chambers.*

SHROUD, *v. i.* To take shelter or harbor.

If your stray attendants be yet lodged
Or *shroud* within these limits. *Milton.*

SHROUD'ED, *pp.* Dressed; covered; concealed; sheltered; overwhelmed.

SHROUD'ING, *ppr.* Dressing; covering; concealing; sheltering; overwhelming.

SHROUD'Y, *a.* Affording shelter. *Milton.*

SHRŌVE, *v. i.* To join in the festivities of Shrovetide. [*Obs.*] *Beaum.*

SHRŌVE'-TIDE, } *n.* [from *shrove*,
SHRŌVE'-TŪES-DAY, (-tūz-de,) } *pret.* of *shrive*, to take a confession. See TIDE and TUESDAY.]

Confession-time; confession-Tuesday; the Tuesday after Quinquagesima Sunday, or the day immediately preceding the first of Lent, or Ash Wednesday; on which day, all the people of England, when Roman Catholics, were obliged to confess their sins one by one to their parish priests; after which they dined on pancakes or fritters. The latter practice still continues. The bell rung on this day is vulgarly called PANCAKE-BELL, and the day itself PANCAKE-TUESDAY. *P. Cyc.* *Brande.*

SHRŌV'ING, *n.* The festivity of Shrove-tide.

SHRUB, *n.* [Sax. *scrob*, G. *scroff*, rugged; Ir. *sgrabach*, rough. See SCRUB.]

A low, dwarf tree; a woody plant of a size less than a tree; or, *more strictly*, a plant with several permanent woody stems, dividing from the bottom, more slender and lower than in trees; a plant with several woody stems from the same root. *Encyc.* *Martyn.*

Gooseberries and currants are *shrubs*; oaks and cherries are trees. *Locke.*

SHRUB, *n.* [Ar. شرب *shurbon*, drink, and from the same source, *sirup*. The Arabic verb signifies to drink, to imbibe, whence L. *sorbeo*. See SHERBET and ABSORB.]

A liquor composed of acid and sugar, with spirit to preserve it; usually the acid of lemons.

SHRUB, *v. t.* To clear of shrubs. *Anderson.*

SHRUB'BER-Y, *n.* Shrubs in general,

2. A plantation of shrubs.

SHRUB'BI-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being shrubby.

SHRUB'BING, *ppr.* Clearing of shrubs.

SHRUB'BY, *a.* Full of shrubs; as, a *shrubby* plain.

2. Resembling a shrub; as, plants *shrubby* and curled. *Mortimer.*

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3. Consisting of shrubs or brush; as, *shrubby* browse. *Philips.*

4. A *shrubby* plant is perennial, with several woody stems. *Martyn.*

SHRUB'LESS, *a.* Having no shrubs.

SHRUFF, *n.* [G. *schroff*, rugged.]

Dross; recrement of metals. [*Not in use.*] *Dict.*

SHRUG, *v. t.* [This word is probably formed from the root of G. *rücken*, the back, D. *rug*, Sax. *hric* or *hryg*, the back, a *ridge*, W. *crug*, a heap, *crwg*, a crook, L. *ruga*, a wrinkle, Eng. *rough*.]

To draw up; to contract; as, to *shrug* the shoulders. The word seems to be limited in its use to the shoulders, and to denote a particular motion which raises the shoulders and rounds the back.

SHRUG, *v. i.* To raise or draw up the shoulders, as in expressing horror or dissatisfaction.

They grin, they *shrug*,
They bow, they snarl, they scratch, they hug. *Swift.*

SHRUG, *n.* A drawing up of the shoulders; a motion usually expressing dislike or slight contempt.

The Spaniards talk in dialogues
Of heads and shoulders, nods and *shrugs*. *Hudibras.*

SHRUG'GING, *ppr.* Drawing up, as the shoulders.

SHRUNK, *pret.* and *pp.* of SHRINK.

SHRUNK'EN, *pp.* of SHRINK. [*Nearly obsolete.*]

SHUCK, *n.* A shell or covering; a husk or pod. *Halliwell.*

SHUD'DER, *v. i.* [G. *schaudern*, *schütteln*; D. *schudden*. This word contains the same elements as the L. *quatio*.]

To quake; to tremble or shake with fear, horror, or aversion; to shiver.

I love — alas I I *shudder* at the name. *Smith.*

SHUD'DER, *n.* A tremor; a shaking with fear or horror. *Shak.*

SHUD'DER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Trembling or shaking with fear or horror; quaking.

SHUD'DER-ING, *n.* A trembling or shaking with fear or horror.

SHUD'DER-ING-LY, *adv.* With tremor.

SHUF'FLE, *v. t.* [D. *schoffelen*, to shove, to shovel, to shuffle; *dim.* of SHOVE. See SHOVE and SCUFFLE.]

1. *Properly*, to shove one way and the other; to push from one to another; as, to *shuffle* money from hand to hand. *Locke.*

2. To mix by pushing or shoving; to confuse; to throw into disorder; *especially*, to change the relative positions of cards in the pack.

A man may *shuffle* cards or rattle dice from noon to midnight, without tracing a new idea in his mind. *Rambler.*

3. To remove or introduce by artificial confusion.

It was contrived by your enemies, and *shuffled* into the papers that were seized. *Dryden.*

To shuffle off; to push off; to rid one's self of. When you lay blame to a child, he will attempt to *shuffle* it *off*.

To shuffle up; to throw together in haste; to make up or form in confusion or with fraudulent disorder; as, he *shuffled up* a peace. *Howell.*

SHUF'FLE, *v. i.* To change the relative position of cards in a pack by little shoves; as, to *shuffle* and cut.

2. To change the position; to shift ground; to prevaricate; to evade fair questions; to practice shifts to elude detection.

Hiding my honor in my necessity, I am fain to *shuffle*. *Shak.*

3. To struggle; to shift.

Your life, good master,
Must *shuffle* for itself. *Shak.*

4. To move with an irregular gait; as, a *shuffling* nag.

5. To shove the feet; to scrape the floor in dancing. [*Vulgar.*] *Shak.*

SHUF'FLE, *n.* A shoving, pushing, or jostling; the act of mixing and throwing into confusion by change of places.

The unguided agitation and rude *shuffles* of matter. *Bentley.*

2. An evasion; a trick; an artifice. *L'Estrange.*

SHUF'FLE-BOARD; the old spelling of SHOVEL-BOARD.

SHUF'FLE-CAP, *n.* A play performed by shaking money in a hat or cap. *Arbuthnot.*

SHUF'FLED, *pp.* Moved by little shoves; mixed.

SHUF'FLER, *n.* One that shuffles or prevaricates; one that plays tricks; one that shuffles cards.

SHUF'FLING, *ppr.* Moving by little shoves one way and the other; changing the places of cards; prevaricating; evading; playing tricks.

2. *a.* Evasive; as, a *shuffling* excuse.

SHUF'FLING, *n.* The act of throwing into confusion, or of changing the relative position of things by shoving or motion.

2. Trick; artifice; evasion.

3. An irregular gait.

SHUF'FLING-LY, *adv.* With shuffling; with an irregular gait or pace. *Dryden.*

SHU'MAC, *n.* Sumach, which see. *McCulloch.*

SHUN, *v. t.* [Sax. *scunian*, *ascunian*; allied, perhaps, to D. *schuinen*, to slope.]

1. To avoid; to keep clear of; not to fall on or come in contact with; as, to *shun* rocks and shoals in navigation. In *shunning* Scylla, take care to avoid Charybdis.

2. To avoid; not to mix or associate with; as, to *shun* evil company.

3. To avoid; not to practice; as, to *shun* vice.

4. To avoid; to escape; as, to *shun* a blow.

5. To avoid; to decline; to neglect.

I have not *shunned* to declare the whole counsel of God. — Acts xx.

SHUN'LESS, *a.* Not to be avoided; inevitable; unavoidable; as, *shunless* destiny. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

SHUN'NED, (shund,) *pp.* Avoided.

SHUN'NING, *ppr.* Avoiding; keeping clear from; declining.

SHUNT, *n.* [Contraction of *shun it.*] In *railways*, a turning off to a short rail, that the principal rail may be left free. [*England.*] *Smart.*

SHURK. See SHARK.

SHUT, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* SHUT. [Sax. *scittan*, *scyttan*, to bolt or make fast, to shut in. This seems to be derived from or connected with *scyttel*, a bolt or bar, a *scuttle*, *scytta*, a *shooter*, an archer, *scytan*, *sceotan*, *scotian*, to shoot, D. *schutten*, to stop, defend, parry, pound, confine, which seems to be allied to *schutter*, a shooter. So in G. *schützen*, to defend, and *schütze*, a shooter; Dan. *skytter*, to defend; *skytte*, a shooter; Sw. *skydda*, to defend; *skytt*, a marksman. The sense of these words is expressed by *shoot*, and this is the primary sense of a bolt that fastens, from thrusting, driving.]

1. To close so as to hinder ingress or egress; as, to *shut* a door or gate; to *shut* the eyes or the mouth.

2. To prohibit; to bar; to forbid entrance into; as, to *shut* the ports of a kingdom by a blockade.

Shall that be *shut* to man, which to the beast
Is open? *Milton.*

3. To preclude; to exclude.

But *shut* from every shore. *Dryden.*

4. To close, as the fingers; to contract; as, to *shut* the hand.

To shut in; to inclose; to confine.

And the Lord *shut* him *in*. — Gen. vii.

2. Spoken of points of land, when by the progress of a ship one point is brought to cover or intercept the view of another. It is then said, we *shut in* such a point, we *shut in* the land; or one point *shuts in* another.

To shut out: to preclude from entering; to deny admission to; to exclude; as, to *shut out* rain by a tight roof. An interesting subject occupying the mind, *shuts out* all other thoughts.

To shut up; to close; to make fast the entrances into; as, to *shut up* a house.

2. To obstruct.

Dangerous rocks *shut up* the passage. *Raleigh.*

3. To confine; to imprison; to lock or fasten in; as, to *shut up* a prisoner.

4. To confine by legal or moral restraint.

Before faith came, we were kept under the law, *shut up* to the faith, which should afterward be revealed. — Gal. iii.

5. To end; to terminate; to conclude.

When the scene of life is *shut up*, the slave will be above his master, if he has acted better. *Collier.*

SHUT, *v. i.* To close itself; to be closed. The door *shuts* of itself; it *shuts* hard. Certain flowers *shut* at night, and open in the day.

SHUT, *pp.* Closed; having the entrance barred.

2. *a.* Rid; clear; free. *L'Estrange.*

SHUT, *n.* Close; the act of closing; as, the *shut* of a door; the *shut* of evening. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*

2. A small door or cover. But SHUTTER is more generally used.

SHUT'TER, *n.* A person that shuts or closes.

2. A close cover for a window or other aperture.

SHUT'TING, *ppr.* Closing; prohibiting entrance; confining.

SHUT'TLE, *n.* [from the root of *shoot*: Ice. *skutul*.]

An instrument used by weavers for passing or shooting the thread of the woof in weaving from one side of the cloth to the other, between the threads of the warp.

SHUT'TLE-COCK, } *n.* [*shuttle* and *cork*.]
SHUT'TLE-CORK, }

A cork stuck with feathers, used to be struck by a battledore in play; also, the play.

SHY, *a.* [G. *scheu*, shy; *sheuchen*, to scare, and *scheuen*, to shun; D. *schuw*, shy; *schuwen*, to shun; Sw. *skygg*, *sky*, and *sky*, to shun; Dan. *sky*, shy, and *skyer*, to shun, to eschew. In Sp. *esquivo* is *shy*, and *esquivar*, to shun; It. *schifo*, shy, and *schifare*, to shun. The two last-mentioned languages have a labial for the last radical; but possibly the words may be of the same family. The G. *scheuchen*, to scare, is our *shoo*, a word used for scaring away fowls.]

1. Fearful of near approach; keeping at a distance through caution or timidity; shunning approach; as, a *shy* bird.

She is represented in a *shy*, retiring posture. *Addison.*

2. Reserved; not familiar; coy; avoiding freedom of intercourse.

What makes you so *shy*, my good friend? *Arbuthnot.*

3. Cautious; wary; careful to avoid committing one's self or adopting measures.

I am very *shy* of using corrosive liquors in the preparation of medicines. *Boyle.*

4. Suspicious; jealous.

Princes are, by wisdom of state, somewhat *shy* of their successors. *Wotton.*

SHY, *v. i.* To start suddenly aside, as a horse. *Halliwell.*

SHY, *n.* In *horsemanship*, the starting suddenly aside of a horse. *Farm. Encyc.*

SHY'LY, *adv.* In a shy or timid manner; not familiarly; with reserve.

SHY'NESS, *n.* Fear of near approach or of familiarity; reserve; coyness.

SI; the seventh note in the musical scale, *do* or *ut* being the first. It was added to Guido's scale by Le Maire, about the end of the seventeenth century. *Brande.*

SI-AL'O-GOGUE, (sī-al'o-gog,) *n.* [Gr. σιαλον, saliva, and αγωγος, leading.]

A medicine that promotes the flow of saliva. *Brande.*

SIB; a relation, in Saxon, but not in use in English.

SI-BE'RI-AN, *a.* [Russ. *siver*, north. *Siberia* is formed by annexing the Greek ια, country, from the Celtic, to *siver*, north.]

Pertaining to *Siberia*, a name given to a great and indefinite extent of territory in the north of Asia; as, a *Siberian* winter.

SIB'ER-ITE, *n.* Red tourmaline. *Ure.*

SIB'I-LANT, *a.* [L. *sibilo*, to hiss, Fr. *siffler*; Russ. *soplyu*, *sopyu*, id.]

Hissing; making a hissing sound. *S* and *z* are called *sibilant* letters.

SIB'I-LANT, *n.* A letter that is uttered with a hissing of the voice; as *s* and *z*.

SIB-I-LĀ'TION, *n.* A hissing sound. *Bacon.*

SIB'YL, *n.* [from the L.] In *pagan antiquity*, the *sibyls* were certain women said to be endowed with a prophetic spirit. Their number is variously stated; but the opinion of Varro, who states them to have been ten, is generally adopted. They resided in various parts of Persia, Greece, and Italy. It is pretended that they wrote certain prophecies on leaves in verse, which are called *sibylline verses*, or *sibylline oracles*. Hence the term is applied to a gipsy, or fortune-teller. *Lempriere.*

SIB'YL-LINE, *a.* Pertaining to the sibyls; uttered, written, or composed by sibyls; like the productions of sibyls.

SIB'YL-LINE BOOKS, *n. pl.* Books or documents of prophecies in verse, supposed to contain the fate of the Roman empire, and said to have been purchased by Tarquin the Proud from a sibyl. *Brande.*

SIC TRAN'SIT GLO'RI-A MUN'DI, [L.] Thus passes away the glory of the world.

SIC'A-MORE, *n.* More usually written SYCAMORE, which see.

SIC'CATE, *v. t.* To dry. [*Not in use.*]

SIC-CA'TION, *n.* The act or process of drying. [*Not in use.*]

SIC'CA-TIVE, *a.* [from L. *sicco*, to dry, Fr. *secher*, It. *seccare*, Sp. *secar*, W. *sycu*.]

Drying; causing to dry. *Encyc.*

SIC'CA-TIVE, *n.* That which promotes the process of drying.

SIC-CIF'IC, (sik-sif'ik,) *a.* Causing dryness.

SIC'CI-TY, (sik'se-te,) *n.* [L. *siccitas*.]

Dryness; aridity; destitution of moisture; as, the *siccity* of the flesh or of the air. *Brown.*

SICE, (sīze,) *n.* [Fr. *six*.]

The number six at dice.

SICH, for SUCH. [See SUCH.] *Chaucer.*

SIC-IL-I-A'NO; in *music*, a composition in measures of 6-4 or 6-8, to be performed in a slow and graceful manner.

SIC-IL'IAN VES'PERS, *n. pl.* In *history*, the name of the great massacre of the French in Sicily, in the year 1282, on the evening of Easter Tuesday. *Brande.*

SICK, *a.* [Sax. *seoc*; D. *ziek*; Sw. *siuk*; Ice. *syke*. Qu. Gr. σικχος, squeamish, loathing.]

1. Affected with nausea; inclined to vomit; as, *sick* at the stomach. [*This is probably the primary sense of the word.*] Hence,

2. Disgusted; having a strong dislike to; with *of*; as, to be *sick of* flattery; to be *sick of* a country life.

He was not so *sick of* his master as *of* his work. *L'Estrange.*

3. Affected with disease of any kind; not in health; followed by *of*; as, to be *sick of* a fever. [In *England*, *ill* is now more commonly used when disease is spoken of, and *sick*, when nausea or disgust is intended. — *Ed.*]

4. Corrupted. [*Not in use, nor proper.*] *Shak.*

5. *The sick*; the person or persons affected with disease. *The sick* are healed.

SICK, *v. t.* To make sick. [*Not in use.*] [See SICKEN.]

SICK'-BERTH, *n.* In *a ship of war*, an apartment for the sick.

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SICK'-BRĀIN-ED, *a.* Disordered in the brain.

SICK'EN, (sik'n,) *v. t.* To make sick; to disease.

Raise this to strength, and *sicken* that to death. *Prior.*

2. To make squeamish. It *sickens* the stomach.

3. To disgust. It *sickens* one to hear the fawning sycophant.

4. To impair. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SICK'EN, *v. i.* To become sick; to fall into disease.

The judges that sat upon the jail, and those that attended, *sickened* upon it, and died. *Bacon.*

2. To be satiated; to be filled to disgust. *Shak.*

3. To become disgusting or tedious.

The toiling pleasure *sickens* into pain. *Goldsmith.*

4. To be disgusted; to be filled with aversion or abhorrence. He *sickened* at the sight of so much human misery.

5. To become weak; to decay; to languish. Plants often *sicken* and die.

All pleasures *sicken*, and all glories sink. *Pope.*

SICK'EN-ED, (sik'nd,) *pp.* Made sick.

SICK'EN-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Becoming sick; making sick.

2. Disgusting.

SICK'ER, *a.* [L. *securus*; Dan. *sikker*; G. *sicher*; D. *zeker.*]

Sure; certain; firm. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

SICK'ER, *adv.* Surely; certainly. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

SICK'ER-LY, *adv.* Surely. [*Obs.*]

SICK'ER-NESS, *n.* Security. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

SICK'ISH, *a.* [from *sick.*] Somewhat sick or diseased. *Hakewill.*

2. Exciting disgust; nauseating; as, a *sickish* taste.

SICK'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a sickish manner.

SICK'ISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of exciting disgust.

SICK'LE, (sik'l,) *n.* [Sax. *sicel, sicol*; G. *sichel*; D. *zikkel*; Gr. ζαικλη, ζαγκλον; L. *sicula*, from the root of *seco*, to cut.]

A reaping-hook; a hooked instrument with teeth; used for cutting grain.

Thou shalt not move a *sickle* to thy neighbor's standing corn. — Deut. xxiii.

SICK'LED, *a.* Furnished with a sickle. *Thomson.*

SICK'LE-MAN, } *n.* One that uses a sickle; a reap-
SICK'LER, } er. [*Not used in New England.*] *Shak.*

SICK'LE-SHĀP-ED, (sik'l-shāpt,) *a.* Shaped like a sickle.

SICK'LE-WŎRT, *n.* A plant of the genus Coronilla.

SICK'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *sickly.*] The state of being sickly; the state of being habitually diseased; *applied to persons.*

2. The state of producing sickness extensively; as, the *sickliness* of a season.

3. The disposition to generate disease extensively; as, the *sickliness* of a climate.

SICK'-LIST, *n.* A list containing the names of the sick.

SICK'LY, *a.* Not healthy; somewhat affected with disease; or habitually indisposed; as, a *sickly* person, or a *sickly* constitution; a *sickly* plant.

2. Producing disease extensively; marked with sickness; as, a *sickly* time; a *sickly* autumn.

3. Tending to produce disease; as, a *sickly* climate.

4. Faint; weak; languid.

The moon grows *sickly* at the sight of day. *Dryden.*

SICK'LY, *v. t.* To make diseased. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SICK'NESS, *n.* [G. *sucht.*]

1. Nausea; squeamishness; as, *sickness* of the stomach.

2. State of being diseased.

I do lament the *sickness* of the king. *Shak.*

3. Disease; malady; a morbid state of the body of an animal or plant, in which the organs do not perfectly perform their natural functions.

Trust not too much your now resistless charms;
Those, age or *sickness* soon or late disarms. *Pope.*
Himself took our infirmities, and bore our *sicknesses.* — Matt. viii.

[In *England*, present usage inclines to *illness* as the word for expressing disease, confining *sickness* chiefly to nausea and disgust. — *Ed.*]

SIDE, *n.* [Sax. *sid, side, sida*, a side, also wide, like L. *latus*; D. *zyde*, side, flank, page; *zid*, far; G. *seite*; Sw. *sida*; Dan. *side*, a side; *sid* or *sīid*, long, trailing; *sidst*, last; Scot. *side*, long. These words indicate the radical sense to be, to extend, dilate, or draw out.]

1. The broad and long part or surface of a thing, as distinguished from the *end*, which is of less extent, and may be a point; as, the *side* of a plank; the *side* of a chest; the *side* of a house or of a ship. One *side* of a lens may be concave, the other convex.

Side is distinguished from *edge*; as, the *side* of a knife or sword.

2. Margin; edge; verge; border; the exterior line of any thing, considered in length; as, the *side* of a tract of land or a field, as distinct from the *end.* Hence we say, the *side* of a river; the *side* of a road; the east and west *side* of the American continent.

3. The part of an animal between the back and the face and belly; the part on which the ribs are situated; as, the right *side*; the left *side.* This, in quadrupeds, is usually the broadest part.

4. The part between the top and bottom; the slope, declivity, or ascent, as of a hill or mountain; as, the *side* of Mount Etna.

5. One part of a thing, or its superficies; as, the *side* of a ball or sphere.

6. Any part considered in respect to its direction or point of compass; as, to whichever *side* we direct our view; we see difficulties on every *side.*

7. Party; faction; sect; any man or body of men considered as in opposition to another. One man enlists on the *side* of the tories; another on the *side* of the whigs. Some persons change *sides* for the sake of popularity and office, and sink themselves in public estimation.

And sets the passions on the *side* of truth. *Pope.*

8. Interest; favor.

The Lord is on my *side.* — Ps. cxviii.

9. Any part being in opposition or contradistinction to another; *used of persons or propositions.* In that battle, the slaughter was great on both *sides.* Passion invites on one *side*; reason restrains on the other.

Open Justice bends on either *side.* *Dryden.*

10. Branch of a family; separate line of descent; as, by the father's *side*, he is descended from a noble family; by the mother's *side*, his birth is respectable.

11. Quarter; region; part; as, from one *side* of heaven to the other.

To take sides; to embrace the opinions or attach one's self to the interest of a party when in opposition to another.

To choose sides; to select parties for competition in exercises of any kind.

SIDE, *a.* Lateral; as, a *side* post; but perhaps it would be better to consider the word as compound.

2. Being on the side, or toward the side; oblique; indirect.

The law hath no *side* respect to their persons. *Hooker.*
One mighty squadron with a *side* wind sped. *Dryden.*

So we say, a *side* view, a *side* blow.

Bentley. Pope.

3. Long; large; extensive. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

SIDE, *v. i.* To lean on one side. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

2. To embrace the opinions of one party, or engage in its interest, when opposed to another party; as, to *side* with the ministerial party.

All *side* in parties and begin the attack. *Pope.*

SIDE, *v. t.* To stand at the side of. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

2. To suit; to pair. [*Not in use.*] *Clarendon.*

SIDE'BŎARD, *n.* [*side* and *board.*] A piece of furniture or cabinet work, consisting of a table or box with drawers or cells, placed at the side of a room or in a recess, and used to hold dining utensils, &c.

SIDE'-BOX, *n.* [*side* and *box.*] A box or inclosed seat on the side of a theater, distinct from the seats in the pit.

SIDE'-CUT, *n.* A canal branching out from the main one. *America.*

SID'ED, *a.* Having a side; used in composition; as, one-*sided*, many-*sided*, &c.

SIDE'-FLY, *n.* An insect. *Derham.*

SIDE'LING, *adv.* [from *sidle*; D. *zydelings.*]

1. Sidewise; with the side foremost; as, to go *sideling* through a crowd.

2. Sloping.

SIDE'LONG, *a.* [*side* and *long.*] Lateral; oblique; not directly in front; as, a *sidelong* glance. *Dryden.*

SIDE'LONG, *adv.* Laterally; obliquely; in the direction of the side. *Milton.*

2. On the side; as, to lay a thing *sidelong. Evelyn.*

SID'ER, *n.* One that takes a side or joins a party.

2. Cider. [*Not in use.*]

SID'ER-Ā-TED, *a.* [L. *sideratus.*]

Blasted; planet-struck, *Brown.*

SID-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *sideratio*; *sidero*, to blast, from *sidus*, a star.]

A blasting or blast in plants; a sudden deprivation of sense; an apoplexy; a slight erysipelas. [*Not used.*] *Ray. Coxe.*

A sphacelus, or a species of erysipelas, vulgarly called a BLAST. *Parr.*

SI-DE'RE-AL, } *a.* [L. *sideralis*, from *sidus*, a star.]
SID'ER-AL, }

1. Pertaining to a star or stars; astral; as, *sidereal* light.

2. Containing stars; starry; as, *sidereal* regions.

Sidereal day; in *astronomy*, the period in which a star apparently completes a revolution in the heavens, being the exact period in which the earth revolves on its axis.

Sidereal year; the period in which the earth makes one revolution in its orbit with respect to the stars, or the apparent period in which the sun completes one revolution round the earth. *Olmsted.*

SID'ER-ITE, *n.* [L. *sideritis*; Gr. *id.*, from σιδηρος, iron.]

1. The lodestone; also, iron-wort, a plant; also, the common ground pine, (Teucrium chamæpitys, Linn.) *Coxe. Encyc. Parr.*

2. In *mineralogy*, a phosphate of iron.

Lavoisier. Fourcroy.

SID-ER-O-CAL'CITE, *n.* Brown spar, composed of the carbonates of iron and lime or magnesia. *Ure.*

SID-ER-O-CLEP'TE, *n.* A mineral of a yellowish-green color, soft and translucid, occurring in reniform or botryoidal masses, supposed to be a variety of olivine or chrysolite. *Saussure.*

SID-ER-O-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* [See SIDEROGRAPHY.]

SID-ER-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, } Pertaining to siderography, or performed by engraved plates of steel; as, *siderographic* art; *siderographic* impressions.

SID-ER-OG'RA-PHIST', *n.* One who engraves steel plates, or performs work by means of such plates.

SID-ER-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. σιδηρος, steel, or iron, and γραφω, to engrave.]

The art or practice of engraving on steel, by means of which, impressions may be transferred from a steel plate to a steel cylinder in a rolling press of a particular construction. *Perkins.*

SID'ER-O-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. σιδηρος, iron, and σκοπεω, to view or explore.]

An instrument lately invented in France, for detecting small quantities of iron in any substance, mineral, vegetable, or animal. *Ferussac's Bul.* 1827.

SIDE'-SAD-DLE, (-sad'dl,) *n.* [*side* and *saddle.*] A saddle for a woman's seat on horseback.

SIDE'-SAD-DLE-FLOW-ER, *n.* A species of Sarracenia, or Sarrazinia, an aquatic plant, so called because the stigma of the flower resembles a woman's pillion. *Loudon.*

SIDES'MAN, *n.* [*side* and *man.*] An assistant to the churchwarden.

2. A party man. *Milton.*

SIDE'-TĀ-BLE, *n.* A table placed either against the wall or aside from the principal table.

SIDE'TĀK-ING, *n.* A taking sides, or engaging in a party. *Hall.*

SIDE'WĀYS, } *adv.* [*side* and *way*; but *sidewise* is
SIDE'WĪSE, } the proper combination.]

1. Toward one side; inclining; as, to hold the head *sidewise.*

2. Laterally; on one side; as, the refraction of light *sidewise.* *Newton.*

SID'ING, *ppr.* Joining one's side or party.

SID'ING, *n.* The attaching of one's self to a party.

2. The turn-out of a railroad. *England.*

SI'DLE, *v. i.* To go or move side foremost; as, to *sidle* through a crowd.

2. To lie on the side. *Swift.*

SIĒGE, (seej,) *n.* [Fr. *siège*, a seat, a siege, the *see* of a bishop; Norm. *sage*, a seat; It. *seggia, seggio*; Arm. *sich, sicha, sich enn.* The radical sense is, to set, to fall, or to throw down; Sax. *sigan*, to fall, set, or rush down. These words seem to be connected with *sink*, and with the root of *seal*, L. *sigillum.*]

1. The setting of an army around or before a fortified place for the purpose of compelling the garrison to surrender; or the surrounding or investing of a place by an army, and approaching it by passages and advanced works, which cover the besiegers from the enemy's fire. A *siege* differs from a *blockade*, as in a siege the investing army approaches the fortified place to attack and reduce it by force; but in a blockade, the army secures all the avenues to the place to intercept all supplies, and waits till famine compels the garrison to surrender.

2. Any continued endeavor to gain possession.

Love stood the *siege*, and would not yield his breast. *Dryden.*

3. Seat; throne. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

4. Rank; place; class. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

5. Stool. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

SIĒGE, *v. t.* To besiege. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SI'EN-ITE, } *n.* A compound granular rock com-
SY'EN-ITE, } posed of quartz, hornblende, and feldspar, of a grayish color; so called because there are many ancient monuments, consisting of this rock, brought from Syene, in Upper Egypt. It differs from granite only in containing hornblende instead of mica. [As this word is from *Syene*, the proper spelling is SYENITE.] *Lunier. Dana.*

SI-EN-IT'IC, } *a.* Containing syenite; having the
SY-EN-IT'IC, } character of syenite. *Humble.*

SI-ER'RA, *n.* [Sp.] A word meaning *saw*, introduced into geography by the Spaniards, to designate a ridge of mountains and craggy rocks.

SI-ES'TA, *n.* [Sp.] A short sleep taken about the middle of the day, or after dinner.

SIĒ'UR, (sē'ur,) *n.* [Fr.] A title of respect used by the French.

SIEVE, (siv,) *n.* [Sax. *sife, syfe*; G. *sieb*; D. *zeef, zift*; the *sifter.* See SIFT.]

A utensil for separating flour from bran, or the fine part of any pulverized or fine substance from the coarse, by the hand; as, a fine *sieve*; a coarse *sieve.* It consists of a hoop with a bottom of hair, canvas, wire, &c., and performs in the family the service of a bolter in a mill.

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SIFT, *v. t.* [Sax. *siftan*; G. *sieben*; D. *ziften*.]
1. To separate by a sieve, as the fine part of a substance from the coarse; as, to *sift* meal; to *sift* powder; to *sift* sand or lime.
2. To separate; to part. *Dryden.*
3. To examine minutely or critically; to scrutinize. Let the principles of the party be thoroughly *sifted.*
We have *sifted* your objections. *Hooker.*

SIFT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Separated by a sieve; purified from the coarser parts; critically examined.
SIFT'ER, *n.* One that sifts; that which sifts; a sieve.
SIFT'ING, *ppr.* Separating the finer from the coarser part by a sieve; critically examining.
SIG, a Saxon word signifying victory, is used in names, as in *Sigbert*, bright victory. It answers to the Greek νικ in *Nicander*, and the L. *vic* in *Victorinus.*
SIGH, (sī,) *v. i.* [Sax. *sican*, to sigh; D. *zugt*, a sigh; *zugten*, to sigh; Dan. *sukker*; Sw. *sucka*; allied perhaps to *suck*, a drawing in of the breath.]
To inhale a larger quantity of air than usual, and immediately expel it; to suffer a deep single respiration.
He *sighed* deeply in his spirit. — Mark viii.

SIGH, (sī,) *v. t.* To lament; to mourn.
Ages to come, and men unborn,
Shall bless her name and *sigh* her fate. *Prior.*
2. To express by sighs.
The gentle swain — *sighs* back her grief. *Hoole.*

SIGH, *n.* A single deep respiration; a long breath; the inhaling of a larger quantity of air than usual, and the sudden emission of it. This is an effort of nature to dilate the lungs and give vigor to the circulation of the blood, when the action of the heart and arteries is languid from grief, depression of spirits, weakness, or want of exercise. Hence *sighs* are indications of grief or debility.
SIGH'ER, (sī'er,) *n.* One that sighs.
SIGH'ING, *ppr.* Suffering a deep respiration; taking a long breath.
SIGH'ING, *n.* The act of suffering a deep respiration, or taking a long breath.
SIGH'ING-LY, *adv.* With sighing.
SIGHT, (sīte,) *n.* [Sax. *gesiht*, with a prefix; D. *gezigt*; G. *sicht*; Dan. *sigt*; Sw. *sickt*, from the root of *see.*]
1. The act of seeing; perception of objects by the eye; view; as, to gain *sight* of land; to have a *sight* of a landscape; to lose *sight* of a ship at sea.
A cloud received him out of their *sight.* — Acts i.
2. The faculty of vision, or of perceiving objects by the instrumentality of the eyes. It has been doubted whether moles have *sight.* Milton lost his *sight.* The *sight* usually fails at or before fifty years of age.
O loss of *sight*, of thee I most complain. *Milton.*
3. Open view; the state of admitting unobstructed *vision*; a being within the limits of vision. The harbor is in *sight* of the town. The shore of Long Island is in *sight* of New Haven. The White Mountain is in plain *sight* at Portland, in Maine; a mountain is or is not within *sight*; an engagement at sea is within *sight* of land.
4. Notice from seeing; knowledge; as, a letter intended for the *sight* of one person only.
5. Eye; the instrument of seeing.
From the depth of hell they lift their *sight.* *Dryden.*
6. A small aperture through which objects are to be seen; as, the *sight* of a quadrant.
7. That which is beheld; a spectacle; a show; *particularly*, something novel and remarkable; something wonderful.
They never saw a *sight* so fair. *Spenser.*
Moses said, I will now turn aside and see this great *sight*, why the bush is not burned. — Ex. iii.
Fearful *sights* and great signs shall there be from heaven. — Luke xxi.
8. A small piece of metal fixed on the muzzle of a musket, &c., to aid the eye in taking aim. *Campb. Mil. Dict.*
To take sight; to take aim; to look for the purpose of directing a piece of artillery, &c.
SIGHT'ED, *a.* In *composition only*, having sight, or seeing in a particular manner; as, *long-sighted*, seeing at a great distance; *short-sighted*, able to see only at a small distance; *quick-sighted*, readily seeing, discerning, or understanding; *sharp-sighted*, having a keen eye or acute discernment.
SIGHT'FUL-NESS, *n.* Clearness of sight. [*Not in use.*] *Sidney.*
SIGHT'LESS, (sīte'less,) *a.* Wanting sight; blind.
Of all who blindly creep, or *sightless* soar. *Pope.*
2. Offensive or unpleasing to the eye; as, *sightless* stains. [*Not well authorized.*] *Shak.*
SIGHT'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a sightless manner.
SIGHT'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of sight.
SIGHT'LI-NESS, *n.* Comeliness; an appearance pleasing to the sight.
SIGHT'LY, (sīte'le,) *a.* Pleasing to the eye; striking to the view.
Many brave, *sightly* horses. *L'Estrange.*
2. Open to the view; that may be seen from a distance. We say, a house stands in a *sightly* place.
SIGHTS'MAN, *n.* Among *musicians*, one who reads music readily at first sight. *Busby.*
SIG'IL, (sij'il,) *n.* [L. *sigillum.*]
A seal; signature. *Dryden.*
SIG-IL-LA'RI-A, *n.* A name given to certain large plants found in the coal formation. *Brongniart.*
SI-GIL'LA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *sigillatif*; L. *sigillum.*]
Fit to seal; belonging to a seal; composed of wax. *Cotgrave.*
SIG'MA, *n.* The name of the Greek letter Σ, ς, (English *S.*) The Greeks originally used for this letter the form of the English C, and the Romans adopted this form for their tables. The most honorable places at the table were the extremities. *Elmes.*
SIG'MOID, } *a.* [Gr. σιγμα and ειδος.]
SIG-MOID'AL, }
Curved like the Greek ς, (sigma.) *Smith. Bigelow.*
The *sigmoid flexure*, in *anatomy*, is the last curve of the colon, before it terminates in the rectum. *Parr.*
SIGN, (sīne,) *n.* [Fr. *signe*; It. *segno*; Sp. *seña*; L. *signum*; Sax. *segen*; Arm. *sygn*, *syn*; Ir. *sighin*; G. *zeichen*; Sans. *zaga.* From the last three words, it appears that *n* is not radical; the elements being *Sg.* If so, and the G. *zeichen* is of this family, then we learn that *sign* is only a dialectical orthography of *token*, for *zeichen* is the D. *teeken*, Dan. *tegn*, Sw. *tecken*, coinciding perhaps with Gr. δεικνυμι.]
1. A token; something by which another thing is shown or represented; any visible thing, any motion, appearance, or event, which indicates the existence or approach of something else. Thus we speak of *signs* of fair weather or of a storm, and of external marks, which are *signs* of a good constitution.
2. A motion, action, nod, or gesture, indicating a wish or command.
They made *signs* to his father, how he would have him called. — Luke i.
3. A wonder; a miracle; a prodigy; a remarkable transaction, event, or phenomenon.
Through mighty *signs* and wonders. — Rom. xv.
4. Some visible transaction, event, or appearance, intended as proof or evidence of something else; hence, proof; evidence by sight.
Show me a *sign* that thou talkest with me. — Judges vi.
5. Something hung or set near a house or over a door, to give notice of the tenant's occupation, or what is made or sold within; as, a trader's *sign*; a tailor's *sign*; the *sign* of the Eagle.
6. A memorial or monument; something to preserve the memory of a thing.
What time the fire devoured two hundred and fifty men, and they became a *sign.* — Num. xxvi.
7. Visible mark or representation; as, an outward *sign* of an inward and spiritual grace.
8. A mark of distinction.
9. Typical representation.
The holy symbols or *signs* are not barely significative. *Brerewood.*
10. In *astronomy*, the twelfth part of the ecliptic or zodiac. The signs are reckoned from the point of intersection of the ecliptic and equator at the vernal equinox, and are named, respectively, Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces. These names are borrowed from the constellations of the zodiac of the same denomination, which were respectively comprehended within the foregoing equal divisions of the ecliptic, at the time when those divisions were first made; but, on account of the precession of the equinoxes, the positions of these constellations in the heavens no longer correspond with the divisions of the ecliptic of the same name, but are considerably in advance of them. Thus the constellation Aries is now in that part of the ecliptic called Taurus.
11. In *algebra*, a character indicating the relation of quantities, or an operation performed upon them; as the sign +, [plus,] prefixed to a quantity, indicates that the quantity is to be added; the sign — [minus] denotes that the quantity to which it is prefixed is to be subtracted. The former is prefixed to quantities called *affirmative* or *positive*; the latter to quantities called *negative.*
12. The subscription of one's name; signature; as, a *sign* manual.
13. Among *physicians*, an appearance or symptom in the human body, which indicates its condition as to health or disease.
14. In *music*, any character, as a flat, sharp, dot, &c.
SIGN, (sīne,) *v. t.* To mark with characters or one's name. To *sign a paper, note, deed*, &c., is to write one's name at the foot, or underneath the declaration, promise, covenant, grant, &c., by which the person makes it his own act. To *sign one's name*, is to write or subscribe it on paper. Signing does not now include sealing.
2. To signify; to represent typically. [*Not in use.*] *Taylor.*
3. To mark.
4. To signify by the hand; to move the hand for intimating something to another.
SIGN, *v. i.* To be a sign or omen. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
SIG'NAL, *n.* [Fr. *signal*; Sp. *señal*; from L. *signum.*]
A sign that gives or is intended to give notice; or the notice given. Signals are used to communicate notice, information, orders, and, the like, to persons at a distance, and by any persons and for any purpose. A signal may be a motion of the hand, the raising of a flag, the firing of a gun, or any thing which, being understood by persons at a distance, may communicate notice.
Signals are particularly useful in the navigation of fleets and in naval engagements. There are *day-signals*, which are usually made by the sails, by flags and pendants, or guns; *night-signals*, which are lanterns disposed in certain figures, or false fires, rockets, or the firing of guns; *fog-signals*, which are made by sounds, as firing of guns, beating of drums, ringing of bells, &c. There are signals of evolution, addressed to a whole fleet, to a division, or to a squadron; signals of movements to particular ships; and signals of service, general or particular. Signals used in an army are mostly made by a particular beat of the drum, or by the bugle. *Mar. Dict. Encyc.*
SIG'NAL, *a.* Eminent; remarkable; memorable; distinguished from what is ordinary; as, a *signal* exploit; a *signal* service; a *signal* act of benevolence. It is generally, but not always, used in a good sense.
SIG'NAL-FIRE, *n.* A fire intended for a signal.
SIG-NAL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being signal or remarkable. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*
SIG'NAL-IZE, *v. t.* [from *signal.*] To make remarkable or eminent; to render distinguished from what is common. The soldier who *signalizes* himself in battle merits his country's gratitude. Men may *signalize* themselves, their valor, or their talents.
2. Among *seamen*, to make signals to, by means of flags, &c.
SIG'NAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made eminent.
SIG'NAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making remarkable.
SIG'NAL-LY, *adv.* Eminently; remarkably; memorably; in a distinguished manner.
SIG-NA'TION, *n.* Sign given; act of betokening. [*Not in use.*]
SIG'NA-TO-RY, *a.* Relating to a seal; used in sealing. *Dict.*
SIG'NA-TURE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *signo*, to sign.]
1. A sign, stamp, or mark impressed.
The brain, being well furnished with various traces, *signatures*, and images. *Watts.*
The natural and indelible *signature* of God, stamped on the human soul. *Bentley.*
2. In *old medical writers*, an external mark or character on a plant, which was supposed to indicate its suitableness to cure particular disease, or diseases of particular parts. Thus plants with yellow flowers were supposed to be adapted to the cure of jaundice, &c.
Some plants bear a very evident *signature* of their nature and use. *More.*
3. A mark for proof, or proof from marks.
4. Sign-manual; the name of a person written or subscribed by himself.
5. Among *printers*, a letter or figure at the bottom of the first page of a sheet or half sheet, by which the sheets are distinguished and their order designated, as a direction to the binder. Every successive sheet has a different letter or figure, and if the sheets are more numerous than the letters of the alphabet, then a small letter is added to the capital one; thus, A a, B b. In large volumes, the signatures are sometimes composed of letters and figures; thus, 5 A, 5 B. But some printers now use figures only for signatures.
6. In *physiognomy*, an external mark or feature by which some persons pretend to discover the nature and qualities of a thing, particularly the temper and genius of persons.
7. In *music*, the flats and sharps at the beginning of each staff, to mark the key of the movement.
SIG'NA-TURE, *v. t.* To mark; to distinguish. [*Not in use.*] *Cheyne.*
SIG'NA-TUR-IST, *n.* One who holds to the doctrine of signatures impressed upon objects, indicative of character or qualities. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*
SIGN'BOARD, *n.* A board on which a man sets a notice of his occupation, or of articles for sale.
SIGN'ED, *pp.* Marked; subscribed.
SIGN'ER, *n.* One that signs or subscribes his name; as, a memorial with a hundred *signers.*
SIG'NET, *n.* A seal; *particularly in Great Britain*, the seal used by the king in sealing his private letters, and grants that pass by bill under his majesty's hand.
SIG-NIF'I-CANCE, } *n.* [from L. *significans.* See
SIG-NIF'I-CAN-CY, } SIGNIFY.]

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1. Meaning; import; that which is intended to be expressed; as, the *significance* of a nod, or of a motion of the hand, or of a word or expression. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Force; energy; power of impressing the mind; as, a duty enjoined with particular *significance.* *Atterbury.*

3. Importance; moment; weight; consequence.

Many a circumstance of less *significancy* has been construed into an overt act of high treason. *Addison.*

SIG-NIF'I-CANT, *a.* [L. *significans.*]

1. Expressive of something beyond the external mark.

2. Bearing a meaning; expressing or containing signification or sense; as, a *significant* word or sound; a *significant* look.

3. Betokening something; standing as a sign of something.

It was well said of Plotinus, that the stars were *significant*, but not efficient. *Ralegh.*

4. Expressive or representative of some fact or event. The passover among the Jews was *significant* of the escape of the Israelites from the destruction which fell on the Egyptians. The bread and wine in the sacrament are *significant* of the body and blood of Christ.

5. Important; momentous. [*Not in use.*]

SIG-NIF'I-CANT-LY, *adv.* With meaning.

2. With force of expression. *South.*

SIG-NI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *significatio.* See SIGNIFY.]

1. The act of making known, or of communicating ideas to another by signs or by words, by any thing that is understood, particularly by words.

All speaking or *signification* of one's mind implies an act or address of one man to another. *South.*

2. Meaning; that which is understood to be intended by a sign, character, mark, or word; that idea or sense of a sign, mark, word, or expression which the person using it intends to convey, or that which men in general, who use it, understand it to convey. The *signification* of words was originally arbitrary, and is dependent on usage. But when custom has annexed a certain sense to a letter or sound, or to a combination of letters or sounds, this sense is always to be considered the *signification* which the person using the word intends to communicate.

So, by custom, certain signs or gestures have a determined *signification.* Such is the fact also with figures, algebraic characters, &c.

SIG-NIF'I-CA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *significatif.*]

1. Betokening or representing by an external sign; as, the *significative* symbols of the eucharist. *Brerewood.*

2. Having signification or meaning; expressive of a certain idea or thing.

Neither in the degrees of kindred were they destitute of *significative* words. *Camden.*

SIG-NIF'I-CA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* So as to represent or express by an external sign. *Usher.*

SIG-NIF'I-CA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being significative.

SIG-NI-FI-CĀ'TOR, *n.* That which signifies. *Burton.*

SIG-NIF'I-CA-TO-RY, *n.* That which betokens, signifies, or represents. *Taylor.*

SIG'NI-FI-ED, *pp.* Made known by signs or words.

SIG'NI-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *signifier*; L. *significo*; *signum*, a sign, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To make known something, either by signs or words; to express or communicate to another any idea, thought, wish, purpose, or command, either by words, by a nod, wink, gesture, signal, or other sign. A man *signifies* his mind by his voice, or by written characters; he may *signify* his mind by a nod or other motion, provided the person to whom he directs it, understands what is intended by it. A general, or an admiral, *signifies* his commands by signals to officers at a distance.

2. To mean; to have or contain a certain sense. The word Sabbath *signifies* rest. *Less*, in composition, as in *faithless*, *signifies* destitution or want. The prefix *re*, in *recommend*, seldom *signifies* any thing.

3. To import; to weigh; to have consequence; *used in particular phrases*; as, it *signifies* much or little; it *signifies* nothing. What does it *signify*? What *signify* the splendors of a court? Confession of sin, without reformation of life, can *signify* nothing in the view of God.

4. To make known; to declare.

The government should *signify* to the Protestants of Ireland, that want of silver is not to be remedied. *Swift.*

SIG'NI-FY, *v. i.* To express meaning with force. [*Little used.*]

SIG'NI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making known by signs or words.

SIGN'ING, *ppr.* Marking; subscribing; signifying by the hand.

SIGN'IOR, (seen'yur,) *n.* A title of respect among the Italians. [See SEIGNIOR.]

SIGN'IOR-IZE, (seen'yur-ize,) *v. i.* To exercise dominion; or to have dominion. [*Little used.*]

SIGN'IOR-Y, (seen'yur-y,) *n.* A different, but less common spelling of SEIGNIORY, which see. It signifies lordship, dominion, and in Shakspeare, *seniority.*

SIGN'-MAN'U-AL, *n.* One's own name written by himself; applied particularly to the signature of a sovereign or prince.

SIGN'-PŌST, *n.* [*sign* and *post.*] A post on which a sign hangs, or on which papers are placed to give public notice of any thing. By the laws of some of the New England States, a *sign-post* is to be erected near the center of each town.

SIK, **SIKE**, *a.* Such. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

SIK'ER, *a.* or *adv.* Sure; surely. [*Obs.*] [See SICKER.]

SIK'ER-NESS, *n.* Sureness; safety. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

SILE, *v. t.* To strain, as fresh milk from the cow. [*Local.*]

SIL'ED, *pp.* Strained.

SI'LENCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *silentium*, from *sileo*, to be still; It. *silenzio*; Sp. *silencio.* The sense is, to stop or hold; but this may proceed from setting, throwing down. See SILL.]

1. In *a general sense*, stillness, or entire absence of sound or noise; as, the *silence* of midnight.

2. In *animals*, the state of holding the peace; forbearance of speech in man, or of noise in other animals.

I was dumb with *silence*; I held my peace, even from good. — Ps. xxxix.

3. Habitual taciturnity; opposed to LOQUACITY. *Shak.*

4. Secrecy. These things were transacted in *silence.*

5. Stillness; calmness; quiet; cessation of rage, agitation, or tumult; as, the elements reduced to *silence.*

6. Absence of mention; oblivion.

Eternal *silence* be their doom. *Milton.*
And what most merits fame, in *silence* hid. *Milton.*

7. *Silence* is used elliptically for *let there be silence*, an injunction to keep silence.

SI'LENCE, *v. t.* To oblige to hold the peace; to restrain from noise or speaking.

2. To still; to quiet; to restrain; to appease.

This would *silence* all further opposition. *Clarendon.*
These would have *silenced* their scruples. *Rogers.*

3. To stop; as, to *silence* complaints or clamor.

4. To cause to cease firing by a vigorous cannonading; as, to *silence* guns or a battery. *Totten.*

5. To restrain from preaching by revoking a license to preach; as, to *silence* a minister of the gospel. *United States.*

The Rev. Thomas Hooker, of Chelmsford in Essex, was *silenced* for Non-conformity. *B. Trumbull.*

6. To put an end to; to cause to cease.

The question between agriculture and commerce has received a decision which has *silenced* the rivalships between them. *Hamilton.*

SI'LENC-ED, (sī'lenst,) *pp.* Stilled; hushed.

SI'LENC-ING, *ppr.* Stilling.

SI'LENT, *a.* Not speaking; mute. *Ps.* xxii.

2. Habitually taciturn; speaking little; not inclined to much talking; not loquacious.

Ulysses, he adds, was the most eloquent and the most *silent* of men. *Broome.*

3. Still; having no noise; as, the *silent* watches of the night; the *silent* groves; all was *silent.*

4. Not operative; wanting efficacy. *Ralegh.*

5. Not mentioning; not proclaiming.

This new-created world, of which in hell
Fame is not *silent.* *Milton.*

6. Calm; as, the winds were *silent.* *Parnell.*

7. Not acting; not transacting business in person; as, a *silent* partner in a commercial house.

8. Not pronounced; having no sound; as, *e* is *silent* in *fable.*

SI-LEN'TIA-RY, *n.* One appointed to keep silence and order in court; one sworn not to divulge secrets of state. *Barrow.*

SI'LENT-LY, *adv.* Without speech or words.

Each *silently*
Demands thy grace, and seems to watch thy eye. *Dryden.*

2. Without noise; as, to march *silently.*

3. Without mention. He mentioned other difficulties, but this he *silently* passed over. *Locke.*

SI'LENT-NESS, *n.* State of being silent; stillness; silence. *Ash.*

SI-LĒ'SIA, *n.* A duchy or country now chiefly belonging to Prussia; hence, a species of linen cloth so called; thin, coarse linen.

SI-LĒ'SIAN, (-shan,) *a.* Pertaining to Silesia; made in Silesia; as, *Silesian* linen.

SI'LEX, *n.* [L. *silex*, flint.]

Silicic acid, generally impure, as it is found in nature, constituting flint, quartz, and most sands, and sandstones. [See SILICA and SILICIC ACID.]

SIL'HOU-ETTE, (sil'oo-et,) *n.* [Fr., from the name of the improver.]

A profile; a representation of the outlines of an object filled in with a black color. *Brande.*

SIL'I-CA, *n.* [L. *silex*, a flint.]

One of the names of *silicic acid* in a state of purity. It was considered to be one of the primitive earths. [See SILICIC ACID.]

SIL'I-CATE, *n.* A salt composed of silicic acid and a base.

SIL'I-CĀ-TED, *a.* Combined with silicic acid. [*Rare.*] *Silliman.*

SI-LIC'IC AC'ID, *n.* An acid, according to Thomson, composed of one equivalent of silicon and one of oxygen, or, according to Berzelius, one of silicon and three of oxygen. When pure, it is a light, white powder, which feels rough when rubbed between the fingers. It is both inodorous and insipid. It combines with bases, forming salts, which are called *silicates.* Rock crystal, flint, and other varieties of quartz, are nearly pure silicic acid.

SIL-IC'I-CAL-CA'RE-OUS, *a.* [*silex* and *calcareous.*] Consisting of silex and calcareous matter.

SIL-IC'I-CALCE, *n.* [L. *silex* or *silica* and *calx.*] A silicious rock containing carbonate of lime. *Saussure.*

SIL-I-CIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *silex* and *fero*, to produce.] Producing silex; or united with a portion of silex.

SIL-IC-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* Petrifaction by flint or silex. *Mantell.*

SIL-IC'I-FI-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Petrified by flint.

SIL-IC'I-FY, (sil-is'e-fī,) *v. t.* [L. *silex*, flint, and *facio*, to make.] To convert into silex, or petrify by flint.

The specimens found near Philadelphia, are completely *silicified.* *Say.*

SIL-IC'I-FY, *v. i.* To become silex.

SIL-IC'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Petrifying by silex.

SIL-IC-I-MŪ'RITE, *n.* [*silex* and *muria*, brine.] An earth composed of silex and magnesia.

SI-LI''CIOUS, (se-lish'us,) *a.* Pertaining to silex, or partaking of its nature and qualities.

SI-LIC'I-TED, *a.* Impregnated with silex. *Kirwan, Geol.*

SI-LI''CIUM, *n.* Silicon, which see. The name *silicium* was given by those who supposed it to be a metal like *sodium.* *Silliman.*

SIL'I-CLE, **SIL-IC'U-LA**, *n.* [L. *silicula.*]

A pericarp or seed-vessel as broad as it is long, consisting of two valves, two sutures, and a dissepiment, with the seeds attached to both edges of the dissepiment, and alternately upon each side of it.

SIL'I-CON, *n.* A dark, nut-brown, elementary substance, destitute of a metallic luster, and a non-conductor of electricity. It is incombustible in atmospheric air, and in oxygen gas, but burns in certain salts containing oxygen. It is neither dissolved nor oxydized by sulphuric or nitric acids; but a mixture of the nitric and fluohydric acids dissolves it readily. Its external characters are much altered after exposure to a high temperature.

SI-LIC'U-LOSE, *a.* Having silicles, or pertaining to them.

SI-LIG'I-NŌSE, *a.* [L. *siligo.*] Made of fine wheat. *Bailey.*

SIL'ING, *ppr.* Straining.

SIL'ING-DISH, *n.* [Dan. *siler*, to strain.] A colander. [*Not in use.*] *Barrett.*

SIL'I-QUA, *n.* [L.] With *gold-finers*, a carat, six of which make a scruple. *Johnson.*

SIL'I-QUA, **SIL'IQUE**, (sil'ik,) *n.* [L. *siliqua.*]

An elongated pericarp or seed-vessel, consisting of two valves, two sutures, and a dissepiment, with the seeds attached to both edges of the dissepiment, and alternately upon each side of it.

SIL'I-QUI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a siliqua.

SIL'I-QUŌSE, **SIL'I-QUOUS**, *a.* [L. *siliquosus.*] [*Smith.*]

Having that species of pericarp called *silique*; as, *siliquose* plants. *Martyn.*

SILK, *n.* [Sax. *seolc*; Sw. *silke*; Dan. *id.*; Russ. *schilk*; Ar. and Pers. سلك *silk*; properly any thread, from Ar. سلك *salaka*, to send or thrust in, to insert, to pass or go.]

1. The fine, soft thread produced by various species of caterpillars, particularly by the larve of the insect called *silk-worm* or *Bombyx Mori.* That which we ordinarily call *silk*, is a thread composed of several finer threads, which the worm draws from its bowels, like the web of a spider, and with which the silk-worm envelops itself, forming what is called a COCOON. *Encyc.*

2. Cloth made of silk. In this sense, the word has a plural, *silks*, denoting different sorts and varieties, as black *silk*, white *silk*, colored *silks.*

3. The filiform style of the female flower of maize, which resembles real silk in fineness and softness.

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Virginia silk; a plant of the genus Periploca, which climbs and winds about other plants, trees, &c. No species of Periploca grows in Virginia, or any part of the United States.

SILK, *a.* Pertaining to silk; consisting of silk.

SILK-COT'TON-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus Bombax, growing to an immense size, and having its seeds enveloped in a cottony substance; a native of both the Indies. *Loudon.*

SILK'EN, (silk'n,) *a.* [Sax. *seolcen.*]

1. Made of silk; as, *silken* cloth; a *silken* vail. *Dryden.*
2. Like silk; soft to the touch.
3. Soft; delicate; tender; smooth; as, mild and *silken* language.
4. Dressed in silk; as, a *silken* wanton. *Shak.*

SILK'EN, (silk'n,) *v. t.* To render soft or smooth. *Dyer.*

SILK'EN-ED, *pp.* Rendered soft or smooth.

SILK'-GRASS, *n.* A filamentous plant of the genus Yucca. *Farm. Encyc.*

SILK'I-NESS, *n.* [from *silky.*] The qualities of silk; softness and smoothness to the feel.

2. Softness; effeminacy; pusillanimity. [*Little used.*] *B. Jonson.*

SILK'MAN, *n.* [*silk* and *man.*] A dealer in silks. *Shak.*

SILK'-MER-CER, *n.* [*silk* and *mercer.*] A dealer in silks.

SILK'-MILL, *n.* A mill for reeling, spinning, and manufacturing silk.

SILK'-WEAV-ER, *n.* [*silk* and *weaver.*] One whose occupation is to weave silk stuffs. *Watts.*

SILK'WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus Asclepias, also called WILD COTTON, whose seed-vessels contain a long, silky down. *Farm. Encyc.*

SILK'-WORM, (-wurm,) *n.* [*silk* and *worm.*] The worm which produces silk, the larve of a lepidopterous insect called the *bombyx mori.* Silk-worms are said to have been first introduced into the Roman empire from China, in the reign of Justinian.

SILK'-WORM GUT, *n.* A substance prepared from the entrails of silk-worms, used in making lines for angling. *Ure.*

SILK'Y, *a.* Made of silk; consisting of silk.

2. Like silk; soft and smooth to the touch.
3. Pliant; yielding. *Shak.*

SILL, *n.* [Sax. *syl, syle, syll*; Fr. *seuil*; G. *schwelle*; W. *sail, syl*, or *seiler*, foundation; *seiliaw*, to found; L. *solum*, allied to *solid.* The primary sense is, probably, to lay, set, or throw down.]

I. *Properly*, the basis or foundation of a thing; *appropriately*, a piece of timber on which a building rests; the lowest timber of any structure; as, the *sills* of a house, of a bridge, of a loom, and the like.

2. The timber or stone at the foot of a door; the threshold.

3. The timber or stone on which a window-frame stands; or the lowest piece in a window-frame.

4. The shaft or thill of a carriage. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

SIL'LA-BUB, *n.* A liquor made by mixing wine or cider with milk, and thus forming a soft curd. *King.*

SIL'LI-LY, *adv.* [from *silly.*] In a silly manner; foolishly; without the exercise of good sense or judgment. *Dryden.*

SIL'LI-MAN-ITE, *n.* A mineral found at Saybrook, in Connecticut, so named in honor of Prof. Silliman, of Yale College. It occurs in long, slender, rhombic prisms, engaged in gneiss. Its color is dark gray and hair brown; luster shining upon the external planes, but brilliant and sub-metallic upon those produced by cleavage in a direction parallel with the longer diagonal of the prism; hardness about the same with quartz; specific gravity, 3.410. It is composed of silica and alumina, with some oxyd of iron.

SIL'LI-NESS, *n.* Weakness of understanding; want of sound sense or judgment; simplicity; harmless folly. *L'Estrange.*

SIL'LOCK, *n.* The name given in the Orkney Isles to the fry of the coal-fish, which is allied to the cod-fish; also spelled SILLIK and SELLOK. *Jamieson's Dict.*

SIL'LY, *a.* [I have not found this word in any other language; but the Sax. *asealcan* signifies to be dull, inert, lazy. This corresponds with the Ar. كسل *kasela*, to be stupid, Heb. כסל. This may be radically the same word, with a prefix. Class Si, No. 26.]

1. Weak in intellect; foolish; witless; destitute of ordinary strength of mind; simple; as, a *silly* man; a *silly* child.

2. Proceeding from want of understanding or common judgment; characterized by weakness or folly; unwise; as, *silly* thoughts; *silly* actions; a *silly scheme*; writings stupid or *silly.* *Watts.*

3. Weak; helpless.

After long storms —
With which my *silly* bark was tossed. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

SIL'LY-HOW, *n.* The membrane that covers the head of the fetus. [*I believe not used.*] *Brown.*

SILT, *n.* [Sw. *sylta*, to pickle.]

1. Saltness, or salt marsh or mud.
2. A deposit of mud or fine earth from running or standing water. *Dana.*

SILT, *v. t.* To choke, fill, or obstruct with mud.

SILT'ING, *ppr.* Choking, filling, or obstructing with mud.

SI-LURE', SI-LU'RUS, *n.* [L. *silurus*; Fr. *silure.*]

A fish of the genus Silurus, as the sheat-fish. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

SI-LU'RI-AN, *a.* [from the *Silures*, who anciently inhabited a part of England and Wales.]

In *geology*, a term applied to the fossiliferous strata below the old red sandstone. *Murchison.*

SI-LU'RI-DANS, *n. pl.* The family of fishes of which the *silurus* is the type. *Brande.*

SIL'VA, *n.* [L.] A collection of poems.

2. The natural history of the forest-trees of a country. [This word is more commonly spelled SYLVA.]

SIL'VAN, *a.* [L. *silva*, a wood or grove. It is also written SYLVAN.]

1. Pertaining to a wood or grove; inhabiting
2. Woody; abounding with woods. [woods.

Betwixt two rows of rocks, a *silvan* scene. *Dryden.*

SIL'VATE. See SYLVATE.

SIL'VAN, *n.* Another name of TELLURIUM. *Werner.*

SIL'VER, *n.* [Sax. *seolfer, silver*; Goth. *silubr*; G. *silber*; D. *zilver*; Sw. *silfver*; Dan. *sölv*; Lapponic, *sellowpe.* Qu. Russ. *serebro*; *r* for *l.*]

1. A metal of a white color and lively brilliancy. It has neither taste nor smell; its specific gravity is 10.552, according to Bergman, but according to Kirwan, it is less. A cubic foot weighs about 660 lbs. It is exceedingly malleable, and its ductility is little inferior to that of gold. It is harder and more elastic than *tin* or gold, but less so than copper, platinum, or iron. It is found native in thin plates or leaves, or in fine threads, or it is found mineralized by various substances. Great quantities of this metal are furnished by the mines of South America and of Mexico; and it is found in small quantities in Norway, Germany, Spain, the United States, &c. *Kirwan. Encyc.*

2. Money; coin made of silver.
3. Any thing of soft splendor.

Pallas — pieces of her plaintive cries,
In slumber closed her *silver*-streaming eyes. *Pope.*

SIL'VER, *a.* Made of silver; as, a *silver* cup.

White like silver; as, *silver* hair. *Shak.*

Others on *silver* lakes and rivers bathed
Their downy breast. *Milton.*

3. White or pale; of a pale luster; as, the *silver* moon.

4. Soft and clear; as, *silver* tones or sound. [It. *suono argentino.*] *Spenser. Shak.*

SIL'VER, *v. t.* To cover superficially with a coat of silver; as, to *silver* a pin or a dial-plate.

2. To foliate; to cover with tinfoil amalgamated with quicksilver; as, to *silver* glass.

3. To adorn *with mild luster*; to make smooth and bright.

And smiling calmness *silvered* o'er the deep. *Pope.*

4. To make hoary.

His head was *silvered* o'er with age. *Gay.*

SIL'VER-BEAT-ER, *n.* [*silver* and *beater.*] One that foliates silver, or forms it into a leaf.

SIL'VER-BUSH, *n.* A plant, a species of Anthyllis.

SIL'VER-BUS'KIN-ED, *a.* Buskined with silver. *Milton.*

SIL'VER-ED, *pp.* Covered with a thin coat of silver; rendered smooth and lustrous; made white or hoary.

SIL'VER-FIR, (-fur,) *n.* A species of fir. *Berkeley.*

SIL'VER-FISH, *n.* A fish of the size of a small carp, having a white color, striped with silvery lines.

SIL'VER-HAIR-ED, *a.* Having hair of the color of silver. *South.*

SIL'VER-ING, *ppr.* Covering the surface with a thin coat of silver; foliating; rendering mildly lustrous; rendering white.

SIL'VER-ING, *n.* The art, operation, or practice of covering the surface of any thing with silver; as, the *silvering* of copper or brass. *Encyc.*

2. The silver thus laid on.

SIL'VER-LEAF, *n.* Silver beaten into a thin leaf.

SIL'VER-LING, *n.* A silver coin. *Is.* vii.

SIL'VER-LY, *adv.* With the appearance of silver. *Shak.*

SIL'VER-SMITH, *n.* [*silver* and *smith.*] One whose occupation is to work in silver, or in manufactures of which the precious metals form a part.

SIL'VER-THIS-TLE, (-this'l,) *n.* [*silver* and *thistle.*] A plant.

SIL'VER-TREE, *n.* An evergreen shrub, or small tree, of the genus Leucadendron, a native of South Africa. *Loudon.*

SIL'VER-WEED, *n.* A perennial plant, of the genus Potentilla.

SIL'VER-Y, *a.* [from *silver.*] Like silver; having the appearance of silver; white; of a mild luster.

Of all the enameled race whose *silvery* wing
Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the spring. *Pope.*

2. Besprinkled or covered with silver.

SI'MA. See CYMA.

SIM'A-GRE, *n.* [Fr. *simagrée.*] Grimace. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

SI-MAR', SI-MARE', *n.* [Fr. *simarre.*] A woman's robe. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

SIM'I-A, *n.* [L., an ape.] A general name of the various tribes of monkeys.

SIM'I-LAR, *a.* [Fr. *similaire*; It. *simile*; Sp. *similar*; L. *similis*; W. *heval, hevalyz*; from *mal*, like, Gr. ὁμαλος. The Welsh *mal* signifies, small, light, ground, bruised, smooth, allied to *mill*, W. *malu*, to grind. But I am not confident that these words are of one family.]

Like; resembling; having a like form or appearance. *Similar* may signify, exactly alike, or having a general likeness, a likeness in the principal points. Things perfectly *similar* in their nature must be of the same essence, or homogeneous; but we generally understand *similar* to denote a likeness that is not perfect. Many of the statutes of Connecticut are *similar* to the statutes of Massachusetts on the same subjects. The manners of the several States of New England are *similar*, the people being derived from common ancestors.

In *geometry*, *similar rectilineal figures* are such as have their several angles respectively equal each to each, and their sides about the equal angles proportional. *Similar solids* are such as are contained by the same number of similar planes, similarly situated, and having like inclination to one another. *Brande.*

SIM-I-LAR'I-TY, *n.* Likeness; resemblance; as, a *similarity* of features. There is a great *similarity* in the features of the Laplanders and Samoiedes, but little *similarity* between the features of Europeans and the woolly-haired Africans.

SIM'I-LAR-LY, *adv.* In like manner; with resemblance. *Reid.*

SIM'I-LAR-Y. The same as SIMILAR.

SIM'I-LE, *n.* [L.] In *rhetoric*, similitude; a comparison of two things, which, however different in other respects, have some strong point or points of resemblance; by which comparison the character or qualities of a thing are illustrated, or presented in an impressive light. Thus the eloquence of Demosthenes was like a rapid torrent; that of Cicero like a large stream that glides smoothly along with majestic tranquillity.

SI-MIL'I-TER, *n.* [L., in like manner.] In *law*, the technical designation of the form by which either party, in pleading, accepts the issue tendered by his opponent. *Brande.*

SI-MIL'I-TUDE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *similitudo.*]

1. Likeness; resemblance; likeness in nature, qualities, or appearance; as, *similitude* of substance. *Bacon.*

Let us make man in our image, man
In our *similitude*. *Milton.*
Fate some future bard shall join
In sad *similitude* of griefs to mine. *Pope.*

2. Comparison; simile. [See SIMILE.]

Tasso, in his *similitudes*, never departed from the woods. *Dryden.*

SI-MIL-I-TU'DIN-A-RY, *a.* Denoting resemblance or comparison. *Coke.*

SIM'I-LOR, *n.* An alloy of copper and zinc resembling brass, but of a golden color. *Ure.*

SIM'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *simia.*]

Pertaining to or like a monkey.

SIM'I-TAR. See CIMETER.

SIM'MER, *v. i.* [Qu. Gr. ζυμη, ζυμοω, to ferment.]

To boil gently, or with a gentle hissing. *Simmering* is incipient ebullition, when little bubbles are formed on the edge of the liquor next to the vessel. These are occasioned by the escape of heat and vapor.

SIM'MER-ING, *ppr.* Boiling gently.

SIM'NEL, *n.* [Dan. *simle*; Sw. *simla*; G. *semmel.*]

A kind of sweet cake; a bun.

SI-MŌ'NI-AC, *n.* [Fr. *simoniaque.* See SIMONY.]

One who buys or sells preferment in the church. *Ayliffe.*

SIM-O-NI'AC-AL, *a.* Guilty of simony. *Spectator.*

2. Consisting in simony, or the crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment; as, a *simoniacal* presentation.

SIM-O-NI'AC-AL-LY, *adv.* With the guilt or offense of simony.

SI-MŌ'NI-ANS, *n. pl.* The followers of Simon Magus. *Saint Simonians.* See SAINT SIMONIANS.

SI-MŌ'NI-OUS, *a.* Partaking of simony; given to simony. *Milton.*

SIM'ON-Y, *n.* [from *Simon* Magus, who wished to purchase the power of conferring the Holy Spirit. *Acts* viii.]

The crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment; or the corrupt presentation of any one to an ecclesiastical benefice for money or reward. By stat. 31 Elizabeth, c. vi., severe penalties are enacted against this crime.

SI-MOOM', SI-MOON', *n.* A hot, dry wind, that blows occasionally in Arabia, Syria, and the neighboring countries, generated by the extreme heat of the parched deserts or sandy plains. Its approach

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is indicated by a redness in the air, and its fatal effects were formerly supposed to be avoided by falling on the face and holding the breath. *Encyc. P. Cyc.*

SI'MOUS, *a.* [L. *simo*, one with a flat nose, Gr. σιμος.]

1. Having a very flat or snub nose, with the end turned up.

2. Concave; as, the *simous* part of the liver. *Brown.*

SIM'PER, *v. i.* To smile in a silly manner. *Shak.*

SIM'PER, *n.* A smile with an air of silliness. *Addison.*

SIM'PER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Smiling foolishly.

SIM'PER-ING, *n.* The act of smiling with an air of silliness.

SIM'PER-ING-LY, *adv.* With a silly smile.

SIM'PLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *simplex; sine*, without, and *plex, plica*, doubling, fold; It. *semplice.*]

1. Single; consisting of one thing; uncompounded; unmingled; uncombined with any thing else; as, a *simple* substance; a *simple* idea; a *simple* sound. *Watts.*

2. Plain; artless; not given to design, stratagem, or duplicity; undesigning; sincere; harmless.

A *simple* husbandman in garments gray. *Hubbard.*

3. Artless; unaffected; unconstrained; inartificial; plain.

In *simple* manners all the secret lies. *Young.*

4. Unadorned; plain; as, a *simple* style or narration; a *simple* dress.

5. Not complex or complicated; as, a machine of *simple* construction.

6. Weak in intellect; not wise or sagacious; silly.

The *simple* believeth every word; but the prudent looketh well to his going. — Prov. xiv.

7. In *botany*, undivided, as a root, stem, or spike; only one on a petiole, as a *simple* leaf; only one on a peduncle, as a *simple* flower; having only one set of rays, as an umbel; having only one series of leaflets, as, a *simple* calyx; not plumose or feathered, as a pappus. *Martyn.*

Simple, when applied to minerals and rocks, has reference to their homogeneousness, and not to the number of elements which enter into their composition. *Encyc. Dryden.*

A simple body, in *chemistry*, is one that has not been decomposed, or separated into two or more elementary bodies.

SIM'PLE, *n.* Something not mixed or compounded. In *the materia medica*, the general denomination of an herb or plant, as each vegetable is supposed to possess its particular virtue, and therefore to constitute a simple remedy.

SIM'PLE, *v. i.* To gather simples or plants.

As *simpling* on the flowery hills he strayed. *Garth.*

SIM'PLE-HEART'ED, *a.* Having a simple heart. *Scott.*

SIM'PLE-MIND'ED, *a.* Artless; undesigning; unsuspecting. *Blackstone.*

SIM'PLE-MIND'ED-NESS, *n.* Artlessness.

SIM'PLE MIN'ER-AL, *n.* A mineral composed of a single substance. Rocks are generally aggregates of several simple minerals cemented together.

SIM'PLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being simple, single, or uncompounded; as, the *simpleness* of the elements. *Digby.*

2. Artlessness; simplicity.

3. Weakness of intellect.

SIM'PLER, *n.* One that collects simples; an herbalist; a simplist.

SIM'PLESS, for SIMPLICITY or SILLINESS, is not in use. *Spenser.*

SIM'PLE-TON, (-pl-tun,) *n.* A silly person; a person of weak intellect; a trifler; a foolish person. *Pope.*

SIM-PLI''CIAN, (sim-plish'an,) *n.* An artless, unskilled, or undesigning person. *Arnway.*

SIM-PLIC'I-TY, *n.* [L. *simplicitas*; Fr. *simplicité*; It. *simplicità*; Sp. *simplicidad.*]

1. Singleness; the state of being unmixed or uncompounded; as, the *simplicity* of metals or of earths.

2. The state of being not complex, or of consisting of few parts; as, the *simplicity* of a machine.

3. Artlessness of mind; freedom from a propensity to cunning or stratagem; freedom from duplicity; sincerity.

Marquis Dorset, a man for his harmless *simplicity* neither misliked nor much regarded. *Hayward.*

4. Plainness; freedom from artificial ornament; as, the *simplicity* of dress, of style, of language, &c. *Simplicity* in writing is the first of excellences.

5. Plainness; freedom from subtilty or abstruseness; as, the *simplicity* of scriptural doctrines or truth.

6. Weakness of intellect; silliness. *Hooker.*

Godly simplicity, in *Scripture*, is a fair, open profession and practice of evangelical truth, with a single view to obedience and to the glory of God.

SIM-PLI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [See SIMPLIFY.] The act of making simple; the act of reducing to simplicity, or to a state not complex. *Ch. Obs.*

SIM'PLI-FI-ED, *pp.* Made simple or not complex.

SIM'PLI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *simplex*, simple, and *facio*, to make; Fr. *simplifier.*]

To make simple; to reduce what is complex to greater simplicity; to make plain or easy.

The collection of duties is drawn to a point, and so far *simplified*. *Hamilton.*

It is important, in scientific pursuits, to be cautious in *simplifying* our deductions. *Nicholson.*

This is the true way to *simplify* the study of science. *Lavoisier, Trans.*

SIM'PLI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making simple; rendering less complex.

SIM'PLIST, *n.* One skilled in simples or medical plants. *Brown.*

SIM'PLO-CE. See SYMPLOCE.

SIM'PLY, *adv.* Without art; without subtilty; artlessly; plainly.

Subverting worldly strong and worldly wise
By *simply* meek. *Milton.*

2. Of itself; without addition; alone.

They make that good or evil, which otherwise of itself were not *simply* the one nor the other. *Hooker.*

3. Merely; solely.

Simply the thing I am
Shall make me live. *Shak.*

4. Weakly; foolishly.

SIM'U-LA-CHRE, *n.* [L. *simulacrum.*]
An image. [*Not in use.*] *Elyot.*

SIM'U-LAR, *n.* [See SIMULATE.] One who simulates or counterfeits something. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SIM'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *simulo*, from *similis*, like.]
To feign; to counterfeit; to assume the mere appearance of something, without the reality. The wicked often *simulate* the virtuous and good.

SIM'U-LATE, *a.* [L. *simulatus.*]
Feigned; pretended. *Bale.*

SIM'U-LA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Feigned; pretended; assumed artificially. *Chesterfield.*

SIM'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Feigning; pretending; assuming the appearance of what is not real.

SIM-U-LA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *simulatio.*]
The act of feigning to be that which one is not; the assumption of a deceitful appearance or character. *Simulation* differs from *dissimulation*. The former denotes the assuming of a false character; the latter denotes the concealment of the true character. Both are comprehended in the word HYPOCRISY.

SI-MUL-TA'NE-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *simultanée*; Sp. *simultaneo*; from L. *simul*, at the same time.]
Existing or happening at the same time; as, *simultaneous* events. The exchange of ratifications may be *simultaneous.*

SI-MUL-TA'NE-OUS-LY, *adv.* At the same time.

SI-MUL-TA'NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being or happening at the same time; as, the *simultaneousness* of transactions in two different places.

SIM'UL-TY, *n.* [L. *simultas.*]
Private grudge or quarrel. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

SIN, *n.* [Sax. *sin* and *syn*; G. *sünde*; D. *zonde*; Sw. and Dan. *synd*; Lapponic, Finnish, *sindia*; allied perhaps to Ir. *sainim*, to alter, to vary, to *sunder.* The primary sense is, probably, to depart, to wander.]

1. The voluntary departure of a moral agent from a known rule of rectitude or duty, prescribed by God; any voluntary transgression of the divine law, or violation of a divine command; a wicked act; iniquity. Sin is either a positive act in which a known divine law is violated, or it is the voluntary neglect to obey a positive divine command, or a rule of duty clearly implied in such command. Sin comprehends not actions only, but neglect of known duty, all evil thoughts, purposes, words, and desires, whatever is contrary to God's commands or law. 1 *John* iii. *Matt.* xv. *James* iv.

Sinners neither enjoy the pleasures of *sin*, nor the peace of piety. *Rob. Hall.*

Among *divines*, sin is *original* or *actual. Actual* sin, above defined, is the act of a moral agent in violating a known rule of duty. *Original* sin, as generally understood, is native depravity of heart; that want of conformity of heart to the divine will; that corruption of nature or deterioration of the moral character of man, which is supposed to be the effect of Adam's apostasy, and which manifests itself in moral agents by positive acts of disobedience to the divine will, or by the voluntary neglect to comply with the express commands of God, which require that we should love God with all the heart, and soul, and strength, and mind, and our neighbor as ourselves. This native depravity, or alienation of affections from God and his law, is supposed to be what the apostle calls the *carnal mind* or *mindedness*, which is enmity against God, and is therefore denominated *sin* or *sinfulness.*

Unpardonable sin, or blasphemy against the Holy Spirit, is supposed to be a malicious and obstinate rejection of Christ and the gospel plan of salvation, or a contemptuous resistance made to the influences and convictions of the Holy Spirit. *Matt.* xii.

2. A sin-offering; an offering made to atone for sin.

He hath made him to be *sin* for us, who knew no sin. — 2 Cor. v.

3. A man enormously wicked. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

Sin differs from *crime*, not in nature, but in application. That which is a *crime* against society, is *sin* against God.

SIN, *v. i.* [Sax. *singian, syngian.*]

1. To depart voluntarily from the path of duty prescribed by God to man; to violate the divine law in any particular, by actual transgression, or by the neglect or non-observance of its injunctions; to violate any known rule of duty.

All have *sinned* and come short of the glory of God. — Rom. iii.

It is followed by *against.*

Against thee, thee only, have I *sinned.* — Ps. li.

2. To offend against right; against men or society; to trespass.

I am a man
More *sinned* against than *sinning.* *Shak.*
And who but wishes to invert the laws
Of order, *sins* against th' eternal cause. *Pope.*

SIN, for SINCE, [Scot. *syne,*] is obsolete or vulgar.

SI-NA-IT'IC, *a.* [from Sinai, the mountain.] Pertaining to Mount Sinai; given or made at Sinai. *Macknight.*

SIN'A-PIS-IN, *n.* A principle extracted from mustard seed, Sinapis alba. It is white, crystallizable, inodorous, and bitter.

SIN'A-PISM, *n.* [L. *sinapis, sinape*, mustard, G. *senf*, Sax. *senep.*]
In *pharmacy*, a cataplasm composed of mustard seed pulverized, with some other ingredients, and used as an external application. It is a powerful irritant. *Encyc.*

SIN'-BORN, *a.* Derived from sin.

SINCE, *prep.* or *adv.* [Sw. *sedan*; Dan. *siden*; D. *sint*; supposed to be contracted from Sax. *siththan*, which is from *sithian*, to pass, to go; and *siththan* may be the participle, and denote past, gone, and hence after, afterward. *Sith*, in Saxon, has a like sense. Our early writers used *sith, sithen, sithence*; the latter is evidently a corruption of *siththan.* It may be doubted whether Sw. *sen*, Dan. *seen*, slow, late, is a contraction of this word; more probably it is not.]

1. After; from the time that. The proper signification of *since* is *after*, and its appropriate sense includes the whole period between an event and the present time. I have not seen my brother *since* January.

The Lord hath blessed thee, *since* my coming. — Gen. xxx.
Holy prophets, who have been *since* the world began. — Luke i. John ix.

Since, then, denotes, during the whole time after an event; or at any particular time during that period.

2. Ago; past; before this. "About two years *since*, an event happened," that is, two years having *passed.*

3. Because that; this being the fact that.

Since truth and constancy are vain,
Since neither love nor sense of pain
Nor force of reason can persuade,
Then let example be obeyed. *Glanville.*

Since, when it precedes a noun, is called a preposition, but when it precedes a sentence, it is called an adverb. The truth is, the character of the word is the same in both cases. It is probably an obsolete participle, and according to the usual classification of words, may be properly ranked with the prepositions. In strictness, the last clause of the passage above cited is the case absolute. "The Lord hath blessed thee, *since my coming*," that is, my arrival being *past.* So, *since the world began*, is strictly, *past* the world began, the beginning of the world being *past.* In the first case, *since*, considered as a preposition, has *coming*, a noun, for its object, and in the latter case, the clause of a sentence. So we say, *against* your arrival, or *against* you come.

SIN-CERE', *a.* [Fr., from L. *sincerus*, which is said to be composed of *sine*, without, and *cera*, wax; as if applied originally to pure honey.]

1. Pure; unmixed.

As new-born babes, desire the *sincere* milk of the word. — 1 Pet. ii.
A joy which never was *sincere* till now. *Dryden.*
There is no *sincere* acid in any animal juice. *Arbuthnot.*
I would have all gallicisms avoided, that our tongue may be *sincere.* *Felton.*

[This sense is, for the most part, obsolete. We use the phrases *sincere* joy, *sincere* pleasure, but we mean by them, *unfeigned, real* joy or pleasure.]

2. Unhurt; uninjured.

The inviolable body stood *sincere.* [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

3. Being in reality what it appears to be; not feigned; not simulated; not assumed or said for the sake of appearance; real; not hypocritical or pretended. *This is the present use of the word.* Let your intentions be pure, and your declarations *sincere.* Let love and friendship be *sincere.* No prayer can avail with a heart-searching God, unless it is *sincere.*

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SIN-CĒRE'LY, *adv.* Honestly; with real purity of heart; without simulation or disguise; unfeignedly; as, to speak one's mind *sincerely*; to love virtue *sincerely*.

SIN-CĒRE'NESS, *n.* Sincerity.

SIN-CER'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *sincerité*; L. *sinceritas.*]

1. Honesty of mind or intention; freedom from simulation or hypocrisy. We may question a man's prudence, when we can not question his *sincerity*.

2. Freedom from hypocrisy, disguise, or false pretense; as, the *sincerity* of a declaration of love.

SIN'CI-PUT, *n.* [L.] The fore part of the head from the forehead to the coronal suture. *Encyc.*

SIN'DON, *n.* [L., fine linen.] A wrapper. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

SINE, *n.* [L. *sinus.*]

In *geometry*, the *sine* or *right sine* of an arc is a line drawn from one end of that arc, perpendicular to the radius drawn through the other end, and is always equal to half the chord of double the arc.

Versed sine: that part of the diameter between the sine and the *arc*. *Hutton.*

SI'NE-CURE, *n.* [L. *sine*, without, and *cura*, cure, care.]

An office which has revenue without employment; in *church affairs*, a benefice without cure of souls. [*This is the original and proper sense of the word.*]

SI'NE-CŪR-ISM, *n.* The state of having a sinecure.

SI'NE-CŪR-IST, *n.* One who *has* a sinecure.

SI'NE DĪE, [L., without day.] An adjournment *sine die* is an adjournment without fixing the time of resuming business or reassembling. When a defendant is suffered to go *sine die*, he is dismissed the court.

SIN'E-PITE, *n.* [L. *sinape*, mustard.]

Something resembling mustard seed. *De Costa.*

SI'NE QUĀ NON, [L.] Without which a thing can not be; hence, an indispensable condition.

SIN'EW, (*sin'nu*,) *n.* [Sax. *sinu*, *sinw*, *sinwe*; G. *sehne*; D. *zenuw*; Sw. *sena*; Dan. *sene* or *seene*. The primary sense is, stretched, strained, whence the sense of strong; G. *sehnen*, to long; Ir. *sinnim*, to strain.]

1. In *anatomy*, a tendon; that which unites a muscle to a bone.

2. In *the plural*, strength; or rather that which supplies strength. Money is the *sinews* of war. *Dryden.*

3. Muscle; nerve. *Davies.*

SIN'EW, *v. t.* To knit as by sinews. *Shak.*

SIN'EW-ED, (sin'nūde,) *a.* Furnished with sinews; as, a strong-*sinewed* youth.

2. Strong; firm; vigorous.

When he sees
Ourselves well *sinewed* to our defense. *Shak.*

SIN'EW-LESS, *a.* Having no strength or vigor.

SIN'EW-SHRŪNK, *a.* Gaunt-bellied; having the sinews under the belly shrunk by excess of fatigue, *as a horse*. *Far. Dict.*

SIN'EW-Y, *a.* Consisting of a sinew or nerve.

The *sinewy* thread my brain lets fall. *Donne.*

2. Nervous; strong; well braced with sinews; vigorous; firm; as, the *sinewy* Ajax. *Shak.*

The northern people are large, fair complexioned, strong, *sinewy*, and courageous. *Hale.*

SIN'FUL, *a.* [from *sin.*] Tainted with sin; wicked; iniquitous; criminal; unholy; as, *sinful* men.

Ah, *sinful* nation, a people laden with iniquity! — Is. i.

2. Containing sin, or consisting in sin; contrary to the laws of God; as, *sinful* actions; *sinful* thoughts; *sinful* words.

SIN'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a manner which the laws of God do not permit; wickedly; iniquitously; criminally.

SIN'FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being sinful or contrary to the divine will; wickedness; iniquity; criminality; as, the *sinfulness* of an action; the *sinfulness* of thoughts or purposes.

2. Wickedness; corruption; depravity; as, the *sinfulness* of men or of the human race.

SING, *v. i.*; *pret.* SUNG, SANG; *pp.* SUNG. [Sax. *singan*, *syngan*; Goth. *siggwan*; G. *singen*; D. *zingen*; Sw. *siunga*; Dan. *synger*. It would seem from the Gothic that *n* is casual, and the elements *Sg*. If so, it coincides with *say* and *seek*, all signifying to strain, urge, press, or drive.]

1. To utter sounds with various inflections or melodious modulations of voice, as fancy may dictate, or according to the notes of a song or tune.

The noise of them that *sing* do I hear. — Ex. xxxii.

2. To utter sweet or melodious sounds, as birds. It is remarkable that *the* female of no species of birds ever *sings*.

And *singing* birds in silver cages hung. *Dryden.*

3. To make a small, shrill sound; as, the air *sings* in passing through a crevice.

O'er his head the flying spear
Sang innocent, and spent its force in air. *Pope.*

4. To tell or relate something in numbers or verse.

Sing
Of human hope by cross events destroyed. *Prior.*

SING, *v. t.* To utter with musical modulations of voice.

And they *sing* the song of Moses, the servant of God, and the song of the Lamb. — Rev. xv.

2. To celebrate in song; to give praises to in verse.

The last, the happiest British king,
Whom thou shalt paint or I shall *sing*. *Addison.*

3. To relate or rehearse in numbers, verse, or poetry.

Arms and the man I *sing*. *Dryden.*
While stretched at ease you *sing* your happy loves. *Dryden.*

SINGE, (*sinj*,) *v. t.* [Sax. *sængan*; G. *sengen*; D. *zengen.*]

To burn slightly or superficially; to burn the surface of a thing, as the nap of cloth, or the hair of the skin; as, to *singe off* the beard. *Shak.*

Thus riding on his curls, he seemed to pass
A rolling fire along, and *singe* the grass. *Dryden.*

SINGE, *n.* A burning of the surface; a slight burn.

SING'ED, (sinjd,) *pp.* Burnt superficially.

SINGE'ING, *ppr.* Burning the surface.

SING'ER, *n.* [from *sing.*] One that sings.

2. One versed in music, or one whose occupation is to sing; as, a chorus of *singers*. *Dryden.*

3. A bird that sings. *Bacon.*

SING'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering melodious or musical notes; making a shrill sound; celebrating in song; reciting in verse.

SING'ING, *n.* The act of uttering sounds with musical intonations; musical articulation; the utterance of melodious tones. *Cant.* ii.

SING'ING-BOOK, *n.* A music-book, *as it ought to be called*; a book containing tunes.

SING'ING-LY, *adv.* With sounds like singing; with a kind of tune. *North.*

SING'ING-MAN, *n.* [*singing* and *man.*] A man who sings, *or is* employed to sing; as in cathedrals.

SING'ING-MAS-TER, *n.* A music-master; one that teaches vocal music. *Addison.*

SING'ING-WŎM-AN, *n.* A woman employed to sing.

SIN''GLE, (*sing'gl*,) *a.* [L. *singulus*; probably from a root that signifies to *separate*.]

1. Separate; one; only; individual; consisting of one only; as, a *single* star; a *single* city; a *single* act.

2. Particular; *individual*.

No *single* man is born with a right of controlling the opinions of all the rest. *Pope.*

3. Uncompounded.

Simple ideas are opposed to complex, and *single* to compound. *Watts.*

4. Alone; having no companion or assistant.

Who *single* hast maintained,
Against revolted multitudes, the cause of truth. *Milton.*

5. Unmarried; as, a *single* man; a *single* woman.

6. Not double; not complicated; as, a *single* thread; a *single* strand of a rope.

7. Performed with one person or antagonist on a side, or with one person only opposed to another; as, a *single* fight; a *single* combat.

8. Pure; simple; incorrupt; unbiased; having clear vision of divine truth. *Matt.* vi.

9. Small; weak; silly. [*Obs.*] *Beaum. & Fl. Shak.*

10. In *botany*, a *single* flower is when there is only one on a stem, and in common usage, one not double. *Martyn.*

SIN''GLE, (*sing'gl*,) *v. t.* To select, as an individual person or thing from among a number; to choose one from others.

A dog who can *single* out his master in the dark. *Bacon.*

2. To sequester; to withdraw; to retire; as, an agent *singling* itself from comforts. [*Not used.*] *Hooker.*

3. To take alone; as, men commendable when *singled* from society. [*Not in use.*] *Hooker.*

4. To separate. *Sidney.*

SIN''GLED, *pp.* Selected from among a number.

SIN''GLE-HAND-ED, *a.* Having one hand or workman only.

SIN''GLE-HEART-ED, *a.* Having no duplicity. *More.*

SIN''GLE-MIND-ED, *a.* Having a single purpose. *Sedgwick.*

SIN''GLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being one only or separate from all others; the opposite of doubleness, complication, or multiplicity.

2. Simplicity; sincerity; purity of mind or purpose; freedom from duplicity; as, *singleness* of belief; *singleness* of heart. *Hooker. Law.*

SIN''GLES, (*sing'glz*,) *n. pl.* The reeled filaments of silk, twisted to give them firmness.

SIN''GLE-SEED-ED, *a.* Containing one seed only.

SIN''GLE-STICK, *n.* A cudgel.

2. A game at cudgels, in which he who first brings blood from his adversary's head is pronounced victor. *Halliwell.*

SIN''GLE-TREE, } *n.* The cross piece to which
SWIN''GLE-TREE, } the traces of a harnessed horse are fixed. A single-tree is fixed upon each end of the double-tree when two horses draw abreast. *Haldeman.*

SIN''GLE-VALV-ED, *a.* Having one valve only.

SIN''GLIN, *n.* A single gleaning; a handful of gleaned grain. [*Local.*]

SIN''GLING, *ppr.* Selecting from among a number.

SIN''GLY, *adv.* Individually; particularly; as, to make men *singly* and personally good. *Tillotson.*

2. Only; by himself.

Look thee, 'tis so, thou *singly* honest man. *Shak.*

3. Without partners, companions, or associates; as, to attack another *singly*.

At ombre *singly* to decide their doom. *Dryden.*

4. Honestly; sincerely.

SING'–SONG, *n.* A term for bad singing or for drawling.

SIN''GU-LAR, (*sing'gu-lar*,) *a.* [Fr. *singulier*; L. *singularis*, from *singulus*, single.]

1. Single; not complex or compound.

That idea which represents one determinate thing, is called a *singular* idea, whether simple, complex, or compound. *Watts.*

2. In *grammar*, expressing one person or thing; as, the *singular* number. The *singular* number stands opposed to *dual* and *plural*.

3. Particular; existing by itself; unexampled; as, a *singular* phenomenon. Your case is hard, but not *singular*.

4. Remarkable; eminent; unusual; rare; as, a man of *singular* gravity, or *singular* attainments.

5. Not common; odd; implying something censurable or not approved.

His zeal
None seconded, as *singular* and rash. *Milton.*

6. Being alone; that of which there is but one.

These busts of the emperors and empresses are scarce, and some of them almost *singular* in their kind. *Addison.*

SIN''GU-LAR, *n.* A particular instance. [*Unusual.*] *More.*

SIN''GU-LAR-IST, *n.* One who affects singularity.

SIN''GU-LAR'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *singularité*.]

1. Peculiarity; some character or quality of a thing by which it is distinguished from all, or from most others.

Pliny addeth this *singularity* to that soil, that the second year the very falling of the seeds yieldeth corn. *Addison.*

2. An uncommon character or form; something curious or remarkable.

I took notice of this little figure for the *singularity* of the instrument. *Addison.*

3. Particular privilege, prerogative, or distinction.

No bishop of Rome ever took upon him this name of *singularity*, (universal bishop.) *Hooker.*
Catholicism — must be understood in opposition to the legal *singularity* of the Jewish nation. *Pearson.*

4. Character or trait of character different from that of others. The *singularity* of living according to the strict precepts of the gospel is highly to be commended.

5. Oddity.

6. Celibacy. [*Not in use.*] *J. Taylor.*

SIN''GU-LAR-IZE, *v. t.* To make single. [*Not in use.*]

SIN''GU-LAR-LY, *adv.* Peculiarly; in a manner or degree not common to others. It is no disgrace to be *singularly* good.

2. Oddly; strangely.

3. So as to express one, or the singular number.

SIN''GULT, *n.* [L. *singultus.*] [*Morton.*

A sigh. [*Not in use.*]

SIN'I-CAL, *a.* [from *sine.*] Pertaining to a sine.

SIN'IS-TER, *a.* [L. Probably the primary sense is, weak, defective.]

1. Left; on the left hand, or the side of the left hand; opposed to DEXTER or RIGHT; as, the *sinister* cheek; or the *sinister* side of an escutcheon.

2. Evil; bad; corrupt; perverse; dishonest; as, *sinister* means; *sinister* purpose.

He scorns to undermine another's interest by any *sinister* or inferior arts. *South.*

3. Unlucky; inauspicious. *B. Jonson.*

Sinister aspect; in *astrology*, an appearance of two planets happening according to the succession of the signs; as, Saturn in Aries, and Mars in the same degree of Gemini. *Encyc.*

[This word, among the poets, is usually accented *si-nis'ter*.]

SIN'IS-TER-HAND'ED, *a.* Left-handed. [*Not in use.*]

SIN'IS-TER-LY, *adv.* Absurdly; perversely; unfairly. *A. Wood.*

SIN'IS-TRAL, *a.* To the left; sinistrous.

In *conchology*, a term applied to shells which have the turns of the spiral made to the left; the same as REVERSED. *Humble.*

SIN'IS-TRAL-LY, *adv.* Toward the left.

SIN-IS-TROR'SAL, *a.* [*sinister* and Gr. ορσω, to rise.]

Rising from left to right, as a spiral line or helix. *Henry.*

SIN'IS-TROUS, *a.* Being on the left side; inclined to the left. *Brown.*

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2. Wrong; absurd; perverse.

A knave or fool can do no harm, even by the most *sinistrous* and absurd choice. *Bentley.*

SIN'IS-TROUS-LY, *adv.* Perversely; wrongly.

2. With a tendency to use the left as the stronger hand.

SINK, *v. i.*; *pret.* SUNK; *pp.* id. The old *pret.* SANK is nearly obsolete. [Sax. *sencan*, *sincan*; Goth. *sigcwan*; G. *sinken*; D. *zinken*; Sw. *siunka*; Dan. *synker*; coinciding with *siege*. Class Sg.]

1. To fall by the force of greater gravity, in a medium or substance of less specific gravity; to subside; opposed to SWIM or FLOAT. Some species of wood or timber will *sink* in water. Oil will not *sink* in water and many other liquids, for it is specifically lighter.

I *sink* in deep mire. — Ps. lxix.

2. To fall gradually.

He *sunk* down in his chariot. — 2 Kings ix.

3. To enter or penetrate into any body.

The stone *sunk* into his forehead. — 1 Sam. xvii.

4. To fall; to become lower; to subside or settle to a level.

The Alps and Pyrenees *sink* before him. *Addison.*

5. To be overwhelmed or depressed.

Our country *sinks* beneath the yoke. *Shak.*

6. To enter deeply; to be impressed.

Let these sayings *sink* down into your ears. — Luke ix.

7. To become deep; to retire or fall within the surface of any thing; as, the eyes *sink* into the head.

8. To fall; to decline; to decay; to decrease. A free state gradually *sinks* into ruin. It is the duty of government to revive a *sinking* commerce.

Let not the fire *sink* or slacken. *Mortimer.*

9. To fall into rest or indolence; as, to *sink* away in pleasing dreams. *Addison.*

10. To be lower; to fall; as, the price of land will *sink* in time of peace.

SINK, *v. t.* To cause to sink; to put under water; to immerse in a fluid; as, to *sink* a ship.

2. To make by digging or delving; as, to *sink* a pit or a well.

3. To depress; to degrade. His vices *sink* him in infamy or in public estimation.

4. To plunge into destruction.

If I have a conscience, let it *sink* me. *Shak.*

5. To cause to fall or to be plunged. *Woodward.*

6. To bring low; to reduce in quantity.

You *sunk* the river with repeated draughts. *Addison.*

7. To depress; to overbear; to crush. This would *sink* the spirit of a hero.

8. To diminish; to lower or lessen; to degrade.

I mean not that we should *sink* our figure out of covetousness. *Rogers.*

9. To cause to decline or fail.

Thy cruel and unnatural lust of power
Has *sunk* thy father more than all his years. *Rowe.*

10. To suppress; to conceal; to intervert.

If sent with ready money to buy any thing, and you happen to be out of pocket, *sink* the money, and take up the goods on account. [*Unusual.*] *Swift.*

11. To depress; to lower in value or amount. Great importations may *sink* the price of goods.

12. To reduce; to pay; to diminish or annihilate by payment; as, to *sink* the national debt.

13. To waste; to dissipate; as, to *sink* an estate.

SINK, *n.* [Sax. *sinc.*]

1. A drain to carry off filthy water; a jakes. *Shak. Hayward.*

2. A kind of basin of stone or wood to receive filthy water.

SINK'ER, *n.* A weight on something, as on a fish-line, to sink it.

SINK'-HOLE, *n.* A hole for dirty water to run through.

SINK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Falling; subsiding; depressing; declining.

Sinking fund; in *finance*, a fund created for *sinking* or paying a public debt, or purchasing the stock for the government.

SIN'LESS, *a.* [from *sin.*] Free from sin; pure; perfect. Christ yielded a *sinless* obedience.

2. Free from sin; innocent; as, a *sinless* soul. *Dryden.*

SIN'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a sinless manner; innocently.

SIN'LESS-NESS, *n.* Freedom from sin and guilt. *Boyle.*

SIN'NER, *n.* One that has voluntarily violated the divine law; a moral agent who has voluntarily disobeyed any divine precept, or neglected any known duty.

2. It is used in contradistinction to SAINT, to denote an unregenerate person; one who has not received the pardon of his sins.

3. An offender; a criminal. *Dryden.*

SIN'NER, *v. i.* To act as a sinner; *in ludicrous language.*

Whether the charmer *sinner* it or saint it. *Pope.*

SIN'-OF-FER-ING, *n.* [*sin* and *offering.*] A sacrifice for sin; something offered as an expiation for sin. *Exod.* xxix.

SIN'O-PER, } *n.* [L. *sinopis*; Gr. σινωπις.]
SIN'O-PLE, }

Red ferruginous quartz, of a blood or brownish-red color, sometimes with a tinge of yellow. It occurs in small, but very perfect crystals, and in masses that resemble some varieties of jasper. *Cleaveland.*

SIN'O-PLE, *n.* In *the heraldry of Continental Europe*, green; vert. *Brande.*

SIN'-OP-PRESS'ED, (-op-prest',) *a.* Oppressed with a sense of sin.

SIN'-STUNG, *a.* Stung with remorse for sin. *Baxter.*

SIN'TER, *n.* In *mineralogy*, calcareous sinter is a loose variety of carbonate of lime, composed of a series of successive layers, concentric, plain or undulated, and nearly or quite parallel. It appears under various forms. *Cleaveland.*

Silicious sinter is a light cellular or fibrous quartz; also, a similar variety of opal.

Pearl sinter is a variety of opal, of a pearly luster, occurring in globular and botryoidal masses. *Dana.*

SIN'U-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *sinuo.*] To wind; to turn; to bend in and out. *Woodward.*

SIN'U-ATE, } *a.* In *botany*, a *sinuate* leaf is one
SIN'U-A-TED, } that has large curved breaks in the margin, resembling bays, as in the oak. *Martyn.*

SIN'U-A-TING, *ppr.* Winding; turning; bending in and out.

SIN-U-A'TION, *n.* A winding or bending in and out. *Hale.*

SIN-U-OS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *sinuosus*, *sinus.*] The quality of bending or curving in and out; or a series of bends and turns in arches or other irregular figures.

SIN'U-OUS, } *a.* [Fr. *sinueux*, from L. *sinus.*]
SIN'U-OSE, }

Winding; crooked; bending in and out; of a serpentine or undulating form; as, a *sinuous* pipe.

Streaking the ground with *sinuous* trace. *Milton.*

SIN'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* Windingly; crookedly.

SI'NUS, *n.* [L., a bay.] A bay of the sea; a recess in the shore, or an opening into the land. *Burnet.*

2. In *anatomy*, a cavity in a bone or other part, wider at the bottom than at the entrance. *Encyc.*

3. In *surgery*, a little elongated cavity, in which pus is collected; an elongated abscess with only a small orifice. *Encyc. Parr.*

4. In *conchology*, a groove or cavity. *Humble.*

SIP, *v. t.* [Sax. *sipan*, to sip, to drink in, to imcerate; D. *sippen*; G. *saufen*; Dan. *söber*; Sw. *supa*; Ir. *subham*; W. *sipiaw*, to draw the lips; *sipian*, to *sip*; Fr. *soupe*, *souper*; Eng. *sup*, *sup*, *supper*. See Class Sb, No. 79.]

1. To take a fluid into the mouth in small quantities by the lips; as, to *sip* wine; to *sip* tea or coffee. *Pope.*

2. To drink or imbibe in small quantities.

Every herb that *sips* the dew. *Milton.*

3. To draw into the mouth; to extract; as, a bee *sips* nectar from the flowers.

4. To drink out of.

They skim the floods, and *sip* the purple flowers. *Dryden.*

SIP, *v. i.* To drink a small quantity; to take a fluid with the lips. *Dryden.*

SIP, *n.* The taking of a liquor with the lips; or a small draught taken with the lips.

One *sip* of this
Will bathe the drooping spirits in delight,
Beyond the bliss of dreams. *Milton.*

SIPE, *v. i.* To ooze; to issue slowly; as a fluid. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

SI'PHON, *n.* [L. *sipho*, *sipo*; Gr. σιφων; It. *sifone*; Fr. *siphon*; Sp. *sifon.* Qu. from the root of *sip.*]

1. A bent pipe or tube whose arms are of unequal length. It is chiefly used for drawing liquids, as from a cask, well, &c. The tube being in some way filled with a liquid, and the shorter arm being immersed in the fluid, the pressure of the atmosphere forces the fluid to rise in the tube above the level of its surface, and it is then discharged through the longer arm, the end of which must be kept lower than the level of the liquid.

2. The pipe by which the chambers of a shell communicate; a siphuncle. *Ed. Encyc.*

SI-PHON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a siphon.

SI-PHON-O-BRANCH'I-ATE, *a.* In *malacology*, provided with a siphon or tube, by which the water to be inhaled is carried to the gills, as in the mollusks of the order siphonobranchiata. The molluscans which have no siphons are called ASIPHONOBRANCHIATE.

SI PHUN-CLE, (sī'funk-l,) *n.* In *conchology*, the opening which runs through the partitions of chambered or nautiloid shells.

SI'PHUN-CLED, *a.* Having a siphuncle. *Buckland.*

SI-PHUN'CU-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to a siphuncle. *Buckland.*

SI-PHUN'CU-LA-TED, *a.* [L. *siphunculus*, a little siphon.] Having a little siphon or spout, as a valve. *Say.*

SIP'ING, *n.* The act of oozing. *Granger.*

SIP'PED, (sipt,) *pp.* Drawn in with the lips; imbibed in small quantities.

SIP'PER, *n.* One that sips.

SIP'PET, *n.* A small sop. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

SIP'PING, *ppr.* Drawing in with the lips; imbibing in small quantities.

SI QUIS, [L., if any one.] These words give name to a notification by a candidate for orders of his intention to inquire whether any impediment may be alleged against him.

SIR, (sur,) *n.* [Fr. *sire*, and *sieur*, in *monsieur*; Norm. *sire*, lord; Corn. *sira*, father; Heb. שׁוּר, *shur*, to sing, to look, observe, watch, also to rule. The primary sense is, to stretch, strain, hold, &c., whence the sense of a ruler or chief.]

1. A word of respect used in addresses to men, as *madam* is in addresses to women. It signifies properly *lord*, corresponding to *dominus* in Latin, *don* in Spanish, and *herr* in German. It is used in the singular or plural.

Speak on, *sir*. *Shak.*
But, *sirs*, be sudden in the execution. *Shak.*

2. The title of a knight or baronet; as, *Sir* Horace Vere. *Bacon.*

3. It is used by Shakspeare for *man.*

In the election of a *sir* so rare. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

4. *Formerly*, in *American colleges*, the title of a master of arts.

5. It is prefixed to *loin*, in *sirloin*; as, a *sirloin* of beef. This practice is said to have originated in the knighting of a loin of beef by one of the English kings in a fit of good humor. *Addison.*

6. *Formerly*, the title of a priest. *Spenser.*

SIR-CAR', *n.* A Hindoo clerk or writer. *Malcom.*

SIR-DAR', *n.* A native chief in Hindoostan. *Malcom.*

SIRE, *n.* [Supra.] A father; *used in poetry.*

And raise his issue like a loving sire. *Shak.*

2. The male parent of a beast; particularly used of horses; as, the horse had a good *sire*, but a bad dam. *Johnson.*

3. It is used in composition; as, in *grandsire*, for grandfather; great-*grandsire*, great-grandfather.

SIRE, *v. t.* To beget; to procreate; *used of beasts.* *Shak.*

SIR'ED, (sīrd,) *pp.* Begotten.

SI'REN, *n.* [L.; Fr. *sirène*; It. *sirena*; from Heb. שׁוּר, *shur*, to sing.]

1. A mermaid. In *ancient mythology*, a goddess who enticed men into her power by the charms of music, and devoured them. Hence, in *modern use*, an enticing woman; a female rendered dangerous by her enticements.

Sing, *siren*, to thyself, and I will dote. *Shak.*

2. A batrachian reptile of Carolina, constituting a peculiar genus, destitute of posterior extremities and pelvis. The siren is a true amphibian, which respires at will throughout its life, either in the water by means of branchiæ, or in the air by means of lungs. *Cuvier.*

SI'REN, *a.* Pertaining to a siren, or to the dangerous enticements of music; bewitching; fascinating; as, a *siren* song.

SI-RENE', *n.* An instrument used for ascertaining the velocity of aërial vibration, corresponding to the different pitches of musical sounds. *Brande.*

SI'REN-IZE, *v. i.* To use the enticements of a siren; to charm.

SI'REN-IZ-ED, *pp.* Charmed.

SI'REN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Charming.

SI-RI'A-SIS, *n.* [Gr. σιριασις. See SIRIUS.] A disease occasioned by the excessive heat of the sun; almost peculiar to children. *Johnson. Coxe.*

SIR'I-US, *n.* [L., from the Gr. σειρ, the sun.] The large and bright star called the *dog-star*, in the mouth of the constellation Canis major.

SIR'LOIN, (sur'loin,) *n.* [Fr. *surlonge.*] A loin of beef, said to have been knighted by one of the English kings in a fit of good humor; but probably *surloin*, the upper part of the loin, like *sir-name*, which is properly *sur-name*, i. e., an additional name. *Smart.*

SIR'NAME is more correctly written SURNAME.

SI'RO, *n.* A mite. *Encyc.*

SI-ROC'CO, *n.* [It. *id.*; Sp. *siroco* or *zaloque.*] An oppressive, relaxing wind from the Libyan deserts, chiefly experienced in Italy, Malta, and Sicily. *Brande.*

SIR'RAH, *n.* A word of reproach and contempt; used in addressing vile characters.

Go, *sirrah*, to my cell. *Shak.*

[I know not whence we have this word. The common derivation of it from *sir*, *ha*, is ridiculous.]

SIRT, (surt,) *n.* [L. *syrtis.*] A quicksand. [*Not in use.*]

SIR'UP, *n.* [Oriental. See SHERBET and ABSORB.] The sweet juice of vegetables or fruits, or other juice sweetened; or sugar boiled with vegetable infusions. *Coxe.*

[Smart and later writers prefer the pronunciation *sir'up*; Walker and others, *sur'up.*]

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SIR'UP-ED, (sir'upt,) *a.* Moistened or tinged with sirup or sweet juice. *Drayton.*

SIR'UP-Y, *a.* Like sirup, or partaking of its qualities. *Mortimer.*

SIR-VENTE', (seer-vängt',) *n.* [Fr.] A peculiar species of poetry, usually satirical, often used by the troubadours of the middle ages. *Brande.*

SI-SAL' HEMP, } *n.* The prepared fiber of the
SI-SAL' GRASS, } Agave Americana, or American aloe, used for cordage; so called from Sisal, a port in Yucatan.

SISE, for ASSIZE.

SISE, *n.* Six, a term in games.

SIS'KIN, *n.* A bird; another name of the aberdavine. *Johnson. Dict. Nat. Hist.*

The siskin or aberdavine is the Fringilla spinus. *Ed. Encyc.*

SISS, *v. i.* [D. *sissen*: Dan. *suuser*; G. *sausen*; Sw. *susa*, to buzz, rush, hiss, whistle.]

To hiss; *a legitimate word, local in England, but in universal popular use in New England.* *Halliwell.*

SIS'TER, *n.* [Sax. *sweoster*; D. *zuster*; G. *schwester*; Sw. *syster*; Dan. *söster*; Russ. *sestra*; Pol. *siostra*; Dalmatian, *szeszire*; Sans. *swasre.*]

1. A female born of the same parents; correlative to BROTHER.

2. A woman of the same faith; a female fellow-Christian.

If a brother or *sister* be naked and destitute of daily food. — James ii.

3. A female of the same kind. *Shak.*

4. One of the same kind, or of the same condition; as, *sister* fruits. *Pope.*

5. A female of the same society, as the nuns of a convent.

SIS'TER, *v. t.* To resemble closely. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

SIS'TER, *v. i.* To be akin; to be near to. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

SIS'TER-HOOD, *n.* [*sister* and *hood.*] Sisters collectively, or a society of sisters; or a society of females united in one faith or order. *Addison.*

2. The office or duty of a sister. [*Little used.*]

SIS'TER-IN-LAW, *n.* A husband's or wife's sister. *Ruth.*

SIS'TER-LY, *a.* Like a sister; becoming a sister; affectionate; as, *sisterly* kindness.

SIS'TRUM, *n.* [Gr. σειστρον, from σειω, to shake.]

A kind of timbrel which the Egyptian priests of Isis used to shake at the festivals of that goddess. *Brande.*

SIS'Y-PHUS, *n.* [L., from Gr.] In *fabulous history*, a robber or traitor notorious for his cunning, and whose crimes were punished by his being compelled to roll to the top of a hill a huge stone, which constantly recoiled, and made his task incessant. *Brande.*

SIT, *v. i.*; *pret.* SAT; *old pp.* SITTEN. [Goth. *sitan*; Sax. *sitan* or *sittan*; D. *zitten*; G. *sitzen*; Sw. *sitta*; Dan. *sidder*; L. *sedeo*; It. *sedere*; Fr. *seoir*, whence *asseoir*, to set or place, to lay, to assess, from the participle of which we have *assise, assize*, a sitting, a session, whence *size*, by contraction; W. *sez*, to *sit habitually*; *sezu*, to seat; *gorsez*, a supreme seat; *gorsezu*, to preside; Arm. *aseza, diaseza, sizhea*, to sit; Ir. *suidhim, eisidhim*, and *seisim*; Corn. *seadha*, to *sit*. It coincides with the Ch. and Heb. יסד and Heb. שית, to set, place, or found, and perhaps with



the Ar. سدد *sadda*, to stop, close, or make firm. See Class Sd, No. 31, 56. (See SET.) The Sp. *sitiar*, to besiege, is the same word differently applied.]

1. To rest upon the buttocks, as animals; as, to *sit* on a sofa or on the ground.

2. To perch; to rest on the feet; as fowls.

3. To occupy a seat or place in an official capacity.

The scribes and the Pharisees *sit* in Moses's seat. — Matt. xxiii.

4. To be in a state of rest or idleness.

Shall your brethren go to war, and shall ye *sit* here? — Num. xxxii.

5. To rest, lie, or bear on, as a weight or burden; as, grief *sits* heavy on his heart.

6. To settle; to rest; to abide.

Pale horror *sat* on each Arcadian face. *Dryden.*

7. To incubate; to cover and warm eggs for hatching; as a fowl.

As the partridge *sitteth* on eggs and hatcheth them not. — Jer. xvii.

8. To be adjusted; to be, with respect to fitness or unfitness; as, a coat *sits* well or ill.

This new and gorgeous garment, majesty,
Sits not so easy on me as you think. *Shak.*

9. To be placed in order to be painted; as, to *sit* for one's picture.

10. To be in any situation or condition.

Suppose all the church lands to be thrown up to the laity; would the tenants *sit* easier in their rents than now? *Swift.*

11. To hold a session; to be officially engaged in public business; as judges, legislators, or officers of any kind. The House of Commons sometimes *sits* till late at night. The judges or the courts *sit* in Westminster Hall. The commissioners *sit* every day.

12. To exercise authority; as, to *sit* in judgment. One council *sits* upon life and death.

13. To be in any assembly or council as a member; to have a seat. 1 *Macc.*

14. To be in a local position. The wind *sits* fair. [*Unusual.*]

To sit at meat; to be at table for eating.

To sit down; to place one's self on a chair or other seat; as, to *sit down* at a meal.

2. To begin a siege. The enemy *sat down* before the town.

3. To settle; to fix a permanent abode. *Spenser.*

4. To rest; to cease as satisfied.

Here we can not *sit down*, but *still* proceed in our search. *Rogers.*

To sit out; to be without engagement or employment. [*Little used.*] *Saunderson.*

To sit up; to rise or be raised from a recumbent posture.

He that was dead *sat up*, and began to speak. — Luke vii.

2. Not to go to bed; as, to *sit up* late at night; also, to watch; as, to *sit up* with a sick person.

SIT, *v. t.* To keep the seat upon. He *sits* a horse well.

[*This phrase is elliptical.*]

2. To *sit me* down, to *sit him* down, to *sit them* down, equivalent to I *seated myself*, &c., are familiar phrases used by good writers, though deviations from strict propriety.

They *sat them* down to weep. *Milton.*

3. "The court *was sat*," an expression of Addison, is a gross impropriety.

SITE, *n.* [L. *situs*, Eng. *seat*; from the root of L. *sedeo*, to *sit*. The Roman pronunciation was *seetus*.]

1. Situation; local position; as, the *site* of a city or of a house.

2. A seat or ground-plot; as, a mill-*site*. But we usually say, mill-*seat*, by which we understand the place where a mill stands, or a place convenient for a mill.

3. The posture of a thing with respect to itself.

The semblance of a lover fixed
In melancholy *site*. *Thomson.*

[*This is improper.*]

SIT'ED, *a.* Placed; situated. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SIT'FAST, *n.* In *farriery*, an ulcerated horny sore growing on a horse's back, under the saddle. *Farm. Encyc.*

SITH, *adv.* [Sax. *sith, siththan.*]

Since; in later times. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

SITHE, *n.* Time. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

SITHE. See SCYTHE.

SITH'ENCE, } *adv.* [Sax. *siththan.*]
SITH'ES, }

Since; in later times. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

SIT'TER, *n.* [from *sit.*] One that sits. The Turks are great *sitters*. *Bacon.*

2. A bird that sits or incubates. *Mortimer.*

SIT'TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Resting on the buttocks, or on the feet, as fowls; *incubating*; brooding; being in the actual exercise of authority, or being assembled for that purpose.

2. *a.* In *botany*, sessile, i. e., without petiole, peduncle, or pedicel, &c.

SIT'TING, *n.* The posture of being on a seat.

2. The act of placing one's self on a seat; as, a *sitting* down.

3. A seat, or the space occupied by a person in a church. *England.*

4. The act or time of resting in a posture for a painter to take the likeness. For a portrait, six or seven *sittings* may be required.

5. A session; the actual presence or meeting of any body of men in their seats, clothed with authority to transact business; as, a *sitting* of the judges of the King's Bench; a *sitting* of the House of Commons; during the *sitting* of the Supreme Court.

6. An uninterrupted application to business or study for a time; course of study unintermitted.

For the understanding of any one of Paul's epistles, I read it through at one *sitting*. *Locke.*

7. A time for which one sits, as at play, at work, or on a visit. *Dryden.*

8. Incubation; a resting on eggs for hatching; as fowls.

The male bird amuses the female with his songs, during the whole time of her *sitting*. *Addison.*

SIT'U-ATE, *a.* [Fr. *situer*; It. *situare, situato*; Sp. *situar*; from L. *situs, sedeo.*]

1. Placed, with respect to any other object; as, a town *situate* on a hill or on the sea-shore.

2. Placed; consisting.

Pleasure *situate* in hill and dale. *Milton.*

Note. — In the United States, this word is less used than SITUATED, but both are well authorized.

SIT'U-A-TED, *a.* [See SITUATE.] Seated, placed, or standing with respect to any other object; as, a city *situated* on a declivity, or in front of a lake; a town well *situated* for trade or manufactures; an observatory well *situated* for observation of the stars. New York is *situated* in the forty-first degree of north latitude.

2. Placed or being in any state or condition with regard to men or things. Observe how the executor is *situated* with respect to the heirs.

SIT-U-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr.; It. *situazione.*]

1. Position; seat; location in respect to something else. The *situation* of London is more favorable for foreign commerce than that of Paris. The *situation* of a stranger among people of habits differing from his own, can not be pleasant.

2. State; condition. He enjoys a *situation* of ease and tranquillity.

3. Circumstances; temporary state; *used of persons in a dramatic scene.* *Johnson.*

4. Place; office. He has a *situation* in the war department, or under government.

SI'VA, *n.* In *Indian mythology*, a title of the Supreme Being, in the character of the avenger or destroyer.

SIV'AN, *n.* The third month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, answering to part of our May and part of June.

SIV-A-THE'RI-UM, *n.* [*Siva*, an Indian deity, and Gr. θηριον, a wild animal.]

An extinct animal, whose skull and other bones were recently discovered in India. It had four horns and a proboscis; was larger than the rhinoceros, and must have resembled an immense antelope. *Mantell.*

SIX, *a.* [Fr. *six*; L. *sex*; It. *sei*; Sp. *seis*; D. *zes*; G. *sechs*: Dan. and Sw. *sex*; Sax. *six*; Gr. ἑξ. Qu. Sans. *shashta*, Heb. ששׁ *shish.*]

Twice three; one more than five.

SIX, *n.* The number of six, or twice three.

To be at six and seven, or, as more generally used, *at sixes and sevens*, is to be in disorder. *Bacon. Swift. Shak.*

SIX'FOLD, *a.* [*six* and *fold*; Sax. *six* and *feald.*]

Six times repeated; six double; six times as much.

SIX'PENCE, *n.* [*six* and *pence.*] An English silver coin of the value of six pennies; half a shilling.

2. The value of six pennies or half a shilling.

SIX'-PEN-NY, *a.* Worth sixpence; as, a *six-penny* loaf.

SIX'-PET-AL-ED, *a.* In *botany*, having six distinct petals or flower leaves. *Martyn.*

SIX'SCORE, *a.* [*six* and *score.*] Six times twenty; one hundred and twenty. *Sandys.*

SIX'TEEN, *a.* [Sax. *sixtene, sixtyne.*]

Six and ten; noting the sum of six and ten.

SIX'TEENTH, *a.* [Sax. *sixteotha.*]

The sixth after the tenth; the ordinal of sixteen.

SIXTH, *a.* [Sax. *sixta.*]

The first after the fifth; the ordinal of six.

SIXTH, *n.* The sixth part.

2. In *music*, a hexachord, an interval of two kinds; the *minor sixth*, consisting of three tones and two semitones major, and the major sixth, composed of four tones and a major semitone. *Rousseau.*

SIXTH'LY, *adv.* In the sixth place. *Bacon.*

SIX'TI-ETH, *a.* [Sax. *sixteogotha.*]

The ordinal of sixty.

SIX'TY, *a.* [Sax. *sixtig.*]

Ten times six.

SIX'TY, *n.* The number of six times ten.

SIZ'A-BLE, *a.* [from *size.*] Of considerable bulk. *Hurd.*

2. Being of reasonable or suitable size; as, *sizable* timber.

SI'ZAR, *n.* In *the university of Cambridge, England*, the name of a body of students next below the pensioners, who eat at the public table, after the fellows, free of expense. They formerly waited on the table at meals, but this is done away with. They were probably so called from being thus employed in distributing the *size* or provisions. [See SIZE, No. 3.] *Huber.*

SIZE, *n.* [Either contracted from *assize*, or from the L. *scissus*. I take it to be from the former, and from the sense of setting, as we apply the word to the *assize* of bread.]

1. Bulk; bigness; magnitude; extent of superficies. Size particularly expresses thickness; as, the *size* of a tree or of a mast; the *size* of a ship or of a rock. A man may be tall, with little *size* of body.

2. A settled quantity or allowance. [Contracted from *assize.*]

3. At *the university of Cambridge, England*, food and drink from the buttery, aside from the regular dinner at commons, corresponding to BATTEL at Oxford. *Grad. ad Cantab.*

4. Figurative bulk; condition as to rank and character; as, men of less *size* and quality. [*Not much used.*] *L'Estrange.*

5. With *shoemakers*, a measure of length.

SIZE, *n.* [W. *syth*, stiff, rigid, and *size*, Sp. *sisa*; from the root of *assize*, that which sets or fixes.]

1. A kind of weak glue, used in manufactures.

2. An instrument consisting of thin leaves fastened together at one end by a rivet; used for ascertaining the size of pearls. *Encyc.*

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SIZE, *v. t.* To adjust or arrange according to size or bulk. *Hudibras.*

2. To settle; to fix the standard of; as, to *size* weights and measures. [*Now little used.*]

3. To cover with size; to prepare with size.

4. To swell; to increase the bulk of. *Beaum. & Fl.*

5. Among *Cornish miners*, to separate the finer from the coarser parts of a metal by sifting them through a wire sieve. *Encyc.*

SIZE, *v. i.* At *the university of Cambridge, England*, to order food or drink from the buttery; a word corresponding to BATTEL at Oxford. *Grad. ad Cantab.*

SIZ'ED, *pp.* Adjusted according to size; prepared with size.

2. *a.* Having a particular magnitude. *Shak.*

Note. — This word is used in compounds; as, large-*sized*, common-*sized*, middle-*sized*, &c.

SI'ZEL, *n.* In *coining*, the residue of plates of silver, after pieces are cut out for coins.

SIZ'ER, *n.* In *the university of Cambridge*, a student of the rank next below that of a pensioner. [See SIZAR.]

SIZE'-STICK, *n.* With *shoemakers*, a measuring stick.

SIZ'I-NESS, *n.* [from *sizy.*] Glutinousness; viscousness; the quality of size; as, the *siziness* of blood.

SIZ'ING, *ppr.* Arranging according to size.

SIZ'ING, *n.* A kind of weak glue used in manufactures. [See SIZE.]

SIZ'Y, *a.* [from *size.*] Glutinous; thick and viscous; ropy; having the adhesiveness of size; as, *sizy* blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SKAD'DLE, (skad'dl,) *n.* [Sax. *scath, scath.*] Hurt; damage. [*Not in use.*]

SKAD'DLE, *a.* Hurtful; mischievous. [*Not in use.*] *Ray.*

SKAD'DONS, *n. pl.* The embryos of bees. [*Not in use.*] *Bailey.*

SKAIN, *n.* [Fr. *escaigne.*]

A knot of thread, yarn, or silk, or a number of knots collected. *Encyc.*, art. *Rope.*

SKAINS'MATE, *n.* A messmate; a companion. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SKALD, *n.* [Qu. Sw. *scalla*, to sing.]

An ancient Scandinavian poet or bard.

SKAR, } SKARE, } *a.* Wild; timid; shy. *Grose.*

SKATE, *n.* [D. *schaats*; probably from the root of *shoot*; It. *scatto*, a slip or slide.]

A frame of wood furnished with a smooth iron and fastened under the foot, for moving rapidly on ice.

SKATE, *v. i.* To slide or move on skates.

SKATE, *n.* [Sax. *sceadda*; L. *squatus, squatina*; W. *cáth nor* or *morgath*, that is, *seacat.* This shows that *skate* is formed on *cat.* The primary sense of *cat* I do not know; but in W. *cáth either* is a hare; that is, *furze* or *gorse-cat.*]

A popular name of numerous cartilaginous fishes of the genus Raia, having the body much depressed, and more or less of a rhomboidal form. The Raia Batis, called the *Skate, Gray Skate*, or *Blue Skate*, is the most common, weighing sometimes 200 pounds, and is much used for the table.

P. Cyc. Jardine's Nat. Lib.

SKAT'ER, *n.* One that skates on ice. *Johnson.*

SKAT'ING, *n.* The act or art of moving on skates.

SKAT'ING, *ppr.* Sliding or moving on skates.

SKEAN, *n.* [Sax. *sæxen.*]

A short sword, or a knife. [*Not in use.*]

SKEED. See SKID. [*Bacon. Spenser.*

SKEEL, *n.* [G. *schale*, Eng. *shell.*]

A shallow, wooden vessel for holding milk or cream. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

SKEET, *n.* A long scoop used to wet the sides of ships or the sails of small vessels. *Mar. Dict.*

SKEG, *n.* A sort of wild plum. *Johnson.*

SKEG'GER, *n.* A little salmon. *Walton.*

SKEIN, (skāne,) *n.* A knot or a number of knots of thread, silk, or yarn.

SKEL'DER, *n.* A cant term for a vagrant. *B. Jonson.*

SKEL'E-TON, *n.* [Fr. *squelette*; It. *scheletro*; Sp. *esqueleto*; Gr. σκελετος, dry, from σκελλω, to dry, that is, to contract; allied perhaps to L. *calleo, callus.*]

1. The bones of an animal body, separated from the flesh and retained in their natural position or connections. When the bones are connected by the natural ligaments, it is called a *natural* skeleton; when by wires, or any foreign substance, an *artificial* skeleton. *Encyc. Wistar.*

2. The compages, general structure, or frame of any thing; the principal parts that support the rest, but without the appendages.

3. The heads and outline of a literary performance, particularly of a sermon.

4. A very thin or lean person.

SKEL'E-TON-KEY, *n.* A thin, light key, with nearly the whole substance of the bits filed away, so that it may be less obstructed by the wards of a lock.

SKEL'LUM, *n.* [G. *schelm.*] [*Hebert.*

A scoundrel. [*Not in use.*]

SKEL'LY, *v. i.* To squint. *Brockett.*

SKELP, *n.* A blow; a smart stroke. *Brockett.*

SKEP, *n.* A coarse, round farm-basket. [*Not used in America.*] *Tusser. Farm. Encyc.*

2. In *Scotland*, the repository in which bees lay their honey. *Johnson.*

SKEP'TIC, *n.* [Gr. σκεπτικος, from σκεπτομαι, to look about, to consider, to speculate; Sax. *sceawian*, to look about, to see, also to show. See SHOW.]

1. One who doubts the truth and reality of any principle or system of principles or doctrines. In *philosophy*, a Pyrrhonist or follower of Pyrrho, the founder of a sect of skeptical philosophers, who maintained that no certain inferences can be drawn from the reports of the senses, and who therefore doubted of every thing. *Enfield.*

2. In *theology*, a person who doubts the existence and perfections of God, or the truth of revelation; one who disbelieves the divine original of the Christian religion.

Suffer not your faith to be shaken by the sophistries of *skeptics*. *Clarke.*

SKEP'TIC, } SKEP'TIC-AL, } *a.* Doubting; hesitating to admit the certainty of doctrines or principles; doubting of every thing.

2. Doubting or denying the truth of revelation.

The *skeptical* system subverts the whole foundation of morals. *Rob. Hall.*

SKEP'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* With doubt; in a doubting manner.

SKEP'TIC-AL-NESS, *n.* Doubt; pretense or profession of doubt.

SKEP'TI-CISM, *n.* [Fr. *scepticisme.*]

1. The doctrines and opinions of the Pyrrhonists or skeptical philosophers; universal doubt; the scheme of philosophy which denies the certainty of any knowledge respecting the phenomena of nature.

2. In *theology*, a doubting of the truth of revelation, or a denial of the divine origin of the Christian religion, or of the being, perfections, or truth of God.

Let no despondency, or timidity, or secret *skepticism*, lead any one to doubt whether this blessed prospect will be realized. *S. Miller.*

SKEP'TI-CIZE, *v. i.* To doubt; to pretend to doubt of every thing. [*Little used.*] *Shaftesbury.*

SKER'RY, *n.* A rocky isle.

SKETCH, *n.* [D. *schets*; G. *skizze*; Fr. *esquisse*; Sp. *esquicio*; It. *schizzo*, a sketch, a squirting, a spurt, a gushing, a leap, hop, or frisking; *schizzare*, to squirt, to spin, stream, or spout. We see the primary sense of the verb is, to throw, the sense of *shoot*, It. *scattare*, L. *scateo.*]

An outline or general delinention of any thing; a first rough or incomplete draught of a plan or any design; as, the *sketch* of a building; the *sketch* of an essay.

SKETCH, *v. t.* To draw the outline or general figure of a thing; to make a rough draught. *Watts.*

2. To plan by giving the principal points or ideas. *Dryden.*

SKETCH'ED, (skecht,) *pp.* Having the outline

SKETCH'ER, *n.* One who sketches. [drawn.

SKETCH'I-NESS, *n.* State of being sketchy.

SKETCH'ING, *ppr.* Drawing the outline.

SKETCH'Y, *a.* Containing only an outline; incomplete.

SKEW, (skū,) *adv.* [G. *schief*; Dan. *skiæv.*]

Awry; obliquely. [See ASKEW.]

SKEW, *v. t.* [Dan. *skiæver*, to twist or distort.]

1. To look obliquely upon; to notice slightly. [*Not in use.*] *Beaum.*

2. To shape or form in an oblique way. [*Not in use.*]

SKEW, *v. i.* To walk obliquely. [*Local.*]

SKEW'BACK, (skū'bak,) *n.* In *brickwork* and *masonry*, the abutment which slopes to receive the end of an arch. *Brande.*

SKEW'BRIDGE, *n.* A kind of bridge upon a railroad, when it intersects any existing communication at right angles. *Brande.*

SKEW'ER, (skū'er,) *n.* A pin of wood or iron for fastening meat to a spit, or for keeping it in form while roasting. *Dryden.*

SKEW'ER, *v. t.* To fasten with skewers.

SKEW'ER-ING, *ppr.* Fastening with skewers.

SKID, *n.* A piece of timbor placed up and down the side of a vessel, to preserve it from injury by heavy bodies hoisted or lowered against it. *Totten.*

2. A chain used for fastening the wheels of a wagon, to prevent its turning when descending a steep hill. *Farm. Encyc.*

3. A name given to pieces of timber used for supports, as of a row of barrels, &c. *America.*

SKIFF, *n.* [Fr. *esquif*; It. *schifo*; Sp. *esquifo*; L. *scapha*; G. *schiff*; from the same root as *skip.*]

A small, light boat, resembling a yawl. *Mar. Dict.*

SKIFF, *v. t.* To pass over in a light boat.

SKILL, *n.* [Sax. *scylan*, to separate, to distinguish; Icc. and Sw. *skilia*, Dan. *skiller*, to divide, sever, part; whence *shield*, that which separates, and hence that which protects or defends; D. *scheelen*, to differ; *schillen*, to peel or pare. *Scale* is from the root of these words, as in *shell*, Sax. *scyl, sceal.* In Heb. שכל is, foolish, perverse, and as a verb, to pervert, to be foolish or perverse; in Ch. to understand or consider, to look, to regard, to cause to know, whence knowledge, knowing, wise, wisdom, understanding; Rab. to be ignorant or foolish; Syr. to be foolish, to wander in mind, also, to cause to understand, to know, to perceive, to discern, also, to err, to do wrong, to sin, to fail in duty; whence, foolish, folly, ignorance, error, sin, and understanding; Sam. to be wont or accustomed, to look or behold. The same verb with ש, Heb. שכל, signifies, to understand, to be wise, whence wisdom, understanding, also, to waste, to scatter, or destroy, to bereave, also, to prosper; Ch. to understand; שכלל to complete, to perfect; בלל with a prefix. This signifies, also, to found, to lay a foundation; Syr. to found, also, to finish, complete, adorn, from the same root; Ar. شكل *shakala*, to bind or tie, whence Eng. *shackles*; also, to be dark, obscure, intricate, difficult, to form, to make like, to be of a beautiful form, to know, to be ignorant, to agree, suit, or become. These verbs appear to be formed on the root בל, בל to hold, or restrain, which coincides in signification with the Ch. and Eth. בהל, to be able, L. *calleo*, that is, to strain, stretch, reach, and with כלל, to perfect, that is, to make sound, or to reach the utmost limit. The sense of folly, error, sin, perverseness, is from wandering, deviation, Gr. σκολιος; the sense of *skill* and understanding is from separation, discernment, or from taking, holding, or reaching to, for strength and knowledge are allied, and often from tension. The sense of ignorance and error is from wandering or deviation, or perhaps it proceeds from a negative sense given to the primary verb by the prefix, like *ex* in Latin and *s* in Italian. The Arabic sense of binding and shackles is from straining. The Eng. *shall* and *should* belong to this family.]

1. The familiar knowledge of any art or science, united with readiness and dexterity in execution or performance, or in the application of the art or science to practical purposes. Thus we speak of the *skill* of a mathematician, of a surveyor, of a physician or surgeon, of a mechanic or seaman. So we speak of *skill* in management or negotiation.

Dryden. Swift.

2. Any particular art. [*Not in use.*] *Hooker.*

SKILL, *v. t.* To know; to understand. [*Obs.*]

SKILL, *v. i.* To be knowing in; to be dextrous in performance. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. To differ; to make difference; to matter or be of interest. [*Obs.*] *Hooker. Bacon.*

[*This is the Teutonic and Gothic sense of the word.*]

SKILL'ED, *a.* Having familiar knowledge united with readiness and dexterity in the application of it; familiarly acquainted with; expert; skillful; followed by *in*; as, a professor *skilled in* logic or geometry; one *skilled in* the art of engraving.

SKILL'LESS, *a.* Wanting skill; artless. *Shak.*

SKIL'LET, *n.* [Qu. Fr. *ecuelle, ecuellette.*]

A small vessel of iron, copper, or other metal, with a long handle, used for heating and boiling water and other culinary purposes.

SKILL'FUL, *a.* Knowing; well versed in any art; hence, dextrous; able in management; able to perform nicely any manual operation in the arts or professions; as, a *skillful* mechanic; a *skillful* operator in surgery.

2. Well versed in practice; as, a *skillful* physician. It is followed by *at* or *in*; as, *skillful at* the organ; *skillful in* drawing.

SKILL'FUL-LY, *adv.* With skill; with nice art; dextrously; as, a machine *skillfully* made; a ship *skillfully* managed.

SKILL'FUL-NESS, *n.* The quality of possessing skill; dextrousness; ability to perform well in any part or business, or to manage affairs with judgment and exactness, or according to good taste or just rules; knowledge and ability derived from experience.

SKIL'LING, *n.* A bay of a barn; also, a slight addition to a cottage. [*Local.*]

SKILT, *n.* [See SKILL.] Difference. [*Obs.*] *Cleaveland.*

SKIM, *n.* [A different orthography of SCUM. Fr. *écume*; It. *schiuma*; G. *schaum*; D. *schuim*; Dan. and Sw. *skum*; Ir. *sgeimhim*, to skim.]

Scum; the thick matter that forms on the surface of a liquor. [*Little used.*]

SKIM, *v. t.* To take off the thick, gross matter which separates from any liquid substance, and collects on the surface; as, to *skim* milk by taking off the cream.

2. To take off by skimming; as, to *skim* cream. *Dryden.*

3. To pass near the surface; to brush the surface slightly.

The swallow *skims* the river's watery face. *Dryden.*

SKIM, *v. i.* To pass lightly; to glide along in an even, smooth course, or without flapping; as, an eagle or hawk *skims* along the ethereal regions.

2. To glide along near the surface; to pass lightly. *Pope.*

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3. To hasten over superficially or with slight attention.

They *skim* over a science in a superficial survey. *Watts.*

SKIM'BLE-SCAM'BLE, *a.* [A duplication of *scamble.*] Wandering; disorderly. *Shak.*

[*A low, unauthorized word.*]

SKIM'-CŌLT'ER, } *n.* A colter for paring off the
SKIM'-CŌULT'ER, } surface of land.

SKIM'MED, *pp.* or *a.* Taken from the surface; having the thick matter taken from the surface; brushed along.

SKIM'MER, *n.* A utensil in the form of a scoop, used for skimming liquors.

2. One that skims over a subject. [*Little used.*]

3. A web-footed water-fowl, of the genus Rhynchops. The black skimmer, Rhynchops nigra, is also called CUTWATER and SHEARWATER, which see. *Nuttall. P. Cyc.*

SKIM'-MILK, } *n.* Milk from which the cream
SKIM'MED-MILK, } has been taken.

SKIM'MING, *ppr.* Taking from the surface, as cream from milk.

2. Gliding lightly along near the surface.

SKIM'MING-LY, *adv.* By gliding along the surface.

SKIM'MING-TON, } *n.* A vulgar word, [from the
SKIM'I-TRY, } Danish *skiemter*, to jest,] used in the phrase *to ride skimmington*, or *skimitry*, which consisted in making a man who had been beaten by his wife ride behind a woman on a horse, with his face to the horse's tail, followed by a procession of rough music, as frying-pans, bulls'-horns, marrow-bones, cleavers, &c. *Halliwell.*

SKIM'MINGS, *n. pl.* Matters skimmed from the surface of liquors. *Edwards, West Indies.*

SKIN, *n.* [Sax. *scin*; Sw. *skinn*; Dan. *skind*, a skin; G. *schinden*, to flay; Ir. *scann*, a membrane; W. *ysgin*, a robe made of skin, a pelisse, said to be from *cin*, a spread or covering. But in Welsh *cên* is skin, peel, or rind. This may signify, a covering, or a peel, from stripping.]

1. The natural covering of animal bodies, consisting of the cuticle, or scarf-skin, the rete mucosum, and the cutis, or hide. The cuticle is very thin and insensible; the cutis is thicker and very sensible. *Harvey.*

2. A hide; a pelt; the skin of an animal separated from the body, whether green, dry, or tanned.

3. The body; the person; *in ludicrous language.* *L'Estrange.*

4. The bark or husk of a plant; the exterior coat of fruits and plants.

SKIN, *v. t.* To strip off the skin or hide; to flay; to peel. *Ellis.*

2. To cover with skin. *Dryden.*

3. To cover superficially. *Addison.*

SKIN, *v. i.* To be covered with skin; as, a wound *skins* over.

SKIN'-DEEP, *a.* Superficial; not deep; slight. *Feltham.*

SKIN'FLINT, *n.* [*skin* and *flint.*] A very niggardly person.

SKINK, *n.* [Sax. *scenc.*]

1. Drink; pottage. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

2. [L. *scincus.*] A small species of lizard, found in Northern and Western Africa, and considered by the ancients a sort of universal medicine; also, the common name of a genus of lizards, or saurian reptiles, to which the officinal skink belongs. They have a long body, entirely covered with rounded imbricate scales, and are all natives of warm climates. *Ed. Encyc. P. Cyc.*

SKINK, *v. i.* [Sax. *scencan*; G. and D. *schenken*; Dan. *skienker*; Sw. *skänka*; Ice. *skenkia*, to bestow, to make a present.]

To serve drink. [*Obs.*]

SKINK'ER, *n.* One that serves liquors. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

SKIN'LESS, *a.* [from *skin.*] Having a thin skin; as, *skinless* fruit.

SKIN'NED, *pp.* Stripped of the skin; flayed.

2. Covered with skin.

SKIN'NER, *n.* One that skins.

2. One that deals in skins, pelts, or hides.

SKIN'NI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being skinny.

SKIN'NING, *ppr.* Stripping of the skin; flaying.

SKIN'NY, *a.* Consisting of skin, or of skin only; wanting flesh. *Ray. Addison.*

SKIP, *v. i.* [Dan. *kipper*, to leap; Ice. *skopa.*]

To leap; to bound; to spring; as a goat or lamb.

The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day,
Had he thy reason, would he *skip* and play? *Pope.*

To skip over; to pass without notice; to omit. *Bacon.*

SKIP, *v. t.* To pass over or by; to omit; to miss; to leap over.

They who have a mind to see the issue, may *skip* these two chapters. *Burnet.*

SKIP, *n.* A leap; a bound; a spring. *Sidney.*

2. In *music*, a passage from one sound to another, by more than a degree at once. *Busby.*

SKIP'-JACK, *n.* An upstart. *L'Estrange.*

SKIP'-KEN-NEL, *n.* A lackey; a footboy.

SKIP'PER, *n.* [Dan. *skipper*; D. *schipper.* See SHIP.]

1. The master of a small trading or merchant vessel.

2. [from *skip.*] A dancer. [sel.

3. A youngling; a young, thoughtless person. *Shak.*

4. The hornfish, so called.

5. The cheese maggot.

SKIP'PET, *n.* [See SHIP and SKIFF.] A small boat. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SKIP'PING, *ppr.* or *a.* Leaping; bounding. *Skipping notes*, in *music*, are notes that are not in regular course, but separate.

SKIP'PING-LY, *adv.* By leaps.

SKIP'PING-RŌPE, *n.* A small rope used by young persons in skipping, or leaping up and down.

SKIRM'ISH, (skur'mish,) *n.* [Fr. *escarmouche*; It. *scaramuccia*; Sp. *escaramuza*; Port. *escaramuça*; G. *scharmützel*; D. *schermutseling*; Sw. *skirmytsel*; Dan. *skiermydsel*; W. *ysgarm*, outcry; *ysgarmu*, to shout; *ysgarmes*, a shouting, a skirmish; from *garm*, a shout. The primary sense is, to throw or drive. In some of the languages, *skirmish* appears to be connected with a word signifying *defense*; but defense is from driving, repelling.]

1. A slight fight in war; a light combat by armies at a great distance from each other, or between detachments and small parties.

2. A contest; a contention.

They never meet but there's a *skirmish* of wit. *Shak.*

SKIRM'ISH, *v. i.* To fight slightly or in small parties.

SKIRM'ISH-ER, *n.* One that skirmishes.

SKIRM'ISH-ING, (skur'-,) *ppr.* Fighting slightly or in detached parties.

SKIRM'ISH-ING, (skur'-,) *n.* The act of fighting in a loose or slight encounter.

SKIRR, *v. t.* To scour; to ramble over in order to clear. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SKIRR, *v. i.* To scour; to scud; to run hastily. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SKIR'RET, *n.* A plant, the Sium Sisarum, a native of China, Cochinchina, Corea, Japan, &c. It has been cultivated in Europe, time immemorial, for the sake of its esculent root, which somewhat resembles the parsnep in flavor. It is eaten boiled, with butter, pepper, &c., or half-boiled, and subsequently fried. It is a valuable culinary vegetable.

SKIR'RHUS. See SCIRRHUS. [The spelling SKIRRHUS would be preferable.]

SKIRT, (skurt,) *n.* [Sw. *skiorta*, a shift or close garment; Dan. *skiort*, a petticoat; *skiorte*, a *shirt*, a shift. These words seem to be from the root of *short*, from *cutting off.*]

1. The lower and loose part of a coat or other garment; the part below the waist; as, the *skirt* of a coat or *mantle.* 1 *Sam.* xv.

2. The edge of any part of dress. *Addison.*

3. Border; edge; margin; extreme part; as, the *skirt* of a forest; the *skirt* of a town. *Dryden.*

4. A woman's garment like a petticoat.

5. The diaphragm or midriff in animals.

To spread the skirt over; in *Scripture*, to take under one's care and protection. *Ruth* iii.

SKIRT, *v. t.* To border; to form the border or edge; or to run along the edge; as, a plain *skirted* by rows of trees; a circuit *skirted* round with wood. *Addison.*

SKIRT, *v. i.* To be on the border; to live near the extremity.

Savages — who *skirt* along our western frontiers. *S. S. Smith.*

SKIRT'ING, } *n.* The narrow, vertical
SKIRT'ING-BŌARD, } board, placed round the margin of a floor. *Gwilt.*

SKIRT'ED, *pp.* Bordered.

SKIRT'ING, *ppr.* Bordering; forming a border.

SKIT, *n.* A wanton girl; a reflection; a jeer or gibe; a whim. [*Obs.*]

SKIT, *v. t.* [Sax. *scitan*; primarily to throw, to *shoot.*]

To cast reflections. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

SKIT'TISH, *a.* [Qu. Fr. *ecouteux.* See SCUD.]

1. Shy; easily frightened; shunning familiarity; timorous; as, a restiff, *skittish* jade. *L'Estrange.*

2. Wanton; volatile; hasty. *Shak.*

3. Changeable; fickle; as, *skittish* fortune. *Shak.*

SKIT'TISH-LY, *adv.* Shyly; wantonly; changeably.

SKIT'TISH-NESS, *n.* Shyness; aptness to fear approach; timidity.

2. Fickleness; wantonness.

SKIT'TLES, (skit'tlz,) *n.* Ninepins. *Warton.*

SKIV'ERS, *n. pl.* [G. *schiefern*, to shiver, to scale; D. *schyf*, a slice; Dan. *skive*, a slice, *skifer*, *skiver*, a slate.]

Sheepskins split or divided for the purpose of bookbinding.

SKOL'E-ZITE, } *n.* [SCOLECITE is, etymologically, the
SCOL'E-CITE, } proper spelling.] One division of the old species Mesotype, occurring in radiated crystallizations of a white color or transparent, and consisting of silica, alumina, and lime, with 13½ per cent. of water. When a small portion of it is placed in the exterior flame of the blowpipe, it twists like a worm, [σκωληξ,] becomes opaque, and is converted into a blebby, colorless glass. *Dana. Phillips.*

SKONCE. See SCONCE.

SKOR'O-DITE, } *n.* [Gr. σκορόδον, garlic; from its
SCOR'O-DITE, } smell under the blowpipe. SCORODITE is, etymologically, the proper spelling.]

A native compound of arsenic acid and oxyd of iron, having a leek-green or brownish color. *Dana.*

SKOR'ZITE, *n.* [from *Skorza.*] A variety of epidote. [See SCORZA.]

SKREEN. See SCREEN.

SKRINGE, properly SCRINGE; a vulgar corruption of CRINGE.

SKŪE. See SKEW.

SKUG, *v. t.* To hide. [*Local.*] *Halliwell.*

SKULK, *v. i.* [Dan. *skiuler*; Sw. *skyla*; D. *schuilen*, to hide, shelter, sculk; the Eng. *shelter.*]

To lurk; to withdraw into a corner, or into a close place for concealment.

No news of Phyl! the bridegroom came,
And thought his bride had *skulked* for shame. *Swift.*
And *skulk* behind the subterfuge of art. *Prior.*

SKULK, } *n.* A person who skulks; one who
SKULK'ER, } avoids duty. *Totten.*

SKULK'ED, (skulkt,) *pp.* Lurked; concealed.

SKULK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Lurking; withdrawing into a close place for concealment.

SKULK'ING-LY, *adv.* In a skulking manner.

SKULL, *n.* [Sw. *skalle*, skull; *skal*, a shell; Dan. *skal*, a shell, the skull, and *skoll*, the skull; D. *scheel*; G. *hirnschale*, brain-shell; Sp. *cholla.* See SHELL.]

1. The bone that forms the exterior of the head, and incloses the brain. It is composed of several parts united at the sutures.

2. A person.

Skulls that can not teach and will not learn. *Cowper.*

3. Skull, for *shoal* or *school*, of fish. [*Not used.*]

SKULL'-CAP, *n.* A head-piece.

2. A herbaceous plant of the genus Scutellaria, the calyx of whose flower, when inverted, appears like a helmet with the vizor raised. *Loudon.*

SKUNK, *n.* A digitigrade, carnivorous mammal, the Mephitis Americana, found over a very wide extent of country, both in North and South America. It is nearly allied to the weasel on the one hand, and to the otter on the other. This animal has two glands near the inferior extremity of the alimentary canal, which secrete an extremely fetid liquor, and which the animal has the power of emitting at pleasure as a means of defense. This liquor possesses valuable medicinal powers, but its extreme offensiveness interferes with its use.

SKUNK'-CAB'BAGE, } *n.* A herbaceous plant, the
SKUNK'-WEED, } Ictodes fœtidus or Pothos fœtida, so named from its smell. It has large leaves, and grows in low, wet grounds in America. *Bigelow. Dewey.*

SKUR'RY, *n.* Haste; impetuosity. *Brockett.*

SKŪTE, *n.* A boat. [See SCOW.]

SKŸ, *n.* [Sw. *sky*, Dan. *skye*, a cloud; Dan. *skyhimmel*, the vault of heaven.]

1. The aërial region which surrounds the earth; the apparent arch or vault of heaven, which in a clear day is of a blue color. *Milton.*

2. The heavens. *Dryden.*

3. The weather; the climate. *Johnson.*

4. A cloud; a shadow. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

SKŸ'-BLŪE, *a.* Of the blue color of the sky.

SKŸ'-BORN, *a.* Born or produced in the sky. *Collins.*

SKŸ'-BUILT, (-bilt,) *a.* Built in the sky. *Wordsworth.*

SKŸ'-CŌL-OR, (-kul-lur,) *n.* The color of the sky; a particular species of blue color; azure. *Boyle.*

SKŸ'-CŌL-OR-ED, (-kul-lurd,) *a.* Like the sky in color: blue; azure. *Addison.*

SKŸ'-DŸ-ED, (-dīde,) *a.* Colored like the sky. *Pope.*

SKŸ'ED, (skīde,) *a.* Surrounded by sky. [*Poetic.*] *Thomson.*

SKŸ'EY, *a.* Like the sky; ethereal.

SKŸ'-HIGH, *adv.* High as the sky; very high.

SKŸ'ISH, *a.* Like the sky, or approaching the sky.

The *skyish* head
Of blue Olympus. [*A bad word.*] *Shak.*

SKŸ'-LARK, *n.* A species of lark that mounts and sings as it flies, the Alauda arvensis. It is common in Europe and in some parts of Asia. *Spectator. Jardine.*

SKŸ'-LARK-ING, *n.* Among *seamen*, running about the rigging of a vessel *in sport*; frolicking. *Totten.*

SKŸ'-LIGHT, (-lite) *n.* A window placed in the roof of a building, or ceiling of a room, for the admission of light. *Pope.*

SKŸ'-POINT-ING, *a.* Pointing to the sky.

SKŸ'ROCK ET, *n.* A rocket that ascends high and burns as it flies; a species of fireworks. *Addison.*

SKŸ'-ROOF-ED, (-roofl,) *a.* Having the sky for a roof. *Wordsworth.*

SKŸ'SAIL, *n.* The sail set next above the royal. *Totten.*

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SKY'-SCRĀP-ER, *n.* A sky-sail of a triangular form. *Totten.*

SKY'WARD, *a.* Toward the sky.

SLAB, *a.* Thick; viscous. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

SLAB, *n.* [W. *llab*, *yslab*, a thin strip.]

1. A thin piece of marble or other stone, having right angles and plane surfaces. *Gwilt.*

2. An outside piece taken from a log or timber in sawing it into boards, planks, &c.

3. A puddle. [See SLOP.] *Evelyn.*

Slabs of tin; the lesser masses which the workers cast the metal into. These are run into molds of stone.

SLAB'BER, *v. t.* [D. *slabben*; G. *schlabben*, *schlabern*.]

To let the saliva or other liquid fall from the mouth carelessly; to drivel. It is also written SLAVER and SLOBBER, and often pronounced *slob'ber*.

SLAB'BER, *v. t.* To sup up hastily, as liquid food. *Barret.*

2. To wet and foul by liquids suffered to fall carelessly from the mouth.

3. To shed; to spill.

SLAB'BER-ER, *n.* One that slabbers; an idiot

SLAB'BER-ING, *ppr.* Driveling.

SLAB'BI-NESS, *n.* The state of being thick or slabby.

SLAB'BY, *a.* Thick; viscous. [*Not much used.*] *Wiseman.*

2. Wet. [See SLOPPY.]

SLAB'-LINE, *n.* A line or small rope by which seamen haul up the foot of the main-sail or fore-sail. *Totten.*

SLACK, *a.* [Sax. *slæc*; Sw. *slak*; W. *llac*, *yslac*. See the verb.]

1. Not tense; not hard drawn; not firmly extended; as, a *slack* rope; *slack* rigging.

2. Weak; remiss; not holding fast; as, a *slack* hand.

3. Remiss; backward; not using due diligence; not earnest or eager; as, *slack* in duty or service; *slack* in business.

4. Not violent; not rapid; slow; as, a *slack* pace. *Dryden.*

Slack in stays; in *seamen's language*, slow in going about, as a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

SLACK'-WA'TER, *n.* In *seamen's language*, the time when the tide runs slowly, or the water is at rest; or the interval between the flux and reflux of the tide. *Mar. Dict.*

SLACK, *adv.* Partially; insufficiently; not intensely; as, *slack* dried hops; bread *slack* baked. *Mortimer.*

SLACK, *n.* The part of a rope that hangs loose, having no strain upon it. *Totten.*

SLACK, } *v. i.* [Sax. *slacian*; D. *slaaken*; Sw.
SLACK'EN, } *slakna*; W. *yslacäw* and *yslaciaw*, to slacken, to loosen, from *llac*, *llag*, slack, loose, lax, *sluggish*.]

1. To become less tense, firm, or rigid; to decrease in tension; as, a wet cord *slackens* in dry weather.

2. To be remiss or backward; to neglect. *Deut.* xxiii.

3. To lose cohesion or the quality of adhesion; as, lime *slacks* and crumbles into powder. *Mozon.*

4. To abate; to become less violent.

Whence these raging fires
Will *slacken*, if his breath stir not their flames. *Milton.*

5. To lose rapidity; to become more slow; as, a current of water *slackens*; the tide *slackens*. *Mar. Dict.*

6. To languish; to fail; to flag. *Ainsworth.*

SLACK, } *v. t.* To lessen tension; to make less
SLACK'EN, } tense or tight; as, to *slacken* a rope or a bandage.

2. To relax; to remit; as, to *slacken* exertion or labor.

3. To mitigate; to diminish in severity; as, to *slacken* pain.

4. To become more slow; to lessen rapidity; as, to *slacken* one's pace.

5. To abate; to lower; as, to *slacken* the heat of a fire.

6. To relieve; to unbend; to remit; as, to *slacken* cares. *Denham.*

7. To withhold; to use less liberally. *Shak.*

8. To deprive of cohesion; as, to *slack* lime. *Mortimer.*

9. To repress; to check.

I should be grieved, young prince, to think my presence
Unbent your thoughts and *slackened* 'em to arms. *Addison.*

10. To neglect.

Slack not the good presage. *Dryden.*

11. To repress, or make less quick or active. *Addison.*

SLACK, *n.* Small coal; coal broken into small pieces. [*Eng.*]

SLACK, *n.* A valley, or small, shallow dell. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

SLACK'ED, (slakt,) *pp.* or *a.* Relaxed; deprived of cohesion; as, *slacked* lime. [SLAKED is more correct.]

SLACK'EN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Relaxed or remitted.

SLACK'EN-ING, *ppr.* Relaxing or remitting.

SLACK'ING, *ppr* Relaxing; depriving of cohesion; as, *slacking* lime. [SLAKING is more correct.]

SLACK'LY, *adv.* Not tightly; loosely.

2. Negligently; remissly.

SLACK'NESS, *n.* Looseness; the state opposite to tension; not tightness or rigidness; as, the *slackness* of a cord or rope.

2. Remissness; negligence; inattention; as, the *slackness* of men in business or duty; *slackness* in the performance of engagements. *Hooker.*

3. Slowness; tardiness; want of tendency; as, the *slackness* of flesh to heal. *Sharp.*

4. Weakness; want of intenseness. *Brerewood.*

SLĀDE, *n.* [Sax. *slæd.*]

A little dell or valley; also, a flat piece of low, moist ground. [*Local.*] *Drayton.*

SLAG, *n.* [Dan. *slagg*; G. *schlacke.*]

1. The dross or recrement of a metal; also, vitrified cinders. *Boyle. Kirwan.*

2. The scoria of a volcano. *Dana.*

SLAG'GY, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling slag.

SLĀIE, (slā,) *n.* [Sax. *slæ.*]

A weaver's reed.

SLĀIN, *pp.* of SLAY; so written for SLAYEN. Killed.

SLĀKE, *v. t.* [Sw. *släcka*, Ice. *slækca*, to quench. It seems to be allied to *lay.*]

To quench; to extinguish; as, to *slake* thirst.

And *slake* the heavenly fire. *Spenser.*

SLĀKE, *v. t.* To mix with water so that a true chemical combination shall take place; as, to *slake* lime.

SLĀKE, *v. i.* To go out; to become extinct. *Brown.*

2. To grow less tense. [A mistake for SLACK.]

SLĀK'ED, (slākt,) *pp.* or *a.* Quenched; mixed with water so that a combination takes place.

SLAK'IN, *n.* Among *smelters*, a spongy, semi-vitrified substance, which they mix with metallic ores, to prevent their fusion. It is the scoria or scum from a former fusion of metals. *Hebert.*

SLĀK'ING, *ppr.* Extinguishing, as thirst.

2. Mixing with water so as to produce combination, as with lime.

SLAM, *v. t.* [Ice. *lema*, to strike, Old Eng. *lam*; Sax. *hlemman*, to sound.]

1. To strike with force and noise; to shut with violence; as, to *slam* a door.

2. To beat; to cuff. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

3. To strike down; to slaughter. [*Local.*]

4. To win all the tricks in a hand; as we say, to take all at a stroke or dash.

SLAM, *n.* A violent driving and dashing against; a violent shutting of a door.

2. Defeat at cards, or the winning of all the tricks.

3. The refuse of alum-works; used in Yorkshire as a manure, with sea-weed and lime. [*Local.*] *Hebert.*

SLAM'KIN, } *n.* [G. *schlampe.*]
SLAM'MER-KIN, }

A slut; a slatternly woman. [*Not used, or local.*]

SLAM'MING, *ppr.* Striking or shutting with violence.

SLAN'DER, *n.* [Norm. *esclaunder*; Fr. *esclandre*; Russ. *klenu*, *klianu*, to slander; Sw. *klandra*, to accuse or blame.]

1. A false tale or report maliciously uttered, and tending to injure the reputation of another, by lessening him in the esteem of his fellow-citizens, by exposing him to impeachment and punishment, or by impairing his means of living; defamation. *Blackstone.*

Slander, that worst of poisons, ever finds
An easy entrance to ignoble minds. *Hervey.*

2. Disgrace; reproach; disreputation; ill name. *Shak.*

SLAN'DER, *v. t.* To defame; to injure by maliciously uttering a false report respecting one; to tarnish or impair the reputation of one by false tales maliciously told or propagated.

SLAN'DER-ED, *pp.* Defamed; injured in good name by false and malicious reports.

SLAN'DER-ER, *n.* A defamer; one who injures another by maliciously reporting something to his prejudice.

SLAN'DER-ING, *ppr.* Defaming.

SLAN'DER-OUS, *a.* That utters defamatory words or tales; as, a *slanderous* tongue. *Pope.*

2. Containing slander or defamation; calumnious; as, *slanderous* words, speeches, or reports, false and maliciously uttered.

3. Scandalous; reproachful.

SLAN'DER-OUS-LY, *adv.* With slander; calumniously; with false and malicious reproach.

SLAN'DER-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being slanderous or defamatory.

SLANG, *old pret.* of SLING. [We now use SLUNG.]

SLANG, *n.* Low, vulgar, unmeaning language. [*Low.*]

SLANG'-WHANG-ER, *n.* A noisy demagogue; a turbulent partisan. *Irving.*

[A cant word, of recent origin in America, used colloquially or in works of humor.]

SLANK, *n.* A plant, an Alga. *Ainsworth.*

SLANT, *a.* [Sw. *slinta*, *slant*, to slip; perhaps allied to W. *ysglent*, a slide, and if *Ln* are the radical letters, this coincides with *lean*, *incline.*]

Sloping; oblique; inclined from a direct line, whether horizontal or perpendicular; as, the *slant* lightning. *Milton.*

SLANT, *v. t.* To turn from a direct line; to give an oblique or sloping direction to. *Fuller.*

SLANT, } *n.* An oblique reflection or gibe; a
SLANT'ING, } sarcastic remark. [*In vulgar use.*]

2. *Slant*; a copper coin of Sweden, of which 196 pass for one rix-dollar.

Slant of wind; among *seamen*, a transitory breeze of wind, or the period of its duration.

SLANT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Giving or having an oblique direction; inclining from a right line; slant; as, a *slanting* ray of light; a *slanting* direction.

SLANT'ING-LY, *adv.* With a slope or inclination; also, with an oblique hint or remark.

SLANT'LY, } *adv.* Obliquely; in an inclined di-
SLANT'WISE, } rection. *Tusser.*

SLAP, *n.* [G. *schlappe*, a slap; *schlappen*, to lap; W. *yslapiaw*, to slap, from *yslab*, that is lengthened, from *llab*, a stroke or slap; *llabiaw*, to slap, to strap. The D. has *flap* and *klap*; It. *schiaffo*, for *schlaffo*; L. *alapa* and *schloppus*; Ch. and Syr. אלף. Class Lb, No. 36.]

A blow given with the open hand, or with something broad.

SLAP, *v. t.* To strike with the open hand, or with something broad.

SLAP, *adv.* With a sudden and violent blow. *Arbuthnot.*

SLAP'DASH, *adv.* [*slap* and *dash.*] All at once. [*Low.*]

SLĀPE, *a.* Slippery; smooth. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

SLAP'JACK, *n.* A sort of pancake.

SLAP'PER, } *a.* Very large. [*Vulgar.*]
SLAP'PING, }

SLASH, *v. t.* [Ice. *slasa*, to strike, to *lash*; W. *llath*, Qu.]

1. To cut by striking violently and at random; to cut in long cuts.

2. To lash.

SLASH, *v. i.* To strike violently and at random with a sword, hanger, or other edged instrument; to lay about one with blows.

Hewing and *slashing* at their idle shades. *Spenser.*

SLASH, *n.* A long cut; a cut made at random. *Clarendon.*

2. A large slit in the thighs and arms of the old costumes, made to show a brilliant color through the openings.

SLASH'ED, (slasht,) *pp.* Cut at random; cut in long strips or slits.

SLASH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Striking violently, and cutting at random.

SLAT, *n.* A narrow piece of board or timber used to fasten together larger pieces; as, the *slats* of a cart or a chair.

SLATCH, *n.* In *seamen's language*, the period of a transitory breeze. *Mar. Dict.*

2. An interval of fair weather. *Bailey.*

3. Slack. [See SLACK.]

SLĀTE, *n.* [Fr. *eclater*, to split, Sw. *slita*; Ir. *sglata*, a tile. Class Ld.]

1. An argillaceous stone which readily splits into plates; argillite; argillaceous schist. The name is also given to other rocks or stones having a similar structure.

2. A piece of smooth, argillaceous stone, used for covering buildings.

3. A piece of smooth stone, of the above species, used for writing on.

SLĀTE, *v. t.* To cover with slate or plates of stone; as, to *slate* a roof. [It does not signify to *tile.*]

SLĀTE, } *v. t.* To set a dog loose at any thing. [Lo-
SLĒTE, } *cal.*] *Ray.*

SLĀTE'-AX, *n.* A mattock with an ax-end; used in slating. *Encyc.*

SLĀT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with slate.

SLĀT'ER, *n.* One that lays slates, or whose occupation is to slate buildings.

SLĀT'ING, *n.* The act of covering with slates.

2. The cover thus put on.

SLĀT'ING, *ppr.* Covering with slates.

SLAT'TER, *v. i.* [G. *schlottern*, to hang loosely; *schlotterig*, negligent. See SLUT.]

1. To be careless of dress, and dirty. *Ray.*

2. To be careless, negligent, or awkward; to spill carelessly.

SLAT'TERN, *n.* A woman who is negligent of her dress, or who suffers her clothes and furniture to be in disorder; one who is not neat and nice.

SLAT'TERN, *v. t.* To *slattern away*; to consume carelessly or wastefully; to waste. [*Rare.*] *Chesterfield*

SLAT'TERN-LI-NESS, *n.* State of being slatternly.

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SLAT'TERN-LY, *adv.* Negligently; awkwardly. *Chesterfield.*

SLĀT'Y, *a.* [from *slate.*] Resembling slate; having the nature or properties of slate; composed of thin, parallel plates, capable of being separated by splitting; as, a *slaty* color or texture.

SLAUGH'TER, (slaw'ter,) *n.* [Sax. *slæge*; D. *slagting*; G. *schlachten*, to kill; Ir. *slaighe*; *slaighim*, to slay. See SLAY.]

1. In *a general sense*, a killing. *Applied to men*, slaughter usually denotes great destruction of life by violent means; as, the *slaughter* of men in battle.

2. *Applied to beasts*, butchery; a killing of oxen or other beasts for market.

SLAUGH'TER, (slaw'ter,) *v. t.* To kill; to slay; to make great destruction of life; as, to *slaughter* men in battle.

2. To butcher; to kill for the market; as beasts.

SLAUGH'TER-ED, (slaw'terd,) *pp.* or *a.* Slain; butchered.

SLAUGH'TER-ER, *n.* A person employed in slaughtering.

SLAUGH'TER-HOUSE, (slaw'ter-house,) *n.* A house where beasts are butchered for the market.

SLAUGH'TER-ING, (slaw'ter-ing,) *ppr.* Killing; destroying human life; butchering.

SLAUGH'TER-MAN, (slaw'ter-man,) *n.* One employed in killing. *Shak.*

SLAUGH'TER-OUS, (slaw'ter-us,) *a.* Destructive; murderous. *Shak.*

SLAUGH'TER-OUS-LY, (slaw-',) *adv.* Destructively; murderously.

SLĀVE, *n.* [D. *slaaf*; G. *sclave*; Dan. *slave*, *sclave*; Sw. *slaf*; Fr. *esclave*; Arm. *sclaff*; It. *schiavo*; Sp. *esclavo*; Port. *escravo*; Ir. *sclabhadh*. This word is commonly deduced from *Sclavi*, *Sclavonians*, the name of a people who were made slaves by the Venetians. But this is not certain.]

1. A person who is wholly subject to the will of another; one who has no freedom of action, but whose person and services are wholly under the control of another. In the early state of the world, and to this day, among some barbarous nations, prisoners of war are considered and treated as *slaves*. The *slaves* of modern times are more generally purchased, like horses and oxen.

2. One who has lost the power of resistance; or one who surrenders himself to any power whatever; as, a *slave* to passion, to lust, to ambition. *Waller.*

3. A mean person; one in the lowest state of life.

4. A drudge; one who labors like a slave.

SLĀVE, *v. i.* To drudge; to toil; to labor as a slave.

SLĀVE'BORN, *a.* Born in slavery.

SLĀVE'HŌLD-ER, *n.* One who holds slaves.

SLĀVE'HŌLD-ING, *a.* Holding persons in slavery.

SLĀVE'LIKE, *a.* Like or becoming a slave.

SLĀV'ER, *n.* A vessel engaged in the slave-trade.

SLAV'ER, *n.* [The same as SLABBER.] Saliva driveling from the mouth. *Pope.*

SLAV'ER, *v. i.* To suffer the spittle to issue from the mouth.

2. To be besmeared with saliva. *Shak.*

SLAV'ER, *v. t.* To smear with saliva issuing from the mouth; to defile with drivel.

SLAV'ER-ED, *pp.* Defiled with drivel.

SLAV'ER-ER, *n.* A driveler; an idiot.

SLAV'ER-ING, *ppr.* Letting fall saliva.

SLĀV'ER-Y, *n.* [See SLAVE.] Bondage; the state of entire subjection of one person to the will of another.

Slavery is the obligation to labor for the benefit of the master, without the contract or consent of the servant. *Paley.*

Slavery may proceed from crimes, from captivity, or from debt. Slavery is also *voluntary* or *involuntary*; *voluntary*, when a person sells or yields his own person to the absolute command of another; *involuntary*, when he is placed under the absolute power of another without his own consent. Slavery no longer exists in Great Britain, nor in the Northern States of America.

2. The offices of a slave; drudgery.

SLĀVE'-TRĀDE, *n.* [*slave* and *trade.*] The barburous and wicked business of purchasing men and women, transporting them to a distant country, and selling them for slaves.

SLĀV'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to slaves; servile; mean; base; such as becomes a slave; as, a *slavish* dependence on the great.

2. Servile; laborious; consisting in drudgery; as, a *slavish* life.

SLĀV'ISH-LY, *adv.* Servilely; meanly; basely.

2. In the manner of a slave or drudge.

SLĀV'ISH-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being slavish; servility; meanness.

SLA-VON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Slavons, or ancient inhabitants of Russia.

SLA-VON'IC, *n.* The Slavonic language.

SLAW, *n.* [D. *slaa.*]

Cole-slaw is sliced cabbage, with or without vinegar.

SLĀY, *v. t.*; *pret.* SLEW; *pp.* SLAIN. [Sax. *slægan*, *slagan*; Goth. *slahan*; G. *schlagen*; D. *slaacn*; Sw. *slå*; Dan. *slaer*, to strike, to kill. The proper sense is, to *strike*, and as beating was an early mode of killing, this word, like *smite*, came to signify to *kill*. It seems to be formed on the root of *lay*; as we say, to *lay on*.]

1. To kill; to put to death by a weapon or by violence. We say, he *slew* a man with a sword, with a stone, or with a club, or with other arms; but we never say, the sheriff *slays* a malefactor with a halter, or a man is *slain* on the gallows or by poison. So that *slay* retains something of its primitive sense of *striking* or *beating*. It is particularly applied to killing in battle, but is properly applied also to the killing of an individual man or beast.

2. To destroy.

Though he *slay* me, yet will I trust in him. — Job xiii. 15.

SLĀY'ER, *n.* One that slays; a killer; a murderer; an assassin; a destroyer of life.

SLĀY'ING, *ppr.* Killing; destroying life.

SLĒAVE, *n.* [Ice. *slefa.*]

The knotted or entangled part of silk or thread; silk or thread untwisted. *Drayton.*

SLĒAVE, *v. t.* To separate threads; or to divide a collection of threads; to sley; *used by weavers.*

SLĒAV'ED, *a.* Raw; not spun or wrought.

SLĒAV'ING, *ppr.* Separating threads. [*Holinshed.*

SLĒAZ'I-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being sleazy.

SLĒAZ'Y, *a.* [Probably from the root of *loose*; Sax. *lysan*, *alysan*, to loose.]

SLEEZ'Y, Thin; flimsy; wanting firmness of texture or substance; as, *sleezy* silk or muslin.

SLED, *n.* [D. *sleede*; G. *schlitten*; Sw. *släde*; Dan. *slæde*; W. *ysled*; probably from *sliding* or drawing.]

A carriage or vehicle moved on runners, much used in America for conveying heavy weights in winter, as timber, wood, stone, and the like. *Hallivell. North of England.*

SLED, *v. t.* To convey or transport on a sled; as, to *sled* wood or timber.

SLED'DED, *pp.* Conveyed on a sled.

2. Mounted on a sled. *Shak.*

SLED'DING, *ppr.* Conveying on a sled.

SLED'DING, *n.* The act of transporting on a sled.

2. The means of conveying on sleds; snow sufficient for the running of sleds. Thus we say in America, when there is snow sufficient to run a sled, it is good *sledding*; the *sledding* is good. Sometimes, in New England, there is little or no good *sledding* during the winter.

SLEDGE, (slej,) *n.* [Sax. *slecge*, *slegc*; D. *sley*; Dan. *slegge*; Sw. *slägga*; from the root of *slay*, to strike.]

1. A large, heavy hammer; used chiefly by ironsmiths, called also a SLEDGE HAMMER.

2. In *England*, a sled; a vehicle moved on runners or on low wheels. In this sense, the word is not used in America; but the same word is used in a somewhat different sense, and written SLEIGH.

SLEEK, *a.* [D. *lekken*, to leak, to smooth, or sleek; *gelekt*, made smooth; G. *schlicht*; allied to *lick*, or G. *gleich*, even, equal, *like*. See LIKE.]

1. Smooth; having an even, smooth surface; whence, glossy; as, *sleek* hair.

So *sleek* her skin, so faultless was her make. *Dryden.*

2. Not rough or harsh.

Those rugged names to our like mouths grow *sleek*. *Milton.*

SLEEK, *n.* That which makes smooth; varnish. [*Little used.*]

SLEEK, *v. t.* To make even and smooth; as, to *sleek* the hair. *B. Jonson.*

2. To render smooth, soft, and glossy.

Gentle my lord, *sleek* o'er your rugged looks. *Shak.*

SLEEK, *adv.* With ease and dexterity; with exactness. [*Vulgar.*]

SLEEK'LY, *adv.* Smoothly; nicely.

SLEEK'NESS, *n.* Smoothness of surface. *Feltham.*

SLEEK'-STŌNE, *n.* A smoothing stone. *Peacham.*

SLEEK'Y, *a.* Of a sleek or smooth appearance. [*Not in use.*] *Thomson.*

SLEEP, *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* SLEPT. [Sax. *slepan*, *slæpan*; Goth. *slepan*; G. *schlafen*; D. *slaapen*. This word seems to be allied to words which signify to rest or to relax; G. *schlaff.*]

1. To take rest by a suspension of the voluntary exercise of the powers of the body and mind. The proper time to *sleep* is during the darkness of night.

2. To rest; to be unemployed; to be inactive or motionless; as, the sword *sleeps* in its sheath.

3. To rest; to lie or be still; not to be noticed or agitated. The question *sleeps* for the present.

4. To live thoughtlessly.

We *sleep* over our happiness. *Atterbury.*

5. To be dead; to rest in the grave for a time. 1 *Thess.* iv.

6. To be careless, inattentive, or unconcerned; not to be vigilant. *Shak.*

SLEEP, *n.* A natural and healthy, but temporary and periodical suspension of the functions of the hemispheres of the cerebrum, or, in other words, of the intellectual powers. Sleep may be complete or incomplete.

That state of an animal in which the voluntary exertion of his mental and corporeal powers is suspended, and he rests unconscious of what passes around him, and not affected by the ordinary impressions of external objects. Sleep is generally attended with a relaxation of the muscles, but the involuntary motions, as respiration and the circulation of the blood, are continued. The mind is often very active in imperfect sleep, but its powers not being under the control of reason, its exercises are very irregular. Sleep is the natural rest or repose intended by the Creator to restore the powers of the body and mind, when exhausted or fatigued.

Sleep of plants; a state of plants, usually at night, when their leaflets approach each other, and conceal the flowers, as if in repose. *Linnæus.*

SLEEP'-CHARG-ED, *a.* Heavy with sleep. *Lamb.*

SLEEP'ER, *n.* A person that sleeps; also, a drone or lazy person. *Grew.*

2. That which lies dormant, as a law not executed. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

3. An animal that lies dormant in winter, as the bear, the marmot, &c. *Encyc.*

4. A piece of timber on or near the level of the ground for the support of some superstructure, as joists, &c., or to steady rails or framework. The sleepers on railways are sometimes blocks of stone. *Hebert.*

5. A rafter lying in the valley of a roof. [*Obs.*] *Gwilt.*

6. A term applied to the knees which connect the transoms to the after-timbers on the ship's quarter. *Totten.*

7. In *the glass trade*, a large iron bar crossing the smaller ones, hindering the passage of coals, but leaving room for the ashes. *Encyc.*

8. A platform.

9. A fish, Exocœtus. *Ainsworth.*

SLEEP'FUL, *a.* Strongly inclined to sleep. [*Rare.*]

SLEEP'FUL-NESS, *n.* Strong inclination to sleep. [*Little used.*]

SLEEP'I-LY, *adv.* Drowsily; with desire to sleep.

2. Dully; in a lazy manner; heavily. *Ralegh.*

3. Stupidly. *Atterbury.*

SLEEP'I-NESS, *n.* Drowsiness; inclination to sleep. *Arbuthnot.*

SLEEP'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Resting; reposing in sleep.

2. *a.* Occupied with sleep; as, *sleeping* hours.

Sleeping partner. See DORMANT.

SLEEP'ING, *n.* The state of resting in sleep.

2. The state of being at rest, or not stirred or agitated. *Shak.*

SLEEP'LESS, *a.* Having no sleep; without sleep; wakeful.

2. Having no rest; perpetually agitated; as, Biscay's *sleepless* bay. *Byron.*

SLEEP'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a sleepless manner.

SLEEP'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want or destitution of sleep.

SLEEP'-WĀK-ER, *n.* One under the influence of magnetic sleep.

SLEEP'-WĀK-ING, *n.* The state of one mesmerized, who is asleep and awake at the same time.

SLEEP'-WALK-ER, (-wawk-,) *n.* A somnambulist; one who walks in his sleep.

SLEEP'-WALK-ING, (-wawk-,) *n.* Somnambulism; walking in one's sleep.

SLEEP'Y, *a.* Drowsy; inclined to sleep.

2. Not awake.

She waked her *sleepy* crew. *Dryden.*

3. Tending to induce sleep; soporiferous; somniferous; as, a *sleepy* drink or potion. *Milton. Shak.*

4. Dull; lazy; heavy; sluggish.

SLEEP'Y-LOOK-ING, *a.* Appearing to be sleepy.

SLEET, *n.* [Dan. *slud*, loose weather, rain and snow together; Ice. *sletta.*]

1. A fall of hail or snow mingled with rain, usually in fine particles. *Dryden.*

2. In *gunnery*, the part of a mortar passing from the chamber to the trunnions for strengthening that part. *Encyc.*

SLEET, *v. i.* To snow or hail with a mixture of rain.

SLEET'I-NESS, *n.* A state of weather in which rain falls mixed with snow.

SLEET'Y, *a.* Bringing sleet. *Warton.*

2. Consisting of sleet.

SLEEVE, *n.* [Sax. *slef*, *slyf*; W. *llawes*; said to be from *llaw*, the hand.]

1. The part of a garment that is fitted to cover the arm; as, the *sleeve* of a coat or gown.

2. The raveled *sleeve* of care, in Shakspeare. See SLEAVE.

To laugh in the sleeve; to laugh privately or unperceived; that is, perhaps, originally, by hiding the face in the wide sleeves of former times. *Arbuthnot.*

To hang on the sleeve; to be or make dependent on others. *Ainsworth.*

SLEEVE, *v. t.* To furnish with sleeves; to put in sleeves.

SLEEVE'-BUT-TON, *n.* A button to fasten the sleeve or wristband.

SLEEV'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Furnished with sleeves; having sleeves.

SLEEVE'LESS, *a.* Having no sleeves; as, a *sleeveless* coat. *Sandys.*

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2. Wanting a cover, pretext, or palliation; unreasonable; as, a *sleeveless* tale of transubstantiation; a *sleeveless* errand. [*Little used.*] *Hall. Spectator.*

SLEEV'ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with sleeves.

SLEID, (slāde,) *v. t.* To sley or prepare for use in the weaver's sley or slaie.

SLEID'ED, (slād'ed,) *pp.* Prepared for use in the weaver's sley.

SLEID'ING, (slād'ing,) *ppr.* Preparing for use in the weaver's sley.

SLEIGH, (slā,) *n.* [Probably allied to *sleek.*] A vehicle moved on runners, and greatly used in America for transporting persons or goods on snow or ice.

[This word the English write and pronounce SLEDGE, and apply it to what is called in America a SLED.]

SLEIGH'ING, (slā'ing,) *n.* The state of the snow or ice in winter which admits of running sleighs. *America.*

2. The act of riding in a sleigh. *America.*

SLEIGHT, (slīte,) *n.* [G. *schlich*, trick, cunning; *schlicht*, plain, sleek; Sw. *slög*, dextrous; D. *sluik*, underhand; *sluiken*, to smuggle; Ir. *slightheach*, sly.]

1. An artful trick; sly artifice; a trick or feat so dextrously performed that the manner of performance escapes observation; as, *sleight* of hand; Fr. *legerdemain.* Not improbably *sleight* and Fr. *leger*, light, may have a common origin.

2 Dextrous practice; dexterity.

SLEIGHT'FUL, SLEIGHT'Y, (slīte'-,) *a.* Artful; cunningly dextrous.

SLEN'DER, *a.* [Old D. *slinder.* This word is probably formed on the root of *lean*, Teut. *klein.*]

1. Thin; small in circumference compared with the length; not thick; as, a *slender* stem or stalk of a plant.

2. Small in the waist; not thick or gross. A *slender* waist is considered as a beauty.

3. Not strong; small; slight.

Mighty hearts are held in *slender* chains. *Pope.*

4. Weak; feeble; as, *slender* hope; *slender* probabilities; a *slender* constitution.

5. Small; inconsiderable; as, a man of *slender* parts.

6. Small; inadequate; as, *slender* means of support; a *slender* pittance. *Shak.*

7. Not amply supplied.

The good Ostorius often deigned
To grace my *slender* table. *Philips.*

8. Spare; abstemious; as, a *slender* diet. *Arbuthnot.*

SLEN'DER-LY, *adv.* Without bulk.

2. Slightly; meanly; as, a debt to be *slenderly* regarded. *Hayward.*

3. Insufficiently; as, a table *slenderly* supplied.

SLEN'DER-NESS, *n.* Thinness; smallness of diameter in proportion to the length; as, the *slenderness* of a hair. *Newton.*

2. Want of bulk or strength; as, the *slenderness* of a cord or chain.

3. Weakness; slightness; as, the *slenderness* of a reason. *Whitgifte.*

4. Weakness; feebleness; as, the *slenderness* of a constitution.

5. Want of plenty; as, the *slenderness* of a supply.

6. Spareness; as, *slenderness* of diet.

SLENT, *v. i.* To make an oblique remark. [*Not used.*] [See SLANT.]

SLEPT, *pret.* and *pp.* of SLEEP.

SLEW, *pret.* of SLAY.

SLEY, (slā,) *n.* [Sax. *slæ.*]

A weaver's reed. [See SLEAVE and SLEID.]

SLEY, (slā,) *v. t.* To separate; to part threads and arrange them in a reed; as weavers.

SLICE, *v. t.* [G. *schleissen*, to *slit*; Sax. *slitan.*]

1. To cut into thin pieces, or to cut off a thin, broad piece. *Sandys.*

2. To cut into parts. *Cleaveland.*

3. To cut; to divide. *Burnet.*

SLICE, *n.* A thin, broad piece cut off; as, a *slice* of bacon; a *slice* of cheese; a *slice* of bread.

2. A broad piece; as, a *slice* of plaster. *Pope.*

3. A peel, or fire-shovel. *Hallivell.*

4. A spatula; an instrument consisting of a broad plate with a handle, used by apothecaries for spreading plasters, &c.

5. In *ship-building*, a tapering piece of plank to be driven between the timbers before planking. *Encyc.*

SLIC'ED, (slīst,) *pp.* or *a.* Cut into broad, thin pieces.

SLICH, } *n.* The ore of a metal, particularly of gold,
SLICK, } pounded and prepared for further working. *Hebert. Encyc.*

SLIC'ING, *ppr.* Cutting into broad, thin pieces.

SLICK; the popular pronunciation of SLEEK, and so written by some authors. *Hallivell.*

SLICK'EN-SIDES, *n.* A name which workmen give to a variety of galena in Derbyshire. *Ure.*

SLID, *pret.* of SLIDE.

SLID, } *pp.* of SLIDE.
SLID'DEN, }

SLID'DER, *v. i.* [Sax. *sliderian*, *slidrian.* See SLIDE.] To slide with interruption. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

SLID'DER, } *a.* [See SLIDE.] Slippery. [*Not in*
SLID'DER-LY, } *use.*] *Chaucer.*

SLIDE, *v. i.*; *pret.* SLID; *pp.* SLID, SLIDDEN. [Sax. *slidan*; probably *glide*, with a different prefix; G. *gleiten.*]

1. To move along the surface of any body by slipping, or without bounding or rolling; to slip; to glide; as, a sled *slides* on snow or ice; a snow-slip *slides* down the mountain's side.

2. To move along the surface without stepping; as, a man *slides* on ice.

3. To pass inadvertently.

Make a door and a bar for thy mouth; beware thou *slide* not by it. *Eccius.*

4. To pass smoothly along without jerks or agitation; as, a ship or boat *slides* through the water.

5. To pass in silent, unobserved progression.

Ages shall *slide* away without perceiving. *Dryden.*

6. To pass silently and gradually from one state to another; as, to *slide* insensibly into vicious practices, or into the customs of others.

7. To pass without difficulty or obstruction.

Parts answering parts shall *slide* into a whole. *Pope.*

8. To practice sliding or moving on ice.

They bathe in summer, and in winter *slide.* *Waller.*

9. To slip; to fall.

10. To pass with an easy, smooth, uninterrupted course or flow.

SLIDE, *v. t.* To slip; to pass or put in imperceptibly; as, to *slide* in a word to vary the sense of a question. *Watts.*

2. To thrust along; or to thrust by slipping; as, to *slide* along a piece of timber.

SLIDE, *n.* A smooth and easy passage; also, a slider. *Bacon.*

2. Flow; even course. *Bacon.*

3. The descent of a detached mass of earth or rock down a declivity. *Dana.*

4. A place on the side of a hill or mountain for timber to descend; as, the *slide* of Alpnach, in Switzerland.

5. In *music*, a grace consisting of two small notes moving by degrees.

SLID'ER, *n.* One that slides.

2. The part of an instrument or machine that slides.

SLID'ING, *ppr.* Moving along the surface by slipping; gliding; passing smoothly, easily, or imperceptibly.

SLID'ING, *n.* The act of sliding; lapse; falling.

SLID'ING-KEEL, *n.* A narrow frame or platform let down through the bottom of a small vessel, like a deepening of the keel. It serves, like a lee-board, to sustain the vessel against the lateral force of the wind. *Brande.*

SLID'ING-RULE, *n.* A mathematical instrument for the mechanical performance of addition and subtraction, and, by means of logarithmic scales, of multiplication and division. The operations are performed by sliding one of the parts along another. *P. Cyc.*

SLID'ING-SCALE, *n.* In *the English corn-laws*, a scale for raising or lowering the duties in proportion to the fall or rise of prices.

SLIGHT, (slīte,) *a.* [D. *slegt*; G. *schlecht*, plain, simple, mean; D. *slegten*, to level; G. *schlecken*, to lick. It seems that *slight* belongs to the family of *sleek*, smooth. Qu. Dan. *slet*, by contraction.]

1. Weak; inconsiderable; not forcible; as, a *slight* impulse; a *slight* effort.

2. Not strong or firm; not calculated to endure; as, a *slight* structure.

3. Not deep; as, a *slight* impression.

4. Not violent; as, a *slight* disease, illness, or indisposition.

5. Trifling; of no great importance.

Slight is the subject, but not so the praise. *Pope.*

6. Not strong; not cogent.

Some firmly embrace doctrines upon *slight* grounds. *Locke.*

7. Cursory; superficial; not thorough; as, *slight* examination.

8. Negligent; not vehement; not done with effort.

The shaking of the head is a gesture of *slight* refusal. *Bacon.*

9. Foolish; silly; weak in intellect. *Hudibras.*

SLIGHT, (slīte,) *n.* Neglect; disregard; a moderate degree of contempt manifested negatively by neglect. It expresses less than CONTEMPT, DISDAIN, and SCORN.

2. Artifice; dexterity. [See SLEIGHT.]

SLIGHT, (slīte,) *v. t.* To neglect; to disregard from the consideration that a thing is of little value and unworthy of notice; as, to *slight* the divine commands, or the offers of mercy. *Milton. Locke.*

2. To overthrow; to demolish. [*Not used.*] *Clarendon.*

"The rogues *slighted* me into the river," in *Shakspeare*, is not used. [D. *slegten.*]

To slight over: to run over in haste; to perform superficially; to treat carelessly; as, to *slight over* a theme. *Dryden.*

SLIGHT'ED, (slīt'ed,) *pp.* or *a.* Neglected.

SLIGHT'EN, (slīt'n,) *v. t.* To slight or disregard. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SLIGHT'ER, *n.* One who neglects.

SLIGHT'ING, *ppr.* Neglecting; disregarding.

SLIGHT'ING-LY, *adv.* With neglect; without respect. *Boyle.*

SLIGHT'LY, (slīte'ly,) *adv.* Weakly; superficially; with inconsiderable force or effect; in a small degree; as, a man *slightly* wounded; an audience *slightly* affected with preaching.

2. Negligently; without regard; with moderate contempt. *Hooker. Shak.*

SLIGHT'NESS, (slīte'-,) *n.* Weakness; want of force or strength; superficialness; as, the *slightness* of a wound or an impression.

2. Negligence; want of attention; want of vehemence.

How does it reproach the *slightness* of our sleepy, heartless addresses! *Decay of Piety.*

SLIGHT'Y, (slīte'-,) *a.* Superficial; slight.

2. Trifling; inconsiderable. *Echard.*

SLI'LY, *adv.* [from *sly.*] With artful or dextrous secrecy.

Satan *slily* robs us of our grand treasure. *Decay of Piety.*

SLIM, *a.* [Ice.] Slender; of small diameter or thickness in proportion to the hight; as, a *slim* person; a *slim* tree. *Grose.*

2. Weak; slight; unsubstantial.

3. Worthless.

SLIME, *n.* [Sax. *slim*; Sw. *slem*; D. *slym*; Dan. *sliim*; G. *schlamm*; L. *limus.*]

Soft, moist earth, having an adhesive quality; viscous mud.

They had brick for stone, and *slime* had they for mortar. — Gen. xi.

SLIME'-PIT, *n.* A pit of slime or adhesive mire.

SLIM'I-NESS, *n.* The quality of slime; viscosity. *Floyer.*

SLIM'NESS, *n.* State of being slim.

SLIM'Y, *a.* Abounding with slime; consisting of slime.

2. Overspread with slime; as, a *slimy* eel.

3. Viscous; glutinous; as, a *slimy* soil.

SLI'NESS, *n.* [from *sly.*] Dextrous artifice to conceal any thing; artful secrecy. *Addison.*

SLING, *n.* [D. *slinger.*]

1. An instrument for throwing stones, consisting of a strap and two strings; the stone, being lodged in the strap, is thrown by loosing one of the strings. With a *sling* and a stone David killed Goliah.

2. A throw; a stroke. *Milton.*

3. A kind of hanging bandage put round the neck, in which a wounded limb is sustained.

4. A rope by which a cask or bale is suspended and swung in or out of a ship.

SLING, *n.* [G. *schlingen*, to swallow.]

A drink composed of equal parts of rum or spirit and water sweetened. *Rush.*

SLING, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* SLUNG. [Sax. *slingan*; D. *slingeren*; Sw. *slinka*, to dangle; Dan. *slingrer*, to reel. The primary sense seems to be, to swing.]

1. To throw with a sling.

2. To throw; to hurl. *Addison.*

3. To hang so as to swing; as, to *sling* a pack.

4. To move or swing by a rope which suspends the thing.

SLING'ER, *n.* One who slings or uses the sling.

SLING'ING, *ppr.* Throwing with a sling; hanging so as to swing; moving by a sling.

SLINK, *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* SLUNK. [Sax. *slincan*; G. *schleichen.*]

1. To sneak; to creep away meanly; to steal away.

He would pinch the children in the dark, and then *slink* into a corner. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To miscarry, as a beast.

SLINK, *v. t.* To cast prematurely; to abort or miscarry of; as the female of a beast.

SLINK, *a.* Produced prematurely, as the young of a beast.

SLIP, *v. i.* [Sax. *slepan*; D. *sleppen*; Sw. *slippa*; Dan. *slipper*; G. *schlüpfen*, *schliefen*; W. *yslib*, smooth, glib, from *llib*; L. *labor*, to slide.]

1. To slide; to glide; to move along the surface of a thing without bounding, rolling, or stepping.

2. To slide; not to tread firmly. Walk carefully, lest your foot should *slip.*

3. To move or fly out of place; usually with *out*; as, a bone may *slip out* of its place. *Wiseman.*

4. To sneak; to slink; to depart or withdraw secretly; with *away.*

Thus one tradesman *slips away*,
To give his partner fairer play. *Prior.*

5. To err; to fall into error or fault.

One *slippeth* in his speech, but not from his heart. *Ecclus.*

6. To glide; to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly.

And thrice the flitting shadow *slipped* away. *Dryden.*

7. To enter by oversight. An error may *slip* into a copy, notwithstanding all possible care.

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8. To escape insensibly; to be lost.

Use the most proper methods to retain the ideas you have acquired, for the mind is ready to let many of them *slip*. *Watts.*

SLIP, *v. t.* To convey secretly.

He tried to *slip* a powder into her drink. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To omit; to lose by negligence. Let us not *slip* the occasion.

And *slip* no advantage
That may secure you. *B. Jonson.*

3. To part twigs from the branches or stem of a tree.

The branches also may be *slipped* and planted. *Mortimer.*

4. To escape from; to leave slily.

Lucentio *slipped* me like his greyhound. *Shak.*

From is here understood.

5. To let loose; as, to *slip* the hounds. *Dryden.*

6. To throw off; to disengage one's self from; as, a horse *slips* his bridle.

7. To pass over or omit negligently; as, to *slip* over the main points of a subject.

8. To tear off; as, to *slip* off a twig.

9. To suffer abortion; to miscarry; as a beast.

To slip a cable; to veer out, and let go the end. *Mar. Dict.*

To slip on; to put on in haste or loosely; as, to *slip on* a gown or coat.

SLIP, *n.* A sliding; act of slipping.

2. An unintentional error or fault. *Dryden.*

3. A twig separated from the main stock; as, the *slip* of a vine.

4. A leash or string by which a dog is held; so called from its being so made as to slip or become loose by relaxation of the hand. *Shak.*

5. An escape; a secret or unexpected desertion.

6. A long, narrow piece; as, a *slip* of paper. *Addison.*

Hence,

7. Among *printers*, a portion of the columns of a newspaper struck off by itself.

8. A counterfeit piece of money, being brass covered with silver. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

9. Matter found in troughs of grindstones after the grinding of edge-tools. [*Local.*] *Petty.*

10. A particular quantity of yarn. [*Local.*] *Barret.*

11. An opening between wharves or in a dock. *New York.*

12. A place having a gradual descent on the bank of a river or harbor, convenient for ship-building. *Mar. Dict.*

13. A long seat or narrow pew in churches. *United States.*

14. In *geology*, a mass of strata separated vertically or aslant.

SLIP'-BOARD, *n.* A board sliding in grooves. *Swift.*

SLIP'-KNOT, (-not,) *n.* A knot which will not bear a strain, but slips along the rope or line around which it is made. *Totten.*

SLIP'PED, (slipt,) *pp.* of SLIP.

SLIP'PER, *n.* [Sax.] A kind of light shoe, which may be slipped on with ease, and worn in undress; a slip-shoe. *Pope.*

2. A kind of apron for children, to be slipped over their other clothes to keep them clean.

3. A plant. [*L. crepis.*]

4. A kind of iron slide or lock for the use of a heavy wagon.

SLIP'PER, *a.* [Sax. *slipur.*]
Slippery. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SLIP'PER-ED, *a.* Wearing slippers. *Warton.*

SLIP'PER-I-LY, *adv.* [from *slippery.*] In a slippery manner.

SLIP'PER-I-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being slippery; lubricity; smoothness; glibness; as, the *slipperiness* of ice or snow; the *slipperiness* of the tongue.

2. Uncertainty; want of firm footing. *Johnson.*

3. Lubricity of character.

SLIP'PER-Y, *a.* Smooth; glib; having the quality opposite to adhesiveness; as, oily substances render things *slippery.*

2. Not affording firm footing or confidence; as, a *slippery* promise. *Tusser.*

The *slippery* tops of human state. *Cowley.*

3. Not easily held; liable or apt to slip away.

The *slippery* god will try to loose his hold. *Dryden.*

4. Not standing firm; as, *slippery* standers. *Shak.*

5. Unstable; changeable; mutable; uncertain; as, the *slippery* state of kings. *Denham.*

6. Not certain in its effect; as, a *slippery* trick.

7. Lubricous; wanton; unchaste. *Shak.*

SLIP'PY, *a.* Slippery. [*Not in use, though regular.* Sax. *slipeg.*]

SLIP'SHOD, *a.* [*slip* and *shod.*] Wearing shoes like slippers, without pulling up the quarters. *Swift.*

SLIP'SLOP, *n.* Bad liquor.

SLIP'STRING, *n.* [*slip* and *string.*] One that has shaken off restraint; a prodigal; called also SLIPTHRIFT, but I believe seldom or never used. *Cotgrave.*

SLISH, *n.* A cut; a low word, formed by reduplicating SLASH; as, *slish* and *slash.* *Shak.*

SLIT, *v. t.; pret.* SLIT; *pp.* SLIT or SLITTED. [Sax. *slitan;* Sw. *slita;* G. *schleissen;* D. *slyten;* Dan. *slider.* The two latter signify, to wear out or waste. The German has the signification of splitting and of wearing out.]

1. To cut lengthwise; to cut into long pieces or strips; as, to *slit* iron bars into nail rods.

2. To cut or make a long fissure; as, to *slit* the ear or tongue, or the nose. *Temple. Newton.*

3. To cut in general. *Milton.*

4. To rend; to split.

SLIT, *n.* A long cut; or a narrow opening; as, a *slit* in the ear.

2. A cleft or crack in the breast of cattle. *Encyc.*

SLITH'ER, *v. i.* To slide. [*Various dialects.*] *Halliwell.*

SLIT'TER, *n.* One that slits.

SLIT'TING, *ppr.* Cutting lengthwise.

SLIT'TING-MILL, *n.* A mill where iron bars are slit into nail rods, &c.

SLIVE, *v. i.* To sneak. [*North of England.*] *Halliwell.*

SLIV'ER, *v. t.* [Sax. *slifan;* W. *ysleiviaw*, from *ysleiv*, a slash or slice, from *gleiv*, a sword or cimeter; *lleiv*, shears or a shave; but all probably from the sense of cutting or separating. Class Lb.]

To cut or divide into long, thin pieces, or into very small pieces; to cut or rend lengthwise; as, to *sliver* wood.

SLIV'ER, *n.* A long piece cut or rent off, or a piece cut or rent lengthwise.

SLIV'ER-ED, *pp.* Divided into long, thin pieces; cut or rent lengthwise.

SLIV'ER-ING, *ppr.* Cutting or rending lengthwise into long, thin pieces, or very small pieces.

SLŌAM, *n.* Layers of earth between those of coal.

SLŌAT, (slōte,) *n.* [from the root of Dan. *slutter*, to fasten, D. *sluiten*, Sw. *sluta*, G. *schliessen;* from the root of L. *claudo.*]

A narrow piece of timber which holds together large pieces; as, the *sloats* of a cart.

SLOB'BER, and its derivatives, are a different orthography of SLABBER, the original pronunciation of which was probably *slobber.* [See SLABBER and SLAVER.]

SLOCK, to quench, is a different orthography of SLAKE, but not used.

SLŌE, *n.* [Sax. *slag, sla;* G. *schlehe;* D. *slee*, in *sleepruim*, and *slee* signifies sour; *slee-boom*, the sloe-tree; Dan. *slaae, slaaen*, or *slaaen-torne.*]

A small, bitter, wild plum, the fruit of the black thorn, Prunus spinosa. *Mortimer.*

SLŌ'GAN, *n.* The war-cry or gathering word of a Highland clan in Scotland. *W. Scott.*

SLOOM, *n.* Slumber. [*North of Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

SLOOM'Y, *a.* Sluggish; slow. [*North of Eng.*] *Halliwell.*

SLOOP, *n.* [D. *sloep, sloepschip;* G. *schaluppe;* Dan. *sluppe;* Fr. *chaloupe.* It is written also SHALLOP.]

A vessel with one mast, the main-sail of which is attached to a gaff above, to a boom below, and to the mast on its foremost edge. It differs from a CUTTER by having a fixed steeving bowsprit and a jib-stay. Sloops are of various sizes, from the size of a boat to that of more than 100 tons' burthen. *Mar. Dict.*

Sloop of war; a vessel of war rigged either as a ship, brig, or schooner, and mounting between 18 and 32 guns. *Totten.*

SLOP, *v. t.* [Probably allied to *lap.*] To drink greedily and grossly. [*Little used.*]

SLOP, *n.* [Probably allied to *slabber.*] Water carelessly thrown about on a table or floor; a puddle; a soiled spot.

2. Mean liquor; mean liquid food.

3. *Slops, pl.;* ready-made clothes, bedding, &c. [See SLOPS.]

SLŌPE, *a.* [This word contains the elements of L. *labor, lapsus*, and Eng. *slip;* also of L. *levo*, Eng. *lift.* I know not whether it originally signified ascending or descending, probably the latter.]

Inclined or inclining from a horizontal direction; forming an angle with the plane of the horizon; as, *slope* hills. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

SLŌPE, *n.* An oblique direction; a line or direction inclining from a horizontal line; properly, a direction downward.

2. An oblique direction in general; a direction forming an angle with a perpendicular or other right line.

3. A declivity; any ground whose surface forms an angle with the plane of the horizon; also, an acclivity, as every declivity must be also an acclivity.

SLŌPE, *v. t.* To form with a slope; to form to declivity or obliquity; to direct obliquely; to incline; as, to *slope* the ground in a garden; to *slope* a piece of cloth in cutting a garment.

SLŌPE, *v. i.* To take an oblique direction; to be declivous or inclined.

SLŌPE'NESS, *n.* Declivity; obliquity [*Not much used.*] *Wotton.*

SLŌPE'WISE, *adv.* Obliquely. *Carew.*

SLŌP'ING, *ppr.* Taking an inclined direction.

2. *a.* Oblique; declivous; inclining or inclined from a horizontal or other right line.

SLŌP'ING-LY, *adv.* Obliquely; with a slope.

SLOP'PI-NESS, *n.* [from *sloppy.*] Wetness of the earth; muddiness.

SLOP'PY, *a.* [from *slop.*] Wet, as the ground; muddy; plashy.

SLOPS, *n. pl.* [Qu. D. *sluif*, a case or cover, or *slof*, an old slipper, or Sax. *slopen*, lax, loose; *toslupan*, to loosen.]

Trowsers; a loose lower garment; drawers; hence, ready-made clothes, bedding, &c. *Shak.*

SLOP'SELL-ER, *n.* One who sells ready-made clothes.

SLOP'SHOP, *n.* A shop where ready-made clothes are sold.

SLOSH, *n.* See SLUSH.

SLOSH'Y, *a.* See SLUSHY.

SLOT, *v. t.* [D. *sluiten*, to shut; G. *schliessen;* Dan. *slutter;* Sw. *sluta;* from the root of L. *claudo.*]

To shut with violence; to slam, that is, to drive. [*Not in use, or local.*] *Ray.*

SLOT, *n.* A broad, flat, wooden bar.

SLOT, *n.* [The Saxon has *slatinge*, tracks.]
The track of a deer. *Drayton.*

SLOTH or SLŌTH, *n.* [Sax. *slæwth*, from *slaw*, slow. See SLOW.]

1. Slowness; tardiness.

I abhor
This dilatory *sloth* and tricks of Rome. *Shak.*

2. Disinclination to action or labor; sluggishness; laziness; idleness.

They change their course to pleasure, ease, and *sloth*. *Milton.*
Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears. *Franklin.*

3. The popular name of a genus of tardigrade edentate mammals, a genus which comprises only two species, viz., Bradypus tridactylus or Ai, about the size of a common cat, and Bradypus didactylus or Unau, about half the size of the former, both of South America. These animals are so called from the remarkable slowness of their motions. It is said that their greatest speed seldom exceeds three yards an hour. They feed on vegetables.

SLOTH or SLŌTH, *v. i.* To be idle. [*Not in use.*] *Gower.*

SLOTH'FUL or SLŌTH'FUL, *a.* Inactive; sluggish; lazy; indolent; idle.

He that is *slothful* in his work, is brother to him that is a great waster. — Prov. xviii.

SLOTH'FUL-LY or SLŌTH'FUL-LY, *adv.* Lazily; sluggishly; idly.

SLOTH'FUL-NESS or SLŌTH'FUL-NESS, *n.* The indulgence of sloth; inactivity; the habit of idleness; laziness.

Slothfulness casteth into a deep sleep. — Prov. xix.

SLOT'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Shut with violence. [*Local.*]

SLOT'TER-Y, *a.* [G. *schlotterig*, negligent; *schlottern*, to hang loosely, to wabble. See SLUT.]

1. Squalid; dirty; sluttish; untrimmed. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

2. Foul; wet. [*Not in use.*] *Pryce.*

SLOT'TING, *ppr.* Shutting with violence; slamming.

SLOUCH, *n.* [This word probably belongs to the root of *lag, slug.*]

1. A hanging down; a depression of the head or of some other part of the body; an ungainly, clownish gait. *Swift.*

2. An awkward, heavy, clownish fellow. *Gay.*

SLOUCH, *v. i.* To hang down; to have a downcast, clownish look, gait, or manner. *Chesterfield.*

SLOUCH, *v. t.* To depress; to cause to hang down; as, to *slouch* the hat.

SLOUCH'ED, (sloucht,) *pp.* Made to hang down; depressed.

SLOUCH'ING, *ppr.* Causing to hang down.

2. *a.* Hanging down; walking heavily and awkwardly.

SLOUGH, (slou,) *n.* [Sax. *slog;* W. *yslwg*, a gutter or slough, from *llwg*, a lake.]

1. A place of deep mud or mire; a hole full of mire. *Milton.*

2. (*pron.* sluff.) The skin or cast skin of a serpent. [Its use for the skin in general, in *Shakspeare*, is not authorized.]

3. (*pron.* sluff.) The part that separates from a foul sore. *Wiseman.*

The dead part which separates from the living in mortification. *Cooper.*

SLOUGH, (sluff,) *v. i.* To separate from the sound flesh; to come off; as the matter formed over a sore; *a term in surgery.*

To slough off; to separate from the living parts, as the dead part in mortification.

SLOUGH'Y, (slou'e,) *a.* Full of sloughs; miry. *Swift.*

SLŌV'EN, *n.* [D. *slof*, careless; *sloffen*, to neglect; W. *yslabi*, from *yslab*, extended; Ir. *slapaire.*]

A man careless of his dress, or negligent of cleanliness; a man habitually negligent of neatness and order. *Pope.*

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SLŌV'EN-LI-NESS, *n.* [from *sloven.*] Negligence of dress; habitual want of cleanliness. *Wotton.*
2. Neglect of order and neatness. *Hall.*

SLŌV'EN-LY, *a.* Negligent of dress or neatness; as, a *slovenly* man.
2. Loose; disorderly; not neat; as, a *slovenly* dress.

SLŌV'EN-LY, *adv.* In a careless, inelegant manner.

SLŌV'EN-RY, *n.* Negligence of order or neatness; dirtiness. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SLŌW, *a.* [Sax. *slaw*, for *slag*; Dan. *sløv*, dull, blunt; contracted from the root of *slack*, *sluggard*, *lag.*]
1. Moving a small distance in a long time; not swift; not quick in motion; not rapid; as, a *slow* stream; a *slow* motion.
2. Late; not happening in a short time.

These changes in the heavens, though *slow*, produced
Like change on sea and land, sidereal blast. *Milton.*

3. Not ready; not prompt or quick; as, *slow* of speech, and *slow* of tongue. *Exod.* iv.
4. Dull; inactive; tardy.

The Trojans are not *slow*
To guard their shore from an expected foe. *Dryden.*

5. Not hasty; not precipitate; acting with deliberation.

The Lord is merciful, *slow* to anger. *Com. Prayer.*
He that is *slow* to wrath is of great understanding. — Prov. xiv.

6. Dull; heavy in wit. *Pope.*
7. Behind in time; indicating a time later than the true time; as, the clock or watch is *slow.*
8. Not advancing, growing, or improving rapidly; as, the *slow* growth of arts and sciences.

SLŌW is used in composition, to modify other words; as, a *slow*-paced horse.

SLŌW, as *a verb*, to delay, is not in use. *Shak.*

SLŌW, *n.* [Sax. *sliw.*]
A moth. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

SLŌW'BACK, *n.* A lubber; an idle fellow; a loiterer.

SLŌW'LY, *adv.* With moderate motion; not rapidly; not with velocity or celerity; as, to walk *slowly.*
2. Not soon; not early; not in a little time; not with hasty advance; as, a country that rises *slowly* into importance.
3. Not hastily; not rashly; not with precipitation; as, he determines *slowly.*
4. Not promptly; not readily; as, he learns *slowly.*
5. Tardily; with slow progress. The building proceeds *slowly.*

SLŌW'NESS, *n.* Moderate motion; want of speed or velocity.

Swiftness and *slowness* are relative ideas. *Watts.*

2. Tardy advance; moderate progression; as, the *slowness* of an operation; *slowness* of growth or improvement.
3. Dullness to admit conviction or affection; as, *slowness* of heart. *Bentley.*
4. Want of readiness or promptness; dullness of intellect.
5. Deliberation; coolness; caution in deciding.
6. Dilatoriness; tardiness.

SLŌW'-SIGHT-ED, *a.* Slow to discern. *More.*

SLŌW'-WING-ED, *a.* Flying slowly.

SLŌW'-WŌRM, *n.* [Sax. *slaw-wyrm.*]
A reptile, the blindworm, not venomous. It is the Anguis fragilis of Linnæus. *P. Cyc.*

SLUB'BER, *v. t.* To do lazily, imperfectly, or coarsely; to daub; to stain; to cover carelessly. [*Little used, and vulgar.*]

SLUB'BER-DE-GULL'ION, (-yun,) *n.* A mean, dirty, sorry wretch. *Hudibras.*

SLUB'BER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a slovenly manner. [*Not used, and vulgar.*] *Drayton.*

SLUDGE, *n.* [D. *slyk*, Sax. *slog*, a slough.]
Mud; mire; soft mud. *Mortimer.*

SLUDG'Y, *a.* Miry. *Partington.*

SLŪE, (slū,) *v. t.* In *seamen's language*, to turn any thing conical or cylindrical, &c., about its axis, without removing it from its place; to turn. *Mar. Dict. Totten.*

SLŪ'ED, (slūde,) *pp.* Turned about on its axis without removing it.

SLUG, *n.* [Allied to *slack*, *sluggard*; W. *llag*; D. *slak*, *slek*, a snail.]
1. A drone; a slow, heavy, lazy fellow. *Shak.*
2. A hinderance; obstruction. *Bacon.*
3. A kind of snail, very destructive to plants, of the genus Limax. Slugs are naked snails, or snails without a shell.
4. [Qu. Sax. *sloca*, a mouthful; D. *slok*, a swallow; or Sax. *slecg*, a sledge.]
A cylindrical or oval piece of metal, used for the charge of a gun. *Pope.*

SLUG, *v. i.* To move slowly; to lie idle. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

SLUG, *v. t.* To make sluggish. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

SLUG'A-BED, *n.* One who indulges in lying abed. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

SLUG'GARD, *n.* [from *slug* and *ard*, slow kind.] A person habitually lazy, idle, and inactive; a drone. *Dryden.*

SLUG'GARD, *a.* Sluggish; lazy. *Dryden.*

SLUG'GARD-IZE, *v. t.* To make lazy. [*Rare.*] *Shak.*

SLUG'GISH, *a.* Habitually idle and lazy; slothful; dull; inactive; as, a *sluggish* man.
2. Slow; having little motion; as, a *sluggish* river or stream.
3. Inert; inactive; having no power to move itself.

Matter is *sluggish* and inactive. *Woodward.*

SLUG'GISH-LY, *adv.* Lazily; slothfully; drowsily; idly; slowly. *Milton.*

SLUG'GISH-NESS, *n.* Natural or habitual indolence or laziness; sloth; dullness; *applied to persons.*
2. Inertness; want of power to move; *applied to inanimate matter.*
3. Slowness; as, the *sluggishness* of a stream.

SLUG'GY, *a.* Sluggish. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer*

SLUGS, *n.* Among *miners*, half-roasted ore.

SLŪICE, (slūse,) *n.* [D. *sluis*, a sluice, a lock; G. *schleuse*, a floodgate, and *schloss*, a lock, from *schliessen*, to shut; Sw. *sluss*; Dan. *sluse*; Fr. *ecluse*; It. *chiusa*, an inclosure. The Dutch *sluiten*, Dan. *slutter*, to shut, are the G. *schliessen*: all formed on the elements of Ld, Ls, the root of Eng. *lid*, L. *claudo*, *clausi*, *clausus*; Low L. *exclusa.*]
1. A frame of timber, stone, &c., with a gate, for the purpose of excluding, retaining, or regulating the flow of water in a river, &c. *Brande.*
2. The stream of water issuing through a floodgate. If the word had its origin in *shutting*, it denoted the frame of boards or planks which closes the opening of a milldam; but I believe it is applied to the stream, the gate, and channel. It is a common saying, that a rapid stream runs like a *sluice.*
3. An opening; a source of supply; that through which any thing flows.

Each *sluice* of affluent fortune opened soon. *Harte.*

SLŪICE, *v. t.* To emit by floodgates. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

SLŪI'CY, *a.* Falling in streams, as from a sluice.

And oft whole sheets descend of *sluicy* rain. *Dryden.*

SLŪ'ING, *ppr.* Turning on its axis.

SLUM'BER, *v. i.* [Sax. *slumerian*; D. *sluimeren*; G. *schlummern*: Dan. *slummer*, *slumrer*; Sw. *slumra.*]
1. To sleep lightly; to doze.

He that keepeth Israel shall neither *slumber* nor sleep. — Ps. cxxi.

2. To sleep. *Slumber* is used as synonymous with *sleep*, particularly in the poetic and eloquent style. *Milton.*
3. To be in a state of negligence, sloth, supineness, or inactivity.

Why *slumbers* Pope? *Young.*

SLUM'BER, *v. t.* To lay to sleep.
2. To stun; to stupefy. [*Little used, and hardly legitimate.*] *Spenser. Wotton.*

SLUM'BER, *n.* Light sleep; sleep not deep or sound.

From carelessness it shall settle into *slumber*, and from *slumber* it shall settle into a deep and long sleep. *South.*

2. Sleep; repose.

Rest to my soul, and *slumber* to my eyes. *Dryden.*

SLUM'BER-ED, *pp.* Laid to sleep.

SLUM'BER-ER, *n.* One that slumbers.

SLUM'BER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Dozing; sleeping.

SLUM'BER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a slumbering manner.

SLUM'BER-OUS, } *a.* Inviting or causing sleep; so-
SLUM'BER-Y, } poriferous.

While pensive in the *slumberous* shade. *Pope.*

2. Sleepy; not waking. *Shak.*

SLUMP, *v. i.* [G. *schlump*; Dan. and Sw. *slump*, a hap or chance, accident, that is, a fall.]
To fall or sink suddenly into water or mud, when walking on a hard surface, as on ice or frozen ground, not strong enough to bear the person. [*This legitimate word is in common and respectable use in New England, and its signification is so appropriate that no other word will supply its place.*]

SLUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of SLING.

SLUNK, *pret.* and *pp.* of SLINK.

SLUR, *v. t.* [D. *slordig*, sluttish.]
1. To soil; to sully; to contaminate; to disgrace.
2. To pass lightly; to conceal.

With periods, points, and tropes, he *slurs* his crimes. *Dryden.*

3. To cheat; to trick. [*Unusual.*] *Prior.*
4. In *music*, to sing or perform in a smooth, gliding style. *Busby.*

SLUR, *n.* *Properly*, a black mark; hence, slight reproach or disgrace. Every violation of moral duty should be a *slur* to the reputation.
2. In *music*, a mark connecting notes that are to be sung to the same syllable, or made in one continued breath of a wind instrument, or with one stroke of a stringed instrument.

SLUR'RED, (slurd,) *pp.* Contaminated; soiled.
2. *a.* In *music*, marked with a slur; performed in a smooth, gliding style, like notes marked with a slur. [See SLUR, *n.* No. 2.]

SLUSH, *n.* Soft mud. Also, in some places, a mixture of snow and water; snow broth. *Jamieson.*
2. A soft mixture of grease, &c., used to lubricate.

SLUSH'Y, *a.* Consisting of soft mud, or of snow and water, or of soft grease.

SLUT, *n.* [D. *slet*, a slut, a rag; G. *schlotterig*, negligent, slovenly; *schlottern*, to hang loosely, to wabble, or waddle.]
1. A woman who is negligent of cleanliness, and who suffers her person, clothes, furniture, &c., to be dirty or in disorder. *Shak. King.*
2. A name of slight contempt for a woman. *L'Estrange.*

SLUT'TER-Y, *n.* The qualities of a slut; *more generally*, the practice of a slut; neglect of cleanliness and order; dirtiness of clothes, rooms, furniture, or provisions. *Drayton.*

SLUT'TISH, *a.* Not neat or cleanly; dirty; careless of dress and neatness; disorderly; as, a *sluttish* dress. [woman.
2. Disorderly; dirty; as, a *sluttish*
3. Meretricious. [*Little used.*] *Holiday.*

SLUT'TISH-LY, *adv.* In a sluttish manner; negligently; dirtily.

SLUT'TISH-NESS, *n.* The qualities or practice of a slut; negligence of dress; dirtiness of dress, furniture, and in domestic affairs generally. *Sidney. Ray.*

SLY, *a.* [G. *schlau*; Dan. *slue.* Qu. D. *stuik*, underhand, privately; *sluiken*, to smuggle; which seem to be allied to *sleek* and *sleight.*]
1. Artfully dextrous in performing things secretly, and escaping observation or detection; usually implying some degree of meanness; artfully cunning; *applied to persons*; as, a *sly* man or boy.
2. Done with artful and dextrous secrecy; as, a *sly* trick.
3. Marked with artful secrecy; as, *sly* circumspection. *Milton.*
4. Secret; concealed.

Envy works in a *sly*, imperceptible manner. *Watts.*

On the sly; in a sly or secret manner. [*Eng.*]

SLY'-BOOTS, *n.* A sly, cunning, or waggish person. [*Low.*]

SLY'LY, SLY'NESS. See SILLY, SLINESS

SMACK, *v. i.* [W. *ysmac*, a stroke; Sax. *smæccan*, to taste; D. *smaaken*; G. *schmecken*, *schmatzen*; Sw. *smaka*; Dan. *smager*; D. *smak*, a cast or throw. The primary sense is, to throw, to strike, whence to touch or taste; Gr. μαχη, a battle; as, *battle* from *beat.*]
1. To kiss with a close compression of the lips, so as to make a sound when they separate; to kiss with violence. *Pope.*
2. To make a noise by the separation of the lips after tasting any thing. *Gay.*
3. To have a taste; to be tinctured with any particular taste.
4. To have a tincture or quality infused.

All sects, all ages, *smack* of this vice. *Shak.*

SMACK, *v. t.* To kiss with a sharp noise. *Donne.*
2. To make a sharp noise with the lips.
3. To make a sharp noise by striking; to crack; as, to *smack* a whip.

SMACK, *n.* A loud kiss. *Shak.*
2. A quick, sharp noise, as of the lips or of a whip.
3. Taste; savor; tincture. *Spenser. Carew.*
4. Pleasing taste. *Tusser.*
5. A quick, smart blow.
6. A small quantity; a taste. *Dryden.*
7. [D. *smakschip.* Lye supposes it to be the Sax. *snacca*, from *snasa*, snake, and so named from its form. Qu.] A small vessel, commonly rigged as a sloop, used chiefly in the coasting and fishing trade. *Hebert.*

SMACK'ING, *ppr.* Kissing with a sharp noise; making a sharp noise with the lips or by striking.

SMALL, (smawl,) *a.* [Sax. *smæl*, *smal*, thin, slender, little; G. *schmal*, D. *smal*, narrow; Dan. *smal*, narrow, strait; *smaler*, to narrow, to diminish; Sw. *smal*; Russ. *malo*, small, little, few; *malyu* and *umaliayu*, to diminish; Slav. to abase; W. *mal*, small, trivial, light, vain, like, similar; *malu*, to grind, and *malau*, to make similar; Gr. βμαλος. See MILL, MOLD, MEAL.]
1. Slender; thin; fine; of little diameter; hence, *in general*, little in size or quantity; not great; as, a *small* house; a *small* horse; a *small* farm; a *small* body; *small* particles.
2. Minute; slender; fine; as, a *small* voice.
3. Little in degree; as, *small* improvement; *small* acquirements; the trouble is *small.*

There arose no small *stir* about that way. — Acts ix.

4. Being of little moment, weight, or importance; as, it is a *small* matter or thing; a *small* subject.
5. Of little genius or ability; petty; as, a *small* poet or musician.
6. Short; containing little; as, a *small* essay.
7. Little in amount; as, a *small* sum; a *small* price.
8. Containing little of the principal quality, or little strength; weak; as, *small* beer.
9. Gentle; soft; not loud. 1 *Kings* xix.
10. Mean; base; unworthy. [*Colloquial.*]

SMALL, *n.* The small or slender part of a thing; as, the *small* of the leg or of the back. *Sidney.*

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SMALL, *v. t.* To make little or less. [*Not in use.*]

SMALL'AGE, *n.* A plant, Apium graveolens. In its improved state under cultivation, it is called CELERY. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

SMALL'-ARMS, *n. pl.* A general name of muskets, carbines, rifles, pistols, &c., in distinction from the great guns.

SMALL'-BEER, *n.* [*small* and *beer.*] A species of weak beer.

SMALL'-CLOTHES, *n. pl* Breeches. *Booth.*

SMALL'-COAL, *n.* [*small* and *coal.*]. Little wood coals used to light fires. *Gay.*

SMALL'-CRAFT, *n.* [*small* and *craft.*] A vessel, or vessels in general, of a small size, or below the size of ships and brigs intended for foreign trade.

SMALL'-GRAIN-ED, *a.* Having small grains. *Thompson.*

SMALL'ISH, *a.* Somewhat small. *Chaucer.*

SMALL'NESS, *n.* Littleness of size or extent; littleness of quantity; as, the *smallness* of a fly or of a horse; the *smallness* of a hill.

2. Littleness in degree; as, the *smallness* of trouble or pain.

3. Littleness in force or strength; weakness; as, *smallness* of mind or intellectual powers.

4. Fineness; softness; melodiousness; as, the *smallness* of a female voice.

5. Littleness in amount or value; as, the *smallness* of the sum.

6. Littleness of importance; inconsiderableness; as, the *smallness* of an affair.

SMALL-POX', *n.* [*small* and *pox, pocks.*] An exanthematic disease, consisting of a constitutional febrile affection, and a cutaneous eruption. The cutaneous eruption is first a papule, the top of which becomes a vesicle, and then a pustule, and finally forms a thick crust which sloughs after a certain time, often leaving a pit or scar. This disease is propagated exclusively by contagion or infection, and is very dangerous when it occurs casually. It is called, technically, VARIOLA. It has several quite distinct varieties.

SMALL'-WARES, *n. pl.* The name given, in *commerce*, to various small, textile articles, as tapes, braid, sash-cord, fringe, &c. *McCulloch.*

SMAL'LY, (smawl'ly,) *adv.* In a little quantity or degree; with minuteness. [*Little used.*] *Ascham.*

SMALT, *n.* [D. *smelten*, Dan. *smelter*, to melt; G. *schmelz*, from *schmelzen*, to melt, to smelt; Sw. *smält*, id.; a word formed on *melt.*]

Common glass tinged of a fine deep blue, by the protoxyd of cobalt.

SMALT'INE, *n.* Gray cobalt; tin-white cobalt, consisting of arsenic and cobalt.

SMAR'AGD, *n.* [Gr. σμαραγδος.]

The emerald.

SMA-RAG'DINE, (-din,) *a.* [L. *smaragdinus*, from the Greek.]

Pertaining to emerald; consisting of emerald, or resembling it; of an emerald-green.

SMA-RAG'DITE, *n.* A mineral; called also GREEN DIALLAGE. *Ure.*

SMART, *n.* [D. *smert*; G. *schmerz*; Dan. *smerte.* This word is probably formed on the root of L. *amarus*, bitter, that is, sharp, like Fr. *piquant.* See the root מרר, Ar. مر *marra.* Class Mr, No. 7.]

1. Quick, pungent, lively pain; a pricking, local pain, as the pain from puncture by nettles; as, the *smart* of bodily punishment.

2. Severe, pungent pain of mind; pungent grief; as, the *smart* of affliction.

SMART, *v. i.* [Sax. *smeortan*; D. *smerten*; G. *schmerzen*; Dan. *smerter.*]

1. To feel a lively, pungent pain, particularly a pungent, local pain from some piercing or irritating application. Thus Cayenne pepper, applied to the tongue, makes it *smart.*

2. To feel a pungent pain of mind; to feel sharp pain; as, to *smart* under sufferings.

3. To be punished; to bear penalties or the evil consequences of any thing.

He that is surety for a stranger shall *smart* for it.—Prov. xi.

SMART, *a.* Pungent; pricking; causing a keen, local pain; as, a *smart* lash or stroke; a *smart* quality or taste. *Shak. Granville.*

2. Keen; severe; poignant; as, *smart* pain or sufferings.

3. Quick; vigorous; sharp; severe; as, a *smart* skirmish.

4. Brisk; fresh; as, a *smart* breeze.

5. Acute and pertinent; witty; as, a *smart* reply; a *smart* saying.

6. Brisk; vivacious; as, a *smart* rhetorician.

Who, for the poor renown of being *smart*,
Would leave a sting within a brother's heart? *Young.*

7. Dressed in a showy manner.

SMART, *n.* A cant word for a fellow that affects briskness and vivacity.

SMART'EN, *v. t.* To make smart. [*Not in use.*]

SMART'ER, *a. comp.* More smart.

SMART'EST, *a. superl.* Most smart.

SMÄR'TLE, (smär'tl,) *v. i.* To waste away. [*Not in use.*] *Ray.*

SMART'LY, *adv.* With keen pain; as, to ache *smartly.*

2. Briskly; sharply; wittily.

3. Vigorously; actively. *Clarendon.*

4. Showily; in a showy manner; as, *smartly* dressed.

SMART'-MON-EY, *n.* Money paid by a person to buy himself off from some unpleasant engagement or some painful situation.

2. Money allowed to soldiers or sailors in the English service, for wounds and injuries received. *Grose.*

SMART'NESS, *n.* The quality of being *smart* or pungent; poignancy; as, the *smartness* of pain.

2. Quickness; vigor; as, the *smartness* of a blow. *Boyle.*

3. Liveliness; briskness; vivacity; wittiness; as, the *smartness* of a reply or of a phrase. *Swift.*

SMART'-TICK-ET, *n.* A certificate given to wounded seamen, entitling them to smart-money. *Brande.*

SMART'-WEED, *n.* A name given to the arse-smart, or Polygonum punctatum, on account of its acrimony, which produces smarting if applied where the skin is tender.

SMASH, *v. t.* [Probably *mash*, with a prefix.] To break in pieces by violence; to dash to pieces; to crush.

Here every thing is broken and *smashed* to pieces. [*Vulgar.*] *Burke.*

SMASH'ED, (smasht,) *pp.* or *a.* Dashed to pieces.

SMASH'ING, *ppr.* Dashing to pieces.

SMASH'ING, *n.* State of being smashed.

SMATCH, *n.* [Corrupted from *smack.*]

1. Taste; tincture. [*Not in use, or vulgar.*]

2. A bird.

SMAT'TER, *v. i.* [Qu. Dan. *smatter*, to smack, to make a noise in chewing; Sw. *smattra*, to crackle; Ice. *smædr.* It contains the elements of *mutter.*]

1. To talk superficially or ignorantly.

Of state affairs you cannot *smatter.* *Swift.*

2. To have a slight taste, or a slight, superficial knowledge.

SMAT'TER, *n.* Slight, superficial knowledge. *Temple.*

SMAT'TER-ER, *n.* One who has only a slight, superficial knowledge. *Swift.*

SMAT'TER-ING, *n.* A slight, superficial knowledge. [*This is the word commonly used.*]

SMEAR, *v. t.* [Sax. *smerian, smirian*; D. *smeeren*; G. *schmieren*; Dan. *smörer*; Sw. *smörja*; Ir. *smearam*; Russ. *marayu*; D. *smeer*; G. *schmier*, grease, tallow; Ir. *smear*, id.; Sw. and Dan. *smör*, butter. Qu. its alliance with *marrow, marl, mire*, from its softness. See Class Mr, No. 10, 21.]

1. To overspread with any thing unctuous, viscous, or adhesive; to besmear; to daub; as, to *smear* any thing with oil, butter, pitch, &c. *Milton. Dryden.*

2. To soil; to contaminate; to pollute; as, *smeared* with infamy. *Shak.*

SMEAR, *n.* A fat, oily substance; ointment. [*Little used.*]

SMEAR'ED, *pp.* Overspread with soft or oily matter; soiled.

SMEAR'ING, *ppr.* Overspreading with any thing soft and oleaginous; soiling.

SMEAR'Y, *a.* That smears or soils; adhesive. [*Little used.*] *Rowe.*

SMEATH, *n.* A sea-fowl.

SMEC'TITE, *n.* [Gr. σμηκτις, deterging.]

An argillaceous earth; fuller's earth; so called from its property of taking grease out of cloth, &c. *Pinkerton.*

SMEETH, *v. t.* To smoke. [*Not in use.*]

SMEETH, *v. t.* To smooth. [*North of England.*] *Halliwell.*

SMEG-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. σμηγμα, soap.]

Being of the nature of soap; soapy; cleansing; detersive.

SMELL, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* SMELLED, SMELT. [I have not found this word in any other language.]

To perceive by the nose, or by the olfactory nerves; to have a sensation excited in certain organs of the nose by particular qualities of a body, which are transmitted in fine particles, often from a distance; as, to *smell* a rose; to *smell* perfumes.

To smell out, is a low phrase signifying to find out by sagacity. *L'Estrange.*

To smell a rat, is a low phrase signifying to suspect strongly.

SMELL, *v. i.* To affect the olfactory nerves; to have an odor or particular scent; followed by *of*; as, to *smell of* smoke; to *smell of* musk.

2. To have a particular tincture or smack of any quality; as, a report *smells* of calumny. [*Not elegant.*] *Shak.*

3. To practice smelling. *Exod.* xxx. *Shak.*

4. To exercise sagacity.

SMELL, *n.* The sense or faculty by which certain qualities of bodies are perceived through the instrumentality of the olfactory nerves; or the faculty of perceiving by the organs of the nose; one of the five senses. In some species of beasts, the *smell* is remarkably acute, particularly in the canine species.

2. Scent; odor; the quality of bodies which affects the olfactory organs; as, the *smell* of mint; the *smell* of geranium.

The sweetest *smell* in the air is that of the white double violet. *Bacon.*

SMELL'ED, } *pret.* and *pp.* of SMELL.
SMELT, }

SMELL'ER, *n.* One that smells.

SMELL FEAST, *n.* [*smell* and *feast.*] One that is apt to find and frequent good tables; an epicure; a parasite. *L'Estrange.*

SMELL'ING, *ppr.* Perceiving by the olfactory nerves.

SMELL'ING, *n.* The sense by which odors are perceived.

SMELL'ING-BOT-TLE, *n.* A small bottle filled with something suited to stimulate the nose and revive the spirits. *Ash.*

SMELT. See SMELLED.

SMELT, *n.* [Sax.] A small fish that is very delicate food. It is of the genus Osmerus, belonging to the salmon family. It emits a peculiar odor, which has been compared to the smell of cucumbers, green rushes, or violets. The *sand-smelt* is the same as the atherine, which see. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

SMELT, *v. t.* [D. *smelten*; G. *schmelzen*; Dan. *smelter*; Sw. *smälta*, to melt. This is *melt*, with *s* prefixed.]

To melt or fuse, as ore, for the purpose of separating the metal from extraneous substances.

SMELT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Melted for the extraction of the metal.

SMELT'ER, *n.* One that melts ore.

SMELT'ER-Y, *n.* A house or place for smelting ores.

SMELT'ING, *ppr.* Melting, as ore.

SMELT'ING, *n.* The operation of melting or fusing ores for the purpose of extracting the metal.

SMERK, *v. i.* [Sax. *smercian.*]

1. To smile affectedly or wantonly. *Swift.*

2. To look affectedly soft or kind; as, a *smerking* countenance; a *smerking* grace. *Young.*

SMERK, *n.* An affected smile.

SMERK, }
SMERK'Y, } *a.* Nice; smart; janty.

So *smerk*, so smooth, he pricked his ears. *Spenser.*

SMER'LIN, *n.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*

SMEW, (*smū*,) *n.* A migratory aquatic fowl, the Mergus albellus; also called WHITE NUN. *Ed. Encyc.*

SMICK'ER, *v. i.* [Sw. *smickra*, to flatter, Dan. *smigrer.*]

To smerk; to look amorously or wantonly. *Kersey.*

SMICK'ER-ING, *ppr.* Smerking; smiling affectedly.

SMICK'ER-ING, *n.* An affected smile or amorous look.

SMICK'ET, *n.*; *dim.* of SMOCK. [*Not used.*]

SMID'DY, *n.* [Sax. *smiththa.*]

A smithery or smith's workshop. [*Not in use.*]

SMIGHT, for SMITE, in *Spenser*, is a mistake.

SMIL'A-CIN, *n.* [Gr. σμιλαξ; L. *smilax*, the modern name of a genus of plants.]

A white crystallizable compound, considered to be the active principle of the officinal species of *smilax*, or sarsaparilla. It is tasteless when solid, but bitter in solution. It is now ascertained to be an acid, and is called PARILLINIC ACID. *Tully.*

SMILE, *v. i.* [Sw. *smila*: Dan. *smiler.*]

1. To contract the features of the face in such a manner as to express pleasure, moderate joy, or love and kindness; the contrary to FROWN.

The *smiling* infant in his hand shall take
The crested basilisk and speckled snake. *Pope.*
She *smiled* to see the doughty hero slain. *Pope.*

2. To express slight contempt by a smiling look, implying sarcasm or pity; to sneer.

'Twas what I said to Craggs and Child,
Who praised my modesty and *smiled.* *Pope.*

3. To look gay and joyous; or to have an appearance to excite joy; as, *smiling* spring; *smiling* plenty.

The desert *smiled*,
And paradise was opened in the wild. *Pope.*

4. To be propitious or favorable; to favor; to countenance. May Heaven *smile* on our labors.

SMILE, *v. t.* To awe with a contemptuous smile. *Young.*

SMILE, *n.* A peculiar contraction of the features of the face, which naturally expresses pleasure, moderate joy, approbation, or kindness; opposed to FROWN.

Sweet intercourse of looks and *smiles.* *Milton.*

2. Gay or joyous appearance; as, the *smiles* of spring.

3. Favor; countenance; propitiousness; as, the *smiles* of Providence.

4. An expression of countenance, resembling a

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smile, but indicative of opposite feelings, as contempt, scorn, &c.; as, a scornful *smile.*

SMILE'LESS, *a.* Not having a smile.

SMIL'ER, *n.* One who smiles.

SMIL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Having a smile on the countenance; looking joyous or gay; looking propitious.

SMIL'ING-LY, *adv.* With a look of pleasure.

SMIL'ING-NESS, *n.* State of being smiling. *Byron.*

SMILT, for SMELT. [*Not in use.*]

SMIRCH, (smurch,) *v. t.* [from *murk, murky.*] To cloud; to dusk; to soil; as, to *smirch* the face. [*Low.*] *Shak.*

SMIRK, (smurk,) *v. i.* To look affectedly soft or kind. [See SMERK.] *Young.*

SMIT, sometimes used for SMITTEN. [See SMITE.]

SMITE, *v. t.*; *pret.* SMOTE; *pp.* SMITTEN, SMIT. [Sax. *smitan*, to strike; *smitan ofer* or *on*, to put or place, that is, to throw; D. *smyten*, to smite, to cast or throw; G. *schmeissen*, to smite, to fling, to kick, to cast or throw, to fall down, that is, to throw one's self down; Sw. *smida*, to hammer or forge; Dan. *smider*, to forge, to strike, to coin, to invent, devise, counterfeit; D. *smeeden*, to forge; G. *schmieden*, to coin, forge, invent, fabricate. The latter verb seems to be formed on the noun *schmied*, a smith, or *schmiede*, a forge, which is from the root of *smite.* This verb is the L. *mitto*, Fr. *mettre*, with *s* prefixed. Class Md or Ms. It is no longer in common use, though not entirely obsolete.]

1. To strike; to throw, drive, or force against, as the fist or hand, a stone or a weapon; to reach with a blow or a weapon; as, to *smite* one with the fist; to *smite* with a rod or with a stone.

Whosoever shall *smite* thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also. — Matt. v.

2. To kill; to destroy the life of by beating, or by weapons of any kind; as, to *smite* one with the sword, or with an arrow or other engine. David *smote* Goliath with a sling and a stone. The Philistines were often *smitten* with great slaughter.

[This word, like SLAY, usually or always carries with it something of its original signification, that of *beating, striking*, the primitive mode of killing. We never apply it to the destruction of life by poison, by accident, or by legal execution.

3. To blast; to destroy life; as by a stroke or by something sent.

The flax and the barley were *smitten.* — Ex. ix.

4. To afflict; to chasten; to punish.

Let us not mistake God's goodness, nor imagine, because he *smites* us, that we are forsaken by him. *Wake.*

5. To strike or affect with passion.

See what the charms that *smite* the simple heart. *Pope.*
Smit with the love of sister arts we came. *Pope.*

To smite with the tongue; to reproach or upbraid. *Jer.* xviii.

SMITE, *v. i.* To strike; to collide.

The heart melteth, and the knees *smite* together. — Neh. ii.

SMITE, *n.* A blow. [*Local.*]

SMIT'ER, *n.* One who smites or strikes.

I gave my back to the *smiters.* — Is. l.

SMITH, *n.* [Sax. *smith*; Dan. and Sw. *smed*; D. *smit*; G. *schmied*; from *smiting.*]

1. *Literally*, the striker, the beater; hence, one who forges with the hammer; one who works in metals; as, an iron-*smith*; gold-*smith*, silver-*smith*, &c.

Nor yet the *smith* hath learned to form a sword. *Tate.*

2. He that makes or effects any thing. *Dryden.*

Hence the name *Smith*, which, from the number of workmen employed in working metals in early ages, is supposed to be more common than any other.

SMITH, *v. t.* [Sax. *smithian*, to fabricate out of metal by hammering.]

To beat into shape; to forge. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

SMITH'CRAFT, *n.* [*smith* and *craft.*] The art or occupation of a smith. [*Little used.*] *Raleigh.*

SMITH'ER-Y, *n.* The workshop of a smith.

2. Work done by a smith. *Burke.*

SMITH'ING, *n.* The act or art of working a mass of iron into the intended shape. *Mozon.*

SMITH-SŌ'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from Smithson, an English gentleman who has given by legacy a large sum of money to the United States, for the foundation and support of an institution for the diffusion of learning.

SMITH'Y, *n.* [Sax. *smiththa.*]

The shop of a smith. [*Seldom used.*]

SMIT'ING, *ppr.* Striking; killing; afflicting; punishing.

SMITT, *n.* The finest of the clayey ore made up into balls, used for marking sheep. *Woodward.*

SMIT'TEN, (smit'n,) *pp.* of SMITE. Struck; killed.

2. Affected with some passion; excited by beauty or something impressive.

SMIT'TLE, *v. t.* [from *smite.*] To infect. [*Local.*]

SMIT'TLE, } *a.* Infectious. [*Halliwell.*
SMIT'TLISH, }

SMOCK, *n.* [Sax. *smoc.*]

1. A shift; a chemise; a woman's under garment.

2. In *composition*, it is used for female, or what relates to women; as, *smock*-treason. *B. Jonson.*

3. A smock-frock, which see, *M. F. Tupper.*

SMOCK'-FĀC-ED, (-fāste,) *a.* [*smock* and *face.*] Pale-faced; maidenly; having a feminine countenance or complexion. *Fenton.*

SMOCK'-FROCK, *n.* [*smock* and *frock.*] A coarse, linen frock or shirt worn over the coat by farm-laborers. *Halliwell.*

SMOCK'-MILL, *n.* A wind-mill whose top is the only part which turns to meet the wind. *Francis.*

SMOCK'-RACE, *n.* A race run by women for the prize of a fine smock. *North of England.*

SMOCK'LESS, *a.* Wanting a smock. *Chaucer.*

SMŌKE, *n.* [Sax. *smoca, smec, smic*; G. *schmauch*; D. *smook*; W. *ysmwg*, from *mwg*, smoke; Ir. *much*; allied to *muggy*, and I think it allied to the Gr. σμυχω, to consume slowly, to waste.]

1. The exhalation, visible vapor, or substance that escapes or is expelled in combustion from the substance burning. It is particularly applied to the volatile matter expelled from vegetable matter, or wood, coal, peat, &c. The matter expelled from metallic substances is more generally called FUME, FUMES.

2. Vapor; watery exhalations.

SMŌKE, *v. i.* [Sax. *smocian, smecan, smican*; Dan. *smöger*; D. *smooken*; G. *schmauchen.*]

1. To emit smoke; to throw off volatile matter in the form of vapor or exhalation. Wood and other fuel *smokes* when burning; and *smokes* most when there is the least flame.

2. To burn; to be kindled; to rage; in Scripture.

The anger of the Lord and his jealousy shall *smoke* against that man. — Deut. xxix.

3. To raise a dust or smoke by rapid motion.

Proud of his steeds, he *smokes* along the field. *Dryden.*

4. To smell or hunt out; to suspect.

I began to *smoke* that they were a parcel of mummers. [*Little used.*] *Addison.*

5. To use tobacco in a pipe or cigar, by kindling the tobacco, drawing the smoke into the mouth, and puffing it out.

6. To suffer; to be punished.

Some of you shall *smoke* for it in Rome. *Shak.*

SMŌKE, *v. t.* To apply smoke to; to hang in smoke; to scent, medicate, or dry by smoke; as, to *smoke* infected clothing; to *smoke* beef or hams for preservation.

2. To smell out; to find out.

He was first *smoked* by the old Lord Lafeu. [*Now little used.*] *Shak.*

3. To sneer at; to ridicule to the face. *Congreve.*

SMŌKE'-CLOUD, *n.* A cloud of smoke. *Hemans.*

SMŌKE'-CON-SŪM'ING, *a.* Consuming smoke.

SMŌK'ED, (smōkt,) *pp.* or *a.* Cured, cleansed, or dried in smoke.

SMŌKE'-DRĪ-ED, (-drīde,) *a.* Dried in smoke. *Irving.*

SMŌKE'-DRY, *v. t.* To dry by smoke. *Mortimer.*

SMŌKE'-JACK, *n.* An engine for turning a spit by means of a fly or wheel turned by the current of ascending air in a chimney.

SMŌKE'LESS, *a.* Having no smoke; as, *smokeless* towers. *Pope.*

SMŌK'ER, *n.* One that dries by smoke.

2. One that uses tobacco by inhaling its smoke from a pipe or cigar.

SMŌKE'-SAIL, *n.* A small sail hoisted before the funnel of a vessel's galley, to allow the smoke to rise before it is blown aft by the wind. *Totten.*

SMŌK'I-LY, *adv.* So as to be full of smoke.

SMŌK'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being smoky. *Ash.*

SMŌK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Emitting smoke, as fuel, &c.

2. Applying smoke for cleansing, drying, &c.

3. Using tobacco in a pipe or cigar.

SMŌK'ING, *n.* The act of emitting smoke.

2. The act of applying smoke to.

3. The act or practice of inhaling tobacco smoke from a pipe or cigar.

SMŌK'Y, *a.* Emitting smoke; fumid; as, *smoky* fires. *Dryden.*

2. Having the appearance or nature of smoke; as, a *smoky* fog. *Harvey.*

3. Filled with smoke, or with a vapor resembling it; thick. New England, in autumn, frequently has a *smoky* atmosphere.

4. Subject to be filled with smoke from the chimneys or fireplaces; as, a *smoky* house.

5. Tarnished with smoke; noisome with smoke; as, *smoky* rafters; *smoky* cells. *Milton. Denham.*

SMŌL'DER-ING; the more desirable orthography of SMOULDERING, which see.

SMOOR, } *v. t.* [Sax. *smoran.*]
SMŌRE, }

To suffocate or smother. [*Not in use.*] *More.*

SMOOTH, *a.* [Sax. *smothe, smoeth*; W. *esmwyth*, from *mwyth*; allied to L. *mitis*, Ir. *myth, maoth*, soft, tender.]

1. Having an even surface, or a surface so even that no roughness or points are perceptible to the touch; not rough; as, *smooth* glass; *smooth* porcelain.

The outlines must be *smooth*, imperceptible to the touch. *Dryden.*

2. Evenly spread; glossy; as, a *smooth*-haired horse. *Pope.*

3. Gently flowing; moving equably; not ruffled or undulating; as, a *smooth* stream; *smooth* Adonis. *Milton.*

4. That flows or is uttered without stops, obstruction, or hesitation; voluble; even; not harsh; as, *smooth* verse; *smooth* eloquence.

When sage Minerva rose,
From her sweet lips *smooth* elocution flows. *Gay.*

5. Bland; mild; soothing; flattering.

This *smooth* discourse and mild behavior oft
Conceal a traitor. *Addison.*

6. In *botany*, glabrous; having a slippery surface void of roughness.

SMOOTH, *n.* That which is smooth; the smooth part of any thing; as, the *smooth* of the neck. *Gen.* xxvii.

SMOOTH, *v. t.* [Sax. *smethian.*]

1. To make smooth; to make even on the surface by any means; as, to *smooth* a board with a plane; to *smooth* cloth with an iron.

And *smoothed* the ruffled sea. *Dryden.*

2. To free from obstruction; to make easy.

Thou, Abelard, the last sad office pay,
And *smooth* my passage to the realms of day. *Pope.*

3. To free from harshness; to make flowing.

In their motions harmony divine
So *smooths* her charming tones. *Milton.*

4. To palliate; to soften; as, to *smooth* a fault. *Shak.*

5. To calm; to mollify; to allay.

Each perturbation *smoothed* with outward calm. *Milton.*

6. To ease.

The difficulty *smoothed.* *Dryden.*

7. To flatter; to soften with blandishments.

Because I can not flatter and look fair,
Smile in men's faces, *smooth*, deceive, and coy. *Shak.*

SMOOTH'-CHIN-NED, *a.* Beardless.

SMOOTH'ED, *pp.* Made smooth.

SMOOTH'EN, for SMOOTH, is used by mechanics; though not, I believe, in the United States.

SMOOTH'ER, *n.* One who smooths.

SMOOTH'ER, *a.*; *comp.* of SMOOTH.

SMOOTH'-FĀC-ED, (-fāste,) *a.* Having a mild, soft look; as, *smooth-faced* wooers. *Shak.*

SMOOTH'ING, *ppr.* Making smooth.

SMOOTH'ING-I-RON, *n.* An iron instrument with a polished face for smoothing clothes; a sad-iron.

SMOOTH'ING-PLANE, *n.* A small, fine plane, used for smoothing and finishing work. *Gwilt.*

SMOOTH'LY, *adv.* Evenly; not roughly or harshly.

2. With even flow or motion; as, to flow or glide *smoothly.*

3. Without obstruction or difficulty; readily; easily. *Hooker.*

4. With soft, bland, insinuating language.

SMOOTH'NESS, *n.* Evenness of surface; freedom from roughness or asperity; as, the *smoothness* of a floor or wall; *smoothness* of the skin; *smoothness* of the water.

2. Softness or mildness to the palate; as, the *smoothness* of wine.

3. Softness and sweetness of numbers; easy flow of words.

Virgil, though smooth where *smoothness* is required, is far from affecting it. *Dryden.*

4. Mildness or gentleness of speech; blandness of address. *Shak.*

SMOOTH'-PĀC-ED, (-pāste,) *a.* Having a smooth face. *Scott.*

SMOOTH'-TONGUED, (-tungd,) *a.* Having a smooth tongue; plausible; flattering.

SMŌTE, *pret.* of SMITE.

SMOTH'ER, (smuth'er,) *v. t.* [Allied perhaps to Ir. *smuid*, smoke; Sax. *methgian*, to smoke.]

1. To suffocate or extinguish life by causing smoke or dust to enter the lungs; to stifle.

2. To suffocate or extinguish by closely covering, and by the exclusion of air; as, to *smother* a child in bed.

3. To suppress; to stifle; as, to *smother* the light of the understanding. *Hooker.*

SMOTH'ER, (smuth'er,) *v. i.* To be suffocated.

2. To be suppressed or concealed.

3. To smoke without vent. *Bacon.*

SMOTH'ER, (smuth'er,) *n.* Smoke; thick dust. *Shak. Dryden.*

2. A state of suppression. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

SMOTH'ER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Suffocated; stifled; suppressed.

SMOTH'ER-I-NESS, *n.* State of being smothery.

SMOTH'ER-ING, (smuth'-,) *n.* Act of smothering. *More.*

SMOTH'ER-ING, *ppr.* Suffocating; suppressing.

SMOTH'ER-ING-LY, *adv.* Suffocatingly; suppressingly.

SMOTH'ER-Y, (smuth'-,) *a.* Tending to smother.

SMOUCH, *v. t.* To salute. [*Not in use.*] *Stubbes.*

SMOUL'DER, *v. i.* To burn and smoke without vent. [See the next word.]

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SMŌUL'DER-ING, *ppr. or a.* SMŌUL'DRY, *a.* [A word formed from *mold, molder*, and therefore it ought to be written SMOLDERING. Perhaps we have the word directly from the Dan. *smuler, smuller*, Sw. *smola, smula*, to crumble or fall to dust; Dan. *smull*, dust; which is from the same root as *mold, meal*, &c.]

Burning and smoking without vent. *Dryden.*

SMUDGE, *n.* A suffocating smoke. *Grose.*

SMUG, *a.* [Dan. *smuk*, neat, fine; G. *smuck*; Sax. *smicere.*]

Nice; neat; affectedly nice in dress. [*North of England.*] *Halliwell.*

SMUG, *v. t.* To make spruce; to dress with affected neatness. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

SMUG'GLE, *v. t.* [Sw. *smyga*; D. *smokkelen*, which seems to be allied to *smuig*, under hand; *smuigen*, to eat in secret; G. *schmuggeln*; Dan. *smug*, clandestinely. We probably have the root *mug* in *hugger mugger.*]

1. To import or export secretly goods which are forbidden by the government to be imported or exported; or secretly to import or export dutiable goods without paying the duties imposed by law; to run.

2. To convey clandestinely.

SMUG'GLED, *pp.* or *a.* Imported or exported clandestinely and contrary to law.

SMUG'GLER, *n.* One that imports or exports goods privately and contrary to law, either contraband goods or dutiable goods, without paying the customs.

2. A vessel employed in running goods.

SMUG'GLING, *ppr.* Importing or exporting goods contrary to law.

SMUG'GLING, *n.* The offense of clandestinely importing or exporting prohibited goods, or other goods without paying the customs. *Blackstone.*

SMUG'LY, *adv.* Neatly; sprucely. [*Not in use.*] *Gay.*

SMUG'NESS, *n.* Neatness; spruceness without elegance. [*Not in use.*] *Sherwood.*

SMŪ'LY, *a.* Looking smoothly; demure. [*Not used.*]

SMUT, *n.* [Dan. *smuds*; Sax. *smitta*; D. *smet*, a spot or stain; Sw. *smitta*, to taint; D. *smoddig*, dirty, *smodderen*, to smut; G. *schmutz.*]

1. A spot made with soot or coal; or the foul matter itself.

2. A parasitic fungus, which forms on grain. Sometimes the whole ear is blasted and converted into *smut*. This is often the fact with maize. *Smut* lessens the value of wheat.

3. Obscene language.

SMUT, *v. t.* To stain or mark with smut; to blacken with coal, soot, or other dirty substance. *Addison.*

2. To taint with mildew. *Bacon.*

3. To blacken; to tarnish.

SMUT, *v. i.* To gather smut; to be converted into smut.

SMUT'-MILL, *n.* A machine for cleansing grain from smut. *Farm. Encyc.*

SMUTCH, *v. t.* [from *smoke*; Dan. *smöger.* Qu.]

To blacken with smoke, soot, or coal. *B. Jonson.*

Note. — We have a common word in New England, pronounced *smooch*, which I take to be *smutch.* It signifies to foul or blacken with something produced by combustion or other like substance.

SMUTCH'ED, (smucht,) *a.* Blackened with smoke, soot, or coal.

SMUT'TI-LY, *adv.* Blackly; smokily; foully.

2. With obscene language.

SMUT'TI-NESS, *n.* Soil from smoke, soot, coal, or smut.

2. Obsceneness of language.

SMUT'TY, *a.* Soiled with smut, coal, soot, or the like.

2. Tainted with mildew; as, *smutty* corn.

3. Obscene; not modest or pure; as, *smutty* language.

SNACK, *n.* [Qu. from the root of *snatch.*]

1. A share. It is now chiefly or wholly used in the phrase, to *go snacks* with one, that is, to have a share. *Pope.*

2. A slight, hasty repast.

SNACK'ET, SNECK'ET, *n.* The hasp of a casement. [*Local.*] *Sherwood. Gwilt.*

SNAC'OT, *n.* A fish. [L. *acus.*] *Ainsworth.*

SNAF'FLE, *n.* [D. *sneb, snavel*, bill, beak, snout; G. Dan. and Sw. *snabel*; from the root of *nib, neb.*]

A bridle consisting of a slender bit-mouth, without branches. *Encyc.*

SNAF'FLE, *v. t.* To bridle; to hold or manage with a bridle.

SNAG, *n.* A short branch, or a sharp or rough branch; a shoot; a knot.

The coat of arms
Now on a naked *snag* in triumph borne. *Dryden.*

2. A tooth, in contempt; or a tooth projecting beyond the rest. *Prior.*

3. In *the western rivers of the United States*, the trunk of a large tree firmly fixed to the bottom at one end, and rising nearly or quite to the surface at the other end, by which steamboats, &c., are often pierced and sunk.

SNAG, *v. t.* To run against the branches of a sunken tree, as in American rivers.

SNAG'GED, (snagd,) *pp.* Run against a snag, or branch of a sunken tree.

SNAG'GED, *a.* Full of snags; full of short, rough branches or sharp points; abounding with knots; as, a *snaggy* tree; a *snaggy* stick; a *snaggy* oak. *Spenser. More.*

SNAIL, *n.* [Sax. *snægel, snegel*; Sw. *snigel*; Dan. *snegel*; G. *schnecke*; dim. from the root of *snake, sneak.*]

1. A slimy, slow-creeping animal, of the genus Helix, and order of Mollusca. The eyes of this insect are in the horns, one at the end of each, which it can retract at pleasure. Besides these shell-snails, there are also snails without shells, commonly called SLUGS, which see. *Encyc.*

2. A drone; a slow-moving person. *Shak.*

SNAIL'-CLA-VER, SNAIL'-TRE'FOIL, *n.* A plant of the genus Medicago. *Encyc.*

SNAIL'-FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant of the genus Phaseolus, allied to the kidney-bean. *Loudon.*

SNAIL'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a snail; moving very slowly.

SNAIL'-LIKE, *adv.* In the manner of a snail; slowly.

SNAKE, *n.* [Sax. *snaca*; Dan. *snog*; G. *schnake*; (Sans. *naga.* Qu.) In G. *schnecke*, Dan. *snekke*, is a snail, from the root of Dan. *sniger*, Ir. *snaighim*, Sax. *snican*, to creep, to *sneak.*]

A serpent of the oviparous kind, distinguished from a viper, says Johnson. But in America, the common and general name of serpents, and so the word is used by the poets. *Dryden. Shak.*

SNAKE, *v. t.* In *seamen's language*, to wind a small rope round a large one spirally, the small ropes lying in the spaces between the strands of the large one. This operation is called, also, WORMING.

SNAKE'ROOT, *n.* [*snake* and *root.*] A popular name applied to a great number of different plants, probably to 50 or 100. It is a literal translation of *Ophiorrhiza*, the name of a genus of plants. Some of the principal plants called by this name in America are the Virginia snakeroot, (Aristolochia serpentaria,) black snakeroot, (Sanicula Marylandica,) seneka snakeroot, (Polygala senega,) &c.

SNAKE'S'-HEAD, *n.* In *railroads constructed by nailing bars of iron on to stretchers*, a *snake's-head* is one of the bars which becomes loose, and, rising at one end, forces its way into the cars. *America.*

SNAKE'S'-HEAD IRIS, *n.* A bulbous plant, Iris tuberosa, of Arabia.

SNAKE'WEED, *n.* [*snake* and *weed.*] A plant, bistort, of the genus Polygonum.

SNAKE'WOOD, *n.* [*snake* and *wood.*] The smaller branches of a tree, growing in the Isle of Timor and other parts of the East, having a bitter taste, and supposed to be a certain remedy for the bite of the hooded serpent. *Hill.*

It is the wood of the Strychnos colubrina. *Parr.*

SNAK'ING, *ppr.* Winding small ropes spirally round a large one.

SNAK'ISH, *a.* Having the qualities of a snake.

SNAK'Y, *a.* Pertaining to a snake or to snakes; resembling a snake; serpentine; winding.

2. Sly; cunning; insinuating; deceitful.

So to the coast of Jordan he directs
His easy steps, girded with *snaky* wiles. *Milton.*

3. Having serpents; as, a *snaky* rod or wand. *Dryden.*

That *snaky*-headed gorgon shield. *Milton.*

SNAP, *v. t.* [D. *snappen, snaauen*; G. *schnappen*, to snap, to snatch, to gasp or catch for breath; Dan. *snapper*; Sw. *snappa*; from the root of *knap* and D. *knippen.*]

1. To break at once; to break short; as substances that are brittle.

Breaks the doors open, *snaps* the locks. *Prior.*

2. To strike with a sharp sound. *Pope.*

3. To bite or seize suddenly with the teeth. *Addison. Gay.*

4. To break upon suddenly with sharp, angry words.

5. To crack; as, to *snap* a whip.

To snap off; to break suddenly.

2. To bite off suddenly *Wiseman.*

To snap one up, to snap one up short; to treat with sharp words.

SNAP, *v. i.* To break short; to part asunder suddenly; as, a mast or spar *snaps*; a needle *snaps.*

If steel is too hard, that is, too brittle, with the least bending it will *snap.* *Moxon.*

2. To make an effort to bite; to aim to seize with the teeth; as, a dog *snaps* at a passenger; a fish *snaps* at the bait.

3. To utter sharp, harsh, angry words.

SNAP, *n.* A sudden breaking or rupture of any substance.

2. A sudden, eager bite; a sudden seizing, or effort to seize, with the teeth.

3. A crack of a whip.

4. A greedy fellow. *L'Estrange.*

5. A catch; a theft. *Johnson.*

SNAP'DRAG-ON, *n.* A plant. The popular name of several different plants; as, for example, of a species of Antirrhinum, of Ruellia, of Barleria, &c.

2. A play in which raisins are snatched from burning brandy, and put into the mouth. *Tatler.*

3. The thing eaten at snapdragon. *Swift.*

SNAP'HANCE, *n.* A kind of firelock. *Shelton.*

SNAP'PED, (snapt,) *pp.* Broken abruptly; seized or bitten suddenly; cracked, as a whip.

SNAP'PER, *n.* One that snaps. *Shak.*

SNAP'PISH, *a.* Eager to bite; apt to snap; as, a *snappish* cur.

2. Peevish; sharp in reply; apt to speak angrily or tartly.

SNAP'PISH-LY, *adv.* Peevishly; angrily; tartly.

SNAP'PISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being snappish; peevishness; tartness.

SNAP'SACK, *n.* A knapsack. [*Vulgar.*]

SNAR, *v. i.* To snarl. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SNARE, *n.* [Dan. *snare*; Sw. *snara*; Dan. *snore*, a string or cord, D. *snor*; Sw. *snöre*, a line; *snöra*, to lace.]

1. An instrument for catching animals, particularly birds, by the leg. It consists of a cord or string with slip-knots, in which the leg is entangled. A *snare* is not a net.

2. Any thing by which one is entangled and brought into trouble. 1 *Cor.* vii.

A fool's lips are the *snare* of his soul. — Prov. xviii.

SNARE, *v. t.* [Dan. *snarer.*]

To catch with a snare; to insnare; to entangle; to bring into unexpected evil, perplexity, or danger.

The wicked is *snared* in the work of his own hands. — Ps. ix.

SNĀR'ED, *pp.* Entangled; unexpectedly involved in difficulty.

SNĀR'ER, *n.* One who lays snares or entangles.

SNĀR'ING, *ppr.* Entangling; insnaring.

SNARL, *v. i.* [G. *schnarren*, to snarl, to speak in the throat; D. *snar*, snappish. This word seems to be allied to *gnarl*, and to proceed from some root signifying to twist, bind, or fasten, or to involve, entangle, and thus to be allied to *snare.*]

1. To growl, as an angry or surly dog; to gnarl; to utter grumbling sounds; but it expresses more violence than GRUMBLE.

That I should *snarl* and bite, and play the dog. *Shak.*

2. To speak roughly; to talk in rude, murmuring terms.

It is malicious and unmanly to *snarl* at the little lapses of a pen, from which Virgil himself stands not exempted. *Dryden.*

SNARL, *v. t.* To entangle; to complicate; to involve in knots; as, to *snarl* the hair; to *snarl* a skein of thread.

[*This word is in universal popular use in New England.*]

2. To embarrass.

SNARL, *n.* Entanglement; a knot or complication of hair, thread, &c., which it is difficult to disentangle; hence, a contention or quarrel. *Halliwell.*

[*Local in England, and still used occasionally in America.*]

SNARL'ER, *n.* One who snarls; a surly, growling animal; a grumbling, quarrelsome fellow. *Swift.*

SNARL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Growling; grumbling angrily.

2. Entangling.

SNĀR'Y, *a.* [from *snare.*] Entangling; insidious.

Spiders in the vault their *snary* webs have spread. *Dryden.*

SNAST, *n.* [G. *schnautze*, a snout.]

The snuff of a candle. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

SNATCH, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* SNATCHED or SNATCHT [D. *snakken*, to grasp, to catch for breath.]

1. To seize hastily or abruptly.

When half our knowledge we must *snatch*, not take. *Pope.*

2. To seize without permission or ceremony; as, to *snatch* a kiss.

3. To seize and transport away; as, *snatch* me to heaven. *Thomson.*

SNATCH, *v. i.* To catch at; to attempt to seize suddenly.

Nay, the ladies too will be *snatching.* *Shak.*
He shall *snatch* on the right hand, and be hungry. — Is. ix.

SNATCH, *n.* A hasty catch or seizing.

2. A catching at or attempt to seize suddenly.

3. A short fit of vigorous action; as, a *snatch* at weeding after a shower. *Tusser.*

4. A broken or interrupted action; a short fit or turn.

They move by fits and *snatches.* *Wilkins.*
We have often little *snatches* of sunshine. *Spectator.*

5. A shuffling answer. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

SNATCH'-BLOCK, *n.* A particular kind of block used in ships, having an opening in one side to receive the bight of a rope. *Mar. Dict.*

SNATCH'ED, (snacht,) *pp.* Seized suddenly and violently.

SNATCH'ER, *n.* One that snatches or takes abruptly. *Shak.*

SNATCH'ING, *ppr.* Seizing hastily or abruptly; catching at.

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SNATCH'ING-LY, *adv.* By snatching; hastily; abruptly.

SNATH, *n.* [Sax. *snæd*; Eng. *snathe, sneath.*] The handle of a scythe. *New England.*

[Also spelled SNATHE and SNEATHE.]

SNATHE, *v. t.* [Sax. *snidan, snithan.*] To lop; to prune. [*Not in use.*]

SNAT'TOCK, *n.* [Supra.] A chip; a slice. [*Not in use, or local.*] *Gayton.*

SNEAD, *n.* The handle of a scythe; snath. *Ash.*

SNEAK, (sneek,) *v. i.* [Sax. *snican*; Dan. *sniger*, to creep, or move softly. See SNAKE.]

1. To creep or steal away privately; to withdraw meanly, as a person afraid or ashamed to be seen; as, to *sneak* away from company; to *sneak* into a corner, or behind a screen.

You skulked b hind the fence, and *sneaked* away. *Dryden.*

2. To behave with meanness and servility; to crouch; to truckle.

Will *sneaks* a scrivener, an exceeding knave. *Pope.*

SNEAK, *v. t.* To hide. [*Not in use.*] *Wake.*

SNEAK, *n.* A mean fellow.

SNEAK'ER, *n.* A small vessel of drink. [*Local.*] *Spectator.*

SNEAK'ING, *ppr.* Creeping away slily; stealing away.

2. *a.* Mean; servile; crouching. *Rowe.*

3. Meanly parsimonious; covetous; niggardly.

SNEAK'ING-LY, *adv.* In a sneaking manner; meanly. *Herbert.*

SNEAK'ING-NESS, *n.* Meanness; niggardliness. *Boyle.*

SNEAKS'BY, *n.* A paltry fellow. *Barrow.*

SNEAK'UP, *n.* A sneaking, cowardly, insidious fellow. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

SNEAP, (sneep,) *v. t.* [Dan. *snibbe*, reproach, reprimand; *snip*, the end or point of a thing; D. *snip*, a *snipe*, from its bill; *snippen*, to *snip* or *nip*; G. *schnippe*, a peak; from the root of *neb, nib, nip*, with the sense of shooting out, thrusting, like a sharp point.]

1. To check; to reprove abruptly; to reprimand. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. To nip. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

SNEB, *v. t.* To check; to reprimand; the same as SNEAP. *Spenser.*

SNED, } *n.* See SNEAD.
SNEAD, }

SNEEK, *n.* The latch of a door. [*Not in use, or local.*]

SNEER, *v. i.* [from the root of L. *naris*, nose; to turn up the nose.]

1. To show contempt by turning up the nose, or by a particular cast of countenance; "naso suspendere adunco."

2. To insinuate contempt by a covert expression.

I could be content to be a little *sneered* at. *Pope.*

3. To utter with grimace. *Congreve.*

4. To show mirth awkwardly. *Tatler.*

SNEER, *n.* A look of contempt; or a turning up of the nose to manifest contempt; a look of disdain, derision, or ridicule. *Pope.*

2. An expression of ludicrous scorn. *Watts.*

SNEER'ER, *n.* One that sneers.

SNEER'FUL, *a.* Given to sneering. [*Not in use.*] *Shenstone.*

SNEER'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Manifesting contempt or scorn by turning up the nose, or by some grimace or significant look.

SNEER'ING-LY, *adv.* With a look of contempt or scorn.

SNEEZE, *v. i.* [Sax. *niesan*; D. *niezen*; G. *niesen*: Sw. *nysa*; from the root of *nose*, G. *nase*, Dan. *næse*, D. *neus*, L. *nasus*; the primary sense of which is, to project.]

To emit air, chiefly through the nose, audibly and violently, by a kind of involuntary convulsive force, occasioned by irritation of the inner membrane of the nose. Thus snuff, or any thing that tickles the nose, makes one *sneeze*. *Swift.*

SNEEZE, *n.* A sudden and violent ejection of air, chiefly through the nose, with an audible sound. *Milton.*

SNEEZE'WORT, (-wurt) *n.* A plant. The popular name of several different plants; as of a species of Achillea, of Xeranthemum, &c.

SNEEZ'ING, *ppr.* Emitting air from the nose audibly.

SNEEZ'ING, *n.* The act of ejecting air violently and audibly, chiefly through the nose; sternutation.

SNELL, *a.* [Sax. *snel.*] Active; brisk; nimble. [*Not in use.*]

SNET, *n.* The fat of a deer. [*Local among sportsmen.*]

SNEW, *old pret.* of SNOW. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

SNIB, to nip or reprimand, is only a different spelling of SNEB, SNEAP. *Hubberd's Tale.*

SNICK, *n.* A small cut or mark; a latch. [*Not in use.*]

Snick and snee; a combat with knives. [*Not in use.*]

[*Snee* is a Dutch contraction of *snyden*, to cut.]

SNICK'ER, } *v. i.* [Sw. *nigg*, close. This can have
SNIG'GER, } no connection with *sneer*. The elements and the sense are different.]

To laugh slily; or to laugh in one's sleeve. *Hallivell.*

[*It is a word in common use in New England, not easily defined. It signifies, to laugh with small, audible catches of voice, as when persons attempt to suppress loud laughter.*]

SNIFF, *v. i.* To draw air audibly up the nose. [See SNUFF.] *Swift.*

SNIFF, *v. t.* To draw in with the breath through the nose. [*Not in use.*] *Todd.*

SNIFF, *n.* Perception by the nose. [*Not in use.*]

SNIFT, *v. i.* To snort. [*Not in use.*] [*Warton.*

SNIFT'ING-VALVE, *n.* A valve in the cylinder of a steam engine, for the escape of air; so called from the noise it makes. *Francis.*

SNIG, *n.* [See SNAKE.] A kind of eel. [*Local.*]

SNIG'GLE, *v. i.* [Supra.] To fish for eels, by thrusting the bait into their holes. [*Local.*] *Walton.*

SNIG'GLE, *v. t.* To snare; to catch. *Beaum. & Fl.*

SNIP, *v. t.* [D. *snippen*, to nip; *knippen*, to clip. See SNEAP.]

To clip; to cut off the nip or neb, or to cut off at once with shears or scissors.

SNIP, *n.* A clip; a single cut with shears or scissors. *Shak. Wiseman.*

2. A small shred. *Wiseman.*

3. Share; a snack. [*A low word.*] *L'Estrange.*

SNIPE, *n.* [D. *snip*; G. *schnepfe*; from *neb, nib*; so named from its bill.]

1. A bird of the genus Scolopax, that frequents the banks of rivers and the borders of fens, distinguished by its long, straight, slender bill. The several species of this bird are highly prized for food.

2. A fool; a blockhead. *Shak.*

SNIP'PER, *n.* One that snips or clips.

SNIP'PET, *n.* A small part or share. [*Not in use.*] *Hudibras.*

SNIP'PING, *ppr.* Clipping; cutting off with shears or scissors.

SNIP'SNAP; a cant word, formed by repeating *snap*, and signifying a tart dialogue with quick replies. *Pope.*

SNITE, *n.* [Sax.] A snipe. [*Not in use.*] *Carew.*

SNITE, *v. t.* [Sax. *snytan.*]

To blow the nose. [*Not in use.*]

In *Scotland, snite the candle*; snuff it. *Grew.*

SNITHE, } *a.* Sharp; piercing; cutting; *applied to*
SNITH'Y, } *the wind.*

SNIV'EL, (sniv'l,) *n.* [Sax. *snofel, snyfling.* Qu. *neb, nib, snuff.*]

Snot; mucus running from the nose.

SNIV'EL, *v. i.* To run at the nose.

2. To cry as children, with snuffing or sniveling.

SNIV'EL-ER, *n.* One that cries with sniveling.

2. One that weeps for slight causes, or manifests weakness by weeping.

SNIV'EL-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Running at the nose; crying as children.

SNIV'EL-Y, *a.* Running at the nose; pitiful; whining.

SNOB, *n.* A vulgar person, particularly one who apes gentility. *Hallivell.*

[*Used in England in various dialects, and recently introduced into books as a term of derision.*]

2. In *the English universities*, a townsman, as opposed to a gownsman.

3. A journeyman shoemaker. *Hallivell.*

SNOB'BISH, *a.* Belonging to or resembling a snob.

SNOD, *n.* [Sax.] A fillet. [*Not in use, or local.*]

SNOD, *a.* Trimmed; smooth. [*Local.*]

SNOOD, *n.* In *Scotland*, the fillet which binds the hair of a young unmarried woman. *Walter Scott.*

SNOOK, *v. i.* [Sw. *snoka.* Qu. *nook.*]

To lurk; to lie in ambush. [*Not in use.*] *Scott.*

SNOOZE, *n.* A nap. *Holloway.*

[*A low word, provincial in England, and sometimes heard in America.*]

SNORE, *v. i.* [Sax. *snora*, a snoring; D. *snorken*; G. *schnarchen*; Sw. *snarka*; from the root of L. *naris*, the nose or nostrils.]

To breathe with a rough, hoarse voice in sleep. *Roscommon.*

SNORE, *n.* A breathing with a harsh noise in sleep.

SNOR'ER, *n.* One that snores.

SNOR'ING, *ppr.* Respiring with a harsh noise.

SNORT, *v. i.* [G. *schnarchen.* See SNORE.]

1. To force the air with violence through the nose, so as to make a noise, as high-spirited horses in

2. To snore. [*Not common.*] [prancing and play

SNORT, *v. t.* To turn up in anger, scorn, or derision, as the nose. [*Unusual.*] *Chaucer.*

SNORT'ER, *n.* One that snorts; a snorer.

SNORT'ING, *ppr.* Forcing the air violently through the nose.

SNORT'ING, *n.* The act of forcing the air through the nose with violence and noise. *Jer.* viii.

2. Act of snoring. [*Unusual.*]

SNOT, *n.* [Sax. *snote*; D. *snot*; Dan. *id.*]

Mucus discharged from the nose. *Swift.*

SNOT, *v. t.* [Sax. *snytan.*]

To blow the nose. *Sherwood.*

SNOT'TER, *v. i.* To snivel; to sob. [*Local.*]

SNOT'TY, *a.* Foul with snot. [*Grose.*

2. Mean; dirty.

SNOUT, *n.* [W. *ysnid*; D. *snuit*; G. *schnautze*, snout; *schnäutzen*, to snuff, to blow the nose, Sax. *snytan*; Sw. *snyte*; Dan. *snude*, snout; *snyder*, to snuff.]

1. The long, projecting nose of a beast, as that of swine.

2. The nose of a man; in contempt. *Hudibras.*

3. The nozzle or end of a hollow pipe.

SNOUT, *v. t.* To furnish with a nozzle or point. *Camden.*

SNOUT'ED, *a.* Having a snout. *Heylin.*

SNOUT'Y, *a.* Resembling a beast's snout. *Otway.*

SNOW, *n.* [A contracted word; Sax. *snaw*; Goth. *snaiws*; D. *sneeuw*; G. *schnee*; Dan. *snee*; Sw. *sne*; Sclav. *sneg*; Bohem. *snik*; Ir. *sneacht*; Fr. *neige*; L. *nix, nivis*; It. and Port. *neve*; Sp. *nieve.* The Latin *nivis* is contracted from *nigis*, like Eng. *bow* from Sax. *bugan.* The prefix *s* is common in the other languages.]

1. Crystallized vapor; *particularly*, watery particles congealed into white crystals in the air, and falling to the earth. Meteorologists distinguish, by means of the miscroscope, 600 varieties of crystals of snow, some of which are extremely beautiful. *Olmsted.*

Red snow; snow of a red color, formerly supposed to be tinged by minute plants, but by more recent investigators considered as owing its color to the presence of certain animalculæ.

Snow line; the lowest limit of perpetual snow. *Brande.*

2. A vessel equipped with two masts, resembling the main and fore-masts of a ship, and a third small mast just abaft the main-mast, carrying a trysail. *Mar. Dict.*

SNOW, *v. i.* [Sax. *snawan.*]

To fall in snow; as, it *snows*; it *snowed* yesterday.

SNOW, *v. t.* To scatter like snow. *Donne.*

SNOW'BALL, *n.* [*snow* and *ball.*] A round mass of snow, pressed or rolled together. *Locke. Dryden.*

SNOW'BALL, } *n.* A shrub or small tree of
SNOW'BALL-TREE, } the genus Viburnum, bearing large balls of white flowers; gelder rose.

SNOW'-BIRD, (snō'burd,) *n.* A bird which appears in the time of snow. The popular name of Emberiza nivalis, which is found both in Europe and America; of Fringilla nivalis, (Linn.,) found only in Europe; of Fringilla hiemalis, (Linn.,) found only in America; and of various other birds.

SNOW'-BROTH, *n.* [*snow* and *broth.*] Snow and water mixed; very cold liquor. *Shak.*

SNOW'-CAP-PED, } *a.* Capped or crowned with
SNOW'-CAPT, } snow.

SNOW'-CROWN-ED, *a.* [*snow* and *crown.*] Crowned or having the top covered with snow. *Drayton.*

SNOW'DEEP, *n.* [*snow* and *deep.*] A plant.

SNOW'-DRIFT, *n.* [*snow* and *drift.*] A bank of snow driven together by the wind.

SNOW'-DROP, *n.* [*snow* and *drop.*] A bulbous plant bearing a white flower, cultivated in gardens for its beauty; the Galanthus nivalis.

SNOW'-FED, *a.* Fed with snow. *Shelley.*

SNOW'-FLOOD, *n.* A flood from melted snow. *Moore.*

SNOW'LESS, *a.* Destitute of snow. *Tooke.*

SNOW'LIKE, *a.* Resembling snow.

SNOW'-PLOW, } *n.* A machine operating like a
SNOW'-PLOUGH, } plow, but on a larger scale, for clearing away the snow from roads, railways, &c. *Hebert.*

SNOW'-SHOE, (snō'shoo,) *n.* [*snow* and *shoe.*] A shoe or racket worn by men traveling on snow, to prevent their feet from sinking into the snow.

SNOW'-SLIP, *n.* [*snow* and *slip.*] A large mass of snow which slips down the side of a mountain, and sometimes buries houses. *Goldsmith.*

SNOW'-STORM, *n.* A storm with falling snow.

SNOW'-WHITE, *a.* [*snow* and *white.*] White as snow; very white.

SNOW'-WREATH, *n.* A wreath of snow. *Wilson.*

SNOW'Y, *a.* White like snow. *Shak.*

2. Abounding with snow; covered with snow.

The *snowy* top of cold Olympus. *Milton.*

3. White; pure; unblemished. *Hall.*

SNUB, *n.* [D. *sneb*; a different orthography of *snip, sneap, neb, nib, nip.*]

1. A knot or protuberance in wood; a snag. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

2. A check or rebuke. *J. Foster.*

SNUB, *v. t.* [Supra.] To nip; to clip or break off the end. Hence,

2. To check; to reprimand; to check, stop, or rebuke with a tart, sarcastic reply or remark. *J. Foster.*

[This is the same word radically as SNEAP, SNEB, and is the word chiefly used.]

To *snub a cable* or *rope*, among *seamen*, is to check it suddenly in running out. *Totten.*

SNUB, *v. i.* [G. *schnauben*, to snub, to snort, to pant for, to puff.]

To sob with convulsions. [*Not used.*]

SNUB'-NOSE, *n.* A short or flat nose.

SNUB'-NOS-ED, *a.* Having a short, flat nose.

SNUDGE, *v. i.* [Dan. *sniger.* See SNUG.]

To lie close; to snug. [*Not in use, or vulgar.*] *Herbert.*

SNUDGE, *n.* A miser, or a sneaking fellow. [*Not in use.*]

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SNUFF, *n.* [D. *snuf*, whence *snuffen*, to snuff, to scent; G. *schnuppe*; allied to *snub*, *neb*, *nib*.]

1. The burning part of a candle-wick, or that which has been charred by the flame, whether burning or not. *Addison.*

2. A candle almost burnt out. *Shak.*

3. Pulverized tobacco and various other powders, taken, or prepared to be taken, into the nose.

4. Resentment; huff, expressed by a snuffing of the nose. *Bacon.*

SNUFF, *v. t.* [D. *snuffen*; G. *schnupfen*, to take snuff; *schnuppen*, to snuff a candle.]

1. To draw in with the breath; to inhale; as, to *snuff* the wind. *Dryden.*

2. To scent; to smell; to perceive by the nose. *Dryden.*

3. To crop the snuff, as of a candle; to take off the end of the snuff. *Swift.*

SNUFF, *v. i.* To snort; to inhale air with violence or with noise; as dogs and horses. *Dryden.*

2. To turn up the nose and inhale air in contempt. *Mal.* ii.

3. To take offense.

SNUFF'BOX, *n.* A box for carrying snuff about the person.

SNUFF'ER, *n.* One that snuffs.

SNUFF'ERS, *n. pl.* An instrument for cropping the snuff of a candle.

SNUFF'ING, *ppr.* Drawing in with the breath; scenting.

2. Cropping the snuff, as of a candle.

SNUFF'ING, *n.* The act of snuffing. *Byron.*

SNUF'FLE, (snuf'fl,) *v. i.* [D. *snuffelen*; G. *wiffeln* and *schnuffeln*; Dan. *snövler*, to *snuffle*, to give a crabbed answer, to *snub*.]

To speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose, or through the nose when obstructed.

Some senseless Phillis, in a broken note,
Snuffling at nose. *Dryden.*

SNUF'FLER, *n.* One that snuffles or speaks through the nose when obstructed.

SNUF'FLES, (snuf'flz,) *n.* Obstruction of the nose by mucus.

SNUF'FLING, *n.* A speaking through the nose. *Swift.*

SNUFF'TAK-ER, *n.* One that takes snuff, or inhales it into the nose.

SNUFF'Y, *a.* Soiled with snuff.

SNUG, *v. i.* [Dan. *sniger*, to sneak; Sax. *snican*, to creep; probably allied to *nigh*, close, Sw. *niugg*. See SNAKE.]

To lie close; as, a child *snugs* to its mother or nurse. *Sidney.*

SNUG, *a.* [Sw. *snygg*, neat.]

1. Lying close; closely pressed; as, an infant lies *snug*.

2. Close; concealed; not exposed to notice.

At Will's
Lie *snug*, and hear what critics say. *Swift.*

3. Being in good order; all convenient; neat; as, a *snug* little farm.

4. Close; neat; convenient; as, a *snug* house.

5. Slily or insidiously close.

When you lay *snug*, to snap young Damon's goat. *Dryden.*

SNUG'GER-Y, *n.* A snug, comfortable place. [*Familiar.*] *Warren.*

SNUG'GLE, *v. i.* [from *snug*.] To move one way and the other to get a close place; to lie close for convenience or warmth.

SNUG'LY, *adv.* Closely; safely.

SNUG'NESS, *n.* Closeness; the state of being neat or convenient. *Hayley's Cowper.*

SŌ, *v. t.* Stand still; a word used in the imperative only, by milkmaids. [See the next word.]

SŌ, *adv.* [Goth. *swa*; Sax. *swa*; G. *so*; D. *zo*; Dan. *saa*; Sw. *sa*; perhaps L. *sic*, contracted, or Heb. שׁוּ, to compose, to set. In Ir. *so* is this or that. It is the same in Scots. It is from some root signifying to *set*, to *still*, and this sense is retained in the use of the word by milkmaids, who say to cows, *so*, *so*, that is, stand still, remain as you are; and in this use, the word may be the original verb.]

1. In like manner, answering to *as*, and noting comparison or resemblance; *as* with the people, *so* with the priest.

2. In such a degree; to that degree.

Why is his chariot *so* long in coming? — Judges v.

3. In such a manner; sometimes repeated, *so* and *so*; as, certain colors mingled *so* and *so*. *Suckling.*

4. It is followed by *as*.

There is something equivalent in France and Scotland; *so as* it is a hard calumny upon our soil to affirm that so excellent a fruit will not grow here. *Temple.*

But in like phrases, we now use *that*: "*so that* it is a hard calumny;" and this may be considered as the established usage.

5. In the same manner.

Use your tutor with great respect, and cause all your family to do *so* too. *Locke.*

6. Thus; in this manner; as, New York, *so* called from the Duke of York. I know not why it is, but *so* it is.

It concerns every man, with the greatest seriousness, to inquire whether these things are *so* or not. *Tillotson.*

7. Therefore; thus; for this reason; in consequence of this or that.

It leaves instruction, and *so* instructors, to the sobriety of the settled articles of the church. *Holyday.*
God makes him in his own image an intellectual creature, and *so* capable of dominion. *Locke.*
This statute made the clipping of coin high treason, which it was not at common law; *so* that this was an enlarging statute. *Blackstone.*

8. On these terms, noting a conditional petition.

Here, then, exchange we mutually forgiveness;
So may the guilt of all my broken vows,
My perjuries to thee, be all forgotten. *Rowe.*

So here might be expressed by *thus*, that is, in this manner, by this mutual forgiveness.

9. Provided that; on condition that. [L. *modo*.]

So the doctrine be but wholesome and edifying — though there should be a want of exactness in the manner of speaking and reasoning, it may be overlooked. *Atterbury.*
I care not who furnishes the means, *so* they are furnished. *Anon.*

10. In like manner, noting the concession of one proposition or fact, and the assumption of another; answering to *as*.

As a war should be undertaken upon a just motive, *so* a prince ought to consider the condition he is in when he enters on it. *Swift.*

11. *So* often expresses the sense of a word or sentence going before. In this case it prevents a repetition, and may be considered as a substitute for the word or phrase. "France is highly cultivated, but England is more *so*," that is, *more highly cultivated*. *Arthur Young.*

To make men *happy*, and to keep them *so*. *Creech.*

12. Thus; thus it is; this is the state.

How sorrow shakes him!
So now the tempest tears him up by th' roots. *Dryden.*

13. Well; the fact being such. And *so* the work is done, is it?

14. It is sometimes used to express a certain degree, implying comparison, and yet without the corresponding word *as*, to render the degree definite.

An astringent is not quite *so* proper, where relaxing the urinary passages is necessary. *Arbuthnot.*

That is, not perfectly proper, or not so proper as something else not specified.

15. It is sometimes equivalent to *be it so*, *let it be so*, *let it be as it is*, or *in that manner*.

There is Percy; if your father will do me any honor, *so*; if not, let him kill the next Percy himself. *Shak.*

16. It expresses a wish, desire, or petition.

Ready are the appellant and defendant —
So please your highness to behold the fight. *Shak.*

17. *So much as*; however much. Instead of *so*, we now generally use *as*; *as much as*; that much; whatever the quantity may be.

18. *So so*, or *so* repeated, used as a kind of exclamation; equivalent to well, well; or it is so, the thing is done.

So, *so*, it works; now, mistress, sit you fast. *Dryden.*

19. *So so*; much as it was; indifferently; not well nor much amiss.

His leg is but *so so*. *Shak.*

20. *So then*; thus then it is; therefore; the consequence is.

So then the Volscians stand; but as at first
Ready, when time shall prompt them, to make road
Upon 's again. *Shak.*

SŌAK, *v. t.* [Sax. *socian*; W. *swgiaw*, to soak, and *sugaw*, to suck. To *soak* is to *suck in*; D. *zuigen*, G. *saugen*, Ar. سقي *sakai*, to imbibe, that is, to draw; Ir. *sughthach*, soaking; perhaps hence Sw. *sackta*, D. *zagt*, soft. Class Sg, No. 36. Heb. Ch. and Syr. שׁקה. No. 82.]

1. To steep; to cause or suffer to lie in a fluid till the substance has imbibed what it can contain; to macerate in water or other fluid; as, to *soak* cloth; to *soak* bread.

2. To drench; to wet thoroughly. The earth is *soaked* with heavy rains.

Their land shall be *soaked* with blood. — Is. xxxiv.

3. To draw in by the pores; as the skin. *Dryden.*

4. To drain. [*Not authorized.*]

SŌAK, (sōke,) *v. i.* To lie steeped in water or other fluid. Let the cloth lie and *soak*.

2. To enter into pores or interstices. Water *soaks* into the earth or other porous matter.

3. To drink intemperately or gluttonously; to drench; as, a *soaking* club. [*Low.*] *Locke.*

SŌAK'ED, (sōkt,) *pp.* Steeped or macerated in a fluid; drenched.

SŌAK'ER, *n.* One that soaks or macerates in a liquid.

2. A hard drinker. [*Low.*]

SŌAK'ING, *ppr.* Steeping; macerating; drenching; imbibing.

2. *a.* That wets thoroughly; as, a *soaking* rain.

SŌAL, of a shoe. See SOLE.

SŌAP, (sōpe,) *n.* [Sax. *sape*; D. *zeep*; G. *seife*; Sw. *sapa*; Dan. *sæbe*; Fr. *savon*; It. *sapone*; Sp. *zabon*; L. *sapo*; Gr. σαπων; Arm. *savann*; W. *sebon*; Hindoo, *saboon*, *savin*; Gipsy, *sapuna*; Pers. سابون *sabun*; Ar. سابون *sabunon*. Class Sb, No. 29.]

A compound of one or more of the *oil-acids*, more especially with the metallic alkalies *potassa* or *soda*, but also with some other salifiable bases. The most common *soaps* are either *margarates* or *oleates* of *potassa* or *soda*, made by boiling some common oil with the lye of wood-ashes; used in washing and cleansing, in medicine, &c. Common soap is an unctuous substance.

SŌAP, *v. t.* [Sax. *sapan*; D. *zeepen*; G. *seifen*.] To rub or wash over with soap.

SŌAP'BER-RY-TREE, *n.* An evergreen, tropical tree of several species, belonging to the genus Sapindus, bearing red, saponaceous berries, which are used as a substitute for soap in washing clothes. *P. Cyc. Loudon.*

SŌAP'-BOIL-ER, *n.* [*soap* and *boiler*.] One whose occupation is to make soap.

SŌAP'-BOIL-ING, *n.* The occupation of making soap.

SŌAP'ED, (sōpt,) *pp.* Rubbed or washed with soap.

SŌAP'ING, *ppr.* Rubbing or washing with soap.

SŌAP'STONE, *n.* Steatite; a magnesian mineral, usually gray, white, or yellow; the Lapis ollaris.

SŌAP'SUDS, *n. pl.* Suds; water well impregnated with soap.

SŌAP'WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Saponaria; so called from its bruised leaves producing a lather like soap, on being agitated in water. *Farm. Encyc.*

SŌAP'Y, *a.* Resembling soap; having the qualities of soap; soft and smooth.

2. Smeared with soap.

SŌAR, (sōre,) *v. i.* [Fr. *essorer*, to soar; *essor*, flight; It. *sorare*; Eth. WZZ *sarar*, to fly, to be lofty. Lud. Col. 109, Class Sr, No. 20.]

1. To fly aloft; to mount upon the wing; as an eagle. Hence,

2. To rise high; to mount; to tower in thought or imagination; to be sublime; as the poet or orator.

3. To rise high in ambition or heroism.

Valor *soars* above
What the world calls misfortune. *Addison.*

4. In *general*, to rise aloft; to be lofty.

SŌAR, *n.* A towering flight. *Milton.*

SŌAR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Mounting on the wing; rising aloft; towering in thought or mind.

SŌAR'ING, *n.* The act of mounting on the wing, or of towering in thought or mind; intellectual flight.

SOA'VE, *SOA-VE-MEN'TE*, } [It.] In *music*, sweet, or with sweetness. *Brande.*

SOB, *v. i.* [Sax. *seobgend*, complaining. Qu.]

To sigh with a sudden heaving of the breast, or a kind of convulsive motion; to sigh with deep sorrow or with tears.

She sighed, she *sobbed*, and, furious with despair,
She rent her garments, and she tore her hair. *Dryden.*

SOB, *n.* A convulsive sigh or catching of the breath in sorrow; a convulsive act of respiration obstructed by sorrow. *Johnson.*

Break, heart, or choke with *sobs* my hated breath. *Dryden.*

SOB, *v. t.* To soak. [*Not in use.*] *Mortimer.*

SOB'BING, *ppr.* Sighing with a heaving of the breast.

SOB'BING, *n.* Lamentation.

SŌ'BER, *a.* [Fr. *sobre*; It. *sobrio*; L. *sobrius*; D. *sober*, poor, mean, spare, sober; Sax. *sifer*, sober, pure, chaste. See SOFT.]

1. Temperate in the use of spiritous liquors; habitually temperate; as, a *sober* man.

Live a *sober*, righteous, and godly life. *Com. Prayer.*

2. Not intoxicated or overpowered by spiritous liquors; not drunken. The sot may at times be *sober*.

3. Not mad or insane; not wild, visionary, or heated with passion; having the regular exercise of cool, dispassionate reason.

There was not a *sober* person to be had; all was tempestuous and blustering. *Dryd. n.*
No *sober* man would put himself in danger for the applause of escaping without breaking his neck. *Dryden.*

4. Regular; calm; not under the influence of passion; as, *sober* judgment; a man in his *sober* senses.

5. Serious; solemn; grave; as, the *sober* livery of autumn.

What parts gay France from *sober* Spain? *Prior.*
See her *sober* over a sampler, or gay over a jointed baby. *Pope.*

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SŌ'BER, *v. t.* To make sober; to cure of intoxication.

There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely *sobers* us again. *Pope.*

SŌ'BER-ED, *pp.* Made sober.

SŌ'BER-LY, *adv.* Without intemperance.

2. Without enthusiasm.

3. Without intemperate passion; coolly; calmly; moderately. *Bacon. Locke.*

4. Gravely; seriously.

SŌ'BER-MIND'ED, *a.* Having a disposition or temper habitually sober, calm, and temperate.

SŌ'BER-MIND'ED-NESS, *n.* Calmness; freedom from inordinate passions; habitual sobriety. *Porteus.*

SŌ'BER-NESS, *n.* Freedom from intoxication; temperance.

2. Gravity; seriousness.

3. Freedom from heat and passion; calmness; coolness.

The *soberness* of Virgil might have shown him the difference. *Dryden.*

SO-BRI'E-TY, *n.* [Fr. *sobriété*; L. *sobrietas*, from *sobrius*.]

1. Habitual soberness or temperance in the use of spiritous liquors; as when we say, a man of *sobriety*. *Hooker. Taylor.*

2. Freedom from intoxication.

Public *sobriety* is a relative duty. *Blackstone.*

3. Habitual freedom from enthusiasm, inordinate passion, or overheated imagination; calmness; coolness; as, the *sobriety* of riper years; the *sobriety* of age. *Dryden.*

4. Seriousness; gravity without sadness or melancholy.

Mirth makes them not mad,
Nor *sobriety* sad. *Denham.*

SOB-RY-QUET', (sob-re-kā',) *n.* [Fr.] A nickname.

SOC, *n.* [Sax. *soc*, from *socan*, *secan*, to *seek*, to follow, L. *sequor*.]

1. *Properly*, the sequela, secta, or suit, or the body of suitors; hence, the power or privilege of holding a court in a district, as in a manor; jurisdiction of causes, and the limits of that jurisdiction. *English Law. Wilkins. Lye.*

2. Liberty or privilege of tenants excused from customary burdens. *Cowel.*

3. An exclusive privilege claimed by millers of grinding all the corn used within the manor or township in which the mill stands. *Grose.*

SOC'AGE, *n.* [from *soc*, supra, a privilege.] In *English law*, a tenure of lands and tenements by a certain or determinate service; a tenure distinct from chivalry or knight's service, in which the render was uncertain. The service must be certain, in order to be denominated *socage*; as to hold by fealty and twenty shillings rent. *Blackstone.*

Socage is of two kinds; *free socage*, where the services are not only certain, but honorable; and *villein socage*, where the services, though certain, are of a baser nature. *Blackstone.*

SOC'A-GER, *n.* A tenant by socage; a socman.

SŌ'-CALL-ED, *a.* So named.

SO-CIA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *sociabilité*.]

Sociableness; disposition to associate and converse with others; or the practice of familiar converse.

SŌ'CIA-BLE, (sō'sha-bl,) *a.* [Fr. *sociable*; L. *sociabilis*, from *socius*, a companion, probably from *sequor*, to follow. See SEEK.]

1. That may be conjoined; fit to be united in one body or company; as, *sociable* parts united in one body. *Hooker.*

2. Ready or disposed to unite in a general interest.

To make man mild, and *sociable* to man. *Addison.*

3. Ready and inclined to join in company or society; or frequently meeting for conversation; as, *sociable* neighbors.

4. Inclined to converse when in company; disposed to freedom in conversation; opposed to RESERVED and TACITURN.

5. Free in conversation; conversing much or familiarly. The guests were very *sociable*.

SŌ'CIA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Disposition to associate; inclination to company and converse; or actual frequent union in society or free converse. This word may signify either the disposition to associate, or the disposition to enter into familiar conversation, or the actual practice of associating and conversing.

SŌ'CIA-BLY, *adv.* In a sociable manner; with free intercourse; conversibly; familiarly; as a companion.

SŌ'CIAL, (-shal,) *a.* [L. *socialis*, from *socius*, companion.]

1. Pertaining to society; relating to men living in society, or to the public as an aggregate body; as, *social* interests or concerns; *social* pleasures; *social* benefits; *social* happiness; *social* duties.

True self-love and *social* are the same. *Pope.*

2. Ready or disposed to mix in friendly converse; companionable.

Withers, adieu! yet not with thee remove
Thy martial spirit or thy *social* love. *Pope.*

3. Consisting in union or mutual converse. *Milton.*

4. Disposed to unite in society. Man is a *social* being.

SŌ'CIAL-ISM, *n.* A social state in which there is a community of property among all the citizens; a new term for AGRARIANISM. [See COMMUNISM.]

SŌ'CIAL-IST, *n.* One who advocates a community of property among all the citizens of a state.

SO-CIAL'I-TY, *n.* Socialness; the quality of being social. *Sterne.*

SŌ'CIAL-LY, *adv.* In a social manner or way.

SŌ'CIAL-NESS, *n.* The quality of being social.

SŌ'CIATE, (-shāte,) *v. i.* To associate; to mix with company. [*Obs.*] *Shelford.*

SO-CI'E-TY, *n.* [Fr. *société*; Sp. *sociedad*; It. *società*; L. *societas*, from *socius*, a companion. See SOCIABLE.]

1. The union of a number of rational beings; or a number of persons united, either for a temporary or permanent purpose. Thus the inhabitants of a state or of a city constitute a *society*, having common interests; and hence it is called a *community*. In a more enlarged sense, the whole race or family of man is a *society*, and called *human society*.

The true and natural foundations of *society* are the wants and fears of individuals. *Blackstone.*

2. Any number of persons associated for a particular purpose, whether incorporated by law, or only united by articles of agreement; a fraternity. Thus we have Bible *societies*, missionary *societies*, and charitable *societies* for various objects; *societies* of mechanics, and learned *societies*; *societies* for encouraging arts, &c.

3. Company; a temporary association of persons for profit or pleasure. In this sense, COMPANY is more generally used.

4. Company; fellowship. We frequent the *society* of those we love and esteem.

5. Partnership; fellowship; union on equal terms.

Among mequals what *society* can sort? *Milton.*
Heaven's greatness no *society* can bear. *Dryden.*

6. Persons living in the same neighborhood, who frequently meet in company and have fellowship. Literary *society* renders a place interesting and agreeable.

7. In *Connecticut*, a number of families united and incorporated for the purpose of supporting public worship, is called an *ecclesiastical society*. This is a parish, except that it has not territorial limits. In *Massachusetts*, such an incorporated society is usually called a *parish*, though consisting of persons only, without regard to territory.

SO-CIN'I-AN, *a.* [from *Socinus*, a native of Sienna, in Tuscany, the founder of the sect of Socinians in the 16th century.]

Pertaining to Socinus, or his religious creed.

SO-CIN'I-AN, *n.* One of the followers of Socinus. *Encyc.*

SO-CIN'I-AN-ISM, *n.* The tenets or doctrines of Socinus, who held Christ to have been a mere man inspired, denied his divinity and atonement, the doctrine of original depravity, and kindred doctrines. *Encyc.*

SOCK, *n.* [Sax. *socc*; L. *soccus*; Sw. *socka*; G. *socke*; D. *zok*; Dan. *sok*; Fr. *socque*; It. *socco*; Sp. *zoco*, *zueco*, a wooden shoe, a plinth, whence *zocalo*, Fr. *socle*. Qu. L. *sicco*, to dry, Gr. σακκος, a bag.]

1. The shoe of the ancient actors of comedy. Hence the word is used for comedy, and opposed to BUSKIN, or tragedy.

Great Fletcher never treads in buskin here,
Nor greater Jonson dares in *socks* appear. *Dryden.*

2. A garment for the foot, like the foot of a stocking.

3. A plowshare. *Ed. Encyc.*

SOCK'ET, *n.* [Ir. *soicead*.]

1. The little hollow tube or place in which a candle is fixed in the candlestick.

And in the *sockets* oily bubbles dance. *Dryden.*

2. Any hollow thing or place which receives and holds something else; as, the *sockets* of the teeth or of the eyes.

His eyeballs in their hollow *sockets* sink. *Dryden.*
Gomphosis is the connection of a tooth to its *socket*. *Wiseman.*

SOCK'ET-CHIS-EL, *n.* A strong chisel used by carpenters for mortising. *Gwilt.*

SOCK'ET-PŌLE, *n.* A pole armed with an iron socket, and used to propel boats, &c.

SOCK'LESS, *a.* Destitute of socks or shoes. *Beaum. & Fl.*

SŌ'CLE, (sō'kl,) *n.* In *architecture*, a plain block or plinth, forming a low pedestal to a statue, column, &c.; also, a plain face or plinth at the lower part of a wall. *Gloss. of Archit.*

SOC'MAN, *n.* [See SOCAGE.] One who holds lands or tenements by socage. *Cowel.*

SOC'MAN-RY, *n.* Tenure by socage. [*Not in use.*] *Cowel.*

SOC'OME, *n.* A custom of tenants to grind corn at the lord's mill. [*Not used.*] *Cowel.*

SOC'O-TO-RINE, (-rin,) } *a.* *Socotorine* or *socotrine*
SOC'O-TRINE, } *aloes*; a kind of aloes from Socotra, an isle in the Indian Ocean. *Encyc.*

SO-CRAT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to Socrates, the
SO-CRAT'IC-AL, } Grecian sage, or to his language or manner of teaching and philosophizing. The *Socratic* method of reasoning and instruction was by a series of questions leading to the desired result.

SO-CRAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the Socratic method. *Goodman.*

SOC'RA-TISM, *n.* The doctrines or philosophy of Socrates.

SOC'RA-TIST, *n.* A disciple of Socrates. *Martyn.*

SOD, *n.* [D. *zoode*; G. *sode*. I suspect the radical sense is *set*, fixed; W. *sodi*, to set.]

Turf; sward; that stratum of earth on the surface which is filled with the roots of grass, or any portion of that surface. It differs from CLOD, which may be a compact mass of earth without roots; but sod is formed by earth held together by roots.

SOD, *a.* Made or consisting of sod.

SOD, *v. t.* To cover with sod; to turf.

SOD, *pret.* of SEETHE; also the passive participle. [See SODDEN.]

SŌ'DA, *n.* [G. *soda*; D. *souda*; It. *soda*: Sp. *soda* or *sosa*, glasswort, barilla.]

1. The protoxyd of the metal sodium, formerly called, though not appropriately, *mineral alkali*. It has likewise been called a *fixed alkali*, in contradistinction from *ammonia*, which is a volatile alkali.

2. The carbonate of soda, formerly called NATRON, obtained by lixiviating the ashes of marine plants, or decomposing the salts of soda. In this state, however, it is never pure.

SŌ'DA-ASH, *n.* Impure carbonate of soda.

SŌ'DA-LITE, *n.* A mineral occurring usually in small, bluish dodecahedrons, and containing a large proportion of soda, along with silica, alumina, and muriatic acid. *Dana.*

SO-DAL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *sodalitas*, from *sodalis*, a companion.]

A fellowship or fraternity. *Stillingfleet.*

SŌ'DA-SALTS, *n. pl.* In *chemistry*, salts which have soda for their base. *Silliman.*

SŌ'DA-WA-TER, *n.* A very weak solution of soda in water highly charged with carbonic acid. The popular beverage sold under this name in the shops is ordinarily nothing but common water highly charged with carbonic acid.

SOD'DED, *pp.* Covered with sod; turfed.

SOD'DEN, *pp.* of SEETHE. Boiled; seethed.

SOD'DY, *a.* [from *sod*.] Turfy; consisting of sod; covered with sod.

SOD'ER, *v. t.* [W. *sawd*, juncture; *sawdriaw*, to join, to soder; Fr. *souder*; Arm. *souda* or *soudta*; It. *sodare*, to make firm. It has been taken for granted that this is a contracted word, from L. *solido*, and hence written SOLDER. The fact may be doubted; but if true, the settled pronunciation seems to render it expedient to let the contracted orthography remain undisturbed. So Parkhurst writes it. Lexicon, רדם.]

To unite and make solid, as metallic substances; to unite the surfaces of metals by the intervention of a metal or metallic cement in a state of fusion, which hardens in cooling, and renders the joint solid.

SOD'ER, *n.* Metallic cement; a metal or metallic composition used in uniting other metallic substances.

SOD'ER-ED, *pp.* United by a metallic cement.

SOD'ER-ING, *ppr.* Uniting and making solid by means of a metallic substance in a state of fusion.

SOD'ER-ING, *n.* The process of uniting the surfaces of metals by the intervention of a more fusible metal or metallic cement.

SŌ'DI-UM, *n.* The metallic base of soda. It is soft, white, and opaque, and very malleable. It is lighter than water. Common culinary salt is chlorid of sodium. *Davy.*

SOD'OM-ITE, *n.* An inhabitant of Sodom.

2. One guilty of sodomy.

SOD-OM-IT'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to sodomy.

SOD'OM-Y, *n.* A crime against nature.

SŌE, *n.* [Scot. *sae*; perhaps *sea*.]

A large wooden vessel for holding water; a cowl. [*Local.*] *More.*

SO-EV'ER; so and ever, found in compounds, as in *whosoever*, *whatsoever*, *wheresoever*. [See these words.] It is sometimes used separate from the pronoun; as, in what things *soever* you undertake, use diligence and fidelity.

SŌ'FA, *n.* [Probably an Oriental word. Qu. Sw. *söfva*, to lull to sleep.]

An elegant long seat, usually with a stuffed bottom. Sofas are variously made. In the United States, the frame is of mahogany, and the bottom formed of stuffed cloth, with a covering of silk, chintz, calico, or hair-cloth; sometimes on springs. The sofa of the Orientals is a kind of alcove raised half a foot above the floor, where visitors of distinction are received. It is also a seat by the side of the room covered with a carpet.

SŌ'FA-BED, *n.* A bed within a frame beneath a sofa, which can be used for lodging by night.

SŌ'FETT, *n.* A small sofa.

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SŌ'FI, SŌ'PHI, (sō'fe,) n. In *Persia*, a religious person; a dervis.

SŌ'FISM, n. The mystical doctrines of the Sofis, or dervises of Persia. *Brande.*

SOF'FIT, n. [It. *soffitta.*] In *architecture*, a ceiling; a term seldom used except in reference to the under sides of the subordinate parts and members of buildings, such as staircases, entablatures, archways, cornices, &c. *Gloss. of Archit.*

SOFT, a. [Sax. *softe, softa.* The D. has *zagt*, Sw. *sackta*, D. *sagte*, and the G. *sanft*, in a like sense, but whether allied to *soft*, may be questioned.]

1. Easily yielding to pressure; the contrary of HARD; as, a *soft* bed; a *soft* peach; *soft* earth.

2. Not hard; easily separated by an edged instrument; as, *soft* wood. The chestnut is a *soft* wood, but more durable than hickory, which is a very hard wood. So we say, a *soft* stone, when it breaks or is hewed with ease.

3. Easily worked; malleable; as, *soft* iron.

4. Not rough, rugged, or harsh; smooth to the touch; delicate; as, *soft* silk; *soft* raiment; a *soft* skin.

5. Delicate; feminine; as, the *softer sex.*

6. Easily yielding to persuasion or motives; flexible; susceptible of influence or passion. In both these senses, *soft* is applied to females, and sometimes to males; as, a divine of a *soft* and servile temper. *K. Charles.*

One king is too *soft* and easy. *L'Estrange.*

7. Tender; timorous.

However *soft* within themselves they are,
To you they will be valiant by despair. *Dryden.*

8. Mild; gentle; kind; not severe or unfeeling; as, a person of a *soft* nature.

9. Civil; complaisant; courteous; as, a person of *soft* manners. He has a *soft* way of asking favors.

10. Placid; still; easy.

On her *soft* axle while she paces even,
She bears thee *soft* with the smooth air along. *Milton.*

11. Effeminate; viciously nice.

An idle and *soft* course of life is the source of criminal pleasures. *Broome.*

12. Delicate; elegantly tender.

Her form more *soft* and feminine. *Milton.*

13. Weak; impressible.

The deceiver soon found this *soft* place of Adam's. [*Not elegant.*] *Glanville.*

14. Gentle; smooth or melodious to the ear; not loud, rough, or harsh; as, a *soft* voice or note; a *soft* sound; *soft* accents; *soft* whispers. *Dryden. Pope.*

15. Smooth; flowing; not rough or vehement.

The solemn nightingale tuned her *soft* lays. *Milton.*
Soft were my numbers, who could take offense? *Pope.*

16. Easy; quiet; undisturbed; as, *soft* slumbers.

17. Mild to the eye; not strong or glaring; as, *soft* colors; the *soft coloring of a picture.*

The sun, shining on the upper part of the clouds, made the *softest* lights imaginable. *Brown.*

18. Mild; warm; pleasant to the feelings; as, *soft* air.

19. Not tinged with salts; not hard; so as to decompose soap; as, *soft* water is the best for washing.

20. Mild; gentle; not rough, rude, or irritating.

A *soft* answer turneth away wrath. — Prov. xv.

21. Weak; foolish.

SOFT, *adv.* Softly; gently; quietly.

SOFT, *exclam.* For *be soft*; hold; stop; not so fast.

But, *soft*, my muse; the world is wide. *Suckling.*

SOFT'EN, (sof'n,) *v. t.* To make soft or more soft; to make less hard.

Their arrow's point they *soften* in the flame. *Gay.*

2. To mollify; to make less fierce or intractable; to make more susceptible of humane or fine feelings; as, to *soften* a hard heart; to *soften* savage natures. The heart is *softened* by pity.

Diffidence conciliates the proud, and *softens* the severe. *Rambler.*

3. To make less harsh or severe; as, to *soften* an expression.

4. To palliate; to represent as less enormous; as, to *soften* a fault.

5. To make easy; to compose; to mitigate; to alleviate.

Music can *soften* pain to ease. *Pope.*

6. To make calm and placid.

Bid her be all that cheers or *softens* life. *Pope.*

7. To make less harsh, less rude, less offensive, or violent.

But sweetly tempered awe, and *softened* all he spoke. *Dryden.*

8. To make less glaring; as, to *soften* the coloring of a picture.

9. To make tender; to make effeminate; to enervate; as, troops *softened* by luxury.

10. To make less harsh or grating; as, to *soften* the voice.

SOFT'EN, (sof'n,) *v. i.* To become less hard; to become more pliable and yielding to pressure; as, iron or wax *softens* in heat; fruits *soften* as they ripen.

2. To become less rude, harsh, or cruel; as, savage natures *soften* by civilization.

3. To become less obstinate or obdurate; to become more susceptible of humane feelings and tenderness; to relent. The heart *softens* at the sight of woe.

4. To become more mild; as, the air *softens.*

5. To become less harsh, severe, or rigorous.

SOFT'EN-ED, (sof'nd,) *pp.* or *a.* Made less hard or less harsh; made less obdurate or cruel, or less glaring.

SOFT'EN-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making more soft; making less rough or cruel, &c.

SOFT'EN-ING, *n.* The act of making less hard, less cruel or obdurate, less violent, less glaring, &c.

SOFT'EN-ING, *n.* In *painting*, the blending of colors into each other.

SOFT'-HEART-ED, *a.* Having tenderness of heart; susceptible of pity or other kindly affection; gentle; meek.

SOFT'ISH, *a.* Somewhat soft. *D. Clinton.*

SOFT'LING, *n.* An effeminate person; one viciously nice. [*Little used.*] *Woolton.*

SOFT'LY, *adv.* Without hardness.

2. Not with force or violence; gently; as, he *softly* pressed my hand.

3. Not loudly; without noise; as, speak *softly*; walk *softly.*

In this dark silence *softly* leave the town. *Dryden.*

4. Gently; placidly.

She *softly* lays him on a flowery bed. *Dryden.*

5. Mildly; tenderly.

The king must die;
Though pity *softly* pleads within my soul. *Dryden.*

SOFT'NER, *n.* He or that which softens.

2. One that palliates. *Swift.*

SOFT'NESS, *n.* The quality of bodies which renders them capable of yielding to pressure, or of easily receiving impressions from other bodies; opposed to HARDNESS.

2. Susceptibility of feeling or passion; as, the *softness* of the heart, or of our natures.

3. Mildness; kindness; as, *softness* of words or expressions. *Watts.*

4. Mildness; civility; gentleness; as, *softness* of manners. *Dryden.*

5. Effeminacy; vicious delicacy.

He was not delighted with the *softness* of the court. *Clarendon.*

6. Timorousness; pusillanimity; excessive susceptibility of fear or alarm.

This virtue could not proceed out of fear or *softness.* *Bacon.*

7. Smoothness to the ear; as, the *softness* of sound, which is distinct from EXILITY or FINENESS. *Bacon.*

8. Facility; gentleness; candor; easiness to be affected; as, *softness* of spirit. *Hooker.*

9. Gentleness, as contrary to vehemence.

With strength and *softness*, energy and ease. *Harte.*

10. Mildness of temper; meekness.

For contemplation he and valor formed,
For *softness* she, and sweet attractive grace. *Milton.*

11. Weakness; simplicity.

12. Mild temperature; as, the *softness* of a climate. *Mitford.*

SOFT'-VOIC-ED, (-voist,) *a.* Having a soft voice.

SOG'GY, *a.* [Allied probably to *soak*, which see; W. *soeg*, and *soegi*, to steep.]

1. Wet; filled with water; soft with moisture; as, *soggy* land. Timber that has imbibed water is said to be *soggy.*

2. Steaming with damp. *B. Jonson.*

SO-HŌ', *exclam.* A word used in calling from a distant place: a sportsman's halloo. *Shak.*

SOI' DI-SANT', (swī'de-zäng',) [Fr.] Calling himself; self-styled; pretended; would be.

SOIL, *v. t.* [Sax. *selan, sylian*; Dan. *söler*; Sw. *söla*; Fr. *salir, souiller*; Arm. *salicza*; Ir. *salaighim.* Class Sl, No. 35, Syr.]

1. To make dirty on the surface; to foul; to dirt; to stain; to defile; to tarnish; to sully; as, to *soil* a garment with dust.

Our wonted ornaments now *soiled* and stained. *Milton.*

2. To cover or tinge with any thing extraneous; as, to *soil* the earth with blood. *Tate.*

3. To dung; to manure. *South.*

To soil a horse, is to purge him by giving him fresh grass. *Johnson.*

To soil cattle, in *husbandry*, is to feed them with grass or green food daily cut for them, instead of pasturing them. *Farm. Encyc.*

SOIL, *n.* [G. *sile.* See the verb.]

1. Dirt; any foul matter upon another substance; foulness; spot.

2. Stain; tarnish.

A lady's honor — will not bear a *soil.* *Dryden.*

3. The upper stratum of the earth; the mold, or that compound substance which furnishes nutriment to plants, or which is particularly adapted to support and nourish them. [L. *solum*; W. *swl.*]

4. Land; country. We love our native *soil.*

5. Dung; compost.

Improve land by dung and other sort of *soils.* *Mortimer.*

To take soil; to run into the water, as a deer when pursued. *B. Jonson.*

SOIL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Fouled; stained; tarnished; manured; fed with grass or green food.

SOIL'I-NESS, *n.* Stain; foulness. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

SOIL'ING, *ppr.* Defiling; fouling; tarnishing; feeding with fresh grass or green food; manuring.

SOIL'ING, *n.* The act or practice of feeding cattle or horses with fresh grass or green food, cut daily for them, instead of pasturing them.

SOIL'LESS, *a.* Destitute of soil. *Bigsby.*

SOIL'URE, *n.* [Fr. *souillure.*] Stain; pollution. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SOIR-ĒE', (swär-ā',) *n.* [Fr. *soir*, evening.] An evening party.

SŌ'JOURN, (sō'jurn *or* so-jurn',) *v. i.* [Fr. *sejourner*; It. *soggiornare*, which seems to be formed from the noun *soggiorno*; *sub* and *giorno*, a day.]

To dwell for a time; to dwell or live in a place as a temporary resident, or as a stranger, not considering the place as his permanent habitation. So Abram *sojourned* in Egypt. *Gen.* xii.

The soldiers assembled at Newcastle, and there *sojourned* three days. *Hayward.*

SŌ'JOURN, (sō'jurn,) *n.* A temporary residence, as that of a traveler in a foreign land. *Milton.*

SŌ'JOURN-ER, *n.* A temporary resident; a stranger or traveler who dwells in a place for a time.

We are strangers before thee and *sojourners*, as all our fathers were. — 1 Chron. xxix.

SŌ'JOURN-ING, *ppr.* Dwelling for a time.

SŌ'JOURN-ING, *n.* The act of dwelling in a place for a time; also, the time of abode. *Exod.* xii.

SŌ'JOURN-MENT, (sō'jurn-,) *n.* Temporary residence, as that of a stranger or traveler. *Walsh.*

SŌKE, *n.* A district in which a particular privilege or power is exercised. *England.*

SOL, *n.* [L.] The sun.

SOL, *n.* [Norm. *soulze, soulds, souz*, from L. *solidus.*]

1. In *France*, a small copper coin; a penny; usually Sou, or Sous. *Encyc.*

2. A copper coin and money of account in Switzerland.

SŌL, *n.* [It.] The name of a note in music. It is the fifth in the gamut, *do* or *ut* being the first.

SOL'ACE, *v. t.* [It. *sollazzare*, from L. *solatium; solor*, to comfort, assuage, relieve. See CONSOLE.]

1. To cheer in grief or under calamity; to comfort; to relieve in affliction; to console; *applied to persons*; as, to *solace* one's self with the hope of future reward.

2. To allay; to assuage; as, to *solace* grief.

SOL'ACE, *v. i.* To take comfort; to be cheered or relieved in grief. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

SOL'ACE, *n.* [It. *sollazzo*; L. *solatium.*]

Comfort in grief; alleviation of grief or anxiety; also, that which relieves in distress; recreation.

The proper *solaces* of age are not music and compliments, but wisdom and devotion. *Rambler.*

SOL'AC-ED, (sol'ast,) *pp.* Comforted; cheered in affliction.

SOL'ACE-MENT, *n.* Act of comforting; state of being solaced.

SOL'A-CING, *ppr.* Relieving grief; cheering in affliction.

SO-LĀ'CIOUS, (so-lā'shus,) *a.* Affording comfort or amusement. [*Not in use.*]

SO-LAN'DER, *n.* [Fr. *soulandres.*] A disease in horses. *Dict.*

SŌ'LAN-GOOSE, *n.* The gannet, Sula Bassana, a web-footed sea-fowl, found on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, Labrador, Gulf of St. Lawrence, &c. It is nearly of the size of the domestic goose. *Jardine. Nuttall.*

SO-LAN'I-NA, SOL'A-NINE, (-nin,) *n.* [L. *solanum*, nightshade.]

A vegetable alkaloid, obtained from various species of Solanum, as *S. dulcamara, S. nigrum, S. tuberosum*, &c.

SO-LA'NO, *n.* A hot, oppressive wind in the Mediterranean, particularly on the eastern coast of Spain. It is a modification of the sirocco. *Brande.*

SO-LĀ'NUM, *n.* [L.] A genus of plants comprehending the potato, (*S. tuberosum*,) egg plant, (*S. Melongena*,) love apple or tomato, (*S. Lycopersicum*,) nightshade, &c.

SŌ'LAR, SŌ'LA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *solaire*; L. *solaris*, from *sol*, the sun, W. *sûl*, Fr. *soleil*, It. *sole*, Sp. *sol.*]

1. Pertaining to the sun; as, the *solar* system; or proceeding from it; as, *solar* light; *solar* rays; *solar* influence.

2. In *astrology*, born under the predominant influence of the sun; as, a *solar* people. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

3. Measured by the progress of the sun, or by its revolution; as, the *solar* year.

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Solar cycle. See CYCLE, No. 3.

Solar flowers, are those which open and shut daily, at certain determinate hours. *Linnæus.*

Solar microscope; a microscope in which the object is illuminated by the light of the sun concentrated upon it. It consists of two parts; first, of a *magnifier*, by which the object placed behind it is made to form a highly-magnified image on a wall or screen in a dark room; and, secondly, of an *illuminating apparatus*, composed of a mirror thrust through an opening in the window shutter to reflect the light of the sun into the tube which carries the magnifier, and of several lenses called *condensers*, which receive the light from the mirror and concentrate it upon the object in the focus, the enlarged image of which is thus rendered luminous and distinct. *Olmsted.*

Solar spots; dark spots that appear on the sun's disk, usually visible only by the telescope, but sometimes so large as to be seen by the naked eye. They adhere to the body of the sun; indicate its revolutions on its axis; are very changeable in their figure and dimensions; and vary in size from mere points to spaces of 50,000 miles in diameter.

Solar system; the group of celestial bodies comprehending the sun, planets, and comets.

SŌ'LAR, *n.* A sollar; a loft or upper chamber.

SŌLD, *pret.* and *pp.* of SELL. [*Gloss. of Archit.*

SŌLD, *n.* [from the root of *soldier*; Norm. *soude.*] Salary; military pay. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SOL'DAN, for SULTAN, is not in use. *Milton.*

SOL'DA-NEL, *n.* [L. *convolvulus soldanella.*] A plant.

SOL'DER, *v. t.* [from L. *solido, solidus.*] To unite the surfaces of metals by the intervention of a more fusible metal or metallic cement. [See SODER.]

SOL'DER, *n.* A metal or metallic composition for uniting the surface of metals; a metallic cement.

SOL'DER-ED, *pp.* United as metals by a metallic cement.

SOL'DER-ING, *ppr.* Uniting, as metals, by a metallic cement.

SOL'DER-ING, *n.* The process of uniting the surfaces of metals by means of a more fusible metal or a metallic cement.

SŌL'DIER, (sōl'jur,) *n.* [Fr. *soldat*; Norm. *soudeyer, soudiers*; It. *soldato*; Sp. *soldado*; from L. *solidus*, a piece of money; the pay of a soldier; Norm. *soud*, contracted from *sould*, pay, wages; *soudoyer*, to keep in pay; Sw. *besolda*, to count out money to, to pay; Dan. *besolder*, to give a salary or wages.]

1. A man engaged in military service; one whose occupation is military; a man enlisted for service in an army; a private or one in the ranks.

There ought to be some time for sober reflection between the life of a *soldier* and his death. *Rambler.*

2. A man enrolled for service, when on duty or embodied for military discipline; a private; as, a militia *soldier.*

3. *Emphatically*, a brave warrior; a man of military experience and skill, or a man of distinguished valor. In this sense, an officer of any grade may be denominated a *soldier.* *Shak.*

SŌL'DIER-ESS, *n.* A female soldier. [*Not in use.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

SŌL'DIER-LIKE, } *a.* Like or becoming a real sol-
SŌL'DIER-LY, } dier; brave; martial; heroic; honorable.

SŌL'DIER-SHIP, (sōl'jur-) *n.* Military qualities; military character or state; martial skill; behavior becoming a soldier. *Shak.*

SŌL'DIER-Y, (sōl'jur-y,) *n.* Soldiers collectively; the body of military men.

I charge not the *soldiery* with ignorance and contempt of learning, without exception. *Swift.*

2. Soldiership; military service. [*Obs.*] *Sidney.*

SOLE, *n.* [Sax. *sol*; D. *zool*; G. *sohle*; Dan. *sole*: Fr. *id.*; It. *su lo*, soil and sole; Sp. *suela*, the sole of the foot, and *suolo*, soil; L. *solea, solum*; that which sets or is set or laid. The radical sense coincides with that of *sill.*]

1. The bottom of the foot; and by a figure, the foot itself. *Shak. Spenser.*

2. The bottom of a shoe; or the piece of leather which constitutes the bottom.

The caliga was a military shoe with a very thick *sole*, tied above the instep. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The part of any thing that forms the bottom, and on which it stands upon the ground.

Elm is proper for mills, *soles* of wheels, and pipes. *Mortimer.*

4. A marine flat fish of the genus Solea of Cuvier, (Pleuronectes, Linnæus,) so called, probably, because it keeps on or near the bottom of the sea. These fish abound on the British coast, and hence the name of *sole bank*, to the southward of Ireland. This fish sometimes grows to the weight of six or seven pounds or more. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

The name *sole* is also given to certain other flat fishes of the genera Monochirus and Achirus, subdivisions of the old genus Pleuronectes. *P. Cyc. Storer.*

5. In *ship-building*, a sort of lining, used to prevent the wearing of any thing.

6. A sort of horn under a horse's hoof. *Encyc.*

SŌLE, *v. t.* To furnish with a sole; as, to *sole* a shoe.

SŌLE, *a.* [L. *solus*; Fr. *seul*; It. and Sp. *solo*; probably from separating; Ar. زال *zaula.* Class Sl, No. 3.]

1. Single; being or acting without another; individual; only. God is the *sole* Creator and Sovereign of the world.

2. In *law*, single; unmarried; as, a *femme sole.*

SOL'E-CISM, *n.* [Gr. σολοικισμος, said to be derived from *Soli*, a people of Attica, who, being transplanted to Cilicia, lost the purity of their language.]

1. Impropriety in language, or a gross devintion from the rules of syntax; incongruity of words; want of correspondence or consistency.

A barbarism may be in one word; a *solecism* must be of more. *Johnson*, from *Cicero.*

2. Any unfitness, absurdity, or impropriety. *B. Jonson.*

Cæsar, by dismissing his guards and retaining his power, committed a dangerous *soleciem* in politics. *Middleton.*

SOL'E-CIST, *n.* [Gr. σολοικιστος.] One who is guilty of impropriety in language. *Blackwall.*

SOL-E-CIST'IC, } *a.* Incorrect; incongruous.
SOL-E-CIST'IC-AL, } *Johnson.*

SOL-E-CIST'IC-AL-LY, *adv* In a solecistic manner. *Blackwall.*

SOL'E-CIZE, *v. i.* [Gr. σολοικιζω.] To commit solecism. *More.*

SŌL'ED, *pp.* Furnished with a sole.

SŌLE'-LEATH-ER, (-leth-er,) *n.* Thick, strong leather, used for the soles of shoes.

SŌLE'LY, *adv.* Singly; alone; only; without another; as, to rest a cause *solely* on one argument; to rely *solely* on one's own strength.

SOL'EMN, (sol'em,) *a.* [Fr. *solennel*; It. *solenne*; Sp. *solemne*; L. *solennis*, from *solco*, to be accustomed, to use, that is, to hold on or continue, as we have *wont*, from G. *wohnen*, to dwell.]

1. Anniversary; observed once a year with religious ceremonies.

The worship of this image was advanced, and a *solemn* supplication observed every year. *Stillingfleet.*

[I doubt the correctness of this definition of Johnson; or whether *solemn*, in our language, ever includes the sense of *anniversary.* In the passage cited, the sense of *anniversary* is expressed by *every year*, and if it is included in *solemn* also, the sentence is tautological. I should say then, that *solemn*, in this passage of Stillingfleet, has the sense given in the second definition below.]

2. Religiously grave; marked with pomp and sanctity; attended with religious rites.

His holy rites and *solemn* feasts profaned. *Milton.*

3. Religiously serious; piously grave; devout; marked by reverence to God; as, *solemn* prayer; the *solemn* duties of the sanctuary.

4. Affecting with seriousness; impressing or adapted to impress seriousness, gravity, or reverence; sober; serious.

There reigned a *solemn* silence over all, *Spenser.*
To 'swage with *solemn* touches troubled thoughts. *Milton.*

5. Grave; serious; or affectedly grave; as, a *solemn* face.

6. Sacred; enjoined by religion; or attended with a serious appeal to God; as, a *solemn* oath.

7. Marked with solemnities; as, a *solemn* day.

SOL'EMN-BREATH-ING, *a.* Diffusing or inspiring solemnity. *Gray.*

SOL'EM-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being solemn; reverential manner; gravity; as, the *solemness* of public worship.

2. Solemnity; gravity of manner. *Wotton.*

SO-LEM'NI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *solemnité.*]

1. A rite or ceremony annually performed with religious reverence.

Great was the cause; our old *solemnities*
From no blind zeal or fond tradition rise,
But saved from death, our Argives yearly pay
These grateful honors to the god of day. *Pope.*

[*Solemnities* seems here to include the sense of *anniversary.* See the fourth line. But in modern usage, that sense is rarely or never attached to the word.]

2. A religious ceremony; a ritual performance attended with religious reverence; as, the *solemnity* of a funeral or of a sacrament.

3. A ceremony adapted to inspress awe; as, the *solemnities* of the last day.

4. Manner of acting awfully serious.

With horrible *solemnity* he caused every thing to be prepared for his triumph of victory. *Sidney.*

5. Gravity; steady seriousness; as, the *solemnity* of the Spanish language. *Spectator.*

6. Affected gravity.

Solemnity 's a cover for a sot. *Young.*

SOL-EM-NI-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of solemnizing; celebration; as, the *solemnization* of a marriage. *Bacon.*

SOL'EM-NIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *solenniser*; It. *solennizzare.*]

1. To dignify or honor by ceremonies; to celebrate; as, to *solemnize* the birth of Christ. *Boyle.*

Their choice nobility and flower
Met from all parts to *solemnize* this feast. *Milton.*

2. To perform with ritual ceremonies and respect, or according to legal forms; as, to *solemnize* a marriage. *Z. Swift.*

3. To perform religiously once a year. [Qu.] *Hooker.*

4. To make grave, serious, and reverential; as, to *solemnize* the mind for the duties of the sanctuary. *Wilberforce.*

[In this sense the word is occasionally used in England, and is well authorized in the United States. — *Ed.*]

SOL'EM-NIZ-ED, *pp.* Celebrated religiously; made grave.

SOL'EM-NIZ-ER, *n.* One who performs a solemn rite.

SOL'EM-NIZ-ING, *ppr.* Honoring with sacred rites.

SOL'EMN-LY, *adv.* With gravity and religious reverence. Let us *solemnly* address the throne of grace.

2. With official formalities and by due authority. This question of law has been *solemnly* decided in the highest court.

3. With formal state. *Shak.*

4. With formal gravity and stateliness, or with affected gravity.

There in deaf murmurs *solemnly* are wise. *Dryden.*

5. With religious seriousness; as, I *solemnly* declare myself innocent.

I do *solemnly* assure the reader. *Swift.*

SŌLE'NESS, *n.* [from *sole.*] Singleness; a state of being unconnected with others. *Dering.*

SŌ'LEN-ITE, *n.* A petrified razor-shell, or bivalve of the genus Solen.

SŌL-FĀ', *v. i.* To pronounce the notes of the gamut, ascending or descending, *do*, (or *ut*,) *re, mi, fa, sol, la, si, do*, and *vice versa.*

SŌL-FĀ'ING, *ppr.* Pronouncing the notes of the gamut.

SOL-FA-TĀ'RA, n. [from the Italian volcano near Naples.] A volcanic vent or area, from which sulphur, sulphureous, watery, and acid vapors and gases are emitted. *Lyell.*

SOL-FEG'GI-O, n. [It.] In *music*, the system of arranging the scale by the names *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si*, by which singing is taught.

SŌ'LI; in *music*, *pl.* of SOLO.

SO-LIC'IT, (so-lis'it,) *v. t.* [L. *solicito*; Fr. *solliciter*; It. *sollecitare.* I know not whether this word is simple or compound; probably the latter. Qu. L. *lacio.*]

1. To ask with some degree of earnestness; to make petition to; to apply to for obtaining something. This word implies earnestness in seeking, but I think less earnestness than BEG, IMPLORE, ENTREAT, and IMPORTUNE, and more than ASK or REQUEST; as when we say, a man *solicits* the minister for an office; he *solicits* his father for a favor.

Did I *solicit* thee
From darkness to promote me? *Milton.*

2. To ask for with some degree of earnestness; to seek by petition; as, to *solicit* an office; to *solicit* a favor.

3. To awake or excite to action; to summon; to invite.

That fruit *solicited* her longing eye. *Milton.*
Sounds and some tangible qualities *solicit* their proper senses, and force an entrance to the mind. *Locke.*

4. To attempt; to try to obtain.

I view my crime, but kindle at the view,
Repeat old pleasures and *solicit* new. *Pope.*

5. To disturb; to disquiet; a Latinism rarely used.

But anxious fears *solicit* my weak breast. *Dryden.*

SO-LIC'IT-ANT, *n.* One who solicits.

SO-LIC-IT-Ā'TION, *n.* Earnest request; a seeking to obtain something from another with some degree of zeal and earnestness; sometimes, perhaps, importunity. He obtained a grant by repeated *solicitations.*

2. Excitement; invitation; as, the *solicitation* of the senses, *Locke.*

SO-LIC'IT-ED, *pp.* Earnestly requested.

SO-LIC'IT-ING, *ppr.* Requesting with earnestness; asking for; attempting to obtain.

This way and that *soliciting* the dart. *Dryden.*

SO-LIC'IT-OR, *n.* [Fr. *solliciteur.*]

1. One who asks with earnestness; one that asks for another. *Shak.*

2. An attorney, advocate, or counselor at law, who is authorized to practice in the English court of chancery. In *America*, an advocate or counselor at law, who, like the attorney-general or State's attorney, prosecutes actions for the State.

SO-LIC'IT-OR-GEN'ER-AL, *n.* In *Great Britain*, an officer of the crown, who is associated with the attorney-general in managing the legal business of the crown and public offices. *Brande.*

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SO-LIC'IT-OUS, (-lis'it-us,) *a.* [L. *solicitus.*]

1. Careful; anxious; very desirous, as to obtain something. Men are often more *solicitous* to obtain the favor of their king, or of the people, than of their Maker.

2. Careful; anxious; concerned; as respecting an unknown but interesting event; followed usually by *about* or *for*. We say, a man is *solicitous about* the fate of his petition, or *about* the result of the negotiation. He is *solicitous for* the safety of his ship.

3. Anxious; concerned; followed by *for*, as when something is to be obtained. Be not *solicitous for* the future.

SO-LIC'IT-OUS-LY, *adv.* Anxiously; with care and concern. Errors in religion, or in science, are to be *solicitously* avoided. A wise prince *solicitously* promotes the prosperity of his subjects.

SO-LIC'IT-OUS-NESS, *n.* Solicitude.

SO-LIC'IT-RESS, *n.* A female who solicits or petitions.

SO-LIC'I-TUDE, *n.* [L. *solicitudo.*]

Carefulness; concern; anxiety; uneasiness of mind occasioned by the fear of evil or the desire of good. A man feels *solicitude* when his friend is sick. We feel *solicitude* for the success of an enterprise. With what *solicitude* should men seek to secure future happiness!

SOL'ID, *a.* [L. *solidus*; Fr. *solide*; It. and Sp. *solido*; from the sense of *setting* or *pressure*, and hence allied to L. *solum*, Eng. *sill.*]

1. Hard; firm; compact; having its constituent particles so close or dense as to resist the impression or penetration of other bodies. Hence, solid bodies are not penetrable, nor are the parts movable and easily displaced, like those of fluids. *Solid* is opposed to *fluid* and *liquid.*

2. Not hollow; full of matter; as, a *solid* globe or cone, as distinguished from a *hollow* one.

3. Having all the geometrical dimensions; cubic; as, a *solid* foot contains 1728 *solid* inches. *Arbuthnot.*

[In this sense, CUBIC is now generally used.]

4. Firm; compact; strong; as, a *solid* pier; a *solid* pile; a *solid* wall. *Addison.*

5. Sound; not weakly; as, a *solid* constitution of body. [SOUND is more generally used.] *Watts.*

6. Real; sound; valid; true; just; not empty or fallacious. Wise men seek *solid* reasons for their opinions.

7. Grave; profound; not light, trifling, or superficial.

These, wanting wit, affect gravity, and go by the name of *solid* men. *Dryden.*

8. In *botany*, of a fleshy, uniform, undivided substance, as a bulb or root; not spongy or hollow within, as a stem. *Martyn.*

A *solid foot* contains 1728 solid inches, weighing 1000 ounces of rain water.

Solid angle: an angle formed by three or more plane angles, which are not in the same plane, meeting in a point.

Solid problem; one which can be construed geometrically only by the intersection of a circle and a conic section, or of two conic sections. *Hutton.*

Solid square, in *military language*, is a square body of troops; a body in which the ranks and files are equal.

SOL'ID, *n.* A firm, compact body. In *anatomy* and *medical science*, the bones, flesh, and vessels of animal bodies are called *solids*, in distinction from the blood, chyle, and other fluids.

In *geometry*, a solid is a magnitude which has length, breadth, and thickness.

SOL'I-DATE, *v. t.* [L. *solido.*]

To make solid or firm. [*Little used.*] *Cowley.*

SO-LID-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of making solid.

SO-LID'I-FI-ED, *pp.* Made solid.

SO-LID'I-FY, *v. t.* [L. *solidus*, solid, and *facio*, to make.]

To make solid or compact. *Kirwan.*

SO-LID'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making solid.

SO-LID'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *solidité*: L. *soliditas.*]

1. Firmness; hardness; density; compactness; that quality of bodies which resists impression and penetration; opposed to FLUIDITY.

That which hinders the approach of two bodies moving one toward another, I call *solidity.* *Locke.*

2. Fullness of matter; opposed to HOLLOWNESS.

3. Moral firmness; soundness; strength; validity; truth; certainty; as opposed to WEAKNESS or FALLACIOUSNESS; as, the *solidity* of arguments or reasoning; the *solidity* of principles, truths, or opinions. *Addison. Prior.*

In *geometry*, the solid contents of a body.

SOL'ID-LY, *adv.* Firmly; densely; compactly; as, the parts of a pier *solidly* united.

2. Firmly; truly; on firm grounds.

A complete brave man ought to know *solidly* the main end of his being in the world. *Digby.*

SOL'ID-NESS, *n.* The quality of being firm, dense, or compact; firmness; compactness; solidity; as of material bodies.

2. Soundness; strength; truth; validity; as of arguments, reasons, principles, &c.

SOL-ID-UN''GU-LATE, *n.* [L. *solidus* and *ungula.*]

One of a tribe of mammals having a single or solid hoof on each foot; a soliped.

SOL-ID-UN''GU-LOUS, *a.* [L. *solidus*, solid, and *ungula*, hoof.]

Having hoofs that are whole or not cloven. A horse is a *solidungulous* animal. *Bacon. Barrow.*

SOL-I-FID'I-AN, *n.* [L. *solus*, alone, and *fides*, faith.]

One who maintains that faith alone, without works, is necessary to justification. *Hammond.*

SOL-I-FID'I-AN, *a.* Holding the tenets of Solifidians. *Feltham.*

SOL-I-FID'I-AN-ISM, *n.* The tenets of Solifidians.

SO-LIL'O-QUIZE, *v. i.* To utter a soliloquy.

SO-LIL'O-QUIZ-ING, *ppr.* Uttering a soliloquy.

SO-LIL'O-QUY, *n.* [Fr. *soliloque*; It. and Sp. *soliloquio*; L. *solus*, alone, and *loquor*, to speak.]

1. A talking to one's self; a talking or discourse of a person alone, or not addressed to another person, even when others are present.

Lovers are always allowed the comfort of *soliloquy.* *Spectator.*

2. A written composition, reciting what it is supposed a person speaks to himself.

The whole poem is a *soliloquy.* *Prior.*

SOL'I-PED, *n.* [L. *solus*, alone, or *solidus*, and *pes*, foot. But the word is ill formed.]

An animal whose hoof is not cloven. *Brown.*

The *solipeds* constitute a group of quadrupeds with undivided hoofs, as, for example, the Linnæan genus Equus. *Ed. Encyc.*

SO-LIP'ED-OUS, *a.* Having hoofs which are not cloven.

SOL-I-TAIRE', *n.* [Fr. *solitaire*, from L. *solitarius.* See SOLITARY.]

1. A person who lives in solitude; a recluse; a hermit. *Pope.*

2. An ornament for the neck. *Shenstone.*

3. A game which one person can play alone.

SOL-I-TA'RI-AN, *n.* A hermit. *Twisden.*

SOL'I-TA-RI-LY, *adv.* [from *solitary.*] In solitude; alone; without company.

Feed *thy* people with thy rod, the flock of thy heritage, that dwell *solitarily* in the wood. — Micah xvi.

SOL'I-TA-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being alone; forbearance of company; retirement, or habitual retirement.

At home, in wholesome *solitariness.* *Donne.*

2. Solitude; loneliness; destitution of company or of animated beings; *applied to place*; as, the *solitariness* of the country, or of a wood.

SOL'I-TA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *solitaire*; L. *solitarius*, from *solus*, alone.]

1. Living alone; not having company. Some of the more ferocious animals are *solitary*, seldom or never being found in flocks or herds. Thus the lion is called a *solitary* animal.

Those rare and *solitary*, these in flocks. *Milton.*

2. Retired; remote from society; not having company, or not much frequented; as, a *solitary* residence or place.

3. Lonely; destitute of company; as, a *solitary* life.

4. Gloomy; still; dismal.

Let that night be *solitary*; let no joyful voice come therein. — Job iii.

5. Single; as, *a solitary* instance of vengeance; a *solitary* example.

6. In *botany*, separate; one only *in* a place; as, a *solitary* stipule.

A *solitary flower* is when there is only one to each peduncle; a *solitary seed*, when there is only one in a pericarp. *Martyn.*

SOL'I-TA-RY, *n.* One that lives alone or in solitude; a hermit; a recluse. *Pope.*

SOL'I-TUDE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *solitudo*; from *solus*, alone.]

1. Loneliness; a state of being alone; a lonely life.

Whoever is delighted with *solitude*, is either a wild beast or a god. *Bacon.*

2. Loneliness; remoteness from society; destitution of company; *applied to place*: as, the *solitude* of a wood or a valley; the *solitude* of the country.

The *solitude* of his little parish is become matter of great comfort to him. *Law.*

3. A lonely place; a desert.

In these deep *solitudes* and awful cells,
Where heavenly, pensive Contemplation dwells. *Pope.*

SO-LIV'A-GANT, *a.* [L. *solivagus*; *solus*, alone, and *vagor*, to wander.]

Wandering alone. *Granger.*

SOL'LAR, *n.* [Low L. *solarium.*]

A garret or upper room. [*Not in use.*] *Tusser.*

SOL-MI-ZĀ'TION, *n.* [from *sol*, *mi*, musical notes.]

A sol-fāing; a repetition or recital of the notes of the gamut. *Burney.*

SŌ'LO, *n.* [It., from L. *solus*, alone.]

A tune, air, or strain, to be played by a single instrument, or sung by a single voice.

SOL'O-MON'S-SĒAL, *n.* The popular name of several plants belonging to the genera Polygonatum, Smilacina, Streptopus, &c.

SOL'STICE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *solstitium*; *sol*, the sun, and *sto*, to stand; It. *solstizio*; Sp. *solsticio.*]

In *astronomy*, the time when the sun, in its annual revolution, arrives at that point in the ecliptic furthest north or south of the equator, or reaches its greatest northern or southern declination. When near these points, which are called the *solstitial points*, the sun scarcely changes its declination for several days, and hence is said to *stand still*, whence the name *solstice*. The summer *solstice* occurs about the 22d of June; the winter *solstice* about the 22d of December. *Olmsted.*

SOL-STI''TIAL, (sol-stish'al,) *a.* Pertaining to a solstice; as, a *solstitial* point. *Brown.*

2. Happening at a solstice; usually, with us, at the summer solstice, or midsummer; as, *solstitial* heat. *Milton.*

SOL-Ū-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *soluble.*] The quality of a body which renders it susceptible of solution; susceptibility of being dissolved in a fluid. The *solubility* of resins is chiefly confined to spirits or alcohol.

SOL'Ū-BLE, *a.* [L. *solubilis*, from *solvo*, to melt.]

Susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution. Sugar is *soluble* in water; salt is *soluble* only to a certain extent, that is, till the water is saturated.

SOL'Ū-BLE-NESS, *n.* Solubility.

SŌ'LUS, *a.* [L.] Alone.

SO-LŪTE', *a.* [L. *solutus*, *solvo.*]

2. In *a general sense*, loose; free; as, a *solute* interpretation. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

3. In *botany*, loose; not adhering; opposed to ADNATE; as, a *solute* stipule. *Martyn.*

SO-LŪTE', *v. t.* To dissolve. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

SO-LŪ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; It. *soluzione*; Sp. *solucion*; from L. *solutio*, from *solvo*, to loosen, melt, dissolve. See SOLVE.]

1. The act of separating the parts of any body; disruption; breach.

In all bodies there is an appetite of union and evitation of *solution* of continuity. *Bacon.*

2. A feeble combination, in which, with a mere mechanical change of properties, and without regard to definite proportions, one or more solids are equally diffused through some liquid. This mode of combination is so weak, that the liquid may be evaporated from the solid or solids, leaving them unchanged except in texture or aggregation. There is usually, and probably always, a limit to the quantity of the solid or solids which can be dissolved by a given liquid, and this is called *saturation.* The liquid in which the solution is effected is called the *solvent* or *menstruum.*

Note. — This word is not used, in chemistry or mineralogy, for the melting of bodies by the heat of fire.

The term *solution* is applied to a very extensive class of phenomena. When a solid disappears in a liquid, if the compound exhibits perfect transparency, we have an example of *solution.* The word is applied both to the *act of* combination and to the *result* of the process. Thus common salt disappears in water, that is, its *solution* takes place, and the liquid obtained is called a *solution of salt in water. Solution* is the result of attraction, or affinity, between the fluid and the solid. This affinity continues to operate to a certain point, where it is overbalanced by the cohesion of the solid; it then ceases, the fluid is said to be *saturated*, the point where the operation censes is called *saturation*, and the fluid is called a *saturated solution.* *Brande.*

Solution is a true chemical union. *Mixture* is a mere mechanical union of bodies.

3. Resolution; explanation; the act of explaining or removing difficulty or doubt: as, the *solution* of a difficult question in morality; the *solution* of a doubt in casuistry.

4. Release; deliverance; discharge. *Barrow.*

5. In *algebra* and *geometry*, the answering of a question, or the resolving of a problem proposed.

Solution of continuity: the separation of connection, or connected substances or parts; *applied, in surgery, to a fracture, laceration, &c.*

SOL'Ū-TIVE, *a.* Tending to dissolve; loosening; laxative. *Encyc.*

SOLV-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Ability to pay all just debts. *Encyc.*

SOLV'A-BLE, *a.* That may be solved, resolved, or explained.

2. That can be paid. *Tooke.*

SOLV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Solvability.

SOLVE, *v. t.* [L. *solvo*: Fr. *soudre*; It. *solvere.* Class Sl. Several roots give the sense.]

1. *Properly*, to loosen or separate the parts of any thing; hence, to explain; to resolve; to eclaircise; to unfold; to clear up, as what is obscure, or difficult to be understood; as, to *solve* questions; to *solve* difficulties or a problem.

When God shall *solve* the dark decrees of fate. *Tickel.*

2. To remove; to dissipate; as, to *solve* doubts.

SOLV'ED, *pp.* Explained; resolved.

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SOLV'EN-CY, *n.* [L. *solvens.*]
Ability to pay all debts or just claims; as, the *solvency* of a merchant is undoubted. The credit of a nation's notes depends on a favorable opinion of its *solvency.*

SOLV-END', *n.* A substance to be dissolved. *Kirwan.*

SOLV'ENT, *a.* Having the power of dissolving; as, a *solvent* body. *Boyle.*
2. Able to pay all just debts. The merchant is *solvent.*
3. Sufficient to pay all just debts. The estate is *solvent.*

SOLV'ENT, *n.* A fluid that dissolves any substance is called the *solvent*, or menstruum.

SOLV'ER, *n.* One who solves or explains.

SOLV'I-BLE, *a.* Solvable, which see.

SO-MAT'IC, SO-MAT'IC-AL, *a.* [Gr. σωματικος, from σωμα, body.]
Corporeal; pertaining to a body. [*Not in use.*] *Scott.*

SŌ'MA-TIST, *n.* [Supra.] One who admits the existence of corporeal or material beings only; one who denies the existence of spiritual substances. *Glanville.*

SO-MA-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. σωμα, body, and λογος, discourse.]
The doctrine of bodies or material substances.

SOM'BER, SOM'BRE, *a.* [Fr. *sombre*, from Sp. *sombra*, a shade.]
Dull; dusky; cloudy; gloomy.

SOM'BER-NESS, SOM'BRE-NESS, *n.* Darkness; gloominess.

SOM'BROUS, *a.* Gloomy. *Stephens.*

SOM'BROUS-LY, *adv.* Gloomily.

SOM'BROUS-NESS, *n.* State of being sombrous.

SŌME, (sum,) *a.* [Sax. *sum, sume*; D. *somnige*; Sw. *somlige*; Sw. and Dan. *som*, who.]
1. Noting a certain quantity of a thing, but indeterminate; a portion greater or less. Give me *some* bread; drink *some* wine; bring *some* water.
2. Noting a number of persons or things, greater or less, but indeterminate.

Some theoretical writers allege that there was a time when there was no such thing as society. *Blackstone.*

3. Noting a person or thing, but not known, or not specific and definite. *Some* person, I know not who, gave me the information. Enter the city, and *some* man will direct you to the house.

Most gentlemen of property, at *some* period or other of their lives, are ambitious of representing their county in parliament. *Blackstone.*

4. Noting indeterminately that a thing is not very great; moderate; as, the censure was to *some* extent just.
5. It sometimes precedes a word of number or quantity, with the sense of *about* or *near*, noting want of certainty as to the specific number or amount, but something near it; as, a village of *some* eighty houses; *some* two or three persons; *some* seventy miles distant; an object at *some* good distance. *Bacon.*
6. *Some* is often opposed to *others*. *Some* men believe one thing, and *others* another.
7. *Some* is often used without a noun, and then, like other adjectives, is a substitute for a noun. We consumed *some* of our provisions, and the rest was given to the poor.

Some to the shores do fly,
Some to the woods. *Daniel.*
Your edicts *some* reclaim from sins,
But most your life and blest example wins. *Dryden.*

8. *Some* is used as a termination of certain adjectives, as in *handsome, mettlesome, blithesome, fulsome, lonesome, gladsome, gamesome.* In these words, *some* has primarily the sense of little, or a certain degree; a little *blithe* or *glad.* But in usage, it rather indicates a considerable degree of the thing or quantity; as, *mettlesome*, full of mettle or spirit; *gladsome*, very glad or joyous.

SŌME'BOD-Y, (sum'-,) *n.* [*some* and *body.*] A person unknown or uncertain; a person indeterminate.

Jesus said, *Somebody* hath touched me. — Luke viii.
We must draw in *somebody* that may stand
'Twixt us and danger. *Denham.*

2. A person of consideration.

Before these days rose up Theudas, boasting himself to be *somebody.* — Acts v.

SŌME'DĒAL, (sum'-,) *adv.* [*some* and *deal.*] In some degree. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

SŌME'HOW, *adv.* [*some* and *how.*] One way or other; in some way not yet known. The thing must have happened *somehow* or other.

SŌM'ER-SAULT', SŌM'ER-SĔT, (sum'er-,) *n.* [Sp. *sobresalir*, to leap over; *sobresaltar*, to surprise; It. *soprassalire*, to attack unexpectedly; *soprassalto*, an overleap; L. *super* and *salio*, to leap.]
A leap in which a person turns with his heels over his head, and lights upon his feet. *Donne.*

SŌM'ER-VILL-TE, *n.* A Vesuvian mineral, occurring in pale, dull, yellow crystals, and related to Gehlenite. *Dana.*

SŌME'THING, (sum'-,) *n.* [*some* and *thing.*] An indeterminate or unknown event. *Something* must have happened to prevent the arrival of our friends at the time fixed. I shall call at two o'clock, unless *something* should prevent. [See THING.]
2. A substance or material thing, unknown, indeterminate, or not specified. A machine stops because *something* obstructs its motion; there must be *something* to support a wall or an arch.
3. A part; a portion more or less.

Something yet of doubt remains. *Milton.*
Still from his little he could *something* spare,
To feed the hungry and to clothe the bare. *Harte.*
Something of it arises from our infant state. *Watts.*

4. A little; an indefinite quantity or degree. The man asked me for a dollar, but I gave him *something*
5. Distance not great. [more.

It must be done to-night, and *something* from the palace. *Shak.*

6. *Something* has been used adverbially for in some degree; as, he was *something* discouraged; but the use is not elegant. *Temple.*

SŌME'TIME, (sum'-,) *adv.* Once; formerly.

That fair and warlike form
In which the majesty of buried Denmark
Did *sometime* march. *Shak.*

2. At one time or other hereafter.
[*Sometime* is really a compound noun, and *at* is understood before it; *at some time.*]

SŌME'TIMES, *adv.* At times; at intervals; not always; now and then. We are *sometimes* indisposed, *sometimes* occupied, *sometimes* at leisure; that is, *at some times.*

It is good that we be *sometimes* contradicted. *Taylor.*

2. At one time; opposed to *another time.*

SŌME'WHAT, (sum'hwot,) *n.* [*some* and *what.*] Something, though uncertain what. *Atterbury.*
2. More or less; a certain quantity or degree, indeterminate.

These salts have *somewhat* of a nitrous taste. *Grew.*

3. A part, greater or less.

Somewhat of his good sense will suffer in this transfusion, and much of the beauty of his thoughts will be lost. *Dryden.*

SŌME'WHAT, *adv.* In some degree or quantity. This is *somewhat* more or less than was expected; he is *somewhat* aged; he is *somewhat* disappointed; *somewhat* disturbed.

SŌME'WHERE, *adv.* [*some* and *where.*] In some place, unknown or not specified; in one place or another. He lives *somewhere* in obscurity; Dryden *somewhere* says, "Peace to the manes of the dead."

SŌME'WHILE, *adv.* [*some* and *while.*] Once; for a time. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

SŌME'WHITH-ER, *adv.* To some indeterminate place. *Johnson.*

SOM'MITE, *n.* Nepheline; a mineral which occurs in small crystals and crystalline grains in the lava of Mount Somma on Vesuvius. *Hauy.*

SOM-NAM-BU-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *somnus*, sleep, and *ambulo*, to walk.]
The act of walking in sleep. *Beddoes.*

SOM-NAM'BU-LIC, *a.* Walking in sleep; pertaining to somnambulism.

SOM-NAM'BU-LISM, *n.* [Supra.] The act or practice of walking in sleep. *Beddoes. Darwin.*

SOM-NAM'BU-LIST, *n.* A person who walks in his sleep. *Beddoes. Porteus.*

SŌM'NER, for SUMMONER. [*Not in use.*]

SOM-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *somnifer*; *somnus*, sleep, and *fero*, to bring; Fr. *somnifère*; It. and Sp. *somnifero.*]
Causing or inducing sleep; soporific; as, a *somniferous* potion. *Walton.*

SOM-NIF'IC, *a.* [L. *somnus*, sleep, and *facio*, to make.]
Causing sleep; tending to induce sleep.

SOM-NIL'O-QUIST, *n.* One who talks in his sleep.

SOM-NIL'O-QUOUS, *a.* Apt to talk in sleep.

SOM-NIL'O-QUY, SOM-NIL'O-QUISM, *n.* [L. *somnus* and *loquor.*]
A talking or speaking in sleep. *Coleridge.*

SOM-NIL'O-QUY, *n.* The talking of one in a state of somnipathy.

SOM-NIP'A-THIST, *n.* A person in a state of somnipathy.

SOM-NIP'A-THY, *n.* [L. *somnus* and Gr. παθος.]
Sleep from sympathy, or by the process of mesmerism.

SOM'NO-LENCE, *n.* [Low L. *somnolentia*; from SOM'NO-LEN-CY, *somnus*, sleep.]
Sleepiness; drowsiness; inclination to sleep. *Gower.*

SOM'NO-LENT, *a.* Sleepy; drowsy; inclined to sleep. *Bullokar.*

SOM'NO-LENT-LY, *adv.* Drowsily.

SŌN, (sun,) *n.* [Sax. *sunu*; Goth. *sunus*; G. *sohn*; D. *zoon*; Sw. *son*; Dan. *sön*; Sans. *sunu*; Russ. *syn* or *sin.*]
1. A male child; the male issue of a parent, father or mother. Jacob had twelve *sons.* Ishmael was the *son* of Hagar by Abraham.
2. A male descendant, however distant; hence, in the plural, *sons* signifies descendants in general, a sense much used in the Scriptures. The whole human race are styled *sons of Adam.*
3. The compellation of an old man to a young one, or of a confessor to his penitent; a term of affection. Eli called Samuel his *son.*

Be plain, good *son*, and homely in thy drift. *Shak.*

4. A native or inhabitant of a country; as, the *sons* of Britain. Let our country never be ashamed of her *sons.*
5. The produce of any thing.

Earth's tall *sons*, the cedar, oak, and pine. *Blackmore.*

Note. — The primary sense of *child* is produce,
6. One adopted into a family. [issue; a shoot.

Moses was the *son* of Pharaoh's daughter. — Ex. ii.

7. One who is converted by another's instrumentality, is called his *son*; also, one educated by another; as, the *sons* of the prophets.
8. Christ is called the *Son* of God, as being conceived by the power of the Holy Spirit, or in consequence of his relation to the Father.
9. *Son* of pride, *sons* of light, *son* of Belial. These are Hebraisms, which denote that persons possess the qualities of pride, of light, or of Belial, as children inherit the qualities of their ancestors.

SO-NĀ'TA, *n.* [It. See SOUND.] A tune intended for an instrument only, as *cantata* is for the voice.

SONG, *n.* [Sax. *song*; D. *zang*; G. *sang, gesang*; Sw. *sång*; Dan. *sang.* See SING.]
1. In *general*, that which is sung or uttered with musical modulations of the voice, whether of the human voice or that of a bird.
2. A little poem to be sung or uttered with musical modulations; a ballad. The *songs* of a country are characteristic of its manners. Every country has its love *songs*, its war *songs*, and its patriotic *songs.*
3. A hymn; a sacred poem or hymn to be sung either in joy or thanksgiving, as that sung by Moses and the Israelites after escaping the dangers of the Arabian Gulf and of Pharaoh; or of lamentation, as that of David over the death of Saul and Jonathan. *Songs* of joy are represented as constituting a part of
4. A lay; a strain; a poem. [heavenly felicity.

The bard that first adorned our native tongue
Tuned to his British lyre this ancient song. *Dryden.*

5. Poetry; poesy; verse.

This subject for heroic *song*
Pleased me. *Milton.*

6. Notes of birds. [See Def. 1.]
7. A mere trifle.

The soldier's pay is a *song.* *Stillman.*

Old song; a trifle.

I do not intend to be thus put off with an *old song.* *More.*

SON'CY, SON'SY, *a.* Lucky; fortunate; thriving. *Grose.*

SONG-EN-NŌ'BLED, *a.* Ennobled in song. *Coleridge.*

SONG'ISH, *a.* Consisting of songs. [*Low, and not in use.*] *Dryden.*

SONG'STER, *n.* [*song* and Sax. *steora*, one that steers.]
1. One that sings; one skilled in singing; not often applied to human beings, or only in slight contempt. *Howel.*
2. A bird that sings; as, the little *songster* in his cage. [*In this use the word is elegant.*]

SONG'STRESS, *n.* A female singer. *Thomson.*

SO-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *sonus*, sound, and *fero*, to bear.]
Sounding; producing sound.

SŌN'-IN-LAW, *n.* A man married to one's daughter.

SON'NET, *n.* [Fr., from It. *sonetta*; Sp. *soneta.* See SOUND.]
1. A short poem of fourteen lines, two stanzas of four verses each and two of three each, the rhymes being adjusted by a particular rule.
2. A short poem. [*Milton. Johnson. Busby.*

I have a *sonnet* that will serve the turn. *Shak.*

SON'NET, *v. i.* To compose sonnets. *Bp. Hall.*

SON-NET-EER', *n.* [Fr. *sonnetier.*]
A composer of sonnets or small poems; a small poet; usually in contempt. *Pope.*

SO-NOM'E-TER, *n.* [L. *sonus*, sound, and Gr. μετρεω, to measure.]
An instrument for measuring sounds or the intervals of sounds. *Ed. Encyc.*

SON-O-RIF'IC, *a.* [L. *sonus*, sound, and *facio*, to make.]
Producing sound; as, the *sonorific* quality of a body. *Watts.*

SO-NŌ'ROUS, *a.* [L. *sonorus*, from *sonus*, sound.]
1. Giving sound when struck. Metals are *sonorous* bodies.
2. Loud sounding; giving a clear or loud sound; as, a *sonorous* voice.
3. Yielding sound; as, the vowels are *sonorous.* *Dryden.*
4. High-sounding; magnificent of sound.

The Italian opera, amidst all the meanness and familiarity of the thoughts, has something beautiful and *sonorous* in the expression. *Addison.*

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SO-NŌ'ROUS-LY, *adv.* With sound; with a high sound.

SO-NŌ'ROUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of yielding sound when struck, or coming in collision with another body; as, the *sonorousness* of metals.

2. Having or giving a loud or clear sound; as, the *sonorousness* of a voice or an instrument.

3. Magnificence of sound. *Johnson.*

SŎN'SHIP, (sun'-,) *n.* [from *son.*] The state of being a son, or of having the relation of a son.

2. Filiation; the character of a son. *Johnson.*

SOO'DRA, } *n.* The lowest of the four great castes
SOO'DER, } among the Hindoos. More properly, SUDRA.

SOO'FEE, *n.* Among *Mohammedans*, a believer in Soofeeism.

SOO'FEE-ISM, *n.* A refined mysticism among certain classes of Mohammedans, particularly in Persia, who reject the Koran and hold to a kind of pantheism. *Southgate.*

SOON, *adv.* [Sax. *sona*; Goth. *suns.*]

1. In a short time; shortly after any time specified or supposed; as, *soon* after sunrise; *soon* after dinner; I shall *soon* return; we shall *soon* have clear weather.

2. Early; without the usual delay; before any time supposed.

How is it that ye have come so *soon* to-day? — Ex. ii.

3. Readily; willingly. But in this sense it accompanies *would*, or some other word expressing *will*.

I *would* as *soon* see a river winding among woods or in meadows, as when it is tossed up in so many whimsical figures at Versailles. *Addison.*

As soon as, so soon as; immediately at or after another event. *As soon as* the mail arrives, I will inform you.

As soon as Moses came nigh to the camp, he saw the calf and the dancing. — Ex. xxxii.

SOON, *a.* Speedy; quick. [*Not in use.*]

SOON'LY, *adv.* Quickly; speedily. [*Not in use.*]

SOO-SHONG', } *n.* A kind of black tea.
SŌU-CHONG', }

SOO'SOO, *n.* Among the *Bengalese*, the name of a cetaceous mammal with a long slender beak, the Soosoo Gangeticus, of Lesson, found in the Ganges. *Asiat. Res.*

SOOT, *n.* [Sax. *sot*; Sw. *sot*; Dan. *sod*, *sood*; Ir. *suth*; W. *swta*, soot, that which is volatile or sudden. But qu.; for the word is from the Ar. سلا *sauda*, to be black.]

A black substance formed by combustion, or disengaged from fuel in the process of combustion, rising in fine particles and adhering to the sides of the chimney or pipe conveying the smoke. *Soot* consists of more than sixteen different substances, of which carbon, ulmin, asboin, creosote, capnomor, &c., are perhaps the principal. *The soot* of burnt pine forms lampblack.

SOOT, *v. t.* To cover or foul with soot.

SOOT'ED, *pp.* Covered or soiled with soot. *Mortimer.*

SOOT'ER-KIN, *n.* A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves. *Swift.*

SOOTH, *n.* [Sax. *soth*; Ir. *seadh.*]

1. Truth; reality. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. Prognostication. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

3. Sweetness; kindness. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

SOOTH, *a.* Pleasing; delightful. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

2. True; faithful. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

SOOTHE, *v. t.* [Sax. *gesothian*, to flatter. There seems to be a connection between this verb and the preceding *sooth*. The sense of *setting*, allay or softening, would give that of *truth*, and of *sweet*, that is, smooth.]

1. To flatter; to please with blandishments or soft words.

Can I *soothe* tyranny? *Dryden.*
I've tried the force of every reason on him,
Soothed and caressed, been angry, *soothed* again. *Addison.*

2. To soften; to assuage; to mollify; to calm; as, to *soothe* one in pain or passion; or to *soothe* pain. It is applied both to persons and things.

3. To gratify; to please.

Soothed with his future fame. *Dryden.*

SOOTH'ED, *pp.* Flattered; softened; calmed; pleased.

SOOTH'ER, *n.* A flatterer; he or that which softens or assuages.

SOOTH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Flattering; softening; assuaging.

SOOTH'ING-LY, *adv.* With flattery or soft words.

SOOTH'LY, *adv.* In truth; really. [*Obs.*] *Hales.*

SOOTH'SAY, *v. i.* [*sooth* and *say.*] To foretell; to predict. *Acts* xvi. [*Little used.*]

SOOTH'SAY-ER, *n.* A foreteller; a prognosticator; one who undertakes to foretell future events without inspiration.

SOOTH'SAY-ING, *n.* The foretelling of future events by persons without divine aid or authority, and thus distinguished from PROPHECY.

2. A true saying; truth. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

SOOT'I-NESS, *n.* [from *sooty.*] The quality of being sooty or foul with soot; fuliginousness.

SOOT'ISH, *a.* Partaking of soot; like soot. *Brown.*

SOOT'Y, *a.* [Sax. *sotig.*]

1. Producing soot; as, *sooty* coal. *Milton.*

2. Consisting of soot; fuliginous; as, *sooty* matter. *Wilkins.*

3. Foul with soot.

4. Black like soot; dusky; dark; as, the *sooty* flag of Acheron. *Milton.*

SOOT'Y, *v. t.* To black or foul with soot. [*Not authorized.*] *Chapman.*

SOP, *n.* [D. *sop*; Sax. *sop*; G. *suppe*, soup; Dan. *suppe*; Sw. *soppa*; Sp. *sopa*; It. *zuppa*; Fr. *soupe.* See Class Sb, No. 2, 30, &c. Qu. *soap.*]

1. Any thing steeped or dipped and softened in liquor, but chiefly something thus dipped in broth or liquid food, and intended to be eaten.

Sops in wine, quantity for quantity, inebriate more than wine itself. *Bacon.*

2. Any thing given to pacify; so called from the sop given to Cerberus, in mythology. Hence the phrase, to give a *sop* to Cerberus.

Sop-in-wine; a kind of pink. *Spenser.*

SOP, *v. t.* To steep or dip in liquor.

SŌPE. See SOAP.

SOPH, *n.* In *the university of Cambridge, England*, an abbreviation of SOPHISTER.

2. In *the American colleges*, an abbreviation of SOPHOMORE.

SŌ'PHI, (sō'fe,) *n.* A title of the king of Persia. [See also SOFI.]

SOPH'IC-AL, *a.* [Gr. σοφος, wise; σοφια, wisdom.] Teaching wisdom. [*Not in use.*] *Harris.*

SOPH'ISM, *n.* [Fr. *sophisme*; L. *sophisma*; Gr. σοφισμα.]

A specious but fallacious argument; a subtilty in reasoning; an argument that is not supported by sound reasoning, or in which the inference is not justly deduced from the premises.

When a false argument puts on the appearance of a true one, then it is properly called a *sophism* or fallacy. *Watts.*

SOPH'IST, *n.* [L. *sophista*; Fr. *sophiste*; It. *sofista.*]

1. The name of a class of men who taught eloquence, philosophy, and politics in ancient Greece, and who, by their use of vain subtleties and false axioms, drew upon themselves general hatred and contempt.

2. A captious or fallacious reasoner.

SOPH'IST-ER, *n.* [Gr. σοφιστης.] The same as SOPHIST, which see. [*Obs.*]

2. In *the university of Cambridge, England*, the title of students who are advanced beyond the first year of their residence. The entire course at the university consists of three years and one term, during which the students have the titles of First-Year Men, or Freshmen; Second-Year Men, or Junior Sophs or Sophisters; Third-Year Men, or Senior Sophs or Sophisters; and, in the last term, Questionists, with reference to the approaching examination. In *the older American colleges*, the junior and senior classes were originally called Junior Sophisters and Senior Sophisters. The term is also used at Oxford and Dublin.

SOPH'IST-ER, *v. i.* To maintain by a fallacious argument. [*Not in use.*] *Cubham.*

SO-PHIST'IC, } *a.* [Fr. *sophistique*; It. *sofistico.*]
SO-PHIST'IC-AL, }

Fallaciously subtile; not sound; as, *sophistical* reasoning or argument.

SO-PHIST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With fallacious subtilty. *Swift.*

SO-PHIST'IC-ĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *sophistiquer*; Sp. *sofisticar.*]

1. To adulterate; to corrupt by something spurious or foreign; to pervert; as, to *sophisticate* nature, philosophy, or the understanding. *Hooker. South.*

2. To adulterate; to render spurious; as merchandise; as, to *sophisticate* wares or liquors.

They purchase but *sophisticated* ware. *Dryden.*

SO-PHIST'IC-ATE, } *a.* Adulterated; not pure;
SO-PHIST'IC-Ā-TED, } not genuine.

So truth, when only one supplied the state,
Grew scarce and dear, and yet *sophisticate.* *Dryden.*

SO-PHIST'IC-Ā-TED, *pp.* Adulterated; corrupted by something spurious or foreign.

SO-PHIST'IC-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Corrupting; adulterating.

SO-PHIST-IC-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of adulterating; a counterfeiting or debasing the purity of something by a foreign admixture; adulteration. *Boyle. Quincy.*

SO-PHIST'IC-Ā-TOR, *n.* One that adulterates; one who injures the purity and genuineness of any thing by foreign admixture. *Whitaker.*

SOPH'IST-RY, *n.* Fallacious reasoning; reasoning sound in appearance only.

These men have obscured and confounded the nature of things by their false principles and wretched *sophistry.* *South.*

SOPH'O-MORE, *n.* One belonging to the second of the four classes in an American college.

[This word has generally been considered as an "American barbarism," but was probably introduced into our country, at a very early period, from the university of Cambridge, England. Among the cant terms at that university, as given in the Grndus ad Cantabrigiam, we find *Soph-Mor* as "the next distinctive appellation to Freshman." It is added, that "a writer in the Gentleman's Magazine thinks *mor* an abbreviation of the Greek μωρία, introduced at a time when the *Encomium Moriæ*, the Praise of Folly, by Erasmus, was so generally used." The ordinary derivation of the word, from σοφὸς and μωρὸς, would seem, therefore, to be incorrect. The younger Sophs at Cambridge appear, formerly, to have received the adjunct *mor* (μωρος) to their names, either as one which they courted for the reason mentioned above, or as one given them in sport, for the supposed exhibition of inflated feeling in entering on their new honors. The term, thus applied, seems to have passed, at a very early period, from Cambridge in England to Cambridge in America, as "the next distinctive appellation to Freshman," and thus to have been attached to the second of the four classes in our American colleges; while it has now almost ceased to be known, even as a cant word, at the parent institution in England, from whence it came. This derivation of the word is rendered more probable by the fact, that the early spelling was, to a great extent at least, Sophimore, as appears from the manuscripts of President Stiles, of Yale College, and the records of Harvard College down to the period of the American revolution. This would be perfectly natural if *Soph* or *Sophister* was considered as the basis of the word, but can hardly be explained if the ordinary derivation had then been regarded as the true one. — *Ed.*]

SOPH-O-MOR'IC-AL, *a.* Inflated in style or manner. [*America.*] *J. C. Calhoun.*

SŌ'PITE, *v. t.* To lay asleep. [*Not in use.*] *Cheyne.*

SO-PI''TION, (-pish'un,) *n.* [L. *sopio*, to lay asleep.] Sleep. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

SOP'O-RĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *soporo.*] To lay asleep. [*Not in use.*]

SOP-O-RIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *soporifer*; *sopor*, sleep, and *fero*, to bring; from *sopio*, to lull to sleep; Sans. *swapa*, sleep. *Sopio* agrees in elements with *sober.*]

Causing sleep, or tending to produce it; somniferous. The poppy possesses *soporiferous* qualities.

SOP-O-RIF'ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* So as to produce sleep.

SOP-O-RIF'ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of causing sleep.

SOP-O-RIF'IC, *a.* [L. *sopor*, sleep, and *facio*, to make.]

Causing sleep; tending to cause sleep; as, the *soporific* virtues of opium. *Locke.*

SOP-O-RIF'IC, *n.* A medicine, drug, plant, or other thing that has the quality of inducing sleep.

SŌ'PO-ROUS, *a.* [L. *soporus*, from *sopor*, sleep.] Causing sleep; sleepy. *Greenhill.*

SOP'PED, (sopt,) *pp.* Dipped in liquid food.

SOP'PER, *n.* [from *sop.*] One that sops or dips in liquor something to be eaten. *Johnson.*

SOP'PING, *ppr.* Steeping in liquid food.

SO-PRA'NIST, *n.* A treble singer.

SO-PRA'NO, [It.] In *music*, the treble; the highest female voice.

SORB, *n.* [Fr. *sorbe*; It. *sorba*, *sorbo*; L. *sorbum*, *sorbus.*]

The service-tree or its fruit.

SOR'BATE, *n.* A compound of malic or sorbic acid with a base. *Ure.*

SOR-BE-FA'CIENT, (-fā'shent,) *n.* [L. *sorbeo*, to absorb, and *facio*, to make.]

In *medicine*, that which produces absorption.

SOR-BE-FA'CIENT, *a.* In *medicine*, producing absorption.

SORB'ENT. See ABSORBENT.

SOR'BIC, *a.* Pertaining to the sorbus or service-tree; as, *sorbic* acid. *Sorbic acid* is only another name for the malic acid, or a name not at all in use.

SOR'BILE, (sor'bil,) *a.* [L. *sorbeo.*] That may be drank or sipped. [*Not in use.*]

SOR-BI''TION, (-bish'un,) *n.* [L. *sorbitio.*] The act of drinking or sipping. [*Not in use.*]

SOR-BON'IC-AL, *a.* Belonging to a Sorbonist. *Bale.*

SOR'BON-IST, *n.* A doctor of the Sorbonne, or theological college, in the university of Paris, founded by Robert de Sorbonne, A. D. 1250. *Sorbonne* is properly the name of the building, from which the theological faculty are called the *doctors of the Sorbonne.* *Murdock.*

SOR'CER-ER, *n.* [Fr. *sorcier*; Arm. *sorca*: supposed to be from L. *sors*, lot. But see Class Sr, No. 24, Eth.]

A conjurer; an enchanter; a magician.

The Egyptian *sorcerers* contended with Moses. *Watts.*

SOR'CER-ESS, *n.* A female magician or enchantress. *Milton. Shak.*

SOR'CER-OUS, *a.* Containing enchantments. *Chapman.*

SOR'CE-RY, *n.* Magic; enchantment; witchcraft; divination by the assistance or supposed assistance

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of evil spirits, or the power of commanding evil spirits. *Encyc.*

Adder's wisdom I have learned,
To fence my ears against thy *sorceries*. *Milton.*

SŌRD, for SWARD, is now vulgar. [See SWARD.]

SORD'A-WAL-ITE, *n.* A mineral so named from Sordawald, in Wibourg, Finland. It is nearly black, rarely gray or green, and contains silica, alumina, magnesia, and peroxyd of iron. *Phillips.*

SOR'DĒS, *n.* [L.] Foul matter; excretions; dregs; filthy, useless, or rejected matter of any kind. *Coxe. Woodward.*

SOR'DET, } *n.* [Fr. *sourdine*; It. *sordina*; from Fr.
SOR'DINE, } *sourd*, L. *surdus*, deaf.]

A small instrument or damper in the mouth of a trumpet, or on the bridge of a violin or violoncello, to make it sound lower or fainter. *Encyc. Am. Bailey.*

SOR'DID, *a.* [Fr. *sordide*; It. *sordido*; L. *sordidus*, from *sordes*, filth.]

1. Filthy; foul; dirty; gross.

There Charon stands,
A *sordid* god. *Dryden.*

[*This literal sense is nearly obsolete.*]

2. Vile; base; mean; as, vulgar, *sordid* mortals. *Cowley.*

3. Meanly avaricious; covetous; niggardly.

He may be old,
And yet not *sordid*, who refuses gold. *Denham.*

SOR'DID-LY, *adv.* Meanly; basely; covetously.

SOR'DID-NESS, *n.* Filthiness; dirtiness. *Ray.*

2. Meanness; baseness; as, the execrable *sordidness* of the delights of Tiberius. *Cowley.*

3. Niggardliness.

SŌRE, *n.* [Dan. *saar*, a sore, a wound, or an ulcer; D. *zweer*; G. *geschwur*; Sw. *sår*. See the next word.]

1. A place in an animal body where the skin and flesh are ruptured or bruised, so as to be pained with the slightest pressure.

2. An ulcer; a boil.

3. In *Scripture*, grief; affliction. 2 *Chron.* vi.

SŌRE, *a.* [Sax. *sar*, pain, also grievous, painful; D. *zeer*; G. *sehr*: also Sax. *swær*, *swar*, or *swer*, heavy, grievous; Dan. *svær*; G. *schwer*; D. *zwaar*. This seems to be radically the same word as the former. See SORROW.]

1. Tender and susceptible of pain from pressure; as, a boil, ulcer, or abscess, is very *sore*; a wounded place is *sore*; inflammation renders a part *sore*.

2. Tender, as the mind; easily pained, grieved, or vexed; very susceptible of irritation from any thing that crosses the inclination.

Malice and hatred are very fretting, and apt to make our minds *sore* and uneasy. *Tillotson.*

3. Affected with inflammation; as, *sore* eyes.

4. Violent with pain; severe; afflictive; distressing; as, a *sore* disease; *sore* evil or calamity; a *sore* night. *Com. Prayer. Shak.*

5. Severe; violent; as, a *sore* conflict.

6. Criminal; evil. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

SŌRE, *adv.* With painful violence; intensely; severely; grievously.

Thy hand presseth me *sore*. *Com. Prayer.*

2. Greatly; violently; deeply. He was *sorely* afflicted at the loss of his son.

Sore sighed the knight, who this long sermon heard. *Dryden.*

SŌRE, *v. t.* To wound; to make sore. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

SŌRE, *n.* [Fr. *sor-falcon*. *Todd.*]

1. A hawk of the first year. *Spenser.*

2. [Fr. *saur.*] A buck of the fourth year. *Shak.*

SŌRE'HON, } *n.* [Irish and Scottish.] A kind of
SORN, } servile tenure which subjected the tenant to maintain his chieftain gratuitously, whenever he wished to indulge himself in a debauch. So that, when a person obtrudes himself on another for bed and board, he is said to *sorn*, or be a *sorner*. *Spenser. Macbean.*

SOR'EL, *n.* [*dim.* of *sore.*] A buck of the third year. *Shak.*

SŌRE'LY, *adv.* [from *sore.*] With violent pain and distress; grievously; greatly; as, to be *sorely* pained or afflicted.

2. Greatly; violently; severely; as, to be *sorely* pressed with want; to be *sorely* wounded.

SŌRE'NESS, *n.* [from *sore.*] The tenderness of any part of an animal body, which renders it extremely susceptible of pain from pressure; as, the *soreness* of a boil, an abscess, or wound.

2. *Figuratively*, tenderness of mind, or susceptibility of mental pain.

SOR'GO, *n.* A plant of the genus Sorghum.

SŌ'RI, *n. pl.* See SORUS.

SO-RI'TĒS, *n.* [L., from Gr. σωρειτης, a heap.]

In *logic*, an abridged form of stating a series of syllogisms, of which the conclusion of each is a premise of the succeeding one. Thus, A = B, B = C, C = D; therefore, A = D. *Brande.*

SORN'ED, *pp.* Obtruded upon a friend for bed and board.

SORN'ER, *n.* One who obtrudes himself on another for bed and board.

SO-ROR'I-CIDE, *n.* [L. *soror*, sister, and *cædo*, to strike, to kill.]

The murder or murderer of a sister.

[Little used, and obviously because the crime is very infrequent.]

SOR'RAGE, *n.* The blades of green wheat or barley. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

SOR'RANCE, *n.* In *farriery*, any disease or sore in horses.

SOR'REL, *a.* [Fr. *saure*, yellowish brown; *saurer*, to dry in the smoke; It. *sauro.*]

Of a reddish color; as, a *sorrel* horse.

SOR'REL, *n.* A reddish color; a faint red.

SOR'REL, *n.* [Sax. *sur*, sour; Dan. *syre*, sorrel; W. *suran.*]

The popular name of certain species of Rumex, as Rumex acetosa, Rumex acetosella, &c., so named from its acid taste. The *wood sorrel* is of the genus Oxalis; the *Indian red* and *Indian white sorrels* are of the genus Hibiscus.

Salt of sorrel; binoxalate of potassa. *Brande.*

SOR'REL-TREE, *n.* A species of Andromeda, whose leaves are sometimes used as a substitute for sumach in dyeing. *Farm. Encyc.*

SOR'RI-LY, *adv.* [from *sorry.*] Meanly; despicably; pitiably; in a wretched manner.

Thy pipe, O Pan, shall help, though I sing *sorrily*. *Sidney.*

SOR'RI-NESS, *n.* Meanness; poorness; despicableness.

SOR'RŌW, *n.* [Sax. *sorg*; Goth. *saurga*; Sw. and Dan. *sorg*, care, solicitude, sorrow; D. *zorg*; G. *sorge*, care, concern, uneasiness; from the same root as *sore*, heavy.]

The uneasiness or pain of mind which is produced by the loss of any good, real or supposed, or by disappointment in the expectation of good; grief; regret. The loss of a friend we love occasions *sorrow*; the loss of property, of health, or any source of happiness, causes *sorrow*. We feel *sorrow* for ourselves in misfortunes; we feel *sorrow* for the calamities of our friends and our country.

A world of woe and *sorrow*. *Milton.*
The safe and general antidote against *sorrow* is employment. *Rambler.*

SOR'RŌW, *v. i.* [Sax. *sarian*, *sargian*, *sorgian*, Goth. *saurgan*, to be anxious, to sorrow.]

To feel pain of mind in consequence of the actual loss of good, or of frustated hopes of good, or of expected loss of happiness; to grieve; to be sad.

I rejoice, not that ye were made sorry, but that ye *sorrowed* to repentance. — 2 Cor. vii.
I desire no man to *sorrow* for me. *Hayward.*
Sorrowing most of all for the words which he spake, that they should see his face no more. — Acts xx.

SOR'RŌW-BLIGHT-ED, (-blīt-ed,) *a.* Blighted with sorrow. *Moore.*

SOR'RŌW-ED, *pp.* Accompanied with sorrow. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SOR'RŌW-FUL, *a.* Sad; grieving for the loss of some good, or on account of some expected evil.

2. Deeply serious; depressed; dejected. 1 *Sam.* i.

3. Producing sorrow; exciting grief; mournful; as, a *sorrowful* accident.

4. Expressing grief; accompanied with grief; as, *sorrowful* meat. *Job* vi.

SOR'RŌW-FUL-LY, *adv.* In a sorrowful manner; in a manner to produce grief.

SOR'RŌW-FUL-NESS, *n.* State of being sorrowful; grief.

SOR'RŌW-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Feeling sorrow, grief, or regret.

SOR'RŌW-ING, *n.* Expression of sorrow. *Browne.*

SOR'RŌW-LESS, *a.* Free from sorrow.

SOR'RŌW-STRICK-EN, *a.* Struck with sorrow; depressed.

SOR'RY, *a.* [Sax. *sarig*, *sari*, from *sar*, sore.]

1. Grieved for the loss of some good; pained for some evil that has happened to one's self, or friends, or country. It does not ordinarily imply severe grief, but rather slight or transient regret. It may be, however, and often is, used to express deep grief. We are *sorry* to lose the company of those we love; we are *sorry* to lose friends or property; we are *sorry* for the misfortunes of our friends or of our country.

And the king was *sorry*. — Matt. xiv.

2. Melancholy; dismal. *Spenser.*

3. Poor; mean; vile; worthless; as, a *sorry* slave; a *sorry* excuse. *L'Estrange. Dryden.*

Corrupt complexions,
And cheeks of *sorry* grain. *Milton.*

SORT, *n.* [Fr. *sorte*; It. *sorta*; Sp. *suerte*: Port. *sorte*; G. *id.*; D. *soort*; Sw. and Dan. *sort*; L. *sors*, lot, chance, state, way, *sort*. This word is from the root of Fr. *sortir*, It. *sortire*, L. *sortior*; the radical sense of which is, to start or shoot, to throw or to fall, to come suddenly. Hence, *sors* is lot, chance, that which comes or falls. The sense of *sort* is probably derivative, signifying that which is thrown out, separated, or selected.]

1. A kind or species; any number or collection of individual persons or things characterized by the same or like qualities; as, a *sort* of men; a *sort* of horses; a *sort* of trees; a *sort* of poems or writings. *Sort* is not a technical word, and therefore is used with less precision or more latitude than *genus* or *species* in the sciences.

2. Manner; form of being or acting.

Flowers, in such *sort* worn, can neither be smelt nor seen well by those that wear them. *Hooker.*
To Adam in what *sort* shall I appear? *Milton.*

3. Class or order; as, men of the wiser *sort*, or the better *sort*; all *sorts* of people. [See def. 1.]

4. Rank; condition above the vulgar. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

5. A company or knot of people. [*Not in use.*] *Shak. Waller.*

6. Degree of any quality.

I shall not be wholly without praise, if in some *sort* I have copied his style. *Dryden.*

7. Lot. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

8. A pair; a set; a suit.

Out of sorts; out of order; hence, unwell. [*Low.*] *Halliwell.*

SORT, *v. t.* To separate, as things having like qualities from other things, and place them in distinct classes or divisions; as, to *sort* cloths according to their colors; to *sort* wool or thread according to its fineness.

Shell fish have been, by some of the ancients, compared and *sorted* with insects. *Bacon.*
Rays which differ in refrangibility may be parted and *sorted* from one another. *Newton.*

2. To reduce to order from a state of confusion. [See supra.]

3. To conjoin; to put together in distribution.

The swain perceiving, by her words ill *sorted*,
That she was wholly from herself transported. *Brown.*

4. To cull; to choose from a number; to select.

That he may *sort* her out a worthy spouse. *Chapman.*

SORT, *v. i.* To be joined with others of the same species.

Nor do metals only *sort* with metals in the earth, and minerals with minerals. *Woodward.*

2. To consort; to associate.

The illiberality of parents toward children makes them base and *sort* with any company. *Bacon.*

3. To suit; to fit.

They are happy whose natures *sort* with their vocations. *Bacon.*

4. To terminate; to issue; to have success. [Fr. *sortir.*] [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

5. To fall out. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SORT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be sorted.

2. Suitable; befitting. *Bacon.*

SORT'A-BLY, *adv.* Suitably; fitly.

SORT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to or designating a sort. [*Not in use.*] *Locke.*

SORT'ANCE, *n.* Suitableness; agreement. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SORT'ED, *pp.* Separated and reduced to order from a state of confusion.

SOR'TIE, (sor'te,) *n.* [Fr., from *sortir*, to issue.]

A sally; the issuing of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers.

SORT'I-LEGE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *sortilegium*; *sors*, lot, and *lego*, to select.]

The act or practice of drawing lots; divination by drawing lots. *J. M. Mason.*

[SORTILEGY is not used.]

SORT-I-LE'GIOUS, *a.* Pertaining to sortilege. *Dauduz.*

SORT'ING, *ppr.* Separating, as things having like qualities from other things, and reducing to order.

SOR-TI''TION, (-tish'un,) *n.* [L. *sortitio.*]

Selection or appointment by lot. *Bp. Hall.*

SORT'MENT, *n.* The act of sorting; distribution into classes or kinds.

2. A parcel sorted. [This word is superseded by ASSORTMENT, which see.]

SŌ'RUS, *n.*; *pl.* SORI. [Gr. σωρος, a heap.] In *botany*, a name given to small clusters of minute capsules on the back of the fronds of ferns.

SŌ'RY, *n.* The ancient name of sulphate of iron.

SOSS, *v. i.* [G. *sausen.* See SOUSE.] *Ure.*

To fall at once into a chair or seat; to sit lazily. [*Not in use.*] *Swift.*

SOSS, *n.* A lazy fellow. [Not in use; but some of the common people in New England call a lazy, slutish woman a *sozzle.*]

SOS-TE-NU'TO, [It.] In *music*, sustaining the sounds to the utmost of the nominal value of the time.

SOT, *n.* [Fr. *sot*; Arm. *sodt*; Sp. *zote*, *zota*; Port. *zote*; D. *zot.* The sense is stupid; Ch. סוט. Class Sd, No. 61.]

1. A stupid person; a blockhead; a dull fellow; a dolt. *Shak. South*

2. A person stupefied by excessive drinking; an habitual drunkard.

What can ennoble *sots*? *Pope.*

SOT, *v. t.* To stupefy; to infatuate; to besot.

I hate to see a brave, bold fellow *sotted*. *Dryden.*

[*Not much used.*] [See BESOT.]

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SOT, *v. i.* To tipple to stupidity. [*Little used.*]

SO-TĒ-RI-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. σωτηριος, salubrious, and λογος, discourse.]
A discourse on health, or the science of promoting and preserving health.

SOTH'IC YĒAR, *n.* The Egyptian year of 365 days, 6 hours, so called from *Sothis*, the dog-star.

SOT'TISH, *a.* Dull; stupid; senseless; doltish; very foolish.
How ignorant are *sottish* pretenders to astrology! *Swift.*
2. Dull with intemperance.

SOT'TISH-LY, *adv.* Stupidly; senselessly; without reason. *Bentley.*

SOT'TISH-NESS, *n.* Dullness in the exercise of reason; stupidity.
Few consider into what degree of *sottishness* and confirmed ignorance men may sink themselves. *South.*
2. Stupidity from intoxication. *South.*

SOT'TO VO'CE, (-vō'chā,) [It.] In *music*, with a restrained voice or moderate tone.

SOU, (soo,) *n.*; *pl.* SOUS. [Fr. *sou*, *sol.*]
A French money of account, and a copper coin, in value the 20th part of a livre, or of a franc.

SOU'BAH. See SUBAH.

SOU-CHONG', } *n.* A kind of black tea.
SOO-CHONG', }

SOUGH, (suff,) *v. i.* [Teut. *soeffen.*] To whistle; *applied to the wind.* *Hist. of the Royal Society.*

SOUGH, (suf,) *n.* A small drain; an adit. *Buchanan.*
2. (*pron.* sow.) A hollow murmur or roaring; a buzzing; as, a *sough* in the ears. *Ben Jonson. Halliwell.*

SOUGH, (suf,) *n.* [Scotch.] To whistle, as the wind.

SOUGHT, (sawt,) *pret.* and *pp.* of SEEK.
I am found of them who *sought* me not. — Is. lxv.

SŌUL, (sōle,) *n.* [Sax. *sawel*, *sawl*, or *saul*; G. *seele*; D. *ziel*; Dan. *siel*; Sw. *sidl.*]
1. The spiritual, rational, and immortal substance in man, which distinguishes him from brutes; that part of man which enables him to think and reason, and which renders him a subject of moral government. The immortality of the *soul* is a fundamental article of the Christian system.
Such is the nature of the human *soul*, that it must have a God, an object of supreme affection. *J. Edwards.*
2. The understanding; the intellectual principle.
The eyes of our *souls* then only begin to see, when our bodily eyes are closing. *Law.*
3. Vital principle.
Thou sun, of this great world both eye and *soul*. *Milton.*
4. Spirit; essence; chief part; as, charity, the *soul* of all the virtues.
Emotion is the *soul* of eloquence. *E. Porter.*
5. Life; animating principle or part; as, an able commander is the *soul* of an army.
6. Internal power.
There is some *soul* of goodness in things evil. *Shak.*
7. A human being; a person. There was not a *soul* present. In Paris there are more than seven hundred thousand *souls*. London, Westminster, Southwark, and the suburbs, are said to contain twelve hundred thousand *souls*.
8. Animal life.
To deliver their *soul* from death, and to keep them alive in famine. — Ps. xxxiii.
9. Active power.
And heaven would fly before the driving *soul*. *Dryden.*
10. Spirit; courage; fire; grandeur of mind.
That he wants caution he must needs confess,
But not a *soul* to give our arms success. *Young.*
11. Generosity; nobleness of mind; *a colloquial use.*
12. An intelligent being.
Every *soul* in heaven shall bend the knee. *Milton.*
13. Heart; affection.
The *soul* of Jonathan was knit with the *soul* of David. — 1 Sam. xviii.
14. In *Scripture*, appetite; as, the full *soul*; the hungry *soul*. *Prov.* xxvii. *Job* xxxiii.
15. A familiar compellation of a person, but often expressing some qualities of the mind; as, alas! poor *soul*; he was a good *soul.*

SŌUL, *v. t.* To endue with a soul. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

SŌUL, } *v. i.* [Sax. *sufl*, *sufel*, broth, pottage.]
SŌWL, }
To afford suitable sustenance. [*Not in use.*] *Warner.*

SŌUL'-BELL, *n.* The passing bell. *Hall.*

SŌUL'-BE-TRAY'ING, *a.* Tending to betray the soul.

SŌUL'-CALM'ING, (-kām'ing,) *a.* Tranquilizing the soul. *Lee.*

SŌUL'-DE-STROY'ING, *a.* Pernicious to the soul. Procrastination of repentance and faith is a *soul-destroying* evil.

SŌUL'-DIS-EĀS'ED, *a.* Diseased in soul or mind. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

SŌUL'-DIS-SOLV'ING, *a.* Melting or tending to soften the soul. *Beattie.*

SŌUL'ED, *a.* Instinct with soul or feeling; as, Grecian chiefs largely *souled*. *Dryden.*

SŌUL'-EN-TRANC'ING, *a.* Enrapturing the soul. *Coleridge.*

SŌUL'-FELT, *a.* Deeply felt.

SŌUL'-HARD'EN-ED, *a.* Having an obdurate heart. *Coleridge.*

SŌUL'LESS, *a.* Without a soul, or without greatness or nobleness of mind; mean; spiritless.
Slave, *soulless* villain. *Shak.*

SŌUL'-SCOT, } *n.* [*soul* and *scot.*] A funeral duty,
SŌUL'-SHOT, } or money paid by the Roman Catholics, in former times, for a requiem for the soul. *Ayliffe.*

SŌUL'-SEARCH-ING, (sōle'serch-ing,) *a.* Searching the soul or heart.

SŌUL'-SELL-ING, *a.* [*soul* and *sell.*] Selling persons; dealing in the purchase and sale of human beings. *J. Barlow.*

SŌUL'-SICK, *a.* [*soul* and *sick.*] Diseased in mind or soul; morally diseased. *Hall.*

SŌUL'-STIR-RING, *a.* Exciting the soul. *E. Everett.*

SŌUL'-SUB-DŪ'ING, *a.* Subduing the soul.

SOUND, *a.* [Sax. *sund*: D. *gezond*; G. *gesund*; Dan. and Sw. *sund*; Basque, *sendoa*; L. *sanus*; Fr. *sain*; Sp. and It. *sano*; Ch. and Syr. סחי. Class Sn, No. 18, 24, 35. It is from driving or straining, stretching.]
1. Entire; unbroken; not shaky, split, or defective; as, *sound* timber.
2. Undecayed; whole; perfect, or not defective; as, *sound* fruit; a *sound* apple or melon.
3. Unbroken; not bruised or defective; not lacerated or decayed; as, a *sound* limb.
4. Not carious; not decaying; as, a *sound* tooth.
5. Not broken or decayed; not defective; as, a *sound* ship.
6. Whole; entire; unhurt; unmutilated; as, a *sound* body.
7. Healthy; not diseased; not being in a morbid state; having all the organs complete and in perfect action; as, a *sound* body; *sound* health; a *sound* constitution; a *sound* man; a *sound* horse.
8. Founded in truth; firm; strong; valid; solid; that can not be overthrown or refuted; as, *sound* reasoning; a *sound* argument; a *sound* objection; *sound* doctrine; *sound* principles.
9. Right; correct; well founded; free from error; orthodox. 2 *Tim.* i.
Let my heart be *sound* in thy statutes. — Ps. cxix.
10. Heavy; laid on with force; as, *sound* strokes; a *sound* beating.
11. Founded in right and law; legal; valid; not defective; that can not be overthrown; as, a *sound* title to land; *sound* justice.
12. Fast; profound; unbroken; undisturbed; as, *sound* sleep.
13. Perfect, as intellect; not broken or defective; not enfeebled by age or accident; not wild or wandering; not deranged; as, a *sound* mind; a *sound* understanding or reason.
Sound currency; in *commerce*, a currency whose actual value is the same as its nominal value; and, if in bank *notes* or other substitute for silver and gold, a currency which is so sustained by *funds* that it is at any time convertible into gold and silver, and of course of equal value.

SOUND, *adv.* Soundly; heartily.
So *sound* he slept that nought might him awake. *Spenser.*

SOUND, *n.* The air-bladder of a fish.

SOUND, *n.* [Sax. *sund*, a narrow sea or strait, a swimming; Sw. and Dan. *sund*; Pers. شنا *shana*, a swimming, L. *natatio*. Qu. can this name be given to a narrow sea, because wild beasts were accustomed to pass it by swimming, like *Bosporus*; or is the word from the root of *sound*, whole, denoting a stretch, or narrowness, from stretching, like *straight*; or from its sounding?]
A narrow passage of water, or a strait between the main land and an isle; or a strait connecting two seas, or connecting a sea or lake with the ocean; as, the *sound* which connects the Baltic with the ocean, between Denmark and Sweden; the *sound* that separates Long Island from the main land of New York and Connecticut.

SOUND, *n.* [Fr. *sonde*; Sp. *sonda*. See the following verb.]
An instrument which surgeons introduce into the bladder, in order to discover whether there is a stone in that viscus or not. *Cooper. Sharp.*

SOUND, *v. t.* [Sp. *sondar* or *soudear*; Fr. *sonder.* This word is probably connected with the L. *sonus*, Eng. *sound*, the primary sense of which is, to stretch, or reach.]
1. To try, as the depth of water and the quality of the ground, by sinking a plummet or lead attached to a line on which are marked the number of fathoms, to ascertain the depth of water. The lower end of the lead is covered with tallow, by means of which some portion of the earth, sand, gravel, shells, &c., of the bottom, adhere to it, and are drawn up. By these means, and the depth of water, and the nature of the bottom, which are carefully marked on good charts, seamen may know how far a ship is from land in the night, or in thick weather, and in many cases when the land is too remote to be visible.
2. To introduce a sound into the bladder of a patient, in order to ascertain whether a stone is there or not.
When a patient is to be *sounded*. *Cooper.*
3. To try; to examine; to discover, or endeavor to discover, that which lies concealed in another's breast; to search out the intention, opinion, will, or desires.
I was in jest,
And by that offer meant to *sound* your breast. *Dryden.*
I've *sounded* my Numidians man by man. *Addison.*

SOUND, *v. i.* To use the line and lead in searching the depth of water.
The shipmen *sounded*, and found it twenty fathoms. — Acts xxvii.

SOUND, *n.* The cuttle-fish. *Ainsworth.*

SOUND, *n.* [Sax. *son*; *W. swn*; Ir. *soin*; Fr. *son*; It. *suono*; Sp. *son*; L. *sonus*, from *sono*, to sound, sing, rattle, beat, &c. This may be a dialectical variation of L. *tonus*, *tono*, which seems to be allied to Gr. τεινω, to stretch, or strain, L. *teneo.*]
1. Noise; report; the object of hearing; that which strikes the ear; or, more philosophically, an impression, or the effect of an impression, made on the organs of hearing by an impulse or vibration of the air caused by a collision of bodies, or by other means; as, *the sound* of a trumpet or drum; the *sound* of the human voice; a horrid *sound*; a charming *sound*; a sharp *sound*; a high *sound.*
2. A vibration of air caused by a collision of bodies, or other means, sufficient to affect the auditory nerves when perfect. Some persons are so entirely deaf that they can not hear the loudest *sounds*. *Audible sounds* are such as are perceptible by the organs of hearing. *Sounds*, not audible to men, may be audible to animals of more sensible organs.
3. Noise without signification; empty noise; noise and nothing else.
It is the sense, and not the *sound*, that must be the principle. *Locke.*

SOUND, *v. i.* To make a noise; to utter a voice; to make an impulse of the air that shall strike the organs of hearing with a particular effect. We say, an instrument *sounds* well or ill; it *sounds* shrill; the voice *sounds* harsh.
And first taught speaking trumpets how to *sound*. *Dryden.*
2. To exhibit by sound, or likeness of sound. This relation *sounds* rather like a fiction than a truth.
3. To be conveyed in sound; to be spread or published.
From you *sounded* out the word of the Lord. — 1 Thess. i.
To sound in damages, in *law*, is when there is no specific value of property in demand to serve as a rule of damages, as in actions of tort or trespass, as distinguished from actions of debt, &c. *Ellsworth.*

SOUND, *v. t.* To cause to make a noise; as, to *sound* a trumpet or a horn.
2. To utter audibly; as, to *sound* a note with the voice.
3. To play on; as, to *sound* an instrument.
4. To order or direct by a sound; to give a signal for, by a certain sound; as, to *sound* a retreat.
5. To celebrate or honor by sounds; to cause to be reported; as, to *sound* one's praise.
6. To spread by sound or report; to publish or proclaim; as, to *sound* the praises or fame of a great man, or a great exploit. We sometimes say, to *sound abroad.*

SOUND'-BOARD, } *n.* A thin board which propa-
SOUND'ING-BOARD, } gates the sound in an organ, violin, or other musical instrument.
To many a row of pipes the *sound-board* breathes. *Milton.*
2. A board, or structure with a flat surface, suspended over a pulpit, to prevent the sound of the preacher's voice from ascending, and thus propagating it farther in a horizontal direction.

SOUND'ED, *pp.* Caused to make a noise; uttered audibly.
2. Explored; examined.

SOUND'-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having sound principles.

SOUND'-HEART-ED, (-härt-ed,) *a.* Having a sound heart or affections.

SOUND'ING, *ppr.* Causing to sound; uttering audibly.
2. Trying the depth of water by the plummet; examining the intention or will.
3. *a.* Sonorous; making a noise.
4. Having a magnificent sound; as, words more *sounding* or significant. *Dryden.*

SOUND'ING, *n.* The act of uttering noise; the act of endeavoring to discover the opinion or desires; the act of throwing the lead.
2. In *surgery*, the operation of introducing the

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sound into the bladder; called SEARCHING for the stone. *Cooper.*

SOUND'ING-BŌARD. See SOUND-BOARD.

SOUND'ING-PŌST, *n.* A small post in a violin and violoncello, set under the bridge for a support, for propagating the sounds to the back of the instrument.

SOUND'ING-ROD, *n.* A rod or piece of iron used to ascertain the depth of water in a ship's hold. It is let down in a groove by a pump. *Mar. Dict.*

SOUND'INGS, *n. pl.* Any place or part of the ocean, where a deep sounding-line will reach the bottom; also, the kind of ground or bottom where the lead reaches.

2. The quality of the ground brought up by the sounding-lead, and the depth of water. *Tot'en.*

SOUND'LESS, *a.* That can not be fathomed; having no sound.

SOUND'LY, *adv.* [from *sound*, entire.] Healthily; heartily.

2. Severely; lustily; with heavy blows; smartly; as, to beat one *soundly*.

3. Truly; without fallacy or error; as, to judge or reason *soundly*.

4. Firmly; as, a doctrine *soundly* settled. *Bacon.*

5. Fast; closely; so as not to be easily awakened; as, to sleep *soundly*. *Locke.*

SOUND'NESS, *n.* Wholeness; entireness; an unbroken, unimpaired, or undecayed state; as, the *soundness* of timber, of fruit, of the teeth, of a limb, &c. [See SOUND.]

2. An unimpaired state of an animal or vegetable body; a state in which the organs are entire, and regularly perform their functions. We say, the *soundness* of the body, the *soundness* of the constitution; the *soundness* of health.

3. Firmness; strength; solidity; truth; as, *soundness* of reasoning or argument, of doctrine or principles.

4. Truth; rectitude; firmness; freedom from error or fallacy; orthodoxy; as, *soundness* of faith.

SŌUP, (soop,) *n.* [Fr. *soupe*; It. *zuppa*, sop; Sp. *sopa*, sop, or SUP; G. *suppe*; D. *soep*; Ice. *saup*. [See SUP and SOP.]

Strong broth; a decoction of flesh for food, highly seasoned.

SŌUP, (soop,) *v. t.* To sup; to breathe out. [*Not in use.*] *Wiclif.*

SŌUP, (soop,) *v. t.* To sweep. [*Not in use.*] [See SWEEP and SWOOP.] *Hall.*

SOUR, *a.* [Sax. *sur, surig*; G. *sauer*; D. *zuur*; Sw. *sur*; Dan. *suur*; W. *sûr*; Arm. *sur*; Fr. *sur, sure*; Heb. סור, to depart, to decline, to turn, as liquors, to become sour. See Class Sr, No. 16, and No. 11.]

1. Acid; having a pungent taste; sharp to the taste; tart; as, vinegar is *sour*; *sour* cider; *sour* beer.

2. Acid and austere, or astringent; as, sun-ripe fruits are often *sour*.

3. Harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish; austere; morose; as, a man of a *sour* temper.

4. Afflictive; as, *sour* adversities. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

5. Expressing discontent or peevishness. He never uttered a *sour* word.

The lord treasurer often looked on me with a *sour* countenance. *Swift.*

6. Harsh to the feelings; cold and damp; as, *sour* weather.

7. Rancid; musty.

8. Turned, as milk; coagulated.

SOUR, *n.* A sour or acid substance. *Spenser.*

SOUR, *v. t.* To make acid; to cause to have a sharp taste.

So the sun's heat, with different powers,
Ripens the grape, the liquor *sours*. *Swift.*

2. To make harsh, cold, or unkindly.

Tufts of grass *sour* land. *Mortimer.*

3. To make harsh in temper; to make cross, crabbed, peevish, or discontented. Misfortunes often *sour* the temper.

Pride had not *soured*, nor wrath debased my heart. *Harte.*

4. To make uneasy or less agreeable.

Hail, great king!
To *sour* your happiness I must report
The queen is dead. *Shak.*

5. In *rural economy*, to macerate, as lime, and render fit for plaster or mortar. *Encyc.*

SOUR, *v. i.* To become acid; to acquire the quality of tartness or pungency to the taste. Cider *sours* rapidly in the rays of the sun. When food *sours* in the stomach, it is evidence of imperfect digestion.

2. To become peevish or crabbed.

They hinder the hatred of vice from *souring* into severity. *Addison.*

SŌURCE, *n.* [Fr. *source*; Arm. *sourcenn*; either from *sourdre* or *sortir*, or the L. *surgo*. The Italian *sorgente* is from *surgo*.]

1. *Properly*, the spring or fountain from which a stream of water proceeds, or any collection of water within the earth or upon its surface, in which a stream originates. This is called also the *head* of the stream. We call the water of a spring, where it issues from the earth, the *source* of the stream or rivulet proceeding from it. We say also, that springs have their *sources* in subterranean ponds, lakes, or collections of water. We say also, that a large river has its *source* in a lake. For example, the St. Lawrence has its *source* in the great lakes of America.

2. First cause; original; that which gives rise to any thing. Thus ambition, the love of power, and of fame, have been the *sources* of half the calamities of nations. Intemperance is the *source* of innumerable evils to individuals.

3. The first producer; he or that which originates; as Greece, the *source* of arts. *Waller.*

SOUR'-ĊROUT, } *n.* [G. *sauer-kraut*, i. e., sour-cab-
SOUR'-KROUT, } bage.]

Cabbage cut fine, pressed into a cask, and suffered to ferment till it becomes sour.

SŌUR'DET, *n.* [Fr. *sourdine*, from *sourd*, deaf.] The little pipe of a trumpet.

SOUR'-DOCK, *n.* Sorrel, so called.

SOUR'ED, *pp.* Made sour; made peevish.

SOUR'-GOURD, *n.* An evergreen tree of the genus Adansonia, which yields a fruit resembling a gourd. [See ADANSONIA.]

SOUR'ING, *ppr.* Making acid; becoming sour; making peevish.

SOUR'ING, *n.* That which makes acid.

SOUR'ISH, *a.* Somewhat sour; moderately acid; as, *sourish* fruit; a *sourish* taste.

SOUR'LY, *adv.* With acidity.

2. With peevishness; with acrimony.

The stern Athenian prince
Then *sourly* smiled. *Dryden.*

3. Discontentedly. *Brown.*

SOUR'NESS, *n.* Acidity; sharpness to the taste; tartness; as, the *sourness* of vinegar or of fruit.

Sourness being one of those simple ideas which one can not describe. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Asperity; harshness of temper.

Take care that no *sourness* and moroseness mingle with our seriousness of mind. *Nelson.*

SOUR'-SOP, *n.* A small evergreen tree of the West Indies, the Anona muricata, which bears a large succulent fruit. It is closely allied to the custard apple. *Loudon. P. Cyc.*

SŌUS, (soo,) *n.*; *pl.* of SOU or SOL. [See SOU.]

SOUSE, *n.* [Ir. *sousgeach*, watery.]

1. Pickle made with salt.

2. Something kept or steeped in pickle.

3. The ears, feet, &c., of swine pickled.

SOUSE, *v. t.* To steep in pickle.

But *souse* the cabbage with a bounteous heart. *Pope.*

2. To plunge into water.

They *soused* me into the Thames, with as little remorse as they drown blind puppies. *Shak.*

SOUSE, *v. i.* [Ger. *sausen*, to rush.]

To fall suddenly on; to rush with speed; as a hawk on its prey.

Jove's bird will *souse* upon the timorous hare. *Dryden.*

SOUSE, *v. t.* To strike with sudden violence. *Shak.*

SOUSE, *adv.* With sudden violence. [*This word is low and vulgar.*]

SOUS'ED, (soust,) *pp.* Steeped in pickle.

2. Plunged into water.

SŌUT'ER, (soot'er,) *n.* [Sax. *sutere*; L. *sutor*.] A shoemaker; a cobbler. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

SŌUT'ER-LY, *adv.* Like a cobbler. [*Not in use.*]

SŌUT'ER-RAIN, *n.* [Fr.; that is, *sub-terrain*, under ground.]

A grotto or cavern under ground. [*Not English.*] *Arbuthnot.*

SOUTH, *n.* [Sax. *suth*; G. *sud*; D. *zuid*; Dan. *sud*; Sw. *söder*; Fr. *sud*; Arm. *su*.]

1. The north and south are opposite points in the horizon; each ninety degrees, or the quarter of a great circle, distant from the east and west. A man standing with his face toward the east or rising sun, has the *south* on his right hand. The meridian of every place is a great circle passing through the north and south points. *Strictly*, *south* is the horizontal point in the meridian of a place, on the right hand of a person standing with his face toward the east. But the word is applied to any point in the meridian, between the horizon and the zenith.

2. In a less exact sense, any point or place on the earth or in the heavens, which is near the meridian toward the right hand as one faces the east.

3. A southern region, country, or place; as, the queen of the *south*, in Scripture. So, in Europe, the people of Spain and Italy are spoken of as living in the *south*. In the United States, we speak of the States of the *south*, and of the north.

4. The wind that blows from the south. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

SOUTH, *a.* In *any place north of the tropic of Cancer*, pertaining to or lying in the meridian toward the sun; as, a *south* wind.

2. Being in a southern direction; as, the *south* sea.

SOUTH, *adv.* Toward the south. A ship sails *south*; the wind blows *south*.

SOUTH-ĊOT'TI-AN, *n.* A follower of Joanna Southcott, a fanatical female, who made a great noise in England at the close of the last and beginning of the present century.

SOUTH-ĒAST', *n.* The point of the compass equally distant from the south and east. *Bacon.*

SOUTH-ĒAST', *a.* In the direction of south-east, or coming from the south-east; as, a *south-east* wind.

SOUTH-ĒAST'ER-LY, *a.* In the direction of south-east or nearly so.

2. From the south-east, as wind.

SOUTH-ĒAST'ERN, *a.* Toward the south-east.

SŌUTH'ER-LY, (suth'er-ly,) *a.* Lying at the south, or in a direction nearly south; as, a *southerly* point.

2. Coming from the south or a point nearly south; as, a *southerly* wind.

SŌUTH'ERN, (suth'ern,) *a.* [Sax. *suth* and *ern*, place.]

1. Belonging to the south; meridional; as, the *southern* hemisphere.

2. Lying toward the south; as, a *southern* country or climate.

3. Coming from the south; as, a *southern* breeze.

SŌUTH'ERN-ER, (suth'ern-er,) *n.* An inhabitant or native of the south or Southern States.

SŌUTH'ERN-LY, (suth'ern-ly,) *adv.* Toward the south. *Hakewill.*

SŌUTH'ERN-MŌST, (suth'ern-mōst,) *a.* Furthest toward the south.

SŌUTH'ERN-WOOD, (suth'ern-wood,) *n.* A plant nearly allied to the wormwood. *Miller.*

The southernwood is the Artemisia abrotanum, a congener of the wormwood.

SOUTH'ING, *a.* Going toward the south; as, the *southing* sun. *Dryden.*

SOUTH'ING, *n.* Tendency or motion to the south. *Dryden.*

2. The *southing* of the moon, the time at which the moon passes the meridian. *Mar. Dict.*

3. Course or distance south; the difference of latitude made by a vessel to the southward.

SOUTH'MŌST, *a.* Furthest toward the south. *Milton.*

SOUTH'RON, (suth'-,) *n.* An inhabitant of the more southern part of a country. *W. Scott.*

SŌUTH'SAY, } See SOOTHSAY.
SŌUTH'SAY-ER. }

SOUTH'WARD, (suth'ard,) *adv.* Toward the south; as, to go *southward*. *Locke.*

SOUTH'WARD, (suth'ard,) *n.* The southern regions or countries. *Raleigh.*

SOUTH-WEST', *n.* [*south* and *west*.] The point of the compass equally distant from the south and west. *Bacon.*

SOUTH-WEST', *a.* Lying in the direction of the south-west; as, a *south-west* country.

2. Coming from the south-west; as, a *south-west* wind.

SOUTH-WEST'ER-LY, *a.* In the direction of south-west, or nearly so.

2. Coming from the south-west, or a point near it; as, a *south-westerly* wind.

SOUTH-WEST'ERN, *a.* In the direction of south-west, or nearly so; as, to sail a *south-western* course.

SŌUV'E-NANCE, (soov'e-nance,) *n.* [Fr.] Remembrance. [*Not English, nor is it used.*] *Spenser.*

SŌUV'E-NĪR, (soov'e-neer,) *n.* [Fr.] A remembrancer.

SŌV'ER-EIGN, (suv'er-in,) *a.* [We retain this barbarous orthography from the Norman *souvereign*, which doubtless was adopted through a mistake of its origin. The true spelling would be SUVERAN, from the L. *supernus*, *superus*; Fr. *souverain*; It. *sovrano*; Sp. and Port. *soberano*. See SUVERAN.]

1. Supreme in power; possessing supreme dominion; as, a *sovereign* prince. God is the *sovereign* Ruler of the universe.

2. Supreme; superior to all others; chief. God is the *sovereign* good of all who love and obey him.

3. Supremely efficacious; superior to all others; predominant; effectual; as, a *sovereign* remedy.

4. Supreme; pertaining to the first magistrate of a nation; as, *sovereign* authority.

SŌV'ER-EIGN, (suv'er-in,) *n.* A supreme lord or ruler; one who possesses the highest authority without control. Some earthly princes, kings, and emperors are *sovereigns* in their dominions.

2. A supreme magistrate; a king.

3. A gold coin of England, value 20s. or £1 sterling.

SŌV'ER-EIGN-IZE, (suv'er-in-ize,) *v. i.* To exercise supreme authority. [*Not in use.*] *Herbert.*

SŌV'ER-EIGN-LY, (suv'er-in-le,) *adv.* Supremely; in the highest degree.

He was *sovereignly* lovely in himself. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

SŌV'ER-EIGN-TY, (suv'er-in-te,) *n.* Supreme power; supremacy; the possession of the highest power, or of uncontrollable power. Absolute *sovereignty* belongs to God only.

SOW, *n.* [Sax. *suga*; Sw. *sugga*; D. *zeug*; G. *sau*.]

1. The female of the hog kind or of swine.

2. An oblong piece of lead. *Ainsworth.*

3. An insect; a milleped. *Ainsworth.*

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SOW'-BREAD, (-bred,), *n.* A tuberous-rooted plant of the genus Cyclamen, on which wild swine in Italy feed. *Loudon.*

SOW'-BUG, *n.* An isopodous crustaceous animal; a milleped.

SOW'-THIS-TLE, (-this'l,) *n.* A plant of the genus Sonchus, said to be eaten by swine and some other animals. The *downy sow-thistle* is of the genus Andryala.

SŌW, *v. t.*; *pret.* SOWED; *pp.* SOWED or SOWN. [Sax. *sawan*; G. *säen*; D. *zaajen*; Sw. *så*; Dan. *saaer*; Russ. *siyu*; perhaps L. *sevi*. This word is probably contracted.]

1. To scatter on ground, for the purpose of growth and the production of a crop; as, to *sow* good seed; to *sow* a bushel of wheat or rye to the acre; to *sow* oats, clover, or barley; to *sow* seed in drills, or to *sow* it broad-cast. Oats and flax should be *sown* early in the spring.

2. To scatter seed over for growth; as, to *sow* ground or land; to *sow* ten or a hundred acres in a year.

3. To spread, or to originate; to propagate; as, to *sow* discord.

Born to afflict my Marcia's family,
And *sow* dissension in the hearts of brothers *Addison.*

4. To supply or stock with seed.

The intellectual faculty is a goodly field, and it is the worst husbandry in the world to *sow* it with trifles. *Hale.*

5. To scatter over; to besprinkle.

He *sowed* with stars the heaven. *Milton.*
Morn now *sowed* the earth with orient pearl. *Milton.*

SŌW, *v. i.* To scatter seed for growth and the production of a crop. In New England, farmers begin to *sow* in April.

They that *sow* in tears shall reap in joy. — Ps. cxxvi.

SŌW, for SEW, is not in use. [See SEW.]

SOW'ANS, } *n. pl.* [Scottish.] A nutritious arti-
SOW'ENS, } cle of food made from the husk of the oat, by a process not unlike that by which common starch is made. In England it is called FLUMMERY.

SOWCE, for SOUSE. [See SOUSE.]

SŌW'ED, *pp.* Scattered on ground, as seed; sprinkled with seed, as ground. We say, seed is *sowed*; or land is *sowed*.

SŌW'ER, *n.* He that scatters seed for propagation.

Behold, a sower went forth to sow. — Matt. xiii.

2. One who scatters or spreads; as, a *sower* of words. *Hakewill.*

3. A breeder; a promoter; as, a *sower* of suits. *Bacon.*

SŌW'ING, *ppr.* Scattering, as seed; sprinkling with seed, as ground; stocking with seed.

SŌW'ING, *n.* The act of scattering seed for propagation.

SOW'INS, *n. pl.* See SOWANS.

SOWL, *v. t.* To pull by the ears. *Shak.*
[*Not used in America.*]

SŌWN, *pp.* Scattered, as seed; sprinkled with seed, as ground.

SOY, *n.* A kind of sauce for fish, brought chiefly from Japan, prepared principally from the seeds of a leguminose plant called SOJA, or rather SOYA, which is the Soja hispida. *Tully.*

SOZ'ZLE, *n.* [See SOSS.] A sluttish woman, or one that spills water and other liquids carelessly. *New England.*

SPA, *n.* A general name for a spring of mineral water, from a place of this name in Germany.

SPAAD, (spād,) *n.* A kind of mineral; spar. [Sp. *espato.*] [*Obs.*] *Woodward.*

SPĀCE, *n.* [Fr. *espace*; Sp. *espacio*; It. *spazio*; L. *spatium*, space; *spatior*, to wander. This word is probably formed on the root of *pateo*. Class Bd.]

1. Room; extension. Space, in the abstract, is mere extension.

Pure *space* is capable neither of resistance nor motion. *Locke.*

2. Any quantity of extension. In relation to bodies, *space* is the interval between any two or more objects; as, the *space* between two stars or two hills. The quantity of *space* or extent between bodies, constitutes their distance from each other.

3. The distance or interval between lines; as in books. The *spaces* in music are named as well as the lines.

4. Quantity of time; also, the interval between two points of time.

Nine times the *space* that measures day and night. *Milton.*
God may defer his judgments for a time, and give a people a longer *space* for repentance. *Tillotson.*

5. A short time; a while.

To stay your deadly strife a *space*. *Spenser.*

[*This sense is nearly obsolete.*]

SPĀCE, *v. i.* To rove. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SPĀCE, *v. t.* Among *printers*, to make spaces or wider intervals between lines.

SPĀC'ED, (spāst,) *pp.* Divided into wider intervals between lines.

SPĀCE'FUL, *a.* Wide; extensive. [*Not used.*] *Sandys.*

SPĀC'ING, *ppr* Making wider intervals between lines.

SPĀ'CIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *spacieux*; Sp. *spatioso*; It. *spazioso*; L. *spatiosus.*]

1. Wide; roomy; having large or ample room; not narrow; as, a *spacious* church; a *spacious* hall or drawing-room.

2. Extensive; vast in extent; as, the *spacious* earth; the *spacious* ocean.

SPĀ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Widely; extensively.

SPĀ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Wideness; largeness of extent; roominess; as, the *spaciousness* of the rooms in a building.

2. Extensiveness; vastness of extent; as, the *spaciousness* of the ocean.

SPAD'DLE, *n.* [*dim.* of *spade.*] A little spade. *Mortimer.*

SPĀDE, *n.* [Sax. *spad*, *spada*; G. *spaten*; D. *spaade*; Dan. and Sw. *spade*; probably from breadth, extension, coinciding with L. *spatula*, from the root of *pateo.*]

1. An instrument for digging or cutting the ground, consisting of a broad and nearly rectangular blade of iron with a handle.

2. A suit of cards.

3. A deer three years old; written also SPAID.

4. A gelded beast. [L. *spado.*]

SPĀDE, *v. t.* To dig with a spade; or to pare off the sward of land with a spade.

SPĀDE'-BŌNE, *n.* [*spade* and *bone.*] The shoulder-blade. [*I believe little used.*]

SPĀDE'FUL, *n.* [*spade* and *full.*] As much as a spade will hold.

SPA-DI''CEOUS, (spa-dish'us,) *a.* [L. *spadiceus*, from *spadix*, a light red color.]

1. Of a light red color, usually denominated BAY. *Brown.*

2. In *botany*, a *spadiceous flower*, is a sort of aggregate flower, having a receptacle common to many florets, within a spatha, as in palms, dracontium, arum, &c. *Martyn.*

SPA-DILLE', (spa-dil',) *n.* [Fr.] The ace of spades at omber.

SPĀD'ING, *ppr.* Digging with a spade.

SPĀ'DIX, *n.* [L.] In *botany*, the receptacle in palms and some other plants, proceeding from a spatha. *Martyn.*

SPĀ'DO, *n.* [L.] A gelding. *Brown.*

SPA-DROON', *n.* A cut and thrust sword, lighter than a broadsword. *Smart.*

SPA-ĠYR'IC, *a.* [L. *spagyricus.*] Chemical. [*Not in use.*]

SPA-ĠYR'IC, *n.* A chemist. [*Not in use.*] *Hall.*

SPAĠ'YR-IST, *n.* A chemist. [*Not in use.*] *Boyle.*

SPA'HEE, } *n.* [Turk. *sipahi*; Pers. *sipahee.* See
SPA'HI, } SEAPOY.]

One of the Turkish cavalry. The *spahis* were disbanded with the janizaries.

SPĀKE, *pret.* of SPEAK; nearly obsolete We now use SPOKE.

SPALL, (spawl,) *n.* [Fr. *epaule*; It. *spalla.*]

1. The shoulder. [*Not English.*] *Fairfax.*

2. A chip. [*Not in use.*]

SPALT, } *n.* A whitish, scaly mineral, used to pro-
SPELT, } mote the fusion of metals. *Bailey. Ash.*

SPALT, *a.* [Dan. *spalt*, a split; G. *spalten*, to split.] Brittle; liable to break or split. *Halliwell.*

SPAN, *n.* [Sax. *span*; D. *span*; G. *spanne*; Dan. *spand*, a span in measure; Sw. *span*, a span in measure, and a set of coach horses, G. *gespann*; verbs, Sax. *spannan*, to span, to unite; *gespanian*, to join; D. and G. *spannen*; Dan. *spander*, to strain, stretch, bend, yoke. This word is formed on the root of *bend*, L. *pando.* The primary sense is, to strain, stretch, extend, hence to join a team, Dan. *forspand*, D. *gespan.*]

1. The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended; nine inches; the eighth of a fathom. *Holder.*

2. A short space of time.

Life 's but a *span*; I'll every inch enjoy. *Farquhar.*

3. In *architecture*, the spread or extent of an arch between its abutments.

4. A *span of horses*, consists of two, usually of about the same color, and otherwise nearly alike, which are usually harnessed side by side. The word signifies properly the same as YOKE, when applied to horned cattle, from buckling or fastening together. But in America, *span* always implies resemblance in color at least; it being an object of ambition with gentlemen and with teamsters to unite two horses abreast that are alike.

5. In *seamen's language*, a rope secured at both ends to any object, the purchase being hooked to the bight. *Totten.*

SPAN, *v. t.* To measure by the hand with the fingers extended, or with the fingers encompassing the object; as, to *span* a space or distance; to *span* a cylinder.

2. To measure or reach from one side of to the other; as, to *span* the heavens.

SPAN, *v. i.* To agree in color, or in color and size; as, the horses *span* well. *New England.*

SPAN, *pret.* of SPIN. [*Obs.*] We now use SPUN.

SPAN'CEL, *n.* A rope to tie a cow's hind legs. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

SPAN'CEL, *v. t.* To tie the legs of a horse or cow with a rope. [*Local.*] *Malone.*

SPAN'CEL-ING, *ppr.* Tying a cow's hind legs.

SPAN'ĊOUN-TER, } *n.* A play at which money is
SPAN'FAR-THING, } thrown within a span or circuit marked *Swift.*

SPAN'DREL, *n.* The irregular triangular space between the curve of an arch and the rectangle inclosing it. *Gwilt.*

SPĀNE, *v. t.* [D. *speenen.*] To wean. [*Not in use.*]

SPANG, *n.* [D. *spange*, a spangle; Gr. φεγγω.] A spangle or shining ornament; a thin piece of metal or other shining material. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

SPAN''GLE, (spang'gl,) *n.* [Supra.] A small plate or boss of shining metal; something brilliant used as an ornament.

2. Any little thing sparkling and brilliant, like pieces of metal; as crystals of ice.

For the rich *spangles* that adorn the sky. *Waller.*

SPAN''GLE, (spang'gl,) *v. t.* To set or sprinkle with spangles; to adorn with small, distinct, brilliant bodies; as, a *spangled* breastplate. *Donne.*

What stars do *spangle* heaven with such beauty. *Shak.*

SPAN''GLED, (span'gld,) *pp.* or *a.* Set with spangles.

SPAN''GLER, *n.* One that spangles. *Keates.*

SPAN''GLING, *ppr.* Adorning with spangles.

SPAN'IEL, (span'yel,) *n.* [Fr. *epagneul*; said to be from *Hispaniola*, now *Hayti.*]

1. A dog used in sports of the field, remarkable for his sagacity and obedience. *Dryden.*

2. A mean, cringing, fawning person. *Shak.*

SPAN'IEL, *a.* Like a spaniel; mean; fawning. *Shak.*

SPAN'IEL, *v. i.* To fawn; to cringe; to be obsequious.

SPAN'IEL, *v. t.* To follow like a spaniel.

SPAN'IEL-ING, *ppr.* Following like a spaniel.

SPAN'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to Spain.

SPAN'ISH, *n.* The language of Spain.

SPAN'ISH-BROOM, *n.* A shrub of the genus spartium, thickly set with verdant, flexible, rush-like twigs. *Loudon.*

SPAN'ISH-BROWN, *n.* A species of earth used in paints. Its color depends upon the sesquoxyd of iron.

SPAN'ISH-FLY, *n.* A coleopterous insect, the Cantharis vesicatoria, used in vesicatories, or compositions for raising blisters.

SPAN'ISH-NUT, *n.* A bulbous plant, the Morœa Sisyrinchium of the south of Europe. *Miller.*

SPAN'ISH-WHITE, *n.* A white earth from Spain, used in paints. What is so called in New England, is soft carbonate of calcia, or chalk, in fine powder.

SPANK, *v. t.* [W. *pange*, a blow; allied perhaps to the vulgar *bang*, and found in the Persic.]

1. To strike on the breech with the open hand; to slap.

2. *v. i.* To move with a quick, lively step between a trot and gallop. *Grose.*

SPANK'ER, *n.* A small coin. *Derham.*

2. In *seamen's language*, the after-sail of a ship or bark, being a fore-and-aft sail, attached to a gaff; formerly called DRIVER. *Totten.*

3. One that takes long strides in walking; also, a stout person. *Halliwell.*

SPANK'ING, *ppr.* Striking with the open hand; moving with a quick, lively pace.

2. *a.* Large; stout. [*Vulgar.*] *Halliwell.*

SPAN'-LONG, *a.* Of the length of a span. *B. Jonson.*

SPAN'NED, (spand,) *pp.* Measured with the hand.

SPAN'NER, *n.* One that spans.

2. The lock of a fusee or carbine; or the fusee itself. *Bailey. Bowering.*

3. An iron instrument used in the manner of a lever to tighten the nuts upon screws. *Brande.*

SPAN'-NEW, (-nū,) *a.* [G. *spannen*; allied perhaps to *spangle.*]

Quite new; probably BRIGHT-NEW.

SPAN'NING, *ppr.* Measuring with the hand; encompassing with the fingers.

SPAN'-ROOF, *n.* A common roof, having eaves on two sides. *Gwilt.*

SPAN'-WORM, *n.* Another name for the canker-worm, of various species, (which see;) so called from its peculiar mode of progression.

SPAR, *n.* [D. *spar*, a rafter, a shingle; G. *sparren*, a spar, a rafter; Dan. *spar*, a spar, a small beam, the bar of a gate; Sw. *sparre*, a rafter; Fr. *barre*; It. *sbarra*, a *bar*; Sp. *esparr*, a fossil; *espar*, a drug If this word is connected with *spare*, the primary sense is probably *thin*. The sense of *bar* and *spar* is, however, more generally derived from thrusting, shooting in length; so *spear* likewise. See BAR.]

1. Any earthy mineral that breaks with regular surfaces, and has some degree of luster; a crystallized earthy mineral of a shining luster. It is the German *spath.* *Dana.*

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2. Among *seamen*, a general term for masts, yards, booms, and gaffs. *Totten.*

3. Among *old architects*, a piece of timber of various kinds; still used locally for rafters. *Gloss. of Archit.*

4. The bar of a gate or door. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

SPAR, *v. t.* [Sax. *sparran*; G. *sperren*; from *spar.*] To bar; to shut close, or fasten with a bar. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

SPAR, *v. i.* [Sax. *spirian*, to argue, or dispute, to *aspire*; Russ. *sporyu*, to dispute, to contend; Ir. *sparnam*. The Saxon word signifies, to dispute, also, to investigate, to inquire, or explore, to follow after. This is another form of the L. *spiro*, Gr. σπαίρω, σπείρω. The primary sense is, to urge, drive, throw, propel.]

1. To dispute; to quarrel in words; to wrangle. [*This is the sense of the word in America.*]

2. To fight with prelusive strokes. *Johnson.*

SPAR'A-BLE, *n.* [*sparrow-bill*, from the shape.] The name of shoemakers' nails.

SPAR'A-DRAP, *n.* [Fr.] A cere-cloth. [*Not English.*]

SPAR'AGE, } See ASPARAGUS. [*Vulgar.*]
SPAR'A-GUS. }

SPARE, *v. t.* [Sax. *spurian*; D. *spaaren*; G. *sparen*; Dan. *sparer*; Sw. *spara*: Fr. *epargner*. It seems to be from the same root as L. *parco*; It. *sparagnare.*]

1. To use frugally; not to be profuse; not to waste.

Thou thy Father's thunder didst not *spare.* *Milton.*

2. To save or withhold from any particular use or occupation. He has no bread to *spare*, that is, to withhold from his necessary uses.

All the time he could *spare* from the necessary cares of his weighty charge, he bestowed on prayer and serving of God. *Knolles.*

3. To part with without much inconvenience; to do without.

I could have better *spared* a better man. *Shak.*
Nor can we *spare* you long. *Dryden*

4. To omit; to forbear. We might have *spared* this toil and expense.

Be pleased your politics to *spare.* *Dryden.*

5. To use tenderly; to treat with pity and forbearance; to forbear to afflict, punish, or destroy.

Spare us, good Lord. *Com. Prayer.*
Dim sadness did not *spare*
Celestial visages. *Milton.*
But man alone can whom he conquers *spare.* *Waller.*

6. Not to take when in one's power; to forbear to destroy; as, to *spare* the life of a prisoner.

7. To grant; to allow; to indulge.

Where angry Jove did never *spare*
One breath of kind and temperate air. *Roscommon.*

8. To forbear to inflict or impose.

Spare my sight the pain
Of seeing what a world of tears it cost you. *Dryden.*

SPARE, *v. i.* To live frugally; to be parsimonious.

Who at some times spend, at others *spare*,
Divided between careless ness and care. *Pope.*

2. To forbear; to be scrupulous.

To pluck and eat my fill I *spared* not. *Milton.*

3. To be frugal; not to be profuse.

4. To use mercy or forbearance; to forgive; to be tender.

The king,— was *sparing* and compassionate toward his subjects. *Bacon.*

SPARE, *a.* [Sax. *spær.*]

1. Scanty; parsimonious; not abundant; as, a *spare* diet.

He was *spare*, but discreet of speech. *Carew.*

[We more generally use, in the latter application, SPARING; as, he was *sparing* of words.]

2. That can be dispensed with; not wanted; superfluous. I have no *spare* time on my hands.

If that no *spare* clothes he had to give. *Spenser.*

3. Held in reserve, to be used in an emergency; as, a *spare* anchor.

4. Lean; wanting flesh; meager; thin.

O, give me your *spare* men, and spare me the great ones. *Shak.*

5. Slow. [*Not in use, or local.*] *Grose.*

SPARE, *n.* Parsimony; frugal use. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

SPAR'ED, *pp.* Dispensed with; saved; forborne.

SPARE'LY, *adv.* Sparingly. *Milton.*

SPARE'NESS, *n.* State of being lean or thin; leanness. *Hammond.*

SPAR'ER, *n* One that avoids unnecessary expense *Wotton.*

SPARE'-RIB, *n.* [D. *spier*, a muscle, and *rib.*] The piece of a hog taken from the side, consisting of the ribs with little flesh on them.

SPAR-GE-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *spargo*, to sprinkle.] The act of sprinkling. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

SPAR'-HUNG, *a.* Hung with spar, as a cave. *Holmes.*

SPAR'ING, *ppr.* Using frugally; forbearing; omitting to punish or destroy.

2. *a.* Scarce; little.

Of this there is with you *sparing* memory, or none. *Bacon.*

3. Scanty; not plentiful; not abundant; as, a *sparing* diet.

4. Saving; parsimonious.

Virgil, being so very *sparing* of his words, and leaving so much to be imagined by the reader, can never be translated as he ought in any modern tongue. *Dryden.*

SPAR'ING-LY, *adv.* Not abundantly. *Shak.*

2. Frugally; parsimoniously; not lavishly.

High titles of honor were, in the king's minority, *sparingly* granted, because dignity then waited on desert. *Hayward.*
Commend but *sparingly* whom thou dost love. *Denham.*

3. Abstinently; moderately.

Christians are obliged to taste even the innocent pleasures of life but *sparingly.* *Atterbury.*

4. Seldom; not frequently.

The morality of a grave sentence, affected by Lucan, is more *sparingly* used by Virgil. *Dryden.*

5. Cautiously; tenderly. *Bacon.*

SPAR'ING-NESS, *n.* Parsimony; want of liberality.

2. Caution. *Barrow.*

SPARK, *n.* [Sax. *spearc*; D. *spartelen*, to flutter, to sparkle; Dan. *sparker*, to wince, or kick. The sense is, that which shoots, darts off, or scatters; probably allied to L. *spargo* and Russ. *sverkayu.*]

1. A small particle of fire or ignited substance which is emitted from bodies in combustion, and which either ascends with the smoke, or is darted in another direction. *Pope.*

2. A small, shining body or transient light.

We have here and there a little clear light, and some *sparks* of bright knowledge. *Locke.*

3. A small portion of any thing active. If any *spark* of life is yet remaining.

4. A very small portion. If you have a *spark* of generosity.

5. A brisk, showy, gay man.

— The finest *sparks* and cleanest beaux. *Prior.*

6. A lover.

SPARK, *v. i.* To emit particles of fire, to sparkle. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SPARK'FUL, *a.* Lively; brisk; gay *Camden.*

SPARK'ISH, *a.* Airy; gay. *Walsh.*

2. Showy; well dressed; fine. *L'Estrange.*

SPARK'LE, (spärk'l,) *n.* A spark. *Dryden.*

2. A luminous particle.

SPARK'LE, (spärk'l,) *v. i.* [D. *spartelen.*]

1. To emit sparks; to send off small ignited particles; as burning fuel, &c.

2. To glitter; to glisten; as, a brilliant *sparkles*; *sparkling* colors. *Locke.*

3. To twinkle; to glitter; as, *sparkling* stars.

4. To glisten; to exhibit an appearance of animation; as, the eyes *sparkle* with joy. *Milton.*

5. To emit little bubbles, as spirituous liquors; as, *sparkling* wine.

SPARK'LE, *v. t.* To throw about; to scatter. [*Not in use.*] *Sackville.*

SPARK'LER, *n.* He or that which sparkles; one whose eyes sparkle. *Addison.*

SPARK'LET, *n.* A small spark. *Cotton.*

SPARK'LI-NESS, *n.* Vivacity. [*Not in use.*] *Aubrey.*

SPARK'LING, *ppr.* or *a.* Emitting sparks; glittering; lively; as, *sparkling* wine; *sparkling* eyes

SPARK'LING-LY, *adv.* With twinkling or vivid brilliancy.

SPARK'LING-NESS, *n.* Vivid and twinkling luster.

SPAR'LING, *n.* A smelt. *Colgrave.*

SPA'ROID, *a.* [L. *sparus* and Gr. εἶδος.] Like the gilt-head; belonging to that family of spinous-finned fishes which includes the gilt-head and sea-bream. *Brande.*

SPAR'RING, *n.* Prelusive contention, as among boxers. 2. Dispute; slight debate. [ers.

SPAR'RŌW, *n.* [Sax. *speara*; Goth. *sparwa*; G. and Dan. *sperling*; Sw. *sparf*; probably allied to *spear* or *spare*, and so named from its smallness.]

The popular name of several small conic-billed birds which feed on insects and seeds. The common sparrow, or house-sparrow, of Europe, Pyrgita domestica of Cuvier, (Fringilla domestica, Linn.,) is noted for its familiarity and even impudence, its voracity and fecundity *P. Cyc. Jardine.*

SPAR'RŌW-BILL, *n.* Small nails; cast-iron shoenails.

SPAR'RŌW-GRASS; a corruption of ASPARAGUS.

SPAR'RŌW-HAWK, } *n.* [Sax. *spearhafoc*, spear-
SPAR'HAWK, } hawk.]

A small species of short-winged hawk. A popular name of all those falcons whose tarsi are high and scutellated. The Falco Nisus is called *sparrow-hawk* by way of eminence.

SPAR'RY, *a.* [from *spar.*] Resembling spar, or consisting of spar; having a confused crystalline structure; spathose.

Sparry iron: carbonate of iron, or spathic iron. *Dana.*

SPARSE, (spärs,) *a.* [L. *sparsus*, scattered, from *spargo.*]

1. Thinly scattered; set or planted here and there; as, a *sparse* population. *Story.*

2. In *botany*, not opposite, nor alternate, nor in any apparent regular order; applied to branches, leaves, peduncles, &c. *Martyn.*

SPARSE, (spärs,) *v. t.* To disperse. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SPARS'ED, (spärst,) *a.* Scattered. *Lee.*

SPARS'ED-LY, *adv.* In a scattered manner *Evelyn.*

SPARSE'NESS, *n.* Thinness; scattered state; as, *sparseness* of population. *Story*, vol. ii. 70.

SPAR'TAN, *a.* Pertaining to ancient Sparta; hence, hardy; undaunted; as, *Spartan* souls; *Spartan* bravery

SPASM, *n.* [L. *spasmus*; Gr. σπασμα, from σπαω, to draw.]

An abnormal, sudden, and more or less violent but brief contraction of one or more muscles, or muscular fibers. *Spasm* is either *clonic* or *tonic.* In *clonic spasm*, the muscles or muscular fibers contract and relax alternately in very quick succession, producing the appearance of agitation, as in *epilepsy.* In *tonic spasm*, the muscles or muscular fibers contract in a steady and uniform manner, and remain contracted for a comparatively long time, as in *tetanus.* Some cases of *spasm* appear to be intermediate between these two varieties.

SPAS-MOD'IC, *a.* [Gr. σπασμος, spasm, and εἶδος, likeness; implying something which is like *spasm*, without being such; Fr. *spasmodique*; It. *spasmodico.*]

Relating to spasm, consisting in spasm; as, a *spasmodic* affection.

SPAS-MOD'IC, *n.* A medicine good for removing spasm; but I believe the word generally employed is ANTI-SPASMODIC.

SPAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. σπαστικος.] Relating to spasm. [*A term preferable to* SPASMODIC.]

SPAS-TIC'I-TY, (-tis'e-te,) *n.* A state of spasm.

2. The tendency to, or capability of suffering spasm.

SPAT, *pret.* of SPIT, but nearly obsolete.

SPAT, *n.* [from the root of *spit*; that which is ejected.]

1. The young of shell-fish. *Woodward.*

2. A blow. *Halliwell.*

3. Hence, a petty combat; a little quarrel or dissension. [*A vulgar use of the word in New England.*]

SPA-TAN'GUS, *n.* A genus of pedicellate echinodermatous animals.

SPATCH'-COCK, *n.* [*dispatch.*] A fowl killed and immediately broiled for some sudden occasion. *Halliwell.*

SPĀ'THA, } *n.* [L. *spatha*, a slice.]
SPĀTHE, }

In *botany*, the calyx of a spadix opening or bursting longitudinally, in form of a sheath. *Martyn.*

SPA-THĀ'CEOUS, (-shus,) *a.* Having that sort of calyx called a spatha.

SPATH'IC, *a.* [G. *spath.*]

Foliated or lamellar. *Spathic* iron is carbonate of iron, an ore of iron having a foliated structure, and a yellowish or brownish color. *Silliman.*

SPATH'I-FORM, *a.* [*spath* and *form.*] Resembling spar in form.

The ocherous, *spathiform*, and mineralized forms of uranite. *Lavoisier.*

SPATH'ŌSE, } *a.* In *botany*, having that sort of ca-
SPATH'OUS, } lyx called *spatha.*

2. In *mineralogy*, having the characters of spar; sparry. *Dana.*

SPATH'U-LATE See SPATULATE.

SPĀ'TIATE, (-shāte,) *v. i.* [L. *spatior.*] To rove; to ramble. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

SPAT'TER, *v. t.* [This root is a derivative of the family of *spit*, or L. *pateo.* See SPUTTER.]

1. To scatter a liquid substance on; to sprinkle with water or any fluid, or with any moist and dirty matter; as, to *spatter* a cont; to *spatter* the floor; to *spatter* the boots with mud. [This word, I believe, is applied always to fluid or moist substances. We say, to *spatter* with water, mud, blood, or gravy; but never to *spatter* with dust or meal.]

2. *Figuratively*, to asperse; to defame. [In this sense, ASPERSE is generally used.]

3. To throw out any thing offensive; as, to *spatter* foul speeches. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

4. To scatter about; as, to *spatter* water here and there.

SPAT'TER, *v. t.* To throw out of the mouth in a scattered manner; to *sputter.* [See SPUTTER.] *Milton.*

SPAT'TER-DASH-ES, *n. pl.* [*spatter* and *dash.*] Coverings for the legs, to keep them clean from water and mud. [Since boots are generally worn, these things and their name are little used.]

SPAT'TER-ED, *pp.* Sprinkled or fouled by some liquid or dirty substance.

2. Aspersed.

SPAT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Sprinkling with moist or foul matter.

2. Aspersing.

SPAT'TLE, *n.* Spittle. [*Not in use.*] *Bale.*

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SPAT'TLING-POP'PY, *n.* A plant, Silene inflata.

SPAT'U-LA, } *n.* [L. *spathula, spatha,* a slice; W.
SPAT'TLE, } *yspodol*; from the root of L. *pateo*; so named from its breadth, or from its use in spreading things.]

A slice; an apothecary's instrument for spreading plasters, &c. *Quincy.*

SPAT'U-LATE, *a.* [from L. *spathula.*]

In *natural history*, shaped like a spatula or battledore, being roundish, with a long, narrow, linear base; as, the leaf of Cistus incanus. *Martyn.*

SPAV'IN, *n.* [It. *spavenio, spavano*, spavin, a cramp; Fr. *eparvin*; Sp. *esparavan*; Port. *esparavam.*]

A swelling in or near some of the joints of a horse, by which lameness is produced. *Farm. Encyc.*

SPAV'IN-ED, *a.* Affected with spavin. *Goldsmith.*

SPAW, *n.* See SPA.

SPAWL, *v. i.* [G. *speichel*, spawl; *speien*, to spawl, to spew. *Spew* is a contracted word.]

To throw saliva from the mouth in a scattering form; to disperse spittle in a careless, dirty manner.

Why must he spatter, *spawl*, and slaver it? *Swift.*

SPAWL, *n.* Saliva or spittle thrown out carelessly. *Dryden.*

2. A fragment of stone.

SPAWL'ING, *ppr.* Throwing spittle carelessly from the mouth.

SPAWL'ING, *n.* Saliva thrown out carelessly.

SPAWN, *n.* [It has no plural. If this word is not contracted, it belongs to the root of L. *pono*, Sp. *poner*, Fr. *pondre*, to lay eggs. If contracted, it probably belongs to the root of *spew* or *spawl*. The radical sense is, that which is ejected or thrown out.]

1. The eggs of fish or frogs when ejected. *Ray.*

2. Any product or offspring; *an expression of contempt.* *Roscommon.*

3. In *English gardening*, the buds or branches produced from underground stems; also, the white fibrous matter forming the matrix from which fungi are produced. *P. Cyc.*

SPAWN, *v. t.* To produce or deposit, as fishes do their eggs.

2. To bring forth; to generate; *in contempt.* *Swift.*

SPAWN, *v. i.* To deposit eggs, as fish or frogs.

2. To issue, as offspring; *in contempt.* *Locke.*

SPAWN'ED, *pp.* Produced or deposited, as the eggs of fish or frogs.

SPAWN'ER, *n.* The female fish.

The *spawner* and the melter of the barbel cover their spawn with sand. *Walton.*

SPAY, (spā,) *v. t.* [W. *yspazu*, to exhaust; *dyspazu*, to geld; Arm. *spaza* or *spahein*, to geld; L. *spado*, a gelding; Gr. σπαω, to draw out.]

To extirpate the ovaries of a female.

SPAY'ED, *pp.* Having the ovaries extirpated.

SPAY'ING, *ppr.* Extirpating the ovaries.

SPEAK, (speek,) *v. i.*; *pret.* SPOKE, (SPAKE, nearly obs.;) *pp.* SPOKE, SPOKEN. [Sax. *specan, specan*; It. *spiccar le parole*, to speak distinctly; *spiccare*, to shine, that is, to shoot or thrust forth; Eth. ሰበከ *sabak*, to preach, to teach, to proclaim. The Sw. has *spa*, Dan. *spaer*, to foretell. It is easy to see that the root of this word is allied to that of BEAK, PEAK, PICK.]

1. To utter words or articulate sounds, as human beings; to express thoughts by words. Children learn to *speak* at an early age. The organs may be so obstructed, that a man may not be able to *speak.*

Speak, Lord, for thy servant heareth. — 1 Sam. iii.

2. To utter a speech, discourse, or harangue; to utter thoughts in a public assembly. A man may be well informed on a subject, and yet too diffident to *speak* in public.

Many of the nobility made themselves popular by *speaking* in parliament against those things which were most grateful to his majesty. *Clarendon.*

3. To talk; to express opinions; to dispute.

An honest man, sir, is able to *speak* for himself, when the knave is not. *Shak.*

4. To discourse; to make mention of.

Lucan *speaks* of a part of Cesar's army that came to him from the Leman Lake. *Addison.*

The Scripture *speaks* only of those to whom it speaks. *Hammond.*

5. To give sound.

Make all your trumpets *speak.* *Shak.*

To speak with; to converse with. Let me *speak with* my son.

SPEAK, *v. t.* To utter with the mouth; to pronounce; to utter articulately; as human beings.

They sat down with him on the ground seven days and seven nights, and none *spake* a word unto him. — Job ii.

Speak the word only, and my son shall be healed. — Matt. viii.

2. To declare; to proclaim; to celebrate.

It is my father's music
To *speak* your deeds. *Shak.*

3. To talk or converse in; to utter or pronounce, as in conversation. A man may know how to read and to understand a language which he can not *speak.*

4. To address; to accost.

He will smile upon thee, put thee in hope, and *speak* thee fair. *Ecclus.*

5. To exhibit; to make known.

Let heaven's wide circuit *speak*
The Maker's high magnificence. *Milton.*

6. To express silently, or by signs. The lady's looks or eyes *speak* the meaning or wishes of her heart.

7. To communicate; as, to *speak* peace to the soul.

To speak a ship; to hail and speak to her captain or commander.

Note. — We say, to *speak* a word or syllable, to *speak* a sentence, an oration, piece, composition, or a dialogue, to *speak* a man's praise, &c.; but we never say, to *speak* an argument, a sermon, or a story.

SPEAK'A-BLE, *a.* That can be spoken.

2. Having the power of speech. *Milton.*

SPEAK'ER, *n.* One that speaks, in whatever manner.

2. One that proclaims or celebrates.

No other *speaker* of my living actions. *Shak.*

3. One that utters or pronounces a discourse; usually, one that utters a speech in public. We say, a man is a good *speaker*, or a bad *speaker.*

4. The person who presides in a deliberative assembly, preserving order and regulating the debates; as, the *speaker* of the house of commons; the *speaker* of a house of representatives.

SPEAK'ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of speaker.

SPEAK'ING, *ppr.* Uttering words; discoursing; talking.

SPEAK'ING, *n.* The act of uttering words; discourse.

2. In *colleges*, public declamation.

SPEAK'ING-TRUMP'ET, *n.* A trumpet by which the sound of the human voice may be propagated to a great distance.

SPEAR, *n.* [Sax. *speare, spere*; D. and G. *speer*; Dan. *spær*; W. *yspar*, from *pâr*, a spear. So W. *ber* is a spear, and a spit, that which shoots to a point. Class Br.]

1. A long, pointed weapon, used in war and hunting, by thrusting or throwing; a lance. *Milton. Pope.*

2. A sharp-pointed instrument with barbs, used for stabbing fish and other animals. *Carew.*

3. A shoot, as of grass; usually, SPIRE.

SPEAR, *v. t.* To pierce with a spear; to kill with a spear; as, to *spear* a fish.

SPEAR, *v. i.* To shoot into a long stem. [See SPIRE.] *Mortimer.*

SPEARED, *pp.* Pierced or killed with a spear.

SPEAR'-FOOT, *n.* [*spear* and *foot.*] The far foot behind; *used of a horse.* *Encyc.*

SPEAR'-GRASS, *n.* [*spear* and *grass.*] A long, stiff grass. *Shak.*

2. In New England, this name is given to a species of Poa, a large, smooth-stalked meadow grass.

SPEAR'ING, *ppr.* Piercing or killing with a spear.

2. Shooting into a long stem.

SPEAR'MAN, *n.* [*spear* and *man.*] One who is armed with a spear. *Ps.* lxviii.

SPEAR'MINT, *n.* [*spear* and *mint.*] A plant, Mentha viridis; a species of *mint.*

SPEAR'-THIS-TLE, (-this-l,) *n.* A plant.

SPEAR'WORT, (-wurt,) *n.* A plant; the popular name of the Ranunculus flammula.

SPECHT, } *n.* A woodpecker. [*Not in use, or local.*]
SPEIGHT, } *Sherwood.*

SPE''CIAL, (spesh'al,) *a.* [Fr.; It. *speziale*; Sp. *especial*; from L. *specialis*, from *species*, form, figure, sort, from *specio*, to see. Hence *species*, primarily, is appearance, that which is presented to the eye. This word and ESPECIAL are the same.]

1. Designating a species or sort.

A *special* idea is called by the schools a species. *Watts.*

2. Particular; peculiar; noting something more than ordinary. She smiles with a *special* grace.

Our Savior is represented every where in Scripture as the *special* patron of the poor and afflicted. *Atterbury.*

3. Appropriate; designed for a particular purpose. A private grant is made by a *special* act of parliament or of congress.

4. Confined to some particular class of subjects; as, a *special* dictionary, as one of medicine or law.

5. Extraordinary; uncommon. Our charities should be universal, but chiefly exercised on *special* opportunities. *Sprat.*

6. Chief in excellence.

The king hath drawn
The *special* head of all the land together. *Shak.*

Special administration, in *law*, is one in which the power of an administrator is limited to the administration of certain specific effects, and not the effects in general, of the deceased. *Blackstone.*

Special bail consists of actual sureties recognized to answer for the appearance of a person in court, as distinguished from *common bail*, which is nominal. *Blackstone.*

Special bailiff is a bailiff appointed by the sheriff, for making arrests and serving processes.

Special contract. See SPECIALTY.

Special demurrer is one in which the cause of demurrer is particularly stated.

Special grace: the renewing and sanctifying influences of the Holy Spirit, as distinguished from *common grace*, which only awakens and convicts. *Edwards*

Special imparlance is one in which there is a saving of all exceptions to the writ or count, or of all exceptions whatsoever. *Blackstone*

Special jury is one which is called upon motion of either party, when the cause is supposed to require it. *Blackstone.*

Special matter in evidence; the particular facts in the case on which the defendant relies.

Special plea, in *bar*, is a plea which sets forth the particular facts or reasons why the plaintiff's demand should be barred, as a release, accord, &c. *Blackstone.*

Special pleading; the allegation of special or new matter, as distinguished from a direct denial of the matter alleged on the opposite side. *Bouvier.*

Special property; a qualified or limited property, as the property which a man acquires in wild animals by reclaiming them from wildness.

Special session of a court: an extraordinary session; a session beyond the regular stated sessions; or, in corporations and counties in England, a petty session held by a few justices for dispatching small business. *Blackstone.*

Special statute is a private act of the legislature, such as respects a private person or individual.

Special tail is where a gift is restrained to certain heirs of the donee's body, and does not descend to the heirs in general. *Blackstone.*

Special verdict is a verdict in which the jury find the facts, and state them as proved, but leave the law arising from the facts to be determined by the court. Another method of finding a special verdict is when the jury find a verdict generally for the plaintiff, but subject to the opinion of the court on a special case stated by the counsel on both sides, with regard to a matter of law. *Blackstone.*

Special warrant; a warrant to take a person and bring him before a particular justice who granted the warrant.

SPE''CIAL, *n.* A particular. [*Not used.*] *Hammond.*

SPE''CIAL-IZE, (spesh'al-ize,) *v. t.* To mention specially. [*Not in use.*] *Sheldon.*

SPE''CIAL-LY, (spesh'al-le,) *adv.* Particularly; in a manner beyond what is common, or out of the ordinary course. Every signal deliverance from danger ought to be *specially* noticed as a divine interposition.

2. For a particular purpose. A meeting of the legislature is *specially* summoned.

3. Chiefly; especially.

SPE''CIAL-TY, (spesh'al-ty,) *n.* Particularity.

Specialty of rule hath been neglected. *Shak.*

2. A particular or peculiar case.

Note. — This word is now little used in the senses above. Its common acceptation is,

3. A special contract; an obligation or bond; the evidence of a debt by deed or instrument under seal. Such a debt is called a debt by *specialty*, in distinction from *simple contract.* *Blackstone.*

SPE'CIE, (spē'shy,) *n.* Coin; copper, silver, or gold coined, and used as a circulating medium of commerce. [See SPECIAL.]

SPE'CIES, (spē'shēz,) *n.* [L., from *specio*, to see. See SPECIAL.]

1. In *scientific classification*, a group of such individuals as have an essential identity in all qualities proceeding from their ultimate constitution or nature.

In *zoology* and *botany*, all individuals that are precisely alike in every character not capable of change by any accidental circumstances, and capable of uniform, invariable, and permanent continuance by natural propagation.

All changes produced by accidental causes, in individuals of a species, and which are not capable of uniform, invariable, and permanent continuance by natural propagation, indicate and mark what are called VARIETIES.

There are as many *species* as there are different invariable forms or structures of vegetables. *Martyn.*

2. In *logic*, a special idea, corresponding to the specific distinctions of things in nature. *Watts.*

3. Sort; kind; *in a loose sense*; as, a *species* of low cunning in the world; a *species* of generosity; a *species* of cloth.

4. Appearance to the senses; visible or sensible representation.

An apparent diversity between the *species* visible and audible, is that the visible doth not mingle in the medium, but the audible doth. *Bacon.*

The *species* of letters illuminated with indigo and violet. [*Little used.*] *Newton.*

5. Representation to the mind.

Wit — the faculty of imagination in the writer, which searches over all the memory for the *species* or ideas of those things which it designs to represent. [*Little used.*] *Dryden.*

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6. Show; visible exhibition.

Shows and *species* serve best with the common people. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

7. Coin, or coined silver and gold, used as a circulating medium; as, the current *species* of Europe. *Arbuthnot.*

In *modern practice*, this word is contracted into SPECIE. What quantity of *specie* has the bank in its vault? What is the amount of all the current *specie* in the country? What is the value in *specie* of a bill of exchange? We receive payment for goods in *specie*, not in bank notes.

8. In *pharmacy*, a simple; a component part of a compound medicine. *Johnson. Quincy.*

9. The old pharmaceutical term for powders. *Parr.*

SPE-CIF'IC, } SPE-CIF'IC-AL, } *a.* [Fr. *specifique*; It. *specifico.*]

1. That makes a thing of the species of which it is; designating the peculiar property or properties of a thing, which constitute its species, and distinguish it from other things. Thus we say, the *specific* form of an animal or a plant; the *specific* form of a cube or square; the *specific* qualities of a plant or a drug; the *specific* difference between an acid and an alkali; the *specific* distinction between virtue and vice.

Specific difference is that primary attribute which distinguishes each species from one another. *Watts.*

2. That specifies or particularizes; as, a *specific* statement.

3. In *medicine*, curing disease upon some principle peculiar to the supposed specific, a principle not common to two or more remedies; or infallibly curing all cases of certain diseases, to which the specific is deemed appropriate.

Specific character; in *botany*, a circumstance or circumstances distinguishing one species from every other species of the same genus. *Martyn.*

Specific gravity; in *philosophy*, the weight that belongs to an equal bulk of each body. [See GRAVITY.]

Specific name, in *botany*, is the trivial name, as distinguished from the *generic name*. *Martyn.*

Specific name is now used for the name which, appended to the name of the genus, constitutes the distinctive name of the species; but it was originally applied by Linnæus to the essential character of the species, or the *essential difference*. The present specific name he at first called the *trivial name*. *Smith.*

SPE-CIF'IC, *n.* In *medicine*, a remedy that cures diseases upon some principle peculiar to itself, and not common to any two or more remedies.

2. A remedy which infallibly cures all cases of certain diseases, to which it is deemed appropriate. No such thing as a *specific*, in either of these senses, exists.

SPE-CIF'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to constitute a species; according to the nature of the species. A body is *specifically* lighter than another, when it has less weight in the same bulk than the other.

Human reason — differs *specifically* from the fantastic reason of brutes. *Grew.*

Those several virtues that are *specifically* requisite to a due performance of duty. *South.*

2. Definitely; particularly.

SPE-CIF'IC-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *species*, form, and *facio*, to make.]

To show, mark, or designate the species, or the distinguishing particulars of a thing; to specify.

SPEC-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of determining by a mark or limit; notation of limits.

This *specification* or limitation of the question hinders the disputers from wandering away from the precise point of inquiry. *Watts.*

2. The act of specifying; designation of particulars; particular mention; as, the *specification* of a charge against a military or naval officer.

3. A written statement containing a minute description or enumeration of particulars, as of charges against a public officer, or the terms of a contract, &c.

4. Article or thing specified.

SPE-CIF'IC-NESS, *n.* Particular mark of distinction. *Annot. on Glanville.*

SPEC'I-FI-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Particularized; specially named.

SPEC'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *specifier*; It. *specificare.*]

To mention or name, as a particular thing; to designate in words, so as to distinguish a thing from every other; as, to *specify* the uses of a plant; to *specify* the articles one wants to purchase.

He has there given us an exact geography of Greece, where the countries and the uses of their soils are *specified*. *Pope.*

SPEC'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Naming or designating particularly.

SPEC'I-MEN, *n.* [L., from *species*, with the termination *men*, which corresponds in sense to the English *hood* or *ness*.]

A sample; a part or small portion of any thing, intended to exhibit the kind and quality of the whole, or of something not exhibited; as, a *specimen* of a man's handwriting; a *specimen* of painting or composition; a *specimen* of one's art or skill.

SPE'CIOUS, (spē'shus,) *a.* [Fr. *specieux*; It. *specioso*; Sp. *especioso*; L. *speciosus.*]

1. Showy; pleasing to the view.

The rest, far greater part,
Will deem in outward rites and *specious* forms
Religion satisfied. *Milton.*

2. Apparently right; superficially fair, just, or correct; plausible; appearing well at first view; as, *specious* reasoning; a *specious* argument; a *specious* objection; *specious* deeds Temptation is of greater danger, because it is covered with the *specious* names of good nature, good manners, nobleness of mind, &c.

SPE'CIOUS-LY, (spē'shus-,) *adv.* With a fair appearance; with show of right; as, to reason *speciously.*

SPE'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Plausible appearance; fair external show; as, the *speciousness* of an argument.

SPECK, *n.* [Sax. *specca*; D. *spikkel.* In Sp. *peca* is a freckle or spot raised in the skin by the sun. This word may be formed from *peck*, for *peckled* has been used for *speckled*, spotted as though pecked. Qu.

Ar. بَقَعَ *bakaa*, to be spotted. Class Bg, No. 31.]

1. A spot; a stain; a small place in any thing that is discolored by foreign matter, or is of a color different from that of the main substance; as, a *speck* on paper or cloth.

2. A very small thing.

SPECK, *v. t.* To spot; to stain in spots or drops.

SPECK'LE, (spek'l,) *n.* A little spot in any thing, of a different substance or color from that of the thing itself.

SPECK'LE, *v. t.* To mark with small spots of a different color; used chiefly in the participle passive, which see.

SPECK'LED, (spek'ld,) *pp.* or *a.* Marked with specks; variegated with spots of a different color from the ground or surface of the object; as, the *speckled* breast of a bird; a *speckled* serpent.

Speckled bird: a denomination given to a person who differs so much from the company he is in as to be an object of suspicion or distrust.

SPECK'LED-NESS, *n.* The state of being speckled.

SPECK'LING, *ppr.* Marking with small spots.

SPECKT, } SPEIGHT, } *n.* A woodpecker. [See SPECHT.]

SPEC'TA-CLE, (kl,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *spectaculum*, from *specto*, to behold; *spĕcio*, to see; It. *spettacolo.*]

1. A show; something exhibited to view; usually, something presented to view as extraordinary, or something that is beheld as unusual and worthy of special notice. Thus we call things exhibited for amusement, public *spectacles*, as the combats of gladiators in ancient Rome.

We are made a *spectacle* unto the world, and to angels, and to men. — 1 Cor. iv.

2. Any thing seen; a sight. A drunkard is a shocking *spectacle.*

3. *Spectacles*, in the *plural*; an optical instrument consisting of two lenses set in a light frame, and used to assist or correct some defect in the organs of vision.

4. *Figuratively*, something that aids the intellectual sight.

Shakspeare — needed not the *spectacles* of books to read nature. *Dryden.*

SPEC'TA-CLED, *a.* Furnished with spectacles. *Shak.*

SPEC-TAC'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to shows. *Hickes.*

SPEC-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *spectatio.*]

Regard; respect. [*Little used.*] *Harvey.*

SPEC-TA'TOR, *n.* [L., whence Fr. *spectateur*; It. *spettatore.*]

1. One that looks on; one that sees or beholds; a beholder; as, the *spectators* of a show.

2. One personally present. The *spectators* were numerous.

SPEC-TA-TO'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the Spectator. *Addison.*

SPEC-TA'TOR-SHIP, *n.* The act of beholding. *Shak.*

2. The office or quality of a spectator. *Addison.*

SPEC-TA'TRESS, } SPEC-TA'TRIX, } *n.* [L. *spectatrix.*]

A female beholder or looker on. *Rowe.*

SPEC'TER, } SPEC'TRE, } *n.* [Fr. *spectre*; from L. *spectrum*, from *specto*, to behold.]

1. An apparition; the appearance of a person who is dead; a ghost.

The ghosts of traitors from the bridge descend,
With bold fanatic *specters* to rejoice. *Dryden.*

2. Something made preternaturally visible.

SPEC'TER-PĒO-PLED, } SPEC'TRE-PĒO-PLED, } (-pē'pld,) } *a.* Peopled with ghosts. *Bowring.*

SPEC'TRAL, *a.* Pertaining to a spectre; ghostly.

SPEC'TRUM, *n.* [L.] A visible form; an image of something seen, continuing after the eyes are closed, covered, or turned away. This is called an OCULAR SPECTRUM. *Darwin.*

2. The elongated figure, formed in a dark chamber, of the seven prismatic colors, into which a beam of the sun's light is decomposed, by admitting it through an opening in the window-shutter, and letting it fall on a prism. *Olmsted.*

SPEC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *specularis*, from *speculum*, a mirror, from *specio*, to see.]

1. Having the qualities of a speculum or mirror; having a smooth, reflecting surface; as, a *specular* metal; a *specular* surface. *Newton.*

2. Assisting sight. [*Improper, and not used.*] *Philips.*

3. Affording view. *Milton.*

Specular iron; an ore of iron occurring frequently in crystals of a brilliant metallic luster; the peroxyd of iron; also called *oligist iron* or *rhombohedral iron ore.* *Dana.*

SPEC'U-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *speculor*, to view, to contemplate, from *specio*, to see; Fr. *speculer*; It. *speculare.*]

1. To meditate; to contemplate; to consider a subject by turning it in the mind and viewing it in its different aspects and relations; as, to *speculate* on political events; to *speculate* on the probable results of a discovery. *Addison.*

2. In *commerce*, to purchase land, goods, stock, or other things, with the expectation of an advance in price, and of selling the articles with a profit by means of such advance; as, to *speculate* in coffee, or in sugar, or in six per cent. stock, or in bank stock.

SPEC'U-LATE, *v. t.* To consider attentively; as, to *speculate* the nature of a thing. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

SPEC'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Meditating.

2. Purchasing with the expectation of an advance in price.

SPEC-U-LA'TION, *n.* Examination by the eye; view. [*Little used.*]

2. Mental view of any thing in its various aspects and relations; contemplation; intellectual examination. The events of the day afford matter of serious *speculation* to the friends of Christianity.

Thenceforth to *speculations* high or deep
I turned my thoughts. *Milton.*

3. Train of thoughts formed by meditation.

From him Socrates derived the principles of morality and most part of his natural *speculations*. *Temple.*

4. Mental scheme; theory; views of a subject not verified by fact or practice. This globe, which was formerly round only in *speculation*, has been circumnavigated. The application of steam to navigation is no longer a matter of mere *speculation.*

Speculations which originate in guilt, must end in ruin. *R. Hall.*

5. Power of sight.

Thou hast no *speculation* in those eyes. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

6. In *commerce*, the act or practice of buying land or goods, &c., in expectation of a rise of price and of selling them at an advance, as distinguished from a regular trade, in which the profit expected is the difference between the retail and wholesale prices, or the difference of price in the place where the goods are purchased and the place to which they are to be carried for market. In England, France, and America, public stock is the subject of continual *speculation*. In the United States, a few men have been enriched, but many have been ruined, by *speculation.*

SPEC'U-LA-TIST, *n.* One who speculates or forms theories; a speculator. *Milner.*

SPEC'U-LA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *speculatif*; It. *speculativo.*]

1. Given to speculation; contemplative; *applied to persons.*

The mind of man being by nature *speculative*. *Hooker.*

2. Formed by speculation; theoretical; ideal; not verified by fact, experiment, or practice; as, a scheme merely *speculative.*

3. Pertaining to view; also, prying. *Bacon.*

4. Pertaining to speculation in land, goods, &c.

SPEC'U-LA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In contemplation; with meditation.

2. Ideally; theoretically; in theory only, not in practice. Propositions seem often to be *speculatively* true, which experience does not verify.

3. In the way of speculation in lands, goods, &c.

SPEC'U-LA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being speculative, or of consisting in speculation only.

SPEC'U-LA-TOR, *n.* One who speculates or forms theories. *More.*

2. An observer; a contemplator. *Brown.*

3. A spy; a watcher. *Broome.*

4. In *commerce*, one who buys goods, land, or other things, with the expectation of a rise of price, and of deriving profit from such advance.

SPEC'U-LA-TO-RY, *a.* Exercising speculation. *Johnson.*

2. Intended or adapted for viewing or espying. *Warton*

SPEC'U-LUM, *n.* [L.; G. and D. *spiegel*; Sw. *spegel*; Dan. *spejl.*]

1. A mirror or looking-glass.

2. A mirror employed in optical instruments, in

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which the reflecting surface is formed of a metallic alloy, instead of glass coated with quicksilver. *Olmsted.*

3. In *surgery*, an instrument for dilating and keeping open certain parts of the body *Coxe.*

SPED, *pret.* and *pp.* of SPEED.

SPEECH, *n.* [Sax. *spæc.* See SPEAK.]

1. The faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words, as in human beings; the faculty of expressing thoughts by words or articulate sounds. *Speech* was given to man by his Creator for the noblest purposes.

2. Language; words as expressing ideas.

The acts of God to human ears
Can not without process of *speech* be told. *Milton.*

3. A particular language, as distinct from others. *Ps.* xix.

4. That which is spoken; words uttered in connection and expressing thoughts. You smile at my

5. Talk; mention; common saying. [*speech.*

The duke did of me demand
What was the *speech* among the Londoners
Concerning the French journey. *Shak.*

6. Formal discourse in public; oration; harangue. The member has made his first *speech* in the legislature.

7. Any declaration of thoughts.

I, with leave of *speech* implored, replied. *Milton.*

SPEECH, *v. i.* To make a speech; to harangue. [*Little used.*]

SPEECH'I-FI-ED, (-fīde,) *pp.* Harangued.

SPEECH'I-FY, *v. i.* To make a speech; to harangue. The noun *speechification* is sometimes used, but like *speechify*, rather as a term of sport or derision.

SPEECH'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Haranguing.

SPEECH'ING, *n.* The act of making a speech. *Moore.*

SPEECH'LESS, *a.* Destitute or deprived of the faculty of speech. More generally,

2. Mute; silent; not speaking for a time.

Speechless with wonder, and half dead with fear. *Addison.*

SPEECH'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being speechless; muteness. *Bacon.*

SPEECH'-MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes speeches; one who speaks much in a public assembly.

SPEED, *v. i.; pret.* and *pp.* SPED, SPEEDED. [Sax. *spedian, spædan;* D. *spoeden;* G. *spediren,* to send; Gr. σπευδω. The L. *expedio* may be from the same root, which signifies to drive, to hurry, of the family of L. *peto.* Class Bd.]

1. To make haste; to move with celerity. *Shak.*

2. To have success; to prosper; to succeed; that is, to advance in one's enterprise.

He that's once denied will hardly *speed.* *Shak.*
Those that profaned and abused the second temple, *sped* no better. *South.*

3. To have any condition, good or ill; to fare.

Ships heretofore in seas like fishes *sped;*
The mightiest still upon the smallest fed. *Waller.*

SPEED, *v. t.* To dispatch; to send away in haste.

He *sped* him thence home to his habitation. *Fairfax.*

2. To hasten; to hurry; to put in quick motion.

But *sped* his steps along the hoarse-resounding shore. *Dryden.*

3. To hasten to a conclusion; to execute; to dispatch; as, to *speed* judicial acts. *Ayliffe.*

4. To assist; to help forward; to hasten.

With rising gales that *sped* their happy flight. *Dryden.*

5. To prosper; to cause to succeed. May Heaven *speed* this undertaking.

6. To furnish in haste.

7. To dispatch; to kill; to ruin; to destroy.

With a *speeding* thrust his heart he found. *Dryden.*
A dire dilemma! either way I'm *sped!*
If foes, they write, if friends, they read me dead. *Pope.*

Note. — In the phrase "God speed," there is probably a gross mistake in considering it as equivalent to "may God give you success." The true phrase is probably "*good speed;*" *good,* in Saxon, being written *god.* I bid you or wish you *good speed,* that is, good success.

SPEED, *n.* Swiftness; quickness; celerity; *applied to animals.* We say, a man or a horse runs or travels with *speed:* a fowl flies with *speed.* We speak of the *speed* of a fish in the water, but we do not speak of the *speed* of a river, or of wind, or of a falling body. I think, however, I have seen the word applied to the lapse of time and the motion of lightning, but in poetry only.

2. Haste; dispatch; as, to perform a journey with *speed:* to execute an order with *speed.*

3. Rapid pace; as, a horse of *speed.* We say, also, high *speed,* full *speed.*

4. Success; prosperity in an undertaking; favorable issue; that is, advance to the desired end.

O Lord God of my master Abraham, I pray thee, send me good *speed* this day. — Gen. xxiv.

This use is retained in the proverb, "to make more haste than good *speed,*" and in the scriptural phrase, "to bid one good *speed,*" [not *God speed,* as erroneously written.]

SPEED'FUL, *a.* Full of speed; hasty.

SPEED'I-LY, *adv.* Quickly; with haste; in a short time.

SPEED'I-NESS, *n.* The quality of being speedy; quickness; celerity; haste; despatch.

SPEED'WELL, *n.* A plant of the genus Veronica, one species of which has been much recommended in Sweden and Germany as a substitute for tea. *Loudon.*

SPEED'Y, *a.* Quick; swift; nimble; hasty; rapid in motion; as, a *speedy* flight; on *speedy* foot. *Shak.*

2. Quick in performance; not dilatory or slow; as, a *speedy* dispatch of business.

SPEER, *v. t.* See SPERE.

SPEET, *v. t.* [G. *speeten;* from the root of *spit.*] To stab. [*Not in use.*]

SPEIGHT, (spāte,) *n.* A woodpecker. [*Not in use, or local.*]

SPEISS, (spīse,) *n.* The mineral copper nickel, consisting of nickel and arsenic. *Ure.*

SPELK, *n* [Sax. *spelc.*]

A splinter; a small stick or rod used in thatching. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

SPELL, *n.* [Sax. *spel* or *spell,* a story, narration, fable, speech, saying, fame, report, sudden rumor, a magic charm or song. Hence *gospel,* Sax. *god-spell.* In G. *spiel* is play, sport; *spielen,* to play, D. *speelen,* Sw. *spela,* Dan. *spiller.* But this is a different application of the same action. The verb primarily signifies to throw or drive, and is probably formed on the root of L. *pello,* Gr. βαλλω. (See PEAL and APPEAL, and Class Bl, No. 1, Eth.) In some of the applications of *spell,* we observe the sense of *turn.* We observe the same in *throw, warp, cant,* &c.]

1. A story; a tale [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

2. A charm consisting of some words of occult power.

Start not; her actions shall be holy;
You hear my *spell* is lawful. *Shak.*
Begin, begin, the mystic *spell* prepare. *Milton.*

3. Among *seamen,* a turn of work; relief; turn of duty; as, take a *spell* at the pump.

4. In *New England,* a short time; a little time; the continuance of any kind of weather. [*Used among seamen; not elegant.*] *New England.*

Their toil is so extreme, that they can not endure it above four hours in a day, but are succeeded by *spells.* *Carew.*

5. A turn of gratuitous labor, sometimes accompanied with presents. People give their neighbors a *spell.* *New England.*

SPELL, *v. t.; pret.* and *pp.* SPELLED or SPELT. [Sax. *spellian, spelligan,* to tell, to narrate, to discourse, which gives our sense of *spell* in reading letters; *spelian, speligan,* to take another's turn in labor; D. *spellen,* to spell, as words; Fr. *epeler.*]

1. To tell or name the letters of a word, with a proper division of syllables, for the purpose of learning the pronunciation. In this manner children learn to read by first *spelling* the words.

2. To write or print with the proper letters; to form words by correct orthography.

The word *satire* ought to be *spelled* with *i,* and not with *y.* *Dryden.*

3. To take another's place or turn temporarily in any labor or service; to relieve. [*Used by seamen, and in New England.*]

4. To charm; as, *spelled* with words of power. *Dryden.*

5. To read; to discover by characters or marks; with *out;* as, to *spell out* the sense of an author. *Milton.*

We are not left to *spell out* a God in the works of creation. *South.*

6. To tell; to relate; to teach. [*Not in use.*] *Wotton.*

SPELL, *v. i.* To form words with the proper letters, either in reading or writing. He knows not how to *spell.* Our orthography is so irregular that most persons never learn to *spell.*

2. To read. *Milton.*

SPELL'BOUND, *a.* Arrested or locked up by a spell.

SPELL'ED, } *pret.* and *pp.* of SPELL.
SPELT, }

SPELL'ER, *n.* One that spells; one skilled in spelling.

SPELL'ING, *ppr.* Naming the letters of a word, or writing them; forming words with their proper letters.

2. Taking another's turn.

SPELL'ING, *n.* The act of naming the letters of a word, or the act of writing or printing words with their proper letters.

2. Orthography; the manner of forming words with letters. Bad *spelling* is disreputable to a gentleman.

SPELL'ING-BOOK, *n.* A book for teaching children to spell and read.

SPELL'-LAND, *n.* A land of spells or charms. *Mrs. Butler.*

SPELT, *n.* [Sax. *spelte;* D. *spelte;* G. *spelz;* It. *spelda, spelta.*]

A species of grain, the Triticum Spelta, much cultivated for food in Germany; called, also, GERMAN WHEAT. *Encyc.*

SPELT, *v. t.* [G. *spalten;* Dan. *spilder.*] To split. [*Not in use.*] *Mortimer.*

SPEL'TER, *n.* [G. and D. *spiauter.*]

Natural, impure zinc, which contains a portion of lead, copper, iron, a little arsenic, manganese, and plumbago. *Webster's Manual.*

SPENCE, (spens,) *n.* [Old Fr. *dispense.*]

A buttery; a larder; a place where provisions are kept. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

SPEN'CER, *n.* One who has the care of the spence or buttery. [*Obs.*]

2. A short over-jacket worn by men or women.

3. Among *seamen,* a fore-and-aft sail set abaft the fore and mainmasts; a trysail.

SPEND, *v. t.; pret.* and *pp.* SPENT. [Sax. *spendan;* Sw. *spendera;* Dan. *spanderer;* It. *spendere;* L. *expendo,* from the participle of which is Fr. *depenser;* from the root of L. *pando, pandeo,* the primary sense of which is, to strain, to open or spread; allied to *span, pane,* &c., and probably to Gr. σπενδω, to pour out.]

1. To lay out; to dispose of; to part with; as, to *spend* money for clothing.

Why do ye *spend* money for that which is not bread? — Is. lv.

2. To consume; to waste; to squander; as, to *spend* an estate in gaming or other vices.

3. To consume; to exhaust. The provisions were *spent,* and the troops were in want.

4. To bestow for any purpose; often with *on* or *upon.* It is folly to *spend* words in debate *on* trifles.

5. To effuse. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

6. To pass, as time; to suffer to pass away.

They *spend* their days in wealth, and in a moment go down to the grave. — Job xxii.

7. To lay out; to exert or to waste; as, to *spend* one's strength.

8. To exhaust of force; to waste; to wear away; as, a ball had *spent* its force. The violence of the waves was *spent.*

Heaps of *spent* arrows fall and strew the ground. *Dryden.*

9. To exhaust of strength; to harass; to fatigue.

Their bodies *spent* with long labor and thirst. *Knolles.*

SPEND, *v. i.* To make expense; to make disposition of money. He *spends* like a prudent man.

2. To be lost or wasted; to vanish; to be dissipated.

The sound *spendeth* and is dissipated in the open air. *Bacon.*

3. To prove in the use.

Butter *spent* as if it came from the richer soil. *Temple.*

4. To be consumed. Candles *spend* fast in a current of air. Our provisions *spend* rapidly.

5. To be employed to any use.

The vines they use for wine are so often cut, that their sap *spendeth* into the grapes. [*Unusual.*] *Bacon.*

SPEND'ER, *n.* One that spends; also, a prodigal; a lavisher. *Taylor. Bacon.*

SPEND'ING, *ppr.* Laying out; consuming; wasting; exhausting.

SPEND'ING, *n.* The act of laying out, expending, consuming, or wasting. *Whitlock.*

SPEND'THRIFT, *n.* [*spend* and *thrift.*] One who spends money profusely or improvidently; a prodigal; one who lavishes his estate. *Dryden. Swift.*

SPENT, *pret.* and *pp.* or *a.* from SPEND. Exhausted; deprived of its original force or peculiar qualities; as, *spent* hops; a *spent* ball, i. e., one which may still injure, but can not penetrate any hard object.

SPER, *v. t.* To shut in, support, enclose. Spelled also SPERR. *Shak.*

SPE'RA-BLE, *a.* [L. *sperabilis,* from *spero,* to hope.] That may be hoped. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

SPERE, *v. t.* To ask; to inquire. [Used in Scotland and the north of Ireland.] *Halliwell.*

SPER'ED, *pp.* Asked; inquired.

SPERM, *n.* [Fr. *sperme;* L. *sperma;* Gr. σπερμα.]

1. Animal seed; that by which the species is propagated. *Bacon. Ray.*

2. Spermaceti, which see.

3. Spawn of fishes or frogs.

SPERM-A-CE'TI, (-sē'te,) *n.* [L. *sperma,* sperm, and *cetus,* a whale. It is pronounced as it is written.]

A fatty matter obtained chiefly from the head of the cachalot, or spermaceti whale. When separated from the oil and purified, it becomes a white, semi-transparent, brittle, lamellar, crystalline mass, much used for making candles. *Ure. P. Cyc.*

SPERM-A-CE'TI-WHALE, } *n.* The cachalot, or
SPERM'-WHALE, } species of whale of the genus Physeter, (Linn.,) from which spermaceti is obtained.

SPERM'A-PHORE, *n.* In *botany,* that part of the ovary from which the ovules arise; it is synonymous with PLACENTA.

SPERM-AT'IC, *a.* Consisting of seed; seminal. *More.*

2. Pertaining to the semen, or conveying it; as, *spermatic* vessels. *Ray. Coxe.*

SPERM'A-TIZE, *v. i.* To yield seed. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

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SPERM-AT'O-CĒLE, *n.* [Gr. σπερμα, seed, and κηλη, tumor.]
A swelling of the spermatic vessels, or vessels of the testicles. *Coxe.*

SPERM-A-TO-ZŌ'A, *n. pl.* [Gr. σρερμα and ζωον.] Minute particles in the spermatic fluid of animals resembling certain infusoria. *Journ. of Science.*

SPERM'O-DERM, *n.* [Gr. σπερμα and δερμα.]
In *botany*, the whole integuments of a seed in the aggregate. *Lindley.*

SPERM'-OIL, *n.* Oil obtained from the cachalot or spermaceti whale.

SPERM-OL'O-GIST, *n.* [Gr. σπερμολογος.] One who treats of seeds.

SPERSE, *v. t.* To disperse. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SPET, *v. t.* To spit; to throw out. [*Not used.*]

SPET, *n.* Spittle, or a flow. [*Not in use.*]

SPEW, (spū,) *v. t.* [Sax. *spiwan*; D. *spuwen*, *spuigen*; G. *speien*, contracted from *speichen*; Sw. *spy*; Dan. *spyer*; L. *spuo.*]
1. To vomit; to puke; to eject from the stomach.
2. To eject; to cast forth.
3. To cast out with abhorrence. *Lev.* xviii.

SPEW, (spū,) *v. i.* To vomit; to discharge the contents of the stomach. *B. Jonson.*

SPEW'ED, (spūde,) *pp.* Vomited; ejected.

SPEW'ER, *n.* One who spews.

SPEW'ING, *ppr.* Vomiting; ejecting from the stomach.

SPEW'ING, *n.* The act of vomiting.

SPEW'Y, (spū'e,) *a.* Wet; foggy. [*Local.*] *Mortimer.*

SPHAC'E-LĀTE, (sfas'e-lāte,) *v. i.* [See SPHACELUS.]
1. To mortify; to become gangrenous; as flesh.
2. To decay or become carious, as a bone.

SPHAC'E-LĀTE, *v. t.* To affect with gangrene. *Sharp.*

SPHAC'E-LĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Affected with gangrene; mortified.

SPHAC-E-LĀ'TION, *n.* The process of becoming or making gangrenous; mortification. *Med. Repos.*

SPHAC'E-LUS, (sfas'e-lus,) *n.* [Gr. σφακελος, from σφαζω, to kill.]
1. In *medicine* and *surgery*, gangrene; mortification of the flesh of a living animal.
2. Death of a bone. *Coxe.*

SPHAG'NOUS, (sfag'nus,) *a* [*sphagnum*, bog-moss. *Linnæus.*]
Pertaining to bog-moss; mossy. *Bigelow.*

SPHĒNE, (sfēne,) *n.* [Gr. σφην, a wedge.]
A mineral composed of silicic acid, titanic acid, and lime. Its colors are dull yellow, green, gray, brown, and black. It is found amorphous and in crystals. The primary form of its crystal is an oblique, rhombic prism.

SPHĒ'NOID, } (sfe-,) *a.* [Gr. σφην, a wedge, and
SPHE-NOID'AL, } ειδος, form.]
Resembling a wedge.
The *sphenoid bone*, is the pterygoid bone of the basis of the skull. *Coxe.*

SPHĒRE, (sfēre,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *sphæra*, Gr. σφαιρα, whence It. *sfera*, Sp. *esfera*, G. *sphære.*]
1. In *geometry*, a solid body contained under a single surface, which, in every part, is equally distant from a point called its center. The earth is not an exact *sphere*. The sun appears to be a *sphere.*
2. An orb or globe of the mundane system.

First the sun, a mighty *sphere*, he framed. *Milton.*
Then mortal ears
Had heard the music of the *spheres.* *Dryden.*

3. An orbicular body, or a circular figure representing the earth or apparent heavens. *Dryden.*
4. Circuit of motion; revolution; orbit; as, the diurnal *sphere.* *Milton.*
5. The concave or vast orbicular expanse in which the heavenly orbs appear.
6. Circuit of action, knowledge, or influence; compass; province; employment. Every man has his particular *sphere* of action, in which it should be his ambition to excel. Events of this kind have repeatedly fallen within the *sphere* of my knowledge. This man treats of matters not within his *sphere.*
7. Rank; order of society. Persons moving in a higher *sphere* claim more deference.
Sphere of activity of a body; the whole space or extent reached by the influence it exerts. *Encyc.*
A right sphere; that aspect of the heavens in which the circles of daily motion of the heavenly bodies are perpendicular to the horizon. A spectator at the equator views a *right sphere.*
A parallel sphere; that in which the circles of daily motion are parallel to the horizon. A spectator at either of the poles would view a *parallel sphere.*
An oblique sphere; that in which the circles of daily motion are oblique to the horizon, as is the case to a spectator at any point between the equator and either pole.
Armillary sphere; an artificial representation of the circles of the sphere, by means of brass rings.

SPHĒRE, (sfēre,) *v. t.* To place in a sphere.

The glorious planet Sol
In noble eminence enthroned, and *sphered*
Amidst the rest. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

2. To form into roundness; as, light *sphered* in a radiant cloud. *Milton.*

SPHĒRE'-BORN, *a.* Born among the spheres. *Milton.*

SPHĒR'ED, *pp.* Placed in a sphere.

SPHĒRE'-DE-SCEND'ED, *a.* Descended from the spheres.

SPHĒRE'-MEL'O-DY, *n.* Melody of the spheres. *Carlyle.*

SPHĒRE'-MŪ'SIC, *n.* The music or harmony of the spheres. *Ed. Rev.*

SPHER'IC, (sfer'ik,) } *a.* [It. *sferico*; Fr. *spherique*;
SPHER'I-CAL, } L. *sphæricus.*]
1. Globular; orbicular; having a surface in every part equally distant from the center; as, a *spherical* body. Drops of water take a *spherical* form.
2. Planetary; relating to the orbs of the planets.

We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and the stars, as if we were villains by *spherical* predominance. *Shak.*

Spherical geometry; that branch of geometry which treats of spherical magnitudes; the doctrine of the sphere; *particularly*, of the circles described on its surface.
Spherical angle; the angle formed on the surface of a sphere by the arcs of two great circles.
Spherical excess; in *trigonometry*, the sum by which the three angles of any triangle on the surface of a sphere or spheroid, exceed two right angles. *Brande.*
Spherical triangle; a figure on the surface of a sphere, bounded by the arcs of three great circles which intersect each other.
Spherical trigonometry; that branch of trigonometry which teaches to compute the sides and angles of spherical triangles.

SPHER'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the form of a sphere.

SPHER'IC-AL-NESS, } *n.* The state or quality of
SPHE-RIC'I-TY, } being orbicular or spherical; roundness; as, *the sphericity* of a drop of water.

SPHER'I-CLE, (sfer'e-kl,) *n.* A small sphere.

SPHER'ICS, *n.* The doctrine of the sphere; spherical geometry

SPHĒ'ROID, *n.* [Gr. σφαιρα, a sphere, and ειδος, form.]
A body or figure approaching to a sphere, but not perfectly spherical. A spheroid is oblate or prolate. The earth is found to be an *oblate spheroid*, that is, flatted at the poles, whereas some astronomers formerly supposed it to be *prolate* or oblong.

SPHE-ROID'AL, }
SPHE-ROID'IC, } *a.* Having the form of a
SPHE-ROID'IC-AL, } spheroid. *Cheyne.*
2. In *crystallography*, bounded by several convex faces.

SPHE-ROID'I-TY, *n.* The state or quality of being spheroidal.

SPHE-ROM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. σφαιρα, and μετρον.] An instrument for measuring the thickness of small bodies, the curvature of optical glasses, &c. *Brande.*

SPHER-O-SID'ER-ITE, *n.* Carbonate of iron in spheroidal masses, occurring in trap. *Dana.*

SPHER'ULE, (sfer'ūl,) *n.* [L. *sphærula.*]
A little sphere or spherical body. Mercury or quicksilver, when poured upon a plane, divides itself into a great number of minute *spherules.*

SPHER'U-LITE, *n.* A variety of obsidian or pearlstone, found in rounded grains. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

SPHĒR'Y, *a.* Belonging to the spheres. *Milton.*
2. Round; spherical. *Shak.*

SPHINC'TER, (sfink'ter,) *n.* [from Gr. σφιγγω, to constrain, to draw close.]
In *anatomy*, a muscle that contracts or shuts an orifice or aperture round which it is placed; as, the *sphincter* labiorum; *sphincter* vesicæ. *Coxe.*

SPHINX, (sfinx,) *n.* [Gr. σφιγξ; L. *sphinx.*]
1. In *mythology*, a monster usually represented as having the body of a lion and the face of a young woman; also, in various other forms. The Grecian sphinx is said to have proposed a mysterious riddle to every one who passed by her dwelling near Thebes, and to have killed all who could not solve it.
2. In *entomology*, a genus of lepidopterous insects, the species of which are commonly called HAWK-MOTHS.

SPHRAG'IDE, (-id,) *n.* A species of ocherous clay which falls to pieces in water with the emission of many bubbles; called also EARTH OF LEMNOS.

SPHRA-GIS'TICS, *n.* [Gr. σφραγις, a seal.]
The science of seals, their history, age, distinctions; a branch of diplomatics. *Brande.*

SPHYG-MOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. σφυγμος, pulse, and μετρον.]
An instrument for exposing to the eye the action of the pulse, the strength of which it measures.

SPĪ'AL, *n.* A spy; a scout. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

SPĪ'CATE, *a.* [L. *spicatus*, from *spica*, a spike.]
Having a spike or ear. *Lee.*

SPIC-CA'TO, [It.] In *music*, a term indicating that every note is to have its distinct sound; much like *staccato.* *Brande.*

SPICE, *n.* [Fr. *epice*; It. *spezie*; Sp. *especia.*]
1. A vegetable production, fragrant or aromatic to the smell and pungent to the taste; used in sauces and in cookery.
2. A small quantity; something that enriches or alters the quality of a thing in a small degree, as spice alters the taste of a thing.
3. A sample. [Fr. *espèce.*]

SPICE, *v. t.* To season with spice; to mix aromatic substances with; as, to *spice* wine.
2. To tincture; as, the *spiced* Indian air. *Shak.*
3. To render nice; to season with scruples. *Chaucer.*

SPIC'ED, (spīst,) *pp.* or *a.* Seasoned with spice.

SPI'CER, *n.* One that seasons with spice.
2. One that deals in spice. *Camden.*

SPI'CER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *epicerie.*]
1. Spices in general; fragrant and aromatic vegetable substances used in seasoning.
2. A repository of spices. *Addison.*

SPICE'-WOOD, *n.* The Laurus benzoin, an American shrub, called also WILD-ALLSPICE and BENJAMIN-TREE. *Farm. Encyc.*

SPI'CI-NESS, *n.* Quality of being spicy.

SPIC'ING, *ppr.* Seasoning with spice.

SPICK AND SPAN, bright; shining; as, a garment *spick and span* new, or *span*-new. *Spick* is from the root of the It. *spicco*, brightness; *spiccare*, to shine; *spiccar le parole*, to *speak* distinctly; *spicciare*, to rush out, the radical sense of which is, to shoot or dart. *Span* is probably from the root of *spangle*, Gr. φεγγω, G. *spiegel*, a mirror.

SPICK'NEL, } *n.* The herb maldmony or bear-wort,
SPIG'NEL, } (*Dict.*,) the Meum Athamanticum, which, when eaten by cows, gives the same flavor to their milk and butter, as that of schab-ziege cheese.

SPĪ-COS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *spica.*]
The state of having or being full of ears, like corn. [*Not in use.*] *Dict.*

SPIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *spiculum*, a dart.]
Resembling a dart; having sharp points.

SPIC'U-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *spiculo*, to sharpen, from *spiculum*, a dart, from *spica*, or its root. See SPIKE.]
To sharpen to a point. *Mason.*

SPIC'ULE, *n.* A minute, slender granule or point.

SPIC'U-LI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a spicule.

SPIC-U-LIG'EN-OUS, *a.* Containing spicules.

SPI'CY, *a.* [from *spice.*] Producing spice; abounding with spices; as, the *spicy* shore of Arabia. *Milton.*
2. Having the qualities of spice; fragrant; aromatic; as, *spicy* plants.

Led by new stars, and borne by *spicy* gales. *Pope.*

SPI'DER, *n.* [I know not from what source this word is derived.]
1. The common name of the animals of the family Araneidæ, of the class Arachnida, some of which are remarkable for spinning webs for taking their prey and forming a convenient habitation, and for the deposit of their food.

The *spider's* touch, how exquisitely fine! *Pope.*

2. A kitchen utensil, somewhat resembling a spider.
3. A trevet to support vessels over a fire.

SPI'DER-CATCH-ER, *n.* A bird so called.

SPI'DER-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a spider. *Shak.*

SPI'DER-WORT, (-wurt,) *n.* A plant of the genus Anthericum, or of the genus Tradescantia.

SPIG'NEL. See SPICKNEL.

SPIG'OT, *n.* [W. *yspigawd*, from *yspig*, Eng. *spike*; from *pig*, Eng. *pike*; Dan. *spiger*, a nail. See SPIKE and PIKE.]
A pin or peg used to stop a faucet, or to stop a small hole in a cask of liquor. *Swift.*

SPIKE, *n.* [W. *yspig*, supra; D. *spyk*, *spyker*; G. *speiche*; Dan. *spiger*, Sw. *spik*, a nail; L. *spica*, an ear of corn. It signifies a shoot or point. Class Bg. See PIKE.]
1. A large nail; always in America applied to a nail or pin of metal. A similar thing made of wood is called a PEG or PIN. In England, it is sometimes used for a sharp point of wood.
2. An ear of corn or grain. It is applied to the ears of maize.
3. A shoot. *Addison.*
4. [L. *spica.*] In *botany*, a species of inflorescence, in which sessile flowers are alternate on a common simple peduncle, as lavender, &c. *Martyn.*

SPIKE, *n.* A species of lavender. *Hill.*

SPIKE, *v. t.* To fasten with spikes or long and large nails; as, to *spike* down the planks of a floor or bridge.
2. To set with spikes.

A youth leaping over the *spiked* pales — was caught by the spikes. [*Unusual.*] *Wiseman.*

3. To stop the vent with a spike, nail, &c.; as, to *spike* cannon.

SPIK'ED, (spīkt,) *pp.* Furnished with spikes, as corn; fastened with spikes; stopped with spikes.

SPIKE'-LAV'EN-DER, *n.* Common lavender, the Lavandula spica.

SPIKE'LET, *n.* In *botany*, a small spike making a part of a large one; or a subdivision of a spike. *Barton.*

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SPIKE'NARD, (spik'nard,) *n.* [L. *spica nardi.*]
1. A vague popular name applied to numerous widely different plants. In the United States it is applied to Aralia racemosa; in England, to Andropogon nardus of India; to Valeriana spica; and to several species of Baccharis, Conyza, &c.
2. A name of various fragrant essential oils.

SPIK'ING, *ppr.* Fastening with spikes; stopping with large nails.

SPIK'Y, *a.* Having a sharp point. *Dyer.*

SPILE, *n.* [D. *spil*, a pivot, a spindle; G. *spille*; Ir. *spile*; W. *ebill*, from the root of L. *pilus, pilum*, &c.]
1. A small peg or wooden pin, used to stop a hole.
2. A stake driven into the ground to protect a bank, form wharfs, abutments, &c.

SPILL, *n.* [A different orthography of SPILE, supra.]
1. A small peg or pin for stopping a cask; as, a vent-hole stopped with a *spill.* *Mortimer.*
2. A little bar or pin of iron. *Carew.*
3. A little sum of money. [*Not in use.*] *Ayliffe.*

SPILL, *v. t.*; *pret.* SPILLED or SPILT; *pp.* id. [Sax. *spillan*; D. and G. *spillen*; Sw. *spilla*; Dan. *spilder.*]
1. To suffer to fall or run out of a vessel; to lose or suffer to be scattered; applied only to fluids and to substances whose particles are small and loose. Thus we *spill* water from a pail; we *spill* spirit or oil from a bottle; we *spill* quicksilver or powders from a vessel or a paper; we *spill* sand or flour. *Spill* differs from *pour* in expressing accidental loss; a loss or waste not designed, or contrary to purpose.
2. To suffer to be shed; as, a man *spills* his own blood.
3. To cause to flow out or lose; to shed; as, a man *spills* another's blood.
[This is applied to cases of murder or other homicide, but not to venesection. In the latter case we say, to *let* or *take* blood.]

And to revenge his blood so justly *spilt.* *Dryden.*

4. To mischief; to destroy; as, to *spill* the mind or soul; to *spill* glory; to *spill* forms, &c.
[*This application is obsolete, and now improper.*]
5. To throw away. *Tickel.*
6. In *seamen's language*, to dislodge the wind out of the cavity or belly of a sail in order to reef or furl it. *Totten.*

SPILL, *v. i.* To waste; to be prodigal. [*Not in use.*]
2. To be shed; to be suffered to fall, be lost, or wasted.

He was so topfull of himself, that he let it *spill* on all the company. *Watts.*

SPILL'ED, *pp.* Suffered to fall, as liquids; shed.

SPILL'ER, *n.* One that spills or sheds.
2. A kind of fishing-line. *Carew.*

SPILL'ING, *ppr.* Suffering to fall or run out, as liquids; shedding.
Spilling-lines, in *a ship*, are ropes for furling more conveniently the square-sails. *Mar. Dict.*

SPILT, *pret.* and *pp.* of SPILL.

SPILTH, *n.* [from *spill.*] Any thing spilt. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SPIN, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* SPUN. SPAN is not used. [Sax. *spinnan*: Goth. *spinnan*; D. and G. *spinnen*: Dan. *spinder*; Sw. *spinna.* If the sense is to draw out or extend, this coincides in origin with *span.*]
1. To draw out and twist into threads, either by the hand or machinery; as, to *spin* wool, cotton, or flax; to *spin* goats' hair.

All the yarn which Penelope *spun* in Ulysses' absence, did but fill Ithaca with moths. *Shak.*

2. To draw out tediously; to form by a slow process or by degrees; with *out*; as, to *spin out* large volumes on a subject.
3. To extend to a great length; as, to *spin out* a subject.
4. To draw out; to protract; to spend by delays; as, to *spin out* the day in idleness.

By one delay after another, they *spin out* their whole lives. *L'Estrange.*

5. To whirl with a thread; to turn or cause to whirl; as, to *spin* a top.
6. To draw out from the stomach in a filament; as, a spider *spins* a web.
To spin hay, in *military language*, is to twist it into ropes for convenient carriage on an expedition.

SPIN, *v. i.* To practice spinning; to work at drawing and twisting threads; as, the woman knows how to *spin.*

They neither know to *spin*, nor care to toil. *Prior.*

2. To perform the act of drawing and twisting threads; as, a machine or jenny *spins* with great exactness.
3. To move round rapidly; to whirl; as a top or a spindle.
4. To stream or issue in a thread or small current; as, blood *spins* from a vein. *Drayton.*

SPI-NA'CEOUS, *a.* Denoting the plant spinach and the class of plants to which it belongs.
Encyc. of Dom. Econ.

SPIN'ACH, } (spin'nje,) *n.* [L. *spinacia*; It. *spinace*;
SPIN'AGE, } Sp. *espinaca*; Fr. *epinards*; D. *spinagie*; G. *spinat*; Pers. *spanach.*]
A plant of the genus Spinacia, whose leaves are boiled for greens and used for other culinary purposes.

SPI'NAL, *a.* [See SPINE.] Pertaining to the spine or back-bone of an animal; as, the *spinal* cord; *spinal* muscles; *spinal* arteries.
Arbuthnot. Encyc.

SPIN'DLE, *n.* [from *spin*; Sax. and Dan. *spindel.*]
1. The pin used in spinning wheels for twisting the thread, and on which the thread when twisted is wound. *Bacon*
2. A slender, pointed rod, or pin, on which any thing turns; an axis or small axis; as, the *spindle*
3. The fusee of a watch. [of a vane.
4. A long, slender stalk. *Mortimer.*
5. The iron pin or pivot on which a capstan turns. *Totten.*
6. In *geometry*, a solid generated by the revolution of a curve line about its base or double ordinate. *Brande.*

SPIN'DLE, *v. i.* To shoot or grow in a long, slender stalk or body. *Bacon. Mortimer.*

SPIN'DLE-LEGS, } *n.* A tall, slender person; *in*
SPIN'DLE-SHANKS, } *contempt.*

SPIN'DLE-SHANK-ED, (spin'dl-shankt,) *a.* Having long, slender legs.

SPIN'DLE-SHAP-ED, (spin'dl-shāpt,) *a.* Having the shape of a spindle; fusiform. *Martyn.*

SPIN'DLE-TREE, *n.* A shrub of the genus Euonymus, whose fine, hard-grained wood was used for spindles and skewers. *London.*

SPIN'DLE-WORM, *n.* The popular name of the caterpillar of a lepidopterous insect, which injures the maize in New England. *Harris.*

SPIN'DLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Tall and slender; shooting into a small, tall stalk. *Ash.*

SPINE, *n.* [L. and It. *spina*; Fr. *epine*; Sp. *espinazo*; W. *yspin*, from *pin.*]
1. The back-bone of an animal. *Coxe.*
2. The shin of the leg. *Coxe.*
3. A thorn; a sharp process from the woody part of a plant. It differs from a prickle, which proceeds from the bark. A *spine* sometimes terminates a branch, and sometimes is axillary, growing at the angle formed by the branch or leaf with the stem. The wild apple and pear are armed with *spines*; the rose, bramble, gooseberry, &c., are armed with prickles. *Martyn.*
4. In *zoölogy*, a thin, pointed spike, as in fishes.
5. Sometimes, a ridge.

SPI'NEL,
SPI-NELLE', } *n.* [It. *spinella.*]
A mineral occurring in octohedrons, of great hardness, consisting of alumina and magnesia. When of a red or ruby color, it constitutes the gem Spinel-ruby, or the common ruby of jewelry. It occurs also of green, blue, brown, and black colors. *Dana.*

SPI-NELL'ANE, *n.* The same with the mineral Hauyne. *Dana.*

SPI-NES'CENT, *a.* [from *spine.*] Becoming hard and thorny. *Martyn.*

SPIN'ET, *n.* [It. *spinetta*; Fr. *epinette*; Sp. *espineta.*]
An instrument of music resembling a harpsichord, but smaller; a virginal; a clavichord.

SPI'NET, *n.* [L. *spinetum.*]
A small wood or place where briers and thorns grow. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

SPI-NIFER-OUS, *a.* [L. *spina*, spine, and *fero*, to bear.]
Producing spines; bearing thorns.

SPINK, *n.* A bird; a finch. *Harte.*

SPIN'NER, *n.* One that spins; one skilled in spinning.
2. A spider. *Shak.*

SPIN'NER, } *n.* In *entomology*, an organ with
SPIN'NER-ET, } which insects form their silk or webs. *Brande.*

SPIN'NING, *ppr.* Drawing out and twisting into threads; drawing out; delaying.

SPIN'NING, *n.* The act, practice, or art of drawing out and twisting into threads, as wool, flax, and cotton.
2. The act or practice of forming webs, as spiders.

SPIN'NING-JEN-NY, *n.* An engine or complicated machine for spinning wool or cotton, in the manufacture of cloth.

SPIN'NING-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel for spinning wool, cotton, or flax into threads. *Gay.*

SPI-NOS'I-TY, *n.* The state of being spiny or thorny; crabbedness. *Glanville.*

SPI'NOUS, } *a.* [L. *spinosus*, from *spina.*]
SPI'NOSE, } Full of spines; armed with thorns; thorny. *Martyn.*

SPI'NO-ZISM, *n.* The form of Pantheism taught by Benedict Spinoza, a Jew of Amsterdam, who maintained that God is not only the maker, but also the original *matter*, of the universe, so that creation was only a development of himself by the Deity. *Murdock.*

SPI'NO-ZIST, *n.* A believer in the doctrines of Spinoza.

SPIN'STER, *n.* [*spin* and *ster.*] A woman who spins, or whose occupation is to spin. Hence,
2. In *law*, the common title by which a woman without rank or distinction is designated; an unmarried woman.

If a gentlewoman is termed a *spinster*, she may abate the writ. *Coke.*

SPIN'STRY, *n.* The business of spinning. *Milton.*

SPIN'THERE, *n.* A mineral of a greenish-gray color. It is a variety of *sphene.* *Ure.*

SPIN'ULE, *n.* A minute spine. *Dana.*

SPIN'U-LOUS, *a.* Covered with minute spines.

SPI'NY, *a.* [from *spine.*] Full of spines; thorny; as, a *spiny* tree.
2. Perplexed; difficult; troublesome. *Digby.*

SPIR'A-CLE, (spir'a-kl *or* spī'ra-kl,) *n.* [L. *spiraculum*, from *spiro*, to breathe.]
1. A small aperture in animal and vegetable bodies, by which air or other fluid is exhaled or inhaled; a small hole, orifice, or vent; a pore; a minute passage; as, the *spiracles* of the human skin.
2. Any small aperture, hole, or vent. *Woodward.*

SPI'RAL, *a.* [It. *spirale*; Fr. *spiral*; from L. *spira*, a spire.]
Winding round a cylinder or other round body, or in a circular form, and at the same time rising or advancing forward; winding like a screw. The magnificent column in the Place Vendome, at Paris, is divided by a *spiral* line into compartments. It is formed with *spiral* compartments, on which are engraved figures emblematical of the victories of the French armies. A whirlwind is so named from the *spiral* motion of the air.

SPI'RAL, *n.* In *geometry*, the name given to a class of curves which continually recede from a center or pole, while they continue to revolve about it. *Brande.*

SPI'RAL-CŌAT-ED, *a.* Coated spirally. *Smith.*

SPI'RAL-LY, *adv.* In a spiral form or direction; in the manner of a screw. *Ray.*

SPI-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *spiratio.*] A breathing. [*Not used.*] *Barrow.*

SPIRE, *n* [L. *spira*; Gr. σπειρα; Sp. *espira*; from the root of L. *spiro*, to breathe. The primary sense of the root is, to *throw*, to drive, to send, but it implies a winding motion, like *throw*, *warp*, and many others.]
1. A winding line like the threads of a screw; any thing wreathed or contorted; a curl; a twist; a wreath.

His neck erect amidst his circling *spires.* *Milton.*
A dragon's fiery form bellied the god;
Sublime on radiant *spires* he rode. *Dryden.*

2. A body that shoots up to a point; a tapering body; a round pyramid or pyramidical *body*; a steeple.

With glistering *spires* and pinnacles adorned. *Milton.*

3. A stalk or blade of grass or other plant. How humble ought man to be, who can not make a single *spire* of grass!
4. The top or uppermost point of a thing. *Shak.*

SPIRE, *v. i.* To shoot; to *shoot up* pyramidically.
2. To breathe. [*Not in use.*] [*Mortimer.*
3. To sprout, as grain in malting. *Mason.*

SPIR'ED, *a.* Having a spire.

SPI'RI-FER, *n.* [L. *spira*, a spire, and *fero*, to bear.]
The name of an extinct genus of mollusks, having a shell with two internal, calcareous, spiral appendages. *Brande.*

SPIR'IT, *n.* [Fr. *esprit*; It. *spirito*; Sp. *espiritu*; L. *spiritus*, from *spiro*, to breathe, to blow. The primary sense is, to rush or drive.]
1. *Primarily*, wind; air in motion; hence, breath.

All bodies have *spirits* and pneumatical parts within them. *Bacon.*

[*This sense is now unusual.*]
2. Animal excitement, or the effect of it; life; ardor; fire; courage; elevation or vehemence of mind. The troops attacked the enemy with great *spirit.* The young man has the *spirit* of youth. He speaks or acts with *spirit.* *Spirits*, in *the plural*, is used in nearly a like sense. The troops began to recover their *spirits.* *Swift.*
3. Vigor of intellect; genius.

His wit, his beauty, and his *spirit.* *Butler.*
The noblest *spirit* or genius can not deserve enough of mankind to pretend to the esteem of heroic virtue. *Temple.*

4. Temper; disposition of mind, habitual or temporary; as, a man of a generous *spirit*, or of a revengeful *spirit*; the ornament of a meek and quiet *spirit*

Let us go to the house of God in the *spirit* of prayer. *Bickersteth.*

5. The soul of man; the intelligent, immaterial, and immortal part of human beings. [See SOUL.]

The *spirit* shall return to God that gave it. — Eccles. xii.

6. An immaterial, intelligent substance.

Spirit is a substance in which thinking, knowing, doubting, and a power of moving, do subsist. *Locke.*

Hence,
7. An immaterial, intelligent being.

By which he went and preached to the *spirits* in prison. — 1 Pet. iii.
God is a *spirit.* — John iv.

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8. Turn of mind; temper; occasional state of the mind.

A perfect judge will read each work of wit
With the same *spirit* that its author writ. *Pope.*

9. Powers of mind distinct from the body.

In *spirit* perhaps he also saw
Rich Mexico, the seat of Montezume. *Milton.*

10. Sentiment; perception.

Your *spirit* is too true, your fears too certain. *Shak.*

11. Eager desire; disposition of mind excited and directed to a particular object.

God has made a *spirit* of building succeed a *spirit* of pulling down. *South.*

12. A person of activity; a man of life, vigor, or enterprise.

The watery kingdom is no bar
To stop the foreign *spirits*, but they come. *Shak.*

13. Persons distinguished by qualities of the mind.

Such *spirits* as he desired to please, such would I choose for my judges. *Dryden.*

14. Excitement of mind; animation; cheerfulness; *usually in the plural.* We found our friend in very good *spirits.* He has a great flow of *spirits.*

To sing thy praise, would Heaven my breath prolong,
Infusing *spirits* worthy such a song. *Dryden.*

15. Life or strength of resemblance; essential qualities; as, to set off the face in its true *spirit.* The copy has not the *spirit* of the original. *Wotton.*

16. Something eminently pure and refined.

Nor doth the eye itself,
That most pure *spirit* of sense, behold its lf. *Shak.*

17. That which hath power or energy; the quality of any substance which manifests life, activity, or the power of strongly affecting other bodies; as, the *spirit* of wine, or of any liquor.

18. A strong, pungent liquor, usually obtained by distillation, as rum, brandy, gin, whisky. In America, *spirit*, used without other words explanatory of its meaning, signifies the liquor distilled from cane-juice or rum. We say, new *spirit*, or old *spirit*, Ja-

19. An apparition; a ghost. [maica *spirit*, &c.

2). The renewed nature of man. *Matt.* xxvi. *Gal.* v.

21. The influences of the Holy Spirit. *Matt.* xxii.

Holy Spirit: the third person in the Trinity.

Spirit of wine; pure alcohol, so called because formerly obtained only from wine.

SPIR'IT, *v. t.* To animate; *to* actuate; as a spirit.

So talked the *spirited* sly snake. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

2. To animate with *vigor*; *to excite*; to encourage; as, civil dissensions *spirit* the ambition of private men. *Swift.*

It is sometimes followed by *up*; as, to *spirit up.* *Middleton.*

3. To convey away *rapidly and secretly*, as if by the agency of a spirit; as, "I felt as if I had been *spirited* into some castle of antiquity." *Willis.*

4. To kidnap. *Blackstone.*

To spirit away; to entice or seduce.

SPIR'IT-AL-LY, *adv.* By means of the breath. [*Not in use.*] *Holder.*

SPIR'IT-ED, *pp.* Animated; encouraged; incited.

2. *a.* Animated; full of life; lively; full of spirit or fire; as, a *spirited* address or oration; a *spirited* answer. It is used in composition, noting the state of the mind; as in high-*spirited*, low-*spirited*, mean-*spirited.*

SPIR'IT-ED-LY, *adv.* In a lively manner; with spirit; with strength; with animation.

SPIR'IT-ED-NESS, *n.* Life; animation.

2. Disposition or make of mind; used in compounds; as, high-*spiritedness*, low-*spiritedness*, mean-*spiritedness*, narrow-*spiritedness.*

SPIR'IT-FUL, *a.* Lively; full of spirit. [*Not used.*] *Ash.*

SPIR'IT-FUL-LY, *adv.* In a lively manner. [*Not used.*]

SPIR'IT-FUL-NESS, *n.* Liveliness; sprightliness. [*Not used.*] *Harvey.*

SPIR'IT-ING, *ppr* Animating; actuating; bearing away.

SPIR'IT-LESS, *a.* Destitute of spirits; wanting animation; wanting cheerfulness; dejected; depressed.

2. Destitute of vigor; wanting life, courage, or fire; as, a *spiritless* slave.

A man so faint, so *spiritless*,
So dull, so dead in look. *Shak.*

3. Having no breath; extinct; dead. *Greenhill.*

SPIR'IT-LESS-LY, *adv.* Without spirit; without exertion. *More.*

SPIR'IT-LESS-NESS, *n.* Dullness; want of life or vigor.

SPIR'IT-LEV'EL, *n.* An instrument for obtaining an exact horizontal line, by means of a bubble of air on the surface of spirits of wine inclosed in a glass tube. *Buchanan.*

SPIR-I-TŌ'SO, [It.] In *music*, with spirit.

SPIR'IT-OUS, *a.* Like spirit; refined; defecated; pure.

More refined, more *spiritous* and pure. *Milton.*

2. Fine; ardent; active. *Smith.*

SPIR'IT-OUS-NESS, *n.* A refined state; fineness and activity of parts; as, the thinness and *spiritousness* of liquor. *Boyle.*

SPIR'IT-PIĒRC'ING, *a.* Piercing the spirit.

SPIR'IT-SEARCH'ING, *a.* Searching the spirit.

SPIR'IT-STIR'RING, *a.* Exciting the spirit.

SPIR'IT-ROUS'ING, } *Scott.*

SPIR'IT-U-AL, *a.* [Fr. *spirituel*; It. *spirituale*; L. *spiritualis.*]

1. Consisting of spirit; not material; incorporeal; as, a *spiritual* substance or being. The soul of man is *spiritual.*

2. Mental; intellectual; as, *spiritual* armor. *Milton.*

3. Not gross; refined from external things; not sensual; relating to mind only; as, a *spiritual* and refined religion. *Calamy.*

4. Not lay or temporal; relating to sacred things; ecclesiastical; as, the *spiritual* functions of the clergy; the lords *spiritual* and temporal; a *spiritual* corporation.

5. Pertaining to spirit or to the affections, pure; holy.

God's law is *spiritual*; it is a transcript of the divine nature, and extends its authority to the acts of the soul of man. *Brown.*

6. Pertaining to the renewed nature of man; as, *spiritual* life.

7. Not fleshly; not material; as, *spiritual* sacrifices. 1 *Pet.* ii.

8. Pertaining to divine things; as, *spiritual* songs. *Eph.* v.

Spiritual court; an ecclesiastical court; a court held by a bishop or other ecclesiastic.

SPIR'IT-U-AL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine, in opposition to the materialists, that all which exists is spirit or soul — that what is called the external world is either a succession of notions impressed on the mind by the Deity, as maintained by Berkeley, or else the mere educt of the mind itself, as taught by Fichte. *Brande.*

2. State of being spiritual.

SPIR'IT-U-AL-IST, *n.* One who professes a regard for spiritual things only; one whose employment is spiritual. *Halliwell.*

2. One who maintains the doctrine of spiritualism.

SPIR-IT-U-AL'I-TY, *n.* Essence distinct from matter; immateriality.

If this light be not spiritual, it approacheth nearest *to spirituality.* *Ralegh.*

2. Intellectual nature; as, the *spirituality* of the soul. *South.*

3. Spiritual nature; the quality which respects the spirit or affections of the heart only, and the essence of true religion; as, the *spirituality* of God's law.

4. Spiritual exercises and holy affections.

Much of our *spirituality* and comfort in public worship, depend on the state of mind in which we come. *Bickersteth.*

5. That which belongs to the church, or to a person as an ecclesiastic, or to religion, as distinct from temporalities.

During the vacancy of a see, the archbishop is guardian of the *spiritualities* thereof. *Blackstone.*

6. An ecclesiastical body. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SPIR-IT-U-AL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of spiritualizing.

In *chemistry*, the operation of extracting spirit from natural bodies. *Encyc.*

SPIR'IT-U-AL-IZE, *v. i.* [Fr. *spiritualiser*, to extract spirit from mixed bodies.]

1. To refine the intellect; to purify from the feculences of the world; as, to *spiritualize* the soul. *Hammond.*

2. To imbue with spirituality, or life.

3. In *chemistry*, to extract spirit from natural bodies.

4. To convert to a spiritual meaning.

SPIR'IT-U-AL-IZ-ER, *n.* One who spiritualizes. *Warburton.*

SPIR'IT-U-AL-LY, *adv.* Without corporeal grossness or sensuality; in a manner conformed to the spirit of true religion; with purity of spirit or heart.

Spiritually minded; under the influence of the Holy Spirit, or of holy principles; having the affections refined and elevated above sensual objects, and placed on God and his law. *Rom.* viii.

Spiritually discerned; known, not by carnal reason, but by the peculiar illumination of the Holy Spirit. 1 *Cor.* ii.

SPIR'IT-U-AL-MIND'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of having spiritual exercises and holy affections; spirituality. *Owen.*

SPIR'IT-U-AL-TY, *n.* Ecclesiastical body. [*Not in use.*]

SPIR'IT-U-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *spiritueux.*]

1. Containing spirit; consisting of refined spirit; ardent; as, *spirituous* liquors. [This might well be written SPIRITOUS.]

2. Having the quality of spirit; fine; pure; active; as, the *spirituous* part of a plant. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Lively; gay; vivid; airy. [*Not in use.*] *Wotton.*

SPIR'IT-U-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being spirituous; ardor; heat; stimulating quality; as, the *spirituousness* of liquors.

2. Life; tenuity; activity.

SPIRT See SPURT, the more correct orthography

SPIR'TLE, *v. t.* To spirt in a scattering manner.

SPIR'TLED, (spur'tld,) *pp.* Spirted scatteringly.

SPIR'U-LA, *n.* [L.] A genus of cephalopods, having a discoid, multilocular shell. *P. Cyc.*

SPIR'Y, *a.* [from *spire.*] Of a spiral form; wreathed; curled; as, the *spiry* volumes of a serpent. *Dryden.*

2. Having the form of a pyramid; pyramidical; as, *spiry* turrets. *Pope.*

SPISS, *a.* [L. *spissus.*]

Thick; close; dense. [*Not in use.*]

SPISS'I-TUDE, *n.* [Supra.] Thickness of soft substances; the denseness or compactness which belongs to substances not perfectly liquid nor perfectly solid; as. the *spissitude* of congulated blood or of any coagulum.

SPIT, *n.* [Sax. *spitu*; D. *spit*; G. *spiess*; Sw. *spett*; Dan. *spid*; It. *spiedo*; Ice. *spict*, a spear. It belongs to Class Bd, and is from thrusting, shooting.]

1. An iron prong or bar pointed, on which meat is roasted.

2. [D. *spit*, a spade.] Such a depth of earth as is pierced by the spade at once; a spadeful. [*Various dialects.*] *Halliwell.*

3. A small point of land running into the sea, or a long, narrow shoal extending from the shore into the sea; as, a *spit* of sand.

SPIT, *n.* [Dan. *spyt.*]

What is ejected from the mouth; saliva.

SPIT, *v. t.* [from the noun.] To thrust a spit through; to put upon a spit; as, to *spit* a loin of veal.

2. To thrust through; to pierce. *Dryden.*

3. To spade; to dig.

SPIT, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* SPIT. SPAT is obsolete. [Sax. *spittan*; Sw. *spotta*; Dan. *spytter*; G. *spitzen.* The sense is, to throw, or drive. Class Bd.]

1. To eject from the mouth; to thrust out, as saliva or other matter, from the mouth.

2. To eject or throw out with violence.

SPIT, *v. i.* To throw out saliva from the mouth. It is a dirty trick to *spit* on the floor or carpet.

SPIT'AL, *n.* [Corrupted from *hospital.*] "Rob not the *spital*," or charitable foundation. *Johnson.* [*Vulgar, and not in use.*]

SPIT'-BŌX, *n.* A vessel to receive discharges of spittle.

SPITCH'COCK, *v. t.* To split an eel lengthwise and broil it. *King.*

SPITCH'COCK, *n.* An eel split and broiled. *Decker.*

SPITE, *n.* [D. *spyt*, spite, vexation; Ir. *spid.* The Fr. has *depit*, Norm. *despite.* The It. *dispetto* and Sp. *despecho* seem to be from the L. *despectus*; but *spite* seems to be from a different root.]

Hatred; rancor; malice; malignity; malevolence. *Johnson.*

Spite, however, is not always synonymous with these words. It often denotes a less deliberate and fixed hatred than malice and malignity, and is often a sudden fit of ill will excited by temporary vexation. It is the effect of extreme irritation, and is accompanied with a desire of revenge, or at least a desire to vex the object of ill will.

Begone, ye critics, and restrain your *spite*;
Codrus writes on, and will for ever write. *Pope.*

In spite of; in opposition to all efforts; in defiance or contempt of. Sometimes *spite of* is used without *in*, but not elegantly. It is often used without expressing any malignity of meaning.

Whom God made use of to speak a word in season, and saved me *in spite of* the world, the devil, and myself. *South.*
In spite of all applications, the patient grew worse every day. *Arbuthnot.*

To owe one a spite; to entertain a temporary hatred for something.

SPITE, *v. t.* To be angry or vexed at.

2. To mischief; to vex; to treat maliciously; to thwart. *Shak.*

3. To fill with spite or vexation; to offend; to vex.

Darius, *spited* at the Magi, endeavored to abolish not only their learning, but their language. [*Not used.*] *Temple.*

SPIT'ED, *pp.* Hated; vexed.

SPITE'FUL, *a.* Filled with spite; having a desire to vex, annoy, or injure; malignant; malicious.

A wayward son,
Spiteful and wrathful. *Shak.*

SPITE'FUL-LY, *adv.* With a desire to vex, annoy, or injure; malignantly; maliciously. *Swift.*

SPITE'FUL-NESS, *n.* The desire to vex, annoy, or do mischief, proceeding from irritation; malice; malignity.

It looks more like *spitefulness* and ill-nature, than a diligent search after truth. *Keil.*

SPIT'FIRE, *n.* A violent or passionate person. [*Low.*] *Grose.*

SPIT'-FŪLL, *n.* A spadeful.

SPIT'TED, *pp.* [from *spit.*] Put upon a spit.

2. Shot out into length. *Bacon.*

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SPIT'TER, *n.* One that puts meat on a spit.
2. One who ejects saliva from his mouth.
3. A young deer whose horns begin to shoot or become sharp; a brocket or pricket. *Encyc.*

SPIT'TING, *ppr.* Putting on a spit.
2. Ejecting saliva from the mouth.

SPIT'TLE, (spit'tl,) *n.* [from *spit.*] Saliva; the thick, moist matter which is secreted by the salivary glands and ejected from the mouth.
2. A small sort of spade. [*spaddle.*]

SPIT'TLE. See SPITAL.

SPIT'TLE, *v. t.* To dig or stir with a small spade. [*Local.*]

SPIT-TOON', *n.* A more fashionable name for SPIT-BOX.

SPIT'VEN-OM, *n.* [*spit* and *venom.*] Poison ejected from the mouth. *Hooker.*

SPLANCH-NOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. σπλαγχνα, bowels, and λογος, discourse.]
1. The doctrine of the viscera; or a treatise or description of the viscera. *Hooper.*
2. The doctrine of diseases of the internal parts of the body. *Coxe.*

SPLASH, *v. t.* [formed on *plash.*] To spatter with water, or with water and mud.

SPLASH, *v. i.* To strike and dash about water.

SPLASH, *n.* Water or water and dirt thrown upon any thing, or thrown from a puddle and the like.

SPLASH'-BOARD, *n.* A guard in front of a vehicle, to prevent its being splashed by mud from the horse's heels.

SPLASH'ED, (splasht,) *pp.* Spattered with water or mud.

SPLASH'ING, *ppr.* Spattering with water or mud.
2. Striking and dashing about water.

SPLASH'Y, *a.* Full of dirty water; wet; wet and muddy.

SPLAY, *v. t.* [See DISPLAY.] To dislocate or break a horse's shoulder-bone. *Johnson.*
2. To spread. [*Little used.*] *Mease.*

SPLAY, for DISPLAY. [*Not in use.*]

SPLAY, *a.* Displayed; spread; turned outward. *Sidney.*

SPLAY, *n.* A slanted or sloped surface; *particularly*, the expansion given to doors, windows, &c., by slanting their sides. *Gloss. of Archit.*

SPLAY'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Dislocated, as a horse's shoulder-bone.
2. *a.* In *architecture*, oblique; having one side which makes an oblique angle with the other.

SPLAY'FOOT, } *a.* Having the foot turned out-
SPLAY'FOOT-ED, } ward; having a wide foot. *Pope.*

SPLAY MOUTH, *n.* A wide mouth; a mouth stretched by design.

SPLEEN, *n.* [L. *splen*; Gr. σπλην.]
1. The milt; a spongy viscus situated in the left hypochondrium, near the fundus of the stomach, and under the ribs. It has an oval figure. Its use is not known. The ancients supposed this to be the seat of melancholy, anger, or vexation. Hence,
2. Anger; latent spite; ill humor. Thus we say, to vent one's *spleen.*

In noble minds some dregs remain,
Not yet purged off, of *spleen* and sour disdain. *Pope.*

3. A fit of anger. *Shak.*
4. A fit, a sudden motion. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
5. Melancholy; hypochondriacal affections.

Bodies changed to recent forms by *spleen.* *Pope.*

6. Immoderate merriment. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SPLEEN'ED, *a.* Deprived of the spleen. *Arbuthnot.*

SPLEEN'FUL, } *a.* Angry; peevish; fretful.
SPLEEN'ISH, }

Myself have calmed their *spleenful* mutiny. *Shak.*

2. Melancholy; hypochondriacal. *Pope.*

SPLEEN'ISH, *a.* Spleeny; affected with spleen.

SPLEEN'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a spleenish manner.

SPLEEN'ISH-NESS, *n.* State of being spleenish.

SPLEEN'LESS, *a.* Kind; gentle; mild. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

SPLEEN'WORT, (-wurt,) *n.* [L. *splenium.*]
A plant of the genus Asplenium; miltwort. *Loudon.*

SPLEEN'Y, *a.* Angry; peevish; fretful.

A *spleeny* Lutheran, and not wholesome to
Our cause. *Shak.*

2. Melancholy; affected with nervous complaints.

SPLEN'DENT, *a.* [L. *splendens, splendeo*, to shine.]
1. Shining; glossy; beaming with light; as, *splendent* planets; *splendent* metals. *Newton.*
2. Very conspicuous; illustrious. *Wotton.*

SPLEN'DID, *a.* [L. *splendidus*, from *splendeo*, to shine; Fr. *splendide*; It. *splendido*; W. *ysplan*, from *plan*, clear. See PLAIN.]
1. *Properly*, shining; very bright; as, a *splendid* sun. Hence,
2. Showy; magnificent; sumptuous; pompous; as, a *splendid* palace; a *splendid* procession; a *splendid* equipage; a *splendid* feast or entertainment.
3. Illustrious; heroic; brilliant; as, a *splendid* victory.
4. Illustrious; famous; celebrated; as, a *splendid* reputation.

SPLEN'DID-LY, *adv.* With great brightness or brilliant light.
2. Magnificently; sumptuously; richly; as, a house *splendidly* furnished.
3. With great pomp or show. The king was *splendidly* attended.

SPLEN'DOR, *n.* [L., from the Celtic; W. *ysplander*, from *pleiniaw, dyspleiniaw*, to cast rays, from *plan*, a ray, a cion or shoot, a *plane*; whence *plant.* See PLANT and PLANET.]
1. Great brightness; brilliant luster; as, the *splendor* of the sun.
2. Great show of richness and elegance; magnificence; as, the *splendor* of equipage or of royal robes.
3. Pomp; parade; as, the *splendor* of a procession or of ceremonies.
4. Brilliance; eminence; as, the *splendor* of a victory.

SPLEN'DROUS, *a.* Having splendor. [*Not in use.*] *Drayton.*

SPLEN'E-TIC, } *a.* [L. *splenecticus.*]
SPLE-NET'IC-AL, }
Affected with spleen; peevish; fretful.

You humor me when I am sick;
Why not when I am *splenetic?* *Pope.*

SPLEN'E-TIC, *n.* A person affected with spleen. *Tatler.*

SPLE-NET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a morose or spleeny manner.

SPLEN'IC, *a.* [Fr. *splenique.*]
Belonging to the spleen; as, the *splenic* vein. *Ray.*

SPLEN'ISH, *a.* Affected with spleen; peevish; fretful. *Drayton.*

SPLE-NI'TIS, *n.* Inflammation of the spleen.

SPLEN'I-TIVE, *a.* Hot; fiery; passionate; irritable. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SPLENT, *n.* See SPLINT.

SPLENT'-COAL, *n.* An inferior kind of cannel coal from Scotch collieries.

SPLICE, *v. t.* [Sw. *splissa*; D. *splissen*; G. *spleissen*; Dan. *splidser*; from *splider, splitter*, to *split*, to divide. It should be written SPLISE.]
To separate the strands of the two ends of a rope, and unite them by a particular manner of interweaving them; or to unite the end of a rope to any part of another by a like interweaving of the strands. There are different modes of splicing, as the short splice, long splice, eye splice, &c. *Mar. Dict.*
Splice the main brace; among *seamen*, a phrase that signifies an extra allowance of spirits in cases of cold or wet.

SPLICE, *n.* The union of ropes by interweaving the strands. *Mar. Dict.*

SPLIC'ED, (splīste,) *pp.* United, as a rope, by a particular manner of interweaving the two ends.

SPLI'CING, *ppr.* Separating the strands of two ends of a rope, and uniting them by interweaving.

SPLI'CING, *n.* The act or process of splicing.

SPLINT, } *n.* [D. *splinter*; G. *splint*, or *splitter*;
SPLINT'ER, } Dan. *splindt.* Qu. is *n* radical?]
1. A piece of wood split off; a thin piece (in proportion to its thickness) of wood, or other solid substance, rent from the main body; as, *splinters* of a ship's side or mast rent off by a shot.
2. In *surgery*, a thin piece of wood, or other substance, used to hold or confine a broken bone when set.
3. A piece of bone rent off in a fracture.
4. *Splint*; in *farriery*, a hard excrescence growing on the shank-bones of horses. *Farm. Encyc.*

SPLINT, } *v. t.* To split or rend into long, thin
SPLINT'ER, } pieces; to shiver; as, the lightning *splinters* a tree.
2. To confine with splinters, as a broken limb.

SPLINT'ER, *v. i.* To be split or rent into long pieces.

SPLINT'ER-BAR, *n.* A cross-bar in a coach, which supports the springs.

SPLINT'ER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Split into splinters; secured by splints.

SPLINT'ER-ING, *ppr.* Splitting into splinters; securing by splints.

SPLINT'ER-Y, *a.* Consisting of splinters, or resembling splinters; as, the *splintery* fracture of a mineral, which discovers scales arising from splits or fissures, parallel to the line of fracture. *Kirwan.*

SPLIT, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* SPLIT. [D. *splitten*; Dan. *splitter*; G. *splittern*, or *spleissen*; Eth. ፈለጠ *falt*, to separate, to divide, the same verb which in other Shemitic languages, Heb. Ch. and Syr. פלט, signifies, to escape. See SPALT.]
1. To divide longitudinally or lengthwise; to separate a thing from end to end by force; to rive; to cleave; as, to *split* a piece of timber; to *split* a board. It differs from CRACK. To *crack* is to open, or partially separate; to *split* is to separate entirely.
2. To rend; to tear asunder by violence; to burst; as, to *split* a rock or a sail.

Cold winter *splits* the rocks in twain. *Dryden.*

3. To divide; to part; as, to *split* a hair. The phrases, to *split* the heart, to *split* a ray of light, are now inelegant and obsolete, especially the former. The phrase, to *split* the earth, is not strictly correct.
4. To dash and break on a rock; as, a ship stranded and *split.* *Mar. Dict.*
5. To divide; to break into discord; as, a people *split* into parties.
6. To strain and pain with laughter; as, to *split* the sides.

SPLIT, *v. i.* To burst; to part asunder; to suffer disruption; as, vessels *split* by the freezing of water in them. Glass vessels often *split* when heated too suddenly.
2. To burst with laughter.

Each had a gravity would make you *split.* *Pope.*

3. To be broken; to be dashed to pieces. We were driven upon a rock, and the ship immediately *split.* *Swift.*
To split on a rock; to fail; to err fatally; to have the hopes and designs frustrated. *Spectator.*

SPLIT, *n.* A crack, rent, or longitudinal fissure. *Totten.*
2. A breach or separation as in a political party. [*Colloquial.*]

SPLIT'TER, *n.* One who splits. *Swift.*

SPLIT'TING, *ppr.* Bursting; riving; rending.

SPLUT'TER, *n.* A bustle; a stir. [*A low word, and little used.*]

SPLUT'TER, *v. i.* To speak hastily and confusedly. [*Low.*] *Carlton.*

SPOD'U-MENE, *n.* [Gr. σποδος, to reduce to ashes.]
A mineral, called by Haüy TRIPHANE. It occurs in laminated masses, easily divisible into prisms with rhomboidal bases; the lateral faces smooth, shining, and pearly; the cross fracture uneven and splintery. Before the blowpipe it exfoliates into little yellowish or grayish scales, whence its name. *Cleaveland.*
It contains the rare earth lithia, combined with silica and alumina. *Dana.*

SPOIL, *v. t.* [Fr. *spolier*; It. *spogliare*; L. *spolio*; W. *yspeiliaw.* The sense is, probably, to pull asunder, to tear, to strip; coinciding with L. *vello*, or with *peel*, or with both. See Class Bl, No. 7, 8, 15, 32.]
1. To plunder; to strip by violence; to rob; with *of*; as, to *spoil* one *of* his goods or possessions.

My sons their old unhappy sire despise,
Spoiled of his kingdom, and deprived of eyes. *Pope.*

2. To seize by violence; to take by force; as, to *spoil* one's goods.

This mount
With all its verdure *spoiled.* *Milton.*

3. [Sax. *spillan.*] To corrupt; to cause to decay and perish. Heat and moisture will soon *spoil* vegetable and animal substances.
4. To corrupt; to vitiate; to mar.

Spiritual pride *spoils* many graces. *Taylor.*

5. To ruin; to destroy. Our crops are sometimes *spoiled* by insects.
6. To render useless by injury; as, to *spoil* paper by wetting it.
7. To injure fatally; as, to *spoil* the eyes by reading.

SPOIL, *v. i.* To practice plunder or robbery.

Outlaws, which, lurking in woods, used to break forth to rob and *spoil.* *Spenser.*

2. To decay; to lose the valuable qualities; to be corrupted; as, fruit will soon *spoil* in warm weather. Grain will *spoil*, if gathered when wet or moist.

SPOIL, *n.* [L. *spolium.*]
1. That which is taken from others by violence; *particularly*, in *war*, the plunder taken from an enemy; pillage; booty.
2. That which is gained by strength or effort.

Each science and each art his *spoil.* *Bentley.*

3. That which is taken from another without license.

Gentle gales,
Fanning their odoriferous wings, dispense
Native perfumes, and whisper whence they stole
Their balmy *spoils.* *Milton.*

4. The act or practice of plundering; robbery; waste.

The man that hath not music in himself,
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treason, stratagems, and *spoils.* *Shak.*

5. Corruption; cause of corruption.

Villainous company hath been the *spoil* of me. *Shak.*

6. The slough or cast skin of a serpent or other animal. *Bacon.*

SPOIL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Plundered; pillaged; corrupted; rendered useless.

SPOIL'ER, *n.* A plunderer; a pillager; a robber.
2. One that corrupts, mars, or renders useless.

SPOIL'FUL, *a.* Wasteful; rapacious. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

SPOIL'ING, *ppr.* Plundering; pillaging; corrupting; rendering useless.
2. Wasting; decaying.

SPOIL'ING, *n.* Plunder; waste.

SPOKE, *pret.* of SPEAK.

SPOKE, *n.* [Sax. *spaca*; D. *spaak*; G. *speiche.* This

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word, whose radical sense is, to shoot, or thrust, coincides with *spike*, *spigot*, *pike*, and G. *speien*, contracted from *speichen*, to *spew*.]

1. The radius or ray of a wheel; one of the small bars which are inserted in the hub or nave, and which serve to support the rim or felly. *Swift.*

2. The spar or round of a ladder. [*Not in use in the United States.*]

SPŌK'EN, (spōk'n,) *pp.* of SPEAK.

SPŌKE'SHĀVE, *n.* A kind of plane for dressing the spokes of wheels, the shells of blocks, and other curved work. *Buchanan.*

SPŌKES'MAN, *n.* [*speak*, *spoke*, and *man*.] One who speaks for another.

He shall be thy *spokesman* to the people. — Ex. iv.

SPŌ'LI-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *spolio*.] To plunder; to pillage. *Dict.*

SPŌ'LI-ĀTE, *v. i.* To practice plunder; to commit robbery. In time of war, rapacious men are let loose to *spoliate* on commerce.

SPŌ'LI-Ā-TED, *pp.* Plundered; robbed.

SPO-LI-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of plundering, particularly of plundering an enemy in time of war.

2. The act or practice of plundering neutrals at sea under authority.

3. In *ecclesiastical affairs*, the act of an incumbent in taking the fruits of his benefice without right, but under a pretended title. *Blackstone.*

SPON-DĀ'IC, } *a.* [See SPONDEE.] Pertaining
SPON-DĀ'IC-AL, } to a spondee; denoting two long feet in poetry.

SPON'DEE, *n.* [Fr. *spondée*; It. *spondeo*; L. *spondæus*.]

A poetic foot of two long syllables. *Broome.*

SPON'DYLE, } *n.* [L. *spondylus*; Gr. σπονδύλος; It.
SPON'DYL, } *spondulo*.]

A joint of the back-bone; a vertebra. *Coxe.*

SPŎNGE, *n.* [L. *spongia*; Gr. σπογγια; Fr. *eponge*; It. *spugna*; Sp. *esponja*; Sax. *spongea*; D. *spons*.]

1. A porous, marine substance, found adhering to rocks, shells, &c., under water, and on rocks about the shore at low water. It is generally supposed to be of animal origin, and it consists of a fibrous, reticulated substance, covered by a soft, gelatinous matter, but in which no polypes have hitherto been observed. It is so porous as to imbibe a great quantity of water, and is used for various purposes in the arts and in surgery. *Encyc. Cuvier.*

2. In *gunnery*, an instrument for cleaning cannon after a discharge. It consists of a cylinder of wood, covered with lamb-skin or wool, and having a handle or staff. For small guns, it is commonly fixed to one end of the handle of the rammer.

3. In *the manege*, the extremity or point of a horse-shoe, answering to the heel.

Pyrotechnical sponge, is made of mushrooms or fungi, growing on old oaks, ash, fir, &c., which are boiled in water, dried, and beaten, then put in a strong lye prepared with saltpeter, and again dried in an oven. This makes the black match, or tinder, brought from Germany. *Encyc.*

SPŎNGE, *v. t.* To wipe with a wet sponge; as, to *sponge* a slate.

2. To wipe out with a sponge, as letters or writing.

3. To cleanse with a sponge; as, to *sponge* a cannon.

4. To wipe out completely; to extinguish or destroy.

SPŎNGE, *v. i.* To suck in or imbibe, as a sponge.

2. To gain by mean arts, by intrusion, or hanging on; as, an idler who *sponges* on his neighbor.

SPŎNGE'-CĀKE, *n.* A kind of sweet cake which is very light and spongy.

SPŎNG'ED, (spunjd,) *pp.* Wiped with a sponge; wiped out; extinguished.

SPŎNG'ER, *n.* One who uses a sponge; a hanger on.

SPŎNG'I-FORM, *a.* [*sponge* and *form*.] Resembling a sponge; soft and porous; porous.

SPŎNG'I-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being spongy, or porous like sponge. *Harvey.*

SPŎNG'ING, *ppr.* Wiping with a wet sponge; cleansing with a sponge.

2. Gaining by mean arts, by intrusion, or hanging on.

SPŎNG'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A bailiff's house to put debtors in before being taken to jail.

SPŎN'GI-OLE, *n.* [See SPONGE.] In *botany*, a supposed expansion of minute parts at the termination of radicles, resembling a sponge, for absorbing the nutriment of plants.

SPŎNG'I-OUS, *a.* Full of small cavities, like a sponge; as, *spongious* bones. *Cheyne.*

SPŎNG'Y, *a.* Soft and full of cavities; of an open, loose, pliable texture; as, a *spongy* excrescence; *spongy* earth; *spongy* cake; the *spongy* substance of the lungs.

2. Full of small cavities; as, *spongy* bones.

3. Wet; drenched; soaked and soft, like *sponge*.

4. Having the quality of imbibing fluids.

SPŎNK, (spunk,) *n.* [A word probably formed on *punk*.]

Touchwood. In *Scotland*, a match; something dipped in sulphur for readily taking fire. [See SPUNK.]

SPON'SAL, *a.* [L. *sponsalis*, from *spondeo*, to betroth.] Relating to marriage or to a spouse.

SPON'SI-BLE, *a.* Worthy of credit. [*Local.*]

SPON'SION, *n.* [L. *sponsio*, from *spondeo*, to engage.] The act of becoming surety for another.

SPON'SION, (-shun,) *n.* In *international law*, an act or engagement on behalf of a state, by an agent not specially authorized for the purpose, or one who exceeds the limits of authority. *Brande.*

SPON'SOR, *n.* [L., supra.] A surety; one who binds himself to answer for another, and is responsible for his default. *Scott.*

2. In *some Christian communions*, the name given to those who, at the baptism of infants, profess the Christian faith in their name, and guaranty their religious education; a godfather or godmother. *Brande.*

SPON-SŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a sponsor.

SPON'SOR-SHIP, *n.* State of being a sponsor.

SPON-TA-NĒ'I-TY, } *n.* [L. *sponte*, will.]
SPON-TĀ'NE-OUS-NESS, } The quality of proceeding or acting from native feeling, proneness, or temperament, without constraint or external force.

SPON-TĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *spontaneus*, from *sponte*, of free will.]

1. Proceeding from natural feeling, temperament, or disposition, or from a native internal proneness, readiness, or tendency, without compulsion or constraint; as, a *spontaneous* gift or proposition.

[SPONTANEOUS is not perfectly synonymous with VOLUNTARY; the latter implies an act of the will, which may proceed from reason, or argument, without any natural feeling or affection. *Voluntary* is applicable to rational beings; *spontaneous* is applicable to animals destitute of reason.]

2. Acting by its own impulse, energy, or natural law, without external force; as, *spontaneous* motion; *spontaneous* growth; *spontaneous* combustion.

3. Produced without being planted, or without human labor; as, a *spontaneous* growth of wood.

Spontaneous combustion; a taking fire of itself. Thus oiled canvas, oiled wool, and many other combustible substances, when suffered to remain for some time in a confined state, suddenly take fire, or undergo *spontaneous combustion*.

SPON-TĀ'NE-OUS-LY, *adv.* Of one's own internal or native feeling; of one's own accord; as, he acts *spontaneously*.

2. By its own force or energy; without the impulse of a foreign cause; *used of things*.

Whey turns *spontaneously* acid. *Arbuthnot.*

SPON-TĀ'NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* See SPONTANEITY.

SPON-TOON', *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *esponton*; It. *spontaneo*.]

A kind of half pike; a military weapon borne by inferior officers of infantry.

SPOOK, } *n.* [Ger. *spuk*.] A spirit; a ghost; a hob-
SPŪKE, } goblin. *Bulwer.*

SPOOL, *n.* [G. *spule*; D. *spoel*; Dan. and Sw. *spole*.]

A piece of cane or reed, or a hollow cylinder of wood with a ridge at each end, used by weavers to wind their yarn upon in order to shute it and wind it on the beam. The spool is larger than the quill, on which yarn is wound for the shuttle. But in manufactories, the word may be differently applied.

SPOOL, *v. t.* To wind on spools.

SPOOL'ED, *pp.* Wound on a spool.

SPOOL'ING, *ppr.* Winding on spools.

SPOOL'-STAND, *n.* An article holding spools of fine thread, turning on pins, used by ladies at their work.

SPOOM, *v. i.* To be driven swiftly; probably a mistake for SPOON. [See SPOON, the verb.]

SPOON, *n.* [Ir. *spoonog*.]

1. A small domestic utensil, with a bowl or concave part and a handle, for dipping liquids; as, a tea-*spoon*; a table-*spoon*.

2. An instrument consisting of a bowl or hollow iron and a long handle, used for taking earth out of holes dug for setting posts.

SPOON, *v. i.* To put before the wind in a gale. [*I believe not now used.*]

SPOON'BILL, *n.* [*spoon* and *bill*.] The popular name of certain wading birds of the grallic order, and genus Platulea, so named from the shape of their bill, which is long, large, much flattened, dilated and rounded at the extremity into the form of a spoon or spatula. The spoonbills in form and habits are allied to the herons. *Nuttall. P. Cyc.*

SPOON'-DRIFT, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a showery sprinkling of sea-water, swept from the surface in a tempest. *Totten.*

SPOON'FUL, *n.* [*spoon* and *full*.] As much as a spoon contains or is able to contain; as, a tea-*spoonful*; a table-*spoonful*.

2. A small quantity of a liquid. *Arbuthnot.*

SPOON'-MEAT, *n.* [*spoon* and *meat*.] Food that is or must be taken with a spoon; liquid food.

Diet most upon *spoon-meats*. *Harvey.*

SPOON'WORT, (-wurt,) *n.* A plant of the genus Cochlearia; scurvy-grass.

SPO-RAD'IC, } *a.* [Fr. *sporadique*; Gr. σποραδ-
SPO-RAD'IC-AL, } ικος, separate, scattered; whence certain isles of Greece were called *Sporades*.]

Separate; single; scattered; used only in reference to diseases. A *sporadic* disease is one which occurs in single and scattered cases, in distinction from an *epidemic* and *endemic*, which affects many persons at the same time.

Sporadic diseases are opposed to *epidemics* and *endemics*, as accidental, scattered complaints. *Parr.*

SPŌRE, } *n.* [Gr. σπορος, a sowing.]
SPOR'ULE, }

In *botany*, that part of flowerless plants which performs the function of seeds

SPŌ'RID, *n.* In *botany*, a naked corcle, destitute of radicle, cotyledon, and hilum. *Lindley.*

SPŎRT, *n.* [D. *boert*, jest; *boerten*, to jest; *boertig*, merry, facetious, jocular.]

1. That which diverts and makes merry; play; game; diversion; also, mirth. The word signifies both the cause and the effect; that which produces mirth, and the mirth or merriment produced.

Her *sports* were such as carried riches of knowledge upon the stream of delight. *Sidney.*

Here the word denotes the *cause* of amusement.

They called for Samson out of the prison-house; and he made them *sport*. — Judges xvi.

Here sport is the *effect*.

2. Mock; mockery; contemptuous mirth.

Then make *sport* at me, then let me be your jest. *Shak.*
Thy made a *sport* of his prophets. *Esdras.*

3. That with which one plays, or which is driven about.

To flitting leaves, the *sport* of every wind. *Dryden.*
Never does man appear to greater disadvantage than when he is the *sport* of his own ungoverned passions. *J. Clarke.*

4. Play; idle jingle.

An author who should introduce such a *sport* of words upon our stage, would meet with small applause. *Broome.*

5. Diversion of the field, as fowling, hunting, fishing. *Clarendon.*

In sport. To do a thing *in sport*, is to do it in jest, for play or diversion.

So is the man that deceiveth his neighbor, and saith, Am not I *in sport*? — Prov. xxvi.

SPŌRT, *v. t.* To divert; to make merry, *used with the reciprocal pronoun.*

Against whom do ye *sport yourselves*? — Is. lvii.

2. To represent by any kind of play.

Now *sporting* on thy lyre the love of youth. *Dryden.*

3. To exhibit or bring out in public; as, to *sport* a new equipage. [*Familiar.*] *Grose.*

SPŌRT, *v. i.* To play; to frolic; to wanton.

See the brisk lambs that *sport* along the mead. *Anon.*

2. To practice the diversions of the field.

3. To trifle. The man that laughs at religion *sports* with his own salvation.

SPŌRT'ER, *n.* One who sports.

SPŌRT'FUL, *a.* Merry; frolicsome; full of jesting; indulging in mirth or play; as, a *sportful* companion.

Down he alights among the *sportful* herd. *Milton.*

2. Ludicrous; done in jest or for mere play.

These are no *sportful* productions of the soil. *Bentley.*

SPŌRT'FUL-LY, *adv.* In mirth; in jest; for the sake of diversion; playfully.

SPŌRT'FUL-NESS, *n.* Play; merriment; frolic; a playful disposition; playfulness; as, the *sportfulness* of kids and lambs.

SPŌRT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Indulging sport; practicing the diversions of the field.

SPŌRT'IVE, *a.* Gay; merry; wanton; frolicsome.

Is it I
That drive thee from the *sportive* court? *Shak.*

2. Inclined to mirth; playful; as, a *sportive* humor.

SPŌRT'IVE-LY, *adv.* Gayly; merrily; playfully.

SPŌRT'IVE-NESS, *n.* Playfulness; mirth; merriment.

2. Disposition to mirth. [*Walton.*

SPŌRT'LESS, *a.* Without sport or mirth; joyless.

SPŌRTS'MAN, *n.* [*sport* and *man*.] One who pursues the sports of the field; one who hunts, fishes, and fowls.

2. One skilled in the sports of the fields. *Addison.*

SPŌRTS'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The practice of sportsmen.

SPORT'U-LA-RY, *a.* [from L. *sporta*, a basket, an alms-basket.]

Subsisting on alms or charitable contributions. [*Little used.*] *Hall.*

SPOR'TULE, *n.* [L. *sportula*, a little basket.]

An alms; a dole; a charitable gift or contribution [*Not in use.*] *Ayliffe*

SPOR'ULE, *n.* A diminutive of SPORE, which see

SPOT, *n.* [D. *spat*, a spot, spavin, a pop-gun; *spatten*, to *spot*, to *spatter*; Dan. *spette*, a spot, and *spet*, a pecker; *svart*, *spet*, a woodpecker. We see this word is of the family of *spatter*, and that the radical sense is, to throw or thrust. A *spot* is made by spattering or sprinkling.]

1. A mark on a substance made by foreign matter;

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a speck; a blot; a place discolored. The least *spot* is visible on white paper.

2. A stain on character or reputation; something that soils purity; disgrace; reproach; fault; blemish. See 1 *Pet.* i. 17. *Eph.* v. 27.

Yet Chloe sure was formed without a *spot*. *Pope.*

3. A small extent of space; a place; any particular place.

The *spot* to which I point is paradise. *Milton.*
Fixed to one *spot*. *Otway.*

So we say, a *spot* of ground, a *spot* of grass or flowers; meaning a place of small extent.

4. A place of a different color from the ground; as, the *spots* of a leopard.

5. A variety of the common domestic pigeon, so called from a spot on its head just above its beak.

6. A dark place on the disk or face of the sun or of a planet. See SOLAR SPOTS, under SOLAR.

7. A lucid place in the heavens.

Upon the spot: immediately; before moving; without changing place. [So the French say, *sur le champ.*]

It was determined *upon the spot*. *Swift.*

SPOT, *v. t.* To make a visible mark with some foreign matter; to discolor; to stain; as, to *spot* a garment; to *spot* paper.

2. To patch by way of ornament. *Addison.*

3. To stain; to blemish; to taint; to disgrace; to tarnish; as reputation.

My virgin life no *spotted* thoughts shall stain. *Sidney.*

To spot timber, is to cut or chip it, in preparation for hewing.

SPOT'LESS, *a.* Free from spots, foul matter, or discoloration.

2. Free from reproach or impurity; pure; untainted; innocent; as, a *spotless* mind; *spotless* behavior.

A *spotless* virgin and a faultless wife. *Waller.*

SPOT'LESS-NESS, *n.* Freedom from spot or stain; freedom from reproach. *Donne.*

SPOT'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Marked with spots or places of a different color from the ground; as, a *spotted* beast or garment.

SPOT'TED-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being spotted.

SPOT'TER, *n.* One that makes spots.

SPOT'TI-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being spotty.

SPOT'TING, *ppr.* Marking with spots; staining.

SPOT'TY, *a.* Full of spots; marked with discolored places.

SPOUS'AGE, *n.* [See SPOUSE.] The act of espousing. [*Not used.*]

SPOUS'AL, *a.* [from *spouse.*] Pertaining to marriage; nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial; bridal; as, *spousal* rites; *spousal* ornaments. *Pope.*

SPOUS'AL, *n.* [Fr. *epousailles*; Sp. *esponsales*; L. *sponsalia.* See SPOUSE.]

Marriage; nuptials. It is now generally used in the plural; as, the *spousals* of Hippolita. *Dryden.*

SPOUSE, (spouz,) *n.* [Fr. *epouse*; Sp. *esposo, esposa*; It. *sposo, sposa*; L. *sponsus, sponsa*, from *spondeo*, to engage; Ir. *posam*, id. It appears that *n*, in *spondeo*, is not radical, or that it has been lost in other languages. The sense of the root is, to *put* together, to bind. In Sp. *esposas* signifies manacles.]

One engaged or joined in wedlock; a married person, husband or wife. We say of a man, that he is the *spouse* of such a woman; or of a woman, she is the *spouse* of such a man. *Dryden.*

SPOUSE, (spouz,) *v. t.* To wed; to espouse. [*Little used.*] [See ESPOUSE.] *Chaucer.*

SPOUS'ED, *pp.* Wedded; joined in marriage; married; but seldom used. The word used in lieu of it is ESPOUSED. *Milton.*

SPOUSE'LESS, (spouz'less,) *a.* Destitute of a husband or of a wife; as, a *spouseless* king or queen. *Pope.*

SPOUT, *n.* [D. *spuit*, a spout, *spuiten*, to spout. In G. *spritzen* is to *spit*, and *spotten* is to mock, banter, sport. These are of one family; *spout* retaining nearly the primary and literal meaning. Class Bd. See BUD and POUT.]

1. A pipe, or a projecting mouth of a vessel, useful in directing the stream of a liquid poured out; as, the *spout* of a pitcher, of a tea-pot or water-pot.

2. A pipe conducting water from another pipe, or from a trough on a house.

3. A violent discharge of water raised in a column at sea, like a whirlwind, or by a whirlwind. [See WATERSPOUT.]

SPOUT, *v. t.* To throw out, as liquids through a narrow orifice or pipe; as, an elephant *spouts* water from his trunk.

Next on his belly floats the mighty whale —
He *spouts* the tide. *Creech.*

2. To throw out words with affected gravity; to mouth. *Beaum. & Fl.*

SPOUT, *v. i.* To issue with violence, as a liquid through a narrow orifice, or from a spout; as, water *spouts* from a cask or a spring; blood *spouts* from a vein.

All the glittering hill
Is bright with *spouting* rills. *Thomson.*

SPOUT'ED, *pp.* Thrown in a stream from a pipe or narrow orifice.

SPOUT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Throwing in a stream from a pipe or narrow opening; pouring out words violently or affectedly.

SPOUT'ING, *n.* The act of throwing out, as a liquid from a narrow opening; a violent or affected speech; a harangue.

SPRAG, *a.* Vigorous; sprightly. [*Local.*] *Halliwell.*

Note. — In America, this word is, in popular language, pronounced *spry*, which is a contraction of *sprigh*, in *sprightly.*

SPRAG, *n.* A young salmon. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

SPRAIN, *v. t.* [Probably Sw. *spränga*, to break or loosen; Dan. *sprænger*, to *spring*, to burst or crack; or from the same root.]

To weaken the motive power of a part by sudden and excessive exertion; to overstrain the muscles or ligaments of a joint; to stretch the muscles or ligaments so as to injure them, but without luxation or dislocation. *Gay. Encyc.*

SPRAIN, *n.* The weakening of the motive power of a part, by sudden and excessive exertion; an excessive strain of the muscles or ligaments of a joint, without dislocation. *Temple.*

SPRAIN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Injured by excessive straining.

SPRAIN'ING, *ppr.* Injuring by excessive extension.

SPRAINTS, *n. pl.* The dung of an otter. *Bailey.*

SPRANG, *pret.* of SPRING; but SPRUNG is more generally used.

SPRAT, *n.* [D. *sprot*; G. *sprotte*; Ir. *sproth.*]

A small fish closely allied to the herring and pilchard.

SPRAWL, *v. i.* [The origin and affinities of this word are uncertain. It may be a contracted word.]

1. To spread and stretch the body carelessly in a horizontal position; to lie with the limbs stretched out or struggling. We say, a person lies *sprawling*; or he *sprawls* on the bed or on the ground. *Hudibras.*

2. To move, when lying down, with awkward extension and motions of the limbs; to scrabble or scramble in creeping.

The birds were not fledged; but in *sprawling* and struggling to get clear of the flame, down they tumbled. *L'Estrange.*

3. To widen or open irregularly, as a body of horse.

SPRAWL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Lying with the limbs awkwardly stretched; creeping with awkward motions; struggling with contortion of the limbs.

2. Widening or opening irregularly, as cavalry.

SPRAY, *n.* [Probably allied to *sprig* The radical sense is a shoot. Class Rg.]

1. A small shoot or branch; or branch of a tree; a twig. *Encyc.*

2. A collective body of small branches; as, the tree has a beautiful *spray*. *Downing.*

3. Among *seamen*, the water that is driven from the top of a wave by wind, and which spreads and flies in small particles. It differs from SPOON-DRIFT; as *spray* is only occasional, whereas *spoon-drift* flies continually along the surface of the sea.

SPREAD, (spred,) *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* SPREAD or SPRED; [Sax. *sprædan, spredan*; Dan. *spreder*; Sw. *sprida*; D. *spreiden*; G. *spreiten.* This is probably formed on the root of *broad*, G. *breit*; *breiten*, to spread. The more correct orthography is SPRED.]

1. To extend in length and breadth, or in breadth only; to stretch or expand to a broader surface; as, to *spread* a carpet or a table-cloth; to *spread* a sheet on the ground.

2. To extend; to form into a plate; as, to *spread* silver. *Jer.* x.

3. To set; to place; to pitch; as, to *spread* a tent. *Gen.* xxxiii.

4. To cover by extending something; to reach every part.

And an unusual paleness *spreads* her face. *Granville.*

5. To extend; to shoot to a greater length in every direction, so as to fill or cover a wider space.

The stately trees fast *spread* their branches. *Milton.*

6. To divulge; to propagate; to publish; as news or fame; to cause to be more extensively known; as, to *spread* a report.

In this use, the word is often accompanied with *abroad.*

They, when they had departed, *spread abroad* his fame in all that country. — Matt. ix.

7. To propagate; to cause to affect great numbers; as, to *spread* a disease.

8. To emit; to diffuse; as emanations or effluvia; as, odoriferous plants *spread* their fragrance.

9. To disperse; to scatter over a larger surface; as, to *spread* manure; to *spread* plaster or lime on the ground.

10. To prepare; to set and furnish with provisions; as, to *spread* a table. God *spread* a table for the Israelites in the wilderness.

11. To open; to unfold; to unfurl; to stretch; as, to *spread* the sails of a ship.

SPREAD, (spred,) *v. i.* To extend itself in length and breadth, in all directions, or in breadth only; to be extended or stretched. The larger elms *spread* over a space of forty or fifty yards in diameter; or the shade of the larger elms *spreads* over that space. The larger lakes in America *spread* over more than fifteen hundred square miles.

Plants, if they *spread* much, are seldom tall. *Bacon.*

2. To be extended by drawing or beating; as, a metal *spreads* with difficulty.

3. To be propagated or made known more extensively. Ill reports sometimes *spread* with wonderful rapidity.

4. To be propagated from one to another; as, a disease *spreads* into all parts of a city. The yellow fever of American cities has not been found to *spread* in the country.

SPREAD, (spred,) *n.* Extent; compass.

I have a fine *spread* of improvable land. *Addison.*

2. Expansion of parts.

No flower has that *spread* of the woodbine. *Bacon.*

3. A cloth used as a cover; a table, as spread or furnished with a meal. [*Colloquial.*]

SPREAD'-EA'GLE, *n.* In *armorial bearings*, the figure of an eagle, with its wings elevated and its legs extended. *Booth.*

SPREAD'ER, (spred'-,) *n.* One that spreads, extends, expands, or propagates; as, a *spreader* of disease. *Hooker.*

2. One that divulges; one that causes to be more generally known; a publisher; as, a *spreader* of news or reports. *Swift.*

SPREAD'ING, *ppr.* Extending; expanding; propagating; divulging; dispersing; diffusing.

2. *a.* Extending or extended over a large space; wide; as, the *spreading* oak.

Governor Winthrop, and his associates at Charlestown, had for a church a large *spreading* tree. *B. Trumbull.*

SPREAD'ING, *n.* The act of extending, dispersing, or propagating.

SPREE, *n.* A merry frolic; often with drinking. [*Low.*] *Halliwell.*

SPRENT, *pp.* Sprinkled. [*Obs.*] [See SPRINKLE.] *Spenser.*

SPREW, (sprū,) *n.* [D. *spreeuw* or *spreuw*, the disease called *thrush.*]

A disease of the mucous membrane, consisting in a specific inflammation of the muciparous glands, with an elevation of the epithelium, (or cuticle on the red part of the lips,) in round, oval, or irregular whitish or ash-colored vesicles. It is confined to the mouth and alimentary canal, and terminates in curd-like sloughs.

SPRIG, *n.* [W. *ysbrig*; *ys*, a prefix, and *brig*, top, summit; that is, a shoot, or shooting to a point. Class Brg.]

1. A small shoot or twig of a tree or other plant; a sprny; as, a *sprig* of laurel or of parsley.

2. A brad, or nail without a head. [*Local.*]

3. The representation of a small branch in embroidery.

4. A small eye-bolt ragged at the point. *Encyc.*

SPRIG, *v. t.* To mark or adorn with the representation of small branches; to work with sprigs; as, to *sprig* muslin.

SPRIG'-CRYS'TAL, *n.* A cluster of pointed, prismatic crystals of quartz, adhering by one extremity to the rock. *Woodward.*

SPRIG'GED, *pp.* Wrought with representations of small twigs.

SPRIG'GING, *ppr.* Working with sprigs.

SPRIG'GY, *a.* Full of sprigs or small branches.

SPRIGHT, } *n.* [G. *spriet*, spirit. It should be writ-
SPRITE, } ten SPRITE.]

1. A spirit; a shade; a soul; an incorporeal agent.

Forth he called, out of deep darkness dread,
Legions of *sprights*. *Spenser.*
And gaping graves received the guilty *spright*. *Dryden.*

2. A walking spirit; an apparition. *Locke.*

3. Power which gives cheerfulness or courage.

Hold thou my heart, establish thou my *sprights*. [*Not in use.*] *Sidney.*

4. An arrow. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

SPRIGHT, *v. t.* To haunt, as a spright. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

SPRIGHT'FUL, *a.* [This word seems to be formed on the root of *sprag*, a local word, pronounced in America *spry.* It belongs to the family of *spring* and *sprig.*]

Lively; brisk; nimble; vigorous; gay.

Spoke like a *sprightful* noble gentleman. *Shak.*
Steeds *sprightful* as the light. *Cowley.*

[This word is little used in America. We use SPRIGHTLY in the same sense.]

SPRIGHT'FUL-LY, *adv.* Briskly; vigorously. *Shak.*

SPRIGHT'FUL-NESS, *n.* Briskness; liveliness; vivacity. *Hammond.*

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SPRIGHT'LESS, (sprīte'-,) *a.* Destitute of life; dull; sluggish; as, virtue's *sprightless* cold. *Cowley.*

SPRIGHT'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *sprightly.*] Liveliness; life; briskness; vigor; activity; gayety; vivacity.

In dreams, with what *sprightliness* and alacrity does the soul exert herself! *Addison.*

SPRIGHT'LY, (sprīte'le,) *a.* Lively; brisk; animated; vigorous; airy; gay; as, a *sprightly* youth; a *sprightly* air; a *sprightly* dance.

The *sprightly* Sylvia trips along the green. *Pope.*
And *sprightly* wit and love inspires. *Dryden.*

SPRING, *v. i.*; *pret.* SPRUNG, [SPRANG, not wholly obsolete;] *pp.* SPRUNG. [Sax. *springan*; D. and G. *springen*; Dan. *springer*; Sw. *springa*; from the root Brg or Rg; *n* probably being casual. The primary sense is, to leap, to shoot.]

1. To vegetate and rise out of the ground; to begin to appear; as vegetables.

To satisfy the desolate ground, and cause the bud of the tender herb to *spring* forth. — Job xxxviii.

In this sense, *spring* is often or usually followed by

2. To begin to grow. [*up*, *forth*, or *out.*

The teeth of the young not *sprung.* *Ray.*

3. To proceed, as from the seed or cause.

Much more good of sin shall *spring.* *Milton.*

4. To arise; to appear; to begin to appear or exist.

When the day began to *spring*, they let her go. — Judges xxi.
Do not blast my *springing* hopes. *Rowe.*

5. To break forth; to issue into sight or notice.

O, *spring* to light! auspicious babe, be born. *Pope.*

6. To issue or proceed, as from ancestors, or from a country. Aaron and Moses *sprung* from Levi.

7. To proceed, as from a cause, reason, principle, or other original. The noblest title *springs* from virtue.

They found new hope to *spring*
Out of despair. *Milton.*

8. To grow; to thrive.

What makes all this but Jupiter the king?
At whose command we perish and we *spring.* *Dryden.*

9. To proceed or issue, as from a fountain or source. Water *springs* from reservoirs in the earth. Rivers *spring* from lakes or ponds.

10. To leap; to bound; to jump.

The mountain stag that *springs*
From hight to hight, and bounds along the plains. *Philips.*

11. To fly back; to start; as, a bow, when bent, *springs* back by its elastic power.

12. To start or rise suddenly from a covert.

Watchful as fowlers when their game will *spring.* *Otway.*

13. To shoot; to issue with speed and violence.

And sudden light
Sprung through the vaulted roof. *Dryden.*

14. To bend or wind from a straight direction or plane surface. Our mechanics say, a piece of timber, or a plank, *springs* in seasoning.

To spring at; to leap toward; to attempt to reach by a leap.

To spring in; to rush in; to enter with a leap or in haste.

To spring forth; to leap out; to rush out.

To spring on or *upon*; to leap on; to rush on with haste or violence; to assault.

SPRING, *v. t.* To start or rouse, as game; to cause to rise from the earth, or from a covert; as, to *spring* a pheasant.

2. To produce quickly or unexpectedly.

The nurse, surprised with fright,
Starts up and leaves her bed, and *springs* a light. *Dryden.*

[*I have never heard such an expression.*]

3. To start; to contrive, or to produce, or propose on a sudden; to produce unexpectedly.

The friends to the cause *sprang* a new project. *Swift.*

[In lieu of *spring*, the people in the United States generally use *start*; to *start* a new project.]

4. To cause to explode; as, to *spring* a mine. *Addison.*

5. To burst; to cause to open; as, to *spring* a leak. When it is said, a vessel has *sprung a leak*, the meaning is, the leak has then commenced.

6. To crack; as, to *spring* a mast or a yard.

7. To cause to rise from a given spot; as, to *spring* an arch.

8. To cause to close suddenly, as the parts of a trap; as, to *spring* a trap.

To spring a butt; in *seamen's language*, to loosen the end of a plank in a ship's bottom.

To spring a leak; to commence leaking; to begin to leak.

To spring the luff; when a vessel yields to the helm, and sails nearer to the wind than before. *Mar. Dict.*

To spring a fence, for *to leap a fence*, is not a phrase used in this country. *Thomson.*

To spring an arch; to set off, begin, or commence an arch from an abutment or pier.

To spring a rattle. See WATCHMAN.

SPRING, *n.* A leap; a bound; a jump; as of an animal.

The prisoner with a *spring* from prison broke. *Dryden.*

2. A flying back; the resilience of a body recovering its former state by its elasticity; as, the *spring* of a bow.

3. Elastic power or force. The soul or the mind requires relaxation, that it may recover its natural *spring.*

Heavens! what a *spring* was in his arm! *Dryden.*

4. An elastic body; a body which, when bent or forced from its natural state, has the power of recovering it; as, the *spring* of a watch or clock.

5. Any active power; that by which action or motion is produced or propagated.

Like nature letting down the *springs* of life. *Dryden.*
Our author shuns by vulgar *springs* to move
The hero's glory. *Pope.*

6. A fountain of water; an issue of water from the earth, or the basin of water at the place of its issue. *Springs* are temporary or perennial. From *springs* proceed rivulets, and rivulets united form rivers. Lakes and ponds are usually fed by *springs.*

7. The place where water usually issues from the earth, though no water is there. Thus we say, a *spring* is dry.

8. A source; that from which supplies are drawn. The real Christian has in his own breast a perpetual and inexhaustible *spring* of joy.

The sacred *spring* whence right and honor stream. *Davies.*

9. Rise; original; as, the *spring* of the day. 1 *Sam.* ix.

10. Cause; original. The *springs* of great events are often concealed from common observation.

11. The season of the year when plants begin to vegetate and rise; the vernal season. This season comprehends the months of March, April, and May, in the middle latitudes north of the equator.

12. In *seamen's language*, a crack or fissure in a mast or yard, running obliquely or transversely. [In the sense of *leak*, I believe, it is not used.]

13. A rope or hawser by which a ship is held at one part, as the bow or quarter, in order to keep her in a particular position, or to turn her in a short compass. *Brande.*

14. A plant; a shoot; a young tree. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

15. A youth. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

16. A hand; a shoulder of pork. [*Not in use.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

SPRING'AL, } *n.* A youth. [*Not in use.*]
SPRIN''GAL, } *Spenser.*

2. An ancient military engine for casting stones and arrows. [*Obs.*] *Hallywell.*

SPRING'-BACK, *n.* In *the bindery*, the cover of a book which is not made fast to the back, but which springs back when the book is opened.

SPRING'-BOK, *n.* [D. *spring* and *bok*, a buck or he-goat.]

A ruminant mammal of the caprid tribe, the Antelope Euchore or Springer Antelope, which inhabits the plains of South Africa.

SPRINGE, (sprinj,) *n.* [from *spring.*] A gin; a noose, which, being fastened to an elastic body, is drawn close with a sudden spring, by which means it catches a bird.

SPRINGE, *v. t.* To catch in a springe; to insnare. *Beaum. & Fl.*

SPRING'ER, *n.* One who springs; one that rouses game.

2. A name given to the grampus.

3. In *architecture*, the impost, or point at which an arch unites with its support; also, the bottom stone of an arch, which lies on the impost; also, the rib of a groined roof.

4. *Springer*, or *springer antelope*; a species of antelope in Southern Africa; the spring-bok.

SPRING'-HALT, *n.* [*spring* and *halt.*] A kind of lameness in which a horse suddenly twitches up his legs. *Shak.*

SPRING'-HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* A fountain or source. [*Useless.*] *Herbert.*

SPRING'I-NESS, *n.* [from *springy.*] Elasticity; also, the power of springing.

2. The state of abounding with springs; wetness; sponginess; as of land.

SPRING'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Arising; shooting up; leaping; proceeding; rousing.

Springing use; in *estates*, a contingent use; a use which may arise upon a contingency. *Blackstone.*

SPRING'ING, *n.* The act or process of leaping, arising, issuing, or proceeding.

2. Growth; increase. *Ps.* lxv.

3. In *building*, the side of an arch contiguous to the part on which it rests.

SPRIN''GLE, *n.* A springe; a noose. [*Not in use.*] *Carew.*

SPRING'-TIDE, *n.* [*spring* and *tide.*] The tide which happens at or soon after the new and full moon, which rises higher than common tides. *Mar. Dict. Dryden.*

SPRING'-TIME, *n.* The season of spring.

SPRING'-WHĒAT, *n.* [*spring* and *wheat.*] A species of wheat to be sown in the spring; so called in distinction from *winter* wheat.

SPRING'Y, *a.* [from *spring.*] Elastic; possessing the power of recovering itself when bent or twisted.

2. Having great elastic power. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Having the power to leap; able to leap far.

4. Abounding with springs or fountains; wet; spongy; as, *springy* land.

SPRINK'LE, (sprink'l,) *v. t.* [Sax *sprengan*; D. *sprenkelen*, *sprengen*; G. *sprengen*; Dan. *sprinkler*; Ir. *spreighim.* The L. *spargo* may be the same word with the letters transposed, *n* being casual. Class Brg.]

1. To scatter; to disperse; as a liquid or a dry substance composed of fine separable particles; as, Moses *sprinkled* handfuls of ashes toward heaven. *Exod.* ix.

2. To scatter on; to disperse on in small drops or particles; to besprinkle; as, to *sprinkle* the earth with water; to *sprinkle* a floor with sand; to *sprinkle* paper with iron filings.

3. To wash; to cleanse; to purify.

Having our hearts *sprinkled* from an evil conscience. — Heb. x.

SPRINK'LE, *v. i.* To perform the act of scattering a liquid or any fine substance, so that it may fall in small particles.

The priest shall *sprinkle* of the oil with his fingers. — Lev. xiv.
Baptism may well enough be performed by *sprinkling* or effusion of water. *Aylife.*

2. To rain moderately; as, it *sprinkles.*

SPRINK'LE, *n.* A small quantity scattered; also, a utensil for sprinkling. *Spenser.*

SPRINK'LED, (sprink'ld,) *pp.* Dispersed in small particles, as a liquid or as dust.

2. Having a liquid or a fine substance scattered over.

SPRINK'LER, *n.* One that sprinkles.

SPRINK'LING, *ppr.* Dispersing, as a liquid or as dust.

2. Scattering on, in fine drops or particles.

SPRINK'LING, *n.* The act of scattering in small drops or parcels. *Hall.*

2. A small quantity falling in distinct drops or parts, or coming moderately; as, a *sprinkling* of rain or snow.

SPRIT, *v. t.* [Sax. *spryttan*, to sprout; D. *spruiten*; G. *spriessen*; Dan. *spruder*, *sproyter*, to spurt; Sw. *spritta*, to start. It is of the same family us *sprout.* Class Brd.]

To throw out with force from a narrow orifice; to eject; to spirt. [*Not in use.*] [See SPURT.]

SPRIT, *v. i.* To sprout; to bud; to germinate; as barley steeped for malt.

SPRIT, *n.* A shoot; a sprout. *Mortimer.*

2. [D. *spriet.*] A small boom, pole, or spar, which crosses the sail of a boat diagonally from the mast to the upper aftmost corner, which it is used to extend and elevate. *Totten.*

SPRITE, *n.* [If from G. *spriet*, this is the most correct orthography. The Welsh has *ysbrid*, a spirit.]

A spirit.

SPRITE'FUL. See SPRIGHTFUL.

SPRITE'FUL-LY. See SPRIGHTFULLY.

SPRITE'LI-NESS. See SPRIGHTLINESS.

SPRITE'LY. See SPRIGHTLY.

SPRIT'-SĀIL, *n.* [*sprit* and *sail.*] The sail extended by a sprit.

2. A sail attached to a yard which hangs under the bowsprit. [*Not in use.*] *Totten.*

SPROD, *n.* A salmon in its second year. *Chambers.*

SPRONG, *old pret.* of SPRING. [Dutch.] [*Not in use.*]

SPROUT, *v. i.* [D. *spruiten*; G. *sprossen*; Sax. *spryttan*; Sp. *brotar*, the same word without *s.* See SPRIT.]

1. To shoot, as the seed of a plant; to germinate; to push out new shoots. A grain that *sprouts* in ordinary temperature in ten days, may, by an augmentation of heat, be made to *sprout* in forty-eight hours. The stumps of trees often *sprout*, and produce a new forest.

2. To shoot into ramifications.

Vitriol is apt to *sprout* with moisture. *Bacon.*

3. To grow, like shoots of plants.

And on the ashes *sprouting* plumes appear. *Tickel.*

SPROUT, *n.* The shoot of a plant; a shoot from the seed, or from the stump, or from the root of a plant or tree. The *sprouts* of the cane, in Jamaica, are called *ratoons.* *Edwards, W. Ind.*

2. A shoot from the end of a branch. The young shoots of shrubs are called *sprouts*, and in the forest often furnish browse for cattle.

SPROUT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shooting in vegetation; germinating.

SPROUTS, *n. pl.* Young coleworts. *Johnson.*

SPRUCE, *a.* Nice; trim; neat without elegance or dignity; formerly applied to things with a serious meaning; now applied to persons only.

He is so *spruce*, that he never can be genteel. *Tatler.*

SPRUCE, *v. t.* To trim; to dress with affected neatness.

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SPRŪCE, *v. i.* To dress one's self with affected neatness.

SPRŪCE, *n.* The fir-tree; a name applied to all the species of that section of the Linnæan genus Pinus which are comprehended under Abies, and likewise to some that are comprehended under Peuce. This term, however, belongs more especially to Pinus Abies or Norwny spruce, a native of the north of Europe. In *the United States*, it is applied to Pinus nigra, Pinus alba, and Pinus rubra, which are used in families to give flavor to beer. They are used by way of decoction, or in the form of extract.

SPRŪCE'-BEER, *n.* A kind of beer which is tinctured with spruce, either by means of the extract or by decoction.

SPRŪCE'LY, *adv.* With extreme or affected neatness.

SPRŪCE'NESS, *n.* Neatness without taste or elegance; trimness; fineness; quaintness.

SPRŪE, *n.* In *Scotland*, that which is thrown off in casting metals; dross or scoria. [This is sometimes a vicious orthography of SPREW, the name of the disease otherwise called *thrush*. See SPREW.]

SPRŪG, *v. t.* To make smart. [*Not in use.*]

SPRUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of SPRING. The man *sprung* over the ditch; the mast is *sprung*; a hero *sprung* from a race of kings.

SPRUNT, *v. i.* To spring up; to germinate; to spring forward. [*Not in use.*]

SPRUNT, *n.* Any thing short and not easily bent. [*Not in use.*]

2. A leap; a spring. [*Not in use.*]

3. A steep ascent in a road. [*Local.*]

SPRUNT, *a.* Active; vigorous; strong; becoming strong. [*Not in use.*]

SPRUNT'LY, *adv.* Vigorously; youthfully; like a young man. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

SPRY, *a.* Having great power of leaping or running; nimble; active; vigorous. [*Local.*] *Halliwell. Forby.*

[This word is in common use in New England, and is doubtless a contraction of *sprig*. See SPRIGHTLY.]

SPUD, *n.* [Dan. *spyd*, a spear; Ice. *spioot*. It coincides with *spit*.]

1. An implement somewhat like a chisel, with a long handle, used by farmers for destroying weeds. *Farm. Encyc.*

2. Any short thing; *in contempt.* *Swift.*

SPUL'LER, *n.* One employed to inspect yarn, to see that it is well spun, and fit for the loom. [*Local.*]

SPŪME, *n.* [L. and It. *spuma*; Sp. *espuma*.]

Froth; foam; scum; frothy matter raised on liquors or fluid substances by boiling, effervescence, or agitation.

SPŪME, *v. i.* To froth; to foam.

SPU-MES'CENCE, *n.* Frothiness; the state of foaming. *Kirwan.*

SPU-MIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing foam.

SPŪM'OUS, } *a.* [L. *spumeus.*]
SPŪM'Y, }

Consisting of froth or scum; foamy.

The *spumy* waves proclaim the watery war. *Dryden.*
The *spumous* and florid state of the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SPUN, *pret.* and *pp.* of SPIN.

SPUNGE, *n.* See SPONGE.

SPUN'-HAY, *n.* Hay twisted into ropes for convenient carriage on a military expedition.

SPUNK, *n.* [Probably from *punk*.] Touchwood; wood that readily takes fire. Hence,

2. *Vulgarly*, an inflammable temper; spirit; as, a man of *spunk*. Ill-natured observations touched his *spunk*. [*Low.*]

SPUN'-YARN, *n.* Among *seamen*, a line or cord formed of two or three rope-yarns twisted.

SPUR, *n.* [Sax. *spur*; D. *spoor*; G. *sporn*; Dan. *spore*; Ir. *spor*; W. *yspardun*; Fr. *eperon*; It. *sprone*; coinciding in elements with *spear*. Class Br.]

1. An instrument having a rowel or little wheel, with sharp points, worn on horsemen's heels, to prick the horses for hastening their pace.

Girt with rusty sword and *spur*. *Hudibras.*

Hence, to *set spurs* to a horse, is to prick him and put him upon a run.

2. Incitement; instigation. The love of glory is the *spur* to heroic deeds.

3. The largest or principal root of a tree; hence, perhaps, the short, wooden buttress of a post; [that is, in both cases, a shoot.]

4. The hard, pointed projection on a cock's leg, which serves as an instrument of defense and annoyance. *Ray.*

5. Something that projects; a snag. *Shak.*

6. In *America*, a mountain that shoots from any other mountain, or range of mountains, and extends to some distance in a lateral direction, or at right angles.

7. That which excites. We say, upon the *spur* of the occasion; that is, the circumstances or emergency which calls for immediate action.

8. A spurre or sea-swallow. *Ray.*

9. The hinder part of the nectary in certain flowers, shaped like a cock's spur. *Martyn.*

10. A fungus (Spermœdia Clavus) growing within the glumes of *rye*, *wheat*, *couch-grass*, *herd's-grass*, &c. [Fr. *ergot.*]

11. In *old fortifications*, a wall that crosses a part of the rampart and joins to the town wall.

SPUR, *v. t.* [Ir. *sporam.*]

1. To prick with spurs; to incite to a more hasty pace; as, to *spur* a horse.

2. To incite; to instigate; to urge or encourage to action, or to a more vigorous pursuit of an object. Some men are *spurred* to action by the love of glory, others by the love of power. Let affection *spur* us to social and domestic duties. *Locke.*

3. To impel; to drive.

Love will not be *spurred* to what it loathes. *Shak.*

4. To put spurs on.

SPUR, *v. i.* To travel with great expedition.

The Parthians shall be there,
And, *spurring* from the fight, confess their fear. *Dryden.*
[*Unusual.*]

2. To press forward.

Some bold men — by *spurring* on, refine themselves. *Grew.*

SPUR'-CLAD, *a.* Wearing spurs.

SPUR'GALL, *v. t.* [*spur* and *gall.*] To gall or wound with a spur. *Shak.*

SPUR'GALL, *n.* A place galled or excoriated by much using of the spur.

SPUR'GALL-ED, *pp.* Galled or hurt by a spur; as, a *spurgalled* hackney. *Pope.*

SPURGE, *n.* [Fr. *epurge*; It. *spurgo*, a purge; from L. *purgo*, *expurgo*.]

A plant of the genus Euphorbin. This name is applied to various species of Euphorbia, and by some, to the whole genus, which is very numerous.

SPURGE'-FLAX, *n.* An evergreen shrub, Daphne Gnidium, a native of Spain.

SPURGE'-LAU-REL, *n.* The Daphne Laureola, an evergreen shrub, a native of Europe.

SPURGE'-OL-IVE, *n.* An evergreen shrub, the Daphne Oleoïdes, a native of Crete. *Loudon.*

SPURGE'-WORT, (-wurt,) *n.* A plant.

SPURG'ING, for PURGING, is not in use. *B. Jonson.*

SPŪ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *spurius.*]

1. Not genuine; not proceeding from the true source, or from the source pretended; counterfeit; false; adulterate. *Spurious* writings are such as are not composed by the authors to whom they are ascribed. *Spurious* drugs are common. The reformed churches reject *spurious* ceremonies and traditions.

2. Not legitimate; bastard; as, *spurious* issue. By the laws of England, one begotten and born out of lawful matrimony is a *spurious* child.

Spurious disease: a disease commonly mistaken for, and called by the name of, something which it is not; as *spurious pleurisy*, i. e., *rheumatism* of the intercostal muscles.

SPŪ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Counterfeitly; falsely.

SPŪ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being counterfeit, false, or not genuine; as, the *spuriousness* of drugs, of coin, or of writings.

2. Illegitimacy; the state of being bastard or not of legitimate birth; as, the *spuriousness* of issue.

SPUR'LING, *n.* A small sea-fish. *Tusser.*

SPUR'LING-LINE, *n.* Among *seamen*, the line which forms the communication between the wheel and the telltale.

SPURN, *v. t.* [Sax. *spurnan*; Ir. *sporam*; L. *sperno*, *aspernor*: from the root of *spur*, or from kicking.]

1. To kick; to drive back or away, as with the foot. *Shak.*

2. To reject with disdain; to scorn to receive or accept. What multitudes of rational beings *spurn* the offers of eternal happiness!

3. To treat with contempt. *Locke.*

SPURN, *v. i.* To manifest disdain in rejecting any thing; as, to *spurn* at the gracious offers of pardon.

2. To make contemptuous opposition; to manifest disdain in resistance.

Nay, more, to *spurn* at your most royal image. *Shak.*

3. To kick or toss up the heels.

The drunken chairman in the kennel *spurns*. *Gay.*

SPURN, *n.* Disdainful rejection; contemptuous treatment.

The insolence of office, and the *spurns*
That patient merit of the unworthy takes. *Shak.*

SPURN'ED, (spurnd,) *pp.* Rejected with disdain; treated with contempt.

SPURN'ER, *n.* One who spurns.

SPURN'EY, *n.* A plant. *Dict.*

SPURN'ING, *ppr.* Rejecting with contempt.

SPURN'-WA-TER, *n.* In *ships*, a channel at the end of a deck to restrain the water.

SPURRE, *n.* A name of the sea-swallow or common tern. [*Provincial.*] *Edin. Encyc.*

SPUR'RED, (spurd,) *pp.* Furnished with spurs.

2. Incited; instigated.

3. *a.* Wearing spurs, or having shoots like spurs.

SPUR'RER, *n.* One who uses spurs.

SPUR'RI-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make spurs.

SPUR'RING, *ppr.* Pricking with spurs; inciting; urging.

SPUR-ROY'AL, *n.* A gold coin, first made in the reign of Edward IV. In the reign of James I., its value was fifteen shillings. Sometimes written SPUR-RIAL or RYAL. *Beaum. & Fl.*

SPUR'RY, *n.* A plant of the genus Spergula, which is sometimes cultivated in Europe for fodder. *Gardner.*

SPURT, *v. t.* [Sw. *spruta*; Dan. *spruder* and *sproyter*, to spout, to squirt, to syringe. The English word has suffered a transposition of letters. It is from the root of *sprout*, which see.]

To throw out, as a liquid in a stream; to drive or force out with violence, as a liquid from a pipe or small orifice; as, to *spurt* water from the mouth, or other liquid from a tube.

SPURT, *v. i.* To gush or issue out in a stream, as liquor from a cask; to rush from a confined place in a small stream.

Then the small jet, which hasty hands unlock,
Spurts in the gardener's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope.*

SPURT, *n.* A sudden or violent ejection or gushing of a liquid substance from a tube, orifice, or other confined place; a jet.

2. A sudden or short occasion or exigency; sudden effort. [*Vulgar.*]

SPURT'ING, *ppr.* Forcing out a liquid from a pipe or small orifice.

SPUR'TLE, (spurt'l,) *v. t.* [from *spurt.*] To shoot in a scattering manner. [*Little used.*] *Drayton.*

SPUR'WAY, *n.* [*spur* and *way.*] A horse path; a narrow way; a bridle road; a way for a single beast. [*Not used in the United States.*]

SPUR'-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel with cogs around the edge pointing to the center.

SPU-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *sputo*, to spit.]

The act of spitting. [*Not used.*] *Harvey.*

SPŪ'TA-TIVE, *a.* [Supra.] Spitting much; inclined to spit. [*Not used.*] *Wotton.*

SPUT'TER, *v. i.* [D. *sputten*, to spout; Sw. *spotta*; L. *sputo*, to spit. It belongs to the root of *spout* and *spit*; of the latter it seems to be a diminutive.]

1. To spit, or to emit saliva from the mouth in small or scattered portions, as in rapid speaking.

2. To throw out moisture in small, detached parts; as green wood *sputtering* in the flame. *Dryden.*

3. To fly off in small particles with some crackling or noise.

When sparkling lamps their *sputtering* lights advance. *Dryden.*

4. To utter words hastily and indistinctly; *literally*, to *spout small*; to speak so rapidly as to emit saliva.

They could neither of them speak their rage, and so they fell a *sputtering* at one another, like two roasting apples. *Congreve.*

SPUT'TER, *v. t.* To throw out with haste and noise; to utter with indistinctness.

In the midst of caresses — to *sputter* out the basest accusations. *Swift.*

SPUT'TER, *n.* Moist matter thrown out in small particles.

SPUT'TER-ED, *pp.* Thrown out in small portions, as liquids; uttered with haste and indistinctness, as words.

SPUT'TER-ER, *n.* One that sputters.

SPUT'TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Emitting in small particles; uttering rapidly and indistinctly; speaking hastily; spouting.

SPŪ'TUM, *n.* [L.] Spittle; salival discharges from the mouth. *Hall.*

2. In *medicine*, that which is expectorated, or ejected from the lungs.

SPY, *n.* [It. *spia*; Fr. *espion*; Sp. *espia*; D. *spieds*; G. *späher*; Dan. *spejder*; W. *yspeiaw*, to espy, to explore; *yspeithiaw*, to look about; *yspaith*, that is open, visible; *paith*, an opening, a prospect, a glance. Class Bd; unless the word is a contraction, and of Class Sg.]

1. A person sent into an enemy's camp to inspect their works, ascertain their strength and their intentions, to watch their movements, and secretly communicate intelligence to the proper officer. By the laws of war among all civilized nations, a *spy* is subjected to capital punishment.

2. A person deputed to watch the conduct of others. *Dryden.*

3. One who watches the conduct of others.

These wretched *spies* of wit. *Dryden.*

SPY, *v. t.* To see; to gain sight of; to discover at a distance, or in a state of concealment. It is the same as ESPY; as, to *spy* land from the mast head of a ship.

As tiger *spied* two gentle fawns. *Milton.*
One, in reading, skipped over all sentences where he *spied* a note of admiration. *Swift.*

2. To discover by close search or examination; as, a lawyer, in examining the pleadings in a case, *spies* a defect.

3. To explore; to view, inspect, and examine secretly; as a country; usually with *out*.

Moses sent to *spy out* Jaazer, and they took the villages thereof. — Num. xxi.

SPY, *v. i.* To search narrowly; to scrutinize.

It is my nature's plague
To *spy* into abuse. *Shak.*

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SPŸ'-BŌAT, *n.* [*spy* and *boat.*] A boat sent to make discoveries and bring intelligence. *Arbuthnot.*

SPŸ'-GLĂSS, *n.* The popular name of a small telescope, useful in viewing distant objects.

SPŸ'ĬSM, *n.* The act or business of spying.

SQUAB, (skwob,) *a.* [In G. *quappe* is a quab, an eelpout; *quabbelig*, plump, sleek; *quabbeln*, to be plump or sleek, and to vibrate, Eng. to *wabble;* Dan. *quabbe*, an eelpout; *quopped*, fat, plump, jolly, our vulgar *whopping;* *quopper*, to shake.]

1. Fat; thick; plump; bulky.

Nor the *squab* daughter, nor the wife were nice. *Betterton.*

2. Unfledged; unfeathered; as, a *squab* pigeon. *King.*

SQUAB, *n.* A young pigeon or dove.

[This word is in common or general use in America, and almost the only sense in which it is used is the one here given.]

2. A kind of sofa or couch; a stuffed cushion. [*Not used in America.*]

SQUAB, *adv.* Striking at once; with a heavy fall; plump.

The eagle dropped the tortoise *squab* upon a rock. [*Low and not used.*] *L'Estrange.*

[The vulgar word AWHAP, or WHOP, is used in a like sense in America. It is found in Chaucer.]

SQUAB, *v. i.* To fall plump; to strike at one dash, or with a heavy stroke. [*Not used.*]

SQUAB'BISH, } *a.* Thick; fat; heavy. *Harvey.*
SQUAB'BY, }

SQUAB'BLE, (skwob'bl,) *v. i.* [I know not the origin of this word, but it seems to be from the root of *wabble;* G. *quabbeln*, to vibrate, to quake, to be sleek. See SQUAT.]

1. To contend for superiority; to scuffle; to struggle; as, two persons *squabble* in sport. *Shak.*

2. To contend; to wrangle; to quarrel. [*Inelegant or low.*] *Glanville.*

3. To debate peevishly; to dispute. If there must be disputes, it is less criminal to *squabble* than to murder. [*Inelegant or low.*]

4. Among *printers*, a page is said to be *squabbled* when the letters stand awry or out of their regular upright position. *Adams.*

SQUAB'BLE, *n.* A scuffle; a wrangle; a brawl; a petty quarrel. *Arbuthnot.*

SQUAB'BLER, *n.* A contentious person; a brawler.

SQUAB'BLING, *ppr.* Scuffling; contending; wrangling.

SQUAB'-PIE, (skwob'pī,) *n.* [*squab* and *pie.*] A pie made of squabs or young pigeons.

SQUAD, (skwod,) *n.* [Fr. *escouade.*]

1. In *military language*, a small party of men assembled for drill or inspection. *Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

2. Any small party.

SQUAD'RON, *n.* [Fr. *escadron;* It. *squadra*, a squadron, a square; Sp. *esquadron;* from L. *quadratus*, square; *quadro*, to square; allied to *quatuor*, four.]

1. In *its primary sense*, a square or square form; and hence, a square body of troops; a body drawn up in a square. So Milton has used the word.

Those half rounding guards
Just met, and closing stood in *squadron* joined.

[This sense is probably obsolete, unless in poetry.]

Hence, also,

2. A body of troops in any form.

3. In *military tactics*, the principal division of a regiment of cavalry, usually from 100 to 200 men. *P. Cyc.*

SQUAD'RON-ED, (skwod'rund,) *a.* Formed into squadrons or squares. *Milton.*

SQUAL'ID, (skwol'id,) *a.* [L. *squalidus*, from *squaleo*, to be foul. Qu. W. *qual*, vile.]

Foul; filthy; extremely dirty.

Uncombed his locks, and *squalid* his attire. *Dryden.*

SQUAL-ID'I-TY, } *n.* Foulness; filthiness.
SQUAL'ID-NESS, }

SQUAL'ID-LY, *adv.* In a squalid, filthy manner.

SQUALL, *v. i.* [Sw. *svalla;* Dan. *squaldrer*, to prate. These words are probably of one family; but *squall*, like *squeal*, is probably from the root of Sax. *gyllan*, to creak, or Heb. קול, D. *gillen*, to *yell;* or is formed from *wail.*]

To cry out; to scream or cry violently; as a woman frightened, or a child in anger or distress; as, the infant *squalled.* *Arbuthnot. Pope.*

SQUALL, *n.* A loud scream; a harsh cry. *Pope.*

2. [Sw. *sqval.*] A sudden and violent gust of wind.

A black squall, is one attended with dark, heavy clouds.

A white squall, is one which comes unexpectedly, without being marked in its approach by the clouds. *Totten.*

SQUALL'ER, *n.* A screamer; one that cries aloud.

SQUALL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Crying out harshly; screaming.

SQUALL'Y, *a.* Abounding with squalls; disturbed often with sudden and violent gusts of wind; as, *squally* weather.

2. In *agriculture*, broken into detached pieces; interrupted by unproductive spots. [*Local.*]

SQUĀ'LOID, *a.* [L. *squalus*, a shark, and Gr. εἶδος, likeness.]

Like a shark, or resembling a shark.

SQUĀ'LOR, *n.* [L.] Foulness; filthiness; coarseness. *Burton.*

SQUĀ'MI-FORM, *a.* [L. *squama*, a scale, and *form.*] Having the form or shape of scales.

SQUA-MIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *squamiger; squama*, a scale, and *gero*, to bear.]

Bearing or having scales.

SQUAM'I-PEN, *n.* [L. *squama*, a scale, and *penna*, a fin.]

A fish whose dorsal and anal fins are covered with scales.

SQUĀ'MŌSE, } *a.* [L. *squamosus.*]
SQUĀ'MOUS, }

Scaly; covered with scales; as, the *squamous* cones of the pine. *Woodward.*

SQUAN'DER, (skwon'der,) *v. t.* [G. *verschwenden*, probably from *wenden*, to turn.]

1. To spend lavishly or profusely; to spend prodigally; to dissipate; to waste without economy or judgment; as, to *squander* an estate.

They often *squandered*, but they never gave. *Savage.*
The crime of *squandering* health is equal to the folly. *Rambler.*

2. To scatter; to disperse.

Our *squandered* troops he rallies. *Dryden.*

[*In this application not now used.*]

SQUAN'DER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Spent lavishly and without necessity or use; wasted; dissipated, as property.

SQUAN'DER-ER, *n.* One who spends his money prodigally, without necessity or use; a spendthrift; a prodigal; a waster; a lavisher. *Locke.*

SQUAN'DER-ING, *ppr.* Spending lavishingly; wasting.

SQUAN'DER-ING-LY, *adv.* By squandering.

SQUĀRE, *a.* [W. *cwâr;* Fr. *carré, quarré*? perhaps Gr. αρω, contracted from καρω. This is probably not a contraction of L. *quadratus.*]

1. Having four equal sides and four right angles; as, a *square* room; a *square* figure.

2. Forming a right angle; as, an instrument for striking lines *square.* *Moxon.*

3. Parallel; exactly suitable; true.

She's a most triumphant lady, if report be *square* to her. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

4. Having a straight front, or a frame formed with straight lines; not curving; as, a man of a *square* frame; a *square* built man.

5. That does equal justice; exact; fair; honest; as, *square* dealing.

6. Even; leaving no balance. Let us make or leave the accounts *square.*

Three square, five square; having three or five equal sides, &c.; an abusive use of *square.*

Square root; in *geometry and arithmetic.* The square root of a quantity or number is that which, multiplied by itself, produces the quantity or number. Thus 7 is the square root of 49, for $7 \times 7 = 49$.

Square measure; the square of a lineal measure; the measure of a superficies or surface, which depends on the length and breadth taken conjointly.

Square number. See SQUARE, *n.* No. 5.

In *seamen's language*, the yards are square, when they are arranged at right angles with the mast or the keel, and parallel to the horizon. The yards and sails are said also to be square, when they are of greater length than usual. *Totten.*

SQUĀRE, *n.* A figure having four equal sides and four right angles.

2. An area of four sides, with houses on each side.

The statue of Alexander VII. stands in the large *square* of the town. *Addison.*

3. The content of the side of a figure squared.

4. A mathematical instrument, which consists essentially in having at least one straight edge at right angles to another. It is of several forms, as the T square, the carpenter's square, &c.

5. In *geometry* and *arithmetic*, a square or square number is the product of a number multiplied by itself. Thus 64 is the square of 8, for $8 \times 8 = 64$.

6. Rule; regularity; exact proportion; justness of workmanship and conduct.

They of Galatia much more out of *square.* *Hooker.*
I have not kept my *square.* [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

7. A square body of troops; as, the brave *squares* of war. *Shak.*

8. A quaternion; four. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

9. Level; equality.

We live not on the *square* with such as these. *Dryden.*

10. In *astrology*, quartile; the position of planets distant ninety degrees from each other. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

11. Rule; conformity; accord. I shall break no *squares* with another for a trifle.

Squares go. Let us see how the *squares go*, that is, how the game proceeds; a phrase taken from the game of chess, the chess-board being formed with squares. *L'Estrange.*

SQUĀRE, *v. t.* [Fr. *equarrir* and *carrer.*]

1. To form with four equal sides and four right angles.

2. To reduce to a square; to form to right angles; as, to *square* mason's work.

3. To reduce to any given measure or standard. *Shak.*

4. To adjust; to regulate; to mold; to shape; as, to *square* our actions by the opinions of others; to *square* our lives by the precepts of the gospel.

5. To accommodate; to fit; as, *square* my trial to my strength. *Milton.*

6. To respect in quartile. *Creech.*

7. To make even, so as to leave no difference or balance; as, to *square* accounts; *a popular phrase.*

8. In *arithmetic*, to multiply a number by itself; as, to *square* the number.

9. In *seamen's language*, to *square the yards* is to place them at right angles with the mast or keel.

To square the circle; to determine the exact contents of a circle in square measure.

SQUĀRE, *v. i.* To suit; to fit; to quadrate; to accord or agree. His opinions do not *square* with the doctrines of philosophers.

2. To quarrel; to go to opposite sides; to take an attitude of offense or defense, or of defiance.

Are you such fools
To *square* for this? *Shak.*

SQUĀR'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made in the form of a square, or with right angles; adjusted; regulated; multiplied

SQUĀRE'LY, *adv.* In a square form. [by itself.

SQUĀRE'NESS, *n.* The state of being square; as, an instrument to try the *squareness* of work. *Moxon.*

SQUĀR'ER, *n.* Johnson thinks that this word, in Shakspeare, denotes a hot-headed, contentious fellow. [See SQUARE, *v.*]

SQUĀRE'-RIG-GED, *a.* In *seamen's language*, a vessel is square-rigged when her principal sails are extended by yards suspended by the middle, and not by stays, gaffs, booms, and lateen yards. Thus a ship and a brig are *square-rigged* vessels. *Mar. Dict.*

SQUĀRE'-SĀIL, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a four-sided sail extended to a yard suspended by the middle. *Mar. Dict.*

SQUĀR'ING, *ppr.* Making in the form of a square, or with right angles; adjusting; regulating; multiplying by itself.

SQUĀR'ISH, *a.* Nearly square. *Pennant.*

SQUAR'RŌSE, } *a.* [Qu. Gr. σαχαρα, scurf.]
SQUAR'ROUS, }

In *natural history*, ragged, or full of loose scales; rough; jagged; composed of parts which diverge at right angles, and are irregular in size and direction. *P. Cyc.*

A *squarrous* calyx consists of scales very widely divaricating; a *squarrous* leaf is divided into shreds or jags, raised above the plane of the leaf, and not parallel to it. *Martyn.*

SQUASH, (skwosh,) *v. t.* [from the root of *quash*, L. *quasso*, Fr. *casser.*]

To crush; to beat or press into pulp, or a flat mass.

SQUASH, *n.* Something soft and easily crushed. *Shak.*

2. [Qu. Gr. σικυος.] A plant of the genus Cucurbita, or gourd kind, and its fruit; a culinary vegetable.

3. Something unripe or soft; *in contempt.* [This *squash*, this gentleman. *Shak.*

4. A sudden fall of a heavy, soft body. *Arbuthnot.*

5. A shock of soft bodies.

My fall was stopped by a terrible *squash.* [*Vulgar.*] *Swift.*

SQUASH'-BUG, *n.* The common name of a bug injurious to squashes; the more usual one, in New England, belongs to the order Hemiptera.

SQUASH'Y, *adv.* Like a squash; also, muddy.

SQUAT, (skwot,) *v. i.* [W. *ysgwatiaw*, from *ysgwad*, a falling, or throw; It. *quatto*, squat, close; *quattare*, to squat, to cower, to lurk. It may, perhaps, be allied to It. *guatare*, to watch, Fr. *guetter*, to *wait*, to watch.]

1. To sit down upon the hams or heels; as a human being.

2. To sit close to the ground; to cower; as an animal.

3. In *the United States*, to settle on another's land without pretense of title, a practice very common in the wilderness.

4. To stoop or lie close to escape observation; as a partridge or rabbit

SQUAT, *v. t.* To bruise or make flat by a fall. [*Not in use.*] *Barret.*

SQUAT, *a.* Sitting on the hams or heels; sitting close to the ground; cowering.

Him there they found,
Squat like a toad, close at the ear of Eve. *Milton.*

2. Short and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting.

The head of the squill insect is broad and *squat.* *Grew.*

SQUAT, *n.* The posture of one that sits on his hams, or close to the ground. *Dryden.*

2. A sudden or crushing fall. [*Not in use.*] *Herbert.*

3. A small, separate vein of ore; a mineral consisting of tin ore and spar. *Hallivell. Woodward.*

SQUAT'TER, *n.* One that squats or sits close.

2. In *the United States*, one that settles on new land without a title.

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SQUAW, *n.* Among *some tribes of American Indians*, a female, or wife.

SQUĒAK, (skweek,) *v. i.* [Sw. *squäka*, to cry like a frog; G. *quieken*; W. *gwiçian*, to squeak. This word probably belongs to the family of *quack*. Class Gk.]

1. To utter a sharp, shrill cry, usually of short duration; to cry with an acute tone, as an animal; or to make a sharp noise, as a pipe or quill, a wheel, a door, and the like. Wheels *squeak* only when the axletree is dry.

Who can endure to hear one of the rough old Romans, *squeaking* through the mouth of a eunuch? *Addison.*

Zoilus calls the companions of Ulysses the *squeaking* pigs of Homer. *Pope.*

2. To break silence or secrecy for fear or pain; to speak. *Dryden.*

SQUĒAK, *n.* A sharp, shrill sound suddenly uttered, either of the human voice or of any animal or instrument, such as a child utters in acute pain, or as pigs utter, or as is made by carriage-wheels when dry, or by a pipe or reed.

SQUĒAK'ER, *n.* One that utters a sharp, shrill sound.

SQUĒAK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Crying with a sharp voice; making a sharp sound; as, a *squeaking* wheel.

SQUĒAL, (skweel,) *v. i.* [This is only a different orthography of *squall*; Ir. *sgal*, a squealing. See SQUALL.]

To cry with a sharp, shrill voice. It is used of animals only, and chiefly of swine. It agrees in sense with SQUEAK, except that *squeal* denotes a more continued cry than *squeak*, and the latter is not limited to animals. We say, a *squealing* hog or pig, a *squealing* child, but more generally a *squalling* child.

SQUĒAL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering a sharp, shrill sound or voice; as, a *squealing* pig.

SQUĒAM'ISH, *a.* [Probably from the root of *wamble.*]

Literally, having a stomach that is easily turned, or that readily nauseates any thing; hence, nice to excess in taste; fastidious; easily disgusted; apt to be offended at trifling improprieties; scrupulous.

Quoth he, that honor 's very *squeamish*
That takes a basting for a blemish. *Hudibras.*
His muse is rustic, and perhaps too plain
The men of *squeamish* taste to entertain. *Southern.*

SQUĒAM'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a fastidious manner; with too much niceness.

SQUĒAM'ISH-NESS, *n.* Excessive niceness; vicious delicacy of taste; fastidiousness; excessive scrupulousness.

The thorough-paced politician must presently laugh at the *squeamishness* of his conscience. *South.*

SQUĒAS'I-NESS, *n.* Nausea. [*Not used.*] [See QUEASINESS.]

SQUĒAS'Y, *a.* Queasy; nice; squeamish; scrupulous. [*Not used.*] [See QUEASY.]

SQUEEZE, *v. t.* [Arm. *quasqu*, *goasca*; W. *gwasgu.*]

1. To press between two bodies; to press closely; as, to *squeeze* an orange with the fingers or with an instrument; to *squeeze* the hand in friendship.

2. To oppress with hardships, burdens, and taxes; to harass; to crush.

In a civil war, people must expect to be *squeezed* with the burden. *L'Estrange.*

3. To hug; to embrace closely.

4. To force between close bodies; to compel or cause to pass; as, to *squeeze* water through felt.

To squeeze out; to force out by pressure, as a liquid.

SQUEEZE, *v. i.* To press; to urge one's way; to pass by pressing; as, to *squeeze* hard to get through a crowd.

2. To crowd.

To squeeze through; to pass through by pressing and urging forward.

SQUEEZE, *n.* Pressure; compression between bodies. *Philips.*

2. A close hug or embrace.

SQUEEZ'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Pressed between bodies; compressed; oppressed.

SQUEEZ'ING, *ppr.* Pressing; compressing; crowding; oppressing.

SQUEEZ'ING, *n.* The act of pressing; compression; oppression.

2. That which is forced out by pressure; dregs.

The dregs and *squeezings* of the brain. *Pope.*

SQUELCH, } *v. t.* To crush. [*A low word, and not*
SQUELSH, } *used.*]

SQUELCH, *n.* A heavy fall. [*Low, and not used.*] *Hudibras.*

SQUIB, *n.* [This word probably belongs to the family of *whip*; denoting, that which is thrown.]

1. A little pipe or hollow cylinder of paper, filled with powder, or combustible matter, and sent into the air burning, and bursting with a crack; a cracker.

Lampoons, like *squibs*, may make a present blaze. *Waller.*
The making and selling of *squibs* is punishable. *Blackstone.*

2. A sarcastic speech, or little censorious writing published; a petty lampoon.

3. A pretty fellow. [*Not in use.*]

The *squibs*, in the common phrase, are called libelers. *Tatler.*

SQUIB, *v. i.* To throw squibs; to utter sarcastic or severe reflections; to contend in petty dispute; as, two members of a society *squib* a little in debate. [*Colloquial.*]

SQUIB'BING, *ppr.* Throwing squibs or severe reflections.

SQUIB'BING, *n.* The act of throwing squibs or severe reflections.

SQUIG'GLE, (skwig'gl,) *v. i.* To shake and wash a fluid about the mouth with the lips closed. [*Local.*] *Forby.*

SQUILL, *n.* [Fr. *squille*, L. *squilla*, a squill, a lobster or prawn; It. *squilla*, a squill, a sea-onion, a little bell; *squillare*, to ring; Sp. *esquila*, a small bell, a shrimp.]

1. A bulbous plant of the genus Scilla.

2. *Ornithogalum squilla*, or *Scilla maritima*; officinal squill. It has a large, acrid, bulbous root, like an onion, which is used in medicine.

3. A stomapodous, crustaceous animal, of the genus Squilla. *Encyc.*

4. An insect, called *squill insect*, from its resemblance to the preceding, having a long body covered with a crust, the head broad and squat. *Grew.*

SQUIN'AN-CY, *n.* [It. *squinanzia*; Fr. *squinancie*; L. *cynanche*; Gr. κυνάγχη.]

The quinsy, which see. [SQUINANCY is not used.]

SQUINT, *a.* [D. *schuin*, sloping, oblique; *schuinte*, a slope; W. *ysgeiniaw*, to spread, to sprinkle, to squint, from *ysgain*, to spread, to sprinkle. We see the sense is, to deviate from a direct line, to wander or shoot off.]

1. Looking obliquely.

2. Not having the optic axes of both eyes coincident; occasioned by a permanent shortening of one of the lateral, straight muscles, and a permanent elongation of its antagonist.

3. Looking with suspicion. *Spenser.*

SQUINT, *v. i.* To see obliquely.

Some can *squint* when they will. *Bacon.*

2. To have the axes of the eyes not coincident.

3. To slope; to deviate from a true line; to run obliquely. *Kirwan.*

SQUINT, *v. t.* To turn the eye to an oblique position; as, to *squint* an eye. *Bacon.*

2. To look with non-coincident optic axes.

He gives the web and the pin, *squints* the eye, and makes the hare-lip. *Shak.*

SQUINT, *n.* The act or habit of squinting.

SQUINT'-EYE, (-I,) *n.* An eye that squints.

SQUINT'-EYE-ED, (-ide,) *a.* Having eyes that squint; having eyes with non-coincident axes. *Knolles.*

2. Oblique; indirect; malignant; as, *squint-eyed* praise. *Denham.*

3. Looking obliquely or by side glances; as, *squint-eyed* jealousy or envy.

SQUINT-I-FE'GO, *n.* Squinting. *Dryden.*

[*A cant word, and not to be used.*]

SQUINT'ING, *ppr.* Seeing or looking with non-coincident axes of the eyes; looking by side glances.

SQUINT'ING, *n.* The act or habit of looking squint.

SQUINT'ING-LY, *adv.* With squint look; by side glances.

SQUIN'Y, *v. i.* To look squint. *Shak.*

[*A cant word, not to be used.*]

SQUIR, (skwur,) *v. t.* To throw with a jerk. Spelt also SQUIRR. [*Obs.*] *Addison.*

SQUIRE, *n.* [A popular contraction of ESQUIRE. See ESQUIRE.]

1. In *Great Britain*, the title of a gentleman, next in rank to a knight. *Shak.*

2. In *Great Britain*, an attendant on a noble warrior. *Dryden. Pope.*

3. An attendant at court. *Shak.*

4. In *the United States*, the title of magistrates and lawyers. In New England, it is particularly given to justices of the peace and judges; and in Pennsylvania, to justices of the peace only.

5. The title customarily given to gentlemen.

SQUIRE, *v. t.* To attend as a squire. *Chaucer.*

2. In *colloquial language*, to attend as a beau or gallant for aid and protection; as, to *squire* a lady to the gardens.

SQUIRE'HOOD, *n.* The rank and state of a squire. *Shelton.*

SQUIRE'LY, *a.* Becoming a squire. *Shelton.*

SQUIRE'SHIP, *n.* Office of a squire. *Swift.*

SQUIRM, (skwurm,) *v. t.* or *i.* To move like a worm or eel, with writhing or contortions.

2. To climb by embracing and clinging with the hands and feet, as to a tree without branches.

[Johnson writes this word SWARM, and this is probably the original word. Bailey writes it SQUIRM.]

SQUIRM'ING, *ppr.* Moving like a worm or eel; climbing by embracing.

SQUIRR. See SQUIR.

SQUIR'REL, (skwer'rel *or* skwur'rel,) *n.* [Fr. *ecureuil*; L. *sciurus*; Gr. σκιουρος, a compound of σκια, shade, and ουρα, tail.]

A small rodent mammal. The squirrel has two cutting teeth in each jaw, a long, tufted tail, four long toes on the fore feet, and a tubercle instead of a thumb, and five on the hind feet. Many species are enumerated. These animals are remarkably nimble, running up trees, and leaping from branch to branch with surprising agility. They subsist on nuts, of which they lay up a store for winter, some of them in hollow trees, others in the earth. Their flesh is delicate food.

[See also FLYING-SQUIRREL.]

SQUIR'REL-HUNT, *n.* In *America*, the hunting and shooting of squirrels by a company of men.

SQUIRT, (skwurt,) *v. t.* [from some root in Class Gr, or Wr, signifying to throw or drive.]

To eject or drive out of a narrow pipe or orifice, in a stream; as, to *squirt* water.

SQUIRT, *v. i.* To throw out words; to let fly. [*Not in use.*] *L'Estrange.*

SQUIRT, *n.* An instrument with which a liquid is ejected in a stream with force.

2. A small, quick stream.

SQUIRT'ED, *pp.* Ejected in a stream from a narrow orifice.

SQUIRT'ER, (skwurt'er,) *n.* One that squirts.

[*This word, in all its forms, is vulgar.*]

SQUIRT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Ejecting from a narrow orifice in a stream.

Squirting cucumber; the fruit of the plant Ecbalium Elaterium, or Momordica Elaterium, which, when nearly ripe, separates suddenly from its pedunclе, at the same time ejecting its juice and seeds.

STAB, *v. t.* [This word contains the elements, and is probably from the primary sense, of the L. *stabilis*, *stabilio*, *stipo*, D. *stippen*, to point or prick, Eng. *stiff*, and a multitude of others in many languages. The radical sense is, to thrust; but I know not to what Oriental roots they are allied, unless to the Heb. צב,

Ar. وصب *watsaba*. Class Sb, No. 35, 37, or Class Db, No. 46, 53, 44.]

1. To pierce with a pointed weapon; as, to be *stabbed* by a dagger or a spear; to *stab* fish or eels.

2. To wound mischievously or mortally; to kill by the thrust of a pointed instrument. *Philips.*

3. To injure secretly or by malicious falsehood or slander; as, to *stab* reputation.

STAB, *v. i.* To give a wound with a pointed weapon.

None shall dare
With shortened sword to *stab* in closer war. *Dryden.*

2. To give a mortal wound.

He speaks poniards, and every word *stabs*. *Shak.*

To stab at; to offer a stab; to thrust a pointed weapon at.

STAB, *n.* The thrust of a pointed weapon.

2. A wound with a sharp-pointed weapon; as, to fall by the *stab* of an assassin.

3. An injury given in the dark; a sly mischief; as, a *stab* given to character.

STA'BAT MA'TER, *n.* [L.] A celebrated Latin hymn, beginning with these words, set to music by most of the great composers, and performed in the church service of the Roman Catholics.

STAB'BED, *pp.* Pierced with a pointed weapon; killed with a spear or other pointed instrument.

STAB'BER, *n.* One that stabs; a privy murderer.

STAB'BING, *ppr.* Piercing with a pointed weapon; killing with a pointed instrument by piercing the body.

STAB'BING, *n.* The act of piercing with a pointed weapon; the act of wounding or killing with a pointed instrument.

This statute was made on account of the frequent quarrels and *stabbings* with short daggers. *Blackstone.*

STAB'BING-LY, *adv.* With intent to a secret act maliciously. *Bp. Parker.*

STA-BIL'I-MENT, *n.* [L. *stabilimentum*, from *stabilio*, to make firm. See STAB.]

Act of making firm; firm support.

They serve for *stabiliment*, propagation, and shade. *Derham.*

STA-BIL'I-TATE, *v. t.* To make stable; to establish. [*Not used.*] *More.*

STA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *stabilitas*, from *stabilis*. See STAB.]

1. Steadiness; stableness; firmness; strength to stand without being moved or overthrown; as, the *stability* of a throne; the *stability* of a constitution of government.

2. Steadiness or firmness of character; firmness of resolution or purpose; the qualities opposite to *fickleness*, *irresolution*, or *inconstancy*. We say, a man of little *stability*, or of unusual *stability*.

3. Fixedness; as opposed to FLUIDITY. [*I believe not now used.*]

Since fluidness and *stability* are contrary qualities. *Boyle.*

STA'BLE, *a.* [L. *stabilis*; Fr. *stable*; It. *stabile*. The primary sense is set, fixed. See STAB.]

1. Fixed; firmly established; not to be easily moved, shaken, or overthrown; as, a *stable* government.

2. Steady in purpose; constant; firm in resolution; not easily diverted from a purpose; not fickle or wavering; as, a *stable* man; a *stable* character.

3. Fixed; steady; firm; not easily surrendered or abandoned; as, a man of *stable* principles.

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4. Durable; not subject to be overthrown or changed.

In this region of chance and vanity, where nothing is *stable*. *Rogers.*

STĀ'BLE, *v. t.* To fix; to establish. [*Not used.*]

STĀ'BLE, *n.* [L. *stabulum*, that is, a stand, a fixed place, like *stall*. (See the latter.) These words do not primarily imply a *covering* for horses or cattle.]

A house or shed for beasts to lodge and feed in. In large towns, a stable is usually a building for horses only, or horses and cows, and often connected with a coach-house. In the country towns in the Northern States of America, a stable is usually an apartment in a barn in which hay and grain are deposited.

STĀ'BLE, *v. t.* To put or keep in a stable. Our farmers generally *stable* not only horses, but oxen and cows, in winter, and sometimes young cattle.

STĀ'BLE, *v. i.* To dwell or lodge in a stable; to dwell in an inclosed place; to kennel. *Milton.*

STĀ'BLE-BOY, } *n.* A boy or man who attends at a
STĀ'BLE-MAN, } stable. *Swift.*

STĀ'BLED, *pp.* Put or kept in a stable.

STĀ'BLE-NESS, *n.* Fixedness; firmness of position or establishment; strength to stand; stability; as, the *stableness* of a throne, or of a system of laws.

2. Steadiness; constancy; firmness of purpose; stability; as, *stableness* of character, of mind, of principles, or opinions.

STĀ'BLE-STAND, *n.* [*stable* and *stand.*] In *law*, when a man is found at his standing in the forest, with a cross-bow bent, ready to shoot at a deer, or with a long bow; or standing close by a tree with greyhounds in a leash ready to slip. This is one of the four presumptions that a man intends stealing the king's deer. *English Law.*

STĀ'BLING, *ppr.* Putting or keeping in a stable.

STĀ'BLING, *n.* The act or practice of keeping cattle in a stable.

2. A house, shed, or room for keeping horses and cattle.

STAB'LISH, *v. t.* [L. *stabilio*; Fr. *etablir*; It. *stabilire*; Sp. *establecer*. See STAB.]

To fix; to settle in a state for permanence; to make firm.

[In lieu of this, ESTABLISH is now always used.]

STĀ'BLY, *adv.* Firmly; fixedly; steadily; as, a government *stably* settled.

STAB-Ụ-LĀ'TION, *n.* Act of housing beasts. [*Obs.*] *Cockeram.*

STAC-CĀ'TO, [It.] In *music*, denoting a short, distinct, articulate style; the opposite to LEGATO.

STACK, *n.* [W. *ystac*, a stack; *ystaca*, a standard, from *tāg*, a state of being stuffed; Dan. *stak*, a pile of hay; Sw. *stack*; Ir. *stacaith*. It signifies that which is set, and coincides with Sax. *stac*, D. *staak*, a stake. *Stock*, *stag*, *stage*, are of the same family, or at least have the same radical sense.]

1. A large, conical pile of hay, grain, or straw, sometimes covered with thatch. In *America*, the *stack* differs from the *cock* only in size, both being conical. A *long* pile of hay or grain is called a *rick*. In *England*, this distinction is not always observed. This word, in Great Britain, is sometimes applied to a pile of wood containing 408 cubic feet, and also to a pile of poles; but I believe never in America.

Against every pillar was a *stack* of billets above a man's hight. *Bacon.*

2. A number of funnels or chimneys standing together. We say, a *stack* of chimneys; which is correct, as a *chimney* is a passage. But we also call the whole *stack* a chimney. Thus we say, the *chimney* rises ten feet above the roof.

A *stack of arms*, is a number of muskets set up together, with the bayonets crossing one another, forming a sort of conical pile.

STACK, *v. t.* To lay in a conical or other pile; to make into a large pile; as, to *stack* hay or grain.

2. In *England*, to pile wood, poles, &c.

To stack arms; to set up muskets together, with the bayonets crossing one another, and forming a sort of conical pile.

STACK'ED, (stakt,) *pp.* Piled in a large, conical heap.

STACK'ING, *ppr.* Laying in a large, conical heap.

STACK'ING-BAND, } *n.* A band or rope used in
STACK'ING-BELT, } binding thatch or straw upon a stack.

STACK'ING-STAGE, *n.* A stage used in building stacks.

STACK'-YARD, *n.* A yard or inclosure for stacks of hay or grain.

STAC'TE, *n.* [L. *stacte*; Gr. στακτη.]

A fatty, resinous, liquid matter, of the nature of liquid myrrh, very odoriferous, and highly valued. But it is said we have none but what is adulterated, and what is so called is liquid storax. *Cyc.*

STAD'DLE, (stad'dl,) *n.* [D. *stuttel*, from *stut*, a prop; *stutten*, to prop; Eng. *stud*; G. *stütze*. It belongs to the root of *stead*, *steady*.]

1. Any thing which serves for support; a staff; a crutch; the frame or support of a stack of hay or grain. *England.*

[*In this sense not used in New England.*]

2. In *New England*, a small tree of any kind, particularly a forest tree. In America, trees are called *staddles* from three or four years old till they are six or eight inches in diameter or more; but in this respect the word is indefinite. This is also the sense in which it is used by Bacon and Tusser.

STAD'DLE, *v. t.* To leave staddles when a wood is cut. *Tusser.*

STAD'DLE-ROOF, *n.* The roof or covering of a stack.

STAD'DLING, *ppr.* Leaving staddles when a wood is cut.

STĀDE, *n.* [L. *stadium*.] A stadium or furlong. *Smith's Dict.*

STĀ'DI-UM, *n.* [L.; Gr. σταδιον.] A Greek measure of 125 geometrical paces; a furlong.

2. The course or career of a race.

STADT'HŌLD-ER, (stat'-,) *n.* [D. *stadt*, a city, and *houder*, holder.]

Formerly, the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of Holland; or the governor or lieutenant-governor of a province.

STADT'HŌLD-ER-ATE, } (stat'-,) } *n.* The office of
STADT'HŌLD-ER-SHIP, } } a stadtholder.

STAFF, *n.*; *pl.* STAFFS or STAVES. [Sax. *staf*, a stick or club, a pole, a crook, a prop or support, a letter, an epistle; *stæfn*, *stefn*, the voice; D. *staf*, a staff, scepter, or crook; *staaf*, a bar; G. *stab*, a staff, a bar, a rod; Dan. *stab*, *stav*, id.; *stavn*, *stævn*, the prow of a ship, that is, a projection, that which shoots out; Fr. *douve*. The primary sense is, to thrust, to shoot. See STAB.]

1. A stick carried in the hand for support or defense by a person walking; hence, a support; that which props or upholds. Bread is proverbially called the *staff* of life.

The boy was the very *staff* of my age. *Shak.*
Thy rod and thy *staff*, they comfort me. — Ps xxiii.

2. A stick or club used as a weapon. *Dryden.*

3. A long piece of wood; a stick; the long handle of an instrument; a pole or stick, used for many purposes.

4. The five lines and the spaces on which music is written.

5. An ensign of authority; a badge of office; as, a constable's *staff*. *Shak. Hayward.*

6. The round of a ladder. *Brown.*

7. A pole erected in a ship to hoist and display a flag; called a flag-*staff*. There is also a jack-*staff*, and an ensign-*staff*.

8. [Fr. *estafette*, a courier or express; Dan. *staffette*; It. *staffetta*, an express; *staffiere*, a groom or servant; *staffa*, a stirrup; Sp. *estafeta*, a courier, a general post-office; *estafero*, a foot-boy, a stable-boy, an errand-boy; Port. *estafeta*, an express. This word seems to be formed from It. *staffa*, a stirrup, whence *staffiere*, a stirrup-holder or groom, whence a servant or horseman sent express.] In *military affairs*, an establishment of officers in various departments, attached to an army, or to the commander of an army. The general's staff consists of those officers about his person who are employed in carrying his commands into execution.

9. [Ice. *stef*.] A stanza; a series of verses so disposed that, when it is concluded, the same order begins again.

Cowley found out that no kind of *staff* is proper for a heroic poem, as being all too lyrical. *Dryden.*

STAFF'-AN''GLE, *n.* In *architecture*, a square rod of wood standing flush with the wall on each of its sides, at the external angles of plastering, to prevent their being damaged. *Brande.*

STAF'FI-ER, *n.* An attendant bearing a staff. *Hudibras.*

STAFF'ISH, *a.* Stiff; harsh. [*Obs.*] *Ascham.*

STAFF'-TREE, *n.* The popular name of the several species of the genus Celastrus, but not used except with some epithet prefixed, to distinguish the species or variety. Thus, Celastrus scandens of the United States, is called CLIMBING STAFF-TREE.

STAG, *n.* [This word belongs to the root of *stick*, *stage*, *stock*. The primary sense is, to thrust, hence, to fix, to stay, &c.]

1. The male red deer; the male of the hind.

2. A colt or filly; also, a romping girl. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

3. The taurine male, castrated at such an age that he never gains the full size of a bull.

STAG'-BEE-TLE, *n.* A lamellicorn, coleopterous insect of the family Lucanidæ.

STĀGE, *n.* [Fr. *etage*, a story, a degree; Arm. *estaich*; Sax. *stigan*, to go, to ascend; Sw. *stiga*, to step; *steg*, a step; *stege*, a ladder; D. *stygen*, to mount, G. *steigen*.]

1. *Properly*, one degree of elevation; a step, floor, or story. *Chaucer.*

2. A floor or platform of any kind elevated above the ground or common surface, as for an exhibition of something to public view; as, a *stage* for a mountebank; a *stage* for speakers in public; a *stage* for mechanics. Seamen use floating *stages*, and *stages* suspended by the side of a ship, for calking and repairing.

3. The floor on which theatrical performances are exhibited, as distinct from the *pit*, &c. Hence,

4. The theater; the place of scenic entertainments.

Knights, squires, and steeds, must enter on the *stage*. *Pope.*

5. Theatrical representations. It is contended that the *stage* is a school of morality. Let it be inquired, where is the person whom the *stage* has reformed?

6. A place where any thing is publicly exhibited.

When we are born, we cry that we are come
To this great *stage* of fools. *Shak.*

7. Place of action or performance; as, the *stage* of life.

8. A place of rest on a journey, or where a relay of horses is taken. When we arrive at the next *stage*, we will take some refreshment. Hence,

9. The distance between two places of rest on a road; as, a *stage* of fifteen miles.

10. A single step; degree of advance; degree of progression, either in increase or decrease, in rising or falling, or in any change of state; as, the several *stages* of a war; the *stages* of civilization or improvement; *stages* of growth in an animal or plant; *stages of a disease*, of decline, or recovery; the several *stages* of human life.

11. [Instead of STAGE-COACH or STAGE-WAGON.] A coach or other carriage running regularly from one place to another, for the conveyance of passengers.

I went in the six-penny *stage*. *Swift.*
A parcel sent by the *stage*. *Cowper.*

[*American usage.*]

STĀGE, *v. t.* To exhibit publicly. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

STĀGE'-CŌACH, *n.* [*stage* and *coach.*] A coach that runs by stages; or a coach that runs regularly every day or on stated days, for the conveyance of passengers. *Addison.*

STĀGE'LY, *a.* Pertaining to a stage; becoming the theater. [*Little used.*] *Taylor.*

STĀGE'-PLĀY, *n.* [*stage* and *play.*] Theatrical entertainment. *Dryden.*

STĀGE'-PLĀY-ER, *n.* An actor on the stage; one whose occupation is to represent characters on the stage. Garrick was a celebrated *stage-player*.

STĀ'GER, (stā'jer,) *n.* A player. [*Little used.*]

2. One that has long acted on the stage of life; a practitioner; a person of cunning; as, an old, cunning *stager*; an experienced *stager*; a *stager* of the wiser sort. *Dryden.*

[*I do not recollect to have ever heard this word used in America.*]

STĀ'GER-Y, *n.* Exhibition on the stage. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

STAG'-Ē-VĪL, *n.* A disease in horses. *Dict.*

STAG'GARD, *n.* [from *stag.*] A stag of four years of age. *Ainsworth.*

STAG'GER, *v. i.* [D. *staggeren*. Kiliaan.]

1. To reel; to vacillate; to move to one side and the other in standing or walking; not to stand or walk with steadiness. *Boyle.*

Deep was the wound; he *staggered* with the blow. *Dryden.*

2. To fail; to cease to stand firm; to begin to give way.

The enemy *staggers*. *Addison.*

3. To hesitate; to begin to doubt and waver in purpose; to become less confident or determined. *Shak.*

Abraham *staggered* not at the promise of God through unbelief. — Rom. iv.

STAG'GER, *v. t.* To cause to reel. *Shak.*

2. To cause to doubt and waver; to make to hesitate; to make less steady or confident; to shock.

Whoever will read the story of this war, will find himself much *staggered*. *Howell.*
When a prince falls in honor and justice, it is enough to *stagger* his people in their allegiance. *L'Estrange.*

STAG'GER-ED, *pp.* Made to reel; made to doubt and waver.

STAG'GER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Causing to reel, to waver, or to doubt; reeling; vacillating.

STAG'GER-ING, *n.* The act of reeling. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The cause of staggering.

STAG'GER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a reeling manner.

2. With hesitation or doubt.

STAG'GERS, *n. pl.* A disease of horses and other animals, by which they fall down suddenly without sense or motion; apoplexy. *Farm. Encyc.*

2. Madness; wild, irregular conduct. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

STAG'GER-WŌRT, *n.* A plant; ragwort.

STĀG'ING, *n.* A structure of posts and boards for support, as for building.

STAG'IR-ITE, *n.* An appellation given to Aristotle, from the place of his birth, *Stagira*, in Macedonia.

STAG'NAN-CY, *n.* [See STAGNANT.] The state of being without motion, flow, or circulation, as in a fluid.

STAG'NANT, *a.* [L. *stagnans*, from *stagno*, to be without a flowing motion. It. *stagnare*. Qu. W. *tagu*, to stop.]

1. Not flowing; not running in a current or stream; as, a *stagnant* lake or pond; *stagnant* blood in the veins.

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2. Motionless; still; not agitated; as, water quiet and *stagnant.* *Woodward.*

The gloomy slumber of the *stagnant* soul. *Johnson.*

3. Not active; dull; not brisk; as, business is *stagnant.*

STAG'NANT-LY, *adv.* In a still, motionless, inactive manner.

STAG'NĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *stagno, stagnum;* It. *stagnare.*]

1. To cease to flow; to be motionless; as, blood *stagnates* in the veins of an animal; air *stagnates* in a close room.

2. To cease to move; not to be agitated. Water that *stagnates* in a pond or reservoir soon becomes foul.

3. To cease to be brisk or active; to become dull; as, commerce *stagnates;* business *stagnates.*

STAG-NĀ'TION, *n.* The cessation of flowing or circulation of a fluid; or the state of being without flow or circulation; the state of being motionless; as, the *stagnation* of the blood; the *stagnation* of water or air; the *stagnation* of vapors. *Addison.*

2. The cessation of action or of brisk action; the state of being dull; as, the *stagnation* of business.

STAG'-WŌRM, (-wurm,) *n.* An insect that is troublesome to deer.

STĀID, *pret.* and *pp.* of STAY; so written for STAYED.

2. *a.* [from *stay,* to stop.] Sober; grave; steady; composed; regular; not wild, volatile, flighty, or fanciful; as, *staid* wisdom.

To ride out with *staid* guides. *Milton.*

STĀID'NESS, *n.* Sobriety; gravity; steadiness; regularity; the opposite of WILDNESS.

If he sometimes appears too gay, yet a secret gracefulness of youth accompanies his writings, though the *staidness* and sobriety of age be wanting. *Dryden.*

STĀIN, (stāne,) *v. t.* [W. *ystaeniaw,* to spread over, to stain; *ystaenu,* to cover with tin; *ystaen,* that is spread out, or that is sprinkled, a *stain, tin,* L. *stannum; taen,* a spread, a sprinkle, a layer; *taenu,* to spread, expand, sprinkle, or be scattered. This coincides in elements with Gr. τεινω. The French *teindre,* Sp. *teñir,* It. *tingere,* Port. *tingir,* to stain, are from the L. *tingo,* Gr. τεγγω, Sax. *deagan,* Eng. *dye;* a word formed by different elements. *Stain* seems to be from the Welsh, and if *taen* is not a contracted word, it has no connection with the Fr. *teindre.*]

1. To discolor by the application of foreign matter; to make foul; to spot; as, to *stain* the hand with dye; to *stain* clothes with vegetable juice; to *stain* paper; armor *stained* with blood.

2. To dye; to tinge with a different color; as, to *stain* cloth.

3. To impress with figures, in colors different from the ground; as, to *stain* paper for hangings.

4. To blot; to soil; to spot with guilt or infamy; to tarnish; to bring reproach on; as, to *stain* the character.

Of honor void, of innocence, of faith, of purity,
Our wonted ornaments now soiled and *stained.* *Milton.*

STĀIN, *n.* A spot; discoloration from foreign matter; as, a *stain* on a garment or cloth.

2. A natural spot of a color different from the ground.

Swift trouts, diversified with crimson *stains.* *Pope.*

3. Taint of guilt; tarnish; disgrace; reproach; as, the *stain* of sin.

Nor death itself can wholly wash their *stains.* *Dryden.*
Our opinion is, I hope, without any blemish or *stain* of heresy. *Hooker.*

4. Cause of reproach; shame.

Hereby I will lead her that is the praise and yet the *stain* of all womankind. *Sidney.*

STĀIN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Discolored; spotted; dyed; blotted; tarnished.

Stained glass; glass colored or stained by certain metallic pigments fused into its substance; often used for making durable pictures in windows. *Ure.*

STĀIN'ER, *n.* One who stains, blots, or tarnishes.

2. A dyer.

STĀIN'ING, *ppr.* Discoloring; spotting; tarnishing; dyeing.

STĀIN'LESS, *a.* Free from stains or spots. *Sidney.*

2. Free from the reproach of guilt; free from sin. *Shak.*

STAIR, *n.* [D. *steiger;* Sax. *stæger;* from Sax. *stigan,* D. and G. *steigen,* Goth. *steigan,* to step, to go; Dan. *stiger,* to rise, to step up; Sw. *steg,* a step; Ir. *staighre.* See STAGE.]

1. A step; a stone or a frame of boards or planks by which a person rises one step. A stair, to make the ascent easy, should not exceed six or seven inches in elevation. When the riser is eight, nine, or ten inches in breadth, the ascent by stairs is laborious.

2. *Stairs,* in *the plural;* a series of steps by which persons ascend to a higher room in a building. [*Stair,* in this sense, *is* not in use.]

Flight of stairs, may signify the stairs which make the whole ascent of a story; or in winding stairs, the phrase may signify the stairs from the floor to a turn, or from one turn to another.

STAIR'CĀSE, *n.* [*stair* and *case.*] The part of a building which contains the stairs. Staircases are *straight* or *winding.* The straight are called FLIERS, or DIRECT FLIERS. Winding stairs, called SPIRAL, or COCKLE, are *square, circular,* or *elliptical.*

To make a complete *staircase,* is a curious piece of architecture. *Wotton.*

STAIR'-ROD, *n.* The name of metallic rods for holding a stair-carpet to its place.

STĀITH, *n.* The line of rails forming the extremity of a railway, and generally occurring next to navigable waters, being laid on platforms for discharging coals, &c., into vessels. *Buchanan.*

2. A repository and mart for coals. [*Local.*]

STĀKE, *n.* [Sax. *stac;* D. *staak;* Sw. *stake;* Ir. *stac;* It. *steccone,* a stake; *stecca,* a stick; *steccare,* to fence with stakes; Sp. *estaca,* a *stake,* a *stick.* This coincides with *stick,* noun and verb, with *stock, stage,* &c. The primary sense is, to shoot, to thrust, hence, to *set,* or fix.]

1. A small piece of wood or timber, sharpened at one end and set in the ground, or prepared for setting, as a support to something. Thus *stakes* are used to support vines, to support fences, hedges, and the like. A *stake* is not to be confounded with a *post,* which is a larger piece of timber.

2. A piece of long, rough wood.

A sharpened *stake* strong Dryas found. *Dryden.*

3. A palisade, or something resembling it. *Milton.*

4. The piece of timber to which a martyr is fastened when he is to be burnt. Hence, to *perish at the stake,* is to die a martyr, or to die in torment. Hence,

5. *Figuratively,* martyrdom. The *stake* was prepared for those who were convicted of heresy.

6. That which is pledged or wagered; that which is *set, thrown down,* or *laid,* to abide the issue of a contest, to be gained by victory or lost by defeat.

7. The state of being laid or pledged as a wager. His honor is at *stake.*

8. A small anvil to straighten cold work, or to cut and punch upon. *Mozon.*

STĀKE, *v. t.* To fasten, support, or defend with stakes; as, to *stake* vines or plants.

2. To mark the limits by stakes; with *out;* as, to *stake out* land; to *stake out* a new road, or the ground for a canal.

3. To wager; to pledge; to put at hazard upon the issue of competition, or upon a future contingency.

I'll *stake* yon lamb that near the fountain plays. *Pope.*

4. To point or sharpen stakes. [*Not used in America.*]

5. To pierce with a stake. *Spectator.*

STĀK'ED, (stākt,) *pp.* Fastened or supported by *stakes;* set or marked with stakes; wagered; put at hazard.

STĀKE'-HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* In *rope-making,* a stake with wooden pins in the upper side to keep the strands apart.

STĀKE'HŌLD-ER, *n.* One with whom the bets are deposited when a wager is laid.

STĀK'ING, *ppr.* Supporting with stakes; marking with stakes; wagering; putting at hazard.

2. Sharpening; pointing.

STA-LAC'TIC, } *a.* [*from stalactite.*] Pertaining
STA-LAC'TIC-AL, } to stalactite; resembling an icicle; stalactitic. *Kirwan.*

STA-LAC'TI-FORM, } *a.* Like stalactite; re-
STAL-AC-TIT'I-FORM, } sembling an icicle. *Phillips.*

STA-LAC'TITE, *n.* [Gr. σαλακτος, σαλακτις, from σαλαξω, to drop, from σαλαω, L. *stillo.*]

A pendent cone or cylinder of carbonate of lime, attached, like an icicle, to the roof or side of a cavern, produced by the percolation through the rock above of water holding carbonate of lime in solution. Any mineral of similar form is also called a STALACTITE. *Dana.*

STAL-AC-TIT'IC, *a.* Having the form of an icicle; having the characters of a stalactite. *Dana.*

STA-LAG'MITE, *n.* [L. *stalagmium,* a drop; Gr. σαλαγμος, supra.]

A deposit of earthy or calcareous matter, made by water dropping on the floors of caverns. *Encyc. Woodward.*

STAL-AG-MIT'IC, *a.* Having the form of stalagmite.

STAL-AG-MIT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the form or manner of stalagmite. *Buckland.*

STAL'DER, *n.* A wooden frame to set casks on. [*Not used in the United States.*]

STALE, *a.* [I do not find this word in the other Teutonic dialects. It is probably from the root of *still,* G. *stellen,* to set, and equivalent to *stagnant.*]

1. Vapid or tasteless from age; having lost its life, spirit, and flavor, from being long kept; as, *stale* beer.

2. Having lost the life or graces of youth; worn out; decayed; as, a *stale* virgin. *Spectator.*

3. Worn out by use; trite; common; having lost its novelty and power of pleasing; as, a *stale* remark.

STALE, *n.* [Probably that which is set; G. *stellen.* See STALL.]

1. Something set or offered to view as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpose; a decoy; a stool-fowl.

Still, as he went, he crafty *stales* did lay. *Spenser.*
A pretense of kindness is the universal *stale* to all base projects. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

[*In this sense obsolete.*]

2. A prostitute. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

3. Old vapid beer. [*Obs.*]

4. A long handle; as, the *stale* of a rake. [Sax. *stel, stele;* D. *steel;* G. *stiel.*] *Mortimer.*

5. A word applied to the king in chess when *stalled* or set; that is, when so situated that he can not be moved without going into check, by which the game is ended. *Bacon.*

STALE, *v. t.* To make vapid or useless; to destroy the life, beauty, or use of; to wear out.

Age can not wither her, nor custom *stale*
Her infinite variety. *Shak.*

STALE, *v. i.* [G. *stallen;* Dan. *staller;* Sw. *stalla.*] To make water; to discharge urine; as horses and cattle.

STALE, *n.* Urine; *used of horses and cattle.*

STALE'LY, *adv.* Of old; of a long time. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

STALE'MATE, *n.* In *the game of chess,* the position of the king, when, though not in check, he can not move without being placed in check. *Hoyle.*

STALE'NESS, *n.* The state of being stale; vapidness; the state of having lost the life or flavor; oldness; as, the *staleness* of beer or other liquors; the *staleness* of provisions. *Bacon. Addison.*

2. The state of being worn out; triteness; commonness; as, the *staleness* of an observation.

STALK, (stawk,) *n.* [Sw. *stielk;* D. *steel;* G. *stiel,* a handle, and a stalk or stem; Sax. *stælg,* a column; Gr. στελεκος; from the root of *stall* and G. *stellen,* to set.]

1. The stem or main axis of a plant. Thus we speak of a *stalk* of wheat, rye, or oats, the *stalks* of maize or hemp. The *stalk* denotes that which is set, the fixed part of a plant, its support; or it is a shoot.

2. The pedicle of a flower, or the peduncle that supports the fructification of a plant.

3. The stem of a quill. *Grew.*

STALK, (stawk,) *v. i.* [Sax. *stælcan.*]

1. To walk with high and proud steps; usually implying the affectation of dignity, and hence the word usually expresses dislike. The poets, however, use the word to express dignity of step.

With manly mien he *stalked* along the ground. *Dryden.*
Then *stalking* through the deep
He fords the ocean. *Addison.*

2. It is used with some insinuation of contempt or abhorrence. *Johnson.*

Bertran
Stalks close behind her, like a witch's fiend,
Pressing to be employed. *Dryden.*
'Tis not to *stalk* about and draw fresh air
From time to time. *Addison.*

3. To walk behind a stalking horse or behind a cover.

The king crept under the shoulder of his led horse, and said, I must *stalk.* *Bacon.*

STALK, *n.* A high, proud, stately step, or walk. *Spenser.*

STALK'ED, (stawkt,) *a.* Having a stalk.

STALK'ER, (stawk'er,) *n.* One who walks with a proud step; also, a kind of fishing-net.

STALK'ING, *ppr.* Walking with proud or lofty steps.

STALK'ING-HORSE, *n.* A horse, real or factitious, behind which a fowler conceals himself from the sight of the game which he is aiming to kill; hence, a mask; a pretense.

Hypocrisy is the devil's *stalking-horse,* under an affectation of simplicity and religion. *L'Estrange.*

STALK'LESS, *a.* Having no stalk.

STALK'Y, (stawk'e,) *a.* Hard as a stalk; resembling a stalk. *Mortimer.*

STALL, (stawl,) *n.* [Sax. *stæl, stal, stall,* a place, a seat, or station, a stable, state, condition; D. *stal;* G. *stall,* a stable, a stye; Dan. *stald;* Sw. *stall;* Fr. *stalle* and *etal;* It. *stalla;* W. *ystal:* from the root of G. *stellen,* to set, that is, to throw down, to thrust down; Sans. *stala,* a place. See STILL.]

1. *Primarily,* a stand; a station; a fixed spot; hence, the stand or place where a horse or an ox is kept and fed; the division of a stable, or the apartment for one horse or ox. The stable contains eight or ten *stalls.*

2. A stable; a place for cattle.

At last he found a *stall* where oxen stood. *Dryden.*

3. In 1 *Kings* iv. 26, stall is used for *horse.* "Solomon had forty thousand *stalls* of horses for his chariots." In 2 *Chron.* ix. 25, stall means *stable.* "Solomon had four thousand *stalls* for horses and chariots." These passages are reconciled by the defini-

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tion given above; Solomon had four thousand stables, each containing ten stalls; forty thousand stalls.

4. A bench, form, or frame of shelves in the open air, where any thing is exposed to sale. It is curious to observe the *stalls* of books in the boulevards and other public places in Paris.

5. A small house or shed in which an occupation is carried on; as, a butcher's *stall*. *Spenser.*

It is partially inclosed at the back and sides.

6. The seat of a dignified clergyman in the choir.

The dignified clergy, out of humility, have called their thrones by the name of *stalls*. [Probably a mistake of the reason.] *Warburton.*

STALL, *v. t.* To put into a stable; or to keep in a stable; as, to *stall* an ox.

Where King Latinus then his oxen *stalled*. *Dryden.*

2. To install; to place in an office with the customary formalities. [For this, INSTALL is now used.]

3. To set; to fix; to plunge into mire so as not to be able to proceed; as, to *stall* horses or a carriage. *Halliwell.*

[This phrase I have heard in Virginia. In New England, *set* is used in a like sense.]

STALL, *v. i.* To dwell; to inhabit.

We could not *stall* together in the world. *Shak.*
[*Not in use.*]

2. To kennel.

3. To be set, as in mire.

4. To be tired of eating, as cattle.

STALL'AGE, (stawl'aje,) *n.* The right of erecting stalls in fairs; or rent paid for a stall.

2. In *old books*, laystall; dung; compost.

STAL-LĀ'TION, *n.* Installation. [*Not used.*] *Cavendish.*

STALL'ED, (stawld,) *pp.* or *a.* Put or kept in a stable.

STALL'-FED, *pp.* or *a.* Fed on dry fodder, or fattened in a stall or stable. [See STALL-FEED.]

STALL'-FEED, *v. t.* [*stall* and *feed*.] To feed and fatten in a stable or on dry fodder; as, to *stall-feed* an ox. [This word is used in America to distinguish this mode of feeding from *grass-feeding*.]

STALL'-FEED-ING, *ppr.* Feeding and fattening in the stable.

STALL'-FEED-ING, *n.* The act of feeding cattle in the stable.

STALL'ION, (stal'yun,) *n.* [G. *hengst*; Dan. *staldhingst*; Fr. *etalon*; It. *stallone*; from *stall*, or its root, as we now use *stud horse*, from the root of *stud*, *stead*; W. *ystal*, a stall, stock, produce; *ystalu*, to form a stock; *ystalwyn*, a stallion.]

A stone horse; a seed horse; or any male horse not castrated, whether kept for mares or not. According to the Welsh, the word signifies a stock horse, a horse intended for raising stock.

STALL'-WŌRN, in Shakspeare, Johnson thinks a mistake for STALWART, stout.

His *stall-worn* steed the champion stout bestrode. *Shak.*
[*This word is not in use.*]

STAL'WART, } *a.* [Scottish; Sax. *stal-weorth*,
STAL'WŌRTH, } worth taking.]

Brave; bold; strong; redoubted; daring; vehement; violent.

STĀ'MEN, *n.*; *pl.* STAMENS or STAM'I-NA. [L. This word belongs to the root of *sto*, *stabilis*, or of *stage*.]

1. In *a general sense*, usually in the plural, the fixed, firm part of a body, which supports it or gives it its strength and solidity. Thus we say, the bones are the *stamina* of animal bodies; the ligneous parts of trees are the *stamina* which constitute their strength. Hence,

2. Whatever constitutes the principal strength or support of any thing; as, the *stamina* of a constitution or of life; the *stamina* of a state.

3. In *botany*, an organ of flowers for the preparation of the pollen or fecundating dust. It consists of the filament and the anther. It is considered as the male organ of fructification. *Martin.*

STĀ'MEN-ED, *a.* Furnished with stamens.

STĀ'MIN, *n.* A slight woolen stuff. *Chaucer.*

STAM'I-NA, *n.*; *pl.* of STAMEN.

STAM'IN-AL, *a.* Pertaining to stamens or stamina; consisting in stamens or stamina. *Med. Repos.*

STAM'IN-ĀTE, *a.* Furnished with stamens.

STAM'IN-ĀTE, *v. t.* To endue with stamina.

STA-MIN'E-OUS, *a.* [L. *stamineus*.]

1. Consisting of stamens.

2. Possessing stamens. *Staminous* flowers have no corol; they want the colored leaves called petals, and consist only of the style and stamina. Linnæus calls them *apetalous*; others, *imperfect* or *incomplete*. *Martyn.*

3. Pertaining to the stamen, or attached to it; as, a *staminous* nectary. *Lee.*

STAM-IN-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *stamen* and *fero*, to bear.]

A *staminiferous* flower is one which has stamens without a pistil. A *staminiferous* nectary is one that has stamens growing on it. *Martyn.*

STAM'MEL, *n.* A pale red color. *B. Jonson.*

2. A kind of woolen cloth. [See STAMIN.] *Com. on Chaucer.*

STAM'MER, *v. i.* [Sax. *stamer*, one who stammers; Goth. *stamms*, stammering; Sw. *stamma*; G. *stammeln*; D. *stameren*; Dan. *stammer*; from the root *stam* or *stem*. The primary sense is, to stop, to set, to fix. So *stutter* is from the root of *stead*, *stud*.]

Literally, to stop in uttering syllables or words; to stutter; to hesitate or falter in speaking; and hence, to speak with stops and difficulty. Demosthenes is said to have *stammered* in speaking, and to have overcome the difficulty by persevering efforts.

STAM'MER, *v. t.* To utter or pronounce with hesitation or imperfectly. *Beaum. & Fl.*

STAM'MER-ER, *n.* One that stutters or hesitates in speaking.

STAM'MER-ING, *ppr.* Stopping or hesitating in the uttering of syllables and words; stuttering.

2. *a.* Apt to stammer.

STAM'MER-ING, *n.* The act of stopping or hesitating in speaking; impediment in speech; articulation disturbed by irregular intermissions or snatches.

STAM'MER-ING-LY, *adv.* With stops or hesitation in speaking.

STAMP, *v. t.* [D. *stampen*; G. *stampfen*; Dan. *stamper*; Sw. *stampa*; Fr. *estamper*; It. *stampare*; Sp. *estampar*. I know not which is the radical letter, *m* or *p*.]

In *a general sense*, to strike; to beat; to press. Hence,

1. To strike or beat forcibly with the bottom of the foot or by thrusting the foot downward; as, to *stamp* the ground.

He frets, he fumes, he stares, he *stamps* the ground. *Dryden.*

[In this sense, the popular pronunciation is *stomp*.]

2. To impress with some mark or figure; as, to *stamp* a plate with arms or initials.

3. To impress; to imprint; to fix deeply; as, to *stamp* virtuous principles on the heart. [See ENSTAMP.]

4. To fix a mark by impressing it; as, a notion of the Deity *stamped* on the mind.

God has *stamped* no original characters on our minds, wherein we may read his being. *Locke.*

5. To make by impressing a mark; as, to *stamp* pieces of silver.

6. To coin; to mint; to form. *Shak.*

7. To cut out into various forms with a stamp.

8. To crush by the downward action of a kind of pestle, as ore in a stamping-mill.

STAMP, *v. i.* To strike the foot forcibly downward.

But starts, exclaims, and *stamps*, and raves, and dies. *Dennis.*

STAMP, *n.* Any instrument for making impressions on other bodies.

'Tis gold so pure,
It can not bear the *stamp* without alloy. *Dryden.*

2. A mark imprinted; an impression.

That sacred name gives ornament and grace,
And, like his *stamp*, makes basest metals pass. *Dryden.*

3. That which is marked; a thing stamped.

Hanging a golden *stamp* about their necks. *Shak.*

4. A picture cut in wood or metal, or made by impression; a cut; a plate.

At Venice they put out very curious *stamps* of the several edifices which are most famous for their beauty and magnificence. *Addison.*

5. A mark set upon things chargeable with duty to government, as evidence that the duty is paid. We see such *stamps* on English newspapers.

6. An instrument for cutting out materials (as paper, leather, &c.) into various forms by a downward pressure.

7. A character of reputation, good or bad, fixed on any thing. These persons have the *stamp* of impiety. The Scriptures bear the *stamp* of a divine origin.

8. Authority; current value derived from suffrage or attestation.

Of the same *stamp* is that which is obtruded on us, that an adamant suspends the attraction of the lodestone. *Brown.*

9. Make; cast; form; character; as a man of the same *stamp*, or of a different *stamp*. *Addison.*

10. In *metallurgy*, a kind of pestle raised by water or steam power, for beating ores to powder; any thing like a pestle used for pounding or beating.

STAMP'-ACT, *n.* An act of the British parliament, imposing a duty on all paper, vellum, and parchment used in her American colonies, and declaring all writings on unstamped materials to be null and void. This act roused a general opposition in the colonies, and was one cause of the revolution.

STAMP'-DU-TY, *n.* [*stamp* and *duty*.] A duty or tax imposed on paper and parchment, the evidence of the payment of which is a stamp.

STAMP'ED, (stampt,) *pp.* or *a.* Impressed with a mark or figure; coined; imprinted; deeply fixed.

STAM-PĒDE', *n.* In *the Western States*, a sudden fright seizing upon large bodies of cattle or horses in droves or encampments on the prairies, and leading them to run for many miles, until they often sink down or die under their terrors. *Kendall.*

STAMP'ER, *n.* An instrument for pounding or stamping.

STAMP'ING, *ppr.* Impressing with a mark or figure; coining; imprinting.

STAMP'ING-MILL, *n.* An engine consisting of pestles, moved by water or steam power, for breaking or bruising ore.

STAN, as a termination, is said to have expressed the superlative degree; as in *Athelstan*, most noble; *Dunstan*, the highest. But qu. *Stan*, in Saxon, is *stone*.

STANCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *etancher*; Arm. *stançoa*; Sp. and Port. *estancar*, to stop, to stanch, to be overtired; It. *stancare*, to weary; Sp. and Port. *estancia*, a stay or dwelling for a time, an abode, and a *stanza*; Sp. *estanco*, a stop; hence, Fr *etang*, a pond, and Eng. *tank*.]

In *a general sense*, to stop; to set or fix; but applied only to the blood; to stop the flowing of blood. Cold applications to the neck will often *stanch* the bleeding of the nose. *Bacon.*

STANCH, *v. i.* To stop, as blood; to cease to flow.

Immediately the issue of her blood *stanched*. — Luke viii.

STANCH, *a.* [This is the same word as the foregoing, the primary sense of which is to *set*; hence the sense of firmness.]

1. Sound; firm; strong and tight; as, a *stanch* ship.

2. Firm in principle; steady; constant and zealous; hearty; as, a *stanch* churchman; a *stanch* republican; a *stanch* friend or adherent.

In politics I hear you're *stanch*. *Prior.*

3. Strong; not to be broken. *Shak.*

4. Firm; close.

This is to be kept *stanch*. *Locke.*

A *stanch* hound, is one that follows the scent closely without error or remissness.

STANCH'ED, (stancht,) *pp.* Stopped or restrained from flowing.

STANCH'ER, *n.* He or that which stops the flowing of blood.

STANCH'ING, *ppr.* Stopping the flowing of blood.

STAN'ÇHION, (stan'shun,) *n.* [Fr. *etançon*; Arm. *stançonnu* and *stanconni*, to prop. See STANCH.]

A prop or support; a piece of timber in the form of a stake or post, used for a support. In *ship-building*, stanchions of wood or iron are of different forms, and are used to support the deck, the quarter-rails, the nettings, awnings, and the like. *Mar. Dict.*

STANCH'LESS, *a.* That can not be stanched or stopped. *Shak.*

STANCH'NESS, *n.* Soundness; firmness in principle; closeness of adherence.

STAND, *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* STOOD. [Sax. *standan*; Goth. *standan*. This verb, if from the root of G. *stehen*, D. *staaen*, Dan. *staaer*, Sw. *stå*, Sans. *sta*, L. *sto*, is a derivative from the noun, which is formed from the participle of the original verb. In this case, the noun should properly precede the verb. It may be here remarked, that if *stan* is the radical word, *stand* and L. *sto* can not be from the same stock. But *stand* in the pret. is *stood*, and *sto* forms *steti*. This induces a suspicion that *stan* is not the root of *stand*, but that *n* is casual. I am inclined, however, to believe these words to be from different roots. The Russ. *stoyu*, to stand, is the L. *sto*, but it signifies also to be, to exist, being the substantive verb. So in It. *stare*, Sp. and Port. *estar*.]

1. To be upon the feet, as an animal; not to sit, kneel, or lie.

The absolution to be pronounced by the priest alone, *standing*. *Com. Prayer.*

And the king turned his face about and blessed all the congregation of Israel; and all the congregation of Israel *stood*. — 1 Kings viii.

2. To be erect, supported by the roots, as a tree or other plant. Notwithstanding the violence of the wind, the tree yet *stands*.

3. To be on its foundation; not to be overthrown or demolished; as, an old castle is yet *standing*.

4. To be placed or situated; to have a certain position or location. Paris *stands* on the Seine. London *stands* on the Thames.

5. To remain upright, in a moral sense; not to fall.

To *stand* or fall,
Free in thy own arbitrament it lies. *Milton.*

6. To become erect.

Mute and amazed, my hair with horror *stood*. *Dryden.*

7. To stop; to halt; not to proceed.

I charge thee, *stand*,
And tell thy name. *Dryden.*

8. To stop; to be at a stationary point.

Say, at what part of nature will they *stand*? *Pope.*

9. To be in a state of fixedness; hence, to continue; to endure. Our constitution has *stood* more than fifty years. It is hoped it will *stand* for ages.

Commonwealths by virtue ever *stood*. *Dryden.*

10. To be fixed or steady; not to vacillate. His mind *stands* unmoved.

11. To be in or to maintain a posture of resistance or defense. Approach with charged bayonets; the enemy will not *stand*.

The king granted the Jews to *stand* for their life. — Esth. viii.

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12. To be placed with regard to order or rank. Note the letter that *stands* first in order. Gen. Washington *stood* highest in public estimation. Christian charity *stands* first in the rank of gracious affections.

13. To be in any particular state; to *be*, emphatically expressed, that is, to be fixed or set; *the primary sense of the substantive verb.* How does the value of wheat *stand*? God *stands* in no need of our services, but we always *stand* in need of his aid and mercy.

Accomplish what your signs foreshow;
I *stand* resigned. *Dryden.*

14. To continue unchanged or valid; not to fail or become void.

No conditions of our peace can *stand*. *Shak.*
My mercy will I keep for him, and my covenant shall *stand* fast with him. — Ps. lxxxix.

15. To consist; to have its being and essence.

Sacrifices — which *stood* only in meats and drinks. — Heb. ix.

16. To have a place.

This excellent man, who *stood* not on the advantage-ground before, provoked men of all qualities. *Clarendon.*

17. To be in any state. Let us see how our matters *stand*.

As things *now* *stand* with us. *Calamy.*

18. To be in a particular respect or relation; as, to *stand* godfather to one. We ought to act according to the relation we *stand* in toward each other.

19. To be, with regard to state of mind.

Stand in awe, and sin not. — Ps. iv.

20. To succeed; to maintain one's ground; not to fail; to be acquitted; to be safe.

Readers by whose judgment I would *stand* or fall. *Spectator.*

21. To hold a course at sea; as, to *stand* from the shore; to *stand* for the harbor.

From the same parts of heaven his navy *stands*. *Dryden.*

22. To have a direction.

The wand did not really *stand* to the metal, when placed under it. *Boyle.*

23. To offer one's self as a candidate.

He *stood* to be elected one of the proctors of the university. *Saunderson.*

24. To place one's self; to be placed.

I *stood* between the Lord and you at that time. — Deut. v.

25. To stagnate; not to flow.

Or the black water of Pomptina *stands*. *Dryden.*

26. To be satisfied or convinced.

Though Page be a secure fool, and *stand* so firmly on his wife's frailty. *Shak.*

27. To make delay. I can not *stand* to examine every particular.

28. To persist; to persevere.

Never *stand* in a lie when thou art accused. *Taylor.*

29. To adhere; to abide.

Despair would *stand* to the sword. *Daniel.*

30. To be permanent; to endure; not to vanish or fade; as, the color will *stand*.

To stand by; to be near; to be a spectator; to be present. I *stood by* when the operation was performed. This phrase generally implies that the person is inactive, or takes no part in what is done. In *seamen's language, to stand by* is to attend and be ready. *Stand by* the halliards.

2. To be aside; to be placed aside with disregard.

In the mean time, we let the commands *stand by* neglected. *Decay of Piety.*

3. To maintain; to defend; to support; not to desert. I will *stand by* my friend to the last. Let us *stand by* our country. "To *stand by* the Arundelian marbles," in Pope, is to defend or support their genuineness.

4. To rest on for support; to be supported.

This reply *standeth* by conjecture. *Whitgifte.*

To stand for; to offer one's self as a candidate.

How many *stand for* consulships? — Three. *Shak.*

2. To side with; to support; to maintain, or to profess or attempt to maintain. We all *stand for* freedom, *for* our rights or claims.

3. To be in the place of; to be the substitute or representative of. A cipher at the left hand of a figure *stands for* nothing.

I will not trouble myself, whether these names *stand for* the same thing, or really include one another. *Locke.*

4. In *seamen's language*, to direct the course toward.

To stand from; to direct the course from.

To stand one in; to cost. The coat *stands him in* twenty dollars.

To stand in, or *stand in for*, in *seamen's language*, is to direct a course toward land or a harbor.

To stand off; to keep at a distance. *Dryden.*

2. Not to comply. *Shak.*

3. To keep at a distance in friendship or social intercourse; to forbear intimacy.

We *stand off* from an acquaintance with God. *Atterbury.*

4. To appear prominent; to have relief.

Picture is best when it *standeth off*, as if it were carved. *Wotton.*

To stand off, or *off from*, in *seamen's language*, is to direct the course from land.

To stand off and on, is to remain near a coast by sailing toward land and then from it.

To stand on; to continue on the same tack or course. *Totten.*

To stand out; to project; to be prominent.

Their eyes *stand out* with fatness. — Ps. lxxiii.

2. To persist in opposition or resistance; not to yield or comply; not to give way or recede.

His spirit is come in,
That so *stood out* against the holy church. *Shak.*

3. With *seamen*, to direct the course from land or a harbor.

To stand to; to ply; to urge efforts; to persevere.

Stand to your tackles, mates, and stretch your oars. *Dryden.*

2. To remain fixed in a purpose or opinion.

I will *stand to* it, that this is his sense. *Stillingfleet.*

3. To abide by; to adhere; as to a contract, assertion, promise, &c.; as, to *stand to* an award; to *stand to* one's word.

4. Not to yield; not to fly; to maintain the ground.

Their lives and fortunes were put in safety, whether they *stood to* it or ran away. *Bacon.*

To stand to sea; to direct the course from land.

To stand under; to undergo; to sustain. *Shak.*

To stand up; to rise from sitting; to be on the feet.

2. To arise in order to gain notice.

Against whom, when the accusers *stood up*, they brought no accusation of such things as I supposed. — Acts xxv.

3. To make a party.

When we *stood up* about the corn. *Shak.*

To stand up for; to defend; to justify; to support, or attempt to support; as, to *stand up for* the administration.

To stand upon; to concern; to interest. Does it not *stand upon* them to examine the grounds of their opinion? This phrase is, I believe, obsolete; but we say, it *stands us in hand*, that is, it is our concern, it is for our interest.

2. To value; to pride.

We highly esteem and *stand* much *upon* our birth. *Ray.*

3. To insist; as, to *stand upon* security. *Shak.*

To stand with; to be consistent. The faithful servants of God will receive what they pray for, so far as *stands with* his purposes and glory.

It *stands with* reason that they should be rewarded liberally. *Davies.*

To stand together, is used, but the last two phrases are not in very general use, and are perhaps growing obsolete.

To stand against; to oppose; to resist.

To stand fast; to be fixed; to be unshaken or immovable.

To stand in hand; to be important to one's interest; to be necessary or advantageous. It *stands* us *in hand* to be on good terms with our neighbors.

To stand fire; to receive the fire of an enemy without giving way.

STAND, *v. t.* To endure; to sustain; to bear. I can not *stand* the cold or the heat.

2. To endure; to resist without yielding or receding.

So had I *stood* the shock of angry fate. *Smith.*
He *stood* the furious foe. *Pope.*

3. To await; to suffer; to abide by.

Bid him disband the *legions* —
And *stand* the judgment of a Roman senate. *Addison.*

To stand one's ground: to keep the ground or station one has taken; to maintain one's position; in a literal or figurative sense; as, an army *stands its ground*, when it is not compelled to retreat. A man *stands his ground* in an argument, when he is able to maintain it, or is not refuted.

To stand it; to bear; to be able to endure trials; or to maintain one's ground or state; *a popular phrase.*

To stand fire; to receive the fire of arms from an enemy without giving way.

To stand trial, is to sustain the trial or examination of a cause; not to give up without trial.

STAND, *n.* [Sans. *stana*, a place, a mansion, state, &c.]

1. A stop; a halt; as, to make a *stand;* to come to a *stand;* either in walking or in any progressive business.

The horse made a *stand*, when he charged them and routed them. *Clarendon.*

2. A station; a place or post where one stands; or a place convenient for persons to remain for any purpose. The sellers of fruit have their several *stands* in the market.

I took my *stand* upon an eminence. *Spectator.*

3. An erection, or raised station for spectators, as at a horse-race. *Willis.*

4. Rank; post; station.

Father, since your fortune did attain
So high a *stand*, I mean not to descend. *Daniel.*

[In lieu of this, STANDING is now used. He is a man of high *standing* in his own country.]

5. The act of opposing.

We have come off
Like Romans; neither foolish in our *stands*,
Nor cowardly in retire. *Shak.*

6. The highest point; or the ultimate point of progression, where a stop is made, and regressive motion commences. The population of the world will not come to a *stand*, while the means of subsistence can be obtained. The prosperity of the Roman empire came to a *stand* in the reign of Augustus; after which it declined.

Vice is at *stand*, and at the highest flow. *Dryden.*

7. A young tree, usually reserved when the other trees are cut. [*English.*]

8. A small table; as, a candle-*stand;* or any frame on which vessels and utensils may be laid.

9. In *commerce*, a weight of from two hundred and a half to three hundred of pitch. *Encyc.*

10. Something on which a *thing* rests or is laid; as, a hay-*stand.*

11. The place where a witness stands to testify in court.

Stand of arms; in *military affairs*, a musket with its usual appendages, as a bayonet, cartridge-box, &c. *Marshall.*

To be at a stand; to stop on account of some doubt or difficulty; hence, to be perplexed; to be embarrassed; to hesitate what to determine, or what to do.

STAND'ARD, *n.* [It. *stendardo;* Fr. *etendard;* Sp. *estandarte:* D. *standaard;* G. *standarte;* *stand* and *ard*, sort, kind.]

1. An ensign of war; a staff with a flag or colors. The troops repair to their *standard.* The royal *standard* of Great Britain is a flag, in which the imperial ensigns of England, Scotland, and Ireland are quartered with the armorial bearings of Hanover.

His armies, in the following day,
On those fair plains their *standards* proud display. *Fairfax.*

2. That which is established by sovereign power as a rule or measure by which others are to be adjusted. Thus the *Winchester bushel* was formerly the *standard* of measures in Great Britain, and has been adopted in the United States as their *standard.* So of weights and of lineal measure.

3. That which is established as a rule or model, by the authority of public opinion, or by respectable opinions, or by custom or general consent; as, writings which are admitted to be the *standard* of style and taste. Homer's Iliad is the *standard* of heroic poetry. Demosthenes and Cicero are the *standards* of oratory. Of modern eloquence, we have an excellent *standard* in the speeches of Lord Chatham. Addison's writings furnish a good *standard* of pure, chaste, and elegant English style. It is not an easy thing to erect a *standard* of taste.

4. In *coinage*, the proportion of weight of fine metal and alloy established by authority. The coins of England, and of the United States, are of nearly the same *standard.*

By the present *standard* of the coinage, sixty-two shillings is coined out of one pound weight of silver. *Arbuthnot.*

5. A standing tree or stem; a tree not supported or attached to a wall.

Plant fruit of all sorts and *standard*, mural, or shrubs which lose their leaf. *Evelyn.*

6. In *carpentry*, an upright support, as the poles of a scaffold. *Gloss. of Archit.*

7. In *ship-building*, an inverted knee placed upon the deck instead of beneath it, with its vertical branch turned upward from that which lies horizontally. *Mar. Dict.*

8. In *botany*, the upper petal or banner of a papilionaceous corol. *Martyn.*

STAND'ARD-BEAR'ER, *n.* [*standard* and *bear.*] An officer of an army, company, or troop, that bears a standard; an ensign of infantry, or a cornet of horse.

STAND'-CROP, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

STAND'EL, *n.* A tree of long standing. [*Not used.*] *Howell.*

STAND'ER, *n.* One who stands.

2. A tree that has stood long. [*Not used.*] *Ascham.*

STAND'ER-BY, *n.* One that stands near; one that is present; a mere spectator. *Hooker. Addison.* [We now more generally use BY-STANDER.]

STAND'ER-GRASS, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

STAND'ING, *ppr.* Being on the feet; being erect. [See STAND.]

2. Moving in a certain direction to or from an object.

3. *a.* Settled; established, either by law or by custom, &c.; continually existing; permanent; not temporary; as, a *standing* army. Money is the *stand-*

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ing measure of the value of all other commodities. Legislative bodies have certain *standing* rules of proceeding. Courts of law are, or ought to be, governed by *standing* rules. There are *standing* rules of pleading. The gospel furnishes us with *standing* rules of morality. The Jews, by their dispersion and their present condition, are a *standing* evidence of the truth of revelation and of the prediction of Moses. Many fashionable vices and follies ought to be the *standing* objects of ridicule.

4. Lasting; not transitory; not liable to fade or vanish; as, a *standing* color.

5. Stagnant; not flowing; as, *standing* water.

6. Fixed; not movable; as, a *standing* bed; distinguished from a *truckle*-bed. *Shak.*

7. Remaining erect; not cut down; as, *standing* corn.

Standing rigging, of a ship. This consists of the cordage or ropes which sustain the masts and remain fixed in their position. Such are the shrouds and stays. [See RIGGING.]

STAND'ING, *n.* Continuance; duration or existence; as, a custom of long *standing*.

2. Possession of an office, character, or place; as, a patron or officer of long *standing*.

3. Station; place to stand in.

I will provide you with a good *standing* to see his entry. *Bacon.*

4. Power to stand.

I sink in deep mire, where there is no *standing*. — Ps. lxix.

5. Rank; condition in society; as, a man of good *standing*, or of high *standing*, among his friends.

Standing off; sailing from the land.

Standing on; sailing to land.

[Irving uses the nouns *standings off* and *standings on*.]

STAND'-POINT, *n.* A fixed point or station; a basis or fundamental principle; a position from which things are viewed. [From the German.]

STAND'ISH, *n.* [*stand* and *dish*.] A case for pen and ink.

I bequeath to Dean Swift my large silver *standish*. *Swift.*

STAND'-STILL, *n.* A standing without moving forward. *Blackwood.*

STANE, *n.* [Sax. *stan*.]

A stone. [*Local.*] [See STONE.]

STANG, *n.* [Sax. *stæng*, *steng*, a pole or stick; Dan. *stang*; G. *stange*; Sw. *stång*; It. *stanga*, a bar; W. *ystang*, a pole or perch; allied to *sting* and *stanchion*; from shooting.]

1. A pole, rod, or perch; a measure of land. [*Not in use.*] *Swift.*

2. A long bar; a pole; a shaft.

To ride the stang, is to be carried on a pole on men's shoulders, in derision. [*Local.*] *Todd.*

STANG, *v. i.* To shoot with pain. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

STAN'HOPE, *n.* A light, two-wheeled carriage, without a top, so called from Lord Stanhope, for whom it was contrived. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

STANK, *a.* Weak; worn out. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

STANK, *v. i.* To sigh. [*Not used.*]

STANK, *old pret.* of STINK. STUNK is now used.

STANK, *n.* [W. *ystanc*. See STANCH.]

A dam or mound to stop water. [*Local.*] *Halliwell.*

STAN'NA-RY, *a.* [from L. *stannum*, tin; Ir. *stan*; W. *ystaen*. See TIN.]

Relating to the tin works; as, *stannary* courts. *Blackstone.*

STAN'NA-RY, *n.* A tin mine. *Hall.*

STAN'NATE, *n.* [L. *stannum*, tin.]

A salt formed of stannic acid united with a base.

STAN'NEL, } *n.* The kestrel, a species of hawk;
STAN'YEL, } called also STONE-GALL and WINDHOVER. [*Local.*] *Ed. Encyc.*

STAN'NIC, *a.* [L. *stannum*, tin.] Pertaining to tin; procured from tin; as, the *stannic* acid. *Lavoisier.*

STAN'NIC AC'ID, *n.* The deutoxyd of tin, which performs the functions of an acid, uniting with bases, and forming salts called STANNATES.

STAN-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *stannum* and *fero*.] Containing or affording tin. *Ure.*

STAN'ZA, *n.* [It. *stanza*, an abode or lodging, a stanza, that is, a stop; Sp. and Port. *estancia*, from *estancar*, to stop; Fr. *stance*. See STANCH.]

1. In *poetry*, a number of lines or verses connected with each other, and ending in a full point or pause; a part of a poem, ordinarily containing every variation of measure in that poem. A stanza may contain verses of a different length or number of syllables, and a different number of verses; or it may consist of verses of equal length. Stanzas are said to have been first introduced from the Italian into French poetry about the year 1580, and thence they were introduced into England. The versions of the Psalms present examples of various kinds of *stanzas*.

Horace confines himself to one sort of verse or *stanza* in every ode. *Dryden.*

2. In *architecture*, an apartment or division in a building.

STAN-ZA'IC, *a.* Consisting in stanzas.

STAPH'Y-LINE, (staf'-,) *a.* [Gr. σταφυλη, a bunch of grapes.] In *mineralogy*, having the form of a bunch of grapes; botryoidal. *Shepard.*

STAPH-Y-LO'MA, *n.* [Gr. σταφυλη, a grape, and ωμα, a termination in nosology denoting external protuberance.]

The name of a disease of the eye, characterized by enlargement of the eyeball, protuberance of the cornea, and diffuseness or entire abolition of sight. Nosologists reckon three varieties of this disease: 1, with a preternatural quantity of some one or more of the humors, the pupil being transparent, sometimes called HYDROPHTHALMIA; 2, with an effusion of pus, the pupil being cloudy, sometimes called ONYX; and 3, with a rupture of the iris, and its protrusion against the cornea, constituting a grape-like tumor, the sight being destroyed, sometimes called HYPOPRIUM. *J. M. Good.*

STAPH-Y-LOR'A-PHY, (staf-e-lor'a-fe,) *n.* [Gr. σταφυλη and ραφη, a suture, from ραπτω.]

A surgical suture of the palate, for the purpose of uniting the edges of a fissure.

STA'PLE, (stā'pl,) *n.* [Sax. *stapel*, *stapul*, a stake; D. *stapel*, a pile, stocks, staple; *stapelen*, to pile; G. *stapel*, a stake, a pile or heap, a staple, stocks; a mart; Sw. *stapel*; Dan. *stabel*, a staple; *stabler*, to pile; *stabbe*, a block or log; *stab*, a *staff*. We see this word is from the root of *staff*. The primary sense of the root is, to set, to fix. *Staple* is that which is fixed, or a fixed place, or it is a pile or store.]

1. A settled mart or market; an emporium. In England, formerly, the king's *staple* was established in certain ports or towns, and certain goods could not be exported, without being first brought to these ports, to be rated and charged with the duty payable to the king or public. The principal commodities on which customs were levied, were *wool*, *skins*, and *leather*, and these were originally the *staple* commodities. Hence, the words *staple commodities* came in time to signify the principal commodities produced by a country for exportation or use. Thus, cotton is the *staple commodity* of South Carolina, Georgia, and other Southern States of America. Wheat is the *staple* of Pennsylvania and New York.

2. A city or town where merchants agree to carry certain commodities.

3. A principal commodity or production of a country or district.

4. The thread or pile of wool, cotton, or flax. Thus we say, this is wool of a coarse *staple*, or fine *staple*. In America, cotton is of a short *staple*, long *staple*, fine *staple*, &c. The cotton of short *staple* is raised on the upland; the sea-island cotton is of a fine, long *staple*.

5. *Figuratively*, the material or substance of a thing; as, the *staple* of a literary production.

6. [W. *ystafwl*.] A loop of iron, or a bar or wire bent and formed with two points, to be driven into wood, to hold a hook, pin, &c. *Pope.*

Staple of land; the particular nature and quality of land.

STA'PLE, *a.* Settled; established in commerce; as, a *staple* trade.

2. According to the laws of commerce; marketable; fit to be sold. [*Not much used.*] *Swift.*

3. Chief; principal; regularly produced or made for market; as, *staple* commodities.

[*This is now the most general acceptation of the word.*]

STA'PLER, *n.* A dealer; as, a wool *stapler*.

STAR, *n.* [Sax. *steorra*; Dan. and Sw. *stierna*; G. *stern*; D. *ster*; Arm. and Corn. *steren*; Basque, *zarra*; Gr. αστηρ; Sans. *tara*; Bengal, *stara*; Pehlavi, *setaram*; Pers. *setareh* or *stara*; W. *seren*.]

1. An apparently small, luminous body in the heavens, that shines in the night, or when its light is not obscured by clouds, or lost in the brighter effulgence of the sun. *Stars* are fixed or planetary. The fixed stars are known by their perpetual twinkling, and by their being always in the same position in relation to each other. The planets, or wandering stars, do not twinkle, and they revolve about the sun. The fixed stars are considered by astronomers to be suns, and their immense numbers exhibit the astonishing extent of creation and of divine power.

2. The pole-star. A bright star in the tail of Ursa Minor, so called from its being very near the north pole. [*A particular application, not in use.*] *Shak.*

3. In *astrology*, a configuration of the planets, supposed to influence fortune. Hence the expression, "You may thank your *stars* for such and such an event."

A pair of *star*-crossed lovers. *Shak.*

4. The figure of a star; a radiated mark in writing or printing; an asterisk; thus *; used as a reference to a note in the margin, or to fill a blank, in writing or printing, where letters are omitted.

5. In *Scripture*, Christ is called the *bright and morning star*, the star that ushers in the light of an eternal day to his people. *Rev.* xxii.

Ministers are also called *stars in Christ's right hand*, as, being supported and directed by Christ, they convey light and knowledge to the followers of Christ. *Rev.* i.

The twelve *stars* which form the crown of the church, are the twelve apostles. *Rev.* xii.

6. A person of brilliant and attractive qualities on some public occasion; a theatrical performer, &c.

7. The figure of a star; a badge of rank; as, *stars* and garters.

8. A distinguished and brilliant theatrical performer.

Star of Bethlehem; a flower and bulbous plant of the genus Ornithogalum. There is also the star of Alexandria, and of Naples, and of Constantinople, of the same genus. *Cyc. Lee.*

STAR, *v. t.* To set or adorn with stars, or bright, radiating bodies; to bespangle; as, a robe *starred* with gems.

STAR'-AP-PLE, (-ap'pl,) *n.* The popular name of several species of Chrysophyllum, evergreen trees whose fruit is esculent. Chrysophyllum Cainito is the most important species. They grow in intertropical climates.

STAR'-CHAM-BER, *n.* *Formerly*, a court of criminal jurisdiction in England, which exercised extensive powers during the reigns of Henry VIII. and his successors. This court was abolished by stat. 16 Charles I. See *Blackstone*, B. iv. ch. xix.

STAR'-CROWN-ED, *a.* Crowned with stars.

STAR'-EN-CIR'CLED, *a.* Encircled with stars.

STAR'-FISH, *n.* [*star* and *fish*.] A marine animal; the sea-star or Asterias, a genus of pedicellate echinoderms or zoöphytes, so named because their body is divided into rays, generally five in number, in the center of which and below is the mouth, which is the only orifice of the alimentary canal. They are covered with a coriaceous skin, armed with points and spines, and pierced with numerous small holes, arranged in regular series, through which pass membranaceous *tentacula* or feelers, terminated each by a little disk or cup, by means of which they execute their progressive motions. *Cuvier.*

STAR'-FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant of the genus Ornithogalum. *Cyc.*

2. A plant of the genus Stellaria. *Lee.*

STAR'-FORT, *n.* A fort surrounded on the exterior with projecting angles; hence the name.

STAR'-GAZ-ER, *n.* [*star* and *gazer*.] One who gazes at the stars; a term of contempt for an astrologer, sometimes used ludicrously for an astronomer.

STAR'-GAZ-ING, *n.* The act or practice of observing the stars with attention; astrology. *Swift.*

STAR'-GRASS, *n.* [*star* and *grass*.] Starry duck meat, a plant of the genus Callitriche, and one also of the genus Aletris. *Lee.*

STAR'-HAWK, *n.* A species of hawk so called. *Ainsworth.*

STAR'-HY'A-CINTH, *n.* A bulbous plant of the genus Scilla.

STAR'-JEL-LY, *n.* A plant, the Tremella, one of the Fungi; also, star-shoot, a gelatinous substance which is also a Tremella.

STAR'-LED, *a.* Guided by the stars.

STAR'-LIKE, *a.* [*star* and *like*.] Resembling a star; stellated; radiated like a star; as, *starlike* flowers. *Mortimer.*

2. Bright; illustrious.

The having turned many to righteousness shall confer a *starlike* and immortal brightness. *Boyle.*

STAR'-PAV-ED, *a.* [*star* and *paved*.] Studded with stars.

The road of heaven, *star-paved*. *Milton.*

STAR'-PROOF, *a.* [*star* and *proof*.] Impervious to the light of the stars; as, a *star-proof* elm. *Milton.*

STAR'-RE-AD, *n.* [*star* and *read*.] Doctrine of the stars; astronomy. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

STAR'-ROOF-ED, (-roft,) *a.* Roofed with stars.

STAR'-SHOOT, *n.* [*star* and *shoot*.] A gelatinous substance often found in wet meadows, and formerly by some supposed to be the extinguished residuum of a shooting star. It is, however, not of meteoric, but of vegetable origin; being a fungus of the genus Tremella.

I have seen a good quantity of that jelly, by the vulgar called a *star-shoot*, as if it remained upon the extinction of a falling star. *Bacon.*

STAR'-SPAN''GLED, (-spang-gld,) *a.* Spangled with stars. *E. Everett.*

STAR'-STONE, *n.* A variety of sapphire, which, in a certain direction, presents a reflection of light in the form of a star. *Brande.*

STAR'-THIS-TLE, (-this'l,) *n.* An annual plant of the genus Centaurea.

STAR'-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Aster. The species are shrubby or herbaceous, and their flowers resemble small stars. *Loudon.*

The *yellow starwort* is of the genus Inula or Elecampane.

STAR'BOARD, *n.* [Sax. *steor-board*; G. *steuerbort*, as if from *steuer*, the rudder or helm; D. *stuur-bord*, as if from *stuur*, helm; Sw. and Dan. *styr-bord*. But in Fr. *stribord*, Sp. *estribor*, Arm. *strybourz* or *stribourh*, are said to be contracted from *dexter-bord*,

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right-side. *Star-bord* is from *steer-bord*, the tiller being on the right hand of the steersman.]

The right hand side of a ship or boat, when a spectator stands with his face toward the head, stem, or prow.

STAR'BOARD, *a.* Pertaining to the right-hand side of a ship; being or lying on the right side; as, the *starboard* shrouds; *starboard* quarter; *starboard* tack. In *seamanship*, *starboard*, uttered by the master of a ship, is an order to the helmsman to put the helm to the starboard side. *Mar. Dict.*

STARCH, *n.* [Sax. *stearc*, rigid, stiff; G. *stärke*, strength, starch, *stark*, strong; D. *sterk*, Dan. *stærk*, Sw. *stark*, strong. See STARE and STEER.]

A substance used to stiffen linen and other cloth. It is the farina or fecula of various vegetables, a substance which is a white solid with no smell, and with very little taste, and which, when squeezed between the fingers, gives a very peculiar sound. It is insoluble in cold water, but with boiling water it forms a jelly very nearly transparent. Iodine forms, with starch, a blue compound, and hence is the best test of its presence. *Starch* forms the greatest portion of all farinaceous substances, particularly of wheat flour, and it is the chief ingredient of bread.

STARCH, *a.* Stiff; precise; rigid. *Killingbeck.*

STARCH, *v. t.* To stiffen with starch. *Gay.*

STARCH'ED, (stärcht,) *pp.* or *a.* Stiffened with starch.

2. *a.* Stiff; precise; formal. *Swift.*

STARCH'ED-NESS, *n.* Stiffness in manners; formality. *Addison.*

STARCH'ER, *n.* One who starches, or whose occupation is to starch. *Johnson.*

STARCH'-HŸ'A-CINTH, *n* A plant, the Muscari racemosum, of the same natural order with the hyacinth, and named from the smell of the flower. It is a native of Britain, and a garden plant in the United States. *Loudon.*

STARCH'ING, *ppr.* Stiffening with starch.

STARCH'LY, *adv.* With stiffness of manner; formally.

STARCH'NESS, *n.* Stiffness of manner; preciseness.

STARCH'Y, *a.* Consisting of starch; resembling starch; stiff; precise.

STARE, *n.* [Sax. *stær*; G. *stahr*; Sw. *stare.*]

A bird, the starling, or Sturnus.

STARE, *v. i.* [Sax. *starian*; Dan. *stirrer*; Sw. *stirra*; G. *starren*; D. *staaren.* In Sw. *stirra ut fingren* is to spread one's fingers. The sense, then, is, to open, or extend, and it seems to be closely allied to G. *starr*, stiff, and to *starch*, *stern*, which imply straining, tension.]

1. To gaze; to look with fixed eyes wide open; to fasten an earnest look on some object. *Staring* is produced by wonder, surprise, stupidity, horror, fright, and sometimes by eagerness to hear or learn something, sometimes by impudence. We say, he *stared* with astonishment.

Look not big, nor *stare*, nor fret. *Shak.*

2. To stand out; to be prominent

Take off all the *staring* straws and jaggs in the hive. [*Not used.*] *Mortimer.*

To stare in the face; to be before the eyes, or undeniably evident.

The law *stares* them in the face, while they are breaking it. *Locke.*

STARE, *n.* A fixed look with eyes wide open. *Dryden.*

STAR'ER, *n.* One who stares or gazes.

STAR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Gazing; looking with fixed eyes.

STAR'ING-LY, *adv.* Gazingly.

STARK, *a.* [Sax. *stere*, *steare*; D. *sterk*; G. *stark*, stiff, strong; formed on the root of the G. *starr*, stiff, rigid, Eng. *steer*; from *straining*, *stretching*. See STARCH and STEER.]

1. Stiff; strong; rugged.

Many a nobleman lies *stark* and stiff
Under the hoofs of vaunting enemies.
The north is not so *stark* and cold. [*Obs.*] *Shak.* *B. Jonson.*

2. Deep; full; profound; absolute.

Consider the *stark* security
The commonwealth is in now. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

3. Mere; gross; absolute.

He pronounces the citation *stark* nonsense. *Collier.*

STARK, *adv.* Wholly; entirely; absolutely; as, *stark* mad; *stark* blind; *stark* naked. These are the principal applications of this word now in use. The word is in popular use, but not an elegant word in any of its applications.

STARK'LY, *adv.* Stiffly; strongly. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

STAR'LESS, *a.* Having no stars visible, or no starlight; as, a *starless* night. *Milton. Dryden.*

STAR'LIGHT, (-lite,) *n.* [*star* and *light.*] The light proceeding from the stars.

Nor walk by noon,
Or glittering *starlight*, without thee is sweet. *Milton.*

STAR'LIGHT, (-lite,) *a.* Lighted by the stars, or by the stars only; as, a *starlight* evening. *Dryden.*

STAR'LING, *n.* [Sax. *stær*; Sw. *stare.*]

1. A bird of the genus Sturnus, Linn., also called STARE. The American starling is better known by the name of MEADOW-LARK. *Peabody.*

2. A name given to piles driven round the piers of a bridge for defense and support.

STAR'OST, *n.* In *Poland*, a nobleman who possessed a starosty.

STAR'OS-TY, *n.* In *Poland*, a name given to castles and domains conferred on noblemen for life by the crown. *Brande.*

STAR'RED, (stärd,) *pp.* or *a.* [from *star.*] Adorned or studded with stars; as, the *starred* queen of Ethiopia. *Milton.*

2. Influenced in fortune by the stars.

My third comfort
Starred most unluckily. *Shak.*

STAR'RING, *ppr.* or *a.* Adorning with stars.

2. Shining; bright; sparkling; as, *starring* comets. [*Not in use.*]

STAR'RY, *a.* [from *star.*] Abounding with stars; adorned with stars.

Above the clouds, above the *starry* sky. *Pope.*

2. Consisting of stars; stellar; stellary; proceeding from the stars; as, *starry* light; *starry* flame. *Spenser. Dryden.*

3. Shining like stars; resembling stars; as, *starry* eyes. *Shak.*

START, *v. i.* [D. *storten*, to pour, to spill, to fall, to rush, to tumble; Sw. *störta*, to roll upon the head, to pitch headlong; qu. G. *stürzen.* In Sax. *steort* is a tail, that is, a shoot or projection; hence the promontory so called in Devonshire. The word seems to be a derivative from the root of *star*, *steer.* The primary sense is, to shoot, to dart suddenly, or to spring.]

1. To move suddenly, as if by a twitch; as, to *start* in sleep, or by a sudden spasm.

2. To move suddenly, as by an involuntary shrinking from sudden fear or alarm.

I *start* as from some dreadful dream. *Dryden.*

3. To move with sudden quickness, as with a spring or leap.

A spirit fit to *start* into an empire,
And look the world to law. *Dryden.*

4. To shrink; to wince.

But if he *start*,
It is the flesh of a corrupted heart. *Shak.*

5. To move suddenly aside; to deviate; generally with *from*, *out of*, or *aside.*

The old drudging sun, from his long beaten way,
Shall at thy voice *start* and misguide the day. *Cowley.*
Keep your soul to the work when ready to *start aside.* *Waits.*

6. To set out; to commence a race, as from a barrier or goal. The horses *started* at the word "go."

At once they *start*, advancing in a line. *Dryden.*

7. To set out; to commence a journey or enterprise. The public coaches *start* at six o'clock.

When two *start* into the world together. *Collier.*

To start up; to rise suddenly, as from a seat or couch; or to come suddenly into notice or importance.

START, *v. t.* To alarm; to disturb suddenly; to startle; to rouse.

Upon malicious bravery dost thou come
To *start* my quiet? *Shak.*

2. To rouse suddenly from concealment; to cause to flee or fly; as, to *start* a hare or a woodcock; to *start* game. *Pope.*

3. To bring into motion; to produce suddenly to view or notice.

Brutus will *start* a spirit as soon as Cesar. *Shak.*
The present occasion has *started* the dispute among us. *Lesley.*

So we say, to *start* a question, to *start* an objection; that is, to suggest or propose anew.

4. To invent or discover; to bring within pursuit.

Sensual men agree in the pursuit of every pleasure they can *start.* *Temple.*

5. To move suddenly from its place; to dislocate; as, to *start* a bone.

One *started* the end of the clavicle from the sternum. *Wiseman.*

6. To empty, as liquor from a cask; to pour out; as, to *start* wine into another cask. *Mar. Dict.*

START, *n.* A sudden motion of the body; a sudden twitch; a spastic affection; as, a *start* in sleep.

2. A sudden motion from alarm.

The fright awakened Arcite with a *start.* *Dryden.*

3. A sudden rousing to action; a spring; excitement.

Now fear I this will give it *start* again. *Shak.*

4. Sally; sudden motion or effusion; a bursting forth; as, *starts* of fancy.

To check the *starts* and sallies of the soul. *Addison.*

5. Sudden fit; sudden motion followed by intermission.

For she did speak in *starts* distractedly. *Shak.*
Nature does nothing by *starts* and leaps, or in a hurry. *L'Estrange.*

6. A quick spring; a darting; a shoot; a push; as, to give a *start.*

Both cause the string to give a quicker *start.* *Bacon.*

7. First motion from a place; act of setting out.

The *start* of first performance is all. *Bacon.*
You stand like greyhounds in the slips,
Straining upon the *start.* *Shak.*

To get the start; to begin before another; to gain the advantage in a similar undertaking.

Get the start of the majestic world. *Shak.*
She might have forsaken him, if he had not *got the start* of her. *Dryden.*

START, *n.* A projection; a push; a horn; a tail. In the latter sense it occurs in the name of the bird red-*start.* Hence, *the start*, in Devonshire.

START'ED, *pp.* Suddenly roused or alarmed; poured out, as a liquid; discovered; proposed; produced to view.

START'ER, *n.* One that starts; one that shrinks from his purpose. *Hudibras.*

2. One that suddenly moves or suggests a question or an objection.

3. A dog that rouses game. *Delany.*

START'FUL, *a.* Apt to start; skittish.

START'FUL-NESS, *n.* Aptness to start.

START'ING, *ppr.* Moving suddenly; shrinking; rousing; commencing, as a journey, &c.

START'ING, *n.* The act of moving suddenly.

START'ING-HŌLE, *n.* A loophole; evasion. *Martin.*

START'ING-LY, *adv.* By sudden fits or starts. *Shak.*

START'ING-PŌST, *n.* [*start* and *post.*] A post, stake, barrier, or place, from which competitors in a race start, or begin the race.

START'ISH, *a.* Apt to start; skittish; shy.

START'LE, (stärt'l,) *v. i.* [dim. of *start.*] To shrink; to move suddenly, or be excited, on feeling a sudden alarm.

Why shrinks the soul
Back on herself, and *startles* at destruction? *Addison.*

START'LE, *v. t.* To impress with fear; to excite by sudden alarm, surprise, or apprehension; to shock; to alarm; to fright. We were *startled* at the cry of distress. Any great and unexpected event is apt to *startle* us.

The supposition that angels assume bodies, need not *startle* us. *Locke.*

2. To deter; to cause to devinte. [*Little used.*] *Clarendon.*

START'LE, *n.* A sudden motion or shock occasioned by an unexpected alarm, surprise, or apprehension of danger; sudden impression of terror.

After having recovered from my first *startle*, I was well pleased with the accident. *Spectator.*

START'LED, *pp.* Suddenly moved or shocked by an impression of fear or surprise.

START'LING, *ppr.* or *a.* Suddenly impressing with fear or surprise.

START'LING-LY, *adv.* In a startling manner.

START'-UP, *n.* [*start* and *up.*] One that comes suddenly into notice. [*Not used.* We use UPSTART.] *Shak.*

2. A kind of high shoe. *Hall.*

START'-UP, *a.* Suddenly coming into notice. [*Not used.*] *Warburton.*

STARV-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of starving or state of being starved.

STARVE, *v. i.* [Sax. *stearfian*, to perish with hunger or cold; G. *sterben*, to die, either by disease or hunger, or by a wound; D. *sterven*, to die. Qu. is this from the root of Dan. *tarv*, Sw. *tarf*, necessity, want?]

1. To perish; to be destroyed. *Fairfax.*

[*In this general sense, obsolete.*]

2. To perish or die with cold; as, to *starve* with cold.

[*This sense is retained in England, but not in the United States.*]

3. To perish with hunger.

[*This sense is retained in England and the United States.*]

4. To suffer extreme hunger or want; to be very indigent.

Sometimes virtue *starves*, while vice is fed. *Pope.*

STARVE, *v. t.* To kill with hunger. Maliciously to *starve* a man is, in law, murder.

2. To distress or subdue by famine; as, to *starve* a garrison into a surrender.

3. To destroy by want; as, to *starve* plants by the want of nutriment.

4. To kill with cold. [*Not in use in the United States.*]

From beds of raging fire, to *starve* in ice
Their soft ethereal warmth. *Milton.*

5. To deprive of force or vigor.

The powers of their minds are *starved* by disuse. [*Unusual.*] *Locke.*

STARV'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Killed with hunger; subdued by hunger; rendered poor by want.

2. Killed by cold. [*Not in use in the United States.*]

STARVE'LING, (stärv'ling,) *a.* Hungry; lean; pining with want. *Philips.*

STARVE'LING, (stärv'ling,) *n.* An animal or plant

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that is made thin, lean, and weak through want of nutriment.

And thy poor *starveling* bountifully fed. *Donne.*

STARV'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Perishing with hunger; killing with hunger; rendering lean and poor by want of nourishment.

2. Perishing with cold; killing with cold. [*English.*]

STAT PRO RĀ-TI-Ō'NE VO-LUN'TAS, (-rā-shē-ō'ne-,) [L.] The will stands for reason.

STĀ'TA-RY, *a.* [from *state.*] Fixed; settled. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

STATE, *n.* [L. *status*, from *sto*, to stand, to be fixed; It. *stato*; Sp. *estado*; Fr. *état*. Hence G. *stät*, fixed; *statt*, place, abode, stead; *staat*, state; *stadt*, a town or city; D. *staat*, condition, state; *stad*, a city, Dan. and Sw. *stad*; Sans. *stidaha*, to stand; Pers. *istaden*, id. *State* is fixedness or standing.]

1. Condition; the circumstances of a being or thing at any given time. These circumstances may be internal, constitutional, or peculiar to the being, or they may have relation to other beings. We say, the body is in a sound *state*, or it is in a weak *state*; or it has just recovered from a feeble *state*. The *state* of his health is good. The *state* of his mind is favorable for study. So we say, the *state* of public affairs calls for the exercise of talents and wisdom. In regard to foreign nations, our affairs are in a good *state*. So we say, single *state*, and married *state*.

Declare the past and present *state* of things. *Dryden.*

2. Modification of any thing.

Keep the *state* of the question in your eye. *Boyle.*

3. Crisis; stationary point; hight; point from which the next movement is regression.

Tumors have their several degrees and times, as beginning, augment, *state*, and declination. [*Not in use.*] *Wiseman.*

4. Estate; possession. [*Obs.*] [See ESTATE.] *Daniel.*

5. A political body, or body politic; the whole body of people united under one government, whatever may be the form of the government.

Municipal law is a rule of conduct prescribed by the supreme power in a *state*. *Blackstone.*

More usually the word signifies a political body governed by representatives; a commonwealth; as, the *states* of Greece; the *States* of America.

In this sense, *state* has sometimes more immediate reference to the government, sometimes to the people or community. Thus, when we say, the *state* has made provision for the paupers, the word has reference to the government or legislature; but when we say, the *state* is taxed to support paupers, the word refers to the whole people or community.

6. Any body of men united by profession, or constituting a community of a particular character; as, the civil and ecclesiastical *states* in Great Britain. But these are sometimes distinguished by the terms *church* and *state*. In this case, *state* signifies the civil community or government only.

7. Rank; condition; quality; as, the *state* of honor. *Shak.*

8. Pomp; appearance of greatness.

In *state* the monarchs marched. *Dryden.*
Where least of *state*, there most of love is shown. *Dryden.*

9. Dignity; grandeur.

She instructed him how he should keep *state*, yet with a modest sense of his misfortunes. *Bacon.*

10. A seat of dignity.

This chair shall be my *state*. *Shak.*

11. A canopy; a covering of dignity.

His high throne, under *state*
Of richest texture spread. [*Unusual.*] *Milton.*

12. A person of high rank. [*Not in use.*] *Latimer.*

13. The principal persons in a government.

The bold design
Pleased highly those infernal *states*. *Milton.*

14. The bodies that constitute the legislature of a country; as, the *states* general.

15. Joined with another word, it denotes public, or what belongs to the community or body politic; as, *state* affairs; *state* policy.

STATE, *v. t.* To set; to settle. [See STATED.]

2. To express the particulars of any thing in writing; to set down in detail or in gross; as, to *state* an account; to *state* debt and credit; to *state* the amount due.

3. To express the particulars of any thing verbally; to represent fully in words; to narrate; to recite. The witnesses *stated* all the circumstances of the transaction. They are enjoined to *state* all the particulars. It is the business of the advocate to *state* the whole case. Let the question be fairly *stated*.

STĀT'ED, *pp.* Expressed or represented; told; recited.

2. *a.* Settled; established; regular; occurring at regular times; not occasional; as, *stated* hours of business.

3. Fixed; established; as, a *stated* salary.

STĀT'ED-LY, *adv.* Regularly; at certain times; not occasionally. It is one of the distinguishing marks of a good man, that he *statedly* attends public worship.

STATE'LESS, *a.* Without pomp. *J. Barlow.*

STATE'LI-ER, *a. comp.* More lofty or majestic.

STATE'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *stately.*] Grandeur; loftiness of mien or manner; majestic appearance; dignity.

For *stateliness* and majesty, what is comparable to a horse? *More.*

2. Appearance of pride; affected dignity. *Beaum. & Fl.*

STATE'LY, *a.* Lofty; dignified; majestic; as, *stately* manners; a *stately* gait.

2. Magnificent; grand; as, a *stately* edifice; a *stately* dome; a *stately* pyramid.

3. Elevated in sentiment. *Dryden.*

STATE'LY, *adv.* Majestically; loftily. *Milton.*

STATE'MENT, *n.* The act of stating, reciting, or presenting verbally or on paper.

2. A series of facts or particulars expressed on paper; as, a written *statement*.

3. A series of facts verbally recited; recital of the circumstances of a transaction; as, a verbal *statement*.

STATE'-MŌN"GER, (-mung-ger,) *n.* [*state* and *monger.*] One versed in politics, or one that dabbles in state affairs.

STATE'-PA'PER, *n.* A paper relating to the political interests or government of a state. *Jay.*

STATE'-PRIS'ON, *n.* A public prison or penitentiary.

STATE'-PRIS'ON-ER, *n.* One in confinement for political offenses.

STĀ'TER, *n.* The principal gold coin of ancient Greece. It varied much in value, but was usually worth about £1 3s. sterling, or $5⅓. The Attic silver tetradrachm was, in later times, called *stater*. *Smith's Dict.*

STATE'-ROOM, *n.* [*state* and *room.*] A magnificent room in a palace or great house. *Johnson.*

2. An apartment for lodging in a ship's cabin.

STATES, *n. pl.* Nobility. [See also STATE.] *Shak.*

STATES-GEN'ER-AL, *n. pl.* In *France*, before the revolution, the assembly of the three orders of the kingdom, viz., the clergy, the nobility, and the third estate, or commonalty. In *Netherlands* and *Holland*, the legislative body, composed of two chambers. *P. Cyc.*

STATES'MAN, *n.* [*state* and *man.*] A man versed in the arts of government; *usually*, one eminent for political abilities; a politician.

2. A small landholder. [*North of England.*] *Halliwell.*

3. One employed in public affairs. *Pope. Swift.*

STATES'MAN-LIKE, *a.* Having the manner or wisdom of statesmen.

STATES'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The qualifications or employments of a statesman. *Churchill.*

STATES'WŎM-AN, *n.* A woman who meddles in public affairs; *in contempt.* *Addison.*

STATE'-TRI'AL, *n.* A trial of persons for political offenses.

STAT'IC, } *a.* [See STATICS.] Pertaining to bod-
STAT'IC-AL, } ies at rest or in equilibrium. *Olmsted.*

2. Resting; acting by mere weight; as, *statical* pressure.

STAT'ICS, *n.* [Fr. *statique*; It. *statica*; L. *statice*; Gr. στατικη.]

1. That branch of mechanics which treats of the forces that keep bodies at rest or in equilibrium. *Dynamics* treats of bodies in motion.

2. In *medicine*, a kind of epileptics, or persons seized with epilepsies. *Cyc.*

STAT'ING, *ppr.* Setting forth; expressing in particular.

STAT'ING, *n.* An act of making a statement; a statement. *Taylor.*

STĀ'TION, (-shun,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *statio*, from *sto*, *status*; It. *stazione*; Sp. *estacion.*]

1. The act of standing.

Their manner was to stand at prayer—on which their meetings for that purpose received the name of *stations*. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

2. A state of rest.

All progression is performed by drawing on or impelling forward what was before in *station*, or at quiet. [*Rare.*] *Brown.*

3. The spot or place where one stands, particularly where a person habitually stands, or is appointed to remain for a time; as, the *station* of a sentinel. Each detachment of troops had its *station*.

4. Post assigned; office; the part or department of public duty which a person is appointed to perform. The chief magistrate occupies the first political *station* in a nation. Other officers fill subordinate *stations*. The office of bishop is an ecclesiastical *station* of great importance. It is the duty of the executive to fill all civil and military *stations* with men of worth.

5. Situation; position.

The fig and date, why love they to remain
In middle *station*? *Prior.*

6. Employment; occupation; business.

By spending the Sabbath in retirement and religious exercises, we gain new strength and resolution to perform God's will in our several *stations* the week following. *Nelson.*

7. Character; state.

The greater part have kept their *station*. *Milton.*

8. Rank; condition of life. He can be contented with a humble *station*.

9. In *church history*, the fast of the fourth and sixth days of the week, Wednesday and Friday, in memory of the council which condemned Christ, and of his passion.

10. Among *Roman Catholics*, a church where indulgences are to be had on certain days. *Encyc.*

STĀ'TION, *v. t.* To place; to set; or to appoint to the occupation of a post, place, or office; as, to *station* troops on the right or left of an army; to *station* a sentinel on a rampart; to *station* ships on the coast of Africa, or in the West Indies; to *station* a man at the head of the department of finance.

STĀ'TION, } *n.* A resting-place on a rail-
STĀ'TION-HOUSE, } way, at which a halt is made to receive or let down passengers or goods. *Brande.*

STĀ'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a station. *Encyc.*

STĀ'TION-A-RY, *a.* Fixed; not moving, progressive, or regressive; not appearing to move. The sun becomes *stationary* in Cancer, in its advance into the northern signs. The court, in England, which was formerly itinerary, is now *stationary*.

2. Not advancing, *in a moral sense*; not improving; not growing wiser, greater, or better; not becoming greater or more excellent. *S. S. Smith.*

3. Respecting place.

The same harmony and *stationary* constitution. *Brown.*

Stationary engine; on *a railway*, a steam-engine in a fixed position, which draws a load by a rope or other means of communication extended along the road.

Stationary fever; a fever depending on peculiar seasons. *Coxe.*

STĀ'TION-BILL, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a list containing the appointed posts of the ship's company, when navigating the ship. *Mar. Dict.*

STĀ'TION-ER, *n.* *Originally*, a bookseller, from his occupying a stand or station; but *at present*, one who sells paper, quills, inkstands, pencils, and other furniture for writing.

STĀ'TION-ER-Y, *n.* The articles usually sold by stationers, as paper, ink, quills, &c.

STĀ'TION-ER-Y, *a.* Belonging to a stationer.

STĀ'TISM, *n.* Policy.

STĀ'TIST, *n.* [from *state.*] A statesman; a politician; one skilled in government.

Statists indeed,
And lovers of their country. [*Not now used.*] *Milton.*

STA-TIST'IC, } *a.* [from *state* or *statist.*] Per-
STA-TIST'IC-AL, } taining to the state of society, the condition of the people, their economy, their property, and resources.

STAT-IS-TI'CIAN, (-tish'an,) *n.* A person who is familiar with the science of statistics.

STA-TIST'ICS, *n.* A collection of facts respecting the state of society, the condition of the people in a nation or country, their health, longevity, domestic economy, arts, property, and political strength, the state of the country, &c. *Sinclair.*

2. The science which treats of these subjects.

STĀ'TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to a fixed camp.

STAT'Ų-A-RY, *n.* [It. *statuaria*: Sp. *estatuaria*; from L. *statuarius*, from *statua*, a statue; *statuo*, to set.]

1. The art of carving statues or images, as representatives of real persons or things; a branch of sculpture. *Temple.*

[*In this sense the word has no plural.*]

2. [It. *statuario*; Sp. *estatuario.*] One that professes or practices the art of carving images or making statues.

On other occasions the *statuaries* took their subjects from the poets. *Addison.*

STAT'ŲE, (stat'yu,) *n.* [L. *statua*; *statuo*, to set; that which is set or fixed.]

An image; a solid substance formed by carving into the likeness of a whole living being; as, a *statue* of Hercules, or of a lion.

STAT'ŲE, *v. t.* To place, as a statue; to form a statue of. *Shak.*

STA-TŪ'MI-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *statumino.*] To prop or support. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

STAT'ŲRE, (stat'yur,) *n.* [L. and It. *statura*; Sp. *estatura*; Fr. *stature*; from L. *statuo*, to set.]

The natural hight of an animal body. *It is more generally used of the human body.*

Foreign men of mighty *stature* came. *Dryden.*

STAT'ŲR-ED, *a.* Arrived at full stature. [*Little used.*] *Hall.*

STĀ'TUS QUŌ, [L.] A treaty between belligerents, which leaves each party *in statu quo ante bellum*, i. e., in the state in which it was before the war. *Brande.*

STAT'Ų-TA-BLE, *a.* [from *statute.*] Made or intro-

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duced by statute; proceeding from an act of the legislature; as, a *statutable* provision or remedy.

2. Made or being in conformity to statute; as, *statutable* measures. *Addison.*

STAT'U-TA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner agreeable to statute.

STAT'UTE, *n.* [Fr. *statut*; It. *statuto*; Sp. *estatuto*; L. *statutum*; from *statuo*, to set.]

1. An act of the legislature of a state, that extends its binding force to all the citizens or subjects of that state, as distinguished from an act which extends only to an individual or company; an act of the legislature commanding or prohibiting something; a positive law. *Statutes* are distinguished from *common law*. The latter owes its binding force to the principles of justice, to long use, and the consent of a nation. The former owe their binding force to a positive command or declaration of the supreme power.

Statute is commonly applied to the acts of a legislative body consisting of representatives. In monarchies, the laws of the sovereign are called *edicts, decrees, ordinances, rescripts*, &c.

2. A special act of the supreme power, of a private nature, or intended to operate only on an individual or company.

3. The act of a corporation, or of its founder, intended as a permanent rule or law; as, the *statutes* of a university.

STAT'UTE-MER'CHANT, *n.* In *English law*, a bond of record pursuant to the stat. 13 Edw. I., acknowledged before one of the clerks of the statutes-merchant and the mayor or chief warden of London, or before certain persons appointed for the purpose; on which, if not paid at the day, an execution may be awarded against the body, lands, and goods of the obligor. *Blackstone.*

STAT'UTE-STA'PLE, *n.* A bond of record acknowledged before the mayor of the staple, by virtue of which the creditor may forthwith have execution against the body, lands, and goods of the debtor, on non-payment. *Blackstone.*

STAT'U-TO-RY, *a.* Enacted by statute; depending on statute for its authority; as, a *statutory* provision.

STAUNCH. See STANCH.

STAU'RO-LITE, } *n.* [Gr. σταυρος, a cross, and λι-
STAU'RO-TIDE, } θος, stone, or ειδος, form.]

The granatit of Werner, or grenatite of Jameson; a mineral crystallized in prisms, either single or intersecting each other at right angles. Its color is white or gray, reddish or brown. It is often opaque, sometimes translucent. Its form and infusibility distinguish it from the garnet. It is composed essentially of silica, alumina, and oxyd of iron. The name *staurolite* has also been applied to the mineral Harmotome, one of the Zeolites. *Cleaveland. Dana.*

STAU'RO-TY-POUS, *a.* [Gr. σταυρος, a cross, and τυπος, form.]

In *mineralogy*, having its macles or spots in the form of a cross. *Mohs.*

STAVE, *n.* [from *staff*; Fr. *douve, douvain*. It has the first sound of *a*, as in *save*.]

1. A thin, narrow piece of timber, of which casks are made. *Staves* make a considerable article of export from New England to the West Indies.

2. A staff; a metrical portion; a part of a psalm appointed to be sung in churches.

3. In *music*, the five horizontal and parallel lines, and the spaces on which the notes of tunes are written or printed; the *staff*, as it is now more generally written.

STAVE, *v. t.*; *pret.* STOVE or STAVED; *pp.* id.

1. To break a hole in; to break; to burst; *primarily*, to thrust through with a staff; as, to *stave* a cask. *Mar. Dict.*

2. To push, as with a staff; with *off*.

The condition of a servant *staves* him *off* to a distance. *South.*

3. To delay; as, to *stave* off the execution of a project.

4. To pour out; to suffer to be lost by breaking the cask.

All the wine in the city has been *staved*. *Sandys.*

5. To furnish with staves or rundles. [*Not in use.*] *Knolles.*

To stave and tail; to part dogs by interposing a staff and by pulling the tail.

STAVE, *v. i.* To fight with staves. [*Not in use.*] *Hudibras.*

STAVES, (stāvz *or* stävz,) *n.* An old plural of STAFF. Also, the regular plural of STAVE.

STAW, *v. i.* To be fixed or set. [*Not in use, or local.*]

STAY, *v. i.*; *pret.* STAID, for STAYED. [Ir. *stadam*; Sp. *estay*, a stay of a ship; *estada*, stay, a remaining; *estiar*, to stop; Port. *estada*, abode; *estaes*, stays of a ship; *estear*, to stay, to prop; W. *ystad*, state; *ystadu*, to stay or remain; Fr. *etai, etayer*; D. *stut, stutten*. This word seems to be connected with *state*, and if so, is a derivative from the root of L. *sto*, to stand. But from the orthography of this word in the Irish, Spanish, and Portuguese, and of *steti*, the preterit of *sto*, in Latin, I am led to believe the elementary word was *stad* or *stat*. The sense is, to set, stop, or hold. It is to be observed further, that *stay* may be easily deduced from the G. and D. *stag*, a stay; *stag-segel*, stay-sail; W. *tagu*, to stop.]

1. To remain; to continue in a place; to abide for any indefinite time. Do you *stay* here, while I go to the next house; *stay* here a week; we *staid* at the Hotel *Montmorenci*, in Paris.

Stay, I command you; *stay* and hear me first. *Dryden.*

2. To continue in a state.

The flames augment, and *stay*
At their full hight, then languish to decay. *Dryden.*

3. To wait; to attend; to forbear to act.

I *stay* for Turnus. *Dryden.*
Would ye *stay* for them from having husbands? — Ruth i.

4. To stop; to stand still.

She would command the hasty sun to *stay*. *Spenser.*

5. To dwell.

I must *stay* a little on one action. *Dryden.*

6. To rest; to rely; to confide in; to trust.

Because ye despise this word, and trust in oppression, and *stay* thereon. — Is. xxx.

STAY, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* STAID, for STAYED.

1. To stop; to hold from proceeding; to withhold; to restrain.

All that may *stay* the mind from thinking that true which they heartily wish were false. *Hooker.*
To *stay* these sudden gusts of passion. *Rowe.*

2. To delay; to obstruct; to hinder from proceeding.

Your ships are *staid* at Venice. *Shak.*
I was willing to *stay* my reader on an argument that appeared to me to be new. *Locke.*

3. To keep from departure; as, you might have *staid* me here. *Dryden.*

4. To stop from motion or falling; to prop; to hold up; to support.

Aaron and Hur *stayed* up his hands. — Ex. xvii.
Sallows and reeds for vineyards useful found
To *stay* thy vines. *Dryden.*

5. To support from sinking; to sustain with strength; as, to take a luncheon to *stay* the stomach.

STAY, *n.* Continuance in a place; abode for a time indefinite; as, you make a short *stay* in this city.

Embrace the hero, and his *stay* implore. *Waller.*

2. Stand; stop; cessation of motion or progression.

Affairs of state seemed rather to stand at a *stay*. *Hayward.*

[But in this sense we now use *stand*; to be at a *stand*.]

3. Stop; obstruction; hinderance from progress.

Grieved with each step, tormented with each *stay*. *Fairfax.*

4. Restraint of passion; moderation; caution; steadiness; sobriety.

With prudent *stay*, he long deferred
The rough contention. [*Obs.*] *Philips.*

5. A fixed state.

Alas! what *stay* is there in human state! *Dryden.*

6. Prop; support.

Trees serve us so many *stays* for their vines. *Addison.*
My only strength and *stay*! *Milton.*
The Lord is my *stay*. — Ps. xviii.

The stay and the staff; the means of supporting and preserving life. *Is.* iii.

7. Steadiness of conduct. *Todd.*

8. In *the rigging of a ship*, a large, strong rope, employed to support the mast, by being extended from its upper end toward the stem of the ship. The *fore-stay* reaches from the fore-mast head toward the bowsprit end; the *main-stay* extends to the ship's stem; the *mizzen-stay* is stretched to a collar on the main-mast, above the quarter-deck, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

Stays, in *seamanship*, implies the operation of going about or changing the course of a ship, with a shifting of the sails.

To be in stays, is to lie with the head to the wind, and the sails so arranged as to check her progress.

To miss stays; to fail in the attempt to go about. *Brande.*

STAY'ED, (stād,) *pp.* or *a.* Staid; fixed; settled; sober. It is now written STAID, which see.

STAY'ED-LY, (stād'le,) *adv.* Composedly; gravely; moderately; prudently; soberly. [*Little used.*]

STAY'ED-NESS, (stād'ness,) *n.* Moderation; gravity; sobriety; prudence. [See STAIDNESS.]

2. Solidity; weight. [*Little used.*] *Camden.*

STAY'ER, *n.* One that stops or restrains; one who upholds or supports; that which props.

STAY'-LACE, *n.* A lace for fastening the bodice in female dress. *Swift.*

STAY'LESS, *a.* Without stop or delay. [*Little used.*]

STAY'-MAK-ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make stays. *Spenser.*

STAYS, *n. pl.* A bodice; a kind of waistcoat stiffened with whalebone or other thing, worn by females. *Gay.*

2. *Stays*, of a ship. [See STAY.]

3. Station; fixed anchorage. *Sidney.*

4. Any support; that which keeps another extended.

Weavers, stretch your *stays* upon the weft. *Dryden.*

STAY'-SAIL, *n.* [*stay* and *sail*.] Any sail extended on a stay. *Mar. Dict.*

STAY'-TACK-LE, (-tak'l,) *n.* [*stay* and *tackle*.] A large tackle attached to the main-stay by means of a pendant, and used to hoist heavy bodies, as boats, butts of water, and the like. *Mar. Dict.*

STEAD, *n.* [Goth. *stads*; Sax. and Dan. *sted*; G. *statt*; D. *stede*. See STAY.]

1. Place, *in general*.

Fly this fearful *stead*. *Spenser.*

[*In this sense not used.*]

2. Place or room which another had or might have, noting substitution, replacing, or filling the place of another; as, David died, and Solomon reigned in his *stead*.

God hath appointed me another seed in *stead* of Abel, whom Cain slew. — Gen. iv.

3. The frame on which a bed is laid.

Swallow the feet, the borders, and the *stead*. *Dryden.*

[But we never use this word by itself in this sense. We always use BEDSTEAD.]

To stand in stead; to be of use or great advantage.

The smallest act of charity shall *stand* us in great *stead*. *Atterbury.*

STEAD, STED, in *names of places distant from a river or the sea*, signifies *place*, as above; but *in names of places situated on a river or harbor*, it is from Sax. *stathe*, border, bank, shore. Both words, perhaps, are from one root.

STEAD, (sted,) *v. t.* To help; to support; to assist; as, it nothing *steads* us. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. To fill the place of another. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

STEAD'FAST, *a.* [*stead* and *fast*.] Fast fixed; firm; firmly fixed or established; as, the *steadfast* globe of earth. *Spenser.*

2. Constant; firm; resolute; not fickle or wavering.

Abide *steadfast* to thy neighbor in the time of his trouble. *Ecclus.*

Him resist, *steadfast* in the faith. — 1 Pet. v.

3. Steady; as, *steadfast* sight. *Dryden.*

STEAD'FAST-LY, (sted'fast-le,) *adv.* Firmly; with constancy or steadiness of mind.

Steadfastly believe that whatever God has revealed is infallibly true. *Wake.*

STEAD'FAST-NESS, (sted'fast-,) *n.* Firmness of standing; fixedness in place.

2. Firmness of mind or purpose; fixedness in principle; constancy; resolution; as, the *steadfastness* of faith. He adhered to his opinions with *steadfastness*.

STEAD'I-LY, (sted'de-le,) *adv.* With firmness of standing or position; without tottering, shaking, or leaning. He kept his arm *steadily* directed to the object.

2. Without wavering, inconstancy, or irregularity; without deviating. He *steadily* pursues his studies.

STEAD'I-NESS, (sted'de-ness,) *n.* Firmness of standing or position; a state of being not tottering or easily moved or shaken. A man stands with *steadiness*; he walks with *steadiness*.

2. Firmness of mind or purpose; constancy; resolution. We say, a man has *steadiness* of mind, *steadiness* in opinion, *steadiness* in the pursuit of objects.

3. Consistent, uniform conduct.

Steadiness is a point of prudence as well as of courage. *L'Estrange.*

STEAD'Y, (sted'de,) *a.* [Sax. *stedig*.]

1. Firm in standing or position; fixed; not tottering or shaking; *applicable to any object*.

2. Constant in mind, purpose, or pursuit; not fickle, changeable, or wavering; not easily moved or persuaded to alter a purpose; as, a man *steady* in his principles, *steady* in his purpose, *steady* in the pursuit of an object, *steady* in his application to business.

3. Regular; constant; undeviating; uniform; as, the *steady* course of the sun. Steer the ship a *steady* course. A large river runs with a *steady* stream.

4. Regular; not fluctuating; as, a *steady* breeze of wind.

STEAD'Y, (sted'de,) *v. t.* To hold or keep from shaking, reeling, or falling; to support; to make or keep firm. *Steady* my hand.

STEAK, (stāke,) *n.* [Dan. *stecg, steg*, a piece of roast meat; *steger*, to roast or dress by the fire, to broil, to fry; Sw. *stek*, a steak; *steka*, to roast or broil; G. *stück*, a piece.]

A slice of beef, pork, venison, &c., broiled or cut for broiling.

STEAL, *v. t.*; *pret.* STOLE; *pp.* STOLEN, STOLE. [Sax. *stælan, stelan*; G. *stehlen*; D. *steelen*; Dan. *stieler*; Sw. *stiala*; Ir. *tiallam*; probably from the root of L. *tollo*, to take, to lift.]

1. To take and carry away feloniously, as the personal goods of another. To constitute stealing or theft, the taking must be felonious, that is, with an intent to take what belongs to another, and without his consent. *Blackstone.*

Let him that *stole*, *steal* no more. — Eph. iv.

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2. To withdraw or convey without notice, or clandestinely.

They could insinuate and *steal* themselves under the same by submission. *Spenser.*

3. To gain or win by address or gradual and imperceptible means.

Variety of objects has a tendency to *steal* away the mind from its steady pursuit of any subject. *Watts.*
So Absalom *stole* the hearts of the men of Israel. — 2 Sam. xv.

STĒAL, *v. i.* To withdraw or pass privily; to slip in, along, or away, unperceived.

Fixed of mind to fly all company, one night she *stole* away. *Sidney.*
From whom you now must *steal* and take no leave. *Shak.*
A soft and solemn breathing sound
Rose like a steam of rich distilled perfumes,
And *stole* upon the air. *Milton.*

2. To practice theft; to take feloniously. He *steals* for a livelihood.

Thou shalt not *steal.* — Ex. xx.

STĒAL, *n.* A handle. [See STELE.]
STĒAL'ER, *n.* One that steals; a thief.
STĒAL'ING, *ppr.* Taking the goods of another feloniously; withdrawing imperceptibly; gaining gradually.
STĒAL'ING-LY, *adv.* Slily; privately, or by an invisible motion. [*Little used.*] *Sidney.*
STEALTH, (stelth,) *n.* The act of stealing; theft.

The owner proveth the *stealth* to have been committed on him by such an outlaw. *Spenser.*

2. The thing stolen; as, cabins that are dens to cover *stealth.* [*Not in use.*] *Raleigh.*

3. Secret act; clandestine practice; means unperceived employed to gain an object; way or manner not perceived; *used in a good or bad sense.*

Do good by *stealth*, and blush to find it fame. *Pope.*
The monarch, blinded with desire of wealth,
With steel invades the brother's life by *stealth.* *Pope.*

STEALTH'FUL, (stelth'-,) *a.* Given to stealth.
STEALTH'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a stealthful manner.
STEALTH'FUL-NESS, *n.* State of being stealthful.
STEALTH'I-LY, *adv.* By stealth.
STEALTH'Y, (stelth'e,) *a.* Done by stealth; clandestinely; unperceived.

Now withered Murder, with his *stealthy* pace,
Moves like a ghost. *Shak.*

STĒAM, (steem,) *n.* [Sax. *steam, stem;* D. *stoom.*]

1. The vapor of water; or the elastic, aëriform fluid generated by heating water to the boiling point. When produced under the common atmospheric pressure, its elasticity is equivalent to the pressure of the atmosphere, and it is called LOW STEAM; but when heated in a confined state, its elastic force is rapidly augmented, and it is then called HIGH STEAM. On the application of cold, steam instantly returns to the state of water, and thus forms a sudden vacuum. From this property, and from the facility with which an elastic force is generated by means of steam, this constitutes a mechanical agent at once the most powerful and the most manageable, as is seen in the vast and multiplied uses of the steam engine.

Steam is invisible, and is to be distinguished from the cloud or mist which it forms in the air, that being water in a minute state of division, resulting from the condensation of steam. *Olmsted.*

2. In *popular use*, the mist formed by condensed vapor.

STĒAM, *v. i.* To rise or pass off in vapor by means of heat; to fume.

Let the crude humors dance
In heated brass, *steaming* with fire intense. *Philips.*

2. To send off visible vapor.

Ye mists that rise from *steaming* lake. *Milton.*

3. To pass off in visible vapor.

The dissolved amber — *steamed* away into the air. *Boyle.*

STĒAM, *v. t.* To exhale; to evaporate. [*Not much used.*] *Spenser.*

2. To expose to steam; to apply steam to for softening, dressing, or preparing; as, to *steam* cloth; to *steam* potatoes instead of boiling them; to *steam* food for cattle.

STĒAM'-BŌAT, } *n.* A vessel propelled through
STĒAM'-VES-SEL, } the water by steam.
STĒAM'-BOIL-ER, *n.* A boiler for steaming food for cattle. *Encyc.*
STĒAM'-CAR, *n.* A locomotive car used on railroads.
STĒAM'-CAR-RIAGE, *n.* A carriage upon wheels moved by steam on common roads. *Brande.*
STĒAM'ED, *pp.* Exposed to steam; cooked or dressed by steam.
STĒAM'-EN-GINE, *n.* An engine worked by steam. A steam-engine is *high-pressure*, which uses high steam, and *low-pressure*, which uses low steam. [See STEAM.]
STĒAM'ER, *n.* A vessel propelled by steam; a steamship.

2. A vessel in which articles are subjected to the action of steam, as in washing or cookery.

STĒAM'-GUN, *n.* A machine or contrivance by which balls, or other projectiles, may be driven by the force of steam.

STĒAM'ING, *ppr.* Exposing to steam; cooking or dressing by steam; preparing for cattle by steam, as roots.

STĒAM'-PACK-ET, *n.* A packet or vessel propelled by steam.

STĒAM'-PIPE, *n.* The pipe communicating with the upper part of the boiler, through which the steam passes in its way to the cylinder.

STĒAM'-SHIP, *n.* A ship propelled by steam.

STĒAM'-TUG, *n.* A steam-vessel used in towing ships. *England.*

STĒAM'-WHIS-TLE, (-hwis-l,) *n.* A pipe attached to a steam-engine or locomotive, through which steam is rapidly discharged, producing a loud, shrill whistle, which serves as a warning or caution.

STĒAN, for STONE. [*Not in use.*] [*Buchanan.*

STE-AR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to stearin. The stearic acid is produced by the action of alkalies on stearin.

STE'AR-IN, *n.* [Gr. στεαρ, suet.]

One of the proximate principles of animal fat, as lard, tallow, &c. The various kinds of animal fat commonly consist of two substances principally, viz., *stearin* and *elain;* of which the former is solid and the latter liquid. In particular instances, several other different and distinct proximate principles are found in animal fats. *Olmsted.*

STE'A-TITE, *n.* [Gr. στεαρ, στεατος, fat.]

A compact rock of a granular texture and very soapy feel, presenting grayish-green and brown shades. It is a variety of talc, and consists of silica and magnesia. It forms extensive beds, and is quarried for fireplaces and for coarse utensils. POTSTONE, LARDSTONE, SOAPSTONE, are other names of the species.

Another allied mineral called by this name, and also SAPONITE, has a white or grayish color, impalpable texture, and the consistence of butter. It contains 12 to 18 per cent. of water. It occurs at Lizard Point, Cornwall, and elsewhere. *Dana.*

STE-A-TIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to soapstone; of the nature of steatite, or resembling it.

STE-AT'O-CĒLE, *n.* [Gr. στεαρ, fat, and κηλη, a tumor.]

A tumor of the scrotum, containing fat. *Cyc.*

STE-A-TŌ'MA, *n.* [Gr.] A lupin or wen, i. e., an encysted tumor, containing matter like suet. *Coxe.*

STE-A-TŌ'MA-TOUS, *a.* Of the nature of a steatoma. *Hosack.*

STED, STED'FAST. See STEAD.

STEE, *n.* A ladder. [*Not in use.*]

STEED, *n.* [Sax. *stedc.* Qu. *stud*, a stone-horse.]

A horse, or a horse for state or war. [This word is not much used in common discourse. It is used in poetry and descriptive prose, and is elegant.]

Stout are our men, and warlike are our *steeds.* *Waller.*

STEEK'AN, *n.* In *Holland*, a wine measure of about five gallons. *Wilcocke's Dict.*

STEEL, *n.* [Sax. *style;* D. *staal;* G. *stahl;* Dan. *staal;* Sw. *stål;* probably from setting, fixing, hardness; G. *stellen.*]

1. Iron combined with a small but definite portion of carbon. It is called in chemistry CARBURET OF IRON. It is used in making instruments, and particularly useful as the material of edged tools. Dr. Thomas Thomson considers that steel is most probably composed of 20 equivalents of iron and 1 equivalent of carbon.

After relaxing, *steel* strengthens the solids. *Arbuthnot.*

2. *Figuratively*, weapons; *particularly*, offensive weapons, swords, spears, and the like.

Brave Macbeth with his brandished *steel.* *Shak.*
While doubting thus he stood,
Received the *steel* bathed in his brother's blood. *Dryden.*

3. Extreme hardness; as, heads or hearts of *steel.*

STEEL, *a.* Made of steel; as, a *steel* plate or buckle.

STEEL, *v. t.* To overlay, point, or edge with steel; as, to *steel* the point of a sword; to *steel* a razor; to *steel* an ax.

2. To make hard or extremely hard.

O God of battles, *steel* my soldiers' hearts. *Shak.*
Lies well *steeled* with weighty arguments. *Shak.*

3. To make hard; to make insensible or obdurate; as, to *steel* the heart against pity; to *steel* the mind or heart against reproof or admonition.

STEEL'-CLAD, *a.* Clad or armed with steel.

STEEL'ED, *pp.* Pointed or edged with steel; hardened; made insensible.

STEEL'-GIRT, *a.* Girded with steel. *Hemans.*

STEEL'-HEARTED, *a.* Having the heart hard as steel.

STEEL'I-NESS, *n.* [from *steely.*] Great hardness.

STEEL'ING, *ppr.* Pointing or edging with steel; hardening; making insensible or unfeeling. *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

STEEL'-PLAT-ED, *a.* Plated with steel.

STEEL'Y, *a.* Made of steel; consisting of steel.

Broached with the *steely* point of Clifford's lance. *Shak.*
Around his shop the *steely* sparkles flew. *Gay.*

2. Hard; firm.

That she would unarm her noble heart of that *steely* resistance against the sweet blows of love. *Sidney.*

STEEL'YARD, *n.* [*steel* and *yard.*] The Roman balance; an instrument for weighing bodies, usually consisting of a rod or bar marked with notches, designating the number of pounds and ounces, and a weight which is movable along this bar, and which is made to balance the weight of the body by being removed at a proper distance from the fulcrum. The principle of the steelyard is that of the lever; where an equilibrium is produced, when the products of the weights on opposite sides into their respective distances from the fulcrum, are equal to one another. Hence a less weight is made to indicate a greater, by being removed to a greater distance from the fulcrum. Sometimes the purpose is effected by means of a coiled spiral spring.

STEEN, } *n.* A vessel of clay or stone. [*Not in*
STĒAN, } *use.*]
STEEN'ING, } *n.* In *architecture*, the brick or stone
STĒAN'ING, } wall, or lining of a wall. *Brande.*
STEEN'KIRK, (-kurk,) *n.* A cant term for a neckcloth. [*Not now in use.*]

STEEP, *a.* [Sax. *steap;* allied to *stoop* and *dip.*]

Making a large angle with the plane of the horizon; ascending or descending with great inclination; precipitous; as, a *steep* hill or mountain; a *steep* roof; a *steep* ascent; a *steep* declivity.

STEEP, *n.* A precipitous place, hill, mountain, rock, or ascent; any elevated object which slopes with a large angle to the plane of the horizon; a precipice.

We had on each side rocks and mountains broken into a thousand irregular *steeps* and precipices. *Addison.*

STEEP, *v. t.* [Probably formed on the root of *dip.*] To soak in a liquid; to macerate; to imbue; to keep any thing in a liquid till it has thoroughly imbibed it, or till the liquor has extracted the essential qualities of the substance. Thus cloth is *steeped* in lye or other liquid in bleaching or dyeing. But plants and drugs are *steeped* in water, wine, and the like, for the purpose of tincturing the liquid with their qualities.

STEEP, *n.* Something that is steeped or used in steeping; a fertilizing liquid for hastening the germination.

2. A runnet-bag. [*Local.*] [tion of seeds.

STEEP'ED, (steept,) *pp.* Soaked; macerated; imbued.

STEEP'ER, *n.* A vessel, vat, or cistern in which things are steeped. *Edwards, W. Indies.*

STEEP'I-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being steep. *Howell.*

STEEP'ING, *ppr.* Soaking; macerating.

STEE'PLE, (stee'pl,) *n.* [Sax. *stepel, stypel.*]

A turret of a church, ending in a point; a spire. It differs from a tower, which usually ends in a square form, though the name is sometimes given to a tower. The bell of a church is usually hung in the steeple.

They, far from *steeples* and their sacred sound. *Dryden.*

STEE'PLE-CHASE, *n.* A race between a number of horsemen, to see which can first reach some distant object (as a church steeple) in a straight course, or one marked out within narrow limits.

STEE'PLED, (stee'pld,) *a.* Furnished with a steeple; adorned with steeples or towers. *Fairfax.*

STEE'PLE-HOUSE, *n.* A church. [*Not in use.*]

STEEP'LY, *adv.* With steepness; with precipitous declivity.

STEEP'NESS, *n.* The state of being steep; precipitous declivity; as, the *steepness* of a hill, a bank, or a roof. *Bacon.*

STEEP'Y, *a.* Having a steep or precipitous declivity; as, *steepy* crags; *a poetical word.*

No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb
The *steepy* cliffs. *Dryden.*

STEER, *n.* [Sax. *steor, styre;* D. *stier.*]

A young male of the ox kind or common ox. It is rendered in Dutch, a bull; but in the United States, this name is generally given to a castrated taurine male from two to four years old.

With solemn pomp then sacrificed a *steer.* *Dryden.*

STEER, *v. t.* [Sax. *steoran*, to steer, to correct or chide, to discipline; G. *steuern*, to hinder, restrain, repress, to curb, to steer, to pilot, to aid, help, support. The verb is connected with, or derived from, *steuer*, a rudder, a helm, aid, help, subsidy, impost, tax, contribution. D. *stieren*, to steer, to send, and *stuur*, a helm; *stuuren*, to steer, to send; Dan. *styrer*, to govern, direct, manage, steer, restrain, moderate, curb, stem, hinder; *styre*, a helm, rudder, or tiller; *styr*, moderation, a tax or assessment; Sw. *styra*, to steer, to restrain; *styre*, a rudder or helm; Arm. *stur*, id.; Ir. *stiuram.* We see the radical sense is, to *strain*, variously applied, and this coincides with the root of *starch* and *stark;* stiffness being from stretching.]

1. To direct; to govern; *particularly*, to direct and govern the course of a ship by the movements of the helm. Hence,

2. To direct; to guide; to show the way or course to.

That with a staff his feeble steps did *steer.* *Spenser.*

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STEER, *v. i.* To direct and govern a ship or other vessel in its course. Formerly seamen *steered* by the stars; they now *steer* by the compass.

A ship — where the wind
Veers oft, as oft so *steers* and shifts her sail. *Milton.*

2. To be directed and governed; as, a ship *steers* with ease.

3. To conduct one's self; to take or pursue a course or way.

STEER, *n.* A rudder or helm. [*Not in use.*]

STEER'AGE, *n.* The act or practice of directing and governing in a course; as, the *steerage* of a ship. *Addison.*

[*In this sense, I believe the word is now little used.*]

2. In *seamen's language*, the effort of a helm, or its effect on the ship; or the peculiar manner in which an individual ship is affected by the helm. *Mar. Dict.*

3. In *a ship*, an apartment forward of the great cabin, from which it is separated by a bulk-head or partition, or an apartment in the fore part of a ship for an inferior class of passengers. In ships of war it serves as a hall or antechamber to the great cabin. *Mar. Dict.*

4. The part of a ship where the tiller traverses. *Encyc.*

5. Direction; regulation.

He that hath the *steerage* of my course. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

6. Regulation or management.

You raise the honor of the peerage,
Proud to attend you at the *steerage*. *Swift.*

7. That by which a course is directed.

Here he hung on high,
The *steerage* of his wings. *Dryden.*

[*Steerage*, in the general sense of direction or management, is in popular use, but by no means an elegant word. It is said, a young man, when he sets out in life, makes bad *steerage*; but no good writer would introduce the word into elegant writing.]

STEER'AGE-WAY, *n.* In *seamen's language*, that degree of progressive movement of a ship, which renders her governable by the helm.

STEER'ED, *pp.* Directed and governed in a course; guided; conducted.

STEER'ER, *n.* One that steers; a pilot. [*Little used.*]

STEER'ING, *ppr.* Directing and governing in a course, as a ship; guiding; conducting.

STEER'ING, *n.* The act or art of directing and governing a ship or other vessel in her course; the act of guiding or managing.

STEER'ING-WHEEL, *n.* The wheel by which the rudder of a ship is turned and the ship is steered.

STEER'LESS, *a.* Having no steer or rudder. [*Not in use.*] *Gower.*

STEERS'MAN, *n.* [*steer* and *man.*] One that steers; the helmsman of a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

STEERS'MATE, *n.* [*steer* and *mate.*] One who steers; a pilot. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

STEEVE, *v. i.* To make an angle with the horizon, or with the line of a vessel's keel; *applied to the bowsprit.* *Totten.*

STEEV'ING, *n.* In *seamen's language*, the angle of elevation which a ship's bowsprit makes with the horizon. *Mar. Dict.*

STEG, *n.* [Ice. *stegge.*] A gander. [*Local.*] *Halliwell.*

STEG-A-NOG'RA-PHIST, *n.* [Gr. στεγανος, secret, and γραφω, to write.] One who practices the art of writing in cipher. *Bailey.*

STEG-A-NOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Supra.] The art of writing in ciphers, or characters which are not intelligible except to the persons who correspond with each other. *Bailey.*

STEG'AN-O-PODS, *n. pl.* [Gr. στεγανος, covered, and πους, foot.] A family of swimming birds with the four toes connected by the same web.

STEG-NOT'IC, *a.* [Gr. στεγνωτικος.] Tending to render costive, or to diminish excretions or discharges generally.

STEG-NOT'IC, *n.* A medicine which tends to produce costiveness; one that diminishes excretions or discharges generally.

STEIN'HEIL-ITE, *n.* A blue mineral; a variety of iolite. *Cleaveland.*

STE'LA, *n.* [Gr. στηλη.] In *architecture*, a small column without base or capital.

STELE, *n.* A stale or handle; a stalk. [*Obs.*]

STEL'E-CHITE, *n.* A fine kind of storax, in larger pieces than the calamite. *Cyc.*

STEL'ENE, *a.* [Gr. στηλη, a column.] Columnar.

STEL'LAR, } *a.* [It. *stellare*; L. *stellaris*, from *stel-*
STEL'LA-RY, } *la*, a star.]

1. Pertaining to stars; astral; as, *stellar* virtue; *stellar* figure. *Milton. Glanville.*

2. Starry; full of stars; set with stars; as, *stellary* regions.

STEL'LATE, } *a.* [L. *stellatus.*]
STEL'LA-TED, }

1. Resembling a star; radiated.

2. In *botany*, arranged in the form of a star; *a term used when several narrow, acute parts are in opposition round a common axis.* *Lindley.*

STEL-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *stella*, a star.] Radiation of light. [*Not in use.*]

STEL'LED, (steld,) *a.* Starry. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

STEL-LER'I-DAN, *n.* A name of that family of echinoderms of which the asterias or star-fish is the type. *Brande.*

STEL-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *stella*, a star, and *fero*, to produce.] Having or abounding with stars.

STEL'LI-FORM, *a.* [L. *stella*, star, and *form.*] Like a star; radiated.

STEL'LI-FY, *v. t.* To turn into a star. [*Not in use.*] *Ainsworth.*

STELL'ION, (stel'yun,) *n.* [L. *stellio.*] *Chaucer.* A newt.

STELL'ION-ATE, *n.* [Fr. *stellionat*, a cheating; Low L. *stellionatus.*] In *law*, the crime of selling a thing deceitfully for what it is not; as to sell that for one's own which belongs to another. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

STEL'LITE, *n.* [L. *stella*, a star.]

1. A fossil asterias, or star-fish. [*Obs.*]

2. A zeolitic mineral occurring in radiated acicular crystals or fibers. *Dana.*

STEL'LU-LAR, *a.* Having the shape of little stars. *Humble.*

STEL'O-CHITE, *n.* A name given to the osteocolla.

STE-LOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. στηλογραφια; στηλος, a pillar, and γραφω, to write.] The art of writing or inscribing characters on pillars. *Stackhouse.*

STEM, *n.* [Sax. *stemn*; G. *stamm*, stock, stem, race; D. and Sw. *stam*; Dan. *stamme*; Sans. *stamma.* The Latin has *stemma*, in the sense of the stock of a family or race. The primary sense is, to set, to fix.]

1. The principal body of a tree, shrub, or plant, of any kind; the main stock; the firm part which supports the branches.

After they are shot up thirty feet in length, they spread a very large top, having no bough or twig on the *stem.* *Raleigh.*
The lowering spring, with lavish rain,
Beats down the slender *stem* and bearded grain. *Dryden.*

2. The peduncle of the fructification, or the pedicle of a flower; that which supports the flower or the fruit of a plant; the petiole, or leaf-stem.

3. The stock of a family; a race or generation of progenitors; as, a noble *stem.* *Milton.*

Learn well their lineage and their ancient *stem.* *Tickel.*

4. Progeny; branch of a family.

This is a *stem*
Of that victorious stock. *Shak.*

5. In *a ship*, a circular piece of timber to which the two sides of a ship are united at the fore end. The lower end of it is scarfed to the keel, and the bowsprit rests upon its upper end. [D. *steven.*] *Mar. Dict.*

6. In *music*, the short, perpendicular line added to the body of a note.

From stem to stern, is from one end of the ship to the other, or through the whole length.

STEM, *v. t.* To oppose, or resist, as a current; or to make progress against a current. We say, the ship was not able with all her sails to *stem* the tide.

They *stem* the flood with their erected breasts. *Denham.*

2. To stop; to check; as a stream or moving force.

At length Erasmus, that great injured name,
Stemmed the wild torrent of a barbarous age,
And drove those holy Vandals off the stage. *Pope.*

STEM'-CLASP-ING, *a.* Embracing the stem with its base; amplexicaul; as a leaf or petiole. *Martyn.*

STEM'-LEAF, *n.* A leaf growing from the stem.

STEM'LESS, *a.* Having no stem. *Martyn.*

STEM'MED, *pp.* Opposed, as a current; stopped.

STEM'MING, *ppr.* Opposing, as a stream; stopping.

STEM'PLE, (stem'pl,) *n.* In *mining*, a cross-bar of wood in a shaft. *Encyc.*

STENCH, *n.* [Sax. *stenc*, *stenceg.* See STINK.] An ill smell; offensive odor. *Bacon.*

STENCH, *v. t.* To cause to emit a hateful smell. [*Not in use.*] *Mortimer.*

2. To stanch; to stop. [*Not in use.*] *Harvey.*

STENCH'Y, *a.* Having an offensive smell. [*Not in use.*] *Dyer.*

STEN'CIL, *n.* A piece of thin leather or oil-cloth, used in painting on walls, to imitate paper. The pattern is cut out of the leather, &c., which is then laid flat on the wall, and the color brushed over it. *Buchanan.*

STEN'CIL, *v. t.* To paint or color in figures with stencils. *Encyc.*

2. To paint by having the pattern cut out of a thin material, and applied to the surface to be painted; the brush being applied to the stencil permits the interstices alone to be painted.

STEN-E-O-SAU'RUS, *n.* [Gr. στενος, narrow, strait, and σαυρα, a lizard.] A genus of saurians, whose fossil remains only are found.

STE-NOG'RA-PHER, *n.* [Gr. στενος, close, narrow, and γραφω, to write.] One who is skilled in the art of short-hand writing.

STEN-O-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* [Supra.] Pertaining to
STEN-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, } the art of writing in short-hand; expressing in characters or short-hand.

STE-NOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Supra.] The art of writing in short-hand, by using abbreviations or characters for whole words. *Encyc.*

STENT, *n.* An allotted portion; same as STINT. *Halliwell.*

[*Used in various dialects in England, and still heard in America.*]

STEN'TOR, *n.* [Gr. Στεντωρ.] A herald, in *Homer*, having a very loud voice; hence, any person having a powerful voice.

STEN-TO'RI-AN, *a.* [from *Stentor.*] Extremely loud; as, a *stentorian* voice.

2. Able to utter a very loud sound; as, *stentorian* lungs.

STEN-TO-RO-PHON'IC, *a.* [From *Stentor*, a herald in Homer, whose voice was as loud as that of fifty other men, and Gr. φωνη, voice.] Speaking or sounding very loud.

Of this *stentorophonic* horn of Alexander there is a figure preserved in the Vatican. *Derham.*

STEP, *v. i.* [Sax. *stæppan*, *steppan*; D. *stappen*; Gr. στειβω. Qu. Russ. *stopa*, the foot. The sense is, to set, as the foot, or more probably to open or part, to stretch or extend.]

1. To move the foot; to advance or recede by a movement of the foot or feet; as, to *step* forward, or to *step* backward.

2. To go; to walk a little distance; as, to *step* to one of the neighbors.

3. To walk gravely, slowly, or resolutely.

Home the swain retreats,
His flock before him *stepping* to the fold. *Thomson.*

To step forth; to move or come forth. *Cowley.*

To step aside; to walk to a little distance; to retire from company.

To step in, or *into*; to walk or advance into a place or state; or to advance suddenly in. *John* v.

2. To enter for a short time. I just *stepped into* the house.

3. To obtain possession without trouble; to enter upon suddenly; as, to *step into* an estate.

To step back; to move mentally; to carry the mind back.

They are *stepping* almost three thousand years *back* into the remotest antiquity. *Pope.*

STEP, *v. t.* To set, as the foot.

2. To fix the foot of a mast in its step; to erect. *Totten.*

STEP, *n.* [Sax. *stæp*; D. *stap*; G. *stufe*; W. *tap*, a ledge; *tapiaw*, to form a step or ledge.]

1. A pace; an advance or movement made by one removal of the foot.

2. One remove in ascending or descending; a stair.

The breadth of every single *step* or stair should be never less than one foot. *Wotton.*

3. The space passed by the foot in walking or running. The *step* of one foot is generally about three feet; it may be more or less.

4. A small space or distance. Let us go to the gardens; it is but a *step.*

5. The distance between the feet in walking or running.

6. Gradation; degree. We advance in improvement *step* by *step*, or by *steps.*

7. Progression; act of advancing.

To derive two or three general principles of motion from phenomena, and afterward tell us how the properties and actions of all corporeal things follow from those manifest principles, would be a great *step* in philosophy. *Newton.*

8. Footstep; print or impression of the foot; track. *Dryden.*

9. Gait; manner of walking. The approach of a man is often known by his *step.*

10. Proceeding; measure; action.

The reputation of a man depends on the first *steps* he makes in the world. *Pope.*

11. The round of a ladder.

12. *Steps*, in *the plural*: walk; passage.

Conduct my *steps* to find the fatal tree
In this deep forest. *Dryden.*

13. The bottom support on which the lower end of a mast, or of an upright shaft or wheel, rests. *Haldeman.*

STEP [Sax. *steop*, from *stepan*, to deprive] is profixed to certain words to express a relation by marriage. Horne Tooke supposes *step*, in *step-father*, to be a corrupt spelling for *sted-father*, a father instead of the true father. Certain it is that, in Danish, *sted* is the word used instead of *step.*

STEP'-BROTH-ER, (-bruth-er,) *n.* A brother-in-law, or by marriage.

STEP'-CHILD, *n.* [*step* and *child.*] A son-in-law or daughter-in-law, (a child deprived of its parent.)

STEP'-DAME, *n.* A mother by marriage, (the mother of an orphan or one deprived.)

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STEP'-DAUGH-TER, (-daw-ter,) *n.* A daughter by marriage, (an orphan daughter.)

STEP'-FA-THER, *n.* A father-in-law; a father by marriage only; (the father of an orphan.)

STEP'-MOTH-ER, (-muth-er,) *n.* A mother by marriage only; a mother-in-law; (the mother of an orphan.)

STEP'-SIS-TER, *n.* A sister-in-law, or by marriage, (an orphan sister.)

STEP'-SON, (-sun,) *n.* A son-in-law; an orphan son.

[In the foregoing explication of *step*, I have followed Lye. The D. and G. write *stief*, and the Swedes *styf*, before the name; a word which does not appear to be connected with any verb signifying to *bereave*, and the word is not without some difficulties. I have given the explanation which appears to be most probably correct. If the radical sense of *step*, a pace, is to part or open, the word coincides with Sax. *stepan*, to deprive, and in the compounds above, *step* may imply removal or distance.]

STEPPE, (step,) *n.* The Russian name given to the vast plains of Asia, corresponding to the prairies in North America. *Brande.*

[This sense of the Russian word is naturally deducible from Sax. *stepan*, to deprive. See STEP.]

STEP'PED, (stept,) *pp.* Set; placed; erected; fixed in its step, as a mast.

STEP'PING, *ppr.* Moving, or advancing by a movement of the foot or feet; placing; fixing or erecting, as a mast.

STEP'PING, *n.* The act of walking or running by steps.

STEP'PING-STONE, *n.* A stone to raise the feet above the dirt and mud in walking. *Swift.*

2. Hence, a means of progress or further advancement. *Smart.*

STEP'-STONE, *n.* A stone laid before a door as a stair to rise *on* in entering the house.

STER, in *composition*, is from the Sax. *steora*, a director. (See STEER.) It seems primarily to have signified chief, principal, or director, as in the L. *minister*, chief servant; but in other words, as in *spinster*, we do not recognize the sense of *chief*, but merely that of a person who carries on the business of spinning.

STER-CO-RA'CEOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [L. *stercoreus*, *stercorosus*, from *stercus*, dung.]

Pertaining to dung, or partaking of its nature. *Arbuthnot.*

STER-CO-RA'RI-AN, } *n.* [L. *stercus*, dung.]
STER'CO-RA-NIST, }

In *ecclesiastical history*, a nickname used in the fifth and sixth centuries, and denoting one who held that the consecrated elements in the eucharist undergo the process of digestion, so that the divine body, if materially present, must be changed into the fecal substance. *Murdock.*

STER'CO-RA-RY, *n.* A place properly secured from the weather for containing dung.

STER-CO-RA'TION, *n.* [L. *stercoratio.*]

The act of manuring with dung. *Bacon. Ray.*

STER-CO'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* In *church history*, the doctrine that the host is liable to digestion.

STERE, *n.* In *the new French system of measures*, the unit for solid measure, equal to a cubic meter. *Lunier.*

STE-RE-O-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* [from *stereography.*]
STE-RE-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, } Made or done according to the rules of stereography; delineated on a plane; as, a *stereographic* chart of the earth.

Stereographic projection. See PROJECTION.

STE-RE-O-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By delineation on a plane.

STE-RE-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. στερεος, firm, and γραφω, to write.]

The art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane; a branch of solid geometry which shows the construction of all solids which are regularly defined. *Encyc.*

STE-RE-OM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. στερεος, solid, and μετρον.]

An instrument for determining the specific gravity of liquid bodies, porous bodies, and powders, as well as solids. *Encyc. Brit.*

STE-RE-O-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* [See STEREOMETRY.] Pertaining to or performed by stereometry.

STE-RE-OM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. στερεος, firm, fixed, and μετρεω, to measure.]

The art of measuring solid bodies, and finding their solid contents. *Harris.*

STE-RE-O-TOM'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or performed by stereotomy.

STE-RE-OT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. στερεος, fixed, and τεμνω, to cut.]

The science or art of cutting solids into certain figures or sections, as arches, &c. *Encyc.*

STE'RE-O-TYPE, *n.* [Gr. στερεος, fixed, and τυπος, type, form.]

1. *Literally*, a fixed metal type; hence, a plate of fixed or solid metallic types for printing books. Thus, we say, a book is printed *on stereotype*, or *in stereotype*. In the latter use, the word seems rather to signify the workmanship or manner of printing, than the plate.

2. The art of making plates of fixed metallic types, or of executing work on such plates.

STE'RE-O-TYPE, *a.* Pertaining to fixed metallic types.

2. Done on fixed metallic types, or plates of fixed types; as, *stereotype* work; *stereotype* printing; a *stereotype* copy of the Bible.

STE'RE-O-TYPE, *v. t.* To make fixed metallic types or plates of type metal, corresponding with the words and letters of a book; to compose a book in fixed types; as, to *stereotype* the New Testament; certain societies have *stereotyped* the Bible.

STE'RE-O-TYP-ED, (-tipt,) *pp.* or *a.* Formed on fixed metallic types, or plates of fixed types.

2. *a.* Formed in a fixed, unchangeable manner; as, *stereotyped* opinions.

STE'RE-O-TYP-ER, *n.* One who makes stereotype.

STE'RE-O-TYP-ING, *ppr.* Making stereotype plates for any work; or impressing copies on stereotype plates.

STE-RE-O-TY-POG'RA-PHER, *n.* A stereotype printer.

STE-RE-O-TY-POG'RA-PHY, *n.* The art or practice of printing on stereotype. *Entick.*

STER'ILE, (ster'il,) *a.* [L. *sterilis*; It. and Fr. *sterile*; Sp. *esteril.*]

1. Barren; unfruitful; not fertile; producing little or no crop; as, *sterile* land; a *sterile* desert; a *sterile year.* *Bacon.*

2. Barren; producing no young. *More.*

3. Barren of ideas; destitute of sentiment; as, a *sterile* production or author.

Sterile flower, in *botany*, is a term given by Tournefort to the male flower, or that which bears only stamens. *Martyn.*

STE-RIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *sterilitas*; Fr. *stérilité*; It. *sterilità.*]

1. Barrenness; unproductiveness; unfruitfulness; the quality or state of producing little or nothing; as, the *sterility* of land or soil. *Bacon.*

2. Barrenness; unfruitfulness; the state of not producing young; as of animals.

3. Barrenness of ideas or sentiments, as in writings.

4. Want of fertility or the power of producing sentiment; as, the *sterility* of an author or of his mind.

STER'IL-IZE, *v. t.* To make barren; to impoverish, as land; to exhaust of fertility; as, to *sterilize* soil or land. [*Little used.*] *Woodward.*

2. To deprive of fecundity, or the power of producing young. [*Little used.*]

STER'LET, *n.* A fish of the Caspian and of the rivers in Russia, the Acipenser ruthenus of Linnæus, highly esteemed for its flavor, and from whose roe is made the finest caviare. *Tooke. Coxe.*

STER'LING, *a.* [Probably from *Easterling*, once the popular name of *German traders* in England, whose money was of the purest quality. *Camden.*] An epithet by which English money of account is distinguished; as, a pound *sterling*; a shilling *sterling*; a penny *sterling.* It is not now applied to the coins of England; but *sterling* cost, *sterling* value are used.

2. Genuine; pure; of excellent quality; as, a work of *sterling* merit; a man of *sterling* wit or good sense.

STER'LING, *n.* English money.

And Roman wealth in English *sterling* view. *Arbuthnot.*

[In this use, *sterling* may signify English coins.]

2. Standard; rate. [*Little used in either sense.*]

STERN, *a.* [Sax. *styrn*, stern; G. *starr*, staring; *störrig*, stubborn. (See STARE, STARCH, STARK, with which this word is probably connected.) Gr. στερεος.]

1. Severe; austere; fixed with an aspect of severity and authority; as, a *stern* look; a *stern* countenance; a *stern* frown.

I would outstare the *sternest* eyes that look. *Shak.*

2. Severe of manner; rigid; harsh; cruel.

Stern as tutors, and as uncles hard. *Dryden.*
Ambition should be made of *sterner* stuff. *Shak.*

3. Hard; afflictive.

If wolves had at thy gate howled that *stern* time. *Shak.*

4. Rigidly steadfast; immovable.

Stern virtue is the growth of few soils. *Hamilton.*

STERN, *n.* [Sax. *steor* and *ern*, place; the *steer-place*, that is, helm-place.]

1. The hind part of a ship or other vessel, or of a boat; the part opposite to the stem or prow. This part of a ship is terminated by the tafferel above, and by the counters below. *Mar. Dict.*

2. Post of management; direction.

And sit at chiefest *stern* of public weal. *Shak.*

[*Not in use.* We now say, *to sit at the helm.*]

3. The hinder part of any thing. [*Not elegant.*] *Spenser.*

By the stern, is a phrase which denotes that a ship is more deeply laden abaft than forward.

STERN'AGE, *n.* Steerage or stern. *Shak.*

STER'NAL, *a.* Pertaining to the sternum or breastbone. *Humble.*

STERN'BERG-ITE, *n.* [from Count Casper *Sternberg.*]

A foliated ore of silver, consisting of silver, iron, and sulphur. *Dana.*

STERN'-BOARD, *n.* [*stern* and *board.*] In *seamen's language*, the backward motion of a vessel; hence, a loss of way in making a tack. To *make a sternboard*, is when, by a current or other cause, a vessel has fallen back from the point she had gained in the last tack. *Mar. Dict.*

STERN'-CHASE, } *n.* [*stern* and *chase.*] A can-
STERN'-CHAS-ER, } non placed in a ship's stern, pointing backward, and intended to annoy a ship that is in pursuit of her. *Mar. Dict.*

A *stern chase* sometimes denotes one far behind or long continued.

STERN'ED, *a.* In *compounds*, having a stern of a particular shape; as, square-*sterned*; pink-*sterned*, &c.

STERN'ER, *n.* [Sax. *steoran*, to steer.] A director. [*Not in use.*] *Clarke.*

STERN'-FAST, *n.* [*stern* and *fast.*] A rope used to confine the stern of a ship or other vessel.

STERN'-FRAME, *n.* [*stern* and *frame.*] The several pieces of timber which form the stern of a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

STERN'LY, *adv.* [See STERN.] In a stern manner; with an austere or *stern* countenance; with an air of authority.

Sternly he pronounced
The rigid interdiction. *Milton.*

STERN'MOST, *a.* [*stern* and *most.*] Farthest in the rear; furthest astern; as, the *sternmost* ship in a convoy. *Mar. Dict.*

STERN'NESS, *n.* Severity of look; a look of austerity, rigor, or severe authority; as, the *sternness* of one's presence. *Shak.*

2. Severity or harshness of manner; rigor.

I have *sternness* in my soul enough
To hear of soldier's work. *Dryden.*

STER'NON, *n.* [Gr.] The breast-bone. But STERNUM is chiefly or wholly used.

STERN'-PORT, *n.* [*stern* and *port.*] A port or opening in the stern of a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

STERN'-POST, *n.* [*stern* and *post.*] A straight piece of timber, erected on the extremity of the keel to support the rudder and terminate the ship behind. *Mar. Dict.*

STERN'-SHEETS, *n. pl.* [*stern* and *sheet.*] That part of a boat which is between the stern and the aftmost seat of the rowers; usually furnished with seats for passengers. *Mar. Dict.*

STER'NUM, *n.* [Gr. στερνον; from fixing; setting. See STARCH, STARK.]

The breast-bone; the bone which forms the front of the human chest from the neck to the stomach.

STER-NU-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *sternutatio.*]

The act of sneezing. *Quincy.*

STER-NU'TA-TIVE, *a.* [L. *sternuo*, to sneeze.]

Having the quality of provoking to sneeze.

STER-NU'TA-TO-RY, *a.* [Fr. *sternutatoire*, from L. *sternuo*, to sneeze.]

Having the quality of exciting to sneeze.

STER-NU'TA-TO-RY, *n.* A substance that provokes sneezing.

STERN'-WAY, *n.* [*stern* and *way.*] The movement of a ship backward, or with her stern foremost. *Mar. Dict.*

STER-QUIL'I-NOUS, *a.* [L. *sterquilinium*, a dunghill.]

Pertaining to a dunghill; mean; dirty; paltry.

STER-TO'RI-OUS, } *a.* [L. *sterto.*] [*Howell.*
STER'TO-ROUS, }

Snoring. The last is the term almost invariably used.

STERV'EN, to *starve*, is not in use. *Spenser.*

STETH'O-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. στεθος, the breast, and σκοπεω, to examine.]

A simple cylinder of some fine-grained, light wood, as cedar or maple, perforated longitudinally in the middle, with one extremity funnel-shaped and furnished with a conical plug; the other with a comparatively large orbicular ivory plate fastened by a screw. This instrument is used for distinguishing sounds within the thorax, and other cavities of the body, the funnel-shaped extremity, either with or without the plug, being placed upon the body, and the ivory plate to the ear of the listener. It is merely a substitute for the direct application of the ear, in cases in which this would be forbidden by delicacy.

Stethoscope is an ill-chosen term, since its application is not confined to the breast, and the termination *scope* does not well express its use. *Phonophorus* or *sound-conductor*, would be preferable.

STETH-O-SCOP'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a stethoscope.

STEVE, *v. t.* [from the root of *stow.*] To stow, as cotton or wool in a ship's hold. [*Local.*]

STE'VE-DORE, *n.* One whose occupation is to load or unload vessels in port. *New York.*

STE'VEN, *n.* [Sax. *stefnian*, to call.]

An outcry; a loud call; a clamor. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

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STEW, (stū,) *v. t.* [Fr. *etuver*, to stew; *etuve*, a stove; It. *stufare*, to stew; *stufa*, a stove; *stufo*, weary, surfeited; Sp. *estufa*, a stove; *estofa*, stuff quilted; *estofar*, to quilt and to stew; D. *stoof*, a stove; *stooven*, to stew; Dan. *stue*, a room, (see STOW,) and *stuegon*, a stove; Sw. *stufva*, to stew and to stow.]

1. To seethe or gently boil; to boil slowly in a moderate manner, or with a simmering heat; as, to *stew* meat; to *stew* apples; to *stew* prunes. *Shak.*

2. To boil in heat.

STEW, (stū,) *v. i.* To be seethed in a slow, gentle manner, or in heat and moisture.

STEW, (stū,) *n.* A hot-house; a bagnio.

The Lydians were inhibited by Cyrus to use any armor, and give themselves to baths and *stews*. *Abbot.*

2. A brothel; a house of prostitution; but generally or always used in the plural, STEWS.

3. A prostitute. [*Not in use.*] [*Bacon. South.*

4. (See STOW.) A store pond; a small pond where fish are kept for the table. [*Not used.*]

5. Meat stewed; as, a *stew* of pigeons.

6. Confusion, as when the air is full of dust. [D. *stuiven*, to raise a dust; allied to *stew*, and proving that the primary sense of *stew* is to drive or agitate, to stir or excite.] [*Not in use or local.*] *Grose.*

STEW'ARD, (stū'-,) *n.* [Sax. *stiward. Ward* is a keeper; but the meaning of the first syllable is not evident. It is probably a contraction of G. *stube*, a room, Eng. *stow*, Sax. *stow*, place, or *sted*, place, or of Dan. *stöb*, a cup. The *steward* was, then, originally a chamberlain or a butler.]

1. A man employed in great families to manage the domestic concerns, superintend the other servants, collect the rents or income, keep accounts, &c.

2. A fiscal agent of certain bodies; as, the *steward* of a congregation in the Methodist church, &c.

3. An officer of state; as, lord high *steward*; *steward* of the household, &c. *England.*

4. In *colleges*, an officer who provides food for the students, and superintends the kitchen.

5. In *vessels*, one who has the charge of distributing food and drink, or of waiting on the officers, passengers, &c.

6. In *Scripture* and *theology*, a minister of Christ, whose duty is to dispense the provisions of the gospel, to preach its doctrines and administer its ordinances.

It is required in *stewards*, that a man be found faithful. — 1 Cor. iv.

STEW'ARD, (stū'-,) *v. t.* To manage as a steward. [*Not in use.*] *Fuller.*

STEW'ARD-ESS, *n.* A female who waits on ladies in steamboats, &c.

STEW'ARD-LY, *adv.* With the care of a steward. [*Little used.*] *Tooker.*

STEW'ARD-SHIP, *n.* The office of a steward. *Calamy.*

STEW'ART-RY, *n.* An overseer or superintendent.

The *stewartry* of provisions. *Tooke.*

STEW'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Gently boiled; boiled in heat.

STEW'ING, *ppr.* Boiling in a moderate heat.

STEW'ING, *n.* The act of seething slowly.

STEW'ISH, *a.* Suiting a brothel. *Hall.*

STEW'PAN, *n.* A pan in which things are stewed.

STHEN'IC, *a.* [Gr. σθενος.]

In *medicine*, attended with a preternatural and morbid increase of vital energy, and strength of action in the heart and arteries; phlogistic.

STIB'I-AL, *a.* [L. *stibium*, antimony.]

Like or having the qualities of antimony; antimonial.

STIB-I-Ā'RI-AN, *n.* [from L. *stibium*.]

A violent man. *White.*

[*An improper word, and not in use.*]

STIB'I-Ā-TED, *a.* Impregnated with antimony.

STIB'I-UM, *n.* [L.] Antimony

STIC'A-DOS, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

STICH, (stik,) *n.* [Gr. στιχος.]

1. In *poetry*, a verse, of whatever measure or number of feet.

[*Stich* is used in numbering the books of Scripture.]

2. In *rural affairs*, an order or rank of trees.

[In New England, as much land as lies between double furrows, is called *stich*, or a land.]

STICH'O-MAN-CY, (stik'o-man-se,) *n.* [Gr. στιχος and μαντεια.]

Divination by lines or passages of books taken at hazard. *Brande.*

STICH-OM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. στιχος, a line of a book, and μετρον, measure.]

An account of the magnitude or length of books, as ascertained by the number of lines which they contain. *Murdock.*

STICH'WŎRT, STITCH'WŎRT, (-wurt,) *n.* A grassy-looking plant of the genus Stellaria. *Loudon.*

STICK, *n.* [Sax. *sticca*; G. *stecken*; D. *stok*; Dan. *stikke*; Sw. *stake*, *sticka*; It. *stecca*. This word is connected with the verb to *stick*, with *stock*, *stack*, and other words having the like elements. The primary sense of the root is, to thrust, to shoot, and to set; Fr. *tige*, a stalk.]

1. The small shoot or branch of a tree or shrub, cut off; a rod; also, a staff; as, to strike one with a *stick*.

2. Any stem of a tree, of any size, cut for fuel or timber. It is applied in America to any long and slender piece of timber, round or square, from the smallest size to the largest, used in the frames of buildings; as, a *stick* of timber for a post, a beam, or a rafter.

3. Many instruments, long and slender, are called *sticks*; as, the composing *stick* of printers.

4. A thrust with a pointed instrument that penetrates a body; a stab.

Stick of eels; the number of twenty-five eels. *Halliwell.* A bind contains ten *sticks*. *Encyc.*

STICK, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* STUCK. [Sax. *stican*, *stician*; G. *stetchen*, to sting or prick, and *stecken*, to stick, to adhere; D. *stecken*, to prick or stab; *stikken*, to stitch; Dan. *stikker*, to sting, to prick; Sw. *sticka*; Gr. στιζω, στιγμα; W. *ystigaw*; Ir. *steacham*. If formed on the elements *Dg*, *Tg*, this family of words coincides in elements with *tack*, *attack*, *attach*.]

1. To pierce; to stab; to cause to enter, as a pointed instrument; hence, to kill by piercing; as, to *stick* a beast in slaughter. [*A common use of the word.*]

2. To thrust in; to fasten or cause to remain by piercing; as, to *stick* a pin on the sleeve.

The points of spears are *stuck* within the shield. *Dryden.*

3. To fasten; to attach by causing to adhere to the surface; as, to *stick* on a patch or plaster; to *stick* on a thing with paste or glue.

4. To set; to fix in; as, to *stick* card teeth.

5. To set with something pointed; as, to *stick* cards.

6. To fix on a pointed instrument; as, to *stick* an apple on a fork.

To stick out; to project, or cause to be prominent.

STICK, *v. i.* To adhere; to hold to by cleaving to the surface, as by tenacity or attraction; as, glue *sticks* to the fingers; paste *sticks* to the wall, and causes paper to *stick*.

I will cause the fish of thy rivers to *stick* to thy scales. — Ezek. xxix.

2. To be united; to be inseparable; to cling fast to, as something reproachful.

If on your fame our sex a blot has thrown,
'Twill ever *stick*, through malice of your own. *Young.*

3. To rest with the memory; to abide. *Bacon.*

4. To stop; to be impeded by adhesion or obstruction; as, the carriage *sticks* in the mire.

5. To stop; to be arrested in a course.

My faltering tongue
Sticks at the sound. *Smith.*

6. To stop; to hesitate. He *sticks* at no difficulty; he *sticks* at the commission of no crime; he *sticks* at nothing.

7. To adhere; to remain; to resist efforts to remove.

I had most need of blessing, and amen
Stuck in my throat. *Shak.*

8. To cause difficulties or scruples; to cause to hesitate.

This is the difficulty that *sticks* with the most reasonable. *Swift.*

9. To be stopped or hindered from proceeding; as, a bill passed the senate, but *stuck* in the house of representatives.

They never doubted the commons, but heard all *stuck* in the lords' house. *Clarendon.*

10. To be embarrassed or puzzled.

They will *stick* long at part of a demonstration, for want of perceiving the connection between two ideas. *Locke.*

11. To adhere closely in friendship and affection.

There is a friend that *sticketh* closer than a brother. — Prov. xviii.

To stick to; to adhere closely; to be constant; to be firm; to be persevering; as, to *stick to* a party or cause.

The advantage will be on our side, if we *stick to* its essentials. *Addison.*

To stick by; to adhere closely; to be constant; to be firm in supporting.

We are your only friends; *stick by* us, and we will *stick by* you. *Davenant.*

2. To be troublesome by adhering.

I am satisfied to trifle away my time, rather than let it *stick by* me. *Pope.*

To stick upon; to dwell upon; not to forsake.

If the matter be knotty, the mind must stop and buckle to it, and *stick upon* it with labor and thought. [*Not elegant.*] *Locke.*

To stick out; to project; to be prominent.

His bones that were not seen, *stick out*. — Job xxxiii.

STICK'I-NESS, *n.* [from *stick*.] The quality of a thing which makes it adhere to a plane surface; adhesiveness; viscousness; glutinousness; tenacity; as, the *stickiness* of glue or paste.

STICK'-LAC, *n.* Lac in its natural state, incrusting small twigs.

STICK'LE, (stik'l,) *v. i.* [from the practice of prize-fighters, who placed seconds with staffs or sticks, to interpose occasionally. *Johnson.*]

1. To take part with one side or other.

Fortune, as she wont, turned fickle,
And for the foe began *to stickle*. *Hudibras.*

2. To contend; to contest; to altercate. Let the parties *stickle* each for his favorite doctrine.

3. To trim; to play fast and loose; to pass from one side to the other. *Dryden.*

STICK'LE, *v. t.* To arbitrate. [*Not in use.*] *Drayton.*

STICK'LE-BACK, *n.* The popular name of certain small fishes, of the genus Gasterosteus. They have their English name from the spines which arm their back, ventral fins, and other parts. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

STICK'LER, *n.* A sidesman to fencers; a second to a duelist; one who stands to judge a combat.

Basilius, the judge, appointed *sticklers* and trumpets whom the others should obey. *Sidney.*

2. An obstinate contender about any thing; as, a *stickler* for the church or for liberty.

The tory or high church clergy were the greatest *sticklers* against the exorbitant proceedings of King James. *Swift.*

3. *Formerly*, an officer who cut wood for the priory of Ederose, within the king's parks of Clarendon. *Cowel.*

STICK'LING, *ppr.* Trimming; contending obstinately or eagerly.

STICK'Y, *a.* Having the quality of adhering to a surface; adhesive; gluey; viscous; viscid; glutinous; tenacious. Gums and resins are *sticky* substances.

STID'DY, *n.* [Ice. *stedia*.]

An anvil; also, a smith's shop. [*Various dialects.*] *Halliwell.*

STIFF, *a.* [Sax. *stif*; G. *steif*; D. and Sw. *styf*; Dan. *stiv*; allied to L. *stipo*, *stabilis*, Eng. *staple*, Gr. στιφρος, στιβιαω, στειβω.]

1. Not easily bent; not flexible or pliant; not flaccid; rigid; *applicable to any substance*; as, *stiff* wood; *stiff* paper; cloth *stiff* with starch; a limb *stiff* with frost.

They, rising on *stiff* pinions, tower
The mid aerial sky. *Milton.*

2. Not liquid or fluid; thick and tenacious; inspissated; not soft nor hard. Thus melted metals grow *stiff* as they cool; they are *stiff* before they are *hard*. The paste is too *stiff*, or not *stiff* enough.

3. Strong; violent; impetuous in motion; as in *seamen's language*, a *stiff* gale or breeze.

4. Hardy; stubborn; not easily subdued.

How *stiff* is my vile sense! *Shak.*

5. Obstinate; pertinacious; firm in perseverance or resistance.

It is a shame to stand *stiff* in a foolish argument. *Taylor.*
A war ensues; the Cretans own their cause,
Stiff to defend their hospitable laws. *Dryden.*

6. Harsh; formal; constrained; not natural and easy; as, *a stiff* formal style.

7. Formal in manner; constrained; affected; starched; not easy or natural; as, *stiff* behavior.

The French are open, familiar, and talkative; the Italians *stiff*, ceremonious, and reserved. *Addison.*

8. Strongly maintained, or asserted with good evidence.

This is *stiff* news. *Shak.*

9. In *seamen's language*, a *stiff* vessel is one that will bear a press of canvas without careening much. *Totten.*

STIFF'EN, (stif'n,) *v. t.* [Sax. *stifian*; Sw. *styfna*; D. *styven*; G. *steifen*; Dan. *stivner*, to stiffen, to starch.]

1. To make stiff; to make less pliant or flexible; as, to *stiffen* cloth with starch.

He *stiffened* his neck and hardened his heart from turning to the Lord God of Israel. — 2 Chron. xxxvi.
Stiffen the sinews; summon up the blood. *Shak.*

2. To make torpid; as, *stiffening* grief. *Dryden.*

3. To inspissate; to make more thick or viscous; as, to *stiffen* paste.

STIFF'EN, (stif'n,) *v. i.* To become stiff; to become more rigid or less flexible.

Like bristles rose my *stiffening* hair. *Dryden.*

2. To become more thick, or less soft; to be inspissated; to approach to hardness; as, melted substances *stiffen* as they cool.

The tender soil then *stiffening* by degrees. *Dryden.*

3. To become less susceptible of impression; to become less tender or yielding; to grow more obstinate.

Some souls, we see,
Grow hard and *stiffen* with adversity. *Dryden.*

STIFF'EN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made stiff or less pliant.

STIFF'EN-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making or becoming less pliable, or more thick, or more obstinate.

STIFF'EN-ING, *n.* Something that is used to make a substance more stiff or less soft.

STIFF'-HEART'ED, (-härt'ed,) *a.* [*stiff* and *heart*.] Obstinate; stubborn; contumacious.

They are impudent children and *stiff-hearted*. — Ezek. ii.

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STIFF'LY, *adv.* Firmly; strongly; as, the boughs of a tree *stiffly* upheld. *Bacon.*

2. Rigidly; obstinately; with stubbornness. The doctrine of the infallibility of the Roman Catholic church is *stiffly* maintained by its adherents.

STIFF'-NECK-ED, (-nekt,) *a.* [*stiff* and *neck.*] Stubborn; inflexibly obstinate; contumacious; as, a *stiff-necked* people; *stiff-necked* pride. *Denham.*

STIFF'NESS, *n.* Rigidness; want of pliableness or flexibility; the firm texture or state of a substance which renders it difficult to bend it; as, the *stiffness* of iron or wood; the *stiffness* of a frozen limb. *Bacon.*

2. Thickness; spissitude; a state between softness and hardness; as, the *stiffness* of sirup, paste, or starch.

3. Torpidness; inaptitude to motion.

An icy *stiffness*
Benumbs my blood. *Denham.*

4. Tension; as, the *stiffness* of a cord. *Dryden.*

5. Obstinacy; stubbornness; contumaciousness.

The vices of old age have the *stiffness* of it too. *South.*
Stiffness of mind is not from adherence to truth, but submission to prejudice. *Locke.*

6. Formality of manner; constraint; affected precision.

All this religion sat easily upon him, without *stiffness* and constraint. *Atterbury.*

7. Rigorousness; harshness.

But speak no word to her of these sad plights,
Which her too constant *stiffness* doth constrain. *Spenser.*

8. Affected or constrained manner of expression or writing; want of natural simplicity and ease; as, *stiffness* of style.

STI'FLE, (sti'fl,) *v. t.* [The French *etouffer*, to stifle, is nearly allied to *etoffe*, Eng. *stuff*, L. *stupa*. But *stifle* seems to be more nearly allied to L. *stipo*, and Eng. *stiff* and *stop*; all, however, of one family. Qu. Gr τυφω.]

1. To suffocate; to stop the breath or action of the lungs by crowding something into the windpipe, or by infusing a substance into the lungs, or by other means; to choke; as, to *stifle* one with smoke or dust.

2. To stop; as, to *stifle* the breath; to *stifle* respiration.

3. To oppress; to stop the breath temporarily; as, to *stifle* one with kisses; to be *stifled* in a close room or with bad air.

4. To extinguish; to deaden; to quench; as, to *stifle* flame; to *stifle* a fire by smoke or by ashes.

5. To suppress; to hinder from transpiring or spreading; as, to *stifle* a report.

6. To extinguish; to check or restrain and destroy; to suppress; as, to *stifle* a civil war in its birth. *Addison.*

7. To suppress or repress; to conceal; to withhold from escaping or manifestation; as, to *stifle* passion; to *stifle* grief; to *stifle* resentment.

8. To suppress; to destroy; as, to *stifle* convictions.

STI'FLE, *n.* The joint of a horse next to the buttock, and corresponding to the knee in man; called also the STIFLE JOINT.

2. A disease in the knee-pan of a horse or other animal. *Cyc.*

STI'FLED, *pp.* or *a.* Suffocated; suppressed.

STI'FLING, *ppr.* Suffocating; suppressing.

STIGH, *n.* See STY.

STIG'MA, *n.* [L., from Gr. στιγμα, from στιζω, to prick or *stick.*]

1. A brand; a mark made with a burning iron.

2. Any mark of infamy; any reproachful conduct which stains the purity or darkens the luster of reputation.

3. In *botany*, the top of the pistil, which always has a peculiar structure different from that of the style, and is moist and pubescent, to detain and burst the pollen or prolific powder. *Martyn.*

STIG-MA'RI-A, *n.* A fossil coal plant, having a large dome shaped trunk or stem. *Buckland.*

STIG'MA-TA, *n. pl.* The apertures in the bodies of insects communicating with the tracheæ or air-vessels; the spiracles. *Encyc.*

2. In *the Roman Catholic church*, marks said to have been supernaturally impressed upon the bodies of certain persons, in imitation of the wounds on the crucified body of Christ. The *stigmata* of St. Francis were much blazoned by his followers. *Mosheim*

STIG-MAT'IC, } *a.* Marked with a stigma, or
STIG-MAT'IC-AL, } with something reproachful to character. *Shak.*

2. Impressing with infamy or reproach.

STIG-MAT'IC, *n.* A notorious profligate, or criminal who has been branded. [*Little used.*]

2. One who bears about him the marks of infamy or punishment. [*Little used.*] *Bullokar.*

3. One on whom nature has set a mark of deformity. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

STIG-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With a mark of infamy or deformity.

STIG'MA-TIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *stigmatiser.*]

1. To mark with a brand, *in a literal sense:* as, the ancients *stigmatized* their slaves and soldiers.

2. To set a mark of disgrace on; to disgrace with some note of reproach or infamy.

To find virtue extolled and vice *stigmatized.* *Addison.*
Sour enthusiasts affect to *stigmatize* the finest and most elegant authors, ancient and modern, as dangerous to religion. *Addison.*

STIG'MA-TIZ-ED, *pp.* Marked with disgrace.

STIG'MA-TIZ-ING, *ppr.* Branding with infamy.

STIG'O-NO-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. στιγων, from στιζω, to mark with points, μαντεια.]

Divination by writing on the bark of a tree. *Ash.*

STI'LAR, *a.* [from *stile.*] Pertaining to the style of a dial.

Draw a line for the *stilar* line. *Moxon.*

STIL'BITE, *n.* [Gr. στιλβω, to shine.]

A mineral of the zeolite family, occurring in white or yellowish, semi-pellucid, rectangular crystals, pearly and highly foliated in one direction; also in sheaf-like aggregations and foliated masses. It consists of silica, alumina, and lime, with 17 or 18 per cent. of water. Most commonly found in amygdaloid with other zeolitic minerals *Dana.*

STILE, *n.* [This is another spelling of STYLE. See STYLE and STILL.]

A pin set on the face of a dial to form a shadow.

Erect the *stile* perpendicularly over the sub-stilar line, so as to make an angle with the dial-plane equal to the elevation of the pole of your place. *Moxon.*

STILE, *n.* [Sax. *stigel*, a step, ladder, from *stigan*, to step, to walk, to ascend; G. *stegel*; Dan. *steil*, from *stiger*, to rise, to step up; Sw. *steg*, a step, *stiga*, to step. See STAIR.]

A step or set of steps for ascending and descending, in passing a fence or wall. *Swift.*

In *architecture*, the upright piece in framing or paneling. *Brande.*

STI-LET'TO, *n.* [It., dim. from *stilo*; Fr. *stylet.* See STYLE.]

1. A small dagger with a round, pointed blade.

2. A pointed instrument for making eyelet holes in working muslin.

STI-LET'TO, *v. t.* To stab or pierce with a stiletto. *Bacon.*

STI-LET'TÓ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Stabbed or pricked with a stiletto. *Chesterfield.*

STILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *stillan*; G. and D. *stillen*; Dan. *stiller*; Sw. *stilla*, to *still*, to quiet or appease, that is, to set, to repress; coinciding with G. *stellen*, to put, set, place, Gr. στελλω, to send, and with *style*, *stool*, *stall.*]

1. To stop, as motion or agitation; to check or restrain; to make quiet; as, to *still* the raging sea.

2. To stop, as noise; to silence.

With his name the mothers *still* their babes. *Shak.*

3. To appease; to calm; to quiet; as tumult, agitation or excitement; as, to *still* the passions.

STILL, *a.* Silent; uttering no sound; *applicable to animals or to things.* The company or the man is *still*; the air is *still*: the sea is *still.*

2. Quiet; calm; not disturbed by noise; as, a *still* evening.

3. Motionless; as, to stand *still*; to lie or sit *still.*

4. Quiet; calm; not agitated; as, a *still* atmosphere.

STILL, *n.* Calm; silence; freedom from noise; as, the *still* of midnight. [*A poetic word.*] *Shak.*

STILL, *adv.* To this time; till now.

It hath been anciently reported, and is *still* received. *Bacon.*

[*Still* here denotes this time; set or fixed.

2. Nevertheless; notwithstanding.

The desire of fame betrays an ambitious man into indecencies that lessen his reputation; he is *still* afraid lest any of his actions should be thrown away in private. *Addison.*

[*Still* here signifies *set*, *given*, and refers to the whole of the first clause of the sentence. The desire of fame betrays an ambitious man into indecencies that lessen his reputation; *that fact being given* or *set*, or *notwithstanding*, he is afraid, &c.]

3. It precedes or accompanies words denoting increase of degree; as, a *still* further advancement of prices may be expected.

4. Always; ever; continually.

Trade begets trade, and people go much where many people have already gone; so men run *still* to a crowd in the streets, though only to see. *Temple.*
The fewer *still* you name, you wound the more. *Pope.*

5. After that; after what is stated.

In the primitive church, such as by fear were compelled to sacrifice to strange gods, after repented, and kept *still* the office of preaching the gospel, *Whitgifte.*

6. In continuation.

And, like the watchful minutes to the hour,
Still and anon cheered up the heavy time. *Shak.*

STILL, *n.* [L. *stillo*, to drop. See DISTILL.]

A vessel, boiler, or copper, used in the distillation of liquors; as, vapor ascending out of the *still.* *Newton.*

[The word is used in a more general sense for the vessel and apparatus. A still house is also called a *still.*]

STILL, *v. t.* [L. *stillo.*]

To expel spirit from liquor by heat, and condense it in a refrigeratory; to distill. [See DISTILL.]

STILL, *v. i.* To drop. [*Not in use.*] [See DISTILL.]

STIL-LA-TI'TIOUS, (-tish'us,) *a.* [L. *stillatitius.*]

Falling in drops; drawn by a still.

STIL'LA-TO-RY, *n.* An alembic; a vessel for distillation. [*Little used, or not at all.*] *Bacon.*

2. A laboratory; a place or room in which distillation is performed. [*Little used.*] *Wotton. More.*

STILL'BORN, *a.* [*still* and *born.*] Dead at the birth; as, a *still-born* child.

2. Abortive; as, a *still-born* poem. *Swift.*

STILL'BURN, *v. t.* [*still* and *burn.*] To burn in the process of distillation; as, to *stillburn* brandy. *Smollett.*

STILL'ED, *pp.* [See STILL, the verb.] Calmed; appeased; quieted; silenced.

STILL'ER, *n.* One who stills or quiets.

STIL'LI-CIDE, *n.* [L. *stillicidium*; *stilla*, a drop, and *cado*, to fall.]

A continual falling or succession of drops. [*Not much used.*] *Bacon.*

STIL-LI-CID'I-OUS, *a.* Falling in drops. *Brown.*

STILL'ING, *ppr.* Calming; silencing; quieting.

STILL'ING, *n.* The act of calming; silencing or quieting.

2. A stand for casks. [*Not used in America.*]

STILL'-LIFE, *n.* In *painting*, a picture of dead game, vegetables, and other things destitute of life. *Mason.*

2. Dead animals or paintings representing the dead. *Gray.*

STILL'NESS, *n.* Freedom from noise or motion; calmness; quiet; silence; as, the *stillness* of the night, the air, or the sea.

2. Freedom from agitation or excitement; as, the *stillness* of the passions.

3. Habitual silence; taciturnity.

The gravity and *stillness* of your youth
The world hath noted. *Shak.*

STILL'-ROOM, *n.* An apartment for distilling.

STILL'-STAND, *n.* Absence of motion. [*Little used.*]

STILL'Y, *a.* Still; quiet; calm. *More.*
[*An old word, used chiefly in poetry.*]

STILL'Y, *adv.* Silently; without noise.

2. Calmly; quietly; without tumult.

STILP-NO-SID'E-RITE, *n.* [Gr. στιλπνος, shining, and σιδηρος, iron.]

An ore of iron, called also PITCHY IRON ORE, occurring massive, in curving concretions, with a splendent resinous luster. It is a hydrated peroxyd of iron. *Dana.*

STILT, *n.* [Gr. *stelze*; D. *stelt*, *stelten*; Dan. *stylter.*]

A stilt is a piece of wood, often with a shoulder, to raise the foot above the ground in walking. Boys sometimes use *stilts* for raising their feet above the mud in walking, but they are rarely seen.

Men must not walk upon *stilts.* *L'Estrange.*

STILT, *v. t.* To raise on stilts; to elevate. *Young.*

2. To raise by unnatural means.

STILT'-BIRD, *n.* A long-legged bird; particularly applied to a bird called the LONG-LEGGED PLOVER, of the genus *Himantopus.* *Brande.*

STILT'ED, *pp.* Raised on stilts.

2. Unreasonably elevated.

STILT'ING, *ppr.* Raising on stilts.

STIME, *n.* A glimpse. [*North of England.*]

STIM'U-LANT, *a.* [L. *stimulans.*] [*Halliwell.*]

In *medicine*, producing a quickly-diffused and transient increase of vital energy and strength of action in the heart and arteries.

STIM'U-LANT, *n.* In *medicine*, an article which produces a quickly-diffused and transient increase of vital energy and strength of action in the heart and arterial system.

STIM'U-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *stimulo*, to prick, to goad, to excite; *stimulus*, a goad.]

1. *Literally*, to prick or goad. Hence,

2. To excite, rouse, or animate, to action or more vigorous exertion by some pungent motive or by persuasion; as, to *stimulate* one by the hope of reward, or by the prospect of glory.

3. In *medicine*, to produce a quickly-diffused and transient increase of vital energy and strength of action in the heart and arteries.

STIM'U-LĀ-TED, *pp.* Goaded; roused or excited to more vigorous exertion.

STIM'U-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Goading; exciting to more vigorous exertion.

STIM-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act of goading or exciting.

2. In *medicine*, a quickly-diffused and transient increase of vital energy and strength of action in the heart and arteries.

STIM'U-LA-TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of stimulating.

STIM'U-LA-TIVE, *n.* That which stimulates; that which rouses into more vigorous action.

STIM'U-LĀ-TOR, *n.* One that stimulates.

STIM'U-LUS, *n.* [L. This word may be formed on the root of *stem*, a shoot.]

1. *Literally*, a goad; hence, something that rouses the mind or spirits; as, the hope of gain is a powerful *stimulus* to labor and action.

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2. In *medicine*, that which produces a quickly-diffused or transient increase of vital energy and strength of action in the circulating system.

STING, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* STUNG. STANG is obsolete. [Goth. *stigewan*; Sax. *stingan*, *styngan*, to rush or thrust, hence to sting; G. *stechen*, to stick, to sting; *stachel*, a prick, goad, sting; D. *steeken*, *steekel*; Dan. *stikker*, to stick, to sting; *sting*, a thrust, a stitch, a sting; Sw. *sticka*. The Dutch has *steng*, a pole or perch; Sw. *stång*, id.; and *stånga*, to push with the horns, to gore. We see that *sting* is *stick* altered in orthography and pronunciation.]

1. To pierce with the sharp-pointed instrument with which certain animals are furnished, such as bees, wasps, scorpions, and the like. Bees will seldom *sting* persons unless they are first provoked.

2. To pain acutely; as, the conscience is *stung* with remorse.

Slander *stings* the brave. *Pope.*

STING, *n.* [Sax. *sting*, *stincg*; Ice. *staung*, a spear; W. *ystang*; D. *steng*, a pole or perch; Sw. *stång*; It. *stanga*, a bar. These words are all of one family.]

1. A sharp-pointed weapon or instrument with which certain animals are armed by nature for their defense, and which they thrust from the hinder part of the body, to pierce any animal that annoys or provokes them. In most instances, this instrument is a tube, through which a poisonous matter is discharged, which inflames the flesh, and, in some instances, proves fatal to life.

2. The thrust of a sting into the flesh. The *sting* of most insects produces acute pain.

3. Any thing that gives acute pain. Thus we speak of the *stings* of remorse; the *stings* of reproach.

4. The point in the last verse; as, the *sting* of an epigram. *Dryden.*

5. That which gives the principal pain or constitutes the principal terror.

The *sting* of death is sin. — 1 Cor. xv.

STING'ER, *n.* That which stings, vexes, or gives acute pain.

STIN'GI-LY, *adv.* [from *stingy*.] With mean covetousness; in a niggardly manner

STIN'GI-NESS, *n.* [from *stingy*.] Extreme avarice; mean covetousness; niggardliness.

STING'ING-LY, *adv.* With stinging.

STING'LESS, *a.* [from *sting*.] Having no sting.

STIN''GO, *n.* [from the sharpness of the taste.] Old beer. [*A cant word.*] *Addison.*

STIN'GY, *a.* [from straitness; W. *ystang*, something strait; *ystangu*, to straiten, to limit.]

Extremely close and covetous meanly avaricious; niggardly; narrow-hearted; as a *stingy* churl. [*A word in popular use, but low, and not admissible into elegant writing.*]

STINK, *v. i.*; *pret.* STANK or STUNK. [Sax. *stincan*; G. and D. *stinken*; Dan. *stinker*; Sw. *stinka*.]

To emit a strong, offensive smell. *Locke.*

STINK, *n.* A strong, offensive smell. *Dryden.*

STINK'ARD, *n.* A mean, stinking, paltry fellow.

2. A mephitic, burrowing quadruped, the *Mydaus meliceps* of Cuvier, about 18 inches in length, found in Java and Sumatra. *C. H. Smith.*

STINK'ER, *n.* Something intended to offend by the smell. *Harvey.*

STINK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Emitting a strong, offensive smell.

STINK'ING-LY, *adv.* With an offensive smell. *Shak.*

STINK'-POT, *n.* An earthen jar, charged with powder, grenades, and other materials of an offensive and suffocating smell; sometimes used in boarding an enemy's vessel. *Mar. Dict.*

STINK'-STONE, *n.* Swine-stone, a variety of carbonate of lime, which emits a fetid odor on being struck. *Dana.*

STINT, *v. t.* [Sax. *stintan*, to *stint*, or *stunt*; Ice. *stunta*; Gr. στενος, narrow.]

1. To restrain within certain limits; to bound; to confine; to limit; as, to *stint* the body in growth; to *stint* the mind in knowledge; to *stint* a person in his meals.

Nature wisely *stints* our appetite. *Dryden.*

2. To assign a certain task in labor, which being performed, the person is excused from further labor for the day, or for a certain time; *a common, popular use of the word in America.*

STINT, *n.* A small, grallatory bird, the Tringa cinclus.

STINT, *n.* Limit; bound; restraint. *Dryden.*

2. Quantity assigned; proportion allotted. The workmen have their *stint*.

Our *stint* of woe
Is common. *Shak.*

STINT'ANCE, *n.* Restraint; stoppage. [*Not used, or local.*]

STINT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Restrained to a certain limit or quantity; limited.

STINT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being stinted.

STINT'ER, *n.* He or that which stints

STINT'ING, *ppr.* Restraining within certain limits; assigning a certain quantity to; limiting.

STIPE, *n.* [L. *stipes*; Gr. στυπος, a stake.]

In *botany*, the base of a frond; or a species of stem passing into leaves, or not distinct from the leaf. The stem of a fungus is also called *stipe*. The word is also used for the filament or slender stalk which supports the pappus, and connects it with the seed. *Martyn.*

STI'PEND, *n.* [L. *stipendium*; *stips*, a piece of money, and *pendo*, to pay.]

Settled pay or compensation for services, whether daily or monthly wages; or an annual salary.

STI'PEND, *v. t.* To pay by settled wages. *Shelton.*

STI-PEND'I-A-RY, *a.* [L. *stipendiarius*.]

Receiving wages or salary; performing services for a stated price or compensation.

His great *stipendiary* prelate came with troops of evil-appointed horsemen not half full. *Knolles.*

STI-PEND'I-A-RY, *n.* [Supra.] One who performs services for a settled compensation, either by the day, month, or year.

If thou art become
A tyrant's vile *stipendiary*. *Glover.*

STIP'I-TATE, *a.* [See STIPE.] In *botany*, supported by a stipe; elevated on a stipe; as pappus. *Martyn.*

STIP'PLE, (stip'pl,) *v. t.* To engrave by means of dots, in distinction from engraving in lines. *Todd.*

STIP'PLED, *pp.* Formed or executed with dots.

STIP'PLING, *ppr.* Forming or executing with dots.

STIP'PLING, *n.* In *engraving* and *miniature painting*, a mode of execution which produces the effect by a succession of dots or small points instead of lines. *Jocelyn.*

STIP'TIC. See STYPTIC.

STIP'U-LA, } *n.* [L. *stipula*, a straw or stubble.]
STIP'ULE, }

In *botany*, an appendage at the base of petioles. Stipules are in pairs, or solitary; they are lateral, extrafoliaceous, intrafoliaceous, &c. *Martyn.*

A leafy appendage to the proper leaves, or to their footstalks; commonly situated at the base of the latter, in pairs. *Smith.*

STIP-U-LA'CEOUS, } *a.* [from L. *stipula*, *stipularis*.]
STIP'U-LAR, } See STIPULA.]

1. Resembling stipules; consisting of stipules.

2. Growing on stipules, or close to them; as, *stipular glands*. *Martyn. Lee.*

STIP'U-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *stipulor*, from *stipes*, or from the primary sense of the root, as in *stipo*, to crowd; whence the sense of agreement, binding, making fast.]

1. To make an agreement or covenant with any person or company to do or forbear any thing; to contract; to settle terms; as, certain princes *stipulated* to assist each other in resisting the armies of France. Great Britain and the United States *stipulate* to oppose and restrain the African slave trade. A has *stipulated* to build a bridge within a given time. B has *stipulated* not to annoy or interdict our trade.

2. To bargain. A has *stipulated* to deliver me his horse for fifty guineas.

STIP'U-LATE, *a.* [from *stipula*.] Having stipules on it; as, a *stipulate* stalk.

STIP'U-LA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Agreed; contracted; covenanted. It was *stipulated* that Great Britain should retain Gibraltar.

STIP'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Agreeing; contracting; bargaining.

STIP-U-LA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *stipulatio*.]

1. The act of agreeing and covenanting; a contracting or bargaining.

2. An agreement or covenant made by one person with another for the performance or forbearance of some act; a contract or bargain; as, the *stipulations* of the allied powers to furnish each his contingent of troops.

3. In *botany*, the situation and structure of the stipules. *Martyn.*

STIP'U-LA-TOR, *n.* One who stipulates, contracts, or covenants.

STIP'ULE, *n.* See STIPULA.

STIP'UL-ED, *a.* Furnished with stipules or leafy appendages. *Smith.*

STIR, (stur,) *v. t.* [Sax. *stirian*, *styrian*; D. *stooren*; G. *stören*, to stir, to disturb; W. *ystwriaw*. This word gives *storm*; Ice. *stir*, war.]

1. To move; to change place in any manner.

My foot I had never yet in five days been able to *stir*. *Temple.*

2. To agitate; to bring into debate.

Stir not questions of jurisdiction. *Bacon.*

3. To incite to action; to instigate; to prompt.

An Ate *stirring* him to blood and strife. *Shak.*

4. To excite; to raise; to put into motion.

And for her sake some mutiny will *stir*. *Dryden.*

To stir up; to incite; to animate; to instigate by inflaming passions; as, to *stir up* a nation to rebellion.

The words of Judas were good, and able to *stir* them up to valor. — 2 Macc.

2. To excite; to put into action; to begin; as, to *stir up* a mutiny or insurrection; to *stir up* strife.

3. To quicken; to enliven; to make more lively or vigorous; as, to *stir up* the mind.

4. To disturb; as, to *stir up* the sediment of liquor.

STIR, (stur,) *v. i.* To move one's self. He is not able to *stir*.

2. To go or be carried in any manner. He is not able to *stir* from home, or to *stir* abroad.

3. To be in motion; not to be still. He is continually *stirring*.

4. To become the object of notice or conversation.

They fancy they have a right to talk freely upon every thing that *stirs* or appears. *Watts.*

5. To rise in the morning. [*Colloquial.*] *Shak.*

STIR, (stur,) *n.* [W. *ystwr*.]

1. Agitation; tumult; bustle; noise or various movements.

Why all these words, this clamor, and this *stir*? *Denham.*
Consider, after so much *stir* about the genus and species, how few words have yet settled definitions. *Locke.*

2. Public disturbance or commotion; tumultuous disorder; seditious uproar.

Being advertised of some *stir* raised by his unnatural sons in England, he departed from Ireland, without a blow. *Davies.*

3. Agitation of thoughts; conflicting passions. *Shak.*

STIR'A-BOUT, (stur'-,) *n.* A Yorkshire dish formed of oatmeal boiled in water to a certain consistency. *Malone.*

STIR'I-Ā-TED, *a.* [L. *stiria*, an icicle.]

Adorned with pendants like icicles.

STIR'I-OUS, *a.* [Supra.] Resembling icicles. [*Not much used.*] *Brown.*

STIRK, (sturk,) *n.* A young ox or heifer. [*Local.*]

STIR'LESS, *a.* Still without stirring.

STIRP, (sturp,) *n.* [L. *stirps*.]

Stock; race; family. [*Not English.*] *Bacon.*

STIR'RED, *pp.* Moved; agitated; put in action.

STIR'RER, *n.* One who is in motion.

2. One who puts in motion.

3. A riser in the morning. *Shak.*

4. An inciter or exciter; an instigator.

5. A *stirrer up*; an exciter; an instigator.

STIR'RING, *ppr.* Moving; agitating; putting in motion.

2. *a.* Active; active in business; habitually employed in some kind of business; accustomed to a busy life.

STIR'RING, *n.* [Supra.] The act of moving or putting in motion.

STIR'RUP, (stur'rup,) *n.* [Sax. *stige-rapa*, step-rope; *stigan*, to step, or ascend, and *rap*, rope; G. *steig-bügel*, step-bow, or mounting-bow; D. *styg-beugel*; Sw. *steg-bögel*; Dan. *stigbøjle*. The first stirrups appear to have been ropes.]

1. A kind of ring, or bending piece of metal, horizontal on one side for receiving the foot of the rider, and attached to a strap which is fastened to the saddle; used to assist persons in mounting a horse, and to enable them to sit steadily in riding, as well as to relieve them by supporting a part of the weight of the body.

2. Among *seamen*, a rope secured to a yard, with a thimble in its lower end, for reeving a foot-rope. *Totten.*

STIR'RUP-CUP, *n.* A parting cup taken on horseback. *Scott.*

STIR'RUP-LEATH-ER, (stur'rup-leth-er,) *n.* A strap that supports a stirrup.

STITCH, *v. t.* [G. *sticken*; D. *stikken*; Dan. *stikker*; Sw. *sticka*. This is another form of *stick*.]

1. To sew with a back puncture of the needle, so as to double the thread; as, to *stitch* a wristband; to sew or unite together; as, to *stitch* the leaves of a book and form a pamphlet.

2. To form land into ridges. *New England.*

To stitch up; to mend or unite with a needle and thread; as, to *stitch up* a rent; to *stitch up* an artery. *Wiseman.*

STITCH, *v. i.* To practice stitching.

STITCH, *n.* A single pass of a needle in sewing.

2. A single turn of the thread round a needle in knitting; a link of yarn; as, to let down a *stitch*; to take up a *stitch*.

3. A land; the space between two double furrows in plowed ground. *Halliwell.*

4. A local, sharp pain; an acute lancinating pain, like the piercing of a needle; as, a *stitch* in the side.

STITCH'ED, (sticht,) *pp.* or *a.* Sewed with a back puncture of the needle; sewed together.

STITCH'EL, *n.* A kind of hairy wool. [*Local.*]

STITCH'ER, *n.* One that stitches.

STITCH'ER-Y, *n.* Needlework; *in contempt.* *Shak.*

STITCH'-FALL-EN, *a.* Fallen, as a stitch in knitting. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

STITCH'ING, *ppr.* Sewing in a particular manner; uniting with a needle and thread.

STITCH'ING, *n.* The act of stitching.

2. Work done by sewing in a particular manner.

3. The forming of land into ridges or divisions.

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STITCH'WŌRT, *n.* A plant, chamomile. *Ainsworth.*
2. A grassy-looking plant, of the genus Stellaria. *Loudon.*

STITH, *a.* [Sax.] Strong; rigid. [*Not in use.*]

STIṪH'Y, *n.* [Supra. Ice. *stedia.*]
1. An anvil. [*Local.*] *Shak.*
2. A disease in oxen.

STIṪH'Y, *v. t.* To forge on an anvil. [*Local.*] *Halliwell.*

STIṪH'Y-ING, *ppr.* Forging on an anvil.

STIVE, *v. t.* [See Stuff and Stew.] To stuff up close. [*Not in use.*] *Sandys.*
2. To make hot, sultry, and close. [*Not in use.*]

STI'VER, *n.* [Sw. *stifver*; D. *stuiver.*] [*Wotton.*
A Dutch coin and money of account, of the value of two cents, or about one penny sterling.

STŌAK, *v. t.* To stop; to choke; *in seamen's language.*

STŌAT, *n.* An animal, the ermine. This animal is called *stoat* when of a reddish color, and *ermine* when white, as in winter. It is a digitigrade, carnivorous mammal, the Putorius Erminea. *Ed. Encyc.*

STŌ'ĊAH, *n.* [Ir. and Erse.] An attendant; a wallet boy. [*Not English, nor used.*] *Spenser.*

STOĊ-ĊĀDE', } *n.* [It. *stoccato*, a thrust, from *stocco*,
STOĊ-ĊĀ'DO, } a stock or race, a rapier or long-sword; Sp. *estocada*; Fr. *estocade.* This gives the sense of thrust. But we give the word another signification, from *stock*, a post, or fixed piece of timber. The It. *stocco* and Eng. *stock* are the same word.]
1. A stab; a thrust with a rapier. *Shak.*
2. A fence or barrier made with stakes or posts planted in the earth; a slight fortification. [See Stockade.]

STOĊ-ĊĀDE', *v. t.* To fortify with sharpened posts.

STOĊ-ĊĀD'ED, *pp.* Fortified with posts.

STOĊ-ĊĀD'ING, *ppr.* Fortifying with posts.

STO-ĊHAS'TIĊ, (sto-kas'tik,) *a.* [Gr. στογαστικος.] Conjectural; able to conjecture. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

STOCK, *n.* [Sax. *stoc*, a place, the stem of a tree; G. *stock*, a stem, a staff, a *stick*, a block; D. and Dan. *stok*, id.; Sw. *stock*; Fr. *estoc*; It. *stocco.* This word coincides with *stake*, *stick*, *stack*; that which is set or fixed.]
1. The stem or main body of a tree or other plant; the fixed, strong, firm part; the origin and support of the branches. *Job* xiv.
2. The stem in which a graft is inserted, and which is its support.
The cion overruleth the *stock* quite. *Bacon.*
3. A post; something fixed, solid, and senseless.
When all *our fathers* worship'd *stocks* and stones. *Milton.*
4. A person very stupid, dull, and senseless.
Let's be no stoics, nor no *stocks*. *Shak.*
5. The part of a tool for boring wood with a crank whose end rests against the breast of the workman. *Gwilt.*
6. The wood in which the barrel of a musket or other firearm is fixed.
7. A thrust with a rapier. [*Not in use.*]
8. A cravat or band for the neck.
9. A cover for the leg. [*Obs.*] [Now Stocking.]
10. The original progenitor; also, the race or line of a family; the progenitors of a family and their direct descendants; lineage; family. From what *stock* did he spring?
Thy mother was no goddess, nor thy *stock*
From Dardanus. *Denham.*
Men and brethren, children of the *stock* of Abraham. — Acts xiii.
11. A fund; capital; the money or goods employed in trade, manufactures, insurance, banking, &c.; as, the *stock* of a banking company; the *stock* employed in the manufacture of cotton, in making insurance, and the like. *Stock* may be individual or joint.
12. Money lent to government, or property in a public debt; a share or shares of a national or other public debt, or in a company debt. The United States borrow of the bank or of individuals, and sell stock bearing an interest of five, six, or seven per cent. British *stocks* are the objects of perpetual speculation.
13. Supply provided; store. Every one may be charitable out of his own *stock*. So we say, a *stock* of honor, a *stock* of fame.
Add to that *stock* which justly we bestow. *Dryden.*
14. In *agriculture*, the domestic animals or beasts belonging to the owner of a farm; as, a *stock* of cattle or of sheep. It is also used for the crop or other property belonging to the farm. *Encyc*
15. Living beasts shipped to a foreign country; as, a brig sailed yesterday with *stock* on deck. The cattle are called also *live stock.* *America.*
16. In *the West Indies*, the slaves of a plantation.
17. *Stocks, pl.*; a machine consisting of two pieces of timber, in which the legs of criminals are confined by way of punishment.
18. The frame or timbers on which a ship rests while building.
19. The *stock of an anchor* is the piece of timber into which the shank is inserted. *Mar. Dict.*
20. In *book-keeping*, the owner or owners of the books. *Encyc.*

STOCK, *v. t.* To store; to supply; to fill; as, to *stock* the mind with ideas. Asia and Europe are well *stocked* with inhabitants.
2. To lay up in store; as, he *stocks* what he can not use. *Johnson.*
3. To put in the stocks. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
4. To pack; to put into a pack; as, to *stock* cards.
5. To supply with domestic animals; as, to *stock* a farm.
6. To supply with seed; as, to *stock* land with clover or herdsgrass. *American Farmers.*
7. To suffer cows to retain their milk for twenty-four hours or more previous to sale.
To stock up; to extirpate; to dig up. *Edwards's W. Indies.*

STOCK-ĀDE', *n.* [See Stoccade.] In *fortification*, a sharpened post or stake set in the earth.
2. A line of posts or stakes set in the earth as a fence or barrier.

STOCK-ĀDE', *v. t.* To surround or fortify with sharpened posts fixed in the ground.

STOCK-ĀD'ED, *pp.* Fortified with stockades.

STOCK-ĀD'ING, *ppr.* Fortifying with sharpened posts or stakes.

STOCK'-BRŌK-ER, *n.* [*stock* and *broker.*] A broker who deals in the purchase and sale of stocks or shares in the public funds.

STOCK'-DŌVE, (-duv,) *n.* [*stock* and *dove.*] The wild pigeon of Europe, (Columba œnas,) long considered as the *stock* of the domestic pigeon, but now regarded as a distinct species. *Ed. Encyc.*

STOCK'-FISH, *n.* [*stock* and *fish.*] Cod dried hard and without salt.

STOCK-GIL'LY-FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant, a species of Cheiranthus; sometimes written Stock July Flower. *Encyc. Fam. of Plants.*

STOCK'HŌLD-ER, *n.* [*stock* and *hold.*] One who is a proprietor of stock in the public funds, or in the funds of a bank or other company.

STOCK'ING, *n.* [from *stock*: Ir. *stoca*; supposed by Johnson to be a corruption of *stocken*, plural of *stock.* But qu.]
A garment made to cover the foot and leg.

STOCK'ING, *v. t.* To dress in stockings. *Dryden.*

STOCK'ISH, *a.* Hard; stupid; blockish. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

STOCK'-JOB-BER, *n.* [*stock* and *job.*] One who speculates in the public funds for gain; one whose occupation is to buy and sell stocks.

STOCK'-JOB-BING, *n.* The act or art of dealing in the public funds. *Encyc.*

STOCK'-LOCK, *n.* [*stock* and *lock.*] A lock fixed in a wooden case or frame. *Buchanan.*

STOCKS. See under Stock.

STOCK'-STILL, *a.* [*stock* and *still.*] Still as a fixed post; perfectly still.
Our preachers stand *stock-still* in the pulpit. *Anon.*

STOCK'Y, *a.* [from *stock.*] Thick and firm; stout. A *stocky* person is one rather thick than tall or corpulent; one whose bones are covered well with flesh, but without a prominent belly.

STŌ'IĊ, *n.* [Gr. στωικος, from στοα, a porch in Athens, where the philosopher Zeno taught.]
A disciple of the philosopher Zeno, who founded a sect. He taught that men should be free from passion, unmoved by joy or grief, and submit without complaint to the unavoidable necessity by which all things are governed. *Enfield.*

STŌ'IĊ, } *a.* Pertaining to the Stoics or to their
STŌ'IĊ-AL, } doctrines.
2. Not affected by passion; unfeeling; manifesting indifference to pleasure or pain.

STŌ'IĊ-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of the Stoics; without apparent feeling or sensibility; with indifference to pleasure or pain. *Chesterfield.*

STŌ'IĊ-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being stoical; indifference to pleasure or pain.

STŌ'I-CISM, *n.* The opinions and maxims of the Stoics.
2. A real or pretended indifference to pleasure or pain; insensibility.

STŌKE [Sax. *stocce*, *stoc*, place] is the same word as Stock, differently applied. It is found in many English names of towns.

STŌ'KER, *n.* One who looks after the fire of a brew-house, or of a steam-engine. *Green.*

STŌ'LA, *n.* [Gr. στολη.]
A long garment, descending to the ankles, worn by Roman women.

STŌLE, *pret.* of Steel.

STŌLE, *n.* [L. and It. *stola*; Sp. *estola.*]
1. In *the Roman Catholic church*, a long and narrow scarf, with fringed extremities, worn by a priest around the neck, and crossed over the breast in front. *Hook.*
2. [L. *stolo.*] A sucker; a shoot from the root of a plant, by which some plants may be propagated. [Written also Stool.]
Groom of the stole; the first lord of the bed-chamber, in the household of the king of England. *Brande.*

STŌL'EN, (stōl'n,) *pp.* or *a.* [from *steal*, which see.]
Stolen waters are sweet. — Prov. ix.

STOL'ID, *a.* [L. *stolidus*; from the root of *still*, *stall*, to set.]
Dull; foolish; stupid. [*Not used.*]

STO-LID'I-TY, *n.* [Supra.] Dullness of intellect; stupidity. [*Little used.*] *Bentley.*

STŌ'LON, *n.* [L. *stolo.*]
In *botany*, a runner or shoot proceeding horizontally from a plant, as in the strawberry.

STŌL-O-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *stolo*, a sucker, and *fero*, to produce.]
Producing suckers; putting forth suckers; as, a *stoloniferous* stem. *Martyn.*

STŌ'MA, *n.* } [Gr.] In *botany*, oval spaces be-
STOM'A-TA, *n. pl.* } tween the sides of cells opening into inter-cellular cavities in the subjacent tissue, and bordered by a rim. *Lindley.*

STO-MAĊ'A-ĊE, *n.* [Gr. στομα and κακος.] A fetor of breath, arising from ulcerated gums. *Brande.*

STŌM'AĊH, (stum'ak,) *n.* [L. *stomachus*; Sp. *estomago*; It. *stomacho*; Fr. *estomac.*]
1. In *animal bodies*, a membraneous receptacle, the principal organ of digestion, in which food is prepared for entering into the several parts of the body for its nourishment.
2. Appetite; the desire of food caused by hunger; as, a good *stomach* for roast beef.
[*A popular use of the word.*]
3. Inclination; liking. *Bacon.*
He which hath no *stomach* to this fight,
Let him depart. *Shak.*
4. Anger; violence of temper.
Stern was his look, and full of *stomach* vain. *Spenser.*
5. Sullenness; resentment; willful obstinacy; stubbornness.
This sort of crying proceeding from pride, obstinacy, and *stomach*, the will, where the fault lies, must be bent. *Locke.*
6. Pride; haughtiness.
He was a man
Of an unbounded *stomach*, ever ranking
Himself with princes. *Shak.*

Note. — This word, in all the foregoing senses except the first, is nearly obsolete or inelegant.

STŌM'AĊH, (stum'ak,) *v. t.* [L. *stomachor.*]
1. To resent; to remember with anger.
The lion began to show his teeth, and to *stomach* the affront. *L'Estrange.*
This sense is not used in America, as far as my observation extends. In America, at least in New England, the sense is,
2. To brook; to bear without open resentment or without opposition. [*Not elegant.*]

STŌM'AĊH, *v. i.* To be angry. [*Not in use.*] *Hooker.*

STŌM'AĊH-AL, *a.* [Fr. *stomacal.*]
Cordial; helping the stomach. *Cotgrave.*

STŌM'AĊH-ED, *a.* Filled with resentment. *Shak.*

STŌM'A-CHER, *n.* An ornament or support to the breast, worn by females. *Is.* iii. *Shak.*

STŌM'AĊH-FUL, (stum'ak-,) *a.* Willfully obstinate; stubborn; perverse; as, a *stomachful* boy. *L'Estrange.*

STŌM'AĊH-FUL-NESS, *n.* Stubbornness; sullenness; perverse obstinacy.

STO-MAĊH'IĊ, } *a.* Pertaining to the stomach;
STO-MAĊH'IĊ-AL, } as, *stomachic* vessels. *Harvey.*
2. Strengthening to the stomach; exciting the action of the stomach. *Coxe.*

STO-MAĊH'IĊ, (sto-mak'ik,) *n.* A medicine that strengthens the stomach and excites its action.

STŌM'AĊH-ING, *ppr.* Brooking; bearing without open resentment.

STŌM'AĊH-ING, *n.* Resentment. [*Not in use.*]

STŌM'AĊH-LESS, (stum'ak-,) *a.* Being without a stomach or appetite. *Hall.*

STŌM'AĊH-OUS, *a.* Stout; sullen; obstinate. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

STŌM'AĊH-PUMP, *n.* A small pump or syringe with a flexible tube, for drawing liquids from the stomach, or for injecting them into it.

STŌM'AĊH-Y, *a.* Obstinate; sullen. *Jennings.*

STŌ'MA-POD, *n.* [Gr. στομα, a mouth, and πους, a foot.]
One of an order of crustaceous animals, including the squilla, in which several of the organs of the mouth have the form of feet. *Dana.*

STOMP; a vulgar pronunciation of Stamp, which see.

STOND, *n.* [for Stand.] A stop; a post; a station. [*Obs.*] [See Stand.]

STŌNE, *n.* [Sax. *stan*; Goth. *staina*: G. *stein*; D. and Dan. *steen*; Sw. *sten*; Dalmatian, *sztina*; Croatian, *stine.* This word may be a derivative from the root of *stand*, or it may belong to some root in Class Dn. The primary sense is, to set, to fix; Gr. στενος.]
1. A mass of concreted, earthy, or mineral matter. In *popular language*, very large masses of stone are called *rocks*; small masses are called *stones*; and the finer kinds, *gravel* or *sand*, or *grains of sand.* Stone is of great and extensive use in the construction of

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buildings of all kinds, for walls, fences, piers, abutments, arches, monuments, sculpture, and the like.

When we speak of the substance generally, we use *stone* in the singular; as, a house or wall of *stone*. But when we speak of particular, separate masses, we say, *a stone*, or *the stones*.

2. A gem; a precious stone.

Inestimable *stones*, unvalued jewels. *Shak.*

3. Any thing made of stone; a mirror. *Shak.*

4. A calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the disease arising from a calculus.

5. A testicle.

6. The nut of a drupe or stone fruit; or the hard covering inclosing the kernel, and itself inclosed by the pulpy pericarp. *Martyn.*

7. In *Great Britain*, the weight of fourteen pounds. [8, 12, 14, or 16.]

[*Not used in the United States, except in reference to the riders of horses in races.*]

8. A monument erected to preserve the memory of the dead.

Should some relentless eye
Glance on the *stone* where our cold relics lie. *Pope.*

9. It is used to express torpidness and insensibility; as, a heart of *stone*.

I have not yet forgot myself to *stone*. *Pope.*

10. *Stone* is prefixed to some words to qualify their signification. Thus *stone-dead* is perfectly dead, as lifeless as a stone; *stone-still*, still as a stone, perfectly still; *stone-blind*, blind as a stone, perfectly blind.

To leave no stone unturned; a proverbial expression which signifies to do every thing that can be done; to use all practicable means to effect an object.

Meteoric stones; stones which fall from the atmosphere, as after the displosion of a meteor.

Philosopher's stone; a pretended substance that was formerly supposed to have the property of turning any other substance into gold.

STŌNE, *a.* Made of stone, or like stone; as, a *stone* jug.

STŌNE, *v. t.* [Sax. *stænan.*]

1. To pelt, beat, or kill with stones.

And they *stoned* Stephen, calling on God, and saying, Lord Jesus, receive my spirit. — Acts vii.

2. To harden.

O perjured woman, thou dost *stone* my heart. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

3. To free from stones; as, to *stone* raisins.

4. To wall or face with stones; to line or fortify with stones; as, to *stone* a well; to *stone* a cellar.

STŌNE'-BLIND, *a.* [*stone* and *blind.*] Blind as a stone; perfectly blind.

STŌNE'-BŌR-ER, *a.* An animal that bores stones; applied to certain bivalve mollusks which form holes in rocks. *Kirby.*

STŌNE'-BŌW, *n.* [*stone* and *bow.*] A cross-bow for shooting stones.

STŌNE'-BREAK, *n.* [*stone* and *break*; L. *saxifraga.*] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

STŌNE'-CHAT, } *n.* [*stone* and *chatter.*] A
STŌNE'-CHAT-TER, } small bird of the eastern continent, the Saxicola rubicola of Bechstein, (Motacilla rubicola, Linn.) It is allied to the English robin redbreast, and its note often resembles the knocking together of two stones. *Jardine. Ed. Encyc.*

STŌNE'-CŌAL, *n.* Hard coal; mineral coal.

STŌNE'-CRAY, *n.* A distemper in hawks.

STŌNE'-CROP, *n.* [Sax. *stan-crop.*]

1. A sort of tree. *Mortimer.*

2. A low, succulent plant of the genus Sedum, growing on rocks and dry, arid places; wall-pepper. The stone-crop tree or shrubby grass-wort is of the genus Chenopodium. *Loudon. Lee.*

STŌNE'-CUR-LEW, *n.* A large species of the plover family, Œdicnemus crepitans of Temminck. It frequents stony places, and is also called THICK-KNEED PLOVER or BUSTARD, and THICK-KNEE. *Jardine.*

STŌNE'-CUT-TER, *n.* [*stone* and *cut.*] One whose occupation is to hew stones. *Swift.*

STŌNE'-CUT-TING, *n.* The business of hewing stones for walls, steps, cornices, monuments, &c.

STŌNE'-EAT-ER, *n.* An animal that eats stone; applied to certain bivalve mollusks which form holes in rocks. *Kirby.*

STŌN'ED, *pp.* Pelted or killed with stones; freed from stones; walled with stones.

STŌNE'-DEAD, (-ded,) *a.* As lifeless as a stone.

STŌNE'-EAT-ER, *n.* An animal that eats stone.

STŌNE'-FERN, *n.* [*stone* and *fern.*] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

STŌNE'-FLY, *n.* [*stone* and *fly.*] An insect. *Ainsworth.*

STŌNE'-FRUIT, *n.* [*stone* and *fruit.*] Fruits whose seeds are covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp, as peaches, cherries, plums, &c.; a drupe. *Boyle.*

STŌNE'-HAWK, *n.* [*stone* and *hawk.*] A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.*

STŌNE'-HEART-ED, } *a.* [*stone* and *heart.*] Hard-
STŌN'Y-HEART-ED, } hearted; cruel; pitiless; unfeeling. *Shak.*

STŌNE'HENGE, *n.* An assemblage of upright and horizontal stones on Salisbury Plain, England; generally supposed to be the remains of an ancient Druidical temple. *P. Cyc.*

STŌNE'-HORSE, *n.* [*stone* and *horse.*] A horse not castrated. *Mortimer.*

STŌNE'-HOUSE, *n.* [*stone* and *house.*] A house built of stone.

STŌNE'-PARS-LEY, *n.* A plant of the genus Bubon. *Fam. of Plants.*

STŌNE'-PIT, *n.* [*stone* and *pit.*] A pit or quarry where stones are dug. *Woodward.*

STŌNE'-PITCH, *n.* [*stone* and *pitch.*] Hard, inspissated pitch. *Bacon.*

STŌNE'-PLŌV-ER, (-pluv-er,) *n.* [*stone* and *plover.*] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

STŌN'ER, *n.* One who beats or kills with stones; one who walls with stones.

STŌNE'S'-CAST, } *n.* [*stone* and *cast* or *throw.*]
STŌNE'S'-THRŌW, } The distance which a stone may be thrown by the hand.

STŌNE'S'-MICK-LE, *n.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

STŌNE'-SQUAR-ER, *n.* [*stone* and *square.*] One who forms stones into squares. 1 *Kings* v.

STŌNE'-STILL, *a.* [*stone* and *still.*] Still as a stone; perfectly still or motionless.

STŌNE'-WALL, *n.* [*stone* and *wall.*] A wall built of stones.

STŌNE'-WARE, *n.* A species of potter's ware of a coarse kind, glazed and baked.

STŌNE'-WEED, *n.* A troublesome weed, of the genus Lithospermum, having spear-shaped flowers with yellowish or milk-white corols. *Farm. Encyc.*

STŌNE'-WŌRK, (-wurk,) *n.* Work or wall consisting of stone; masou's work of stone. *Mortimer.*

STŌN'I-NESS, *n.* [from *stony.*] The quality of abounding with stones; as, the *stoniness* of ground renders it difficult to till.

2. Hardness of heart. *Hammond.*

STŌN'ING, *ppr.* Pelting with stones; walling with stones.

STŌN'Y, *a.* [D. *steenig*; G. *steinig*; Sw. *steneg.*]

1. Made of stone; as, a *stony* tower. *Shak.*

2. Consisting of stone; as, a *stony* cave. *Milton.*

3. Full of stones; abounding with stones; as, *stony* ground.

4. Petrifying; as, the *stony* dart of senseless cold. *Spenser.*

5. Hard; cruel; unrelenting; pitiless; as, a *stony* heart. *Milton.*

6. Insensible; obdurate; perverse; morally hard.

STŌN'Y-HEART-ED, *a.* Hard-hearted. *Scott.*

STOOD, *pret.* of STAND.

STOOK, *n.* [Scotch; W. *ystwc*, a shock of grain.] A small collection of sheaves set up in the field. [In *England*, a stook is twelve sheaves.]

STOOK, *v. t.* To set up sheaves of grain in stooks. [*Local.*]

STOOK'ING, *n.* The act of setting up sheaves of grain in stooks or shocks.

STOOL, *n.* [Sax. *stol*, Goth. *stols*, a seat, a throne; G. *stuhl*, a stool, a stock, a pew, a chair, the see of a bishop; D. and Dan. *stoel*, id.; Sw. *stol*; W. *ystal.* This coincides with *stall* and *still.* A *stool* is that which is set, or a seat; Russ. *prestol*, a throne.]

1. A seat without a back; a little form consisting of a board with three or four legs, intended as a seat for one person. *Watts.*

2. The seat used in evacuating the contents of the bowels; hence, an evacuation; a discharge from the bowels.

3. [L. *stolo.*] The root or stem of a tree or plant cut off near the ground, from which shoots spring up. *Brande.*

Stool of repentance; in *Scotland*, an elevated seat in the church, on which persons sit, as a punishment for fornication and adultery; the cutty-stool, which see. *Johnson.*

STOOL, *v. i.* In *agriculture*, to ramify; to tiller, as grain; to shoot out suckers.

STOOL'-BALL, *n.* [*stool* and *ball.*] A play in which balls are driven from stool to stool. *Prior.*

STOOM, *v. t.* To put bags of herbs or other ingredients into wine, to prevent fermentation. [*Local.*] *Chambers.*

STOOP, *v. i.* [Sax. *stupian*; D. *stuipen.*]

1. To bend the body downward and forward; as, to *stoop* to pick up a book.

2. To bend or lean forward; to incline forward in standing or walking. We often see men *stoop* in standing or walking, either from habit or from age.

3. To yield; to submit; to bend by compulsion; as, Carthage at length *stooped* to Rome. *Dryden.*

4. To descend from rank or dignity; to condescend. In modern days, attention to agriculture is not called *stooping*, in men of property.

Where men of great wealth *stoop* to husbandry, it multiplieth riches exceedingly. *Bacon.*

5. To yield; to be inferior.

These are arts, my prince,
In which our Zama does not *stoop* to Rome. *Addison.*

6. To come down on prey, as a hawk.

The bird of Jove *stooped* from his airy tour,
Two birds of gayest plume before him drove. *Milton.*

7. To alight from the wing.

And *stoop* with closing pinions from above. *Dryden.*

8. To sink to a lower place.

Cowering low
With blandishments, each bird *stooped* on his wing. *Milton.*

STOOP, *v. t.* To cause to incline downward; to sink; as, to *stoop* a cask of liquor.

2. To cause to submit. [*Little used.*]

STOOP, *n.* The act of bending the body forward; inclination forward.

2. Descent from dignity or superiority; condescension.

Can any loyal subject see
With patience such a *stoop* from sovereignty? *Dryden.*

3. Fall of a bird on his prey.

STOOP, *n.* [D. *stoep*, a step.] The steps of a door. In *New England*, a stoop has a balustrade and seats on the sides.

STOOP, *n.* [Sax. *stoppa*; D. *stoop*, a measure of about two quarts; Sw. *stop*, a measure of about three pints.]

1. A vessel of liquor; a flagon; as, a *stoop* of wine or ale. *Denham. King. Shak.*

2. A post fixed in the earth. [*Local.*]

STOOP'ED, (stoopt,) *pp.* Caused to lean.

STOOP'ER, *n.* One that bends the body forward. *Sherwood.*

STOOP'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bending the body forward; yielding; submitting; condescending; inclining.

STOOP'ING-LY, *adv.* With a bending of the body forward.

STOOR, *v. i.* To rise in clouds, as dust or smoke; from the Welsh *ystor*, a stir. [*Local.*] *Hallivell.*

STOOT'ER, *n.* A small silver coin in Holland, value 2 1-2 stivers. *P. Cyc.*

STOP, *v. t.* [D. *stoppen*; G. *stopfen*, to stop, *to* check, to pose, to fill, to cram, to *stuff*, to quilt, to darn, to mend; Dan. *stopper*, to stop, to puzzle, to darn, to cram, to *stuff*; Sw. *stoppa*, to stop, to *stuff*; It. *stoppare*, to stop with tow; *stoppa*, tow, L. *stupa*; Sp. *estopa*, tow; *estofa*, quilted stuff; *estofar*, to quilt, to *stew* meat with wine, spice; or vinegar; Port. *estofa*, stuff; *estofar*, to quilt, to stuff; Fr. *etoupe*, tow; *etouper*, to stop with tow; *etouffer*, to choke, to *stifle*, (see STIFLE;) L. *stupa*, tow; *stipo*, to stuff, to crowd, and *stupeo*, to be stupefied, whence *stupid*, *stupor*, (that is, to *stop*, or a *stop*;) Ir. *stopam*, to stop, to shut. The primary sense is either to cease to move, or to *stuff*, to press, to thrust in, to *cram*; probably the latter.]

1. To close; as an aperture, by filling or by obstructing; as, to *stop* a vent; to *stop* the ears; to *stop* wells of water. 2 *Kings* iii.

2. To obstruct; to render impassable; as, to *stop* a way, road, or passage.

3. To hinder; to impede; to arrest progress; as, to *stop* a passenger in the road; to *stop* the course of a stream.

4. To restrain; to hinder; to suspend; as, to *stop* the execution of a decree.

5. To repress; to suppress; to restrain; as, to *stop* the progress of vice.

6. To hinder; to check; as, to *stop* the approaches of old age or infirmity.

7. To hinder from action or practice.

Whose disposition, all the world well knows,
Will not be rubbed nor *stopped*. *Shak.*

8. To put an end to any motion or action; to intercept; as, to *stop* the breath; to *stop* proceedings.

9. To regulate the sounds of musical strings; as, to *stop* a string. *Bacon.*

10. In *seamanship*, to make fast.

11. To point; as a written composition. [*Not in use.*]

STOP, *v. i.* To cease to go forward.

Some strange commotion
Is in his brain; he bites his lip, and starts;
Stops on a sudden, looks upon the ground. *Shak.*

2. To cease from any motion or course of action. When you are accustomed to a course of vice, it is very difficult to *stop*.

The best time to *stop* is at the beginning. *Lesley.*

STOP, *n.* Cessation of progressive motion; as, to make a *stop*. *L'Estrange.*

2. Hinderance of progress; obstruction; act of stopping.

Occult qualities put a *stop* to the improvement of natural philosophy. *Newton.*

3. Repression; hinderance of operation or action.

It is a great step toward the mastery of our desires, to give this *stop* to them. *Locke.*

4. Interruption.

These *stops* of thine fright me the more. *Shak.*

5. Prohibition of sale; as, the *stop* of wine and salt. *Temple.*

6. That which obstructs; obstacle; impediment.

A fatal *stop* traversed their headlong course. *Daniel.*
So melancholy a prospect should inspire us with zeal to oppose some *stop* to the rising torrent. *Rogers.*

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7. The instrument by which the sounds of wind music are regulated; as, the *stops* of a flute or an organ.

8. Regulation of musical chords by the fingers.

In the *stops* of lutes, the higher they go, the less distance is between the frets. *Bacon.*

9. The act of applying the stops in music.

The organ-sound a time survives the *stop*. *Daniel.*

10. A point or mark in writing, intended to distinguish the sentences, parts of a sentence, or clauses, and to show the proper pauses in reading. The stops generally used are the comma, semicolon, colon, and period. To these may be added the marks of interrogation and exclamation.

STOP'-COCK, *n.* [*stop* and *cock.*] A pipe for letting out a fluid, stopped by a turning-cock. *Grew.*

STOP'-GAP, *n.* [*stop* and *gap.*] A temporary expedient. [*Not used.*]

STOP'LESS, *a.* Not to be stopped. [*Not in use.*] *Davenant.*

STOP'PAGE, *n.* The act of stopping or arresting progress or motion; or the state of being stopped; as, the *stoppage* of the circulation of the blood; the *stoppage* of commerce.

STOP'PED, (stopt,) *pp.* Closed; obstructed; hindered from proceeding; impeded; intercepted.

STOP'PER, *n.* One who stops, closes, shuts, or hinders; that which stops or obstructs; that which closes or fills a vent or hole in a vessel.

2. In *seamen's language*, a short piece of rope used for making something fast, as the anchor or cables. Stoppers are also used to prevent the running rigging from coming up whilst the men are belaying it.

STOP'PER, *v. t.* To close or secure with a stopper.

STOP'PER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Closed or secured with a stopper; as, a *stoppered* retort. *Henry.*

STOP'PER-ING, *ppr.* Closing with a stopper.

STOP'PING, *ppr.* Closing; shutting; obstructing; hindering from proceeding; ceasing to go or move; putting an end to; regulating the sounds of.

STOP'PLE, (stop'pl,) *n.* [Sw. *stopp.*]

That which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel; as, a glass *stopple*; a cork *stopple*.

STŌR'AGE, *n.* [from *store.*] The act of depositing in a store or warehouse for safe keeping; or the safe keeping of goods in a warehouse.

2. The price charged or paid for keeping goods in a store.

STŌ'RAX, *n.* [The English corruption of L. *styrax*, Gr. στυραξ.]

A fragrant resin exuding from Styrax officinalis, (Linn.,) in the form of small, reddish globules, but usually brought to market in large, flat masses, of a reddish-brown color, soft and unctuous to the touch, but pliable and brittle. Like other resins, it is soluble in alcohol, and insoluble in water. When distilled with alcohol or water, it scarcely affords any oil. In medicine it is used as an expectorant. *Tully.*

Liquid storax is a fragrant, bitterish, honey-like substance, which exudes from various plants, differing from storax. It is used in medicine as an expectorant.

STŌRE, *n.* [W. *ystor*, that forms a bulk, a store; Sax. *stor*; Dan. *stor*; Sw. *id.*, great, ample, spacious, main; Ir. *stor*, *storas*; Heb. Ch. Eth. and Ar. אתר, *atsar*. Class Sr, No. 39.]

1. A large number; as, a *store* of years. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

2. A large quantity; great plenty; abundance; as, a *store* of wheat or provisions. *Bacon.*

3. A stock provided; a large quantity for supply; ample abundance. The troops have great *stores* of provisions and ammunition; the ships have *stores* for a long voyage.

[This is the present usual acceptation of the word, and in this sense, the plural, STORES, is commonly used. When applied to a single article of supply, it is still sometimes used in the singular; as, a good *store* of wine or of bread.]

4. Quantity accumulated; fund; abundance; as, *stores* of knowledge.

5. A storehouse; a magazine; a warehouse. Nothing can be more convenient than the *stores* on Central Wharf in Boston.

6. In *the United States*, shops for the sale of goods of any kind, by wholesale or retail, are often called *stores*.

In store: in a state of accumulation, *in a literal sense*; hence, in a state of preparation for supply; in a state of readiness. Happiness is laid up *in store* for the righteous; misery is *in store* for the wicked.

[See also STORES.]

STŌRE, *a.* Hoarded; laid up; as, *store* treasure. [*Not in use.*]

STŌRE, *v. t.* To furnish; to supply; to replenish.

Wise Plato said the world with men was *stored*. *Denham.*
Her mind with thousand virtues *stored*. *Prior.*

2. To stock against a future time; as, a garrison well *stored* with provisions.

One having *stored* a pond of four acres with carp, tench, and other fish. *Hale.*

3. To reposit in a store or warehouse for preservation; to warehouse; as, to *store* goods. *Bacon.*

STŌR'ED, *pp.* Furnished; supplied.

2. Laid up in store; warehoused.

STŌRE'HOUSE, *n.* [*store* and *house.*] A building for keeping grain or goods of any kind; a magazine; a repository; a warehouse.

Joseph opened all the *storehouses* and sold to the Egyptians. — Gen. xli.

2. A repository.

The Scripture of God is a *storehouse* abounding with inestimable treasures of wisdom and knowledge. *Hooker.*

3. A great mass reposited. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

STŌRE'-KEEP-ER, *n.* [*store* and *keeper.*] A man who has the care of a store.

STŌR'ER, *n.* One who lays up or forms a store.

STŌRE'-ROOM, *n.* Room in a storehouse or repository; a room in which articles are stored.

STŌRES, *n. pl.* *Military* and *naval stores* are arms, ammunition, provisions, clothing, &c.

2. In *commercial navigation*, the supplies of different articles provided for the subsistence and accommodation of the ship's crew and passengers. *McCulloch.*

STOR'GE, *n.* [Gr.] Parental affection; tender love; that strong, instinctive affection which animals have for their young.

STŌ'RI-AL, *a.* [from *story.*] Historical. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

STŌ'RI-ED, (stō'rid,) *pp.* or *a.* [from *story.*] Furnished with stories; adorned with historical paintings.

Some greedy minion, or imperious wife,
The trophied arches, *storied* halls, invade. *Pope.*

2. Related or referred to in story; told or recited in history.

STŌ'RI-ER, *n.* A relater of stories; a historian. [*Not in use.*]

STŌ'RI-FY, *v. t.* To form or tell stories. [*Not in use.*] *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

STŌR'ING, *ppr.* Laying up in a store or warehouse.

STORK, *n.* [Sax. *storc*: Dan. Sw. *stork.*]

A large bird with a long, straight, conical bill, allied to the heron. There are several species, which belong to the genus Ciconia of Brisson, (Ardea, Linn.) The stork is famed for its great affection toward its young; and the various species render important services to man in clearing away noxious animals and filth. *P. Cyc.*

STORK'S'-BILL, *n.* A plant of the genus Pelargonium, which see. *Loudon.*

STORM, *n.* [Sax. *storm*; D. Dan. and Sw. *storm*; G. *sturm*; W. *ystorm*; D. *stooren*, to disturb; W. *ystwriaw*, Eng. to *stir*. In Italian, *stormo* is a fight, combat, a band, or troop; *stormire*, to make a noise; *stormeggiare*, to throng together, to ring the alarm bell. The Italian seems to be from Latin *turma*. The primary sense of *storm* is, a rushing, raging or violent agitation.]

1. The violent action of one or more of the meteorological elements, wind, rain, snow, hail, or thunder and lightning. According to the etymology, the proper sense of the word is, rushing, violence. It has, primarily, no reference to a fall of rain or snow. But, as a violent wind is often attended with rain or snow, the word *storm* has come to be used for a fall of rain or snow without wind.

O, beat those *storms*, and roll the seas in vain. *Pope.*

2. A violent assault on a fortified place; a furious attempt of troops to enter and take a fortified place by scaling the walls, forcing the gates, and the like. *Dryden.*

3. Violent civil or political commotion; sedition; insurrection; also, clamor; tumult; disturbance of the peace.

I will stir up in England some black *storms*. *Shak.*
Her sister
Began to scold and raise up such a *storm*. *Shak.*

4. Affliction; calamity; distress; adversity.

A brave man struggling with the *storms* of fate. *Pope.*

5. Violence; vehemence; tumultuous force. *Hooker.*

STORM, *v. t.* To assault; to attack and attempt to take by scaling the walls, forcing gates or breaches, and the like; as, to *storm* a fortified town.

STORM, *v. i.* To raise a tempest. *Spenser.*

2. To blow with violence; *impersonally*; as, *it storms.*

3. To rage, to be in a violent agitation of passion; to fume. The master *storms.*

STORM'-BĒAT, *a.* [*storm* and *beat.*] Beaten or impaired by storms. *Spenser.*

STORM'ED, *pp.* Assaulted by violence.

STORM'FUL, *a.* Abounding with storms.

STORM'FUL-NESS, *n.* Abundance of storms. *Coleridge.*

STORM'I-NESS, *n.* Tempestuousness; the state of being agitated by violent winds.

STORM'ING, *ppr.* Attacking with violent force; raging.

STORM'-MEN'A-CING, *a.* Threatening a storm.

STORM'-PE'TʹREL, *n.* A name of certain small, black sea-birds, often seen, during storms, flying swiftly, or seeming to run upon the waves. They constitute the genus Thalassidroma of Vigors, a subdivision of the Linnæan genus Procellaria. *Nuttall. P. Cyc.*

STORM'-PRE-SĀG'ING, *a.* Presaging a storm. *Hemans*

STORM'-SĀIL, *n.* A coarse or strong sail used in gales of wind. *Glynn.*

STORM'-TOSS-ED, (-tost,) *a.* Tossed by storms or high winds.

STORM'-VEX-ED, (-vext,) *a.* Harassed with storms. *Coleridge.*

STORM'Y, *a.* Tempestuous; agitated with furious winds; boisterous; as, a *stormy* season; a *stormy* day or week.

2. Proceeding from violent agitation or fury; as, a *stormy* sound; *stormy* shocks. *Addison.*

3. Violent; passionate. [*Unusual.*]

STORTH'ING, (stort'ing,) *n.* [Dan. *stor*, great, and *ting*, court.]

The parliament of Norway, elected once in three years.

STŌ'RY, *n.* [Sax. *stær*, *ster*; It. *storia*; L. *historia*; Gr. ἱστορια.]

1. A verbal narration or recital of a series of facts or incidents. We observe in children a strong passion for hearing *stories*.

2. A written narrative of a series of facts or events. There is probably on record no *story* more interesting than that of Joseph, in Genesis.

3. History; a written narrative or account of past transactions, whether relating to nations or individuals.

The four great monarchies make the subject of ancient *story*. *Temple.*

4. Petty tale; relation of a single incident, or of trifling incidents. *Addison.*

5. A trifling tale; a fiction; a fable; as, the *story* of a fairy. In popular usage, *story* is sometimes a softer term for a lie.

6. A loft; a floor; or a set of rooms on the same floor or level. A *story* comprehends the distance from one floor to another; as, a *story* of nine or ten feet elevation. Hence, each floor terminating the space is called a *story*; as, a house of one *story*, of two *stories*, of five *stories*. The farm-houses in New England have usually two *stories*: the houses in Paris have usually five *stories*, a few have more; those in London four. But, in the United States, the floor next the ground is the first *story*: in France and England, the first floor or *story* is the second from the ground.

7. A falsehood. [*Various dialects.*] *Halliwell.*

STŌ'RY, *v. t.* To tell in historical relation; to narrate.

How worthy he is, I will leave to appear hereafter, rather than *story* him in his own hearing. *Shak.*
It is *storied* of the brazen colossus in Rhodes, that it was seventy cubits high. *Wilkins.*

[*This verb is chiefly used in the passive participle.*]

2. To range under one another. [*Little used.*] *Bentley.*

STŌ'RY-ING, *ppr.* Telling in historical relation.

STŌ'RY-PŌST, *n.* A vertical post used to support a floor or superincumbent wall.

STŌ'RY-TELL-ER, *n.* [*story* and *tell.*] One who tells stories; a narrator of a series of incidents; as, an amusing *story-teller*.

2. A historian; *in contempt.* *Swift.*

3. One who tells fictitious stories.

STOT, *n.* [Sax. *stotte*, a poor horse.]

1. A horse. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

2. A young bullock or steer. [*Scottish.*] *W. Scott.*

STŌTE. See STOAT.

STOUND, *v. i.* [Ice. *stunde.*]

1. To be in pain or sorrow. [*Not in use.*]

2. Stunned. [*Not in use.*] [See ASTOUND.]

STOUND, *n.* Sorrrow; grief. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

2. A shooting pain. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

3. Noise. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

4. Astonishment; amazement. [*Not in use.*] *Gay.*

5. Hour; time; season. [Dan. *stund.*] [*Not in use.*] *Gay.*

6. A vessel to put small beer in. [*Local.*] *Halliwell.*

STOUP, (stoop,) *n.* A flagon; a vessel or measure for liquids. [*Scottish.*] *Jamieson.*

STOUR, *n.* [Sax. *styrian*, to stir.]

A battle or tumult. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

[*Stour* signifies a river; as in *Sturbridge.*]

STOUT, *a.* [D. *stout*, bold, stout, *stooten*, to push; Dan. *stöder*, to push; *studser*, to strut. The primary sense is, to shoot forward, or to swell.]

1. Strong; lusty.

A *stouter* champion never handled sword. *Shak.*

2. Bold; intrepid; valiant; brave.

He lost the character of a bold, *stout*, magnanimous man. *Clarendon.*

3. Large; bulky. [*A popular use of the word.*]

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4. Proud; resolute; obstinate.

The lords all stand to clear their cause,
Most resolutely *stout*. *Daniel.*

5. Strong; firm; as, a *stout* vessel. *Dryden.*

STOUT, *n.* A cant name for strong beer. *Swift.*

STOUT'-BUILT, (-bilt,) } *a.* Having a stout frame.
STOUT'-MADE, }

STOUT'-HEART-ED, *a.* Having a stout heart. *Scott.*

STOUT'LY, *adv.* Lustily; boldly; obstinately. He *stoutly* defended himself.

STOUT'NESS, *n.* Strength; bulk.

2. Boldness; fortitude. *Ascham.*

3. Obstinacy; stubbornness. *Shak.*

STŌVE, *n.* [Sax. *stofa*; Sw. *stufva*; D. *stoof*; It. *stufa*; Sp. *estufa*, a warm, close room, a bath, a room where pitch and tar are heated; *estofar*, to stew meat, and to quilt; Fr. *etuve*; G. *badstube*, a bagnio, or hothouse; *stube*, a room; *stuben-ofen*, a stove; Dan. *stover*, to stew; *stue*, a room; *stue-ovn*, a stove. This, primarily, is merely a room, a place. See STOW.]

1. A hothouse; a house or room artificially warmed. *Bacon. Woodward.*

2. A small box with an iron pan, used for holding coals to warm the feet. It is a bad practice for young persons to accustom themselves to sit with a warm *stove* under the feet.

3. An iron box, cylinder, or fireplace, in which fire is made to warm an apartment. Stoves for this purpose are of various forms.

4. An iron box with various apartments in it for cooking; a culinary utensil, of various forms.

STŌVE, *v. t.* To keep warm in a house or room by artificial heat; as, to *stove* orange-trees and myrtles. *Bacon.*

2. To heat as in a stove; as, to *stove* feathers.

STŌVE, *pret.* of STAVE.

STŌ'VER, *n.* [A contraction of *estover*.] Fodder for cattle; *primarily*, fodder from threshed grain; but in New England, any kind of fodder from the barn or stack.

STŌV'ING, *ppr.* Keeping warm by the heat of a stove, or by artificial heat; heating, as in a stove.

STŌW, *v. t.* [Sax. *stow*, a place, a fixed place or mansion; G. *stauen*, D. *stuwen*, Dan. *stuver*, to stow, to place; Sp. and Port. *estivar*, id., coinciding with L. *stipo*, to crowd, to *stuff*; Sp. *estiva*, a rammer; L. *stiva*, the handle of a plow. The sense is, to set or throw down, from the more general sense of throwing, driving.]

1. To place; to put in a suitable place or position; as, to *stow* bags, bales, or casks in a ship's hold; to *stow* hay in a mow; to *stow* sheaves. The word has reference to the placing of many things, or of one thing among many, or of a mass of things.

2. To lay up; to reposit.

Stow, in names, signifies place, as in *Barstow*.

To stow the hold of a vessel; to stow or arrange articles in the hold. *Totten.*

STŌW'AGE, *n.* The act or operation of placing in a suitable position; or the suitable disposition of several things together. The *stowage* of a ship's cargo to advantage, requires no little skill. It is of great consequence to make good *stowage*.

[*This is the principal use of the word.*]

2. Room for the reception of things to be reposited.

In every vessel there is *stowage* for immense treasures. *Addison.*

3. The state of being laid up. I am curious to have the plate and jewels in safe *stowage*.

4. Money paid for stowing goods. [*Little used.*]

STŌW'ED, (stōde,) *pp.* Placed in due position or order; reposited.

STŌW'ING, *ppr.* Placing in due position; disposing in good order.

STRA'BISM, } *n.* [L. *strabismus*, from *straba*,
STRA-BIS'MUS, } *strabo*, a squint-eyed person.]

A non-coincidence of the optic axes of the eyes upon an object, occasioned by a permanent lengthening of one of the lateral muscles of the ball of the eye, and a permanent shortening of its antagonist.

A squinting; the act or habit of looking asquint.

STRAD'DLE, *v. i.* [from the root of *stride*; Sax. *stredan*, to scatter.]

To part the legs wide; to stand or walk with the legs far apart.

STRAD'DLE, *v. t.* To place one leg on one side and the other on the other of any thing; as, to *straddle* a fence or a horse.

STRAD'DLING, *ppr.* Standing or walking with the legs far apart; placing one leg on one side and the other on the other.

STRAG'GLE, (strag'l,) *v. i.* [This word seems to be formed on the root of *stray*. In Sax. *strægan* is to strew, to spread; D. *strekken*, to stretch; G. *streichen*, to pass, to migrate; W. *treiglaw*, to turn, revolve, wander.]

1. To wander from the direct course or way; to rove. When troops are on the march, let not the men *straggle*.

2. To wander at large without any certain direction or object; to ramble.

The wolf spied a *straggling* kid. *L'Estrange.*

3. To exuberate; to shoot too far in growth. Prune the *straggling* branches of the hedge. *Mortimer.*

4. To be dispersed; to be apart from the main body.

They came between Scylla and Charybdis and the *straggling* rocks. *Raleigh.*

STRAG'GLER, *n.* A wanderer; a rover; one that departs from the direct or proper course; one that rambles without any settled direction. *Swift.*

2. A vagabond; a wandering, shiftless fellow.

3. Something that shoots beyond the rest, or too far.

4. Something that stands by itself.

STRAG'GLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Wandering; roving; rambling; being in a separate position.

STRAHL'STEIN, *n.* [G *strahl*, a beam or gleam, and *stein*, stone.]

Another name of actinolite. *Ure.*

STRAIGHT, (strāte,) *a.* [L. *strictus*, from *stringo*; Sax. *strac*; formed from the root of *reach*, *stretch*, *right*, L. *rectus*, G. *recht*, Fr. *etroit*, It. *stretto*, in which the palatal letter is lost; but the Spanish retains it in *estrecho*, *estrechar*. It is lost in the Port. *estreito*. It is customary to write *straight* for direct or right, and *strait* for narrow, but this is a practice wholly arbitrary, both being the same word. *Strait* we use in the sense in which it is used in the south of Europe. Both senses proceed from *stretching*, *straining*.]

1. Right, in a mathematical sense; direct; passing from one point to another by the nearest course; not deviating or crooked; as, a *straight* line; a *straight* course; a *straight* piece of timber.

2. Narrow; close; tight; as, a *straight* garment. [See STRAIT, as it is generally written.]

3. Upright; according with justice and rectitude; not deviating from truth or fairness.

STRAIGHT, (strāte,) *adv.* Immediately; directly; in the shortest time.

I know thy generous temper well;
Fling but th' appearance of dishonor on it,
It *straight* takes fire, and mounts into a blaze. *Addison.*

STRAIGHT'-EDGE, *n.* A small board or piece of metal having one edge perfectly straight; used to ascertain whether a surface is perfectly plain.

STRAIGHT'EN, (strāt'n,) *v. t.* To make straight; to reduce from a crooked to a straight form. *Hooker.*

2. To make narrow, tense, or close; to tighten.

3. To reduce to difficulties or distress.

STRAIGHT'EN-ED, *pp.* Made straight; made narrow.

STRAIGHT'EN-ER, *n.* He or that which straightens.

STRAIGHT'EN-ING, *ppr.* Making straight or narrow.

STRAIGHT'FŌRTH, *adv.* Directly; henceforth.

STRAIGHT-FOR'WARD, *a.* Proceeding in a straight course; not deviating.

STRAIGHT-FOR'WARD-NESS, *n.* Direction in a straight course; undeviating rectitude.

STRAIGHT'LIN-ED, *a.* Having straight lines.

STRAIGHT'LY, *adv.* In a right line; not crookedly.

2. Tightly; closely.

STRAIGHT'NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being straight; rectitude. *Bacon.*

2. Narrowness; tension; tightness.

STRAIGHT'-PIGHT, (strāte'pīte,) *a. Literally*, straight-fixed; erect. *Shak.*

STRAIGHT'WAY, *adv.* [*straight* and *way*.] Immediately; without loss of time; without delay.

He took the damsel by the hand, and said to her, Talitha cumi. And *straightway* the damsel arose. — Mark v.

[STRAIGHTWAYS is obsolete.]

STRAIKS, *n. pl.* Strong plates of iron on the circumference of a cannon wheel, over the joints of the felloes.

STRAIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *etreindre*; It. *strignere*; Sp. *estreñir*; L. *stringo*. This word retains its original signification, to stretch. *Strain* is the L. *stringo*, as *straight* is *strictus*, in different dialects.]

1. To stretch; to draw with force; to extend with great effort; as, to *strain* a rope; to *strain* the shrouds of a ship; to *strain* the cords of an instrument.

2. To cause to draw with force, or with excess of exertion; to injure by pressing with too much effort. He *strained* his horses or his oxen by overloading them.

3. To stretch violently or by violent exertion; as, to *strain* the arm or the muscles.

4. To put to the utmost strength. Men in desperate cases will *strain* themselves for relief.

5. To press or cause to pass through some porous substance; to purify or separate from extraneous matter by filtration; to filter; as, to *strain* milk. Water may be *strained* through sand. *Bacon. Arbuthnot.*

6. To sprain; to injure by drawing or stretching.

Prunes decayed about may track,
Strain their necks with looking back. *Swift.*

7. To make tighter; to cause to bind closer.

To *strain* his fetters with a stricter care. *Dryden.*

8. To force; to constrain; to make uneasy or unnatural.

His mirth is forced and *strained*. *Denham.*

STRAIN, *v. i.* To make violent efforts.

To build his fortune I will *strain* a little. *Shak.*
Straining with too weak a wing. *Pope.*

2. To be filtered. Water *straining* through sand becomes pure.

STRAIN, *n.* A violent effort; a stretching or exertion of the limbs or muscles; the force exerted on any material tending to disarrange or destroy the cohesion of its parts.

2. An injury by excessive exertion, drawing or stretching. *Grew.*

3. Style; continued manner of speaking or writing; as, the genius and *strain* of the book of Proverbs. *Tillotson.*

So we say, poetic *strains*, lofty *strains*.

4. Song; note; sound; or a particular part of a tune.

Their heavenly harps a lower *strain* began. *Dryden.*

5. Turn; tendency; inborn disposition.

Because heretics have a *strain* of madness, he applied her with some corporal chastisements. *Hayward.*

6. Manner of speech or action.

Such take too high a *strain* at first. *Bacon.*

7. Race; generation; descent.

He is of a noble *strain*. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

8. Hereditary disposition.

Intemperance and lust breed diseases, which, propagated, spoil the *strain* of a nation. [*Not in use.*] *Tillotson.*

9. Rank; character. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

STRAIN'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being strained. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

STRAIN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Stretched; violently exerted; filtered.

STRAIN'ER, *n.* That through which any liquid passes for purification; an instrument for filtration.

STRAIN'ING, *ppr.* Stretching; exerting with violence; making great efforts; filtering.

STRAIN'ING, *n.* The act of stretching; the act of filtering; filtration.

STRAINT, *n.* A violent stretching or tension. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

STRAIT, (strāte,) *a.* [See STRAIGHT.] Narrow; close; not broad.

Strait is the gate, and narrow is the way that leadeth to life, and few there be that find it. — Matt. vii.

2. Close; intimate; as, a *strait* degree of favor. *Sidney.*

3. Strict; rigorous.

He now, forsooth, takes on him to reform
Some certain edicts, and some *strait* decrees. *Shak.*

4. Difficult; distressful.

5. Straight; not crooked.

STRAIT, *n.* [See STRAIGHT.] A narrow pass or passage, either in a mountain or in the ocean, between continents or other portions of land; as, the *straits* of Gibraltar; the *straits* of Magellan; the *straits* of Dover. [*In this sense, the plural is more generally used than the singular, and often without any apparent reason or propriety.*]

2. Distress; difficulty; distressing necessity; formerly written STREIGHT. [*Used either in the singular or plural.*]

Let no man, who owns a Providence, become desperate under any calamity or *strait* whatsoever. *South.*
Ulysses made use of the pretense of natural infirmity to conceal the *straits* he was in at that time in his thoughts. *Broome.*

STRAIT, *v. t.* To put to difficulties. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

STRAIT'EN, (strāt'n,) *v. t.* To make narrow.

In narrow circuit, *straitened* by a foe. *Milton.*

2. To contract; to confine; as, to *straiten* the British commerce. *Addison.*

3. To make tense or tight; as, to *straiten* a cord. *Dunciad.*

4. To distress; to perplex; to press with poverty or other necessity; as, a man *straitened* in his circumstances.

5. To press by want of sufficient room.

Waters, when *straitened*, as at the falls of bridges, give a roaring noise. *Bacon.*

STRAIT'EN-ED, *pp.* Made narrow; contracted; perplexed.

STRAIT'-HAND-ED, *a.* [*strait* and *hand*.] Parsimonious; sparing; niggardly. [*Not much used.*]

STRAIT'-HAND'ED-NESS, *n.* Niggardliness; parsimony. *Hall.*

STRAIT'-LĀC-ED, (-lāste,) *a.* Griped with stays.

We have few well-shaped that are *strait-laced*. *Locke.*

2. Stiff; constrained. Hence,

3. Rigid in opinion; strict.

STRAIT'LY, *adv.* Narrowly; closely.

2. Strictly; rigorously. [For this, STRICTLY is now used.]

3. Closely; intimately.

STRAIT'NESS, *n.* Narrowness; as, the *straitness* of a place; *straitness* of mind; *straitness* of circumstances. *Bacon.*

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2. Strictness; rigor; as, the *straitness* of a man's proceedings. *Shak.*

3. Distress; difficulty; pressure from necessity of any kind, particularly from poverty.

4. Want; scarcity; or rather narrowness; as, the *straitness* of the conveniences of life. *Locke.*

STRĀIT'-WAIST-ĊOAT, } *n.* An apparatus to con-
STRĀIT'-JACK-ET, } fine the limbs of a distracted person.

STRĀKE, *pret.* of STRIKE. [*Obs.*] [See STRIKE.]

STRĀKE, *n.* [Sp. *straca.*]

1. A streak. [Not used, unless in reference to the range of planks in a ship's side.] [See STREAK.]

2. A narrow board. [*Not used.*]

3. The iron band of a wheel. [In the United States, this is called a *band*, or the tire of a wheel.]

STRAM, *v. i.* [Dan. *strammer*, to stretch, to spread.]

To spread out the limbs; to sprawl. [*Local and vulgar.*]

STRAM'ASH, *v. t.* [It. *stramazzare.*]

To strike, beat, or bang; to break; to destroy. [*Local and vulgar.*] *Grose.*

STRA-MIN'E-OUS, *a.* [L. *stramineus*, from *stramen*, straw.]

1. Strawy; consisting of straw. *Robinson.*

2. Chaffy; like straw; light. *Burton.*

STRA-MŌ'NI-UM, } *n.* The thorn-apple, Datura
STRAM'O-NY, } Stramonium, whose seeds and leaves are used in medicine.

STRAND, *n.* [Sax. *strand*; G. D. Dan. and Sw. *strand.*]

1. The shore or beach of the sea or ocean, or of a large lake, and perhaps of a navigable river. It is never used of the bank of a small river or pond. The Dutch on the Hudson apply it to a landing-place; as, the *strand* at Kingston.

2. One of the twists or parts of which a rope is composed. [Russ. *struna*, a cord or string.] *Mar. Dict.*

STRAND, *v. i.* To drive or run aground on a shore or strand, as a ship.

2. To break one of the strands of a rope. *Mar. Dict.*

STRAND, *v. i.* To drift or be driven on shore; to run aground; as, a ship *strands* at high water.

STRAND'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Run ashore.

2. Having a strand broken.

STRAND'ING, *ppr.* Running ashore; breaking a strand.

STRANG, *a.* Strong. [*North of England.*] *Halliwell.*

STRĀNGE, *a.* [Fr. *etrange*; It. *strano*, strange, foreign, pale, wan, rude, unpolite; *stranare*, to alienate, to remove, to abuse; *straniare*, to separate; Sp. *extraño*, foreign, extraneous, rare, wild; L. *extraneus*; W. *estronaiz*, strange; *estrawn*, a stranger. The primary sense of the root *tran*, is to depart, to proceed; W. *trawn*, over; *traw*, an advance or distance.]

1. Foreign; belonging to another country.

I do not contemn the knowledge of *strange* and divers tongues. [*This sense is nearly obsolete.*] *Ascham.*

2. Not domestic; belonging to others.

So she, impatient her own faults to see,
Turns from herself, and in *strange* things delights. *Davies.*
[*Nearly obsolete.*]

3. New; not before known, heard, or seen. The former custom was familiar; the latter was *strange* to them. Hence,

4. Wonderful; causing surprise; exciting curiosity. It is *strange* that men will not receive improvement, when it is shown to be improvement.

Sated at length, ere long I might perceive
Strange alteration in me. *Milton.*

5. Odd; unusual; irregular; not according to the common way.

He's *strange* and peevish. *Shak.*

6. Remote. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

7. Uncommon; unusual.

This made David to admire the law of God at that *strange* rate. *Tillotson.*

8. Unacquainted.

They were now at a gage, looking *strange* at one another. *Bacon.*

9. *Strange* is sometimes uttered by way of exclamation.

Strange! what extremes should thus preserve the snow
High on the Alps, or in deep caves below. *Waller.*

This is an elliptical expression for *it is strange.*

A *strange sail*; among *seamen*, an unknown vessel.

STRĀNGE, *v. t.* To alienate; to estrange. [*Not in use.*]

STRĀNGE, *v. i.* To wonder; to be astonished. [*Not in use.*] *Glanville.*

2. To be estranged or alienated. [*Not in use.*]

STRĀNGE'-LOOK-ING, *a.* Having an odd or unusual look.

STRĀNGE'LY, *adv.* With some relation to foreigners. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. Wonderfully; in a manner or degree to excite surprise or wonder.

How *strangely* active are the arts of peace! *Dryden.*
It would *strangely* delight you to see with what spirit he converses. *Law.*

STRĀNGE'NESS, *n.* Foreignness; the state of belonging to another country.

If I will obey the gospel, no distance of place, no *strangeness* of country, can make any man a stranger to me. *Sprat.*

2. Distance in behavior; reserve; coldness; forbidding manner.

Will you not observe
The *strangeness* of his altered countenance? *Shak.*

3. Remoteness from common manners or notions; uncouthness.

Men worthier than himself
Here tend the savage *strangeness* he puts on. *Shak.*

4. Alienation of mind; estrangement; mutual dislike.

This might seem a means to continue a *strangeness* between the two nations. *Bacon.*

[*This sense is obsolete or little used.*]

5. Wonderfulness; the power of exciting surprise and wonder; uncommonness that raises wonder by novelty.

This raised greater tumults in the hearts of men, than the *strangeness* and seeming unreasonableness of all the former articles. *South.*

STRĀN'GER, *n.* [Fr. *etranger.*]

1. A foreigner; one who belongs to another country. Paris and London are visited by *strangers* from all the countries of Europe.

2. One of another town, city, state, or province, in the same country. The Commencements in American colleges are frequented by multitudes of *strangers* from the neighboring towns and states.

3. One unknown. The gentleman is a *stranger* to me.

4. One unacquainted.

My child is yet a *stranger* to the world. *Shak.*
I was no *stranger* to the original. *Dryden.*

5. A guest; a visitor. *Milton.*

6. One not admitted to any communication or fellowship.

Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear,
And *strangers* to the sun yet ripen here. *Granville.*

7. In *law*, one not privy or party to an act.

STRĀN'GER, *v. t.* To estrange; to alienate. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

STRAN''GLE, (strang'gl,) *v. t.* [Fr. *etrangler*; It. *strangolare*: L. *strangulo.*]

1. To choke; to suffocate; to destroy life by stopping respiration.

Our Saxon ancestors compelled the adulteress to *strangle* herself. *Ayliffe.*

2. To suppress; to hinder from birth or appearance. *Shak.*

STRAN''GLE-A-BLE, (strang'gl-a-bl,) *a.* That may be strangled. *Chesterfield.*

STRAN''GLED, *pp.* or *a.* Choked; suffocated; suppressed.

STRAN''GLER, *n.* One who strangles.

STRAN''GLES, (-glz,) *n.* Swellings in a horse's throat.

STRAN''GLING, *ppr.* Choking; suffocating; suppressing.

STRAN''GLING, *n.* The act of destroying life by stopping respiration.

STRAN''GU-LĀ-TED, (strang'gu-lā-ted,) *a.* In *surgery*, having the circulation stopped in any part by compression. A hernia is said to be *strangulated*, when it is so compressed as to obstruct the circulation in the part, and cause dangerous symptoms. *Cyc.*

STRAN''GU-LĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *strangulatio.*]

1. The act of strangling; the act of destroying life by stopping respiration; suffocation. *Wiseman.*

2. That kind of suffocation which is common to women in hysterics; also, the compression of the intestines in hernia, so as to suspend the circulation in the part. *Cyc.*

STRAN-GŪ'RI-OUS, *a.* Laboring under strangury; of the nature of strangury; denoting the pain of strangury. *Cheyne.*

STRAN''GU-RY, *n.* [L. *stranguria*; Gr. στραγγουρια; στραγξ, a drop, and ουρον, urine.]

A painful and stillatitious discharge of urine.

STRAP, *n.* [D. *strop*, a rope or halter; Dan. and Sw. *strop*; Sax. *stropp*; L. *strupus.* *Strap* and *strop* appear to be from *stripping*, and perhaps *stripe* also; all having resemblance to a *strip* of bark peeled from a tree.]

1. A long, narrow slip of cloth or leather, of various forms and for various uses; as, the *strap* of a shoe or boot; *straps* for fastening trunks or other baggage, for stretching limbs in surgery, &c.

2. A piece of leather prepared for sharpening a razor; a strop.

3. In *botany*, the flat part of the corollet in ligulate florets; also, the leaf exclusive of its sheath in some grasses. *Martyn.*

4. An iron plate for connecting two or more timbers, into which it is screwed by bolts. *Gwilt.*

5. A piece of rope formed into a circle, used to retain a block in its position. *Totten.*

STRAP, *v. t.* To beat or chastise with a strap.

2. To fasten or bind with a strap.

3. To rub on a strap for sharpening, as a razor.

STRAP-PĀ'DO, *n.* [It. *strappata*, a pull, strappado; *strappare*, to pull.]

A military punishment formerly practiced. It consisted in drawing an offender to the top of a beam, and letting him fall, by which means a limb was sometimes dislocated. *Shak.*

STRAP-PĀ'DO, *v. t.* To torture. *Milton.*

STRAP'PED, (strapt,) *pp.* Drawn or rubbed on a strap; beaten with a strap; fastened with a strap.

STRAP'PING, *ppr.* Drawing on a strap, as a razor.

2. Binding with a strap.

3. *a.* Tall; lusty; as, a *strapping* fellow.

STRAP'-SHĀP-ED, (-shāpt,) *a.* Shaped like a strap. In *botany*, ligulate.

STRASS, *n.* A colorless glass, which is the base of all artificial gems, and consists chiefly of silex, potash, borax, and oxyd of lead. *Ure.*

STRĀ'TA, *n. pl.* [See STRATUM.] Beds; layers; as, *strata* of sand, clay, or coal.

STRAT'A-GEM, *n.* [L. *stratagema*: Fr. *stratageme*; It. *stratagemma*; Gr. στρατηγημα, from στρατηγεω, to lead an army.]

1. An artifice, particularly in war; a plan or scheme for deceiving an enemy. *Shak.*

2. Any artifice; a trick by which some advantage is intended to be obtained.

Those oft are *stratagems* which errors seem. *Pope.*

STRAT-A-GEM'IĊ-AL, *a.* Containing stratagem or artifice. [*Little used.*]

STRAT'E-GUS, *n.* [Gr. στρατηγος.]

An Athenian general officer. *Mitford.*

STRA-TĒ'GIĊ, } *a.* Pertaining to strategy; ef-
STRA-TĒ'GIĊ-AL, } fected by artifice.

STRAT'E-GIST, *n.* One skilled in strategy or the science of directing great military movements.

STRAT'E-GY, *n.* Generalship; the science of military command, or the science of directing great military movements.

STRĀTH, *n.* [W. *ystrad.*] A valley of considerable size, through which a river runs. [*Scottish.*] *Jamieson.*

STRATH'SPEY, *n.* A lively dance of the Scotch.

STRAT-I-FI-ĊĀ'TION, *n.* [from *stratify.*] The process by which substances in the earth have been formed into strata or layers.

2. The state of being formed into layers in the earth.

3. The act of laying in strata.

STRAT'I-FI-ED, (-fide,) *pp.* or *a.* Formed into a layer, as a terrene substance; arranged in strata or layers.

STRAT'I-FORM, *a.* In the form of strata. *Phillips.*

STRAT'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *stratifier*, from L. *stratum.*]

1. To form into a layer, as substances in the earth. Thus clay, sand, and other species of earth, are often found *stratified.*

2. To lay in strata.

STRAT'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Arranging in a layer, as terrene substances.

STRAT-I-GRAPH'IĊ-AL, *a.* Belonging to stratography. *Sedgwick.*

STRAT-I-GRAPH'IĊ-AL-LY, *adv.* In a stratigraphical manner. *Sedgwick.*

STRA-TOĊ'RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. στρατος, an army, and κρατεω, to hold.]

A military government; government by military chiefs and an army. *Guthrie.*

STRA-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. στρατος, an army, and γραφω, to describe.]

Description of armies, or what belongs to an army.

STRA-TON'IĊ, *a.* Pertaining to an army.

STRA-TOT'IĊ, *a.* Warlike; military.

STRĀ'TUM, *n.*; *pl.* STRATUMS or STRATA. The latter is most common. [L., from *sterno*, to spread or lay; Sax. *streone.*]

1. In *geology* and *mineralogy*, a layer; any species of earth, sand, coal, and the like, arranged in a flat form, distinct from the adjacent matter. The thicker strata are called BEDS; and these beds are sometimes stratified.

2. A bed or layer artificially made.

STRĀ'TUS, *n.* [L., from *sterno*, to spread or lay.]

In *metcorology*, a name given to one of the four fundamental clouds, from its being spread over the face of the sky, either uniformly or in horizontal layers. *Olmsted.*

STRAUGHT, *pp.* for STRETCHED. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

STRĀW, *n.* [Sax. *strcow*, straw, and a stratum or bed; G. *stroh*; D. *stroo*; Dan. *straae*; Sw. *stra*; L. *stramentum*, from *sterno*, *stravi*, *stratum.* See STREW.]

1. The stalk or stem of certain species of grain, pulse, &c., chiefly of wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, and peas. When used of single stalks, it admits of a plural, STRAWS. *Straws* may show which way the wind blows. We say of grain while growing, the *straw* is large, or it is rusty.

2. A mass of the stalks of certain species of grain when cut, and after being thrashed; as, a bundle or a load of *straw.* In this sense, the word admits not the plural number.

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3. Any thing proverbially worthless. I care not a *straw* for the play; I will not abate a *straw*. *Hudibras.*

STRAW, *v. t.* To spread or scatter. [See STREW and STROW.]

STRAW'BER-RY, *n.* [*straw* and *berry*; Sax. *strawberie.*]

A plant and its fruit of the genus Fragaria. Strawberries are of various kinds, all delicious fruit.

STRAW'BER-RY-TREE, *n.* An evergreen shrub of the genus Arbutus; the fruit is of a fleshy substance, like a strawberry. *Lee. Miller.*

STRAW'-BUILT, (-bilt,) *a.* Constructed of straw; as, the suburbs of a *straw-built* citadel. *Milton.*

STRAW'-CŎL-OR, (-kul-lur,) *n.* The color of dry straw; a beautiful yellowish color.

STRAW'-CŎL-OR-ĔD, (-kul-lurd,) *a.* Of a light yellow, the color of dry straw.

STRAW'-CROWN-ED, *a.* Covered with straw.

STRAW'-CUT-TER, *n.* An instrument to cut straw for fodder.

STRAW'-DRAIN, *n.* A drain filled with straw.

STRAW'-HAT, *n.* A hat made of braided straw.

STRAW'-ROOF-ĔD, (-roofl,) *a.* Having a roof of straw. *Hemans.*

STRAW'-STUFF-ED, (-stuft,) *a.* Stuffed with straw. *Hall.*

STRAW'-WŎRM, (-wurm,) *n.* [*straw* and *worm.*] A worm bred in straw.

STRAW'Y, *a.* Made of straw; consisting of straw. *Boyle.*

2. Like straw; light.

STRĀY, *v. i.* [The elements of this word are not certainly known. If they are *Strg*, the word coincides with Sax. *strægan, stregan*, to scatter, to spread, the L. *stravi*, Eng. to *strow, strew*, or *straw*, also with G. *streichen*, to wander, to strike; both probably from the root of *reach, stretch.* Possibly *stray* is from the It. *straviare*, from L. *extra* and *via.* I am inclined, however, to refer it to a Teutonic origin. See STRAGGLE.]

1. To wander, as from a direct course; to deviate or go out of the way. We say, to *stray* from the path or road into the forest or wood.

2. To wander from company, or from the proper limits; as, a sheep *strays* from the flock; a horse *strays* from an inclosure.

3. To rove; to wander from the path of *duty* or rectitude; to err; to deviate.

We have erred and *strayed.* *Com. Prayer.*

4. To wander; to rove at large; to play free and unconfined.

Lo, the glad gales o'er all her beauties *stray*,
Breathe on her lips and in her bosom play. *Pope.*

5. To wander; to run a serpentine course.

Where Thames among the wanton valleys *strays.* *Denham.*

STRĀY, *v. t.* To mislead. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

STRĀY, *n.* Any domestic animal that has left an inclosure or its proper place and company, and wanders at large or is lost. The laws provide that *strays* shall be taken up, impounded, and advertised.

Seeing him wander about, I took him up for a *stray.* *Dryden.*

2. The act of wandering. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

STRĀY'ER, *n.* A wanderer.

STRĀY'ING, *ppr.* Wandering; roving; departing from the direct course, from the proper inclosure, or from the path of duty.

STRĀY'ING, *n.* The act of wandering away.

STRĒAK, (streek,) *n.* [Sax. *strica*, a line, direction, course; *strican*, to go; *stric*, a stroke, a plague, and *strec*, a stretch; G. *streich*, a stroke or stripe, and *strich*, id.; D. *streek*, a course; Dan. *streg*, a stroke or line; *strikke*, a cord; *strög*, a stroke, a tract, a row; Sw. *strak*; Ir. *strioc.* These have all the same elements, and the L. *stria* is probably a contraction of the same word; Sp. *traca*, without a prefix.]

1. A line or long mark, of a different color from the ground; a stripe.

What mean those colored *streaks* in heaven? *Milton.*

2. In *a ship*, a uniform range of planks on the side or bottom, reaching from the stem to the stern. *Mar. Dict.*

[Sometimes pronounced *strake.*]

3. In *mineralogy*, the color and appearance which the surface of a mineral presents when scratched. *Dana.*

STRĒAK, *v. t.* To form streaks or stripes in; to stripe; to variegate with lines of a different color, or of different colors.

A mule admirably *streaked* and dappled with white and black. *Sandys.*

Now *streaked* and glowing with the morning red. *Prior.*

2. To stretch. [*Not elegant.*] *Halliwell.*

STRĒAK, *v. i.* To run swiftly. Hence, perhaps, the vulgar expression, to *streak it*, i. e., to stretch it, for run swiftly.

STRĒAK'ĔD, (streekt *or* streek'ed,) *pp.* or *a.* Marked or variegated with stripes of a different

STRĒAK'ING, *ppr.* Making streaks in. [color.

STRĒAK'Y, *a.* Having stripes; striped; variegated with lines of a different color.

STRĒAM, *n.* [Sax. *stream*; G. *strom*; D. *stroom*; Dan. *ström*; Sw. *ström*; W. *ystrym*; Ir. *sreamh* or *sreav.* If *m* is radical, this word belongs to Class Rm.]

1. A current of water or other fluid; a liquid substance flowing in a line or course, either on the earth, as a river or brook, or from a vessel or other reservoir or fountain. Hence,

2. A river, brook, or rivulet,

3. A current of water in the ocean; as, the Gulf *Stream.*

4. A current of melted metal or other substance; as, a *stream* of lead or iron flowing from a furnace; a *stream* of lava from a volcano.

5. Any thing issuing from a source and moving with a continued succession of parts; as, a *stream* of words; a *stream* of sand.

A *stream* of beneficence. *Atterbury.*

6. A continued current or course; as, a *stream* of weather. [*Not used.*] *Raleigh.*

The *stream* of his life. *Shak.*

7. A current of air or gas, or of light.

8. Current; drift; as of opinions or manners. It is difficult to oppose the *stream* of public opinion.

9. Water.

STRĒAM, *v. i.* To flow; to move or run in a continuous current. Blood *streams* from a vein.

Beneath the banks where rivers *stream.* *Milton.*

2. To emit; to pour out in abundance. His eyes *streamed* with tears.

3. To issue with continuance, not by fits.

From opening skies my *streaming* glories shine. *Pope.*

4. To issue or shoot in streaks; as, light *streaming* from the east.

5. To extend; to stretch in a long line; as, a flag *streaming* in the wind.

STRĒAM, *v. t.* To mark with colors or embroidery in long tracts.

The herald's mantle is *streamed* with gold. *Bacon.*

STRĒAM'ER, *n.* An ensign or flag; a pennon extended or flowing in the wind; *a poetic use of the word.*

Brave Rupert from afar appears,
Whose waving *streamers* the glad general knows. *Dryden.*

2. A luminous beam or column, sometimes called *auroral streamer*; one of the forms of the Aurora Borealis.

STRĒAM'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Flowing; running in a current.

2. Emitting; pouring out in abundance; as, *streaming* eyes.

3. Flowing; floating loosely; as a flag.

STRĒAM'LET, *n.* A small stream; a rivulet; a rill. *Thomson.*

STRĒAM'-TIN, *n.* Particles or masses of tin-ore found in alluvial ground. *Brande.*

STRĒAM'Y, *a.* Abounding with running water.

Arcadia,
However *streamy* now, adust and dry,
Denied the goddess water. *Prior.*

2. Flowing with a current or streak.

His nodding helm emits a *streamy* ray. *Pope.*

STRĒAM'-WŎRKS, *n. pl.* Among *Cornish miners*, alluvial deposits of tin-ore, usually worked in the open air. *Ure.*

STREEK, *v. t.* [Sax. *streccan*, to stretch.]

To lay out, as a dead body. [*Not in use.*] *Brande.*

STREET, *n.* [Sax. *stræte, strete*; G. *strasse*; D. *straat*; Sw. *stråt*; Dan. *stræde*; Ir. *sraid*; W. *ystryd*; It. *strada*; Sp. *estrada*; L. *stratum*, from *stratus*, strewed or spread. See STREW.]

1. *Properly*, a paved way or road; but in usage, any way or road in a city, *chiefly* a main way, in distinction from a lane or alley.

2. Among *the people of New England*, any public highway.

3. *Streets, pl.*; any public way, road, or place.

That there be no complaining in our *streets.* — Ps. cxliv.

STREET'-WĂLK-ER, (-wawk-,) *n.* [*street* and *walk.*] A common prostitute that offers herself to sale in the streets.

STREET'-WARD, *n.* [*street* and *ward.*] *Formerly*, an officer who had the care of the streets. *Cowel.*

STRĒIGHT, (strāte,) *n.* A narrow. [*Obs.*] [See STRAIT.]

STRĒIGHT, *adv.* Strictly. [*Obs.*] [See STRAIT.]

STRĔL'ITZ, *n.* [Russ.] A soldier of the ancient Muscovite militia. *Brande.*

STRĒNE, *n.* Race; offspring. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

STRENGTH, *n.* [Sax. *strength*, from *streng*, strong. See STRONG.]

1. That property or quality of an animal body by which it is enabled to move itself or other bodies. We say, a sick man has not *strength* to walk, or to raise his head or his arm. We say, a man has *strength* to lift a weight, or to draw it. This quality is called also POWER and FORCE. But *force* is also used to denote the effect of strength exerted, or the quantity of motion. *Strength*, in this sense, is positive, or the power of producing positive motion or action, and is opposed to WEAKNESS.

2. Firmness; solidity or toughness; the quality of bodies by which they sustain the application of force without breaking or yielding. Thus we speak of the *strength* of a bone, the *strength* of a beam, the *strength* of a wall, the *strength* of a rope. In this sense, *strength* is a passive quality, and is opposed to WEAKNESS or FRANGIBILITY.

3. Power or vigor of any kind.

This act
Shall crush the *strength* of Satan. *Milton.*
Strength there must be either of love or war. *Holyday.*

4. Power of resisting attacks; fastness; as, the *strength* of a castle or fort.

5. Support; that which supports; that which supplies strength; security.

God is our refuge and *strength.* — Ps. xlvi.

6. Power of mind; intellectual force; the power of any faculty; as, *strength* of memory; *strength* of reason; *strength* of judgment.

7. Spirit; animation.

Methinks I feel new *strength* within me rise. *Milton.*

8. Force of writing: vigor; nervous diction. The *strength* of words, of style, of expression, and the like, consists in the full and forcible exhibition of ideas, by which a sensible or deep impression is made on the mind of a hearer or reader. It is distinguished from SOFTNESS or SWEETNESS. *Strength* of language enforces an argument, produces conviction, or excites wonder or other strong emotion; *softness* and *sweetness* give pleasure.

And praise the easy vigor of a line,
Where Denham's *strength* and Waller's sweetness join. *Pope.*

9. Vividness; as, *strength* of colors or coloring.

10. Spirit; the quality of any liquor which has the power of affecting the taste, or of producing sensible effects on other bodies; as, the *strength* of wine or spirit; the *strength* of an acid.

11. The virtue or spirit of any vegetable, or of its juices or qualities.

12. Legal or moral force; validity; the quality of binding, uniting, or securing; as, the *strength* of social or legal obligations; the *strength* of law; the *strength* of public opinion or custom.

13. Vigor; natural force; as, the *strength* of natural affection.

14. That which supports; confidence.

The allies, after a successful summer, are too apt, upon the *strength* of it, to neglect preparation for the ensuing campaign. *Addison.*

15. Amount of force, military or naval; an army or navy; number of troops or ships well appointed. What is the *strength* of the enemy by land, or by sea?

16. Soundness; force; the quality that convinces, persuades, or commands assent; as, the *strength* of an argument or of reasoning; the *strength* of evidence.

17. Vehemence; force proceeding from motion, and proportioned to it; as, the *strength* of wind, or a current of water.

18. Degree of brightness or vividness; as, the *strength* of light.

19. Fortification; fortress; as, an inaccessible *strength.* [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

20. Support; maintenance of power.

What they boded would be a mischief to us, you are providing shall be one of our principal *strengths.* [*Not used.*] *Spral.*

STRENGTH, *v. t.* To strengthen. [*Not in use.*]

STRENGTH'EN, (strength'n,) *v. t.* To make strong or stronger; to add strength to, either physical, legal, or moral; as, to *strengthen* a limb; to *strengthen* an obligation.

2. To confirm; to establish; as, to *strengthen* authority.

3. To animate; to encourage; to fix in resolution.

Charge Joshua, and encourage him, and *strengthen* him. — Deut. iii.

4. To cause to increase in power or security.

Let noble Warwick, Cobham, and the rest,
With powerful policy *strengthen* themselves. *Shak.*

STRENGTH'EN, *v. i.* To grow strong or stronger.

The disease that shall destroy at length,
Grows with his growth, and *strengthens* with his strength. *Pope.*

STRENGTH'EN-ED, *pp.* Made strong or stronger; confirmed.

STRENGTH'EN-ER, *n.* That which increases strength, physical or moral.

2. In *medicine*, something which, taken into the system, increases vital energy and strength of action.

STRENGTH'EN-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Increasing strength, physical or moral; confirming; animating.

STRENGTH'LESS, *a.* Wanting strength; destitute of power.

2. Wanting spirit. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

STREN'U-OUS, (stren'yu-us,) *a.* [L. *strenuus*; It. *strenuo*; W. *tren*, force, also, impetuous. The sense is, pressing, straining, or rushing forward.]

1. Eagerly pressing or urgent; zealous; ardent;

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as, a *strenuous* advocate for national rights; a *strenuous* opposer of African slavery.

2. Bold and active; valiant, intrepid, and ardent; as, a *strenuous* defender of his country.

STREN'Ų-OUS-LY, *adv.* With eager and pressing zeal; ardently.

2. Boldly; vigorously; actively.

STREN'Ų-OUS-NESS, *n.* Eagerness; earnestness; active zeal; ardor in pursuit of an object, or in opposition to a measure.

STREP'ENT, *a.* [L. *strepens, strepo.*] Noisy; loud. [*Little used.*] *Shenstone.*

STREP'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *strepo.*] Loud; boisterous. [*Little used.*]

STRESS, *n.* [W. *trais*, force, violence, oppression; *treissaw*, to force or drive; Ir. *treise*, force; Arm. *treçzen*, a twist; *trozeza*, *trouezal*, to *truss*, Fr. *trousser*. Hence, *distress*, *trestle*, &c.]

1. Force; urgency; pressure; importance; that which bears with most weight; as, the *stress* of a legal question. Consider how much *stress* is laid on the exercise of charity in the New Testament.

This, on which the great *stress* of the business depends. *Locke.*

2. Force, or violence; as, *stress* of weather.

3. Force; violence; strain,

Though the faculties of the mind are improved by exercise, yet they must not be put to a *stress* beyond their strength. *Locke.*

STRESS, *v. t.* To press; to urge; to distress; to put to difficulties. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

STRETCH, *v. t.* [Sax. *streccan*; D. *strekken*: G. *strecken*; Dan. *strekker*; Sw. *sträcka*; probably formed on the root of *reach*, *right*, L. *rego*, &c.]

1. To draw out to greater length; to extend in a line; as, to *stretch* a cord or a rope.

2. To extend in breadth; as, to *stretch* cloth.

3. To spread; to expand; as, to *stretch* the wings.

4. To reach; to extend.

Stretch thine hand to the poor. — Ecclus.

5. To spread; to display; as, to *stretch* forth the heavens. *Tillotson.*

6. To draw or pull out in length, to strain; as, to *stretch* a tendon or muscle.

7. To make tense; to strain.

So the *stretched* cord the shackled dancer tries. *Smith.*

8. To extend mentally; as, to *stretch* the mind or thoughts.

9. To exaggerate; to extend too far; as, to *stretch* the truth; to *stretch* one's credit.

STRETCH, *v. i.* To be extended; to be drawn out in length or in breadth, or both. A wet hempen cord or cloth contracts; in drying, it *stretches*.

2. To be extended; to spread; as, a lake *stretches* over a hundred miles of earth. Lake Erie *stretches* from Niagara nearly to Huron. Hence,

3. *To stretch to*, is to reach.

4. To be extended, or to bear extension, without breaking, as elastic substances,

The inner membrane — because it would *stretch* and yield, remained unbroken. *Boyle.*

5. To strain beyond the truth; to exaggerate. A man who is apt to *stretch* has less credit than others.

6. In *navigation*, to sail; to direct a course. It is often understood to signify to sail under a great spread of canvas close hauled. In this it differs from STAND, which implies no press of sail. We were *standing* to the east, when we saw a ship *stretching* to the southward.

7. To make violent efforts in running.

STRETCH, *n.* Extension in length or in breadth; reach; as, a great *stretch* of wings. *Ray.*

2. Effort; struggle; strain.

Those put lawful authority upon the *stretch* to the abuse of power, under color of prerogative. *L'Estrange.*

3. Force of body; straining.

By *stretch* of arms the distant shore to gain. *Dryden.*

4. Utmost extent of meaning.

Quotations, in their utmost *stretch*, can signify no more than that Luther lay under severe agonies of mind. *Atterbury.*

5. Utmost reach of power.

This is the utmost *stretch* that nature can. *Granville.*

6. In *sailing*, a tack; the reach or extent of progress on one tack. *Mar. Dict.*

7. Course; direction; as, the *stretch* of seams of coal. *Kirwan.*

STRETCH'ED, (strecht,) *pp.* or *a.* Drawn out in length; extended; exerted to the utmost.

STRETCH'ER, *n.* He or that which stretches.

2. A brick or stone laid with its longer face in the surface of the wall. *Gwilt.*

3. A piece of timber in building.

4. A narrow piece of plank placed across a boat for the rowers to set their feet against. *Mar. Dict.*

STRETCH'ING, *ppr.* Drawing out in length; extending; spreading; exerting force.

STREW, (strū *or* strō,) *v. t.* [Goth. *strawan*; Sax. *streawian*, *streowian*; G. *streuen*; D. *strooijen*; Dan. *ströer*; Sw. *strö*: contracted from *strægan*, which is retained in the Saxon. The Latin has *sterno*, *stravi*; the latter is our *strew*, *straw*. This verb is written *straw*, *strew*, or *strow*; *straw* is nearly obsolete, and *strow* is obsolescent. *Strew* is generally used.]

1. To scatter; to spread by scattering; always applied to dry substances separable into parts or particles; as, to *strew* seed in beds; to *strew* sand on or over a floor; to *strew* flowers over a grave.

2. To spread by being scattered over.

The snow which does the top of Pindus *strew*. *Spenser.*
Is thine alone the seed that *strews* the plain? *Pope.*

3. To scatter loosely.

And *strewed* his mangled limbs about the field. *Dryden.*

STREW'ED, (strūde,) *pp.* Scattered; spread by scattering; as, sand *strewed* on paper.

2. Covered or sprinkled with something scattered; as, a floor *strewed* with sand.

STREW'ING, *ppr.* Scattering; spreading over.

STREW'ING, *n.* The act of scattering or spreading over.

2. Any thing fit to be strewed. *Shak.*

STREW'MENT, *n.* Any thing scattered in decoration. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

STRI'Æ, *n. pl.* [L. See STREAK.] In *natural history*, small channels or thread-like lines in the shells of cockles and in other substances.

2. The fillets between the flutes of columns, pilasters, &c. *Gloss. of Archit.*

STRI'ATE, } *a.* Formed with small channels;
STRI'Ā-TED, } channeled.

2. In *natural history*, streaked; marked or scored with superficial or very slender lines; marked with fine parallel lines. *Martyn. Smith.*

Striated fracture, in *mineralogy*, consists of long, narrow, separable parts, laid on or beside each other. *Kirwan.*

STRI-Ā'TION, *n.* The state of being striated or marked with fine parallel lines.

STRI'A-TURE, *n.* See STRIATION. *Woodward.*

STRICK, *n.* [Gr. ϛριξ, L. *strix*, a screech-owl.] A bird of ill omen. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

STRICK'EN, *pp.* of STRIKE. Struck; smitten; as, the *stricken* deer. [See STRIKE.] *Spenser.*

2. Advanced; worn; far gone.

Abraham was old and well *stricken* in age. — Gen. xxxiv. [*Obs.*]

STRICK'LE, (strik'l,) *n.* A strike; an instrument to strike grain to a level with the measure. [In the United States the word STRIKE is used.]

2. An instrument for whetting scythes.

STRICT, *a.* [L. *strictus*, from *stringo*; Sax. *strec*. See STRAIN.]

1. Strained; drawn close; tight; as, a *strict* embrace; a *strict* ligature. *Arbuthnot. Dryden.*

2. Tense; not relaxed; as, a *strict* or lax fiber. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Exact; accurate; rigorously nice; as, to keep *strict* watch. Observe the *strictest* rules of virtue and decorum.

4. Severe; rigorous; governed or governing by exact rules; observing exact rules; as, the father is very *strict* in observing the Sabbath. The master is very *strict* with his apprentices.

5. Rigorous; not mild or indulgent; as, *strict* laws.

6. Confined; limited; not with latitude; as, to understand words in a *strict* sense.

STRICT'LY, *adv.* Closely; tightly.

2. Exactly; with nice accuracy; as, patriotism, *strictly* so called, is a noble virtue.

3. Positively. He commanded his son *strictly* to proceed no further.

4. Rigorously; severely; without remission or indulgence.

Examine thyself *strictly*, whether thou didst not best at first. *Bacon.*

STRICT'NESS, *n.* Closeness; tightness; opposed to LAXITY.

2. Exactness in the observance of rules, laws, rites, and the like; rigorous accuracy; nice regularity or precision.

I could not grant too much or distrust too little, to men that pretended singular piety and religious *strictness*. *K. Charles.*

3. Rigor; severity.

These commissioners proceeded with such *strictness* and severity as did much obscure the king's mercy. *Bacon.*

STRICT'URE, (strikt'yur,) *n.* [L. *strictura*. See STRIKE and STROKE, which unite with L. *stringo*.]

1. A stroke; a glance; a touch. *Hale.*

2. A touch of criticism; critical remark; censure.

I have given myself the liberty of these *strictures* by way of reflection on every passage. *Hammond.*

3. A drawing; a spastic or other morbid contraction of any passage of the body. *Arbuthnot.*

STRIDE, *n.* [Sax. *strœde*, a step; *gestridan*, to stride; *bestridan*, to bestride; probably formed on the root of L. *gradior*, Shemitic רדה, in Syr. to go, Ch. to spread, Sax. *stredan*, id.]

A long step.

Her voice theatrically loud,
And masculine her *stride*. *Swift.*

STRIDE, *v. i.*; *pret.* STRID, STRODE; *pp.* STRID, STRIDDEN.

1. To walk with long steps.

Mars in the middle of the shining shield
Is graved, and *strides* along the field. *Dryden.*

2. To straddle.

STRIDE, *v. t.* To pass over at a step

See him *stride*
Valleys wide. *Arbuthnot.*

STRID'ING, *ppr.* Walking with long steps; passing over at a step.

STRI'DOR, *n.* [L.] A harsh, creaking noise, or a crack. *Dryden.*

STRID'Ų-LOUS, *a.* [L. *stridulus*.] Making a small, harsh sound, or a creaking. *Brown.*

STRIFE, *n.* [Norm. *estrif*. See STRIVE.]

1. Exertion or contention for superiority; contest of emulation, either by intellectual or physical efforts. *Strife* may be carried on between students or between mechanics.

Doting about questions and *strifes* of words. — 1 Tim. vi.
Thus gods contended — noble *strife* —
Who most should ease the wants of life. *Congreve.*

2. Contention in anger or enmity; contest; struggle for victory; quarrel or war.

I and my people were at great *strife* with the children of Ammon. — Judges xii.
These vows, thus granted, raised a *strife* above,
Betwixt the god of war and queen of love. *Dryden.*

3. Opposition; contrariety; contrast.

Artificial *strife*
Lives in these touches livelier than life. *Shak.*

4. The agitation produced by different qualities; as, the *strife* of acid and alkali. [*Little used.*] *Johnson.*

STRIFE'FŲL, *a.* Contentious; discordant.

The ape was *strifeful* and ambitious,
And the fox guileful and most covetous. *Spenser.*

STRIG'IL, *n.* [L.] Among *the ancients*, an instrument of metal, ivory, or horn, used for scraping the skin at the bath. *Smith's Dict.*

STRIG'MENT, *n.* [L. *strigmentum*, from *stringo*.] Scraping; that which is scraped off. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

STRI-GŌSE', } *a.* [L. *strigosus*, from *strigo*.]
STRI'GOUS, }

In *botany*, a *strigous* leaf is one set with stiff lanceolate bristles. *Martyn.*

STRIKE, *v. t.*; *pret.* STRUCK; *pp.* STRUCK and STRICKEN; but *struck* is in the most common use. STROOK is wholly obsolete. [Sax. *astrican*, to strike, D. *stryken*, to strike, and to *stroke*, to smooth, to anoint or rub over, to slide; G. *streichen*, to pass, move, or ramble, to depart, to touch, to *stroke*, to glide or glance over, to lower or *strike*, as sails, to curry, (L. *stringo*, *strigil*,) to sweep together, to spread, as a plaster, to play on a violin, to card, as wool, to *strike* or whip, as with a rod; *streich*, *strich*, a stroke, stripe, or lash, Eng. *streak*: Dan. *streg*, a stroke; *stryger*, to rub, to *stroke*, to *strike*, to trim, to iron, or smooth, to *strike*, as sails, to whip, to play on a violin, to glide along, to plane; Sw. *stryka*, id. We see that *strike*, *stroke*, and *streak*, and the L. *stringo*, whence *strain*, *strict*, *stricture*, &c., are all radically one word. *Strong* is of the same family. Hence we see the sense is, to rub, to scrape; but it includes often the sense of thrusting. It is to touch or graze with a sweeping or stroke. Hence our sense of *striking* a measure of grain, and *strike*, *strickle*, and a *stroke* of the pencil in painting. Hence the use of *stricken*, applied to age, worn with age, as in the L. *strigo*, the same word differently applied. Hence also we see the propriety of the use of *stricture*, applied to criticism. It seems to be formed on the root of *rake* and *stretch*.]

1. To touch or hit with some force, either with the hand or an instrument; to give a blow to, either with the open hand, the fist, a stick, club, or whip, or with a pointed instrument, or with a ball or an arrow discharged. An arrow *struck* the shield; a ball *strikes* a ship between wind and water.

He at Philippi kept
His sword e'en like a dancer, while I *struck*
The lean and wrinkled Cassius. *Shak.*

2. To dash; to throw with a quick motion.

They shall take of the blood, and *strike* it on the two side-posts. Ex. xii.

3. To stamp; to impress; to coin; as, to *strike* coin at the mint; to *strike* dollars or sovereigns, or copper coin.

4. To thrust in; to cause to enter or penetrate; as, a tree *strikes* its root deep.

5. To punish; to afflict; as SMITE is also used.

To punish the just is not good, nor to *strike* princes for equity. — Prov. xvii.

6. To cause to sound; to notify by sound; as, the clock *strikes* twelve; the drums *strike* up a march. *Shak. Knolles.*

7. In *seamanship*, to lower; to let down; as, to *strike* sail; to *strike* a flag or ensign; to *strike* a yard or a top-mast in a gale; [that is, to run or slip down.] *Mar. Dict.*

8. To impress strongly; to affect sensibly with

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strong emotion; as, to *strike* the mind with surprise; to *strike* with wonder, alarm, dread, or horror.

Nice works of art *strike* and surprise us most on the first view. *Atterbury.*

There please as beauties, here as wonders *strike*. *Pope.*

9. To make and ratify; as, to *strike* a bargain, L. *fœdus ferire*. This expression probably arose from the practice of the parties striking a victim when they concluded a bargain.

10. To produce by a sudden action.

Waving wide her myrtle wand,
She *strikes* a universal peace through sea and land. *Milton.*

11. To affect in some particular manner by a sudden impression or impulse; as, the plan proposed *strikes* me favorably; to *strike* one dead; to *strike* one blind; to *strike* one dumb. *Shak. Dryden.*

12. To level a measure of grain, salt, or the like, by scraping off with a straight instrument what is above the level of the top.

13. To lade into a cooler. *Edwards, W. Indies.*

14. To be advanced or worn with age; *used in the participle*; as, he was *stricken* in years or age; well *struck* in years. *Shak.*

15. To run on; to ground; as a ship.

To strike up; to cause to sound; to begin to beat.

Strike up the drums. *Shak.*

2. To begin to sing or play; as, to *strike up* a tune.

To strike off; to erase from an account; to deduct; as, to *strike off* the interest of a debt.

2. To impress; to print; as, to *strike off* a thousand copies of a book.

3. To separate by a blow or any sudden action; as, to *strike off* a man's head with a cimeter; to *strike off* what is superfluous or corrupt.

To strike out; to produce by collision; to force out; as, to *strike out* sparks with steel.

2. To blot out; to efface; to erase.

To methodize is as necessary as to *strike out*. *Pope.*

3. To form something new by a quick effort; to devise; to invent; to contrive; as, to *strike out* a new plan of finance.

STRIKE, *v. i.* To make a quick blow or thrust.

It pleased the king
To *strike* at me upon his misconstruction. *Shak.*

2. To hit; to collide; to dash against; to clash; as, a hammer *strikes* against the bell of a clock.

3. To sound by percussion; to be struck. The clock *strikes*.

4. To make an attack.

A puny subject *strikes*
At thy great glory. *Shak.*

5. To hit; to touch; to act on by appulse.

Hinder light from *striking* on it, and its colors vanish. *Locke.*

6. To sound with blows.

Whilst any trump did sound, or drum *struck* up. *Shak.*

7. To run upon; to be stranded. The ship *struck* at twelve, and remained fast.

8. To pass with a quick or strong effect; to dart; to penetrate.

Now and then a beam of wit or passion *strikes* through the obscurity of the poem. *Dryden.*

9. To lower a flag or colors in token of respect, or to signify a surrender of the ship to an enemy.

10. To break forth; as, to *strike* into reputation. [*Not in use.*]

To strike in; to enter suddenly; also, to recede from the surface, as an eruption; to disappear.

To strike in with; to conform to; to suit itself to; to join with at once. *South.*

To strike out; to wander; to make a sudden excursion; as, to *strike out* into an irregular course of life. *Collier.*

To strike; among *workmen in manufactories*, in *England*, is to quit work in a body, or by combination, in order to compel their employers to raise their wages.

STRIKE, *n.* An instrument with a straight edge for leveling a measure of grain, salt, and the like, for scraping off what is above the level of the top. *America.*

2. A bushel; four pecks. [*Local.*] *Tusser.*

3. A measure of four bushels or half a quarter, [*Local.*] *Encyc.*

4. The act of combining and demanding higher wages for work. [*Modern English.*]

5. In *geology*, the direction in which the edge of a stratum appears at the surface.

Strike of flax; a handful that may be hackled at once. [*Local.*]

STRIKE'-BLOCK, *n.* [*strike* and *block.*] A plane shorter than a jointer, used for shooting a short joint. *Moxon.*

STRIK'ER, *n.* One that strikes, or that which strikes.

2. In *Scripture*, a quarrelsome man. *Tit.* i.

STRIK'ING, *ppr.* Hitting with a blow; impressing; imprinting; punishing; lowering, as sails, or a mast, &c.

2. *a.* Affecting with strong emotions; surprising; forcible; impressive; as, a *striking* representation or image.

3. Strong; exact; adapted to make impression; as, a *striking* resemblance of features.

STRIK'ING-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to affect or surprise; forcibly; strongly; impressively.

STRIK'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of affecting or surprising.

STRING, *n.* [Sax. *string*; D. and Dan. *streng*; G. *strang*; also Dan. *strikke*; G. *strick*; connected with *strong*, L. *stringo*, from drawing, stretching; Ir. *srang*, a string; *sreangaim*, to draw.]

1. A small rope, line, or cord, or a slender strip of leather or other like substance, used for fastening or tying things.

2. A ribbon.

Round Ormond's knee thou tyest the mystic *string*. *Prior.*

3. A thread on which any thing is filed; and hence, a line of things; as, a *string* of shells or beads. *Addison.*

4. The cord of a musical instrument, as of a harpsichord, harp, or violin; as, an instrument of ten *strings*. *Scripture.*

5. A fiber, as of a plant.

Duckweed putteth forth a little *string* into the water, from the bottom. *Bacon.*

6. A nerve or tendon of an animal body.

The *string* of his tongue was loosed. — Mark vii.

[*This is not a technical word.*]

7. The line or cord of a bow.

He twangs the quivering *string*. *Pope.*

8. A series of things connected or following in succession; any concatenation of things; as, a *string* of arguments; a *string* of propositions.

9. In *ship-building*, the highest range of planks in a ship's ceiling, or that between the gunwale and the upper edge of the upper deck ports. *Mar. Dict.*

10. The tough substance that unites the two parts of the pericarp of leguminous plants; as, the *strings* of beans.

11. Among *Cornish miners*, the name of small, filamentous ramifications of a metallic vein. *Ure.*

To have two strings to the bow; to have two expedients for executing a project or gaining a purpose; to have a double advantage, or to have two views. [*In the latter sense, unusual.*]

STRING, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* STRUNG. To furnish with strings.

Has not wise nature *strung* the legs and feet? *Gay.*

2. To put in tune a stringed instrument.

For here the Muse so oft her harp has *strung*. *Addison.*

3. To file; to put on a line; as, to *string* beads or pearls. *Spectator.*

4. To make tense; to strengthen.

Toil *strung* the nerves and purified the blood. *Dryden.*

5. To deprive of strings; as, to *string* beans.

STRING'-BOARD, *n.* A board with its face next the well-hole, in a wooden staircase, which receives the end of the steps. *Brande.*

STRING'-COURSE, *n.* A projecting, horizontal band or line of moldings in a building. *Gloss. of Archit.*

STRING'ED, *a.* Having strings; as, a *stringed* instrument.

2. Produced by strings; as, *stringed* noise. *Milton.*

STRIN'GENT, *a.* Binding strongly; urgent.

STRING'HALT, *n.* [*string* and *halt.*] A sudden twitching of the hinder leg of a horse, or an involuntary or convulsive motion of the muscles that extend or bend the hough. *Far. Dict.*

[This word, in some of the United States, is corrupted into SPRINGHALT.]

STRING'I-NESS, *n.* The state of being stringy.

STRING'ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with strings; putting in tune; filing; making tense; depriving of strings.

STRING'LESS, *a.* Having no strings.

His tongue is now a *stringless* instrument. *Shak.*

STRING'-PIECE, *n.* A piece of timber in bridges.

STRING'Y, *a.* Consisting of strings or small threads; fibrous; filamentous; as, a *stringy* root. *Grew.*

2. Ropy; viscid; gluey; that may be drawn into a thread.

STRIP, *v. t.* [G. *streifen*, to strip, to flay, to stripe or streak, to graze upon, to swerve, ramble, or stroll; D. *streepen*, to stripe, to reprimand; Dan. *striber*, to stripe or streak, and *stripper*, to *strip*, to skin or flay, to ramble; Sax. *bestryppan*. Some of the senses of these verbs seem to be derived from the noun *stripe*, which is probably from *stripping*. Regularly, this verb should be referred to the root of *rip*, L. *rapio*.]

1. To pull or tear off, as a covering; as, to *strip* the skin from a beast; to *strip* the bark from a tree; to *strip* the clothes from a man's back.

2. To deprive of a covering; to skin; to peel; as, to *strip* a beast of his skin; to *strip* a tree of its bark; to *strip* a man of his clothes.

3. To deprive; to bereave; to make destitute; as, to *strip* a man of his possessions.

4. To divest; as, to *strip* one of his rights and privileges. Let us *strip* this subject of all its adventitious glare.

5. To rob; to plunder; as, robbers *strip* a house.

6. To bereave; to deprive; to impoverish; as, a man *stripped* of his fortune.

7. To deprive; to make bare by cutting, grazing, or other means; as, cattle *strip* the ground of its herbage.

8. To pull off husks; to husk; as, to *strip* maize, or the ears of maize. *America.*

9. To press out the last milk at a milking. *Halliwell.*

10. To unrig; as, to *strip* a ship. *Locke.*

11. To pare off the surface of land in strips, and turn over the strips upon the adjoining surface.

To strip off; to pull or take off; as, to *strip off* a covering; to *strip off* a mask or disguise.

2. To cast off. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

3. To separate from something connected. [*Not in use.*]

[We may observe the primary sense of this word is to peel or skin, hence to pull off in a long, narrow piece; hence *stripe.*]

STRIP, *n.* [G. *streif*, a stripe, a streak; D. *streep*, a stroke, a line, a stripe; Dan. *stribe.*]

1. A narrow piece, comparatively long; as, a *strip* of cloth.

2. Waste, *in a legal sense*; destruction of fences, buildings, timber, &c. [Norm. *estripe.*] *Massachusetts.*

STRIPE, *n.* [See STRIP. It is probable that this word is taken from stripping.]

1. A line, or long, narrow division of any thing, of a different color from the ground; as, a *stripe* of red on a green ground; hence, any linear variation of color. *Bacon.*

2. A strip, or long, narrow piece attached to something of a different color; as, a long *stripe* sewed upon a garment.

3. The wale, or long, narrow mark discolored by a lash or rod.

4. A stroke made with a lash, whip, rod, strap, or scourge.

Forty *stripes* may he give him, and not exceed. — Deut. xxv.

[A blow with a club is not a *stripe.*]

5. Affliction; punishment; sufferings.

By his *stripes* we are healed. — Is. liii.

STRIPE, *v. t.* To make stripes; to form with lines of different colors; to variegate with stripes.

2. To strike; to lash. [*Little used.*]

STRIP'ED, (strīpt,) *pp.* Formed with lines of different colors.

2. *a.* Having stripes of different colors.

STRIP'ING, *ppr.* Forming with stripes.

STRIP'LING, *n.* [from *strip*, *stripe*; primarily, a tall, slender youth, one that shoots up suddenly.]

A youth in the state of adolescence, or just passing from boyhood to manhood; a lad.

And the king said, Inquire thou whose son the *stripling* is. — 1 Sam. xviii.

STRIP'PED, (stript,) *pp.* Pulled or torn off; peeled; skinned; deprived; divested; made naked; impoverished; husked, as maize.

STRIP'PER, *n.* One that strips.

STRIP'PING, *ppr.* Pulling off; peeling; skinning; flaying; depriving; divesting; husking.

STRIP'PINGS, *n. pl.* The last milk drawn from a cow at a milking. *Halliwell.* [*Various dialects.*] *New England.*

STRIVE, *v. i.*; *pret.* STROVE; *pp.* STRIVEN. [G. *streben*; D. *streeven*; Sw. *sträfva*; Dan. *stræber*; formed perhaps on the Heb. רוב. This word coincides in elements with *drive*, and the primary sense is nearly the same. See RIVAL.]

1. To make efforts; to use exertions; to endeavor with earnestness; to labor hard; *applicable to exertions of body or mind.* A workman *strives* to perform his task before another; a student *strives* to excel his fellows in improvement.

Was it for this that his ambition *strove*
To equal Cesar first, and after Jove? *Cowley.*
Strive with me in your prayers to God for me. — Rom. xv.
Strive to enter in at the strait gate. — Luke xiii.

2. To contend; to contest; to struggle in opposition to another; to be in contention or dispute; followed by *against* or *with* before the person or thing opposed; as, *strive against* temptation; *strive* for the truth.

My spirit shall not always *strive with* man. — Gen. vi.

3. To oppose by contrariety of qualities.

Now private pity *strove* with public hate,
Reason with rage, and eloquence with fate. *Derham.*

4. To vie; to be comparable to; to emulate; to contend in excellence.

Not that sweet grove
Of Daphne by Orontes, and the inspired
Castalian spring, might with this paradise
Of Eden *strive*. *Milton.*

STRIV'ER, *n.* One that strives or contends; one who makes efforts of body or mind.

STRIV'ING, *ppr.* Making efforts; exerting the powers of body or mind with earnestness; contending.

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STRIV'ING, *n.* The act of making efforts; contest; contention.

Avoid foolish questions, and genealogies, and contentions, and *strivings* about the law. — Tit. iii.

STRIV'ING-LY, *adv.* With earnest efforts; with struggles.

STRIX, *n.* [L., an owl.] A channel in a fluted column or pillar.

STRŌAM, *v. i.* To wander about idly and vacantly.

STROB'IL, *n.* [L. *strobilus.*]

In *botany*, an ament, the carpels of which are scale-like, and spread open and bear naked seeds; sometimes the scales are thin, with little cohesion; but they are often woody, and cohere into a single tuberculated mass. Example, the fruit of the *pines.* *Lindley.*

STRO-BIL'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *strobilus* and *forma*, supra.]

Shaped like a strobil.

STRŌ'ĊAL, } *n.* An instrument used by glass-makers
STRŌ'KAL, } to empty the metal from one pot to another. *Encyc.*

STRŌKE, } for STRUCK. [*Obs.*]
STROOK, }

STRŌKE, *n.* [from *strike.*] A blow; the striking of one body against another; *applicable to a club or to any heavy body, or to a rod, whip, or lash.* A piece of timber falling may kill a man by its *stroke*; a man, when whipped, can hardly fail to flinch or wince at every *stroke.*

The oars were silver,
Which to the time of flutes kept *stroke.* *Shak.*

2. A hostile blow or attack.

He entered and won the whole kingdom of Naples without striking a *stroke.* *Bacon.*

3. A sudden attack of disease or affliction; calamity.

At this one *stroke* the man looked dead in law. *Harte.*

4. Fatal attack; as, the *stroke* of death.

5. The sound of the clock.

What is 't o'clock?
Upon the *stroke* of four. *Shak.*

6. The touch of a pencil.

O, lasting as those colors may they shine,
Free as thy *stroke*, yet faultless as thy line. *Pope.*
Some parts of my work have been brightened by the *strokes* of your lordship's pencil. *Middleton.*

7. A touch; a masterly effort; as, the boldest *strokes* of poetry. *Dryden.*

He will give one of the finishing *strokes* to it. *Addison.*

8. An effort suddenly or unexpectedly produced.

9. Power; efficacy.

He has a great *stroke* with the reader, when he condemns any of my poems, to make the world have a better opinion of them. *Dryden.*

[*I believe this sense is obsolete.*]

10. Series of operations; as, to carry on a great *stroke* in business. [*A common use of the word.*]

11. A dash in writing or printing; a line; a touch of the pen; as, a hair-*stroke.*

12. In *seamen's language*, the sweep of an oar in rowing; as, to row with a long *stroke.*

STRŌKE, *v. t.* [Sax. *stracan*: Sw. *stryka*: Russ. *strogayu*, *strugayu*, to plane. See STRIKE and STRICT.]

1. To rub gently with the hand, by way of expressing kindness or tenderness; to soothe.

He dried the falling drops, and, yet more kind,
He *stroked* her cheeks. *Dryden.*

2. To rub gently in one direction. *Gay.*

3. To make smooth.

STRŌK'ED, (strōkt,) *pp.* Rubbed gently with the hand.

STRŌK'ER, *n.* One who strokes; one who pretends to cure by stroking.

STRŌKES'MAN, *n.* In *rowing*, the man who rows the aftmost oar, and whose stroke is to be followed by the rest. *Totten.*

STRŌK'ING, *ppr.* Rubbing gently with the hand.

STRŌLL, *v. i.* [Formed probably on *troll*, *roll.*]

To rove; to wander on foot; to ramble idly or leisurely.

These mothers *stroll* to beg sustenance for their helpless infants. *Swift.*

STRŌLL, *n.* A wandering on foot; a walking idly and leisurely.

STRŌLL'ER, *n.* One who strolls; a vagabond; a vagrant. *Swift.*

STRŌLL'ING, *ppr.* Roving idly; rambling on foot.

STRO-MAT'IĊ, *a.* [Gr. στρωμα.]

Miscellaneous; composed of different kinds.

STROM'BITE, *n.* A petrified shell, of the genus Strombus. [*Obs.*] *Jameson.*

STROM-BU'LI-FORM, *a.* In *geology*, formed like a top.

STROM'BUS, *n.* [L.] A genus of marine gastropodous mollusks, having the external border or lip dilated into a wing. *Cuvier.*

STROM'EY-ER-ITE, *n.* [from M. *Stromeyer.*]

A steel-gray ore of silver, consisting of sulphur, silver, and copper. *Dana.*

STROND, *n.* The beach. [*Not much used.*] [See STRAND.]

STRONG, *a.* [Sax. *strong*, *strang*, or *streng*; from the latter is formed *strength*; G. *strenge*: D. and Dan. *streng*; Sw. *strang*, strict, severe, rigid. As *n* is casual in this word, the original orthography was *strag*, *streg*, or *strog*, coinciding with L. *strictus*, *stringo*. The sense of the radical word is, to stretch, strain, draw, and probably from the root of *stretch* and *reach.* We observe in all the kindred dialects on the continent the sense of the word is somewhat different from that of the English. The Russ. *strogei*, strict, rigid, severe, retains the original orthography without *n.*]

1. Having physical active power, or great physical power; having the power of exerting great bodily force; vigorous. A patient is recovering from sickness, but is not yet *strong* enough to walk. A *strong* man will lift twice his own weight.

That our oxen may be *strong* to labor. — Ps. cxliv.
Oxen the *strong* to greater strength must yield. *Dryden.*

2. Having physical passive power; having ability to bear or endure; firm; solid; as, a constitution *strong* enough to bear the fatigues of a campaign.

3. Well fortified; able to sustain attacks; not easily subdued or taken; as, a *strong* fortress or town.

4. Having great military or naval force; powerful; as, a *strong* army or fleet; a *strong* nation; a nation *strong* at sea.

5. Having great wealth, means, or resources; as, a *strong* house or company of merchants.

6. Moving with rapidity; violent; forcible; impetuous: as, a *strong* current of water or wind; the wind was *strong* from the north-east; we had a *strong* tide against us.

7. Hale; sound; robust; as, a *strong* constitution.

8. Powerful; forcible; cogent; adapted to make a deep or effectual impression on the mind or imagination; as, a *strong* argument; *strong* reasons; *strong* evidence; a *strong* example or instance. He used *strong* language.

9. Ardent; eager; zealous; earnestly engaged; as, a *strong* partisan; a *strong* whig or tory.

Her mother, ever *strong* against that match. *Shak.*

10. Having virtues of great efficacy; or having a particular quality in a great degree; as, a *strong* powder or tincture; a *strong* decoction; *strong* tea; *strong* coffee.

11. Full of spirit; intoxicating; as, *strong* liquors.

12. Affecting the sight forcibly; as, *strong* colors.

13. Affecting the taste forcibly; as, the *strong* flavor of onions.

14. Affecting the smell powerfully; as, a *strong* scent.

15. Not of easy digestion; solid; as, *strong* meat. *Heb.* v.

16. Well established; firm; not easily overthrown or altered; as, a custom grown *strong* by time.

17. Violent; vehement; earnest.

Who, in the days of his flesh, when he offered up prayers with *strong* crying and tears. — Heb. v.

18. Able; furnished with abilities.

I was *stronger* in prophecy than in criticism. *Dryden.*

19. Having great force of mind, of intellect, or of any faculty; as, a man of *strong* powers of mind; a man of a *strong* mind or intellect; a man of *strong* memory, judgment, or imagination.

20. Having great force; comprising much in few words.

Like her sweet voice is thy harmonious song,
As high, as sweet, as easy, and as *strong.* *Smith.*

21. Bright; glaring; vivid; as, a *strong* light.

22. Powerful to the extent of force named; as, an army ten thousand *strong.*

STRONG'-ĊŌL-OR-ED, *a.* Having strong colors.

STRON''GER, (strong'ger,) *a.*; *comp.* of STRONG. Having more strength.

STRON''GEST, (strong'gest,) *a.*; *superl.* of STRONG. Having most strength.

STRONG'-FIST-ED, *a.* [*strong* and *fist.*] Having a strong hand; muscular. *Arbuthnot.*

STRONG'-HAND, *n.* [*strong* and *hand.*] Violence; force; power.

It was their meaning to take what they needed by *strong-hand.* *Raleigh.*

[*Not properly a compound word.*]

STRONG'-HAND-ED, *a.* Having strong hands, or having many hands, for the execution of a work.

STRONG'HŌLD, *n.* [*strong* and *hold.*] A fastness; a fort; a fortified place; a place of security.

STRONG'LY, *adv.* With strength; with great force or power; forcibly; *a word of extensive application.*

2. Firmly; in a manner to resist attack; as, a town *strongly* fortified.

3. Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly. The evils of this measure were *strongly* represented to the government.

STRONG'-MIND-ED, *a.* Having a vigorous mind. *Scott.*

STRONG'-SET, *a.* [*strong* and *set.*] Firmly set or compacted. *Swift.*

STRONG'-VOIC-ED, (strong'voist,) *a.* Having great strength of voice. *Scott.*

STRONG'-WĄ-TER, *n.* [*strong* and *water.*] Distilled or ardent spirits. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

STRON'TIAN, } *n.* [from *Strontian*, in Argyleshire,
STRON'TIA, } where it was first found.]

An earth which, when pure and dry, is perfectly white, and resembles baryta in many of its properties. It is a compound of oxygen and a base to which is given the name of *strontium*, in the proportion of 8 of the former to 44 of the latter. *Davy.*

STRON'TIAN, } *a.* Pertaining to strontian.
STRON-TIT'IĊ, }

STRON'TIAN-ITE, *n.* Carbonate of strontian, a mineral that occurs massive, fibrous, stellated, and crystallized in the form of a modified rhombic prism. *Phillips.*

Prismatic baryte, a species of heavy spar. *Ure.*

STRON-TI'TĒS, *n.* Strontium, which see.

STRON'TIUM, *n.* The base of strontian. *Davy.*

STROOK, for STRUCK. [*Not in use.*]

STRŌP, *n.* A strap. [See STRAP.] This orthography is particularly used for a strip of leather used for sharpening razors, and giving them a fine, smooth edge; a razor-strop. But STRAP is preferable.

2. [Sp. *estrovo.*] A piece of rope spliced into a circular wreath, and put round a block for hanging it. *Mar. Dict.*

STROP, *v. t.* To draw over a strop with a view to sharpen. *Gardner.*

STRŌ'PHE, *n.* [Fr. *strophe*: It. *strofa*, *strofe*; Gr. στροφη, a turn, from στρεφω, to turn.]

In *the ancient theater*, that part of a song or dance around the altar which was performed by turning from the right to the left. It was succeeded by the antistrophe, in a contrary direction. Hence, in ancient lyric poetry, the former of two stanzas was called the *strophe*, and the latter the *antistrophe.* To these an *epode* was sometimes added.

STRŌ'PHI-O-LATE, } *a.* [L. *strophium*, a gar-
STRŌ'PHI-O-LĀ-TED, } land.]

Furnished with a garland, or that which resembles a garland. *Smith.*

STROUT, *v. i.* [For STRUT.] To swell; to puff out. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

STRŌVE, *pret.* of STRIVE.

STRŌW is only a different orthography of STREW. [See STREW.]

STRŌWL, for STROLL, is not in use. [See STROLL.]

STROY, for DESTROY, is not in use. [See DESTROY.]

STRUCK, *pret.* and *pp.* of STRIKE. [See STRIKE.]

STRUCK'EN, the *old pp.* of STRIKE, is obsolete.

STRUĊ'TŪR-AL, (strukt'yur-al,) *a.* Pertaining to structure. *Marshall Hall.*

STRUĊ'TŪRE, (strukt'yur,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *structura*, from *struo*, (for *strugo*,) to set or lay; It. *struttura.*]

1. Act of building; practice of erecting buildings.

His son builds on, and never is content
Till the last farthing is in *structure* spent. *Dryden.*
[*Rarely used.*]

2. Manner of building; form; make; construction; as, the want of insight into the *structure* and constitution of the terraqueous globe. *Woodward.*

3. Manner of organization of animals and vegetables, &c.

4. A building of any kind, but chiefly a building of some size or of magnificence; an edifice. The iron bridge over the Seine, in Paris, is a beautiful *structure.*

There stands a *structure* of majestic frame. *Pope.*

5. In *mineralogy*, the particular arrangement of the integrant particles or molecules of a mineral. *Brongniart.*

STRŪDE, } *n.* A stock of breeding mares. *Bailey.*
STRŌDE, }

STRUG'GLE, (strug'gl,) *v. i.* [This word may be formed on the root of *stretch*, *right*, &c., which signifies to strain; or more directly on the same elements in L. *rugo*, to wrinkle, and Eng. *wriggle.* In W. *ystreiglaw* is to turn.]

1. *Properly*, to strive, or to make efforts with a twisting, or with contortions of the body. Hence,

2. To use great efforts; to labor hard; to strive; to contend; as, to *struggle* to save life, to *struggle* with the waves; to *struggle* against the stream; to *struggle* with adversity.

3. To labor in pain or anguish; to be in agony; to labor in any kind of difficulty or distress.

'Tis wisdom to beware,
And better shun the bait than *struggle* in the snare. *Dryden.*

STRUG'GLE, *n.* Great labor; forcible effort to obtain an object, or to avoid an evil; *properly*, a violent effort with contortions of the body.

2. Contest; contention; strife.

An honest man might look upon the *struggle* with indifference. *Addison.*

3. Agony; contortions of extreme distress.

STRUG'GLER, *n.* One who struggles, strives, or contends.

STRUG'GLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making great efforts; using violent exertions; affected with contortions.

STRUG'GLING, *n.* The act of striving; vehement or earnest effort.

STRŪ'MA, *n.* [L.] Scrofula; the king's evil; a specific, morbid condition, considered by many as a

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peculiar sort of inflammation, manifested, in very many cases, by an indolent enlargement, which sometimes suppurates, but slowly and imperfectly, and heals with difficulty.

STRŪ'MOUS, *a.* Scrofulous; having struma.

STRUM'PET, *n.* [Ir. *stribrid, striopach.*] A prostitute.

STRUM'PET, *a.* Like a strumpet; false; inconstant. *Shak.*

STRUM'PET, *v. t.* To debauch. *Shak.*

STRUNG, *pret.* of STRING.

STRUT, *v. i.* [G. *strotzen;* Dan. *strutter.*]

1. To walk with a lofty, proud gait and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

Does he not hold up his head and *strut* in his gait? *Shak.*

2. To swell; to protuberate.

The bellying canvas *strutted* with the gale. *Dryden.*

[*Not used.*]

STRUT, *n.* A lofty, proud step or walk with the head erect; affectation of dignity in walking.

2. In *architecture*, a piece of timber obliquely placed from a king or queen post to support a rafter, sometimes called a BRACE. *Brande.*

STRŪ'THI-OUS, *a.* [L. *struthio.*] Pertaining to or like the ostrich; belonging to the ostrich tribe.

STRUT'TER, *n.* One who struts. *Swift.*

STRUT'TING, *ppr.* Walking with a lofty gait and erect head.

STRUT'TING, *n.* The act of walking with a proud gait.

STRUT'TING-LY, *adv.* With a proud, lofty step; boastingly.

STRYCH'NI-A, STRYCH'NI-NA, STRYCH'NINE, *n.* [Gr. στρυχνος, an ancient Greek name for several plants, most of which were narcotics.

A vegetable alkaloid, the sole active principle of Strychnos Tieuté, the most active of the Java poisons, and one of the active principles of Strychnos Ignatii, Str. Nux-vomica, Str. Colubrina, etc. This alkaloid has an intensely bitter taste, leaving an impression in the mouth similar to that from certain metallic salts. It is a most valuable medicine, much used at the present day.

STUB, *n.* [Sax. *stcb;* Dan. *stub;* Sw. *stubbe*, a stock or stem; L. *stipes; from* setting, fixing. See STOP.]

1. The stump of a tree; that part of the stem of a tree which remains fixed in the earth when the tree is cut down. [*Stub*, in the United States, I believe, is never used for the *stump* of a herbaceous plant.]

2. A *log*; a block. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

STUB, *v. t.* To grub up by the roots; to extirpate; as, to *stub* up edible roots. *Grew.*

2. To strike the toes against a stump, stone, or other fixed object. *New England.*

STUB'BED, *a.* Short and thick like something truncated; blunt; obtuse. [Sw. *stubbig.*]

2. Hardy; not nice or delicate. *Berkeley.*

STUB'BED-NESS, *n.* Bluntness; obtuseness.

STUB'BING, *ppr.* Grubbing up by the roots; extirpating.

STUB'BLE, (stub'bl,) *n.* [D. and G. *stoppel;* Sw. *stubb;* L. *stipula.* It is a diminutive of *stub.*]

The *stumps* of wheat, rye, barley, oats, or buckwheat, left in the ground; the part of the stalk left by the scythe or sickle.

After the first crop is off, they plow in the *stubble.* *Mortimer.*

STUB'BLE-GOOSE, *n.* [*stubble* and *goose.*] A goose fed among stubble. *Chaucer.*

STUB'BLE-RAKE, *n.* A rake with long teeth for raking together stubble.

STUB'BORN, *a.* [This word is doubtless formed on the root of *stub* or *stiff*, and denotes fixed, firm. Chaucer writes it *stibborne*, 6038. But the origin of the latter syllable is not obvious.]

1. Unreasonably obstinate; inflexibly fixed in opinion; not to be moved or persuaded by reasons; inflexible; as, a *stubborn* son; a *stubborn* mind or soul.

The queen is obstinate —
Stubborn to justice. *Shak.*

2. Persevering; persisting; steady; constant; as, *stubborn* attention. *Locke.*

3. Stiff; not flexible; as, a *stubborn* bow. *Chapman.*

Take a plant of *stubborn* oak. *Dryden.*

4. Hardy; firm; enduring without complaint; as, *stubborn* Stoics. *Swift.*

5. Harsh; rough; rugged. [*Little used.*]

6. Refractory; not easily melted or worked; as, a *stubborn* ore or metal.

7. Refractory; obstinately resisting command, the goad, or the whip; as, a *stubborn* ass or horse.

STUB'BORN-LY, *adv.* Obstinately; inflexibly; contumaciously.

STUB'BORN-NESS, *n.* Perverse and unreasonable obstinacy; inflexibility; contumacy.

Stubbornness and obstinate disobedience must be mastered with blows. *Locke.*

2. Stiffness; want of pliancy.

3. Refractoriness, as of ores.

STUB'BY, *a.* [from *stub.*] Abounding with stubs.

2. Short and thick; short and strong; as, *stubby* bristles. *Grew.*

STUB'-NAIL, *n.* [*stub* and *nail.*] A nail broken off; a short, thick nail.

STUC'CO, *n.* [It. *id.;* Fr. *stuc;* Sp. *estuco;* allied probably to *stick, stuck.*]

1. A general name for plaster of any kind used as a coating for walls; *particularly*, a fine plaster, composed of lime or gypsum, with sand and pounded marble, used for internal decorations, &c.

2. Work made of stucco.

STUC'CO, *v. t.* To plaster; to overlay with fine plaster.

STUC'CŌ-ED, (-kōde,) *pp.* or *a.* Overlaid with stucco.

STUC'CO-ER, *n.* One versed in stucco work.

STUC'CO-ING, *ppr.* Plastering with stucco.

STUCK, *pret.* and *pp.* of STICK.

Stuck o'er with titles, and hung round with strings. *Pope.*

STUCK, *n.* A thrust. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

STUCK'LE, (stuk'l,) *n.* [from *stook.*] A number of sheaves set together in the field. [*Scottish.*] [*Not in use in the United States.*]

STUD, *n.* [Sax. *stod, studa;* Ice. *stod;* D. *stut;* Sw. *stöd;* G. *stütze*, a stay or prop; *stützen*, to butt at, to gore; Dan. *stöder*, to push, to thrust, G. *stossen.* The sense of the root is, to set, to thrust. It coincides with *stead*, place, Ir. *stadam*, to stay or stand, *stid*, a prop.]

1. In *building*, a small piece of timber or joist inserted in the sills and beams, between the posts, to support the beams or other main timbers. The boards on the outside, and the laths on the inside, of a building, are also nailed to the *studs.*

2. A nail with a large head, inserted in work chiefly for ornament; an ornamental knob.

A belt of straw, and ivy buds,
With coral clasps and amber *studs.* *Ralegh.*
Crystal and myrrhine cups, embossed with gems
And *studs* of pearl. *Milton.*

3. A collection of breeding horses and mares; or the place where they are kept.

In the *studs* of Ireland, where care is taken, we see horses bred of excellent shape, vigor, and fire. *Temple.*

4. An ornamental button for a shirt bosom, &c.

STUD, *v. t.* To adorn with shining studs or knobs.

Their horses shall be trapped,
Their harness *studded* all with gold and pearl. *Shak.*

2. To set *with* detached ornaments or prominent objects.

STUD'DED, *pp.* Adorned with studs.

2. Set with detached ornaments.

The sloping sides and summits of our hills, and the extensive plains that stretch before our view, are *studded* with substantial, neat, and commodious dwellings of freemen. *Bp. Hobart.*

STUD'DING, *ppr.* Setting or adorning with studs or shining knobs.

STUD'DING-SĀIL, *n.* In *navigation*, a sail that is set beyond the skirts of the principal sails. The studding-sails are set only when the wind is moderate and steady. They appear like wings upon the yard-arms. *Mar. Dict. Totten.*

STŪ'DENT, *n.* [L. *studens, studeo.* See STUDY.]

1. A person engaged in study; one who is devoted to learning, either in a seminary or in private; a scholar; as, the *students* of an academy, of a college or university; a medical *student:* a law *student.*

2. A man devoted to books; a bookish man; as, a hard *student;* a close *student.*

Keep a gamester from dice, and a good *student* from his books. *Shak.*

3. One who studies or examines; as, a *student* of nature's works.

STŪ'DENT-SHIP, *n.* The state of being a student.

STUD'-HORSE, *n.* [Sax. *stod-hors;* Low L. *stotarius;* Chaucer, *stot.*]

A breeding horse; a horse kept for propagating his kind.

STUD'I-ED, (stud'did,) *pp.* [from *study.*] Read; closely examined; read with diligence and attention; well considered. The book has been *studied.* The subject has been well *studied.*

2. *a.* Learned; well versed in any branch of learning; qualified by study; as, a man well *studied* in geometry, or in law, or medical science. *Bacon.*

3. Premeditated.

4. Having a particular inclination. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

STUD'I-ED-LY, (stud'did-le,) *adv.* Premeditatedly.

STUD'I-ER, *n.* [from *study.*] One who studies; a student.

Lipsius was a great *studier* in the stoical philosophy. *Tillotson.*

STŪ'DI-O, *n.* [It.] The work-shop of a sculptor; sometimes, though less properly, applied to the work-shop of a painter. *Jocelyn.*

STŪ'DI-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *studieux;* L. *studiosus.*]

1. Given to books or to learning; devoted to the acquisition of knowledge from books; as, a *studious* scholar.

2. Contemplative; given to thought, or to the examination of subjects by contemplation.

3. Diligent; eager to discover something, or to effect some object; as, be *studious* to please; *studious* to find new friends and allies. *Tickel.*

4. Attentive to; careful; with *of.*

Divines must become *studious of* pious and venerable antiquity. *White.*

5. Planned with study; deliberate.

For the frigid villainy of *studious* lewdness, for the calm malignity of labored impiety, what apology can be invented? *Rambler.*

6. Favorable to study; suitable for thought and contemplation; as, the *studious* shade.

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the *studious* cloister pale. *Milton.*

[*The latter signification is forced, and not much used.*]

STŪ'DI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With study; with close attention to books.

2. With diligent contemplation. *Dryden.*

3. Diligently; with zeal and earnestness. *Atterbury.*

4. Carefully; attentively.

STŪ'DI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The habit or practice of study; addictedness to books. Men of sprightly imagination are not generally the most remarkable for *studiousness.*

STUD'Y, *n.* [Fr. *étude;* L. *studium*, from *studeo*, to study, that is, to *set* the thoughts or mind. (See ASSIDUOUS.) *Studeo* is connected with the English *stud, stead.*]

1. *Literally*, a setting of the mind or thoughts upon a subject; hence, application of mind to books, to arts or science, or to any subject, for the purpose of learning what is not before known.

Hammond generally spent thirteen hours of the day in *study.* *Fell.*
Study gives strength to the mind; conversation, grace. *Temple.*

2. Attention; meditation; contrivance.

Just men they seemed, and all their *study* bent
To worship God aright, and know his works. *Milton.*

3. Any particular branch of learning that is studied. Let your *studies* be directed by some learned and judicious friend.

4. Subject of attention.

The Holy Scriptures, especially the New Testament, are her daily *study.* *Law.*

5. A building or an apartment devoted to study or to literary employment. *Clarendon. Dryden.*

6. Deep cogitation; perplexity. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

7. In *painting* and *sculpture*, a work undertaken for improvement in the art, and usually left incomplete.

STUD'Y, *v. i.* [L. *studeo.*]

1. To fix the mind closely upon a subject; to muse; to dwell upon in thought.

I found a moral first, and then *studied* for a fable. *Swift.*

2. To apply the mind to books. He *studies* eight hours in the day.

3. To endeavor diligently.

That ye *study* to be quiet and do your own business. — 1 Thess. iv.

STUD'Y, *v. t.* To apply the mind to; to read and examine for the purpose of learning and understanding; as, to *study* law or theology; to *study* languages.

2. To consider attentively; to examine closely. *Study* the works of nature.

Study thyself; what rank or what degree
Thy wise Creator has ordained for thee. *Dryden.*

3. To form or arrange by previous thought; to con over; or to commit to memory; as, to *study* a speech.

STUD'Y-ING, *ppr.* Applying the mind to; reading and examining closely.

STŪ'FA, *n.* [It., a stove.] A jet of steam issuing from a fissure in the earth.

STUFF, *n.* [D. *staf, stoffe;* G. *stoff;* Dan. *stöv;* Sw. *stoft;* Goth. *stubyus;* It. *stoffa;* Sp. *estofa*, quilted stuff; *estofar*, to quilt, to *stew.* See STOVE and STEW.]

1. A mass of matter, indefinitely; or a collection of substances; as a heap of dust, of chips, or of dross.

2. The matter of which any thing is formed; materials. The carpenter and joiner speak of the *stuff* with which they build; mechanics pride themselves on having their wares made of good *stuff.*

Time is the *stuff* which life is made of. *Franklin.*
Degrading prose explains his meaning ill,
And shows the *stuff*, and not the workman's skill. *Roscommon.*
Cesar hath wept;
Ambition should be made of sterner *stuff.* *Shak.*

3. Furniture; goods; domestic vessels in general.

He took away locks, and gave away the king's *stuff.* [*Nearly obsolete.*] *Hayward.*

4. That which fills any thing.

Cleanse the stuffed bosom of that perilous *stuff*
That weighs upon the heart. *Shak.*

5. Essence; elemental part; as, the *stuff* of the conscience.

6. A medicine. [*Vulgar.*] *Shak.*

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7. Cloth; fabrics of the loom; as, silk *stuffs*; woolen *stuffs*. In this sense the word has a plural. Stuff comprehends all cloths, but it signifies particularly woolen cloth of slight texture for linings. *Encyc.*

8. Matter or thing; *particularly*, that which is trifling or worthless; *a very extensive use of the word.* Flattery is fulsome *stuff*; poor poetry is miserable *stuff*.

Anger would indite
Such woful *stuff* as I or Shadwell write. *Dryden.*

9. Among *seamen*, a melted mass of turpentine, tallow, &c., with which the masts, sides, and bottom of a ship are smeared. *Mar. Dict.*

STUFF, *v. t.* To fill; as, to *stuff* a bedtick.

2. To fill very full; to crowd.

This crook drew hazel boughs adown,
And *stuffed* her apron wide with nuts so brown. *Gay.*

3. To thrust in; to crowd; to press.

Put roses into a glass with a narrow mouth, *stuffing* them close together. *Bacon.*

4. To fill by being put into any thing.

With inward arms the dire machine they load,
And iron bowels *stuff* the dark abode. *Dryden.*

5. To swell or cause to bulge out by putting something in.

Stuff me out with straw. *Shak.*

6. To fill with something improper.

For thee I dim these eyes, and *stuff* this head
With all such reading as was never read. *Pope.*

7. To obstruct, as any of the organs.

I'm *stuffed*, cousin; I can not smell. *Shak.*

8. To fill meat with seasoning; as, to *stuff* a leg of veal.

9. To fill the skin of a dead animal for presenting and preserving his form; as, to *stuff* a bird or a lion's skin.

10. To form by filling.

An Eastern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence, and ordered his hide to be *stuffed* into a cushion, and placed upon the tribunal. *Swift.*

STUFF, *v. i.* To feed gluttonously.

Taught harmless man to cram and *stuff*. *Swift.*

STUFF'ED, (stuft,) *pp.* or *a.* Filled; crowded; crammed.

STUFF'ING, *ppr.* Filling; crowding.

STUFF'ING, *n.* That which is used for filling any thing; as, the *stuffing* of a saddle or cushion.

2. Seasoning for meat; that which is put into meat to give it a higher relish.

STŪKE, for Stucco. [*Not in use.*]

STULM, *n.* A shaft to draw water out of a mine. *Bailey.*

STULP, *n.* A post. [*Local.*] *Halliwell.*

STUL'TI-FI-ED, (-fide,) *pp.* Made foolish.

STUL'TI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *stultus*, foolish, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To make foolish; to make one a fool. *Burke.*

2. In *law*, to allege or prove to be insane, for avoiding some act. *Blackstone.*

STUL'TI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making foolish.

STUL-TIL'O-QUENCE, *n.* [L. *stultus*, foolish, and *loquentia*, a talking.]

Foolish talk; a babbling. *Dict.*

STUL-TIL'O-QUY, *n.* [L. *stultiloquium*, supra.]

Foolish talk; silly discourse; babbling. *Taylor.*

STUM, *n.* [D. *stom*, *stum*, dumb; G. *stumm*, Dan. and Sw. *stum*, dumb, mute.]

1. Must; wine unfermented. *Addison.*

2. New wine used to raise fermentation in dead or vapid wines. *B. Jonson.*

3. Wine revived by new fermentation. *Hudibras.*

STUM, *v. t.* To renew wine by mixing must with it, and raising a new fermentation.

We *stum* our wines to renew their spirits. *Floyer.*

2. To fume a cask of liquor with burning brimstone. [*Local.*]

STUM'BLE, *v. i.* [Ice. *stumra*. This word is probably from a root that signifies to stop or to strike, and may be allied to *stammer*.]

1. To trip in walking or moving in any way upon the legs; to strike the foot so as to fall, or to endanger a fall; *applied to any animal.* A man may *stumble*, as well as a horse.

The way of the wicked is as darkness; they know not at what they *stumble*. — Prov. iv.

2. To err; to slide into a crime or an error.

He that loveth his brother, abideth in the light, and there is no occasion of *stumbling* in him. — 1 John ii.

3. To strike upon without design; to fall on; to light on by chance. Men often *stumble* upon valuable discoveries.

Ovid *stumbled* by some inadvertence upon Livia in a bath. *Dryden.*

STUM'BLE, *v. t.* To obstruct in progress; to cause to trip or stop.

2. To confound; to puzzle; to put to a nonplus; to perplex.

One thing more *stumbles* me in the very foundation of this hypothesis. *Locke.*

STUM'BLE, *n.* A trip in walking or running.

2. A blunder; a failure

One *stumble* is enough to deface the character of an honorable life. *L'Estrange.*

STUM'BLED, *pp.* Obstructed; puzzled.

STUM'BLER, *n.* One that stumbles or makes a blunder. *Herbert.*

STUM'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Tripping; erring; puzzling.

STUM'BLING-BLOCK, } *n.* [*stumble*, and *block* or
STUM'BLING-STONE, } *stone.*] Any cause of stumbling; that which causes to err.

We preach Christ crucified, to the Jews a *stumbling-block*, and to the Greeks foolishness. — 1 Cor. i.
This *stumbling-stone* we hope to take away. *Burnet.*

STUM'BLING-LY, *adv.* In a stumbling manner.

STUM'MED, (stumd,) *pp.* Renewed by mixing must with it, and raising a new fermentation.

STUMP, *n.* [Sw. and Dan. *stump*; Dan. *stumper*, Sw. *stympa*, to mutilate; D. *stomp*, a stump, and blunt; G. *stumpf*.]

1. The stub of a tree; the part of a tree remaining in the earth after the tree is cut down, or the part of any plant left in the earth by the scythe or sickle.

2. The part of a limb or other body remaining after a part is amputated or destroyed; as, the *stump* of a leg, of a finger, or a tooth. *Dryden. Swift.*

3. *Stumps*, *pl.*; legs; as, to stir one's *stumps*. *Halliwell.*

To take the stump, or *to stump it*, denotes, in the Western States, to make public addresses for electioneering purposes; a phrase derived from the speaker's originally mounting the stump of a tree in making his address.

STUMP, *v. t.* To strike any thing fixed and hard with the toe. [*Vulgar.*]

2. To challenge. [*Vulgar.*]

STUMP'ED, (stumpt,) *pp.* Struck hard with the toe.

2. Challenged.

STUMP'-OR'A-TOR, *n.* A man who harangues the populace from the stump of a tree, or other elevation. *America.*

STUMP'-OR'A-TO-RY, *n.* An electioneering speech from a stump, or other elevation. *America.*

STUMP'Y, *a.* Full of stumps.

2. Hard; strong. [*Little used.*] *Mortimer.*

3. Short and thick; stubby. [*Little used.*] *Todd.*

STUN, *v. t.* [Sax. *stunian*; Fr. *etonner*. The primary sense is, to strike or to stop, to blunt, to stupefy.]

1. To make senseless or dizzy with a blow on the head; as, to be *stunned* by a fall, or by a falling timber.

One hung a pole-ax at his saddle-bow,
And one a heavy mace to *stun* the foe. *Dryden.*

2. To overpower the sense of hearing; to blunt or stupefy the organs of hearing. To prevent being *stunned*, cannoneers sometimes fill their ears with wool.

3. To confound or make dizzy by loud and mingled sound.

A universal hubbub wild
Of *stunning* sounds and voices all confused. *Milton.*

STUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of Sting.

STUNK, *pret.* of Stink.

STUN'NED, (stund,) *pp.* Having the sense of hearing overpowered; confounded with noise.

STUN'NING, *ppr.* or *a.* Overpowering the organs of hearing; confounding with noise.

STUNT, *v. t.* [Ice. *stunta*; Sax. *stintan*, to stint; *stunt*, foolish, stupid. See Stint.]

To hinder from growth; *applied to animals and plants*; as, to *stunt* a child; to *stunt* a plant. *Arbuthnot. Pope. Swift.*

STUNT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Hindered from growth or increase.

STUNT'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being stunted. *Cheyne.*

STUNT'ING, *ppr.* Hindering from growth or increase.

STŪPE, *n.* [L. *stupa*, tow; probably allied to *stuff*.]

Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments and applied to a hurt or sore; fomentation; sweating bath. *Wiseman. Coxe.*

STŪPE, *v. t.* To foment. *Wiseman.*

STŪPE, *n.* A stupid person. [*Not in use.*]

STU-PE-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *stupefacio*; *stupeo*, whence *stupidus*, and *facio*. See Stop.]

1. The act of rendering stupid.

2. A stupid or senseless state; insensibility; dullness; torpor; stupidity.

Resistance of the dictates of conscience brings a hardness and *stupefaction* upon it. *South.*

STU-PE-FAC'TIVE, *a.* Causing insensibility; deadening or blunting the sense of feeling or understanding.

STŪ'PE-FI-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made dull or stupid; having the perception or understanding blunted.

STŪ'PE-FI-ER, *n.* [from *stupefy*.] That which causes dullness or stupidity.

STŪ'PE-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *stupefier*; L. *stupefacio*.]

1. To make stupid; to make dull; to blunt the faculty of perception or understanding; to deprive of sensibility. It is a great sin to attempt to *stupefy* the conscience.

The fumes of passion intoxicate his discerning faculties, as the fumes of drink *stupefy* the brain. *South.*

2. To deprive of material motion.

It is not malleable nor fluent, but *stupefied*. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

STŪ'PE-FY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Rendered extremely dull or insensible.

[It would be convenient to write Stupifaction, Stupifactive, and place these words after Stupidness as indicative of their meaning.]

STU-PEN'DOUS, *a.* [Low L. *stupendus*, from *stupeo*, to astonish.]

Literally, striking dumb by its magnitude; hence, astonishing; wonderful; amazing; *particularly*, of astonishing magnitude or extension; as, a *stupendous* pile; a *stupendous* edifice; a *stupendous* mountain; a *stupendous* bridge. *Milton. Dryden.*

STU-PEN'DOUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner to excite astonishment.

STU-PEN'DOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being stupendous or astonishing.

STŪ'PID, *a.* [Fr. *stupide*; L. *stupidus*, from *stupeo*, to be stupefied, properly to *stop*. See Stop.]

1. Very dull; insensible; senseless; wanting in understanding; heavy; sluggish.

O that men should be so *stupid* grown,
As to forsake the living God. *Milton.*
With wild surprise,
A moment *stupid*, motionless he stood. *Thomson.*

2. Dull; heavy; formed without skill or genius.

Observe what loads of *stupid* rhymes
Oppress us in corrupted times. *Swift.*

STU-PID'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *stupidité*; L. *stupiditas*.]

Extreme dullness of perception or understanding; insensibility; sluggishness. *Dryden.*

STŪ'PID-LY, *adv.* With extreme dullness; with suspension or inactivity of understanding; sottishly; absurdly; without the exercise of reason or judgment. *Milton. Dryden.*

STŪ'PID-NESS, *n.* Stupidity.

STŪ'POR, *n.* [L.] Great diminution or suspension of sensibility; suppression of sense; numbness; as, the *stupor* of a limb. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Intellectual sensibility; moral stupidity; heedlessness or inattention to one's interests.

STŪ'PRATE, *v. t.* [L. *stupro*.]

To ravish; to debauch.

STU-PRĀ'TION, *n.* Rape; violation of chastity by force.

STUR'DI-LY, *adv.* [from *sturdy*.] Hardily; stoutly; lustily.

STUR'DI-NESS, *n.* [from *sturdy*.] Stoutness; hardiness; as, the *sturdiness* of a school-boy. *Locke.*

2. Brutal strength.

STUR'DY, *a.* [G. *störrig*, connected with *storren*, a stub.]

1. Hardy; stout; foolishly obstinate; implying coarseness or rudeness.

This must be done, and I would fain see
Mortal so *sturdy* as to gainsay. *Hudibras.*
A *sturdy*, hardened sinner advances to the utmost pitch of impiety with less reluctance than he took the first step. *Atterbury.*

2. Strong; forcible; lusty; as, a *sturdy* lout. *Sidney.*

3. Violent; laid on with strength; as, *sturdy* strokes. *Spenser.*

4. Stiff; stout; strong; as, a *sturdy* oak.

He was not of a delicate contexture, his limbs rather *sturdy* than dainty. *Wotton.*

STUR'DY, *n.* A disease in sheep, marked by dullness and stupor. *Cyc.*

STUR'GEON, (stur'jun,) *n.* [Fr. *esturgeon*; Sp. *esturion*; It. *storione*; Low L. *sturio*; D. *steur*; G. *stör*; Sw. *stör*; the *stirrer*, one that turns up the mud; G. *stören*.]

A large cartilaginous fish of the genus Acipenser. Several species are found in Northern Europe, in the Black and Caspian Seas and their tributaries, the lakes of North America, &c. Its flesh is valued for food. Caviare is prepared from the roe, and isinglass from the air-bladder. *Encyc. Am. P. Cyc.*

STU-RI-Ō'NI-AN, *n.* One of a family of cartilaginous fishes, of which the sturgeon is the type.

STURK, *n.* [Sax. *styrc*.]

A young ox or heifer. [*Scottish.*]

STUT'TER, *v. i.* [D. *stotteren*; G. *stottern*; that is, to stop. *Stut* is not used.]

To stammer; to hesitate in uttering words. *Bacon. Smart.*

STUT'TER, *n.* The act of stuttering.

STUT'TER-ER, *n.* A stammerer.

STUT'TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Stammering; speaking with hesitation.

STUT'TER-ING, *n.* The act of stammering.

STUT'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* With stammering.

STY, *n.* [Sax. *stige*.]

1. A pen or inclosure for swine.

2. A place of bestial debauchery.

To roll with pleasure in a sensual *sty*. *Milton.*

3. An inflamed tumor on the edge of the eyelid.

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STY, *v. t.* To shut up in a sty. *Shak.*

STY, *v. i.* [Sax. *stigan*; Goth. *steigan.*]
To soar; to ascend. [*Not in use.*] [See STIRRUP.] *Spenser.*

STYE'A, *n.* A Saxon copper coin of the lowest value. *Leake.*

STYG'I-AN, *a.* [L. *Stygius, Styx.*]
Pertaining to Styx, fabled by the ancients to be a river of hell over which the shades of the dead passed, or the region of the dead; hence, hellish; infernal.

At that so sudden blaze, the *Stygian* throng
Bent their aspect. *Milton.*

STY'ING, *ppr.* Shutting up in a sty.

STY-LA-GAL-MA'IC, *a.* or *n.* [Gr. στυλος and αγαλμα.]
A term, in *architecture*, denoting figures which perform the office of columns.

STYLE, *n.* [L. *stylus*; D. and G. *styl*; It. *stile*; Sp. *estilo*; Fr. *style* or *stile*; Gr. στυλος, a column, a pen, or bodkin; from the root of the Teutonic *stellen*, to set or place.]
1. Manner of writing with regard to language, or the choice and arrangement of words; as, a harsh *style*; a dry *style*; a tumid or bombastic *style*; a loose *style*; a terse *style*; a laconic or verbose *style*; a flowing *style*; a lofty *style*; an elegant *style*; an epistolary *style*. The character of *style* depends chiefly on a happy selection and arrangement of words.

Proper words in proper places make the true definition of *style*. *Swift.*

Yet let some lord but own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens and the *style* refines! *Pope.*

2. Manner of speaking appropriate to particular characters; or, in general, the character of the language used.

No *style* is held for base, where love well named is. *Sidney.*
According to the usual *style* of dedications. *Middleton.*

So we say, a person addresses another in a *style* of haughtiness, in a *style* of rebuke.

3. A characteristic or peculiar mode of execution in the fine arts.

The ornamental *style* also possesses its own peculiar merit. *Reynolds.*

4. A particular character of music; as, a grave *style.*

5. Title; appellation; as, the *style* of majesty.

Propitious hear our prayer,
Whether the *sty'e* of Titan please thee more. *Pope.*

6. Course of writing. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

7. *Style of court*, is properly the practice observed by any court in its way of proceeding. *Ayliffe.*

8. In *popular use*, manner; form; as, the entertainment was prepared in excellent *style.*

9. A pointed instrument formerly used in writing on tables of wax; an instrument of surgery.

10. Something with a sharp point, as a graver; the pin of a dial; written also STILE.

11. In *botany*, the middle portion of the pistil, connecting the stigma with the germ; sometimes called the SHAFT. The *styles* of plants are capillary, filiform, cylindric, subulate, or clavate. *Martyn.*

12. In *chronology*, a mode of reckoning time, with regard to the Julian and Gregorian calendar. Style is *Old* or *New*. The *Old* Style follows the Julian manner of computing the months and days, or the calendar as established by Julius Cesar, in which every fourth year consists of 366 days, and the other years of 365 days. This is something more than 11 minutes in a year too much. Pope Gregory XIII. reformed the calendar by retrenching 10 days in October, 1582, in order to bring back the vernal equinox to the same day as at the time of the council of Nice, A. D. 325; this reformation was adopted by act of parliament in Great Britain in 1751, by which act 11 days in September, 1752, were retrenched, and the third day was reckoned the fourteenth. This mode of reckoning is called *New* Style, according to which every year divisible by 4, unless it is divisible by 100, without being divisible by 400, has 366 days, and any other year 365 days.
P. Cyc. Ed. Encyc.

STYLE, *v. t.* To call; to name; to denominate; to give a title to in addressing. The emperor of Russia is *styled* autocrat; the king of Great Britain is *styled* defender of the faith.

STYL'ED, *pp.* Named; denominated; called.

STY'LET, *n.* [from *style.*] A small poniard or dagger. *Encyc.*

STY'LI-FORM, *a.* [*style* and *form.*] Like a style, pin, or pen.

STYL'ING, *ppr.* Calling; denominating.

STYL'ISH, *a.* Being in fashionable form, or in high style. [*Colloquial.*]

STY'LITE, *n.* [Gr. στυλος, a column.]
In *ecclesiastical history*, the Stylites were a sect of solitaries, who stood motionless on columns or pillars for the exercise of their patience.

STY'LO-BATE, *n.* [Gr. στυλος, a pillar, and βασις, base.] In *architecture*, the uninterrupted or continuous base below a range of columns. *Brande.*

STY-LO-BA'TION, *n.* The pedestal of a column.

STY-LO-GRAPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or used in stylography; as, *stylographic cards*, cards which may be written upon with a style.
Stylographic pencil; a pencil or style for this kind of writing.

STY-LOG'RA-PHY, *n.* A mode of writing or tracing lines by means of a style or pointed instrument on cards or tablets.

STY'LOID, *a.* [L. *stylus* and Gr. ειδος.]
Having some resemblance to a style or pen; as, the *styloid* process of the temporal bone. *Encyc.*

STYP'TIC, *a.* [Fr. *styptique*; L. *stypticus*; Gr. στυπτικος; from the root of L. *stipo*, Eng. *stop.*]
Astringent; that produces contraction; that stops bleeding; having the quality of restraining hemorrhage.

STYP'TIC, *n.* A medicine which has an astringent quality. Styptics are mere astringents.

STYP-TIC'I-TY, (-tis'e-te,) *n.* The quality of astringency.

STY'RAX, *n.* [Gr. στυραξ, the resin now called in English STORAX; also the sharp iron at the lower end of a spear.]
The name of a genus of plants, which is typical of the natural order Styraceæ, and to which it gives name. Sprengel recognizes and describes seven species of the genus Styrax, two of which furnish articles of the materia medica, viz., S. officinalis, (Linnæus,) growing in Syria, Palestine, Greece, Peloponnesus, and the Levant generally, which furnishes Storax; and S. Benzoïn, (Dryander,) growing in Sumatra, Borneo, Java, and Siam, which furnishes Benzoïn. *Tully.*

STYTH'Y, *v. t.* To forge on an anvil. [See STITHY.]

STYX, *n.* [L.; Gr. Στυξ.] In *ancient mythology*, the principal river of the lower world, which was to be crossed in passing to the regions of the dead. The divinity of the river, who dwelt in a rock palace, was also called STYX.

SU-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Liability to be sued; the state of being subject by law to civil process. *Judge Story.*

SU'A-BLE, *a.* [from *sue.*] That may be sued; subject by law to be called to answer in court.

SUADE, for PERSUADE, is not in use. [*Judge Story.*

SUAGE, for ASSUAGE, is not in use.

SU'ANT, *a.* [Fr. *suivant*, from *suivre*, to follow; Norm. *suante.*]
Even; uniform; spread equally over the surface. [*New England, but local.*]

SUA'SI-BLE, (swā'se-bl,) *a.* [L. *suadeo.*]
That may be persuaded or easily persuaded.

SUA'SION, (swā'zhun,) *n.* The act of persuading. [See PERSUADE.]

SUA'SIVE, (swā'siv,) *a.* [L. *suadeo.*]
Having power to persuade. *South.*

SUA'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner tending to persuade.

SUA'SO-RY, (swā'so-re,) *a.* [L. *suasorius.*]
Tending to persuade; having the quality of convincing and drawing by argument or reason. *Hopkins.*

SUAV'I-FI-ED, *pp.* Rendered affable.

SUAV'I-FY, (swav'e-fy,) *v. t.* [L. *suavis*, sweet.]
To make affable.

SUAV'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Making affable.

SUA-VIL'O-QUY, *n.* [L. *suavis* and *loquor.*]
Sweetness of speech.

SUAVI-TER IN MO'DO, [L.] Agreeably or kindly in manner.

SUAV'I-TY, (swav'e-te,) *n.* [L. *suavitas*; Fr. *suavité*; It. *soavità*; Sp. *suavidad*; from L. *suavis*, sweet.]
1. Sweetness, in a literal sense. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

2. Sweetness, in a figurative sense; that which is to the mind what sweetness is to the tongue; agreeableness; softness; pleasantness; as, *suavity* of manners; *suavity* of language, conversation, or address.

SUB; a Latin preposition, denoting *under* or *below*, used in English as a prefix, to express a subordinate degree, or imperfect state of a quality. Before *f* and *p* it is changed into those letters, as in *suffer* and *suppose*; and before *m*, into that letter, as in *summon.*

SUB-AC'ID, *a.* [*sub* and *acid.*] Moderately acid or sour; as, a *subacid* juice. *Arbuthnot.*

SUB-AC'ID, *n.* A substance moderately acid.

SUB-AC'RID, *a.* [*sub* and *acrid.*] Moderately sharp, pungent, or acrid. *Floyer.*

SUB-ACT', *v. t.* [L. *subactus, subago*; *sub* and *ago.*]
To reduce; to subdue. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

SUB-AC'TION, *n.* The act of reducing to any state, as of mixing two bodies completely, or of beating them to a powder. *Bacon.*

SUB-A-CUTE', *a.* Acute in a moderate degree.

SUB-A-E'RI-AL, *a.* [*sub* and *aërial.*] Beneath the sky, or in the open air; opposed to SUBMARINE; as, a *subaërial* volcano. *Dana.*

SUB-AG-I-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *subagitatio.*]
Carnal knowledge. *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

SU'BAH, *n.* In *India*, a province or viceroyship.

SU'BAH-DAR, *n.* In *India*, a viceroy, or the governor of a province; also, a native of India, who ranks as captain in the European companies.

SU'BAH-SHIP, *n.* The jurisdiction of a subahdar.

SUB-AL'TERN, *a.* [Fr. *subalterne*; L. *sub* and *alternus.*]
Inferior; subordinate; that in different respects is both superior and inferior; as, a *subaltern* officer. It is used chiefly of military officers.

SUB-AL'TERN, *n.* A subordinate officer in an army or military body. It is applied to officers below the rank of captain.

SUB-AL-TERN'ATE, *a.* [Supra.] Successive; succeeding by turns. *Hooker.*

SUB-AL-TERN-A'TION, *n.* State of inferiority or subjection.
2. Act of succeeding by course.

SUB-AN''GU-LAR, *a.* Slightly angular.

SUB-AP'EN-NINE, *a.* Under or at the foot of the Apennine mountains.
2. In *geology*, a term applied to a series of tertiary strata of the older pliocene period. *Lyell.*

SUB-A-QUAT'IC, } *a.* [L. *sub* and *aqua*, water.]
SUB-A'QUE-OUS, }
Being under water, or beneath the surface of water. *Darwin.*

SUB-AR-RA'TION, *n.* [Low L. *subarrare.*]
The ancient custom of betrothing. *Wheatly.*

SUB-AS'TRAL, *a.* [*sub* and *astral.*] Beneath the stars or heavens; terrestrial. *Warburton.*

SUB-AS-TRIN'GENT, *a.* Astringent in a small degree.

SUB-AU-DI''TION, (-aw-dish'un,) *n.* [L. *subauditio*; *sub* and *audio*, to hear.]
The act of understanding something not expressed. *Richardson.*

SUB-AX'IL-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *sub* and *axilla*, the armpit.]
Placed under the axil or angle formed by the branch of a plant with the stem, or by a leaf with the branch. *Darwin.*

SUB'-BASE, *n.* In *music*, the deepest pedal stop, or the lowest notes of an organ.

SUB-BE'A'DLE, (-bē'dl,) *n.* [*sub* and *beadle.*] An inferior or under beadle.

SUB-BRIG-A-DIER', *n.* An officer in the horse guards, who ranks as cornet. *Encyc.*

SUB-CAR'BU-RET-ED, *a.* Consisting of a greater number of equivalents of the base than of the carbon.

SUB-CAR-TI-LAG'IN-OUS, *a.* Partially cartilaginous.

SUB-CAU'DAL, *a.* Beneath the tail.

SUB-CE-LES'TIAL, (-les'chal,) *a.* Being beneath the heavens; as, *sub-celestial* glories. *Glanville.*

SUB-CEN'TRAL, *a.* Being under the center. *Say.*

SUB-CHANT'ER, *n.* [*sub* and *chanter.*] An underchanter; a deputy of the precentor of a cathedral. *Johnson.*

SUB-CLA'VI-AN, *a.* [L. *sub* and *clavis*, a key.]
Situated under the clavicle or collar-bone; as, the *subclavian* arteries.

SUB-COM-MIT'TEE, *n.* [*sub* and *committee.*] An under committee; a part or division of a committee.

SUB-COM-PRESS'ED, (-prest',) *a.* Not fully compressed.

SUB-CON-FORM'A-BLE, *a.* Partially conformable.

SUB-CON'IC-AL, *a.* Conical in a slight degree.

SUB-CON-STEL-LA'TION, *n.* A subordinate constellation. *Brown.*

SUB-CON'TRACT, *n.* A contract under a previous contract.

SUB-CON-TRACT'ED, *a.* [*sub* and *contracted.*] Contracted after a former contract. *Shak.*

SUB-CON'TRA-RY, *a.* [*sub* and *contrary.*] Contrary in an inferior degree. In *geometry*, a term applied to a section of an oblique cone on a circular base by a plane not parallel to the base, but inclined to the axis, so that the section is a circle. *Brande.*

SUB-CORD'ATE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *cor*, the heart.]
In shape somewhat like a heart. *Martyn.*

SUB-COS'TAL, *a.* [L. *sub* and *costa*, a rib.]
The *subcostal* muscles are the internal, intercostal muscles. *Winslow. Cyc.*

SUB-CRYS'TAL-LINE, *a.* Imperfectly crystallized. *Buffon.*

SUB-CU-TA'NE-OUS, *a.* [*sub* and *cutaneous*; L. *cutis*, skin.]
Situated under the skin.

SUB-CU-TIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *sub* and *cuticula*, cuticle.]
Being under the cuticle or scarf-skin. *Darwin.*

SUB-CYL-IN'DRIC-AL, *a.* Imperfectly cylindrical.

SUB-DEA'CON, *n.* [*sub* and *deacon.*] An under deacon; a deacon's servant, in the Roman Catholic church. *Ayliffe.*

SUB-DEA'CON-RY, } *n.* The order and office of
SUB-DEA'CON-SHIP, } subdeacon in the Roman Catholic church.

SUB-DEAN', *n.* [*sub* and *dean.*] An under dean; a dean's substitute or vicegerent. *Ayliffe.*

SUB-DEAN'ER-Y, *n.* The office and rank of subdean.

SUB-DEC'U-PLE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *decuplus.*]
Containing one part of ten. *Johnson.*

SUB-DENT'ED, *a.* [*sub* and *dent.*] Indented beneath *Encyc.*

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SUB-DE-POS'IT, *n.* That which is deposited beneath something else. *Schoolcraft.*

SUB-DER-I-SŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *sub* and *derisor.*] Ridiculing with moderation or delicacy. [*Not in use.*] *More.*

SUB-DI-LĀ'TED, *a.* Partially dilated.

SUB-DI-TI'TIOUS, (-de-tish'us,) *a.* [L. *subditivus*, from *subdo*, to substitute.] Put secretly in the place of something else. [*Little used.*]

SUB-DI-VERS'I-FI-ED, *pp.* Diversified again.

SUB-DI-VERS'I-FY, *v. t.* [*sub* and *diversify.*] To diversify again what is already diversified. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

SUB-DI-VERS'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Diversifying again what is already diversified.

SUB-DI-VIDE', *v. t.* [*sub* and *divide.*] To divide a part of a thing into more parts; to part into smaller divisions.

In the rise of eight in tones, are too half tones; so as if you divide the tones equally, the eight is but seven whole and equal notes; and if you *subdivide* that into half notes, as in the stops of a lute, it makes the number thirteen. *Bacon.*

The progenies of Cham and Japhet swarmed into colonies, and those colonies were *subdivided* into many others. *Dryden.*

SUB-DI-VIDE', *v. i.* To be subdivided.

SUB-DI-VID'ED, *pp.* Divided again, or into smaller parts.

SUB-DI-VID'ING, *ppr.* Dividing into smaller parts that which is already divided.

SUB-DI-VIS'I-BLE, *a.* Susceptible of subdivision.

SUB-DI-VI'SION, (-de-vizh'un,) *n.* The act of subdividing or separating a part into smaller parts. *Watts.*

2. The part of a thing made by subdividing; the part of a larger part.

In the decimal table, the *subdivisions* of the cubit, as span, palm, and digit, are deduced from the shorter cubit. *Arbuthnot.*

SUB'DO-LOUS, *a.* [L. *subdolus*; *sub* and *dolus*, deceit.] Sly; crafty; cunning; artful; deceitful. [*Little used.*]

SUB-DOM'I-NANT, *n.* In *music*, the fourth note above the tonic, being under the dominant.

SUB-DŪ'A-BLE, *a.* That may be subdued. *Ward.*

SUB-DŪ'AL, *n.* [from *subdue.*] The act of subduing. *Warburton.*

SUB-DUCE', } *v. t.* [L. *subduco*; *sub* and *duco*, to
SUB-DUCT', } draw.]

1. To withdraw; to take away.

Or from my side *subducing*, took perhaps
More than enough. *Milton.*

2. To subtract by arithmetical operation.

If, out of that infinite multitude of antecedent generations, we should *subduct* ten. *Hale.*

SUB-DUC'ED, (-dŭst',) *pp.* Withdrawn; taken away.

SUB-DUC'ING, *ppr.* Withdrawing; subtracting by arithmetical operation.

SUB-DUC'TION, *n.* The act of taking away or withdrawing. *Hale.*

2. Arithmetical subtraction. *Hale.*

SUB-DŪE', (sub-dū',) *v. t.* [This is a compound word, and the latter component part is contracted from some word in Class Dh or Dg.]

1. To conquer by force or the exertion of superior power, and bring into permanent subjection; to reduce under dominion. Thus, Cesar *subdued* the Gauls; Augustus *subdued* Egypt; the English *subdued* Canada. Subduing implies *conquest* or *vanquishing*; but it implies, also, more permanence of subjection to the conquering power than either of these words.

I will *subdue* all thine enemies. —1 Chron. xvii.

2. To oppress; to crush; to sink; to overpower so as to disable from further resistance.

Nothing could have *subdued* nature
To such a lowness, but his unkind daughters, *Shak.*
If aught were worthy to *subdue*
The soul of man. *Milton.*

3. To tame; to break by conquering a refractory temper or evil passions; to render submissive; as, to *subdue* a stubborn child.

4. To conquer; to reduce to mildness; as, to *subdue* the temper or passions.

5. To overcome by persuasion or other mild means; as, to *subdue* opposition by argument or entreaties.

6. To overcome; to conquer; to captivate; as by charms.

7. To soften; to melt; to reduce to tenderness; as, to *subdue* ferocity by tears.

8. To overcome; to overpower and destroy the force of; as, medicines *subdue* a fever.

9. To make mellow; to break, as land; also, to destroy, as weeds.

SUB-DŪ'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Conquered and reduced to subjection; oppressed; crushed; tamed; softened.

SUB-DŪE'MENT, *n.* Conquest. *Shak.*

SUB-DŪ'ER, *n.* One who conquers and brings into subjection; a tamer. *Spenser.*

2. That which subdues or destroys the force of. *Arbuthnot.*

SUB-DŪ'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Vanquishing and reducing to subjection; crushing; destroying the power of resistance; softening.

SUB'DU-PLE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *duplus*, double.] Containing one part of two. *Wilkins.*

SUB-DŪ'PLI-CATE, *a.* [*sub* and *duplicate.*] Having the ratio of the square roots. *Cyc.*

SUB-E-LON'GATE, *a.* Not fully elongated.

SUB-E'QUAL, *a.* Nearly equal. *Martyn.*

SŪ'BER-ATE, *n.* [L. *suber*, cork.] A salt formed by the suberic acid in combination with a base. *Chemistry.*

SŪ'BER-IC, *a.* Pertaining to cork, or extracted from it; as, *suberic* acid. *Chemistry.*

SŪ'BE-RIN, *n.* [L. *suber*, the cork-tree.] The cellular tissue of the thick, spongy epidermis of Quercus Suber, (Linnæus,) freed from the ordinary contents of its cells. It constitutes about seven tenths of common cork. It is not quite certain that it is a distinct individual vegetable proximate principle, since hitherto it has been but imperfectly examined. If it is not, it should not have the name of such a principle. It is certainly not an alkaloid, and at all events, should not have a name having the form appropriated to distinguish that class of compounds. *Tully.*

SUB'ER-ŌSE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *erosus*, gnawed.] In *botany*, having the appearance of being gnawed; appearing as if a little eaten or gnawed. *Martyn.*

SŪ'BER-OUS, *a.* [from L. *suber*, cork.] Corky; soft and elastic.

SUB-FUSC', *a.* [L. *subfuscus*; *sub* and *fuscus.*] Duskish; moderately dark; brownish; tawny. *Tatler.*

SUB-GE-LAT'IN-OUS, *a.* Imperfectly gelatinous.

SUB-GE-NER'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a subgenus.

SUB-GĒ'NUS, *n.* A subdivision of a genus, comprehending one or more species.

SUB-GLO-BŌSE', *a.* Not quite globose.

SUB-GLOB'Ų-LAR, *a.* Having a form approaching to globular. *Say.*

SUB-GLU-MĀ'CEOUS, (-glu-mā'shus,) *a.* Somewhat glumaceous. *Lindley.*

SUB-GRAN'Ų-LAR, *a.* Somewhat granular.

SUB-HAS-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *sub hasta*, under the spear.] A public sale or auction, so called from the Roman practice. *Burnet.*

SUB-HORN-BLEND'IC, *a.* Applied to rocks containing disseminated hornblende. *Percival's Geol.*

SUB-HY-DRO-SUL'PHU-RET, *n.* A compound of sulphureted hydrogen with a less number of equivalents of the base than of the sulphureted hydrogen.

SUB-IN-DI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *sub* and *indico.*] The act of indicating by signs. *Barrow.*

SUB-IN-DŪCE', *v. t.* To insinuate; to offer indirectly. *Sir E. Dering.*

SUB-IN-FEU-DA'TION, *n.* [*sub* and *infeudation.* See FEUD.]

1. In *law*, the act of enfeoffing by a tenant or feoffee, who holds lands of the crown; the act of a greater baron, who grants land or a smaller manor to an inferior person. By 34 Edward III. all *subinfeudations* previous to the reign of King Edward I. were confirmed. *Blackstone.*

2. Under tenancy.

The widow is immediate tenant to the heir, by a kind of *subinfeudation* or under tenancy. *Blackstone.*

SUB-IN-GRES'SION, (-in-gresh'un,) *n.* [L. *sub* and *ingressus.*] Secret entrance. [*Not in use.*] *Boyle.*

SUB-I-TA'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *subitaneus.*] Sudden; hasty.

SUB'I-TA-NY, *a.* Sudden. [*Not in use.*]

SU'BI-TO, [It.] In *music*, quick.

SUB-JA'CENT, *a.* [L. *subjacens*; *sub* and *jaceo*, to lie.]

1. Lying under or below.

2. Being in a lower situation, though not directly beneath. A man placed on a hill surveys the *subjacent* plain.

SUB'JECT, *a.* [L. *subjectus*, from *subjicio*: *sub* and *jacio*, to throw, that is, to drive or force; It. *suggetto*; Sp. *sujeto.*]

1. Placed or situate under.

The eastern tower,
Whose hight commands, as *subject*, all the vale,
To see the fight. *Shak.*

2. Being under the power and dominion of another; as, Jamaica is *subject* to Great Britain.

Esau was never *subject* to Jacob. *Locke.*

3. Exposed; liable from extraneous causes; as, a country *subject* to extreme heat or cold.

4. Liable from inherent causes; prone; disposed.

All human things are *subject* to decay. *Dryden.*

5. Obedient. *Tit.* iii. *Col.* ii.

SUB'JECT, *n.* [L. *subjectus*; Fr. *sujet*; It. *suggetto.*]

1. One that owes allegiance to a sovereign, and is governed by his laws. The natives of Great Britain are *subjects* of the British government. The natives of the United States, and naturalized foreigners, are *subjects* of the federal government. Men in free governments are *subjects* as well as citizens; as citizens, they enjoy rights and franchises; as *subjects*, they are bound to obey the laws.

The *subject* must obey his prince, because God commands it, and human laws require it. *Swift.*

2. That on which any mental operation is performed; that which is treated or handled; as, a *subject* of discussion before the legislature; a *subject* of negotiation.

This *subject* for heroic song pleased me. *Milton.*

3. In *logic*, the *subject* of a proposition is that concerning which any thing is affirmed or denied. *Watts.*

4. That on which any physical operation or experiment is performed; as in mesmerism, &c.

5. That in which any thing inheres or exists.

Anger is certainly a kind of baseness, as it appears well in the weakness of those *subjects* in whom it reigns. *Bacon.*

6. The person who is treated of; the hero of a piece.

Authors of biography are apt to be prejudiced in favor of their *subject.* *Middleton.*

7. In *grammar*, the nominative case to a verb passive.

8. In *music*, the principal melody or theme of a movement.

9. In *the fine arts*, that which it is the object and aim of the artist to express. *Brande.*

10. In *anatomy*, a dead body for the purposes of dissection.

SUB-JECT', *v. t.* To bring under the power or dominion of. Alexander *subjected* a great part of the civilized world to his dominion.

Firmness of mind that *subjects* every gratification of sense to the rule of right reason. *Middleton.*

2. To put under or within the power of.

In one short view *subjected* to our eye,
Gods, emperors, heroes, sages, beauties, lie. *Pope.*

3. To enslave; to make obnoxious.

He is the most *subjected*, the most enslaved, who is so in his understanding. *Locke.*

4. To expose; to make liable. Credulity *subjects* a person to impositions.

5. To submit; to make accountable.

God is not bound to *subject* his ways of operation to the scrutiny of our thoughts. *Locke.*

6. To make subservient.

Subjected to his service angel wings. *Milton.*

7. To cause to undergo; as, to *subject* a substance to a white heat; to *subject* it to a rigid test.

SUB-JECT'ED, *pp.* Reduced to the dominion of another; enslaved; exposed; submitted; made to undergo.

SUB-JECT'ING, *ppr.* Reducing to submission; enslaving; exposing; submitting; causing to undergo.

SUB-JEC'TION, *n.* The act of subduing; the act of vanquishing and bringing under the dominion of another.

The conquest of the kingdom and the *subjection* of the rebels. *Hale.*

2. The state of being under the power, control, and government of another. The safety of life, liberty, and property, depends on our *subjection* to the laws. The isles of the West Indies are held in *subjection* to the powers of Europe. Our appetites and passions should be in *subjection* to our reason, and our will should be in entire *subjection* to the laws of God.

SUB-JECT'IVE, *a.* An epithet applied to those internal states of thought or feeling of which the mind is the *subject*; opposed to OBJECTIVE, which is applied to things considered as separate from the mind, and as *objects* of its attention. Thus, *subjective* truth or reality is that which is verified by consciousness; *objective* truth or reality is that which results from the nature and relations of things. A *subjective* motive is an internal feeling or propensity; an *objective* motive is something external to the mind, which is suited to awaken desire. *Subjective* views are those which are produced or modified by internal feeling; *objective* views are those which are governed by external objects. That which is *subjective* in one relation may be *objective* in another. Thus, *subjective* states of mind, when recalled and dwelt on for the purpose of inspection or analysis, become *objective.* *Encyc. Amer.*

SUB-JECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In relation to the subject. *Pearson.*

SUB-JECT'IVE-NESS, *n.* State of being subjective.

SUB-JECT-IV'I-TY, *n.* The state of being subjective.

SUB'JECT-MAT'TER, *n.* The matter or thought presented for consideration in some statement or discussion. *Blackstone.*

SUB-JOIN', *v. t.* [*sub* and *join*; L. *subjungo*]

To add at the end; to add after something else has been said or written; as, to *subjoin* an argument or reason.

[*It is never used in a literal physical sense, to express the joining of material things.*]

SUB-JOIN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Added after something else said or written.

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SUB JOIN'ING, *ppr.* Adding after something else said or written.

SUB JU'DI-CE, [L.] Before the judge; not decided.

SUB'JU-GĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *subjuguer*; L. *subjugo*; *sub* and *jugo*, to yoke. See YOKE.]

To subdue and bring under the yoke of power or dominion; to conquer by force, and compel to submit to the government or absolute control of another

He *subjugated* a king, and called him his vassal. *Baker.*

[*Subjugate* differs from *subject* only in implying a reduction to a more tyrannical or arbitrary sway; but they are often used as synonymous.]

SUB'JU-GĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Reduced to the absolute control of another.

SUB'JU-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Conquering and bringing under the absolute power of another.

SUB-JU-GĀ'TION, *n.* The act of subduing and bringing under the power or absolute control of another.

SUB-JUNC'TION, *n.* The act of subjoining, or state of being subjoined. *Clarke.*

SUB-JUNC'TIVE, *a.* [L. *subjunctivus*; Fr. *subjonctif*; It. *soggiunto*. See SUBJOIN.]

1. Subjoined or added to something before said or written.

2. In *grammar*, designating a form of verbs which follow other verbs or words expressing condition, hypothesis, or contingency; as, "Veni *ut* me *videas*," I came that you *may* see me; "*Si fecerint* æquum," If *they* should do what is just.

3. *Subjunctive* is often used as a noun denoting the subjunctive mode.

SUB-KING'DŌM, *n.* A subordinate kingdom. *Kirby.*

SUB'LA-NATE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *lana*, wool.]

In *botany*, somewhat woolly.

SUB-LAP-SĀ'RI-AN, } *a.* [L. *sub* and *lapsus*, fall.]
SUB-LAPS'A-RY, }

Pertaining to the Sublapsarians, or to their opinions. *Murdock.*

SUB-LAP-SĀ'RI-AN, *n.* An Infralapsarian; one of that class of Calvinists who consider the decree of election as contemplating the apostasy as past, and the elect as being in a fallen and guilty state. The doctrine of their antagonists, the Supralapsarians, was, that the decree of election contemplated the elect as to be created, and to apostatize with the rest of the race, and then to be rescued and saved by divine grace. The Sublapsarians considered the election of grace as a *remedy* for an *existing evil*; while the Supralapsarians viewed it as a part of God's original purpose in regard to men. *Murdock.*

SUB-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *sublatio.*]

The act of taking or carrying away. *Bp. Hall.*

SUB-LET', *v. t.* [*sub* and *let.*] To underlet; to lease, as a lessee to another person. [*Unusual.*] *Smollett.*

SUB-LE-VĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *sublevo.*]

The act of raising on high.

SUB-LI-BRA'RI-AN, *n.* An under librarian.

SUB-LIEŪ-TEN'ANT, (-lū-ten'ant *or* -lef-ten'ant,) *n.* An officer in the royal regiment of artillery and fusileers, in which are no ensigns, and who is the same as second lieutenant. *England.*

SUB-LI-GĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *subligo*; *sub* and *ligo*, to bind.]

The act of binding underneath.

SUB-LIM'A-BLE, *a.* [from *sublime.*] That may be sublimated; capable of being raised by heat into vapor, and again condensed by cold.

SUB-LIM'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being sublimable.

SUB'LI-MATE, *v. t.* [from *sublime.*] To bring a solid substance, as camphor or sulphur, into the state of vapor by heat, which, on cooling, returns again to the solid state. [See SUBLIMATION.]

2. To refine and exalt; to highten; to elevate.

And as his *actions* rose, so raise they still their vein,
In words whose weight best suits a *sublimated* strain. *Dryden.*

SUB'LI-MATE, *n.* The product of a sublimation. *Corrosive sublimate* is the *protochlorid of mercury*, a valuable medicine, which, in excessive doses, produces poisonous effects, like every other medicine.

Blue sublimate is a preparation of mercury with flowers of sulphur and sal ammoniacum; *used in painting.*

SUB'LI-MATE, *a.* Brought into a state of vapor by heat, and again condensed, as solid substances.

SUB'LI-MĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Brought into a state of vapor by heat, as a solid substance; refined.

SUB'LI-MĀ-TING, *ppr.* Converting into the state of vapor by heat, and condensing, as solid substances.

SUB-LI-MĀ'TION, *n.* The operation of bringing a solid substance into the state of vapor by heat, and condensing it again into a solid by cold. Sublimation bears the same relation to a solid that distillation does to a liquid. Both processes purify the substances to which they are severally applied, by separating them from the fixed and grosser matters with which they are connected.

2. Exaltation; elevation; act of hightening or improving.

Religion, the perfection, refinement, and *sublimation* of morality. *South.*

SUB-LIME', *a.* [L. *sublimis*; Fr. It. and Sp. *sublime.*]

1. High in place; exalted aloft.

Sublime on these a tower of steel is reared. *Dryden.*

2. High in excellence; exalted by nature; elevated.

Can it be that souls *sublime*
Return to visit our terrestrial clime? *Dryden.*

3. High in style or sentiment; lofty; grand.

Easy in style thy work, in sense *sublime.* *Prior.*

4. Elevated by joy; as, sublime with expectation.

5. Lofty of mien; elevated in manner. [*Milton.*

His fair large front and eye *sublime* declared
Absolute rule. *Milton.*

SUB-LIME', *n.* A grand or lofty style; a style that expresses lofty conceptions.

The *sublime* rises from the noblenese of thoughts, the magnificence of words, or the harmonious and lively turn of the phrase. *Addison.*

SUB-LIME', *v. t.* To sublimate, which see.

2. To raise on high. *Denham.*

3. To exalt; to highten; to improve.

The sun —
Which not alone the southern wit *sublimes*,
But ripens spirits in cold northern climes. *Pope.*

SUB-LIME', *v. i.* To be brought or changed into a state of vapor by heat, and then condensed by cold, as a solid substance.

Particles of antimony which will not *sublime* alone. *Newton.*

SUB-LIM'ED, *pp.* Brought into a state of vapor by heat, and, when cooled, changed to a solid state.

SUB-LIME'LY, *adv.* With elevated conceptions; loftily; as, to express one's self *sublimely.*

In English lays, and all *sublimely* great,
Thy Homer charms with all his ancient heat. *Parnell.*

SUB-LIME'NESS, *n.* Loftiness of style or sentiment; sublimity.

SUB-LIM-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *sublimis* and *facio.*] The act of making sublime. *Gilpin.*

SUB-LIM'ING, *ppr.* Sublimating; exalting.

SUB-LIM'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *sublimité*; L. *sublimitas.*]

1. Elevation of place; lofty hight.

2. Hight in excellence; loftiness of nature or character; moral grandeur; as, God's incomprehensible *sublimity.* *Raleigh.*

3. An elevated feeling, consisting of a union of astonishment and awe, at the contemplation of great scenes and objects, or of exalted excellence.

4. In *oratory* and *composition*, lofty conceptions, or such conceptions expressed in corresponding language; loftiness of sentiment or style.

Milton's distinguishing excellence lies in the *sublimity* of his thoughts. *Addison.*

SUB-LIN-E-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *sub* and *linea.*]

Mark of a line or lines under a word in a sentence. *Let. to Abp. Usher.*

SUB-LIN''GUAL, (-ling'gwal,) *a.* [L. *sub* and *lingua*, the tongue.]

Situated under the tongue; as, the *sublingual* glands. *Coxe.*

SUB-LŪ'NAR, } *a.* [Fr. *sublunaire*; L. *sub* and
SUB'LU-NA-RY, } *luna*, the moon.]

Literally, beneath the moon; but *sublunary*, which is the word *chiefly* used, denotes merely terrestrial, earthly, pertaining to this world.

All things *sublunary* are subject to change. *Dryden.*

SUB'LU-NA-RY, *n.* Any worldly thing. *Feltham.*

SUB-LUX-Ā'TION, *n.* [*sub* and *luxation.*]

In *surgery*, an incomplete dislocation.

SUB-MA-RĪNE', (-ma-reen',) *a.* [L. *sub* and *marinus*, from *mare*, the sea.]

Being, acting, or growing, under water in the sea; as, *submarine* navigators; *submarine* plants.

SUB-MAX'IL-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *sub* and *maxilla*, the jaw-bone.]

Situated under the jaw. *Med. Repos.*

The *submaxillary glands* are two salivary glands, situated, one on either side, immediately within the angle of the lower jaw. *Wistar.*

SUB-MĒ'DI-AL, *a.* Lying under the middle. *Buffon.*

SUB-MĒ'DI-AN, *a.* Lying under or below the middle of a body.

SUB-MĒ'DI-ANT, *n.* In *music*, the sixth note, or middle note between the octave and subdominant. *Busby.*

SUB-MERGE', (sub-merj',) *v. t.* [L. *submergo*; *sub* and *mergo*, to plunge.]

2. To put under water; to plunge.

3. To cover or overflow with water; to drown.

So half my Egypt was *submerged.* *Shak.*

SUB-MERGE', (sub-merj',) *v. i.* To plunge under water, as swallows.

SUB-MERG'ED, *pp.* Put under water; overflowed.

SUB-MERG'ENCE, *n.* The act of submerging; the state of being submerged. *Lyell.*

SUB-MERG'ING, *ppr.* Putting under water; overflowing.

SUB-MERSE', }
SUB-MERS'ED, (sub-merst',) } *a.* [L. *submersus.*]

Being or growing under water, as the leaves of aquatic plants.

SUB-MER'SION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *submersus.*]

1. The act of putting under water or causing to be overflowed; as, the *submersion* of an isle or tract of land. *Hale.*

2. The act of plunging under water; the act of drowning.

SUB-MIN'IS-TER, } *v. t.* [L. *subministro*; *sub*
SUB-MIN'IS-TRATE, } and *ministro.*]

To supply; to afford. [*Not in use.*] *Hale.*

SUB-MIN'IS-TER, *v. i.* To subserve; to be useful to.

Our passions — *subminister* to the best and worst of purposes. *L'Estrange.*

[*Not in use.*] [See MINISTER and ADMINISTER.]

SUB-MIN'IS-TRANT, *a.* Subservient; serving in subordination. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

SUB-MIN-IS-TRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of furnishing or supplying. [*Not in use.*] *Wotton.*

SUB-MISS', *a.* [L. *submissus*, *submitto.*]

Submissive; humble; obsequious. *Milton.*

[*Rarely used, and in poetry only.*]

SUB-MIS'SION, (-mish'un,) *n.* [L. *submissio*, from *submitto*; Fr. *soumission*; It. *sommessione.*]

1. The act of submitting; the act of yielding to power or authority; surrender of the person and power to the control or government of another.

Submission, dauphin! 'tis a mere French word;
We English warriors wot not what it means. *Shak.*

2. Acknowledgment of inferiority or dependence; humble or suppliant behavior.

In all *submission* and humility,
York doth present himself unto your highness. *Shak.*

3. Acknowledgment of a fault; confession of error.

Be not as extreme in *submission* as in offense. *Shak.*

4. Obedience; compliance with the commands or laws of a superior. *Submission* of children to their parents is an indispensable duty.

5. Resignation; a yielding of one's will to the will or appointment of a superior without murmuring. Entire and cheerful *submission* to the will of God is a Christian duty of prime excellence.

SUB-MISS'IVE, *a.* Yielding to the will or power of another; obedient.

2. Humble; acknowledging one's inferiority; testifying one's submission.

Her at his feet, *submissive* in distress,
He thus with peaceful words upraised. *Milton.*

SUB-MISS'IVE-LY, *adv.* With submission; with acknowledgment of inferiority; humbly.

The goddess,
Soft in her tone, *submissively* replies. *Dryden.*

SUB-MISS'IVE-NESS, *n.* A submissive temper or disposition.

2. Humbleness; acknowledgment of inferiority.

3. Confession of fault.

Frailty gets pardon by *submissiveness.* *Herbert.*

SUB-MISS'LY, *adv.* Humbly; with submission. [*Little used.*] *Taylor.*

SUB-MISS'NESS, *n.* Humbleness; obedience. [*Little used.*] *Burton.*

SUB-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *submitto*; *sub*, under, and *mitto*, to send; Fr. *soumettre*; It. *sommettere*; Sp. *someter.*]

1. To let down; to cause to sink or lower.

Sometimes the hill *submits* itself a while. *Dryden.*

[*This use of the word is nearly or wholly obsolete.*]

2. To yield, resign, or surrender to the power, will, or authority of another; *with the reciprocal pronoun.*

Return to thy *mistress*, and *submit thyself* under her hand. — Gen. xvi.

Wives, *submit yourselves* to your own husbands. — Eph. v.
Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man. — 1 Pet. ii.

3. To refer; to leave or commit to the discretion or judgment of another; as, *to submit* a controversy to arbitrators; to *submit* a question to the court.

SUB-MIT', *v. i.* To surrender; to yield one's person to the power of another; to give up resistance. The enemy *submitted.*

The revolted provinces presently *submitted.* *Middleton.*

2. To yield one's opinion to the opinion or authority of another. On hearing the opinion of the court, the counsel *submitted* without further argument.

3. To be subject; to acquiesce in the authority of another

To thy husband's will
Thine shall *submit.* *Milton.*

4. To be submissive; to yield without murmuring.

Our religion requires us — to *submit* to pain, disgrace, and even death. *Rogers.*

SUB-MIT'TED, *pp.* Surrendered; resigned; yielded; referred.

SUB-MIT'TER, *n.* One who submits.

SUB-MIT'TING, *ppr.* Surrendering; resigning; yielding; referring to another for decision.

SUB-MON'ISH, *v. t.* [L. *submoneo.*]

To suggest; to prompt.

SUB-MO-NI''TION, (-nish'un,) *n.* Suggestion. *Granger.*

SUB-MUL'TI-PLE, *n.* [See MULTIPLY.] A number or quantity which is contained in another an exact number of times, or is an aliquot part of it.

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Thus 7 is the *submultiple* of 56, being contained in it eight times. The word is used as an adjective also; as, a *submultiple* number; *submultiple* ratio. *Cyc.*

SUB-NAR-COT'IC, *a.* Moderately narcotic. *Barton.*

SUB-NAS'CENT, *a.* [L. *sub* and *nascor.*] Growing underneath.

SUB-NECT', *v. t.* [L. *subnecto.*] To tie, buckle, or fasten beneath. [*Not in use.*] *Pope.*

SUB-NOR'MAL, *n.* [L. *sub* and *norma*, a rule.] In *geometry*, that part of the axis of a curve line which is intercepted between the ordinate and the normal. *Brande.*

SUB-NŪDE', *a.* [L. *sub* and *nudus*, naked.] In *botany*, almost naked or bare of leaves. *Lee.*

SUB-OB-SCŪRE'LY, *adv.* Somewhat obscurely or darkly. *Donne.*

SUB-OC-CIP'I-TAL, *a.* Being under the occiput; as, the *suboccipital* nerves. *Parr.*

SUB-OC'TAVE, SUB-OC'TU-PLE, } *a.* [L. *sub* and *octavus*, or *octuplc.*] Containing one part of eight. *Wilkins. Arbuthnot.*

SUB-OC'Ū-LAR, *a.* [L. *sub* and *oculus.*] Being under the eye. *Barrow.*

SUB-OR-BIC'Ū-LAR, SUB-OR-BIC'Ū-LATE, } *a.* [L. *sub* and *orbiculatus.*] Almost orbiculate or orbicular; nearly circular. *Martyn. Say.*

SUB-OR'DIN-A-CY, *n.* [See SUBORDINATE.] The state of being subordinate or subject to control; as, to bring the imagination to act in *subordinacy* to reason. *Spectator.*

2. Series of subordination. [*Little used.*] *Temple.*

SUB-OR'DIN-AN-CY, *n.* [*Not in use.*] See SUBORDINACY.

SUB-OR'DIN-ATE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *ordinatus*, from *ordo*, order.]

1. Inferior in order, in nature, in dignity, in power, importance, &c.; as, *subordinate* officers.

It was *subordinate*, not enslaved, to the understanding. *South.*

2. Descending in a regular series.

The several kinds and *subordinate* species of each are easily distinguished. *Woodward.*

SUB-OR'DIN-ATE, *n.* One who stands in order or rank below another. *Milton.*

SUB-OR'DIN-ĀTE, *v. t.* To place in an order or rank below something else; to make or consider as of less value or importance; as, to *subordinate* one creature to another; to *subordinate* temporal to spiritual things.

2. To make subject; as, to *subordinate* the passions to reason. *Scott.*

SUB-OR'DIN-Ā-TED, *pp.* Placed in an inferior rank; considered as of inferior importance; subjected.

SUB-OR'DIN-ATE-LY, *adv.* In a lower rank or of inferior importance.

2. In a series regularly descending. *Decay of Picty.*

SUB-OR-DIN-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr. See SUBORDINATE.] The state of being inferior to another; inferiority of rank or dignity.

2. A series regularly descending.

Natural creatures having a local *subordination.* *Holiday.*

3. Place of rank among inferiors.

Persons who in their several *subordinations* would be obliged to follow the example of their superiors. *Swift.*

4. Subjection; state of being under control or government.

The most glorious military achievements would be a calamity and a curse, if purchased at the expense of habits of *subordination* and love of order. *J. Evarts.*

[SUBORDINATENESS is not used.]

SUB-ORN', *v. t.* [Fr. *suborner*; It. *subornare*; Sp. *subornar*; L. *suborno*; *sub* and *orno.* The sense of *orno*, in this word, and the primary sense, is, to *put on*, to furnish. Hence, *suborno*, to furnish privately, that is, to bribe.]

1. In *law*, to procure a person to take such a false oath as constitutes perjury. *Blackstone.*

2. To procure privately, or by collusion.

Or else thou art *suborned* against his honor. *Shak.*

3. To procure by indirect means.

Those who by despair *suborn* their death. *Dryden.*

SUB-OR-NA'TION, *n.* [Fr.] In *law*, the crime of procuring a person to take such a false oath as constitutes perjury. *Blackstone.*

2. The crime of procuring one to do a criminal or bad action. *Shak. Swift.*

SUB-ORN'ED, *pp.* Procured to take a false oath, or to do a bad action.

SUB-ORN'ER, *n.* One who procures another to take a false oath, or to do a bad action.

SUB-ORN'ING, *ppr.* Procuring one to take a false oath, or to do a criminal action.

SUB-Ō'VAL, *a.* Somewhat oval.

SUB-Ō'VATE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *ovatus*, from *ovum*, an egg.] Almost ovate; nearly in the form of an egg, but having the inferior extremity broadest. *Martyn.*

SUB-PĒ'NA, SUB-PŒ'NA, } *n.* [L. *sub* and *pœna*, pain, penalty.] A writ commanding the attendance in court of the person on whom it is served, as witnesses, &c.

SUB-PĒ'NA, SUB-PŒ'NA, } *v. t.* To serve with a writ of subpena; to command attendance in court by a legal writ.

SUB-PĒ'NA-ED, *pp.* Served with a writ of subpena.

SUB-PĒ'NA-ING, *ppr.* Commanding attendance in court by a legal writ.

SUB-PER-PEN-DIC'Ū-LAR, *n.* [*sub* and *perpendicular.*] A subnormal, which see.

SUB-PET'I-O-LATE, *a.* [*sub* and *petiole.*] In *botany*, having a very short petiole. *Martyn.*

SUB-POR-PHY-RIT'IC, *a.* Allied to porphyritic, but containing smaller and less distinctly marked points or crystals. *Percival's Geol.*

SUB-PRI'OR, *n.* [*sub* and *prior.*] The vicegerent of a prior; a claustral officer who assists the prior. *South. Cyc.*

SUB-PUR'CHA-SER, *n.* A purchaser who buys from a purchaser.

SUB-QUAD'RATE, *a.* Nearly square. *Say.*

SUB-QUAD'RU-PLE, *a.* [*sub* and *quadruple.*] Containing one part of four; as, *subquadruple* proportion. *Wilkins.*

SUB-QUIN'QUE-FID, *a.* [*sub* and *quinquefid.*] Almost quinquefid. *Lee.*

SUB-QUIN'TU-PLE, *a.* [*sub* and *quintuple.*] Containing one part of five; as, *subquintuple* proportion. *Wilkins.*

SUB-RĀ'MŌSE, SUB-RĀ'MOUS, } *a.* [L. *sub* and *ramosus*, full of branches.] In *botany*, having few branches. *Lee.*

SUB-REC'TOR, *n.* [*sub* and *rector.*] A rector's deputy or substitute. *Walton.*

SUB-REP'TION, *n.* [L. *subreptio*, from *subrepo*, to creep under.] The act of obtaining a favor by surprise or unfair representation, that is, by suppression or fraudulent concealment of facts. *Dict.*

SUB-REP-TI''TIOUS, (-tish'us,) SUB-REP'TIVE, } *a.* [L. *surreptitius*, supra.] Falsely crept in; fraudulently obtained. [See SURREPTITIOUS.]

SUB-REP-TI''TIOUS-LY, *adv.* By falsehood; by stealth. *Sherwood.*

SUB'RO-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *subrogo.*] To put in the place of another. [*Not in use.*] [See SURROGATE.]

SUB-RO-GĀ'TION, *n.* In *the civil law*, the substituting of one person in the place of another, and giving him his rights. *Encyc.*

SUB RŌ'SĀ, [L.] *Literally*, under the rose. Secretly; privately; in a manner that forbids disclosure; the rose being, among the ancients, the symbol of secrecy, and hung up at entertainments as a token that nothing there said was to be divulged. *Booth.*

SUB-RO-TUND', *a.* [L. *sub* and *rotundus*, round.] Almost round; almost orbicular. *Lee.*

SUB-SAL-INE', *a.* Moderately saline or salt. *Encyc.*

SUB'SALT, *n.* A salt having an excess of the base.

SUB-SAN-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *subsanno.*] Derision; scorn. *More.*

SUB-SCAP'Ū-LAR, *a.* [L. *sub* and *scapula*,] The *subscapular* artery is the large branch of the axillary artery, which rises near the lowest margin of the scapula. *Cyc.*

SUB-SCRIB'A-BLE, *a.* That may be subscribed.

SUB-SCRIBE', *v. t.* [L. *subscribo*; *sub* and *scribo*, to write; Fr. *souscrire*; It. *soscrivere*; Sp. *subscribir.*] *Literally*, to write underneath. Hence,

1. To sign with one's own hand; to give consent to something written, or to bind one's self by writing one's name beneath; as, parties *subscribe* a covenant or contract; a man *subscribes* a bond or articles of agreement.

2. To attest by writing one's name beneath; as, officers *subscribe* their official acts; and secretaries and clerks *subscribe* copies of records.

3. To promise to give, by writing one's name; as, each man *subscribed* ten dollars, or ten shillings.

4. To submit. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SUB-SCRIBE', *v. t.* To promise to give a certain sum by setting one's name to a paper. The paper was offered, and many *subscribed.*

2. To assent; as, I could not *subscribe* to his opinion.

SUB-SCRIB'ED, *pp.* Having a name or names written underneath. The petition is *subscribed* by two thousand persons.

2. Promised by writing the name and sum. A large sum is *subscribed.*

SUB-SCRIB'ER, *n.* One who subscribes; one who contributes to an undertaking by subscribing.

2. One who enters his name for a paper, book, map, and the like.

SUB-SCRIB'ING, *ppr.* Writing one's name underneath; assenting to or attesting by writing the name beneath; entering one's name as a purchaser.

SUB'SCRIPT, *n.* Any thing underwritten. *Bentley.*

SUB-SCRIP'TION, *n.* [L. *subscriptio.*]

1. Any thing, particularly a paper, with names subscribed.

2. The act of subscribing, or writing one's name underneath; name subscribed; signature.

3. Consent or attestation given by underwriting the name.

4. The act of contributing to any undertaking.

5. Sum subscribed; amount of sums subscribed. We speak of an individual *subscription*, or of the whole *subscription* to a fund.

6. Submission; obedience. [*Not in use.*]

SUB-SEC'TION, *n.* [L. *sub* and *sectio.*] The part or division of a section; a subdivision; the section of a section. *Dict.*

SUB-SEC'Ū-TIVE, *a.* [L. *subsequor*, *subsecutus.*] Following in a train or succession. [*Little used.*]

SUB-SEM'I-TŌNE, *n.* In *music*, the leading note, or sharp seventh, of any key. *Brande.*

SUB-SEP'TU-PLE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *septuplus.*] Containing one of seven parts. *Wilkins.*

SUB'SE-QUENCE, *n.* [L. *subsequor*, *subsequens*; *sub* and *sequor*, to follow.] A following; a state of coming after something. *Grew.*

SUB'SE-QUENT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *subsequens*, supra.]

1. Following in time; coming or being after something else at any time, indefinitely; as, *subsequent* events; *subsequent* ages or years; a period long *subsequent* to the foundation of Rome.

2. Following in the order of place or succession; succeeding; as, a *subsequent* clause in a treaty. What is obscure in a passage may be illustrated by *subsequent* words.

SUB'SE-QUENT-LY, *adv.* At a later time; in time after something else. Nothing was done at the first meeting; what was *subsequently* transacted, I do not know.

2. After something else in order. These difficulties will be *subsequently* explained.

SUB-SERVE', (sub-serv',) *v. t.* [L. *subservio*; *sub* and *servio*, to serve.] To serve in subordination; to serve instrumentally. In most engines, we make the laws of matter *subserve* the purposes of art.

Not made to rule,
But to *subserve* where wisdom bears command. *Milton.*

SUB-SERV'ED, *pp.* Served in subordination.

SUB-SERV'I-ENCE, SUB-SERV'I-EN-CY, } *n.* Instrumental use; use or operation that promotes some purpose.

The body, wherein appears much fitness, use, and *subserviency* to infinite functions. *Bentley.*
There is a regular subordination and *subserviency* among all the parts to beneficial ends. *Cheyne.*

SUB-SERV'I-ENT, *a.* [L. *subserviens.*]

1. Useful as an instrument to promote a purpose; serving to promote some end.

Hammond had an incredible dexterity, scarcely ever reading any thing which he did not make *subservient* in one kind or other. *Fell.*

2. Subordinate; acting as a subordinate instrument. These are the creatures of God, subordinate to him, and *subservient* to his will.

These ranks of creatures are *subservient* one to another. *Ray.*

SUB-SERV'I-ENT-LY, *adv.* In a subservient manner.

SUB-SERV'ING, *ppr.* Serving in subordination; serving instrumentally.

SUB-SES'SILE, (-ses'sil,) *a.* [L. *sub* and *sessilis.*] In *botany*, almost sessile, having very short footstalks. *Martyn. Lee.*

SUB-SEX'TU-PLE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *sextuplus.*] Containing one part in six. *Wilkins.*

SUB-SIDE', *v. i.* [L. *subsido*; *sub* and *sido*, to settle. See SET.]

1. To sink or fall to the bottom; to settle; as lees.

2. To fall into a state of quiet; to cease to rage; to be calmed; to become tranquil. Let the passions *subside.* The tumults of war will *subside.* Christ commanded, and the storm *subsided.*

3. To tend downward; to sink; as, a *subsiding* hill. The land *subsides* into a plain.

4. To abate; to be reduced.

In cases of danger, pride and envy naturally *subside.* *Middleton.*

SUB-SI'DENCE, SUB-SI'DEN-CY, } *n.* The act or process of sinking or falling, as in the lees of liquors.

2. The act of sinking or gradually descending, as ground. *Burnet.*

SUB-SID'I-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *subsidiaire*; L. *subsidiarius.* See SUBSIDY.]

1. Aiding; assistant; furnishing help. *Subsidiary* troops are troops of one nation hired by another for military service.

2. Furnishing additional supplies; as, a *subsidiary* stream.

SUB-SID'I-A-RY, *n.* An assistant; an auxiliary; he or that which contributes aid or additional supplies. *Stephens.*

SUB'SI-DIZE, *v. t.* [from *subsidy.*] To furnish with a subsidy; to purchase the assistance of another by the payment of a subsidy to him. Great Britain *subsidized* some of the German powers in the late war with France.

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SUB'SI-DĪZ-ED, *pp.* Engaged as an auxiliary by means of a subsidy.

SUB'SI-DIZ-ING, *ppr* Purchasing the assistance of by subsidies.

SUB'SI-DY, *n.* [Fr. *subside*; L. *subsidium*, from *subsido*, literally, to be or sit under or by.]

1. Aid in money; supply given; a tax; something furnished for aid, as by the people to their prince; as, the *subsidies* granted formerly to the kings of England.

Subsidies were a tax, not immediately on property, but on persons in respect of their reputed estates, after the nominal rate of 4*s.* the pound for lands, and 2*s.* 8*d.* for goods. *Blackstone.*

2. A sum of money paid by one prince or nation to another, to purchase the service of auxiliary troops, or the aid of such foreign prince in a war against an enemy. Thus, Great Britain paid *subsidies* to Austria and Prussia, to engage them to resist the progress of the French.

SUB-SIGN', (sub-sīne',) *v. t.* [L. *subsigno*; *sub* and *signo*, to sign.]

To sign under; to write beneath. [*Little used.*] *Camden.*

SUB-SIG-NĀ'TION, *n.* The act of writing the name under something for attestation. [*Little used.*]

SUB SI-LEN'TI-O, (-she-o,) [L.] In silence or secrecy.

SUB-SIST', *v. i.* [Fr. *subsister*; It. *sussistere*; Sp. *subsistir*; L. *subsisto*; *sub* and *sisto*; to stand, to be fixed.]

1. To be; to have existence; *applicable to matter or spirit.*

2. To continue; to retain the present state.

Firm we *subsist*, but possible to swerve. *Milton.*

3. To live; to be maintained with food and clothing. How many of the human race *subsist* on the labors of others! How many armies have *subsisted* on plunder!

4. To inhere; to have existence by means of something else; as, qualities that *subsist* in substances.

SUB-SIST', *v. t.* To feed; to maintain; to support with provisions. The king *subsisted* his troops on provisions plundered from the enemy.

SUB-SIST'ENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *subsistence*; It. *sussis-*
SUB-SIST'EN-CY, } *tenza.*]

1. Real being; as, a chain of differing *subsistencies.* *Glanville.*

Not only the things had *subsistence*, but the very images were of some creatures existing. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Competent provisions; means of supporting life.

His viceroy could only propose to himself a comfortable *subsistence* out of the plunder of his province. *Addison.*

3. That which supplies the means of living; as money, pay or wages.

4. Inherence in something else; as, the *subsistence* of qualities in bodies.

SUB-SIST'ENT, *a.* [L. *subsistens.*]

1. Having real being; as, a *subsistent* spirit. *Brown.*

2. Inherent; as, qualities *subsistent* in matter. *Bentley.*

SUB'SOIL, *n.* [*sub* and *soil.*] The bed or stratum of earth which lies between the surface soil and the base on which they rest. *Cyc.*

SUB-SPĒ'CIĒS, (-spē'shēz,) *n.* [*sub* and *species.*] A subordinate species; a division of a species. *Thomson.*

SUB'STANCE, *n.* [Fr.; It. *sustanza*; Sp. *substancia*; L. *substantia*, *substo*; *sub* and *sto*, to stand.]

1. In *a general sense*, being; something existing by itself; that which really is or exists; *equally applicable to matter or spirit.* Thus, the soul of man is called an immaterial *substance*, a cogitative *substance*, a *substance* endued with thought. We say, a stone is a hard *substance*; tallow is a soft *substance.*

2. That which supports accidents.

That which subsists by itself is called *substance*; that which subsists in and by another is called a mode or manner of being. *Watts.*

3. The essential part; the main or material part. In this epitome we have the *substance* of the whole book.

This edition is the same in *substance* with the Latin. *Burnet.*

4. Something real, not imaginary; something solid, not empty.

Heroic virtue did his actions guide,
And he the *substance*, not th' appearance, chose. *Dryden.*

5. Body; corporeal nature or matter.

The qualities of plants are more various than those of animal *substances.* *Arbuthnot.*

6. Goods; estate; means of living. Job's *substance* was seven thousand sheep, three thousand camels, &c. *Job* 1.

We are — exhausting our *substance*, but not for our own interest. *Swift.*

SUB-STAN'TIAL, (-shal,) *a.* Belonging to substance; real; actually existing.

If this atheist would have his chance to be a real and *substantial* agent, he is more stupid than the vulgar. *Bentley.*

2. Real; solid; true; not seeming or imaginary.

If happiness be a *substantial* good. *Denham.*
The *substantial* ornaments of virtue. *L'Estrange.*

3. Corporeal; material.

The rainbow appears like a *substantial* arch in the sky. *Watts.*

4. Having substance; strong; stout; solid; as, *substantial* cloth; a *substantial* fence or gate.

5. Possessed of goods or estate; responsible; moderately wealthy; as, a *substantial* freeholder or farmer; a *substantial* citizen. *Addison.*

SUB-STAN-TIAL'I-TY, *n.* The state of real existence.

2. Corporeity; materiality.

The soul is a stranger to such gross *substantiality.* *Glanville.*

SUB-STAN'TIAL-IZE, *v. t.* To realize.

SUB-STAN'TIAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made real or solid.

SUB-STAN'TIAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making real in substance.

SUB-STAN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a substance; with reality of existence.

In him his Father shone, *substantially* expressed. *Milton.*

2. Strongly; solidly. *Clarendon.*

3. Truly; solidly; really.

The laws of this religion would make men, if they would truly observe them, *substantially* religious toward God, chaste and temperate. *Tillotson.*

4. In substance; in the main; essentially. This answer is *substantially* the same as that before given.

5. With competent goods or estate.

SUB-STAN'TIAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being substantial.

2. Firmness; strength; power of holding or lasting; as, the *substantialness* of a wall or column. *Wotton.*

SUB-STAN'TIALS, *n. pl.* Essential parts. *Ayliffe.*

SUB-STAN'TIĀTE, *v. t.* To make to exist. *Ayliffe.*

2. To establish by proof or competent evidence; to verify; to make good; as, to *substantiate* a charge or allegation; to *substantiate* a declaration. *Canning. Adams. Dexter. Ch. Obs.*

SUB'STAN-TIVE, *a.* Betokening existence; as, the *substantive* verb. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Solid; depending on itself. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

Substantive color; one which communicates its color without the intervention of a mordant or base; opposed to *adjective color.*

SUB'STAN-TIVE, *n.* In *grammar*, a noun or name; the part of speech which expresses something that exists, either material or immaterial. Thus man, horse, city, goodness, excellence, are *substantives.* [Better called *name*, L. *nomen*, or even *noun*, a corruption of *nomen.*]

SUB'STAN-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In substance; essentially.

2. In *grammar*, as a name or noun. An adjective or pronoun may be used *substantively.*

SUB'STĪLE, *n.* See SUBSTYLE.

SUB'STI-TŪTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *substituer*; It. *sustituire*; Sp. *substituir*; L. *substituo*; *sub* and *statuo*, to set.]

To put in the place of another.

Some few verses are inserted or *substituted* in the room of others. *Congreve.*

SUB'STI-TUTE, *n.* One person put in the place of another to answer the same purpose. A person may be a *substitute* with full powers to act for another in an office. Representatives in legislation are the *substitutes* of their constituents. The orthodox creed of Christians is that Christ died as the *substitute* of sinners.

2. One thing put in the place of another. If you have not one medicine, use another as *its substitute*

SUB'STI-TU-TED, *pp.* Put in the place of another.

SUB'STI-TU-TING, *ppr.* Putting in the place of another.

SUB-STI-TŪ'TION, *n.* The act of putting one person or thing in the place of another to supply its place; as, the *substitution* of an agent, attorney, or representative, to act for one in his absence; *the substitution* of bank notes for gold and silver, as a circulating medium.

2. In *grammar*, syllepsis, or the use of one word for another.

SUB-STI-TŪ'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to substitution.

SUB-STRACT', *v. t.* [L. *subtraho*, *subtractum.*]

To subtract.

Note. — SUBSTRACT was formerly used in analogy with ABSTRACT. But in modern usage, it is written according to the Latin, SUBTRACT. [See this word and its derivatives.]

SUB-STRAC'TION, *n.* In *law*, the withdrawing or withholding of some right. Thus the *substraction* of conjugal rights, is when either the husband or wife withdraws from the other and lives separate. The *substraction* of a legacy is the withholding or detaining of it from the legatee by the executor. In like manner, the withholding of any service, rent, duty, or custom, is a *substraction*, for which the law gives a remedy. *Blackstone.*

SUB'STRĀTE, *n.* That which lies beneath; a substratum. *Good.*

SUB'STRĀTE, *a.* Having very slight furrows.

SUB-STRĀ'TUM, *n.*; *pl.* SUBSTRATA. [L. *substratus*, spread under; *sub* and *sterno.*]

1. That which is laid or spread under; a layer of earth lying under another. In *agriculture*, the subsoil. *Cyc.*

2. In *metaphysics*, the matter or substance supposed to furnish the basis in which the perceptible qualities inhere.

SUB-STRUC'TION, *n.* [L. *substructio*]

Under building. *Wotton.*

SUB-STRUCT'URE, *n.* [L. *sub* and *structure.*]

An under structure; a foundation.

SUB-STŸ'LAR, *a. Substylar line*; the substyle, which see.

SUB'STŸLE, *n.* [*sub* and *style.*] In *dialing*, a right line, on which the style or gnomon of a dial is erected, being the common section of the face of the dial and a plane perpendicular to it passing through the style. *Hutton.*

SUB-SUL'PHATE, *n.* A sulphate with an excess of the base. *Thomson.*

SUB-SUL'TIVE, } *a.* [from L. *subsultus*, a leap,
SUB-SUL'TO-RY, } from *subsulto*; *sub* and *salio.*]

Bounding; leaping; moving by sudden leaps or starts, or by twitches.

SUB-SUL'TO-RI-LY, *adv.* In a bounding manner; by leaps, starts, or twitches. *Bacon.*

SUB-SUL'TUS, *n.* [L.] In *medicine*, a starting, twitching, or convulsive motion; as, *subsultus* tendinum. *Coxe.*

SUB-SŪME', *v. t.* [L. *sub* and *sumo.*]

To assume as a position by consequence. [*Not used.*] *Hammond.*

SUB-TAN'GENT, *n.* In *geometry*, the part of the axis contained between the ordinate and tangent drawn to the same point in a curve.

SUB-TEND', *v. t.* [L. *sub* and *tendo*, to stretch.]

To extend under, or be opposite to; as, the line of a triangle which *subtends* the right angle; the chord which *subtends* an arch.

SUB-TEND'ED, *pp.* Extended under.

SUB-TEND'ING, *ppr.* Extending under.

SUB-TENSE', (sub-tens',) *n.* [L. *sub* and *tensus.*]

The chord of an arc.

SUB-TEP'ID, *a.* [L. *sub* and *tepidus*, warm.]

Very moderately warm.

SUB'TER, a Latin preposition, signifies *under.*

SUB-TE-RĒTE', *a.* Somewhat terete or taper.

SUB-TER'FLU-ENT, } *a.* [L. *subterfluens*, *subter-*
SUB-TER'FLU-OUS, } *fluo.*]

Running under or beneath.

SUB'TER-FUGE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *subter* and *fugio*, to flee.]

Literally, that to which a person resorts for escape or concealment; hence, a shift; an evasion; an artifice employed to escape censure or the force of an argument, or to justify opinions or conduct.

Affect not little shifts and *subterfuges*, to avoid the force of an argument. *Watts.*

SUB'TER-RĀNE, *n.* [Infra.] A cave or room under ground. *Bryant.*

SUB-TER-RĀ'NE-AN, } *a.* [L. *subter*, under, and
SUB-TER-RĀ'NE-OUS, } *terra*, earth; Fr. *souterrain*; It. *sotterraneo.*]

Being or lying under the surface of the earth; situated within the earth or under ground; as, *subterranean* springs; a *subterraneous* passage.

[SUBTERRANEAL and SUBTERRANY are not in use.]

SUB-TER-RAN'I-TY, *n.* A place under ground. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

SUB'TER-RA-NY, *n.* What lies under ground. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon. Taylor.*

SUB'TER-RĒNE, *a.* Subterraneous.

SUB'TIL-E, *a.* [Fr. *subtil*; L. *subtilis*; It. *sottile.* This word, except in the first two senses, is now generally pronounced *sut'tl.*]

1. Thin; not dense or gross; as, *subtile* air; *subtile* vapor; a *subtile* medium.

2. Nice; fine; delicate.

I do distinguish plain
Each *subtile* line of her immortal face. *Davies.*

3. Acute; piercing; as, *subtile* pain. *Prior.*

4. Sly; artful; cunning; crafty; insinuating; as, a *subtile* person; a *subtile* adversary.

5. Planned by art; deceitful; as, a *subtile* scheme.

6. Deceitful; treacherous. *Shak.*

7. Refined; fine; acute; as, a *subtile* argument.

SUB'TILE-LY, *adv.* Thinly; not densely.

2. Finely; not grossly or thickly.

The opaquest bodies, if *subtilely* divided — become perfectly transparent. *Newton.*

3. Artfully; cunningly; craftily; as, a scheme *subtilely* contrived.

SUBTILE-NESS, *n.* Thinness; rareness; as, the *subtileness* of air.

2. Fineness; acuteness; as, the *subtileness* of an argument.

3. Cunning; artfulness; as, the *subtileness* of a foe.

SUB-TIL'I-ĀTE, *v. t.* To make thin. [*Not in use.*] *Harvey.*

SUB-TIL-I-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of making thin or rare. [*Not in use.*] *Boyle.*

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SUB-TIL'I-TY, *n.* Fineness. *Smellie.*

SUB-TIL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* [from *subtilize.*] The act of making subtile, fine, or thin. In *the laboratory*, the operation of making so volatile as to rise in steam or vapor. *Cheyne.*

2. Refinement; extreme acuteness.

SUB'TIL-IZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *subtiliser*, from L. *subtilis.*]

1. To make thin or fine; to make less gross or coarse. *Cheyne.*

2. To refine; to spin into niceties; as, to *subtilize* arguments.

SUB'TIL-IZE, *v. i.* To refine in argument; to make very nice distinctions.

In whatever manner the papist might *subtilize.* *Milner.*

SUB'TIL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made thin or fine.

SUB'TIL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Making thin or fine; refining.

SUB'TIL-TY, *n.* [Fr. *subtilité*; L. *subtilitas.*]

1. Thinness; fineness; exility; *in a physical sense*; as, the *subtilty* of air or light; the *subtilty* of sounds. *Bacon. Grew.*

2. Refinement; extreme acuteness.

Intelligible discourses are spoiled by too much *subtilty* in nice divisions. *Locke.*

3. Slyness in design; cunning; artifice. [This word, except in the first sense, is now generally pronounced *sut'tl.*]

SUB'TLE, (sut'tl,) *a.* [See SUBTILE.] Sly in design; artful; cunning; insinuating; *applied to persons*; as, a *subtle* foe.

2. Cunningly devised; as, a *subtle* stratagem.

SUB'TLE-TY, (sut'tl-te.) See SUBTILTY.

SUB'TLY, (sut'tle,) *adv.* Slily; artfully; cunningly.

Thou seest how *subtly* to detain thee I devise. *Milton.*

2. Nicely; delicately.

In the nice bee, what sense so *subtly* true, *Pope.*

SUB-TON'IC, } *n.* The semitone or note next
SUB-SEMI-TONE, } below the tonic; the leading note of the scale.

SUB-TRACT', *v. t.* [L. *subtraho, subtractus*; *sub* and *traho*, to draw.]

To withdraw or take a part from the rest; to deduct. *Subtract* 5 from 9, and the remainder is 4.

SUB-TRACT'ED, *pp.* Withdrawn from the rest; deducted.

SUB-TRACT'ER, *n.* He that subtracts.

2. The number to be taken from a larger number. [*Not used.*] [See SUBTRAHEND.]

SUB-TRACT'ING, *ppr.* Withdrawing from the rest;

SUB-TRAC'TION, *n.* [L. *subtractio.*] [deducting.

1. The act or operation of taking a part from the rest.

2. In *arithmetic*, the taking of a lesser number or quantity from a greater of the same kind or denomination; an operation by which is found the difference between two sums.

SUB-TRACT'IVE, *a.* Tending or having power to subtract.

SUB-TRA-HEND', *n.* In *arithmetic*, the sum or number to be subtracted or taken from another.

SUB-TRANS-LU'CENT, *a.* Imperfectly translucent.

SUB-TRANS-PAR'ENT, *a.* Imperfectly transparent.

SUB-TRI'FID, *a.* Slightly trifid. *Martyn.*

SUB-TRIP'LE, (-trip'l,) *a.* [*sub* and *triple.*] Containing a third or one part of three. *Wilkins.*

SUB-TRIP'LI-CATE, *a.* A term applied to ratio, indicating the ratio of the cube roots. *A. D. Stanley.*

SUB-TU'TOR, *n.* [*sub* and *tutor.*] An under tutor.

SUB'U-LATE, *a.* [L. *subula*, an awl.] In *natural history*, awl-shaped; linear; very narrow, and tapering gradually to a fine point from a broadish base. *Lindley.*

SUB-UN-DA'TION, *n.* [L. *sub* and *unda.*] Flood; deluge. *Hyloet.*

SUB-UN''GUAL, (-ung'gwal,) *a.* [L. *sub* and *unguis.*] Under the nail.

SUB'URB, *n. s.* } [L. *suburbium*; *sub* and *urbs*, a
SUB'URBS, *n. pl.* } city.]

1. A building without the walls of a city, but near them; or, *more generally*, the parts that lie without the walls, but in the vicinity of a city. The word may signify buildings, streets, or territory. We say, a house stands in the *suburbs*; a garden is situated in the *suburbs* of London or Paris.

2. The confines; the out part.

The *suburb* of their straw-built citadel. *Milton.*

SUB-URB'AN, } *a.* [L. *suburbanus.* See SUBURBS.]
SUB-URB'I-AL, }

Inhabiting or being in the suburbs of a city.

SUB'URB-ED, *a.* Bordering on a suburb; having a suburb on its out part. *Carew.*

SUB-URB-I-CA'RI-AN, } *a.* [Low L. *suburbicarius.*]
SUB-URB'I-CA-RY, }

Being in the suburbs; an epithet applied to the provinces of Italy which composed the ancient diocese of Rome. *Barrow.*

SUB-VA-RI'E-TY, *n.* [*sub* and *variety.*] A subordinate variety, or division of a variety. *Mineralogy.*

[Such a distinction is not now made. *Dana.*]

SUB-VEN-TA'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *subventaneus*; *sub* and *ventus.*]

Addle; windy. [*Bad, and not in use.*] *Brown.*

SUB-VEN'TION, *n.* [L. *subvenio.*]

1. The act of coming under.

2. The act of coming to relief; support; aid. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

SUB-VERSE', (sub-vers',) *v. t.* To subvert. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SUB-VER'SION, (-shun,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *subversio.* See SUBVERT.]

Entire overthrow; an overthrow of the foundation; utter ruin; as, the *subversion* of a government or state; the *subversion* of despotic power; the *subversion* of the constitution or laws; the *subversion* of an empire.

SUB-VERS'IVE, *a.* Tending to subvert; having a tendency to overthrow and ruin. Every immorality is *subversive* of private happiness. Public corruption of morals is *subversive* of public happiness.

SUB-VERT', *v. t.* [L. *subverto*; *sub* and *verto*, to turn; Fr. and Sp. *subvertir*; It. *sovvertere.*]

1. To overthrow from the foundation; to overturn; to ruin utterly. The northern nations of Europe *subverted* the Roman empire. He is the worst enemy of man, who endeavors to *subvert* the Christian religion. The elevation of corrupt men to office will slowly, but surely, *subvert* a republican government.

This would *subvert* the principles of all knowledge. *Locke.*

2. To corrupt; to confound; to pervert the mind, and turn it from the truth. 2 *Tim.* ii.

SUB-VERT'ED, *pp.* Overthrown; overturned; entirely destroyed.

SUB-VERT'ER, *n.* One who subverts; an overthrower.

SUB-VERT'I-BLE, *a.* That may be subverted.

SUB-VERT'ING, *ppr.* Overthrowing; entirely destroying.

SUB-WORK'ER, (-wurk'er,) *n.* [*sub* and *worker.*] A subordinate worker or helper. *South.*

SUC-CE-DA'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *succedaneus*; *sub* and *cedo.*]

Supplying the place of something else; being or employed as a substitute. *Boyle.*

SUC-CE-DA'NE-UM, *n.* [Supra.] That which is used for something else; a substitute. *Warburton.*

SUC-CEED', *v. t.* SUCCEDE is the more analogical spelling, as in *concede, recede.* [Fr. *succeder*; It. *succedere*; Sp. *suceder*; L. *succedo*; *sub* and *cedo*, to give way, to pass.]

1. To follow in order; to take the place which another has left; as, the king's eldest son *succeeds* his father on the throne. John Adams *succeeded* General Washington in the presidency of the United States. Lewis XVIII. of France has lately deceased, and is *succeeded* by his brother Charles X.

2. To follow; to come after; to be subsequent or consequent.

Those destructive effects *succeeded* the curse. *Brown.*

3. To prosper; to make successful. [*Rare.*]

Succeed my wish, and second my design. *Dryden.*

SUC-CEED', *v. t.* To follow in order.

Not another comfort like to this
Succeeds in unknown fate. *Shak.*

2. To come in the place of one that has died or quitted the place, or of that which has preceded. Day *succeeds* to night, and night to day.

Enjoy till I return
Short pleasures; for long woes are to *succeed.* *Milton.*
Revenge *succeeds* to love, and rage to grief. *Dryden.*

3. To obtain the object desired; to accomplish what is attempted or intended; to have a prosperous terminantion. The enemy attempted to take the fort by storm, but did not *succeed.* The assault was violent, but the attempt did not *succeed.*

It is almost impossible for poets to *succeed* without ambition. *Dryden.*

4. To terminate with advantage; to have a good effect.

Spenser endeavored imitation in the Shepherd's Kalendar; but neither will it *succeed* in English. *Dryden.*

5. To go under cover.

Or will you to the cooler cave *succeed*? *Dryden.*
[*Not much used.*]

SUC-CEED'ED, *pp.* Followed in order; prospered; attended with success.

SUC-CEED'ER, *n.* One that follows or comes in the place of another; a successor. [*But the latter word is generally used.*]

SUC-CEED'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Following in order; subsequent; coming after; as, in all *succeeding* ages. He attended to the business in every *succeeding* stage of its progress.

2. Taking the place of another who has quitted the place, or is dead; as, a son *succeeding* his father; an officer *succeeding* his predecessor.

3. Giving success; prospering.

SUC-CEED'ING, *n.* The act or state of prospering or having success. There is a good prospect of his *succeeding.*

SUC-CEN'TOR, *n.* A person who sings the base in a concert.

SUC-CESS', *n.* [Fr. *succès*; L. *successus*, from *succedo.*]

1. The favorable or prosperous termination of any thing attempted; a termination which answers the purpose intended; *properly in a good sense, but often in a bad sense.*

Or teach with more *success* her son
The vices of the time to shun. *Waller.*
Every reasonable man can not but wish me *success* in this attempt. *Tillotson.*
Be not discouraged, in a laudable undertaking, at the ill *success* of the first attempt. *Anon.*
Military *successes*, above all others, elevate the minds of a people. *Atterbury.*

2. Succession. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

Note.—*Success*, without an epithet, generally means a prosperous issue.

SUC-CESS'FUL, *a.* Terminating in accomplishing what is wished or intended; having the desired effect; hence, *in a good sense*, prosperous; fortunate; happy; as, a *successful* application of medicine; a *successful* experiment in chemistry or in agriculture; a *successful* enterprise.

2. In *a bad sense*; as, a *successful* attempt to subvert the constitution.

SUC-CESS'FUL-LY, *adv.* With a favorable termination of what is attempted; prosperously; favorably.

A reformation *successfully* carried on. *Swift.*

SUC-CESS'FUL-NESS, *n.* Prosperous conclusion; favorable event; success. *Hammond.*

SUC-CES'SION, (-sesh'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *successio.*]

1. A following of things in order; consecution; series of things following one another, either in time or place. Thus we speak of a *succession* of events in chronology, a *succession* of kings or bishops, and a *succession* of words or sentences.

2. The act of succeeding or coming in the place of another; as, this happened after the *succession* of that prince to the throne. So we speak of the *succession* of heirs to the estates of their ancestors, or collateral *succession.*

3. Lineage; an order or series of descendants.

A long *succession* must ensue. *Milton.*

4. The power or right of coming to the inheritance of ancestors. He holds the property by the title of *succession.*

What people is so void of common sense,
To vote *succession* from a native prince. *Dryden.*

5. In *music*, the successive notes in melody, in distinction from the successive chords of harmony, called *progression.*

Apostolical succession, in *theology*, is the regular and uninterrupted transmission of ministerial authority, by a succession of bishops from the apostles to any subsequent period. *Hook.*

Succession of crops, in *agriculture*, is more generally called *rotation.*

SUC-CES'SION-AL, *a.* Noting a regular order or succession.

SUC-CES'SION-AL-LY, *adv.* In a successional manner.

SUC-CESS'IVE, *a.* [Fr. *successif*; It. *successivo.*]

1. Following in order or uninterrupted course, as a series of persons or things, and either in time or place; as, the *successive* revolutions of years or ages; the *successive* kings of Egypt. The author holds this strain of declamation through seven *successive* pages or chapters.

Send the *successive* ills through ages down. *Prior.*

2. Inherited by succession; as, a *successive* title; a *successive* empire. [*Little used.*] *Shak. Raleigh.*

SUC-CESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a series or order, one following another. He left three sons, who all reigned *successively.*

The whiteness at length changed *successively* into blue, indigo, and violet. *Newton.*

SUC-CESS'IVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being successive. *Hale.*

SUC-CESS'LESS, *a.* Having no success; unprosperous; unfortunate; failing to accomplish what was intended.

Successless all her soft caresses prove. *Pope.*
Best tempered steel *successless* proved in field. *Philips.*

SUC-CESS'LESS-NESS, *n.* Unprosperous conclusion. *Boyle.*

SUC-CESS'OR, *n.* [L.] One that succeeds or follows; one that takes the place which another has left, and sustains the like part or character; correlative to PREDECESSOR; as, the *successor* of a deceased king; the *successor* of a president or governor; a man's son and *successor.*

A gift to a corporation, either of lands or of chattels, without naming their *successors*, vests an absolute property in them so long as the corporation subsists. *Blackstone.*

SUC-CID'U-OUS, *a.* [L. *succiduus*; *sub* and *cado.*] Ready to fall; falling. [*Little used.*]

SUC-CIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *succus*, juice, and *fero*, to bear.]

Producing or conveying sap.

SUC'CI-NATE, *n.* [from L. *succinum*, amber.]

A salt formed by the succinic acid and a base.

SUC'CI-NA-TED, *a.* Combined with the acid of amber.

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SUC-CINCT', *a.* [L. *succinctus; sub* and *cingo*, to surround.]

1. Tucked up; girded up; drawn up to permit the legs to be free.

His habit fit for speed *succinct*. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

2. Compressed into a narrow compass; short; brief; concise; as, a *succinct* account of the proceedings of the council.

Let all your precepts be *succinct* and clear. *Roscommon.*

SUC-CINCT'LY, *adv.* Briefly; concisely. The facts were *succinctly* stated.

SUC-CINCT'NESS, *n.* Brevity; conciseness; as, the *succinctness* of a narration.

SUC-CIN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to amber; drawn from amber; as, the *succinic* acid.

SUC'CI-NITE, *n.* [L. *succinum*, amber.]

A mineral of an amber color, considered as a variety of garnet. It frequently occurs in globular or granular masses, about the size of a pea. *Cleaveland.*

SUC'CI-NOUS, *a.* Pertaining to amber.

SUC'COR, *v. t.* [Fr. *secourir*; It. *soccorrere*; Sp. *socorrer*; L. *succurro*; *sub* and *curro*, to run.]

Literally, to run to, or run to support; hence, to help or relieve when in difficulty, want, or distress; to assist and deliver from suffering; as, to *succor* a besieged city; to *succor* prisoners.

He is able to *succor* them that are tempted. — Heb. ii.

SUC'COR, *n.* Aid; help; assistance; *particularly*, assistance that relieves and delivers from difficulty, want, or distress.

My father
Flying for *succor* to his servant Banister. *Shak.*

2. The person or thing that brings relief. The city, when pressed, received *succors* from an unexpected quarter.

The mighty *succor* which made glad the foe. *Dryden.*

SUC'COR-ED, *pp.* Assisted; relieved.

SUC'COR-ER, *n.* He that affords relief; a helper; a deliverer.

SUC'COR-ING, *ppr.* Assisting; relieving.

SUC'COR-LESS, *a.* Destitute of help or relief. *Thomson.*

SUC'CO-RY, *n.* A plant of the genus Cichorium, commonly called CHICCORY or WILD ENDIVE. *P. Cyc.*

SUC'CO-TASH, *n.* In *America*, green maize and beans boiled together. The dish, as well as the name, is borrowed from the native Indians.

SUC'CU-BA, } *n.* [L. *sub* and *cubo*.]
SUC'CU-BUS, }

A pretended kind of demon. *Mir. for Mag.*

SUC'CU-LENCE, } *n.* [See SUCCULENT.] Juici-
SUC'CU-LEN-CY, } ness; as, the *succulence* of a peach.

SUC'CU-LENT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *succulentus*, from *succus*, juice.]

Full of juice; juicy. *Succulent* plants are such as have a juicy and soft stem, as distinguished from such as are ligneous, hard, and dry. Thus the grasses are *succulent* herbs, as are peas, beans, and the like.

SUC'CU-LENT-LY, *adv.* Juicily

SUC-CUMB', *v. i.* [L. *succumbo*; *sub* and *cumbo*, *cubo*, to lie down.]

1. To yield; to submit; as, to *succumb* to a foreign power.

2. To yield; to sink unresistingly; as, to *succumb* under calamities.

SUC-CUMB'ING, *ppr.* Yielding; submitting; sinking.

SUC-CUS-SA'TION, *n.* [L. *succusso*, to shake.]

1. A trot or trotting. *Brown.*

2. A shaking; succussion.

SUC-CUS'SION, (-kush'un,) *n.* [L. *succussio*, from *succusso*, to shake; *sub* and *quasso*.]

1. The act of shaking; a shake.

2. In *medicine*, an ague; a shaking.

SUCH, *a.* [It is possible that this word may be a contraction of Sax. *swelc*, *swylc*, G. *solch*, D. *zolk*. More probably it is the Russ. *sitze*, *sitzev*, our vulgar *sichy*, or the old Scotch *sich*. Qu. Lat. *sic*.]

1. Of that kind; of the like kind. We never saw *such* a day; we have never had *such* a time as the present.

It has *as* before the thing to which it relates. Give your children *such* precepts *as* tend to make them wiser and better.

It is to be noted that the definitive adjective *a* never precedes *such*, but is placed between it and the noun to which it refers; as, *such a* man; *such an* honor.

2. The same that. This was the state of the kingdom at *such* time as the enemy landed.

3. The same as what has been mentioned.

That thou art happy, owe to God;
That thou continuest *such*, owe to thyself. *Milton.*

4. Referring to what has been specified. I have commanded my servant to be at *such* a place.

5. *Such and such*, is used in reference to a person or place of a certain kind.

The sovereign authority may enact a law, commanding *such and such* an action. *South.*

SUCK, *v. t.* [Sax. *sucan*, *succan*: G. *saugen*; D. *zuigen*; Sw. *suga*; Dan. *suer*, contracted; Ir. *sagham*; W. *sugaw*; L. *sugo*; Fr. *sucer*; It. *succiare*, *succhiare*; Sp. and Port. *sacar*, to draw out.]

1. To draw with the mouth; to draw out, as a liquid from a cask, or milk from the breast; to draw into the mouth. To *suck* is to exhaust the air of the mouth or of a tube; the fluid then rushes into the mouth or tube by means of the pressure of the surrounding air.

2. To draw milk from with the mouth; as, the young of an animal *sucks* the mother or dam, or the breast.

3. To draw into the mouth; to imbibe; as, to *suck* in air; to *suck* the juice of plants

4. To draw or drain.

Old ocean *sucked* through the porous globe. *Thomson.*

5. To draw in, as a whirlpool; to absorb. *Dryden.*

6. To inhale.

To suck in; to draw into the mouth; to imbibe; to absorb.

To suck out; to draw out with the mouth; to empty by suction.

To suck up; to draw into the mouth.

SUCK, *v. i.* To draw by exhausting the air, as with the mouth, or with a tube.

2. To draw the breast; as, a child, or the young of an animal, is first nourished by *sucking*.

3. To draw in; to imbibe. *Bacon.*

SUCK, *n.* The act of drawing with the mouth. *Boyle.*

2. Milk drawn from the breast by the mouth. *Shak.*

SUCK'ED, (sukt,) *pp.* Drawn with the mouth, or with an instrument that exhausts the air; imbibed; absorbed.

SUCK'ER, *n.* He or that which draws with the mouth.

2. The embolus or piston of a pump. *Boyle.*

3. A pipe through which any thing is drawn. *Philips.*

4. The shoot of a plant from the roots or lower part of the stem; so called, perhaps, from its drawing its nourishment from the root or stem.

5. A fish of the family Cyclopteridæ, one of which is called the LUMP-SUCKER or LUMP-FISH, which see. Also, the remora, which see.

6. A fresh water fish of the carp family, and genus Catostomus. *Storer's Mass. Report.*

7. A cant name for an inhabitant of Illinois. *U. S.*

SUCK'ER, *v. t.* To strip off shoots; to deprive of suckers; as, to *sucker* maize.

SUCK'ET, *n.* A sweetmeat for the mouth. *Cleaveland.*

SUCK'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Drawing with the mouth or with an instrument; imbibing; absorbing.

SUCK'ING-BOT'TLE, *n.* A bottle to be filled with milk, for infants to suck instead of the pap. *Locke.*

SUCK'ING-PUMP, *n.* See SUCTION-PUMP.

SUCK'LE, (suk'l,) *n.* A tent. [*Not in use.*]

SUCK'LE, *v. t.* To give suck to; to nurse at the breast. Romulus and Remus are fabled to have been *suckled* by a wolf.

SUCK'LED, (suk'ld,) *pp.* Nursed at the breast.

SUCK'LING, *ppr.* Nursing at the breast.

SUCK'LING, *n.* A young child or animal nursed at the breast. *Ps.* viii.

2. A sort of white clover. *Cyc.*

SUC'TION, (suk'shun,) *n.* [Fr.] The act of sucking or drawing into the mouth, as fluids. *Boyle. Arbuthnot.*

2. The act of drawing, as fluids into a pipe or other thing.

SUC'TION-PUMP, *n.* The common pump, in which the water is raised into the barrel by atmospheric pressure.

SUC-TO'RI-AL, *a.* Adapted for sucking; that live by sucking; as, the humming-birds are *suctorial* birds. *Swainson.*

2. Capable of adhering by suction; as, the *suctorial* fishes. *P. Cyc.*

SUC-TO'RI-AN, *n.* A name of cartilaginous fishes with a mouth adapted for suction, as the lamprey. *Brande.*

SUC-TO'RI-OUS, *a.* Suctorial. [*Rare.*]

SU'DAK, *n.* A fish, a species of Perca. *Tooke.*

SU'DA-RY, *n.* [L. *sudarium*, from *sudo*, to sweat.]

A napkin or handkerchief. [*Not in use.*] *Wiclif.*

SU-DA'TION, *n.* [L. *sudatio.*]

A sweating.

SU'DA-TO-RY, *n.* [L. *sudatorium*, from *sudo*, to sweat.]

A hot-house; a sweating-bath. *Herbert.*

SU'DA-TO-RY, *a.* Sweating.

SUD'DEN, *a.* [Sax. *soden*; Fr. *soudain*; Norm. *soubdain*; L. *subitaneus.*]

1. Happening without previous notice; coming unexpectedly, or without the common preparatives.

And *sudden* fear troubleth thee. — Job xxii.
For when they shall say, Peace and safety, then *sudden* destruction cometh upon them. — 1 Thess. v.

2. Hasty; violent; rash; precipitate; passionate. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SUD'DEN, *n.* An unexpected occurrence; surprise. [*Not in use.*]

On a sudden; sooner than was expected; without the usual preparatives.

How art thou lost, how *on a sudden* lost! *Milton.*

[*Of a sudden*, is not usual, and is less elegant.]

SUD'DEN-LY, *adv.* In an unexpected manner; unexpectedly; hastily; without preparation.

Therefore his calamity shall come *suddenly*. — Prov. vi.

2. Without premeditation.

SUD'DEN-NESS, *n.* State of being sudden; a coming or happening without previous notice. The *suddenness* of the event precluded preparation.

SU-DOR-IF'IC, *a.* [Fr. *sudorifique*; L. *sudor*, sweat, and *facio*, to make.]

Causing sweat; as, *sudorific* herbs. *Bacon.*

SU-DOR-IF'IC, *n.* A medicine that produces sweat. *Coxe.*

SŪ'DOR-OUS, *a.* [L. *sudor*, sweat.]

Consisting of sweat. *Brown.*

SŪ'DRA, *n.* [Often spelt SOODRAH.] The lowest of the four great castes among the Hindoos.

SUDS, *n. sing.* [Qu. W. *suz*, moisture, or its connection, *seethe*, *sodden.*]

Water impregnated with soap.

To be in the suds; to be in turmoil or difficulty; *a familiar phrase.*

SŪE, (sū,) *v. t.* [Fr. *suivre*, to follow, L. *sequor*. See SEEK and ESSAY.]

1. To seek justice or right from one by legal process; to institute process in law against one; to prosecute in a civil action for the recovery of a real or supposed right; as, to *sue* one for debt; to *sue* one for damages in trespass. *Matt.* v.

2. To gain by legal process.

3. To clean the beak, as a hawk; *a term of falconry.*

To sue out; to petition for and take out; or to apply for and obtain; as, to *sue out* a writ in chancery; to *sue out* a pardon for a criminal.

SŪE, *v. i.* To prosecute; to make legal claim; to seek for in law; as, to *sue* for damages.

2. To seek by request: to apply for; to petition; to entreat.

By adverse destiny constrained to *sue*
For counsel and redress, he *sues* to you. *Pope.*

3. To make interest for; to demand.

Cesar came to Rome to *sue* for the double honor of a triumph and the consulship. *Middleton.*

SŪ'ED, (sūde,) *pp.* Prosecuted; sought in law.

SŪ'ET, *n.* [W. *swyv* and *swyved*, a surface, coating, *suet*, yest, &c.]

The fat of an animal, particularly the harder and less fusible about the kidneys and loins. *Wiseman.*

SŪ'ET-Y, *a.* Consisting of suet, or resembling it; as, a *suety* substance. *Sharp.*

SUF'FER, *v. t.* [L. *suffero*; *sub*, under, and *fero*, to bear; as we say, to *undergo*; Fr. *souffrir*; It. *soffrire*; Sp. *sufrir*. See BEAR.]

1. To feel or bear what is painful, disagreeable, or distressing, either to the body or mind; to undergo. We *suffer* pain of body; we *suffer* grief of mind. The criminal *suffers* punishment; the sinner *suffers* the pangs of conscience in this life, and is condemned to *suffer* the wrath of an offended God. We often *suffer* wrong; we *suffer* abuse; we *suffer* injustice.

2. To endure; to support; to sustain; not to sink under.

Our spirit and strength entire,
Strongly to *suffer* and support our pains. *Milton.*

3. To allow; to permit; not to forbid or hinder. Will you *suffer* yourself to be insulted?

I *suffer* them to enter and possess. *Milton.*
Thou shalt in any wise rebuke thy neighbor, and not *suffer* sin upon him. — Lev. xix.

4. To undergo; to be affected by. Substances *suffer* an entire change by the action of fire, or by entering into new combinations.

5. To sustain; to be affected by; as, to *suffer* loss or damage.

SUF'FER, *v. i.* To feel or undergo pain of body or mind; to bear what is inconvenient. We *suffer* with pain, sickness, or sorrow; we *suffer* with anxiety; we *suffer* by evils past, and by anticipating others to come; we *suffer* from fear and from disappointed hopes.

2. To undergo, as punishment.

The father was first condemned to *suffer* on a day appointed, and the son afterward, the day following. *Clarendon.*

3. To be injured; to sustain loss or damage. A building *suffers* for want of seasonable repairs. It is just that we should *suffer* for neglect of duty.

Public business *suffers* by private infirmities. *Temple.*

SUF'FER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be tolerated or permitted; allowable.

2. That may be endured or borne. *Wotton.*

SUF'FER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Tolerableness. *Scott.*

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SUF'FER-A-BLY, *adv.* Tolerably; so as to be endured. *Addison.*

SUF'FER-ANCE, *n.* The bearing of pain; endurance; pain endured; misery.

He must not only die,
But thy unkindness shall the death draw out
To lingering *sufferance*. *Shak.*

2. Patience; moderation; a bearing with patience.

But hasty heat tempering with *sufferance* wise. *Spenser.*

3. Toleration; permission; allowance; negative consent by not forbidding or hindering.

In process of time, sometimes by *sufferance*, sometimes by special leave and favor, they erected to themselves oratories. *Hooker.*

In their beginning, they are weak and wan,
But soon through *sufferance* grow to fearful end. *Spenser.*

An estate at sufferance, in *law*, is where a person comes into possession of land by lawful title, but keeps it after the title ceases, without positive leave of the owner. *Blackstone.*

SUF'FER-ED, *pp.* Borne; undergone; permitted; allowed.

SUF'FER-ER, *n.* One who endures or undergoes pain, either of body or mind; one who sustains inconvenience or loss; as, *sufferers* by poverty or sickness; men are *sufferers* by fire or losses at sea; they are *sufferers* by the ravages of an enemy; still more are they *sufferers* by their own vices and follies.

2. One that permits or allows.

SUF'FER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bearing; undergoing pain, inconvenience, or damage; permitting; allowing.

SUF'FER-ING, *n.* The bearing of pain, inconvenience, or loss; pain endured; distress, loss, or injury incurred; as, *sufferings* by pain or sorrow; *sufferings* by want or by wrongs.

SUF'FER-ING-LY, *adv.* With suffering or pain.

SUF-FICE', (suf-fize',) *v. i.* [Fr. *suffire*; L. *sufficio*; *sub* and *facio*.]

To be enough or sufficient; to be equal to the end proposed.

To recount almighty works,
What words or tongue of seraph can *suffice*? *Milton.*

SUF-FICE', (suf-fize',) *v. t.* To satisfy; to content; to be equal to the wants or demands of.

Let it *suffice* thee; speak no more to me of this matter. — Deut. iii.

Lord, show us the Father, and it *sufficeth* us. — John xiv.

Ruth ii.

2. To afford; to supply.

The power appeased, with wind *sufficed* the sail. *Dryden.*
[*Not in use.*]

SUF-FIC'ED, (suf-fizd',) *pp.* Satisfied; adequately supplied.

SUF-FI''CIEN-CY, (-fish'ĕn-se,) *n.* The state of being adequate to the end proposed.

His *sufficiency* is such, that he bestows and possesses, his plenty being unexhausted. *Boyle.*

2. Qualification for any purpose.

I am not so confident of my own *sufficiency* as not willingly to admit the counsel of others. *K. Charles.*

3. Competence; adequate substance or means.

An elegant *sufficiency*, content. *Thomson.*

4. Supply equal to wants; ample stock or fund. *Watts.*

5. Ability; adequate power.

Our *sufficiency* is from God. — 2 Cor. iii.

6. Conceit; self-confidence. [See SELF-SUFFICIENCY.]

SUF FI''CIENT, (-fish'ent,) *a.* [L. *sufficiens.*]

1. Enough; equal to the end proposed; adequate to wants; competent; as, provision *sufficient* for the family; water *sufficient* for the voyage; an army *sufficient* to defend the country.

My grace is *sufficient* for thee. — 2 Cor. xii.

2. Qualified; competent; possessing adequate talents or accomplishments; as, a man *sufficient* for an office. *Shak.*

3. Fit; able; of competent power or ability.

Who is *sufficient* for these things? — 2 Cor. ii.

SUF-FI''CIENT-LY, (-fish'ent-ly,) *adv.* To a sufficient degree; enough; to a degree that answers the purpose, or gives content; as, we are *sufficiently* supplied with food and clothing; a man *sufficiently* qualified for the discharge of his official duties.

SUF-FIC'ING, (suf-fiz'ing,) *ppr.* Supplying what is needed; satisfying.

SUF-FI'SANCE, *n.* [Fr.] Sufficiency; plenty. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SUF'FIX, *n.* [L. *suffixus*; *suffigo*; *sub* and *figo*, to fix.]

A letter or syllable added or annexed to the end of a word. *Parkhurst. M. Stuart.*

SUF-FIX', *v. t.* To add or annex a letter or syllable to a word.

SUF-FIX'ED, (-fixt',) *pp.* Added to the end of a word.

SUF-FIX'ING, *ppr.* Adding to the end of a word.

SUF-FLAM'I-NATE, *v. t.* [L. *sufflamen*, a stop.]

1. To retard the motion of a carriage by preventing one or more of its wheels from revolving, either by a chain or otherwise.

2. To stop; to impede. [*Not in use.*] *Barrow.*

SUF-FLĀTE', *v. t.* [L. *suffio*; *sub* and *flo*, to blow.]

To blow up; to inflate. [*Little used.*] *Bailey.*

SUF-FLĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *sufflatio.*]

The act of blowing up or inflating. *Coles.*

SUF'FO-CATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *suffoquer*; It. *suffogare*; Sp. *sufocar*; L. *suffoco*; *sub* and *focus*, or its root.]

1. To choke or kill by stopping respiration. Respiration may be stopped by the interception of air, as in hanging and strangling, or by the introduction of smoke, dust, or mephitic air into the lungs. Men may be *suffocated* by the halter; or men may be *suffocated* in smoke or in carbonic acid gas, as in mines and wells.

And let not hemp his windpipe *suffocate*. *Shak.*

2. To stifle; to destroy; to extinguish; as, to *suffocate* fire or live coals.

A swelling discontent is apt to *suffocate* and strangle without passage. *Collier.*

SUF'FO-CATE, *a.* Suffocated. *Shak.*

SUF'FO-CĀ-TED, *pp.* Choked; stifled.

SUF'FO-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Choking; stifling.

SUF'FO-CĀ-TING-LY, *adv.* So as to suffocate; as, *suffocatingly* hot.

SUF-FO-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of choking or stifling; a stopping of respiration, either by intercepting the passage of air to and from the lungs, or by inhaling smoke, dust, or air that is not respirable.

2. The act of stifling, destroying, or extinguishing.

SUF'FO-CĀ-TIVE, *a.* Tending or able to choke or stifle; as, *suffocative* catarrhs. *Arbuthnot.*

SUF-FOS'SION, (suf-fosh'un,) *n.* [L. *suffossio*; *sub* and *fodio*, to dig.]

A digging under; an undermining. *Bp. Hall.*

SUF'FRA-GAN, *a.* [Fr. *suffragant*; It. *suffraganeo*; L. *suffragans*, assisting; *suffragor*, to vote for, to favor.]

Assisting; as, a *suffragan* bishop.

SUF'FRA-GAN, *n.* A bishop considered as an assistant to his metropolitan, or, rather, an assistant bishop. By 26 Henry VIII. *suffragans* are to be denominated from some principal place in the diocese of the prelate whom they are to assist. *Bp. Barlow.*

SUF'FRA-GANT, *n.* An assistant; a favorer; one who concurs with. [*Obs.*] *Taylor.*

SUF'FRA-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *suffragor.*]

To vote with. [*Not in use.*] *Hale.*

SUF'FRA-GĀ-TOR, *n.* [L.] One who assists or favors by his vote. *Bp. of Chester.*

SUF'FRAGE, *n.* [L. *suffragium*; Fr. *suffrage*; Sax. *frægnan*, to ask, G. *fragen.*]

1. A vote; a voice given in deciding a controverted question, or in the choice of a man for an office or trust. Nothing can be more grateful to a good man, than to be elevated to office by the unbiased *suffrages* of free, enlightened citizens.

Lactantius and St. Austin confirm by their *suffrages* the observation made by heathen writers. *Atterbury.*

2. United voice of persons in public prayer.

3. Aid; assistance; *a Latinism.* [*Not in use.*]

SUF-FRAG'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *suffrago*, the pastern or *bough.*]

Pertaining to the knee-joint of a beast. *Brown.*

SUF-FRU-TES'CENT, *a.* Moderately frutescent.

SUF-FRU'TI-CŌSE, *a.* [L. *sub* and *fruticosus*; *frutex*, a shrub.]

In *botany*, under-shrubby, or part shrubby; permanent or woody at the base, but the yearly branches decaying; as sage, thyme, hyssop, &c. *Martyn. Cyc.*

SUF-FŪ'MI-GATE, *v. t.* [L. *suffumigo.*]

To apply fumes or smoke to the parts of the body, as in medicine.

SUF-FŪ'MI-GĀ-TING, *ppr* Applying fumes to the parts of the body.

SUF-FU-MI-GA'TION, *n.* Fumigation; the operation of smoking any thing, or rather of applying fumes to the parts of the body.

2. A term applied to all medicines that are received in the form of fumes. *Cyc.*

SUF-FŪ'MIGE, *n.* A medical fume. *Harvey.*

SUF-FŪSE', (suf-fūze',) *v. t.* [L. *suffusus*, *suffundo*; *sub* and *fundo*, to pour.]

To overspread, as with a fluid or tincture; as, eyes *suffused* with tears; cheeks *suffused* with blushes.

When purple light shall next *suffuse* the skies. *Pope.*

SUF-FŪS'ED, (suf-fūzd',) *pp.* Overspread, as with a fluid or with color.

SUF-FŪS'ING, *ppr.* Overspreading, as with a fluid or tincture.

SUF-FŪ'SION, (-zhun,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *suffusio.*]

1. The act or operation of overspreading, as with a fluid or with a color.

2. The state of being suffused or spread over.

To those that have the jaundice or like *suffusion* of eyes, objects appear of that color. *Ray.*

3. That which is suffused or spread over.

SUG, *n.* [L. *sugo*, to suck.]

A kind of worm. *Walton.*

SUG'AR, (shug'ar,) *n.* [Fr. *sucre*; Arm. *sucr*; Sp. *azucar*; It. *zucchero*; G. *zucker*; D. *suiker*; Dan. *sokker*, *sukker*; Sw. *socker*; W. *sugyr*; Ir. *siacra*; Ar. سكر *sukkar*; Sans. *scharkara*; Slavonic, *zakar.* It is also in the Syr. and Eth.]

L. *saccharum*; Gr. σακχαρον; Pers. Ar.

1. A well-known substance manufactured chiefly from the sugar-cane, Saccharum officinarum; but in the United States, great quantities of this article are made from the sugar maple; and in France, from the beet. The saccharine liquor is concentrated by boiling, which expels the water; lime is added to neutralize the acid that is usually present; the grosser impurities rise to the surface, and are separated in the form of scum; and finally, as the liquor cools, the sugar separates from the molasses in grains. The sirup or molasses is drained off, leaving the sugar in the state known in commerce by the name of *raw* or *muscovado* sugar. This was formerly purified by means of clay, or more extensively by bullocks' blood, which, forming a coagulum, enveloped the impurities. This process is now more usually performed by means of animal charcoal or bone black, and by steam. Thus clarified, it takes the names of *lump*, *loaf*, *refined*, &c., according to the different degrees of purification. Sugar is a proximate element of the vegetable kingdom, and is found in most ripe fruits, and many farinaceous roots. By fermentation, sugar is converted into alcohol, and hence forms the basis of those substances which are used for making intoxicating liquors, as molasses, grapes, apples, malt, &c.

The *ultimate* elements of sugar are oxygen, carbon, and hydrogen. Of all vegetable principles, it is considered by Dr. Rush as the most wholesome and nutritious. *P. Cyc. Silliman.*

2. An old chemical term; as, the *sugar* of lead, (acetate of lead,) so called because it has a close resemblance to sugar in appearance, and tastes sweet. *Tully.*

SUG'AR, (shug'ar,) *v. t.* To impregnate, season, cover, sprinkle, or mix with sugar. *Crashaw.*

2. To sweeten.

But flattery still in *sugared* words betrays. *Denham.*

SUG'AR-BAK'ER, *n.* One who makes loaf-sugar. *Johnson's Idler.*

SUG'AR-CAN'DY, *n.* [*sugar* and *candy.*] Sugar clarified and concreted or crystallized.

SUG'AR-CANE, *n.* [*sugar* and *cane.*] The cane or plant from whose juice sugar is obtained; Saccharum officinarum.

SUG'AR-ED, (shug'ard,) *pp.* or *a.* Sweetened.

SUG'AR-HOUSE, *n.* A building in which sugar is refined.

SUG'AR-KET''TLE, *n.* A kettle used in boiling down the sap or juice from which sugar is made.

SUG'AR-LESS, *a.* Free from sugar.

SUG'AR-LOAF, *n.* A conical mass of refined sugar.

SUG'AR-MA'PLE, } *n.* A species of maple, the Acer
SUG'AR-TREE, } saccharinum, from whose sap sugar is made by boiling.

SUG'AR-MILL, *n.* A machine for pressing out the juice of the sugar-cane.

SUG'AR-MITE, *n.* [*sugar* and *mite.*]

The Lepisma saccharina is an apterous or wingless insect, covered with silvery scales. *Ed. Encyc.*

SUG'AR-PLUM, *n.* [*sugar* and *plum.*] A species of sweetmeat in small balls.

SUG'AR-Y, (shug'ar-e,) *a.* Tinctured or sweetened with sugar; sweet; tasting like sugar.

2. Fond of sugar, or of sweet things. *Todd.*

3. Containing sugar. *Ash.*

4. Like sugar. *Ash.*

SU-GES'CENT, *a.* [L. *sugens*, sucking.]

Relating to sucking. *Paley.*

SUG-GEST', (sug-jest',) *v. t.* [L. *suggero*, *suggestus*; *sub* and *gero*; It. *suggerire*; Fr. *suggerer.*]

1. To hint; to intimate or mention in the first instance; as, to *suggest* a new mode of cultivation; to *suggest* a different scheme or measure; to *suggest* a new idea.

2. To offer to the mind or thoughts.

Some ideas are *suggested* to the mind by all the ways of sensation and reflection. *Locke.*

3. To seduce; to draw to ill by insinuation.

Knowing that tender youth is soon *suggested*. *Shak.*
[*Not in use.*]

4. To inform secretly.

We must *suggest* the people. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SUG-GEST'ED, *pp.* Hinted; intimated.

SUG-GEST'ER, *n.* One that suggests.

SUG-GEST'ING, *ppr.* Hinting; intimating.

SUG-GES'TION, (sug-jest'yun,) *n.* [Fr.; from *suggest.*] A hint; a first intimation, proposal, or mention. The measure was adopted at the *suggestion* of an eminent philosopher.

2. Presentation of an idea to the mind; as, the *suggestions* of fancy or imagination; the *suggestions* of conscience.

3. Insinuation; secret notification or incitement. *Shak.*

4. In *law*, information without oath.

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SUG-GEST'IVE, *a.* Containing a hint or intimation.

SUG'GIL, *v. t.* [L. *suggillo.*]
To defame. [*Not in use.*] *Parker.*

SUG'GIL-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *suggillo.*]
To beat livid or black and blue. [*Not in use.*] *Wiseman.*

SUG-GIL-Ā'TION, *n.* A livid or black and blue mark; a blow; a bruise. [*Not in use.*]

SŪ-I-CĪ'DAL, *a.* Partaking of the crime of suicide.

SŪ-I-CĪ'DAL-LY, *adv.* In a suicidal manner.

SŪ'I-CIDE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *suicidium*; *se* and *cædo*, to slay.]

1. Self-murder; the act of designedly destroying one's own life. To constitute suicide, the person must be of years of discretion and of sound mind. *Blackstone.*

2. One guilty of self-murder; a felo de se.

SŪ'I-CĪ-DISM, *n.* State of self-murdering.

SŪ'I-CIDM, for SUICIDE, is not in use.

SŪ I GEN'ER-IS, [L.] Of its own or peculiar kind; singular.

SŪ'IL-LAGE, (sū'il-laje,) *n.* [Fr. *souillage.*]
Drain of filth. [*Obs.*] *Wotton.*

SŪ'ING, *ppr.* of SUE. Prosecuting.

SŪ'ING, *n.* [Fr. *suer*, to sweat, L. *sudo.*]
The process of soaking through any thing. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

SŪIT, (sūte,) *n.* [Norm. *suit* or *suyt*; Fr. *suite*, from *suivre*, to follow, from L. *sequor.* (See SEEK.) In Law Latin, *secta* is from the same source.]

Literally, a following; and so used in the old English statutes.

1. Consecution; succession; series; regular order; as, the same kind and *suit of* weather. [*Not now so applied.*] *Bacon.*

2. A set; a number of things used together, and in a degree necessary to be united, in order to answer the purpose; as, a *suit* of curtains; a *suit* of armor; sometimes with less dependence of the particular parts on each other, but still united in use; as, a *suit* of clothes; a *suit* of apartments.

3. A set of the same kind or stamp; as, a *suit* of cards.

4. Retinue; a company or number of attendants or followers; attendance; train; as, a nobleman and his *suit.* [This is sometimes pronounced as a French word, *sweet*; but in all its senses, this is the same word, and the affectation of making it French in one use and English in another, is improper, not to say ridiculous. The French orthography SUITE is rejected very properly by Jameson.]

5. A petition; a seeking for something by petition or application.

Many shall make suit to thee. — Job xi.

6. Solicitation of a woman in marriage; courtship. *Shak.*

7. In *law*, an action or process for the recovery of a right or claim; legal application to a court for justice; prosecution of right before any tribunal; as, a civil *suit*; a criminal *suit*; a *suit* in chancery.

In England, the several *suits*, or remedial instruments of justice, are distinguished into three kinds, actions personal, real, and mixed. *Blackstone.*

8. Pursuit; prosecution; chase. *Spenser. Cyc.*

Suit and service; in *feudal law*, the duty of feudatories to attend the courts of their lords or superiors in time of peace, and in war to follow them and perform military service. *Blackstone.*

To bring suit; a phrase in law, denoting literally to bring *secta*, followers or witnesses to prove the plaintiff's demand. The phrase is antiquated, or rather it has changed its signification; for to *bring a suit*, now, is to institute an action.

Out of suits; having no correspondence. *Shak.*

Suit-covenant, in *law*, is a covenant to sue at a certain court. *Bailey.*

Suit-court; in *law*, the court in which tenants owe attendance to their lord. *Bailey.*

SŪIT, *v. t.* To fit; to adapt; to make proper. *Suit* the action to the word. *Suit* the gestures to the passion to be expressed. *Suit* the style to the subject.

2. To become; to be fitted to.

Ill *suits* his cloth the praise of railing well. *Dryden.*
Raise her notes to that sublime degree
Which *suits* a song of piety and thee. *Prior.*

3. To dress; to clothe.

Such a Sebastian was my brother too;
So went he *suited* to his watery tomb. *Shak.*

4. To please; to make content. He is well *suited* with his place.

SŪIT, *v. i.* To agree; to accord; as, to *suit with*; to *suit to.* Pity *suits with* a noble nature. *Dryden.*

Give me not an office
That *suits with* me so ill. *Addison.*
The place itself was *suiting to* his care. *Dryden.*

[The use of *with* after *suit* is now most frequent.]

SŪIT'A-BLE, (sūt'a-bl,) *a.* Fitting; according with; agreeable to; proper; becoming; as, ornaments *suitable* to one's character and station; language *suitable* to the subject.

2. Adequate. We can not make *suitable* returns for divine mercies.

SŪIT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Fitness; propriety; agreeableness; a state of being adapted or accommodated. Consider the laws, and their *suitableness* to our moral state.

SŪIT'A-BLY, *adv.* Fitly; agreeably; with propriety. Let words be *suitably* applied.

SUITE, (sweet,) *n.* [Fr.] Retinue. [See SUIT, *n.* No. 4.]

SŪIT'ED, *pp.* Fitted; adapted; pleased.

SŪIT'ING, *ppr.* Fitting; according with; becoming; pleasing.

SŪIT'OR, *n.* One that sues or prosecutes a demand of right in law; as a plaintiff, petitioner, or appellant.

2. One who attends a court, whether plaintiff, defendant, petitioner, appellant, witness, juror, and the like. These, in legal phraseology, are all included in the word *suitors.*

3. A petitioner; an applicant.

She hath been a *suitor* to me for her brother. *Shak.*

4. One who solicits a woman in marriage; a wooer; a lover.

SŪIT'RESS, *n.* A female supplicant. *Rowe.*

SUL'CATE, } *a.* [L. *sulcus*, a furrow.]
SUL'CĀ-TED, }
In *natural history*, furrowed; grooved; scored with deep, broad channels longitudinally; as, a *sulcated* stem. *Martyn.*

SULK, *v. i.* [Sax. *solcen.*] To be silently sullen; to be morose or obstinate. [*Obs.*]

SULK'I-LY, *adv.* Sullenly; morosely. *Iron Chest.*

SULK'I-NESS, *n.* [from *sulky.*] Sullenness; sourness; moroseness.

SULKS, *n. pl.* *To be in the sulks*, is to be sulky or discontented and sullen.

SULK'Y, *a.* [Sax. *solcen*, sluggish.]
Sullen; sour; heavy; obstinate; morose.

While these animals remain in their inclosures, they are *sulky.* *As. Res.*

SULK'Y, *n.* A two-wheeled carriage for a single person.

SULL, *n.* [Sax. *sulh.*] A plow. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*

SUL'LAGE, *n.* [See SULLIAGE.] A drain of filth, or filth collected from the street or highway. *Cyc.*

SUL'LEN, *a.* [Perhaps, set, fixed, and allied to *silent*, *still*, &c.]

1. Gloomily angry and silent; cross; sour; affected with ill humor.

And *sullen* I forsook th' imperfect feast. *Prior.*

2. Mischievous; malignant.

Such *sullen* planets at my birth did shine. *Dryden.*

3. Obstinate; intractable.

Things are as *sullen* as we are. *Tillotson.*

4. Gloomy; dark; dismal.

Why are thine eyes fixed to the *sullen* earth? *Shak.*
Night with her *sullen* wings. *Milton.*
No cheerful breeze this *sullen* region knows. *Pope.*

5. Heavy; dull; sorrowful.

Be thou the trumpet of our wrath,
And *sullen* presage of your own decay. *Shak.*

SUL'LEN-LY, *adv.* Gloomily; malignantly; intractably; with moroseness. *Dryden.*

SUL'LEN-NESS, *n.* Ill nature with silence; silent moroseness; gloominess; malignity; intractableness. *Milton. Temple.*

SUL'LENS, *n. pl.* A morose temper; gloominess. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SUL'LI-AGE, *n.* [Fr. *souillage.*]
Foulness; filth. [*Not in use.*]

SUL'LI-ED, (sul'lid,) *pp.* Soiled; tarnished; stained.

SUL'LY, *v. t.* [Fr. *souiller*; from the root of *soil*, G. *sülle.*]

1. To soil; to dirt; to spot; to tarnish.

And statues *sullied* yet with sacrilegious smoke. *Roscommon.*

2. To tarnish; to darken.

Let there be no spots to *sully* the brightness of this solemnity. *Atterbury.*

3. To stain; to tarnish; as the purity of reputation; as, virtues *sullied* by slander; character *sullied* by infamous vices.

SUL'LY, *v. i.* To be soiled or tarnished.

Silvering will *sully* and canker more than gilding. *Bacon.*

SUL'LY, *n.* Soil; tarnish; spot.

A noble and triumphant merit breaks through little spots and *sullies* on his reputation. *Spectator.*

SUL'LY-ING, *ppr.* Soiling; tarnishing; staining.

SUL'PHATE, *n.* [from *sulphur.*] A salt formed by sulphuric acid in combination with any base; as, *sulphate* of lime. *Lavoisier.*

SUL'PHITE, *n.* [from *sulphur.*] A salt formed by a combination of sulphurous acid with a base. *Lavoisier.*

SUL-PHO-CŸ-AN'IC AC'ID, *n.* A compound of sulphur, carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen.

SUL-PHO-NAPH-THAL'IC AC'ID, *n.* A compound of sulphuric acid and naphthaline.

SUL'PHO-SALT, } *n.* A double sulphuret, or a salt
SUL'PHO-SĚL, } containing sulphur in both the acid and the base. *Dana.*

SUL-PHO-VIN'IC AC'ID, *n.* An acid formed by the action of sulphuric acid upon alcohol; œnothionic acid. *Brande.*

SUL'PHUR, *n.* [L., whence Fr. *soufre*; It. *zolfo*; Sp. *azufre*; Port. *enxofre*; D. *solfer.*]

A simple mineral substance, of a yellow color, brittle, insoluble in water, but fusible by heat. It is called also BRIMSTONE, that is, *burn-stone*, from its great combustibility. It burns with a blue flame and a peculiar suffocating odor. Sulphur native or prismatic is of two kinds, common and volcanic. It is an acidifying and basifying principle.
Nicholson. Ure.

SUL'PHU-RATE, *a.* [L. *sulphuratus.*]
Belonging to sulphur; of the color of sulphur. [*Little used.*] *More.*

SUL'PHU-RĀTE, *v. t.* To combine with sulphur. [*Obs.*]

SUL'PHU-RĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Combined or impregnated with sulphur; as, *sulphurated* hydrogen gas. [*Obs.*] *Lavoisier.*

SUL'PHU-RĀ-TING, *ppr.* Combining or impregnating with sulphur. [*Obs.*]

SUL-PHU-RĀ'TION, *n.* The subjecting of a thing to the action of sulphur, especially of sulphurous gas. *Ure.*

SUL-PHŪ'RE-OUS, *a.* Consisting of sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur or brimstone; impregnated with sulphur.

Her snakes untied, *sulphureous* waters drink. *Pope.*

SUL-PHŪ'RE-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a sulphureous manner.

SUL-PHŪ'RE-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being sulphureous.

SUL'PHU-RET, *n.* A combination of sulphur with a base; as, a *sulphuret* of potassium. *Lavoisier. Hooper.*

SUL'PHU-RET-ED, *a.* Applied to bodies having sulphur in combination.

Sulphureted hydrogen is a colorless gas, with the fetid odor of rotten eggs, composed of one equivalent of sulphur and one of hydrogen; also called *hydrosulphuric acid.*

SUL-PHŪ'RIC, *a.* Pertaining to sulphur; *more strictly*, designating an acid formed by one equivalent of sulphur combined with three equivalents of oxygen; as, *sulphuric* acid, formerly called *vitriolic acid*, or *oil of vitriol.* *Chemistry.*

Sulphuric ether; common ether. [See ETHER.]

SUL'PHUR-OUS, *a.* Like sulphur; containing sulphur; also, designating an acid formed by one equivalent of sulphur combined with two equivalents of oxygen. This is called *sulphurous acid.*

SUL'PHUR-WORT, *n.* An umbelliferous herb, hog's fennel, of the genus Peucedanum.

SUL'PHUR-Y, *a.* Partaking of sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur.

SUL'TAN, *n.* [Qu. Ch. Syr. and Heb. שָׁלַט, to rule.]
An appellation given to the emperor of the Turks, denoting ruler or commander. The title is sometimes given to other Mohammedan sovereigns.

SUL-TĀ'NA, } *n.* The queen of a sultan; the em-
SUL'TAN-ESS, } press of the Turks. *Cleaveland.*

SUL'TAN-FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant; a species of Centaurea.

SUL'TAN-RY, *n.* An eastern empire; the dominions of a sultan. *Bacon.*

SUL'TAN-SHIP, *n.* The office or state of a sultan.

SUL'TRI-NESS, *n.* [from *sultry.*] The state of being sultry; heat with a moist or close air.

SUL'TRY, *a.* [G *schwül*, sultry; Sax. *swolath*, *swole*, heat, G. *schwüle.* See SWELTER.]

1. Very hot, burning, and oppressive; as, Libya's *sultry* deserts. *Addison.*

2. Very hot and moist, or hot, close, stagnant, and unelastic; as air or the atmosphere. A *sultry* air is usually enfeebling and oppressive to the human body.

Such as, born beneath the burning sky
And *sultry* sun, betwixt the tropics lie. *Dryden.*

SUM, *n.* [Fr. *somme*; G. *summe*; D. *som*; Dan. *sum*; Sw. and L. *summa*, a sum: Sax. *somed*, L. *simul*, together; Sax. *somnian*, to assemble. These words may be from the root of Ch. סוּם, *som*, Syr. ܣܘܡ, Heb. שׂוּם, *shom*, to set or place.]

1. The aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, quantities, or particulars; the amount or whole of any number of individuals or particulars added. The *sum* of 5 and 7 is 12.

How precious are thy thoughts to me, O God! how great is the *sum* of them! — Ps. cxxxix.
Take the *sum* of all the congregation. — Num. i.

[*Sum* is now applied more generally to numbers, and *number* to persons.]

2. A quantity of money or currency; any amount indefinitely. I sent him a *sum* of money, a small *sum*, or a large *sum.* I received a large *sum* in bank notes.

3. Compendium; abridgment; the amount; the substance. This is the *sum* of all the evidence in the case. This is the *sum* and substance of all his objections. The *sum* of all I have said is this.

The phrase *in sum* is obsolete, or nearly so.

In sum, the gospel, considered as a law, prescribes every virtue to our conduct, and forbids every sin. *Rogers.*

4. Hight; completion.

Thus have I told thee all my state, and brought
My story to the *sum* of earthly bliss. *Milton.*

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SUM, *v. t.* To add particulars into one whole; to collect two or more particular numbers into one number; to cast up; usually followed by *up*, but it is superfluous. Custom enables a man to *sum up* a long column of figures with surprising facility and correctness.

The hour doth rather *sum up* the moments, than divide the day. *Bacon.*

2. To bring or collect into a small compass; to comprise in a few words; to condense. He *summed up* his arguments, at the close of his speech, with great force and effect.

"Go to the ant, thou sluggard," in few words, *sums up* the moral of this fable. *L'Estrange.*

3. In *falconry*, to have feathers full grown.

With prosperous wing full *summed*. [*Unusual.*] *Milton.*

SŪ'MAC, SŪ'MACH, (shū'mak,) *n.* { *Fr. sumach*; G. *id.*; D. *sumak*; Ar. and Pers. سماق *sumak.*]

1. A plant or shrub of the genus Rhus, of many species, some of which are used in tanning, some in dyeing, and some in medicine.

2. The powdered leaves, peduncles, and young branches, of certain species of the sumac plant, used in tanning and dyeing. *Ure.*

SUM'LESS, *a.* Not to be computed; of which the amount can not be ascertained.

The *sumless* treasure of exhausted mines. *Pope.*

SUM'MA-RI-LY, *adv.* [from *summary.*] In a summary manner; briefly; concisely; in a narrow compass or in few words. The Lord's Prayer teaches us *summarily* the things we are to ask for.

2. In a short way or method.

When the parties proceed *summarily*, and they choose the ordinary way of proceeding, the cause is made plenary. *Ayliffe.*

SUM'MA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *sommaire*; from *sum*, or L. *summa.*]

Reduced into a narrow compass, or into few words; short; brief; concise; compendious; as, a *summary* statement of arguments or objections; a *summary* proceeding or process.

SUM'MA-RY, *n.* An abridged account; an abstract, abridgment, or compendium, containing the sum or substance of a fuller account; as, the comprehensive *summary* of our duty to God in the first table of the law.

SUM-MA'TION, *n.* The act of forming a sum or total amount.

2. An aggregate.

SUM'MED, (sumd,) *pp.* [from *sum.*] Collected into a total amount; fully grown, as feathers.

SUM'MER, *n.* One who casts up an account. *Sherwood.*

SUM'MER, *n.* [Sax. *sumer*, *sumor*; G. and Dan. *sommer*; D. *zomer*; Sw. *sommar*; Ir. *samh*, the sun, and summer, and *samhradh*, summer.]

With us, the season of the year comprehended in the months June, July, and August; during which time, the sun, being north of the equator, shines more directly upon this part of the earth, which, together with the increased length of the days, renders this the hottest period of the year. In latitudes south of the equator, just the opposite takes place, or it is summer there when it is winter here.

The entire year is also sometimes divided into summer and winter, the former signifying the warmer, and the latter the colder, part of the year.

This word is sometimes used as an adjective.

Indian summer; in *the United States*, a period of warm weather late in autumn, when, it is said, the Indians go hunting to supply themselves with the flesh of wild animals for provisions in the winter.

SUM'MER, *v. i.* To pass the summer or warm season.

The fowls shall *summer* upon them. — Is. xviii.

SUM'MER, *v. t.* To keep or carry through the summer. *Shak.*

SUM'MER, *n.* [Fr. *sommier*, a hair quilt, the sound-board of an organ, the winter and head of a printer's press, a large beam, and a sumpter-horse; W. *sumer*, that which supports or keeps together, a summer. From the latter explanation, we may infer that *summer* is from the root of *sum.*]

1. A large stone, the first that is laid over columns and pilasters, beginning to make a cross vault; or a stone laid over a column, and hollowed to receive the first haunce of a platband. *Cyc.*

2. A large timber supported on two strong piers or posts, serving as a lintel to a door or window, &c. *Brande.*

3. A large timber or beam laid as a central floor timber, inserted into the girders, and receiving the ends of the joists and supporting them. This timber is seen in old buildings in America and in France. In America, it is wholly laid aside. It is called in England SUMMER-TREE.

SUM'MER-C͡OLT, *n.* The undulating state of the air near the surface of the ground when heated. [*Not used in America.*]

SUM'MER-CY'PRESS, *n.* An annual plant of the genus Kochia. *Loudon.*

SUM'MER-FAL'LŌW, *n.* [See FALLOW.] A fallow made during the warm months, to kill weeds. *Gardner.*

SUM'MER-FAL'LŌW, *v. t.* To plow and work repeatedly in summer, to prepare for wheat or other crop.

SUM'MER-HOUSE, *n.* A house or apartment in a garden to be used in summer. *Pope. Watts.*

2. A house for summer's residence.

SUM'MER-SET, *n.* [Corruption of Fr. *soubresaut.*]

A leap in which the heels are thrown over the head, and the person lights on his feet. *Hudibras. Walton.*

SUM'MER-WHĒAT, *n.* Spring wheat.

SUM'MING, *ppr.* of SUM. Adding together.

SUM'MIST, *n.* One that forms an abridgment. [*Little used.*] *Dering.*

SUM'MIT, *n.* [L. *summitas*, from *summus*, highest.]

1. The top; the highest point; as, the *summit* of a mountain.

2. The highest point or degree; utmost elevation. The general arrived to the *summit* of human fame.

3. In *conchology*, the most elevated part of the shell, in which the hinge is placed. *Humble.*

Summit level; the highest level of a canal or railroad, &c., in surmounting an ascent.

SUM'MIT-LESS, *a.* Having no summit. *H. Taylor.*

SUM'MIT-Y, *n.* The highit or top of any thing. *Swift.*

2. The utmost degree; perfection. *Halliwell.*

SUM'MON, *v. t.* [L. *submoneo*; *sub* and *moneo*; Fr. *sommer.* See ADMONISH.]

1. To call, cite, or notify, by authority to appear at a place specified, or to attend in person to some public duty, or both; as, to *summon* a jury; to *summon* witnesses.

The parliament is *summoned* by the king's writ or letter. *Blackstone.*

Nor trumpets *summon* him to war. *Dryden.*

2. To give notice to a person to appear in court and defend.

3. To call or command.

Love, duty, safety, *summon* us away. *Pope.*

4. To call up; to excite into action or exertion; with *up*. *Summon up* all your strength or courage.

Stiffen the sinews, *summon up* the blood. *Shak.*

SUM'MON-ED, *pp.* Admonished or warned by authority to appear or attend to something; called or cited by authority.

SUM'MON-ER, *n.* One who summons or cites by authority. In *England*, the sheriff's messenger, employed to warn persons to appear in court.

SUM'MON-ING, *ppr.* Citing by authority to appear or attend to something.

SUM'MONS, *n.* With a plural termination, but used in the singular number; as, a *summons* is prepared. [L. *submoneas.*]

1. A call by authority or the command of a superior to appear at a place named, or to attend to some public duty.

This *summons* he resolved not to disobey. *Fell.*

He sent to summon the seditious and to offer pardon; but neither *summons* nor pardon was regarded. *Hayward.*

2. In *law*, a warning or citation to appear in court; or a written notification signed by the proper officer, to be served on a person, warning him to appear in court at a day specified, to answer to the demand of the plaintiff.

SUM'MUM BŌ'NUM, [L.] The chief good.

SU-MOOM', *n.* A pestilential wind of Persia. [See SIMOOM.]

SUMP, *n.* In *metallurgy*, a round pit of stone, lined with clay, for receiving the metal on its first fusion. [*Rare.*] *Ray.*

2. A pond of water reserved for salt-works.

3. In *mining*, a pit sunk below the levels of the mine, to circulate air, &c. [*Rare.*] *Carr.*

SUMPH, *n.* A dunce. [*Scottish.*] *John Wilson.*

SUMP'TER, *n.* [Fr. *sommier*; It. *somaro.*]

A horse that carries clothes or furniture; a baggage-horse; usually called a PACK-HORSE. *Shak.*

SUMP'TION, (sump'shun,) *n.* [L. *sumo*, *sumptus.*]

A taking. [*Not in use.*] *Taylor.*

SUMPT'Ū-A-RY, *a.* [L. *sumptuarius*, from *sumptus*, expense; Fr. *somptuaire.*]

Relating to expense. *Sumptuary* laws or regulations are such as restrain or limit the expenses of citizens in apparel, food, furniture, &c. *Sumptuary* laws are abridgments of liberty, and of very difficult execution. They can be justified only on the ground of extreme necessity.

SUMPT-Ū-OS'I-TY, *n.* [from *sumptuous.*] Expensiveness; costliness. [*Not in use.*] *Ralegh.*

SUMPT'Ū-OUS, *a.* [L. *sumptuosus*; It. *suntuoso*; from *sumptus*, cost, expense.]

Costly; expensive; hence, splendid; magnificent; as, a *sumptuous* house or table; *sumptuous* apparel.

We are too magnificent and *sumptuous* in our tables and attendance. *Atterbury.*

SUMPT'Ū-OUS-LY, *adv.* Expensively; splendidly; with great magnificence. *Bacon. Swift.*

SUMPT'Ū-OUS-NESS, *n.* Costliness; expensiveness.

I will not fall out with those who can reconcile *sumptuousness* and charity. *Boyle.*

2. Splendor; magnificence.

SUN, *n.* [Sax. *sunna*; Goth. *sunno*; G. *sonne*; D. *zon*; Sans. *sunuh.* The Danish has *söndag*, Sunday, Sclav. *sonze.* Qu. W. *tan*, Ir. *teine*, fire, and *shan*, in *Bethshan.*]

1. The splendid orb or luminary which, being in or near the center of our system of worlds, gives light and heat to all the planets. The light of the sun constitutes the day, and the darkness which proceeds from its absence, or the shade of the earth, constitutes the night. *Ps.* CXXXVI.

2. In *popular usage*, a sunny place; a place where the beams of the sun fall; as, to stand in the *sun*, that is, to stand where the direct rays of the sun fall.

3. Any thing eminently splendid or luminous; that which is the chief source of light or honor. The native Indians of America complain that the *sun* of their glory is set.

I will never consent to put out the *sun* of sovereignty to posterity. *K. Charles.*

4. In *Scripture*, Christ is called the *sun* of righteousness, as the source of light, animation, and comfort to his disciples.

5. The luminary or orb which constitutes the center of any system of worlds. The fixed stars are supposed to be *suns* in their respective systems.

Under the sun; in the world; on earth; a proverbial expression.

There is no new thing *under the sun.* — Eccles. i.

SUN, *v. t.* To expose to the sun's rays; to warm or dry in the light of the sun; to insolate; as, to *sun* cloth; to *sun* grain.

Then to *sun* thyself in open air. *Dryden.*

SUN'BĒAM, *n.* [*sun* and *beam.*] A ray of the sun. Truth written with a *sunbeam*, is truth made obviously plain.

Gliding through the even on a *sunbeam*. *Milton.*

SUN'-BĒAT, *a.* [*sun* and *beat.*] Struck by the sun's rays; shone brightly on. *Dryden.*

SUN'-BRIGHT, (-brīte,) *a.* [*sun* and *bright.*] Bright as the sun; like the sun in brightness; as, a *sun-bright* shield; a *sun-bright* chariot. *Spenser. Milton.*

How and which way I may bestow myself
To be regarded in her *sun-bright* eye. *Shak.*

SUN'-BURN, *v. t.* To discolor or scorch by the sun. *Gauden.*

SUN'-BURNED, *a.* [*sun* and *burnt.*] Discolored by the heat or rays of the sun; tanned; darkened in hue; as, a *sun-burnt* skin.

Sun-burnt and swarthy though she be. *Dryden.*

2. Scorched by the sun's rays; as, a *sun-burnt* soil.

SUN'-BURN-ING, *n.* [*sun* and *burning.*] The burning or tan occasioned by the rays of the sun on the skin. *Boyle.*

SUN'-C͡LAD, *a.* [*sun* and *clad.*] Clad in radiance or brightness.

SUN'-DART, *n.* A ray of the sun. *Hemans.*

SUN'DAY, *n.* [Sax. *sunna-dæg*; G. *sonntag*; D. *zondag*; Dan. *söndag*; Sw. *söndag*; so called because this day was anciently dedicated to the sun, or to its worship.]

The Christian Sabbath; the first day of the week, a day consecrated to rest from secular employments, and to religious worship. It is called also the LORD'S DAY. Many pious persons, however, discard the use of *Sunday*, and call the day the SABBATH. [See SABBATH.]

SUN'DAY, *a.* Belonging to the Lord's day, or Christian Sabbath.

SUN'DAY-SC͡HOOL, *n.* A school for the religious instruction of children and youth on the Lord's day.

SUN'DER, *v. t.* [Sax. *sundrian*, *syndrian*; G. *sondern*; Dan. *sönder*, torn in pieces; Sw. *söndra*, to divide.]

1. To part; to separate; to divide; to disunite in almost any manner, either by rending, cutting, or breaking; as, to *sunder* a rope or cord; to *sunder* a limb or joint; to *sunder* friends, or the ties of friendship. The executioner *sunders* the head from the body at a stroke. A mountain may be *sundered* by an earthquake.

Bring me lightning, give me thunder;
Jove may kill, but ne'er shall *sunder*. *Glanville.*

2. To expose to the sun. [*Provincial in England.*]

SUN'DER, *n.* *In sunder*; in two.

He cutteth the spear *in sunder*. — Ps. xlvi.

SUN'DER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Separated; divided; parted.

SUN'DER-ING, *ppr.* Parting; separating.

SUN'-DEW, (sun'dū,) *n.* [*sun* and *dew.*] A plant of the genus Drosera. *Lee.*

SUN'-DI-AL, *n.* [*sun* and *dial.*] An instrument to show the time of day, by means of the shadow of a gnomon or style on a plate. *Locke.*

SUN'-DOG, *n.* A luminous spot occasionally seen a

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few degrees from the sun, supposed to be formed by the intersection of two or more haloes. Sometimes the spot appears when the haloes themselves are invisible. *Olmsted.*

SUN'DOWN, *n.* Sunset; sunsetting.

SUN'-DRI-ED, (-dride,) *a.* [*sun* and *dry.*] Dried in the rays of the sun.

SUN'DRY, *a.* [Sax. *sunder*, separate.]

Several; divers; more than one or two.

[This word, like *several*, is indefinite; but it usually signifies a small number, sometimes many.]

I have composed *sundry* collects. *Saunderson.*
Sundry foes the rural realm surround. *Dryden.*

SUN'FISH, *n.* [*sun* and *fish.*] A large, soft-finned sea-fish of the order Plectognathi, and genus Orthagoriscus, supposed to be so named from its nearly circular form and shining surface. These fishes look more like the dissevered head of a fish, than the entire animal. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

2. In *the United States*, a small, fresh-water fish, of the perch family, belonging to the genus Pomotis; also called POND PERCH. *Encyc. Am. D. H. Storer.*

3. A species of shark, Selachus maximus, the basking shark. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

SUN'FLOW-ER, *n.* [*sun* and *flower.*] A plant of the genus Helianthus; so called from the form and color of its flower, or from its habit of turning to the sun. The *bastard sunflower* is of the genus Helenium; the *dwarf sunflower* is of the genus Rudbeckia, and another of the genus Tetragonotheca; the *little sunflower* is of the genus Cistus. *Fam. of Plants.*

SUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of SING.

While to his harp divine Amphion *sung*. *Pope.*

SUN'-GILT, *a.* Gilded by the rays of the sun. *Johnson.*

SUNK, *pret.* and *pp.* of SINK.

Or tossed by hope, or *sunk* by care. *Prior.*

SUNK'EN, *a.* Sunk; lying on the bottom of a river or other water.

SUN'LESS, *a.* [*sun* and *less.*] Destitute of the sun or its rays; shaded. *Thomson.*

SUN'LIGHT, (-lite,) *n.* The light of the sun.

SUN'LIKE, *a.* [*sun* and *like.*] Resembling the sun. *Cheyne.*

SUN'LIT, *a.* Lighted by the sun. *Todd.*

SUN'NED, *pp.* Exposed to the sun's rays.

SUN-NI'AH, *n.* A name of the sect of Sunnites, which see.

SUN'NING, *ppr.* Exposing to the sun's rays; warming in the light of the sun.

SUN'NITES, *n. pl.* The orthodox Mohammedans who receive the *Sunna* (a collection of traditions) as of equal importance with the Koran. *Encyc. Am.*

SUN'NY, *a.* [from *sun.*] Like the sun; bright. *Spenser.*

2. Proceeding from the sun; as, *sunny* beams. *Spenser.*

3. Exposed to the rays of the sun; warmed by the direct rays of the sun; as, the *sunny* side of a hill or building.

Her blooming mountains, and her *sunny* shores. *Addison.*

4. Colored by the sun.

Her *sunny* locks
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece. *Shak.*

SUN'-PLANT, *n.* A plant cultivated in India and Sumatra, Crotularia juncea, from whose fibers are made small ropes and twine.

SUN'PROOF, *a.* [*sun* and *proof.*] Impervious to the rays of the sun. *Peele.*

SUN'RISE, } *n.* [*sun* and *rise.*] The first appear-
SUN'RIS-ING, } ance of the sun above the horizon in the morning; or, *more generally*, the time of such appearance, whether in fair or cloudy weather.

2. The east. *Raleigh.*

SUN'-SCORCHED, (-skorcht,) *a.* Scorched by the sun. *Coleridge.*

SUN'SET, } *n.* [*sun* and *set.*] The descent of
SUN'SET-TING, } the sun below the horizon; or the time when the sun sets; evening.
Raleigh. Dryden.

SUN'SHINE, *n.* [*sun* and *shine.*] The light of the sun, or the place where it shines; the direct rays of the sun, or the place where they fall.

But all *sunshine*, as when his beams at noon
Culminate from the equator. *Milton.*

2. A place warmed and illuminated; warmth; illumination.

The man that sits within a monarch's heart,
And ripens in the *sunshine* of his favor. *Shak.*

SUN'SHINE, } *a.* Bright with the rays of the sun;
SUN'SHIN-Y, } clear, warm, or pleasant; as, a *sunshiny* day; *sunshiny* weather. *Boyle.*

2. Bright like the sun.

Flashing beams of that *sunshiny* shield. *Spenser.*

SUN'-STROKE, *n.* A stroke of the sun, or his heat.

SU'O JU'RE, [L.] In one's own right.

SU'O MAR'TE, [L.] By his own strength or exertion.

SUP, *v. t.* [Sax. *supan*; D. *zuipen*; Fr. *souper.* See SOUP and SIP.]

To take into the mouth with the lips, as a liquid; to take or drink by a little at a time; to sip.

There I'll *sup*
Balm and nectar in my cup. *Crashaw.*

SUP, *v. i.* To eat the evening meal.

When they had *supped*, they brought Tobias in. *Tobit.*

SUP, *v. t.* To treat with supper.

Sup them well. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SUP, *n.* A small mouthful, as of liquor or broth; a little taken with the lips; a sip.

Tom Thumb got a little *sup*. *Drayton.*

SU'PER, a Latin preposition, [Gr. ὑπερ,] signifies *above, over, excess.* It is much used in composition.

SU'PER-A-BLE, *a.* [L. *superabilis*, from *supero*, to overcome.]

That may be overcome or conquered. These are *superable* difficulties.

SU'PER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being conquerable or surmountable.

SU'PER-A-BLY, *adv.* So as may be overcome.

SU-PER-A-BOUND', *v. i.* [*super* and *abound.*] To be very abundant or exuberant; to be more than sufficient. The country *superabounds* with corn.

SU-PER-A-BOUND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Abounding beyond want or necessity; abundant to excess or a great degree.

SU-PER-A-BUND'ANCE, *n.* More than enough; excessive abundance; as, a *superabundance* of the productions of the earth. *Woodward.*

SU-PER-A-BUND'ANT, *a.* Abounding to excess; being more than is sufficient; as, *superabundant* zeal. *Swift.*

SU-PER-A-BUND'ANT-LY, *adv.* More than sufficiently. *Cheyne.*

SU-PER-A-CID'U-LA-TED, *a.* [*super* and *acidulated.*] Acidulated to excess.

SU-PER-ADD', *v. t.* [*super* and *add.*] To add over and above; to add to what has been added.

2. To add or annex something extrinsic.

The strength of a living creature, in those external motions, is something distinct from, and *superadded* to, its natural gravity. *Wilkins.*

SU-PER-ADD'ED, *pp.* Added over and above.

SU-PER-ADD'ING, *ppr.* Adding over and above; adding something extrinsic.

SU-PER-AD-DI''TION, (-ad-dish'un,) *n.* [*super* and *addition.*] The act of adding to something, or of adding something extraneous. *More.*

2. That which is added.

This *superaddition* is nothing but fat. *Arbuthnot.*

SU-PER-AD-VE'NI-ENT, *a.* [L. *superadveniens.*] Coming upon; coming to the increase or assistance of something.

When a man has done bravely by the *superadvenient* assistance of his God. *More.*

2. Coming unexpectedly. [*This word is little used.*]

SU-PER-AN-GEL'IC, *a.* [*super* and *angelic.*] Superior in nature or rank to the angels. One class of Unitarians believe Christ to be a *superangelic* being.

SU-PER-AN'NU-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *super* and *annus*, a year.]

To impair or disqualify by old age and infirmity; as, a *superannuated* magistrate. *Swift.*

SU-PER-AN'NU-ATE, *v. i.* To last beyond the year. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

SU-PER-AN'NU-A-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Impaired or disqualified by old age.

2. Having passed the regular term of service.

SU-PER-AN-NU-A'TION, *n.* The state of being too old for office or business, or of being disqualified by old age.

SU-PERB', *a.* [Fr. *superbe*; L. *superbus*, proud, from *super.*]

1. Grand; magnificent; as, a *superb* edifice; a *superb* colonnade.

2. Rich; elegant; as, *superb* furniture or decorations.

3. Showy; pompous; as, a *superb* exhibition.

4. Rich; splendid; as, a *superb* entertainment.

5. August; stately.

SU-PERB'LY, *adv.* In a magnificent or splendid manner; richly; elegantly.

SU-PER-CAR'GO, *n.* [*super* and *cargo.*] An officer or person in a merchant's ship, whose business is to manage the sales and superintend all the commercial concerns of the voyage.

SU-PER-CE-LES'TIAL, (-lest'yal,) *a.* [*super* and *celestial.*] Situated above the firmament or great vault of heaven.
Trans. Pausanias. Raleigh. Woodward.

SU-PER-CHARGE', *v. t.* In *heraldry*, to place one bearing on another.

SU-PER-CHARG'ED, *pp.* Borne upon another.

SU-PER-CHARG'ING, *ppr.* Placing one bearing on another.

SU-PER-CIL'IA-RY, *a.* [L. *super* and *cilium*, the eyebrow.]

Situated or being above the eyebrow. *Asiat. Res.*

The *superciliary arch*, is the bony superior arch of the orbit. *Cyc.*

SU-PER-CIL'I-OUS, *a.* [L. *superciliosus.* See above.]

1. Lofty with pride; haughty; dictatorial; overbearing; as, a *supercilious* officer.

2. Manifesting haughtiness, or proceeding from it; overbearing; as, a *supercilious* air; *supercilious* behavior.

SU-PER-CIL'I-OUS-LY, *adv.* Haughtily; dogmatically; with an air of contempt. *Clarendon.*

SU-PER-CIL'I-OUS-NESS, *n.* Haughtiness; an overbearing temper or manner.

SU-PER-CON-CEP'TION, *n.* [*super* and *conception.*] A conception after a former conception. *Brown.*

SU-PER-CON'SE-QUENCE, *n.* [*super* and *consequence.*] Remote consequence. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

SU-PER-CRES'CENCE, *n.* [L. *super* and *crescens.*] That which grows upon another growing thing. *Brown.*

SU-PER-CRES'CENT, *a.* [Supra.] Growing on some other growing thing. *Johnson.*

SU-PER-DOM'IN-ANT, *n.* In *music*, the sixth of the key, in the descending scale.

SU-PER-EM'I-NENCE, } *n.* [L. *super* and *eminco.*]
SU-PER-EM'I-NEN-CY, }
Eminence superior to what is common; distinguished eminence; as, the *supereminence* of Cicero as an orator; the *supereminence* of Dr. Johnson as a writer, or of Lord Chatham as a statesman.

SU-PER-EM'I-NENT, *a.* Eminent in a superior degree; surpassing others in excellence; as, a *supereminent* divine; the *supereminent* glory of Christ.

SU-PER-EM'I-NENT-LY, *adv.* In a superior degree of excellence; with unusual distinction.

SU-PER-ER'O-GANT, *a.* Supererogatory, which see. *Stackhouse.*

SU-PER-ER'O-GATE, *v. i.* [L. *super* and *erogatio*, *erogo.*]

To do more than duty requires. Aristotle's followers have *supererogated* in observance. [*Little used.*] *Glanville.*

SU-PER-ER-O-GA'TION, *n.* [Supra.] Performance of more than duty requires.

There is no such thing as works of *supererogation*. *Tillotson.*

Works of supererogation; in *the Roman Catholic church*, those good deeds supposed to have been performed by saints, over and above what is required for their own salvation. *Hook.*

SU-PER-E-ROG'A-TIVE, *a.* Supererogatory. [*Not much used.*] *Stafford.*

SU-PER-E-ROG'A-TO-RY, *a.* Performed to an extent not enjoined or not required by duty; as, *supererogatory* services. *Howell.*

SU-PER-ES-SEN'TIAL, (-sen'shal,) *a.* [*super* and *essential.*] Essential above others, or above the constitution of a thing. *Pausanias, Trans.*

SU-PER-EX-ALT', (-egz-,) *v. t.* [*super* and *exalt.*] To exalt to a superior degree. *Barrow.*

SU-PER-EX-ALT-A'TION, *n.* [*super* and *exaltation.*] Elevation above the common degree. *Holiday.*

SU-PER-EX-ALT'ED, *pp.* Exalted to a superior degree.

SU-PER-EX-ALT'ING, *ppr.* Exalting to a superior degree.

SU-PER-EX'CEL-LENCE, *n.* [*super* and *excellence.*] Superior excellence.

SU-PER-EX'CEL-LENT, *a.* Excellent in an uncommon degree; very excellent. *Decay of Piety.*

SU-PER-EX-CRES'CENCE, *n.* [*super* and *excrescence.*] Something superfluously growing. *Wiseman.*

SU-PER-FE CUND'I-TY, *n.* [*super* and *fecundity.*] Superabundant fecundity or multiplication of the species. *Paley.*

SU-PER-FE'TATE, *v. i.* [L. *super* and *fetus.*]

To conceive after a prior conception.

The female is said to *superfetate*. *Grew.*

SU-PER-FE-TA'TION, *n.* A second conception after a prior one, and before the birth of the first, by which two fetuses are growing at once in the same womb. *Howel.*

SU'PER-FETE, *v. i.* To superfetate. [*Little used.*] *Howell.*

SU'PER-FETE, *v. t.* To conceive after a former conception. [*Little used.*] *Howell.*

SU'PER-FICE, (sū'per-fis,) *n.* Superficies; surface. [*Little used.*] [See SUPERFICIES.]

SU-PER-FI''CIAL, (-fish'al,) *a.* [It. *superficiale*; Sp. *superficial*; Fr. *superficiel*; from *superficies.*]

1. Being on the surface; not penetrating the substance of a thing; as, a *superficial* color; a *superficial* covering.

2. Pertaining to the surface or exterior part; as, *superficial* measure or contents.

3. Shallow; contrived to cover something.

This *superficial* tale
Is but a preface to her worthy praise. *Shak.*

4. Shallow; not deep or profound; reaching or comprehending only what is obvious or apparent; as, a *superficial* scholar; *superficial* knowledge. *Dryden.*

SU-PER-FI''CI-AL'I-TY, (-fish-e-al'e-te,) *n.* The quality of being superficial. [*Not much used.*] *Brown.*

SU-PER-FI''CIAL-LY, *adv.* On the surface only; as, a substance *superficially* tinged with a color.

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2. On the surface or exterior part only; without penetrating the substance or essence; as, to survey things *superficially*. *Milton.*

3. Without going deep or searching things to the bottom; slightly. He reasons *superficially*.

I have laid down *superficially* my present thoughts. *Dryden.*

SU-PER-FI''CIAL-NESS, (-fish'al-ness,) *n.* Shallowness; position on the surface.

2. Slight knowledge; shallowness of observation or learning; show without substance.

SU-PER-FI''CIĒS, (su-per-fish'ēz,) *n.* [L., from *super*, upon, and *facies*, face.]

The surface; the exterior part of a thing. A superficies consists of length and breadth; as, the *superficies* of a plate or of a sphere. Superficies is rectilinear, curvilinear, plane, convex, or concave.

SŪ'PER-FINE, *a.* [*super* and *fine*.] Very fine or most fine; surpassing others in fineness; as, *superfine* cloth. The word is chiefly used of cloth, but sometimes of liquors; as, *superfine* wine or cider; and of other things, as *superfine* wire, *superfine* flour.

SU-PER'FLU-ENCE, *n.* [L. *super* and *fluo*, to flow.]

Superfluity; more than is necessary. [*Little used.*] *Hammond.*

SU-PER-FLŪ'I-TANCE, *n.* [L. *super* and *fluito*, to float.]

The act of floating above or on the surface. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

SU-PER-FLŪ'I-TANT, *a.* Floating above or on the surface. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

SU-PER-FLŪ'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *superfluité*; It. *superfluità*; L. *superfluitas*; *super* and *fluo*, to flow.]

1. Superabundance; a greater quantity than is wanted; as, a *superfluity* of water or provisions.

2. Something that is beyond what is wanted; something rendered unnecessary by its abundance. Among the *superfluities* of life we seldom number the abundance of money.

SU-PER'FLU-OUS, *a.* [L. *superfluus*, overflowing; *super* and *fluo*, to flow.]

1. More than is wanted; rendered unnecessary by superabundance; as, a *superfluous* supply of corn.

2. More than sufficient; unnecessary; useless; as, a composition abounding with *superfluous* words. *Superfluous* epithets rather enfeeble than strengthen description. If what has been said will not convince, it would be *superfluous* to say more.

Superfluous interval, in *music*, is one that exceeds a true diatonic interval by a semitone minor. *Cyc.*

Superfluous polygamy, (Polygamia superflua;) a kind of inflorescence or compound flower, in which the florets of the disk are hermaphrodite and fertile, and those of the ray, though female or pistiliferous only, are also fertile; designating the second order of the class Syngenesia of Linnæus. *Martyn.*

Superfluous sound, or *tone*, is one which contains a semitone minor more than a tone. *Cyc.*

SU-PER'FLU-OUS-LY, *adv.* With excess; in a degree beyond what is necessary.

SU-PER'FLU-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being superfluous or beyond what is wanted.

SŪ'PER-FLUX, *n.* [L. *super* and *fluxus*.]

That which is more than is wanted. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

SU-PER-FO-LI-Ā'TION, *n.* [*super* and *foliation*.] Excess of foliation. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

SU-PER-HŪ'MAN, *a.* [*super* and *human*.] Above or beyond what is human; divine.

SU-PER-IM-PEND'ING, *ppr.* Hanging over; threatening from above.

SU-PER-IM-PŌSE', (su-per-im-pōze',) *v. t.* [*super* and *impose*.]

To lay or impose on something else; as, a stratum of earth *superimposed* on a different stratum. *Kirwan.*

SU-PER-IM-PŌS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Laid or imposed on something. *Humboldt.*

SU-PER-IM-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Laying on something else.

SU-PER-IM-PO-SI''TION, (-im-po-zish'un,) *n.* The act of laying, or the state of being placed, on something else. *Kirwan.*

SU-PER-IM-PREG-NĀ'TION, *n.* [*super* and *impregnation*.]

The act of impregnating upon a prior impregnation; impregnation when previously impregnated. *Coxe.*

SU-PER-IN-CUM'BENT, *a.* [*super* and *incumbent*.] Lying or resting on something else.

SU-PER-IN-DUCE', *v. t.* [*super* and *induce*.] To bring in or upon as an addition to something; as, to *superinduce* a virtue or quality upon a person not before possessing it.

Long custom of sinning *superinduces* upon the soul new and absurd desir s. *South.*

SU-PER-IN-DUC'ED, (-in-dūst',) *pp.* or *a.* Induced or brought upon something.

SU-PER-IN-DUC'ING, *ppr.* Inducing on something else.

SU-PER-IN-DUC'TION, *n.* The act of superinducing.

The *superinduction* of ill habits quickly defaces the first rude draught of virtue. *South.*

SU-PER-IN-FUSE', *v. t.* To infuse over.

SU-PER-IN-JEC'TION, *n.* [*super* and *injection*.] An injection succeeding another. *Dict.*

SU-PER-IN-SPECT', *v. t.* [*super* and *inspect*.] To oversee; to superintend by inspection. [*Little used.*]

SU-PER-IN-STI-TU'TION, *n.* [*super* and *institution*.] One institution upon another; as when A is instituted and admitted to a benefice upon a title, and B is instituted and admitted upon a presentation of another. *Bailey.*

SU-PER-IN-TEL-LEC'Ų-AL, *a.* [*super* and *intellectual*.]

Being above intellect. *Pausanias, Trans.*

SU-PER-IN-TEND', *v. t.* [*super* and *intend*.] To have or exercise the charge and oversight of; to oversee with the power of direction; to take care of with authority; as, an officer *superintends* the building of a ship or the construction of a fort. God exercises a *superintending* care over all his creatures.

SU-PER-IN-TEND'ED, *pp.* Overseen; taken care of.

SU-PER-IN-TEND'ENCE, } *n.* The act of superin-
SU-PER-IN-TEND'EN-CY, } tending; care and oversight for the purpose of direction, and with authority to direct.

SU-PER-IN-TEND'ENT, *n.* One who has the oversight and charge of something, with the power of direction; as, the *superintendent* of an alms-house or work-house; the *superintendent* of public works; the *superintendent* of customs or finance.

2. An ecclesiastical superior in some Protestant churches.

SU-PER-IN-TEND'ER, *n.* A superintendent. *Whewell.*

SU-PER-IN-TEND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Overseeing with the authority to direct what shall be done and how it shall be done.

SU-PĒ'RI-OR, *a.* [Sp. and L. from *super*, above; Fr. *superieur*; It. *superiore*.]

1. Higher; upper; more elevated in place; as, the *superior* limb of the sun; the *superior* part of an image. *Newton.*

2. Higher in rank or office; more exalted in dignity; as, a *superior* officer; a *superior* degree of nobility.

3. Higher or greater in excellence; surpassing others in the greatness, goodness, or value of any quality; as, a man of *superior* merit, of *superior* bravery, of *superior* talents or understanding, of *superior* accomplishments.

4. Being beyond the power or influence of; too great or firm to be subdued or affected by; as, a man *superior* to revenge.

There is not on earth a spectacle more worthy than a great man *superior* to his sufferings. *Spectator.*

5. In *botany*, a *superior flower* has the receptacle of the flower above the germ; a *superior germ* is included within the corol. *Martyn.*

SU-PĒ'RI-OR, *n.* One who is more advanced in age. Old persons or elders are the *superiors* of the young.

2. One who is more elevated in rank or office.

3. One who surpasses others in dignity, excellence, or qualities of any kind. As a writer of pure English, Addison has no *superior*.

4. The chief of a monastery, convent, or abbey.

SU-PĒ-RI-OR'I-TY, *n.* Preëminence; the quality of being more advanced or higher, greater or more excellent than another in any respect; as, *superiority* of age, of rank or dignity, of attainments or excellence. The *superiority* of others in fortune and rank, is more readily acknowledged than *superiority* of understanding.

SU-PER-OX'YD, *n.* [*super* and *oxyd*.] An oxyd containing more equivalents of oxygen than of the base with which it is combined; a hyperoxyd.

SU-PER-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *superlatio*.]

Exaltation of any thing beyond truth or propriety. [*I believe not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

SU-PER'LA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *superlatif*; L. *superlativus*; *super* and *latio*, *latus*, *fero*.]

1. Highest in degree; most eminent; surpassing all other; as, a man of *superlative* wisdom or prudence, of *superlative* worth; a woman of *superlative* beauty.

2. Supreme; as, the *superlative* glory of the divine character.

3. In *grammar*, expressing the highest or utmost degree; as, the *superlative* degree of comparison.

SU-PER'LA-TIVE, *n.* In *grammar*, the superlative degree of adjectives and adverbs, which is formed by the termination *est*, as *meanest*, *highest*, *bravest*; or by the use of *most*, as *most* high, *most* brave; or by *least*, as *least* amiable; also a word in the superlative degree.

SU-PER'LA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner expressing the utmost degree.

I shall not speak *superlatively* of them. *Bacon.*

2. In the highest or utmost degree. Tiberius was *superlatively* wicked; Clodius was *superlatively* profligate.

SU-PER'LA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being in the highest degree.

SU-PER-LŪ'NAR, } *a.* [L. *super* and *luna*, the
SU-PER-LŪ'NA-RY, } moon.]

Being above the moon; not sublunary, or of this world.

The head that turns at *superlunar* things. *Pope.*

SU-PER-MĒ'DI-AL, *a.* Lying or being above the middle. *Buffon.*

SU-PER-MŌLE'CULE, *n.* A compounded molecule, or combination of two molecules of different substances. *Prout.*

SU-PER-MUN'DANE, *a.* [*super* and *mundane*.] Being above the world. *Paus. Trans.*

SU-PER-NAC'Ų-LUM, *n.* [L. *super* and G. *nagel*, a nail.]

Good liquor, of which not enough is left to wet one's nail. *Grose.*

SU-PER'NAL, *a.* [L. *supernus*, *super*.]

1. Being in a higher place or region; locally higher; as, the *supernal* orbs; *supernal* regions. *Ralegh.*

2. Relating to things above; celestial; heavenly; as, *supernal* grace.

Not by the sufferings of *supernal* power. *Milton.*

SU-PER-NĀ'TANT, *a.* [L. *supernatans*, *supernato*; *super* and *nato*, to swim.]

Swimming above; floating on the surface; as, oil *supernatant* on water. *Boyle.*

SU-PER-NA-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of floating on the surface of a fluid. *Bacon.*

SU-PER-NAT'Ų-RAL, *a.* [*super* and *natural*.] Being beyond or exceeding the powers or laws of nature; miraculous. A *supernatural* event is one which is not produced according to the ordinary or established laws of natural things. Thus, if iron has more specific gravity than water, it will sink in that fluid; and the floating of iron on water must be a *supernatural* event. Now, no human being can alter a law of nature; the floating of iron on water, therefore, must be caused by divine power specially exerted to suspend, in this instance, a law of nature. Hence, *supernatural* events or miracles can be produced only by the immediate agency of divine power.

SU-PER-NAT'Ų-RAL-ISM, } *n.* The state of being
SU-PRA-NAT'Ų-RAL-ISM, } supernatural. *Carlyle.*

2. The doctrine of a divine and supernatural agency in the production of the miracles and revelations recorded in the Bible, and in the grace which renews and sanctifies men; in opposition to the doctrine which denies the operation of any other than physical or natural causes in these several things. *Murdock.*

SU-PER-NAT'Ų-RAL-IST, *n.* One who holds the principles of supernaturalism.

SU-PER-NAT'Ų-RAL-LY, *adv.* In a manner exceeding the established course or laws of nature. The prophets must have been *supernaturally* taught or enlightened, for their predictions were beyond human foreknowledge.

SU-PER-NAT'Ų-RAL-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being beyond the power or ordinary laws of nature.

SU-PER-NŪ'MER-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *supernumeraire*; L. *super* and *numerus*, number.]

1. Exceeding the number stated or prescribed; as, a *supernumerary* officer in a regiment; a *supernumerary* canon in the church.

2. Exceeding a necessary, a usual, or a round number; as, *supernumerary* addresses; *supernumerary* expense. *Addison. Fell.*

SU-PER-NŪ'MER-A-RY, *n.* A person or thing beyond the number stated, or beyond what is necessary or usual. On the reduction of the regiments, several *supernumeraries* were to be provided for.

SU-PER-PAR-TIC'Ų-LAR, *a.* [*super* and *particular*.] Noting a ratio when the excess of the greater term over the less is a unit; as, the ratio of 1 to 2, or of 3 to 4. [*Not in use.*] *Hutton.*

SU-PER-PAR'TIENT, (-pär'shent,) *a.* [L. *super* and *partio*.] Noting a ratio when the excess of the greater term over the less is more than a unit; as, that of 3 to 5, or of 7 to 10. [*Not in use.*] *Hutton.*

SŪ'PER-PLANT, *n.* [*super* and *plant*.] A plant growing on another plant; as the misletoe. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

[We now use PARASITE and EPIPHYTE.]

SŪ'PER-PLUS. See SURPLUS.

SŪ'PER-PLUS-AGE, *n.* [L. *super* and *plus*.] That which is more than enough; excess. *Fell.*

[We now use SURPLUSAGE, which see.]

SU-PER-PON'DER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *super* and *pondero*.] To weigh over and above. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

SU-PER-PŌSE', (su-per-pōze',) *v. t.* [L. *super* and Fr. *poser*, to lay.]

To lay upon, as one kind of rock on another.

SU-PER-PŌS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Laid or being upon something. *Humboldt.*

SU-PER-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Placing upon something.

SU-PER-PO-SI''TION, (-po-zish'un,) *n.* [*super* and *position*.] A placing above; a lying or being situated above or upon something; as, the *superposition* of rocks. *Humboldt.*

2. That which is situated above or upon something else.

SŪ'PER-PRAISE, (sū'per-prāze,) *v. t.* To praise to excess. *Shak.*

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SU-PER-PRO-PŌR'TION, *n.* [*super* and *proportion.*] Overplus of proportion. *Digby.*

SU-PER-PUR-GĀ'TION, *n.* [*super* and *purgation.*] More purgation than is sufficient. *Wiseman.*

SU-PER-RE-FLEC'TION, *n.* [*super* and *reflection.*] The reflection of an image reflected. *Bacon.*

SU-PER-RE-WARD', *v. t.* To reward to excess. *Bacon.*

SU-PER-ROY'AL, *a.* [*super* and *royal.*] Larger than royal; denoting the largest species of printing paper.

SU-PER-SĀ'LI-ĒN-CY, *n.* [L. *super* and *salio*, to leap.] The act of leaping on any thing. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

SU-PER-SĀ'LI-ENT, *a.* Leaping upon.

SU'PER-SALT, *n.* In *chemistry*, a salt with a greater number of equivalents of acid than base. The *binoxalate* and *quaternoxalate of potassa* are *supersalts.*

SU-PER-SAT'U-RĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *super* and *saturo.*] To add to beyond saturation.

SU-PER-SAT'U-RĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* More than saturated.

SU-PER-SAT'U-RĀ-TING, *ppr.* More than saturating; filling to excess.

SU-PER-SAT-U-RĀ'TION, *n.* The operation of adding beyond saturation, or the state of being thus supersaturated. *Fourcroy.*

SU-PER-SCRIBE', *v. t.* [L. *super* and *scribo*, to write.] To write or engrave on the top, outside, or surface; or to write the name or address of one on the outside or cover; as, to *superscribe* a letter.

SU-PER-SCRIB'ED, *pp.* Inscribed on the outside.

SU-PER-SCRIB'ING, *ppr.* Inscribing, writing, or engraving on the outside, or on the top.

SU-PER-SCRIP'TION, *n.* The act of superscribing.

2. That which is written or engraved on the outside, or above something else. *Waller.*

The *superscription* of his accusation was written over, The King of the Jews. — Mark xv. Luke xxiii.

3. An impression of letters on coins. *Matt.* xxii. [Shakspeare uses SUPERSCRIPT.]

SU-PER-SĒC'U-LAR, *a.* [*super* and *secular.*] Being above the world or secular things.

SU-PER-SEDE', *v. t.* [L. *supersedeo*; *super* and *sedeo*, to sit.]

1. *Literally*, to set above; hence, to make void, inefficacious, or useless, by superior power, or by coming in the place of; to set aside; to render unnecessary; to suspend. The use of artillery in making breaches in walls, has *superseded* the use of the battering-ram. The effect of passion is to *supersede* the workings of reason. *South.*

Nothing is supposed that can *supersede* the known laws of natural motion. *Bentley.*

2. To come or be placed in the room of; hence, to displace or render unnecessary; as, an officer is *superseded* by the appointment of another person.

SU-PER-SĒ'DE-AS, *n.* [L.] In *law*, a writ of *supersedeas*, is a writ or command to suspend the powers of an officer in certain cases, or to stay proceedings. This writ does not destroy the power of an officer, for it may be revived by another writ called a *procedendo.* *Blackstone.*

SU-PER-SĒD'ED, *pp.* Made void; rendered unnecessary or inefficacious; displaced; suspended.

SU-PER-SĒD'ING, *ppr.* Coming in the place of; setting aside; rendering useless; displacing; suspending.

SU-PER-SĒD'URE, *n.* The act of superseding; as, the *supersedure* of trial by jury. [*New.*] *Hamilton, Fed.*

SU-PER-SEN'SI-BLE, *a.* Beyond the reach of the senses; above the natural powers of perception. *Murdock.*

SU-PER-SENS'U-AL, *a.* Above the senses.

SU-PER-SERV'ICE-A-BLE, *a.* [*super* and *serviceable.*] Over officious; doing more than is required or desired. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SU-PER-SES'SION, (-sesh'un,) *n.* The act of superseding.

SU-PER-STI''TION, (-stish'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *superstitio*, *supersto*; *super* and *sto*, to stand.]

1. Excessive exactness or rigor in religious opinions or practice; extreme and unnecessary scruples in the observance of religious rites not commanded, or of points of minor importance; excess or extravagance in religion; the doing of things not required by God, or abstaining from things not forbidden; or the belief of what is absurd, or belief without evidence. *Brown.*

Superstition has reference to God, to religion, or to beings superior to man. *Encyc.*

2. False religion; false worship.

3. Rite or practice proceeding from excess of scruples in religion. In this sense, it admits of a plural.

They the truth
With *superstitions* and traditions taint. *Milton.*

4. Excessive nicety; scrupulous exactness.

5. Belief in the direct agency of superior powers in certain extraordinary or singular events, or in omens and prognostics.

SU-PER-STI''TION-IST, *n.* One addicted to superstition. *More.*

SU-PER-STI''TIOUS, (-stish'us,) *a.* [Fr. *superstitieux*; L. *superstitiosus.*]

1. Over scrupulous and rigid in religious observances; addicted to superstition; full of idle fancies and scruples in regard to religion; as, *superstitious* people.

2. Proceeding from superstition; manifesting superstition; as, *superstitious* rites; *superstitious* observances.

3. Over exact; scrupulous beyond need.

Superstitious use; in *law*, the use of land for a religious purpose, or by a religious corporation.

SU-PER-STI''TIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a superstitious manner; with excessive regard to uncommanded rites or unessential opinions and forms in religion. *Bacon.*

2. With too much care; with excessive exactness or scruple.

3. With extreme credulity in regard to the agency of superior beings in extraordinary events.

SU-PER-STI''TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Superstition.

SU-PER-STRAIN', *v. t.* [*super* and *strain.*] To overstrain or stretch. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

SU-PER-STRAIN'ED, *pp.* Overstrained or stretched.

SU-PER-STRĀ'TUM, *n.* [*super* and *stratum.*] A stratum or layer above another, or resting on something else. *Asiat. Res.*

SU-PER-STRUCT', *v. t.* [L. *superstruo*: *super* and *struo*, to lay.] To build upon; to erect.

This is the only proper basis on which to *superstruct* first innocence and then virtue. [*Little used.*] *Decay of Piety.*

SU-PER-STRUCT'ED, *pp.* Built upon.

SU-PER-STRUCT'ING, *ppr.* Building upon.

SU-PER-STRUC'TION, *n.* An edifice erected on something.

My own profession hath taught me not to erect new *superstructions* on an old ruin. *Denham.*

SU-PER-STRUCT'IVE, *a.* Built or erected on something else. *Hammond.*

SU-PER-STRUCT'URE, *n.* Any structure or edifice built on something else; *particularly*, the building raised on a foundation. This word is used to distinguish what is erected on a wall or foundation from the foundation itself.

2. Any thing erected on a foundation or basis. In education, we begin with teaching languages as the foundation, and proceed to erect on that foundation the *superstructure* of science.

SU-PER-SUB-STAN'TIAL, *a.* [*super* and *substantial.*] More than substantial; being more than substance. *Cyc.*

SU-PER-SUL'PHATE, *n.* Sulphate with a greater number of equivalents of acid than base.

SU-PER-SUL'PHU-RET-ED, *a.* Consisting of a greater number of equivalents of sulphur than of the base with which the sulphur is combined. *Aikin.*

SU-PER-TER-RĒNE', *a.* [*super* and *terrene.*] Being above ground, or above the earth. *Hill.*

SU-PER-TER-RES'TRI-AL, *a.* Being above the earth, or above what belongs to the earth. *Buckminster.*

SU-PER-TON'IC, *n.* In *music*, the note next above the key-note. *Busby.*

SU-PER-TRAG'IC-AL, *a.* Tragical to excess. *Warton.*

SU-PER-VA-CĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *supervacaneus*; *super* and *vaco*, to make void.] Superfluous; unnecessary; needless; serving no purpose. *Howell.*

SU-PER-VA-CĀ'NE-OUS-LY, *adv.* Needlessly.

SU-PER-VA-CĀ'NE-OUS-NESS, *n.* Needlessness. *Bailey.*

SU-PER-VĒNE', *v. i.* [L. *supervenio*; *super* and *venio.*]

1. To come upon as something extraneous.

Such a mutual gravitation can never *supervene* to matter, unless impressed by divine power. *Bentley.*

2. To come upon; to happen to.

SU-PER-VĒ'NI-ENT, *a.* Coming upon as something additional or extraneous

That branch of belief was in him *supervenient* to Christian practice. *Hammond.*

Divorces can be granted, *a mensa et toro*, only for *supervenient* causes. *Z. Swift.*

SU-PER-VEN'TION, *n.* The act of supervening.

SU-PER-VI'SAL, (su-per-vī'zal,) *n.* [from *supervise.*] The act of overseeing; inspection; superintendence. *Tooke. Walsh.*

SU-PER-VISE', (su-per-vīze',) *n.* Inspection. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

SU-PER-VISE', *v. t.* [L. *super* and *visus*, *video*, to see.] To oversee for direction; to superintend; to inspect; as, to *supervise* the press for correction.

SU-PER-VIS'ED, (-vīzd',) *pp.* Inspected.

SU-PER-VIS'ING, *ppr.* Overseeing; inspecting; superintending.

SU-PER-VI'SOR, *n.* An overseer; an inspector; a superintendent; as, the *supervisor* of a pamphlet. *Dryden.*

SU-PER-VI'SO-RY, *a.* Pertaining to or having supervision.

SU-PER-VIVE', *v. t.* [L. *super* and *vivo*, to live.] To live beyond; to outlive. The soul will *supervive* all the revolutions of nature. [*Little used.*] [See SURVIVE.]

SU-PI-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *supino.*]

1. The act of lying, or state of being laid, with the face upward.

2. The act of turning the palm of the hand upward. *Lawrence's Lect.*

SU-PI-NĀ'TOR, *n.* In *anatomy*, a muscle that turns the palm of the hand upward.

SU-PINE', *a.* [L. *supinus.*]

1. Lying on the back, or with the face upward; opposed to PRONE.

2. Leaning backward, or inclining with exposure to the sun.

If the vine
On rising ground be placed on hills *supine.* *Dryden.*

3. Negligent; heedless; indolent; thoughtless; inattentive.

He became pusillanimous and *supine*, and openly exposed to any temptation. *Woodward.*

These men suffer by their *supine* credulity. *K. Charles.*

SU'PINE, *n.* [L. *supinum.*]

In *grammar*, a name of certain forms or modifications of the Latin verb ending in *um* and *u.*

SU-PINE'LY, *adv.* With the face upward.

2. Carelessly; indolently; drowsily; in a heedless, thoughtless state.

Who on beds of sin *supinely* lie. *Sandys.*

SU-PINE'NESS, *n.* A lying with the face upward.

2. Indolence; drowsiness; heedlessness. Many of the evils of life are owing to our own *supineness.*

SU-PIN'I-TY, for SUPINENESS, is not used.

SUP'PAGE, *n.* [from *sup.*] What may be supped; pottage. [*Not in use.*] *Hooker.*

SUP-PAL-PĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *suppalpor*; *sub* and *palpor*, to stroke.] The act of enticing by soft words. [*Not used.*] *Hall.*

SUP-PAR-A-SI-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *supparasitor*; *sub* and *parasite.*] The act of flattering merely to gain favor. [*Not in use.*] *Hall.*

SUP-PAR'A-SITE, *v. t.* To flatter; to cajole. *Dr. Clarke.*

SUP-PAWN'. See SEPAWN.

SUP'PED, (supt,) *pp.* Having taken the evening meal.

SUP-PE-DĀ'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *sub* and *pes*, the foot.] Being under the feet. *Brown.*

SUP-PED'I-TATE, *v. t.* [L. *suppedito.*] To supply. [*Not used.*] *Hammond.*

SUP-PED-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *suppeditatio.*] Supply; aid afforded. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

SUP'PER, *n.* [Fr. *souper.* See SUP.] The evening meal. People who dine late eat no *supper.* The dinner of fashionable people would be the *supper* of rustics.

SUP'PER-LESS, *a.* Wanting supper; being without supper; as, to go *supperless* to bed. *Spectator.*

SUP-PLANT', *v. t.* [Fr. *supplanter*; L. *supplanto*; *sub* and *planta*, the bottom of the foot.]

1. To trip up the heels.

Supplanted down he fell. *Milton.*

2. To remove or displace by stratagem; or to displace and take the place of; as, a rival *supplants* another in the affections of his mistress, or in the favor of his prince.

Suspecting that the courtier had *supplanted* the friend. *Fell.*

3. To overthrow; to undermine.

SUP-PLANT-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of supplanting.

SUP-PLANT'ED, *pp.* Tripped up; displaced.

SUP-PLANT'ER, *n.* One that supplants.

SUP-PLANT'ING, *ppr.* Tripping up the heels; displacing by artifice.

SUP'PLE, (sup'pl,) *a.* [Fr. *souple*; Arm. *soublat*, *soublein*, to bend.]

1. Pliant; flexible; easily bent; as, *supple* joints; *supple* fingers. *Bacon. Temple.*

2. Yielding; compliant; not obstinate.

If punishment makes not the will *supple*, it hardens the offender. *Locke.*

3. Bending to the humor of others; flattering; fawning. *Addison.*

4. That makes pliant; as, *supple* government. *Shak.*

SUP'PLE, (sup'pl,) *v. t.* To make soft and pliant; to render flexible; as, to *supple* leather.

2. To make compliant.

A mother persisting till she had *suppled* the will of her daughter. *Locke.*

SUP'PLE, *v. i.* To become soft and pliant; as, stones *suppled* into softness. *Dryden.*

SUP'PLED, (sup'pld,) *pp.* Made soft and pliant; made compliant.

SUP'PLE-LY, (sup'pl-le,) *adv.* Softly; pliantly; mildly. *Cotgrave.*

SUP'PLE-MENT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *supplementum*, *suppleo*; *sub* and *pleo*, to fill.]

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1. *Literally*, a supply; hence, an addition to any thing, by which its defects are supplied, and it is made more full and complete. The word is particularly used of an addition to a book or paper.

2. Store; supply. [*Not in use.*] *Chapman.*

3. In *trigonometry*, the quantity by which an arc or an angle falls snort of 180 degrees, or a semicircle.

SUP'PLĒ-MENT, *v. t.* To add something to a writing, &c.

SUP-PLĒ-MENT'AL, SUP-PLĒ-MENT'A-RY, *a.* Additional; added to supply what is wanted; as, a *supplemental* law or bill.

SUP'PLĒ-MENT-ING, *ppr.* Adding a supplement. *Chalmers.*

SUP'PLE-NESS, (sup'pl-ness,) *n.* [from *supple.*] Pliancy; pliableness; flexibility; the quality of being easily bent; as, the *suppleness* of the joints.

2. Readiness of compliance; the quality of easily yielding; facility; as, the *suppleness* of the will. *Locke.*

SUP'PLĒ-TO-RY, SUP'PLĒ-TIVE, *a.* [from L. *suppleo*, to supply.] Supplying deficiencies; as, a *suppletory* oath. *Blackstone.*

SUP'PLĒ-TO-RY, *n.* That which is to supply what is wanted. *Hammond.*

SUP-PLI'AL, *n.* The act of supplying. [*Not used.*] *Warburton.*

SUP-PLI'ANCE, *n.* Continuance. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SUP'PLI-ANT, *a.* [Fr., from *supplier*, to entreat, contracted from L. *supplico*, to *supplicate*; *sub* and *plico*, to fold. See COMPLY and APPLY.]

1. Entreating; beseeching; supplicating; asking earnestly and submissively.

The rich grow *suppliant*, and the poor grow proud. *Dryden.*

2. Manifesting entreaty; expressive of humble supplication.

To bow and sue for grace with *suppliant* knee. *Milton.*

SUP'PLI-ANT, *n.* A humble petitioner; one who entreats submissively.

Spare this life, and hear thy *suppliant's* prayer. *Dryden.*

SUP'PLI-ANT-LY, *adv.* In a suppliant or submissive manner.

SUP'PLI-CANT, *a.* [L. *supplicans.*] Entreating; asking submissively. *Bp. Bull.*

SUP'PLI-CANT, *n.* One that entreats; a petitioner who asks earnestly and submissively.

The wise *supplicant* left the event to God. *Rogers.*

SUP'PLI-CAT, *n.* In *the English universities*, a petition; *particularly*, a written application with a certificate that the requisite conditions have been complied with.

SUP'PLI-CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *supplico*; *sub* and *plico*. See SUPPLIANT.]

1. To entreat for; to seek by earnest prayer; as, to *supplicate* blessings on Christian efforts to spread the gospel.

2. To address in prayer; as, to *supplicate* the throne of grace.

SUP'PLI-CĀTE, *v. i.* To entreat; to beseech; to implore; to petition with earnestness and submission.

A man can not brook to *supplicate* or beg. *Bacon.*

SUP'PLI-CĀ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Entreating; imploring.

SUP'PLI-CĀ-TING-LY, *adv.* By way of supplication.

SUP-PLI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *supplicatio.*]

1. Entreaty; humble and earnest prayer in worship. In all our *supplications* to the Father of mercies, let us remember a world lying in ignorance and wickedness.

2. Petition; earnest request.

3. In *Roman antiquity*, a religious solemnity observed in consequence of some military success, and also in times of distress and danger, to avert the anger of the gods. *Smith's Dict.*

SUP'PLI-CĀ-TO-RY, *a.* Containing supplication; humble; submissive. *Johnson.*

SUP-PLI'ED, *pp.* [from *supply.*] Fully furnished; having a sufficiency.

SUP-PLI'ER, *n.* He that supplies.

SUP-PLIES', *n.*; *pl.* of SUPPLY. Things supplied in sufficiency. In *England*, moneys granted by parliament for public expenditure.

SUP-PLŸ', *v. t.* [L. *suppleo*; *sub* and *pleo*, disused, to fill; Fr. *suppleer*; Sp. *suplir*; It. *supplire.*]

1. To fill up, as any deficiency happens; to furnish what is wanted; to afford or furnish a sufficiency; as, to *supply* the poor with bread and clothing; to *supply* the daily wants of nature; to *supply* the navy with masts and spars; to *supply* the treasury with money. The city is well *supplied* with water.

I wanted nothing fortune could *supply*. *Dryden.*

2. To serve instead of.

Burning ships the banished sun *supply*. *Waller.*

3. To give; to bring or furnish.

Nearer care *supplies*
Sighs to my breast, and sorrow to my eyes. *Prior.*

4. To fill vacant room.

The sun was set, and Vesper, to *supply*
His absent beams, had lighted up the sky. *Dryden.*

5. To fill; as, to *supply* a vacancy.

6. *In general*, to furnish; to give or afford what is wanted.

Modern infidelity *supplies* no such motives. *Rob. Hall.*

SUP-PLŸ', *n.* Sufficiency of things for use or want. The poor have a daily *supply* of food; the army has ample *supplies* of provisions and munitions of war. Customs, taxes, and excise constitute the *supplies* of revenue.

SUP-PLŸ'ING, *ppr.* Yielding or furnishing what is wanted; affording a sufficiency.

SUP-PLŸ'MENT, *n.* A furnishing. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SUP-PŌRT', *v. t.* [Fr. *supporter*: It. *sopportare*; L. *supporto*; *sub* and *porto*, to carry.]

1. To bear; to sustain; to uphold; as, a prop or pillar *supports* a structure; an abutment *supports* an arch; the stem of a tree *supports* the branches. Every edifice must have a foundation to *support* it; a rope or cord *supports* a weight.

2. To endure without being overcome; as, to *support* pain, distress, or misfortunes.

This fierce demeanor and his insolence
The patience of a god could not *support*. *Dryden.*

3. To bear; to endure; as, to *support* fatigues or hardships; to *support* violent exertions. The eye will not *support* the light of the sun's disk.

4. To sustain; to keep from fainting or sinking; as, to *support* the courage or spirits.

5. To sustain; to act or represent well; as, to *support* the character of King Lear; to *support* the part assigned.

6. To bear; to supply funds for or the means of continuing; as, to *support* the annual expenses of government.

7. To sustain; to carry on; as, to *support* a war or a contest; to *support* an argument or debate.

8. To maintain with provisions and the necessary means of living; as, to *support* a family; to *support* a son in college; to *support* the ministers of the gospel.

9. To maintain; to sustain; to keep from failing; as, to *support* life; to *support* the strength by nourishment.

10. To sustain without change or dissolution; as, clay *supports* an intense heat.

11. To bear; to keep from sinking; as, water *supports* ships and other bodies; air *supports* a balloon.

12. To bear without being exhausted; to be able to pay; as, to *support* taxes or contributions.

13. To sustain; to maintain; as, to *support* a good character.

14. To maintain; to verify; to make good; to substantiate. The testimony is not sufficient to *support* the charges; the evidence will not *support* the statements or allegations; the impeachment is well *supported* by evidence.

15. To uphold by aid or countenance; as, to *support* a friend or a party.

16. To vindicate; to maintain; to defend successfully; as, to be able to *support* one's own cause.

17. To act as one's aid or attendant on some public occasion, by sitting or walking at his side; as, Mr. O'Connell left the prison, *supported* by his two sons. *England.*

SUP-PŌRT', *n.* The act or operation of upholding or sustaining.

2. That which upholds, sustains, or keeps from falling; as a prop, a pillar, a foundation of any kind.

3. That which maintains life; as, food is the *support* of life, of the body, of strength. Oxygen, or vital air, has been supposed to be the *support* of respiration and of heat in the blood.

4. Maintenance; subsistence; as, an income sufficient for the *support* of a family; or revenue for the *support* of the army and navy.

5. Maintenance; an upholding; continuance in any state, or preservation from falling, sinking, or failing; as, taxes necessary for the *support* of public credit; a revenue for the *support* of government.

6. *In general*, the maintenance or sustaining of any thing, without suffering it to fail, decline, or languish; as, the *support* of health, spirits, strength, or courage; the *support* of reputation, credit, &c.

7. That which upholds or relieves; aid; help; succor; assistance.

SUP-PŌRT'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] That may be upheld or sustained.

2. That may be borne or endured; as, the pain is *supportable*, or not *supportable*. Patience renders evils *supportable*.

3. Tolerable; that may be borne without resistance or punishment; as, such insults are not *supportable*.

4. That can be maintained; as, the cause or opinion is *supportable*.

SUP-PŌRT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being tolerable. *Hammond.*

SUP-PŌRT'A-BLY, *adv.* In a supportable manner.

SUP-PŌRT'ANCE, *n.* Maintenance; support. [*Not in use.*]

SUP-PŌRT-Ā'TION, *n.* Maintenance; support. [*Not in use.*]

SUP-PŌRT'ED, *pp.* Borne; endured; upheld; maintained; subsisted; sustained; carried on.

SUP-PŌRT'ER, *n.* One that supports or maintains.

2. That which supports or upholds; a prop, a pillar, &c.

The sockets and *supporters* of flowers are figured. *Bacon.*

3. A sustainer; a comforter.

The saints have a companion and *supporter* in all their miseries. *South.*

4. A maintainer; a defender.

Worthy *supporters* of such a reigning impiety. *South.*

5. One who maintains or helps to carry on; as, the *supporters* of a war.

6. An advocate; a defender; a vindicator; as, the *supporters* of religion, morality, justice, &c.

7. An adherent; one who takes part; as, the *supporter* of a party or faction.

8. One who sits by or walks with another, on some public occasion, as an aid or attendant.

9. In *ship-building*, a knee placed under the cathead.

10. *Supporters*, in *heraldry*, are figures of beasts that appear to *support* the arms. *Johnson.*

SUP-PŌRT'FUL, *a.* Abounding with support. [*Not used.*]

SUP-PŌRT'ING, *ppr.* Bearing; enduring; upholding; sustaining; maintaining; subsisting; vindicating.

SUP-PŌRT'LESS, *a.* Having no support. *Battle of Frogs and Mice.*

SUP-PŌRT'MENT, *n.* Support. [*Not in use.*] *Wotton.*

SUP-PŌS'A-BLE, *a.* [from *suppose.*] That may be supposed; that may be imagined to exist. That is not a *supposable* case.

SUP-PŌS'AL, *n.* [from *suppose.*] Position without proof; the imagining of something to exist; supposition.

Interest with a Jew never proceeds but upon *supposal*, at least, of a firm and sufficient bottom. [*Obs.*] *South.*

SUP-PŌSE', (sup-pōze',) *v. t.* [Fr. *supposer*; L. *suppositus*, *suppono*; It. *supporre*; Sp. *suponer*; *sub* and *pono*, to *put.*]

1. To lay down or state as a proposition or fact that may exist or be true, though not known or believed to be true or to exist; or to imagine or admit to exist, for the sake of argument or illustration. Let us *suppose* the earth to be the center of the system, what would be the consequence?

When we have as great assurance that a thing is, as we could possibly, *supposing* it were, we ought not to doubt of its existence. *Tillotson.*

2. To imagine; to believe; to receive as true.

Let not my lord *suppose* that they have slain all the *young men*, the king's sons; for Amnon only is dead. —2 Sam. xiii.

3. To imagine; to think.

I *suppose*,
If our proposals once again were heard. *Milton.*

4. To require to exist or be true. The existence of things *supposes* the existence of a cause of the things.

One falsehood *supposes* another, and renders all you say suspected. *Female Quixote.*

5. To put one thing by fraud in the place of another. [*Not in use.*]

SUP-PŌSE', *n.* Supposition; position without proof.

Fit to be trusted on a bare *suppose*
That she is honest. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

SUP-PŌS'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Laid down or imagined as true; imagined; believed; received as true.

SUP-PŌS'ER, *n.* One who supposes. *Shak.*

SUP-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Laying down or imagining to exist or be true; stating as a case that may be; imagining; receiving as true.

SUP-PO-SI''TION, (-po-zish'un,) *n.* The act of laying down, imagining, or admitting as true or existing, what is known not to be true, or what is not proved.

2. The position of something known not to be true or not proved; hypothesis.

This is only an infallibility upon *supposition*, that if a thing be true, it is impossible to be false. *Tillotson.*

3. Imagination; belief without full evidence.

4. In *music*, the use of two successive notes of equal length, one of which, being a discord, supposes the other a concord.

SUP-PO-SI''TION-AL, *a.* Hypothetical. *South.*

SUP-POS-I-TI''TIOUS, (-poz-e-tish'us,) *a.* [L. *suppositivus*, from *suppositus*, *suppono.*]

Put by trick in the place or character belonging to another; not genuine; as, a *suppositious* child; a *suppositious* writing. *Addison.*

SUP-POS-I-TI''TIOUS-LY, (-tish'us-,) *adv.* Hypothetically; by supposition.

SUP-POS-I-TI''TIOUS-NESS, (-tish'us-,) *n.* The state of being suppositious.

SUP-POS'I-TIVE, *a.* Supposed; including or implying supposition. *Chillingworth.*

SUP-POS'I-TIVE, *n.* [Supra.] A word denoting or implying supposition. *Harris.*

SUP-POS'I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* With, by, or upon supposition. *Hammond.*

SUP-POS'I-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *suppositoire.*]

In *medicine*, a pill or bolus introduced into the rec-

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tum to procure stools when clysters cannot be administered. *Parr.*

SUP-PRESS', *v. t.* [L. *suppressus, supprimo; sub* and *premo*, to press.]

1. To overpower and crush; to subdue; to destroy; as, to *suppress* a rebellion; to *suppress* a mutiny or riot; to *suppress* opposition.

Every rebellion, when it is *suppressed*, makes the subject weaker, and the government stronger. *Davies.*

2. To keep in; to restrain from utterance or vent; as, to *suppress* the voice; to *suppress* sighs.

3. To retain without disclosure; to conceal; not to tell or reveal; as, to *suppress* evidence.

She *suppresses* the name, and this keeps him in a pleasing suspense. *Broome.*

4. To retain without communication or making public; as, to *suppress* a letter; to *suppress* a manuscript.

5. To stifle; to stop; to hinder from circulation; as, to *suppress* a report.

6. To stop; to restrain; to obstruct from discharges; as, to *suppress* a diarrhea, a hemorrhage, and the like.

SUP-PRESS'ED, (-prest',) *pp.* or *a.* Crushed; destroyed; retained; concealed; stopped; obstructed.

SUP-PRESS'ING, *ppr.* Subduing; destroying; retaining closely; concealing; hindering from disclosure or publication; obstructing.

SUP-PRES'SION, (sup-presh'un,) *n* [Fr., from L. *suppressio.*]

1. The act of suppressing, crushing, or destroying; as, the *suppression* of a riot, insurrection, or tumult.

2. The act of retaining from utterance, vent, or disclosure; concealment; as, the *suppression* of truth, of reports, of evidence, and the like.

3. The retaining of any thing from public notice; as, the *suppression* of a letter or any writing.

4. The stoppage, obstruction, or morbid retention of discharges; as, the *suppression* of urine, of diarrhea, or other discharge.

5. In *grammar* or *composition*, omission; as, the *suppression* of a word.

SUP-PRESS'IVE, *a.* Tending to suppress; subduing; concealing. *Seward.*

SUP-PRESS'OR, *n.* One that suppresses; one that subdues; one that prevents utterance, disclosure, or communication.

SUP'PU-RATE, *v. i.* [L. *suppuro; sub* and *pus, puris*; Fr. *suppurer*; It. *suppurare.*]

To generate pus; as, a boil or abscess *suppurates.*

SUP'PU-RATE, *v. t.* To cause to suppurate. *Arbuthnot.*

[*In this sense, unusual.*]

SUP'PU-RA-TING, *ppr.* Generating pus.

SUP-PU-RA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *suppuratio.*]

1. The process of producing purulent matter, or of forming pus, as in a wound or abscess; one of the natural terminations of phlegmonous inflammation. *Cyc. Cooper. Wiseman.*

2. The matter produced by suppuration.

SUP'PU-RA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *suppuratif.*]

Tending to suppurate; promoting suppuration.

SUP'PU-RA-TIVE, *n.* A medicine that promotes suppuration.

SUP-PU-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *supputatio, supputo; sub* and *puto*, to think.]

Reckoning; account; computation. *Holder.*

SUP-PŪTE', *v. t.* [L. *supputo*, supra.]

To reckon; to compute. [*Not in use.*]

SŪ'PRA; a Latin preposition, signifying *above, over*, or *beyond.*

SU-PRA-AX'IL-LA-RY, *a.* [*supra* and *axil.*] In *botany*, growing above the axil; inserted above the axil; as a peduncle. [See SUPRAFOLIACEOUS.] *Lee.*

SU-PRA-CIL'IA-RY, *a.* [L. *supra* and *cilium*, eyebrow.]

Situated above the eyebrow. *Ure.*

SU-PRA-CRE-TA'CEOUS, **SU-PER-CRE-TA'CEOUS**, (-shus,) *a.* [L. *supra*, or *super*, and *creta.*]

In *geology*, applied to rocks which lie above the chalk.

SU-PRA-DE-COM'POUND, *a.* [*supra* and *decompound.*]

More than decompound; thrice compound. A *supra-decompound leaf*, is when a petiole divided several times, connects many leaflets; each part forming a decompound leaf. *Martyn.*

SU-PRA-FO-LI-A'CEOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [L. *supra* and *folium*, a leaf.]

In *botany*, inserted into the stem above the leaf, or petiole, or axil, as a peduncle or flower. *Martyn.*

SU-PRA-LAP-SA'RI-AN, **SU-PRA-LAP'SA-RY**, *a.* [L. *supra* and *lapsus*, fall.]

Pertaining to the Supralapsarians, or to their opinions. *Murdock.*

SU-PRA-LAP-SA'RI-AN, *n.* One of that class of Calvinists, who believed that God's decree of election was a part of his original plan, according to which he determined to create men, and that they should apostatize, and that he would then save a part of them by a Redeemer. [See SUBLAPSARIAN.] *Murdock.*

SU-PRA-MUN'DANE, *a.* [L. *supra* and *mundus*, the world.]

Being or situated above the world or above our system.

SU-PRA-NAT'U-RAL-ISM, *n.* The same as SUPERNATURALISM, which see. *Murdock.*

SU-PRA-NAT'U-RAL-IST, *n.* The same as SUPERNATURALIST, which see.

SU-PRA-ORB'IT-AL, *a.* [*supra* and *orbit.*] Being above the orbit of the eye.

SU-PRA-RĒ'NAL, *a.* [L. *supra* and *ren, renes*, the kidneys.]

Situated above the kidneys.

SU-PRA-SCAP'U-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *supra* and *scapula.*] Being above the scapuln.

SU-PRA-VUL'GAR, *a.* [*supra* and *vulgar.*] Being above the vulgar or common people. *Collier.*

SU-PREM'A-CY, *n.* [See SUPREME.] State of being supreme or in the highest station of power; highest authority or power; as, the *supremacy* of the king of Great Britain; or the *supremacy* of parliament.

The usurped power of the pope being destroyed, the crown was restored to its *supremacy* over spiritual men and causes. *Blackstone.*

Oath of supremacy: in *Great Britain*, an oath which acknowledges the supremacy of the king in spiritual affairs, and renounces or abjures the supremacy of the pope in ecclesiastical or temporal affairs. *Brande.*

SU-PRĒME', *a.* [L. *supremus*, from *supra*; Fr. *suprême.*]

1. Highest in authority; holding the highest place in government or power. In *the United States*, the congress is *supreme* in regulating commerce, and in making war and peace. The parliament of Great Britain is *supreme* in legislation; but the king is *supreme* in the administration of the government. In *the universe*, God only is the *supreme* ruler and judge. His commands are *supreme*, and binding on all his creatures.

2. Highest, greatest, or most excellent; as, *supreme* love; *supreme* glory; *supreme* degree.

3. It is sometimes used in a bad sense; as, *supreme* folly or baseness, folly or baseness carried to the utmost extent.

[*A bad use of the word.*]

SU-PRĒME'LY, *adv.* With the highest authority. He rules *supremely.*

2. In the highest degree; to the utmost extent; as, *supremely* blest. *Pope.*

SUR, a prefix, from the French, contracted from L. *super, supra*, signifies *over, above, beyond, upon.*

SUR-AD-DI'TION, (-ad-dish'un,) *n.* [Fr. *sur*, on or upon, and *addition.*]

Something added to the name. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

SŪ'RAL, *n.* [L. *sura.*]

Being in or pertaining to the calf of the leg; as, the *sural* artery. *Wiseman.*

SŪ'RANCE, for ASSURANCE, is not used. *Shak.*

SUR'BĀSE, *n.* [*sur* and *base.*] A cornice or series of moldings on the top of the base of a pedestal, podium, &c. *Francis.*

SUR'BĀS-ED, (sur'bāste,) *a.* Having a surbase, or molding above the base.

SUR-BĀSE'MENT, *n.* The trait of any arch or vault which describes a portion of an ellipse. *Elmes.*

SUR-BĀTE', *v. t.* [It. *sobattere*; either L. *sub* and *battere*, or *solea*, sole, and *battere*, to beat the sole or hoof.]

1. To bruise or batter the feet by travel.

Chalky land *surbates* and spoils oxen's feet. *Mortimer.*

2. To harass; to fatigue. *Clarendon.*

SUR-BĀT'ED, *pp.* Bruised in the feet; harassed; fatigued.

SUR-BĀT'ING, *ppr.* Bruising the feet of; fatigued.

SUR-BĒAT' or **SUR-BET'**, for SURBATE, is not in use.

SUR-BED', *v. t.* [*sur* and *bed.*] To set edgewise, as a stone; that is, in a position different from that which it had in the quarry. *Plot.*

SUR-BED'DED, *pp.* Set edgewise.

SUR-BED'DING, *ppr.* Setting edgewise.

SUR-CEASE', *v. i.* [Fr. *sur* and *cesser*, to cease.]

1. To cease; to stop; to be at an end. *Donne.*

2. To leave off; to practice no longer; to refrain finally.

So prayed he, whilst an angel's voice from high
Bade him *surcease* to importune the sky. *Harte.*

[This word is entirely useless, being precisely synonymous with CEASE, and it is nearly obsolete.]

SUR-CEASE', *v. t.* To stop; to cause to cease. [*Obs.*]

SUR-CEASE', *n.* Cessation; stop. [*Obs.*]

SUR-CHARGE', *v. t.* [Fr. *surcharger*; *sur* and *charge.*]

1. To overload; to overburden; as, to *surcharge* a beast or a ship; to *surcharge* a cannon.

Your head reclined, as hiding grief from view,
Droops like a rose *surcharged* with morning dew. *Dryden.*

2. In *law*, to overstock; to put more cattle into a common than the person has a right to do, or more than the herbage will sustain. *Blackstone.*

SUR-CHARGE', *n.* An excessive load or burden; a load greater than can be well borne. *Bacon.*

SUR-CHARG'ED, *pp.* Overloaded; overstocked.

SUR-CHARG'ER, *n.* One that overloads or overstocks.

SUR-CHARG'ING, *ppr.* Overloading; burdening to excess; overstocking with cattle or beasts.

SUR'CIN''GLE, (-sing-gl,) *n.* [Fr. *sur*, upon, and L. *cingulum*, a belt.]

1. A belt, band, or girth, which passes over a saddle, or over any thing laid on a horse's back, to bind it fast.

2. The girdle of a cassock by which it is fastened round the waist. *Marvel.*

SUR'CIN''GLED, *a.* Girt; bound with a surcingle.

SUR'CLE, (sur'kl,) *n.* [L. *surculus.*]

A little shoot; a twig; a sucker.

SUR'COAT, *n.* [Fr. *sur* and Eng. *coat.*]

A short coat worn over the other clothes. *Camden.*

SUR'CREW, (sur'krū,) *n.* [*sur* and *crew.*] Additional crew or collection. [*Not in use.*] *Wotton.*

SUR'CU-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *surculo.*]

To prune. [*Not in use.*]

SUR-CU-LA'TION, *n.* The act of pruning. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

SURD, *a.* [L. *surdus*, deaf.]

1. Deaf; not having the sense of hearing. [*Not used.*]

2. Unheard. [*Not used.*]

3. Designating a quantity which can not be expressed in rational numbers.

SURD, *n.* In *algebra*, a quantity which can not be expressed by rational numbers. Thus the square root of 2 is a *surd.*

SURD'I-TY, *n.* Deafness. [*Not used.*]

SURD'-NUM-BER, *n.* A number that is incommensurate with unity.

SŪRE, (shūre,) *a.* [Fr. *sûr, seur*; Arm. *sur*; Norm. *seor, seur.* In G. *zwar* signifies indeed, to be sure, it is true; which leads me to suspect *sure* to be contracted from the root of *sewer*, in L. *assevero*, and to be connected with *swear*, and perhaps with L. *verus*; *s* being the remains of a prefix. But *sure* may be a contraction of L. *securus.*]

1. Certain; unfailing; infallible.

The testimony of the Lord is *sure*.—Ps. xix.
We have also a more *sure* word of prophecy.—2 Pet. i.

2. Certainly knowing; or having full confidence.

We are *sure* that the judgment of God is according to truth.—Rom. ii.
Now we are *sure* that thou knowest all things.—John xvi.

3. Certain; safe; firm; permanent.

Thy kingdom shall be *sure* to thee.—Dan. iv.

4. Firm; stable; steady; not liable to failure, loss, or change; as, a *sure* covenant. 2 *Sam.* xxiii. *Neh.* ix. *Is.* xxviii.

The Lord will make my lord a *sure* house.—1 Sam. xxv.

So we say, to stand *sure*, to be *sure* of foot.

5. Certain of obtaining or of retaining; as, to be *sure* of game; to be *sure* of success; to be *sure* of life or health.

6. Strong; secure; not liable to be broken or disturbed.

Go your way, make it as *sure* as ye can.—Matt. xxvii.

7. Certain; not liable to failure. The income is *sure*.

To be sure, or *be sure*; certainly. Shall you go? *be sure* I shall.

To make sure; to make certain; to secure so that there can be no failure of the purpose or object.

Make sure of Cato. *Addison.*
A peace can not fail, provided we *make sure* of Spain. *Temple.*
Give all diligence to make your calling and election *sure*.—2 Pet. i.

SŪRE, *adv.* Certainly; without doubt; doubtless.

Sure the queen would wish him still unknown. *Smith.*

[But in this sense, SURELY is more generally used.]

SŪRE'FOOT-ED, *a.* [*sure* and *foot.*] Not liable to stumble or fall; as, a *surefooted* horse.

SŪRE'LY, *adv.* Certainly; infallibly; undoubtedly.

In the day thou eatest thereof, thou shalt *surely* die.—Gen. ii.
He that created something out of nothing, *surely* can raise great things out of small. *South.*

2. Firmly; without danger of falling.

He that walketh uprightly walketh *surely*.—Prov. x.

SŪRE'NESS, (shūre'-,) *n.* Certainty.

For more *sureness* he repeats it. [*Little used.*] *Woodward.*

SŪRE'TI-SHIP, (shūre'te-,) *n.* [from *surety.*] The state of being surety; the obligation of a person to answer for another, and make good any debt or loss which may occur from another's delinquency.

He that hateth *suretiship* is sure.—Prov. xi.

SŪRE'TY, (shūre'te,) *n.* [Fr. *sureté.*]

1. Certainty; indubitableness.

Know of a *surety*, that thy seed shall be a stranger in a land that is not theirs.—Gen. xv.

2. Security; safety.

Yet for the more *surety* they looked round about. *Sidney.*

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3. Foundation of stability; support.

We our state
Hold, as you yours, while our obedience holds;
On other *surety* none. *Milton.*

4. Evidence; ratification; confirmation.

She called the saints to *surety*,
That she would never put it from her finger,
Unless she gave it to yourself. *Shak.*

5. Security against loss or damage; security for payment.

There remains unpaid
A hundred thousand more, in *surety* of the which
One part of Aquitain is bound to us. *Shak.*

6. In *law*, one that is bound with and for another; one who enters into a bond or recognizance to answer for another's appearance in court, or for his payment of a debt, or for the performance of some act, and who, in case of the principal debtor's failure, is compellable to pay the debt or damages; a bondsman; a bail.

He that is *surety* for a stranger shall smart for it. — Prov. xi.
Thy servant became *surety* for the lad to my father. — Gen. xliv.

7. In *Scripture*, Christ is called "the *surety* of a better testament." *Heb.* vii. 22. He undertook to make atonement for the sins of men, and thus prepare the way to deliver them from the punishment to which they had rendered themselves liable.

8. A hostage.

SURF, *n.* The swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore, or upon sand-banks or rocks. *Mar. Dict.*

2. In *agriculture*, the bottom or conduit of a drain. [*Local.*]

SUR'FACE, *n.* [Fr. *sur*, upon, and *face*.]

1. The exterior part of any thing that has length and breadth; one of the limits that terminates a solid; the superficies; outside; as, the *surface* of the earth; the *surface* of the sea; the *surface* of a diamond; the *surface* of the body; the *surface* of a cylinder; an even or an uneven *surface*; a smooth or rough *surface*; a spherical *surface*. *Newton. Pope.*

2. In *geometry*, a magnitude that has length and breadth without thickness. *Euclid.*

SUR'FEIT, (sur'fit,) *v. t.* [Fr. *sur*, over, and *faire*, *fait*, to do, L. *facio*.]

1. To feed with meat or drink, so as to oppress the stomach and derange the functions of the system; to overfeed and produce sickness or uneasiness.

2. To cloy; to fill to satiety and disgust. He *surfeits* us with his eulogies.

SUR'FEIT, *v. i.* To be fed till the system is oppressed and sickness or uneasiness ensues.

They are as sick that *surfeit* with too much, as they that starve with nothing. *Shak.*

SUR'FEIT, *n.* Fullness and oppression of the system, occasioned by excessive eating and drinking. He has not recovered from a *surfeit*.

2. Excess in eating and drinking.

Now comes the sick hour that his *surfeit* made. *Shak.*

SUR'FEIT-ED, *pp.* Surcharged and oppressed with eating and drinking to excess; cloyed.

SUR'FEIT-ER, *n.* One who riots; a glutton. *Shak.*

SUR'FEIT-ING, *ppr.* Oppressing the system by excessive eating and drinking; cloying; loading or filling to disgust.

SUR'FEIT-ING, *n.* The act of feeding to excess; gluttony. *Luke* xxi.

SUR'FEIT-WA-TER, *n.* [*surfeit* and *water*.] Water for the cure of surfeits. *Locke.*

SURGE, *n.* [L. *surgo*, to rise; Sans. *surgo*, hight.]

1. A large wave or billow; a great, rolling swell of water.

[*It is not applied to small waves, and is chiefly used in poetry and eloquence.*]

He flies aloft, and, with impetuous roar,
Pursues the foaming *surges* to the shore. *Dryden.*

2. In *ship-building*, the tapered part in front of the whelps, between the chocks of a capstan, on which the messenger may surge. *Cyc.*

SURGE, *v. t.* To let go a portion of a rope suddenly. *Surge* the messenger. *Mar. Dict.*

SURGE, *v. i.* To swell; to rise high and roll; as waves.

The *surging* waters like a mountain rise. *Spenser.*

2. To slip back; as, the cable *surges*.

SURGE'LESS, (surj'less,) *a.* Free from surges; smooth; calm.

SUR'GEON, (sur'jun,) *n.* [Contracted from *chirurgeon*.]

One whose profession or occupation is to cure diseases or injuries of the body by manual operation. In *a more general sense*, one whose occupation is to cure external diseases, whether by manual operation, or by medicines externally or internally.

SUR'GEON-CY, *n.* The office or employment of a surgeon in the naval or military service.

SUR'GER-Y, *n.* *Properly*, the act of healing by manual operation; or that branch of medical science which treats of manual operations for the healing of diseases or injuries of the body. In *a more general sense*, the act or art of healing external diseases by manual operation, or by medicines; or that branch of medical science which has for its principal object the cure of external injuries. *Cooper.*

SUR'GIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to surgeons or surgery; done by means of surgery.

SUR'GING, *ppr.* or *a.* Swelling and rolling, as billows.

Surging waves against a solid rock. *Milton.*

SUR'GY, *a.* Rising in surges or billows; full of surges; as, the *surgy* main. *Pope.*

SU'RI-CATE, *n.* A carnivorous African quadruped, allied to the ichneumon, and belonging to the subgenus Ryzæna. It is somewhat smaller than the domestic cat. *C. H. Smith.*

SUR'LI-LY, *adv.* [from *surly*.] In a surly, morose manner.

SUR'LI-NESS, *n.* Gloomy moroseness; crabbed ill nature; as, the *surliness* of a dog.

SUR'LING, *n.* A sour, morose fellow. [*Not in use.*] *Camden.*

SUR'LOIN, *n.* See SIRLOIN.

SUR'LY, *a.* [W. *swr*, surly, snarling; *swri*, surliness, sullenness. Qu. its alliance with *sour*.]

1. Gloomily morose; crabbed; snarling; sternly sour; rough; cross and rude; as, a *surly* grooom; a *surly* dog.

That *surly* spirit, melancholy. *Shak.*

2. Rough; dark; tempestuous.

Now softened into joy the *surly* storm. *Thomson.*

SUR-MISE', *n.* Surmise. [*Not in use.*]

SUR-MISE', (sur-mize',) *v. i.* [Norm. *surmys*, alleged; *surmitter*, to surmise, to accuse, to suggest; Fr. *sur* and *mettre*, to put.]

To suspect; to imagine without certain knowledge; to entertain thoughts that something does or will exist, but upon slight evidence.

It wafted nearer yet, and then she knew
That what before she but *surmised*, was true. *Dryden.*
This change was not wrought by altering the form or position of the earth, as was *surmised* by a very learned man, but by dissolving it. *Woodward.*

SUR-MISE', *n.* Suspicion; the thought or imagination that something may be, of which, however, there is no certain or strong evidence; as, the *surmises* of jealousy or of envy.

We double honor gain
From his *surmise* proved false. *Milton.*
No man ought to be charged with principles he disowns, unless his practices contradict his professions; not upon small *surmises*. *Swift.*

SUR-MISED', *pp.* Suspected; imagined upon slight evidence.

SUR-MIS'ER, *n.* One who surmises.

SUR-MIS'ING, *ppr.* Suspecting; imagining upon slight evidence.

SUR-MIS'ING, *n.* The act of suspecting; surmise; as, evil *surmisings*. 1 *Tim.* vi.

SUR-MOUNT', *v. t.* [Fr. *surmonter*; *sur* and *monter*, to ascend.]

1. To rise above.

The mountains of Olympus, Athos, and Atlas, *surmount* all winds and clouds. *Ralegh.*

2. To conquer; to overcome; as, to *surmount* difficulties or obstacles.

3. To surpass; to exceed.

What *surmounts* the reach
Of human sense. *Milton.*

SUR-MOUNT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be overcome; superable.

SUR-MOUNT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being surmountable.

SUR-MOUNT'ED, *pp.* Overcome; conquered; surpassed.

2. *a.* In *architecture*, used to denote an arch or dome, which rises higher than a semicircle.

3. In *heraldry*, a term used when one figure is laid over another. *Brande.*

SUR-MOUNT'ER, *n.* One that surmounts.

SUR-MOUNT'ING, *ppr.* Rising above; overcoming; surpassing.

SUR-MUL'LET, *n.* A fish of the genus Mullus, (M. barbatus,) remarkable for the brilliancy of its colors, and for the changes which they undergo as the fish expires. The name is also applied to other species of the genus, which belongs to the perch family. *Ed. Encyc. Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

SUR'MU-LOT, *n.* [Fr.] A name given by Buffon to the brown or Norway rat. *Ed. Encyc.*

SUR'NAME, *n.* [Fr. *surnom*; It. *soprannome*; Sp. *sobrenombre*; L. *super* and *nomen*.]

1. An additional name; a name or appellation added to the baptismal or Christian name, and which becomes a family name. Surnames, with us, originally designated occupation, estate, place of residence, or some particular thing or event that related to the person. Thus, William *Rufus*, or *red*; Edmund *Ironsides*; Robert *Smith*, or the *smith*; William *Turner*.

2. An appellation added to the original name.

My *surname* Coriolanus. *Shak.*

SUR-NAME', *v. t.* [Fr. *surnommer*.]

To name or call by an appellation added to the original name.

Another shall subscribe with his hand to the Lord, and *surname* himself by the name of Israel. — Is. xliv.
And Simon he *surnamed* Peter. — Mark iii.

SUR-NAM'ED, *pp.* Called by a name added to the Christian or original name.

SUR-NAM'ING, *ppr.* Naming by an appellation added to the original name.

SUR-OX'YD, *n.* [*sur* and *oxyd*.] An oxyd containing a greater number of equivalents of oxygen than of the base with which it is combined. [*French.*] [*Not used.*]

SUR-OX'YD-ATE, *v. t.* To form a suroxyd. [*Not used.*]

SUR-PASS', *v. t.* [Fr. *surpasser*; *sur* and *passer*, to pass beyond.]

To exceed; to excel; to go beyond in any thing good or bad. Homer *surpasses* modern poets in sublimity. Pope *surpasses* most other poets in smoothness of versification. Achilles *surpassed* the other Greeks in strength and courage. Clodius *surpassed* all men in the profligacy of his life. Perhaps no man ever *surpassed* Washington in genuine patriotism and integrity of life.

SUR-PASS'A-BLE, *a.* That may be exceeded. *Dict.*

SUR-PASS'ED, (-past',) *pp.* Exceeded; excelled.

SUR-PASS'ING, *ppr.* Exceeding; going beyond.

2. *a.* Excellent in an eminent degree; exceeding others.

O thou, that with *surpassing* glory crowned. *Milton.*

SUR-PASS'ING-LY, *adv.* In a very excellent manner, or in a degree surpassing others.

SUR-PASS'ING-NESS, *n.* The state of surpassing.

SUR'PLICE, (sur'plis,) *n.* [Fr. *surplis*; Sp. *sobrepelliz*; L. *super pellicium*, above the robe of fur.]

A white garment worn over their other dress by the clergy of the Roman Catholic, Episcopal, and certain other churches, in some of their ministrations.

SUR'PLIC-ED, (sur'plist,) *a.* Wearing a surplice. *Mallet.*

SUR'PLICE-FEES, *n. pl.* [*surplice* and *fees*.] Fees paid to the English clergy for occasional duties. *Warton.*

SUR'PLUS, *n.* [Fr. *sur* and *plus*, L. *id.*, more.]

1. Overplus; that which remains when use is satisfied; excess beyond what is prescribed or wanted. In the United States, the *surplus* of wheat and rye not required for consumption or exportation is distilled.

2. In *law*, the residuum of an estate after the debts and legacies are paid.

SUR'PLUS-AGE, *n.* Surplus; as, *surplusage* of grain or goods beyond what is wanted.

2. In *law*, something in the pleadings or proceedings not necessary or relevant to the case, and which may be rejected.

3. In *accounts*, a greater disbursement than the charge of the accountant amounteth to. *Recs.*

SUR-PRIS'AL, (sur-prīz'al,) *n.* [See SURPRISE.] The act of surprising, or coming upon suddenly and unexpectedly; or the state of being taken unawares.

SUR-PRISE', (sur-prīze',) *v. t.* [Fr., from *surprendre*; *sur* and *prendre*, to take; It. *sorpresa*, *sorprendere*; Sp. *sorpresa*, *sorprehender*; L. *super*, *supra*, and *prendo*, to take.]

1. To come or fall upon suddenly and unexpectedly; to take unawares.

The castle of Macduff I will *surprise*. *Shak.*
Who can speak
The mingled passions that *surprised* his heart? *Thomson.*

2. To strike with wonder or astonishment by something sudden, unexpected, or remarkable, either in conduct, words, or story, or by the appearance of something unusual. Thus we are *surprised* at desperate acts of heroism, or at the narration of wonderful events, or at the sight of things of uncommon magnitude or curious structure.

3. To confuse; to throw the mind into disorder by something suddenly presented to the view or to the mind.

Up he starts, discovered and *surprised*. *Milton.*

SUR-PRISE', *n.* The act of coming upon unawares, or of taking suddenly and without preparation. The fort was taken by *surprise*.

2. The state of being taken unexpectedly.

3. An emotion excited by something happening suddenly and unexpectedly, as something novel told or presented to view. Nothing could exceed his *surprise* at the narration of these adventures. It expresses less than WONDER and ASTONISHMENT.

4. A dish with nothing in it. [*Not in use.*] *King.*

SUR-PRIS'ED, *pp.* Come upon or taken unawares; struck with something novel or unexpected.

SUR-PRIS'ING, *ppr.* Falling on or taking suddenly or unawares; striking with something novel; taking by a sudden or unexpected attack.

2. *a.* Exciting surprise; extraordinary; of a nature to excite wonder and astonishment; as, *surprising* bravery; *surprising* patience; a *surprising* escape from danger.

SUR-PRIS'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that

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excites surprise. He exerted himself *surprisingly* to save the life of his companion.

SUR-PRIS'ING-NESS, *n.* State of being surprising.

SUR'QUED-RY, *n.* [*sur* and Norm. Fr. *cuider*, to think. Qu. Sp. *cuidar*, to heed. See HEED.] Overweening pride; arrogance. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SUR-RE-BUT', *v. i.* [*sur* and *rebut.*] In *legal pleadings*, to reply, as a plaintiff to a defendant's rebutter.

SUR-RE-BUT'TER, *n.* The plaintiff's reply in pleading to a defendant's rebutter. *Blackstone.*

SUR-RE-JOIN', *v. i.* [*sur* and *rejoin.*] In *legal pleadings*, to reply, as a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.

SUR-RE-JOIN'DER, *n.* The answer of a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.

SUR-REN'DER, *v. t.* [Fr. *se rendre*, to yield. *Surrender* is probably a corruption of *se rendre.*]

1. To yield to the power of another; to give or deliver up possession upon compulsion or demand; as, to *surrender* one's person to an enemy, or to commissioners of bankrupt; to *surrender* a fort or a ship. [To *surrender up* is not elegant.]

2. To yield; to give up; to resign in favor of another; as, to *surrender* a right or privilege; to *surrender* a place or an office.

3. To give up; to resign; as, to *surrender* the breath.

4. In *law*, to yield an estate, as a tenant, into the hands of the lord for such purposes as are expressed in the act. *Blackstone.*

5. To yield to any influence, passion, or power; as, to *surrender* one's self to grief, to despair, to indolence, or to sleep.

SUR-REN'DER, *v. i.* To yield; to give up one's self into the power of another. The enemy, seeing no way of escape, *surrendered* at the first summons.

SUR-REN'DER, *n.* The act of yielding or resigning one's person, or the possession of something, into the power of another; as, the *surrender* of a castle to an enemy; the *surrender* of a right, or of claims.

2. A yielding or giving up.

3. In *law*, the yielding of an estate by a tenant to the lord, for such purposes as are expressed by the tenant in the act. *Blackstone.*

SUR-REN'DER-ED, *pp.* Yielded or delivered to the power of another; given up; resigned.

SUR-REN-DER-EE', *n.* In *law*, a person to whom the lord grants surrendered land; the *cestuy que use.*

SUR-REN'DER-ING, *ppr.* Yielding or giving up to the power of another; resigning.

SUR-REN'DER-OR, *n.* The tenant who surrenders an estate into the hands of his lord.

Till the admittance of *cestuy que use*, the lord takes notice of the *surrenderor* as his tenant. *Blackstone.*

SUR-REN'DRY, *n.* A surrender.

[SURRENDER is the most elegant and best authorized.]

SUR-REP'TION, *n.* [L. *surreptus*, *surrepo*; *sub* and *repo*, to creep.]

A coming unperceived; a stealing upon insensibly. [*Little used.*]

SUR-REP-TI''TIOUS, (-tish'us,) *a.* [L. *surreptitius*, supra.]

Done by stealth, or without proper authority; made or introduced fraudulently; as, a *surreptitious* passage in a manuscript.

A correct copy of the Dunciad, the many *surreptitious* ones have rendered necessary. *Letter to Publisher of Dunciad.*

SUR-REP-TI''TIOUS-LY, (-tish'us-le,) *adv.* By stealth; without authority; fraudulently.

SUR'RO-GATE, *n.* [L. *surrogatus*, *surrogo*, *subrogo*; *sub* and *rogo*, to propose. *Rogo*, to ask or propose, signifies primarily to reach, put, or thrust forward; and *subrogo* is to put or set in the place of another.]

In *a general sense*, a deputy; a delegate; a substitute; *particularly*, in *England*, the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge, most commonly of a bishop or his chancellor. In *some of the United States*, an officer who presides over the probate of wills and testaments, and the settlement of estates.

SUR'RO-GATE, *v. t.* To put in the place of another. [*Little used.*]

SUR-RO-GA'TION, *n.* The act of substituting one person in the place of another. [*Little used.*]

SUR-ROUND', *v. t.* [*sur* and *round*, Fr. *rond.*]

1. To encompass; to environ; to inclose on all sides; as, to *surround* a city. They *surrounded* a body of the enemy.

2. To lie or be on all sides of; as, a wall or ditch *surrounds* the city.

SUR-ROUND'ED, *pp.* Encompassed; inclosed; beset.

SUR-ROUND'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Encompassing; inclosing; lying on all sides of.

SUR-ROUND'ING, *n.* An encompassing.

SUR-SOL'ID, *n.* [*sur* and *solid*, or *surdesolid.*] In *mathematics*, the fifth power of a number; or the product of the fourth multiplication of a number considered as the root. Thus $3\times3=9$, the square of 3, and $9\times3=27$, the third power or cube, and $27\times3=81$, the fourth power, and $81\times3=243$, which is the *sursolid* of 3.

SUR-SOL'ID, *a.* Denoting the fifth power.

Sursolid problem, is that which can not be resolved but by curves of a higher kind than the conic sections. *Rees.*

SUR-TOUT', *n.* [Fr. *sur-tout*, over all.]

A man's coat to be worn over his other garments.

SUR'TUR-BRAND, *n.* Fibrous brown coal or bituminous wood; so called in Iceland. *Ure.*

SUR-VEIL'LANCE, (sur-vāl'yans,) *n.* [Fr.] Watch; inspection.

SUR-VENE', *v. t.* [Fr. *survenir*; *sur* and *venir*, to come.]

To supervene; to come as an addition; as, a suppuration that *survenes* lethargies. [*Little used.*] *Harvey*

SUR-VEY', (sur-vā',) *v. t.* [Norm. *surveer*, *surveoir*; *sur* and Fr. *voir*, to see or look, contracted from L. *video*, *videre.*]

1. To inspect or take a view of; to view with attention, as from a high place; as, to stand on a hill, and *survey* the surrounding country. It denotes more particular and deliberate attention than LOOK or SEE.

2. To view with a scrutinizing eye; to examine.

With such altered looks,
All pale and speechless, he *surveyed* me round. *Dryden.*

3. To examine with reference to condition, situation, and value; as, to *survey* a building to determine its value and exposure to loss by fire.

4. To measure, as land; or to ascertain the contents of land by lines and angles.

5. To examine or ascertain the position and distances of objects on the shore of the sea, the depth of water, nature of the bottom, and whatever may be necessary to facilitate the navigation of the waters and render the entrance into harbors, sounds, and rivers easy and safe. Thus officers are employed to *survey* the coast and make charts of the same.

6. To examine and ascertain, as the boundaries and royalties of a manor, the tenure of the tenants, and the rent and value of the same.

7. To examine and ascertain, as the state of agriculture.

SUR'VEY, (sur'vā,) *n.* [Formerly accented on the last syllable.]

1. An attentive view; a look or looking with care. He took a *survey* of the whole landscape.

Under his proud *survey* the city lies. *Denham.*

2. A particular view; an examination of all the parts or particulars of a thing, with a design to ascertain the condition, quantity, or quality; as, a *survey* of the stores, provisions, or munitions of a ship. So also a *survey* of roads and bridges is made by proper officers; a *survey* of buildings is intended to ascertain their condition, value, and exposure to fire. A *survey* of a harbor, sound, or coast, comprehends an examination of the distance and bearing of points of land, isles, shoals, depth of water, course of channels, &c. A *survey* of agriculture includes a view of the state of property, buildings, fences, modes of cultivation, crops, gardens, orchards, woods, live stock, &c. And in general, *survey* denotes a particular view and examination of any thing.

3. The act by which the quantity of a piece of land is ascertained; also, the paper containing a statement of the courses, distances, and quantity of land. *Bouvier.*

4. In *the United States*, a district for the collection of the customs, under the inspection and authority of a particular officer.

Trigonometrical survey; a survey on a large scale by means of a series of triangles, as for making a geometrical map of a country, or for measuring an arc of the terrestrial meridian. *Brande.*

SUR-VEY'AL, *n.* Survey; a viewing.

SUR-VEY'ED, (sur-vād',) *pp.* Viewed with attention; examined; measured.

SUR-VEY'ING, (sur-vā'ing,) *ppr.* Viewing with attention; examining particularly; measuring.

SUR-VEY'ING, *n.* That branch of mathematics which teaches the art of measuring land; the act or business of measuring land.

SUR-VEY'OR, (sur-vā'ur,) *n.* An overseer; one placed to superintend others. *Shak.*

2. One that views and examines for the purpose of ascertaining the condition, quantity, or quality of any thing; as, a *surveyor* of highways; *surveyors* of ordnance.

3. One that measures land.

4. In *the customs*, a gauger; an officer who ascertains the contents of casks, and the quantity of liquors subject to duty; also, in the United States, an officer who ascertains the weight and quantity of goods subject to duty.

SUR-VEY'OR-GEN'ER-AL, *n.* A principal surveyor; as, the *surveyor-general* of the king's manors, or of woods and parks in England. In *the United States*, the chief surveyor of lands; as, the *surveyor-general* of the United States, or of a particular State.

SUR-VEY'OR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a surveyor.

SUR-VIEW', (sur-vū'.) *v. t.* To survey. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SUR-VIEW', *n.* Survey. [*Not in use.*]

SUR-VISE', *v. t.* [Fr. *sur* and *viser.*] To look over. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

SUR-VIV'AL, *n.* [See SURVIVE.] A living beyond the life of another person, thing, or event; an outliving.

SUR-VIV'ANCE, *n.* Survivorship. [*Little used.*] *Hume.*

SUR-VIVE', *v. t.* [Fr. *survivre*; *sur* and *vivre*, to live; It. *sopravvivere*; Sp. *sobrevivir*; L. *supervivo.*]

1. To outlive; to live beyond the life of another; as, the wife *survives* her husband; or a husband *survives* his wife.

2. To outlive any thing else; to live beyond any event. Who would wish to *survive* the ruin of his country? Many men *survive* their usefulness or the regular exercise of their reason.

SUR-VIVE', *v. i.* To remain alive.

Try pleasure,
Which, when no other enemy *survives*,
Still conquers all the conquerors. *Denham.*

SUR-VIV'EN-CY, *n.* A surviving; survivorship.

SUR-VIV'ER, *n.* One that outlives another. [See SURVIVOR.]

SUR-VIV'ING, *ppr.* Outliving; living beyond the life of another, or beyond the time of some event.

2. *a.* Remaining alive; yet living; as, *surviving* friends or relatives.

SUR-VIV'OR, *n.* One who outlives another.

2. In *law*, the longer liver of two joint tenants, or of any two persons who have a joint interest in any thing. *Blackstone.*

SUR-VIV'OR-SHIP, *n.* The state of outliving another.

2. In *law*, the right of a joint tenant, or other person who has a joint interest in an estate, to take the whole estate upon the death of the other. When there are more than two joint tenants, the whole estate remains to the last survivor by right of *survivorship.* *Blackstone.*

SUS-CEP-TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *susceptible.*] The quality of admitting or receiving either something additional or some change, affection, or passion; as, the *susceptibility* of color in a body; *susceptibility* of culture or refinement; *susceptibility* of love or desire, or of impressions.

SUS-CEP'TI-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *suscipio*, to take; *sub* and *capio.*]

1. Capable of admitting any thing additional, or any change, affection, or influence; as, a body *susceptible* of color or of alteration; a body *susceptible* of pain; a heart *susceptible* of love or of impression.

2. Tender; capable of impression; impressible. The minds of children are more *susceptible* than those of persons more advanced in life.

3. Having nice sensibility; as, a man of a *susceptible* heart.

SUS-CEP'TI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Susceptibility, which see.

SUS-CEP'TI-BLY, *adv.* In a susceptible manner.

SUS-CEP'TION, *n.* The act of taking. [*But little used.*] *Ayliffe.*

SUS-CEP'TIVE, *a.* Capable of admitting; readily admitting. Our natures are *susceptive* of errors. *Watts.*

SUS-CEP-TIV'I-TY, *n.* Capacity of admitting. [*Little used.*] *Wollaston.*

SUS-CEP'TOR, *n.* [L.] One who undertakes; a godfather.

SUS-CIP'I-EN-CY, *n.* Reception; admission.

SUS-CIP'I-ENT, *a.* Receiving; admitting.

SUS-CIP'I-ENT, *n.* One who takes or admits; one that receives. *Bp. Taylor.*

SUS'CI-TATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *susciter*; L. *suscito*; *sub* and *cito.*]

To rouse; to excite; to call into life and action.

SUS'CI-TA-TED, *pp.* Roused; excited. [*Brown.*

SUS'CI-TA-TING, *ppr.* Exciting; calling into life and action.

SUS-CI-TA'TION, *n.* The act of raising or exciting. *Pearson.*

SUS'LIK, *n.* A spotted animal, of the marmot kind. A quadruped of the genus Arctomys, of a yellowish-brown color, with small, white spots; the earless marmot. *Ed. Encyc.*

SUS-PECT', *v. t.* [L. *suspectus*, *suspicio*; *sub* and *spicio*, to see or view.]

1. To mistrust; to imagine or have a slight opinion that something exists, but without proof, and often upon weak evidence or no evidence at all. We *suspect* not only from fear, jealousy, or apprehension of evil, but, in modern usage, we *suspect* things which give us no apprehension.

Nothing makes a man *suspect* much, more than to know little. *Bacon.*

From her hand I could *suspect* no ill. *Milton.*

2. To imagine to be guilty, but upon slight evidence or without proof. When a theft is committed, we are apt to *suspect* a person who is known to have been guilty of stealing; but we often *suspect* a person who is innocent of the crime.

3. To hold to be uncertain; to doubt; to mistrust; as, to *suspect* the truth of a story.

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4. To hold to be doubtful. The veracity of a historian, and the impartiality of a judge, should not be *suspected.*

5. To conjecture. *Philosophy of Rhetoric.*

SUS-PECT′, *v. i.* To imagine guilt.

If I *suspect* without cause, why, then, let me be your jest. *Shak.*

SUS-PECT′, *a.* Doubtful. [*Not much used.*] *Glanville.*

SUS-PECT′, *n.* Suspicion. [*Obs.*] *Bacon. Shak.*

SUS-PECT′A-BLE, *a.* That may be suspected. [*Little used.*]

SUS-PECT′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Imagined without proof; mistrusted.

SUS-PECT′ED-LY, *adv.* So as to excite suspicion; so as to be suspected.

SUS-PECT′ED-NESS, *n.* State of being suspected or doubted. *Robinson.*

SUS-PECT′ER, *n.* One who suspects.

SUS-PECT′FUL, *a.* Apt to suspect or mistrust. *Bailey.*

SUS-PECT′ING, *ppr.* Imagining without evidence; mistrusting upon slight grounds.

SUS-PECT′LESS, *a.* Not suspecting; having no suspicion. *Herbert.*

2. Not suspected; not mistrusted. *Beaum.*

SUS-PEND′, *v. t.* [Fr. *suspendre*; It. *sospendere*: Sp. *suspender*; L. *suspendo*; *sub* and *pendo*, to hang.]

1. To hang; to attach to something above; as, to *suspend* a ball by a thread; to *suspend* the body by a cord or by hooks; a needle *suspended* by a lodestone.

2. To make to depend on. God hath *suspended* the promise of eternal life on the condition of faith and obedience.

3. To interrupt; to intermit; to cause to cease for a time.

The guard nor fights nor flies; their fate so near
At once *suspends* their courage and their fear. *Denham.*

4. To stay; to delay; to hinder from proceeding for a time.

Suspend your indignation against my brother. *Shak.*
I *suspend* their doom. *Milton.*

5. To hold in a state undetermined; as, to *suspend* one's choice or opinion. *Locke.*

6. To debar from any privilege, from the execution of an office, or from the enjoyment of income.

Good men should not be *suspended* from the exercise of their ministry and deprived of their livelihood, for ceremonies which are acknowledged indifferent. *Sanderson.*

7. To cause to cease for a time from operation or effect; as, to *suspend* the habeas corpus act.

SUS-PEND′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Hung up; made to depend on; caused to cease for a time; delayed; held undetermined; prevented from executing an office or enjoying a right.

SUS-PEND′ER, *n.* One that suspends.

2. *Suspenders, pl.*; straps worn for holding up pantaloons, &c.; braces.

SUS-PEND′ING, *ppr.* Hanging up; making to depend on; intermitting; causing to cease for a time; holding undetermined; debarring from action or right.

SUS-PENSE′, (sus-pens′,) *n.* [L. *suspensus.*]

1. A state of uncertainty; indetermination; indecision. A man's mind is in *suspense* when it is balancing the weight of different arguments or considerations, or when it is uncertain respecting facts unknown, or events not in his own power.

Ten days the prophet in *suspense* remained. *Denham.*

2. Stop; cessation for a time.

A cool *suspense* from pleasure or from pain. *Pope.*

3. In *law*, suspension; a temporary cessation of a man's right; as when the rent or other profits of land cease by unity of possession of land and rent.

SUS-PENSE′, *a.* Held from proceeding. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

SUS-PENS-I-BIL′I-TY, *n.* The capacity of being suspended, or sustained from sinking; as, the *suspensibility* of indurated clay in water. *Kirwan.*

SUS-PENS′I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being suspended, or held from sinking.

SUS-PEN′SION, (-shun,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *suspensio.* See SUSPEND.]

1. The act of hanging up, or of causing to hang by being attached to something above.

2. The act of making to depend on any thing for existence or taking place; as, the *suspension* of payment on the performance of a condition.

3. The act of delaying; delay; as, the *suspension* of a criminal's execution, called a *respite* or *reprieve.*

4. Act of withholding or balancing the judgment; forbearance of determination; as, the *suspension* of opinion, of judgment, of decision, or determination. *Suspension* of judgment often proceeds from doubt or ignorance of facts.

5. Temporary cessation; interruption; intermission; as, the *suspension* of labor or of study; the *suspension* of pain.

6. Temporary privation of powers, authority, or rights, usually intended as a censure or punishment; as, the *suspension* of an ecclesiastic or minister for some fault. This may be merely a *suspension* of his office, or it may be both of his office and his income. A military or naval officer's *suspension* takes place when he is arrested.

7. Prevention or interruption of operation; as, the *suspension* of the habeas corpus act.

8. In *rhetoric*, a keeping of the hearer in doubt and in attentive expectation of what is to follow, or what is to be the inference or conclusion from the arguments or observations.

9. In *Scots law*, a stay or postponement of execution of a sentence condemnatory, by means of letters of suspension granted on application to the lord ordinary *Cyc.*

10. In *mechanics*, *points of suspension* in a balance are the points in the axis or beam where the weights are applied, or from which they are suspended. *Hutton.*

11. In *music*, every sound of a chord to a given base, which is continued to another base, is a *suspension.* *Cyc.*

Suspension of arms; in *war*, a short truce or cessation of operations agreed on by the commanders of the contending parties, as for burying the dead, making proposals for surrender or for peace, &c. *Cyc.*

SUS-PEN′SION-BRIDGE, *n.* A bridge supported by chains or ropes, which pass over high piers or columns at each end, and are secured below. *Buchanan.*

SUS-PENS′IVE, *a.* Doubtful. *Beaum. & Fl.*

SUS-PENS′OR, *n.* In *surgery*, a bandage to suspend the scrotum.

SUS-PENS′O-RY, *a.* That suspends; suspending; as, a *suspensory* muscle.

SUS-PENS′O-RY, *n.* That which suspends, or holds up; a truss.

SUS′PI-CA-BLE, *a.* [L. *suspicor.*] That may be suspected; liable to suspicion. [*Not in use.*] *More.*

SUS-PI′CION, (sus-pish′un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *suspicio.* See SUSPECT.]

The act of suspecting; the imagination of the existence of something without proof, or upon very slight evidence, or upon no evidence at all. *Suspicion* often proceeds from the apprehension of evil; it is the offspring or companion of jealousy.

Suspicions among thoughts are like bats among birds; they ever fly by twilight. *Bacon.*

SUS-PI′CIOUS, (sus-pish′us,) *a.* [L. *suspiciosus.*]

1. Inclined to suspect; apt to imagine without proof.

Nature itself, after it has done an injury, will ever be *suspicious*, and no man can love the person he suspects. *South.*

2. Indicating suspicion or fear.

We have a *suspicious*, fearful, constrained countenance. *Swift.*

3. Liable to suspicion; adapted to raise suspicion; giving reason to imagine ill; as, an author of *suspicious* innovations. *Hooker.*

I spy a black, *suspicious*, threatening cloud. *Shak.*

4. Entertaining suspicion; given to suspicion.

Many mischievous insects are daily at work to make men of merit *suspicious* of each other. *Pope.*

SUS-PI′CIOUS-LY, *adv.* With suspicion.

2. So as to excite suspicion. *Sidney.*

SUS-PI′CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being liable to suspicion, or liable to be suspected; as, the *suspiciousness* of a man's appearance, of his weapons, or of his actions.

2. The quality or state of being apt to suspect; as, the *suspiciousness* of a man's temper or mind.

SUS-PI′RAL, *n.* [L. *suspiro*, to breathe; *sub* and *spiro.*]

1. A breathing-hole; a vent or ventiduct. *Rees.*

2. A spring of water passing under ground toward a cistern or conduit. [*Local.*] *Rees.*

SUS-PI-RA′TION, *n.* [L. *suspiratio*, *suspiro*, to sigh; *sub* and *spiro*, to breathe.]

The act of sighing or fetching a long and deep breath; a sigh. *More.*

SUS-PIRE′, *v. i.* [Supra.] To sigh; to fetch a long, deep breath; to breathe. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

SUS-PIR′ED, *pp.* or *a.* Wished for; desired. [*Not in use.*]

SUS-TAIN′, *v. t.* [L. *sustineo*; *sub* and *teneo*, to hold under; Fr. *soutenir*; It. *sostenere*; Sp. *sostener*, *sustentar.*]

1. To bear; to uphold; to support; as, a foundation *sustains* the superstructure; pillars *sustain* an edifice; a beast *sustains* a load.

2. To hold; to keep from falling; as, a rope *sustains* a weight.

3. To support; to keep from sinking in despondence. The hope of a better life *sustains* the afflicted amidst all their sorrows.

4. To maintain; to keep alive; to support; to subsist; as, provisions to *sustain* a family or an army.

5. To support in any condition by aid; to assist or relieve.

His sons who seek the tyrant to *sustain*. *Dryden.*

6. To bear; to endure without failing or yielding. The mind stands collected, and *sustains* the shock.

Shall Turnus then such endless toil *sustain*? *Dryden.*

7. To suffer; to bear; to undergo.

You shall *sustain* more new disgraces. *Shak.*

8. To maintain; to support; not to dismiss or abate. Notwithstanding the plea in bar or in abatement, the court *sustained* the action or suit.

9. To maintain as a sufficient ground. The testimony or the evidence is not sufficient to *sustain* the action, the accusation, the charges, or the impeachment.

10. In *music*, to continue, as the sound of notes through their whole length. *Busby.*

SUS-TAIN′, *n.* That which upholds. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

SUS-TAIN′A-BLE, *a.* That may be sustained or maintained. The action is not *sustainable.*

SUS-TAIN′ED, *pp.* Borne; upheld; maintained; supported; subsisted; suffered.

SUS-TAIN′ER, *n.* He or that which sustains, upholds, or suffers.

SUS-TAIN′ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Bearing; upholding; maintaining; suffering; subsisting.

SUS-TAIN′MENT, *n.* The act of sustaining; support.

SUS-TAL′TIC, *a.* [Gr. συσταλτικος.] Mournful; affecting; an epithet given to a species of music by the Greeks. *Busby.*

SUS′TE-NANCE, *n.* [Norm. Fr.; from *sustain.*]

1. Support; maintenance; subsistence; as, the *sustenance* of the body; the *sustenance* of life.

2. That which supports life; food; victuals; provisions. This city has ample *sustenance.*

SUS-TEN′TA-CLE, *n.* [L. *sustentaculum.*] Support. [*Not in use.*] *More.*

SUS-TEN-TA′TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *sustentatio*, *sustento.*]

1. Support; preservation from falling. *Boyle.*

2. Use of food. *Brown.*

3. Maintenance; support of life. *Bacon.*

SU-SUR-RA′TION, *n.* [L. *susurratio*; *susurro*, to whisper.]

A whispering; a soft murmur.

SŪ′TILE, (sū′til,) *a.* [L. *sutilis*, from *suo*, to sew.] Done by stitching. [*Not in use.*] *Boswell.*

SUT′LER, *n.* [D. *zoetelaar*, as if from *zoet*, sweet. But in German, *sudelkoch* is a paltry victualer, as if from *sudeln*, to soil; *sudler*, a dirty fellow. In Danish, *sudelkock* is a pastry-cook, from the same root; *sudler*, to soil. The Danish may be the original signification.]

A person who follows an army, and sells to the troops provisions and liquors.

SUT′LING, *a.* Belonging to sutlers; engaged in the occupation of a sutler. *Tatler.*

SUT-TEE′, *n.* In the *Sanscrit*, or *sacred language of the Hindoos*, a female deity.

2. A widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile of her husband.

3. The sacrifice of burning a widow on the funeral pile of her husband.

SUT-TEE′ISM, *n.* The practice of self-immolation among widows in Hindostan.

SUT′TLE, (sut′tl,) *a.* *Suttle weight*, in *commerce*, is the weight when the tare has been deducted, and tret is yet to be allowed.] *McCulloch.*

SŪT′URAL, *a.* [L. *sutura*, a seam.] Relating to a suture or seam.

In *botany*, the dehiscence of a pericarp is *sutural*, when it takes place at a suture.

SŪT′URA-TED, *a.* Stitched; sewed or knit together. *Smith.*

SŪT′URE, (sūt′yure,) *n.* [L. *sutura*, from *suo*, to sew.]

1. *Literally*, a sewing; hence, the uniting of the parts of a wound by stitching. *Coxe.*

2. The seam or joint which unites the bones of the skull; or the peculiar articulation or connection of those bones; as, the coronal *suture*; the sagittal *suture.*

3. In *botany*, the line or seam formed by the union of two margins in any part of a plant.

SŪT′URED, *a.* Having sutures; knit or united together.

SŪ′UM CUĬQUE TRI-BŪ′TO, (-kĭ′kwe-,) [L.] Give every one his due.

SŪ′ZE-RAIN-TY, *n.* [Fr. *suzeraineté*, from *suzerain*, a lord paramount.] Paramount authority or command. *Enfantin.*

SWAB, (swob,) *n.* [Sax. *swebban*, to sweep; formed perhaps on the root of *wipe*, as G. *schweben*, to wave or soar, is on that of *wave*, and D. *zweepen*, on that of *whip.*]

1. A mop for cleaning floors; *on board of ships*, a large mop or bunch of old rope yarn, used to clean the deck and cabin.

2. A bit of sponge fastened to a handle for cleansing the mouth of the sick, or for giving them nourishment. *Mixer.*

SWAB, *v. t.* [Supra.] To clean with a mop; to wipe when wet or after washing; as, to *swab* the deck of a ship.

SWAB′BED, (swobd,) *pp.* Cleaned with a mop.

SWAB′BER, *n.* [D. *zwabber.*] One that uses a swab to clean a floor or deck; *on board of ships of war*, an inferior officer, whose business is to see that the ship is kept clean.

SWAB′BING, *ppr.* Cleaning with a mop.

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SWAD, *n.* A pod, as of beans or peas. [*Local.*]
2. A short, fat person. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*
3. In *New England*, a lump, mass, or bunch; also, a crowd. [*Vulgar.*]

SWAD'DLE, (swod'dl,) *v. t.* [Sax. *swathe, swethel*, a border, fringe, or band; *beswethan*, to swathe; D. *zwaad*, G. *schwaden*, a *swath.*]
1. To swathe; to bind, as with a bandage; to bind tight with clothes; used generally of infants; as, to *swaddle* a child.

They *swaddled* me in my night-gown. *Addison.*

2. To beat; to cudgel. [*Low, and not in use.*] *Hudibras.*

SWAD'DLE, *n.* Clothes bound tight round the body.

They put me in bed in all my *swaddles.* *Addison.*

SWAD'DLED, *pp.* Swathed; bound in tight clothes.

SWAD'DLING, *ppr.* Swathing; binding in tight clothes.

SWAD'DLING-BAND, } *n.* A band or froth wrap-
SWAD'DLING-CLOTH, } ped round an infant. *Luke* ii.

SWAG, *v. i.* [Qu. Sax. *sigan*, to fall; Ice. *sveigia*; Sw. *svag*; Dan. *id.*, feeble; Dan. *svakker*, to weaken. See WEAK.]
To sink down by its weight; to lean. *Grew.*

SWAG'-BEL-LI-ED, (-bel-lid,) *a.* Having a prominent, overhanging belly. *Shak.*

SWAGE, *v. t.* [Probably allied to *swag* and *weak*; from falling or throwing down.]
To ease; to soften; to mitigate.

Apt words have power to *swage*
The tumors of a troubled mind. *Milton.*

[See ASSUAGE, which is the word now used.]

SWAGE, *n.* Among *workmen in sheet iron*, a tool used for making moldings upon sheet iron.

SWAGE, *v. t.* To use a swage; to fashion a piece of iron by drawing it into a groove or mold, having the required shape. *Haldeman.*

SWAG'GER, *v. i.* [Sax. *swegan*, to sound or rattle.]
To bluster; to bully; to boast or brag noisily; to be tumultuously proud.

What a pleasure it is to *swagger* at the bar! *Arbuthnot.*
To be great is not to *swagger* at our footmen. *Collier.*

SWAG'GER-ER, *n.* A blusterer; a bully; a boastful, noisy fellow. *Shak.*

SWAG'GER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Blustering; boasting noisily.

SWAG'GING, *ppr.* Sinking or inclining.

SWAG'GY, *a.* [from *swag.*] Sinking, hanging, or leaning by its weight. *Brown.*

SWAIN, *n.* [Sax. *swein, swan*, a boy, a youth, a servant, a herdsman; Sw. *sven*, a boy; Dan. *svend*; Ice. *svein.*]
1. A young man. *Spenser.*
2. A country servant employed in husbandry.
3. A pastoral youth. [*Shak.*

Blest *swains!* whose nymphs in every grace excel. *Pope.*

[It is used chiefly in this sense, and in poetry.]

SWAIN'ISH, *a.* Rustic. *Milton.*

SWAIN'MOTE, } *n.* [*swain* and *mote*, meeting.] In
SWEIN'MOTE, } *England*, a court held before the
SWAN'I-MOTE, } verderors of the forest as judges, by the steward of the court, thrice every year; the swains or freeholders within the forest composing the jury. Its principal jurisdiction is to inquire into the oppressions and grievances committed by the officers of the forest. It receives and tries also presentments certified from the court of attachments against offenses in vert and venison. This court is incident to a forest, as a court of piepoudre is to a fair. *Blackstone.*

SWAIP, *v. i.* To walk proudly. [*Used in the north of England for* SWEEP.]

SWALE, *n.* [Probably from *vale.*] A local word in *New England*, signifying an interval or vale; a tract of low land.
2. In *England*, a shade. *Cyc.*

SWALE, *v. i.* To waste. [See SWEAL.]

SWALE, *v. t.* To dress a hog for bacon, by singeing or burning off his hair. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

SWAL'LET, *n.* [See WELL.] Among *the tinminers*, water breaking in upon the miners at their work. *Bailey.*

SWAL'LOW, (swol'lō,) *n.* [Sax. *swalewe*; D. *zwaluw*; G. *schwalbe*; Dan. *svale*; Sw. *svala.*]
A bird of the genus Hirundo, of many species, among which are the barn swallow and the martin. *Swallows* have great powers of flight, and feed mostly on winged insects, which they seize while flying. They have the tail forked.

SWAL'LOW-FISH, *n.* A sea-fish of the genus Trigla, called in Cornwall TUB-FISH; remarkable for the size of its gill-fins. It is called also the SAPPHIRINE GURNARD. *Cyc.*

SWAL'LOW-TAIL, *n.* In *joinery* and *carpentry*, the same as DOVE-TAIL.

SWAL'LOW-TAIL, *n.* A species of willow. *Bacon.*

SWAL'LOW-TAIL-ED, *a.* Dove-tailed, which see.

SWAL'LOW-WORT, (-wurt,) *n.* A plant of the genus Asclepias or Cynanchum. It grows in the southern part of Europe, and is said to have been successfully used as a medicine, chiefly in dropsical cases. *Cyc.*
The *African swallowwort* is of the genus Stapelia. *Lee.*

SWAL'LOW, *v. t.* [Sax. *swelgan, swilgan*, to swallow, to swill; D. *zwelgen*; Sw. *svälja*, to swallow; *svalg*, the throat; Dan. *svælger.* Qu. the Fr. *avaler*, with a prefix, and the root of *fall.*]
1. To take into the stomach; to receive through the gullet or esophagus into the stomach; as, to *swallow* food or drink. Food should be well chewed before it is *swallowed.*
2. To absorb; to draw and sink into an abyss or gulf; to ingulf; usually followed by *up.* The Maelstrom off the coast of Norway, it is said, will *swallow up* a ship.

In bogs *swallowed up* and lost. *Milton.*
The earth opened and *swallowed* them *up.*—Num. xvi.

3. To receive or embrace, as opinions or belief, without examination or scruple; to receive implicitly. *Locke.*
4. To engross; to appropriate.

Homer—has *swallowed up* the honor of those who succeeded him. *Pope.*

5. To occupy; to employ.

The necessary provision of life *swallows* the greatest part of their time. *Locke.*

6. To seize and waste.

Corruption *swallowed* what the liberal hand
Of bounty scattered. *Thomson.*

7. To engross; to engage completely.

The priest and the prophet have erred through strong drink; they are *swallowed up* of wine.—Is. xxviii.

8. To exhaust; to consume. His expenses *swallow up* all his income.

SWAL'LOW, *n.* The gullet or esophagus; the throat.
2. Voracity. *South.*
3. As much as is swallowed at once.

SWAL'LOW-ED, *pp.* Taken into the stomach; absorbed; received without scruple; engrossed; wasted; exhausted.

SWAL'LOW-ER, *n.* One who swallows; also, a glutton. *Tatler.*

SWAL'LOW-ING, *ppr.* Taking into the stomach; absorbing; ingulfing; receiving implicitly; engrossing; wasting; exhausting.

SWAL'LOW-ING, *n.* The act of taking into the stomach or of absorbing; the act of receiving implicitly; the act of engrossing.

SWAM, *pret.* of SWIM.

SWAMP, (swomp,) *n.* [Sax. *swam*, a fungus or mushroom; Goth. *swamms*, a sponge; G. *schwamm*, D. *zwam*, Dan. *svamp*; Sw. *id.*, a sponge, a fungus.]
Spongy land; low ground filled with water; soft, wet ground. In *New England*, I believe this word is never applied to marsh, or the boggy land made by the overflowing of salt water, but always to low, soft ground in the interior country; wet and *spongy land*, but not usually covered with water. This is the true meaning of the word. *Swamps* are often mowed. In *England*, the word is explained in books by boggy land, morassy or marshy ground.

SWAMP, (swomp,) *v. t.* To plunge, whelm, or sink in a swamp; hence, to overset or sink and be lost in water.
2. To plunge into inextricable difficulties.

SWAMP'ED, (swompt,) *pp.* Overwhelmed; plunged into difficulties.

SWAMP'ING, *ppr.* Overwhelming; plunging into inextricable difficulties. *Quart. Rev.*

SWAMP'-ORE, *n.* In *mineralogy*, an ore of iron found in swamps and morasses; bog ore, or bog iron ore. *Cyc.*

SWAMP'Y, *a.* Consisting of swamp; like a swamp; low, wet, and spongy; as, *swampy* land.

SWAN, (swon,) *n.* [Sax. *swan*; D. *zwaan*; G. *schwan*; Dan. *svane*; Sw. *svan.* Qu. *wan*, white, with a prefix.]
A large, aquatic fowl of the genus Cygnus, apparently intermediate between ducks and geese. Swans have the neck very long, plumage close, thick, soft, and light They are remarkable for grace and elegance upon the water. The adults of the common species are white, but an Australian species is black. *Nuttall. P. Cyc.*

SWANG, *n.* A piece of low land or green sward, liable to be covered with water. [*Local in England.*]

SWAN'S'-DOWN, *n.* A fine, soft, thick cloth of wool mixed with silk or cotton. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

SWAN'SKIN, *n.* [*swan* and *skin.*] A species of flannel of a soft texture, thick and warm.

SWAP, (swop,) *adv.* [Qu. *sweep.*] Hastily; at a snatch. [*A low word, and local.*]

SWAP, (swop,) *v. t.* To exchange; to barter; to swap. [See SWOP.] [*This word is not elegant, but common in colloquial language in America.*]

SWAP, *n.* A blow; a stroke. *Beaum. & Fl.*

SWAPE, *n.* [Qu. *sweep.*] A pole supported by a fulcrum, on which it turns, used for raising water from a well, for churning, &c. *Everbank.*
[This Bailey spells SWIPE, and in New England it is pronounced *sweep*, as in *well-sweep.*]

SWAP'PED, (swopt,) *pp.* Exchanged; bartered.

SWAP'PING, *ppr.* Exchanging.

SWARD, *n.* [Sax. *sweard*; Dan. *svær*; D. *zwoord*; G. *schwarte*, rind, skin; W. *gweryd*, an excretion, sward, moss.]
1. The skin of bacon. [*Local.*]
2. The grassy surface of land; turf; that part of the soil which is filled with the roots of grass, forming a kind of mat. When covered with green grass, it is called GREEN-SWARD.

SWARD, *v. t.* To produce sward; to cover with sward. *Mortimer.*

SWARD'-CUT-TER, *n.* An instrument for cutting sward across the ridges.

SWARD'ED, *a.* Covered with sward. *Drake.*

SWARD'Y, *a.* Covered with sward or grass; as, *swardy* land.

SWARE, *old pret.* of SWEAR. [We now use SWORE.]

SWARE, } *n.* A copper coin and money of ac-
SCHWARE, } count in Bremen, value one fifth of a groat, and 72 groats make a thaler, (rix dollar.) It is therefore worth nearly ½ farthing sterling, or ¼ cent. *McCulloch.*

SWARM, *n.* [Sax. *swearm*; G. *schwarm*; D. *zwerm*; Dan. *sværm*; Sw. *svärm.* This seems to be formed on the root of *warm.* The Sp. *hervir*, to boil, to swarm, is the L. *ferveo*, and boiling is very expressive of the motions of a swarm of bees. See the verb.]
1. In *a general sense*, a large number or body of small animals or insects, particularly when in motion; but *appropriately*, a great number of honey bees which emigrate from a hive at once, and seek new lodgings under the direction of a queen; or a like body of bees united and settled permanently in a hive. The bees that leave a hive in spring, are the young bees produced in the year preceding. *Exod.* viii. *Judges* xiv.
2. A swarm or multitude; *particularly*, a multitude of people in motion. *Swarms* of northern nations overran the south of Europe in the fifth century.
Note.—The application of this word to inanimate things, as swarms of *advantages*, by Shakspeare, and swarms of *themes*, by Young, is not legitimate, for the essence of the word is motion.

SWARM, *v. i.* [Sax. *swearmian*; D. *zwermen*; G. *schwärmen*; Dan. *svermer*; Sw. *svärma*, to swarm, to rove, to wander, to swerve.]
1. To collect and depart from a hive by flight in a body, as bees. Bees *swarm* in warm, clear days in summer.
2. To appear or collect in a crowd; to run; to throng together; to congregate in a multitude.

In crowds around the *swarming* people join. *Dryden.*

3. To be crowded; to be thronged with a multitude of animals in motion. *The forests in America* often *swarm* with wild pigeons. The northern seas in spring *swarm* with herrings.

Every place *swarms* with soldiers. *Spenser.*

[Such phrases as "life *swarms* with ills," "those days *swarmed* with fables," are not legitimate, or wholly obsolete. *Brown. Young.*]
4. To breed multitudes. *Milton.*
5. To climb, as a tree, by embracing it with the arms and legs, and scrambling.

At the top was placed a piece of money, as a prize for those who could *swarm* up and seize it. *Coxe's Russ.*

Note.—This, by the common people in New England, is pronounced *squirm* or *squurm*, and it is evidently formed on *worm*, indicating that *worm* and *warm*, on which *swarm* and *squirm* are formed, are radically the same word. The primary sense is, to bend, wind, twist, as a worm or a swarm of bees. It may be formed on the root of *veer, vary.*]

SWARM, *v. t.* To crowd or throng. [*Not in use.*]

SWARM'ED, *pp.* of SWARM.

SWARM'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* from SWARM. [See the verb.]

SWART, } *a.* [Sax. *swart, sweart*; Sw. *svart*; Dan.
SWARTH, } *svarte*; G. *schwarz*; D. *zwart.*]
1. Being of a dark hue; moderately black; tawny.

A nation strange with visage *swart.* *Spenser.*

[I believe SWART and SWARTH are never used in the United States, certainly not in New England. SWARTHY is a common word.]
2. Gloomy; malignant. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

SWART, *v. t.* To make tawny. *Brown.*

SWARTH, } *n.* An apparition of a person about to
SWAIRTH, } die. *Grose.*
[*Not used in New England.*]

SWARTH'I-LY, *adv.* [from *swarthy.*] Duskily; with a tawny hue.

SWARTH'I-NESS, *n.* Tawniness; a dusky or dark complexion.

SWARTH'Y, *a.* [See SWART.] Being of a dark hue or dusty complexion; tawny. In warm climates,

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the complexion of men is universally *swarthy* or black. The Moors, Spaniards, and Italians, are more *swarthy* than the French, Germans, and English.

Their *swarthy* hosts would darken all our plains. *Addison.*

2. Black; as, the *swarthy* African.

SWART'I-NESS, *n.* A tawny color. *Sherwood.*

SWART'ISH, *a.* Somewhat dark or tawny.

SWART'Y, *a.* Swarthy; tawny. *Burton.*

SWARVE, *v. i.* To swerve. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

SWASH, (swosh,) *n.* An oval figure, whose moldings are oblique to the axis of the work. *Mozon.*

[*A cant word. Johnson.*]

SWASH, (swosh,) *n.* A blustering noise; a vaporing. [*Not in use, or vulgar.*]

2. Impulse of water flowing with violence. In the Southern States of America, *swash* or *swosh* is a name given to a narrow sound or channel of water lying within a sand-bank, or between that and the shore. Many such are found on the shores of the Carolinas.

SWASH, *v. i.* [D. *zwetsen*, to boast.]

To bluster; to make a great noise; to vapor or brag. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SWASH, } *a.* Soft, like fruit too ripe. [*Local.*]
SWASH'Y, } *Pegge.*

SWASH'-BUCK-LER, *n.* A sword-player; a bully or braggadocio. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

SWASH'ER, *n.* One who makes a blustering show of valor or force of arms. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SWAT, }
SWATE, } *v. i.* To sweat. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

SWATCH, *n.* A swath. [*Not in use.*] *Tusser.*

SWATH, (swawth,) *n.* [Sax. *swathe*, a track, a border or fringe, a band; D. *zwaad*; G. *schwaden.*]

1. A line of grass or grain cut and thrown together by the scythe in mowing or cradling.

2. The whole breadth or sweep of a scythe in mowing or cradling; as, a wide *swath.* *Farmers.*

3. A band or fillet. They wrapped me in a hundred yards of *swath.* *Guardian.*

SWATHE, *v. t.* To bind with a band, bandage, or rollers; as, to *swathe* a child.

2. To bind or wrap.

Their children are never *swathed* or bound about with any thing when first born. *Abbot.*

SWATHE, *n.* A bandage.

SWATH'ED, *pp.* Bound with a bandage or rollers.

SWATH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Binding or wrapping.

SWAY, *v. t.* [D. *zwaaijen*, to turn, to wield, to swing, to sway. This word is probably formed on the root of *weigh*, *wave*, Sax. *wag*, *weg*, and *swag*, and probably *swing* is written for *swig*, and is of the same family; Ice. *sweigia*; Sw. *sviga.*]

1. To move or wave; to wield with the hand; as, to *sway* the scepter.

2. To bias; to cause to lean or incline to one side. Let not temporal advantages *sway* you from the line of duty. The king was *swayed* by his council from the course he intended to pursue.

As bowls run true by being made
On purpose false, and *to be swayed.* *Hudibras.*

3. To rule; to govern; to influence or direct by power and authority, or by moral force.

This was the race
To *sway* the world, and land and sea subdue. *Dryden.*
She could not *sway* her house. *Shak.*
Take heed lest passion *sway*
Thy judgment to do aught which else free will
Would not admit. *Milton.*

SWAY, *v. i.* To be drawn to one side by weight; to lean. A wall *sways* to the west.

The balance *sways* on our part. *Bacon.*

[This sense seems to indicate that this word and *swag* are radically one.]

2. To have weight or influence.

The example of sundry churches — doth *sway* much. *Hooker.*

3. To bear rule; to govern.

Hadst thou *swayed* as kings should do. *Shak.*

4. In *seamen's language*, to hoist, particularly applied to the lower yards and to the topmast yards, &c.

SWAY, *n.* The swing or sweep of a weapon.

To strike with huge two-handed *sway.* *Milton.*

2. Any thing moving with bulk and power.

Are not you moved when all the *sway* of earth
Shakes like a thing unfirm? *Shak.*

3. Preponderation; turn or cast of balance.

Expert
When to advance, or stand, or turn the *sway* of battle. *Milton.*

4. Power exerted in governing; rule; dominion; control.

When vice prevails, and impious men bear *sway,*
The post of honor is a private station. *Addison.*

5. Influence; weight or authority that inclines to one side; as, the *sway* of desires. All the world is subject to the *sway* of fashion.

6. A switch used by thatchers to bind their work. *Halliwell.*

SWAY'ED, (swāde,) *pp.* Wielded; inclined to one side; ruled; governed; influenced; biased.

SWAY'ING, *ppr.* Wielding; causing to lean; biasing; ruling.

SWAY'ING, *n.* *Swaying of the back*, among *beasts*, is a kind of lumbago, caused by a fall or by being overloaded. *Cyc.*

SWĒAL, *v. i.* [Sax. *swelan*, sometimes written SWALE. In *America*, it is pronounced as written, *sweal* or *sweel.*]

1. To melt and run down, as the tallow of a candle; to waste away without feeding the flame.

2. To blaze away. [See also SWALE.]

SWĒAL'ING, *ppr.* Melting and wasting away.

SWEAR, (swāre,) *v. i.*; *pret.* SWORE, (formerly SWARE;) *pp.* SWORN. [Sax. *swerian*, *sweriga*n; Goth. *swaran*; D. *zweeren*; G. *schwören*; Sw. *svära*, to swear, and *svara*, to answer; Dan. *sværger*, to swear, and *svarer*, to answer. The latter seems to be from *svarrer*, to turn, Eng. *veer.* *Swear* seems to be allied to *aver* and the L. *assevero*, and to belong to the root *Wr.*]

1. To affirm or utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed.

Ye shall not *swear* by my name falsely. — Lev. xix.
But I say to you, *Swear* not at all. — Matt. v.

2. To promise upon oath.

Jacob said, *Swear* to me this day; and he *swore* to him. — Gen. xxv.

3. To give evidence on oath; as, to *swear* to the truth of a statement. He *swore* that the prisoner was not present at the riot.

4. To be profane; to practice profaneness. Certain classes of men are accustomed to *swear.* For men to *swear* is sinful, disreputable, and odious; but for females or ladies to *swear* appears more abominable and scandalous.

SWEAR, *v. t.* To utter or affirm with a solemn appeal to God for the truth of the declaration; as, to *swear* on oath.

[This seems to have been the primitive use of *swear*; that is, to affirm.]

2. To put to an oath; to cause to take an oath; as, to *swear* witnesses in court; to *swear* a jury; the witness has been *sworn*; the judges are *sworn* into office.

3. To declare or charge upon oath; as, to *swear* treason against a man.

4. To obtest by an oath.

Now, by Apollo, king, thou *swear'st* thy gods in vain. *Shak.*

To swear the peace against one; to make oath that one is under the actual fear of death or bodily harm from the person; in which case the person must find sureties of the peace.

SWEAR'ER, *n.* One who swears; one who calls God to witness for the truth of his declaration.

2. A profane person.

Then the liars and *swearers* are fools. *Shak.*

SWEAR'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Affirming upon oath; uttering a declaration, with an appeal to God for the truth of it.

2. Putting upon oath; causing to swear.

SWEAR'ING, *n.* The act or practice of affirming on oath. *Swearing* in court is lawful.

2. Profaneness. All *swearing* not required by some law, or in conformity with law, is criminal. False *swearing*, or perjury, is a crime of a deep dye.

SWEAT, (swet,) *n.* [Sax. *swat*; D. *zweet*; G. *schweiss*; Dan. *sveed*; Sw. *svett*; L. *sudor.*]

1. The fluid or sensible moisture which is excreted from the skin of an animal.

In the *sweat* of thy face shalt thou eat bread. — Gen. iii.

2. Labor; toil; drudgery. *Milton.*

3. Moisture evacuated from any substance; as, the *sweat* of hay or grain in a mow or stack.

SWEAT, (swet,) *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* SWEAT or SWEATED. SWOT is obsolete. [Sax. *swætan*; Sw. *svetta*; Dan. *sveeder*; D. *zweeten*; G. *schwitzen*; L. *sudo*; Fr. *suer.*]

1. To excrete sensible moisture from the skin. Horses *sweat*; oxen *sweat* little or not at all.

2. To toil; to labor; to drudge.

He'd have the poets *sweat.* *Waller.*

3. To emit moisture, as green plants in a heap.

SWEAT, (swet,) *v. t.* To emit or suffer to flow from the pores; to exude.

For him the rich Arabia *sweats* her gums. *Dryden.*

2. To cause to excrete moisture from the skin. His physicians attempted to *sweat* him by the most powerful sudorifics.

SWEAT'ER, *n.* One that causes to sweat.

SWEAT'I-LY, (swet'e-le,) *adv.* So as to be moist with sweat.

SWEAT'I-NESS, (swet'e-ness,) *n.* The state of being sweaty or moist with sweat.

SWEAT'ING, (swet'ing,) *ppr.* Excreting moisture from the skin; throwing out moisture; exuding.

2. Causing to emit moisture from the skin.

SWEAT'ING-BATH, *n.* A sudatory; a bath for producing sensible sweat; a hypocaust or stove. *Cyc.*

SWEAT'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A house for sweating persons in sickness. *Cyc.*

SWEAT'ING-I-RON, (swet'ing-I-urn,) *n.* A kind of knife or a piece of a scythe, used to scrape off sweat from horses. *Cyc.*

SWEAT'ING-ROOM, *n.* A room for sweating persons.

2. In *rural economy*, a room for sweating cheese and carrying off the superfluous juices. *Cyc.*

SWEAT'ING-SICK'NESS, *n.* A febrile epidemic disease which prevailed in some countries of Europe, but particularly in England, in the 15th and 16th centuries. Its first appearance was in the army of the earl of Richmond, afterward Henry VII., on his landing at Milford Haven, in 1485. The invasion of the disease was sudden, and usually marked by a local affection producing the sensation of intense heat, afterward diffusing itself over the whole body, and immediately followed by profuse sweating, which continued through the whole course of the disease, or till death, which often happened in a few hours. *Cyc.*

SWEAT'Y, (swet'e,) *a.* Moist with sweat; as, a *sweaty* skin; a *sweaty* garment.

2. Consisting of sweat.

No noisy whiffs or *sweaty* streams. *Swift.*

3. Laborious; toilsome; as, the *sweaty* forge. *Prior.*

SWĒDE, *n.* A native of Sweden.

2. A Swedish turnip.

SWE-DEN-BOR'GI-AN, *n.* A follower of Emanuel Swedenborg, who claimed to have habitual intercourse with the world of spirits, and to have received divine instructions from on high. He denied the doctrine of the Trinity, and maintained that Jesus Christ alone is God. He taught the doctrine of *correspondences*, i. e., that there is a spiritual meaning of the Scriptures lying back of the literal one, which constitutes the only true meaning. *Encyc. Am.*

SWE-DEN-BOR'GI-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of the Swedenborgians.

SWĒD'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to Sweden.

SWĒD'ISH-TUR'NIP, *n.* The Brassica campestris or ruta baga, a hard sort of turnip, of two kinds, the white and the yellow. The latter is most valued. *Cyc.*

SWEEP, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* SWEPT. [Sax. *swapan*, *sweopan.* It seems to be allied to *swab*, and may be formed on the root of *wipe.* G. *schweifen.*]

1. To brush or rub over with a brush, broom, or besom, for removing loose dirt; to clean by brushing; as, to *sweep* a chimney or a floor. When we say, *to sweep* a room, we mean to *sweep* the floor of the room; and to *sweep* the house, is to *sweep* the floors of the house.

2. To carry with a long, swinging, or dragging motion; to carry with pomp.

And like a peacock, *sweep* along his tail. *Shak.*

3. To drive or carry along or off by a long, brushing stroke or force, or by flowing on the earth. Thus the wind *sweeps* the snow from the tops of the hills; a river *sweeps* away a dam, timber, or rubbish; a flood *sweeps* away a bridge or a house. Hence,

4. To drive, destroy, or carry off many at a stroke, or with celerity and violence; as, a pestilence *sweeps* off multitudes in a few days. The conflagration *swept* away whole streets of houses.

I have already *swept* the stakes. *Dryden.*

5. To rub over.

Their long descending train,
With rubies edged and sapphires, *swept* the plain. *Dryden.*

6. To strike with a long stroke.

Wake into voice each silent string,
And *sweep* the sounding lyre. *Pope.*

7. To draw or drag over; as, to *sweep* the bottom of a river with a net, or with the bight of a rope, to hook an anchor. *Mar. Dict.*

SWEEP, *v. i.* To pass with swiftness and violence, as something broad, or brushing the surface of any thing; as, a *sweeping* rain; a *sweeping* flood. A fowl that flies near the surface of land or water, is said to *sweep* along near the surface.

2. To pass over or brush along with celerity and force; as, the wind *sweeps* along the plain.

3. To pass with pomp; as, a person *sweeps* along with a trail.

She *sweeps* it through the court with troops of ladies. *Shak.*

4. To move with a long reach; as, a *sweeping* stroke. *Dryden.*

SWEEP, *n.* The act of sweeping.

2. The compass of a stroke; as, a long *sweep.*

3. The compass of any turning body or motion; as, the *sweep* of a door.

4. The compass of any thing flowing or brushing; as, the flood carried away every thing within its *sweep.*

5. Violent and general destruction; as, the *sweep* of an epidemic disease. *Graunt.*

6. Direction of any motion not rectilinear; as, the *sweep* of a compass.

7. The mold of a ship when she begins to compass in, at the rung heads; also, any part of a ship shaped

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by the segment of a circle; as, a floor-*sweep*; a back-*sweep*, &c.

8. Among *refiners of metals*, the almond-furnace.

9. Among *seamen*, a name given to large oars, used in small vessels, to impel them during a calm, or to increase their speed during a chase, &c. *Totten.*

10. The pole or piece of timber moved on a fulcrum or post, used to raise and lower a bucket in a well for drawing water; written by Bailey, SWIFE, and in Yorkshire, England, SWAPE.

11. A chimney sweeper.

Sweep of the tiller; a circular frame on which the tiller traverses in large ships.

SWEEP'ER, *n.* One that sweeps.

SWEEP'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Brushing over; rubbing with a broom or besom; cleaning with a broom or besom; brushing along; passing over; dragging over.

SWEEP'ING-LY, *adv.* By sweeping.

SWEEP'INGS, *n. pl.* Things collected by sweeping; rubbish. The *sweepings* of streets are often used as manure.

SWEEP'-NET, *n.* [*sweep* and *net.*] A large net for drawing over a large compass.

SWEEP'STAKE, *n.* [*sweep* and *stake.*] A man that wins all; usually SWEEPSTAKES. *Shak.*

SWEEP'STAKES, *n. pl.* The whole money or other things staked or won at a horse-race.

SWEEP'-WASH-ER, *n.* The person who extracts from the sweepings, potsherds, &c., of refineries of gold and silver, the small residuum of precious metal. *Ure.*

SWEEP'Y, *a.* Passing with speed and violence over a great compass at once.

The branches bend before their *sweepy* sway. *Dryden.*

2. Strutting.

3. Wavy.

SWEET, *a.* [Sax. *swete*; D. *zoet*; G. *süss*; Sw. *söt*; Dan. *söd*; Sans. *svad.* Qu. L. *suavis.*]

1. Agreeable or grateful to the taste; as, sugar or honey is *sweet.*

2. Pleasing to the smell; fragrant; as, a *sweet* rose; *sweet* odor: *sweet* incense. *Ex.* xxvi.

3. Pleasing to the ear; soft; melodious; harmonious; as, the *sweet* notes of a flute or an organ; *sweet* music; a *sweet* voice.

4. Pleasing to the eye; beautiful; as, a *sweet* face; a *sweet* color or complexion; a *sweet* form. *Shak.*

5. Fresh; not salt; as, *sweet* water. *Bacon.*

6. Not sour; as, *sweet* fruits; *sweet* oranges.

7. Mild; soft; gentle.

Canst thou bind the *sweet* influences of Pleiades? — Job xxxviii.

8. Mild; soft; kind; obliging; as, *sweet* manners.

9. Grateful; pleasing.

Sweet interchange of hill and valley. *Milton.*

10. Making soft or excellent music; as, a *sweet* singer.

11. Not stale; as, *sweet* butter; the bread is *sweet.*

12. Not turned; not sour; as, *sweet* milk.

13. Not putrescent or putrid; as, the meat is *sweet.*

SWEET, *n.* Something pleasing or grateful to the mind; as, the *sweets* of domestic life.

A little bitter mingled in our cup, leaves no relish of the *sweet.* *Locke.*

2. A sweet substance; *particularly*, any vegetable juice which is added to wines to improve them. *Encyc.*

3. A perfume. *Prior. Dryden.*

4. A word of endearment.

5. *Sweets, pl.*; home-made wines, mead, methoglin, &c. *McCulloch.* Also, cane juice, molasses, or other sweet vegetable substance. *Edwards, West Indies.*

SWEET'-AP-PLE, *n.* [*sweet* and *apple.*] The Anona squamosa, or sweet-sop, which see. *Lee.*

SWEET'-BREAD, (bred,) *n.* [*sweet* and *bread.*] The pancreas of a calf; the pancreas of any animal.

SWEET'-BRI-ER, *n.* [*sweet* and *brier.*] A shrubby plant of the genus Rosa, cultivated for its fragrant smell.

SWEET'-BROOM, *n.* [*sweet* and *broom.*] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

SWEET-CIC'E-LY, *n.* A plant of the genus Scandix; and another of the genus Osmorrhiza.

SWEET-CIS'TUS, *n.* An evergreen shrub, the Cistus. *Mason.*

SWEET'-CORN, *n.* A variety of the maize, of a sweet taste.

SWEET'EN, (sweet'n,) *v. t.* To make sweet; as, to *sweeten* tea or coffee.

2. To make pleasing or grateful to the mind; as, to *sweeten* life; to *sweeten* friendship.

3. To make mild or kind; as, to *sweeten* the temper.

4. To make less painful; as, to *sweeten* the cares of life.

5. To increase agreeable qualities; as, to *sweeten* the joys or pleasures of life.

6. To soften; to make delicate.

Correggio has made his name immortal by the strength he has given to his figures, and by *sweetening* his lights and shades. *Dryden.*

7. To make pure and salubrious by destroying noxious matter; as, to *sweeten* rooms or apartments that have been infected; to *sweeten* the air.

8. To make warm and fertile; as, to dry and *sweeten* soils.

9. To restore to purity; as, to *sweeten* water, butter, or meat.

SWEET'EN, (sweet'n,) *v. i.* To become sweet. *Bacon.*

SWEET'EN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made sweet, mild, or grateful.

SWEET'EN-ER, *n.* He or that which sweetens; he that palliates; that which moderates acrimony.

SWEET'EN-ING, *ppr.* Making sweet or grateful.

SWEET'EN-ING, *n.* The act of making sweet; that which sweetens. *Ash.*

SWEET'-FLAG, *n.* An aromatic plant of the genus Acorus.

SWEET'-GUM, *n.* A tree of the genus Liquidambar.

SWEET'HEART, *n.* A lover or mistress. *Shak.*

SWEET'ING, *n.* A sweet apple. *Ascham.*

2. A word of endearment. *Shak.*

SWEET'ISH, *a.* Somewhat sweet or grateful to the taste. *Encyc.*

SWEET'ISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being sweetish. *Berkeley.*

SWEET'-JOHNS, (-jonz,) *n.* A plant, a species of Dianthus or pink.

SWEET'LY, *adv.* In a sweet manner; gratefully; agreeably.

He *sweetly* tempered awe. *Dryden.*
No poet ever *sweetly* sung,
Unless he was, like Phœbus, young. *Swift.*

SWEET-MAR'JO-RAM, *n.* A very fragrant plant of the genus Origanum.

SWEET-MAUD'LIN, *n.* A species of Achillea, allied to milfoil. *Loudon.*

SWEET'MEAT, *n.* [*sweet* and *meat.*] Fruit preserved with sugar; as peaches, pears, melons, nuts, orange peel, and the like.

SWEET'NESS, *n.* The quality of being sweet, in any of its senses; as gratefulness to the taste, or to the smell; fragrance; agreeableness to the ear, melody; as, *sweetness* of the voice; *sweetness* of elocution. *Middleton.*

2. Agreeableness of manners; softness; mildness; obliging civility; as, *sweetness* of behavior.

3. Softness; mildness; amiableness; as, *sweetness* of temper.

SWEET'-PEA, *n.* A pea cultivated for ornament, an annual leguminous plant, of the genus Lathyrus. *Cyc.*

SWEET-PO-TA'TO, *n.* A plant and the esculent part of its root, the Convolvulus Batatas, a native of both Indies and of China. It is the potato of Shakspeare and cotemporary writers. *Loudon.*

SWEET'-ROOT, *n.* The liquorice, or Glycyrrhiza.

SWEET'-RUSH, *n.* Another name of the sweet-flag, a species of Acorus.

SWEET'-SCENT-ED, *a.* [*sweet* and *scent.*] Having a sweet smell; fragrant.

SWEET'-SMELL-ING, *a.* [*sweet* and *smell.*] Having a sweet smell; fragrant.

SWEET'-SOP, *n.* An evergreen shrub or tree, Anona squamosa, allied to the custard apple. It grows in the West Indies, and bears a greenish fruit, sweet and pulpy, covered with scales like a pine-apple. *P. Cyc.*

SWEET-SUL'TAN, *n.* An annual flowering plant, Centaurea moschata.

SWEET'-TEM'PER-ED, *a.* Having a sweet disposition.

SWEET'-TŌN-ED, *a.* Having a sweet sound.

SWEET'-WEED, *n.* A plant of the genus Capraria, and another of the genus Scoparia.

SWEET-WIL'LIAM, *n.* The name of several species of pink, of the genus Dianthus. *Cyc.*

The Dianthus Barbatus, a species of pink of many varieties. *Encyc. Lee.*

SWEET-WIL'LOW, *n.* A plant, the Myrica gale, or Dutch myrtle. *Lee.*

SWEET'-WOOD, *n.* A plant, a species of Laurus. *Lee.*

SWEET'WORT, *n.* Any plant of a sweet taste.

SWELL, *v. i.*; *pret.* SWELLED; *pp.* SWELLED. SWOLLEN is nearly obsolete. [Sax. *swellan*; D. *zwellen*; G. *schwellen*; Dan. *svaller*; Sw. *svälla.* Qu. is it not from the verb to *well*, or its root?]

1. To grow larger; to dilate or extend the exterior surface or dimensions, by matter added to the interior part, or by expansion of the inclosed substance. Thus, the legs *swell* in dropsy; a bruised part *swells*; a tumor *swells*; a bladder *swells* by inflation.

2. To increase in size or extent by any addition; as, a river *swells*, and overflows its banks.

3. To rise or be driven into waves or billows. In a tempest, the ocean *swells* into waves mountain high.

4. To be puffed up or bloated; as, to *swell* with pride.

5. To be bloated with anger; to be exasperated. He *swells* with rage.

6. To be inflated; to belly; as, *swelling* sails.

7. To be turgid or bombastic; as, *swelling* words; a *swelling* style. *Roscommon.*

8. To protuberate; to bulge out; as, a cask *swells* in the middle.

9. To be elated; to rise into arrogance.

Your equal mind yet *swells* not into state. *Dryden.*

10. To grow more violent; as, a moderate passion may *swell* to fury.

11. To grow upon the view; to become larger.

And monarchs to behold the *swelling* scene. *Shak.*

12. To become larger in amount. Many little debts added, *swell* to a great amount.

13. To become louder; as, a sound gradually *swells* as it approaches.

14. To strut; to look big.

Swelling like a turkey-cock. *Shak.*

15. To rise in altitude; as, land *swells* into hills.

SWELL, *v. t.* To increase the size, bulk, or dimensions of; to cause to rise, dilate, or increase. Rains and dissolving snow *swell* the rivers in spring, and cause floods. Jordan is *swelled* by the snows of Mount Libanus.

2. To aggravate; to highten.

It is low ebb with the accuser, when such peccadilloes are put to *swell* the charge. *Atterbury.*

3. To raise to arrogance; as, to be *swelled* with pride or haughtiness.

4. To enlarge. These sums *swell* the amount of taxes to a fearful size. These victories served to *swell* the fame of the commander.

5. In *music*, to augment, as the sound of a note.

SWELL, *n.* Extension of bulk. *Shak.*

2. Increase, as of sound; as, the *swell* of a note, or the increase and diminution of sound, *crescendo* and *diminuendo*, in one continued note.

3. A gradual ascent or elevation of land; as, an extensive plain abounding with little *swells.*

4. A wave or billow; *more generally*, a succession of large waves; as, a heavy *swell* sets into the harbor. *Swell* is also used to denote the waves or fluctuation of the sea after a storm, and the waves that roll in and break upon the shore.

5. In *an organ*, a certain number of pipes inclosed in a box, which, being uncovered, produce a *swell* of sound. *Busby.*

SWELL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Enlarged in bulk; inflated; tumefied.

SWELL'ING, *ppr.* Growing or enlarging in its dimensions; growing tumid; inflating; growing or making louder.

2. Tumid; turgid; as style or language.

SWELL'ING, *n.* A tumor or any morbid enlargement of the natural size; as, a *swelling* on the hand or leg.

2. Protuberance; prominence.

The superficies of such plates are not even, but have many cavities and *swellings.* *Newton.*

3. A rising or enlargement by passion; as, the *swellings* of anger, grief, or pride. *Tatler.*

SWELT, for SWELLED, is not in use. *Spenser.*

SWELT, *v. i.* [Sax. *sweltan*; Goth. *swiltan*; *ga-swiltan*, to perish, to die; *properly*, to fail, to swoon. Qu. is not this formed on the root of *will*?]

To faint; to swoon. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

SWELT, *v. t.* To overpower, as with heat; to cause to faint. [*Obs.*] [We now use SWELTER.] *Hall.*

SWELT'ER, *v. i.* [from *swelt.*] To be overcome and faint with heat; to be ready to perish with heat.

SWELT'ER, *v. t.* To oppress with heat. *Bentley.*

SWELT'ER-ED, *pp.* Oppressed with heat.

SWELT'ER-ING, *ppr.* Fainting or languishing with heat; oppressing with heat.

SWELT'RY, *a.* Suffocating with heat; oppressive with heat; sultry. [See SULTRY, which is probably a contraction of SWELTRY.]

SWEPT, *pret.* and *pp.* of SWEEP.

SWERD, for SWARD, is not in use.

SWERVE, (swerv,) *v. i.* [D. *zwerven*, to swerve, to rove. In sense it coincides with the verb to *swarm*, and in German it is rendered *schwärmen.* It seems to be formed on *warp*, and all may spring from the root of *veer.* See VARY.]

1. To wander; to rove. *Sidney.*

The *swerving* vines on the tall elms prevail. *Dryden.*

2. To wander from any line prescribed, or from a rule of duty; to depart from what is established by law, duty, or custom; to deviate.

I *swerve* not from thy commandments. *Com. Prayer.*
They *swerve* from the strict letter of the law. *Clarendon.*
Many who, through the contagion of evil example, *swerve* exceedingly from the rules of their holy religion. *Atterbury.*

3. To bend; to incline. *Milton.*

4. To climb or move forward by winding or turning.

The tree was high;
Yet nimbly up from bough to bough I *swerved.* *Dryden.*

[This use of the word coincides with that of SWARM, which see.]

SWERV'ING, *ppr.* Roving; wandering; deviating from any rule or standard; inclining; climbing or moving by winding and turning.

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SWERV'ING, *n.* The act of wandering; deviation from any rule, law, duty, or standing.

SWE'VEN, *n.* A dream. *Wiclif.*

SWIFT, *a.* [Sax. *swift*, from *swifan*, to turn, to rove, to wander, to whirl round; D. *zweeven*, to rove, to hover, to fluctuate; Dan. *svæver*; Sw. *svifva*; G. *schweeven*, to wave, soar, or hover. The latter appear to be formed on the root of *wave*. See SWIVEL and WAFT.]

1. Moving a great distance, or over a large space in a short time; moving with celerity or velocity; fleet; rapid; quick; speedy. We say, *swift* winds, a *swift* stream, *swift* lightnings, *swift* motion, *swift* as thought, a fowl *swift* of wing, a man *swift* of foot. *Swift* is applicable to any kind of motion.

2. Ready; prompt.

Let every man be *swift* to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath. — James i.

3. Speedy; that comes without delay.

There shall be false teachers among you, who shall privily bring in damnable heresies, even denying the Lord that bought them, and bring upon themselves *swift* destruction. — 2 Pet. ii.

SWIFT, *n.* The current of a stream. [*Little used.*] *Walton.*

2. In *domestic affairs*, a reel or turning instrument for winding yarn. [*This is a sense directly from the Saxon verb.*]

3. A bird, a species of swallow, so called from the rapidity of its flight. *Derham.*

4. The common newt or eft, a species of lizard. *Cyc.*

SWIFT'ER, *n.* In *a ship*, a rope used to confine the bars of the capstan in their sockets, while men are turning it; also, a rope used to encircle a boat longitudinally, to strengthen and defend her sides from the impulse of other boats. Swifters, also, are two shrouds fixed on the starboard and larboard sides of the lower masts, above all the other shrouds, to give the masts additional security

SWIFT'ER, *v. t.* To stretch, as shrouds by tackles.

SWIFT'ER, *a.* [*comp.* of SWIFT.] More swift.

SWIFT'EST, *a.* [*sup.* of SWIFT.] Most swift.

SWIFT'-FOOT, *a.* Nimble.

SWIFT'-HĒEL-ED, *a.* Swift-foot; rapid.

SWIFT'LY, *adv.* Fleetly; rapidly; with celerity; with quick motion or velocity.

SWIFT'NESS, *n.* Speed; rapid motion; quickness; celerity; velocity; rapidity. *Swiftness* is a word of general import, applicable to every kind of motion, and to every thing that moves; as, the *swiftness* of a bird; the *swiftness* of a stream; *swiftness* of descent in a falling body; *swiftness* of thought, &c.

SWIG, *v. t.* or *i.* [Ice. *swiga*. Qu. *suck*.]

To drink by large draughts; to suck greedily. *Grose.*

SWIG, *n.* A large draught. [*Vulgar.*]

2. In *seamen's language*, a pulley with ropes which are not parallel.

SWIG, *v. t.* [Sax. *swigan*, to stupefy.]

To castrate, as a ram, by binding the testicles tight with a string, so that they mortify and slough off. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

SWILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *swelgan*, *swylgan*, to swallow.]

1. To drink grossly or greedily; as, to *swill* down great quantities of liquors. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To wash; to drench. *Shak.*

3. To inebriate; to swell with fullness.

I should be loath
To meet the rudeness and *swilled* insolence
Of such late wassailers. *Milton.*

SWILL, *v. i.* To be intoxicated. [*Obs.*] *Whately.*

SWILL, *n.* Large draughts of liquor; or drink taken in excessive quantities.

2. The wash or mixture of liquid substances, given to swine; called in some places SWILLINGS.

SWILL'ED, *pp.* Swallowed grossly in large quantities.

SWILL'ER, *n.* One who drinks voraciously.

SWILL'ING, *ppr.* Swallowing excessive quantities of liquors.

SWILL'INGS, *n. pl.* Swill.

SWIM, *v. i.*; *pret.* SWAM; *pp.* SWUM. [Sax. *swimman*; D. *zwemmen*, to swim; *zwymen*, to swoon; G. *schwemmen*, *schwimmen*; Dan. *svimler*, *svömmer*; Sw. *swima*, to swoon.]

1. To float; to be supported on water or other fluid; not to sink. Most species of wood will *swim* in water. Any substance will *swim*, whose specific gravity is less than that of the fluid in which it is immersed.

2. To move progressively in water by means of the motion of the hands and feet, or of fins. In Paris, boys are taught to *swim* by instructors appointed for that purpose. *Is.* XXV.

Leap in with me into this angry flood,
And *swim* to yonder point. *Shak.*

3. To float; to be borne along by a current. In all states there are men who will *swim* with the tide of popular opinion.

4. To glide along with a smooth motion, or with a waving motion.

She with pretty and with *swimming* gait. *Shak.*
A hovering mist came *swimming* o'er his sight. *Dryden.*

5. To be dizzy or vertiginous; to have a waving motion of the head, or a sensation of that kind, or a reeling of the body. The head *swims* when we walk on high.

6. To be floated; to be overflowed or drenched; as, the earth *swims* in rain. *Spectator.*

Sudden the ditches swell, the meadows *swim*. *Thomson.*
All the night I make my bed to *swim*; I water my couch with my tears. — Ps. vi.

7. To overflow; to abound; to have abundance.

They now *swim* in joy. *Milton.*

SWIM, *v. t.* To pass or move on; as, to *swim* a stream. Deer are known to *swim* rivers and sounds.

Sometimes he thought to *swim* the stormy main. *Dryden.*

2. To immerse in water that the lighter parts may swim; as, to *swim* wheat for seed. *Encyc.*

SWIMM, *n.* The bladder of fishes, by which they are said to be supported in water. *Grew.*

SWIM'MER, *n.* One that swims.

2. A protuberance on the leg of a horse. *Far. Dict.*

3. An order of birds that swim are called swimmers. They are webfooted, as the duck and goose.

SWIM'MING, *ppr.* or *a.* Floating on a fluid; moving on a fluid; having a waving or reeling motion; overflowing; abounding.

SWIM'MING, *n.* The act or art of moving on the water by means of the limbs; a floating.

2. Dizziness.

SWIM'MING-LY, *adv.* Smoothly; without obstruction; with great success. [*Not elegant.*]

SWIN'DLE, (swin'dl,) *v. t.* [D. *zwendelen*.]

To cheat and defraud grossly, or with deliberate artifice; as, to *swindle* a man out of his property.

SWIN'DLED, *pp.* Grossly cheated and defrauded.

SWIN'DLER, *n.* [G. *schwindler*.]

A cheat; a rogue; one who defrauds grossly, or one who makes a practice of defrauding others by imposition or deliberate artifice.

SWIN'DLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Cheating; defrauding.

SWIN'DLING, *n.* The act of defrauding; knavery.

SWINE, *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Sax. *swin*; Sw. and Dan. *svin*; D. *zwyn*; G. *schwein*; L. *suinus*. It is found in the Fr. *marsouin*, a porpoise; L. *mare*, the sea, and *suine*; the seahog; Port. *suino*, pertaining to swine; Polish, *svinia*; Bohemian, *swine*; Corn. *swynia*.]

A hog; a pachydermatous mammal of the genus Sus, which furnishes man with a large portion of his most nourishing food. The fat or lard of this animal enters into various dishes in cookery. The swine is a heavy, stupid animal, and delights to wallow in the mire.

SWINE'-BREAD, (-bred,) *n.* A kind of plant, truffle. *Bailey.*

SWINE'-CĀSE, } *n.* A hog-sty; a pen for swine.
SWINE'-CŌAT, } [*Local.*]
SWINE'-CRŪE, }

SWINE'-GRĀSS, *a.* A plant, knot-grass. *Ainsworth.*

SWINE'HERD, *n.* [*swine* and *herd*.] A keeper of swine. *Tusser.*

SWINE'-ŌAT, *n.* [*swine* and *oat*.] A kind of oats, cultivated for the use of pigs, as in Cornwall; the Avena nuda of botanists. *Cyc.*

SWINE'-PIPE, *n.* [*swine* and *pipe*.] A species of thrush, the red-wing. *Ed. Encyc.*

SWINE'-POX, *n.* A variety of the chicken-pox, with acuminated vesicles containing a watery fluid; the water-pox. *Good.*

SWINE'S'-CRESS, *n.* A species of cress, of the genus Coronopus or Cochlearia.

SWINE'-STŌNE, *n.* [*swine* and *stone*.] A name given to those kinds of limestone which, when rubbed, emit a fetid odor, resembling that of naphtha combined with sulphureted hydrogen; also called STINKSTONE. *Cyc.*

SWINE'-STY, *n.* A sty or pen for swine.

SWINE'-THIS-TLE, (-this'l,) *n.* A plant, the sow-thistle. *Cyc.*

SWING, *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* SWUNG. [G. *schwingen*, to swing, to brandish, to beat with a swingle-staff; D. *zwingelen*, to beat; Sw. *svinga*; Dan. *svinger*, to swing, to brandish, to soar. It seems that this is the Sax. *swingan*, to beat, strike, flagellate, whence to *swingle* flax. *Swing* seems to be formed on the root of *way*.]

1. To move to and fro, as a body suspended in the air; to wave; to vibrate.

I tried if a pendulum would *swing* faster, or continue *swinging* longer in our receiver, if exhausted. *Boyle.*

2. To practice swinging; as, a man *swings* for health or pleasure.

3. To move or float; also, to turn round an anchor; as, a ship *swings* with the tide. *Mar. Dict.*

4. To be hanged. *D. Webster.*

SWING, *v. t.* To make to play loosely; to cause to wave or vibrate; as a body suspended in the air.

2. To whirl round in the air.

Swing thee in air, then dash thee down. *Milton.*

3. To wave; to move to and fro; as, a man *swings* his arms when he walks.

He *swings* his tail, and swiftly turns him round. *Dryden.*

4. To brandish; to flourish.

SWING, *n.* A waving or vibratory motion; oscillation; as, the *swing* of a pendulum.

2. Motion from one side to the other. A haughty man struts or walks with a *swing*.

3. A line, cord, or other thing suspended and hanging loose; also, an apparatus suspended for persons to *swing* in.

4. Influence or power of a body put in motion.

The rain that batters down the wall,
For the great *swing* and rudeness of his poise. *Shak.*

5. Free course; unrestrained liberty or license.

Take thy *swing*. *Dryden.*
To prevent any thing which may prove an obstacle to the full *swing* of his genius. *Burke.*

6. The sweep or compass of a moving body.

7. Unrestrained tendency; as, the prevailing *swing* of corrupt nature; *the swing* of propensities. *South. Glanville.*

SWING'-BRIDGE, *n.* [*swing* and *bridge*.] A bridge that may be moved by swinging; used on canals.

SWINGE, (swinj,) *v. t.* [Sax. *swingan*, supra.]

1. To beat soundly; to whip; to bastinade; to chastise; to punish.

You *swinged* me for my love. *Shak.*
And *swinges* his own vices in his son. *Dryden.*

2. To move as a lash. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

[*This verb is obsolescent and vulgar.*]

SWINGE, (swinj,) *n.* A sway; a swing; the sweep of any thing in motion. [*Not in use.*] *Waller.*

SWINGE'-BUCK-LER, (swinj'buck-ler,) *n.* A bully; one who pretends to feats of arms. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SWIN''GEL, (swing'gl,) *n.* That part of a flail which falls on the grain in threshing. [*Various dialects.*] *Halliwell.*

SWING'ER, *n.* One who swings; one who hurls.

SWING'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* [from *swing*.] Waving; vibrating; brandishing.

SWING'ING, *n.* The act of swinging; an exercise for health or pleasure.

SWING'ING, *ppr.* of SWINGE. Beating soundly.

2. *a.* Huge; very large. [*Vulgar.*]

SWING'ING-LY, *adv.* Vastly; hugely. [*Vulgar.*]

SWIN''GLE, (swing'gl,) *v. i.* [from *swing*.] To dangle; to wave hanging.

2. To swing for pleasure. [*Not in use.*]

SWIN''GLE, (swing'gl,) *v. t.* [Sax. *swingan*, to beat. See SWING.]

To beat; to clean flax by beating it with a wooden instrument resembling a large knife, and called in New England a SWINGLING-KNIFE. Flax is first broke and then *swingled*.

SWIN''GLE, *n.* In wire-works, a wooden spoke fixed to the barrel that draws the wire; also, a crank. *Cyc.*

SWIN''GLED, (swing'gld,) *pp.* Beat and cleaned by a swingling-knife.

SWIN''GLE-TREE, *n.* A whiffle-tree or whipple-tree. [See SINGLE-TREE.]

SWIN''GLING, *ppr.* Beating and cleaning, as flax.

SWIN''GLING-KNIFE, } *n.* A wooden instrument
SWIN''GLE, } like a large knife, about two feet long, with one thin edge, used for cleaning flax of the shives.

SWIN''GLING-TŌW, *n.* The coarse part of flax, separated from the finer by swingling and hatcheling.

SWING'-PLOW, } *n.* A plow without a fore-
SWING'-PLOUGH, } wheel under the beam. *Gardner.*

SWING'-TREE, *n.* [*swing* and *tree*.] The bar of a carriage to which the traces are fastened. In *America*, it is often or generally called the WHIFFLE-TREE, or WHIPPLE-TREE.

SWING'-WHEEL, *n.* [*swing* and *wheel*.] In a timepiece, the wheel which drives the pendulum. In a watch or balance clock, it is called the CROWN-WHEEL. *Cyc.*

SWIN'ISH, *a.* [from *swine*.] Befitting swine; like swine; gross; hoggish; brutal; as, a *swinish* drunkard or sot; *swinish* gluttony.

SWIN'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a swinish manner.

SWINK, *v. i.* [Sax. *swincan*.]

To labor; to toil; to drudge. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

SWINK, *v. t.* To overlabor. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

SWINK, *n.* Labor; toil; drudgery. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

SWINK'ER, *n.* A laborer; a plowman. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

SWIPE, *n.* A swape or sweep, which see.

SWIP'ER, *a.* [Sax. *swipan*, to move quick.]

Nimble; quick. [*Not in use.*]

SWISS, *n.* A native of Switzerland or Swisserland.

2. The language of Switzerland.

SWITCH, *n.* [Sw. *svegge*.]

1. A small, flexible twig or rod.

On the medal, Mauritania leads a horse by a thread with one hand, and in the other holds a *switch*. *Addison.*

2. On *railways*, a movable part of the rail for transferring a car from one track to another.

SWITCH, *v. t.* To strike with a small twig or rod; to beat; to lash. *Chapman.*

SWITCH, *v. i.* To walk with a jerk. [*Obsolete or local.*]

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SWITCH'EL, *n.* A beverage made of molasses and water. *New England.*

SWIV'EL, (swiv'l,) *n.* [from Sax. *swifan*, to turn or whirl round; or from the root of *whiffle*, which see. In D. *weifelen* is to palter, to waver, to whiffle.]

1. A ring which turns upon a staple; or a strong link of iron used in mooring ships, and which permits the bridles to be turned round; any ring or staple that turns. *Mar. Dict.*

2. A small cannon or piece of artillery, carrying a shot of half a pound, fixed in a swivel or in a socket on the top of a ship's side, stern, or bow, or in her tops, in such a manner as to be turned in any direction. *Mar. Dict. Brande.*

SWIV'EL, (swiv'l,) *v. i.* To turn on a staple, pin, or pivot.

SWIV'EL-HOOK, *n.* A hook that turns in the end of an iron block strap, for the ready taking the turns out of a tackle. *Cyc.*

SWOB, *n.* A mop. [See SWAB.]

SWOB, *v. t.* To clean or wipe with a swob. [See SWAB.]

SWOB'BER, *n.* One who swabs or cleans with a mop. [See SWABBER.]

2. *Swobbers*; four privileged cards, only used incidentally in betting at the game of whist. *Swift.*

SWOLL'EN, } *pp.* of SWELL; irregular and obsolescent.
SWOLN, } The regular participle, SWELLED, is to be preferred.

SWOM, *old pret.* of SWIM, is obsolete. We now use SWUM and SWAM.

SWOON, *v. i.* [Sax. *aswunan*. Qu. *wane*, *vain*, *vanish*.]

To faint; to sink into a fainting fit, in which there is an apparent suspension of the vital functions and mental powers.

The most in years *swooned* first away for pain. *Dryden.*
He seemed ready to *swoon* away in the surprise of joy. *Tatler.*

SWOON, *n.* A fainting fit; lipothymy; syncope. *Coxe.*

SWOON'ING, *ppr.* Fainting away.

SWOON'ING, *n.* The act of fainting; syncope. *Hall.*

SWOOP, *v. t.* [This is probably from *sweep*, or the same root.]

1. To fall on at once and seize; to catch while on the wing; as, a hawk *swoops* a chicken; a kite *swoops* up a mouse.

2. To seize; to catch up; to take with a sweep. *Glanville.*

3. To pass with violence. [*Not in use.*] *Drayton.*

SWOOP, *v. i.* To pass with pomp. *Drayton.*

SWOOP, *n.* A falling on and seizing, as of a rapacious fowl on his prey.

The eagle fell — and carried away a whole litter of cubs at a *swoop*. *L'Estrange.*

SWOP, *v. t.* To exchange; to barter; to give one commodity for another.

[See SWAP.] This is a common word, but not in elegant use.

SWORD, (swōrd *or* sōrd,) *n.* [Sax. *sword*, *sweord*; G. *schwert*; D. *zwaard*; Dan. *sværd*; Sw. *svärd*.]

1. An offensive weapon worn at the side, and used by hand either for thrusting or cutting.

2. *Figuratively*, destruction by war.

I will bring a *sword* upon you. — Lev. xxvi. Is. li.

3. Vengeance or justice.

She quits the balance, and resigns the *sword*. *Dryden.*

4. Emblem of authority and power.

The ruler — beareth not the *sword* in vain. — Rom. xiii.

5. War; dissension.

I came not to send peace, but a *sword*. — Matt. x.

6. Emblem of triumph and protection.

The Lord — the *sword* of thy excellence. — Deut. xxxiii.

SWORD'-BEAR-ER, *n.* [*sword* and *bear*.] An officer in the city of London, who carries a sword as an emblem of justice before the lord mayor when he goes abroad.

SWORD'-BELT, *n.* [*sword* and *belt*.] A belt by which a sword is suspended and borne by the side.

SWORD'-BLADE, *n.* [*sword* and *blade*.] The blade or cutting part of a sword.

SWORD'ED, *a.* Girded with a sword. *Milton.*

SWORD'ER, *n.* A soldier; a cut-throat. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SWORD'-FIGHT, (-fīte,) *n.* [*sword* and *fight*.] Fencing; a combat or trial of skill with swords.

SWORD'FISH, *n.* [*sword* and *fish*.] A genus of fishes, called, in ichthyology, XIPHIAS; so named from the nose, snout, or upper jaw, which is shaped like a sword. *Cyc.*

SWORD'-GRASS, *n.* [*sword* and *grass*.] A kind of sedge glader; the sweet rush, a species of Acorus. *Ainsworth. Cyc.*

SWORD'-KNOT, (-not,) *n.* [*sword* and *knot*.] A ribbon tied to the hilt of a sword. *Pope.*

SWORD'-LAW, *n.* [*sword* and *law*.] Violence; government by force. *Milton.*

SWORD'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a sword.

SWORD'-MAN, *n.* [*sword* and *man*.] A soldier; a fighting man. *Shak.*

SWORD'-PLAY-ER, *n.* [*sword* and *player*.] A fencer; a gladiator; one who exhibits his skill in the use of the sword. *Hakewill.*

SWORD'-SHAP-ED, (-shāpt,) *a.* [*sword* and *shape*.] Ensiform; shaped like a sword; as, a *sword-shaped* leaf. *Martyn.*

SWORE, *pret.* of SWEAR.

SWORN, *pp.* or *a.* from SWEAR. The officers of government are *sworn* to a faithful discharge of their duty.

Sworn friends is a phrase equivalent to determined, close or firm friends.

I am *sworn* brother, sweet,
To grim necessity. *Shak.*

Sworn enemies are determined or irreconcilable enemies.

SWOUND, *v. i.* To swoon. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

SWUM, *pret.* and *pp.* of SWIM.

SWUNG, *pret.* and *pp.* of SWING.

SYB, } *a.* [Sax.] Related by blood. [*Obs.*]
SIB, }

SYB'A-RITE, *n.* [from *Sybaris*, an ancient Italian town.]

A person devoted to luxury and pleasure.

SYB-A-RIT'IC, } *a.* [From *Sybaritæ*, inhabitants
SYB-A-RIT'IC-AL, } of Sybaris, in Italy, who were proverbially voluptuous.]

Luxurious; wanton. *Bp. Hall.*

SYC'A-MINE. See SYCAMORE.

SYC'A-MORE, *n.* [Gr. συκαμινος, συκομορος, from συκυς, a fig, and μορυς.]

A species of fig-tree. The name is also incorrectly given to the Acer pseudo-platanus, a species of maple. *Cyc. Lee.*

The *sycamore*, (falsely so called,) or plane-tree of North America, is the Platanus occidentalis of Linnæus, commonly called BUTTON-WOOD, or COTTON-TREE.

SYC'A-MORE-MOTH, *n.* A large and beautiful moth, or night-butterfly, so called because its caterpillar feeds on the leaves of the sycamore. *Cyc.*

SY-CEE', } *n.* In *China*, silver in the form
SY-CEE'-SIL'VER, } of small half globes, bearing the stamp of the office that issues it, and used as a currency. *Vincent. Brande.*

SYC'ITE, *n.* [Gr. συκος, a fig.]

Fig-stone; a name which some authors give to nodules of flint or pebbles which resemble a fig. [*Not used.*] *Cyc.*

SY-CŌ'MA, *n.* [Gr. συκον, a fig.]

A tumor shaped like a fig.

SYC'O-PHAN-CY, *n.* [Infra.] *Originally*, information of the clandestine exportation of figs; hence, mean tale-bearing; obsequious flattery; servility.

SYC'O-PHANT, *n.* [Gr. συκοφαντης; συκος, a fig, and φαινω, to discover.]

Originally, an informer against those who stole figs or exported them contrary to law, &c. Hence, in time it came to signify a tale-bearer or informer, in general; hence, a parasite; a mean flatterer; especially, a flatterer of princes and great men; hence, a deceiver; an impostor. Its most general use is in the sense of an obsequious flatterer or parasite. *Encyc. Potter's Antiq.*

SYC'O-PHANT, } *v. t.* To play the sycophant;
SYC'O-PHANT-IZE, } to flatter meanly and officiously; to inform or tell tales for gaining favor.

SYC-O-PHANT'IC, *a.* Tale-bearing; *more generally*, obsequiously flattering; parasitic; courting favor by mean adulation.

2. *Sycophantic plants*, or *parasites*, are such as adhere to other plants, and depend on them for support.

SYC'O-PHANT-RY, *n.* Mean and officious tale-bearing or adulation. *Barrow.*

SY-CŌ'SIS, *n.* A tubercular eruption upon the scalp, or bearded part of the face.

SYD-NĒ'AN, } *a.* Denoting a species of white earth
SYD-NĒ'IAN, } brought from Sidney Cove, in South Wales. *Kirwan.*

SY'EN-ITE, *n.* A compound granular rock composed of quartz, hornblende, and feldspar, of a grayish color; so called because there are many ancient monuments consisting of this rock, brought from Syene, in Upper Egypt. It differs from granite only in containing hornblende instead of mica. *Lunier. Dana.*

SYKE, *n.* A small brook or rill in low ground. [*Local.*]

SYL-LAB'IC, } *a.* [from *syllable*.] Pertaining to
SYL-LAB'IC-AL, } a syllable or syllables; as, *syllabic* accent.

2. Consisting of a syllable or syllables; as, a *syllabic* augment.

SYL-LAB'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a syllabic manner.

SYL-LAB-I-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of forming syllables; the act or method of dividing words into syllables. *Ash.*

SYL'LA-BLE, *n.* [L. *syllaba*; Gr. συλλαβη, from συλλαμβανω, to comprehend; συν and λαμβανω, to take.]

1. A letter, or a combination of letters, uttered together, or at a single effort or impulse of the voice. A vowel may form a syllable by itself, as *a*, the definitive, or in *amen*; *e* in *even*; *o* in *over*, and the like. A syllable may also be formed of a vowel and one consonant, as in *go*, *do*, *in*, *at*; or a syllable may be formed by a vowel with two articulations, one preceding, the other following it, as in *can*, *but*, *tun*; or a syllable may consist of a combination of consonants, with one vowel or diphthong, as *strong*, *short*, *camp*, *voice*.

A syllable sometimes forms a word, and is then significant, as in *go*, *run*, *write*, *sun*, *moon*. In other cases a syllable is merely a part of a word, and by itself is not significant. Thus *ac*, in *active*, has no signification.

At least one vowel, or open sound, is essential to the formation of a syllable; hence in every word there must be as many syllables as there are single vowels, or single vowels and diphthongs. A word is called according to the number of syllables it contains, viz.: —

Monosyllable; a word of one syllable.
Dissyllable; a word of two syllables.
Trisyllable; a word of three syllables.
Polysyllable; a word of many syllables.

2. A small part of a sentence or discourse; something very concise. This account contains not a *syllable* of truth.

Before a *syllable* of the law of God was written. *Hooker.*

SYL'LA-BLE, *v. t.* To utter; to articulate. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

SYL'LA-BUB, *n.* A compound drink made of wine and milk; a different orthography of SILLABUB.

SYL'LA-BUS, *n.* [L., from the same source as *syllable*.]

An abstract; a compendium containing the heads of a discourse, &c.

SYL-LEP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. συλλημψις. See SYLLABLE.]

1. In *grammar*, a figure by which we conceive the sense of words otherwise than the words import, and construe them according to the intention of the author; otherwise called SUBSTITUTION.

2. The agreement of a verb or adjective, not with the word next to it, but with some other word in the sentence, to which a preference is given; as, *rex* et regina *beati*. *Andrews & Stoddard.*

SYL'LO-GISM, *n.* [L. *syllogismus*; Gr. συλλογισμος; συν, with, and λεγω, to speak; λογιζομαι, *to* think.]

A form of reasoning, or argument, consisting of three propositions, of which the two first are called the *premises*, and the last the *conclusion*. In this argument, the conclusion necessarily follows from the premises; so that if the two first propositions are true, the conclusion *must* be true, and the argument amounts to demonstration. Thus:

A plant has not the power of locomotion;
An oak is a plant;
Therefore an oak has not the power of locomotion.

These propositions are denominated the *major*, the *minor*, and the *conclusion*.

SYL-LO-GIS'TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to a syllogism;
SYL-LO-GIS'TIC-AL, } consisting of a syllogism, or of the form of reasoning by syllogisms; as, *syllogistic* arguments or reasoning.

SYL-LO-GIS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the form of a syllogism; by means of syllogisms; as, to reason or prove *syllogistically*.

SYL-LO-GI-ZA'TION, *n.* A reasoning by syllogisms. *Harris.*

SYL'LO-GIZE, *v. i.* To reason by syllogisms.

Men have endeavored to teach boys to *syllogize*, or to frame arguments and refute them, without real knowledge. *Watts.*

SYL'LO-GIZ-ER, *n.* One who reasons by syllogisms.

SYL'LO-GIZ-ING, *ppr.* Reasoning by syllogisms.

SYLPH, (silf,) *n.* [Fr. *sylphide*; Gr. σιλφη, a moth, a beetle.]

An imaginary being inhabiting the air.

SYLPH'ID, *n.* [Fr. *sylphide*.] [*Temple. Pope.*

A diminutive of SYLPH.

SYLPH'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a sylph.

SYL'VA, *n.* [L., a wood or forest.] In *poetry*, a poetical piece composed in a start, or kind of transport.

2. A collection of poetical pieces of various kinds. *Cyc.*

3. A work containing a botanical description of the forest trees of any region or country; as Michaux's *Sylva Americana*.

4. The forest trees themselves of any region or country.

SYL'VAN. See SILVAN.

SYL'VAN, *n.* A fabled deity of the wood; a satyr; a faun; sometimes, perhaps, a rustic.

Her private orchards, walled on every side,
To lawless *sylvans* all access denied. *Pope.*

SYL'VAN-ITE, *n.* Native tellurium, a metallic substance discovered in Transylvania. *Dict. Ure.*

SYL'VATE, *n.* A compound of sylvic acid with a base.

SYL'VIC AC'ID, *n.* A crystallizable substance obtained from colophony, or common rosin, by the action of alcohol. *Cooley. Graham.*

SYM'BAL. See CYMBAL.

SYM'BOL, *n.* [L. *symbolum*; Gr. συμβολον; συν, with, and βαλλω, to throw; συμβαλλω, to compare.]

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1. The sign or representation of any moral thing by the images or properties of natural things. Thus the lion is the *symbol* of courage; the lamb is the *symbol* of meekness or patience. Symbols are of various kinds; as types, enigmas, parables, fables, allegories, emblems, hieroglyphics, &c. *Encyc.*

2. An emblem or representation of something else. Thus in the eucharist the bread and wine are called *symbols* of the body and blood of Christ.

3. A letter or character which is significant. The Chinese letters are most of them *symbols*. The *symbols* in algebra are arbitrary.

4. In *medals*, a certain mark or figure representing a being or thing; as a trident is the *symbol* of Neptune, the peacock of Juno, &c.

5. Among *Christians*, an abstract or compendium; the creed, or a summary of the articles of religion. *Baker.*

6. Lot; sentence of adjudication. [*Not in use.*] *Taylor.*

SYM-BOL'IC, } *a.* Representative; exhibiting or
SYM-BOL'IC-AL, } expressing by resemblance or signs; as, the figure of an eye is *symbolical* of sight and knowledge. The ancients had their *symbolical* mysteries.

The sacrament is a representation of Christ's death, by such *symbolical* actions as he appointed. *Taylor.*

Symbolical philosophy is the philosophy expressed by hieroglyphics.

SYM-BOL'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By representation or resemblance of properties; by signs; typically. Courage is *symbolically* represented by a lion.

SYM-BOL'ICS, *n.* The science of creeds.

SYM'BOL-ISM, *n.* Among *chemists*, consent of parts. *Encyc.*

SYM-BOL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* [See SYMBOLIZE.] The act of symbolizing; resemblance in properties. *Brown.*

SYM'BOL-IZE, *v. i.* [Fr. *symboliser.*]

1. To have a resemblance of qualities or properties.

The pleasing of color *symbolizeth* with the pleasing of a single tone to the ear; but the pleasing of order doth *symbolize* with harmony. *Bacon.*

They both *symbolize* in this, that they love to look upon themselves through multiplying glasses. *Howell.*

2. To agree; to hold the same faith or religious belief.

The believers in pretended miracles have always previously *symbolized* with the performers of them. *G. S. Faber.*

SYM'BOL-IZE, *v. t.* To make to agree in properties.

2. To make representative of something.

Some *symbolize* the same from the mystery of its colors. *Brown.*

SYM'BOL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made to agree in properties.

SYM'BOL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Representing by some properties in common; making to agree or resemble in properties.

SYM-BOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. συμβολον and λογος.] The art of expressing by symbols.

SYM'ME-TRAL, *a.* [from *symmetry.*] Commensurable, *More.*

SYM-ME'TRI-AN, } *n.* [from *symmetry.*] One emi-
SYM'ME-TRIST, } nently studious of proportion or symmetry of parts. *Sidney. Wotton.*

SYM-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* [from *symmetry.*] Proportional in its parts; having its parts in due proportion as to dimensions; as, a *symmetrical* body or building.

2. In *botany*, flowers are *symmetrical* when the segments of the calyx, the petals, and the stamens, are regular, equal, and alike. *Lindley.*

Symmetrical solids: a name given by Legendre to solids which, though equal and similar, can not be brought to coincide with each other, or to occupy the same portion of space. A man's two hands afford an example of symmetrical solids. *Brande.*

SYM-MET'RIC-AL-LY, *adv.* With due proportion of parts.

SYM-MET'RIC-AL-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being symmetrical.

SYM'ME-TRIZE, *v. t.* To make proportional in its parts; to reduce to symmetry. *Burke.*

SYM'ME-TRIZ-ED, *pp.* Made proportional.

SYM'ME-TRIZ-ING, *ppr.* Reducing to symmetry.

SYM'ME-TRY, *n.* [Gr. συμμετρια; συν, with, together, and μετρον, measure; μετρεω, to measure; Fr. *symetrie*: It. and Sp. *simetria.*]

A due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other; adaptation of the dimensions of the several parts of a thing to each other; or the union and conformity of the members of a work to the whole. Symmetry arises from the proportion, which the Greeks call *analogy*, which is the relation of conformity of all the parts to a certain measure; as, the *symmetry* of a building or an animal body. *Cyc.*

Uniform symmetry, in *architecture*, is where the same ordonnance reigns throughout the whole.

Respective symmetry is where only the opposite sides are equal to each other. *Cyc.*

SYM-PA-THET'IC, } *a.* [Fr. *sympathique.* See
SYM-PA-THET'IC-AL, } SYMPATHY.]

1. Pertaining to sympathy.

2. Having common feeling with another; susceptible of being affected by feelings like those of another, or of feelings in consequence of what another feels; as, a *sympathetic* heart.

3. In *medicine*, the term *sympathetic* is applied to symptoms and affections which occur in parts more or less remote from the primary seat of disease, and are occasioned by some nervous connection of the parts. A disease which is immediately preceded and occasioned by another disease is sometimes said to be *sympathetic*, in contradistinction from *idiopathic*, which is applied to a disease not preceded or occasioned by any other; but, in this case, the term *symptomatic* is not only more appropriate, but more commonly employed.

4. Among *alchemists*, an epithet applied to a kind of powder, possessed of the wonderful property that, if spread on a cloth dipped in the blood of a wound, the wound will be healed, though the patient is at a distance. This opinion is discarded as charlatanry.

This epithet is given also to a species of ink or liquor, with which a person may write letters which are not visible till something else is applied. [See INK.]

5. In *anatomy*, the term *sympathetic* is applied to that system of nerves which takes its origin from the semilunar ganglion in the centre of the epigastrium, and is sent to the whole nutritive system, and also to the organs of reproduction.

SYM-PA-THET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With sympathy or common feeling; in consequence of sympathy; by communication from something else.

SYM'PA-THIZE, *v. i.* [Fr. *sympathiser.* See SYMPATHY.]

1. To have a common feeling, as of bodily pleasure or pain.

The mind will *sympathize* so much with the anguish and debility of the body, that it will be too distracted to fix itself in meditation. *Buckminster.*

2. To feel in consequence of what another feels; to be affected by feelings similar to those of another, in consequence of knowing the person to be thus affected. We *sympathize* with our friends in distress; we feel some pain when we see them pained, or when we are informed of their distresses, even at a distance.

It is generally and properly used of suffering or pain, and not of pleasure or joy. It may be sometimes used with greater latitude.

3. To agree; to fit. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

SYM'PA-THIZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Feeling mutually, or in consequence of what another feels; tender; compassionate.

SYM'PA-THY, *n.* [Gr. συμπαθεια; συμπαθεω; συν, with, and παθος, passion.]

1. Fellow-feeling; the quality of being affected by the affection of another, with feelings correspondent in kind, if not in degree. We feel *sympathy* for another when we see him in distress, or when we are informed of his distresses. This *sympathy* is a correspondent feeling of pain or regret.

Sympathy is produced through the medium of organic impression. *Chipman.*

I value myself upon *sympathy*; I hate and despise myself for envy. *Kames.*

2. An agreement of affections or inclinations, or a conformity of natural temperament, which makes two persons pleased with each other. *Encyc.*

To such associations may be attributed most of the *sympathies* and antipathies of our nature. *Anon.*

3. In *medicine*, a correspondence of various parts of the body in similar sensations or affections; or an affection of the whole body, or some part of it, in consequence of an injury or disease of another part, or of a local affection. Thus a contusion on the head will produce nausea and vomiting. This is said to be by *sympathy*, or consent of parts. *Cyc.*

4. In *natural history*, a propension of inanimate things to unite, or to act on each other. Thus we say, there is a *sympathy* between the lodestone and iron. *Cyc.*

SYM-PHO'NI-OUS, *a.* [from *symphony.*] Agreeing in sound; accordant; harmonious.

Sounds
Symphonious of ten thousand harps. *Milton.*

SYM'PHO-NIST, *n.* A composer of symphonies or instrumental music.

SYM'PHO-NY, (sim'fo-ne,) *n.* [L. *symphonia*; Fr. *symphonie*; Gr. συμφωνια; συν, with, and φωνη, voice.]

1. A consonance or harmony of sounds, agreeable to the ear, whether the sounds are vocal or instrumental, or both.

The trumpets sound,
And warlike *symphony* is heard around. *Dryden.*

2. A musical instrument mentioned by French writers.

3. A musical composition for a full band of instruments; formerly synonymous with OVERTURE. *P. Cyc.*

4. Also, a term applied to the instrumental introductions, terminations, &c., of vocal compositions. *P. Cyc.*

SYM'PHY-SIS, *n.* [Gr. συμφυσις; συν, together, and φυω, to grow.]

1. In *anatomy*, the union of bones by cartilage; a connection of bones without a movable joint. *Coxe. Cyc.*

2. In *surgery*, a coalescence of a natural passage; also, the first intention of cure in a wound. *Coxe.*

SYM-PI-E-SOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. συμπιεζω, to compress, and μετρον.]

An instrument employed, like the barometer, for measuring the pressure of the atmosphere. A column of oil supplies the place of the mercurial column in the barometer, while hydrogen gas occupies the place of the Torricellian vacuum. The instrument, for certain purposes, is preferred to the barometer, being smaller and more portable, and not liable to derangement by the motions of a ship at sea. *Olmsted.*

SYM'PLO-CE, *n.* [Gr. συμπλοκη.]

In *grammar*, the repetition of a word at the beginning and another at the end of successive clauses.

SYM-PO'SI-AC, *a.* [Gr. συμποσια, a drinking together; συν, together, and πινω, to drink.]

Pertaining to compotations and merry-making; happening where company is drinking together; as, *symposiac* meetings. *Brown.*

Symposiac disputations. [*Not much used.*] *Arbuthnot.*

SYM-PO'SI-AC, *n.* A conference or conversation of philosophers at a banquet. *Plutarch.*

SYM-PO'SI-ARCH, *n.* [Gr. συμποσιον and αρχω.]

In *ancient Greece*, the master of a feast.

SYM-PO'SI-UM, *n.* [Supra.] A drinking together; a merry feast. *Warton.*

SYMP'TOM, *n.* [Fr. *symptome*: Gr. συμπτωμα, a falling, or accident, from συν, with, and πιπτω, to fall.]

1. *Properly*, something that happens in concurrence with another thing, as an attendant. Hence, in *medicine*, any affection which accompanies disease; a perceptible change in the body or its functions which indicates disease. The causes of disease often lie beyond our sight, but we learn the nature of them by the *symptoms*. Particular *symptoms* which more uniformly accompany a morbid state of the body, and are characteristic of it, are called *pathognomonic* or *diagnostic symptoms*.

2. A sign or token; that which indicates the existence of something else; as, open murmurs of the people are a *symptom* of disaffection to law or government.

SYMP-TO-MAT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to symptoms;
SYMP-TO-MAT'IC-AL, } happening in concurrence with something; indicating the existence of something else.

2. In *medicine*, a *symptomatic* disease is one which proceeds from some prior disorder in some part of the body. Thus a *symptomatic* fever may proceed from local injury or local inflammation. It is opposed to IDIOPATHIC. *Encyc. Coxe.*

3. According to symptoms; as, a *symptomatical* classification of diseases.

SYMP-TO-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By means of symptoms: in the nature of symptoms. *Wiseman.*

SYMP-TO-MA-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. συμπτωμα and λογος, discourse.]

The doctrine of symptoms; that part of the science of medicine which treats of the symptoms of diseases. *Coxe.*

SYN-ÆR'E-SIS, (sin-er'e-sis,) *n.* [Gr. συν and αιρεω.]

In *grammar*, a figure by which two vowels that are ordinarily separated are drawn together into one syllable; the opposite of DIÆRESIS.

SYN-A-GOG'IC-AL, *a.* [from *synagogue.*] Pertaining to a synagogue. *Dict.*

SYN'A-GOGUE, (sin'a-gog,) *n.* [Fr., from Gr. συναγωγη; συν, together, and αγω, to drive; properly, an assembly.]

1. A congregation or assembly of Jews met for the purpose of worship, or the performance of religious rites.

2. The house appropriated to the religious worship of the Jews.

3. The court of the seventy elders among the Jews, called the GREAT SYNAGOGUE, or SANHEDRIM. *Cyc.*

SYN-A-LE'PHA, *n.* [Gr. συναλοιφη.]

In *grammar*, a contraction of syllables by suppressing some vowel or diphthong at the end of a word, before another vowel or diphthong; as, *ill' ego*, for *ille ego.*

SYN-AL-LAG-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. συν and αλλασσω.]

An epithet applied, in *the civil law*, to a contract which imposes reciprocal obligations upon the parties. *Bouvier.*

SYN'AR-CHY, *n.* [Gr. συναρχια.]

Joint rule or sovereignty. *Stackhouse.*

SYN-AR-THRO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. συν, with, and αρθρομαι, to articulate.]

Union of bones without motion; close union; as in sutures, symphysis, and the like. *Coxe.*

SY-NAX'IS, *n.* [Gr., from συναγω, to congregate; συν and αγω.]

A congregation; also, a term formerly used for the Lord's supper. *Saxon Laws.*

SYN-CARP'OUS, *a.* [Gr. συν and καρπος, fruit.]

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In *botany*, having the carpels of a compound fruit completely united; as in the apple and pear. *Lindley.*

SYN-CAT-E-GO-RE-MAT'IC, *n.* [Gr. συν and κατηγορημα.]

In *logic*, a word which can not be used as a term by itself; as an adverb or preposition.

SYN-CHON-DRŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. συν and χονδρος, cartilage.]

The connection of bones by means of cartilage or gristle. *Wiseman.*

SYN'CHRO-NAL, *a.* [Gr. συν, with, and χρονος, time.]

Happening at the same time; simultaneous.

SYN'CHRO-NAL, *n.* [Supra.] That which happens at the same time with something else, or pertains to the same time. *More.*

SYN-CHRON'IC-AL, *a.* [See SYNCHRONISM.] Happening at the same time; simultaneous. *Boyle.*

SYN'CHRO-NISM, *n.* [Gr. συν, with, and χρονος, time.]

1. Concurrence of two or more events in time; simultaneousness. *Hale.*

2. The tabular arrangement of history according to dates, cotemporary persons or things being brought together. *Brande.*

SYN-CHRO-NI-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The concurrence of events in respect to time.

SYN'CHRO-NIZE, *v. i.* [Supra.] To agree in time; to be simultaneous. *Robinson.*

SYN'CHRO-NOUS, *a.* Happening at the same time; simultaneous. *Arbuthnot.*

SYN'CHRO-NOUS-LY, *adv.* [Supra.] At the same time.

SYN'CHY-SIS, *n.* [Gr. συν and χυω.]

Confusion; derangement; confusion of words in a sentence; derangement of humors in the eye.

SYN-CLI'NAL, *a.* [Gr. συγκλινω.] Inclined downward from opposite directions, so as to meet in a common point or line; opposed to ANTICLINAL.

Synclinal valley; a valley formed by such a dip. *Dana.*

SYN'CO-PĀTE, *v. t.* [See SYNCOPE.] To contract, as a word, by taking one or more letters or syllables from the middle.

2. In *music*, to prolong a note begun on the unaccented part of a bar, to the accented part of the next bar; or to connect the last note of a bar with the first of the following; or to end a note of one part, in the middle of a note of another part.

SYN'CO-PĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Contracted by the loss of a letter from the middle of the word.

2. Inverted, as the measure in music.

SYN'CO-PĀ-TING, *ppr.* Contracting by the loss of a letter in the middle of a word.

SYN-CO-PĀ'TION, *n.* The contraction of a word by taking a letter, letters, or a syllable from the middle.

2. In *music*, an interruption of the regular measure; an inversion of the order of notes; a prolonging of a note begun on the unaccented part of a bar, to the accented part of the next bar; also, a term used when a note of one part at the beginning of a measure or half measure ends in the middle of a note of another part, and is followed by two or more longer notes before another short note occurs, of equal length with the first note, to make the number even. *Encyc. Brande.*

SYN'CO-PE, *n.* [Gr. συγκοπη, from συγκοπτω; συν and κοπτω, to cut off.]

1. In *music*, the same as SYNCOPATION; the division of a note introduced when two or more notes of one part answer to a single note of another.

2. In *grammar*, an elision or retrenchment of one or more letters or a syllable from the middle of a word.

3. In *medicine*, a fainting or swooning; a diminution or interruption of the motion of the heart, and of respiration, accompanied with a suspension of the action of the brain and a temporary loss of sensation, volition, and other faculties. *Cyc.*

SYN'CO-PIST, *n.* One who contracts words.

SYN'CO-PIZE, *v. t.* To contract by the omission of a letter or syllable.

SYN'CRE-TISM, *n.* [Gr. συγκοησις.]

Attempted union of principles or parties irreconcilably at variance with each other. *Murdock.*

He is plotting a carnal *syncretism*, and attempting the reconcilement of Christ and Belial. *Baxter.*

SYN'CRE-TIST, *n.* An appellation given to George Calixtus and other Germans of the seventeenth century, who sought to mitigate the asperities of the Protestant sects toward each other and toward the Roman Catholics, and thus occasioned a long and violent controversy in the Lutheran church. *Murdock.*

SYN-CRE-TIST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Syncretists.

SYN-DAC'TYL, *n.* [Gr. συν and δακτυλος.] Any perching bird which has the external and middle toes united as far as the second joint. *Brande.*

SYN-DAC-TYL'IC, } *a.* Having the characteris-
SYN-DAC'TYL-OUS, } tics of the syndactyls. *Partington.*

SYN-DES-MŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. συνδεσμος.] The union of one bone with another by ligaments. *Brande.*

SYN'DIC, *n.* [L. *syndicus*; Gr. συνδικος; συν, with, and δικη, justice.]

An officer of government, invested with different powers in different countries; also, one chosen to transact business for others; as in France, *syndics* are appointed by the creditors of a bankrupt to manage the property. In Geneva, the *syndic* is the chief magistrate. Almost all the companies in Paris, the university, &c., have their *syndics*. The university of Cambridge has its *syndics*, who are chosen from the senate to transact special business, as the regulation of fees, forming of laws, &c. *Cam. Calendar.*

SYN'DIC-ATE, *n.* A council, or body of syndics; a branch of government. *Burnet.*

SYN'DIC-ĀTE, *v. t.* To judge, or to censure.

SYN'DRO-ME, *n.* [Gr. συνδρομη, a running together.]

1. Concurrence. *Glanville.*

2. In *medicine*, the concourse or combination of symptoms in a disease. *Cyc.*

SYN-ĒC'DO-CHE, *n.* [Gr. συνεκδοχη: συν and εκδεχομαι, to take.]

In *rhetoric*, a figure or trope by which the whole of a thing is put for a part, or a part for the whole; as the genus for the species, or the species for the genus, &c. *Cyc.*

SYN-ĒC-DOCH'IC-AL, *a.* Expressed by synecdoche; implying a synecdoche. *Boyle.*

SYN-ĒC-DOCH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the synecdochical mode of speaking. *Pearson.*

SYN-E'CHI-A, *n.* [Gr. συνεχω.]

A disease of the eye, in which the iris adheres to the cornea or to the capsule of the crystalline lens. *Brande.*

SYN-EC-PHO-NĒ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. συνεκφωνησις.] A contraction of two syllables into one. *Mason.*

SYN'E-PY, *n.* [Gr. συνεπεια, union of sounds.]

The interjunction of words in uttering the clauses of sentences. *Smart.*

SYN-ER-GET'IC, *a.* [Gr. συνεργητικος.]

Coöperating. *Dean Tucker.*

SYN'ER-GIST, *n.* [Gr. συνεργαζομαι.]

In *the Lutheran church*, one who held that divine grace required a correspondent action of the will to make it effectual. *Brande.*

SYN-ER-GIST'IC, *a.* Coöperating. *Dean Tucker.*

SYN-GE-NĒ'SIA, *n.* [Gr. συν, with, and γενεσις, generation, origin.]

In *botany*, a class of plants whose stamens are united in a cylindrical form by the anthers.

SYN-GE-NĒ'SIAN, } *a.* Pertaining to the class Syn-
SYN-GE-NĒ'SIOUS, } genesia.

SYN'GRAPH, *n.* [Gr. συν and γραφη.]

A writing signed by both parties to a contract or bond.

SYN-I-ZĒ'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] An obliteration of the pupil of the eye; a closed pupil. *Brande.*

SYN-NEU-RŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. συν and νευρον, a nerve.]

In *anatomy*, the connection of parts by means of ligaments, as in the movable joints. *Coze. Parr.*

SYN'O-CHA, *n.* [Gr.] A simple continuous phlogistic fever, not becoming atonic or asthenic in its course and progress.

SYN'O-CHUS, *n.* [Gr.] A simple continuous fever, commonly said to be phlogistic in its early stage, and atonic or asthenic in its progress.

SYN'OD, *n.* [Gr. συνοδος, a convention; συν and οδος, way.]

1. In *church history*, a council or meeting of ecclesiastics, to consult on matters of religion. Synods are of four kinds: 1. *General*, or *ecumenical*, which are composed of bishops from different nations. 2. *National*, in which the bishops of one nation only meet, to determine points of doctrine or discipline. 2. *Provincial*, in which the bishops of one province only meet. This is called a CONVOCATION. 4. *Diocesan*.

Among *Presbyterians*, a synod is composed of several adjoining presbyteries. The members are the ministers and a ruling elder from each parish.

2. A meeting, convention, or council; as, a *synod* of gods.

3. In *astronomy*, a conjunction of two or more planets or stars in the same optical place of the heavens. [*Not used.*] *Encyc.*

SYN'OD-AL, *n. Anciently*, a pecuniary rent paid to the bishop or archdeacon, at the time of his Easter visitation, by every parish priest; a procuration. *Encyc.*

Synodals are due of common right to the bishop only. *Gibson.*

2. Constitutions made in provincial or diocesan synods are sometimes called *synodals*. *Encyc.*

SYN'OD-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or occasioned by a synod. *Fuller.*

SYN-OD'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a synod; transact-
SYN-OD'IC-AL, } ed in a synod; as, *synodical* proceedings or forms; a *synodical* epistle. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Pertaining to the period in which two heavenly bodies pass from one conjunction to another; as, a *synodical* month. [See MONTH.] *Olmsted.*

SYN-OD'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By the authority of a synod. *Sanderson.*

SYN-OM'O-SY, *n.* [Gr. συνωμοσια; συν, with, and ομνυμι, to swear.]

Sworn brotherhood; a society in ancient Greece nearly resembling a modern political club. *Mitford.*

SYN-ON'Y-MAL-LY, *adv.* Synonymously. *Spelman.*

SYN'O-NYM, *n.* [Gr. συνωνυμος; συν, with, and ονομα, name.]

A noun, or other word, having the same signification as another, is its *synonym*. Two words containing the same idea are *synonyms*.

He has extricated the *synonyms* of former authors. *Coxe's Russ.*

SYN-ON'Y-MA, *n. pl.* Words having the same signification. But SYNONYMS is a regular English word.

SYN-ON'Y-MAL, *a.* Synonymous. [*Not in use.*]

SYN-ON'Y-MIST, *n.* One who collects and explains synonymous words.

2. Among *botanists*, a person who collects the different names or synonyms of plants, and reduces them to one another. *Cyc.*

SYN-ON'Y-MIZE, *v. t.* To express the same meaning in different words. *Camden.*

SYN-ON'Y-MIZ-ED, *pp.* Expressed in different words.

SYN-ON'Y-MIZ-ING, *ppr.* Expressing the same thing in different words.

SYN-ON'Y-MOUS, *a.* Expressing the same thing; conveying the same idea. We rarely find two words precisely *synonymous*. *Wave* and *billow* are sometimes *synonymous*, but not always. When we speak of the large rolling swell of the sea, we may call it a *wave* or a *billow*; but when we speak of the small swell of a pond, we may call it a *wave*, but we may not call it a *billow*.

SYN-ON'Y-MOUS-LY, *adv.* In a synonymous manner; in the same sense; with the same meaning. Two words may be used *synonymously* in some cases, and not in others.

SYN-ON'Y-MY, *n.* The quality of expressing the same meaning by different words.

2. In *rhetoric*, a figure by which synonymous words are used to amplify a discourse.

SYN-OP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. συνοψις; συν, with, and οψις, view.]

A general view, or a collection of things or parts so arranged as to exhibit the whole or the principal parts in a general view.

SYN-OP'TIC, } *a.* Affording a general view of
SYN-OP'TIC-AL, } the whole, or of the principal parts of a thing; as, a *synoptic* table. *Buckland.*

SYN-OP'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to present a general view in a short compass.

SYN-Ō'VI-A, *n.* In *anatomy*, the fluid secreted into the cavities of joints, for the purpose of lubricating them. *Cyc.*

SYN-Ō'VI-AL, *a.* [Supra.] Pertaining to synovia; secreting a lubricating fluid; as, the *synovial* membrane; *synovial* gland. *Cyc.*

SYN-TAC'TIC, } *a.* [See SYNTAX.] Pertaining
SYN-TAC'TIC-AL, } to syntax, or the construction of sentences.

2. According to the rules of syntax or construction. *Encyc.*

SYN-TAC'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In conformity to syntax.

SYN'TAX, } *n.* [L. *syntaxis*; Gr. συνταξις; συν,
SYN-TAX'IS, } together, and ταασω, to put.]

1. In *grammar*, the construction of sentences; the due arrangement of words in sentences, according to established usage. Syntax includes concord and regimen, or the agreement and government of words. Words, in every language, have certain connections and relations, as verbs and adjectives with nouns, which relations must be observed in the formation of sentences. A gross violation of the rules of syntax is a *solecism*.

2. Connected system or order; union of things. [*Not in use.*] *Glanville.*

SYN-TE-RĒ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. συν and τηρεω.]

Remorse of conscience. *Bp. Ward.*

SYN-TE-RET'IC, *a.* Preserving health.

SYN-TET'IC, *a.* Wasting with consumption.

SYN-TEX'IS, *n.* [Gr.] A deep consumption.

SYN'THE-SIS, *n.* [Gr. συνθεσις; συν, and τιθημι, to put or set.]

1. Composition, or the putting of two or more things together, as in compound medicines. *Cyc.*

2. In *logic*, composition, or that process of reasoning in which we advance by a regular chain from principles before established or assumed, and propositions already proved, till we arrive at the conclusion. *Synthesis* is the opposite of *analysis* or *resolution*. *Encyc.*

3. In *surgery*, the operation by which divided parts are reunited. *Cyc.*

4. In *chemistry*, the uniting of elements into a compound; the opposite of *analysis*, which is the separation of a compound into its constituent parts That water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen, is proved both by analysis and *synthesis*.

SYN-THET'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to synthesis; con-
SYN-THET'IC-AL, } sisting in synthesis or composition; as, the *synthetic* method of reasoning, as opposed to the *analytical*.

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SYN-THET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By synthesis; by composition.

SYN'THE-TIZE, *v. t.* To unite in regular structure. [*Not much used.*]

SYN'TO-MY, *n.* [Gr. συντομια.] Brevity; conciseness.

SYN-TON'IC, *a.* [Gr. συν, with, and τονος, tone.] In *music*, sharp; intense. *Rousseau.*

SYPH'I-LIS, (sif'e-lis,) *n.* [A term coined by Fracastorius, and introduced into nosology by Sauvages. Its etymology is unknown.] A disease characterized by ulcers of a peculiar character on the genitals, succeeded by inguinal buboes. So far, the disease is local. The indications of a constitutional affection are ulcers in the throat, copper-colored eruptions on the skin, pains in the bones, nodes, &c. This malady is exclusively contagious.

SYPH-I-LIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to syphilis.

SY'PHON, *n.* [Gr. σιφων.] A tube or pipe. More correctly SIPHON, which see.

SY'REN. See SIREN.

SYR'I-AC, *n.* The language of Syria, especially the ancient language of that country.

SYR'I-AC, *a.* [from *Syria.*] Pertaining to Syria, or its language; as, the *Syriac* version of the Pentateuch; *Syriac* Bible.

SYR'I-A-CISM, *n.* A Syrian idiom. *Milton.*

SYR'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Syria.

SYR'I-AN-ISM, *n.* A Syrian idiom, or a peculiarity in the Syrian language. *Palcy.*

SYR'I-ASM, *n.* The same as SYRIANISM. *Warburton. Stuart.*

SY-RIN'GA, *n.* [Gr. συριγξ, συριγγος, a pipe.] A genus of plants, the lilac.

SYR'INGE, (sir'inj,) *n.* [Supra.] An instrument for injecting liquids into animal bodies, into wounds, &c.; or an instrument in the form of a pump, serving to draw in any fluid, and then to expel it with force.

SYR'INGE, *v. t.* To inject by means of a pipe or syringe; to wash and cleanse by injections from a syringe.

SYR'ING-ED, *pp.* Injected by means of a pipe or syringe.

SY-RIN''GO-DEN'DRON, *n.* [Gr. συριγξ, a pipe or tube, and δενδρον, tree.] A fossil plant; applied to many species of sigillaria, from the parallel, pipe-shaped flutings that extend from the top to the bottom of their trunks. *Buckland.*

SYR-IN-GOT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. συριγξ, a pipe, and τεμνω, to cut.] The operation of cutting for the fistula. *Cyc.*

SYR'MA, (sur'ma,) *n.* [Gr.] A long dress, reaching to the floor, worn by tragic actors. *Young.*

SYRT, (surt,) *n.* [L. *syrtis.*] A quicksand; a bog. *Young.*

SYR'TIS, *n.* [L.] A quicksand. [*Not English.*]

SYR'UP. See SIRUP. [*Milton.*

SYS-SAR-CŌ'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] The junction of bones by intervening muscles. *Brande.*

SYS'TA-SIS, *n.* [Gr. συστασις.] The consistence of a thing; constitution. [*Little used.*] *Burke.*

SYS'TEM, *n.* [Fr. *système*; L. *systema*; Gr. συστημα; συν and ἱστημι, to set.]

1. An assemblage of things adjusted into a regular whole; or a whole plan or scheme consisting of many parts connected in such a manner as to create a chain of mutual dependencies; or a regular union of principles or parts forming one entire thing. Thus we say, a *system* of logic, a *system* of philosophy, a *system* of government, a *system* of principles, the solar *system*, the Copernican *system*, a *system* of divinity, a *system* of law, a *system* of morality, a *system* of husbandry, a *system* of botany or of chemistry.

2. Regular method or order.

3. In *music*, an interval compounded, or supposed to be compounded, of several lesser intervals, as the fifth, octave, &c., the elements of which are called *diastems.* *Busby.*

SYS-TEM-AT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to system; con-
SYS-TEM-AT'IC-AL, } sisting in system; methodical; formed with regular connection and adaptation or subordination of parts to each other, and to the design of the whole; as, a *systematic* arrangement of plants or animals; a *systematic* course of study.

2. Proceeding according to system or regular method; as, a *systematic* writer.

SYS-TEM-AT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the form of a system; methodically. *Boyle.*

SYS'TEM-A-TIST, *n.* One who forms a system, or reduces to system.

SYS'TEM-A-TIZE, } *v. t.* [SYSTEMIZE would be pref-
SYS'TEM-IZE, } erable, as it is the more simple form.] To reduce to system or regular method; as, to *systemize* plants or fossils.

SYS'TEM-A-TIZ-ED, } *pp.* Reduced to system or
SYS'TEM-IZ-ED, } method.

SYS'TEM-A-TIZ-ER, } *n.* One who reduces things
SYS'TEM-IZ-ER, } to system.

SYS'TEM-A-TIZ-ING, } *ppr.* Reducing to system or
SYS'TEM-IZ-ING, } due method.

SYS-TEM-I-ZA'TION, *n.* [from *systemize.*] The act or operation of systemizing; the reduction of things to system or regular method.

SYS'TEM-MAK-ER, *n.* One who forms a system.

SYS'TEM-MON''GER, (-mung'ger,) *n.* One given to the forming of systems. *Chesterfield.*

SYS'TO-LE, *n.* [Gr. συστολη, from συστελλω, to contract; συν and στελλω, to send.]

1. In *grammar*, the shortening of a long syllable.

2. In *anatomy*, the contraction of the heart and arteries, for expelling the blood, and carrying on the circulation. [See DIASTOLE.]

SYS-TOL'IC, *a.* Pertaining to systole or contraction.

SYS'TYLE, *n.* [Gr. συν, with or together, and στυλος, a column.] In *architecture*, the manner of placing columns, where the space between the two shafts consists of two diameters or four modules. *Gwilt.*

SYTHE, *n.* See SCYTHE.

SYZ'Y-GY, *n.* [Gr. συζυγια; συν and ζυγοω, to join.] A common name for the period both of new and full moon, when the sun, the moon, and the earth, are in one line *Olmsted.*

T.

T IS the twentieth letter of the English alphabet, and a close consonant. It represents a close joining of the end of the tongue to the root of the upper teeth, as may be perceived by the syllable *at, et, ot, ut,* in attempting to pronounce which, the voice is completely intercepted. It is therefore numbered among the mutes, or close articulations, and it differs from *d* chiefly in its closeness; for in pronouncing *ad, ed,* we perceive the voice is not so suddenly and entirely intercepted, as in pronouncing *at and et. T,* by itself, has one sound only, as in *take, turn, bat, bolt, smite, bitter.* So we are accustomed to speak; but in reality, *t* can be hardly said to have any sound at all. Its use, like that of all mute articulations, is to modify the manner of uttering the vocal sound which precedes or follows it.

When *t* is followed by *h*, as in *think* and *that*, the combination really forms a distinct sound, for which we have no single character. This combination has two sounds in English; aspirated, as in *think*, and vocal, as in *that.*

The letters *ti*, before a vowel, and unaccented, usually pass into the sound of *sh*, as in *nation, motion, partial, substantiate*; which are pronounced *nashon, moshon, parshal, substanshate.* In this case, *t* loses entirely its proper sound or use, and being blended with the subsequent letter, a new sound results from the combination, which is in fact a simple sound. In a few words, the combination *ti* has the sound of the English *ch*, as in *Christian, mixtion, question.*

T is convertible with *d.* Thus the Germans write *tag*, where we write *day*, and *gut*, for *good.* It is also convertible with *s* and *z*, for the Germans write *wasser*, for *water*, and *zahm*, for *tame.*

T., as *an abbreviation*, stands for *theologia*; as, S. T. D., *sanctæ theologiæ doctor*, doctor of divinity. In *ancient monuments and writings*, T. is an abbreviature, which stands for *Titus, Titius*, or *Tullius.*

As a numeral, T, among *the Latins*, stood for 160, and with a dash over the top, $\overline{T}$, for 160,000. *Encyc.*

In *music*, T is the initial of tenor, vocal and instrumental; of *tacet*, for silence, as *adagio tacet*, when a person is to rest during the whole movement. *In concertos and symphonies*, it is the initial of *tutti*, the whole band, after a solo. It sometimes stands for *tr.* or *trillo*, a shake.

TAB, *n.* The latchet of a shoe fastened with a string or otherwise. [*Local.*] *Forby.*

2. The end of a lace; a tag. *Forby.*

3. A cup. [*Local.*]

TAB'ARD, *n.* [W. *tabar*, from *tâb*, a spread or surface; It. *tabarra.*]

A sort of tunic or mantle formerly worn, covering the body before and behind, and reaching below the loins, but open at the sides, from the shoulders downward; a herald's coat. *Brande.*

TAB'ARD-ER, *n.* One who wears a tabard.

TAB'A-RET, *n.* A stout, satin-striped *silk*, used for furniture.

TAB-A-SHEER', *n.* A Persian word signifying a concretion found in the joints of the bamboo, which has been found to be pure silex. *It is highly* valued in the East Indies as a medicine, for the cure of bilious vomitings, bloody flux, piles, &c. *Encyc. Thomson.*

TAB'BI-ED, (tab'bid,) *pp.* or *a.* Watered; made wavy.

TAB'BI-NET, *n.* A more delicate kind of tabby.

TAB'BY, *a.* [See the noun.] Brinded; brindled; diversified in color; as, a *tabby* cat. *Addison.*

TAB'BY, *n.* [Fr. *tabis*; It. Sp. and Port. *tabi*; Dan. *tabin*; D, *tabbyn*; G. *tobin*; Arm. *taftas*, taffeta. Qu. Fr. *taveler*, to spot.]

1. A kind of waved silk, usually watered. It is manufactured like taffeta, but is thicker and stronger. The watering is given to it by the calender. *Cyc.*

2. A mixture of lime with shells, gravel, or stones in equal proportions, with an equal proportion of water, forming a mass, which, when dry, becomes as hard as rock. This is used in Morocco instead of bricks for the walls of buildings. It was used formerly in Georgia, U. S. *Spalding.*

TAB'BY, *v. t.* To water or cause to look wavy; as, to *tabby* silk, mohair, ribbon, &c. This is done by a calender without water. *Cyc.*

TAB'BY-ING, *n.* The passing of stuffs under a calender to give them a wavy appearance.

TAB-E-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *tabeo*, to waste, and *facio*, to make. See TABEFY.]

A wasting away; a gradual losing of flesh by disease.

TAB'E-FY, *v. i.* [Heb. and Ch. ראם, to pine; or Ar. تَبَّ *tabba*, to be weakened, to perish. Class Db.]

To consume; to waste gradually; to lose flesh. [*Little used.*] *Harvey.*

TA-BELL'ION, (-bel'yun,) *n.* A secretary or notary under the Roman empire, or in France during the old monarchy. *Brande.*

TAB'ERD. See TABARD

TAB'ER-NA-CLE, *n.* [L. *tabernaculum*, a tent, from *taberna*, a shop or shed, from *tabula*, a board; or rather from its root. See TABLE.]

1. A tent. *Num.* xxiv. *Matt.* xvii.

2. A temporary habitation. *Milton.*

3. Among *the Jews*, a movable building, so contrived as to be taken to pieces with ease and reconstructed, for the convenience of being carried during the wanderings of the Israelites in the wilderness. It was of a rectangular figure, thirty cubits long, ten broad, and ten high. The interior was divided into two rooms by a vail or curtain, and it was covered with four different spreads or carpets. *Cruden.*

It is also applied to the temple. *Ps.* xv.

4. A place of worship; a sacred place. *Addison.*

5. Our natural body. 2 *Cor.* v. 2 *Pet.* i.

6. God's gracious presence, or the tokens of it. *Rev.* xxi.

7. An ornamented erection or representation of an edifice placed on Roman Catholic altars as a receptacle of the consecrated vessels. *Gwilt. Gloss. of Archit.*

TAB'ER-NA-CLE, *v. i.* To dwell; to reside for a time; to be housed; as we say, Christ *tabernacled* in the flesh.

TAB-ER-NAC'U-LAR, *a.* Latticed. *Warton.*

TA'BES, *n.* [L.] A dysthetic or cachectic disease, characterized by a gradually progressive emaciation of the whole body, accompanied with languor, depressed spirits, and, for the most part, imperfect or obscure hectic, without any topical affection of any of the viscera of the head, chest, or belly. Tabes and consumption are different diseases.

TA-BET'IC, *a.* Tabid; affected with tabes.

TAB'ID, *a.* [Fr. *tabide*; L. *tabidus*, from *tabeo*, to waste.] Wasted by disease

In *tabid* persons, milk is the best restorative. *Arbuthnot.*

TAB'ID-NESS, *n.* State of being wasted by disease.

TAB'I-TUDE, *n.* [L. *tabitudo.*] The state of one affected with tabes.

TAB'LA-TURE, *n.* [from *table.*] Painting on walls and ceilings; a single piece comprehended in one view, and formed according to one design. *Johnson. Lord Shaftesbury.*

2. In *music*, the expression of sounds or notes of composition by letters of the alphabet or ciphers, or other characters not used in modern music. In a stricter sense, the manner of writing a piece for the

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lute, theorbo, guitar, base viol, or the like; which is done by writing on several parallel lines (each of which represents a string of the instrument) certain letters of the alphabet, referring to the frets on the neck of the instrument, each letter directing how some note is to be sounded. *Cyc.*

3. In *anatomy*, a division or parting of the skull into two tables. *Cyc.*

TA'BLE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *tabula*; It. *tavola*; Sp. *tabla*; W. *tavell*, a flat mass, a tablet, a slice, a spread; *tâb, tâo*, a spread, an extended surface; *tavlu*, to throw, to project; *tavu*, to spread or overspread; Sax. *tæfl*, a die, a table-man; D. *tafel*, a board, a table, whence in ships, *tafferel*; G. and Sw. *tafel*, a board or table; Russ. *id.*; Fr. *tableau*, a picture.]

1. A flat surface of some extent, or a thing that has a flat surface; as, a *table* of marble.

2. An article of furniture, consisting usually of a frame with a surface of boards or of marble, supported by legs, and used for a great variety of purposes, as for holding dishes of meat, for writing on, &c.

The nymph the *table* spread. *Pope.*

3. Fare or entertainment of provisions; as, he keeps a good *table*.

4. The persons sitting at table or partaking of entertainment.

I drink to the general joy of the whole *table*. *Shak.*

5. A tablet; a surface on which any thing is written or traced. The ten commandments were written on two *tables* of stone. *Exod.* xxxii.

Written — not on *tables* of stone, but on fleshly *tables* of the heart. — 2 *Cor.* iii.

6. A picture, or something that exhibits a view of any thing on a flat surface.

Saint Anthony has a *table* that hangs up to him from a poor peasant. *Addison.*

7. Among *Christians*, the table, or Lord's table, is the sacrament, or holy communion of the Lord's supper.

8. The altar of burnt-offering. *Mal.* i.

9. In *architecture*, a smooth, simple member or ornament of various forms, most usually in that of a long square.

10. In *perspective*, a plain surface, supposed to be transparent and perpendicular to the horizon. It is called also PERSPECTIVE PLANE. *Cyc.*

11. In *anatomy*, a division of the cranium or skull. The cranium is composed of two *tables* or *lamina*, with a cellular structure between them, called the *meditullium* or *diploe*. *Cyc. Wistar.*

12. In *the glass manufacture*, a circular sheet of finished glass, usually about four feet in diameter, each weighing from ten to eleven pounds. Twelve of these are called a *side* or *crate of glass*.

13. In *literature*, an index; a collection of heads or principal matters contained in a book, with reference to the pages where each may be found; as, a *table* of contents. *Watts.*

14. A synopsis; many particulars brought into one view. *B. Jonson.*

15. The palm of the hand.

Mistress of a fairer *table*
Hath not history nor fable. *B. Jonson.*

16. Draughts; small pieces of wood shifted on squares.

We are in the world like men playing at *tables*. *Taylor.*

17. In *mathematics*, tables are systems of numbers calculated to be ready for expediting operations; as, a *table* of logarithms; a multiplication *table*.

18. *Astronomical tables*, are computations of the motions, places, and other phenomena of the planets, both primary and secondary. *Cyc.*

19. In *chemistry*, a list or catalogue of substances or their properties; as, a *table* of known acids; a *table* of acidifiable bases; a *table* of binary combinations; a *table* of specific gravities. *Lavoisier.*

20. In *general*, any series of numbers formed on mathematical or other correct principles.

21. A division of the ten commandments; as, the first and second *tables*. The first table comprehends our more immediate duties to God; the second table our more immediate duties to each other.

22. Among *jewelers*, a table diamond or other precious stone, is one whose upper surface is quite flat, and the sides only cut in angles. *Cyc.*

23. A list or catalogue; as, a *table* of stars.

Raised table: in *sculpture*, an embossment in a frontispiece for an inscription or other ornament, supposed to be the abacus of Vitruvius. *Cyc.*

Round table. Knights of the round table are a military order, instituted by Arthur, the first king of the Britons, A. D. 516. [See ROUND TABLE.]

Twelve tables; the laws of the Romans, so called, probably, because engraved on so many tables.

To turn the tables; to change the condition or fortune of contending parties; a metaphorical expression taken from the vicissitudes of fortune in gaming. *Dryden.*

To serve tables; to provide for the poor; or to distribute provisions for their wants. *Acts* vi. [See TABLES.]

TA'BLE, *v. i.* To board; to diet or live at the table of another. Nebuchadnezzar *tabled* with the beasts. *South.*

TA'BLE, *v. t.* To form into a table or catalogue; as, to *table* fines. In England, the chirographer *tables* the fines of every county, and fixes a copy in some open place of the court. *Cyc.*

2. To board; to supply with food.

3. To let one piece of timber into another by alternate scores or projections from the middle.

4. In *the Presbyterian church*, to enter upon the docket; as, to *table* charges against some one.

TAB'LEAU, (tab'lō,) *n.* [Fr.] A picture; a striking and vivid representation.

TAB'LEAUX VI'VANTS, (tab'lō vē'văng,) [Fr.] Living pictures; an amusement in which groups of persons, in proper dresses, in a darkened room, represent some interesting scene, usually one described by authors.

TA'BLE-BED, *n.* [*table* and *bed*.] A bed in the form of a table.

TA'BLE-BEER, *n.* [*table* and *beer*.] Beer for the table, or for common use; small beer.

TA'BLE-BELL, *n.* A small bell to be used at table for calling servants.

TA'BLE-BOOK, *n.* [*table* and *book*.] A book on which any thing is traced or written without ink; tablets.

Put into your *table-book* whatever you judge worthy. *Dryden.*

TA'BLE-CLOTH, *n.* [*table* and *cloth*.] A cloth for covering a table, *particularly* for spreading on a table before the dishes are set for meals.

TA'BLE D'HÔTE, (tăbl-dōt,) [Fr.] A common table for guests at a French hotel; an ordinary.

TA'BLED, *pp.* Formed into a table.

TA'BLE-LAND, *n.* Elevated flat land.

TA'BLE-MAN, *n.* [*table* and *man*.] A man at draughts; a piece of wood. *Bacon.*

TA'BLER, *n.* One who boards. *Ainsworth.*

TA'BLES, (tā'blz,) *n. pl.* An old game resembling backgammon. *Gifford.*

TA'BLE-SPAR, *n.* The same as TABULAR SPAR, which see.

TAB'LET, *n.* A small table or flat surface.

2. Something flat on which to write, paint, draw, or engrave

The pillared marble and the *tablet* brass. *Prior.*

3. A medicine in a square form. *Tablets* of arsenic were formerly worn as a preservative against the plague. *Bacon.*

4. A solid kind of electuary or confection, made of dry ingredients, usually with sugar, and formed into little flat squares; called also LOZENGE and TROCHE. *Cyc.*

TA'BLE-TALK, (tawk,) *n.* [*table* and *talk*.] Conversation at table or at meals.

TA'BLING, *ppr.* Boarding; forming into a table; letting one timber into another by scores.

TA'BLING, *n.* A forming into tables; a setting down in order.

2. The letting of one timber into another by alternate scores or projections, as in ship-building. *Cyc.*

3. In *sail-making*, a broad hem made on the skirts of sails by turning over the edge of the canvas, and sewing it down. *Cyc.*

TA-BOO', *n.* In *the isles of the Pacific*, a word denoting prohibition or religious interdict, which is of great force among the inhabitants.

TA-BOO', *v. t.* To forbid, or to forbid the use of; to interdict approach or use; as, to *taboo* the ground set apart as a sanctuary for criminals. *Tabooed* ground is held sacred and inviolable.

TA'BOR, *n.* [W. *taborz*; It. *tabar*; Old Fr. *tabour*. This, in some languages, is written *tambour* and *timbrel*. The *atabal* of the Spaniards is probably of the same family. It is probably named from striking, beating; Eng. *tap*, Gr. τυπτω, Syr. ܛܒܠ *tabal*, Ar. طبع *tabaa*. Class Db, No. 28.]

A small drum used as an accompaniment to a pipe or fife. *Cyc.*

TA'BOR, *v. i.* To strike lightly and frequently.

Her maids shall lead her as with the voice of doves, *taboring* upon their breasts. — Nahum ii.

2. To play on a tabor or little drum.

TA'BOR-ER, *n.* One who beats the tabor. *Shak.*

TAB'O-RET, *n.* [from *tabor*.] A small tabor. *Spectator.*

TAB'O-RINE, TAB'O-RIN, *n.* [Fr. *tabourin*; from *tabor*.] A tabor; a small, shallow drum. *Shak.*

TA'BOR-ITE, *n.* A name given to certain Bohemian reformers who suffered persecution in the 15th century, named from *Tabor*, a hill or fortress where they encamped during a part of their struggles. *Brande.*

TAB'OU-RET, *n.* [Fr.] A convex seat without arms or back, made of gilt wood, cushioned and stuffed, covered with silk cloth, and ornamented with silk lace, fringe, tassels, &c.

TAR'RERE, *n.* A taborer. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

TAB'RET, *n.* [See TABOR.] A tabor. 1 *Sam.* xviii.

TAB U-LAR, *a.* [L. *tabularis* from *tabula*, table.]

1. In the form of a table; having a flat or square surface.

2. Having the form of laminæ or plates.

3. Set down in tables; as, a *tabular* list of substances.

4. Set in squares. *Johnson.*

Tabular crystal; one in which the prism is very short. *Phillips.*

Tabular spar; a mineral consisting of silica and lime, occurring in rather brittle, laminated masses, the surface of the laminæ having a fibrous and pearly appearance. It is usually white or bluish-white. It is the schnalstein of Werner. *Dana.*

TAB'U-LATE, *v. t.* To reduce to tables or synopses.

2. To shape with a flat surface. *Johnson.*

TAB'U-LA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Having a flat or square flat surface; as, a *tabulated* diamond. *Grew.*

TAC-A-MA-HA'CA, TAC'A-MA-HAC, *n.* The popular name of Icica Tacamahaca, a tree of South America; also of Calophyllum Tacamahaca, a tree of Madagascar and the Isle of Bourbon; and according to the younger Michaux, (but probably by mistake,) of Populus balsamifera, a tree of North America.

2. There are two sorts of *resin* which bear this name, one of them said to be the produce of Calophyllum Tacamahaca above mentioned; and the other of Elaphrium tomentosum, sometimes called *Fagara octandra*, a tree of the island of Curaçoa, and other islands in its neighborhood.

TA'CE, [from L. *tacco*.] A term used in Italian music, directing to be silent.

TA'CET, [L.] in *music*, is used when a vocal or instrumental part is to be silent during a whole movement. *Cyc.*

TACH, TACHE, *n.* [See TACK.] Something used for taking hold or holding; a catch; a loop; a button. It is found in Scripture, but I believe is not now used in discourse or writing. *Exod.* xxvi.

TA-CHOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. ταχος, speed, and μετρον.]

An instrument employed for measuring the velocity of machines, by means of the depression occasioned in a column of fluid by the centrifugal force, which causes the fluid in the cistern (with which the graduated column is connected) to sink in the center more and more with every increase of velocity. Thus the graduated column falls on the scale as the velocity is augmented, and rises as the velocity is diminished. *Olmsted.*

TACH-Y-DRO'MI-AN, *n.* [Gr. ταχυς and δρομος, swift course.]

One of a family of wading birds, allied to the plovers; also, one of a tribe of saurian reptiles. *Brande.*

TACH-Y-GRAPH'IC, TACH-Y-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* Written in short hand. *Gliddon.*

TA-CHYG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ταχυς, quick, and γραφω, to write.]

The art or practice of quick writing.

[*We now use* STENOGRAPHY *and* SHORT HAND WRITING.]

TAC'IT, (tas'it,) *a.* [Fr. *tacite*; L. *tacitus*, from *taceo*, to be silent, that is, to stop, or to close. See TACK.]

Silent; implied, but not expressed. *Tacit* consent is consent by silence, or not interposing an objection. So we say, a *tacit* agreement or covenant of men to live under a particular government, when no objection or opposition is made; a *tacit* surrender of a part of our natural rights; a *tacit* reproach, &c.

TAC'IT-LY, *adv.* Silently; by implication; without words; as, he *tacitly* assented.

TAC'I-TURN, *a.* [L. *taciturnus*.]

Habitually silent; not free to converse; not apt to talk or speak. *Smollett.*

TAC-I-TURN'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *taciturnité*, from L. *taciturnitas, from taceo*, to be silent.]

Habitual silence or reserve in speaking.

Too great loquacity and too great *taciturnity* by fits. *Arbuthnot.*

TAC'I-TURN-LY, *adv.* Silently; without conversation.

TACK, *v. t.* [Gr. ταασω, to set, place, ordain, the root of which was ταυω, as appears from its derivatives, ταξις, ταγμα. Hence, Fr. *attacher*, It. *attaccare*, Sp. *atacar*, W. *tagu*, to stop, Sp. *taco*, a stopper. (See ATTACH.) The primary sense is probably to thrust or send.]

1. To fasten; to attach. In the solemn or grave style, this word now appears ludicrous; as, to get a commendam *tacked* to their sees. *Swift.*

And *tack* the center to the sphere. *Herbert.*

2. To unite by stitching together; as, to *tack* together the sheets of a book; to *tack* one piece of cloth to another. [*In the familiar style, this word is in good use.*]

3. To fasten slightly by nails; as, to *tack* on a board or shingle.

TACK, TACHE, *n.* [Fr. *tache*.] A spot. [*Not used.*]

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TACK, *n.* [Ir. *taca*; Arm. *tach.*]

1. A small nail.

2. A rope used to confine the foremost lower corners of the courses and stay-sails, when the wind crosses the ship's course obliquely; also, a rope employed to pull the lower corner of a studding-sail to the boom. Hence,

3. The part of a sail to which the tack is usually fastened; the foremost lower corner of the courses. Hence,

4. The course of a ship in regard to the position of her sails; as, the starboard *tack*, or larboard *tack*; the former when she is close-hauled with the wind on her starboard, the latter when close-hauled with the wind on her larboard. *Mar. Dict.*

To hold tack; to last or hold out. *Tusser.*

Tack of a flag; a line spliced into the eye at the bottom of the tabling, for securing the flag to the halliards.

TACK, *v. i.* To change the course of a ship by shifting the tacks and position of the sails from one side to the other. *Mar. Dict.*

TACK, *n.* In *rural economy*, a shelf on which cheese is dried. [*Local.*]

Tack of land; the term of a lease. [*Local.*]

TACK'ER, *n.* One who tacks or makes an addition.

TACK'ET, *n.* A small nail. *Barret.*

TACK'ING, *ppr.* Changing a ship's course.

TACK'ING, *n.* In *law*, a union of securities given at different times, all of which must be redeemed before an intermediate purchaser can interpose his claim. *Bouvier.*

TACK'LE, (tak'l,) *n.* [D. *takel*, a pulley and tackle; *takelen*, to rig; G. *takel*, *takeln*; Sw. *tackel*, *tackla*; Dan. *takkel*, *takler*; W. *taclu*, to put in order, to dress, deck, set right; *taclau*, tackling; accoutrements; *tacyl*, a tool. This seems to belong to the family of *tack*, Gr. ταασω. The primary sense is, to put on, or to set or to put in order.]

1. A machine for raising or lowering heavy weights, consisting of a rope and blocks called a *pulley*. *Mar. Dict.*

2. Instruments of action; weapons.

She to her *tackle* fell. *Hudibras.*

3. An arrow. *Chaucer.*

4. The rigging and apparatus of a ship.

Tackle-fall; the rope, or rather the end of the rope of a pulley, which falls and by which it is pulled.

Ground-tackle; anchors, cables, &c.

Gun-tackle; the instruments for hauling cannon in or out.

Tack-tackle; a small tackle to put down the tacks of the principal sails. *Mar. Dict.*

TACK'LE, (tak'l,) *v. t.* To harness; as, to *tackle* a horse into a gig, sleigh, coach, or wagon. [*A legitimate and common use of the word in America.*]

2. To seize; to lay hold of; as, a wrestler *tackles* his antagonist; a dog *tackles* the game. This is a common popular use of the word in New England, though not elegant. But it retains the primitive idea, to put on, to fall or throw on. [See ATTACK.]

3. To supply with tackle. *Beaum. & Fl.*

TACK'LED, (tak'ld,) *pp.* or *a.* Harnessed; seized.

2. Made of ropes tacked together.

My man shall
Bring thee cords, made like a *tackled* stair. *Shak.*

TACK'LING, *ppr.* Harnessing; putting on harness; seizing; falling on.

TACK'LING, *n.* Furniture of the masts and yards of a ship, as cordage, sails, &c.

2. Instruments of action; as, fishing *tackling*. *Walton.*

3. Harness; the instruments of drawing a carriage.

TACKS'MAN, *n.* One who holds a tack or lease of land from another; a tenant or lessee. [*Local.*]

TACT, *n.* [L. *tactus*, from *tango*, (for *tago*,) to touch; Fr. *tact*; It. *tatto*; Sp. *tacto.*]

1. Touch; feeling; *formerly*, the stroke in beating time in music. [Dan. *tagt.*]

2. Peculiar skill or faculty; nice perception or discernment. *Am. Rev.*

TAC'TIC, } *a.* [See TACTICS.] Pertaining to the
TAC'TIC-AL, } art of military and naval dispositions for battle, evolutions, &c.

TAC-TI''CIAN, (-tish'an,) *n.* One versed in tactics.

TAC'TICS, *n.* [Gr. ταικτικος, from ταασω, ταττω, to set, to appoint; ταξις, order; Fr. *tactique.* See TACK.]

1. The science and art of disposing military and naval forces in order for battle, and performing military and naval evolutions. In the most extensive sense, tactics, *la grande tactique* of the French, comprehends every thing that relates to the order, formation, and disposition of armies, their encampments, &c.

2. The art of inventing and making machines for throwing darts, arrows, stones, and other missile weapons. *Cyc.*

TAC'TILE, (-til,) *a.* [Fr. *tactile*, from L. *tactilis*, from *tango*, to touch.]

Tangible; susceptible of touch; that may be felt; as, *tactile* sweets; *tactile* qualities. *Hale.*

TAC-TIL'I-TY, *n.* Tangibleness; perceptibility of touch.

TAC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *tactio*, *tango*, to touch.]

The act of touching; touch.

TACT'LESS, *a.* Destitute of tact. *Ec. Rev.*

TACT'U-AL, *a.* Pertaining to touch; consisting in or derived from touch. *Chalmers.*

TA-DOR'NA, *n.* [Sp. *tadorno.*]

The sheldrake. *Cyc.*

TAD'POLE, *n.* [Sax. *tade*, toad, with *pola*, coinciding with L. *pullus*, young.]

A frog in its first state from the spawn; a porwiggle.

TÆ'DI-UM, *n.* [L.] Tedium, which see.

Tedium vitæ; weariness of life; a mental disorder.

TAEL, (tāle,) *n.* In *China*, a denomination of money worth nearly seven shillings sterling, or about a dollar and a half; also, a weight of one ounce and a third. *McCulloch.*

TA'EN, (tāne.) The poetical contraction of TAKEN.

TAF'EL-SPATH, *n.* [G.] Tabular spar, which see.

TAF'FER-EL, } *n* [D. *tafereel*, from *tafel*, table.]
TAFF'RAIL, }

The upper part of a ship's stern, which is flat like a table on the top, and sometimes ornamented with carved work. *Mar. Dict. Cyc.*

TAF'FE-TA, } *n.* [Fr. *tafetas*; *taffetas*; Sp. *tafetan*;
TAF'FE-TY, } It. *taffetta*; D. *taf*; G. *taffet.*]

A fine, smooth stuff of silk, having usually a remarkable wavy luster, imparted by pressure and heat with the application of an acidulous fluid, to produce the effect called *watering*. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

TAF'I-A, *n.* A variety of rum, so called by the French. *Ure.*

TAG, *n.* [Sw. *tagg*, a point or prickle; Ice. *tag*; Dan. *tagger*, *takker.* The primary sense is probably a shoot, coinciding with the first syllable of L. *digitus*, (see TOE;) or the sense is from putting on, as in *tackle.* In Goth. *taga* is hair, the hair of the head, that which is shot out, or that which is thick. The latter sense would show its alliance to the W. *tagu*, to choke.]

1. A metallic point put to the end of a string.

2. Something mean and paltry; the rabble. [*Vulgar.*]

Tag-rag people did not clap him. *Shak.*
Will you hence
Before the *tag* return? *Shak.*

3. A young sheep of the first year. [*Local.*] *Halliwell.*

TAG, *v. t.* To fit with a point; as, to *tag* lace.

2. To fit one thing to another; to append to.

His courteous host
Tags every sentence with some fawning word. *Dryden.*

3. To join or fasten. *Swift.*

To tag after one; to follow closely, as it were an appendage.

TAG, *n.* A play in which the person gains who tags, that is, touches another. This was a common sport among boys in Connecticut formerly, and it may be still. The word is inserted here for the sake of the evidence it affords of the affinity of languages, and of the original orthography of the L. *tango*, to touch, which was *tago.* This vulgar *tag* is the same word; the primitive word retained by the common people. It is used also as a verb, to *tag.* [See TOUCH.]

TAG'GED, *pp.* or *a.* Fitted with a point appended to.

TAG'GING, *ppr.* Fitting with a point; fitting one thing to another.

TAGL'IA, (tal'yä,) *n.* [It.] In *mechanics*, a particular combination of pulleys. *Brande.*

TAGL-IA-CŌ''TIAN, (tal-ya-kō'shan,) *a.* [from *Tagliacozzi*, a Venetian surgeon.]

Rhinoplastic; *applied to the surgical operation for restoring the nose.*

TAG'RAG, *n.* or *a.* A term applied to the lowest class of people. [*Low.*] *Shak.*

TAG'-SORE, *n.* A disease under the tail of a sheep. *Cyc.*

TAG'TAIL, *n.* [*tag* and *tail.*] A worm which has its tail of another color. *Walton.*

TAIL, (tāle,) *n.* [Sax. *tægl*; Ice. *tagl*; dim. of *tag*, a shoot, or from Goth. *taga*, hair.]

1. The part of an animal which terminates its body behind. In many quadrupeds, the tail is a shoot or projection covered with hair, hanging loose from the extremity of the vertebræ. In birds, the tail consists of feathers, or is covered with them, which serve to assist in the direction of their flight. In fishes, the tail is formed usually by a gradual sloping of the body, ending in a fin. The tail of a fish may assist the animal in steering, but its principal use is to propel the fish forward. It is the instrument of swimming.

2. The lower part, noting inferiority. [*ming.*

The Lord will make thee the head, and not the *tail.* — Deut. xxviii.

3. Any thing hanging long; a catkin. *Harvey.*

4. The hinder part of any thing. *Butler.*

5. In *anatomy*, that tendon of a muscle which is fixed to the movable part. *Cyc.*

6. In *botany*, the *tail of a seed* is a downy or feathery appendage to certain seeds, formed of the permanent elongated style. *Cyc.*

7. *Horse's tail*, among *the Tartars* and *Chinese*, is an ensign or flag; among *the Turks*, a standard borne before the grand vizier, bashaws, and the sangiacs. For this purpose it is fitted to a half-pike with a gold button, and is called TOUG. There are bashaws of one, two, and three tails. *Cyc.*

8. In *heraldry*, the tail of a hart.

9. In *music*, the part of a note running upward or downward.

10. The extremity or last end; as, the *tail* of a storm.

Tail of a comet; a luminous train extending from the nucleus or body often to a great distance, and usually in a direction opposite to the sun. *Olmsted.*

To turn tail is to run away; to flee.

Tail of a lock, on *a canal*, the lower end, or entrance into the lower pond.

TAIL, *n.* [Fr. *tailler*, Sp. *tallar*, It. *tagliare*, Port. *talhar*, Ir. *tallam*, to cut off; W. *toli*, to curtail, to separate, to *deal* out, from *tawl*, a sending or throwing, a cast or throw, a separation, diminution, interruption. This is from the same root as *deal.* Class Dl, No. 15. See DEAL.]

In *law*, an *estate in tail* is a limited fee; an estate limited to certain heirs, and from which the other heirs are precluded. Estates tail are *general* or *special*; *general*, where lands and tenements are given to one, and to the heirs of his body begotten; *special*, where the gift is restrained to certain heirs of the donee's body, as to his heirs by a particular woman named. [See ENTAIL.] *Blackstone.*

TAIL, *v. t.* To pull by the tail. *Hudibras.*

To tail in; in *architecture*, to fasten by one of the ends into a wall, as a timber. *Brande.*

TAIL'AGE, } *n.* [Fr. *tailler*, to cut off.]
TAL'LI-AGE, }

Literally, a share; hence, a tax or toll. [*Obs.*] *Blackstone.*

TAIL'ED, *a.* Having a tail. *Grew.*

TAIL'INGS, *n. pl.* [from *tail.*] The lighter parts of grain blown to one end of the heap in winnowing. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

TAILLE, (tāle,) *n.* The fee which is opposite to fee-simple, because it is so minced or pared that it is not in his free power to be disposed of who owns it; but it is, by the first giver, cut or divided from all other, and tied to the issue of the donee. *Cowel.*

TAIL'LESS, *a.* Having no tail. *Lawrence.*

TAI'LOR, *n.* [Fr. *tailleur*; from *tailler*, to cut, It. *tagliare*, Ir. *tallam.*]

One whose occupation is to cut out and make men's garments.

TAI'LOR, *v. i.* To practice making men's clothes. *Green.*

TAI'LOR-ESS, *n.* A female who makes garments for men.

TAI'LOR-ING, *n.* The business of a tailor.

TAIL'-PIECE, *n.* A piece at the end, as of a series of engravings.

2. In *a violin*, a piece of ebony attached to the end of the instrument, to which the strings are fastened. *Cyc.*

TAIL'-RACE, *n.* The stream of water which runs from the mill after it has been applied to produce the motion of the wheel.

TAIL'ZIE, *n.* In *Scottish law*, an entailment or deed whereby the legal course of succession is cut off, and an arbitrary one substituted. *Brande.*

TAINT, *v. t.* [Fr. *teindre*, to dye or stain; L. *tingo*; Gr. τεγγω, to dye, literally, to dip, primarily, to thrust, the sense of L. *tango*; and *n* not being radical, the real word is *tego* or *tago*, coinciding with Eng. *duck*; hence its sense in *extinguo.* See DYE, ATTAINT, and TINGE.]

1. To imbue or impregnate, as with some extraneous matter which alters the sensible qualities of the substance.

2. *More generally*, to impregnate with something odious, noxious, or poisonous; as, putrid substances *taint* the air.

3. To infect; to poison. The breath of consumptive lungs is said to *taint* sound lungs. *Harvey.*

4. To corrupt, as by incipient putrefaction; as, *tainted* meat.

5. To stain; to sully; to tarnish. *Shak.*

6. To corrupt, as blood; to attaint. [*Not in use.*] [See ATTAINT.]

TAINT, *v. i.* To be infected or corrupted; to be touched with something corrupting.

I can not *taint* with fear. *Shak.*

2. To be affected with incipient putrefaction. Meat soon *taints* in warm weather.

TAINT, *n.* Tincture; stain.

2. Infection; corruption; depravation. Keep children from the *taint* of low and vicious company.

3. A stain; a spot; a blemish on reputation. *Shak.*

4. An insect; a kind of spider. *Brown.*

TAINT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Impregnated with something noxious, disagreeable to the senses, or poisonous; infected; corrupted; stained.

TAINT'-FREE, *a.* [*taint* and *free.*] Free from taint or guilt. *Heath.*

TAINT'ING, *ppr.* Impregnating with something foul or poisonous; infecting; corrupting; staining.

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TAINT'LESS, *a.* Free from taint or infection; pure. *Swift.*

TAINT'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without taint.

TAINT'URE, *n.* [L. *tinctura.*]
Taint; tinge; defilement; stain; spot. [*Not much used.*] *Shak.*

TA-JA'CU, } *n.* The peccary or Mexican hog; the
TA-JAS'SU, } Dicotyles torquatus, a pachydermatous mammal inhabiting the eastern side of South America.

TAKE, *v. t.*; *pret.* TOOK; *pp.* TAKEN. [Sax. *tæcan*, to *take*, and to *teach*; also, *thicgan*, to take, as food; Sw. *taga*; Dan. *tager*; Ice. *taka*: Gr. δεχομαι; L. *doceo*. This word seems to be allied to *think*, for we say, I *think* a thing to be so, or I *take it* to be so. It seems also to be allied to Sax. *teogan*, to draw, to *tug*, L. *duco*: for we say, to *take* a likeness, and to *draw* a likeness. We use *taking* also for engaging, attracting. We say, a child *takes* to his mother or nurse, and a man *takes* to drink; which seem to include *attaching* and holding. We observe that *take* and *teach* are radically the same word.]

1. In *a general sense*, to get hold or gain possession of a thing in almost any manner, either by receiving it when offered, or by using exertion to obtain it. *Take* differs from *seize*, as it does not always imply haste, force, or violence. It more generally denotes to gain or receive into possession in a peaceable manner, either passively or by active exertions. Thus,

2. To receive what is offered.

Then I *took* the cup at the Lord's hand. — Jer. xxv.

3. To lay *hold of*; to get into one's power for keeping.

No man shall *take* the nether or the upper millstone to pledge. — Deut. xxiv.

4. To receive with a certain affection of mind. He *takes it in* good part; or he *takes* it very ill.

5. To catch by surprise or artifice; to circumvent.

Men in their loose, unguarded hours they *take*;
Not that themselves are wise, but others weak. *Pope.*

6. To seize; to make prisoner. The troops entered, slew and *took* three hundred janizaries. *Knolles.*

This man was *taken* by the Jews. — Acts xxiii.

7. To captivate with pleasure; to engage the affections; to delight.

Neither let her *take* thee with her eyelids. — Prov. vi.
Cleombrotus was so *taken* with this prospect, that he had no patience. *Wake.*

8. To get into one's power by engines or nets; to entrap; to insnare; as, to *take* foxes with traps; to *take* fishes with nets, or with hook and line.

9. To understand in a particular sense; to receive as meaning. I *take* your meaning.

You *take* me right. *Bacon.*
Charity, *taken* in its largest extent, is nothing else but the sincere love to God and our neighbor. *Wake.*

10. To exact and receive.

Take no usury of him or increase. — Lev. xxv.

11. To employ; to occupy. The prudent man always *takes* time for deliberation, before he passes judgment.

12. To agree to; to close in with; to comply with.

I *take* thee at thy word. *Rowe.*

13. To form and adopt; as, to *take* a resolution. *Clarendon.*

14. To catch; to embrace; to seize; as, to *take* one by the hand; to *take* in the arms.

15. To admit; to receive as an impression; to suffer; as, to *take* a form or shape.

Yet thy moist clay is pliant to command;
Now *take* the mold. *Dryden.*

16. To obtain by active exertion; as, to *take* revenge or satisfaction for an injury.

17. To receive; to receive into the mind.

They *took* knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus. — Acts iv.
It appeared in his face that he *took* great contentment in this our question. *Bacon.*

18. To swallow, as *meat* or drink; as, to *take* food; to *take* a glass of wine.

19. To swallow, as medicine; as, to *take* pills; to *take* stimulants.

20. To choose; to elect. *Take* which you please. But the sense of *choosing*, in this phrase, is derived from the connection of *take* with *please*. So we say, *take* your choice.

21. To copy.

Beauty alone could beauty *take* so right. *Dryden.*

22. To fasten on; to seize. The frost has *taken* the corn; the worms have *taken* the vines.

Wheresoever he *taketh* him, he teareth him, and he foameth. — Mark ix.

23. To accept; not to refuse. He offered me a fee, but I would not *take* it.

Ye shall *take* no satisfaction for the life of a murderer. — Num. xxxv.

24. To adopt.

I will *take* you to me for a people. — Ex. vi.

25. To admit.

Let not a widow be *taken* into the number under threescore. — 1 Tim. v.

26. To receive, as any temper or disposition of mind; as, to *take* shame to one's self; to *take* delight; to *take* pride or pleasure.

27. To endure; to bear without resentment; or to submit to without attempting to obtain satisfaction. He will *take* an affront from no man. Can not you *take* a jest?

28. To draw; to deduce.

The firm belief of a future judgment is the most forcible motive to a good life, because *taken* from this consideration of the most lasting happiness and misery. *Tillotson.*

29. To assume; as, I *take* the liberty to say. *Locke.*

30. To allow; to admit; to receive as true, or not disputed; as, to *take* a thing *for* granted.

31. To suppose; to receive in thought; to entertain in opinion; to understand. This I *take* to be the man's motive.

He *took* that for virtue and affection which was nothing but vice in disguise. *South.*
You'd doubt his sex, and *take* him for a girl. *Tate.*

32. To seize; to invade; as, to be *taken* with a fever.

33. To have recourse to; as, the sparrow *takes* a bush; the cat *takes* a tree. [In this sense, we usually say, the bird *takes to* a bush, the squirrel *takes to* a tree.]

34. To receive into the mind.

Those do best who *take* material hints to be judged by history. *Locke.*

35. To hire; to rent; to obtain possession on lease; as, to *take* a house or farm for a year.

36. To admit in copulation.

37. To draw; to copy; to paint a likeness; as, a likeness *taken* by Reynolds.

38. To conquer and cause to surrender; to gain possession of by force or capitulation; as, to *take* an army, a city, or a ship.

39. To be discovered or detected. He was *taken* in the very act.

40. To require or be necessary. It *takes* so much cloth to make a coat.

To take away; to deprive of; to bereave; as, a bill for *taking away* the votes of bishops.

By your own law I *take* your life *away*. *Dryden.*

2. To remove; as, to *take away* the consciousness of pleasure. *Locke.*

To take care; to be careful; to be solicitous for.

Doth God *take care* for oxen? — 1 Cor. ix.

2. To be cautious or vigilant. *Take care* not to expose your health.

To take care of; to superintend or oversee; to have the charge of keeping or securing.

To take a course; to resort to; to have recourse to *measures*.

The violence of storming is the *course* which God is forced to *take* for the destroying of sinners. *Hammond.*

To take one's own course; to act one's pleasure; to pursue the measures of one's *own* choice.

To take down; to reduce; to bring lower; to depress; as, to *take down* pride, or the proud.

2. To swallow; as, to *take down* a potion.

3. To pull down; to pull to pieces; as, to *take down* a house or a scaffold.

4. To write; as, to *take down* a man's words at the time he utters them.

To take from; to deprive of.

I will smite thee, and *take* thine head *from* thee. — 1 Sam. xvii.

2. To deduct; to subtract; as, to *take* one number *from* another.

3. To detract; to derogate. *Dryden.*

To take heed; to be careful or cautious.

Take heed what doom against yourself you give. *Dryden.*

To take heed to; to attend to with care. *Take heed* to thy ways.

To take hold; to seize; to fix on.

To take in; to inclose; to fence. *Mortimer.*

2. To encompass or embrace; to comprise; to comprehend.

3. To draw into a smaller compass; to contract; to braid or furl; as, to *take in* sail.

4. To cheat; to circumvent; to gull; to deceive. [*Not elegant.*]

5. To admit; to receive; as, a vessel will *take in* more water; the landlord said he could *take in* no more lodgers.

6. To win by conquest. [*Not in use.*] *Felton.*

7. To receive into the mind or understanding.

Some bright genius can *take in* a long train of propositions. *Watts.*

To take in hand; to undertake; to attempt to execute any thing. *Luke* i.

To take notice; to observe; or to observe with particular attention.

2. To show by some act that observation is made; to make remark upon. He heard what was said, but *took* no *notice* of it.

To take oath; to swear with solemnity, or in a judicial manner.

To take off; to remove, in various ways; to remove from the top of any thing; as, to *take off* a load; to *take off* one's hat, &c.

2. To cut off; as, to *take off* the head or a limb.

3. To destroy; as, to *take off* life.

4. To remove; to invalidate; as, to *take off* the force of an argument.

5. To withdraw; to call or draw away.

Keep foreign ideas from *taking off* the mind from its present pursuit. *Locke.*

6. To swallow; as, to *take off* a glass of wine.

7. To purchase; to take from in trade.

The Spaniards having no commodities that we will *take off*. *Locke.*

8. To copy.

Take off all their models in wood. *Addison.*

9. To imitate; to mimic.

10. To find place for; as, more scholars than preferments can *take off*.

To take off from: to lessen; to remove in part. This *takes off from* the deformity of vice.

To take order with; to check. [*Not much used.*] *Bacon.*

To take out; to remove from within a place; to separate; to deduct.

2. To draw out; to remove; to clear or cleanse from; as, to *take out* a stain or spot from cloth; to *take out* an unpleasant taste from wine.

To take part; to share. *Take part* in our rejoicing.

To take part with; to unite with; to join with.

To take place; to happen; to come, or come to pass.

2. To have effect; to prevail.

Where arms *take place*, all other pleas are vain. *Dryden.*

To take effect; to have the intended effect; to be efficacious.

To take root; to live and grow, as a plant.

2. To be established, as *principles*.

To take up; to lift; to raise.

2. To buy or borrow; as, to *take up* goods to a large amount; to *take up* money at the bank.

3. To begin; as, to *take up* a lamentation. *Ezek.* xix.

4. In *surgery*, to fasten with a ligature.

5. To engross; to employ; to engage the attention; as, to *take up* the time.

6. To have final recourse to.

Arnobius asserts that men of the finest parts *took up* their rest in the Christian religion. *Addison.*

7. To seize; to catch; to arrest; as, to *take up* a thief; to *take up* vagabonds.

8. To admit.

The ancients *took up experiments upon credit*. *Bacon.*

9. To answer by reproof; to reprimand.

One of his relations *took* him *up* roundly. *L'Estrange.*

10. To begin where another left off.

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon *takes up* the wondrous tale. *Addison.*

11. To occupy; to fill; as, to *take up* a great deal of room.

12. To assume; to carry on or manage for another; as, to *take up* the quarrels of our neighbors.

13. To comprise; to include.

The noble poem of Palemon and Arcite *takes up* seven years. *Dryden.*

14. To adopt; to assume; as, to *take up* current opinions.

They *take up* our old trade of conquering. *Dryden.*

15. To collect; to exact a tax. *Knolles.*

16. To pay and receive; as, to *take up* a note at the bank. *Johnson's Reports.*

To take up arms; } to begin war; to begin resist-
To take arms; } ance by force.

To take up the gauntlet. See GAUNTLET.

To take the field; in *military language*, to encamp; to commence the operations of a campaign. *Campbell's Military Dict.*

To take upon; to assume; to undertake. He *takes upon* himself to assert that the fact is capable of proof.

2. To appropriate to; to admit to be imputed to; as, to *take upon* one's self a punishment.

To take side; to join one of two differing parties; to take an interest in one party.

To take to heart; to be sensibly affected by; to feel any thing sensibly.

To take advantage of; to catch by surprise; or to make use of a favorable state of things, to the prejudice of another.

To take the advantage of; to use any advantage offered.

To take air; to be divulged or made public; to be disclosed; as a secret.

To take the air; to expose one's self to the open air.

To take a course; to begin a certain direction or way of proceeding.

To take leave; to bid adieu or farewell.

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To take breath; to rest; to be recruited or refreshed.

To take aim; to direct the eye or a weapon to a particular object.

To take along; to carry, lead, or convey.

To take a way; to begin a particular course or direction.

TĀKE, *v. i.* To move or direct the course; to resort to, or to attach one's self; to betake one's self. The fox, being hard pressed, *took* to the hedge. My friend has left his music, and *taken* to books.

The defluxion, *taking* to his breast, wasted his lungs. *Bacon.*

2. To please; to gain reception. The play will not *take*, unless it is set off with proper scenes.

Each wit may praise it for his own dear sake,
And hint he writ it, if the thing should *take*. *Addison.*

3. To have the intended or natural effect.

In impressions from mind to mind, the impression *taketh*. *Bacon.*

4. To catch; to fix, or be fixed. He was inoculated, but the infection did not *take*.

When flame *taketh* and openeth, it giveth a noise. *Bacon.*

To take after; to learn to follow; to copy; to imitate; as, he *takes after* a good pattern.

2. To resemble; as, the son *takes after* his father.

To take in with; to resort to. *Bacon.*

To take for; to mistake; to suppose or think one thing to be another.

The lord of the land *took* us *for* spies. — Gen. xlii.

To take on; to be violently affected; as, the child *takes on* at a great rate.

2. To claim, as a character

I *take* not *on* me here as a physician. *Shak.*

To take to; to apply to; to be fond of; to become attached to; as, to *take to* books; to *take to* evil practices.

2. To resort to; to betake to.

Men of learning, who *take to* business, discharge it generally with greater honesty than men of the world. *Addison.*

To take up; to stop.

Sinners at last *take up* and settle in a contempt of all religion. [*Not in use.*] *Tillotson*

2. To reform. [*Not in use.*] *Locke.*

To take up with; to be contented to receive; to receive without opposition; as, to *take up with* plain fare.

In affairs which may have an extensive influence on our future happiness, we should not *take up with* probabilities. *Watts.*

2. To lodge; to dwell. [*Not in use.*] *South.*

To take with; to please. The proposal *takes* well with him.

TĀK'EN, (tāk'n,) *pp.* of TAKE. Received; caught; apprehended; captivated, &c.

TĀK'ER, *n.* One that takes or receives; one who catches or apprehends.

2. One that subdues and causes to surrender; as, the *taker* of captives or of a city.

TĀK'ING, *ppr.* Receiving; catching; getting possession; apprehending.

2. *a.* Alluring; attracting.

TĀK'ING, *n.* The act of gaining possession; a seizing; seizure; apprehension.

2. Agitation; distress of mind.

What a *taking* was he in, when your husband asked what was in the basket! *Shak.*

TĀK'ING-LY, *adv.* In a taking or attractive manner. *Beaum. & Fl.*

TĀK'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of pleasing. *Taylor.*

TAL'A-POIN, } *n.* In *Siam* and *Burmah*, a name
TEL'A-POIN, } given, by some European nations, to a priest. Also, a species of monkey.

TĄL'BOT, *n.* A sort of dog, noted for his quick scent and eager pursuit of game. [The figure of a dog is said to be borne in the arms of the Talbot family.] *Cyc. Johnson.*

TALC, *n.* [G. *talk*, isinglass; *talg*, tallow; Sw. *talk*, *talg*, id.; Dan. *tælg*, *talg*, tallow, and *talk*, *talgsteen*, tallow-stone; D. *talk*, tallow; Port. and Sp. *talco*.]

A magnesian mineral, consisting of broad, flat, smooth lamins or plates, unctuous to the touch, of a shining luster, translucent, and often transparent. By the action of fire, the lamins open a little, the fragment swells, and the extremities are with difficulty fused into a white enamel. When rubbed with resin, talc acquires positive electricity. Its prevailing colors are white, apple-green, and yellow. *Cyc. Kirwan.*

TALCK'ITE, *n.* A species of talc of a loose form; nacrite.

TALC'ŌSE, } *a.* Talcky; pertaining to or composed
TALC'OUS, } of talc.

TALCK'Y, *a.* Like talc; consisting of talc; as, a *talcky* feel; a *talcky* substance.

2. Containing talc.

TĀLE, *n.* [See TELL.] A story; a narrative; the rehearsal of a series of events or adventures, commonly some trifling incidents; or a fictitious narrative; as, the *tale* of a tub; Marmontel's *tales*; idle *tales*. *Luke* xxiv.

We spend our years as a *tale* that is told. — Ps. xc.

2. Oral relation. *Shak.*

3. Reckoning, account set down. *Exod.* v.

In packing, they keep a just *tale* of the number. *Carew.*

4. Number reckoned.

The ignorant who measure by *tale*, not by weight. *Hooker.*

5. A telling; information; disclosure of any thing secret.

Birds are aptest by their voice to tell *tales* what they find. *Bacon.*

6. In *law*, a count or declaration. [*Tale*, in this sense, is obsolete.]

7. In *commerce*, a weight for gold and silver in China and other parts of the East Indies; also, a money of account. In *China*, each tale is 10 maces = 100 candareens = 1000 cash. *Cyc.*

TĀLE, *v. i.* To tell stories. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

TĀLE'BEAR-ER, *n.* [*tale* and *bear.*] A person who officiously tells tales; one who impertinently communicates intelligence or anecdotes, and makes mischief in society by his officiousness.

Where there is no *talebearer*, the strife ceaseth. — Prov. xxvi.

TĀLE'BEAR-ING, *a.* Officiously communicating information.

TĀLE'BEAR-ING, *n.* The act of informing officiously; communication of secrets maliciously.

TĀLE'FUL, *a.* Abounding with stories. *Thomson.*

TAL'ENT, *n.* [L. *talentum*; Gr. ταλαντον, from ταλαω, to bear, allied to L. *tollo*. The word is said to have originally signified a balance or scales.]

1. Among *the ancient Greeks*, a weight and denomination of money equal to 60 minæ or 6000 drachmæ. The Attic talent, as a weight, was nearly equal to 57 lbs. avoirdupois; as a denomination of silver money, £243 15 s. sterling, or more than $1100. *Smith's Dict.*

2. Among *the Hebrews*, a weight and denomination of money equivalent to 3000 shekels. As a weight, therefore, it was equal to about 93⅞ lbs. avoirdupois; as a denomination of silver, it has been variously estimated at from £340 to £396 sterling, or from about $1500 to $1800. The highest value is that given by the latest authorities. *Arbuthnot. P. Cyc. Hussey.*

3. Faculty; natural gift or endowment; a metaphorical application of the word, said to be borrowed from the scriptural parable of the talents. *Matt.* xxv.

He is chiefly to be considered in his three different *talents*, as a critic, a satirist, and a writer of odes. *Dryden.*

4. Eminent abilities; superior genius; as, he is a man of *talents*.

[*Talent*, in the singular, is sometimes used in a like sense.]

5. Particular faculty; skill. He has a *talent* at drawing.

6. [Sp. *talante*, manner of performing any thing, will, disposition.] Quality; disposition. *Swift.*

TAL'ENT-ED, *a.* Furnished with talents; possessing skill or talents. *Ch. Spectator.*

[This word is formed like a participle, but without a verb, like BIGOTED, TURRETED, TARGETED.]

TĀ'LES, *n. pl.* [L. *talis*, pl. *tales*.]

In *law*, *tales de circumstantibus*, spectators in court, from whom the sheriff is to select men to supply any defect of jurors who are impanneled, but who may not appear, or may be challenged.

TĀLES'MAN, *n.* A person summoned to act as a juror from among the by-standers at court. Such persons were called, in law, *tales de circumstantibus*. *Bouvier.*

TĀLE'TELL-ER, *n.* One who tells tales or stories. *Guardian.*

TĀ'LI-ON, *n.* Law of retaliation. *Scott.*

TĀ-LI-Ō'NIS, LEX TĀ-LI-Ō'NIS, [L.] In *law*, the law of retaliation. [See RETALIATE.]

TAL'I-PED, *n.* [L. *talus*, an ankle, and *pes*, a foot.]

The disease called *club-foot*; also, a person affected with this disease.

TAL'IS-MAN, *n.* [Gr. τελισμα, tribute, or τελεσμος, accomplishment, both from τελεω, to terminate. A term introduced into medicine by Apollonius of Lydana. *Sprengel.*]

1. A magical figure cut or engraved under certain superstitious observances of the configuration of the heavens, to which wonderful effects are ascribed; or it is the seal, figure, character, or image, of a heavenly sign, constellation, or planet, engraven on a sympathetic stone, or on a metal corresponding to the star, in order to receive its influence. The talismans of the Samothracians were pieces of iron, formed into images and set in rings, &c. They were held to be preservatives against diseases and all kinds of evils. *Cyc.*

Talismans are of three kinds, *astronomical*, *magical*, and *mixed*. Hence,

2. Something that produces extraordinary effects; as, a *talisman* to destroy diseases. *Swift.*

TAL-IS-MAN'IC, *a.* Magical; having the properties of a talisman, or preservative against evils by secret influence. *Addison.*

TĄLK, (tawk,) *v. i.* [Dan. *tolker*; Sw. *tolka*, to interpret, translate, explain; D. *tolken*, id.; Russ. *tolkuyu*, id. This is probably the same word differently applied. The word is formed from *tell*. See TELL, for the Danish and Swedish.]

1. To converse familiarly; to speak, as in familiar discourse, when two or more persons interchange thoughts.

I will buy with you, sell with you, *talk* with you; but I will not eat with you. *Shak.*

In Æsop's time
When all things *talked*, and *talked* in rhyme. *Trumbull.*

I will come down and *talk* with thee. — Num. xi.
Did not our hearts burn within us, while he *talked* with us by the way? — Luke xxiv.

2. To prate; to speak impertinently. *Milton.*

3. *To talk of*; to relate; to tell; to give account. Authors *talk of* the wonderful remains of Palmyra.

The natural histories of Switzerland *talk* much *of* the fall of these rocks, and the great damage done. *Addison.*
So shall I *talk of* thy wondrous works. — Ps. cxix.

4. To speak; to reason; to confer.

Let me *talk* with thee of thy judgments. — Jer. xii.

To talk to: in *familiar language*, to advise or exhort; or to reprove gently. I will *talk to* my son respecting his conduct.

TĄLK, (tawk,) *n.* Familiar converse; mutual discourse; that which is uttered by one person in familiar conversation, or the mutual converse of two or more.

Should a man full of *talk* be justified? — Job xi.
In various *talk* th' instructive hours they passed. *Pope.*

2. Report; rumor.

I hear a *talk* up and down of raising money. *Locke.*

3. Subject of discourse. This noble achievement is the *talk* of the whole town.

4. Among *the Indians of North America*, a public conference, as respecting peace or war, negotiation, and the like; or an official verbal communication made from them to another nation or its agents, or made to them by the same.

TĄLK, a mineral. [See TALC.]

TĄLK'A-TIVE, (tawk'a-tiv,) *a.* Given to much talking; full of prate; loquacious; garrulous. One of the faults of old age is to be *talkative*.

TĄLK'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a talkative manner.

TĄLK'A-TIVE-NESS, (tawk'a-tiv-ness,) *n.* Loquacity; garrulity; the practice or habit of speaking much in conversation. *Swift.*

TĄLK'ER, (tawk'er,) *n.* One who talks; also, a loquacious person, male or female; a prattler. *Shak.*

2. A boaster. *Taylor.*

TĄLK'ING, (tawk'ing,) *ppr.* Conversing; speaking in familiar conversation. *Matt.* xvii.

2. *a.* Given to talking; loquacious; as, *talking* age. *Goldsmith.*

TĄLK'ING, (tawk'ing,) *n.* The act of conversing familiarly; as, foolish *talking*. *Eph.* v.

TĄLL, (tawl,) *a.* [W. *tal*; *talâu*, to grow *tall*. The primary sense is, to stretch or extend; W. *tellu*, to stretch; Sp. *talla*, raised work, also stature; *talle*, shape, size; *tallo*, a shoot or sprout; *tallado*, tall, slender; *talon*, the heel, that is, a shoot; Port. *talo*, a stalk; *taludo*, stalky; Ar. طال *taula*, to be long, to spread, to be extended, to defer or delay, that is, to draw out in time, Eng. *dally*, Class Dl, No. 20; allied, probably, to L. *tollo*, Gr. τελλω. In Sw. *tall* is a pine-tree.]

1. High in stature; long and comparatively slender; applied to a person, or to a standing tree, mast, or pole. *Tall* always refers to something erect, and of which the diameter is small in proportion to the hight. We say, a *tall* man or woman, a *tall* boy for his age; a *tall* tree, a *tall* pole, a *tall* mast; but we never say, a *tall* house or a *tall* mountain. The application of the word to a palace or its shadow, in Waller, is now improper.

Dark shadows cast, and as his palace *tall*. *Waller.*

2. Sturdy; lusty; bold. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

TAL'LAGE, } *n.* [Fr. *tailler*, to cut off. See TAIL.]
TAL'LI-AGE, }

Anciently, a certain rate or tax paid by barons, knights, and inferior tenants, toward the public expenses. When it was paid out of knight's fees, it was called SCUTAGE; when by cities and burghs, TALLIAGE; when upon lands not held by military tenure, HIDAGE. *Blackstone.*

TAL'LAGE, *v. t.* To lay an impost. *Bp. Ellis.*

TAL'LI-ED, (tal'lid,) *pp.* Scored with correspondent notches; fitted; suited.

TAL'LI-ER, *n.* One who keeps tally. *Pope.*

TĄLL'NESS, *n.* Hight of stature. [See TALL.]

TĄL'LŌW, *n.* [Dan. *tælg*; D. *talk*; G. and Sw. *talg*; Eth. ጠለለ *talal*, to be fat; Ar. طل *talla*, to be moist. Class Dl, No. 21.]

A sort of animal fat, particularly that which is obtained from animals of the sheep and ox kinds. We speak of the *tallow* of an ox or cow, or of sheep. This substance grows chiefly about the kidneys, and on the intestines. The fat of swine we never call *tallow*, but *lard*. I see, in English books mention is

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made of the tallow of hogs, (see *Cyclopedia*, article *Taltow*;) but in America I never heard the word thus applied. It may be applied to the fat of goats and deer. The fat of bears we call bear's *grease*. Tallow is applied to various uses, but chiefly to the manufacture of candles.

TAL'LŌW, *v. t.* To grease or smear with tallow.

2. To fatten; to cause to have a large quantity of tallow; as, to *tallow* sheep. *Farmers.*

TAL'LŌW-CAN'DLE, *n.* A candle made of tallow.

TAL'LŌW-CHAND'LER, *n.* [*Chandler* is generally supposed to be from the Fr. *chandelier*, and the word to signify *tallow-candler*, a maker of candles; for in Fr. *chandelier* is a tallow-chandler. See CORN-CHANDLER.]

One whose occupation is to make, or to make and sell, tallow candles.

TAL'LŌW-ED, *pp.* Greased or smeared with tallow.

2. Made fat; filled with tallow.

TAL'LŌW-ER, *n.* An animal disposed to form tallow internally. *Cyc.*

TAL'LŌW-FĀC-ED, (-fāste,) *a.* Having a sickly complexion; pale. *Burton.*

TAL'LŌW-ING, *ppr.* Greasing with tallow.

2. Causing to gather tallow; *a term in agriculture.*

TAL'LŌW-ING, *n.* The act, practice, or art, of causing animals to gather tallow; or the property in animals of forming tallow internally; *a term in agriculture.* *Cyc.*

TAL'LŌW-ISH, *a.* Having the properties or nature of tallow.

TAL'LŌW-TREE, *n.* The Stillingia sebifera, a tree of China and other parts. It takes this name from its producing a substance like tallow, and which is applied to the same purposes. The Vateria Indica, a tree of Hindostan, affords a substance, in its general properties, intermediate between wax and tallow, and called PINEY TALLOW. *P. Cyc.*

TAL'LŌW-Y, *a.* Greasy; having the qualities of tallow.

TAL'LY, *n.* [Fr. *tailler*, Port. *talhar*, Sp. *tallar*, to cut. See TAIL.]

1. A piece of wood on which notches or scores are cut, as the marks of number. In purchasing and selling, it is customary for traders to have two sticks, or one stick cleft into two parts, and to mark with a score or notch, on each, the number or quantity of goods delivered; the seller keeping one stick, and the purchaser the other. Before the use of writing, this, or something like it, was the only method of keeping accounts, and *tallies* are received as evidence in courts of justice. In the English exchequer are *tallies of loans*, one part being kept in the exchequer, the other being given to the creditor in lieu of an obligation for money lent to government. *Cyc.*

2. One thing made to suit another.

They were framed the *tallies* for each other. *Dryden.*

TAL'LY, *v. t.* To score with correspondent notches; to fit; to suit; to make to correspond.

They are not so well *tallied* to the present juncture. *Pope.*

2. In *seamanship*, to pull aft the sheets or lower corners of the main and fore-sail.

TAL'LY, *v. i.* To be fitted; to suit; to correspond.

I found pieces of tiles that exactly *tallied* with the channel. *Addison.*

TAL'LY, *adv.* Stoutly; with spirit. [*Obs.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

TAL'LY-HŌ; the huntsman's cry to his hounds. *Booth.*

TAL'LY-ING, *ppr.* Fitting to each other; making to correspond.

2. Agreeing; corresponding.

3. Hauling aft the corners of the main and fore-sail. *Mar. Dict.*

TAL'LY-MAN, *n.* [*tally* and *man*.] One who sells for weekly payment. *Dict.*

2. One who keeps the tally, or marks the sticks.

TAL'LY-SHOP, *n.* A shop at which goods or articles are sold to customers who agree to pay for them by certain weekly or monthly installments. *McCulloch.*

TAL'MUD, *n.* [Ch., from למד *lamad*, to teach.]

The body of the Hebrew laws, traditions, and explanations, or the book that contains them. The Talmud contains the laws, and a compilation of expositions of duties imposed on the people, either in Scripture, by tradition, or by authority of their doctors, or by custom. It consists of two parts, the *Mischna* and the *Gemara*; the former being the *written* law, and the latter a collection of traditions and comments of Jewish doctors. *Encyc.*

TAL-MUD'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the Talmud;
TAL-MUD'IC-AL, } contained in the Talmud; as, *Talmudic* fables. *Enfield.*

TAL'MUD-IST, *n.* One versed in the Talmud.

TAL-MUD-IST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Talmud; resembling the Talmud.

TAL'ON, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *talon*, the heel, that is, a shoot or protuberance. See TALL.]

1. The claw of a fowl. *Bacon.*

2. In *architecture*, a kind of molding, concave at the bottom and convex at the top. When the concave part is at the top, it is called an *inverted talon*. It is usually called by workmen an *ogee*, or *O G*, and by authors an *upright* or *inverted cymatium*. *Cyc.*

TAL'PA, *n.* [L.] In *zoology* and *surgery*, a mole, which see.

TA'LUS, *n.* [L. *talus*, the ankle.]

1. In *anatomy*, the astragalus, or that bone of the foot which is articulated to the leg.

2. In *architecture*, a slope; the inclination of any work.

3. In *fortification*, the slope of a work, as a bastion, rampart, or parapet.

4. In *geology*, a sloping heap of broken rocks and stones at the foot of any cliff. *Lyell.*

TĀM'A-BLE, *a.* [from *tame*.] That may be tamed; capable of being reclaimed from wildness or savage ferociousness; that may be subdued.

TĀM'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being tamable.

TAM'A-RACK, *n.* The American larch; hackmatack.

TAM'A-RIN, *n.* The name of several species of small South American monkeys, of the genus Midas, with long, squirrel-like tails. *Jardine.*

TAM'A-RIND, *n.* [Sp. *tamarindo*; Port. *pl. tamarindos*; It. *tamarino*, *tamarindi*; Fr. *tamarin*; said to be a compound of תמר, the palm-tree, and *indus* or *ind*, the root of *India*.]

A tree of the genus Tamarindus, which yields the fruit called TAMARINDS. Two species are recognized, one of which is a native of the East Indies, and of Arabia and Egypt; the other a native of the West Indies and of South America. It is cultivated in both the Indies for the sake of its shade, and for its cooling, grateful acid fruit, the pulp of which, dried either alone or with salt, or mixed with boiled sugar, is imported into northern countries. The stem of the tree is lofty, large, and crowned with wide-spreading branches; the flowers are in simple clusters, terminating the short lateral branches. *P. Cyc.*

TAM'A-RINDS, *n. pl.* The preserved seed-pods of the tamarind, which abound with an acid pulp. *Cyc.*

TAM'A-RISK, *n.* A tree or shrub of the genus Tamarix, of several species. *Cyc.*

TAM'BAC, *n.* An alloy of copper. [See TOMBAC.] *Buchanan.*

2. Agallochum or aloes-wood. [See AGALLOCHUM.] *Booth.*

TAM'BOUR, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *tambor*, a drum; It. *tamburo*. The *m* is probably casual. See TABOR.]

1. A small drum, used by the Biscayans as an accompaniment to the flageolet. *Cyc.*

2. In *architecture*, a term applied to the vase or naked ground of the Corinthian and Composite capitals, which bears some resemblance to a drum; also, the wall of a circular temple surrounded with columns; also, the circular vertical part above or below a cupola. *Gwilt.*

3. A lobby or vestibule, inclosed with folding doors, to break the current of wind from without, as at the entrance of a church, banking-house, &c. *Francis.*

4. A round course of stones, several of which form the shaft of a pillar, not so high as a diameter.

5. In *the arts*, a species of embroidery in which threads of gold and silver are worked in leaves, flowers, &c.; also, a frame resembling a drum, on which it is worked. *Hebert.*

TAM'BOUR, *v. t.* To embroider with a tambour.

TAM-BOUR-INE', *n.* [Fr. *tambourin*, from *tambour*, tabor; Sp. *tamboril*. See TABOR.]

1. A small drum. At present, it is a shallow drum with only one skin, played on with the hand, and having bells at the sides.

2. A lively French dance, formerly in vogue in operas. *Cyc.*

TAME, *a.* [Sax. *tam*; Dan. and D. *tam*; Sw. *tam*, *tamd*; G. *zahm*. See the verb.]

1. That has lost its native wildness and shyness; mild; accustomed to man; domestic; as, a *tame* deer; a *tame* bird.

2. Crushed; subdued; depressed; spiritless.

And you, *tame* slaves of the laborious plow. *Roscommon.*

3. Spiritless; unanimated; as, a *tame* poem. [*Not elegant, nor in use.*]

TAME, *v. t.* [Sax. *tamian*, *getemian*; Goth. *ga-tamyan*; Dan. *tæmmer*; Sw. *tamia*; D. *tammen*; G. *zahmen*; L. *domo*; Gr. δαμαω; Fr. *dompter*; Sp. and Port. *domar*; It. *domare*; Ch. and Heb. דום, to be silent, dumb; or Ar. كظم *kathama*, to restrain, to stop, shut, silence, subdue, tame. See Class Dm, No. 3, 25, and No. 23, 24.]

1. To reclaim; to reduce from a wild to a domestic state; to make gentle and familiar; as, to *tame* a wild beast.

2. To civilize; as, to *tame* the ferocious inhabitants of the forest.

3. To subdue; to conquer; to depress; as, to *tame* the pride or passions of youth.

4. To subdue; to repress; as wildness or licentiousness.

The tongue can no man *tame*. — James iii.

TĀM'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Reclaimed from wildness; domesticated; made gentle; subdued.

TĀME'LESS, *a.* Wild; untamed; untamable. [*Not much used.*] *Hall.*

TĀME'LY, *adv.* With unresisting submission; meanly; servilely; without manifesting spirit; as, to submit *tamely* to oppression, to bear reproach *tamely*.

TĀME'NESS, *n.* The quality of being tame or gentle; a state of domestication.

2. Unresisting submission; meanness in bearing insults or injuries; want of spirit. *Rogers.*

TĀM'ER, *n.* One that tames or subdues; one that reclaims from wildness. *Pope.*

TĀM'ING, *ppr.* Reclaiming from a wild state; civilizing; subduing.

TAM'INE, } *n.* A strainer or bolter of hair.
TAM'MY, } *Cotgrave.*

2. The same as TAMIS.

TAM'IS, *n.* A worsted cloth used for the purpose of straining sauces. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

TAM'KIN, *n.* A stopper. [See TAMPION.]

TAMP, *v. t.* To fill up a hole bored in a rock for blasting.

TAM'PER, *v. i.* To meddle; to be busy; to try little experiments; as, to *tamper* with a disease.

2. To meddle; to have to do with without fitness or necessity.

'Tis dangerous *tampering* with a muse. *Roscommon.*

3. To deal; to practice secretly.

Others *tampered*
For Fleetwood, Desborough, and Lambert. *Hudibras.*

TAM'PER-ING, *ppr.* Meddling; dealing; practicing secretly.

TAM'PER-ING, *n.* The act of meddling or practicing secretly.

TAMP'ING, *n.* [Allied probably to *tame*, *dam*, *stem*, *stamp*, &c.]

The filling up of a hole in a rock for the purpose of blasting; also, the matter used in thus filling up.

TAM'PI-ON, } *n.* [Fr. *tampon*; Arm. *tapon*.]
TOM'PI-ON, }

The stopper of a cannon or other piece of ordnance, consisting of a cylinder of wood. *Mar. Dict.*

TAM'PŌE, *n.* A fruit of the East Indies, somewhat resembling an apple. It is eaten by the natives, and called sometimes MANGOUSTAN, though a different fruit, and less agreeable to the taste. *Cyc.*

TAM'TAM, *n.* A large, flat drum used by the Hindoos.

TAN, *v. t.* [Fr. *tanner*, to tan; *tanne*, a little black spot on the face; It. *tane*, tawny color. Gregoire, in his Armoric dictionary, suggests that this may be from *tan* or *dan*, which, in Leon, signifies an oak. But this is very doubtful. In Ir. *tionus* signifies a *tan-house*, and *tionsonaim* is to drop or distil. *Spotting* is often from sprinkling, and *dyeing* from dipping. In Gaelic, *dean* is *color*. It seems to be allied to *tawny*, and perhaps to *dun*.]

1. In *the arts*, to convert animal skins into leather by steeping them in an infusion of oak or some other bark, by which they are impregnated with tannin or tannic acid, an astringent substance which exists in several species of bark, and thus rendered firm, durable, and, in some degree, impervious to water.

2. To make brown; to imbrown by exposure to the rays of the sun; as, to *tan* the skin.

TAN, *n.* The bark of the oak, &c., bruised and broken by a mill for tanning hides. It bears this name before and after it has been used. Tan, after being used in tanning, is used in gardening for making hotbeds; and it is also made into cakes and used as fuel.

TAN'A-GER, *n.* The name of certain American birds allied to the finches and sparrows. *Swainson.*

TAN'-BED, *n.* [*tan* and *bed*.] In *gardening*, a bed made of tan; a bark bed.

TAN'-HOUSE, *n.* [*tan* and *house*.] A building in which tanner's bark is stored.

TAN'-PIT, *n.* [*tan* and *pit*.] A bark pit; a vat in which hides are laid in tan.

TAN'-SPUD, *n.* [*tan* and *spud*.] An instrument for peeling the bark from oak and other trees. [*Local.*]

TAN'-STOVE, *n.* [*tan* and *stove*.] A hothouse with a bark bed.

TAN'-VAT, *n.* [*tan* and *vat*.] A vat in which hides are steeped in liquor with tan.

TAN'-YARD, *n.* An inclosure where the tanning of leather is carried on.

TAN'DEM. [Horseman's Latin.] Horses are harnessed *tandem*, when they are placed single, one before another. But *tandem* properly refers to *time*, and not to *length of line*.

TANG, *n.* [Gr. ταγγη, rancor; ταγγος, rancid; It. *tanfo*.]

1. A strong taste; *particularly*, a taste of something extraneous to the thing itself; as, wine or cider has a *tang* of the cask. *Locke.*

2. Relish; taste. [*Not elegant.*]

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3. Something that leaves a sting or pain behind.

She had a tongue with a *tang*. *Shak.*

4. Sound; tone. [*Not in use.*] *Holder.*

TANG, *v. i.* To ring with. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

[This may be allied to *ding, dong.*]

TAN'GEN-CY, *n.* A contact or touching.

TAN'GENT, *n.* [Fr. *tangente*; L. *tangens*, touching. See TOUCH.]

In *geometry*, a right line which touches a curve, but which, when produced, does not cut it. In *trigonometry*, the tangent of an arc is a right line touching the arc at one extremity, and terminated by a secant passing through the other extremity.

TAN-GEN'TIAL, *a.* *Tangential force*; a force which acts so as to give a tendency to a revolving body to fly off in a tangent to its orbit. *Olmsted.*

TAN-GEN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* In the direction of a tangent. *Olmsted.*

TAN-GI-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* [from *tangible.*] The qual-
TAN'GI-BLE-NESS, } ity of being perceptible to the touch or sense of feeling.

TAN'GI-BLE, *a.* [from L. *tango*, to touch.]

1. Perceptible by the touch; tactile.

2. That may be possessed or realized.

TAN'GI-BLY, *adv.* Perceptibly to the touch.

TAN''GLE, (tang'gl,) *v. t.* [This word, if *n* is casual, seems to be allied to the W. *tagu*, to choke, Goth. *taga*, hair; from crowding together. In Ar. دجا *dagaa*, signifies to involve.]

1. To implicate; to unite or knit together confusedly; to interweave or interlock, as threads, so as to make it difficult to ravel the knot.

2. To insnare; to entrap; as, to be *tangled* in the folds of dire necessity. *Milton.*

Tangled in amorous nets. *Milton.*

3. To embroil; to embarrass.

When my simple weakness strays,
Tangled in forbidden ways. *Crashaw.*

[ENTANGLE, the compound, is the more elegant word.]

TAN''GLE, *v. i.* To be entangled or united confusedly.

TAN''GLE, (tang'gl,) *n.* A knot of threads or other things united confusedly, or so interwoven as not to be easily disengaged; as, hair or yarn in *tangles*. *Milton.*

2. A kind of sea-weed.

TAN''GLED, *pp.* or *a.* United confusedly.

TAN''GLING, *ppr.* Uniting without order.

TAN''GLING-LY, *adv.* In a tangling manner.

TAN'-HOUSE, *n.* A building in which tanner's bark is stored.

TAN'IST, *n.* [Gaelic, *tanaiste*, a lord, the governor of a country; in *Ireland*, the heir apparent of a prince; probably from *tan*, a region or territory, or from the Gr. δυναστης, a lord, which is from δυναμαι, to be powerful or able, the root of the Gaelic *duine*, a man. But both may be of one family, the root *tan*, *ten*, Gr. τεινω, L. *teneo*, W. *tannu*, to stretch, strain, or hold.]

Among *the descendants of the Celts in Ireland*, a lord, or the proprietor of a tract of land; a governor or captain. This office or rank was elective, and often obtained by purchase or bribery. *Davies.*

TAN'IST-RY, *n.* [Gaelic, *tanaisteachd.*] In *Ireland*, a tenure of lands by which the proprietor had only a life estate, and to this he was admitted by election. The primitive intention seems to have been that the inheritance should descend to the oldest or most worthy of the blood and name of the deceased. This was, in reality, giving it to the strongest, and the practice often occasioned bloody wars in families. *Davies. Cyc.*

TANK, *n.* [Fr. *etang*, a pond; Sp. *estanque*; Port. *tanque*; Sans. *tanghi*; Japan, *tange*. This seems to be from the root of *stanch*, to stop, to hold.]

A large basin or cistern; a reservoir of water. *Dryden.*

TANK'ARD, *n.* [Ir. *tancaird*; Gaelic, *tancard*; *tank* and *ard.*]

A large vessel for liquors, or a drinking vessel, with a cover.

Marius was the first who drank out of a silver *tankard*, after the manner of Bacchus. *Arbuthnot.*

TANK'ARD-TUR-NIP, *n.* A sort of turnip that stands high above the ground. *Cyc.*

TAN'LING, *n.* One tanned or scorched by the heat of the sun.

TAN'NATE, *n.* A compound of tannic acid and a base. *Brande.*

TAN'NED, (tand,) *pp.* or *a.* [from *tan.*] Converted into leather. [See TAN.]

2. Darkened by the rays of the sun.

TAN'NER, *n.* One whose occupation is to tan hides, or convert them into leather by the use of tan.

TAN'NER-Y, *n.* The house and apparatus for tanning.

TAN'NIC AC'ID, *n.* The principle of astringency in vegetables, as, for example, the bark of the oak, chestnut, and gall-nuts. It is the substance used to change raw hides into leather.

TAN'NI-ER, *n.* One of the popular names of the Arum esculentum, an esculent root. *Mease.*

TAN'NIN, *n.* The name formerly applied to the tannic acid, before its acid character was known and understood.

TAN'NING, *ppr.* Converting raw hides into leather.

TAN'NING, *n.* The practice, operation, and art of converting the raw hides of animals into leather by the use of tan.

TAN'REC, } *n.* The popular name of the several
TEN'REC, } species of the insectivorous mam-
TEN'DRAC, } malian genus Centenes, of which there are three species. They are small quadrupeds, inhabiting Madagascar and the Isle of France.

TAN'SY, *n.* [Fr. *tanaisie*; It. and Sp. *tanaceto*; L. *tanacetum*. Qu. Gr. αθανασια, immortality. This is doubtful, and rather improbable.]

A plant of the genus Tanacetum, of many species. It is extremely bitter to the taste, and used for medicinal and culinary purposes. *Cyc.*

TANT, *n.* A small spider with two eyes and eight long legs, and of an elegant scarlet color. *Cyc.*

TAN'TA-LISM, *n.* [See TANTALIZE.] The punishment of Tantalus; a teasing or tormenting by the hope or near approach of good which is not attainable.

Is not such a provision like *tantalism* to this people? *J. Quincy.*

TAN'TA-LITE, *n.* Another name for the mineral called COLUMBITE, which is found in New England and in Europe.

TAN-TA-LI-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of tantalizing.

TAN'TA-LIZE, *v. t.* [from *Tantalus.*] To tease or torment by presenting some good to the view and exciting desire, but continually frustrating the expectations by keeping that good out of reach; to tease; to torment.

Thy vain desires, at strife
Within themselves, have *tantalized* thy life. *Dryden.*

TAN'TA-LIZ-ED, *pp.* Teased or tormented by the disappointment of the hope of good.

TAN'TA-LIZ-ER, *n.* One that tantalizes.

TAN'TA-LIZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Teasing or tormenting by presenting to the view some unattainable good.

TAN'TA-LIZ-ING-LY, *adv.* By tantalizing.

TAN'TA-LUM, *n.* A name once used for COLUMBIUM, the metallic basis of the mineral called TANTALITE or COLUMBITE.

TAN'TA-LUS, *n.* [L., from Gr.] In *fabulous history*, a Lydian king who was condemned to be plunged in water, with choice fruits hanging over him, without the power of reaching them to satisfy his hunger or his thirst.

TAN'TA-MOUNT, *a.* [L. *tantus*, so much, and *amount.*]

Equal; equivalent in value or signification; as, a sum *tantamount* to all our expenses. Silence is sometimes *tantamount* to consent.

TAN'TIV-Y, *adv.* [Said to be from the note of a hunting-horn; L. *tanta vi.*]

To ride *tantivy*, is to ride with great speed. *Johnson.*

TANT'LING, *n.* [See TANTALIZE.] One seized with the hope of pleasure unattainable. *Shak.*

TAP, *v. t.* [Fr. *taper*; Arm. *tapa*, *tapein*; Dan. *tapper*, to throb; Gr. τυπτω, τυπος. See Class Db, No. 28.]

To strike with something small, or to strike a very gentle blow; to touch gently; as, to *tap* one with the hand; to *tap* one on the shoulder with a cane.

TAP, *v. i.* To strike a gentle blow. He *tapped* at the door.

TAP, *v. t.* [Sax. *tæppan*; Sw. *tappa*; Dan. *tapper*; D. *tappen*; G. *zapfen.*]

1. To pierce or broach a cask, and insert a tap.

2. To open a cask and draw liquor. *Addison.*

3. To pierce for letting out fluid; as, to *tap* a tumor; to *tap* a dropsical person. *Sharp.*

4. To box, or bore into; as, to *tap* a maple-tree to obtain the *sap* for making sugar. *Mease.*

TAP, *n.* A gentle blow; a slight blow with a small thing.

She gives her right-hand woman a *tap* on the shoulder. *Addison.*

2. A spile or pipe for drawing liquor from a cask.

[But in Sp. *tapar* is to stop, and a *tap* may be a stopper. In this case, the verb to *tap* should follow the noun.]

TAPE, *n.* [Sax. *tæppe.*]

A narrow fillet or band; a narrow piece of woven work, used for strings and the like; as, curtains tied with *tape*. *Pope.*

TAPE'LINE, *n.* A pointed tape, marked with inches, &c., and inclosed in a case, used by engineers, &c., in measuring.

TA'PER, *n.* [Sax. *taper*, *tapur*. Qu. It. *doppiere*, a torch, W. *tampyr.*]

A small wax candle; a small lighted wax candle, or a small light.

Get me a *taper* in my study, Lucius. *Shak.*

TA'PER, *a.* [Supposed to be from the form of a taper.]

Regularly narrowed toward the point; becoming small toward one end; conical; pyramidical; as, *taper* fingers. *Dryden.*

TA'PER, *v. i.* To diminish or become gradually smaller toward one end; as, a sugar loaf *tapers* toward a point.

TA'PER, *v. t.* To make gradually smaller in diameter.

TA'PER-ING, *ppr.* Making gradually smaller.

2. *a.* Becoming regularly smaller in diameter toward one end; gradually diminishing toward a point.

TA'PER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a tapering manner.

TA'PER-NESS, *n.* The state of being taper.

TAP'ES-TRI-ED, *pp.* Ornamented with tapestry.

TAP'ES-TRY, *n.* [Fr. *tapis*, a carpet; *tapisserie*, hangings, tapestry; L. *tapes*, tapestry; Fr. *se tapir*, to crouch, to lie flat; Sp. *tapiz*, tapestry, and a grass-plot; It. *tappeto*, a carpet; *tappezzeria*, tapestry; Arm. *tapiçz*, a carpet; *tapiçziry*, tapestry. Qu. from weaving or spreading.]

A kind of woven hangings of wool and silk, often enriched with gold and silver, representing figures of men, animals, landscapes, &c. The most celebrated were the Gobelins, so called from a manufacturer in Paris. *Cyc.*

TAP'ES-TRY, *v. t.* To adorn with tapestry.

TAP'ET, *n.* [Supra.] Worked or figured stuff. *Spenser.*

TAP'E-TI, (tap'e-te,) *n.* An animal of the hare kind; the Lepus Brasiliensis, a rodent mammal inhabiting South America.

TAPE'-WORM, (-wurm,) *n.* [*tape* and *worm.*] A worm bred in the human intestines. The popular name of various worms infesting the alimentary canal of different animals. They are parenchymatous entozoa, of the tenioid family. The broad tape-worm is the Bothriacephalus latus; the common tape-worm is the Tænia Solium. Both of these infest the human species, and are destroyed by the oil of turpentine in cathartic doses.

TAP'-HOUSE, *n.* [*tap* and *house.*] A house where liquors are retailed.

TAP-I-O'CA, *n.* The popular name of the fecula obtained by scraping and washing the roots of the cassava or cassada plant, the Manihot Cannabina of the intertropical parts of America. It is made into a kind of bread. It was an important article of food among the Caribs when they were first discovered by Europeans. They called it YUCA.

TA'PIR, *n.* The name of two quadrupeds, which constitute a genus of pachydermatous mammals, the one inhabiting South America generally, and the other Sumatra. These animals are allied to the rhinoceros, but are much smaller, and likewise to the hog.

TA'PIS, *n.* [Fr.] Tapestry; formerly the cover of a council-table. *Upon the tapis*; under consideration, or on the table.

TAP'PED, (tapt,) *pp.* Broached; opened.

TAP'PING, *ppr.* Broaching; opening for the discharge of a fluid.

TAP'-ROOT, *n.* [*tap* and *root.*] The root of a plant, which penetrates the earth directly downward to a considerable depth without dividing. *Loudon.*

TAP'STER, *n.* One whose business is to draw ale or other liquor. *Swift.*

TAR, *n.* [Sax. *tare*, *tyr*, *tyrwa*; D. *teer*; G. *theer*; Sw. *tiara*; Dan. *tiere*; Gaelic, *tearr.* In D. *teeren* signifies to smear with tar or pitch, and to pine, waste, consume, digest, prey, subsist, feast; and *teer* is tender, as well as tar. The D. *teeren* is the G. *zehren*, Dan. *tærer*, Sw. *tära*, to fret, gnaw, consume; Eng. *tare*, in commerce. *Tar*, then, is from flowing, or from wasting, perhaps in combustion.]

1. A thick, impure, resinous substance, of a dark brown or black color, obtained from pine and fir-trees, by burning the wood with a close, smothering heat. *Encyc. Cyc.*

Tar inspissated is called PITCH, and is much used in ships and cordage. *Cyc.*

2. A sailor; so called from his tarred clothes.

Mineral tar; a soft, native bitumen.

TAR, *v. t.* To smear with tar; as, to *tar* ropes.

2. [Sax. *tiran*, *tyrian.*] To stimulate; to provoke. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

TAR'A-NIS, *n.* A Celtic divinity, regarded as the evil principle, but confounded by the Romans with Jupiter. *Brande.*

TA-RAN'TU-LA, *n.* See TARENTULA, which is the most correct orthography.

TAR-DA'TION, *n.* [L. *tardo.* See TARDY.]

The act of retarding or delaying. [*Not used.*] [We use, for this, RETARDATION.]

TAR'DI-GRADE, } *a.* [L. *tardigradus*; *tardus*,
TAR'DI-GRA-DOUS, } slow, and *gradus*, step.]

Slow-paced; moving or stepping slowly. *Brown.*

TAR'DI-GRADE, *n.* The tardigrades are a section of edentate mammals or quadrupeds, including the Bradypus or sloth, and so named from the slowness of their motions on the ground.

TAR'DI-LY, *adv.* [from *tardy.*] Slowly; with slow pace or motion. *Shak.*

TAR'DI-NESS, *n.* [from *tardy.*] Slowness, or the slowness of motion or pace.

2. Unwillingness; reluctance manifested by slowness.

3. Lateness; as, the *tardiness* of witnesses or ju-

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rors in attendance; the *tardiness* of students in attending prayers or recitation.

TAR'DI-TY, *n.* [L. *tarditas.*] Slowness; tardiness. [*Not used.*]

TAR'DO, [It.] In *music*, denoting a slow movement.

TAR'DY, *a.* [Fr. *tardif*; Sp. and It. *tardo*, from L. *tardus*; from W. *tariaw*, to strike against, to stop, to stay, to *tarry*, whence *target*; *tar*, a shock; *taran*, that gives a shock, a clap of thunder; *taranu*, to thunder. We see the word is a derivative from a root signifying to strike, to clash, to dash against, hence, to retard or stop.]

1. Slow; with a slow pace or motion.

And check the *tardy* flight of time. *Sandys.*

2. Late; dilatory; not being in season.

The *tardy* plants in our cold orchards placed. *Waller.*
You may freely censure him for being *tardy* in his payments. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Slow; implying reluctance.

Tardy to vengeance, and with mercy brave. *Prior.*

4. In *colleges*, late in attendance on a public exercise.

5. Unwary. [*Not in use.*] *Hudibras.*
6. Criminal. [*Not in use.*] *Collier.*

TAR'DY, *v. i.* [Fr. *tarder.*] To delay. [*Not in use.*]

TAR'DY-GAIT'ED, *a.* [*tardy* and *gait.*] Slow-paced; having a slow step or pace.

The mellow horn
Chides the *tardy-gaited* morn. *Clifton.*

TARE, *n.* [I know not the origin of this word. See the next word.]

1. A weed that grows among corn; alleged by modern naturalists to be the Lolium temulentum, or Darnel. *Locke.*

Declare to us the parable of the *tares* of the field. — Matt. xiii.

2. *Tare* is the popular name of Vicia sativa, and also of most of the species of Ervum, both genera being leguminose plants.

3. In *agriculture*, a plant of the vetch kind, of which there are two sorts, the *purple-flowered spring* or *summer tare*, and the *purple-flowered wild* or *winter tare*. It is much cultivated in England for fodder. *Cyc.*

TARE, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. and Sp. *tara*; D. *tarra*; It. *tarare*, to abate; Dan. *tarer*, to waste, Sw. *tära*, D. *teeren*, G. *zehren.*]

In *commerce*, deficiency in the weight or quantity of goods by reason of the weight of the cask, bag, or other thing containing the commodity, and which is weighed with it; hence, the allowance or abatement of a certain weight or quantity from the weight or quantity of a commodity sold in a cask, chest, bag, or the like, which the seller makes to the buyer on account of the weight of such cask, chest, or bag; or the abatement may be on the price of the commodity sold. When the tare is deducted, the remainder is called the *net* or *neat* weight.

TARE, *v. t.* To ascertain or mark the amount of tare. *Laws of Penn.*

TARE, *old pret.* of TEAR. We now use TORE.

TAR'ED, *pp.* Having the tare ascertained and marked.

TA-REN'TISM, } *n.* [L. *tarentismus*, from *tarentum.*]
TA-RAN'TISM, }

A fabulous disense supposed to be produced by the bite of a certain spider, the Lycosa Tarentula, and considered to be incapable of cure except by protracted dancing to appropriate music. On some subjects the bite of the tarentula produces no effect; and on others it is about equal to the sting of a wasp.

TA-REN'TU-LA, } *n.* [L. diminutive of *Tarentum*,
TA-RAN'TU-LA, } now *Taranto*, in the kingdom of Naples.]

A species of spider, or citigrade pulmonary arachnid, the Lycosa Tarentula. Its bite sometimes produces a trifling effect, about equal to the sting of a wasp.

TARGE, for TARGET, is obsolete. *Spenser.*

TAR'GET, *n.* [Sax. *targ*, *targa*; Fr. *targe*; It. *targa*; W. *targed*, from *taraw*, to strike, whence *tariad*, a striking against, or collision, a stopping, a staying, a *tarrying*; *tariaw*, to strike against, to stop, to *tarry*. We see that *target* is that which stops; hence, a defense; and from the root of *tarry* and *tardy.*]

1. A shield or buckler of a small kind, used as a defensive weapon in war.

2. A mark for the artillery to fire at in their practice.

TAR'GET-ED, *a.* Furnished or armed with a target. *Gauden.*

TAR-GET-EER', *n.* One armed with a target. *Chapman.*

TAR'GUM, *n.* [Ch. תרגום, *targum*, interpretation.]

A translation or paraphrase of the sacred Scriptures in the Chaldee language or dialect. Of these, the *Targum* of Jonathan, and that of Onkelos, are held in most esteem by the Jews.

TAR'GUM-IST, *n.* The writer of a Targum. *Parkhurst.*

TAR'IFF, *n.* [Fr. *tarif*; It. *tariffa*; Sp. *Tarifa*, a town in Spain, at the entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar, where duties were formerly collected. Hence the proper spelling would be TARIF.]

1. *Properly*, a list or table of goods with the duties or customs to be paid for the same, either on importation or exportation, whether such duties are imposed by the government of a country, or agreed on by the princes or governments of two countries holding commerce with each other.

2. A list or table of duties or customs to be paid on goods imported or exported.

TAR'IFF, *v. t.* To make a list of duties on goods.

TAR'IN, *n.* [Fr.] A European bird, of the grossbeak kind, kept in cages for its beauty and fine notes. *Cyc.*

TAR'ING, *ppr.* Ascertaining or marking the amount of tare.

TARN, *n.* [Ice. *tiorn.*]

1. A lake. *Hallivell.*
2. A bog; a marsh; a fen. *Ray.*

TAR'NISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *ternir*, *ternissant.*]

1. To sully; to soil by an alteration induced by the air, or by dust, and the like; to diminish or destroy luster; as, to *tarnish* a metal; to *tarnish* gilding; to *tarnish* the brightness or beauty of color.

2. To diminish or destroy the purity of; as, to *tarnish* reputation or honor.

TAR'NISH, *v. i.* To lose luster; to become dull; as, polished substances or gilding will *tarnish* in the course of time. Metals *tarnish* by oxydation.

TAR'NISH-ED, (tär'nisht,) *pp.* or *a.* Sullied; having lost its brightness by oxydation, or by some alteration induced by exposure to air, dust, and the like.

Gold and silver, when *tarnished*, resume their brightness by setting them over certain lyes. Copper and pewter, &c., *tarnished*, recover their luster with tripoli and potashes. *Cyc.*

TAR'NISH-ING, *ppr.* Sullying; losing brightness.

TA'RO, *n.* A plant of the genus Arum, having leaves like a water-lily, and large, thick, oblong roots, which, when baked, are used as food in the Pacific Ocean. *Loudon.*

TAR-PAU'LIN, *n.* [from *tar.*] A piece of canvas covered with tar, or a composition, to render it water-proof, used for covering the hatches of a ship, hammocks, boats, &c.

2. A name given to hats covered with painted or tarred cloth, worn by sailors. *Totten.*

3. A sailor; *in contempt.* *Dennis.*

TAR'QUIN-ISH, *a.* Like Tarquin, a king of Rome; proud; haughty. *Quart. Rev.*

TAR'RACE. See TRASS.

TAR'RA-GON, *n.* A plant of the genus Artemisia, (*A. dracunculus*,) celebrated for perfuming vinegar in France. *Ed. Encyc. Meuse.*

TAR'RAS, *n.* See TRASS.

TARRE, *v. t.* To stimulate or set on. *Shak.*

TAR'RED, (tärd,) *pp.* or *a.* Smeared with tar.

TAR'RI-ANCE, *n.* [from *tarry.*] A tarrying; delay; lateness. [*Not in use.*]

TAR'RI-ED, (tar'rid,) *pp.* Waited for; staid; delayed.

TAR'RI-ER, *n.* A dog. [See TERRIER.]

2. [from *tarry.*] One who tarries or delays.

["*Tarrier*, in a poet contemporary with Shakspeare, appears with a marginal explanation, as being an unusual word."
West. Rev. No. 27, p. 86. — *E. H. Barker.*]

TAR'RING, *ppr.* Smearing with tar. *Shak.*

TAR'ROCK, *n.* A sea-fowl, of the gull kind, the Larus tridactylus. It is of the size of the common pigeon, and is remarkable for having no hind toe, but in lieu of it a small protuberance. *Cyc.*

The *tarrock* is now considered the young of the kittiwake gull, Larus rissa. *Jardine.*

TAR'RY, *v. i.* [*W. tariaw*, to strike against any thing, to stop, to stay, to tarry; Ir. and Gaelic, *tairisim.* It is of the same family as *tardy* and *target.* The primary sense is, to thrust, or drive, hence, to strike against, to stop; W. *tarw*, L. *taurus*, a bull, is from the same root.]

1. To stay; to abide; to continue; to lodge.

Tarry all night and wash your feet. — Gen. xix.

2. To stay behind. *Exod.* xii.

3. To stay in expectation; to wait.

Tarry ye here for us, till we come again to you. — Ex. xxiv.

4. To delay; to put off going or coming; to defer.

Come down to me, *tarry* not. — Gen. xlv.

5. To remain; to stay.

He that telleth lies shall not *tarry* in my sight. — Ps. ci.

TAR'RY, *v. t.* To wait for.

I can not *tarry* dinner. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

TAR'RY, *n.* Stay; stop; delay. [*Obs.*] *Rich. Dict.*

TAR'RY, *a.* [from *tar.*] Consisting of tar, or like tar. *More.*

TAR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Staying; delaying.

TAR'RY-ING, *n.* Delay. *Ps.* xl.

[*This word is in respectable use.*]

TAR'SAL, *a.* Pertaining to the tarsus.

TARSE, *n.* [Fr.; Gr. ταρσος.]

The tarsus, which see. *Brande.*

TAR'SEL, *n.* A male hawk. [See TERCEL.] *Shak.*

TAR'SI, *n. pl.* The feet in insects, which are articulated, and formed of five or a less number of joints.

TAR'SUS, *n.* [Gr. ταρσος; Fr. *tarse.*]

That part of the foot to which the leg is articulated, the front of which is called the INSTEP. *Cyc.*

TART, *a.* [Sax. *teart*; D. *taartig.* See the next word.]

1. Acid; sharp to the taste; acidulous; as, a *tart* apple.

2. Sharp; keen; severe; as, a *tart* reply; *tart* language; a *tart* rebuke.

TART, *n.* [D. *taart*; Sw. *tart*; Fr. *tarte*; It. *torta*; G. *torte*; Sp. *tarta.* The Italian and German orthography seems to connect this word with *torto*, L. *tortus*, twisted; and this may be the primary sense of *tart*, acid, sharp, and hence this noun, something acid or made of acid fruit. But qu.]

A species of pie or pastry, consisting of fruit baked on paste.

TAR'TAN, *n.* Woolen cloth, checkered or cross-barred with threads of various colors. [*Scottish.*] *Jamieson's Dict.*

A checkered worsted stuff, called TARTAN or PLAID, is made in various parts of England. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

TAR'TAN, *n.* [Sp. and It. *tartana.*]

A small coasting vessel with one mast and a bowsprit, and the principal sail, which is very large, extended by a lateen-yard. *Mar. Dict.*

TAR'TAR, *n.* [Fr. *tartre*; Sp. *tartaro*; from *tart*, acid.]

1. An acid concrete salt, deposited from wines completely fermented, and adhering to the sides of the casks in the form of a hard crust. It is white or red, the white being most esteemed. In its crude state, under the name of *argal* or *argol*, it is much used as a flux in the assaying of ores. *Nicholson. Cyc.*

The tartar of wine is a bitartrate of potassa, i. e., common cream of tartar.

2. A popular name for the concretion which often incrusts the teeth, consisting of salivary mucus, animal matter, and phosphate of lime. *Brande.*

3. A person of a keen, irritable temper.

4. A native of Tartary.

To catch a Tartar; to lay hold of or encounter a person who proves too strong for the assailant.

TAR'TAR, *n.* [L. *Tartarus.*]

Hell. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

TAR-TA'RE-AN, } *a.* Hellish; pertaining to Tarta-
TAR-TA'RE-OUS, } rus. *Milton.*

TAR'TAR E-MET'IC, *n.* A double salt, consisting of tartaric acid in combination with potassa and protoxyd of antimony. *Brande.*

TAR-TA'RE-OUS, *a.* Consisting of tartar; resembling tartar, or partaking of its properties. *Grew.*

TAR-TAR'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to Tartary in Asia.
TAR-TA'RE-AN, }

Tartaric acid; the acid of tartar.

TAR'TA-RIN, *n.* [from *tartar.*] Fixed vegetable alkali or potassa.

TAR'TA-RI-NA-TED, *a.* Combined with tartarin.

TAR'TAR-IZE, *v. t.* To impregnate with tartar; to refine by means of the salt of tartar. *Cyc.*

TAR'TAR-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Impregnated with tartar; refined by tartar.

TAR'TAR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Impregnating with tartar; refining by means of the salt of tartar.

TAR'TAR-OUS, *a.* Containing tartar; consisting of tartar, or partaking of its qualities.

TAR'TA-RUM, *n.* A preparation of tartar, called PETRIFIED TARTAR. *Cyc.*

TAR'TA-RUS, *n.* [Gr. ταρταρος.]

The name of the infernal regions, over which Pluto or Hades ruled.

TART'ISH, *a.* [from *tart.*] Somewhat tart.

TART'LY, *adv.* Sharply; with acidity.

2. Sharply; with poignancy; severely; as, to reply or rebuke *tartly.*

3. With sourness of aspect. *Shak.*

TART'NESS, *n.* Acidity; sharpness to the taste; as, the *tartness* of wine or fruit.

2. Sharpness of language or manner; poignancy; keenness; severity; as, the *tartness* of rebuke.

TAR'TRATE, *n.* [from *tartar.*] A salt formed by the combination of tartaric acid with a base; as, *tartrate* of potassa; *tartrate* of soda.

TAR-TRO-VIN'IC AC'ID, *n.* An acid composed of tartaric acid in combination with the elements of ether. *Brande.*

TAR-TUFFE', *n.* [Fr. *tartufe.*] A nickname from the French for a hypocritical devotee, derived from the name of the hero in Molière's celebrated comedy. *Brande.*

TAR-TUFF'ISH, *a.* [Fr. *tartuffe*, a hypocrite.] Precise; hypocritical. [*Not in use.*] *Sterne.*

TAR'-WA-TER, *n.* [*tar* and *water.*] A cold infusion of tar in water, used as a medicine. *Cyc.*

TASK, *n.* [Fr. *tache*; W. *tasg*, a bond, a pledge, that which is settled or agreed to be done, a job, a *task*; Gaelic and Ir. *tasg*, task, and *tasgaire*, a slave; It. *tassa.* The sense is, that which is *set* or fixed, from throwing or putting on.]

1. Business imposed by another, often a definite quantity or amount of labor. Each man has his *task.* When he has performed his *task*, his time is his own. *Exod.* v.

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2. Business; employment.

His mental powers were equal to greater *tasks*. *Atterbury.*

3. Burdensome employment.

To take to task; to reprove; to reprimand; as, to *take* one *to task* for idleness. *Addison.*

TASK, *v. t.* [W. *tasgu*, to bind, to rate, to task, to spring, start, leap back, to urge.]

1. To impose a task; to assign to one a definite amount of business or labor.

2. To burden with some employment; to require to perform.

There *task* thy maids, and exercise the loom. *Dryden.*

TASK'ED, (täskt,) *pp.* Required to perform something.

TASK'ER, *n.* One that imposes a task

TASK'ING, *ppr.* Imposing a task on; requiring to perform.

TASK'MAS-TER, *n.* [*task* and *master.*] One who imposes a task, or burdens with labor. Sinful propensities and appetites are men's most unrelenting *taskmasters*. They condemn us to unceasing drudgery, and reward us with pain, remorse, and poverty. Next to our sinful propensities, fashion is the most oppressive *taskmaster*.

2. One whose office is to assign tasks to others. *Exod.* i. iii.

TAS'SEL, *n.* [W. *tasel*, a sash, a bandage, a fringe, a tassel; *tasiaw*, to tie; *tas*, that binds or hems in; It. *tassello*, the collar of a cloak.]

1. A sort of pendent ornament, attached to the corners of cushions, to curtains, and the like, ending in loose threads.

2. A small ribbon of silk sewed to a book, to be put between the leaves. *Cyc.*

3. In *building*, tassels are the pieces of boards that lie under the mantel-tree.

4. A bur. [See TEASEL.]

5. A male hawk; properly *terzol*, It. *terzuolo*. [See TERCEL.]

TAS'SEL-ED, *a.* Furnished or adorned with tassels; as, the *tasseled* horn. *Milton.*

TAS'SES, *n. pl.* Armor for the thighs; appendages to the ancient corslet, consisting of skirts of iron that covered the thighs. They were fastened to the cuirass with hooks.

TAST'A-BLE, *a.* [from *taste.*] That may be tasted; savory; relishing.

TASTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *tâter*, to feel; It. *tastare*; Norm. *taster*, to touch, to try; G. and D. *tasten*; Dan. *taxser*. The Dutch has *toetsen*, to touch, to try, to *test*; Dan. *taster and*, to attack or assault. This shows that the primary sense is to thrust or drive; allied perhaps to *dash*; hence, to strike, to touch, to bring one thing in contact with another.]

1. To perceive by means of the tongue; to have a certain sensation in consequence of something applied to the tongue, the organ of taste; as, to *taste* bread; to *taste* wine; to *taste* a sweet or an acid.

2. To try the relish of by the perception of the organs of taste.

3. To try by eating a little; or to eat a little.

Because I *tasted* a little of this honey. — 1 Sam. xiv.

4. To essay first. *Dryden.*

5. To have pleasure from. *Carew.*

6. To experience; to feel; to undergo.

That he, by the grace of God, should *taste* death for every man. — Heb. ii.

7. To relish intellectually; to enjoy.

Thou, Adam, wilt *taste* no pleasure. *Milton.*

8. To experience by shedding, as blood.

When Commodus had once *tasted* human blood, he became incapable of pity or remorse. *Gibbon.*

TASTE, *v. i.* To try by the mouth; to eat or drink; or to eat or drink a little only; as, to *taste* of each kind of wine.

2. To have a smack; to excite a particular sensation, by which the quality or flavor is distinguished; as, butter *tastes* of garlic; apples boiled in a brass kettle, sometimes *taste* of brass.

3. To distinguish intellectually.

Scholars, when good sense describing,
Call it *tasting* and imbibing. *Swift.*

4. To try the relish of any thing. *Taste* of the fruits; *taste* for yourself.

5. To be tinctured; to have a particular quality or character.

Every idle, nice, and wanton reason
Shall, to the king, *taste* of this action. *Shak.*

6. To experience; to have perception of.

The valiant never *taste* of death but once. *Shak.*

7. To take to be enjoyed.

Of nature's bounty men forbore to *taste*. *Waller.*

8 To enjoy sparingly.

For age but *tastes* of pleasures, youth devours. *Dryden.*

9. To have the experience or enjoyment of.

They who have *tasted* of the heavenly gift, and the good word of God. — Heb. vi.

TASTE, *n.* The act of tasting; gustation. *Milton.*

2. A particular sensation excited in an animal by the application of a substance to the tongue, the proper organ; as, the *taste* of an orange or an apple; a bitter *taste*; an acid *taste*; a sweet *taste*.

3. The sense by which we perceive the relish of a thing. This sense appears to reside in the tongue or its papillæ. Men have a great variety of *tastes*. In the influenza of 1790, the *taste*, for some days, was entirely extinguished.

4. Intellectual relish; as, he had no *taste* of true glory. *Addison.*

I have no *taste*
Of popular applause. *Dryden.*

Note. — In this use, the word is now followed by *for*. "He had no *taste for* glory." When followed by *of*, the sense is ambiguous, or rather it denotes experience, trial.

5. Judgment; discernment; nice perception, or the power of perceiving and relishing excellence in human performances; the faculty of discerning beauty, order, congruity, proportion, symmetry, or whatever constitutes excellence, particularly in the fine arts and belles lettres. *Taste* is not wholly the gift of nature, nor wholly the effect of art. It depends much on culture. We say, a good *taste*, or a fine *taste*. *Gerard.*

6. Style; manner, with respect to what is pleasing; as, a poem or music composed in good *taste*. *Cyc.*

7. Essay; trial; experiment. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

8. A small portion given as a specimen.

9. A bit; a little piece tasted or eaten.

10. A kind of narrow ribbon.

TAST'ED, *pp.* Perceived by the organs of taste; experienced.

TASTE'FUL, *a.* Having a high relish; savory; as, *tasteful* herbs. *Pope.*

2. Having good taste.

TASTE'FUL-LY, *adv.* With good taste.

TASTE'FUL-NESS, *n.* The state of being tasteful.

TASTE'LESS, *a.* Having no taste; insipid; as, *tasteless* fruit.

2. Having no power of giving pleasure; as, *tasteless* amusements.

3. Having no power to perceive taste. [*Not used.*]

4. Having no intellectual gust. [*Little used.*]

TASTE'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a tasteless manner.

TASTE'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of taste or relish; insipidness; as, the *tastelessness* of fruit.

2. Want of perception of taste. [*Not in use.*]

3. Want of intellectual relish. [*Not in use.*]

TAST'ER, *n.* One who tastes.

2. One who first tastes food or liquor.

Thy tutor be thy *taster*, e'er thou eat. *Dryden.*

3. A dram-cup. *Ainsworth.*

TAST'I-LY, *adv.* With good taste.

TAST'ING, *ppr.* Perceiving by the tongue.

2. Trying; experiencing; enjoying or suffering.

TAST'ING, *n.* The act of perceiving by the tongue.

2. The sense by which we perceive or distinguish savors; or the perception of external objects through the instrumentality of the tongue or organs of taste.

TAS'TO SO'LO, [It.] in *music*, denotes that the passage should be performed with no other chords than unisons and octaves.

TAST'Y, *a.* Having a good taste, or nice perception of excellence; *applied to persons*; as, a *tasty* lady.

2. Being in conformity to the principles of good taste; elegant; as, *tasty* furniture; a *tasty* dress.

TAT'TA, *n.* In *India*, a bamboo frame or trellis over which water is suffered to trickle, with a view of cooling the air as it enters the windows or doors.

TAT'TER, *v. t.* [Qu. Sax. *totæran*; compounded of *tæran*, to *tear*, and the prefix *to*, or D. *tod*, Scot. *dud*, a rag.]

To rend or tear into rags. [*Not used except in the participle.*]

TAT'TER, *n.* A rag, or a part torn and hanging to the thing; chiefly used in the plural, TATTERS.

TAT-TER-DE-MAL'ION, (-de-mal'yun,) *n.* A ragged fellow. *L'Estrange.*

TAT'TER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Rent; torn; hanging in rags; as, a *tattered* garment.

Where waved the *tattered* ensigns of Rag-fair. *Pope.*

TAT'TLE, (tat'tl,) *v. i.* [D. *tatteren*; It. *tattamellare.*]

1. To prate; to talk idly; to use many words with little meaning.

Excuse it by the *tattling* quality of age, which is always narrative. *Dryden.*

2. To tell tales; to communicate secrets; as, a *tattling* girl.

TAT'TLE, *n.* Prate; idle talk or chat; trifling talk.

They told the *tattle* of the day. *Swift.*

TAT'TLER, *n.* One who tattles; an idle talker; one that tells tales.

TAT'TLER-Y, *n.* Idle talk or chat.

TAT'TLING, *ppr.* Talking idly; telling tales.

2. *a.* Given to idle talk; apt to tell tales.

TAT'TLING-LY, *adv.* In a tattling, telltale manner.

TAT-TOO', *n.* [If this word was originally *taptoo* or *tapto*, it is from the Fr. *tapoter*, to beat; *tapoter tous*, beat, all of you; from *taper*, Gr. τυπτω, Eng. *tap.*]

A beat of drum at night, giving notice to soldiers to retreat, or to repair to their quarters in garrison, or to their tents in camp. *Cyc.*

TAT-TOO', *v. t.* In *the South Sea isles*, to prick the skin, and stain the punctured spots with a colored fluid or substance, forming lines and figures upon the body. In some isles, the inhabitants *tattoo* the face, in others, only the body. The same practice exists among other rude nations.

Barrow. Mackenzie.

TAT-TOO', *n.* Figures on the body, made by punctures and stains in lines and figures.

TAT-TOO'ED, (tat-tood',) *pp.* or *a.* Marked by stained lines and figures on the body.

TAT-TOO'ING, *ppr.* Marking with various figures by stained lines.

TAT-TOO'ING, *n.* The operation or practice of pricking the skin and staining the punctured spots with a colored substance, so as to form lines and figures on the body. *P. Cyc.*

TAUGHT, (tawt,) *a.* [from the root of *tight.*] Tight; stretched; not slack. *Totten.*

TAUGHT, (tawt,) *pret.* and *pp.* of TEACH. [L. *doctus.*]

Experience *taught* him wisdom. He has been *taught* in the school of experience.

TAUNT, *a.* Among *seamen*, a term signifying very high or tall, as the masts of a ship. *Totten.*

TAUNT, (tänt,) *v. t.* [Qu. Fr. *tancer*, to rebuke or chide; W. *tantiaw*, to stretch; or Pers. توانيدن *tauanidan*, to pierce with words.]

1. To reproach with severe or insulting words; to revile; to upbraid.

When I had at my pleasure *taunted* her. *Shak.*

2. To exprobrate; to censure.

Rail thou in Fulvia's phrase, and *taunt* my faults. *Shak.*

TAUNT, *n.* Upbraiding words; bitter or sarcastic reproach; insulting invective.

With scoffs and scorns, and contumelious *taunts*. *Shak.*
With sacrilegious *taunt* and impious jest. *Prior.*

TAUNT'ED, *pp.* Upbraided with sarcastic or severe words.

TAUNT'ER, *n.* One who taunts, reproaches, or upbraids, with sarcastic or censorious reflections.

TAUNT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Treating with severe reflections; upbraiding.

TAUNT'ING-LY, *adv.* With bitter and sarcastic words; insultingly; scoffingly.

TAU-RI-CORN'OUS, *a.* [L. *taurus*, a bull, and *cornu*, horn.]

Having horns like a bull. *Brown.*

TAU'RI-FORM, *a.* [L. *taurus*, a bull, and *form.*]

Having the form of a bull. *Faber.*

TAU'RINE, *a.* [L. *taurus*, a bull.]

1. Relating to a bull.

2. Relating to the *Taurus Urus*, the species to which the common bull, or ox, and cow belong, and for which there is no peculiar name in English.

TAU'RO-COL, *n.* A gluey substance made from a bull's hide.

TAU'RUS, *n.* [L.; W. *tarw.*]

1. The Bull; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, and the second in order, or that next to Aries.

2. The Linnæan name of the species to which the common bull, or ox, and cow belong, and for which there is no peculiar name in English.

TAUT, *a.* Tight. [See TAUGHT.] *Totten.*

TAU'TO-CHRONE, *n.* [Gr. ταυτα and χρονος.]

A curve line of such property that a heavy body descending along it by the action of gravity will always arrive at the lowest point in the same time, wherever in the curve it may begin to fall. *Brande.*

TAU-TOG', *n.* A fish found on the coast of New England, (Labrus Americanus,) valued for food; also called BLACKFISH. *Storer's Mass. Rep.*

TAU'TO-LITE, *n.* A velvet-black mineral occurring in volcanic, feldspathic rocks.

TAU-TO-LOG'IC, } *a.* [See TAUTOLOGY.] Re-
TAU-TO-LOG'IC-AL, } peating the same thing; having the same signification; as, a *tautological* expression or phrase.

Tautological echo; an echo that repeats the same sound or syllable many times.

TAU-TOL'O-GIST, *n.* One who uses different words or phrases, in succession, to express the same sense.

TAU-TOL'O-GIZE, *v. i.* To repeat the same thing in different words.

TAU-TOL'O-GOUS, *a.* Tautological. *Dwight.*

TAU-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ταυτολογια; ταυτα, the same, and λογος, word or expression.]

A repetition of the same meaning in different words; needless repetition of a thing in different words or phrases; or a representation of any thing as the cause, condition, or consequence of itself, as in the following lines. *Cyc.*

The dawn is overcast, the morning lowers,
And heavily in clouds brings on the day. *Addison.*

TAU-TO-PHON'IC-AL, *a.* Repeating the same sound.

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TAU-TOPH'O-NY, (taw-tof'o-ne,) *n.* [Gr. *ταυτα*, the same, and *φωνη*, voice.]
Repetition of the same sound.

TAV'ERN, *n.* [Fr. *taverne*; W. *tavarn*; L. *taberna*; *tab*, the root of *table*, a board, and Sax. *ærn*, place.]
A house licensed to sell liquors in small quantities, to be drank on the spot. In some of the United States, *tavern* is synonymous with *inn* or *hotel*, and denotes a house for the entertainment of travelers, as well as for the sale of liquors, licensed for that purpose.

TAV'ERN-ER, } *n.* One who keeps a tavern.
TAV'ERN-KEEP-ER, } In *the United States*, one who is licensed to sell liquors to be drank in his house, and to entertain travelers and lodgers, together with the horses or oxen composing their teams. *Taverners* are by law to be provided with suitable beds for their guests, and with fodder for horses and cattle. *Laws of Conn.*

TAV'ERN-HAUNT-ER, *n.* [*tavern* and *haunt.*] One who frequents *taverns*; one who spends his time and substance in tippling in taverns.

TAV'ERN-ING, *n.* A feasting at taverns. *Hall.*

TAV'ERN-MAN, *n.* [*tavern* and *man.*] The keeper of a tavern. [*Not in use.*]
2. A tippler.

TAW, *v. t.* [Sax. *tawian*; D. *touwen*. In Sax. *teagan* has the like signification. In Persic, تاويدن *tauidan*, is to scrape and curry hides.]
To dress white leather; to dress and prepare skins in white, *as the* skins of sheep, lambs, goats, and kids, for gloves and the like, by imbuing them with alum, salt, and other matters. *Cyc.*

TAW, *n.* A marble to be played with; a game at marbles. *Swift.*

TAW'DRI-LY, *adv.* In a tawdry manner.

TAW'DRI-NESS, *n.* [from *tawdry.*] Tinsel in dress; excessive finery; ostentatious finery without elegance.
A clumsy person makes his ungracefulness more ungraceful by *tawdriness* of dress. *Richardson.*

TAW'DRY, *a.* Very fine and showy in colors, without taste or elegance; having an excess of showy ornaments without grace; as, a *tawdry* dress; *tawdry* feathers; *tawdry* colors.
He rails from morning to night at essenced fops and *tawdry* courtiers. *Spectator.*

TAW'DRY, *n.* A slight ornament. *Drayton.*

TAW'ED, (tawd,) *pp.* or *a.* Dressed and made white, as leather.

TAW'ER, *n.* A dresser of white leather.

TAW'ER-Y, *n.* A place where skins are tawed or dyed with alum. *Maunder.*

TAW'ING, *ppr.* Dressing, as white leather.

TAW'ING, *n.* The art and operation of preparing skins, and forming them into white leather, by imbuing them with alum, salt, and other matters. *Brande.*

TAW'NI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being tawny.

TAW'NY, *a.* [Fr. *tanné*, from *tanner*, to tan.]
Of a yellowish-dark color, like things tanned, or persons who are sunburnt; as, a *tawny* Moor or Spaniard; the *tawny sons of Numidia*; the *tawny* lion. *Addison. Milton.*

TAX, *n.* [Fr. *taxe*; Sp. *tasa*; It. *tassa*; from L. *taxo*, to tax. If from the Gr. *ταξις*, *τασσω*, the root was *tago*, the sense of which was *to set*, to thrust on. But this is doubtful. It may be allied to *task.*]
1. A rate or sum of money assessed on the person or property of a citizen by government, for the use of the nation or state. *Taxes*, in free governments, are usually laid upon the property of citizens according to their income, or the value of their estates. *Tax* is a term of general import, including almost every species of imposition on *persons* or property for supplying the public treasury, as tolls, tribute, subsidy, excise, impost, or customs. But more generally, *tax* is limited to the sum laid upon polls, lands, houses, horses, cattle, *professions*, and occupations. So we speak of a land *tax*, a window *tax*, a *tax* on carriages, &c. Taxes are *annual* or *perpetual.*
2. A sum imposed on the persons and property of citizens to defray the expenses of a corporation, society, parish, or company; as, a city *tax*, a county *tax*, a parish *tax*, and the like. So a private association may lay a *tax* on its members for the use of the association.
3. That which is imposed; a burden. The attention that he gives to public business is a heavy *tax* on his time.
4. Charge; censure. *Clarendon.*
5. Task.

TAX, *v. t.* [L. *taxo*; Fr. *taxer*; It. *tassare.*]
1. To lay, impose, or assess upon citizens a certain sum of money or amount of property, to be paid to the public treasury, or to the treasury of a corporation or company, to defray the expenses of the government or corporation, &c.
We are more heavily *taxed* by our idleness, pride, and folly, than we are *taxed* by government. *Franklin.*
2. To load with a burden or burdens.
The narrator — never *taxes* our faith beyond the obvious bounds of probability. *J. Sparks.*
3. To assess, fix, or determine judicially, as the amount of cost on actions in court; as, the court *taxes* bills of cost.
4. To charge; to censure; to accuse; usually followed by *with*; as, to *tax* a man *with* pride. He was *taxed with* presumption.
Men's virtues I have commended as freely as I have *taxed* their crimes. *Dryden.*
[To *tax of* a crime, is not in use, nor to *tax for.* Both are now improper.]

TAX-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being taxable.

TAX'A-BLE, *a.* That may be taxed; liable by law to the assessment of taxes; as, *taxable* estate. By the laws of some States, polls are not *taxable* after the age of seventy.
2. That may be *legally* charged by a court against the plaintiff or defendant in a suit; as, *taxable* costs.

TAX'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being taxable.

TAX'A-BLY, *adv.* In a taxable manner.

TAX-A'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *taxatio.*]
1. A taxing; the act of laying a tax, or of imposing taxes on the subjects of a state, by government, *or on* the members of a corporation or company by the proper authority. *Taxation* is probably the most difficult subject of legislation.
2. Tax; sum imposed. [*Little used.*]
He daily such *taxations* did exact. *Daniel.*
3. Charge; accusation. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
4. The act of taxing or assessing a bill of cost.

TAX'ED, (takst,) *pp.* or *a.* Rated; assessed; accused.

TAX'ER, *n.* One who taxes.
2. In *Cambridge, England*, the name of two officers chosen yearly to see the true gauge of weights and measures observed. [See TASOR.] *Cyc.*

TAX'I-ARCH, *n.* [Gr. *ταξιαρχης*; *ταξις*, order, and *αρχος*, chief.]
An Athenian military officer commanding a taxis or battalion. *Mitford.*

TAX'I-CORNS, *n. pl.* [L. *taxus* and *cornu.*]
A family of coleopterous insects whose antennæ are largest at the apex. *Cuvier.*

TAX-I-DER'MIC, *a.* Belonging to the art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals.

TAX'I-DER-MIST, *n.* A person skilled in preparing and preserving the skins of animals, so as to represent their natural appearance.

TAX'I-DER-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ταξις*, order, and *δερμα*, skin.]
The art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals, for cabinets, so as to represent their natural appearance.

TAX'ING, *ppr.* Imposing a tax; assessing, as a bill of cost; accusing.

TAX'ING, *n.* The act of laying a tax; taxation. *Luke* ii.

TAX-ON'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *ταξις*, order, and *νομος*, law.]
1. That department of natural history which treats of the laws and principles of classification.
2. The laws or principles themselves of classification.

TAX'OR, *n.* In *the university of Cambridge, England*, an officer appointed to regulate the assize of bread, the true gauge of weights, &c. *Cam. Cal.*

TEA, (tee,) *n.* [Chinese, *tcha*, or *tha. Grosier.* Russ. *tshai*; Sp. *te*; It. *tè*; Fr. *thé.*]
1. The leaves of the tea-tree as dried and imported. There are several kinds of tea; as imperial tea, hyson and young hyson, *called green teas*; souchong and bohea, called *black teas*, &c.
2. A decoction or infusion of tea-leaves in boiling water. *Tea* is a refreshing beverage.
3. Any infusion or decoction of vegetables; as, sage *tea*; chamomile *tea*, &c.

TEA, *v. i.* To take or drink tea. *Halliwell.*
[*Various dialects of England.*]

TEA'-BOARD, *n.* [*tea* and *board.*] A board to put tea furniture on.

TEA'-CAN-IS-TER, *n.* [*tea* and *canister.*] A canister or box in which tea is kept.

TEA'-CUP, *n.* [*tea* and *cup.*] A small cup in which tea is drank.

TEA'-DEAL-ER, *n.* A merchant who sells teas.

TEA'-DRINK-ER, *n.* [*tea* and *drinker.*] One who drinks much tea.

TEA'-PLANT, *n.* The tea-shrub, Camellia Thea.

TEA'-POT, *n.* [*tea* and *pot.*] A vessel with a spout in which tea is made, and from which it is poured into tea-cups.

TEA'-SAU-CER, *n.* [*tea* and *saucer.*] A small saucer in which a tea-cup is set.

TEA'-SPOON, *n.* [*tea and spoon.*] A small spoon used in drinking tea and coffee.

TEA'-TA-BLE, *n.* [*tea* and *table.*] A table on which tea-furniture is set, or at which tea is drank.

TEA'-TREE, *n.* [*tea* and *tree.*] The shrub or plant, Camellia Thea, that produces the leaves which are imported and called *tea.* It is a native of China, Japan, and Tonquin, but has recently been introduced into South America. *Encyc.*

TEA'-URN, *n.* A vessel in the form of a vase, for supplying heated water for tea. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

TEACH, (teech,) *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* TAUGHT. [Sax. *tæcan*, to *teach*, and to *take*; L. *doceo*; Ir. *deachtain*, to teach, to dictate; Gaelic, *deachdam*, which seems to be the L. *dico*, *dicto*, and both these and the Gr. *δεικνω*, to show, may be of one family; *all* implying sending, passing, communicating, or rather leading, drawing.]
1. To instruct; to inform; to communicate to another the knowledge of that of which he was before ignorant.
He will *teach* us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths. — Is. ii.
Lord, *teach* us to pray, as John also *taught* his disciples. — Luke ix.
2. To deliver *any* doctrine, art, principles, or words for instruction. One sect of ancient philosophers *taught* the doctrines of stoicism, another those of epicureanism.
In vain they worship me, *teaching* for doctrines the commandments of men. — Matt. xv.
3. To tell; to give intelligence. *Tusser.*
4. To instruct, *or* to practice the business of an instructor; to use or follow the employment of a preceptor; as, a man *teaches* school for a livelihood.
5. To show; to exhibit so as to impress on the mind.
If some men *teach* wicked things, it must be that others may practice them. *South.*
6. To accustom; to make familiar.
They have *taught* their tongue to speak lies. — Jer. ix.
7. To inform or admonish; to give previous notice to.
For he *taught* his disciples, and said. — Mark ix.
8. To suggest to the mind.
For the Holy Spirit shall *teach* you in that same hour what ye ought to say. — Luke xii.
9. To signify or give notice.
He *teacheth* with his fingers. — Prov. vi.
10. To counsel and direct. *Hab.* ii.

TEACH, *v. i.* To practice giving instruction; to perform the business of a preceptor.
The heads thereof judge for reward, and the priests thereof *teach* for hire. — Micah iii.

TEACH, *n.* [Ir. and Gaelic, *teagham*, to beat.]
In *sugar works*, the last boiler. *Edwards, W. Ind.*

TEACH'A-BLE, (teech'a-bl,) *a.* That may be taught; apt to learn; also, readily receiving instruction; docile.
We ought to bring our minds free, unbiased, and *teachable*, to learn our religion from the word of God. *Watts.*

TEACH'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being capable of receiving instruction; *more generally*, a willingness or readiness to be informed and instructed; docility; aptness to learn.

TEACH'ER, *n.* One who teaches or instructs.
2. An instructor; a preceptor; a tutor; one whose business or occupation is to instruct others.
3. One who *instructs others in religion*; a preacher; a minister of the gospel.
The *teachers* in all the churches assembled themselves. *Raleigh.*
4. One who preaches without regular ordination. *Swift.*

TEACH'ING, *ppr.* Instructing; informing.

TEACH'ING, *n.* The act or business of instructing.
2. Instruction.

TEACH'LESS, *a.* Unteachable; indocile. *Shelley.*

TEAD, } *n.* [L. *tæda.*]
TEDE, }
A torch; a flambeau. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

TEAGUE, (teeg,) *n.* An Irishman; *in contempt.* *Johnson.*

TEAK, } *n.* A tree of the East Indies, which fur-
TEEK, } nishes an abundance of ship timber. It is the tectonia grandis.

TEAL, (teel,) *n.* [D. *taling.*]
A web-footed water-fowl, nearly allied to the common duck, but smaller. The common teal is the Boschas (Anas, Linn.) crecca. *Swainson.*

TEAM, (teem,) *n.* [Sax. *team*, offspring, progeny, race of descendants, hence a suit or long series; *tyman*, to *teem*, to bear, to bring forth, also to call, to summon. The primary sense is to shoot *out* or extend.]
1. Two or more horses, oxen, or other beasts harnessed together to the same vehicle for drawing, as to a conch, chariot, wagon, cart, sled, sleigh, and the like. It has been a great question whether *teams* of horses or oxen are most advantageously employed in agriculture. In land free from *stones* and stumps, and of easy tillage, it is generally agreed that horses are preferable for *teams.*
2. Any number passing in a line; a long line.
Like a long *team* of snowy swans on high. *Dryden.*
[*This is the primary sense, but is rarely used.*]

TEAM'STER, *n.* [*team* and *ster.*] One who drives a team.

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TĒAM'-WŌRK, (teem'wurk,) *n.* [*team* and *work.*] Work done by a team, as distinguished from personal labor. *New England.*

TĒAR, (teer,) *n.* [Gaelic, *dear, deur;* Goth. *tagr,* contracted in Sax. *tear;* G. *zähre;* Sw. *tår;* Dan. *taare;* W. *daigyr;* Gr. δακρυ; from flowing or pouring forth; Ar. تاق *tauka,* to burst forth, as tears, or ودق *wadaka,* to drop or distil. See Class Dg, No. 16, 24, 48, 63.]

1. Tears are the limpid fluid secreted by the lacrymal gland, and appearing in the eyes, or flowing from them. A *tear,* in the singular, is a drop or a small quantity of that fluid. Tears are excited by passions, particularly by grief. This fluid is also called forth by any injury done to the eye. It serves to moisten the cornea and preserve its transparency, and to remove any dust or fine substance that enters the eye and gives pain.

2. Something in the form of a transparent drop of fluid matter.

TEAR, (tāre,) *v. t.; pret.* TORE; *pp.* TORN; *old pret.* TARE, obs. [Sax. *teran,* to tear; *tiran, tyran, tyrian, tyrigan,* to fret, gnaw, provoke; Russ. *deru,* to tear. In Sw. *tara* is to fret, consume, waste; Dan. *tærer,* id.; D. *teeren,* G. *zehren,* id. These are probably the same word varied in signification, and they coincide with L. *tero,* Gr. τειρω. In W. *tori,* Arm. *torri,* Corn. *terhi,* is to break; Ch. and Syr. תרץ, to tear, to rend. Class Dr, No. 42, 51.]

1. To separate by violence or pulling; to rend; to lacerate; as, to *tear* cloth; to *tear* a garment; to *tear* the skin or flesh. We use *tear* and *rip* in different senses. To *tear* is to rend or separate the *texture* of cloth; to *rip* is to open a *seam,* to separate parts sewed together.

2. To wound; to lacerate.

The women beat their breasts, their cheeks they *tear.* *Shak.*

3. To rend; to break; to form fissures by any violence; as, torrents *tear* the ground. *Dryden.*

4. To divide by violent measures; to shatter; to rend; as, a state or government *torn* by factions. *Locke.*

5. To pull with violence; as, to *tear* the hair. *Dryden.*

6. To remove by violence; to break up.

Or on rough seas from their foundation *torn.* *Dryden.*

7. To make a violent rent.

In the midst, a *tearing* groan did break
The name of Antony. *Shak.*

To tear from; to separate and take away by force; as, an isle *torn from* its possessor.

The hand of fate
Has *torn* thee *from* me. *Addison.*

To tear off; to pull off by violence; to strip.

To tear out; to pull or draw out by violence; as, to *tear out* the eyes.

To tear up; to rip up; to remove from a fixed state by violence; as, to *tear up* a floor; to *tear up* the foundations of government or order.

TEAR, (tāre,) *v. i.* To rave; to rage; to rant; to move and act with turbulent violence; as a mad bull. *L'Estrange.*

TEAR, (tāre,) *n.* A rent; a fissure. [*Little used.*]

TEAR'ER, *n.* One who tears or rends any thing.

2. One that rages or raves with violence.

TEAR'-FALL-ING, (teer'fawl-,) *a.* [*tear* and *fall.*] Shedding tears; tender; as, *tear-falling* pity. *Shak.*

TEAR'-FILL-ED, (teer'fild,) *a.* Filled with tears. *Fraser.*

TEAR'FUL, (teer'-,) *a.* [*tear* and *full.*] Abounding with tears; weeping; shedding tears; as, *tearful* eyes. *Shak.*

TEAR'ING, (tāre'-,) *ppr.* [from *tear,* to rend.] Rending; pulling apart; lacerating; violent; raging.

TEAR'LESS, (teer'-,) *a.* Shedding no tears; without tears; unfeeling. *Sandys.*

TEASE, (teeze,) *v. t.* [Sax. *tæsan,* to pull or tear.]

1. To comb or card, as wool or flax.

2. To scratch, as cloth in dressing, for the purpose of raising a nap.

3. To vex with importunity or impertinence; to harass, annoy, disturb, or irritate, by petty requests, or by jests and raillery. Parents are often *teased* by their children into unreasonable compliances.

My friends *tease* me about him, because he has no estate. *Spectator.*

TEAS'ED, (teezd,) *pp.* Carded.

2. Vexed; irritated; annoyed.

TEA'SEL, (tee'zl,) *n.* [Sax. *tæsl.*]

1. A plant of the genus Dipsacus, one kind of which bears a large bur, which is used for raising a nap on woolen cloth. Hence,

2. The bur of the plant.

TEA'SEL, *v. t.* To cut and gather teasels.

TEA'SEL-ER, *n.* One who uses the teasel for raising a nap on cloth. *Kelham.*

TEA'SEL-ING, *ppr.* Gathering teasels; as a *noun,* the cutting and gathering of teasels.

TEAS'ER, (teez'er,) *n.* One that teases or vexes.

TEAS'ING, *ppr.* Combing; carding; scratching for the purpose of raising a nap; vexing with importunity.

TEAT, } *n.* [Sax. *tit, titt,* as it is usually pronounced
TIT, } to this day; G. *zitze;* D. *tet;* W. *tcth;* Corn. *titi;* Ir. *did;* Basque, *titia;* Gaelic, *did;* Fr. *teton,* breast, It. *tetta;* Port. and Sp. *teta;* Gr. τιτθος. It coincides with *tooth, teeth,* in elements, and radical sense, which is a shoot.]

The projecting part of the female breast; the dug of a beast; the pap of a woman; the nipple. It consists of an elastic erectile substance, embracing the lactiferous ducts, which terminate on its surface, and thus serves to convey milk to the young of animals.

TEATHE, *n.* The soil, manure, or fertility, left on lands by feeding them. [*Local.*]

TEATHE, *v. t.* To feed and enrich by live stock. [*Local.*]

TEA'ZLE, *n.* Teasel, which see. *P. Cyc.*

TECH'I-LY, *adv.* [from *techy,* so written for TOUCHY.] Peevishly; fretfully; frowardly.

TECH'I-NESS, *n.* Peevishness; fretfulness. *Bp. Hall.*

TECH'NIC, } *a.* [L. *technicus;* Gr. τεχνικος, from
TECH'NIC-AL, } τεχνη, art, artifice, from τευχω, to fabricate, make, or prepare. This word and τασσω have the same elements.]

1. Pertaining to art or the arts. A *technical* word is a word that belongs properly or exclusively to an art; as the verb to *smelt* belongs to metallurgy. So we say, *technical* phrases, *technical* language. Every artificer has his *technical* terms.

2. Belonging to a particular profession; as, the words of an indictment must be *technical.* *Blackstone, Index.*

It is of the utmost importance clearly to understand the *technical* terms used by the Eastern theologians. *Prof. Lee.*

TECH'NIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a technical manner; according to the signification of terms of art or the professions.

TECH'NIC-AL-NESS, } *n.* The quality or state of
TECH-NIC-AL'I-TY, } being technical or peculiar to the arts. *Forster.*

TECH'NICS, *n.* The doctrine of arts in general; such branches of learning as respect the arts.

TECH-NO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* [See TECHNOLOGY.] Pertaining to technology. *Beddoes. Tooke.*

2. Pertaining to the arts; as, *technological* institutes. *Journ. of Science.*

TECH-NOL'O-GIST, *n.* One who discourses or treats of arts, or of the terms of art.

TECH-NOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. τεχνη, art, and λογος, word or discourse.]

1. A description of arts; or a treatise on the arts.

2. An explanation of the terms of the arts. *Crabbe.*

TECH'Y, *a.* [So written for TOUCHY.] Peevish; fretful; irritable. [More correctly TOUCHY.] *Shak.*

TEC-TI-BRANCH'I-ATE, *a.* or *n.* [L. *tego, tectum,* and *branchiæ.*]

A term denoting an order of gastropodous mollusks, having the branchiæ or gills covered more or less by the mantle, which almost always contains in its thickness a small shell. *Cuvier.*

TEC-TON'IC, *a.* [Gr. τεκτονικος, from τευχω, to fabricate.]

Pertaining to building. *Bailey.*

TEC'TRI-CES, *n. pl.* [from L. *tego, tectum.*] The feathers of a bird which cover the quill feathers and other parts of the wing; the coverts. *Brande.*

TED, *v. t.* [W. *têd* and *têz,* (*teth,*) a spread; *tedu,* to distend.]

Among *farmers,* to spread; to turn new mowed grass from the swath, and scatter it for drying. [*Local.*] *Mortimer. Milton.*

TED'DED, *pp.* or *a.* Spread from the swath; as, *tedded* grass. *Milton.*

TED'DER, *n.* [W. *tid,* a chain; Ir. *tead, teidin;* Gaelic, *tead, teidlin, teud,* a chain, cord, or rope; Sw. *tiuder;* probably from extending. See TED.]

1. A rope or chain by which an animal is tied that he may feed on the ground to the extent of the rope and no further. Hence the popular saying, a person has gone to the length of his *tedder.*

2. That by which one is restrained. *Child.*

TED'DER, *v. t.* To tie with a tedder; to permit to feed to the length of a rope or chain.

2. To restrain to certain limits.

TED'DER-ED, *pp.* Tied with a tedder; restrained to certain limits.

TED'DING, *ppr.* Spreading from the swath.

TE DE'UM, n. [L.] A hymn to be sung in churches or on occasions of joy; so called from the first words, "*Te Deum laudamus,*" thee, God, we praise.

TE'DI-OUS, *a.* [Sp. and It. *tedioso,* from *tedio,* L. *tædium;* probably connected with W. *ted,* tedder, from the sense of drawing out.]

1. Wearisome; tiresome from continuance, prolixity, or slowness which causes prolixity. We say, a man is *tedious* in relating a story; a minister is *tedious* in his sermon. We say also, a discourse is *tedious,* when it wearies by its length or dullness

2. Slow; as, a *tedious* course. *Harte.*

TE'DI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to weary.

TE'DI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Wearisomeness by length of continuance or by prolixity; as, the *tediousness* of an oration or argument.

2. Prolixity; length. *Shak.*

3. Tiresomeness; quality of wearying; as, the *tediousness* of delay.

4. Slowness that wearies.

TE'DI-UM, *n.* [L. *tædium.*]

Irksomeness; wearisomeness. *Cowper.*

TE'DI-UM-STRICK-EN, *a.* Struck with irksomeness. *Ed. Rev.*

TEEM, *v. i.* [Sax. *tyman,* to bring forth, to bear; *team,* offspring; also, *tyman, teaman,* to call, to summon; D. *teemen,* to whine, to cant, that is, to throw.]

1. To bring forth, as young.

If she must *teem,*
Create her child of spleen. *Shak.*

2. To be pregnant; to conceive; to engender young.

Teeming buds and cheerful greens appear. *Dryden.*

3. To be full; to be charged; as a breeding animal; to be prolific. Every head *teems* with politics. *Addison.*

4. To bring forth; to produce, particularly in abundance. The earth *teems* with fruits; the sea *teems* with fishes.

TEEM, *v. t.* To produce; to bring forth.

What's the newest grief?
Each minute *teems* a new one. *Shak.*

[*This transitive sense is not common.*]

2. To pour. [*Not in use.*] *Swift.*

TEEM'ER, *n.* One that brings forth young.

TEEM'FUL, *a.* Pregnant; prolific.

2. Brimful. *Ainsworth.*

TEEM'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Producing young; fruitful; prolific.

TEEM'LESS, *a.* Not fruitful or prolific; barren; as, the *teemless* earth. *Dryden.*

TEEN, *n* [Infra.] Grief; sorrow. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

TEEN, *v. t.* [Sax. *teonan, tynan,* to irritate.]

To excite; to provoke. [*Not in use.*]

TEENS, *n. pl.* [from *teen,* ten.] The years of one's age having the termination *teen.* These years begin with *thirteen,* and end with *nineteen.* Miss is in her *teens.*

TEE'TER, *v. i.* or *v. t.* To ride on the ends of a balanced plank, &c., as children do for sport. [This word, which is common in America, is the same as TITER, a provincial word in England. See *Holloway.*]

TEETH, *n.; pl.* of TOOTH, which see

In the teeth; directly; in direct opposition; in front.

Nor strive with all the tempest *in my teeth.* *Pope.*

TEETH, *v. i.* [from the noun.] To breed teeth.

TEETH'ING, *ppr.* Breeding teeth; undergoing dentition.

TEETH'ING, *n.* The operation or process of the first growth of teeth, or the process by which they make their way through the gums, called DENTITION.

TEE-TŌ'TAL-ER, *n.* One pledged to entire abstinence from all intoxicating drinks; a cant word formed in England, from the initial letter of *temperance* and the adjective *total.* Hence, TEETOTALISM and TEETOTAL.

TEE-TŌ'TUM, *n.* A child's toy somewhat resembling a top, and twirled by the fingers. *Dickens.*

TEG'MEN, *n.; pl.* TEG'MI-NA. [L.] A tegument or covering. *Brande.*

TEG'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *tegula,* a tile, from *tego,* to cover or make close.]

Pertaining to a tile; resembling a tile; consisting of tiles.

TEG'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* In the manner of tiles on a roof. *Kirwan.*

TEG'U-MENT, *n.* [L. *tegumentum,* from *tego,* to cover.]

A cover or covering; seldom used except in reference to the covering of a living body. [See INTEGUMENT.]

TEG-U-MENT'A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to teguments, or consisting of teguments.

TE-HEE', *n.* a sound made in laughing.

TE-HEE', *v. i.* To laugh. [*A cant word.*]

TEIL, (teel,) } *n.* [L. *tilia;* Ir. *teile.*]
TEIL'-TREE, }

The lime-tree, otherwise called the LINDEN.

TEINDS, *n. pl.* In *Scotland,* tithes.

TEIN'O-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. τεινω and σκοπος.] An instrument called also the PRISM TELESCOPE, formed by combining prisms so that the chromatic aberration of the light is corrected, and the linear dimensions of objects seen through them increased or diminished. *Brande.*

TEINT, (tint,) *n.* [Fr. *teint,* from *teindre,* L. *tingo,* to dye.]

Color; tinge. [See TINT.]

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TEL-A-MŌ'NĒS, *n. pl.* [L., Gr.] Figures of men supporting entablatures, as caryatides of women.

TEL'A-RY, *a.* [L. *tela*, a web.]

1. Pertaining to a web.

2. Spinning webs; as, a *telary* spider. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

TEL'E-GRAPH, (tel'e-graf,) *n.* [Gr. τηλε, at a distance, and γραφω, to write.]

A machine for communicating intelligence from a distance by various signals or movements previously agreed on; which signals represent letters, words, or ideas which can be transmitted from one station to another, as far as the signals can be seen. This machine was invented by the French about the year 1793 or 1794, and is now adopted by other nations. *Cyc.*

Electro-magnetic telegraph; an instrument or apparatus for communicating words or language to a distance by the use of electricity. [See ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.]

TEL'E-GRAPH, *v. t.* To convey or announce by telegraph.

TEL-E-GRAPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the telegraph; made by a telegraph; as, *telegraphic* movements or signals; *telegraphic* art.

2. Communicated by a telegraph; as, *telegraphic* intelligence.

TEL-E-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By the telegraph.

TEL-EG'RA-PHY, *n.* The art or practice of communicating intelligence by a telegraph.

TE-LE-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to teleology.

TE-LE-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. τελος, end, and λογος, discourse.]

The science of the final causes of things.

TE-LE-O-SAU'RUS, *n.* [Gr. τελειος, perfect, complete, and σαυρα, a lizard.]

A genus of fossil saurians, with long and narrow snouts. *St. Hilaire.*

[Sometimes written TELEOSAUR.]

TEL-E-PHON'IC, *a.* [Gr. τηλε and φωνη.]

Far-sounding; that propels sound a great distance.

TEL'E-SCOPE, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. τελος, end, or τηλε, at a distance, probably the latter, and σκοπεω, to see; It. and Sp. *telescopio.*]

An optical instrument employed in viewing distant objects, as the heavenly bodies. It assists the eye chiefly in two ways; first, by enlarging the visual angle under which a distant object is seen, and thus magnifying that object; and secondly, by collecting and conveying to the eye a larger beam of light than would enter the naked organ, and thus rendering objects distinct and visible which would otherwise be indistinct or invisible. Its essential parts are the *object-glass*, or *concave mirror*, which collects the beam of light, and forms an image of the object, and the *eye-glass*, which is a microscope, by which the image is magnified.

Reflecting telescope; a telescope in which the image is formed by a concave speculum, instead of an object-glass.

Refracting telescope; a telescope in which the image is formed by an object-glass.

Galilean telescope; a refracting telescope in which the eye-glass is a concave instead of a convex lens. This was the construction originally adopted by Galileo, the inventor of the instrument.

Gregorian telescope; a reflecting telescope of the form invented by James Gregory, of Edinburgh, in which two concave mirrors are combined. It has, for the most part, given place to the Herschelian telescope.

Herschelian telescope; a reflecting telescope of the form invented by Sir William Herschel, in which only one speculum is employed, by means of which an image of the object is formed near one side of the open end of the tube, and to this the eye-glass is applied directly.

Newtonian telescope; a reflecting telescope of the form invented by Sir Isaac Newton, in which, by means of a plane mirror, the image is reflected to the eye through one side of the tube, where it is viewed by the eye-glass. *Olmsted.*

TEL'E-SCOPE-SHELL, *n.* In *conchology*, a species of Turbo with plane, striated, and numerous spires.

TEL-E-SCOP'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a telescope;
TEL-E-SCOP'IC-AL, } performed by a telescope; as, a *telescopic* view.

2. Seen or discoverable only by a telescope; as, *telescopic* stars.

TEL-E-SCOP'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By the telescope.

TE-LĒ'SIA, *n.* Sapphire. *Ure.*

TEL'ESM, *n.* [Ar.] A kind of amulet or magical charm. *Gregory.*

TEL-ES-MAT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to telesms;
TEL-ES-MAT'IC-AL, } magical. *Gregory.*

TE-LES'TICH, (te-les'tik,) *n.* [Gr. τελος, end, and στιχος, a verse.]

A poem in which the final letters of the lines make a name. *Paus. Trans. B. Jonson.*

TEL'IC, *a.* [Gr. τελος, end.] Denoting the final end or purpose. Thus ἱνα, ὁπως, &c., when translated "in order that," are said to be *telic*, as distinguished from their *ecbatic* use, when they denote "so that." *Gibbs.*

TELL, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* TOLD. [Sax. *tellan*: G. *zahlen*; D. *tellen*, to count, number, or tell; Dan. *tæller*, to count; *taler*, to talk, speak, reason; Sw. *tala*, to speak, to talk; *tal*, talk, discourse, speech, number; Dan. *tale*, Ice. *tala*, id. The primary sense is, to throw

or drive, L. *telum*, Ar. دل *dalla*. Class Dl, No. 6.

So L. *appello* and *peal*, L. *pello*, Gr. βαλλω.]

1. To utter; to express in words; to communicate to others.

I will not eat till I have *told* my errand. — Gen. xxiv.

2. To relate; to narrate; to rehearse particulars; as, *to tell* a story. *Gen.* xxxvii.

And not a man appears to *tell* their fate. *Pope.*

3. To teach; to inform; to make known; to show by words. *Tell* us the way.

Why didst thou not *tell* me that she was thy wife? — Gen. xii.

4. To discover; to disclose; to betray.

They will *tell* it to the inhabitants of this land. — Num. xiv.

5. To count; *to* number.

Look now toward heaven, and *tell* the stars. — Gen. xv.

6. To relate in confession; to confess or acknowledge.

Tell me now what thou hast done. — Josh. vii.

7. To publish.

Tell it not in Gath. — 2 Sam. i.

8. To unfold; to *interpret*; to explain. *Ezek.* xxiv.

9. To make excuses.

Tush, never *tell* me. [*Not elegant.*] *Shak.*

10. To make known.

Our feelings *tell* us how long they ought to have submitted. *Junius.*

11. To discover; to find; to discern. The colors are so blended that I can not *tell* where one ends and the other begins.

To tell off; to count; to divide. *W. Scott.*

Tell, though equivalent, in some respects, *to speak* and *say*, has not always the same application. We say, to *tell* this, that, or what, to *tell* a story, to *tell* a word, to *tell* truth or falsehood, to *tell* a number, to *tell* the reasons, to *tell* something or nothing; but we never say, to *tell* a speech, discourse, or oration, or to *tell* an argument or a lesson. It is much used in commands. *Tell* me the whole story; *tell* me all you know, or all that was said. *Tell* has frequently the sense of *narrate*, which *speak* and *say* have not.

TELL, *v. i.* To give an account; to make report.

That I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and *tell* of all thy wondrous works. — Ps. xxvi.

2. To take effect; as, every shot *tells*.

3. To produce some effect; as, every expression *tells*.

To tell of, } to inform. You must not disobey; I
To tell on; } will *tell of* you if you do.

This is a common popular use of the word. To *tell on*, is quite vulgar, as well as improper.

TELL'ER, *n.* One that tells, relates, or communicates, the knowledge of something.

2. One who numbers.

3. In *the exchequer of England*, there are four officers called *tellers*, whose business is to receive all moneys due to the crown, and throw down a bill through a pipe into the tally-court, where it is received by the auditor's clerks, who write the words of the bill on a tally, and deliver it to be entered by the clerk of the pell. The tally is then split by the two deputy chamberlains, who have their seals, and while the senior deputy reads the one part, the junior examines the other with the other two clerks. *Cyc.*

[This word is supposed to be from *tally*, being in ancient records written TALLIER.]

4. An officer of a bank, who receives and pays money on checks.

TELL'ER-SHIP, *n.* The office or employment of a teller.

TEL-LI'NA, *n.* A genus of bivalve mollusks, having shells rather thin and delicate.

TELL'ING, *ppr.* Uttering; relating; disclosing; counting.

TEL'LI-NITE, *n.* [from *tellina*, a genus of testaceous animals.]

A petrified or fossil bivalve shell of the genus Tellina. [*Obs.*] *Kirwan.*

TELL'-TALE, *a.* Telling tales; babbling. *Shak.*

TELL'-TALE, *n.* [*tell* and *tale.*] One who officiously communicates information of the private concerns of individuals; one who tells that which prudence should suppress, and which, if told, often does mischief among neighbors. *Milton. Shak.*

2. A movable piece of ivory or lead on a chamber organ, that gives notice when the wind is exhausted. *Busby.*

3. In *seamanship*, a small piece of wood, traversing in a groove across the front of the poop deck, and which, by communicating with a small barrel on the axis of the steering-wheel, indicates the position or situation of the helm. *Mar. Dict.*

TEL'LU-RAL, *a.* [L. *tellus.*]

Pertaining to the earth.

TEL'LU-RATE, *n.* A compound of telluric acid and a base.

TEL'LU-RET-ED, *a.* Tellureted hydrogen is hydrogen combined with tellurium in a gaseous form. *Ure.*

Tellureted hydrogen is an old name for an acid, composed of hydrogen and tellurium, in which the former is the base and the latter the acidifying principle.

TEL-LŪ'RIC, *a.* [L. *tellus*, the earth.]

Pertaining to the earth or proceeding from the earth, as, a disease of *telluric* origin.

TEL-LŪ'RIC AC'ID, *n.* An acid composed of one equivalent of tellurium, and three of oxygen.

TEL-LŪ'RI-ON, *n.* An instrument for showing the operation of the causes which produce the succession of day and night, and the changes of the seasons. *Francis.*

TEL'LU-RITE, *n.* A compound of tellurous acid and a base.

TEL-LŪ'RI-UM, *n.* A metal discovered by Müller in 1782, combined with gold and silver in the ores, and received from the Bannat of Temeswar. The ores are denominated *native*, *graphic*, *yellow*, and *black*. The native tellurium is of a color between tin and silver, and sometimes inclines to a steel gray. The graphic tellurium is steel gray, but sometimes white, yellow, or lead gray. These ores are found massive or crystallized. *Cyc.*

TEL'LU-ROUS AC'ID, *n.* An acid composed of one equivalent of tellurium and three of oxygen.

TEM-E-RA'RI-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *temeraire*; L. *temerarius*; from the root of *time*, *tempest*, which see. The sense is, rushing or advancing forward.]

1. Rash; headstrong; unreasonably adventurous; despising danger; as, *temerarious* folly. *L'Estrange.*

2. Careless; heedless; done at random; as, the *temerarious* insh of an unguided pen. *Ray.*

[*This word is not much used.*]

TEM-E-RA'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Rashly; with excess of boldness. *Swift.*

TE-MER'I-TY, *n.* [L. *temeritas*; properly, a rushing forward. See TIME.]

1. Rashness; unreasonable contempt of danger; as, the *temerity* of a commander in war.

2. Extreme boldness.

The figures are bold even to *temerity*. *Cowley.*

TEM'IN, *n.* A money of account in Algiers, equivalent to 2 carubes, or 29 aspers, about 3 cents, or 1½d. sterling. *Ed. Encyc.*

TEM'PER, *v. t.* [L. *tempero*, to mix, or moderate; It. *temperare*; Sp. *templar*, to temper, to soften, or moderate, to anneal, as glass, to tune an instrument, to trim sails to the wind; Fr. *temperer*, to temper, allay, or abate; W. *tymperu*, to temper, to mollify; *tym*, space; *tymp*, enlargement, birth, season. The latter unites this word with *time*. The sense of this word is probably from making seasonable or timely; hence, to make suitable.]

1. To mix so that one part qualifies the other; to bring to a moderate state; as, to *temper* justice with mercy. *Milton.*

2. To compound; to form by mixture; to qualify, as by an ingredient; or, in general, to mix, unite, or combine two or more things, so as to reduce the excess of the qualities of either, and bring the whole to the desired consistence or state.

Thou shalt make it a perfume, a confection after the art of the apothecary, *tempered* together, pure and holy. — Ex. xxx.

3. To unite in due proportion; to render symmetrical; to adjust, as parts to each other.

God hath *tempered* the body together. — I Cor. xii.

4. To accommodate; to modify.

Thy sustenance, serving to the appetite of the eater, *tempered* itself to every man's liking. *Wisdom.*

5. To soften; to mollify; to assuage; to soothe; to calm; to reduce any violence or excess.

Solon — labored to *temper* the warlike courages of the Athenians with sweet delights of learning. *Spenser.*

Woman! nature made thee
To *temper* man; we had been brutes without you. *Otway.*

6. To form to a proper degree of hardness; as, *to temper* iron or steel.

The *tempered* metals clash, and yield a silver sound. *Dryden.*

7. To govern. [*A Latinism.*] [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

8. In *music*, to modify or amend a false or imperfect concord by transferring to it a part of the beauty of a perfect one, that is, by dividing the tones. *Cyc.*

TEM'PER, *n.* Due mixture of different qualities; or the state of any compound substance which results from the mixture of various ingredients; as, the *temper* of mortar.

2. Constitution of body. [In this sense we more generally use TEMPERAMENT.]

3. Disposition of mind; the constitution of the mind, particularly with regard to the passions and affections; as, a calm *temper*; a hasty *temper*; a fret-

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ful *temper*. *This is applicable to beasts as well as to man.*

Remember with what mild
And gracious *temper* he both heard and judged. *Milton.*

4. Calmness of mind; moderation.

Restore yourselves to your *tempers*, fathers. *B. Jonson.*
To fall with dignity, with *temper* rise. *Pope.*

5. Heat of mind or passion; irritation. The boy showed a great deal of *temper* when I reproved him.

So we say, a man of violent *temper*, when we speak of his irritability. [*This use of the word is common, though a deviation from its original and genuine meaning.*]

6. The state of a metal, particularly as to its hardness; as, the *temper* of iron or steel. *Sharp.*

7. Middle course; mean, or medium. *Swift.*

8. In *sugar works*, white lime or other substance stirred into a clarifier filled with cane-juice, to neutralize the superabundant acid. *Edwards, W. Indies.*

TEM'PER-A-MENT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *temperamentum.*]

1. Constitution; state with respect to the predominance of any quality; as, the *temperament* of the body.

Bodies are denominated hot and cold, in proportion to the present *temperament* of that part of our body to which they are applied. *Locke.*

2. Medium; due mixture of different qualities.

The common law — has reduced the kingdom to its just state and *temperament*. *Hale.*

3. In *music*, *temperament* is an operation which, by means of a slight alteration in the intervals, causes the difference between two contiguous sounds to disappear, and makes each of them appear identical with the other. *Rousseau.*

Temperament is the accommodation or adjustment of the imperfect sounds, by transferring a part of their defects to the more perfect ones, to remedy in part the false intervals of instruments of fixed sounds, as the organ, harpsichord, pianoforte, &c. *Busby.*

The harshness of a given concord increases with the *temperament*. *Prof. Fisher.*

TEM-PER-A-MENT'AL, *a.* Constitutional. [*Not much used.*] *Brown.*

TEM'PER-ANCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *temperantia*, from *tempero.*]

1. Moderation; particularly, habitual moderation in regard to the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions; restrained or moderate indulgence; as, *temperance* in eating and drinking; *temperance* in the indulgence of joy or mirth. *Temperance* in eating and drinking is opposed to *gluttony* and *drunkenness*, and in other indulgences to *excess*.

2. Patience; calmness; sedateness; moderation of passion.

He calmed his wrath with goodly *temperance*. *Spenser.*
[*Unusual.*]

TEM'PER-ATE, *a.* [L. *temperatus.*]

1. Moderate; not excessive; as, *temperate* heat; a *temperate* climate; *temperate* air. *Bacon.*

2. Moderate in the indulgence of the appetites and passions; as, *temperate* in eating and drinking; *temperate* in pleasures; *temperate* in speech.

Be sober and *temperate*, and you will be healthy. *Franklin.*

3. Cool; calm; not marked with passion; not violent; as, a *temperate* discourse or address; *temperate* language.

4. Proceeding from temperance; as, *temperate* sleep. *Pope.*

5. Free from ardent passion.

She is not hot, but *temperate* as the morn. *Shak.*

Temperate zone; the space on the earth between the tropics and the polar circles, where the heat is less than in the tropics, and the cold less than in the polar circles.

TEM'PER-ATE-LY, *adv.* Moderately; without excess or extravagance.

2. Calmly; without violence of passion; as, to reprove one *temperately*.

3. With moderate force.

Winds that *temperately* blow. *Addison.*

TEM'PER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Moderation; freedom from excess; as, the *temperateness* of the weather or of a climate.

2. Calmness; coolness of mind. *Daniel.*

TEM'PER-A-TIVE, *a.* Having the power or quality of tempering.

TEM'PER-A-TURE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *temperatura.*]

1. In *physics*, the state of a body with regard to heat or cold, as indicated by the thermometer; or the degree of free caloric which a body possesses, when compared with other bodies. When a body applied to another expands that body, we say it is of a *higher temperature*, that is, it possesses more free caloric. When it contracts another body, it is said to be of a *lower temperature*. Thus we speak of the *temperature* of air, of water, of a climate, &c.; two countries of the same *temperature*.

2. Constitution; state; degree of any quality.

Memory depends upon the consistence and *temperature* of the brain. *Watts.*

3. Moderation; freedom from immoderate passions.

In that proud port, which her so goodly graceth,
Most goodly *temperature* you may descry. *Spenser.*
[*Not in use.*]

TEM'PER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Duly mixed or modified; reduced to a proper state; softened; allayed; hardened.

2. Adjusted by musical temperament.

3. *a.* Disposed; as, a well-*tempered*, good-*tempered*, or bad-*tempered* man.

TEM'PER-ING, *ppr.* Mixing and qualifying; qualifying by mixture; softening; mollifying; reducing to a state of moderation; hardening.

TEM'PEST, *n.* [Fr. *tempête*; L. *tempestas*: Sp. *tempestad*; It. *tempesta*; from L. *tempus*, time, season. The primary sense of *tempus*, time, is a falling, or that which falls, comes, or happens, from some verb which signifies to fall or come suddenly, or rather, to drive, to rush. *Time* is, properly, a coming, a season, that which presents itself, or is present. The sense of *tempest* is from the sense of rushing or driving. See TEMERITY and TEMERARIOUS.]

1. An extensive current of wind, rushing with great velocity and violence, and commonly attended with rain, hail, or snow; a storm of extreme violence. We usually apply the word to a violent storm of considerable duration; but we say also of a tornado, it blew a *tempest*. The currents of wind are named, according to their respective degrees of force or rapidity, a *breeze*, a *gale*, a *storm*, a *tempest*, a *hurricane*; but *gale* is also used as synonymous with *storm*, and *storm* with *tempest*. *Gust* is usually applied to a sudden blast of short duration.

We, caught in a fiery *tempest*, shall be hurled
Each on his rock transfixed. *Milton.*

2. A violent tumult or commotion; as, a popular or political *tempest*; the *tempest* of war.

3. Perturbation; violent agitation; as, a *tempest* of the passions.

TEM'PEST, *v. t.* To disturb as by a tempest. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

TEM'PEST, *v. i.* [Fr. *tempester.*] To storm. *Sandys.*

2. To pour a tempest on. *B. Jonson.*

TEM'PEST-BEAT-EN, *a.* [*tempest* and *beat.*] Beaten or shattered with storms. *Dryden.*

TEM-PEST'IVE, *a.* Seasonable.

TEM-PEST-IV'I-TY, *n.* [L. *tempestivus.*] Seasonableness. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

TEM'PEST-TOST, *a.* [*tempest* and *tost.*] Tossed or driven about by tempests. *Shak.*

TEM-PEST'Ū-OUS, (tem-pest'yu-us,) *a.* [Sp. *tempestuoso*; It. *tempestoso*; Fr. *tempêtueux.*]

1. Very stormy; turbulent; rough with wind; as, *tempestuous* weather; a *tempestuous* night.

2. Blowing with violence; as, a *tempestuous* wind.

TEM-PEST'Ū-OUS-LY, *adv.* With great violence of wind or great commotion; turbulently. *Milton.*

TEM-PEST'Ū-OUS-NESS, *n.* Storminess; the state of being tempestuous or disturbed by violent winds; as, the *tempestuousness* of the winter or of weather.

TEM'PLAR, *n.* [from the *Temple*, a house near the Thames, which originally belonged to the Knights Templars. The latter took their denomination from an apartment of the palace of Baldwin II., in Jerusalem, near the temple.]

1. A student of the law. *Pope.*

2. *Templars, Knights of the Temple*; a religious military order, first established at Jerusalem in favor of pilgrims traveling to the Holy Land. The order originated with some persons who, in 1118, devoted themselves to the service of God, promising to live in perpetual chastity, obedience, and poverty, after the manner of canons. In 1228, this order was confirmed in the council of Troyes, and subjected to a rule of discipline. It flourished, became immensely rich, and its members became so insolent and vicious, that the order was suppressed by the council of Vienne, in 1312. *Cyc.*

TEM'PLATE, *n.* See TEMPLET.

TEM'PLE, (tem'pl,) *n.* [Fr.; L. *templum*; It. *tempio*; Sp. *templo*; W. *temyl*, temple, that is extended, a seat; *temlu*, to form a seat, expanse, or temple; Gaelic, *teampul.*]

1. A public edifice erected in honor of some deity. Among *pagans*, a building erected to some pretended deity, and in which the people assembled to worship. *Originally*, temples were open places, as the Stonehenge in England. In Rome, some of the temples were open, and called *sacella*; others were roofed, and called *ædes*. The most celebrated of the ancient pagan temples were that of Belus in Babylon, that of Vulcan at Memphis, that of Jupiter at Thebes, that of Diana at Ephesus, that of Apollo in Miletus, that of Jupiter Olympius in Athens, and that of Apollo at Delphi. The most celebrated and magnificent temple erected to the true God, was that built by Solomon in Jerusalem, which is often called, by way of eminence, *the temple*.

In *Scripture*, the tabernacle is sometimes called by this name. 1 *Sam.* i.—iii.

2. A church; an edifice erected among Christians as a place of public worship.

Can he, whose life is a perpetual insult to the authority of God, enter with any pleasure a *temple* consecrated to devotion and sanctified by prayer? *Buckminster.*

3. A place in which the divine presence specially resides; the church as a collective body. *Eph.* ii.

4. In *England*, the *Temple* consists of two inns of court, thus called because anciently the dwellings of the Knights Templars. They are called the INNER and the MIDDLE TEMPLE.

TEM'PLE, *n.* [L. *tempus*, *tempora*. The primary sense of the root of this word is to fall. See TIME.]

1. *Literally*, the fall of the head; the part where the head slopes from the top.

2. In *anatomy*, the anterior and lateral part of the head, where the skull is covered by the temporal muscles. *Cyc.*

TEM'PLE, *v. t.* To build a temple for; to appropriate a temple to. [*Little used.*] *Feltham.*

TEM'PLED, *a.* Furnished with a temple; inclosed in a temple.

TEM'PLET, *n.* In *masonry*, a mold used by bricklayers and masons in cutting or setting out their work.

2. A mold used by mill-wrights for shaping the teeth of wheels.

3. A short piece of timber under a girder or other beam. *Brande.*

TEM'PO, *n.* [It.] In *music*, time. *Brande.*

O TEM'PO-RA, O MO'RES, [L.] O the times, O the manners.

TEM'PO-RAL, *a.* [Fr. *temporel*; from L. *temporalis*, from *tempus*, time.]

1. Pertaining to this life, or this world, or the body only; secular; as, *temporal* concerns; *temporal* affairs. In this sense, it is opposed to SPIRITUAL. Let not *temporal* affairs or employments divert the mind from spiritual concerns, which are far more important.

In this sense also it is opposed to ECCLESIASTICAL; as, *temporal* power, that is, secular, civil, or political power; *temporal* courts, those which take cognizance of civil suits. *Temporal* jurisdiction is that which regards civil and political affairs.

2. Measured or limited by time, or by this life or this state of things; having limited existence; opposed to ETERNAL.

The things which are seen are *temporal*, but the things which are not seen are eternal. — 2 Cor. iv.

3. In *grammar*, the *temporal* augment is the short initial vowel of a verb, lengthened, in certain tenses, into the corresponding long one.

4. [Fr. *temporal.*] Pertaining to the temple or temples of the head; as, the *temporal* bone; a *temporal* artery or vein; *temporal* muscle.

TEM-PO-RAL'I-TIES, } *n. pl.* Secular possessions;
TEM'PO-RALS, } revenues of an ecclesiastic proceeding from lands, tenements, or lay-fees, tithes, and the like. It is opposed to SPIRITUALITIES. *Bacon.*

TEM'PO-RAL-LY, *adv.* With respect to time or this life only. *South.*

TEM'PO-RAL-NESS, *n.* Worldliness. [*Not used.*]

TEM'PO-RAL-TY, *n.* The laity. [*Little used.*]

2. Secular possessions. [See TEMPORALITIES.]

TEM-PO-RA'NE-OUS, *a.* Temporary. [*Little used.*]

TEM'PO-RA-RI-LY, *adv.* For a time only; not perpetually.

TEM'PO-RA-RI-NESS, *n.* [from *temporary.*] The state of being temporary; opposed to PERPETUITY.

TEM'PO-RA-RY, *a.* [L. *temporarius.*]

Lasting for a time only; existing or continuing for a limited time; as, the patient has obtained *temporary* relief. There is a *temporary* cessation of hostilities. There is a *temporary* supply of provisions. In times of great danger, Rome appointed a *temporary* dictator.

TEM-PO-RI-ZA'TION, *n.* The act of temporizing.

TEM'PO-RIZE, *v. i.* [Fr. *temporiser*; from L. *tempus*, time.]

1. To comply with the time or occasion; to humor or yield to the current of opinion or to circumstances; *a conduct that often indicates obsequiousness.*

They might their grievance inwardly complain,
But outwardly they needs must *temporize*. *Daniel.*

2. To delay; to procrastinate.

Well, you will *temporize* with the hours. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

3. To comply. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

TEM'PO-RIZ-ER, *n.* One who yields to the time, or complies with the prevailing opinions, fashions, or occasions; a trimmer. *Shak.*

TEM'PO-RIZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Complying with the time, or with the prevailing humors and opinions of men; time-serving.

TEM'PO-RIZ-ING, *n.* A yielding to the time; a complying with the prevailing opinions, fashions, or occasions. *Holland.*

TEM'PO-RIZ-ING-LY, *adv.* In a temporizing manner.

TEMPT, *v. t.* [Arm. *tempti*; L. *tento*; Fr. *tenter*; It. *tentare*; Sp. *tentar.* It is from the root of L. *teneo*, Gr. τεινω, and the primary sense is, to strain, urge, press.]

1. To incite or solicit to an evil act; to entice to something wrong by presenting arguments that are

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plausible or convincing, or by the offer of some pleasure or apparent advantage as the inducement.

My Lady Gray *tempts* him to this harsh extremity. *Shak.*
Every man is *tempted*, when he is drawn away by his own lust and enticed. — James i.

2. To provoke; to incite.

Tempt not the brave and needy to despair. *Dryden.*

3. To solicit; to draw; *without the notion of evil.*

Still his strength concealed,
Which *tempted* our attempt, and wrought our fall. *Milton.*

4. To try; to venture on; to attempt.

Ere leave be given to *tempt* the nether sky. *Dryden.*

5. In *Scripture*, to try; to prove; to put to trial for proof.

God did *tempt* Abraham. — Gen. xxii.
Ye shall not *tempt* the Lord your God. — Deut. vi.

TEMPT'A-BLE, *a.* Liable to be tempted. *Swift.*
TEMPT-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of tempting; enticement to evil by arguments, by flattery, or by the offer of some real or apparent good.

When the devil had ended all the *temptation*, he departed from him for a season. — Luke iv.

2. Solicitation of the passions; enticements to evil proceeding from the prospect of pleasure or advantage.

3. The state of being tempted or enticed to evil. When by human weakness you are led into *temptation*, resort to prayer for relief.

4. Trial.

Lead us not into *temptation*. *Lord's Prayer.*

5. That which is presented to the mind as an inducement to evil.

Dare to be great without a guilty crown;
View it, and lay the bright *temptation* down. *Dryden.*

6. In *colloquial language*, an allurement to any thing indifferent, or even good.

TEMPT'A-TION-LESS, *a.* Having no temptation or motive. [*Little used.*]
TEMPT'ED, *pp.* Enticed to evil; provoked; tried.
TEMPT'ER, *n* One that solicits or entices to evil.

Those who are bent to do wickedly will never want *tempters* to urge them on. *Tillotson.*

2. The great adversary of man; the devil. *Matt.* iv.
TEMPT'ING, *ppr.* Enticing to evil; trying.
2. *a.* Adapted to entice or allure; attractive; as, *tempting* pleasures.
TEMPT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to entice to evil; so as to allure.
TEMPT'ING-NESS, *n.* The state of being tempting.
TEMPT'RESS, *n.* A female who entices.
TEMSE, *n.* A sieve. [Written also TEMS and TEMPSE.]
TEMSE'-BREAD, (temsʹbred,) } *n.* [Fr. *tamiser*,
TEMS'ED-BREAD, (temstʹbred,) } It. *tamisare*, *tamigiare*, to sift; Fr. *tamis*, It. *tamiso*, *tamigio*, a sieve.]

Bread made of flour better sifted than common flour. [*I know not where this word is used.*] *Johnson.*

TEM'U-LENCE, } *n.* [L. *temulentia.*]
TEM'U-LEN-CY, }

Intoxication; inebriation; drunkenness. [*Not used.*]

TEM'U-LENT, *a.* [L. *temulentus.*]

Intoxicated. [*Not in use.*]

TEM'U-LENT-IVE, *a.* Drunken; in a state of inebriation. [*Not in use.*]
TEN, *a.* [Sax. *tyn*; D. *tien*; G. *zehn*; Dan. *tie*; Sw. *tio.* I suppose this word to be contracted from the Gothic *tiguns*, ten, fron *tig*, ten. If so, this is the Greek δεκα, L. *decem*, W. *deg*, Gaelic, *deich*, Fr. *dix*, It. *dieci*, Sp. *diez.*]

1. Twice five; nine and one.

With twice *ten* sail I crossed the Phrygian Sea. *Dryden.*

2. It is a kind of proverbial number.

There's a proud modesty in merit,
Averse to begging, and resolved to pay
Ten times the gift it asks. *Dryden.*

The meaning in this use is, a great deal more, indefinitely.

TEN'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *teneo*, to hold. See TENANT.]

That may be held, maintained, or defended against an assailant, or against attempts to take it; as, a *tenable* fortress. The works were not deemed *tenable.* The ground taken in the argument is not *tenable.*

TEN'A-BLE-NESS, } *n.* The state of being tenable.
TEN-A-BIL'I-TY, }
TEN'ACE, *n.* In *whist*, the state of holding the first and third best cards. *Smart.*
TE-NĀ'CIOUS, (te-nāʹshus,) *a.* [L. *tenax*, from *teneo*, to hold; Fr. *tenace.*]

1. Holding fast, or inclined to hold fast; inclined to retain what is in possession; as, men *tenacious* of their just rights. Men are usually *tenacious* of their opinions, as well as of their property. *Locke. Arbuthnot.*

2. Retentive; apt to retain long what is committed to it; as, a *tenacious* memory. *Locke.*

3. Adhesive; apt to adhere to another substance; as oily, glutinous, or viscous matter. Few substances are so *tenacious* as tar.

4. Niggardly; close-fisted. *Ainsworth.*

TE-NĀ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* With a disposition to hold fast what is possessed.

2. Adhesively.

3. Obstinately; with firm adherence.

TE-NĀ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of holding fast; unwillingness to quit, resign, or let go; as, a man's *tenaciousness* of his rights or opinions.

2. Adhesiveness; stickiness; as, the *tenaciousness* of clay or glue.

3. Retentiveness; as, the *tenaciousness* of memory.

TE-NAC'I-TY, (te-nasʹe-te,) *n.* [Fr. *tenacité*; L. *tenacitas*, from *teneo*, to hold.]

1. Adhesiveness; that quality of bodies which makes them stick or adhere to others; glutinousness; stickiness; as, the *tenacity* of oils, of glue, of tar, of starch, and the like.

2. That quality of bodies which keeps them from parting without considerable force; cohesiveness; the effect of attraction; opposed to BRITTLENESS or FRAGILITY. *Cyc.*

TE-NAC'U-LUM, *n.* [L.] A surgical instrument by which the mouths of bleeding arteries are seized and drawn out.

TEN'A-CY, *n.* Tenaciousness. [*Not in use.*] *Barrow.*

TE-NAILLE', *n.* [Fr. *tenaille*, from *tenir*, L. *teneo*, to hold.]

In *fortification*, a rampart raised in the main ditch, in front of the curtain, between two bastions, having two faces parallel to those of the bastions, and often a third face, which forms a curtain. *P. Cyc.*

TE-NAIL'LON, (te-nāl'yun,) *n.* In *fortification*, tenaillons are works constructed on each side of the ravelins, like the lunets, to increase the strength of the ravelins, procure additional ground beyond the ditch, or cover the shoulders of the bastions. *P. Cyc.*

TEN'AN-CY, *n.* [Sp. *tenencia*; Fr. *tenant*; L. *tenens.*]

In *law*, a holding or possession of lands or tenements; tenure; as, *tenancy* in fee-simple; *tenancy* in tail; *tenancy* by the courtesy; *tenancy* at will. *Tenancy* in common happens where there is a unity of possession merely. *Blackstone.*

TEN'ANT, *n.* [Fr. *tenant*, from *tenir*, to hold; L. *teneo*; Gr. τεινω, to strain, stretch, extend; W. *tannu*, to stretch; *tynu*, to pull; *tyn*, a stretch; *ten*, drawn; It. *tenere*, Sp. *tener*, to hold.]

1. A person holding land or other real estate under another, either by grant, lease, or at will; one who has the occupation or temporary possession of lands or tenements, whose title is in another; as, a *tenant* in tail; *tenant* in common; *tenant* by the courtesy; *tenant* in parcenery; *tenant* for life; *tenant* at will; *tenant* in dower.

2. One who has possession of any place; a dweller.

The happy *tenant* of your shade. *Cowley.*

Tenant in capite, or *tenant in chief*, by the laws of England, is one who holds immediately of the king. According to the feudal system, all lands in England are considered as held immediately or mediately of the king, who is styled lord paramount. Such tenants, however, are considered as having the fee of the lands and permanent possession. *Blackstone.*

TEN'ANT, *v. t.* To hold or possess as a tenant.

Sir Roger's estate is *tenanted* by persons who have served him or his ancestors. *Addison.*

TEN'ANT-A-BLE, *a.* Fit to be rented; in a state of repair suitable for a tenant.
TEN'ANT-ED, *pp.* Held by a tenant.
TEN'ANT-ING, *ppr.* Holding as a tenant.
TEN'ANT-LESS, *a.* Having no tenant; unoccupied; as, a *tenantless* mansion. *Thodey.*
TEN'ANT-RY, *n.* The body of tenants; as, the *tenantry* of a manor or a kingdom. *Paley.*

2. Tenancy. [*Not in use.*] *Ridley.*

TEN'ANT-SAW. See TENON-SAW.
TENCH, *n.* [Fr. *tenche*; Sp. *tenca*; L. *tinca.*]

A European fresh-water fish, of the carp family, very tenacious of life.

TEND, *v. t.* [Contracted from *attend*, L. *attendo*; *ad* and *tendo*, to stretch, W. *tannu* Attention denotes a straining of the mind.]

1. To watch; to guard; to accompany as an assistant or protector.

And flaming ministers to watch and *tend*
Their earthly charge. *Milton.*
There is a pleasure in that simplicity, in beholding princes *tending* their flocks. *Pope.*

2. To hold and take care of; as, to *tend* a child.

3. To be attentive to.

Unsucked of lamb or kid that *tend* their play. *Milton.*

4. *To tend a vessel*, is to cause her to swing, at single anchor, so as not to foul the cable round the stock or flukes of the anchor. *Totten.*

TEND, *v. i.* [L. *tendo*; Fr. *tendre* It. *tendere*; formed on L. *teneo*, Gr. τεινω, Sans. *tan.*]

1. To move in a certain direction.

Having overheard two gentlemen *tending* toward that sight. *Wotton.*
Here Dardanus was *born*, and hither *tends*. *Dryden.*

2. To be directed to any end or purpose; to aim at; to have or give a leaning.

The laws of our religion *tend* to the universal happiness of mankind. *Tillotson.*

3. To contribute. Our petitions, if granted, might *tend* to our destruction. *Hammond.*

4. [For ATTEND.] To attend; to wait as attendants or servants.

He *tends* upon my father. [*Colloquial.*] *Shak.*

5. To attend as something inseparable. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

6. To wait; to expect. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

TEND'ANCE, *n.* Attendance; state of expectation.

2. Persons attending. *Shak.*

3. Act of waiting; attendance. *Shak.*

4. Care; act of tending. *Milton.*

[This word is entirely obsolete in all its senses. We now use ATTENDANCE.]

TEND'ED, *pp.* Attended; taken care of; nursed; as an infant or a sick person.
TEND'EN-CY, *n.* [from *tend*; L. *tendens*, tending.]

Drift; direction or course toward any place, object, effect, or result. Read such books only as have a good moral *tendency.* Mild language has a *tendency* to allay irritation.

Writings of this kind, if conducted with candor, have a more particular *tendency* to the good of their country. *Addison.*

TEND'ER, *n.* [from *tend.*] One that attends or takes care of; a nurse.

2. A small vessel employed to attend a larger one, for supplying her with provisions and other stores, or to convey intelligence, and the like. *Mar. Dict.*

3. On *railroads*, a car which attends on locomotives, to supply the fuel.

4. [Fr. *tendre*, to reach.] In *law*, an offer, either of money to pay a debt, or of service to be performed, in order to save a penalty or forfeiture, which would be incurred by non-payment or non-performance; as, the *tender* of rent due, or of the amount of a note or bond with interest. To constitute a legal tender, such money must be offered as the law prescribes; the offer of bank notes is not a legal tender. So also the tender must be at the time and place where the rent or debt ought to be paid, and it must be to the full amount due.

There is also a *tender* of issue in pleadings, a *tender* of an oath, &c.

5. Any offer for acceptance. The gentleman made me a *tender* of his services.

6. The thing offered. This money is not a legal *tender.*

7. Regard; kind concern. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

TEND'ER, *v. t.* [Fr. *tendre*, to reach or stretch out; L. *tendo.*]

1. To offer in words; or to exhibit or present for acceptance.

All conditions, all minds, *tender* down
Their service to Lord Timon. *Shak.*

2. To hold; to esteem.

Tender yourself more dearly. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

3. To offer in payment or satisfaction of a demand, for saving a penalty or forfeiture; as, to *tender* the amount of rent or debt.

TEND'DER, *a.* [Fr. *tendre*; It. *tenero*; Port. *tenro*; Ir. and Gaelic, *tin*; W. *tyner*; L. *tener*; allied probably to *thin*, L. *tenuis*, W. *tenau*; Ar. ودن *wadana*, to be soft or thin. Class Dn, No. 12, and see No. 25.]

1. Soft; easily impressed, broken, bruised, or injured; not firm or hard; as, *tender* plants; *tender* flesh; *tender* grapes. *Deut.* xxxii. *Cant.* ii.

2. Very sensible to impression and pain; easily pained.

Our bodies are not naturally more *tender* than our faces. *L'Estrange.*

3. Delicate; effeminate; not hardy, or able to endure hardship.

The *tender* and delicate woman among you. — Deut. xxviii.

4. Weak; feeble; as, *tender* age. *Gen.* xxxiii.

5 Young and carefully educated. *Prov.* iv.

6. Susceptible of the softer passions, as love, compassion, kindness; compassionate; pitiful; easily affected by the distresses of another, or anxious for another's good; as, the *tender* kindness of the church; a *tender* heart.

7. Compassionate; easily excited to pity, forgiveness, or favor.

The Lord is pitiful, and of *tender* mercy. — James v. Luke i.

8. Exciting kind concern.

I love Valentine;
His life 's as *tender* to me as his soul. *Shak.*

9. Expressive of the softer passions; as, a *tender* strain.

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10. Careful to save inviolate, or not to injure; with *of*. Be *tender of* your neighbor's reputation.

The civil authority should be *tender of* the honor of God and religion. *Tillotson.*

11. Gentle; mild; unwilling to pain.

You, that are so *tender* o'er his follies,
Will never do him good *Shak.*

12. Apt to give pain; as, that is a *tender* subject; things that are *tender* and unpleasing. *Bacon.*

13. Adapted to excite feeling or sympathy; pathetic; as, *tender* expressions; *tender* expostulations.

TEND'ER-ED, *pp.* Offered for acceptance.

TEN'DER-HEART'ED, (-härt'ed,) *a.* [*tender* and *heart.*] Having great sensibility; susceptible of impressions or influence.

When Rehoboam was young and *tender-hearted*, and could not withstand them. — 2 Chron. xiii.

2. Very susceptible of the softer passions of love, pity, or kindness.

Be ye kind one to another, and *tender-hearted.* — Eph. iv.

TEN'DER-HEART'ED-LY, *adv.* With tender affection.

TEN'DER-HEART'ED-NESS, *n.* Susceptibility of the softer passions.

TEN'DER-HEFT-ED, *a.* Having great tenderness. *Shak.*

TEND'ER-ING, *ppr.* Offering for acceptance.

TEN'DER-LING, *n.* A fondling; one made tender by too much kindness.

2. The first horns of a deer.

TEN'DER-LOIN, *n.* A tender part of flesh in the hind quarter of beef, the Psoas muscle.

TEN'DER-LY, *adv.* With tenderness; mildly; gently; softly; in a manner not to injure or give pain.

Brutus *tenderly* reproves. *Pope.*

2. Kindly; with pity or affection.

TEN'DER-MOUTH-ED, *a.* Having a tender mouth.

TEN'DER-NESS, *n.* The state of being tender or easily broken, bruised, or injured; softness; brittleness; as, the *tenderness* of a thread; the *tenderness* of flesh.

2. The state of being easily hurt; soreness; as, the *tenderness* of flesh when bruised or inflamed.

3. Susceptibility of the softer passions; sensibility.

Well we know your *tenderness* of heart. *Shak.*

4. Kind attention; anxiety for the good of another, or to save him from pain. *Bacon.*

5. Scrupulousness; caution; extreme care or concern not to give or to commit offense; as, *tenderness* of conscience. *South.*

6. Cautious care to preserve, or not to injure; as, a *tenderness* of reputation. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

7. Softness of expression; pathos.

TEND'ERS, *n. pl.* Proposals for performing a service.

TEND'ING, *ppr.* Having a certain direction; taking

TEND'ING, *n.* The act of attending. [care of.

TEND'ING, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a swinging round or movement of a ship upon her anchor.

TEN'DIN-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *tendineux*; It. *tendinoso*; from L. *tendines*, tendons, from *tendo*, to stretch.]

1. Pertaining to a tendon; partaking of the nature of tendons.

2. Full of tendons; sinewy; as, nervous and *tendinous* parts. *Wiseman.*

TEND'MENT, *n.* Attendance; care. [*Obs.*] *Hall.*

TEN'DON, *n.* [L. *tendo*; Gr. τενων; from τεινω, L. *teneo*, *tendo.*]

In *anatomy*, a hard, insensible cord or bundle of fibers, by which a muscle is attached to a bone.

TEN'DRAC, } *n.* The popular name of three insec-
TEN'REC, } tivorous mammals, of the genus Cen-
TAN'REC, } tenes. They are small quadrupeds, found in Madagascar and the Isle of France.

TEN'DRIL, *n.* [Fr. *tendron*, from *tenir*, to hold.]

A filiform, spiral shoot of a plant that winds round another body for the purpose of support. *Tendrils*, or claspers, are given to plants that have weak stalks. *Ray.*

They are also given to creeping vines which require support on the earth.

A *tendril*, in most cases, is a peculiar modification of a petiole; though sometimes it is a modification of some part of the inflorescence, as in the vine. *Lindley.*

TEN'DRIL, *a.* Clasping; climbing; as a tendril. *Dyer.*

TEND'RY, *n.* Proposal to acceptance; tender. *Hoylin.*

TEND'SOME, (ten'sum,) *a.* Requiring much attendance; as, a *tendsome* child.

TEN'E-BROUS, } *a.* [L. *tenebrosus*, from *tenebræ*,
TE-NE'BRI-OUS, } darkness.]

Dark; gloomy. *Young.*

TEN'E-BROUS-NESS, }
TEN-E-BROS'I-TY, } *n.* Darkness; gloom.

TEN'E-MENT, *n.* [Fr.; Low L. *tenementum*, from *teneo*, to hold.]

1. In *common acceptation*, a house; a building for a habitation; or an apartment in a building, used by one family.

2. A house or lands depending on a manor; or a fee farm depending on a superior. *Cyc.*

3. In *law*, any species of permanent property that may be held, as lands, houses, rents, commons, an office, an advowson, a franchise, a right of common, a peerage, &c. These are called *free* or *frank tenements.*

The thing held is a *tenement*, and the possessor of it a *tenant*, and the manner of possession is called *tenure.* *Blackstone.*

TEN-E-MENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to tenanted lands; that is or may be held by tenants.

Tenemental lands they distributed among their tenants. *Blackstone.*

TEN-E-MENT'A-RY, *a.* That is or may be leased; held by tenants. *Spelman.*

TE-NER'I-TY, *n.* Tenderness. [*Not in use.*]

TE-NES'MUS, *n.* [L.; *literally*, a straining or stretching.]

An urgent, distressing, and almost painful sensation, as if a discharge from the intestines must take place immediately; always referred to the lower extremity of the rectum.

TEN'ET, *n.* [L. *tenet*, he holds.]

Any opinion, principle, dogma, or doctrine, which a person believes or maintains as true: as, the *tenets* of Plato or of Cicero. The *tenets* of Christians are adopted from the Scriptures; but different interpretations give rise to a great diversity of *tenets.*

TEN'FOLD, *a.* [*ten* and *fold.*] Ten times more.

Fire kindled into *tenfold* rage. *Milton.*

TE'NI-OID, *a.* A term applied to a family of parenchymatous entozoa, comprising what are commonly called TAPEWORMS.

TEN'NANT-ITE, *n.* [from Smithson *Tennant.*] A blackish, lead-gray ore of copper, from Cornwall, consisting of copper, iron, arsenic, and sulphur. *Dana.*

TEN'NIS, *n.* [If this word is from L. *teneo*, Fr. *tenir*, it must be from the sense of holding on, continuing to keep in motion.]

A play in which a ball is driven continually or kept in motion by rackets.

TEN'NIS, *v. t.* To drive a ball. *Spenser.*

TEN'NIS-COURT, *n.* A place or court for playing the game of tennis. *Rich. Dict.*

TEN'NIS-ED, (ten'nist,) *pp.* Driven, as a ball.

TEN'NIS-ING, *ppr.* Driving, as a ball.

TEN'ON, *n.* [Fr., from *tenir*, L. *teneo*, to hold.]

In *building* and *cabinet work*, the end of a piece of timber, which is reduced in its dimensions so as to be fitted into a mortise for insertion, or inserted, for fastening two pieces of timber together. The form of a tenon is various, as square, dovetailed, &c.

TEN'ON-SAW, *n.* A saw with a brass or steel back, for cutting tenons. *Gwilt.*

TEN'OR, *n.* [L. *tenor*, from *teneo*, to hold; that is, a holding on in a continued course; Fr. *teneur*; It. *tenore*; Sp. *tenor.*]

1. Continued run or currency; whole course or strain. We understand a speaker's intention or views from the *tenor* of his conversation; that is, from the general course of his ideas, or general purport of his speech.

Does not the whole *tenor* of the divine law positively require humility and meekness to all men? *Sprat.*

2. Stamp; character. The conversation was of the same *tenor* as that of the preceding day.

This success would look like chance, if it were not perpetual and always of the same *tenor.* *Dryden.*

3. Sense contained; purport; substance; general course or drift; as, close attention to the *tenor* of the discourse. Warrants are to be executed according to their form and *tenor.* *Locke.*

Bid me tear the bond,
When it is paid according to the *tenor.* *Shak.*

4. [Fr. *tenor.*] In *music*, the most common natural pitch of a man's voice in singing, or the higher of the two kinds of voices usually belonging to adult males; hence, the part of a tune adapted to this voice, the second of the four parts in the scale of sounds, reckoning from the base; and originally the air, to which the other parts were auxiliary.

5. The persons who sing the tenor, or the instrument that plays it.

TE-NOT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. τενων and τομη.] In *surgery*, the division or the act of dividing a tendon.

TEN'REC, *n.* The name of three small insectivorous quadrupeds, of the genus Centenes, allied to the hedgehog, and found in Madagascar and the Isle of France. [Also written TANREC and TENDRAC.]

TENSE, (tens,) *a.* [L. *tensus*, from *tendo*, to stretch.]

Stretched; strained to stiffness; rigid; not lax; as, a *tense* fiber.

For the free passage of the sound into the ear, it is requisite that the tympanum be *tense.* *Holder.*

TENSE, (tense,) *n.* [Corrupted from Fr. *temps*, L. *tempus.*]

In *grammar*, time, or a particular form of a verb, or a combination of words, used to express the time of action, or of that which is affirmed; or tense is an inflection of verbs, by which they are made to signify or distinguish the time of actions or events.

The primary simple tenses are three — those which express time *past*, *present*, and *future*; but these admit of modifications, which differ in different languages. The English language is rich in *tenses*, beyond any other language in Europe.

TENSE'LY, *adv.* With tension.

TENSE'NESS, (tens'ness,) *n.* The state of being tense or stretched to stiffness; stiffness; opposed to LAXNESS; as, the *tenseness* of a string or fiber; *tenseness* of the skin. *Sharp.*

TENS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state that admits tension.

TENS'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being extended. *Bacon.*

TENS'ILE, (ten'sil,) *a.* Capable of extension.

TEN'SION, (ten'shun,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *tensio*, *tendo.*]

1. The act of stretching or straining; as, the *tension* of the muscles.

2. The state of being stretched or strained to stiffness; or the state of being bent or strained; as, different degrees of *tension* in chords give different sounds; the greater the *tension*, the more acute the sound.

3. The stretching or degree of stretching to which a wire, cord, piece of timber, &c., is strained by drawing it in the direction of its length; strain.

4. Distention. [*Gwilt.*

TENS'IVE, *a.* Giving the sensation of tension, stiffness, or contraction; as, a *tensive* pain. *Floyer.*

TEN'SOME. See TENDSOME.

TENS'OR, *n.* In *anatomy*, a muscle that extends or stretches a part.

TEN'SURE; the same as TENSION, and not used. *Bacon.*

TENT, *n.* [W. *tent*, from *ten*, *tyn*, stretched; Fr. *tente*: Sp. *tienda*; L. *tentorium*, from *tendo*, to stretch.]

1. A pavilion or portable lodge consisting of canvas or other coarse cloth, stretched and sustained by poles; used for sheltering persons from the weather, *particularly* soldiers in camp. The wandering Arabs and Tartars lodge in *tents*. The Israelites lodged in *tents* forty years, while they were in the desert.

2. In *surgery*, a roll of lint or linen, used to dilate an opening in the flesh, or to prevent the healing of an opening from which matter or other fluid is discharged. *Cyc.*

TENT, *n.* [Sp. *tinto*, deep colored, from L. *tinctus.*]

A kind of wine of a deep red color, chiefly from Galicia or Malaga in Spain.

TENT, *v. i.* To lodge as in a tent; to tabernacle. *Shak.*

TENT, *v. t.* To probe; to search as with a tent; as, to *tent* a wound.

I'll *tent* him to the quick. *Shak.*

2. To keep open with a tent. *Wiseman.*

TENT'-BED, *n.* A high-post bedstead, having curtains in an arched form above. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

TEN'TA-CLE, }
TEN-TAC'U-LA, } *n. pl.* [Tech. L. *tentacula.*]

A filiform process or organ, simple or branched, on the bodies of various animals of the Linnæan class Vermes, and of Cuvier's Mollusca, Annelida, Echinodermata, Actinia, Medusæ, Polypi, &c., either an organ of feeling, prehension, or motion, sometimes round the mouth, sometimes on other parts of the body.

TEN-TAC'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to tentacles.

TEN-TAC'U-LA-TED, *a.* Having tentacles.

TEN-TA-CU-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *tentaculum* and *fero*, to bear.]

Producing tentacula or tentacles. *Kirby.*

TENT'AGE, *n.* An encampment. [*Unusual.*] *Drayton.*

TEN-TA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *tentatio*; *tento*, to try.]

Trial; temptation. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

TENT'A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr.] Trying; essaying.

TENT'A-TIVE, *n.* An essay; trial. *Berkeley.*

TENT'ED, *a.* Covered or furnished with tents, as soldiers.

2. Covered with tents; as, a *tented* field.

TENT'ER, *n.* [L. *tendo*, *tentus*, to stretch.]

A machine for stretching cloth, by means of hooks, called TENTER-HOOKS. *Hebert.*

To be on the tenters; to be on the stretch; to be in distress, uneasiness, or suspense. *Hudibras.*

TENT'ER, *v. t.* To hang or stretch on tenters.

TENT'ER, *v. i.* To admit extension. [*Bacon.*

Woolen cloths will *tenter.* *Bacon.*

TENT'ER-ED, *pp.* Stretched or hung on tenters.

TENT'ER-GROUND, *n.* Ground on which tenters are erected.

TENT'ER-HOOK, *n.* A sharp, hooked nail, used in stretching cloth on the frame called TENTER.

TENT'ER-ING, *ppr.* Stretching or hanging on tenters.

TENTH, *a.* [from *ten.*] The ordinal of ten; the first after the ninth.

TENTH, *n.* The tenth part.

2. Tithe; the tenth part of annual produce or increase. The *tenth* of income is payable to the clergy in England, as it was to the priests among the Israelites.

3. In *music*, the octave of the third; an interval

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comprehending nine conjoint degrees, or ten sounds, diatonically divided. *Busby.*

TENTH'LY, *adv.* In the tenth place.

TEN-TIG'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *tentigo*, a stretching.] Stiff; stretched. [*Not in use.*] *Dict.*

TENT'ING, *ppr.* Probing; keeping open with a tent.

TENT'O-RY, *n.* [L. *tentorium.*] The awning of a tent. *Evelyn.*

TENT'WŌRT, (-wurt,) *n.* [*tent* and *wort.*] A plant of the genus Asplenium.

TEN'Ų-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *tenuo.*] To make thin.

TEN'Ų-Ā-TED, *pp.* Made thin.

TEN'Ų-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Making thin.

TEN-Ų-I-FŌ'LI-OUS, *a.* [L. *tenuis* and *folium.*] Having thin or narrow leaves.

TE-NŪ'I-OUS, *a.* Rare or subtile; opposed to DENSE.

TEN-Ų-I-ROS'TERS, *n. pl.* [L. *tenuis* and *rostrum.*] A tribe of insessorial or perching birds, including those which have a long and slender bill. *Brande.*

TEN-Ų-I-ROS'TRAL, *a.* Thin-billed; applied to birds with a slender bill, as the humming-birds. *Swainson.*

TE-NŪ'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *tenuité*; L. *tenuitas*, from *tenuis*, thin. See THIN.]

1. Thinness; smallness in diameter; exility; thinness, applied to a broad substance, and slenderness, applied to one that is long; as, the *tenuity* of paper or of a leaf; the *tenuity* of a hair or filament.

2. Rarity; rareness; thinness; as of a fluid; as, the *tenuity* of the air in the higher regions of the atmosphere; the *tenuity* of the blood. *Bacon.*

3. Poverty. [*Not in use.*] *K. Charles.*

TEN'Ų-OUS, *a.* [L. *tenuis.*]

1. Thin; small; minute. *Brown.*

2. Rare.

TEN'URE, (ten'yur,) *n.* [Fr., from *tenir*, L. *teneo*, to hold.]

1. A holding. In *English law*, the manner of holding lands and tenements of a superior. All the species of ancient tenures may be reduced to four, three of which subsist to this day. 1. Tenure by knight service, which was the most honorable. This is now abolished. 2. Tenure in free socage, or by a certain and determinate service, which is either free and honorable, or villein and base. 3. Tenure by copy of court roll, or copyhold tenure. 4. Tenure in ancient demain. There was also tenure in frankalmoign, or free alms. The tenure in free and common socage has absorbed most of the others. *Blackstone.*

In the United States, almost all lands are held in fee-simple; not of a superior, but the whole right and title to the property being vested in the owner.

Tenure in general, then, is the particular manner of holding real estate, as by exclusive title or ownership, by fee-simple, by fee-tail, by courtesy, in dower, by copyhold, by lease, at will, &c.

2. The consideration, condition, or service which the occupier of land gives to his lord or superior for the use of his land.

3. Manner of holding in general. In absolute governments, men hold their rights by a precarious *tenure.*

TE-O-CAL'LE, *n. Literally*, God's house; a pyramid for the worship of the gods among the Mexicans and other aborigines of America. *Humboldt.*

TEP-E-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *tepefacio*; *tepidus*, warm, and *facio*, to make.] The act or operation of warming, making tepid or moderately warm.

TEP'E-FI-ED, (-fide,) *pp.* Made moderately warm.

TEP'E-FY, *v. t.* [L. *tepefacio.*] To make moderately warm. *Goldsmith.*

TEP'E-FY, *v. i.* To become moderately warm.

TEPH'RA-MAN-CY, (tef'ra-man-se,) *n.* [Gr. τεφρα and μαντεια.] Divination by the ashes on which the victim had been consumed in sacrifice. *Smart.*

TEP'ID, *a.* [L. *tepidus*, from *tepeo*, to be warm; Russ. *teplyu.*] Moderately warm; lukewarm; as, a *tepid* bath; *tepid* rays; *tepid* vapors.

Tepid mineral waters, are such as have less sensible cold than common water. *Cyc.*

TEP'ID-NESS, } *n.* Moderate warmth; lukewarm-
TE-PID'I-TY, } ness. *Rambler.*

TĒ'POR, *n.* [L.] Gentle heat; moderate warmth. *Arbuthnot.*

TER'APH, (ter'af,) *n.* [Heb.] Supposed by some to be an idol; by others, to be a charm or amulet. *Smart.*

TER'A-PHIM, *n. pl.* [Heb.] Household deities or images.

TER-A-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. τερας, a prodigy, and λογος, discourse.]

1. That part of physiology which treats of malformations and monstrosities.

2. Bombast in language; affectation of sublimity. [*Not used.*] *Bailey.*

TERCE, (ters,) *n.* [Sp. *tercia*; Fr. *tiers*, *tierce*, a third.] A cask whose contents are 42 gallons, the third of a pipe or butt.]

TER'CEL, *n.* [Fr. *tiers*, third; so named for his smallness.] The male of the common falcon, Falco peregrinus. *Ed. Encyc.*

The name *tercel* is also given to the male of every species of falcon or hawk, when he has no other individual designation. *Booth.*

TERCE'-MA-JOR, *n.* A sequence of the three best cards.

TER'CINE, (ter'sin,) *n.* [L *tertius.*] In *botany*, the outer coat of the nucleus of the ovule of a plant. *Lindley.*

TER'E-BINTH, *n.* [Fr. *terebinthe*; Gr. τερεβινθος.] The turpentine-tree. *Spenser.*

TER-E-BIN'THIN-ATE, *a.* Terebinthine; impregnated with the qualities of turpentine. *Ramsay.*

TER-E-BIN'THINE, (-thin,) *a.* [L. *terebinthinus*, from *terebinthina*, turpentine.] Pertaining to turpentine; consisting of turpentine, or partaking of its qualities.

TER'E-BRATE, *v. t.* [L. *terebro*, *tero.*] To bore; to perforate with a gimlet. [*Little used.*] *Derham.*

TER'E-BRĀ-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Boring; perforating; applied to mollusks, which form holes in rocks, wood, &c. *Humble.*

TER-E-BRĀ'TION, *n.* The act of boring. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

TER-E-BRAT'Ų-LA, *n.* A genus of bivalve mollusks, of the class Brachiopoda, in which one of the valves is perforated for the transmission of a sort of tendinous ligament, by which the animal fixes itself to submarine bodies. *P. Cyc.*

TER-E-BRAT'Ų-LITE, *n.* Fossil terebratula, a kind of shell. [*Obs.*]

TER'E-DINE, (-din,) *n.* [See TEREDO.] A borer; the teredo.

TE-RĒ'DO, *n.* [L., from *tero*, to wear.] A genus of acephalous testaceous mollusks that bore and penetrate the bottom of ships, and other submersed wood.

TE-RĒTE', *a.* [L. *teres.*] Cylindrical and tapering; columnar; as some stems of plants. *Martyn.*

TER-GEM'IN-AL, } *a.* [L. *tergeminus.*]
TER-GEM'IN-ATE, }
Thrice double; as, a *tergeminate* leaf. *Martyn.*

TER-GEM'IN-OUS, *a.* [Supra.] Threefold.

TER-GI[F'E-ROUS, *a.* [L. *tergum*, the back, and *fero*, to bear.]

Tergiferous plants, are such as bear their seeds on the back of their leaves, as ferns. *Cyc.*

TER'GI-VER-SATE, (ter'je-ver-sāte,) *v. i.* [L. *tergum*, the back, and *verto*, to turn.] To shift; to practice evasion. [*Little used.*] *Bailey.*

TER-GI-VER-SĀ'TION, *n.* A shifting; shift; subterfuge; evasion.

Writing is to be preferred before verbal conferences, as being more free from passion and *tergiversation.* *Bramhall.*

2. Change; fickleness of conduct.

The colonel, after all his *tergiversation*, lost his life in the king's service. *Clarendon.*

TER'GUM, *n.* [L., the back.] In *entomology*, the upper surface of the abdomen. *Brande.*

TERM, *n.* [Gr. τερμα; Fr. *terme*; It. *termine*; Sp. *termino*; L. *terminus*, a limit or boundary; W. *terv*, *tervyn*, from *terv*, extreme.]

1. A limit; a bound or boundary; the extremity of any thing; that which limits its extent.

Corruption is a reciprocal to generation, and they two are as nature's two *terms* or boundaries. *Bacon.*

2. The time for which any thing lasts; any limited time; as, the *term* of five years; the *term* of life.

3. In *geometry*, a point, line, or superficies, that limits. A line is the *term* of a superficies, and a superficies is the *term* of a solid.

4. In *law*, the limitation of an estate; or rather the whole time or duration of an estate; as, a lease for the *term* of life, for the *term* of three lives, for the *term* of twenty-one years.

5. In *law*, the time in which a court is held or open for the trial of causes. In England there are four terms in the year; Hilary term, from January 23d to February 12th; Easter term, from Wednesday, fortnight after Easter, to the Monday next after Ascension-day; Trinity term, from Friday next after Trinity Sunday to the Wednesday fortnight after; and Michaelmas term, from November 6th to the 28th. These terms are observed by the courts of King's Bench, the Common Pleas and Exchequer, but not by the parliament, the chancery, or by inferior courts. The rest of the year is called *vacation.* In the United States, the terms to be observed by the tribunals of justice, are prescribed by the statutes of congress and of the several States.

6. In *universities* and *colleges*, the time during which instruction is regularly given to students, who are obliged by the statutes and laws of the institution to attend to the recitations, lectures, and other exercises.

7. In *grammar*, a word or expression; that which fixes or determines ideas.

In painting, the greatest beauties can not be always expressed for want of *terms.* *Dryden.*

8. In *the arts*, a word or expression that denotes something peculiar to an art; as, a technical *term.*

9. In *logic*, a syllogism embraces three terms, the major, the minor, and the middle. The predicate of the conclusion is called the *major* term, because it is the most general, and the subject of the conclusion is called the *minor* term, because it is less general. These are called the *extremes*; and the third term, introduced as a common measure between them, is called the *mean* or *middle* term. Thus in the following syllogism:—

Every vegetable is combustible;
Every tree is a vegetable;
Therefore every tree is combustible;

Combustible is the predicate of the conclusion, or the major term; *every* tree is the minor term; *vegetable* is the middle term. *Hedge's Logic.*

10. In *architecture*, a kind of pillar or column, adorned on the top with the figure of a head, either of a man, woman, or satyr. The pillar part frequently tapers downward, or is narrowest at the base. Terms rudely carved were used for landmarks or boundaries. *P. Cyc. Gwilt.*

11. Among *the ancients*, terms, *termini militares*, were the heads of certain divinities placed on square landmarks of stone, to mark the several stadia on roads. These were dedicated to Mercury, who was supposed to preside over highways. *Cyc.*

12. In *algebra*, a member of a compound quantity; as, *a*, in a + b; or *ab*, in ab + cd. *Day.*

13. Among *physicians*, the monthly uterine secretion of females is called *terms.* *Bailey.*

14. In *contracts*, *terms*, in the plural, are conditions; propositions stated or promises made, which, when assented to or accepted by another, settle the contract and bind the parties. A engages to build a house for B for a specific sum of money, in a given time; these are his *terms.* When B promises to give to A that sum for building the house, he has agreed to the *terms*; the contract is completed and binding upon both parties.

Terms of proportion; in *mathematics*, the four members of which it is composed.

To make terms; to come to an agreement.

To come to terms; to agree; to come to an agreement.

To bring to terms; to reduce to submission or to conditions.

TERM, *v. t.* To name; to call; to denominate.

Men *term* what is beyond the limits of the universe imaginary space. *Locke.*

TER'MA-GAN-CY, *n.* [from *termagant.*] Turbulence; tumultuousness; as, a violent *termagancy* of temper. *Baker.*

TER'MA-GANT, *a.* [In Sax. *tir* or *tyr* is a deity, Mars or Mercury, and a prince or lord. As a prefix, it augments the sense of words, and is equivalent to *chief* or *very great.* The Sax. *magan*, Eng. *may*, is a verb denoting to be able, to prevail; from the sense of straining, striving, or driving. Qu. the root of *stir.*] Tumultuous; turbulent; boisterous or furious; quarrelsome; scolding.

The eldest was a *termagant*, imperious, prodigal, profligate wench. *Arbuthnot.*

TER'MA-GANT, *n.* A boisterous, brawling, turbulent woman. It seems in Shakspeare to have been used of men. In ancient farces and puppet-shows, *Termagant* was a vociferous, tumultuous deity.

She threw his periwig into the fire. "Well," said he, "thou art a brave *termagant.*" *Tatler.*

The sprites of fiery *termagants* in flame. *Pope.*

TER'MA-GANT-LY, *adv.* In a turbulent or scolding manner.

TERM'ED, *pp.* Called; denominated.

TERM'ER, *n.* One who travels to attend a court term. *Spenser.*

2. One who has an estate for a term of years or for life.

TER'MĒS, *n.*; *pl.* TER'MI-TES. [Gr. τερμα, the end, because this insect destroys every thing it attacks.] A neuropterous insect, commonly called WHITE ANT. It is mostly found within the tropics. It destroys every thing it attacks. It will reduce a house of wood to a mere shell in a very short time.

TERM'-FEE, *n.* Among *lawyers*, a fee or certain sum charged to a suitor for each term his cause is in court.

TERM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* [from *term.*] That may be bounded; limitable. *Dict.*

TERM'IN-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being terminable.

TERM'IN-AL, *a.* [from L. *terminus.*] In *botany*, growing at the end of a branch or stem; terminating; as, a *terminal* scape, flower, or spike *Martyn.*

2. Forming the end or extremity; as, a *terminal* edge.

TER-MIN-A'LI-A, *n. pl.* [L.] Annual festivals held by the Romans in February in honor of *Terminus*, the god of boundaries. *Brande.*

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TERM'IN-ĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *terminer*; L. *termino*; Sp. *terminar*; It. *terminare*; from L. *terminus*, W. *tereyn.*]
1. To bound; to limit; to set the extreme point or side of a thing; as, to *terminate* a surface by a line.
2. To end; to put an end to; as, to *terminate* a controversy.

TERM'IN-ĀTE, *v. i.* To be limited; to end; to come to the furthest point in space; as, a line *terminates* at the equator; the torrid zone *terminates* at the tropics.
2. To end; to close; to come to a limit in time. The session of congress, every second year, must *terminate* on the third of March.

The wisdom of this world, its designs and efficacy, *terminate* on this side heaven. *South.*

TERM'IN-Ā-TED, *pp.* Limited; bounded; ended.

TERM'IN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Limiting; ending; concluding.

TERM-IN-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of limiting or setting bounds; the act of ending or concluding.
2. Bound; limit in space or extent; as, the *termination* of a line.
3. End in time or existence; as, the *termination* of the year or of life; the *termination* of happiness.
4. In *grammar*, the end or ending of a word; the syllable or letter that ends a word. Words have different *terminations* to express number, time, and [sex.
5. End; conclusion; result.
6. Last purpose. *White.*
7. Word; term. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

TERM-IN-Ā'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to, or forming, the end or concluding syllable. *Walker.*

TERM'IN-A-TIVE, *a.* Directing termination. *Bp. Rust.*

TERM'IN-A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Absolutely; so as not to respect any thing else. *Taylor.*

TERM'IN-Ā-TOR, *n.* In *astronomy*, the dividing line between the enlightened and the unenlightened part of the moon. *Olmsted.*

TERM'IN-ER, *n.* A determining; as, in *oyer and terminer.*

TERM'ING, *ppr.* Calling; denominating.

TERM'IN-IST, *n.* In *ecclesiastical history*, one of a class of theologians who maintain that God has fixed a certain term for the probation of individual persons, during which period, and no longer, they have the offer of grace. *Murdock.*

TERM-IN-OL'O-GY, } *n.* [Gr. τερμων and λογος.]
TERM-ON-OL'O-GY, }
1. The doctrine of terms; a treatise on terms.
2. In *natural history*, that branch of the science which explains all the terms used in the description of natural objects. *Ed. Encyc.*

TER-MIN'THUS, *n.* [Gr. τερμινθος, a pine nut.]
In *medicine*, a sort of *carbuncle*, spreading in the shape, and assuming the figure and blackish green color of the fruit of the *pine*, called PINE-NUT. *Good.*

TER'MIN-US, *n.*; *pl.* TERMINI. [L.] A boundary; a column; the extreme point at either end of a railroad, &c. Among *the Romans*, the deity that presided over boundaries.

TER'MITE, *n.*; *pl.* TERMITES. The white ant, *Termes.*

TERM'LESS, *a.* Unlimited; boundless; as, *termless* joys. *Ralegh.*

TERM'LY, *a.* Occurring every term; as, a *termly* fee. *Bacon.*

TERM'LY, *adv.* Term by term, every term; as, a fee *termly* given. *Bacon.*

TERM-ON-OL'O-GY, *n* [Gr. τερμων, a term, and λογος.]
This is a more correct word than TERMINOLOGY, and is preferred by the best authors.

TERM'OR, *n.* One who has an estate for a term of years or life; spelt also TERMER. *Blackstone.*

TERN, *n.* [L. *sterna.*]
A common *name* of certain long-winged aquatic fowls of the genus Sterna, of Linnæus, closely allied to the gulls; as the great or common tern, or sea-swallow, (*S. Hirundo*,) the black tern, the lesser tern, or hooded tern, &c. The brown tern, or brown gull, is considered as the young of the pewit gull or sea-crow, (*Larus ridibundus*,) before molting. *Ed. Encyc.*

TERN, *a.* [L. *ternus.*]
Threefold; consisting of three.
Tern leaves; in threes, or three by three; expressing the number of leaves in each whorl or set.
Tern peduncles; three growing together from the same axil.
Tern flowers; growing three and three together. *Martyn.*

TERN'A-RY, *a.* [L. *ternarius*, of three.]
Proceeding by threes; consisting of three. The *ternary* number, in antiquity, was esteemed a symbol of perfection, and held in great veneration. *Cyc.*

TERN'A-RY, } *n.* [L. *ternarius*, *ternio.*]
TER'NI-ON, }
The number three. *Holder.*

TERN'ATE, *a.* [L. *ternus*, *terni.*]
In *botany*, a *ternate* leaf is one that has three leaflets on a petiole, as in trefoil, strawberry, bramble, &c. There are leaves also *biternate* and *triternate*, having three ternate or three biternate leaflets. *Martyn.*

These leaves must not be confounded with *folia terna*, which are leaves that grow three together in a whorl, on a stem or branch. These are, however, more correctly called VERTICILLATE-TERNATE. *Cyc.*

Ternate bat; a species of bat of a large kind, found in the isle Ternate, and other East India isles. [See VAMPYRE.]

TERP-SICH-O-RĒ'AN, *a.* Relating to Terpsichore, the muse who presided over dancing.

TER'RACE, *n.* [Fr. *terrasse*; It. *terrazzo*; Sp. *terrado*; from L. *terra*, the earth.]
1. A raised level space or platform of earth, supported on one or more sides by a wall or bank of turf, &c., used either for cultivation or for a promenade.
2. A balcony or open gallery. *Johnson.*
3. The flat roof of a house. All the buildings of the Oriental nations are covered with *terraces*, where people walk or sleep.

TER'RACE, *v. t.* To form into a terrace.
2. To open to the air and light. *Wotton.*

TER'RAC-ED, (*ter'raste*,) *pp.* or *a.* Formed into a terrace; having a terrace. *Thomson.*

TER'RAC-ING, *ppr.* Forming into a terrace; opening to the air.

TER'RA CŒTTA, *n.* [It.] *Literally*, baked clay; a name given to statues, architectural decorations, figures, vases, &c., modeled or cast in a paste made of pipe or potter's clay and a fine colorless sand. *Brande.*

TER-RA-CUL'TUR-AL, *a.* Denoting tillage of the earth.

TER-RA-CUL'TURE, *n.* [L. *terra* and *cultura.*]
Cultivation of the earth.

TER'RÆ FIL'I-US, *n.* [L.] *Formerly*, one appointed to write a satirical Latin poem at the public acts in the university of Oxford; not unlike the prevaricator at Cambridge, England.

TER'RA FIR'MA, *n.* [L.] Firm or solid earth.

TER'RA IN-COG'NI-TA, *n.* [L.] An unknown region.

TER'RA JA-PON'I-CA, *n.* [L.] The same as CATECHU, a substance obtained from the juice of a species of acacia. It was formerly supposed to be a kind of earth from Japan; hence the name.

TER'RA LEM'NI-A, *n.* [L.] A species of red, bolary earth.

TER'RA-PIN, *n.* A name given to a species of tide-water tortoise.

TER'RA PON-DE-RŌ'SA, *n.* [L.] Barytes or heavy spar. *Ure.*

TER-RA'QUE-OUS, *a.* [L. *terra*, earth, and *aqua*, water; W. *tir*, Sans. *dara*, earth.]
Consisting of land and water, as the globe or earth. This epithet is given to the earth in regard to the surface, of which more than three fifths consist of water, and the remainder of earth or solid materials.

TER'RAR, *n.* A register of lands. [*Not in use.*] *Cowel.*

TER'RAS, *n.* See TRASS.

TER'RA SI-EN'NA, *n.* [It.] A brown bole or ochre from Sienna, in Italy, used as a pigment.

TERRE'-BLŪE, (tāre'blū,) *n.* [Fr. *terre*, earth, and *blue.*]
A kind of earth. *Woodward.*

TERRE'-MŌTE, (tāre'mōte,) *n.* [L. *terra*, earth, and *motus*, motion.]
An earthquake. [*Not in use.*] *Gower.*

TERRE'-PLEIN, (tāre'plāne.) [Fr. *terre*, earth, and *plein*, full.]
In *fortification*, the top, platform, or horizontal surface of a rampart, on which the cannon are placed.

TERRE-TEN'ANT, } *n.* [Fr. *terre-tenant.*]
TER-TEN'ANT, }
One who has the actual possession of land; *the* occupant.

TERRE'-VERTE, (tāre'vārte,) *n.* [Fr. *terre*, earth, and *verd*, *verte*, green.]
A species of olive-green earth, used by painters, containing oxyd of iron, silica, potash, and water, with other variable ingredients.

TER-REEN', *n.* [Fr. *terrine*, from L. *terra*, earth.]
An earthen or porcelain vessel for table furniture, used often for containing soup. A similar vessel of metal.

TER'REL, *n.* [from *terra.*] Little earth, a magnet of a just spherical figure, and so placed that its poles, equator, &c., correspond exactly to those of the world.

TER-RENE', *a.* [L. *terrenus*, from *terra*, W. *tir*, earth.]
1. Pertaining to the earth; earthy; as, *terrene* substance.
2. Earthly; terrestrial.

God set before him a mortal and immortal life, a nature celestial and *terrene*. *Ralegh.*

TER'RE-OUS, *a.* [L. *terreus*, from *terra*, earth.]
Earthy; consisting of earth; as, *terreous* substances; *terreous* particles. *Brown.*

TER-RES'TRI-AL, *a.* [L. *terrestris*, from *terra*, the earth.]
1. Pertaining to the earth; existing on the earth; as, *terrestrial* animals; bodies *terrestrial.* 1 *Cor.* xv.
2. Consisting of earth; as, the *terrestrial* globe.
3. Pertaining to the world, or to the present state; sublunary. Death puts an end to all *terrestrial* scenes.

TER-RES'TRI-AL-LY, *adv.* After an earthly manner. *More.*

TER-RES'TRI-OUS, *a.* Earthy. [*Little used.*]
2. Pertaining to the earth; being or living on the earth; terrestrial. *Brown.*

TER'RI-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *terribilis*, from *terreo*, to frighten.]
1. Frightful; adapted to excite terror; dreadful; formidable.

Prudent in peace, and *terrible* in war. *Prior.*
The form of the image was *terrible*. — Dan. ii.

2. Adapted to impress dread, terror, or solemn awe and reverence.

The Lord thy God is among you, a mighty God and *terrible*. — Deut. vii.
Let them praise *thy* great and *terrible* name, for it is holy. — Ps. xcix.
He hath done for thee these great and *terrible things*, which thine eyes have seen. — Deut. x.

3. *adv.* Severely; very; so as to give pain; as, *terrible* cold; *a colloquial phrase.*

TER'RI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Dreadfulness; formidableness; the quality or state of being terrible; as, *the terribleness* of a sight.

TER'RI-BLY, *adv.* Dreadfully; in a manner to excite terror or fright.

When he ariseth to shake *terribly* the earth. — Is. ii.

2. Violently; very greatly.

The poor man squalled *terribly*. *Swift.*

TER'RI-ER, *n.* [Fr., from *terra*, earth.]
1. A dog or little hound, that creeps into the ground after animals that burrow. *Dryden.*
2. A lodge or hole where certain animals, as foxes, rabbits, badgers, and the like, secure themselves. *Cyc.*
3. *Originally*, a collection of acknowledgments of the vassals or tenants of a lordship, containing the rents and services they owed to the lord, &c.; *at present*, a book or roll in which the lands of private persons or corporations are described by their site, boundaries, number of acres, &c. *Cyc.*
4. A wimble, auger, or borer. [L. *tero.*] *Ainsworth.*

TER-RIF'IC, *a.* [L. *terrificus* from *terreo*, *terror*, and *facio.*]
Dreadful; causing terror; adapted to excite great fear or dread; as, a *terrific* form; *terrific* sight.

TER'RI-FI-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Frightened; affrighted.

TER'RI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *terror* and *facio*, to make.]
To frighten; to alarm or shock with fear.

They were *terrified* and affrighted. — Luke xxiv.
When ye shall hear of wars and commotions, be not *terrified*. — Luke xxi. Job vii.

TER'RI-FY-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Frightening; affrighting.

TER-RIG'EN-OUS, *a.* [L. *terrigena*, one born of the earth; *terra* and *gigno.*]
Earth-born; produced by the earth.

TER-RI-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* [from *territory.*] Pertaining to territory or land; as, *territorial* limits; *territorial* jurisdiction. *Tooke.*
2. Limited to a certain district. Rights may be personal or *territorial.*

TER-RI-TŌ'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* In regard to territory; by means of territory. *E. Everett.*

TER'RI-TO-RI-ED, *a.* Possessed of territory. *Selden.*

TER'RI-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *territoire*; It. and Sp. *territorio*; L. *territorium*, from *terra*, earth.]
1. The extent or compass of land within the bounds, or belonging to the jurisdiction, of any state, city, or other body.

Linger not in my *territories*. *Shak.*
They erected a house within their own *territory*. *Hayward.*
Arts and sciences took their rise and flourished only in those small *territories* where the people were free. *Swift.*

2. A tract of land belonging to, or under the dominion of, a prince or state, lying at a distance from the parent country or from the seat of government; as, the *territories* of the East India Company; the *territories* of the United States; the *territory* of Michigan; North-west *territory.* These districts of country, when received into the Union and acknowledged to be States, lose the appellation of *territory.* *Constitution of the United States.*

TER'ROR, *n.* [L. *terror*, from *terreo*, to frighten; Fr. *terreur*; It. *terrore.*]
1. Extreme fear; violent dread; fright; fear that agitates the body and mind.

The sword without and *terror* within. — Deut. xxxii.
The *terrors* of God do set themselves in array against me. — Job v.
Amaze and *terror* seized the rebel host. *Milton.*

2. That which may excite dread; the cause of extreme fear.

Rulers are not a *terror* to good works, but to the evil. — Rom. xiii.
Those enormous *terrors* of the Nile. *Prior.*

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3. In *Scripture*, the sudden judgments of God are called *terrors*. *Ps.* lxxiii.

4. The threatenings of wicked men, or evil apprehended from them. 1 *Pet.* iii.

5. Awful majesty, calculated to impress fear. 2 *Cor.* v.

6. Death is emphatically styled the *king of terrors*.

Reign of terror; in *French history*, that period during the revolution when executions were most numerous, and the people were kept in the greatest fear by their rulers. This extended from October, 1793, to July, 1794. *Brande.*

TER'ROR-ISM, *n.* A state of being terrified, or a state impressing terror. *Jefferson.*

TER'ROR-IST, *n.* A name given to the agents and partisans of the revolutionary tribunal during the reign of terror in France. *Brande.*

TER'ROR-LESS, *a.* Free from terror.

TER'ROR-SMIT'TEN, *a.* Smitten with terror. *Coleridge.*

TER'ROR-STRUCK, *a.* Stricken with terror.

TERSE, (ters,) *a.* [L. *tersus*, from *tergo*, to wipe.] Cleanly written; neat; elegant without pompousness; as, *terse* language; a *terse* style.

Diffused, yet *terse*, poetical, though plain. *Harte.*

TERSE'LY, (ters'ly,) *adv.* Neatly.

TERSE'NESS, (ters'ness,) *n.* Neatness of style; smoothness of language. *Warton.*

TER-SUL'PHU-RET, *n.* A sulphuret containing three equivalents of sulphur.

TER-TEN'ANT, *n.* [*Fr. terre* and *tenant.*] The occupant of land.

TER'TIAL, *a.* A term applied to the quills growing on the last or innermost joint of a bird's wing. *Swainson.*

TER'TIALS, (-shalz,) *n. pl.* In *ornithology*, the quills or large feathers which grow near the junction of the wing with the body.

TER'TIAN, *a.* [L. *tertianus*, from *tertius*, third.] Occurring every other day; as, a *tertian* fever.

TER'TIAN, *n.* A disease or fever whose paroxysms return every other day; an intermittent whose paroxysms occur after intervals of a little less than forty-eight hours. *Cyc. Coxe.*

2. A measure of 84 gallons, the third part of a tun. [*Obs.*]

TER'TIA-RY, *a.* Third; of the third formation.

Tertiary formation; in *geology*, a series of strata, more recent than the chalk, consisting of sandstones, clay beds, limestones, and frequently containing numerous fossils, a few of which are identical with existing species. *It has been divided into* EOCENE, MIOCENE, and PLIOCENE, which see. *Dana.*

TER'TIATE, (ter'shāte,) *v. t.* [L. *tertius*, third; *tertio*, to do every third day.]

1. To do any thing the third time. *Johnson.*

2. To examine the thickness of the metal at the muzzle of a gun; or, in general, to examine the thickness to ascertain the strength of ordnance.

TER'TIĀ-TED, *pp.* Done the third time.

TER'TIUM QUID, [L.] A third something.

TER'ZA RĪ'MA, (tert'sa rē'mä,) *n.* [It.] *Literally*, a peculiar and complicated system of versification, borrowed by the early Italian poets from the Troubadours. *Brande.*

TER-ZET'TO, (tert-set'to,) *n.* [It.] In *music*, a composition in three parts. *Brande.*

TES'SEL-AR, *a.* Formed in squares.

TES'SEL-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *tessela*, a little square stone.] To form into squares or checkers; to lay with checkered work.

TES'SEL-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Checkered; formed in little squares or mosaic work; as, a *tesselated* pavement.

2. In *botany*, spotted like a chess-board; as, a *tesselated* leaf. *Martyn.*

TES'SEL-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Forming in little squares.

TES-SEL-Ā'TION, *n.* Mosaic work, or the operation of making it. *Forsyth, Italy.*

TES'SE-RA, *n.*; *pl.* TESSERÆ. [Gr.] A six-sided die, like modern dice, used among the Romans as a token, and in architecture in laying tesselated work. *Brande.*

TES-SE-RA'IC, *a.* [L. *tessera*, a square thing.] Diversified by squares; tesselated. *Atkyns.*

TES'SE-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to or containing tesseræ.

2. In *crystallography*, a term applied to crystals having equal axes, like the cube.

TES'SU-LAR, *a.* Related to the cube, or having equal axes, like the cube.

TEST, *n.* [L. *testa*, an earthen pot; It. *testa* or *testo*; Fr. *têt.*]

1. In *metallurgy*, a large cupel, or a vessel in the nature of a cupel, formed of wood ashes and finely powdered brick dust, in which metals are melted for trial and refinement. *Cyc.*

2. Trial; examination by the cupel; hence, any critical trial and examination.

Thy virtue, prince, has stood the *test* of fortune
Like purest gold. *Addison.*

3. Means of trial.

Each *test* and every light her muse will bear. *Dryden.*

4. That with which any thing is compared for proof of its genuineness; a standard.

Life, force, and beauty must to all impart,
At once the source, the end and *test* of art. *Pope.*

5. Discriminative characteristic; standard.

Our *test* excludes your tribe from benefit. *Dryden.*

6. Judgment; distinction.

Who would excel, when few can make a *test*
Betwixt indifferent writing and the best? *Dryden.*

7. In *chemistry*, a substance employed to detect any unknown constituent of a compound, by causing it to exhibit some known property. Thus ammonia is a *test* of copper, because it strikes a blue color with that metal, by which a minute quantity of it can be discovered when in combination with other substances. *Olmsted.*

TEST, *n.* [L. *testis*, a witness, properly one that affirms.]

In *England*, an oath and declaration against transubstantiation, which all officers, civil and military, were formerly obliged to take within six months after their admission. They were obliged also to receive the sacrament, according to the usage of the Church of England. These requisitions were made by stat. 25 Charles II., which is called the *test act*. The receiving of the sacrament is now dispensed with, and a declaration substituted, by a law passed in 1828. *Brande. Blackstone.*

TEST, *v. t.* To compare with a standard; to try; to prove the truth or genuineness of any thing by experiment or by some fixed principle or standard; as, to *test* the soundness of a principle; to *test* the validity of an argument.

The true way of *testing* its character, is to suppose it [the system] will be persevered in. *Edin. Review.*
Experience is the surest standard by which to *test* the real tendency of the existing constitution. *Washington's Address.*
To *test* this position. *Hamilton, Rep.*
In order to *test* the correctness of this system. *Adams's Lect.*
This expedient has been already *tested*. *Walsh, Rev.*

2. To attest and date; as, a writing *tested* on such a day.

3. In *metallurgy*, to refine gold or silver by means of lead, in a test, by the vitrification, scorification, &c., of all extraneous matter.

TES'TA, *n.* [L.] The shelly covering of testaceous animals. *Humble.*

2. In *botany*, the integuments of a seed. *Lindley.*

TEST'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *testor*. See TESTAMENT.] That may be devised or given by will. *Blackstone.*

TES-TĀ'CEA, } *n. pl.* Shelled animals. [See TES-
TES-TĀ'CEANS, } TACEOUS.]

TES-TĀ-CE-OG'RA-PHY. See TESTACEOLOGY.

TES-TĀ-CE-OL'O-GY, *n.* [L. *testacea*, or *testa*, and Gr. λογος.] The science of testaceous mollusks, or of those soft and simple animals which have a testaceous covering; conchology.

[Words thus formed of two languages are rather anomalous.]

TES-TĀ'CEOUS, (-tā'shus,) *a.* [L. *testaceus*, from *testa*, a shell. The primary sense of *testa*, *testis*, *testor*, &c., is, to thrust or drive; hence the sense of hardness, compactness, in *testa* and *testis*: and hence the sense of *attest*, *contest*, *detest*, *testator*, *testament*, all implying a sending, driving, &c.]

Pertaining to shells; consisting of a hard shell, or having a hard, continuous shell. *Testaceous animals* are such as have a strong, thick, entire shell, as oysters and clams; and are thus distinguished from *crustaceous animals*, whose shells are more thin and soft, and consist of several pieces jointed, as lobsters.

Testaceous medicines, are all preparations of shells and like substances, as the powders of crab's claws, pearl, &c. *Cyc. Encyc.*

TEST'A-MENT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *testamentum*, from *testor*, to make a will.]

1. A solemn, authentic instrument in writing, by which a person declares his will as to the disposal of his estate and effects after his death. This is otherwise called a WILL. A *testament*, to be valid, must be made when the testator is of sound mind, and it must be subscribed, witnessed, and published in such manner as the law prescribes.

A man in certain cases may make a valid will by words only, and such will is called NUNCUPATIVE. *Blackstone.*

2. The name of each general division of the canonical books of the sacred Scriptures; as, the Old *Testament*; the New *Testament*. The name is equivalent to COVENANT, and in our use of it, we apply it to the books which contain the old and new dispensations — that of Moses, and that of Jesus Christ.

TEST-A-MENT'A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to a will or to wills; as, *testamentary* causes in law.

2. Bequeathed by will; given by testament; as, *testamentary* charities. *Atterbury.*

3. Done by testament or will.

Testamentary guardian of a minor, is one appointed by the deed or will of a father, until the child becomes of age.

TEST-A-MENT-Ā'TION, *n.* The act or power of giving by will. [*Little used.*] *Burke.*

TEST'ATE, *a.* [L. *testatus.*] Having made and left a will; as, a person is *said* to die *testate*.

TEST-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *testatio.*] A witnessing or witness. *Bp. Hall.*

TEST-Ā'TOR, *n.* [L.] A man who makes and leaves a will or testament at death.

TEST-Ā'TRIX, *n.* A woman who makes and leaves a will at death.

TEST'ED, *pp.* Tried or approved by a test. *Shak. Parkhurst.*

TES'TER, *n.* [Fr. *tête*, head.] The top covering of a bed, consisting of some species of cloth, supported by the bedstead.

TES'TER, } *n.* An old coin, of the value of *about*
TES'TON, } sixpence sterling, originally eighteen pence, then *ninepence*. *Toone.*

TES'TERN, *n.* A sixpence; a tester.

TES'TERN, *v. t.* To present with a sixpence. [*Obs.*]

TES'TI-CLE, (tes'te-kl,) *n.* [L. *testiculus*; literally, a hard mass, like *testa*, a shell.]

The testicles are the glands which secrete the seminal fluid in *males*.

TES-TIC'U-LATE, *a.* In *botany*, shaped like a testicle. *Lee.*

TEST-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *testificatio*. See TESTIFY.] The act of testifying or giving testimony or evidence; as, a direct *testification* of our homage to God. *South.*

TEST'I-FI-CĀ-TOR, *n.* One who gives witness or evidence.

TEST'I-FI-ED, (-fīde,) *pp.* [from *testify.*] Given in evidence; witnessed; published; made known.

TEST'I-FI-ER, *n.* [from *testify.*] One who testifies; one who gives testimony or bears witness to prove any thing.

TEST'I-FY, *v. i.* [L. *testificor*; *testis* and *facio*; It. *testificare*; Sp. *testificar.*]

1. To make a solemn declaration, verbal or written, to establish some fact; to give *testimony* for the purpose of communicating to others a knowledge of something not known to them.

Jesus needed not that any should *testify* of man, for he knew what was in man. — John ii.

2. In *judicial proceedings*, to make a solemn declaration under oath, for the *purpose of establishing* or making proof of some fact to a court; to give testimony in a cause depending before a tribunal.

One witness shall not *testify* against any person to cause him to die. — Num. xxxv.

3. To declare a charge against one.

O Israel, I will *testify* against thee. — Ps. l.

4. To protest; to declare against.

I *testified* against them in the day wherein they sold provisions. — Neh. xiii.

TEST'I-FY, *v. t.* To affirm or declare solemnly, for the purpose of establishing a fact.

We speak that we do know, and *testify* that we have seen. — John iii.

2. In *law*, to affirm or declare under oath before a tribunal, for the purpose of proving some fact.

3. To bear witness to; to support the truth of by testimony.

To *testify* the gospel of the grace of God. — Acts xx.

4. To publish and declare freely.

Testifying both to the Jews, and also to the Greeks, repentance toward God and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ. — Acts xx.

TEST'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Affirming solemnly or under oath, for the purpose of establishing a fact; giving testimony; bearing witness; declaring.

TEST'I-LY, *adv.* [from *testy.*] Fretfully; peevishly; with petulance.

TEST-I-MŌ'NI-AL, *n.* [Fr., from L. *testimonium.*] A writing or certificate in favor of one's character or good conduct. *Testimonials* are required on many occasions. A person must have *testimonials* of his learning and good conduct before he can obtain license to preach. *Testimonials* are to be signed by persons of known respectability of character.

TEST-I-MŌ'NI-AL, *a.* Relating to or containing testimony.

TEST'I-MO-NY, *n.* [L. *testimonium.*]

1. A solemn declaration or affirmation made for the purpose of establishing or proving some fact. Such affirmation, in judicial proceedings, may be verbal or written, but must be under oath. *Testimony* differs from *evidence*; *testimony* is the declaration of a witness, and *evidence* is the effect of that declaration on the mind, or the degree of light which it affords.

2. Affirmation; declaration. These doctrines are supported by the uniform *testimony* of the fathers. The belief of past facts must depend on the evidence of human *testimony*, or the *testimony* of histo-

3. Open attestation; profession. [rians.

Thou, for the *testimony* of truth, hast borne
Universal reproach. *Milton.*

4. Witness; evidence; proof of some fact.

Shake off the dust under your feet, for a *testimony* against them. Mark vi.

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5. In *Scripture*, the two tables of the law.

Thou shalt put into the ark the *testimony* which I shall give thee. Ex. xxv.

6. The book of the law.

He brought forth the king's son — and gave him the *testimony*. — 2 Kings xi.

7. The gospel, which testifies of Christ, and declares the will of God 1 *Cor.* ii. 2 *Tim.* i.

8. The ark. *Exod.* xvi.

9. The word of God; the Scriptures.

The *testimony* of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple. — Ps. xix.

10. The laws or precepts of God. "I love thy *testimonies*." "I have kept thy *testimonies*." *Psalms.*

11. That which is equi alent to a declaration; manifestation.

Sacrifices were appointed by God for a *testimony* of his hatred of sin. *Clarke.*

12. Evidence suggested to the mind; as, the *testimony* of conscience. 2 *Cor.* i.

13. Attestation; confirmation.

TEST'I-MO-NY, *v. t.* To witness. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

TEST'I-NESS, *n.* [from *testy.*] Fretfulness; peevishness; petulance.

Testiness is a disposition or aptness to be angry. *Locke.*

TEST'ING, *ppr.* [from *test.*] Trying for proof; proving by a standard or by experiment.

A plan for *testing* alkalies. *Ure.*

TEST'ING, *n.* The act of trying for proof.

2. In *metallurgy*, the operation of refining large quantities of gold or silver by means of lead, in the vessel called a *test*. In this process, the extraneous matter is vitrified, scorified, or made to change its form, and the metal left pure. This operation is performed in the manner of cupellation. *Cyc.*

TES-TOON', *n.* A silver coin in Italy and Portugal. The Roman testoon is worth 1s. 3d. sterling, or 29 cents; the Portuguese, 6d., or about 11 cents. *Kelly.*

TEST'-PA-PER, *n.* A paper impregnated with a chemical reagent, as litmus, &c. *Parke.*

TES-TŪ'DI-NAL, *a.* Pertaining to the tortoise, or resembling it. *Fleming.*

TES-TŪ'DI-NATE, TES-TŪ'DI-NA-TED, } *a.* [L. *testudo.*]

Shaped like the back of a tortoise; roofed; arched; vaulted.

TES-TU-DIN'E-OUS, *a.* Resembling the shell of a tortoise.

TES-TŪ'DO, *n.* [L.] A tortoise. Among *the Romans*, a cover or screen which a body of troops formed with their shields or targets, by holding them over their heads when standing close to each other. This cover resembled the back of a tortoise, and served to shelter the men from darts, stones, and other missiles. A similar defense was sometimes formed of boards and moved on wheels.

2. In *medicine*, a broad, soft tumor between the skull and the skin, called also TALPA or MOLE, as resembling the subterraneous windings of the tortoise or mole. *Cyc.*

TEST'Y, *a.* [from Fr. *teste, tête*, the head, or from the same root.]

Fretful, peevish; petulant; easily irritated. Pyrrhus cured his *testy* courtiers with a kick.

Must I stand and crouch under your *testy* humor? *Shak.*

TE-TAN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or denoting tetanus.

TET'A-NUS, *n.* [Gr. τετανος, stretched.] [*P. Cyc.*

A disease characterized by paroxysms of tonic spasms in the muscles of voluntary motion, producing incurvation of the body.

TE-TAR'TO-PRIS-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. τεταρτος, fourth.]

One fourth prismatic; *applied to oblique rhombic prisms.* *Mohs.*

TE-TAUG', *n.* The name of a fish on the coast of New England; called also BLACK FISH. [See TAUTOG.]

TETCH'I-NESS, TETCH'Y, } See TECHINESS, TECHY. [Corrupted from *touchy, touchiness.*]

TETE, (tāte,) *n.* [Fr., head.] False hair; a kind of wig or cap of false hair.

TETE'-A-TETE', (tāte'a-tāte',) *n.* [Fr.] Head to head; private conversation; in private.

TETE'-DE-PONT', (tāte'de-pong',) *n.* [Fr.] A work thrown up at the entrance of a bridge, for covering the communication across a river.

Campbell's Mil. Dict.

TETH'ER, *n.* [See TEDDER.] A rope or chain by which a beast is confined for feeding within certain limits.

TETH'ER, *v. t.* To confine, as a beast, with a rope or chain, for feeding within certain limits.

[It would be well to write this word uniformly TEDDER.]

TETH'ER-ED, *pp.* Confined with a rope.

TE-THY'DANS, *n. pl.* [Gr. τεθυς.]

An order of acephalous molluscan animals, covered by a tunic, and not by a shell.

TE'THYS, *n.* [Gr.] A gelatinous animal of the nudibranchiate gastropod tribe, having an envelope or mantle that extends above and beyond the head, fringed or undulated at the margin. *Kirby.*

TET'RA-CHORD, *n.* [Gr. τετταρα, four, and χορδη, a chord.]

In *ancient music*, a dintessaron; a series of four sounds, of which the extremes, or first and last, constituted a fourth. These extremes were immutable; the two middle sounds were changeable. *Cyc.*

TET'RAD, *n.* [Gr. τετρας, the number four.]

The number four; a collection of four things.

TET-RA-DAC'TYL, *n.* [Gr.] An animal having four toes. *Kirby.*

TET-RA-DAC'TYL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. τετρα and δακτυλος.]

Having four toes.

TET-RA-DI-A-PA'SON, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and *diapason.*]

Quadruple diapason or octave; a musical chord, otherwise called a QUADRUPLE EIGHTH or TWENTY-NINTH. *Cyc.*

TET'RA-DRACHM, (-dram,) } *n.* [Gr. τετρα and
TET-RA-DRACH'MA, } δραχμη.]

In *ancient coinage*, a silver coin worth four drachmas. The Attic *tetradrachm* was equal to 3s. 3d. sterling, or 75 cents. *Smith's Dict.*

TET-RA-DY-NA'MI-A, *n.* [Gr. τετρα and δυναμις, power, strength.]

In *botany*, a class of plants having six stamens, four of which are longer than the others.

TET-RA-DY-NA'MI-AN, } *a.* Having six stamens,
TET-RA-DYN'A-MOUS, } four of which are uniformly longer than the others.

TET'RA-GON, *n.* [Gr. τετραγωνος; τετρα, for τεσσαρες, four, and γωνια, an angle.]

1. In *geometry*, a plane figure having four angles; a quadrangle; as a square, a rhombus, &c.

2. In *astrology*, an aspect of two planets with regard to the earth, when they are distant from each other ninety degrees, or the fourth of a circle. *Hutton.*

TE-TRAG'ON-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a tetragon; having four angles or sides. Thus a square, a parallelogram, a rhombus, and a trapezium, are *tetragonal* figures.

2. In *botany*, having prominent longitudinal angles, as a stem. *Martyn.*

TET'RA-GO-NISM, *n.* The quadrature of the circle. [*Little used.*] *Cyc.*

TET-RA-GRAM'MA-TON, *n.* [Gr. τετρα and γραμμα.]

Among *several ancient nations*, the name of the mystic number *four*, which was often symbolized to represent the Deity, whose name was expressed by four letters. *Brande.*

TET-RA-GYN'I-A, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and γυνη, a female.]

In *botany*, an order of monoclinous or hermaphrodite plants having four styles. *Linnæus.*

TET-RA-GYN'I-AN, } *a.* Being monoclinous or her-
TE-TRAG'YN-OUS, } maphrodite, and having four styles.

TET-RA-HE'DRAL, *a.* [See TETRAHEDRON.] Having four equal triangles. *Bailey.*

2. In *botany*, having four sides. *Martyn.*

TET-RA-HE'DRON, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and ἑδρα, side.]

In *geometry*, a solid figure comprehended under four equilateral and equal triangles; or one of the five regular Platonic bodies of that figure. *Cyc.*

TET-RA-HEX-A-HE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and *hexahedral.*]

In *crystallography*, exhibiting four ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing six faces.

TET-RA-HEX-A-HE'DRON, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, four, εξ, six, and ἑδρα, face.]

A solid bounded by twenty-four equal faces, four corresponding to each face of the cube. *Dana.*

TE-TRAL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. τετρα and λογος.]

A collection of four dramatic pieces, of which three were tragedies and one a satiric piece, represented on the same occasion at Athens.

Smith's Dict.

TE-TRAM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and μετρον, measure.]

In *ancient poetry*, a verse consisting of four measures, i. e., in iambic, trochaic, and anapestic verse, of eight feet; in other kinds of verse, of four feet.

Liddell & Scott.

TE-TRAN'DRI-A, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and ανηρ, a male.]

In *botany*, a class of monoclinous or hermaphrodite plants having four stamens. *Linnæus.*

TE-TRAN'DRI-AN, } *a.* Being monoclinous or her-
TE-TRAN'DROUS, } maphrodite, and having four stamens.

TE-TRA'O-NID, *a.* or *n.* A term denoting a bird belonging to the tribe of which the tetrao is the type; as the grouse, partridge, quail, &c.

TET-RA-PET'AL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and πεταλον, leaf.]

In *botany*, containing four distinct petals or flower leaves; as, a *tetrapetalous* corol. *Martyn.*

TET-RA-PHAR'MA-CON, *n.* [Gr.] A combination of wax, resin, lard, and pitch, composing an ointment. *Brande.*

TE-TRAPH'YL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and φυλλον, leaf.]

In *botany*, having four leaves; consisting of four distinct leaves or leaflets. *Martyn.*

TET'RA-PLA, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, or τεσσαρες, and ἁπλοω.]

A Bible consisting of four different versions arranged in four columns, as by Origen. *Brande.*

TE-TRAP'TER-AN\$, *n. pl.* Insects which have four wings. *Brande.*

TE-TRAP'TER-OUS, *a.* Having four wings.

TET'RAP-TOTE, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and πτωσις, case.]

In *grammar*, a noun that has four cases only; as, L. *astus*, &c.

TE'TRARCH, *n.* [Gr. τετραρχης; τετρα, four, and αρχη, rule.]

A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province; a subordinate prince. In time, this word came to denote any petty king or sovereign.

TE-TRAR'CHATE, *n.* The fourth part of a province under a Roman tetrarch; or the office or jurisdiction of a tetrarch.

TE-TRAR'CHIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a tetrarchy. *Herbert.*

TET'RARCH-Y, *n.* The same as TETRARCHATE.

TET-RA-SPAS'TON, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and σπαω, to pull.]

A machine in which four pulleys act together. *Brande.*

TET-RA-SPERM'OUS, *a.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and σπερμα, seed.]

In *botany*, having four seeds. *Martyn.*

A *tetraspermous plant*, is one which produces four seeds in each flower, as the rough-leaved or verticillate plants. *Martyn.*

TE-TRAS'TICH, (te-tras'tik,) *n.* [Gr. τετρας-ιχος; τετρα, four, and στιχος, verse.]

A stanza, epigram, or poem, consisting of four verses. *Pope.*

TET'RA-STYLE, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and στυλος, column.]

In *ancient architecture*, a building with four columns in front. *Brande.*

TET-RA-SYL-LAB'IC, TET-RA-SYL-LAB'IC-AL, } *a.* Consisting of four syllables. *Cyc.*

TET-RA-SYL'LA-BLE, *n.* [Gr. τετρα, four, and συλλαβη, syllable.]

A word consisting of four syllables.

TET'RIC, TET'RIC-AL, TET'RIC-OUS, } *a.* [L. *tetricus.*]

Froward; perverse; harsh; sour; rugged. [*Not in use.*] *Knolles.*

TET'RIC-AL-NESS, *n.* Frowardness; perverseness. [*Not used.*]

TE-TRIC'I-TY, (te-tris'e-te,) *n.* Crabbedness; perverseness. [*Not in use.*]

TET'TER, *n.* [Sax. *teter, tetr;* allied perhaps to L. *titillo.*]

1. In *medicine*, a vague name of several cutaneous diseases.

2. In *farriery*, a cutaneous disease of animals, which spreads on the body in different directions, and occasions a troublesome itching. *Cyc.*

TET'TER, *v. t.* To affect with the disease called TETTERS.

TET'TISH, *a.* [Qu. Fr. *tête*, head.]

Captious; testy. [*Not in use.*]

TEU-TON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Teutons, a people of Germany, or to their language; as *a noun*, the language of the Teutons, the parent of the German, Dutch, and Anglo-Saxon or native English.

Teutonic order; a military religious order of knights, established toward the close of the twelfth century, in imitation of the Templars and Hospitalers. It was composed chiefly of Teutons or Germans, who marched to the Holy Land in the crusades, and was established in that country for charitable purposes. It increased in numbers and strength till it became master of all Prussia, Livonia, and Pomerania. *Cyc.*

TEW, (tū,) *v. t.* To work; to soften. [*Not in use.*] [See TAW.]

2. To work; to pull or tease; *among seamen.*

TEW, (tū,) *n.* [probably *tow.*] Materials for any thing. [*Not in use.*] *Skinner.*

2. An iron chain. [*Not in use.*] *Ainsworth.*

TEW'EL, (tū'el,) *n.* [Fr. *tuyau.*]

A pipe or funnel, as for smoke; an iron pipe in a forge to receive the pipe of a bellows. *Moxon.*

TEW'TAW, (tū'taw,) *v. t.* To beat; to break. [*Not in use.*] [See TEW.] *Mortimer.*

TEXT, *n.* [Fr. *texte;* L. *textus*, woven; It. *testo.* See TEXTURE.]

1. A discourse or composition on which a note or commentary is written. Thus we speak of the *text* or original of the Scripture, in relation to the comments upon it. Infinite pains have been taken to ascertain and establish the genuine original *text.*

2. A verse or passage of Scripture which a preacher selects as the subject of a discourse.

How oft, when Paul has served us with a *text*,
Has Epictetus, Plato, Tully preached! *Cowper.*

3. Any particular passage of Scripture, used as

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authority in argument for proof of a doctrine. In modern sermons, *texts* of Scripture are not as frequently cited as they were formerly.

4. In *ancient law authors*, the four Gospels, by way of eminence. *Cyc.*

TEXT, *v. t.* To write, as a text. [*Not much used.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

TEXT'-BOOK, *n.* In *universities* and *colleges*, a classic author written with wide spaces between the lines, to give room for the observations or interpretation dictated by the master or regent. *Cyc.*

2. A book containing the leading principles or most important points of a science or branch of learning, arranged in order for the use of students.

TEXT'-HAND, *n.* A large hand in writing; so called because it was the practice to write the text of a book in a large hand, and the notes in a smaller hand.

TEXT'ILE, (tekst'il,) *a.* [L. *textilis.*] Woven, or capable of being woven.

TEXT'ILE, (tekst'il,) *n.* That which is or may be woven. *Bacon. Wilkins.*

TEXT'-MAN, *n.* A man ready in the quotation of texts. *Saunderson.*

TEX-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* [L. *textor.*] Pertaining to weaving.

TEXT'RINE, (tekst'rin,) *a.* Pertaining to weaving; as, the *textrine* art. *Derham.*

TEXT'Ų-AL, (tekst'yu-al,) *a.* Contained in the text. *Milton.*

2. Serving for texts. *Bp. Hall.*

TEXT'Ų-AL-LY, *adv.* In the text or body of a work; in accordance with the text.

TEXT'Ų-AL-IST, }
TEXT'Ų-A-RIST, } *n.* [Fr. *textuaire*, from *texte.*]
TEXT'Ų-A-RY, }

1. One who is well versed in the Scriptures, and can readily quote texts.

2. One who adheres to the text.

TEXT'Ų-A-RY, *a.* Textual; contained in the text. *Brown.*

2. Serving as a text; authoritative. *Glanville.*

TEXT'Ų-IST, *n.* One ready in the quotation of texts.

TEXT'ŲRE, (tekst'yur,) *n.* [L. *textura*, *textus*, from *texo*, to weave.]

1. The act of weaving.

2. A *web*; that which is woven.

Others, far on the grassy dale,
Their humble *texture* weave. *Thomson.*

3. The disposition or connection of threads, filaments, or other slender bodies interwoven; as, the *texture* of cloth or of a spider's web.

4. The disposition of the several parts of any body in connection with each other; or the manner in which the constituent parts are united; as, the *texture* of earthy substances or fossils; the *texture* of a plant; the *texture of paper*, of a hat or skin; a loose *texture*; or a close, compact *texture.*

5. In anatomy. See TISSUE.

THACK, for THATCH, is local. [See THATCH.]

THA'LER, *n.* [L. *thalerus.*] The German spelling of DOLLAR.

THA-LI'A, *n.* [Gr.] In *mythology*, the muse who presided over pastoral and comic poetry, and who was regarded as the patroness of agriculture.

THAL'I-DAN, *n.* [Gr. θαλια, bloom.] That group of segregate naked acephalous molluscans, of which the genus Thalia is the type. They have a small crest or vertical fin near the posterior extremity of the back.

THAL'LITE, *n.* [Gr. θαλλος, a green twig.] A variety of epidote.

THAM'MUZ, *n.* The tenth month of the Jewish civil year, containing 29 days, and answering to a part of June and a part of July.

2. The name of a deity among the Phœnicians.

THAN, *adv.* or *conj.* [Sax. *thanne*; Goth. *than*; D. *dan.* This word signifies also *then*, both in English and Dutch. The Germans express the sense by *als*, as.]

This word is placed after some comparative adjective or adverb, to express comparison between what precedes and what follows. Thus Elijah said, I am not better *than* my fathers; wisdom is better *than* strength; Ismel loved Joseph more *than* all his children; all nations are counted less *than* nothing; I who am less *than* the least of all saints; the last error shall be worse *than* the first; he that denies the faith is worse *than* an infidel.

After *more*, or an equivalent termination, the following word implies *less*, or *worse*; after *less*, or an equivalent termination, it implies *more* or *better.*

THANE, *n.* [Sax. *thegn*, *thægn*, a minister or servant; *thegnian*, *thenian*, to serve; D. and G. *dienen*, to serve; Sw. *tiena*, to serve; *tienare*, a servant; Dan. *tiener*, to serve; *tiener*, a servant. If *g* is radical, this word belongs to Class Dg; if not, to Class Dn, No. 10.]

The thanes in England were formerly persons of some dignity; of these there were two orders, the king's thanes, who attended the Saxon and Danish kings in their courts, and held lands immediately of them, and the ordinary thanes, who were lords of manors, and who had a particular jurisdiction within their limits. After the Conquest, this title was disused, and *baron* took its place.

THANE'DŌM, *n.* The property or jurisdiction of a thane.

THANE'-LANDS, *n. pl.* Lands granted to thanes.

THANE'SHIP, *n.* The state or dignity of a thane; or his seigniory.

THANK, *v. t.* [Sax. *thancian*; G. and D. *danken*; Ice. *thacka*; Sw. *tacka*; Dan. *takker.* We see by the Gothic dialects that *n* is not radical. To ascertain the primary sense, let us attend to its compounds; G. *abdanken*, (which in English would be *off-thank*,) to dismiss, discharge, discard, send away, put off, to disband or break, as an officer; *verdanken*, to owe or be indebted; D. *afdanken*, to cashier or discharge. These senses imply a sending. Hence, *thank* is probably from the sense of giving, that is, a render or return.]

1. To express gratitude for a favor; to make acknowledgments to one for kindness bestowed.

We are bound to *thank* God always for you. — 2 Thess. i.
Joab bowed himself and *thanked* the king. — 2 Sam. xiv.

2. It is used ironically.

Weigh the danger with the doubtful bliss,
And *thank* yourself, if aught should fail amiss. *Dryden.*

THANK, *n.* }
THANKS, *n. pl.* } Generally in the plural. [Sax. *thanc*; Gaelic, *taine.*]

Expression of gratitude; an acknowledgment made to express a sense of favor or kindness received Gratitude is the feeling or sentiment excited by kindness; *thanks* are the expression of that sentiment. *Luke* vi.

Thanks be to God who giveth us the victory. — 1 Cor. xv.
Thanks be to God for his unspeakable gift. — 2 Cor. ix.
He took bread and gave *thanks* to God. — Acts xxvii.

THANK'ED, (thankt,) *pp.* Having received expressions of gratitude.

THANK'FUL, *a.* [Sax. *thancfull*; Gaelic, *taincal.*] Grateful; impressed with a sense of kindness received, and ready to acknowledge it. The Lord's supper is to be celebrated with a *thankful* remembrance of his sufferings and death.

Be *thankful* unto him and bless his name. — Ps. c.

THANK'FUL-LY, *adv.* With a grateful sense of favor or kindness received.

If you have lived, take *thankfully* the past. *Dryden.*

THANK'FUL-NESS, *n.* Expression of gratitude; acknowledgment of a favor.

2. Gratitude; a lively sense of good received.

The celebration of these holy mysteries being ended, retire with all *thankfulness* of heart for having been admitted to that heavenly feast. *Taylor.*

THANK'ING, *ppr.* Expressing gratitude for good received.

THANK'LESS, *a.* Unthankful; ungrateful; not acknowledging favors.

That she may feel
How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is
To have a *thankless* child. *Shak.*

2. Not obtaining thanks, or not likely to gain thanks; as, a *thankless* office. *Wotton.*

THANK'LESS-LY, *adv.* With ingratitude; unthankfully.

THANK'LESS-NESS, *n.* Ingratitude; failure to acknowledge a kindness. *Donne.*

THANK'-OF-FER-ING, *n.* [*thank* and *offering.*] An offering made in acknowledgment of mercy. *Watts.*

THANKS-GIVE', (thanks-giv',) *v. t.* [*thanks* and *give.*] To celebrate or distinguish by solemn rites. [*Not in use.*] *Mede.*

THANKS-GIV'ER, *n.* One who gives thanks or acknowledges a kindness. *Barrow.*

THANKS-GIV'ING, *ppr.* Rendering thanks for good received.

THANKS-GIV'ING, *n.* The act of rendering thanks or expressing gratitude for favors or mercies.

Every creature of God is good, and nothing to be refused, if received with *thanksgiving.* — 1 Tim. iv.

2. A public celebration of divine goodness; also, a day set apart for religious services, specially to acknowledge the goodness of God, either in any remarkable deliverance from calamities or danger, or in the ordinary dispensation of his bounties. The practice of appointing an annual *thanksgiving* originated in New England.

THANK'WŌR'THI-NESS, (-wur'the-ness,) *n.* The state of being thankworthy.

THANK'WŌR-THY, (-wur'the,) *a.* [*thank* and *worthy.*] Deserving thanks; meritorious. 1 *Pet.* ii.

THARM, *n.* [Sax. *thearm*; G. and D. *darm.*] Intestines twisted into a cord. [*Local.*]

THAT, *an adjective, pronoun, or substitute.* [Sax. *thæt*, *that*; Goth. *thata*; D. *dat*; G. *das*; Dan. *det*; Sw. *det.* Qu. Gr. ταυτος. This word is called in Saxon and German an article, for it sometimes signifies *the.* It is called also in Saxon a pronoun, equivalent to *id*, *istud*, in Latin. In Swedish and Danish, it is called a pronoun of the neuter gender. But these distinctions are groundless and of no use. It is probably from the sense of setting.]

1. *That* is a word used as a definitive adjective, pointing to a certain person or thing before mentioned, or supposed to be understood. Here is *that* book we have been seeking this hour; here goes *that* man we were talking of.

It shall be more tolerable for Sodom and Gomorrah in the day of judgment, than for *that* city. — Matt. x.

2. *That* is used definitively, to designate a specific thing or person emphatically.

The woman was made whole from *that* hour. — Matt. ix.

In these cases, *that* is an adjective. In the two first examples, *the* may be substituted for it. Here is *the* book we have been seeking; here goes *the* man we were talking of. But in other cases, *the* can not supply its place, and *that* may be considered as more emphatically definitive than *the.*

3. *That* is used as the representative of a noun, either a person or a thing. In this use, it is often a pronoun and a relative. When it refers to persons, it is equivalent to *who*, and when it refers to a thing, it is equivalent to *which.* In this use, it represents either the singular number or the plural.

He *that* reproveth a scorner getteth to himself shame. — Prov. ix.
They *that* hate me without a cause are more than the hairs of my head. — Ps. lxiii.
A judgment *that* is equal and impartial must incline to the greater probabilities. *Wilkins.*
They shall gather out of his kingdom all things *that* offend. — Matt. xiii.

4. *That* is also the representative of a sentence or part of a sentence, and often of a series of sentences. In this case, *that* is not strictly a pronoun, a word standing for a noun, but is, so to speak, a *pro-sentence*, the substitute for a sentence, to save the repetition of it.

And when Moses heard *that*, he was content. — Lev. x.

That here stands for the whole of what Aaron had said, or the whole of the preceding verse.

I will know your business, *that* I will. *Shak.*
Ye defraud, and *that* your brethren. — 1 Cor. vi.

That, sometimes, in this use, precedes the sentence or clause to which it refers.

That be far from thee, to do after this manner, *to slay the righteous with the wicked.* — Gen. xviii.

That here represents the clause in Italics.

5. *That* sometimes is the substitute for an adjective. You allege that the man is *innocent*; *that* he is not.

6. *That*, in the following use, has been called a conjunction. I heard *that* the Greeks had defeated the Turks. But in this case, *that* has the same character as in *No.* 4. It is the representative of the part of the sentence which follows, as may be seen by inverting the order of the clauses. The Greeks had defeated the Turks; I heard *that.* It is not *that* I love you less. *That* here refers to the latter clause of the sentence, as a kind of demonstrative.

7. *That* was formerly used for *that which*, like *what.*

We speak *that* we do know, and testify *that* we have seen. — John iii.

[This use is no longer held legitimate.]

8. *That* is used in opposition to *this*, or by way of distinction.

If the Lord will, we shall live, and do this or *that.* — James iv.

9. When *this* and *that* refer to foregoing words, *this*, like the Latin *hic* and Fr. *ceci*, refers to the latter, and *that* to the former. It is the same with *these* and *those.*

Self-love and *reason* to one end aspire,
Pain their aversion, pleasure their desire;
But greedy *that*, its object would devour,
This taste the honey, and not wound the flower. *Pope.*

10. *That* sometimes introduces an explanation of something going before. "Religion consists in living up to those principles; *that* is, in acting in conformity to them." Here, *that* refers to the whole first clause of the sentence.

11. "Things are preached, not in *that* they are taught, but in *that* they are published." Here, *that* refers to the words which follow it.

So when *that* begins a sentence. "*That* we may fully understand the subject, let us consider the following propositions." *That* denotes purpose, or rather introduces the clause expressing purpose, as will appear by restoring the sentence to its natural order. "Let us consider the following propositions, *that* [for the purpose expressed in the following clause] we may fully understand the subject." "Attend *that* you may receive instruction." Here, also, *that* expresses purpose elliptically: "Attend for the purpose *that* you may receive instruction;" *that* referring to the last member.

This elliptical use of *that* is very frequent; the preposition *for* being understood. "A man travels *that* he may regain his health." He travels *for that* purpose, he may regain his health. The French often retains the preposition in such cases; *pour* que. "Do all things without murmurings and disputings, *that* ye may be blameless and harmless." *Phil.* ii. 14. Do all things without murmurings, *for that* purpose, *to that* effect, ye may be blameless.

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In that; a phrase denoting consequence, cause, or reason; *that* referring to the following sentence. *Heb.* v. 7.

THATCH, *n.* [Sax. *thac*, connected with *theccan*, *thecan*, to cover; L. *tego*, Eng. *deck*; G. *dach*, a roof; D. *dak*; Sw. *tak*; Dan. *tag*, *tække*: Gaelic, *tughe*, *tuighe*. The primary sense is, to put on, to spread over, or make close.]

Straw or other substance used to cover the roofs of buildings, or stacks of hay or grain, for securing them from rain, &c.

THATCH, *v. t.* To cover with straw, reeds, or some similar substance; as, to *thatch* a house, or a stable, or a stack of grain.

THATCH'ED, (thacht,) *pp.* or *a.* Covered with straw or thatch.

THATCH'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to thatch houses.

THATCH'ING, *ppr.* Covering with straw or thatch.

THATCH'ING, *n.* The act or art of covering buildings with thatch, so as to keep out water; the materials used for this purpose.

THAU'MA-TROPE, *n.* [Gr. θαυμα and τροπος.]

An optical toy or instrument for showing the duration of an impression of light upon the eye after the luminous object is withdrawn. Thus the rapid revolution of a card having a chariot represented on one side, and a charioteer on the other, causes the two figures to appear together, the charioteer driving the chariot. *Olmsted.*

THAU-MA-TUR'GIC, } *a.* [See THAUMATURGY.]
THAU-MA-TUR'GIC-AL, } Exciting wonder. *Burton.*

THAU'MA-TUR-GIST, *n.* One who deals in wonders, or believes in them.

THAU-MA-TUR'GUS, *n.* [Gr. θαυμα and εργον.]

A miracle-worker. A title given by the Roman Catholics to some of their saints. *Buchanan.*

THAU'MA-TUR-GY, *n.* [Gr. θαυμα, a wonder, and εργον, work.]

The act of performing something wonderful. *Warton.*

THAW, *v. i.* [Sax. *thawan*; G. *thauen*; D. *dooyen*; Dan. *töer*; Sw. *töa*; Gr. τηκω. Class Dg.]

1. To melt, dissolve, or become fluid, as ice or snow.

[It is remarkable that this word is used only of things that congeal by frost. We never say, to *thaw* metal of any kind.]

2. To become so warm as to melt ice and snow; *used of weather.*

THAW, *v. t.* To melt; to dissolve; as ice, snow, hail, or frozen earth.

THAW, *n.* The melting of ice or snow; the resolution of ice into the state of a fluid; liquefaction by heat of any thing congealed by frost.

THAW'ED, (thawd,) *pp.* Melted, as ice or snow.

THAW'ING, *ppr.* Dissolving; resolving into a fluid; liquefying; as any thing frozen.

THE, an *adjective*, or *definitive adjective.* [Sax. *the*; D. *de*. Qu. Ch. נ.]

1. This adjective is used as a definitive, that is, before nouns which are specific or understood; or it is used to limit their signification to a specific thing or things, or to describe them; as, *the* laws of the twelve tables. *The* independent tribunals of justice in our country are *the* security of private rights, and *the* best bulwark against arbitrary power. *The* sun is *the* source of light and heat.

This he calls *the* preaching of the cross. *Simeon.*

2. *The* is also used rhetorically before a noun in the singular number, to denote a species by way of distinction; a single thing representing the whole. *The* fig-tree putteth forth her green figs; *the* almond-tree shall flourish; *the* grasshopper shall be a burden.

3. In *poetry*, *the* sometimes loses the final vowel before another vowel.

The adorning thee with so much art,
Is but a barbarous skill. *Cowley.*

4. *The* is used before adjectives in the comparative and superlative degree. *The longer* we continue in sin, *the more difficult* it is to reform. *The most strenuous* exertions will be used to emancipate Greece. *The most* we can do is to submit; *the best* we can do; *the worst* that can happen.

THE-AN'DRIC, *a.* [Gr. θεος, God, and ανηρ, a man.]

Designating the union of divine and human operation in Christ, or the joint agency of the divine and human nature. *Murdock.*

THE-AN'THRO-PISM, *n.* [Gr. θεος and ανθρωπος.]

A state of being God and man. *Coleridge.*

THĒ'AR-CHY, *n.* [Gr. θεος, God, and αρχη, rule.]

Government by God; more commonly called THEOCRACY. *Ch. Rel. Appeal.*

THĒ'A-TER, } *n.* [Fr. *theatre*; L. *theatrum*; Gr. θεατρον, from θεαομαι, to see.]
THĒ'A-TRE, }

1. Among *the ancients*, an edifice in which spectacles or shows were exhibited for the amusement of spectators.

2. In *modern times*, a house for the exhibition of dramatic performances, as tragedies, comedies, and farces; a playhouse, comprehending the stage, the pit, the boxes, galleries, and orchester.

3. Among *the Italians*, an assemblage of buildings which, by a happy disposition and elevation, represents an agreeable scene to the eye. *Cyc.*

4. A place rising by steps or gradations, like the seats of a theater.

Shade above shade, a woody *theater*
Of stateliest view. *Milton.*

5. A place of action or exhibition; as, the *theater* of the world.

6. A building for the exhibition of scholastic exercises, as at Oxford, or for other exhibitions.

7. In *medical institutions*, a room with circular seats, and a table in the centre turning on a pivot, for anatomical demonstrations. *Cyc.*

THĒ'A-TINS, *n. pl.* An order of Italian monks, established, in 1524, expressly to oppose the Reformation, and to raise the tone of piety among Roman Catholics. They hold no property, nor do they beg, but depend on what Providence sends. Their chief employment is preaching and giving religious instruction. At one time, they attempted missions to Tartary and Georgia, in Asia, but soon abandoned them. Their name, *Theatins*, is derived from *Theate*, or *Chieti*, a city of Naples, the archbishop of which was a principal founder of the order. But they bore various names; as *Regular Clerks of the Community*, *Pauline Monks*, *Apostolic Clerks*, and *Regular Clerks of the Divine Providence.* The order never flourished much out of Italy. *Murdock.*

THĒ'A-TRAL, *a.* Belonging to a theater. [*Not in use.*]

THE-AT'RIC, } *a.* Pertaining to a theater, or to
THE-AT'RIC-AL, } scenic representations; resembling the manner of dramatic performers; as, *theatrical* dress; *theatrical* performances; *theatrical* gestures.

THE-AT'RIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of actors on the stage; in a manner suiting the stage.

THE-AT'RIC-ALS, *n. pl.* Dramatic performances.

THĒAVE, } *n.* A ewe of the first year. [*Local.*]
THĀVE, }

THĒ'BAN-YĒAR, *n.* In *ancient chronology*, the Egyptian year of 365 days and 6 hours. *Bryant.*

THĒ'CA, *n.* [L., from Gr. θηκη.]

A sheath or case.

THĒ'CA-PHORE, *n.* [Gr. θηκη, a case or cover, and φορεω, to bear or carry.]

In *botany*, the pedicel or stipe of an ovary, when it has one, called also GYNOPHORE, BASIGYNIUM, and PODOGYNIUM. *Lindley.*

THĒ'CO-DONTS, *n. pl.* [Gr. θηκη and οδους.]

A tribe of extinct saurians, having the teeth implanted in sockets. *Owen.*

THEE, *pron.*; *obj. case of* THOU. [Contracted from Sax. *thec*; Cimb. *thig*; Francic, *thec*; Goth. *thuk*. See THOU.]

THEE, *v. i.* [Goth. *thihan*; Sax. *thean.*]

To thrive; to prosper. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

THEFT, *n.* [Sax. *thyfthe*. See THIEF.]

1. The act of stealing. In *law*, the private, unlawful, felonious taking of another person's goods or movables, with an intent to steal them. To constitute *theft*, the taking must be in private, or without the owner's knowledge; and it must be unlawful or felonious, that is, it must be with a design to deprive the owner of his property privately and against his will. *Theft* differs from *robbery*, as the latter is a violent taking from the person, and of course not private.

2. The thing stolen. *Exod* xxii

THEFT'-BŌTE, *n.* [*theft* and Sax. *bote*, compensation.]

In *law*, the receiving of a man's goods again from a thief; or a compensation for them, by way of composition, and to prevent the prosecution of the thief. This in England subjects a person to a heavy fine, as by this means the punishment of the criminal is prevented.

THĒ'I-FORM, *a.* Having the form of tea.

THĒ'IN, *n.* A principle obtained from tea. It is identical with CAFFEIN, which see.

THEIR, (thāre,) *a. pron.* [Sax. *hiora*; Ice. *theirra.*]

1. *Their* has the sense of a pronominal adjective, denoting *of them*, or the possession of two or more; as, *their* voices; *their* garments; *their* houses; *their* land; *their* country.

2. *Theirs* is used as a substitute for the adjective and the noun to which it refers, and in this case, it may be the nominative to a verb. "Our land is the most extensive, but *theirs* is the best cultivated." Here *theirs* stands as the representative of *their land*, and is the nominative to *is*.

Nothing but the name of zeal appears
'Twixt our best actions and the worst of *theirs*. *Denham.*

In this use, *theirs* is not in the possessive case, for then there would be a double possessive.

THĒ'ISM, *n.* [from Gr. θεος, God.]

The belief or acknowledgment of the existence of a God, as opposed to ATHEISM. *Theism* differs from *deism*, for although *deism* implies a belief in the existence of a God, yet it signifies, in modern usage, a denial of revelation, which *theism* does not.

THĒ'IST, *n.* One who believes in the existence of a God.

THE-IST'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to theism, or to a
THE-IST'IC-AL, } theist; according to the doctrine of theists.

THEM, *pron.*, the *objective case* of THEY, and of both genders. [In our mother tongue, *them* is an adjective, answering to *the*, in the dative and ablative cases of both numbers. The common people continue to use it in the plural number as an adjective, for they say, bring *them* horses, or *them* horses are to be led to water.]

Go ye to *them* that sell, and buy for yourselves. — Matt. xxv.
Then shall the king say to *them* on his right hand, Come, ye blessed of my Father. — Matt. xxv.

THEME, *n.* [L. *thema*; Gr. θεμα, from τιθημι, to set or place.]

1. A subject or topic on which a person writes or speaks. The preacher takes a text for the *theme* of his discourse.

When a soldier was the *theme*, my name
Was not far off. *Shak.*

2. A short dissertation composed by a student. *Milton.*

3. In *grammar*, a radical verb, or the verb in its primary absolute state, not modified by inflections; as, the infinitive mode in English. But a large portion of the words called *themes* in Greek, are not the radical words, but are themselves derivative forms of the verb. The fact is the same in other languages.

4. In *music*, a series of notes selected as the text or subject of a new composition.

THĒ'MIS, *n.* [Gr.] In *the mythology of the Greeks*, the goddess of law.

THEM-SELVES', a compound of *them* and *selves*, and added to *they* by way of emphasis or pointed distinction. Thus we say, *they themselves* have done the mischief; they can not blame others. In this case, *themselves* is in the nominative case, and may be considered as an emphatical pronoun.

In some cases, *themselves* is used without *they*, and stands as the only nominative to the following verb. *Themselves* have done the mischief.

This word is used also in the objective case after a verb or preposition. Things in *themselves* innocent, may, under certain circumstances, cease to be so.

They open to *themselves* at length the way. *Milton.*

THEN, *adv.* [Goth. *thanne*; Sax. *thanne*; G. *dann*; D. *dan*. See THENCE.]

1. At that time, referring to a time specified, either past or future.

And the Canaanite was *then* in the land. — Gen. xii.

That is, when Abram migrated and came into Canaan.

Now I know in part, but *then* shall I know even as I am known. 1 Cor. xiii.

2. Afterward; soon afterward or immediately.

First be reconciled to thy brother, and *then* come and offer thy gift. — Matt. v.

3. In that case; in consequence. *Gal.* iii. *Job* iii.

If all this be so, *then* man has a natural freedom. *Locke.*

4. Therefore; for this reason.

Now, *then*, be all thy weighty cares away. *Dryden.*

5. At another time; as, *now* and *then*, at one time and another. *Milton.*

6. That time.

Till *then* who knew
The force of those dire arms? *Milton.*

Then is often used elliptically for the *then existing*; as, the *then* administration. *Burke.*

THENCE, (thens,) *adv.* [Sax. *thanan*, *thanon*; G. *dannen*; from *than*, *dann*, then, supra. *Then* signifies, properly, place, or set time, from *setting*, and *thence* is derived from it. So the Germans say, *von dannen*, from *thence.*]

1. From that place.

When you depart *thence*, shake off the dust of your feet. — Mark vi.

It is more usual, though not necessary, to use *from* before *thence.*

Then will I send and fetch thee *from thence*. — Gen. xxvii.

2. From that time.

There shall be no more *thence* an infant of days. — Is. lxv.

3. For that reason.

Not to sit idle with so great a gift
Useless, and *thence* ridiculous about him. *Milton.*

THENCE'FŌRTH, (thens'fōrth,) *adv.* [*thence* and *forth.*] From that time.

If the salt hath lost its savor, it is *thenceforth* good for nothing. — Matt. v.

This is also preceded by *from*, though not from any necessity.

And *from thenceforth* Pilate sought to release him. — John xix.

THENCE-FOR'WARD, *adv.* [*thence* and *forward.*] From that time onward. *Kettlewell.*

THENCE-FROM', *adv.* [*thence* and *from.*] From that place. [*Not in use.*] *Smith.*

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THE-O-BRŌ'MA, *n.* [Gr. Θεος and βρωμα.]
1. The name of a *genus of plants* producing the cacao or chocolate nut.
2. *A superior* preparation of the cacao or cocoa. *Loudon.*

THE-O-CHRIST'IC, *a.* [Gr. Θεος and χριστος.] Anointing by God.

THE-OC'RA-CY, *n.* [Fr. *theocracie*; It. *teocrazia*; Sp. *teocracia*; Gr. Θεος, God, and κρατος, power; κρατεω, to hold.]
Government of a state by the immediate direction of God; or the state thus governed. Of this species the Israelites furnish an illustrious example. The *theocracy* lasted till the time of Saul.

THĒ'O-CRĀ-SY, *n.* [Gr. Θεος and κρασις, mixture.]
In *ancient philosophy*, an intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation.

THE-O-CRAT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a theocracy;
THE-O-CRAT'IC-AL, } administered by the immediate direction of God; as, the *theocratical* state of the Israelites. The government of the Israelites was *theocratic*.

THE-OD'I-CY, *n.* [Fr. *theodicée*, from Gr. Θεος, God, and δικη, justice.]
A vindication of the justice of God in regard to the natural and moral evil that exists under his government. *Leibnitz.*

THE-OD'O-LITE, *n.* [Qu. Gr. Θεω, to run, and δολιχος, long.]
A surveyor's compass furnished with a small telescope for the more accurate measurement of angles. *Olmsted.*

THE-OG'O-NIST, *n.* A writer on theogony.

THE-OG'O-NY, *n.* [Fr. *theogonie*; Gr. Θεογονια; Θεος, God, and γονη, or γινομαι, to be born.]
In *mythology*, the generation of the gods; or that branch of heathen theology which taught the genealogy of their deities. Hesiod composed a poem concerning that theogony, or the *creation of the* world and the descent of the gods.

THE-OL'O-GAS-TER, *n.* A kind of quack in divinity; as, a quack in medicine is called MEDICASTER. *Burton.*

THE-O-LŌ'GI-AN, *n.* [See THEOLOGY.] A divine; a person well versed in theology, or a professor of *divinity*. *Milton.*

THE-O-LOG'IC, } *a.* [See THEOLOGY.] Pertain-
THE-O-LOG'IC-AL, } ing to divinity, or the science of God and of divine things; as, a *theological* treatise; *theological* criticism. *Swift. Cyc.*

THE-O-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the principles of theology.

THE-OL'O-GIST, *n.* A divine; one studious in the science of divinity, or one well versed in that science.

THE-OL'O-GIZE, *v. t.* To render theological. *Glanville.*
2. *v. i.* To frame a system of theology. [*Little used.*]

THE-OL'O-GIZ-ED, *pp.* Rendered theological.

THE-OL'O-GIZ-ER, *n.* A divine, or a professor of theology. [*Unusual.*] *Boyle.*

THE-OL'O-GIZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering theological.

THĒ'O-LOGUE, (-log,) for THEOLOGIST, is not in use.

THE-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Fr. *theologie*; It. and Sp. *teologia*; Gr. Θεολογια; Θεος, God, and λογος, discourse.]
Divinity; the science of God and divine things; or the science which teaches the existence, character, and attributes of God, his laws and government, the doctrines we are to believe, and the duties we are to practice. Theology consists of two branches, *natural* and *revealed*. *Natural theology* is the knowledge we have of God from his works, by the light of nature and reason. *Revealed theology* is that which is to be learned only from revelation.
Moral theology teaches us the divine laws relating to our manners and actions, that is, our moral duties.
Speculative theology teaches or explains the doctrines of religion, as objects of faith.
Scholastic theology is that which proceeds by reasoning, or which derives the knowledge of several divine things from certain established principles of faith. *Tillotson. Cyc.*

THE-OM'A-CHIST, (-kist,) *n.* [Gr. Θεος, God, and μαχη, combat.]
One who fights against the gods. *Bailey.*

THE-OM'A-CHY, *n.* [Supra.] A fighting against the gods, as the battle of the giants with the gods.
2. Opposition to the divine will.

THĒ'O-MAN-CY, *n.* [Gr. Θεος and μαντεια.]
A kind of divination drawn from the responses of oracles among heathen nations.

THE-O-PA-THET'IC, *a.* Pertaining to theopathy. *Hartley.*

THE-OP'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. Θεος, God, and παθος, passion.]
Sympathy with the divine nature; like feelings to those of God. *Hartley.*

THE-OPH'A-NY, *n.* [Gr. Θεος and φαινομαι, to appear.]
A manifestation of God to man by actual appearance.

THE-O-PHI-LAN'THRO-PIST, *n.* [Gr. Θεος and φιλανθρωπος.]
A title assumed by some persons in *France* during the revolution. Their object was to establish reason in the place of *Christianity*.

THE-OP-NEŪST'IC, *a.* [Gr. Θεος and πνευστικος.]
Given by the inspiration of the Spirit of God.

THĒ'OP-NĒUST-Y, *n.* Divine inspiration; *the* mysterious power which the divine Spirit exercises in making men to know and communicate the truth. *Gaussen.*

THE-OR'BO, *n.* [It. *tiorba*; Fr. *tuorbe*, or *teorbe*.]
A musical instrument made like a large lute, but with two heads, to each of which some of the strings were attached. It was also called *the* ARCHLUTE, and was used chiefly, if not only, as an accompaniment to *the voice*. It has long fallen into disuse. *P. Cyc.*

THĒ'O-REM, *n.* [Fr. *theoreme*; Sp. and It. *teorema*; Gr. Θεωρημα, from Θεωρεω, to see.]
1. In *mathematics*, a *theorem* is a proposition to be proved by a chain of *reasoning*. A *theorem* is something to be proved; a *problem* is something to be *done*. *Day.*
2. In *algebra* or *analysis*, it is sometimes used to denote a rule, particularly when that rule is expressed by symbols. *Cyc.*
A *universal theorem* extends to any quantity without restriction.
A *particular theorem* extends only to a particular quantity.
A *negative theorem* expresses the impossibility of any assertion.

THE-O-RE-MAT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a theo-
THE-O-RE-MAT'IC-AL, } rem; comprised in a the-
THE-O-REM'IC, } rem; consisting of theorems; as, *theoremic* truth. *Grew.*

THE-O-RET'IC, } *a.* [Gr. Θεωρητικος. See THE-
THE-O-RET'IC-AL, } ORY.]
Pertaining to theory; depending on theory or speculation; speculative; terminating in theory or speculation; not practical; as, *theoretical* learning; *theoretic* sciences. The sciences are divided into *theoretical*, as theology, philosophy, and the like, and *practical*, as medicine and law.

THE-O-RET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In or by theory; in speculation; speculatively; not practically. Some things appear to be *theoretically* true which are found to be practically false.

THĒ'O-RIC, *n.* Speculation. *Shak.*

THE-OR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the theorica.
2. Theoretic. [*Obs.*] *Smith's Dict.*

THE-OR'I-CA, *n. pl.* [Gr. Θεωρικος.]
A term applied to the public moneys expended at Athens on festivals, sacrifices, and public entertainments, particularly theatrical performances, and in largesses among the people. *Smith's Dict.*

THE-OR'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Speculatively. [*Not used.*]

THĒ'O-RIST, } *n.* One who forms theories; one
THĒ'O-RIZ-ER, } given to theory and speculation.
The greatest *theorists* have given the preference to such a government as that of this kingdom. *Addison.*

THĒ'O-RIZE, *v. i.* To form a theory or theories; to speculate; as, to *theorize* on the existence of phlogiston.

THĒ'O-RIZ-ER, *n.* A theorist.

THĒ'O-RIZ-ING, *ppr.* Forming a theory.

THĒ'O-RY, *n.* [Fr. *theorie*; It. *teoria*; L. *theoria*; Gr. Θεωρια, from Θεωρεω, to see or contemplate.]
1. Speculation; a doctrine, or scheme of things, which terminates in speculation or contemplation, without a view to practice. It is here taken in an unfavorable sense, as implying something visionary.
2. An exposition of the general principles of any science; as, the *theory* of music.
3. The science distinguished from the art; as, the *theory* and practice of *medicine*.
4. The philosophical explanation of phenomena, either physical or moral; as, Lavoisier's *theory* of combustion; Smith's *theory* of moral sentiments.
Theory is distinguished from *hypothesis* thus: a *theory* is founded on inferences drawn from principles which have been established on independent evidence; a *hypothesis* is a proposition assumed to account for certain phenomena, and has no other evidence of its truth than that it affords a satisfactory explanation of those phenomena. *Olmsted.*

THE-O-SOPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to theosophy.
THE-O-SOPH'IC-AL, } *Murdock.*

THE-OS'O-PHISM, *n.* [Gr. Θεος, God, and σοφισμα, comment; σοφος, wise.]
Theosophy, or a process of it. *Murdock.*

THE-OS'O-PHIST, *n.* One addicted to theosophy. *Murdock.*

THE-OS'O-PHIZE, *v. i.* To practice theosophy. *Murdock.*

THE-OS'O-PHY, *n.* [Gr. Θεος, God, and σοφια, wisdom.]
Supposed intercourse with God and superior spirits, and consequent attainment of superhuman knowledge, by physical processes; as by the theurgic operations of some ancient Platonists, or by the chemical processes of the German fire philosophers. *Murdock.*

THER-A-PEŪ'TIC, *a.* [Gr. Θεραπευτικος, from Θεραπευω, to nurse, servo, or cure.]
Curative; that *pertains to the* healing art; that is concerned in discovering and applying remedies for diseases.
Medicine is justly distributed into prophylactic, or the art of preserving health, and *therapeutic*, or the art of restoring it. *Watts.*

THER-A-PEŪ'TICS, *n.* That part of medicine which respects the discovery and application of remedies for diseases. Therapeutics teaches the use of diet and of medicines. *Cyc.*
2. A religious sect described by Philo. They were devotees to their religious tenets.

THERE, (thāre,) *adv.* [Sax. *thær*; Goth. *thar*; D. *daar*; Sw. *där*; Dan. *der*. This word was formerly used as a pronoun, as well as an adverb of place. Thus, in Saxon, *thærto* was *to him, to her*, or *to it*.]
1. In that place.
The Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden, and *there* he put the man whom he had formed. — Gen. ii.
2. It is sometimes opposed to HERE; *there* denoting the place most distant.
Darkness *there* might well seem twilight *here*. *Milton.*
3. *Here and there*; in one place and another; as, *here* a little, and *there* a little.
4. It is sometimes used by way of exclamation, calling the attention to something distant; as, *there, there!* see *there!* look *there!*
5. *There* is used to begin sentences, or before a verb; sometimes pertinently, and sometimes without signification; but its use is so firmly established that it can not be dispensed with.
Wherever *there* is sense or perception, there some idea is actually produced. *Locke.*
There have been that have delivered themselves from their ills by their good fortune or virtue. *Suckling.*
And *there* came a voice from heaven, saying, *Thou art my* beloved Son. — Mark i.
6. In *composition*, *there* has the sense of a pronoun, as in Saxon; as *thereby*, which signifies by *that*.

THERE-A-BOUT', } *comp.* [*there* and *about*. The
THERE-A-BOUTS', } latter is less proper, but most commonly used.]
1. Near that place. *Shak.*
2. Nearly; near that number, degree, or quantity; as, *ten men, or thereabouts*.
3. Concerning that. [*Not much used.*] *Luke* xxiv.

THERE-AFT'ER, *comp.* [*there* and *after*. Sax. *thærafter*, after that.]
1. According to that; accordingly.
When you can draw the head indifferently well, proportion the body *thereafter*. *Peacham.*
2. After that. *Spenser.*

THERE-AT', *comp.* [*there* and *at*.] At that place.
Wide is the gate, and broad is the way, *that* leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in *thereat*. — Matt. vii.
2. At that; at that thing or event; on that account.
Every error is a stain to the beauty of nature; for which cause it blusheth *thereat*. *Hooker.*

THERE-BY', *comp.* [*there* and *by*.] By that; by that means; in consequence of that.
Acquaint now thyself with him, and be at peace; *thereby* good *shall come* unto thee. — *Job* xxii.

THERE-FOR', *comp.* [*there* and *for*.] For that, or this, or it.

THERE'FORE, (ther'fore or thāre'fore,) *comp.* [*there* and *for*.] For that; for that or this reason, referring to something previously stated.
I have married a wife, and *therefore* I can not come. — Luke xiv.
2. Consequently.
He blushes; *therefore* he is guilty. *Spectator.*
3. In return or recompense for this or that.
What shall we have, *therefore*? — Matt. xix.

THERE-FROM', *comp.* [*there* and *from*.] From this or that.
Turn not aside *therefrom* to the right hand or to the left. — Josh. xxiii.

THERE-IN', *comp.* [*there* and *in*.] In that or this place, time, or thing.
Bring forth abundantly in the earth and multiply *therein*. — Gen. ix.
Ye shall keep the Sabbath — whosoever doeth any work *therein* — that soul shall be cut off. — Ex. xxxi.
Therein our letters do not well agree. *Shak.*

THERE-IN-TŌ', *comp.* [*there* and *into*.] Into that *Bacon.*

THERE-OF', *comp.* [*there* and *of*.] Of that or this
In the day thou eatest *thereof*, thou shalt surely die. — Gen. ii.

THERE-ON', *comp.* [*there* and *on*.] On that or this
Then the king said, Hang him *thereon*. — Esther vii.

THERE-OUT', *comp.* [*there* and *out*.] Out of that or this. *Lev.* ii.

THERE-TŌ', } *comp.* [*there* and *to*, or *unto*.] To
THERE-UN-TŌ', } that or this.
Add the fifth part *thereto*. — Lev. v.

THERE-UN'DER, *comp.* [*there* and *under*.] Under that or this. *Raleigh.*

THERE-UP-ON', *comp.* [*there* and *upon*.] Upon that or this.
The remnant of the house of Judah, they shall feed *thereupon*. Zeph. ii.

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2. In consequence of that.

He hopes to find you forward,
And *thereupon* he sends you this good news. *Shak.*

3. Immediately.

ŦHĒRE-WHILE', *comp.* [*there* and *while.*] At the same time. [*Obs.*] *Wiclif.*

ŦHĒRE-WITH', *comp.* [*there* and *with.*] With that or this.

I have learned in whatsoever state I am, *therewith to* be content. —Phil. iv.

ŦHĒRE-WITH-AL', *comp.* [*there* and *withal.*] Over and above.

2. At the same time.

3. With that. [*This word is obsolete.*]

[The foregoing compounds of *there* with the prepositions are for the most part deemed inelegant and obsolete. Some of them, however, are in good use, and particularly in the law style.]

THERF'-BREAD, (therf'bred,) *n.* [Sax. *thærf*, *theorf*, unfermented.]

Unleavened bread. [*Not in use.*] *Wiclif.*

THĒ'RI-AC, } *n.* [L. *theriaca*, Gr. Θηριακη, treacle.]
THE-RI'A-CA, }

A name given by the ancients to various compositions esteemed efficacious against the effects of poison, but afterward restrained chiefly to what has been called THERIACA ANDROMACHI, or VENICE TREACLE, which is a compound of sixty-four drugs, prepared, pulverized, and reduced by means of honey to an electuary. *Cyc.*

THĒ'RI-AC, } *a.* Pertaining to theriac; medici-
THE-RI'AC-AL, } nal. *Bacon.*

THER'MAL, *a.* [L. *thermæ*, warm baths; Gr. Θερμαι, from Θερω, to warm.]

Pertaining to heat; warm; a term applied chiefly to warm springs; as, *thermal* waters.

THER'MI-DOR, *n.* [Gr. Θερμος, warm.] The name of the 11th month of the French republican year, commencing July 19, and ending August 17.

THER'MO-E-LEC-TRIC'I-TY, *n.* [Gr. Θερμος and *electricity.*] Electricity developed by heat. *Lyell.*

THER'MO-GEN, *n.* [Gr. Θερμη, heat, and γενος, γινομαι, to generate.]

The elementary matter of heat; caloric; a term applied chiefly to warm springs. *Good.*

THER'MO-LAMP, *n.* [Gr. Θερμος, warm, from Θερμη, heat, and *lamp.*]

An instrument for furnishing light by means of inflammable gas. *Med. Repos.*

THER-MOM'E TER, *n.* [Gr. Θερμος, warm, from Θερμη, heat, and μετρον, measure.]

An instrument for measuring heat; founded on the property which heat possesses of expanding all bodies, the rate or quantity of expansion being supposed proportional to the degree of heat applied, and hence indicating that degree. The thermometer indicates only the *sensible* heat of bodies, and gives us no information respecting the quantity of latent heat, or of combined heat, which those bodies may contain. [See also DIFFERENTIAL THERMOMETER.] *Olmsted.*

THER-MO-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a thermometer; as, the *thermometrical* scale or tube.

2. Made by a thermometer; as, *thermometrical* observations.

THER-MO-MET'RIC-AL-LY, *adv.* By means of a thermometer.

THER'MO-SCOPE, *n.* [Gr. Θερμη, heat, and σκοπεω, to see.]

An instrument contrived by Count Rumford for measuring minute differences of temperature. As modified by Professor Leslie, it was afterward called the DIFFERENTIAL THERMOMETER. *Olmsted.*

THER-MO-SCOP'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the thermoscope.

THER'MO-STAT, *n.* [Gr. Θερμος and ἱστημι.] A self-acting physical apparatus for regulating temperature, by the unequal expansion of different metals by heat. *Ure.*

THER-MO-STAT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the thermostat. *Ure.*

THER-MO-TEN'SION, *n.* [Gr. Θερμος, hot, and L. *tensio*, a stretching.]

Literally, a stretching by heat. This word is applied by Professor Johnson to a process of increasing the direct cohesion of wrought iron. It consists in heating the metal to a determinate temperature, generally from 500 to 600 degrees Fahrenheit, and in that state giving to it, by appropriate machinery, a mechanical strain or tension in the direction in which the strength is afterward to be exerted. The degree of tensile force applied is determined beforehand by trials on the same quality of metal at ordinary atmospheric temperature, to ascertain what force would, in that case, have been sufficient to break the piece which is to be submitted to thermotension. If this process should succeed, it may be of great use in giving strength to chain cables.

ŦHĒSE, (theez,) *pron.*; *pl.* of THIS; used as an adjective or substitute. *These* is opposed to *those*, as *this* is to *that*; and when two persons or things, or collections of things, are named, *these* refers to the things or persons which are nearest in place or order, or which are last mentioned.

Some place the bliss in action, some in ease;
Those call it pleasure, and contentment *these.* *Pope.*

Here *these* is a substitute for *these persons*, and for the persons last mentioned, who place their bliss in ease.

THĒ'SIS, *n.* [L. *thesis*; Gr. Θεσις, a position, from τιθημι, to set.]

1. A position or proposition which a person advances and offers to maintain, or which is actually maintained by argument; a theme; a subject; *particularly*, a subject or proposition for a school or university exercise, or the exercise itself.

2. In *logic*, every proposition may be divided into *thesis* and *hypothesis*. Thesis contains the thing affirmed or denied, and hypothesis the conditions of the affirmation or negation. *Cyc.*

3. In *music*, the unaccented or unpercussed part of the measure, which the Greeks expressed by the downward beat.

THES'MO-THĒTE, *n.* [Gr. Θεσμοθετης.] A lawgiver; a legislator; one of the six inferior archons [at Athens.

THES'PI-AN, *a.* [from *Thespis.*] A term applied to tragic acting.

THĒ'TA, *n.* [Gr. θ.]

The unlucky letter of the Greek alphabet, so called from being used by the judges in passing condemnation on a prisoner, it being the first letter of the Greek θανατος, death.

THET'IC-AL, *a.* [from Gr. Θετικος. See THESIS.] Laid down. *More.*

THE-UR'GIC, } *a.* [from *theurgy.*] Pertaining
THE-UR'GIC-AL, } to theurgy.

Theurgic hymns; songs of incantation.

THĒ'UR-GIST, *n.* One who pretends to or is addicted to theurgy. *Hallywell.*

THĒ'UR-GY, *n.* [Gr. Θεουργια; Θεος, God, and εργον, work.]

Among *the Egyptian Platonists*, an imaginary science and art. As a *science*, it was supposed to have been revealed to men by the gods themselves in very ancient times, and to have been handed down traditionally by the priests. As an *art*, it was the ability, by means of certain acts, habits, words, and symbols, of moving the gods to impart to us secrets which surpass the powers of reason, to lay open to us the future, and to render themselves visible. See *Jamblichus de Mysteriis Egypt*, I. c. 26—29. *Murdock.*

THEW, (thū,) *n.* [Sax. *theaw*; Gr. ἐθος.]

1. Manner; custom; habit; form of behavior. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

2. Muscle or strength. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

THEW'ED, (thūde,) *a.* Accustomed; educated. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

ŦHEY, (thā,) *pron. pl.*; objective case, THEM. [Sax. *thæge*; Goth. *thai*, *thaim.*]

1. The men, the women, the animals, the things. It is never used adjectively, but always as a pronoun referring to persons, or as a substitute referring to things.

They and their fathers have transgressed against me. — Ezek. ii.
They of Italy salute you. — Heb. xiii.
Blessed are *they* which do hunger and thirst after righteousness. — Matt. v.

2. It is used indefinitely, as our ancestors used *man*, and as the French use *on*. *They* say, (*on dit*,) that is, it is said by persons indefinitely.

THI'BLE, *n.* A slice; a skimmer; a spatula. [*Not in use, or local.*] *Ainsworth.*

THICK, *a.* [Sax. *thic*, *thicca*; G. *dick*, *dicht*: D. *dik*, *digt*; Sw. *tiock*; Dan. *tyk* and *digt*, thick, tight; Gael. and Ir. *tiugh*; W. *tew*, contracted. See Class Dg, No. 3, 8, 10, 22, 36, 57. The sense is probably taken from driving, forcing together, or pressing.]

1. Dense; not thin; as, *thick* vapors; a *thick* fog.

2. Inspissated; as, the paint is too *thick.*

3. Turbid; muddy; feculent; not clear; as, the water of a river is *thick* after a rain.

4. Noting the diameter of a body; as, a piece of timber seven inches *thick.*

My little finger shall be *thicker* than my father's loins. — 1 Kings xii.

5. Having more depth or extent from one surface to its opposite than usual; as, a *thick* plank; *thick* cloth; *thick* paper.

6. Close; crowded with trees or other objects; as, a *thick* forest or wood; *thick* grass; *thick* corn.

The people were gathered *thick* together. *Locke.*

7. Frequent; following each other in quick succession. The shot flew *thick* as hail.

Favors came *thick* upon him. *Wotton.*
Not *thicker* billows beat the Libyan main. *Dryden.*

8. Set with things close to each other; not easily pervious.

Black was the forest, *thick* with beech it stood. *Dryden.*

9. Not having due distinction of syllables or good articulation; as, a *thick* utterance. He speaks too *thick.*

10. Dull; somewhat deaf; as, *thick* of hearing.

11. Intimate. [*Various dialects.*]

THICK, *n.* The thickest part, or the time when any thing is thickest.

In the *thick* of the dust and smoke he presently entered his men. *Knolles.*

2. A thicket. [*Not in use.*] *Drayton.*

Thick and thin; whatever is in the way.

Through *thick and thin* she followed him. *Hudibras.*

THICK, *adv.* Frequently; fast.

I hear the trampling of *thick* beating feet. *Dryden.*

2. Closely; as, a plat of ground *thick* sown. *Norris.*

3. To a great depth, or to a thicker depth than usual; as, a bed covered *thick* with tan; land covered *thick* with manure.

Thick and threefold; in quick succession, or in great numbers. [*Not in use.*] *L'Estrange.*

THICK, *v. i.* To become thick or dense. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

THICK'EN, (thik'n,) *v. t.* [Sax. *thiccian.*]

1. To make thick or dense.

2. To make close; to fill up interstices; as, to *thicken* cloth.

3. To make concrete; to inspissate; as, to *thicken* paint, mortar, or a liquid.

4. To strengthen; to confirm.

And this may help to *thicken* other proofs. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

5. To make frequent, or more frequent; as, to *thicken* blows.

6. To make close, or more close; to make more numerous; as, to *thicken* the ranks.

THICK'EN, (thik'n,) *v. i.* To become thick or more thick; to become dense; as, the fog *thickens.*

2. To become dark or obscure.

Thy luster *thickens*
When he shines by. *Shak.*

3. To concrete; to be consolidated; as, the juices of plants *thicken* into wood.

4. To be inspissated; as, vegetable juices *thicken* as the more volatile parts are evaporated.

5. To become close, or more close or numerous.

The press of people *thickens* to the court. *Dryden.*

6. To become quick and animated.

The combat *thickens.* *Addison.*

7. To become more numerous; to press; to be crowded. Proofs of the fact *thicken* upon us at every step.

THICK'EN-ED, (thik'nd,) *pp.* or *a.* Made dense, or more dense; made more close or compact; made more frequent; inspissated.

THICK'EN ING, *ppr.* Making dense, or more dense, more close, or more frequent; inspissating.

THICK'EN-ING, *n.* Something put into a liquid or mass to make it more thick.

THICK'ER, *a. comp.* More thick.

THICK'EST, *a. superl.* Most thick.

THICK'ET, *n.* A wood or collection of trees or shrubs closely set; as, a ram caught in a *thicket.* *Gen.* xxii.

THICK'HEAD-ED, (-hed-,) *a.* Having a thick skull; dull; stupid.

THICK'ISH, *a.* Somewhat thick.

THICK'LY, *adv.* Deeply; to a great depth. *Boyle.*

2. Closely; compactly.

3. In quick succession.

THICK'NESS, *n.* The state of being thick; denseness; density; as, the *thickness* of fog, vapor, or clouds.

2. The state of being concrete or inspissated; consistence; spissitude; as, the *thickness* of paint or mortar; the *thickness* of honey; the *thickness* of the blood.

3. The extent of a body from side to side, or from surface to surface; as, the *thickness* of a tree; the *thickness* of a board; the *thickness* of the hand; the *thickness* of a layer of earth.

4. Closeness of the parts; the state of being crowded or near; as, the *thickness* of trees in a forest; the *thickness* of a wood.

5. The state of being close, dense, or impervious; as, the *thickness* of shades. *Addison.*

6. Dullness of the sense of hearing; want of quickness or acuteness; as, *thickness* of hearing. *Swift.*

THICK'SET, *a.* [*thick* and *set.*] Close planted; as, a *thickset* wood. *Dryden.*

2. Having a short, thick body.

THICK'SKIN, *n.* [*thick* and *skin.*] A coarse, gross person: a blockhead. *Entick.*

THICK'SKULL, *n.* [*thick* and *skull.*] Dullness; or a dull person; a blockhead. *Entick.*

THICK'SKULL-ED, *a.* Dull; heavy; stupid; slow to learn.

THICK'SPRUNG, *a.* [*thick* and *sprung.*] Sprung up close together. *Entick. Shak.*

THIEF, (theef,) *n.*; *pl.* THIEVES. [Sax. *theof*; Sw. *tiuf*, D. *dief*; G. *dieb*; Goth. *thiubs*; Dan. *tyv.*]

A person guilty of theft.

1. One who secretly, unlawfully, and feloniously takes the goods or personal property of another. The *thief* takes the property of another privately; the robber by open force. *Blackstone.*

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2. One who takes the property of another wrongfully, either *secretly or by violence*. *Job* xxx.

A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among *thieves*, who stripped him of his raiment. — Luke x.

3. One who seduces by false doctrine. *John* x.

4. One who makes it his business to cheat and defraud; as, a den of *thieves*. *Matt.* xxi.

5. An excrescence or waster in the snuff of a candle. *May.*

THIEF'-CATCH-ER, *n.* [*thief* and *catch.*] One who catches thieves, or whose business is to detect thieves and bring them to justice.

THIEF'-LEAD-ER, *n.* [*thief* and *lead.*] One who leads, or takes or leads away a thief. [*Not much used.*]

THIEF'-TAK-ER, *n.* [*thief* and *taker.*] One whose business is to find and take thieves, and bring them to justice.

THIEVE, (thēve,) *v. i.* To steal; to practice theft.

THIEV'ER-Y, *n.* The practice of stealing; theft. [See THEFT.]

Among the Spartans, *thievery* was a practice morally good and honest. *South.*

2. That which is stolen. *Shak.*

THIEV'ISH, *a.* Given to stealing; addicted to the practice of theft; as, a *thievish* boy.

Or with a base and bolsterous sword enforce
A *thievish* living on the common road. *Shak.*

2. Secret; sly; acting by stealth; as, *thievish* minutes. *Shak.*

3. Partaking of the nature of theft; as, a *thievish* practice.

THIEV'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a thievish manner; by theft.

THIEV'ISH-NESS, *n.* The disposition to steal.

2. The practice or habit of stealing.

THIGH, (thī,) *n.* [Sax. *thegh*, *theo*, or *theoh*; D. *dye*; G. *dick-bein*, thick-bone. The German explains the word; *thigh* is *thick.*]

That part of men, quadrupeds, and fowls, which is between the leg and the trunk. As the word signifies, it is the thick part of the lower limbs.

THIGH'-BONE, *n.* The bone of the thigh.

THILK, *pron.* [Sax. *thilc.*]

The same. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

THILL, *n.* [Sax. *thil* or *thill.*]

The shaft of a cart, gig, or other carriage. The *thills are the two pieces of timber extending from* the body of the carriage on each side of the last horse, by which the carriage is supported in a horizontal position.

THILL'ER, } *n.* The horse which goes be-
THILL'-HORSE, } *tween the thills or shafts*, and supports them. In *a team*, the last horse.

Cyc. Shak.

THIM'BLE, (thim'bl,) *n.* [I know not the origin or primary sense of this word. Possibly it may be from *thumb*. In Gaelic, *temeheal* is a cover.]

1. A kind of cap or cover for the finger, usually made of metal, used by tailors and seamstresses for driving the needle through cloth.

2. In *sea language*, an iron ring with a hollow or groove round its whole circumference, to receive the rope which is spliced about it; used to keep the eye of the rope from being chafed. *Totten.*

THIM'BLE-RIG, *n.* A sleight of hand trick played with three small cups, shaped like thimbles, and a small ball.

THYME. See THYME.

THIN, *a.* [Sax. *thinn*, *thynn*; G. *dünn*; D. *dun*; Sw. *tunn*; Dan. *tynd*: W. *tenau*, *teneu*; L. *tenuis*; Gaelic, *tanadh*; Russ. *tonkei.* Qu. Gr. στενος, narrow. It appears to be connected with W. *ten*, *tan*, stretched, extended, Gr. τεινω. Qu. Ar. وذن *wadana.* In sense it is allied to Syr. Heb. Ch. and Eth. שׁפ, but I know not whether the first consonant of this word is a prefix. See Class Dn, No. 12, 25.]

1. Having little thickness or extent from one surface to the opposite; as, a *thin* plate of metal; *thin* paper; a *thin* board; a *thin covering.*

2. Rare; not dense; applied to fluids or soft mixtures; as, *thin* blood; *thin* milk; *thin* air.

In the day when the air is more *thin*. *Bacon.*

3. Not close; not crowded; not filling the space; not having the individuals that compose the thing in a close or compact state; as, the trees of a forest are *thin*; the corn or grass is *thin*. A *thin* audience in church is not uncommon. Important legislative business should not be transacted in a *thin* house.

4. Not full or well grown.

Seven *thin* ears. — Gen. xli.

5. Slim; small; slender; lean. A person becomes *thin* by disease. Some animals are naturally *thin.*

6. Exile; *small*; fine; not full.

Thin, hollow sounds, and lamentable screams. *Dryden.*

7. Not thick or close; of a loose texture; not impervious to the sight; as, a *thin* vail.

8. Not crowded or well stocked; not abounding.

Ferrara is very large, but extremely *thin* of people. *Addison.*

9. Slight; not sufficient for a covering; as, a *thin* disguise.

THIN, *adv.* Not thickly or closely; in a scattered state; as, seed sown *thin.*

Spain is *thin* sown of people. *Bacon.*

THIN, *v. t.* [Sax. *thinnian*; Russ. *tonyu*; L. *tenuo.* See ATTENUATE.]

1. To make thin; to make rare or less thick; to attenuate; as, to *thin* the blood.

2. To make less close, crowded, or numerous; as, to *thin* the ranks of an enemy; to *thin* the trees or shrubs of a thicket.

3. To attenuate; to rarefy; to make less dense; as, to *thin* the air; to *thin* the vapors.

THIN'-OUT, *v. t.* In *geology*, strata are said to *thin out* when they gradually diminish in thickness until they disappear. *Brande.*

THIN'-SKIN-NED, *a.* Having a thin skin; hence, unduly sensitive.

THINE, *pronominal adj.* [Goth. *theins*, *theina*; Sax. *thin*; G. *dein*; Fr. *tien*; probably contracted from *thigen.* See THOU.]

Thy; belonging to thee; relating to thee; being the property of thee. It was formerly used for *thy*, before a vowel.

Then thou mayest eat grapes thy fill, at *thine* own pleasure. — Deut. xxii.

But in common usage, *thy* is now used before a vowel in all cases.

The principal use of *thine* now is when a verb is interposed between this word and the noun to which it refers. I will not take any thing that is *thine.* *Thine* is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory.

In the following passage, *thine* is used as a substitute for *thy righteousness.*

I will make mention of *thy righteousness*, even of *thine* only. — *Ps.* lxxi.

In some cases it is preceded by the sign of the possessive case, like nouns, and is then also to be considered as a substitute.

If *any of thine* be driven out to the utmost parts of heaven. — Deut. xxx.

It is to be observed that *thine*, like *thou*, is used only in the solemn style. In familiar and common language, *your* and *yours* are always used in the singular number as well as the plural.

THING, *n.* [Sax. *thing*, a thing, a cause; *for his thingon*, for his cause or sake; also, *thing*, and *gething*, a meeting, council, or convention; *thingan*, *thingian*, to hold a meeting, to plead, to supplicate; *thingere*, an intercessor; *thingung*, intercession; G. *ding*, a thing, a court; *dingen*, to go to law, to hire or haggle; *Dingstag*, Tuesday, (*thing's day*;) *beding*, condition, clause; *dedingen*, to agree, to bargain or contract, to cheapen; D. *ding*, thing, business; *dingen*, to plead, to attempt, to cheapen; *dingbank*, the bar; *dingdagen*, session-days; *dinger*, *dingster*, a pleader; *dingtaal*, plea; *Dingsdag*, Tuesday; *beding*, condition, agreement; *bedingen*, to condition; Sw. *ting*, thing, cause, also a court, assizes; *tinga*, to hire, bargain, or agree; Dan. *ting*, a thing, affair, business, case, a court of justice; *tinger*, to strike up a bargain, to haggle; *tingbog*, records of a court, (*thing-book*;) *tingdag*, the court day, the assizes; *tinghold*, jurisdiction; *tingmænd*, jurors, jury, (*thing-men*;) *tingsag*, a cause or suit at law, (*thing-sake.*) The primary sense of *thing*, is that which comes, falls, or happens, like *event*, from L. *evenio.* The primary sense of the root, which is *tig* or *thig*, is to press, urge, drive, or strain, and hence its application to courts, or suits at law; a seeking of right. We observe that *Dingsday*, *Dingdag*, in some of the dialects, signifies *Tuesday*, and this from the circumstance that that day of the week was, as it still is in some states, the day of opening courts; that is, *litigation day*, or *suitors' day*, a day of striving for justice; or perhaps *combat day*, the day of trial by battle. This leads to the unfolding of another fact. Among our ancestors, *Tig*, or *Tüg*, was the name of the deity of combat and war, the Teutonic Mars; that is, strife, combat deified. This word was contracted into *tiw* or *tu*, and hence *Twes-dag* or *Tues-dag*, Tuesday, the day consecrated to *Tüg*, the god of war. But it seems this is merely the day of commencing court and trial; *litigation day.* This *Tüg*, the god of war, is *strife*, and this leads us to the *root of thing*, which is, to drive, urge, strive. So *res*, in Latin, is connected with *reus*, accused. For words of like signification, see SAKE and CAUSE.]

1. An event or action; that which happens or falls out, or that which is done, told, or proposed. This is the general signification of the word in the Scriptures; as, after these *things*, that is, events.

And the *thing* was very grievous in Abraham's sight, because of his son. — Gen. xxi.
Then Laban and Bethuel answered and said, The *thing* proceedeth from the Lord. — Gen. xxiv.
And Jacob said, All these *things* are against me. — Gen. xlii.
I will tell you by what authority I do these *things*. — Matt. xxi.
These *things* said Esaias when he saw his glory. — John xii.
In learning French, choose such books as will teach you *things* as well as language. *Jay to Littlepage.*

2. Any substance; that which is created; any particular article or commodity.

He sent after this manner; ten asses laden with the good *things* of Egypt. — Gen. xlii.
They took the *things* which Micah had made. — Judges xviii.

3. An animal; as, every living *thing*; every creeping *thing.* *Gen.* i.

[*This application of the word is improper, but common in popular and vulgar language.*]

4. A portion or part; something.

Wicked men who understand *any thing* of wisdom. *Tillotson.*

5. In contempt.

I have a *thing* in prose. *Swift.*

6. Used of persons in contempt or disparagement.

See, sons, what *things* you are. *Shak.*
The poor *thing* sigh'd. *Addison.*
I'll be this abject *thing* no more. *Granville.*

7. Used in a sense of honor.

I see thee here,
Thou noble *thing!* *Shak.*

8. *Things, pl.*; clothes. [*Colloquial.*] *Walter Scott.*

THINK, *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* THOUGHT, (thant.) [Sax. *thincan*, *thencan*; Goth. *thagkyan*; Sw. *tycka* and *tænka*; Dan. *tykker* and *tænker*; D. *denken*, to think, and *gedagt*, thought; G. *denken*, to think, and *gedächtniss*, remembrance; *gedanke*, thought; *nachdenken*, to ponder or meditate; Gr. δοκεω; Syr. and Ch. דוק; allied to L. *duco.* We observe *n is casual*, and omitted in the participle *thought.* The sense *seems to be*, to set in the mind, or to draw out, as in meditation. Class Dg, No. 9.]

1. To have the mind occupied on some subject; to have ideas, or to revolve ideas in the mind.

For that I am
I know, because I *think.* *Dryden.*
These are not matters to be slightly *thought* on. *Tillotson.*

2. To judge; to conclude; to hold as a settled opinion. I *think* it will rain to-morrow. I *think* it not best to proceed on our journey.

Let them marry to whom they *think* best. — Num. xxxvi.

3. To intend.

Thou *thought'st* to help me. *Shak.*
I *thought* to promote thee unto great honor. — Num. xxiv.

4. To imagine; to suppose; to fancy.

Edmund, I *think*, is gone
In pity of his misery, to dispatch
His nighted life. *Shak.*
Let him that *thinketh* he standeth, take heed lest he fall. — 1 Cor. x.

5. To muse; to meditate.

While Peter *thought* on the vision. — Acts x.
Think much, speak little. *Dryden.*

6. To reflect; to recollect or call to mind.

And when Peter *thought* thereon, he wept. — Mark xiv.

7. To consider; to deliberate. *Think* how this thing could happen.

He *thought* within himself, saying, What shall I do? — Luke xii.

8. To presume.

Think not to say within yourselves, We have Abraham to our father. — Matt. iii.

9. To believe; to esteem.

To think on or *upon*; to muse on; to meditate on.

If there be any virtue, if there be any praise, *think* on these things. — Phil. iv.

2. To light on by meditation. He has just *thought on* an expedient that will answer the purpose.

3. To remember with favor.

Think upon me, my God, for good. — Neh. v.

To think of; to have ideas come into the mind. He *thought of* what you told him. I would have sent the books, but I did not *think of* it.

To think well of; to hold in esteem; to esteem.

THINK, *v. t.* To conceive; to imagine.

Charity *thinketh* no evil. — 1 Cor. xiii.

2. To believe; to consider; to esteem.

Nor *think* superfluous others' aid. *Milton.*

3. To seem or appear, as in the phrases, *me thinketh* or *methinks*, and *methought.* These are genuine Saxon phrases, equivalent to *it seems to me*, *it seemed to me.* In these expressions, *me* is actually in the dative case; almost the only instance remaining in the language. Sax. "*genoh thuht*," *satis visum est*, it appeared enough or sufficient; "*me thinceth*," *mihi videtur*, it seems to me; I perceive.

To think much; to grudge.

He *thought* not *much* to clothe his enemies. *Milton.*

To think much of; to hold in high esteem.

To think scorn: to disdain. *Esth.* iii.

THINK'ER, *n.* One who thinks; but *chiefly*, one who thinks in a particular manner; as, a close *thinker*; a deep *thinker*; a coherent *thinker.* *Locke. Swift.*

THINK'ING, *ppr.* Having ideas; supposing; judging; imagining; intending; meditating.

2. *a.* Having the faculty of thought; cogitative; capable of a regular train of ideas. Man is a *thinking* being.

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THINK'ING, *n.* Imagination; cogitation; judgment.

I heard a bird so sing,
Whose music, to my *thinking*, pleased the king. *Shak.*

THINK'ING-LY, *adv.* By thought.

THIN'LY, *adv.* [from *thin*.] In a loose, scattered manner; not thickly; as, ground *thinly* planted with trees; a country *thinly* inhabited.

THIN'NED, *pp.* Made thin; made rare or less thick.

THIN'NESS, *n.* The state of being thin; smallness of extent from one side or surface to the opposite; as, the *thinness* of ice; the *thinness* of a plate; the *thinness* of the skin.

2. Tenuity; rareness; as, the *thinness* of air or other fluid.

3. A state approaching to fluidity, or even fluidity; opposed to SPISSITUDE; as, the *thinness* of honey, of whitewash, or of paint.

4. Exility; as, the *thinness* of a point.

5. Rareness; a scattered state; paucity; as, the *thinness* of trees in a forest; the *thinness* of inhabitants.

THIN'NING, *ppr.* Making thin, rare, or less thick; attenuating.

THIRD, (thurd,) *a.* [Sax. *thridda*; Goth. *thridya*; G. *dritte*; D. *derde*; Sw. and Dan. *tredie*; Fr. *tiers*; L. *tertius*; Gr. τριτος; W. *trydy*.]

The first after the second; the ordinal of three. The *third* hour in the day, among the ancients, was nine o'clock in the morning.

Third estate, in *the British nation*, is the commons; or, in *the legislature*, the house of commons.

Third order, among *the Roman Catholics*, is a sort of religious order attached to the Franciscans, Carmelites, &c., composed of associates, not bound by vows, but conforming, to a certain extent, to the general designs of the order. *Brande.*

Third point, or *tierce point*; in *architecture*, the point of section in the vertex of an equilateral triangle. *Cyc.*

Third rate, in *navies*. A third-rate ship carries from 64 to 80 guns.

Third sound, in *music*. See the noun THIRD.

THIRD, (thurd,) *n.* The third part of any thing. A man takes land and tills it for one *third* of the produce, the owner taking two *thirds*.

2. The sixtieth part of a second of time.

3. In *music*, an interval containing three diatonic sounds; the major, composed of two tones, called by the Greeks DITONE, and the minor, called HEMIDITONE, consisting of a tone and a half. *Rousseau. Busby.*

THIRD'-BŎR-ŌUGH, (thurd'bur-ro,) *n.* [*third* and *borough*.]

An under constable. *Johnson.*

THIRD'INGS, *n. pl.* The third part of the corn or grain growing on the ground, at the tenant's death, due to the lord for a heriot, within the manor of Turfat in Herefordshire. *Cyc.*

THIRD'LY, *adv.* In the third place. *Bacon.*

THIRDS, (thurdz,) *n. pl.* The third part of the estate of a deceased husband, which, by law, the widow is entitled to enjoy during her life. *New England.*

THIRL, (thurl,) *v. t.* [Sax. *thirlian*.]

To bore; to perforate. It is now written DRILL and THRILL. [See these words, and see NOSTRIL.]

THIRL'AGE, (thurl'aje,) *n.* In *English customs*, the right which the owner of a mill possesses, by contract or law, to compel the tenants of a certain district to bring all their grain to his mill for grinding. *Cyc.*

THIRST, (thurst,) *n.* [Sax. *thurst*, *thyrst*; G. *durst*; D. *dorst*; Sw. *törst*; Dan. *törst*, from *tör*, dry; *törrer*, to dry, D. *dorren*, L *torreo*, Sw. *torka*.]

1. A painful sensation of the throat or fauces, occasioned by the want of drink.

Wherefore is it that thou hast brought us out of Egypt, to kill us, and our children, and our cattle, with thirst? — Ex. xvii.

2. A vehement desire of drink. *Ps.* civ.

3. A want and eager desire after any thing.

Thirst of worldly good. *Fairfax.*
Thirst of knowledge. *Milton.*
Thirst of praise. *Granville.*
Thirst after happiness. *Cheyne.*

But *for* is now more generally used after *thirst*; as, a *thirst for* worldly honors; a *thirst for* praise.

4. Dryness; drought.

The rapid current, through veins
Of porous earth with kindly *thirst* updrawn,
Rose a fresh fountain. *Milton.*

THIRST, (thurst,) *v. i.* [Sax. *thyrstan*; D. *dorsten*; G. *dursten*; Sw. *törsta*; Dan. *törster*.]

1. To experience a painful sensation of the throat or fauces, for want of drink.

The people *thirsted* thére for water. — Ex. xvii.

2. To have a vehement desire for any thing.

My soul *thirsteth* for the living God. — Ps. xlii.

THIRST, *v. t.* To want to drink; as, to *thirst* blood. [*Not English.*] *Prior.*

THIRST'ER, *n.* One who thirsts.

THIRST'I-LY, *adv.* In a thirsty manner.

THIRST'I-NESS, *n.* [from *thirsty*.] The state of being thirsty; thirst. *Wotton.*

THIRST'ING, *ppr.* Feeling pain for want of drink; having eager desire.

THIRST'Y, *a.* [from *thirst*.] Feeling a painful sensation of the throat or fauces, for want of drink.

Give me a little water, for I am *thirsty*. — Judges iv.
I was *thirsty*, and ye gave me no drink. — Matt. xxv.

2. Very dry; having no moisture; parched.

The *thirsty* land shall become springs of water. — Is. xxxv.

3. Having a vehement desire of any thing; as, in blood-*thirsty*. *Is.* xliv. lxv.

THIR'TEEN, (thur'teen,) *a.* [Sax. *threottyne*; *three* and *ten*; Sw. *tretton*; G. *dreyzehn*; D. *dertien*.]

Ten and three; as, *thirteen* times.

THIR'TEENTH, (thur'teenth,) *a.* [Supra.] The third after the tenth; the ordinal of thirteen; as, the *thirteenth* day of the month.

THIR'TEENTH, (thur'teenth,) *n.* In *music*, an interval forming the octave of the sixth, or sixth of the octave. *Busby.*

THIR'TI-ETH, (thur'te-eth,) *a.* [from *thirty*; Sax. *thrittigotha*.]

The tenth threefold; the ordinal of thirty; as, the *thirtieth* day of the month.

THIR'TY, (thur'te,) *a.* [Sax. *thrittig*; G. *dreissig*; D. *dertig*.]

Thrice ten; ten three times repeated; or twenty and ten. The month of June consists of *thirty* days; Joseph was *thirty* years old when he stood before Pharaoh.

THIS, *definitive adjective*, or *substitute*; *pl.* THESE. [Sax. *this*; Dan. *pl. disse*; Sw. *dessa*, *desse*; G. *das*, *dessen*; D. *deeze*, *dit*.]

1. *This* is a definitive, or definitive adjective, denoting something that is present or near in place or time, or something just mentioned. Is *this* your younger brother? What trespass is *this* which ye have committed?

Who did sin, *this* man or his parents, that he was born blind? — John ix.
When they heard *this*, they were pricked to the heart. — Acts ii.

In the latter passage, *this* is a substitute for what had preceded, viz., the discourse of Peter just delivered. In like manner, *this* often represents a word, a sentence, or clause, or a series of sentences or events.

In some cases, it refers to what is future, or to be immediately related.

But know *this*, that if the good man of the house had known in what watch the thief would come, he would have watched, and would not have suffered his house to be broken up. — Matt. xxiv.

Here *this* refers to the whole subsequent member of the sentence.

2. *By this*, is used elliptically for *by this time*; as, *by this* the mail has arrived.

3. *This* is used with words denoting time past; as, I have taken no snuff for *this* month; and often with plural words. I have not wept *this* forty years.

In this case, *this*, in the singular, refers to the whole term of time or period; *this period* of forty

4. *This* is opposed to *that*. [years.

This way and *that* the wavering sails they bend. *Pope.*
A body of *this* or *that* denomination is produced. *Boyle.*

This and *that*, in this use, denote difference indefinitely.

5. When *this* and *that* refer to different things before expressed, *this* refers to the thing last mentioned, and *that* to the thing first mentioned. [See THESE.]

Their judgment in *this* we may not, and in *that* we need not, follow. *Hooker.*

6. It is sometimes opposed to *other*.

Consider the arguments which the author had to write *this*, or to design the *other*, before you arraign him. *Dryden.*

THIS'TLE, (this'l,) *n.* [Sax. *thistel*; G. and D. *distel*; Sw. *tistel*.]

The common name of numerous prickly plants of the class Syngenesia, and several genera; as the common corn thistle, or Canada thistle; the spear thistle; the milk thistle, of the genus Carduus; the blessed thistle, of the genus Centaurea; the globe thistle, of the genus Echinops; the cotton thistle, of the genus Onopordon; and the sow thistle, of the genus Sonchus. The name is also given to other prickly plants not of the class Syngenesia; as the fuller's thistle or teasel, of the genus Dipsacus, and the melon thistle, and torch thistle, of the genus Melocactus. *Lee. Bigelow.*

One species of thistle (Carduus arvensis) grows in fields among grain, and is extremely troublesome to farmers. It is called in America the CANADA THISTLE, as it first appeared in Canada, where it was probably introduced from France, as it abounds in Normandy, and also in England. A larger species in America (Carduus lanceolatus) is indigenous, but it spreads slowly, and gives no trouble.

Thorns also and *thistles* shall it bring forth to thee. — Gen. iii.

The thistle is the national emblem of Scotland. *Brande.*

THIS'TLY, (this'ly,) *a.* Overgrown with thistles; as, *thistly* ground.

THITH'ER, *adv.* [Sax. *thider*, *thyder*.]

1. To that place; opposed to HITHER.

This city is near; O, let me escape *thither*. — Gen. xix.
Where I am, *thither* ye can not come. — John vii.

2. To that end or point.

Hither and thither; to this place and to that; one way and another.

THITH'ER-TŌ, *adv.* To that point; so far. [*Not in use.*]

THITH'ER-WARD, *adv.* [*thither* and *ward*.] Toward that place.

They shall ask the way to Zion, with their faces *thitherward*. — Jer. l.

THŌ; a contraction of THOUGH. [See THOUGH.]

2. *Tho*, for Sax. *thonne*, then. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

THŌLE, *n.* [Sax. *thol*; Ir. and Gaelic, *dula*, a pin or peg.]

1. A pin inserted into the gunwale of a boat, to keep the oar in the row-lock, when used in rowing. *Mar. Dict.*

2. The pin or handle of a scythe-snath.

THŌLE, *v. t.* [Sax. *tholian*; Goth. *thulan*; G. and D. *dulden*; Sw. *tåla*; L. *tollo*, *tolero*.]

To bear; to endure; to undergo. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

THŌLE, *v. i.* [Supra.] To wait. [*Local.*]

THŌLE, *n.* [L. *tholus*.]

The roof of a temple. [*Not used, or local.*]

THOL'O-BATE, *n.* [Gr. θολος and βαινω, βασις.] The substructure on which a dome or cupola rests; a term proposed by Mr. Hosking. *Gloss. of Archit.*

THO-MÆ'AN, } *n.* A name given in Europe to the
THŌ'MITE, } ancient church of Christians established on the Malabar coast of India, and thought to have been originally founded by St. Thomas. *Brande.*

THŌ'MA-ISM, } *n.* The doctrine of St. Thomas Aqui-
THŌ'MISM, } nas with respect to predestination and grace.

THŌ'MIST, *n.* A follower of Thomas Aquinas, in opposition to the Scotists.

THOM'SON-ITE, (tom'sun-,) *n.* [from *Thomson*.] A mineral of the zeolite family, occurring generally in masses of a radiated structure, and glassy or vitreous luster. It consists of silica, alumina, and lime, with some soda, and 14 per cent. of water.

The mineral Comptonite is identical with this species. *Dana.*

THONG, *n.* [Sax. *thwang*.]

A strap of leather, used for fastening any thing.

And nails for loosened spears, and *thongs* for shields, provide. *Dryden.*

THOR, *n.* In *Scandinavian mythology*, the son of Odin and Freya, and the deity that presided over all mischievous spirits in the elements. This deity was considered the god of thunder. From his name, *Thor*, we have *Thursday*, and from his attribute as god of thunder, the Germans have their *Donnerstag*. [See THURSDAY.] *Brande.*

THO-RAC'IC, (tho-ras'ik,) *a.* [L. *thorax*, the breast.] Pertaining to the thorax or breast; as, the *thoracic* arteries. *Coxe.*

The *thoracic duct*, is the trunk of the absorbent vessels. It runs up along the spine from the receptacle of the chyle to the left subclavian vein, in which it terminates. *Cyc. Parr.*

THO-RAC'ICS, *n. pl.* In *ichthyology*, an order of bony fishes, respiring by means of gills only. the character of which is, that the bronchia are ossiculated, and the ventral fins are placed underneath the *thorax*, or beneath the pectoral fins. *Linnæus. Cyc.*

THŌ'RAL, *a.* [L. *torus*.]

Pertaining to a bed. *Ayliffe.*

THŌ'RAX, *n.* [L.] In *anatomy*, that part of the human skeleton which consists of the bones of the chest; also, the cavity of the chest. *Cyc.*

2. In *entomology*, the second segment of insects; that part of the body between the head and the abdomen.

3. A breastplate, cuirass, or corselet.

THŌ'RI-A, } *n.* A white, earthy substance, obtained
THO-RI'NA, } by Berzelius, in 1829, from the mineral called *thorite*. It is an oxyd of thorium.

THŌ'RITE, *n.* A massive and compact mineral, found in Norway, and resembling gadolinite. It contains 58 per cent. of the rare earth *thoria*, combined with silica. *Dana.*

THŌ'RI-UM, } *n.* The metallic base of thoria. It
THO-RI'NUM, } is of a grayish color.

THORN, *n.* [Sax. *thorn*; G. *dorn*; D. *doorn*; Dan. *torne*; Slav, *tern*; Goth. *thaurnus*; W. *draen*. Qu. is not the latter contracted from the Gaelic *dreaghum*?]

1. A tree or shrub armed with spines, or sharp, ligneous shoots; as, the black *thorn*, white *thorn*, haw*thorn*, buck*thorn*, &c. The word is sometimes incorrectly applied to a bush with prickles; as, a rose on a *thorn*.

2. A sharp, ligneous, or woody shoot from the stem of a tree or shrub; a sharp process from the woody part of a plant; a spine. *Thorn* differs from *prickle*; the latter being applied to the sharp points issuing from the bark of a plant, and not attached to the wood, as in the rose and bramble. But, in common usage, *thorn* is applied to the prickle of the rose, and, in fact, the two words are used promiscuously.

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3. Any thing troublesome. St. Paul had a *thorn* in the flesh. 2 *Cor.* xii. *Num.* xxxiii.

4. In *Scripture*, great difficulties and impediments.

I will hedge up thy way with *thorns*. — Hos. ii.

5. Worldly cares; things which prevent the growth of good principles. *Matt.* xiii.

THORN'-AP-PLE, (-ap-pl,) *n.* [*thorn* and *apple.*] An annual plant of the genus Datura; a popular name of the Datura Stramonium and Datura Tatula. *Bigelow.*

THORN'BACK, *n.* [*thorn* and *back.*] A fish of the ray kind, which has prickles on its back. *Cyc.*

THORN'-BUSH, *n.* A shrub that produces thorns.

THORN'BUT, *n.* A fish, a burt or turbot. *Ainsworth.*

THORN'-HEDGE, *n.* [*thorn* and *hedge.*] A hedge or fence consisting of thorn.

THORN'LESS, *a.* Destitute of thorns; as, a *thornless* shrub or tree. *Muhlenberg.*

THORN'-SET, *a.* Set with thorns.

THORN'Y, *a.* Full of thorns or spines; rough with thorns; as, a *thorny* wood; a *thorny* tree; a *thorny* diadem or crown. *Dryden. Raleigh.*

2. Troublesome; vexatious; harassing; perplexing; as, *thorny* care; the *thorny* path of vice.

3. Sharp; pricking; vexatious; as, *thorny* points. *Shak.*

THORN'Y REST'-HAR-RŌW, *n.* A plant. *Cyc.*

THORN'Y-TRE'FOIL, *n.* A prickly plant of the genus Fagonia. *Lee.*

THŌR'ŌUGH, (thur'ro,) *a.* [Sax. *thurh*; G. *durch*; D. *door.* In these languages, the word is a preposition; but as a preposition, we write it *through.* (See this word.) It is evidently from the root of *door*, which signifies a passage, and the radix of the word signifies to pass.]

1. *Literally*, passing through or to the end; hence, complete; perfect; as, a *thorough* reformation; *thorough* work; a *thorough* translator; a *thorough* poet. *Dryden.*

2. Passing through; as, *thorough* lights in a house. *Bacon.*

THŌR'ŌUGH, (thur'ro,) *prep.* From side to side, or from end to end.

2. By means of. [*Not now used.*] [See THROUGH.]

THŌR'ŌUGH, (thur'ro,) *n.* An inter-furrow between two ridges. *Cyc.*

THŌR'ŌUGH-BĀSE, (thur'ro-bāse,) *n.* [*thorough* and *base.*]

In *music*, an accompaniment to a continued base by figures. [See BASE, *n.*, *No.* 14.]

THŌR'ŌUGH-BRED, (thur'ro-bred,) *a.* [*thorough* and *bred.*]

1. In *horsemanship*, bred from the best blood, as horses.

2. Completely bred or accomplished.

THŌR'ŌUGH-FĀRE, (thur'ro-fāre,) *n.* [*thorough* and *fare.*]

1. A passage through; a passage from one street or opening to another; an unobstructed way.

2. Power of passing. *Milton.*

THŌR'ŌUGH-GŌ-ING, *a.* Going all lengths. *Irving.*

THŌR'ŌUGH-LIGHT-ED, (thur'ro-līt-ed,) *a.* A term applied to a room which has windows on opposite sides. *Gwilt.*

THŌR'ŌUGH-LY, (thur'ro-le,) *adv.* Fully; entirely; completely; as, a room *thoroughly* swept; a business *thoroughly* performed. Let the matter be *thoroughly* sifted; let every part of the work be *thoroughly* finished.

THŌR'ŌUGH-NESS, (thur'ro-ness,) *n.* Completeness; perfectness *Stowe.*

THŌR'ŌUGH-PĀC-ED, (thur'ro-pāste,) *a.* [*thorough* and *paced.*] Perfect in what is undertaken; complete; going all lengths; as, a *thorough-paced* tory or whig. *Swift.*

THŌR'ŌUGH-SPED, (thur'ro-sped,) *a.* [*thorough* and *sped.*] Fully accomplished; thorough-paced. *Swift.*

THŌR'ŌUGH-STITCH, (thur'ro-stich,) *adv.* [*thorough* and *stitch.*] Fully; completely; going the whole length of any business. [*Not elegant.*] *L'Estrange.*

THŌR'ŌUGH-WAX, (thur'ro-wax,) *n.* [*thorough* and *wax.*] An umbelliferous plant of the genus Bupleurum. *Lee.*

THŌR'ŌUGH-WŌRT, (thur'ro-wurt,) *n.* The popular name of a plant, the Eupatorium perfoliatum, also called BONESET, a native of North America. It is medicinal.

THORP, Sax. *thorpe*: D. *dorp*; G. *dorf*: Sw. and Dan. *torp*; W. *trev*; Gaelic, Ir. *treabh*: L. *tribus.* The word in Welsh signifies, a dwelling-place, a homestead, a hamlet, a town. When applied to a single house, it answers to the Sax. *ham*, a house, whence *hamlet* and *home.* In the Teutonic dialects, it denotes a village. The primary sense is, probably, a house, a habitation, from fixedness; hence, a hamlet, a village, a tribe; as in rude ages the dwelling of the head of a family was soon surrounded by the houses of his children and descendants. In our language, it occurs now only in names of places and persons.

THŌSE, *pron.*; *pl.* of THAT; as, *those* men; *those* temples. When *those* and *these* are used in reference to two things or collections of things, *those* refers to the first-mentioned, as *these* does to the last-mentioned. [See THESE, and the example there given.]

THOTH, *n.* Among *the ancient Egyptians*, the god of eloquence, and supposed to be the inventor of writing and philosophy. He corresponded to the *Mercury* of the Romans.

THOU, *pron.*; in *the obj.* THEE. [Sax. *thu*; G. Sw. and Dan. *du*; L. Fr. It. Sp. Port. and Russ. *tu*; Sans. *tuam.* The nominative case is probably contracted, for in the oblique cases it is in Sw. and Dan. *dig*, in Goth. *thuk*, Sax. *thec.* So in Hindoo, *tu* in the nominative makes in the dative *tuko*; Gipsy, *tu*, *tuke.* In Russ. the verb is *tukayu*, to thou.]

The second personal pronoun, in the singular number; the pronoun which is used in addressing persons in the solemn style.

Art *thou* he that should come? — Matt. xi.
I will fear no evil, for *thou* art with me. — Ps. xxiii.

Thou is used only in the solemn style, unless in very familiar language and by the Quakers.

THOU, *v. t.* To treat with familiarity.

If thou *thouest* him some thrice, it shall not be amiss. *Shak.*

THOU, *v. i.* To use *thou* and *thee* in discourse.

THŌUGH, (thō,) *v. i.* [Sax. *theah*; Goth. *thauh*; G. *doch*; Sw. *duck*; D. and Dan. *dog.* This is the imperative of a verb; Ir. *daighim*, to give, D. *dokken.*]

1. Grant; admit; allow. "If thy brother be waxen poor, thou shalt relieve him; yea, *though* he be a stranger." *Grant* or *admit* the fact that he is a stranger, yet thou shalt relieve him. *Lev.* xxv.

Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him. — Job xiii.

That is, *grant* or *admit* that he shall slay me, yet will I trust in him.

Though hand join in hand, the wicked shall *not* be unpunished. — Prov. xi.

That is, *admit* the fact that the wicked unite their strength, yet this will not save them from punishment.

Not that I so affirm, *though* so it seem. *Milton.*

That is, *grant* that it seems so, yet I do not so affirm.

2. Used with *as.*

In the vine were three branches, and it was *as though* it budded. Gen. xl.

So we use *as if*; it was *as if* it budded; and *if* is *gif*, give. The appearance was like the real fact, *if* admitted or true.

3. It is used in familiar language, at the end of a sentence.

A good cause would do well *though*. *Dryden.*

This is generally or always elliptical, referring to some expression preceding or understood.

4. It is compounded with *all* in ALTHOUGH, which see.

THOUGHT, (thawt,) *pret.* and *pp.* of THINK.

THOUGHT, (thawt,) *n.* [Primarily the passive participle of *think*, supra; Sax. *theaht.*]

1. *Properly*, that which the mind thinks. Thought is either the act or operation of the mind, when attending to a particular subject or thing, or it is the idea consequent on that operation. We say a man's *thoughts* are employed on government, on religion, on trade or arts; or his *thoughts* are employed on his dress or his means of living. By this we mean that the mind is directed to that particular subject or object; that is, according to the literal import of the verb *think*, the mind, the intellectual part of man, is *set* upon such an object, it holds it in view or contemplation, or it extends to it, it stretches to it.

Thought can not be superadded to matter, so as in any sense to render it true that matter can become cogitative. *Dwight.*

2. Idea; conception. I wish to convey my *thoughts* to another person. I employ words that express my *thoughts*, so that he may have the same ideas; in this case, our *thoughts* will be alike.

3. Fancy; conceit; something framed by the imagination.

Thoughts come crowding in so fast upon me, that my only difficulty is to choose or reject. *Dryden.*

4. Reflection; particular consideration.

Why do you keep alone,
Using those *thoughts* which should have died
With them they think on? *Shak.*

5. Opinion; judgment.

Thus Bethel spoke, who always speaks his *thoughts*. *Pope.*

6. Meditation; serious consideration.

Pride, of all others the most dangerous fault,
Proceeds from want of sense or want of *thought*. *Roscommon.*

7. Design; purpose.

All their *thoughts* are against me for evil. — Ps. lvi. xxxiii. Jer. xxix.

8. Silent contemplation. *Shak.*

9. Solicitude; care; concern.

Hawis was put in trouble, and died with *thought* and anguish before his business came to an end. *Bacon.*

10. Inward reasoning; the workings of conscience.

Their *thoughts* the meanwhile accusing or else excusing one another. — Rom. ii.

11. A small degree or quantity; as, a *thought* longer; a *thought* better. [*Not in use.*] *Hooker. Sidney.*

To take thought; to be solicitous or anxious. *Matt.* vi.

THOUGHT'FUL, *a.* Full of thought; contemplative; employed in meditation; as, a man of *thoughtful* mind.

2. Attentive; careful; having the mind directed to an object; as, *thoughtful* of gain. *Philips.*

3. Promoting serious thought; favorable to musing or meditation.

War, horrid war, your *thoughtful* walks invades. *Pope.*

4. Anxious; solicitous.

Around her crowd distrust, and doubt, and fear,
And *thoughtful* foresight, and tormenting care. *Prior.*

THOUGHT'FUL-LY, *adv.* With thought or consideration; with solicitude.

THOUGHT'FUL-NESS, *n.* Deep meditation. *Blackmore.*

2. Serious attention to spiritual concerns.

3. Anxiety; solicitude.

THOUGHT'LESS, *a.* Heedless; careless; negligent.

Thoughtless of the future. *Rogers.*

2. Gay; dissipated.

3. Stupid; dull.

Thoughtless as monarch oaks that shade the plain. *Dryden.*

THOUGHT'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without thought; carelessly; stupidly. *Garth.*

THOUGHT'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of thought; heedlessness; carelessness; inattention.

THOUGHT'-SICK, *a.* [*thought* and *sick.*] Uneasy with reflection. *Shak.*

THOU'SAND, *a.* [Sax. *thusend*; Goth. *thusund*; G. *tausend*; D. *duizend*; Sw. *tusend*; Dan. *tusind.*]

1. Denoting the number of ten hundred.

2. *Proverbially*, denoting a great number indefinitely. It is a *thousand* chances to one that you succeed.

THOU'SAND, *n.* The number of ten hundred.

A *thousand* shall fall at thy side, and ten *thousand* at thy right hand. — Ps. xci.

Thousand is sometimes used *plurally*, without the plural termination, as in the passage above, ten *thousand*; but it often takes the plural termination. In former times, how many *thousands* perished by famine!

THOU'SAND-FŌLD, *a.* Multiplied by a thousand.

THOU'SANDTH, *a.* The ordinal of *thousand*; as, the *thousandth* part of a thing; also, *proverbially*, very numerous.

THOU'SANDTH, *n.* The thousandth part of any thing; as, two *thousandths* of a tax.

THŌWL. See THOLE.

THRACK, *v. t.* To load or burden. [*Not in use.*] *South.*

THRALL, *n.* [Sax. *thrall*, a slave or servant; Dan. *træl*; Sw. *träl*; Ice. *troel*; Ir. *trail*; Gaelic, *traill.*]

1. A slave.

2. Slavery. [*Obs.*]

THRALL, *v. t.* To enslave. [*Obs.*] [ENTHRALL is in use.]

THRALL'DŌM, (thrawl'dum,) *n.* [Dan. *trældom.*] Slavery; bondage; a state of servitude. The Greeks lived in *thralldom* under the Turks nearly four hundred years.

He shall rule, and she in *thralldom* live. *Dryden.*
[*This word is in good use.*]

THRAL'LESS, *a.* Having no thralls.

THRĀ'NITE, *n.* [Gr. θρανίτης.]

The uppermost of the three classes of rowers in an Athenian trireme. *Brande.*

THRAP'PLE, (thrap'pl,) *n.* The windpipe of an animal. [*Not an English word.*] *Scott.*

THRASH, *v. t.* [Sax. *tharscan*, or *therscan*; G. *dreschen*; D. *dorschen*; Sw. *tröska*; Ice. *therskia.* It is written THRASH or THRESH. The common pronunciation is *thrash.*]

1. To beat out grain from the husk with a flail; as, to *thrash* wheat, rye, or oats.

2. To beat Indian corn off from the cob or spike; as, to *thrash* maize.

3. To beat soundly with a stick or whip; to drub. *Shak.*

THRASH, *v. i.* To practice thrashing; to perform the business of thrashing; as, a man who *thrashes* well.

2. To labor; to drudge

I rather would be Mevius, *thrash* for rhymes,
Like his, the scorn and scandal of the times. *Dryden.*

THRASH'ED, (thrasht,) *pp.* Beaten out of the husk or off the ear.

2. Freed from the grain by beating.

THRASH'ER, *n.* One who thrashes grain.

2. The fox-shark or sea-fox, Alopias Vulpes, a large species of shark.

3. *Brown thrasher*; an American singing-bird of the thrush family, Turdus rufus; the brown thrush.

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THRASH'ING, *ppr.* Beating out of the husk or off the ear; beating soundly with a stick or whip.

THRASH'ING, *n.* The act of beating out grain with a flail; a sound drubbing.

THRASH'ING-FLŌOR, *n.* [*thrash* and *floor.*] A floor or area on which grain is beaten out. *Dryden.*

THRASH'ING-MA-CHĪNE', (-sheen',) *n.* [*thrash* and *machine.*] A machine or apparatus for separating grain from the straw. *Brande.*

THRA-SON'IC-AL, *a.* [from *Thraso*, a boaster in old comedy.]

1. Boasting; given to bragging.

2. Boastful; implying ostentatious display. *Shak.*

THRA-SON'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Boastfully. *Johnson.*

THRĀVE, *n.* [Sax. *draf*, a drove.]

A drove; a herd. [*Not in use.*]

THRĀVE, *n.* [W *dreva*, twenty-four; *drev*, a bundle or tie.]

1. The number of two dozen.

2. Twenty-four (in some places, twelve) sheaves of wheat. [*North of England.*] *Halliwell.*

THREAD, (thred,) *n.* [Sax. *thred, thræd*; D. *draad*; Sw. *tråd*; Dan. *traad*; probably from drawing.]

1. A very small twist of flax, wool, cotton, silk, or other fibrous substance, drawn out to considerable length.

2. The filament of a flower. *Botany.*

3. The filament of any fibrous substance, as of bark.

4. A fine filament or line of gold or silver.

5. *Air-threads*; the fine, white filaments which are seen floating in the air in summer, the production of spiders.

6. Something continued in a long course or tenor; as, the *thread* of a discourse. *Burnet.*

7. The prominent spiral part of a screw.

THREAD, (thred,) *v. t.* To pass a thread through the eye; as, to *thread* a needle.

2. To pass or pierce through, as a narrow way or channel.

They would not *thread* the gates. *Shak.*
Heavy trading ships — *threading* the Bosphorus. *Mitford.*

THREAD'BĀRE, *a.* [*thread* and *bare.*] Worn to the naked thread; having the nap worn off; as, a *threadbare* coat; *threadbare* clothes. *Spenser. Dryden.*

2. Worn out; trite; hackneyed; used till it has lost its novelty or interest; as, a *threadbare* subject; stale topics and *threadbare* quotations. *Swift.*

THREAD'BĀRE-NESS, *n.* The state of being threadbare or trite.

THREAD'EN, (thred'n,) *a.* Made of thread; as, *threaden* sails. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

THREAD'-SHAP-ED, (thred'shāpt,) *a.* In *botany*, filiform.

THREAD'Y, (thred'e,) *a.* Like thread or filaments; slender. *Granger.*

2. Containing thread. *Dyer.*

THRĒAP, *v. t.* [Sax. *threapian*, or rather *threagan.*]

To chide, contend, or argue. [*Local.*] *Ainsworth.*

THREAT, (thret,) *n.* [Sax. *threat.* See the verb.]

A menace; denunciation of *ill*; declaration of an intention or determination to inflict punishment, loss, or pain on another.

There is no terror, Cassius, in your *threats.* *Shak.*

THREAT, (thret,) *v. t.* To threaten, which see. *Threat* is used only in poetry. *Dryden.*

THREAT'EN, (thret'n,) *v. t.* [Sax. *threatian*, from *threat.* But *threat* appears to be contracted from *threagan*, which is written also *threawian*; D. *dreigen*; G. *drohen*; Dan. *tretter*, to chide, to scold, dispute, wrangle.]

1. To declare the purpose of inflicting punishment, pain, or other evil on another, for some sin or offense; to menace. God *threatens* the finally impenitent with everlasting banishment from his presence.

2. To menace; to terrify or attempt to terrify by menaces; as for extorting money. To send *threatening* letters is a punishable offense.

3. To charge or enjoin with menace, or with implied rebuke; or to charge strictly.

Let us straitly *threaten* them, that they speak henceforth to no man in this name. — Acts iv.

4. To menace by action; to present the appearance of coming evil; as, rolling billows *threaten* to overwhelm us.

5. To exhibit the appearance of something evil or unpleasant approaching; as, the clouds *threaten* us with rain or a storm.

THREAT'EN-ED, (thret'nd,) *pp.* or *a.* Menaced with evil.

THREAT'EN-ER, (thret'n-er,) *n.* One that threatens. *Milton.*

THREAT'EN-ING, (thret'n-ing,) *ppr.* Menacing; denouncing evil.

2. *a.* Indicating a threat or menace; as, a *threatening* look.

3. Indicating something impending; as, the weather is *threatening*; the clouds have a *threatening* aspect.

THREAT'EN-ING, (thret'n-ing,) *n.* The act of menacing; a menace; a denunciation of evil, or declaration of a purpose to inflict evil on a person or country, usually for sins and offenses. The prophets are filled with God's *threatenings* against the rebellious Jews. *Acts* iv.

THREAT'EN-ING-LY, (thret'n-ing-le,) *adv.* With a threat or menace; in a threatening manner. *Shak.*

THREAT'FUL, (thret'ful,) *a.* Full of threats; having a menacing appearance; minacious. *Spenser.*

THREE, *a.* [Sax. *threo, thri, thry*, and *thrig*; Sw. and Dan. *tre*; G. *drei*; D. *drie*; Fr. *trois*; It. *tre*; Sp. and L. *tres*; Gael. and W. *tri*; Gipsy, *tre*; Gr. τρεις; Sans. *treja, tri.* I know not the last radical, nor the primary sense of *three.* Owen, in his Welsh Dictionary, suggests that it signifies *fixed, firm.* But see EXTRICATE and TRICK. It is probably contracted from *thrig.*]

1. Two and one

I offer thee *three* things. — 2 Sam. xxiv.

2. It is often used, like other adjectives, without the noun to which it refers.

Abishai — attained not unto the first *three.* — 2 Sam. xxiii.

3. *Proverbially*, a small number.

Away, thou *three*-inched fool. *Shak.*
[*I believe obsolete.*]

THREE'-CAP'SŪL-ED, *a.* Tricapsular; having three capsules.

THREE'-CELL-ED, *a.* Trilocular; having three cells.

THREE'-CLEFT, *a.* Trifid; being thrice cleft.

THREE'-COR-NER-ED, *a.* [*three* and *corner.*] Having three corners or angles; as, a *three-cornered* hat.

2. In *botany*, having three prominent, longitudinal angles, as a stem. *Martyn.*

THREE'-EDG-ED, (-ejd,) *a.* Having three edges.

THREE'-FLOW-ER-ED, *a.* [*three* and *flower.*] Bearing three flowers together. *Martyn.*

THREE'FŌLD, *a.* [*three* and *fold.*] Three-double; consisting of three; or thrice repeated; as, *threefold* justice. *Raleigh.*

A *threefold* cord is not quickly broken. — Eccles. iv.

THREE'-GRAIN-ED, *a.* Tricoccous; having three kernels.

THREE'-LEAF-ED, (-left,) *a.* [*three* and *leaf.*] Consisting of three distinct leaflets. *Martyn.*

THREE'-LŌB-ED, *a.* [*three* and *lobe.*] A *three-lobed leaf* is one that is divided to the middle into three parts, standing wide from each other, and having convex margins. *Martyn.*

THREE'-NERV-ED, *a.* [*three* and *nerve.*] A *three-nerved leaf* has three distinct vessels or nerves running longitudinally without branching. *Martyn.*

THREE'-PART-ED, *a.* [*three* and *parted.*] Tripartite. A *three-parted leaf* is divided into three parts down to the base, but not entirely separate. *Martyn.*

THREE'PENCE, (thrip'ense,) *n.* [*three* and *pence.*] A small silver coin of three times the value of a penny. *Shak.*

THREE'PEN-NY, (thrip'en-ne,) *a.* Worth three pence only; mean.

THREE'-PET-AL-ED, *a.* [*three* and *petal.*] Tripetalous; consisting of three distinct petals; as a corol. *Botany.*

THREE'-PILE, *n.* [*three* and *pile.*] An old name for good velvet. *Shak.*

THREE'-PIL-ED, *a.* Set with a thick pile. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

THREE'-PLY, *a.* [*three* and Fr. *plier*, L. *plico.*] Threefold; consisting of three thicknesses, as cloth or carpeting.

THREE'-POINT-ED, *a.* Tricuspidate; having three lengthened points ending in a bristle.

THREE'-RIB-BED, *a.* Having three ribs.

THREE'SCŌRE, *a.* [*three* and *score.*] Thrice twenty; sixty; as, *threescore* years.

THREE'-SEED-ED, *a.* [*three* and *seed.*] Having three seeds; as, a *three-seeded* capsule. *Botany.*

THREE'-SID-ED, *a.* [*three* and *side.*] Having three plane sides; as, a *three-sided* stem, leaf, petiole, peduncle, scape, or pericarp. *Martyn.*

THREE'-VALV-ED, *a.* [*three* and *valve.*] Trivalvular; consisting of three valves; opening with three valves; as, a *three-valved* pericarp.

THRĒNE, *n.* [Gr. θρηνος.] [*Lee. Martyn.*

Lamentation. [*Not used.*]

THRE-NET'IC, *a.* Sorrowful; mournful. *Shak.*

THREN'O-DY, *n.* [Gr. θρηνος, lamentation, and ωδη, ode.]

A song of lamentation. *Herbert.*

THRESH, *v. t.* To thrash. [See THRASH.] The latter is the popular pronunciation, but the word is written THRASH or THRESH, indifferently. [See the derivation and definitions under THRASH.]

THRESH'ER, *n.* A thrasher, which see.

THRESH'ŌLD, *n.* [Sax. *thræscwald*; G. *thürschwelle*; Sw. *tröskel*; Ice. *throskuldur.* The Saxon and Swedish words seem by their orthography to be connected with *thrash, thresh*, and the last syllable to be *wald*, wood; but the German word is obviously compounded of *thür*, door, and *schwelle*, sill; door-sill.]

1. The door-sill; the plank, stone, or piece of timber which lies at the bottom or under a door, particularly of a dwelling-house, church, temple, or the like; hence, entrance; gate; door.

2. Entrance; the place or point of entering or beginning. He is now at the *threshold* of his argument.

Many men that stumble at the *threshold.* *Shak.*

THREW, (thrū,) *pret.* of THROW.

THRICE, *adv.* [from *three*; perhaps *three* and L. *vice*; or a change of Fr. *tiers.*]

1. Three times.

Before the cock crow, thou shalt deny me *thrice.* — Matt. xxvi.

2. Sometimes used by way of amplification; very.

Thrice noble lord, let me entreat of you
To pardon me. *Shak.*

THRICE'-FA-VOR-ED, *a.* Favored thrice; highly favored. *Irving.*

THRID, *v. t.* [W. *treiziaw*, to penetrate; *treidiaw*, to course, to range.]

To slide through a narrow passage; to slip, shoot, or run through, as a needle, bodkin, or the like.

Some *thrid* the mazy ringlets of her hair. *Pope.*

THRID'DED, *pp.* Slid through.

THRID'DING, *ppr.* Sliding through; causing to pass through.

THRIFT, *n.* [from *thrive.*] Frugality; good husbandry; economical management in regard to property.

The rest — willing to fall to *thrift*, prove very good husbands. *Spenser.*

2. Prosperity; success and advance in the acquisition of property; increase of worldly goods; gain.

I have a mind presages me such *thrift.* *Shak.*

3. Vigorous growth, as of a plant.

4. In *botany*, a name of several species of flowering plants of the genera Statice and Armeria. *Loudon.*

THRIFT'I-LY, *adv.* Frugally; with parsimony.

2. With increase of worldly goods.

THRIFT'I-NESS, *n.* Frugality; good husbandry; as, *thriftiness* to save; *thriftiness* in preserving one's own. *Wotton. Spenser.*

2. Prosperity in business; increase of property.

THRIFT'LESS, *a.* Having no frugality or good management; profuse; extravagant; not thriving. *Shak.*

THRIFT'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without thriving; extravagantly.

THRIFT'LESS-NESS, *n.* A state of being thriftless.

THRIFT'Y, *a.* Frugal; sparing; using economy and good management of property.

I am glad he has so much youth and vigor left, of which he has not been *thrifty.* *Swift.*

2. *More generally*, thriving by industry and frugality; prosperous in the acquisition of worldly goods; increasing in wealth; as, a *thrifty* farmer or mechanic.

3. Thriving; growing rapidly or vigorously; as a plant.

4. Well husbanded.

I have five hundred crowns,
The *thrifty* hire I saved under your father. *Shak.*

THRILL, *n.* [See the verb.] A drill.

2. A warbling. [See TRILL.]

3. A breathing place or hole. *Herbert.*

4. A thrilling sensation; as, a *thrill* of horror.

THRILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *thyrlian, thirlian*; D. *drillen*, to drill, to bore; *trillen*, to shiver, pant, quaver; G. *drillen*, to drill; *triller*, a shake; *trillern*, to *trill*; Dan. *driller*, to bore, to drill; *trilder*, Sw. *trilla*, to roll; Dan. *trille*, a trill; W. *troliaw*, to troll or roll; all probably of one family, from the root of *roll.* See DRILL.]

1. To bore; to drill; to perforate by turning a gimlet or other similar instrument.

But in the literal sense, DRILL is now chiefly or wholly used. Spenser used it literally in the clause "with *thrilling* point of iron brand."

2. To pierce; to penetrate; as something sharp.

The cruel word her tender heart so *thrilled*,
That sudden cold did run through every vein. *Spenser.*
A servant that he bred, *thrilled* with remorse. *Shak.*

THRILL, *v. i.* To pierce; to penetrate; as something sharp; *particularly*, to cause a tingling sensation that runs through the system with a slight shivering; as, a sharp sound *thrills* through the whole frame. *Addison.*

A faint, cold fear *thrills* through my veins. *Shak.*

2. To feel a sharp, shivering sensation running through the body.

To seek sweet safety out
In vaults and prisons; and to *thrill* and shake. *Shak.*

THRILL'ED, (thrild,) *pp.* Penetrated; pierced.

THRILL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Perforating; drilling.

2. Piercing; penetrating; having the quality of penetrating; passing with a tingling, shivering sensation.

3. Feeling a tingling, shivering sensation running through the system.

THRILL'ING-LY, *adv.* With thrilling sensations.

THRILL'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of being thrilling.

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THRILL/INGS, *n. pl.* Thrilling sensations.

THRING, *v. t.* To press, crowd, or throng. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

THRIPS, *n.* [L.; Gr.] A small spotted fly. *Harris. Herrick.*

THRIS'SA, *n.* A fish of the shad and herring kind, whose flesh is considered as being sometimes poisonous. It is found in the waters of intertropical America, India, &c.

THRIVE, *v. i.*; *pret.* THRIVED; *pp.* THRIVED, THRIVEN. [Dan. *trives*, to thrive, to increase; Sw. *trifvas*. It may belong to the family of *trip*, to hasten, or to that of *drive*.]

1. To prosper by industry, economy, and good management of property; to increase in goods and estate. A farmer *thrives* by good husbandry. When the body of laboring men *thrive*, we pronounce the state prosperous.

Diligence and humility is the way to *thrive* in the riches of the understanding, as well as in gold. *Watts.*

2. To prosper in any business; to have increase or success.

O son, why sit we here, each other viewing
Idly, while Satan, our great author, *thrives*? *Milton.*
They by vices *thrive*. *Sandys.*

3. To grow; to increase in bulk or stature; to flourish. Young cattle *thrive* in rich pastures; and trees *thrive* in a good soil.

4. To grow; to advance; to increase or advance in any thing valuable.

THRIV'ER, *n.* One that prospers in the acquisition of property.

THRIV'ING, *ppr.* Prospering in worldly goods.

2. *a.* Being prosperous or successful; advancing in wealth; increasing; growing; as, a *thriving* mechanic; a *thriving* trader.

THRIV'ING-LY, *adv.* In a prosperous way.

THRIV'ING-NESS, } *n.* Prosperity; growth; in-
THRIV'ING, } crease. *Decay of Piety.*

THRŌ'; a contraction of THROUGH. [*Not now used.*]

THRŌAT, (thrōte,) *n.* [Sax. *throta*, *throte*; D. *strote*; Russ. *grud.*]

1. The anterior part of the neck of an animal, in which are the gullet and windpipe, or the passages for the food and breath.

In *medicine*, the fauces; all that hollow or cavity in the part of the mouth which may be seen when the mouth is wide open. *Cyc.*

2. The *throat* of a chimney is the part between the gathering, or portion of the funnel which contracts in ascending, and the flue. *Gwilt.*

3. In *seamen's language*, that end of a gaff which is next the mast; also, the rounded angular point where the arm of an anchor is joined to the shank. *Totten.*

4. In *ship-building*, the inside of the knee-timber at the middle or turns of the arms.

Throat-brails; brails attached to the gaff close to the mast.

Throat-halliards are those that raise the throat of the gaff. *Mar. Dict.*

THRŌAT, *v. t.* To mow beans in a direction against their bending. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

THRŌAT'-LATCH, *n.* A strap of a bridle, halter, &c., passing under a horse's throat.

THRŌAT'-PIPE, *n.* [*throat* and *pipe.*] The windpipe, weasand, or trachea.

THRŌAT'WŌRT, (thrōte'wurt,) *n.* [*throat* and *wort.*] A plant of the genus Campanula, a perennial weed common in pasture-ground; also, a plant of the genus Trachelium. *Cyc. Lee.*

THRŌAT'Y, *a.* Guttural. *Howell.*

THROB, *v. i.* [Perhaps allied to *drive* and to *drub*; at least its elements and signification coincide; Gr. Θορυβεω.]

To beat, as the heart or pulse, with more than usual force or rapidity; to beat in consequence of agitation; to palpitate. The heart *throbs* with joy, desire, or fear; the violent action of the heart is perceived by a *throbbing* pulse.

My heart *throbs* to know one thing. *Shak.*

We apply the word also to the breast.

Here may his head live on my *throbbing* breast. *Shak.*

THROB, *n.* A beat or strong pulsation; a violent beating of the heart and arteries; a palpitation.

Thou talk'st like one who never felt
Th' impatient *throbs* and longings of a soul
That pants and reaches after distant good. *Addison.*

THROB'BING, *ppr.* or *a.* Beating with unusual force, as the heart and pulse; palpitating.

THROB'BING, *n.* The act of beating with unusual force, as the heart and pulse; palpitation.

THROD'DÆN, *v. i.* To grow; to thrive. [*Not in use, or local.*] *Grose.*

THRŌE, (thrō,) *n.* [Sax. *throwian*, to suffer, to agonize; but this is the same word as *throw*, and the sense is to strain, as in twisting, to struggle.]

Extreme pain; violent pang; anguish; agony. It is particularly applied to the anguish of travail in childbirth, or parturition.

My *throes* came thicker, and my cries increased. *Dryden.*

THRŌE, *v. i.* To agonize; to struggle in extreme pain.

THRŌE, *v. t.* To put in agony. *Shak.*

THROM'BUS, *n.* [Gr. Θρομβος.] A small tumor which sometimes ensues from the escape of blood into the cellular membrane in the operation of bleeding. *Brande.*

THRŌNE, *n.* [L. *thronus*; Gr. Θρονος; Fr. *trone.*]

1. A royal seat; a chair of state. The throne is sometimes an elegant chair richly ornamented with sculpture and gilding, raised a step above the floor, and covered with a canopy.

2. The seat of a bishop. *Ayliffe.*

3. In *Scripture*, sovereign power and dignity.

Only in the *throne* will I be greater than thou.—Gen. xli.
Thy *throne*, O God, is forever.—Ps. xlv.

4. Angels. *Col.* i.

5. The place where God peculiarly manifests his power and glory.

The heaven is my *throne*, and the earth is my footstool.—Is. lxvi.

THRŌNE, *v. t.* To place on a royal seat; to enthrone.

2. To place in an elevated position; to give an elevated place to; to exalt.

True image of the Father, whether *throned*
In the bosom of bliss and light of light. *Milton.*

THRŌN'ED, *pp.* Placed on a royal seat, or on an elevated seat; exalted.

THRŌNE'LESS, *a.* Having no throne.

THRONG, *n.* [Sax. *thrang*; Ir. *drong*; G. and D. *drang.* See the verb.]

1. A crowd; a multitude of persons or of living beings pressing or pressed into a close body or assemblage; as, a *throng* of people at a playhouse.

2. A great multitude; as, the heavenly *throng.*

THRONG, *v. i.* [Sax. *thringan*; D. *dringen*; G. *drängen*; Dan. *trænger*; Sw. *tränga.* If *n* is not radical, this word coincides with Sw. *tryka*, Dan. *trykker*, to press, to print. Class Rg.]

To crowd together; to press into a close body, as a multitude of persons; to come in multitudes.

I have seen
The dumb men *throng* to see him. *Shak.*

THRONG, *v. t.* To crowd or press, as persons; to oppress or annoy with a crowd of living beings.

Much people followed him, and *thronged* him.—Mark v.

THRONG'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Crowded or pressed by a multitude of persons.

THRONG'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Crowding together; pressing with a multitude of persons.

THRONG'ING, *n.* The act of crowding together.

THRONG'LY, *adv.* In crowds. [*Not in use.*] *More.*

THRŌN'ING, *ppr.* Placing on a royal seat; enthroning.

THROP'PLE, (throp'pl,) *n.* The windpipe of a horse. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

THROS'TLE, (thros'l,) *n.* [Sax. *thorstle*; G. *drossel.*] A bird of the thrush kind, Merula musica, (*Turdus musicus*, Linnæus;) also called SONG THRUSH. It is found in all the countries of Europe. *Jardine. P. Cyc.*

THROS'TLE, (thros'l,) *n.* A machine for spinning, which makes the wool smooth and wiry. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

THROS'TLING, *n.* A disease of cattle of the ox kind, occasioned by a swelling under their throats, which, unless checked, will choke them. *Cyc.*

THROT'TLE, (throt'tl,) *n.* [from *throat.*] The windpipe or trachea. *Brown.*

THROT'TLE, *v. i.* To choke; to suffocate; or to obstruct so as to endanger suffocation. *Dryden.*

2. To breathe hard, as when nearly suffocated.

THROT'TLE, *v. t.* To utter with breaks and interruptions, as a person half suffocated.

Throttle their practiced accents in their fears. *Shak.*

THROT'TLED, (throt'tld,) *pp.* Uttered with breaks and interruptions.

2. Choked; suffocated.

THROT'TLING, *ppr.* Choking; suffocating.

THRŌUGH, (throo,) *prep.* [Sax. *thurh*; D. *door*; G. *durch*; W. *trwy* or *trw*, whence *trwyaw*, to pervade; Ir. *treoghdham*, Gaelic, *treaghaim*, to pierce or bore.]

1. From end to end, or from side to side; from one surface or limit to the opposite; as, to bore *through* a piece of timber, or *through* a board; a ball passes *through* the side of a ship.

2. Noting passage; as, to pass *through* a gate or avenue.

Through the gates of Ivory he dismissed
His valiant offspring. *Dryden.*

3. By transmission, noting the means of conveyance.

Through these hands this science has passed with great applause. *Temple.*

Material things are presented only *through* the senses. *Cheyne.*

4. By means of; by the agency of; noting instrumentality. This signification is a derivative of the last.

Through the scent of water it will bud.—Job xiv.
Some *through* ambition, or *through* thirst of gold,
Have slain their brothers, and their country sold. *Dryden.*
Sanctify them *through* thy truth.—John xvii.
The gift of God is eternal life *through* Jesus Christ our Lord.—Rom. vi.

5. Over the whole surface or extent; as, to ride *through* the country.

Their tongue walketh *through* the earth.—Ps. lxxiii.

6. Noting passage among or in the midst of; as, to move *through* water, as a fish; to run *through* a thicket, as a deer

THRŌUGH, (throo,) *adv.* From one end or side to the other; as, to pierce a thing *through.*

2. From beginning to end; as, to read a letter *through.*

3. To the end; to the ultimate purpose; as, to carry a project *through.*

To carry through; to complete; to accomplish.

To go through, to prosecute a scheme to the end.

2. To undergo; to sustain; as, to *go through* hardships.

THRŌUGH'-BRED should be THOROUGH-BRED.

THRŌUGH'-LIGHT-ED should be THOROUGH-LIGHTED. [*Not used.*]

THRŌUGH'LY, (throo'le,) *adv.* Completely; fully; wholly. *Bacon.*

2. Without reserve; sincerely. *Tillotson.*

[For this THOROUGHLY is now used.]

THRŌUGH-OUT', (throo-out',) *prep.* [*through* and *out.*]

Quite through; in every part; from one extremity to the other. This is the practice *throughout* Ireland. A general opinion prevails *throughout* England. *Throughout* the whole course of his life, he avoided every species of vice.

THRŌUGH-OUT', (throo-out',) *adv.* In every part. The cloth was of a piece *throughout.*

THRŌUGH'-PĀC-ED, (throo'pāste.) [*Not used.*] See THOROUGH-PACED. *More.*

THRŌVE, *old pret.* of THRIVE.

THRŌW, (thrō,) *v. t.*; *pret.* THREW; *pp.* THROWN. [Sax. *thrawan*: perhaps D. *draaijen*, to turn, wind, twist, whirl; G. *drehen*; W. *troi.* The Saxon word signifies to twist, to turn, to curl, throw, and to revolve. It is contracted, and probably coincides in elements with Gr. τρεχω, to run, for this was applied primarily to wheels, as we see by its derivatives, τροχος, a wheel, τροχιλος, a top, L. *trochilus.*]

1. *Properly*, to hurl; to whirl; to fling or cast in a winding direction.

2. To fling or cast in any manner; to propel; to send; to drive to a distance from the hand or from an engine. Thus we *throw* stones or dust with the hand; a cannon *throws* a ball; a bomb *throws* a shell. The Roman balista *threw* various weapons. A fire-engine *throws* water to extinguish flames.

3. To wind; as, to *throw* silk.

4. To turn; as, to *throw* balls in a lathe. [*Not in general use.*]

5. To venture at dice.

Set less than thou *throwest*. *Shak.*

6. To cast; to divest or strip one's self of; to put off; as, a serpent *throws* his skin. *Shak.*

7. To cast; to send.

I have *thrown*
A brave defiance in King Henry's teeth. *Shak.*

8. To put on; to spread carelessly.

O'er his fair limbs a flowery vest he *threw*. *Pope.*

9. To overturn; to prostrate in wrestling; as, a man *throws* his antagonist.

10. To cast; to drive by violence; as, a vessel or sailors *thrown* upon a rock.

To throw away; to lose by neglect or folly; to spend in vain; as, to *throw away* time; to *throw away* money.

2. To bestow without a compensation.

3. To reject; as, to *throw away* a good book, or a good offer. *Taylor.*

To throw by; to lay aside or neglect as useless; as, to *throw by* a garment.

To throw down; to subvert; to overthrow; to destroy; as, to *throw down* a fence or wall.

2. To bring down from a high station; to depress. *Spectator.*

To throw in; to inject.

2. To put in; to deposit with others; also, to give up or relinquish.

To throw off; to expel; to clear from; as, to *throw off* a disease.

2. To reject; to discard; as, to *throw off* all sense of shame; to *throw off* a dependent.

To throw on; to cast on; to load.

To throw out; to cast out; to reject or discard; to expel. *Swift.*

2. To utter carelessly; to speak; as, *to throw out* insinuations or observations.

3. To exert; to bring forth into act.

She *throws out* thrilling shrieks. *Spenser.*

4. To distance; to leave behind. *Addison.*

5. To exclude; to reject. The bill was *thrown out* on the second reading.

To throw up; to resign; as, to *throw up* a commission.

2. To resign angrily.

Bad games are *thrown up* too soon. *Hudibras.*

3. To discharge from the stomach. *Arbuthnot.*

To throw one's self down; to lie down.

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To throw one's self on; to resign one's self to the favor, clemency, or sustaining power of another; to repose. *Taylor.*

To throw silk, is to twist *singles* into a cord in a direction contrary to that in which the singles of which it is composed are twisted.

THRŌW, *v. i.* To perform the act of throwing.

2. To cast dice.

To throw about; to cast about; to try expedients. [*Not much used.*] *Spenser.*

THRŌW, *n.* The act of hurling or flinging; a cast; a driving or propelling from the hand or from an engine.

He heaved a stone, and, rising to the *throw*,
He sent it in a whirlwind at the foe. *Addison.*

2. A cast of dice; and the manner in which dice fall when cast; as, a good *throw*. None but a fool hazards all upon one *throw*.

3. The distance which a missile is or may be thrown; as, a stone's *throw*.

4. A stroke; a blow.

Nor shield defend the thunder of his *throws*. *Spenser.*

5. Effort; violent sally.

Your youth admires
The *throws* and swellings of a Roman soul. *Addison.*

6. The agony of travail. [See THROE.]

7. A turner's lathe. [*Local.*]

THRŌW'ER, *n.* One that throws; one that twists or throws silk; a throwster.

THRŌW'ING, *ppr.* Casting; hurling; flinging.

THRŌWN, *pp.* of THROW. Cast; hurled; wound or twisted.

THRŌWN'-SILK, *n.* Silk consisting of two or more singles twisted together like a rope, in a direction contrary to that in which the singles of which it is composed are twisted. *McCulloch.*

THRŌW'STER, *n.* One that twists or winds silk.

THRUM, *n.* [Ice. *thraum*; G. *trumm*; D. *drom*, the end of a thing; Gr. θρυμμα, a fragment; θρυπτω, to break.]

1. The ends of weavers' threads.

2. Any coarse yarn. *Bacon.*

3. *Thrums*; among *gardeners*, the thread-like, internal bushy parts of flowers; the stamens.

THRUM, *v. i.* [D. *trom*, a drum.]

To play coarsely on an instrument with the fingers. *Dryden.*

THRUM, *v. t.* To weave; to knot; to twist; to fringe. *Cavendish.*

2. Among *seamen*, to insert short pieces of rope yarn or spun yarn in a sail or mat. *Dict.*

THRUM'MING, *ppr.* Playing coarsely on an instrument.

2. Weaving; knotting; twisting.

THRUSH, *n.* [Sax. *thrisc*; G. *drossel*; W. *tresglen*; Sw. *trast.*]

1. A dentirostral singing bird of various species, as the missel-thrush, (Merula viscivora of Selby, Turdus viscivorus of Linnæus,) the song-thrush or throstle, (Merula musica or Turdus musicus,) the brown thrush or thrasher, (Turdus rufus,) &c. Thrushes are nearly omnivorous, are found in every quarter of the world, and some of them are remarkable for the melody of their notes. *Jardine. P. Cyc.*

2. [Qu. *thrust.*] An affection of the inflammatory and suppurating kind, in the feet of the horse and some other animals. In the horse it is in the frog. *Cyc.*

3. In *medicine*, (L. *aphthæ*,) minute ulcers in the mouth and fauces. *Coxe. Arbuthnot.*

A disease characterized by roundish granular vesicles of a pearl color, affecting the lips and mouth, and sometimes the whole alimentary canal, terminating in curd-like sloughs; occasionally occurring in successive crops. *Good.*

THRUST, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* THRUST. [L. *trudo*, *trusum*, *trusito*; Ch. שרר; Ar. طرد *tarada*. Class Rd, No. 63.]

1. To push or drive with force; as, to *thrust* any thing with the hand or foot, or with an instrument.

Neither shall one *thrust* another. — Joel ii. John xx.

2. To drive; to force; to impel.

To thrust away or *from*; to push away; to reject. *Acts* vii.

To thrust in; to push or drive in.

Thrust in thy sickle and reap. — Rev. xiv.

To thrust on; to impel; to urge. *Shak.*

To thrust off; to push away.

To thrust through; to pierce; to stab. *Num.* xxv. 2 Sam. xviii.

To thrust out; to drive out or away; to expel. *Exod.* xii.

To thrust one's self; to obtrude; to intrude; to enter where one is not invited or not welcome. *Locke.*

To thrust together; to compress.

THRUST, *v. i.* To make a push; to attack with a pointed weapon; as, a fencer *thrusts* at his antagonist.

2. To enter by pushing; to squeeze in.

And *thrust* between my father and the god. *Dryden.*

3. To intrude. *Rowe.*

4. To push forward; to come with force; to press on.

Young, old, *thrust* there
In mighty concourse. *Chapman.*

THRUST, *n.* A violent push or driving, as with a pointed weapon, or with the hand or foot, or with any instrument; a word much used in fencing.

Pollites Pyrrhus with his lance pursues,
And often reaches, and his *thrusts* renews. *Dryden.*

2. Attack; assault.

There is one *thrust* at your pure, pretended mechanism. *More.*

In *architecture*, a horizontal, outward pressure, as of an arch against its abutments, or of rafters against the walls which support them. *Brande.*

Note. Push and *shove* do not exactly express the sense of *thrust*. The two former imply the application of force by one body already in contact with the body to be impelled. *Thrust*, on the contrary, often implies the impulse or application of force by a moving body, a body in motion before it reaches the body to be impelled. This distinction does not extend to every case.

THRUST'ER, *n.* One who thrusts or stabs.

THRUST'ING, *ppr.* Pushing with force; driving; impelling; pressing.

THRUST'ING, *n.* The act of pushing with force.

2. In *dairies*, the act of squeezing curd with the hand, to expel the whey. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

THRUST'INGS, *n. pl.* In *cheese-making*, the white whey, or that which is last pressed out of the curd by the hand, and of which butter is sometimes made. *Cyc.*

[*The application of this word to cheese-making is, I believe, entirely unknown in New England.*]

THRUST'ING-SCREW, (-skrū,) *n.* A screw for pressing curd in cheese-making. [*Local.*]

THRUS'TLE, *n.* The thrush. [See THROSTLE.]

THRY'FAL-LŌW, *v. t.* [*thrice* and *fallow.*] To give the third plowing in summer. *Tusser.*

THUG, *n.* [Hindoo, *thugna*, to deceive.]

One of an association of robbers and murderers in India.

THŪ'LE, *n.* The name given, in early history, to the northernmost part of the habitable world, as Norway, or, more probably, Iceland; hence the Latin phrase *ultima thule.*

THŪ'LITE, *n.* A variety of epidote, of a peach-blossom color, found in Norway. *Ure.*

THUMB, (thum,) *n.* [Sax. *thuma*; G. *daumen*; D. *duim*; Dan. *tomme*; Sw. *tumme.*]

The short, thick finger of the human hand, or the corresponding member of other animals.

[The preferable orthography would be THUM.]

THUMB, (thum,) *v. t.* To handle awkwardly; to play with the fingers; as, to *thumb* over a tune.

2. To soil with the fingers.

THUMB, (thum,) *v. i.* To play on with the fingers.

THUMB'-BAND, *n.* [*thumb* and *band.*] A twist of any thing as thick as the thumb. *Mortimer.*

THUMB'ED, (thumd,) *a.* Having thumbs.

THUMB'ED, *pp.* Handled awkwardly; soiled with the fingers.

THUMB'ING, *ppr.* Soiling with the fingers.

THUMB'KIN, } *n.* An instrument of torture for
THUMB'-SCREW, } compressing the thumb.

THUMB'-RING, *n.* A ring worn on the thumb. *Shak.*

THUMB'-STALL, *n.* [*thumb* and *stall.*] A kind of thimble or ferule of iron, horn, or leather, for protecting the thumb in making sails, &c. *Cyc.*

THUM'ER-STŌNE, *n.* The same mineral with AXINITE, which see. *Dana.*

THUM'MIM, *n. pl.* A Hebrew word denoting perfections. The *Urim* and *Thummim* were worn in the breastplate of the high-priest; but what they were, has never been satisfactorily ascertained.

THUMP, *n.* [It. *thombo.*]

A heavy blow given with any thing that is thick, as with a club, or the fist, or with a heavy hammer, or with the breech of a gun.

The watchman gave so great a *thump* at my door, that I awaked at the knock. *Tatler.*

THUMP, *v. t.* To strike or beat with something thick or heavy. *Shak.*

THUMP, *v. i.* To strike or fall on with a heavy blow.

A watchman at night *thumps* with his pole. *Swift.*

THUMP'ED, (thumpt,) *pp.* Struck with something heavy.

THUMP'ER, *n.* The person or thing that thumps.

THUMP'ING, *ppr.* Striking or beating with something thick or blunt.

2. *a.* Heavy.

3. *Vulgarly*, stout; fat; large.

THUN'DER, *n.* [Sax. *thunder*, *thunor*; G. *donner*; D. *donder*; Sw. *dunder*; Dan. *dundren*; L. *tonitru*, from تدن *tono*, to sound; Fr. *tonnerre*; It. *tuono*; Pers. تندر *thondor*, or *thundur.*]

1. The sound which follows a flash of lightning; the report of a discharge of atmospheric electricity. Thunder is caused by the sudden separation and reunion of the air through which the lightning passes. *Olmsted.*

[*Thunder* is not *lightning*, but the effect of it. See Johnson's Dictionary, under THUNDER.]

There were *thunders* and lightnings. — Ex. xix.

2. *Thunder* is used for *lightning*, or for a *thunderbolt*, either originally through ignorance, or by way of metaphor, or because the lightning and thunder are closely united.

The revenging gods
'Gainst parricides all the *thunder* bend. *Shak.*

3. Any loud noise; as, the *thunder* of cannon.

Sons of *thunder*. — Mark iii.

4. Denunciation published; as, the *thunders* of the Vatican.

THUN'DER, *v. i.* To sound, rattle, or roar, as an explosion of electricity.

Canst thou *thunder* with a voice like him? — Job xl.

2. To make a loud noise, particularly a heavy sound of some continuance.

His dreadful voice no more
Would *thunder* in my ears. *Milton.*

3. To rattle, or give a heavy, rattling sound.

And roll the *thundering* chariot o'er the ground. *J. Trumbull.*

THUN'DER, *v. t.* To emit with noise and terror.

Oracles severe
Were daily *thundered* in our general's ear. *Dryden.*

2. To publish any denunciation or threat.

An archdeacon, as being a prelate, may *thunder* out an ecclesiastical censure. *Ayliffe.*

THUN'DER-BLAST'ED, *a.* Blasted by thunder. *Scott.*

THUN'DER-BŌLT, *n.* [*thunder* and *bolt.*] A shaft of lightning; a brilliant stream of the electrical fluid, passing from one part of the heavens to another, and particularly from the clouds to the earth. *Ps.* lxxviii.

2. *Figuratively*, a daring or irresistible hero; as, the Scipios, those *thunderbolts* of war. *Dryden.*

3. Fulmination; ecclesiastical denunciation.

He severely threatens such with the *thunderbolt* of excommunication. *Hakewill.*

4. In *mineralogy*, thunder-stone. *Spectator.*

THUN'DER-BURST, *n.* A burst of thunder. *Hemans.*

THUN'DER-CLAP, *n.* [*thunder* and *clap.*] A burst of thunder; sudden report of an explosion of electricity.

When suddenly the *thunder-clap* was heard. *Dryden.*

THUN'DER-CLOUD, *n.* [*thunder* and *cloud.*] A cloud that produces lightning and thunder.

THUN'DER-ER, *n.* He that thunders. *Waller. Dryden.*

THUN'DER-HOUSE, *n.* An instrument for illustrating the manner in which buildings receive damage by lightning. *Cyc.*

THUN'DER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making the noise of an electrical explosion; uttering a loud sound; fulminating denunciations.

THUN'DER-ING, *n.* The report of an electrical explosion; thunder.

Entreat the Lord that there be no more mighty *thunderings* and hail. — Ex. ix.

THUN'DER-OUS, *a.* Producing thunder.

How he before the *thunderous* throne doth lie. *Milton.*

[*Little used.*]

THUN'DER-SHOW-ER, *n.* [*thunder* and *shower.*] A shower accompanied with thunder.

THUN'DER-STŌNE, *n.* A stone, otherwise called BRONTIA. *Cyc.*

THUN'DER-STORM, *n.* [*thunder* and *storm.*] A storm accompanied with lightning and thunder. Thunder-clouds are often driven by violent winds. In America, the violence of the wind at the commencement is sometimes equal to that of a hurricane, and at this time the explosions of electricity are the most terrible. This violence of the wind seldom continues longer than a few minutes, and after this subsides, the rain continues, but the peals of thunder are less frequent. These violent showers sometimes continue for hours; more generally, they are of shorter duration.

THUN'DER-STRIKE, *v. t.* [*thunder* and *strike.*] To strike, blast, or injure, by lightning. *Sidney.*

[*Little used in its literal sense.*]

2. To astonish, or strike dumb, as with something [terrible.

[*Little used, except in the participle.*]

THUN'DER-STRUCK, *pp.* or *a.* Astonished; amazed; struck dumb by something surprising or terrible suddenly presented to the mind or view.

[*This is a word in common use.*]

THUN'DER-Y, *a.* Accompanied with thunder. [*Little used.*]

THŪ'RI-BLE, *n.* [L. *thuribulum*, from *thus*, *thuris*, frankincense.]

A censer of metal, usually in the form of a vase, with a cover perforated to allow the fumes of the burning incense to escape. *Gloss. of Archit. Cowel.*

THU-RIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *thurifer*; *thus* and *fero*, to bear.]

Producing or bearing frankincense.

THU-RI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *thus*, *thuris*, and *facio*, to make.]

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The act of fuming with incense; or, the act of burning incense. *Stillingfleet.*

THURL, *n.* A short communication between adits in mines. *Brande.*

THURS'DAY, *n.* [Dan. *Torsdag*, that is *Thor's day*, the day consecrated to *Thor*, the god of thunder, answering to the Jove of the Greeks and Romans, L. *dies Jovis*; It. *Giovedi*; Sp. *Jueves*; Fr. *Jeudi*. So in G. *donnerstag*, D. *donderdag*, thunder-day. This *Thor* is from the root of W. *taran*, thunder; *taraw*, to strike, hit, or produce a shock; Gaelic and Ir. *toirn*, a great noise; *toirneas*, thunder. The root of the word signifies, to drive, to rush, to strike. In Sw. *thördon* is thunder.]

The fifth day of the week.

THUS, *n.* [Gr. θυω, to sacrifice.]

The resin of the spruce fir, so called from its use.

THUS, *adv.* [Sax. *thus*; D. *dus*.]

1. In this or that manner; on this wise; as, *thus* saith the Lord; the Pharisee prayed *thus*.

Thus did Noah, according to all that God commanded him. — Gen. vi.

2. To this degree or extent; as, *thus* wise; *thus* peaceable. *Holyday.*

Thus far extend, *thus far* thy bounds. *Milton.*

3. In the phrase *thus much*, it seems to be an adjective, equivalent to *this much*.

THWACK, *v. t.* [Qu. Sax. *thaccian*, to feel or stroke lightly. It does not well accord with this verb. The word *twit* is the Sax. *æthwitan*, or *othwitan*, a compound of *æth*, or *oth*, to, or at, and *wi'an*. In like manner, *thwack* may be formed from our vulgar *whack*, which is precisely the Eth. ⵡⵅⵀ *wakea*, Ar. وَخَّ *wakaa*, to strike.]

To strike with something flat or heavy; to bang; to beat or thrash. *Arbuthnot.*

THWACK, *n.* A heavy blow with something flat or heavy. *Addison.*

THWACK'ING, *ppr.* Striking with a heavy blow.

THWAITE, *n.* A fish; a species of the shad. [See TWAITE.] *Cyc.*

2. A plain parcel of ground, cleared of wood and stumps, inclosed and converted to tillage. [*Local.*]

THWART, (thwort,) *a.* [D. *dwars*; Dan. *tver*, *tvert*, *tvers*; Sw. *tvärs*, *tvart*; probably a compound of Sax. *æth*, *oth*, to, and the root of *veer*, L. *verto*, *versus*.]

Transverse; being across something else.

Moved contrary with *thwart* obliquities. *Milton.*

THWART, (thwort,) *v. t.* To cross; to be, lie, or come across the direction of something.

Swift as a shooting star
In autumn *thwarts* the night. *Milton.*

2. To cross, as a purpose; to oppose; to contravene; hence, to frustrate or defeat. We say, to *thwart* a purpose, design, or inclination; or to *thwart* a person.

If crooked fortune had not *thwarted* me. *Shak.*
The proposals of the one never *thwarted* the inclinations of the other. *South.*

THWART, *v. i.* To be in opposition.

A proposition that shall *thwart* at all with these internal oracles. [*Unusual and improper.*]

THWART, *n.* The seat or bench of a boat on which the rowers sit, placed athwart the boat. *Totten.*

THWART'ED, *pp.* Crossed; opposed; frustrated.

THWART'ER, *n.* A disease in sheep, indicated by shaking, trembling, or convulsive motions. *Cyc.*

THWART'ING, *ppr.* Crossing; contravening; defeating.

THWART'ING, *n.* The act of crossing or frustrating.

THWART'ING-LY, *adv.* In a cross direction; in opposition.

THWART'NESS, *n.* Untowardness; perverseness.

THWART'-SHIPS, *adv.* Across the ship. *Mar. Dict.*

THWITE, *v. t.* [Sax. *thwitan*.]

To cut or clip with a knife. [*Local.*] *Chaucer.*

THWIT'TLE, (thwit'tl,) *v. t.* To whittle. [See WHITTLE.] *Chaucer.*

THY, *a.* [Contracted from *thine*, or from some other derivative of *thou*. It is probable that the pronoun was originally *thig*, *thug*, or *thuk*, and the adjective *thigen*. See THOU.]

Thy is the adjective of *thou*, or a pronominal adjective, signifying, of thee, or, belonging to thee, like *tuus*, in Latin. It is used in the solemn and grave style.

These are *thy* works, Parent of good. *Milton.*

THY'INE-WOOD, *n.* A precious wood, mentioned *Rev.* xviii., probably the wood of Callitris quadrivalvis, formerly called *Thuja*, or *Thyia articulata*, known to the Romans by a name signifying CITRON-WOOD. This tree is a native of Barbary, allied to the pines, and is thought to produce the *sandarac* of commerce. *Kitto. P. Cyc.*

THYME, (usually pronounced, irregularly, *time*,) *n.* [Fr. *thym*; L. *thymus*; Gr. θυμος.]

A plant of the genus Thymus. The garden thyme is a warm, pungent aromatic, much used to give a relish to seasonings and soups.

THY'MUS, *n.* [Gr. θυμος.]

In *anatomy*, a glandular body, divided into lobes, situated behind the sternum in the duplicature of the mediastinum. It is largest in the fetus, diminishes after birth, and in adults often entirely disappears. It has no excretory duct, and its use is unknown. In calves it is called SWEETBREAD; but the term *sweetbread* is also applied to the *pancreas*, a very different organ. *Hooper. Wistar. Parr.*

THY'MY, (tī'me,) *a.* Abounding with thyme; fragrant.

THY'ROID, *a.* [Gr. θυρεος, a shield, and εἰδος, form.]

Resembling a shield; applied to one of the cartilages of the larynx, so called from its figure, to a gland situated near that cartilage, and to the arteries and veins of the gland. *Cyc.*

The *thyroid cartilage* constitutes the anterior, superior, and largest part of the larynx, and is sometimes popularly called ADAM'S APPLE. *Hooper.*

The *thyroid gland* is situated on the sides and front of the lower part of the larynx, and the upper part of the trachea. It is copiously supplied with blood, but is not known to furnish any secretion. It is the seat of the bronchocele, or goiter. *Hooper. Parr.*

THYRSE, (thurs,) } *n.* [L. *thyrsus*; Gr. θυρ-
THYR'SUS, (thur'sus,) } σος.]

In *botany*, a species of inflorescence; a panicle, very compact, with the lower branches shorter than those of the middle, as in the lilac. *Lindley.*

THYR'SOID, (thur-,) *a.* Having somewhat the form of a thyrse or thyrsus.

THYR'SUS, (thur-,) *n.* [Gr. θυρσος.] A staff entwined with ivy, which formed part of the accoutrement of a Bacchanal, or performer in the orgies of Bacchus. *Brande.*

THYS-AN-U'RANS, *n. pl.* [Gr. θυσανουρος, having a long, bushy tail.]

An order of apterous insects, supported by six feet, that undergo no metamorphosis, and have in addition particular organs of motion, either on the sides or at the extremity of the abdomen. *Cuvier.*

THY-SELF', *pron.* [*thy* and *self*.] A pronoun used after *thou*, to express distinction with emphasis. "*Thou thyself* shalt go;" that is, thou shalt go, and no other. It is sometimes used without *thou*, and in the nominative as well as objective case.

TĪ-Ā'RA, *n.* [Fr. *tiare*; L. Sp. and It. *tiara*; Gr. τιαρα; Sax. *tyr*. See Syr. ܬܝܪ *chadar*, Class Dr, No. 15, and Heb. עטר *atar*, No. 34. From the former probably the Latins had their *cidaris*, and *tiara* from the latter; the same word with different prefixes.]

1. An ornament or article of dress with which the ancient Persians covered their heads; a kind of turban. As different authors describe it, it must have been of different forms. The kings of Persia alone had a right to wear it straight or erect: the lords and priests wore it depressed, or turned down on the fore side. Xenophon says the tiara was encompassed with the diadem, at least in ceremonials. *Cyc.*

2. An ornament worn by the Jewish high priest. *Exod.* xxviii.

3. The pope's triple crown. The tiara and keys are the badges of the papal dignity; the tiara of his civil rank, and the keys of his jurisdiction. It was formerly a round, high cap. It was afterward encompassed with a crown, then with a second and a third. *Cyc.*

TĪ-Ā'RA-ED, (tī-ā'rad,) *a.* Adorned with a tiara.

TIB'I-A, *n.* [L.] The shin-bone; the larger of the two bones which form the second segment of the leg. *Brande.*

TIB'I-AL, *a.* [L. *tibia*, a flute, and the large bone of the leg.]

1. Pertaining to the large bone of the leg; as, the *tibial* artery; *tibial* nerve. *Med. Repos.*

2. Pertaining to a pipe or flute.

TIB'U-RO, *n.* A fish of the shark kind.

TIC DOU-LOU-REUX', *n.* [Fr.] A painful affection of a nerve, coming on in sudden attacks, usually in the head.

TICE, for ENTICE. [*Not in use.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

TICH'OR-RHINE, *n.* [Gr. τειχος and ῥιν.]

A fossil rhinoceros, with a middle, vertical, bony septum or wall supporting the nose. *Brande.*

TICK, *n.* [In Gaelic, *doigh* is trust. But I suspect *tick* to signify a cut, a notch, W. *twc*, from the manner of keeping accounts among unlettered men. See DOCK and TICKET.]

Credit; trust; as, to buy upon *tick*. *Locke.*

TICK, *n.* [Fr. *tique*; G. *zecke*; It. *zecca*.]

A little insect, of a livid color and globose-ovate form, that infests sheep, dogs, goats, cows, &c., a species of Acarus. *Cyc.*

TICK, *n.* [D. *teek*, *tyk*; probably from covering, L. *tego*, Eng. to *deck*; Russ. *tik*, tent-cloth.]

The cover or case of a bed, which contains the feathers, wool, or other material.

TICK, *v. i.* [from *tick*, credit.] To run upon score.

2. To trust. *Arbuthnot.*

TICK, *v. i.* [D. *tikken*. It coincides in elements with L. *tango*, *tago*.]

To beat; to pat; or to make a small noise by beating or otherwise; as a watch.

TICK'-BEAN, *n.* A small bean employed in feeding horses and other animals. *Cyc.*

TICK'EN, *n.* Cloth for bed-ticks, or cases for beds.

TICK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *etiquette*; W. *tocyn*, a short piece or slip, a ticket, from *tociaw*, to curtail, to clip, to *dock*. We have *dock* and *docket* from the same root. It denotes a piece or slip of paper.]

1. A piece of paper or a card which gives the holder a right of admission to some place; as, a *ticket* for the playhouse, or for other exhibition.

2. A piece of paper or writing acknowledging some debt, or a certificate that something is due to the holder. *Spenser.*

3. A piece of paper bearing some number in a lottery, which entitles the owner to receive such prize as may be drawn against that number. When it draws no prize, it is said to draw a blank, and the holder has nothing to receive.

TICK'ET, *v. t.* To distinguish by a ticket. *Bentley.*

TICK'ET-ED, *pp.* Distinguished by a ticket.

TICK'ET-ING, *ppr.* Distinguishing by a ticket.

TICK'ET-PORT'ER, *n.* A licensed porter wearing a ticket, by which he may be identified. [*England.*] *Dickens.*

TICK'ING, *ppr.* Beating; patting.

2. Trusting; scoring.

TICK'ING, *n.* A closely-woven cloth used to contain the feathers or other materials of beds.

TICK'LE, (tik'l,) *v. t.* [dim. of *touch*; perhaps directly from *tick*, to pat, or it is the L. *titillo*, corrupted.]

1. To touch lightly, and cause a peculiar thrilling sensation, which can not be described. A slight sensation of this kind may give pleasure, but when violent it is insufferable.

2. To please by slight gratification. A glass of wine may *tickle* the palate.

Such a nature
Tickled with good success. *Shak.*

TICK'LE, (tik'l,) *v. i.* To feel titillation.

Be with secret joy therefore
Did *tickle* inwardly in every vein. *Spenser.*

TICK'LE, *a.* Tottering; wavering, or liable to waver and fall at the slightest touch; unstable; easily overthrown.

Thy head stands so *tickle* on thy shoulders, that a milkmaid, if in love, may sign it off. *Shak.*
The state of Normandy
Stands on a *tickle* point. *Shak.*

[This word is wholly obsolete, at least in New England. TICKLISH is the word used.]

TICK'LE-NESS, *n.* Unsteadiness. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer*

TICK'LER, *n.* One that tickles or pleases.

TICK'LING, *ppr.* Affecting with titillation.

TICK'LING, *n.* The act of affecting with titillation.

TICK'LISH, *a.* Sensible to slight touches; easily tickled. The bottom of the foot is very *ticklish*, as are the sides; the palm of the hand, hardened by use, is not *ticklish*.

2. Tottering; standing so as to be liable to totter and fall at the slightest touch; unfixed; easily moved or affected.

Ireland was a *ticklish* and unsettled state. *Bacon.*

3. Difficult; nice; critical; as, these are *ticklish* times. *Swift.*

TICK'LISH-LY, *adv.* In a ticklish manner.

TICK'LISH-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being ticklish or very sensible.

2. The state of being tottering or liable to fall.

3. Criticalness of condition or state.

TICK'SEED, *n.* A plant of the genus Corispermum. The tickseed sunflower is of the genus Coreopsis. *Loudon.*

TICK'-TACK, *n.* A game at tables. [See TRICK-TRACK.]

TID, *a.* [Sax. *tydder*.]

Tender; soft; nice.

TĪD'AL, *a.* Pertaining to tides; periodically rising and falling, or flowing and ebbing; as, *tidal* waters. *Modern English.*

TID'BIT, *n.* [*tid* and *bit*.] A delicate or tender piece of any thing eatable.

TID'DLE, } *v. t.* To use with tenderness; to fondle.
TID'DER, }

TID'DLED, *pp.* Fondled.

TĪDE, *n.* [Sax. *tidan*, to happen; *tid*, time, season, opportunity, an hour; G. *zeit*; D. *tyd*; Sw. and Dan. *tid*. This word is from a root that signifies to come, to happen, or to fall or rush, as in *betide*; corresponding in sense with time, season, hour, opportunity. *Tid*, time, is the fall, the occasion, the event. Its original meaning is entirely obsolete, except in composition, as in SHROVETIDE, WHITSUNTIDE.]

1. Time; season.

Which, at the appointed *tide*,
Each one did make his bride. *Spenser.*
[*This sense is obsolete.*]

2. The alternate rising and falling of the waters of the ocean, and of bays, rivers, &c., connected therewith. The tide ebbs and flows twice in a little more than twenty-four hours. It is occasioned by the attraction of the sun and moon, (the influence of the

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latter being three times that of the former,) acting unequally on the waters in different parts of the earth, thus disturbing their equilibrium. *Olmsted.*

We commonly distinguish the flow or rising of the water by the name of FLOOD TIDE, and the reflux by that of EBB TIDE.

[See, also, SPRING-TIDE and NEAP-TIDE.]

3. Stream; course; current; as, the *tide* of the times.

Time's ungentle *tide*. *Byron.*

4. Favorable course.

There is a *tide* in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune *Shak.*

5. Violent confluence. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

6. Among *miners*, the period of twelve hours. *Cyc.*

7. Current; flow of blood.

And life's red *tide* runs ebbing from the wound. *Battle of Frogs and Mice.*

TIDE, *v. t.* To drive with the stream. *Dryden.*

TIDE, *v. i.* To work in or out of a river or harbor by favor of the tide, and anchor when it becomes adverse. *Totten.*

TIDE'-GATE, *n.* A gate through which water passes into a basin when the tide flows, and which is shut, to retain the water from flowing back at the ebb.

2. Among *seamen*, a place where the tide runs with great velocity. *Totten.*

TIDE'-GAUGE, *n.* A contrivance for registering the state of the tide continuously at every instant of time. *Braude.*

TIDE'LESS, *a.* Having no tide.

TIDE'-MILL, *n.* [*tide* and *mill.*] A mill that is moved by tide-water; also, a mill for clearing lands from tide-water.

TIDES'-MAN, *n.* An officer who remains on board of a merchant's ship till the goods are landed, to prevent the evasion of the duties.

TIDE'-WAIT-ER, *n.* [*tide* and *waiter.*] An officer who watches the landing of goods, to secure the payment of duties.

TIDE'-WAY, *n.* [*tide* and *way.*] The channel in which the tide sets. *Mar. Dict.*

TI'DI-ED, (tī'did,) *pp.* Made *tidy.*

TI'DI-LY, *adv.* [from *tidy.*] Neatly; with neat simplicity; as, a female *tidily* dressed.

TI'DI-NESS, *n.* Neatness without richness or elegance; neat simplicity; as, the *tidiness* of dress.

2. Neatness; as, the *tidiness* of rooms.

TI'DING-LESS, *a.* Having no tidings.

TI'DINGS, *n. pl.* [Sw. *tidning*; Dan. *tidende*, news. It is the participle of Sax. *tidan*, to happen, or some other verb connected with *tide*, and denotes coming, or that which arrives.]

News; advice; information; intelligence; account of what has taken place, and was not before known.

I shall make *my master* glad with these *tidings*. *Shak.*
Behold, I bring you good *tidings* of great joy, which shall be to all people. — Luke ii.

TI'DY, *a.* [from *tide*, time, season; Dan. and Sw. *tidig*, seasonable.]

1. In *its primary sense*, seasonable; favorable; being in proper time; *as*, weather fair and *tidy.* *Tusser.*

2. Neat; dressed with neat simplicity; as, a *tidy* lass; the children are *tidy*; their dress is *tidy*; that is, *primarily*, proper for the time or occasion.

3. Neat; being in good order. The apartments are well furnished and *tidy.*

TI'DY, *v. t.* To make neat; to put in good order.

TI'DY-ING, *ppr.* Making tidy.

TIE, } *v. t.* [Sax. *tian*, for *tigan*, to bind; *tig*, *tige*, a
TYE, } tie, a purse. The primary sense is to strain, and hence its alliance to *tug*, to draw, Sw. *tiga*, L. *taceo*, to be silent. The Gr. δέω may be the same word. On account of the participle *tying*, it might be well to write the verb *tye.*]

1. To bind; to fasten with a band or cord and knot.

My son, keep thy father's commandments — bind them continually upon thine heart, and *tie* them about thy neck. — PROV. vi.

2. To fold and make fast; as, to *tie* a knot.

3. To knit; to complicate.

We do not *tie* this knot with an intention to puzzle the argument. *Burnet.*

4. To fasten; to hold; to unite so as not to be easily parted.

In bond of virtuous love together *tied*. *Fairfax.*

5. To oblige; to constrain; to restrain; to confine. People, in their jealousy, may *tie* the hands of their ministers and public agents, so as to prevent them from doing good.

Not *tied* to rules of policy, you find
Revenge less sweet than a forgiving mind. *Dryden.*

6. In *music*, to unite notes by a cross line, or by a curve line drawn over them.

To tie up; to confine; to restrain; to hinder from motion or action; as, to *tie up* the tongue; to *tie up* the hands. *Addison.*

To tie down; to fasten so as to prevent from rising.

2. To restrain; to confine; to hinder from action.

TIE, *n.* A knot; fastening.

2. Bond; obligation, moral or legal; as, the sacred *ties* of friendship or of duty; the *ties* of allegiance.

3. A knot of hair. *Young.*

4. In *architecture*, a piece of timber or metal for binding two bodies together.

5. In *music*, a character to connect syncopated notes.

6. An equality in numbers, as of votes, &c., which prevents either party from being victorious.

TIE'-BEAM, *n.* The beam which connects the bottom of a pair of principal rafters, and prevents them from thrusting out the wall. *Gwilt.*

TI'ED, } (tīde,) } *pp.* Bound; fasted with a knot;
TY'ED, } confined; restrained; united, as notes.

TIER, (teer,) *n.* [Heb. שור *tur.* Class Dr, No. 24. See TIRE.]

A row; a rank; particularly when two or more rows are placed one above another; as, a *tier* of seats in a church or theater. Thus, in ships of war, the range of guns on one deck and one side of a ship is called a *tier*. Those on the lower deck are called the lower *tier*, and those above, the middle or upper *tiers*. Ships with three *tiers* of guns are three-deckers.

The *tiers* of a cable are the ranges of fakes or windings of a cable, laid one within another when coiled.

Tier, in *organs*, is a rank or range of pipes in the front of the instrument, or in the interior, when the compound stops have several ranks of pipes. *Cyc.*

TIERCE, (ters *or* teers,) *n.* [Fr., from *tiers*, third.]

1. A cask whose content is one third of a pipe, that is, forty gallons; or it may be the measure.

2. In *Ireland*, a weight by which provisions are sold. The *tierce* of beef for the navy is 304 lb., and for India, 336 lb.

3. In *music*, a third.

4. In *gaming*, a sequence of three cards of the same color.

5. A thrust in fencing.

6. In *heraldry*, a field divided into three parts.

TIER'CEL, } *n.* In *falconry*, a name given to the
TIERCE'LET, } male hawk, as being a third part less than the female. *Cyc.*

TIER'CET, (teer'set,) *n.* [from *tierce.*] In *poetry*, a triplet; three lines, or three lines rhyming.

TIERS'-E-TAT', (teerz'a-tä',) *n.* [Fr.] In *France*, the third branch, or commonalty, answering to the commons in Great Britain; [*literally*, the third estate.]

TIFF, *n.* [Qu. *tipple*, *tope.*]

1. Liquor; or rather a small draught of liquor. [*Vulgar.*] *Philips. Halliwell.*

2. A pet or fit of peevishness; a slight altercation. *Johnson.*

[*I know not where this word is used in the latter sense.*]

TIFF, *v. i.* To be in a pet. [*Low.*] *Johnson.*

TIFF, *v. t.* To dress. [*Not in use.*]

TIF'FA-NY, *n.* [According to the Italian and Spanish dictionaries, this word is to be referred to TAFFETA.]

A species of gauze or very thin silk.

TIFFE-DE-MER', *n.* A species of sea-plant, so called by Count Marsigli, from its resemblance to the heads of the *Typha palustris*, or cat's tail. It has a smooth surface and a velvety look. It grows to two feet in *high*, and is elegantly branched. It grows on rocks and stones, and when first taken out of the sea, is full of a yellow, viscous water; but when this is pressed out, and the substance is dried, it becomes of a dusky-brown color. *Cyc.*

TIF'FIN, *n.* A word introduced from India, denoting a lunch or slight repast between breakfast and dinner. *Malcom. Blackwood.*

TIG, *n.* A play. [See TAG.]

TIGE, (teej,) *n.* [Fr., a stalk.] The shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital. *Bailey.*

TI'GER, *n.* [*Fr. tigre*; It. *tigro*; L. *tigris*; said to be from גיר *gir*, a dart; whence תגיר *tigor.*]

1. A fierce and rapacious animal of the genus Felis, (*F. tigris*;) one of the largest and most terrible of the genus, inhabiting Asia. *American tiger* is a name sometimes given to the jaguar, (*Felis jaguar.*)

2. A servant in livery, who rides with his master or mistress.

TI'GER-CAT, *n.* A name sometimes given to the lesser striped and spotted feline quadrupeds, not including the tigers, leopards, and panthers. *P. Cyc.*

TI'GER-FOOT-ED, *a.* Hastening to devour; furious. *Entick.*

TI'GER-ISH, *a.* Like a tiger.

TI'GER'S-FOOT, *n.* A plant of the genus Ipomœa or Convolvulus. *Lee.*

TI'GER-SHELL, *n.* [*tiger* and *shell.*] A name given to a red shell with large white spots. In the Linnæan system, the *tiger-shell* is a species of Cypræa. *Cyc.*

TIGH, (tī,) *n.* In *Kent*, a close or inclosure.

TIGHT, (tite,) *a.* [G. *dicht*; D. Sw. and Dan. *digt*; allied to *thick* and *tie*, and to Sw. *tiga*, to be silent, L. *taceo*; that is, close, closely compressed; Russ. *tugei*, stiff. See TACK.]

1. Close; compact; not loose or open; having the joints so close that no fluid can enter or escape; not leaky; as, a *tight* ship, or a *tight* cask.

2. Close; not admitting much air; as, a *tight* room.

3. Sitting close to the body; as, a *tight* coat or other garment.

4. Close; not having holes or crevices; not loose; applied to many vessels, &c.

5. Close; hard; as, a *tight* bargain. [*In common use in America.*]

6. Close; parsimonious; saving; as, a man *tight* in his dealings. [*In common use in America.*]

7. Closely dressed; not ragged.

I'll spin and card, and keep our children *tight*. *Gay.*

8. Hardy; adroit. *Shak.*

9. Not slack or loose; applied to a rope extended or stretched out. *Totten.*

Note. — This is the *taut* or *taught* of seamen, applied to a rope stretched. The primary sense is, strained.

TIGHT'EN, (tīt'n,) *v. t.* To draw tighter; to straiten; to make more close in any manner.

TIGHT'EN-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Drawn tighter; straitened.

TIGHT'EN-ING, *ppr.* Drawing tighter; making more close in any manner.

TIGHT'ER, *n.* A ribbon or string used to draw clothes closer. [*Not used.*]

2. *a.* More tight.

TIGHT'LY, *adv.* Closely; compactly.

2. Neatly; adroitly.

TIGHT'NESS, *n.* Closeness of joints; compactness; straitness.

2. Neatness, as in dress.

3. Parsimoniousness; closeness in dealing.

TI'GRESS, *n.* [from *tiger.*] The female of the tiger.

TI'GRINE, (tī'grin,) *a.* Like a tiger.

TI'GRISH, *a.* Resembling a tiger. *Sidney.*

TIKE, *n.* A tick. [See TICK.]

TIKE, *n.* [Celtic, *tiak*, *tiac*, a plowman; Arm. *tiec*, a housekeeper.]

1. A countryman or clown.

2. A dog. *Shak.*

TIL'BU-RY, *n.* A kind of gig or two-wheeled carriage, without a top or cover. *Scott.*

TILE, *n.* [Sax. *tigel*; D. *tegel* or *tichgel*; G. *ziegel*; Dan. and Sw. *tegel*; L. *tegula*; It. *tegola*; Sp. *teja*, contracted. This word is undoubtedly from the root of L. *tego*, to cover, Eng. to *deck.*]

1. A plate or piece of baked clay, used for covering the roofs of buildings.

The pins for fastening *tiles* are made of oak or fir. *Moxon.*

2. In *metallurgy*, a small, flat piece of dried earth or earthenware, used to cover vessels in which metals are fused.

3. A piece of baked clay used in drains.

TILE, *v. t.* To cover with tiles; as, to *tile* a house.

2. To cover, as tiles.

The muscle, sinew, and vein,
Which *tile* this house, will *come* again. *Donne.*

TIL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered with tiles.

TILE'-EARTH, (-erth,) *n.* A species of strong, clayey earth; stiff and stubborn land. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

TILE'-ORE, *n.* A variety of octahedral red copper ore. *Ure.*

TIL'ER, *n.* A man whose occupation is to cover buildings with tiles. *Bacon.*

TIL'ING, *ppr.* Covering with tiles.

TIL'ING, *n.* A roof covered with tiles. *Luke* v.

2. Tiles in general.

TILL, *n.* A vetch; a tare. [*Local.*]

TILL, *n.* A money-box in a shop; a drawer.

TILL, *prep.* or *adv.* [Sax. *til*, *tille*; Sw. and Dan. *til*; Sax. *atillan*, to reach or come to. This word in Sw. and Dan., as in Scottish, signifies *to* or *at*, and is the principal word used where we use *to.* The primary sense of the verb is expressed in the Saxon.]

1. To the time or time of. I did not see the man *till* the last time he came; I waited for him *till* four o'clock; I will wait *till* next week.

Till now; to the present time. I never heard of the fact *till now.*

Till then; to that time. I never heard of the fact *till then.*

2. It is used before verbs and sentences in a like sense, denoting to the time specified in the sentence or clause following. I will wait *till* you arrive.

He said to them, Occupy *till* I come. — Luke xix.
Certain Jews — bound themselves under a curse, saying that they would neither eat nor drink *till* they had killed Paul. — Acts xxiii.
Meditate so long *till* you make some act of prayer to God. *Taylor.*

Note. — In this use, *till* is not a conjunction; it does not connect sentences like *and*, or like *or.* It neither denotes union nor separation, nor an alternative. It has always the same office, except that it precedes a single word or a single sentence; the time to which it refers being in one case expressed

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by a single word, as *now*, or *then*, or *time*, with *this*, or *that*, &c., and in the other by a verb with its adjuncts; as, occupy *till I come*, that is, *to I come*. In the latter use, *till* is a preposition preceding a sentence, like *against*, in the phrase, *against I come*.

TILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *tilian*, *tiligan*, to work, to *toil*, to cultivate, to prepare; W. *telu*, to strain. In G. *bestellen*, from *stellen*, to *set*, to put in order, has the sense of *tilling*, cultivating. These words are doubtless of one family.]

1. To labor; to cultivate; to plow and prepare for seed, and to dress crops. This word includes not only plowing, but harrowing, and whatever is done to prepare ground for a crop, and to keep it free from weeds.

The Lord God sent him forth from the garden of Eden, *to till the ground from* whence he was taken. — Gen. iii.

2. In *the most general sense*, to till may include every species of husbandry, and this may be its sense in Scripture.

TILL'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being tilled; arable; fit for the plow. *Carew.*

TILL'AGE, *n.* The operation, practice, or art of preparing land for seed, and keeping the ground free from weeds which might impede the growth of crops. Tillage includes manuring, plowing, harrowing, and rolling land, or whatever is done to bring it to a proper state to receive the seed, and the operations of plowing, harrowing, and hoeing the ground, to destroy weeds and loosen the soil after it is planted; culture; a principal branch of agriculture. *Tillage of the earth is* the principal, as it was the first, occupation of man, and no employment is more honorable.

TILL'ED, (tild,) *pp.* Cultivated; prepared for seed and kept clean.

TILL'ER, *n.* One who tills; a husbandman; a cultivator; a plowman.

2. The bar or lever employed to turn the rudder of a ship.

3. A small drawer; a till.

4. Among *farmers*, the shoot of a plant, springing from the root or bottom of the original stalk; also, the sprout or young tree that springs from the root or stump.

5. A young timber tree. [*Local.*]

TILL'ER, *v. i.* To put forth new shoots from the root, or round the bottom of the original stalk; as, we say, wheat or rye *tillers*; it spreads by *tillering*. The common orthography is TILLER. Sir Joseph Banks writes it TILLOW.

TILL'ER-ING, *ppr.* Sending out new shoots round the bottom of the original stem.

TILL'ER-ING, *n.* The act of sending forth young shoots from the root, or around the bottom, of the original stalk.

TILL'ER-ROPE, *n.* The rope which forms a communication between the fore end of the tiller and the wheel. *Mar. Dict.*

TILL'ING, *ppr.* Cultivating.

TILL'ING, *n.* The operation of cultivating land; culture.

TILL'MAN, *n.* A man who tills the earth; a husbandman. [*Obs.*] *Tusser.*

TILL'Y-FAL-LY, } *adv.* or *a.* A word formerly used
TILL'Y-VAL-LY, } when any thing said was rejected as trifling or impertinent. [*Obs.*]

TIL'MUS, *n.* [Gr. τιλλω.]

Picking of the bed-clothes, or floccillation; a symptom of the fatal termination of some disorders. *Brande.*

TILT, *n.* [Sax. *teld*; Dan. *telt*; Ice. *tiald*; W. *telu*, to stretch over.]

1. A tent; a covering over head. *Denham.*

2. The cloth covering of a cart or wagon.

3. The cover of a boat; a small canopy or awning of canvas or other cloth, extended over the sternsheets of a boat. *Mar. Dict.*

TILT, *v. t.* To cover with a cloth or awning. *Phill'ps.*

TILT, *n.* [See the verb.] A thrust; as, a *tilt* with a lance. *Addison.*

2. *Formerly*, a military exercise on horseback, in which the combatants attacked each other with lances; as, *tilts* and tournaments.

3. A large hammer; a *tilt-hammer*; used in iron manufactures.

4. Inclination forward; as, the *tilt* of a cask; or a cask is *a-tilt*.

TILT, *v. t.* [Sax. *tealtian*, to lean, to incline, to nod; Dan. *tylder*, to pour out, to decant. In D. *tillen* signifies to lift, L. *tollo*. This is probably a derivative verb.]

1. To incline; to raise one end, as of a cask, for discharging liquor; as, to *tilt* a barrel.

2. To point or thrust, as a lance.

Sons against fathers *tilt* the fatal lance. *Philips.*

3. To hammer or forge with a tilt-hammer or tilt; as, to *tilt* steel to render it more ductile. *Cyc.*

4 To cover with a tilt.

TILT, *v. i.* To run, or ride, and thrust with a lance; to practice the military game or exercise of thrusting at each other on horseback. *Milton.*

2. To fight with rapiers.

Swords *out* and *tilting* one at other's breast. *Shak.*

3. To rush, as in combat. *Collier.*

4. To play unsteadily; to ride, float, and toss.

The fleet swift *tilting* o'er the surges flew. *Pope.*

5. To lean; to fall, as on one side.

The trunk of the body is kept from *tilting* forward by the muscles of the back. *Grew.*

TILT'-BŌAT, *n.* A boat covered with canvas or other cloth.

TILT'ED, *pp.* Inclined; made to stoop; covered with cloth or awning.

2. Hammered; prepared by beating, as steel.

TILT'ER, *n.* One who tilts; one *who uses* the exercise of pushing a lance on horseback; one who fights.

Let me alone to match your *tilter*. *Granville.*

2. One who hammers with a tilt.

TILTH, *n.* [Sax. *tilth*; from *till*.]

1. The state of being tilled or prepared for a crop. We say, land is *in good tilth*, when it is manured, plowed, broken, and mellowed, for receiving the seed. We say, also, ground is *in bad tilth*. When we say, land is *in tilth*, we mean, in good condition for the seed; *not in tilth*, in a bad condition.

2. That which is tilled; tillage ground. [*Not in use.*]

TILT'-HAM-MER, *n.* [*tilt* and *hammer*.] A heavy hammer, used in iron-works, which is lifted by a wheel.

TILT'ING, *ppr.* Inclining; causing to stoop or lean; using the game of thrusting with the lance, on horseback; also, hammering with a tilt-hammer.

TILT'ING, *n.* The process by which blister-steel is rendered ductile. This is done by beating with the tilt-hammer. *Buchanan.*

TIM'BAL, *n.* A kettle-drum. [See TYMBAL.]

TIM'BER, *n.* [Sax. *timber*, wood, a tree, structure; *timbrian*, to build, *to edify*, in a moral sense; Goth. *timbryan*, to construct; Sw. *timmer*, wood fit for building; *timra*, to build, to frame; Dan. *tömmer*, timber, *tömrer*, to build; D. *timmer*, an apartment; *timber*, a crest; *timmeren*, to build; *timmerhout*, timber; G. *zimmer*, an apartment; *zimmern*, to square, fit, fabricate; *zimmerholz*, timber. If *m* is radical, which is probable, this word coincides with Gr. δεμω, L. *domus*, a house, and Gr. δεμας, the body. The primary sense is, probably, *to set, lay, or found.*]

1. That sort of wood which is proper for buildings or for tools, utensils, furniture, carriages, fences, ships, and the like. We apply the word to standing trees which are suitable for the uses above mentioned; as, a forest contains excellent *timber*; or to the beams, rafters, scantling, boards, planks, &c., hewed or sawed from such trees. Of all the species of trees useful as *timber*, in our climate, the white oak, and the white pine, hold the first place in importance.

2. The body or stem of a tree. *Shak.*

3. The materials; *in irony.*

Such dispositions — are the fittest *timber* to make politics of. *Bacon.*

4. A single piece or squared stick of wood for building, or already framed.

Many of the *timbers* were decayed. *Coxe's Switz.*

5. In *ships*, a *timber* is a rib or curving piece of wood, branching outward from the keel in a vertical direction. One *timber* is composed of several pieces united in one frame. *Mar. Dict.*

Timber, or *timmer*, *of furs*, as of martens, ermines, sables, and the like, denotes forty skins; of other skins, one hundred and twenty. *Laws of Ed. Confessor.*

Timbers of ermine, in *heraldry*, denote the ranks or rows of ermine in noblemen's coats.

TIM'BER, *v. t.* To furnish with timber [See TIMBERED.]

TIM'BER, *v. i.* To light on a tree. [*Not in use.*] *L'Estrange.*

2. In *falconry*, to make a nest. *Cyc.*

TIM'BER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Furnished with timber; as, a well-*timbered* house. In *the United States*, we say, land is *well timbered*, when it is covered with good timber-trees.

2. Built; formed; contrived. [*Little used.*] *Wotton.*

TIM'BER-HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* [*timber* and *head*.] In *ships*, the top end of a timber, *rising* above the gunwale, and serving for belaying ropes, &c.; otherwise called KEVEL-HEAD. *Mar. Dict.*

TIM'BER-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with timber.

TIM'BER-SOW, *n.* A worm in wood. *Bacon.*

TIM'BER-TREE, *n.* [*timber* and *tree*.] A tree suitable for timber.

TIM'BER-WORK, (-wurk,) *n.* [*timber* and *work*.] Work formed of wood.

TIM'BER-YARD, *n.* [*timber* and *yard*.] A yard or place where timber is deposited.

TIM'BRE, (tim'ber,) *n.* [D. *timber*.]

A crest on a coat of arms. It ought to be written TIMBER.

TIM'BREL, *n.* [Sp. *tamboril*, a tabor or *drum*; It. *tamburo*; Fr. *tambourin*, *tambour*; Ir. *tiompan*; L. *tympanum*; Gr. τυμπανον. This is probably *the* same as *tabor*, or from the same root; *m* being casual. It is from beating; Gr. τυπτω.]

An instrument of music; a kind of drum, tabor, or tabret, which has been in use from the highest antiquity.

And Miriam took a *timbrel* in her hand — and all the women went out after her with *timbrels* and with dances. — Ex. xv.

TIM'BREL-ED, *a.* Sung to the sound of the timbrel. *Milton.*

TIME, *n.* [Sax. *tim*, *tima*, time in general; Dan. *time*, Sw. *timme*, an hour; L. *tempus*; It. and Port. *tempo*; Sp. *tiempo*; Fr. *temps*, time in general; all from the root of the Sw. *tima*, to happen, to come, to befall; but the root, in some of its applications, must have signified, to rush with violence. Hence the sense of *temples*, L. *tempora*, the falls of the head, also *tempest*, &c. (See TEMPEST.) *Time* is primarily equivalent to *season*; to the Gr. ὡρα, in its original sense, *opportunity, occasion*, a fall, an event, that which comes.]

1. A particular portion or part of duration, whether past, present, or future. *The time* was; the *time* has been; the *time* is; the *time* will be.

Lost *time* is never found again. *Franklin.*

God, who, at sundry times and in divers manners, spake in *time* past unto the fathers by the prophets. — Heb. i.

2. A proper time; a season.

There is a *time* to every purpose. — Eccles. iii.
The *time* of figs was not yet. — Mark xi.

3. Duration.

The equal and uniform flux of *time* does not affect our senses. *Cyc.*

Time is *absolute* or *relative*; *absolute* time is considered without any relation to bodies or their motions. *Relative* time is the sensible measure of any portion of duration, by means of motion. Thus, the diurnal revolution of the sun measures a space of time or duration. Hence,

4. A space or measured portion of duration. We were in Paris *two months*, and all that *time* enjoyed good health.

5. Life or duration in reference to occupation. One man spends his *time* in idleness; another devotes all his *time* to useful purposes.

Believe me, your *time* is not your own; it belongs to God, to religion, to mankind. *Buckminster.*

6. Age; a part of duration distinct from other parts; as, ancient *times*; modern *times*. The Spanish Armada was defeated *in the time of* Queen Elizabeth.

7. Hour of travail.

She was within one month of her *time*. *Clarendon.*

8. Repetition; repeated performance, or mention with reference to repetition. The physician visits his patient three *times* in a day.

9. Repetition; doubling; addition of a number to itself; as, to double cloth four *times*; four *times* four amount to sixteen.

10. Measure of sounds in music; as, common *time*, and treble *time*. In concerts, it is all important that the performers keep *time*, or exact *time*.

11. The state of things at a particular period; as when we say, good *times*, or bad *times*, hard *times*, dull *times* for trade, &c. In this sense, the plural is generally used.

12. The present life, as, in *time* or eternity.

13. In *grammar*, tense.

In time; in good season; sufficiently early. He arrived *in time* to see the exhibition.

2. A considerable space of duration; process or continuation of duration. You must wait patiently; you will *in time* recover your health and strength.

At times: at distinct intervals of duration. *At times* he reads; *at* other *times* he rides.

The Spirit began to move him *at times*. — Judges xiii.

Time enough; in season; early enough.

Stanley, at Bosworth field, came *time enough* to save his life. *Bacon.*

To lose time; to delay.

2. To go too slow; as, a watch or clock *loses time*.

Apparent time; in *astronomy*, true solar time, regulated by the apparent motions of the sun.

Mean time; a mean or average of apparent time. It is indicated by a clock which moves with entire exactness.

Sidereal time, is that which is shown by the apparent diurnal revolutions of the stars.

Astronomical time of day, is the time past *mean* noon of that day, and is reckoned on to twenty-four hours in *mean time*. *Brande.*

TIME, *v. t.* To adapt to the time or occasion; to bring, begin, or perform at the proper season or time; as, the measure is well-*timed*, or ill-*timed*. No small part of political wisdom consists in knowing how to *time* propositions and measures.

Mercy is good, but kings mistake its *timing*. *Dryden.*

2. To regulate as to time; as, *he timed* the stroke. *Addison.*

3 To measure; as in music or harmony. *Shak.*

TIM'ED, *pp.* Adapted to the season or occasion.

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TIME'FUL, *a.* Seasonable; timely; sufficiently early. [*Not much used.*] *Raleigh.*

TIME'-HON-OR-ED, (-on'urd,) *a.* Honored for a long time.

TIME'IST, *n.* In *music*, a performer who keeps good time. *Busby.*

2. One who conforms with the times; a time-server. [*Obs.*]

TIME'-KEEP-ER, *n.* [*time* and *keeper.*] A clock, watch, or other chronometer.

TIME'-KILL-ING, *a.* Adapted to kill time.

TIME'LESS, *a.* Unseasonable; done at an improper time.

Nor fits it to prolong the heavenly feast
Timeless. [*Not used.*] *Pope.*

2. Untimely; immature; done or suffered before the proper time; as, a *timeless* grave. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

TIME'LESS-LY, *adv.* Unseasonably. *Milton.*

TIME'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *timely.*] Seasonableness; a being in good time.

TIME'LY, *a.* Seasonable; being in good time; sufficiently early. The defendant had *timely* notice of this motion.

2. Keeping time or measure. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

TIME'LY, *adv.* Early; soon; in good season.

Timely advised, the coming evil shun. *Prior.*

TIME'OUS-LY, *a.* Seasonably; in good time. *Watts.*

TIME'-PIECE, *n.* [*time* and *piece.*] A clock, watch, or other instrument to measure or show the progress of time; a chronometer.

TIME'-PLEAS-ER, *n.* [*time* and *please.*] One who complies with the prevailing opinions, whatever they may be. *Shak.*

TIME'-SANC-TION-ED, *a.* Sanctioned by long use. *Channing.*

TIME'-SCORN-ER, *n.* One who scorns time.

TIME'-SERV-ER, *n.* [*time* and *serve.*] One who adapts his opinions and manners to the *times*; one who obsequiously complies with the ruling power. *Hall.*

TIME'-SERV-ING, *a.* Obsequiously complying with the humors of men in power.

TIME'-SERV-ING, *n.* An obsequious compliance with the humors of men in power, which implies a surrender of one's independence, and sometimes of one's integrity.

TIME'-WAST-ING, *a.* Wasting time.

TIME'-WORN, *a.* Impaired by time. *Irving.*

TIM'ID, *a.* [Fr. *timide*; L. *timidus*, from *timeo*, to fear; Gaelic, *tim*, *time*, fear; Sp. *temblar*, to shake with fear; *temer*, to fear. The sense is, probably, to shake, or to fail, fall, recede, or shrink.]

Fearful; wanting courage to meet danger; timorous; not bold.

Poor is the triumph o'er the *timid* hare. *Thomson.*

TI-MID'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *timidité*; L. *timiditas.*]

Fearfulness; want of courage or boldness to face danger; timorousness; habitual cowardice. *Timidity* in one person may be a good trait of character, while in another it is a deep reproach.

TIM'ID-LY, *adv.* In a timid manner; weakly; without courage.

TIM'ID-NESS, *n.* Timidity.

TIM'ING, *ppr.* Adapting to the season or occasion.

TIM'IST. See TIMEIST.

TI-MOC'RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. τιμη, honor, worth, and κρατεω, to hold.]

Government by men of property, who are possessed of a certain income. *Gillies's Aristotle.*

TIM-O-NEER', *n.* [Fr. *timon*; L. *temo.*]

A helmsman, *Mar. Dict.*

TIM'OR-OUS, *a.* [It. *timoroso*; from L. *timor.* See TIMID.]

1. Fearful of danger; timid; destitute of courage; as, a *timorous* female.

2. Indicating fear; full of scruples; as, *timorous* doubts; *timorous* beliefs. *Brown. Prior.*

TIM'OR-OUS-LY, *adv.* Fearfully; timidly; without boldness; with much fear.

Let dastard souls be *timorously* wise. *Philips.*

TIM'OR-OUS-NESS, *n.* Fearfulness; timidity; want of courage. *Swift.*

TIM'O-THY GRASS, *n.* A valuable grass, the Phleum pratense, or cat's-tail grass, much prized in America for fodder. *Farm. Encyc.*

TI'MOUS, *a.* [from *time.*] Early; timely. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

TI'MOUS-LY, *adv.* In good season. [*Not in use.*] *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

TIN, *n.* [Sax. *tin*; D. *tin*; G. *zinn*; Sw. *tenn*; Dan. *tin*, pewter, and *tinblik*, tin, that is, *tin-plate*; Ir. *stan*; W. *ystaen*, that is, spread or is sprinkled over, a stain, and tin; Corn. *staen*; Arm. *steau*; Fr. *etain*; L. *stannum*; Sp. *estaño*; Port. *estanho*; It. *stagno.* The latter signifies tin, pewter, and a pond, L. *stagnum.*]

1. A white metal, with a slight tinge of yellow. It is soft, non-elastic, very malleable, and when a bar of it is bent near the ear, distinguished by a crackling sound called the *cry* of tin. It is used for culinary vessels, being for this purpose usually combined with lead, forming *pewter*; and, alloyed with small proportions of antimony, copper, and bismuth, is formed into various wares resembling silver, under the names of *block-tin*, *britannia*, &c. Equal parts of tin and lead compose *soder.* Tin, united with copper in different proportions forms *bronze*, *bell-metal*, and *speculum-metal.* Tinfoil coated with quicksilver forms the reflecting surface of glass mirrors. *Olmsted. Ure.*

2. Thin plates of iron covered with tin.

TIN, *v. t.* To cover with tin, or overlay with tinfoil.

TINC'AL, *n.* A name of crude borax, as it is imported from the East Indies, in yellow, greasy crystals. *Ure.*

TIN'CHEL, *n.* A circle of sportsmen, who, by surrounding an extensive space, and gradually closing in, bring a number of deer and game within a narrow compass. *Walter Scott.*

TINCT, *v. t.* [L. *tingo*, *tinctus.*]

To stain or color; to imbue. [*Obs.*]

TINCT, *n.* Stain; color.

[*Obsolete.* We now use TINGE and TINCTURE.]

TINC-TO'RI-AL, *a.* *Tinctorial matter* is coloring matter. *Ure.*

TINC'TURE, (tinkt'yur,) *n.* [L. *tinctura*; Fr. *teinture.* See TINGE.]

1. The finer and more volatile parts of a substance, separated by a solvent; or an extract of a part of the substance of a body, communicated to the solvent. Hence,

2. In *medicine*, a spirituous solution of such of the proximate principles of vegetables and animals as are soluble in pure alcohol, or proof-spirit; spirit containing medicinal substances in solution. *Cyc. Coxe.*

3. A tinge or shade of color; as, a *tincture* of red.

4. Slight taste superadded to any substance; as, a *tincture* of orange-peel.

5. Slight quality added to any thing; as, a *tincture* of French manners.

All manners take a *tincture* from our own. *Pope.*

6. In *heraldry*, a term applied to metals, colors, and furs. *Brande.*

TINC'TURE, *v. t.* To tinge; to communicate a slight foreign color to; to impregnate with some extraneous matter.

A little black paint will *tincture* and spoil twenty gay colors. *Watts.*

2. To imbue the mind; to communicate a portion of any thing foreign; as, a mind *tinctured* with skepticism.

TINC'TUR-ED, (tinkt'yurd,) *pp.* Tinged; slightly impregnated with something foreign.

TINC'TUR-ING, *ppr.* Tinging; imbuing; impregnating with a foreign substance.

TIND, *v. t.* [Sax. *tendan*, *tynan*, to kindle; Goth. *tandyan*; Sw. *tända*; Dan. *tender*; Eng. *tine*; *tinder*, G. *zunder*; probably allied to Ir. and Gaelic, *teine*, fire, W. Corn. and Arm. *tan*; and perhaps our word *sun* is of the same family.]

To kindle. [*Obs.*] But hence,

TIN'DER, *n.* [Sax. *tyndre.*]

Something very inflammable, used for kindling fire from a spark, as scorched linen. *Swift.*

TIN'DER-BOX, *n.* [*tinder* and *box.*] A box in which tinder is kept. *Atterbury.*

TIN'DER-LIKE, *a.* [*tinder* and *like.*] Like tinder; very inflammable. *Shak.*

TINE, *v. t.* [Sax. *tynan*.]

To kindle; to set on fire. [*Obs.*] [See TIND.] *Spenser.*

TINE, *v. t.* [Sax. *tynan*; L. *teneo.*]

To shut or inclose; to fill. [*Not in use, or local.*]

TINE, *n.* [Sax. *tinder*; Ice. *tindr*; probably the L. *dens*, G. *zahn*, W. *dant*, a tooth; at any rate, it is a shoot.]

1. The tooth or spike of a fork; a prong; also, the tooth of a harrow or drag.

2. Trouble; distress. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

TINE, *v. i.* [Sax. *tynan*, from *teine*, *tan*, fire, supra.]

To rage; to smart; to fight. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

TIN'ED, *a.* Furnished with tines; as, a *three-tined* fork.

TINE'MAN, *n.* Anciently, an officer of the forest in England, who had the nocturnal care of vert and venison. *Cyc.*

TI'NET, *n.* [*tine*, to shut, supra.] In *old writers*, brushwood and thorns for making and repairing hedges. *Cyc.*

TIN'-FOIL, *n.* [*tin* and L. *folium*, a leaf.]

Tin reduced to a thin leaf.

TING, *n.* A sharp sound.

[*Not in use.* Children use DING, DONG.] [See TINGLE.]

TING, *v. i.* To sound or ring. [*Not in use.*]

TINGE, *v. t.* [L. *tingo*; Gr. τεγγω, Sax. *deagan*; Eng. to *dye*; G. *tunken*, to dip; Fr. *teindre*, to stain.

See DYE. Ar. طاح *taicha*, to perish, to *die*, to *tinge.*

Class Dg, No. 40. See also No. 8, and 19. Tinging is from dipping. The primary sense of the verb is to plunge, or to throw down, to thrust, and intransitively to fall; hence we see the words to *die*, that is, to fall or perish, and to *dye*, or color, may be from one root.]

To imbue or impregnate with something foreign; to communicate the qualities of one substance, in some degree, to another, either by mixture, or by adding them to the surface; as, to *tinge* a blue color with red; an infusion *tinged* with a yellow color by saffron; to *tinge* a decoction with a *bitter* taste. The jaundice *tinges* the eyes with yellow.

The virtues of Sir Roger, as well as his imperfections, are *tinged* with extravagance. *Addison.*

TINGE, *n.* Color; dye; taste; or rather a slight degree of some color, taste, or something foreign, infused into another substance or mixture, or added to it; tincture; as, a red color that has a *tinge* of blue; a dish of food that has a *tinge* of orange-peel in its taste.

TING'ED, (tinjd,) *pp.* Imbued or impregnated with a small portion of something foreign.

TING'ENT, *a.* Having the power to tinge.

As for the white part, it appeared much less enriched with the *tingent* property. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

TING'ING, *ppr.* Imbuing or impregnating with something foreign.

TIN'-GLASS, *n.* Bismuth, which see.

TIN'GLE, (ting'gl,) *v. i.* [*W. tincial*, *tincian*, or *tinciaw*, to tink, to tinkle, or tingle, to ring, to draw, or drain the last drop. Qu. D. *tintelen*, Fr. *tinter*, L. *tinnio.*]

1. To feel a kind of thrilling sound.

At which both the ears of every one that heareth it shall *tingle*. — 1 Sam. iii.

2. To feel a sharp, thrilling pain.

The pale boy senator yet *tingling* stands. *Pope.*

3. To have a thrilling sensation, or a sharp, slight, penetrating sensation.

They suck pollution through their *tingling* veins. *Tickel.*

TIN'GLING, *ppr.* Having a thrilling sensation.

TIN'GLING, (ting'gling,) *n.* A thrilling sensation.

TINK, *v. i.* [W. *tinciaw*, supra.]

To make a sharp, shrill noise; to tinkle. [*The latter is generally used.*]

TINK'ER, *n.* [W. *tincerz*, the ringer, from *tinciaw*, to ring.]

A mender of brass kettles, pans, and the like.

TINK'ER-ING, *n.* The act or employment of a tinker.

TINK'ER-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a tinker. *Hackengill.*

TINK'LE, (tink'l,) *v. i.* [W. *tincial*, supra, under *tingle.*]

1. To make small, quick, sharp sounds, as by striking on metal; to clink.

And have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a *tinkling* cymbal. — 1 Cor. xiii. Is. iii.

The sprightly horse
Moves to the music of his *tinkling* bells. *Dodsley.*
The moment the money *tinkles* in the chest, the soul mounts out of purgatory. *Tetzel in Milner.*

2. To hear a small, sharp sound.

And his ears *tinkled*, and his color fled. *Dryden.*

TINK'LE, *v. t.* To cause to clink or make sharp, quick sounds.

TINK'LER, *n.* A tinker. [*North of England.*]

TINK'LING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making a small, quick, sharp noise.

TINK'LING, *n.* A small, quick, sharp sound.

Making a *tinkling* with their feet. — Is. iii.

TIN'MAN, *n.* [*tin* and *man.*] A manufacturer of tin vessels; a dealer in tin ware. *Prior.*

TIN'-MINE, *n.* [*tin* and *mine.*] A mine where tin is obtained.

TIN'NED, (tind,) *pp.* or *a.* Covered with tin.

TIN'NER, *n.* [from *tin.*] One who works in the tin mines. *Bacon.*

TIN'NI-ENT, *a.* Emitting a clear sound. [*Obs.*]

TIN'NING, *ppr.* [from *tin.*] Covering with tin or tinfoil.

TIN'NING, *n.* The act, art, or practice of covering or lining any thing with melted tin, or with tinfoil, as kitchen utensils, locks, bits, &c.

2. The covering or lining thus put on.

TIN'NY, *a.* Abounding with tin. *Drayton.*

TIN'-PEN-NY, *n.* [*tin* and *penny.*] A customary duty in England, formerly paid to tithingmen. *Bailey.*

TIN'-PLATE, *n.* Thin sheet-iron coated with tin.

TIN-PY-RI'TES, *n.* A native sulphuret of tin, usually containing some copper, and sometimes iron. *Buchanan.*

TIN'-STONE, *n.* A native oxyd of tin, found in Cornwall. *Buchanan.*

TIN'SEL, *n.* [Fr. *étincelle*, a spark.]

1. Something very shining and gaudy; something superficially shining and showy, or having a false luster, and more gay than valuable.

Who can discern the *tinsel* from the gold? *Dryden.*
If the man will too curiously examine the superficial *tinsel* good, he undeceives himself to his cost. *Norris.*

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2. A kind of shining cloth. *Fairfax.*
3. A kind of lace.

TIN'SEL, *a.* Gaudy; showy to excess; specious; superficial.

TIN'SEL, *v. t.* To adorn *with* something glittering and showy, without much value; to make gaudy.

She, *tinseled* o'er in robes of *varying* hues. *Pope.*

TIN'SEL-ED, *pp.* Decorated with gaudy ornaments.

TIN'SEL-ING, *ppr.* Adorning with tinsel or superficial luster.

TINT, *n.* [It. *tinta*; Fr. *teint*; *from* L. *tinctus*, *tingo*. See TINGE.]

A dye; a color, or rather a slight coloring or tincture distinct from the ground or principal color; as, red with a blue *tint*, or *tint* of blue. In painting, *tints* are the colors considered as more or less bright, deep, or thin, by the due use and intermixture of which a picture *receives* its shades, softness, and variety.

Or blend in beauteous *tint* the colored mass. *Pope.*
Their vigor sickens, and their *tints* decline. *Harte.*

TINT, *v. t.* To tinge; *to give a slight* coloring to. *Seward.*

TIN-TA-MARR', *n.* [Fr. *tintamarre*; L. *tinnitus* and *Mars*. *Ash.*]

A hideous or confused noise. [*Not in use.*]

TINT'ED, *pp.* Tinged.

TINT'ING, *ppr.* Giving a slight coloring to.

TINT'ING, *n.* A forming of tints.

TIN-TIN-NAB'U-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *tintinnabulum*, a little *bell*.]

Having or making the sound of a bell.

TIN'-WORM, (*-wurm*,) *n.* [*tin* and *worm*.] An insect. *Bailey.*

TIN'Y, *a.* [from the root of *thin*, which see.] Very small; little; puny. [*A word used by children, and in burlesque.*]

When that I was a little *tiny* boy. *Shak.*

TIP, *n.* [D. *tip*, a *different* orthography of *top*; G. *zipfel*; that is, a shoot or extension to a point. Qu. Eth. ፕፐ *thybe*, the nipple.]

1. The end; the point or extremity of any thing small; as, the *tip* of the finger; the *tip* of a spear; the *tip* of the tongue; the *tip* of the ear. *Addison. Pope.*
2. One part of the play at ninepins. *Dryden.*
3. In *botany*, an anther. *Withering.*

TIP, *v. t.* To form a point with something; to cover the tip, top, or end; as, *to tip* any thing with gold or silver.

With truncheon *tipped* with iron head. *Hudibras.*
Tipped with jet,
Fair ermines spotless as the snows they press. *Thomson.*

2. [For TAP.] To strike slightly, or with the end of any thing small; to tap.

A third rogue *tips* me by the elbow. *Swift.*

3. To *lower* one end, or *to throw upon the end*; as, to *tip* a cart for discharging a load. *New England.*

To tip the wink; to direct a wink, or to wink to another for notice. *Pope.*

TIP, *v. i.* In the phrase, *to tip off*, that is, to fall headlong; hence, to die.

TIP'PED, } *pp.* Having the end covered.
TIPT, }

TIP'PET, *n.* [Sax. *tæppet*. It seems to be formed from *tæppe*, tape.]

A narrow garment or covering for the neck, worn by females. It is now made of fur, though formerly of some kind of cloth. *Bacon.*

TIP'PING, *ppr.* Covering the end or tip.

2. In *music*, a distinct articulation given to the flute, by striking the tongue against the roof of the mouth.

TIP'PLE, (*tip'pl*,) *v. i.* [Qu. D. *zuipen*; Fr. *toper*. This word and *tope* are probably of one family, and *I suspect them* to be from the root of *dip*. See DRINK.]

To drink spiritous or strong liquors habitually; to indulge in the frequent and improper use of spiritous liquors. When a man begins to *tipple*, let his creditors secure their debts.

TIP'PLE, *v. t.* To drink, as strong liquors, in luxury or excess.

Himself for saving charges
A peeled, *sliced onion* eats, and *tipples* verjuice. *Dryden.*

TIP'PLE, *n.* Drink; liquor taken in tippling. *L'Estrange.*

TIP'PLED, (*tip'pld*,) *pp.* Drank in excess.

2. *a.* Intoxicated; *inebriated*. *Dryden.*

TIP'PLER, *n.* One who habitually indulges in the excessive use of spiritous liquors. It often signifies a person who habitually drinks strong liquors, without absolute drunkenness.

TIP'PLING, *ppr.* Indulging in the habitual use of strong or spiritous liquors.

TIP'PLING, *n.* The habitual practice of drinking strong or spiritous liquors; a drinking to excess.

TIP'PLING-HOUSE, *n.* [*tipple* and *house*.] A house in which liquors are sold in drams or small quantities, and where men are accustomed to spend their time and money in excessive drinking.

TIP'SI-LY, *adv.* In a tipsy manner.

TIP'STAFF, *n.* [*tip* and *staff*.] An officer who bears a staff tipped with metal; a constable.

2. A *staff*, tipped with metal. *Bacon.*

TIP'SY, *a.* [from *tipple*.] Fuddled; overpowered with strong *drink*; *intoxicated*.

TIP'TOE, *n.* [*tip* and *toe*.] The end of the toe.

Upon his *tiptoes* stalketh stately by. *Spenser.*

To be or *to stand a tiptoe*; to be awake or alive to any thing; to be roused; as, to *be a tiptoe* with expectation.

TIP'TOP, *n.* The highest or utmost degree.

TIP'U-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *tipula*.]

Pertaining to insects of the genus Tipula or crane fly. *Humboldt.*

TI-RADE', *n.* [It. *tirata*; Fr. *tirade*, a train or series, from *tirer*, to draw.]

1. *Formerly*, in *French music*, the filling of an interval by the intermediate diatonic notes. *Cyc.*
2. In *modern usage*, a strain or flight; a series of violent declamation.

Here he delivers a violent *tirade* against all persons who profess to know any thing about angels. *Quart. Review.*

TI-RAIL'LEUR, (*te-rāl'yur*,) *n.* A French skirmishing soldier, often put in *front of the line*, to annoy the enemy. *Smart.*

TIRE, *n.* [Heb. שׁוּר *tur*, a row or series. See Class Dr, No. 24, 34, 35, 38, and No. 15.]

1. A tier; a row or rank. This is the same word as TIER, differently written. [See TIER and TOUR.]
2. A head-dress; something that encompasses the head. [See TIARA.] *Ezek.* xxiv. *Is.* iii.

On her head she wore a *tire* of gold. *Spenser.*

3. Furniture; apparatus; as, the *tire* of war. *Philips.*
4. Attire. [See ATTIRE.]
5. A band or hoop of iron, used to bind the fellies of wheels, to secure them *from wearing* and breaking; as, cart-*tire*; wagon-*tire*. This tire, however, is sometimes formed of different pieces, and not one entire hoop.

TIRE, *v. t.* To adorn; to attire; to dress; as the head. [*Obs.*] [See ATTIRE.] 2 *Kings* ix.

TIRE, *v. t.* [Sax. *teorian*, *atеorian*, *geteorian*, to fail. In D. *teeren* signifies to *tar*, to pine, to waste or consume, to digest; Gr. τειρω; L. *tero*. In Ir. and Gaelic, *tor*, *toras*, *tuirse*, is weariness; *tuirsighim*, *to* weary, to tire.]

1. To weary; to fatigue; to exhaust the strength by toil or labor; as, to *tire* a horse or an ox. A long day's work in summer will *tire* the laborer.

Tired with toil, all hopes of safety past. *Dryden.*

2. To weary; to fatigue; to exhaust the power of attending, or to exhaust patience with dullness or tediousness. A dull advocate may *tire* the court and jury, and injure his cause.

To tire out; to weary or fatigue to excess; to harass. *Tickel.*

TIRE, *v. i.* To become weary; to be fatigued; to *have the strength fail*; *to have the patience* exhausted. A feeble body soon *tires* with hard labor.

TIR'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Wearied; fatigued.

TIR'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being wearied; weariness. *Hakewill.*

TIRE'SOME, (*tīre'sum*,) *a.* Wearisome; fatiguing; exhausting the strength; as, a *tiresome* day's work; a *tiresome* journey.

2. Tedious; exhausting the patience; as, a *tiresome* discourse. The *debates in congress* are said to be sometimes very *tiresome*.

TIRE'SOME-NESS, *n.* The act or quality of tiring or exhausting strength or patience; wearisomeness; tediousness; as, the *tiresomeness* of work, or of a dull speaker.

TIRE'WOM-AN, *n.* [*tire* and *woman*.] A woman whose occupation is to make head-dresses. *Locke.*

TIR'ING, *ppr.* Wearying; fatiguing; exhausting strength or patience.

TIR'ING-HOUSE, } *n.* The room or place where
TIR'ING-ROOM, } players dress for the stage. *Shak.*

TI-RŌ'NI-AN, *a.* *Tironian notes*; the shorthand of Roman antiquity. *Brande.*

TIR'RIT, *n.* Terror; affright. *Shak.*

TIR'WIT, *n.* A gralliatory bird, the *Tringa Vanellus*, as large as a pigeon, of a bronze-black, with a long and slender crest. It *arrives in* Europe in the spring, builds its nest in the fields and meadows, and departs in the *autumn*. Its eggs are esteemed a great delicacy. It is found also in Asia and Africa.

N. B. The lapwing is called TEEWIT in Scotland, (*Ed. Encyc.*) and is the same bird.

'TIS, a contraction of *it is*.

TIS'IC, } *a.* [For PHTHISIC, PHTHISICAL.] Con-
TIS'IC-AL, } sumptive.

TIS'IC, *n.* [Supra.] Consumption; morbid waste.

TIS'RI, (*tiz'rī*,) *n.* The first Hebrew month of the civil year, and *the seventh* of the ecclesiastical; answering to a part of our September and a part of October.

TIS'SUE, (*tish'yu*,) *n.* [Fr. *tissu*, woven; *tisser*, to lay the groundwork of lace, to weave.]

1. Cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or with figured colors.

A robe of *tissue*, stiff with golden wire. *Dryden.*

2. In *anatomy*, texture or organization of parts. The peculiar, intimate structure of a part is called its *tissue*. A part of a fibrous structure is called a *fibrous tissue*. The organs of the body are made up of simpler elements, some generally *diffused* through the body, and others peculiar to particular organs. These simpler structures are called the *tissues of the body*; as, the cellular *tissue*, the mucous *tissue*, &c. The *cellular tissue* is the cellular membrane. *Bichat. Cyc.*

3. A connected series; as, the whole story is a *tissue* of forgeries or of falsehood.

Tissue paper; very thin, gauze-like paper, such as is used to protect engravings in books.

TIS'SUE, (*tish'yu*,) *v. t.* To form tissue; to interweave; to variegate.

The chariot was covered with cloth of gold *tissued* upon blue. *Bacon.*

TIS'SU-ED, (*tish'yude*,) *pp.* Interwoven; formed with variegated work.

TIS'SU-ING, (*tish'yu-ing*,) *ppr.* Interweaving; forming with variegated work.

TIT, *n.* A small horse, *in contempt*; a woman, *in contempt*; a small bird; a titmouse or tomtit.

TI-TAN'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to titanium.
TI-TAN-IF'IC, }

TI-TAN-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [*titanium* and L. *fero*.] Containing or affording titanium; as, *titaniferous* pyrites. *Cleaveland.*

TI'TAN-ITE, *n.* The same mineral with sphene, which see. *Dana.*

TI-TĀ'NI-UM, *n.* In *mineralogy*, a metal discovered by Gregor, in 1791, in Cornwall, England. It is of a deep-blue color. It occurs in different states of oxydation or intermixture, in various *parts of the world*. The ores of this metal are called *menachanite*, from *Menachan*, in Cornwall, where it was originally found; *iserine*, from the River *Iser*, in Silesia; *nigrine*, from its black color; *sphene*, *rutile*, and *octahedrite*.

TIT'BIT, *n.* A tender piece. [See TIDBIT.]

TITH'A-BLE, *a.* Subject to the payment of tithes. *Swift.*

TITHE, *n.* [Sax. *teotha*, probably contracted from *teogetha*, as the verb is *teighthian*, to decimate. See TEN.]

The tenth part of any thing; but *appropriately*, the tenth part of the increase annually arising from the *profits* of land and stock, allotted to the clergy for their support. Tithes are *personal*, *predial*, or *mixed*; *personal*, when accruing from labor, art, trade, and navigation; *predial*, when issuing from the earth, as hay, wood, and fruit; and *mixed*, when accruing from beasts which are fed from the ground. *Blackstone.*

TITHE, *v. t.* To levy a tenth *part* on; to tax to the amount of a tenth.

When thou hast *made* an end of *tithing* all the tithes of thine increase. — Deut. xxvi.
Ye *tithe* mint and rue. — Luke xi.

TITHE, *v. i.* To pay tithes. *Tusser.*

TITHED, (*titht*,) *pp.* Taxed a tenth.

TITHE'-FREE, *a.* Exempt from the payment of tithes.

TITHE'-PAY-ING, *a.* Paying tithes; subjected to pay tithes. *Franklin.*

TITH'ER, *n.* One who collects tithes.

TITH'ING, *ppr.* Levying a tax on to the amount of a tenth.

TITH'ING, *n.* A decennary; a number or company of ten householders who, dwelling near each other, were sureties or free pledges to the king for the good behavior of each other. The institution of tithings in England is ascribed to Alfred. *Blackstone.*

TITH'ING-MAN, *n.* [*tithing* and *man*.] The chief man of a tithing; a headborough; one elected to preside over the tithing. *Blackstone.*

2. A peace officer; an under constable.
3. In *New England*, a parish officer annually elected to preserve good order in the church during divine service, and to make complaint of any disorderly conduct.

TI-THON'IC, *a.* [Gr. Τιθωνος.]

Pertaining to or denoting those *rays* of light which produce chemical effects.

TITH-O-NIC'I-TY, *n.* A name given to that property of light by which it produces chemical effects; *supposed by some* to be a distinct, imponderable agent. *Draper.*

TITH'Y-MAL, *n.* [Fr. *tithymale*; Gr. τιθυμαλος, from τιτθος, the breast.]

A plant of the genus Euphorbia.

TIT'IL-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *titillo*.]

To tickle.

The pungent grains of *titillating* dust. *Pope.*

TIT'IL-LA-TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Tickling.

TIT-IL-LA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *titillatio*.]

1. The act of tickling; or the state of being tickled. *Bacon. Arbuthnot.*

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2. Any slight pleasure.

The products of those *titillations* that reach no higher than the senses. *Glanville.*

TIT'LARK, *n.* [*tit* and *lark.*] A small bird, a species of Alauda, or lark.

TI'TLE, (tī'tl,) *n.* [L. *titulus*; It. *titolo.* This may belong to the family of Gr. τιθημι, to set or put; Sax. *tithian*, to give.]

1. An inscription put over any thing as a name by which it is known.

2. The inscription in the beginning of a book, containing the subject of the work, and sometimes the author's name.

3. In *the civil* and *canon laws*, a chapter or division of a book.

4. An appellation of dignity, distinction, or preeminence given to persons; as duke, marquis, and the like. *Cyc.*

5. A name; an appellation.

Ill worthy I such *title* should belong
To me transgressor. *Milton.*

6. Right; or that which constitutes a just cause of exclusive possession; that which is the foundation of ownership; as, a good *title* to an estate; or an imperfect *title.* The lowest degree of *title* is naked possession, then comes the right of possession, and lastly the right of property, all which united complete the *title.* *Blackstone.*

But *possession* is not essential to a complete title. A title to personal property may be acquired by occupancy. A *claim* is not a *title.*

7. The instrument which is evidence of a right.

8. In *the canon law*, that by which a beneficiary holds a benefice. This is *true* and *valid* or *colorable.* A *valid* title gives a right to the benefice. A *colorable* title appears to be valid, but is not. *Cyc.*

9. In *ancient church records*, a church to which a priest was ordained, and where he was to reside. *Cowel.*

TI'TLE, *v. t.* To name; to call; to entitle. *Milton.*

TI'TLED, (tī'tld,) *pp.* Called; named.

2. *a.* Having a title.

TI'TLE-LESS, *a.* Not having a title or name. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

TI'TLE-PAGE, *n.* [*title* and *page.*] The page of a book which contains its title.

TI'TLING, *ppr.* Calling; denominating; entitling.

TIT'MOUSE, *n.*; *pl.* TITMICE. [*tit*, small, and *mouse.*] A small bird of the genus Parus, of Linnæus. There are numerous species, which feed on insects, seeds, &c. Their notes are shrill and wild. *Dryden. Jardine.*

TIT'TER, *v. i.* To laugh with the tongue striking against the root of the upper teeth; to laugh with restraint. *Pope.*

TIT'TER, *n.* A restrained laugh.

2. A weed.

TIT'TER-ING, *n.* Restrained laughter.

TIT'TLE, (tit'tl,) *n.* [from *tit*, small.] A small particle: a minute part; a jot; an iota.

TIT'TLE-TAT'TLE, *n.* [*tattle* doubled.] Idle, trifling talk; empty prattle. *Prior.*

2. An idle, trifling talker. [*Less proper.*]

TIT'TLE-TAT'TLE, *v. i.* To talk idly; to prate. *Sidney.*

TIT'TLE-TAT'TLING, *n.* The act of prating idly.

TIT'U-BATE, *v. i.* [L. *titubo.*] To stumble.

TIT-U-BA'TION, *n.* [L. *titubo*, to stumble.] The act of stumbling.

TIT'U-LAR, *a.* [Fr. *titulaire*; from L. *titulus.*]

1. Existing in title or name only; nominal; having or conferring the title only; as, a *titular* king or prince.

2. Having the title to an office or dignity without discharging the duties of it.

Both Valerius and Austin were *titular* bishops. *Ayliffe.*

TIT'U-LAR, } *n.* A person invested with a title, in
TIT'U-LA-RY, } virtue of which he holds an office or benefice, whether he performs the duties of it or not. *Cyc.*

TIT-U-LAR'I-TY, *n.* The state of being titular.

TIT'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* Nominally; by title only.

TIT'U-LA-RY, *a.* Consisting in a title. *Bacon.*

2. Pertaining to a title. *Bacon.*

TIV'ER, *n.* A kind of ocher which is used in marking sheep in some parts of England. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

TIV'ER, *v. t.* To mark sheep with tiver, in different ways and for different purposes. [*Local.*]

TIV'ER-ING, *ppr.* Marking with tiver. [*Local.*]

TIV'ER-ING, *n.* The act or practice of marking with tiver. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

TIV'Y, *adv.* [See TANTIVY.] With great speed; a huntsman's word or sound. *Dryden.*

TMĒ'SIS, *n.* [Gr.] A figure by which a compound word is separated, by the intervention of one or more words; as *quæ meo cunque animo*, for *quæcunque meo animo.*

TŌ, *prep.* [Sax. *to*; D. *te*, or *toe*; G. *zu*; Ir. and Gaelic, *do*; Corn. *tho.* This is probably a contracted word, but from what verb it is not easy to ascertain. The sense is obvious; it denotes passing, moving toward. The pronunciation is *to* or *too*, and this depends much on its application or its emphasis.]

1. Noting motion toward a place; opposed to FROM, or placed after another word expressing motion *toward.* He is going *to* church.

2. Noting motion toward a state or condition. He is going *to* a trade; he is rising *to* wealth and honor.

3. Noting accord or adaptation; as, an occupation suited *to* his taste; she has a husband *to* her mind.

4. Noting address or compellation, or the direction of a discourse. These remarks were addressed *to* a large audience.

To you, my noble lord of Westmoreland;
I pledge your grace. *Shak.*

5. Noting attention or application.

Go, buckle *to* the law. *Dryden.*
Meditate on these things; give thyself wholly *to* them. — 1 Tim. iv.

6. Noting addition.

Add *to* your faith virtue. — 2 Pet. i.
Wisdom he has, and *to* his wisdom, courage. *Denham.*

7. Noting opposition. They engaged hand *to* hand.

8. Noting amount, rising to They met us *to* the number of three hundred.

9. Noting proportion; as, three is *to* nine as nine is *to* twenty seven. It is ten *to* one that you will offend by your officiousness.

10. Noting possession or appropriation. We have a good seat; let us keep it *to* ourselves.

11. Noting perception; as, a substance sweet *to* the taste; an event painful *to* the mind.

12. Noting the subject of an affirmation.

I have a king's oath *to* the contrary. *Shak.*

13. Noting the subject of remark; as, I shall speak *to* one point only. *Lord Chatham.*

14. In comparison of.

All that they did was piety *to* this. *B. Jonson.*

15. As far as.

Few of the Esquimaux can count *to* ten. *Quart. Review.*

16. Noting intention.

Marks and points out each man of us *to* slaughter. *B. Jonson.*

[In this sense, FOR is now used.]

17. After an adjective, noting the object; as, deaf *to* the cries of distress; alive *to* the sufferings of the poor. He was attentive *to* the company, or *to* the discourse.

18. Noting obligation; as, duty *to* God, and *to* our parents.

19. Noting enmity; as, a dislike *to* spiritous liquors.

20. Toward; as, she stretched her arms *to* heaven. *Dryden.*

21. Noting effect or end. The prince was flattered *to* his ruin. He engaged in a war *to* his cost. Violent factions exist *to* the prejudice of the state.

Numbers were crowded *to* death. *Clarendon.*

22. *To*, as a sign of the infinitive, precedes the radical verb. Sometimes it is used instead of the ancient form, *for to*, noting purpose. David in his lifetime intended *to* build a temple. The legislature assembles annually *to* make and amend laws. The court will sit in February *to* try some important causes.

23. It precedes the radical verb after adjectives, noting the object; as, ready *to* go; prompt *to* obey; quick *to* hear, but slow *to* censure.

24. It precedes the radical verb, noting the object.

The delay of our hopes teaches us *to* mortify our desires. *Smalridge.*

25. It precedes the radical verb, noting consequence.

I have done my utmost to lead my life so pleasantly as *to* forget my misfortunes. *Pope.*

26. It notes extent, degree, or end. He languishes *to* death, even *to* death. The water rises *to* the hight of twenty feet. The line extends from one end *to* the other.

27. After the substantive verb, and with the radical verb, it denotes futurity. The construction, we *are to* meet at ten o'clock, every man at death *is to* receive the reward of his deeds, is a particular form of expressing future time.

28. After *have*, it denotes duty or necessity, I have a debt *to* pay on Saturday.

29. *To-day*, *to-night*, *to-morrow*, are peculiar phrases derived from our ancestors. *To*, in the two first, has the sense or force of *this*; *this day*, *this night.* In the last, it is equivalent to *in* or *on*; *in* or *on* the morrow. The words may be considered as compounds, *to-day*, *to-night*, *to-morrow*, and usually as adverbs. But sometimes they are used as nouns; as, *to-day* is ours. *Cowley.*

To and fro; backward and forward. In this phrase, *to* is adverbial.

To the face; in presence of; not in the absence of.

I withstood him *face to face*. — Gal. ii.
To-morrow, *to-morrow*, and *to-morrow*;
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day. *Shak.*

Note. — In the foregoing explanation of *to*, it is to be considered that the definition given is not always the sense of *to* by itself, but the sense rather of the word preceding it, or connected with it, or of *to* in connection with other words. In general, *to* is used in the sense of moving toward a place, or toward an object, or it expresses direction *toward* a place, end, object, or purpose.

To is often used adverbially to modify the sense of verbs; as, to *come to*; to *heave to.* The sense of such phrases is explained under the verbs respectively.

In popular phrases like the following, "I will not come; you shall *to* or *too*," a genuine Saxon phrase, *to* denotes moreover, besides, L. *insuper.*

TŌAD, *n.* [Sax. *tade*, *tadige.*]

A paddoc; a batrachian reptile, of the genus Bufo, a small, clumsy animal, the body warty and thick, perfectly harmless, and indeed it is said to be useful in gardens by feeding on noxious insects.

TŌAD'-ĒAT-ER, *n.* A vulgar name given to a fawning, obsequious parasite; a mean sycophant.

TŌAD'-FISH, *n.* [*toad* and *fish.*] A fish of the genus Batrachus, allied to the fishing frog or angler. *Storer's Mass. Rep.*

TŌAD'-FLAX, *n.* [*toad* and *flax.*] A plant, the Linaria vulgaris or calves' snout.

TŌAD'ISH, *a.* Like a toad. [*Not used.*] *Stafford.*

TŌAD'-STŌNE, *n.* [*toad* and *stone.*] In *mineralogy*, a variety of trap-rock, of a brownish-gray color. The *toad-stone* of Derbyshire is generally a dark-brown basaltic amygdaloid, composed of basalt and green earth, and containing oblong cavities filled with calcareous spar. *Cyc.*

TŌAD'-STOOL, *n.* [*toad* and *stool.*] A mushroom, a plant which commonly grows in moist and rich grounds.

TŌAD'Y, *n.* A toad-eater. [*Vulgar.*] *W. Scott.*

TŌAST, *v. t.* [Sp. and Port. *tostar*, to *toast* or roast. Qu. are these from the L. *tostus*?]

1. To dry and scorch by the heat of a fire; as, to *toast* bread or cheese.

[*It is chiefly limited in its application to these two articles.*]

2. To warm thoroughly; as, to *toast* the feet. [*Not much used.*]

3. To name when a health is drank; to drink to the health in honor of; as, to *toast* a lady. Addison writes "to *toast* the health;" a form of expression, I believe, not now used.

TŌAST, *n.* Bread dried and scorched by the fire; or such bread dipped in melted butter, or in some liquor. Dry toast is bread scorched, or it is scorched bread with butter spread upon it. Soft toast is made by immersing toasted bread in melted butter, and called *dipped toast.*

2. A female whose health is drank in honor or respect.

The wise man's passion, and the vain man's *toast.* *Pope.*

3. He or that which is named in honor in drinking.

TŌAST'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Scorched by heat; named in drinking the health.

TŌAST'ER, *n.* One who toasts.

2. An instrument for toasting bread or cheese.

TŌAST'ING, *ppr.* Scorching by fire; drinking to the honor of.

TO-BAC'CO, *n.* [Perhaps from *Tabaco*, a province of Yucatan, in Spanish America, where it was first found by the Spaniards. But this account of its origin is very doubtful. Las Casas says that in the first voyage of Columbus the Spaniards saw in Cuba many persons smoking dry herbs or leaves rolled up in tubes called *tabacos.* Charlevoix, in his History of St. Dominique, says that the instrument used in smoking was called *tabaco.*]

A plant; a native of America, of the genus Nicotiana, much used for smoking, and chewing, and in snuff. As a medicine, it is narcotic, emetic, and cathartic; and it possesses two additional powers at least, if not more. Tobacco has a strong disagreeable smell, and an acrid taste. When first used, it sometimes occasions vomiting, &c.; but the practice of using it in any form soon conquers distaste, and forms a relish for it that is strong and almost unconquerable.

TO-BAC'CO-NING, *a.* Smoking tobacco. *Bp. Hall.*

TO-BAC'CO-NIST, *n.* A dealer in tobacco; also, a manufacturer of tobacco.

TO-BAC'CO-PIPE, *n.* [*tobacco* and *pipe.*] A pipe used for smoking tobacco, often made of clay and baked, sometimes of other material.

TO-BAC'CO-PIPE CLAY, *n.* A species of clay used in making tobacco pipes; called also CIMOLITE.

TO-BAC'CO-PIPE FISH, *n.* A name of the Syngnathus Acus, of Linnæus; called also NEEDLE-FISH. *Cyc.*

TO-BAC'CO-STOP'PER, *n.* An instrument for pressing down the tobacco as it is smoked in a pipe.

TŌ'BINE, (-bin,) *n.* A stout twilled silk, used for dresses; it much resembles the Florentine.

TOC-CA'TA, *n.* [It.] In *music*, a prelude.

TOCK'AY, *n.* A species of gecko or spotted lizard in India. *Cyc.*

TO-COL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. τοκος, and λογος.]

The science of obstetrics or midwifery; or that department of medicine which treats of parturition.

TOC'SIN, *n.* [Fr.; Armoric, *tocq*, a stroke, from the root of *touch*, and *sonn* or *seing*, sound.]

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An alarm bell, or the ringing of a bell for the purpose of alarm.

TOD, *n.* [In Gaelic, *tod* is a clod, a mass.]
1. A bush; a thick shrub. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
2. A quantity of wool of twenty-eight pounds, or two stone.
3. A fox. *B. Jonson.*

TOD, *v. t.* To weigh; to produce a tod. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

TO-DĀY', *n.* [*to* and *day.*] The present day.

TOD'DLE, (tod'dl,) *v. i.* To walk with short steps, as a child. *Halliwell.*

TOD'DY, *n.* A juice drawn from various kinds of the palm in the East Indies; or a spiritous liquor prepared from it.
2. A mixture of spirit and water sweetened. *Toddy* differs from *grog* in having a less proportion of spirit, and in being sweetened.

TŌ'DY, *n.* The popular name of an insectivorous genus of passerine birds of America, somewhat resembling the king-fishers.

TŌE, (tō,) *n.* [Sax. *ta*; G. *zehe*; Sw. *tå*; Dan. *taae*; Fr. *doigt du pied*; L. *digitus.* *Toe* is contracted from *tog*, the primary word on which L. *digitus* is formed, coinciding with *dug*, and signifying a shoot. Class Dg.]
1. One of the small members which form the extremity of the foot, corresponding to a finger on the hand. The toes, in their form and structure, resemble the fingers, but are shorter.
2. The fore part of the hoof of a horse, and of other hoofed animals.
3. The member of a beast's foot corresponding to the toe in man.

TŌ'ED, (tōde,) *a.* In *compounds*, having toes; as, narrow-*toed*; thick-*toed*; slender-*toed.* *Hitchcock.*

TO-FŌRE', *prep.* or *adv.* [Sax. *toforan*; *to* and *fore.*] Before; formerly. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

TOFT, *n.* [Probably from the root of *tuft.*]
1. A grove of trees. *Cyc.*
2. [Dan. *tofte* or *tomt.*] In *law books*, a place where a messuage has stood, but is decayed.

TŌ'FUS, *n.* See TUFA. [*Cowel. Cyc.*

TŌ'GA-TED, } *a.* [L. *toga*, a gown; *togatus*,
TŌ'GED, } gowned.]
Gowned; dressed in a gown; wearing a gown; as, *toged* consuls. *Shak.*

TŌ'GA VI-RĪ'LIS, [L.] The manly gown. This was assumed by Roman boys about the time of completing their fourteenth year. *Smith's Dict.*

TO-GETH'ER, *adv.* [Sax. *togæthre*; *to* and *gather.*]
1. In company. We walked *together* to the wood.
2. In or into union.

The king joined humanity and policy *together.* *Bacon.*

3. In the same place; as, to live *together* in one house.
4. In the same time; as, to live *together* in the same age.
5. In concert; as, the allies made war upon France *together.*
6. Into junction or a state of union; as, to sew, knit, pin, or fasten two things *together*; to mix things *together.*
Together with; in union with; in company or mixture with.

Take the bad *together with* the good. *Dryden.*

TOG'GEL, *n.* A small wooden pin tapering toward both ends. *Mar. Dict.*

TOG'GER-Y, *n.* [L. *toga.*] Clothes; garments. [*Sportive or low.*]

TOG'GLE-JOINT, *n.* An elbow or knee-joint, consisting of two bars so connected that they may be brought into a straight line.

TOIL, *v. i.* [Sax. *teolan*, *tiolan*, to strive, strain, urge, to prepare, to heal, to *toil*, and *tilian*, *tiligan*, to prepare or provide, to *till*, to *toil*, to study or be solicitous; Russ. *dialayu.* The primary sense is expressed in the Saxon, to strain, to urge. Class Dl.]
To labor; to work; to exert strength with pain and fatigue of body or mind, *particularly* of the body, with efforts of some continuance or duration.

TOIL, *v. t.* To *toil out*; to labor; to work out.

Toiled out my uncouth passage. *Milton.*

2. To weary; to overlabor; as, *toiled* with works of war. [*Not in use, nor proper.*] *Shak.*

TOIL, *n.* Labor with pain and fatigue; labor that oppresses the body or mind. *Toil* may be the labor of the field, or the workshop, or of the camp. What *toils* men endure for the acquisition of wealth, power, and honor! *Gen.* v.

TOIL, *n.* [Fr. *toiles*, snare, trap; Ir. *dul*, a snare or gin; L. *tela*, a web; from spreading, extending, or laying.]
A net or snare; any thread, web, or string spread for taking prey

TOIL'ER, *n.* One who toils, or labors with pain.

TOIL'ET, *n.* [Fr. *toilette*, from *toile*, cloth.]
1. A covering or cloth of linen, silk, or tapestry, spread over a table in a chamber or dressing-room. Hence,
2. A dressing-table. *Pope.*
3. Mode of dressing; as, her *toilet* is perfect.
To *make one's toilet*; to adjust one's dress with care.

TOI-LI-NETTE', *n.* [Fr.] A cloth, the weft of which is of woolen yarn, and the warp of cotton and silk. It is used for waistcoats. *Encyc. of Dom. Econ.*

TOIL'ING, *ppr.* Laboring with pain.

TOIL'LESS, *a.* Free from toil.

TOIL'SŌME, *a.* Laborious; wearisome; attended with fatigue and pain; as, *toilsome* work; a *toilsome* task.

What can be *toilsome* in these pleasant walks? *Milton.*

2. Producing toil; as, a *toilsome* day or journey.

TOIL'SŌME-LY, *adv.* In a toilsome manner.

TOIL'SŌME-NESS, *n.* Laboriousness; wearisomeness.

TOISE, (toiz,) *n.* [Fr.] A fathom or long measure in France, containing six French feet, or about six and a half English feet. It is equal to two meters. *Edin. Encyc. McCulloch.*

TO-KAY', *n.* A kind of wine produced at Tokay in Hungary, made of white grapes. It is distinguished from other wines by its aromatic taste. It is not good till it *is* about three years old, and it continues to improve as long as it is kept.

TŌ'KEN, (tō'kn,) *n.* [Sax. *tacn*, *tacen*; Goth. *taikns*; D. *tecken*; Dan. *tegn*; Sw. *tecken*; G. *zeichen.* This may be the same word as the L. *signum*, dialectically varied, or from the same radix; Gr. δεικνυμι.]
1. A sign; something intended to represent or indicate another thing or an event. Thus the rainbow is a *token* of God's covenant established with Noah. The *blood* of the paschal lamb, sprinkled on the doors of the Hebrews, was a *token* to the destroying angel of God's will that he should pass by those houses. *Gen.* ix. *Exod.* xii.

Show me a *token* for good. — Ps. lxxxvi.

2. A mark. In *pestilential diseases*, tokens are livid spots upon the body, which indicate the approach of death. *Cyc.*
3. A memorial of friendship; something by which the friendship of another person is to be kept in mind. *Shak.*
4. In *coinage*, tokens were coins struck in the reign of Elizabeth in the cities of Bristol, Oxford, and Worcester, and also by private persons, which were put into circulation, and upon being returned, the issuer gave the value of them in current money. *Cyc.*
5. In *printing*, ten quires of paper; an extra quire is usually added to every other token, when counted out for the press.

TŌ'KEN, *v. t.* To make known. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

TŌ'KEN-ED, *a.* Being marked with spots. *Shak.*

TŌ'KEN-ING, *ppr.* Making known; marking with spots.

TŌL, *v. t.* [L. *tollo.*]
To take away; a law term. [See TOLL.] *Cyc.*

TŌ'LA, *n.* In *India*, a weight for gold and silver, but different in different places.

TŌL'-BOOTH. See TOLL-BOOTH.

TŌLD, *pret.* and *pp.* of TELL.

Who *told* thee that thou wast naked? — Gen. iii.
Thou hast mocked me, and *told* me lies. — Judges xvi.
Sheep and oxen that could not be *told.* — 1 Kings viii.

TŌLE, *v. t.* [I know not from what source we have this word; but it coincides with the Ar. دل *dalla*, to draw. The Ethiopic has ΤΛΦ *talwa*, *taloo*, to follow, and ΑΤΛΦ *ataloo*, to cause to follow. It is a legitimate word, and in good use.]
To draw or cause to follow by presenting something pleasing or desirable to view; to allure by some bait. Thus our farmers *tole* sheep and make them follow, by holding to them a measure of corn or some portion of fodder. In *New England*, it is applied only to the alluring of beasts. Locke has applied it to men.

TŌL'ED, *pp.* Drawn; allured; induced to follow.

TO-LĒ'DO, *n.* A sword of the finest temper; so called from *Toledo*, in Spain, once famous for its swords. *B. Jonson.*

TOL'ER-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *tolerabilis.* See TOLERATE.]
1. That may be borne or endured; supportable, either physically or mentally. The cold in Canada is severe, but *tolerable.* The insults and indignities of our enemies are not *tolerable.*

It shall be more *tolerable* for the land of Sodom and Gomorrah in the day of judgment, than for that city. — Matt. x.

2. Moderately good or agreeable; not contemptible; not very excellent or pleasing, but such as can be borne or received without disgust, resentment, or opposition; as, a *tolerable* translation; a *tolerable* entertainment; a *tolerable* administration. *Swift.*

TOL'ER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being tolerable.

TOL'ER-A-BLY, *adv.* Supportably; in a manner to be endured.
2. Moderately well; passably; not perfectly; as, a constitution *tolerably* firm. The advocate speaks *tolerably* well.

TOL'ER-ANCE, *n.* [L. *tolerantia*, from *tolero*, to bear.]
The power or capacity of enduring; or the act of enduring

Diogenes, one frosty morning, came to the market-place, shaking, to show his *tolerance.* *Bacon.*

[*Little used.* But INTOLERANCE is in common use.]

TOL'ER-ANT, *a.* Enduring; indulgent; favoring toleration.

TOL'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *tolerer*; L. *tolero*, from *tollo*, to lift; Ch. רול, to lift or raise. Class Dl, No. 3, and see No. 6, 7, 18, 20, 28, 32.]
To suffer to be or to be done without prohibition or hinderance; to allow or permit negatively, by not preventing; not to restrain; as, to *tolerate* opinions or practices. The Protestant religion is *tolerated* in France, and the Romish in Great Britain.

Crying should not be *tolerated* in children. *Locke.*
The law of love *tolerates* no vice, and patronizes every virtue. *G. Spring.*

TOL'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* Suffered; allowed; not prohibited or restrained.

TOL'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Enduring; suffering to be or to be done; allowing; not restraining.

TOL-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *toleratio.*]
The act of tolerating; the allowance of that which is not wholly approved; *appropriately*, the allowance of religious opinions and modes of worship in a state, when contrary to or different from those of the established church or belief. *Toleration* implies a right in the sovereign to control men in their opinions and worship, or it implies the actual exercise of power in such control. Where no power exists, or none is assumed, to establish a creed and a mode of worship, there can be no *toleration*, in the strict sense of the word, for one religious denomination has as good a right as another to the free enjoyment of its creed and worship.

TŌL'ING, *ppr.* Drawing away; inducing to follow.

TŌLL, *n.* [Sax. *toll*; D. *tol*; Sw. *tull*; Dan. *told*; G. *zoll*; W. *toll*, a fraction, a toll; *toli* and *toliaw*, to curtail, to diminish; to take away, to spare or save, to *deal* out, from *tawl*, a throw, a casting off, a separation, a cutting off; *tolli*, from *toll*, to subtract, to take *toll*; Gr. τελος, toll, custom, and end, exit, from cutting off; Fr. *tailler*, to cut off, (see TAIL;) Ir. *deilm*, to separate; *dail*, a share, Eng. *dole*; *dialam*, to sell, to exchange, to pay *toll.* This is from the root of *deal.* See DEAL, Sax. *bedælan.* Class Dl, No. 12.]
1. A tax paid for some liberty or privilege, particularly for the privilege of passing over a bridge or on a highway, or for that of vending goods in a fair, market, or the like.
2. A liberty to buy and sell within the bounds of a manor. *Cyc.*
3. A portion of grain taken by a miller as a compensation for grinding. *Shak.*

TŌLL, *v. i.* To pay toll or tallage. *Tusser.*
2. To take toll, as by a miller.

TŌLL, *v. i.* [W. *tol*, *tolo*, a loud sound, a din; Pers. تالیدن *talidan*, to sound, to ring. We see that W. *tawl*, supra, is a throw or cast, a driving, and this is the radical sense of SOUND.]
To sound or ring, as a bell, with strokes uniformly repeated at intervals, as at funerals, or in calling assemblies, or to announce the death of a person.

Now sink in sorrows with a *tolling* bell. *Pope.*

TŌLL, *v. t.* [Supra.] To cause a bell to sound with strokes, slowly and uniformly repeated, as for summoning public bodies or religious congregations to their meetings, or for announcing the death of a person, or to give solemnity to a funeral. *Tolling* is a different thing from *ringing.*

TŌLL, *v. t.* [L. *tollo.*]
1. To take away; to vacate; to annul; a law term.
2. To draw. [See TOLE.] *Bacon.*

TŌLL, *n.* A particular sounding of a bell. [See the verb.]

TŌLL'-BAR, *n.* [*toll* and *bar.*] A bar or beam used for stopping boats on a canal at the toll-house, or on a road for stopping passengers.

TŌLL'-BOOTH, *n.* [*toll* and *booth.*] A place where goods are weighed to ascertain the duties or toll.
2. A prison. *Ainsworth.*

TŌLL'-BOOTH, *v. t.* To imprison in a toll-booth. *Corbet.*

TŌLL'-BRIDGE, *n.* A bridge where toll is paid for passing it.

TŌLL'ER, *n.* One who collects taxes; a toll-gatherer. *Barret.*
2. One who tolls a bell.

TŌLL'-DISH, *n.* A dish for measuring toll in mills.

TŌLL'-GATE, *n.* A gate where toll is taken.

TŌLL'-GATH-ER-ER, *n.* The man who takes toll.

TŌLL'-HOUSE, *n.* A house or shed placed by a road

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near a toll-gate, or at the end of a toll-bridge, or by a canal, where the man who takes the toll remains.

TŌLL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Causing to sound in a slow, grave manner.

2. Taking away; removing

3. Sounding, as a bell.

TŌLT, *n.* [L. *tollit, tollo.*]

In *English courts*, the precept of a sheriff, by which a writ of right is removed from the court baron into the county court. *Blackstone.*

TO-LŪ' BĄL'SAM, *n.* A resin, or oleo-resin, produced by a tree of South America, the Myrospermum toluiferum. It is said to have been first brought from a place called Tolu. In *medicine*, it is called *Balsam*

TOL-Ų-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *toluto.*] [*of Tolu.*

A pacing or ambling. [*Not used.*] *Brown. Hudibras.*

TOM'A-HĄWK, *n.* An Indian hatchet.

TOM'A-HĄWK, *v. t.* To cut or kill with a hatchet called a tomahawk.

TOM'A-HĄWK-ED, (-hawkt) *pp.* Smitten or killed with a tomahawk.

TOM'A-HĄWK-ING, *ppr.* Striking or killing with a tomahawk.

TO-MĀ'TO or **TO-MĀ'TO**, *n.* A plant and its fruit, the Lycopersicum esculentum of late botanists, and the Solanum lycopersicum of the older ones. It is called sometimes the LOVE-APPLE.

TŌMB, (toom,) *n.* [Fr. *tombe, tombeau*; W. *tom, tomen, twm, twmp*, a mound, a heap; Ir. *tuoma*; Sp. *tumba*; L. *tumulus*, a heap or hillock; *tumeo*, to swell; Gr. τυμβος. Class Dm. This name was given to a place for the dead by men who raised a heap of earth over the dead.]

1. A grave; a pit in which the dead body of a human being is deposited.

As one dead in the bottom of a *tomb*. *Shak.*

2. A house or vault formed wholly or partly in the earth, with walls and a roof for the reception of the dead.

3. A monument erected to preserve the memory of the dead.

TŌMB, *v. t.* To bury; to inter. [See ENTOMB.]

TOM'BAC, *n.* An alloy of copper and zinc, or a species of brass, with an excess of zinc. When arsenic is added, it is *white tombac.* *Braude.*

TŌMB'ED, (toomd,) *a.* Deposited in a tomb.

TŌMB'LESS, (toom'less,) *a.* Destitute of a tomb or sepulchral monument.

TŌMB'NOR-RY, *n.* A Shetland bird, the puffin.

TOM'BOY, *n.* [*Tom, Thomas*, and *boy.*] A rude, boisterous boy; also, in sarcasm, a romping girl. [*Vulgar.*]

TŌMB'STŌNE, (toom'-,) *n.* [*tomb* and *stone.*] A stone erected over a grave, to preserve the memory of the deceased; a monument.

TOM'COD, *n.* A small American fish of the cod kind, about ten or twelve inches long. *Storer.*

TŌME, *n.* [Fr., from G. τομος, a piece or section, from τεμνω, to cut off.]

A book; as many writings as are bound in a volume, forming the part of a larger work. It may be applied to a single volume.

TŌ-MEN-TŌSE', } *a.* [L. *tomentum*, down.]
TO-MEN'TOUS, }

In *botany*, downy; nappy; cottony; or flocky; covered with hairs so close as scarcely to be discernible, or with a whitish down, like wool; as, a *tomentous* stem or leaf. *Martyn. Lee.*

TOM'FOOL, *n.* A great fool; a trifler.

TOM-FOOL'ER-Y, *n.* Foolish trifling. *Ec. Rev.*

TOM'-NOD-DY, *n.* A sea-bird, the puffin. *Booth.*

TO-MOR'RŌW, *n.* [*to* and *morrow.*] The day after the present.

One to-day is worth two *to-morrows*. *Franklin.*

TOM'PI-ON, *n.* [Fr. *tampon*, a stopple.]

1. The stopper of a cannon. [See TAMPION.]

2. The iron bottom to which grape-shot are fixed.

TOM'RIG, *n.* A rude, wild, wanton girl. *Dennis.*

TOM'TIT, *n.* A little bird, the titmouse.

TOM'TOM, *n.* Same as TAMTAM, a large, flat drum, used by the Hindoos.

TON, the termination of names of places, is *town*, a hill or fortress. [See TOWN.]

TON, *n.* [Fr.] The prevailing fashion.

TŪN, (tun,) *n.* [Sax. *tunna*; Fr. *tonne*; Sp. *tonel*, a cask, a tun or butt.]

The weight of twenty hundred gross, or 2240 pounds. In some of the United States the ton is estimated at 2000 pounds. The orthography TUN would be preferable, as more accordant with the derivation. The word is from the Saxon *tunna*, a cask, and the sense of weight is taken from that of a cask or butt.

TŌNE, *n.* [Fr. *ton*; Sp. *tono*; It. *tuono*; Sw. and G. *ton*; D. *toon*; Dan. *tone*; L. *tonus*; Gr. τονος, sound; L. *tono*, Gr. τονοω, to sound, from the root of τεινω, to strain or stretch. The L. *sonus* is probably the same word in a different dialect.]

1. Sound, or a modification of sound; any impulse or vibration of the air which is perceptible by the ear; as, a low *tone*, high *tone*, or loud *tone*; a grave *tone*; an acute *tone*; a sweet *tone*; a harsh *tone*.

2. Accent; or rather, a particular inflection of the voice, adapted to express emotion or passion; *a rhetorical sense of the word.* *E. Porter.*

Eager his *tone*, and ardent were his eyes. *Dryden.*

3. A whining sound; a whine; a kind of mournful strain of voice; as, children often read with a *tone.*

4. An affected sound in speaking.

5. In *music*, an interval of sound; as, the difference between the fifth or diapente and fourth or diatessaron, is a *tone.* Of tones there are two kinds, major and minor. The tone major is in the ratio of 8 to 9, which results from the difference between the fourth and fifth. The tone minor is as 9 to 10, resulting from the difference between the minor third and the fourth. *Cyc.*

6. The *tone* of an instrument, is its peculiar sound with regard to softness, evenness, and the like. *Cyc.*

7. In *medicine*, that state of a body, in which the animal functions are healthy and performed with due vigor *Tone*, in its primary signification, is *tension*, and tension is the primary signification of strength. Hence its application to the natural healthy state of animal organs. Tone, therefore, in medicine, is the strength and activity of the organs, from which proceed healthy functions. So we say, the body is in a *sound* state, the health is *sound* or *firm.*

8. In *painting*, the harmonious relation of the colors of a picture in light and shade. The term is often used to qualify, or as synonymous with, DEPTH, RICHNESS, and SPLENDOR, in pictures. It has also more recently been used to denote the characteristic expression of a picture, as distinguished by its color. In musical science the word KEY performs a similar office. *Jocelyn.*

TŌNE, *v. t.* To utter with an affected tone.

2. To tune. [See TUNE.]

TŌN'ED, *a.* Having a tone; used in composition; as, *high-toned*; *sweet-toned.*

TŌNE'LESS, *a.* Having no tone; unmusical. *Entick.*

TŌNE'-SYL-LA-BLE, *n.* An accented syllable. *M. Stuart.*

TONG, (tung,) *n.* [See TONGS.] The catch of a buckle. [*Not used.*] [See TONGUE.] *Spenser.*

TONGS, *n. pl.* [Sax. *tang*; Dan. and D. *tang*; G. *zange*; Sw. *tång*; Ice. *taung*; Gaelic, *teangas.* This seems by its orthography to be the same word as *tongue, tongues*, and to signify projections, shoots.]

An instrument of metal, consisting of two parts or long shafts joined at one end; used for handling things, particularly fire or heated metals. We say, a *pair of tongs*, a *smith's tongs.*

TONGUE, (tung,) [Sax. *tung, tunga*; Goth. *tuggo*; Sw. *tunga*; Dan. *tunge*; D. *tong*; G. *zunge*; Ir. and Gaelic, *teanga*; Ant. L. *tingua.* We see by the Gothic, that *n* is not radical; the word belongs to Class Dg. It signifies a shoot or extension, like L. *digitus* and *dug.* TUNG *would be the preferable* orthography, in accordance with the etymology.]

1. In man, one of the instruments of taste, and also one of the instruments of speech; and in other animals one of the instruments of taste. It is also an instrument of deglutition. In some animals, the tongue is used for drawing the food into the mouth, as in animals of the bovine genus, &c. Other animals lap their drink, as dogs.

The tongue is covered with membranes, and the outer one is full of papillæ of a pyramidical figure, under which lies a thin, soft, reticular coat, perforated with innumerable holes, and always lined with a thick and white or yellowish mucus. *Cyc.*

2. Speech; discourse; sometimes, fluency of speech.

Much *tongue* and much judgment seldom go together. *L'Estrange.*

3. The power of articulate utterance; speech.

Parrots imitating human *tongue*. *Dryden.*

4. Speech, as well or ill used; mode of speaking.

Keep a good *tongue* in thy head. *Shak.*
The *tongue* of the wise is health. — Prov. xii.

5. A language; the whole sum of words used by a particular nation. The English *tongue*, within two hundred years, will probably be spoken by two or three hundred millions of people in North America.

6. Speech; words or declarations only; opposed to THOUGHTS or ACTIONS.

Let us not love in word, neither *in tongue*, but in deed and in truth. — 1 John iii.

7. A nation, as distinguished by their language.

I will gather all nations and *tongues*. — Is. lxvi.

8. A point; a projection; as, the *tongue* of a buckle or of a balance.

9. A projection on the side of a board which fits into a groove.

10. A point, or long, narrow strip of land, projecting from the main into a sea or a lake.

11. The taper part of any thing; in the rigging of a ship, a short piece of rope spliced into the upper part of standing backstays, &c., to the size of the mast-head.

To hold the tongue; to be silent. *Addison.*

TŌNGUE, (tung,) *v. t.* To chide; to scold.

How might she *tongue* me. *Shak.*

TŌNGUE, (tung,) *v. i.* To talk; to prate. *Shak.*

TŌNGU'ED, (tungd,) *a.* Having a tongue.

Tongued like the night-crow. *Donne.*

TŌNGUE'-GRAFT'ING, (tung'-,) *n.* A mode of grafting by inserting the end of a cion in a particular manner.

TŌNGUE'LESS, (tung'-,) *a.* Having no tongue.

2. Speechless; as, a *tongueless* block. *Shak.*

3. Unnamed; not spoken of.

One good deed dying *tongueless*. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

TŌNGUE'-PAD, (tung-,) *n.* A great talker. [*Not in use.*] *Tatler.*

TŌNGUE'-SHĀP-ED, (tung'-shāpt,) *a.* In *botany*, a *tongue-shaped leaf*, is linear and fleshy, blunt at the end, convex underneath, and having usually a cartilaginous border. *Martyn.*

TŌNGUE'-TIE, (tung'tī,) *v. t.* [*tongue* and *tie.*] To deprive of speech or the power of speech, or of distinct articulation. *Goodman.*

TŌNGUE'-TIED, (tung'tīde,) *a.* Destitute of the power of distinct articulation; having an impediment in the speech. *Holder.*

2. Unable to speak freely, from whatever cause.

Love and *tongue-tied* simplicity. *Shak.*

TON'IC, *a.* [from Gr. τονος, L. *tonus.* See TONE.]

1. *Literally*, increasing tension; hence, increasing strength; as, *tonic* power.

2. In *medicine*, increasing strength, or the tone of the animal system; obviating the effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions.

3. Relating to tones or sounds.

4. Extended. [*Not in use.*] *Browne.*

Tonic spasm, in *medicine*, is a steady and continuous spastic contraction enduring for a comparatively long time. It is opposed to a *clonic spasm*, in which the muscular fibers contract and relax alternately in very quick succession, producing the appearance of agitation. In *tonic spasms*, however, there is always alternate contraction and relaxation. The *spasms* of *tetanus* are *tonic.*

TON'IC, *n.* A medicine that increases the strength and gives vigor of action to the system.

2. In *music*, the key-note or principal sound which generates all the rest. [Fr. *tonique.*] *Cyc.*

3. In *music*, a certain degree of tension, or the sound produced by a vocal string in a given degree of tension.

TON'KA-BĒAN, } *n.* The fruit of the Dipteris
TON'QUIN-BĒAN, } odorata, a shrubby plant of Guiana. It has a peculiarly agreeable smell, and is employed in the scenting of snuff. *Buchanan.*

TO-NIGHT', *n.* [*to* and *night.*] The present night, or the night after the present day.

TŪN'NAGE, (tun'-,) *n.* [from *ton.*] The weight of goods carried in a boat or ship.

2. The cubical content or burthen of a ship in tuns; or the amount of weight which she may carry.

3. A duty or impost on ships, estimated per tun; or a duty, toll, or rate payable on goods per tun, transported on canals.

TON'SIL, *n.* [L. *tonsillæ.* This word seems to be formed from *tonsus, tondeo*, to clip.]

In *anatomy*, a glandular body in the throat or fauces. The *tonsils* are called also, from their shape, *amygdalæ*, and, in popular language, *almonds.* The *tonsils* have several excretory ducts opening into the mouth. *Cyc. Hooper.*

TON'SILE, (-sil,) *a.* That may be clipped. *Mason.*

TON-SŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a barber or to shaving.

TON'SURE, (ton'shūre,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *tonsura*, from *tonsus*, shaved; *tondeo*, to clip or shave.]

1. The act of clipping the hair, or of shaving the crown of the head; or the state of being shorn. *Addison.*

2. In *the Roman Catholic church*, tonsure is the first ceremony used for devoting a person to the service of God and the church; the first degree of the clericate, given by a bishop, who cuts off a part of his hair with prayers and benedictions. Hence *tonsure* is used to denote entrance or admission into holy orders. *Cyc.*

3. In *the Roman Catholic church*, the corona or crown which priests wear as a mark of their order and of their rank in the church. *Cyc.*

TON-TINE', (ton-teen') *n.* [Fr. *tontine*; said to be from its inventor, *Tonti*, an Italian.]

An annuity or survivorship; or a loan raised on life-annuities, with the benefit of survivorship. Thus an annuity is shared among a number, on the principle that the share of each, at his death, is enjoyed by the survivors, until at last the whole goes to the last survivor, or to the last two or three, according to the terms on which the money is advanced.

TŌ'NY, *n.* A simpleton. [*Ludicrous.*] *Dryden.*

TOO, *adv.* [Sax. *to.*]

1. Over; more than enough; noting excess; as, a thing is *too* long, *too* short, or *too* wide; *too* high; *too* many; *too* much.

His will *too* strong to bend, *too* proud to learn. *Cowley.*

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2. Likewise; also; in addition.

A courtier and a patriot *too*. *Pope.*
Let those eyes that view
The daring crime, behold the vengeance *too*. *Pope.*

3. *Too, too*, repeated, denotes excess emphatically; but this repetition is not in respectable use.

[The original application of *to*, now *too*, seems to have been to a word signifying a great quantity; as, speaking or giving *to* much; that is, *to* a great amount. *To* was thus used by old authors.]

TOOK, *pret.* of TAKE.

Enoch was not, for God *took* him. — Gen. v.

TOOL, *n.* [Sax. *tol.* Qu. Fr. *outil.* In old Law Latin, we find *attile, attilia*, stores, tools, implements. Qu. *artillery*, by corruption.]

1. An instrument of manual operation, particularly such as are used by farmers and mechanics; as, the *tools* of a joiner, smith, or shoemaker.

2. A person used as an instrument by another person; *a word of reproach.* Men of intrigue always have their *tools*, by whose agency they accomplish their purposes.

TOOL, *v. t.* To shape with a tool. *Entick.*

TOOL'ING, *n.* Workmanship performed with a tool.

TOOM, *a.* Empty. [*Not in use.*] *Wiclif.*

TOON'-WOOD, *n.* A wood of a reddish-brown color, employed in India for cabinet-work. It is the Cedrela Toona of botanists. *P. Cyc.*

TOOT, *v. i.* [Sax. *totian*, to shoot, to project; D. *toeten*, to blow the horn; *toet-horn*, a bugle-horn; G. *düten*; Sw. *tiuta.* This word corresponds in elements with Gr. τίθημι and W. *dodi*, to put, set, lay, give; L. *do, dedi.* The Saxon expresses the primary sense.]

1. To stand out or be prominent. [*Not in use.*] *Howell.*

2. To make a particular noise with the tongue, articulating with the root of the upper teeth, at the beginning and end of the sound; also, to sound a horn in a particular manner.

This writer should wear a *tooting* horn. *Howell.*

3. To peep; to look narrowly. [*Not in use, and probably a mistaken interpretation.*] *Spenser.*

TOOT, *v. t.* To sound; as, to *toot* the horn.

TOOT'ER, *n.* One who plays upon a pipe or horn. *B. Jonson.*

TOOTH, *n.*; *pl.* TEETH. [Sax. *toth*, pl. *teth.* It corresponds with W. *did* and *têth*, a *teat*, Gaelic, *did*, *dead*, and with *toot*, supra; signifying a shoot. If *n* is not radical in the L. *dens*, Gr. ὀδους, ὀδοντος, this is the same word.]

1. A bony substance growing out of the jaws of animals, and serving as the instrument of mastication. The *teeth* are also very useful in assisting persons in the utterance of words, and when well-formed and sound, they are ornamental. The teeth of animals differ in shape, being destined for different offices. The front teeth, in men and quadrupeds, are called *incisors*, or *incisive* or *cutting teeth*; next to these are the pointed teeth, called *laniary, canine*, or *dog teeth*; and on the sides of the jaws are the *molar teeth* or *grinders.*

2. Taste; palate.

These are not dishes for thy dainty *tooth.* *Dryden.*

3. A tine; a prong; something pointed and resembling an animal tooth; as, the *tooth* of a rake, a comb, a card, a harrow, a saw, or of a wheel. The teeth of a wheel are sometimes called COGS, and are destined to catch corresponding parts of other wheels

Tooth and nail; [by biting and scratching,] with one's utmost power; by all possible means. *L'Estrange.*

To the teeth; in open opposition; directly to one's face.

That I shall live, and tell him *to his teeth.* *Shak.*

To cast in the teeth; to retort reproachfully; to insult to the face. *Hooker.*

In spite of the teeth; in defiance of opposition; in opposition to every effort. *Shak.*

To show the teeth; to threaten.

When the Law *shows her teeth*, but dares not bite. *Young.*

TOOTH, *v. t.* To furnish with teeth; as, to *tooth* a rake.

2. To indent; to cut into teeth; to jag; as, to *tooth* a saw.

3. To lock into each other. *Moxon.*

TOOTH'ACHE, (tooth'āke,) *n.* [*tooth* and *ache.*] Pain in the teeth.

TOOTH'ACHE-TREE, *n.* An evergreen shrub of the genus Xanthoxylum. *Lee.*

TOOTH'-DRAW-ER, *n.* [*tooth* and *draw.*] One whose business is to extract teeth with instruments *Wiseman.*

TOOTH'-DRAW-ING, *n.* The act of extracting a tooth; the practice of extracting teeth.

TOOTH'ED, (toothṭ,) *pp.* or *a.* Having teeth or jags. In *botany*, dentate; having projecting points, remote from each other, about the edge. *Martyn. Smith.*

TOOTH'EDGE, (-ej,) *n.* [*tooth* and *edge.*] The sensation excited by grating sounds, and by the touch of certain substances. *Darwin.*

Tingling uneasiness, almost amounting to pain, in the teeth, from stridulous sounds, vellication, or acid of acrid substances. *Good.*

TOOTH'FUL, *a.* Palatable. [*Not in use.*]

TOOTH'LESS, *a.* Having no teeth. *Dryden.*

TOOTH'LET-ED, *a.* In *botany*, denticulate; having very small teeth or projecting points; as a leaf. *Martyn.*

TOOTH'PICK, } *n.* [*tooth* and *pick.*] An instru-
TOOTH'PICK-ER, } ment for cleaning the teeth of substances lodged between them. *Shak.*

TOOTH'SŌME, (tooth'sum,) *a.* Palatable; grateful to the taste. *Carew.*

TOOTH'SŌME-NESS, *n.* Pleasantness to the taste.

TOOTH'WORT, (tooth'wurt,) *n.* A plant whose roots resemble human teeth, such as the Lathræa squamaria, various species of Dentaria, the Corallorhiza innata, &c. This name is also given to the lead-wort, of the genus Plumbago, from its toothed corol. *Cyc.*

TOOTH'Y, *a.* Toothed; having teeth. *Crozall.*

TOOT'ING, *ppr.* Sounding in a particular manner, as a horn.

TOP, *n.* [Sax. *top*; D. and Dan. *top*; Sw. *topp*; W. *tob* or *top*; *topiaw*, to top, to form a crest.]

1. The highest part of any thing; the upper end, edge, or extremity; as, the *top* of a tree; the *top* of a spire; the *top* of a house; the *top* of a mountain.

2. Surface; upper side; as, the *top* of the ground.

3. The highest place; as, the *top* of preferment. *Locke. Swift.*

4. The highest person; the chief. *Shak.*

5. The utmost degree.

The *top* of my ambition is to contribute to that work. *Pope.*
If you attain the *top* of your desires in fame. *Pope.*

6. The highest rank. Each boy strives to be at the *top* of his class, or at the *top* of the school.

7. The crown or upper surface of the head. *Shak.*

8. The hair on the crown of the head; the forelock. *Shak.*

9. The head of a plant. *Watts.*

10. [G. *topf.*] An inverted conoid which children play with by whirling it on its point. One sort has its motion continued by means of a whip. *Shak.*

11. In *ship-building*, a sort of platform, surrounding the head of the lower mast, and projecting on all sides. It serves to extend the shrouds, by which means they more effectually support the mast; and, in ships of war, the top furnishes a convenient stand for swivels and small arms to annoy the enemy. *Cyc.*

TOP'-ARMOR, *n.* In *ships*, a railing on the top, supported by stanchions and equipped with netting.

TOP'-BLOCK, *n.* In *ships*, a block hung to an eye-bolt in the cap, used in swaying and lowering the top-mast.

TOP'-CHAIN, *n.* In *ships*, a chain to sling the lower yards in time of action, to prevent their falling, when the ropes by which they are hung are shot away.

TOP'-CLOTH, *n.* In *ships*, a piece of canvas used to cover the hammocks which are lashed to the top in action.

TOP'-DRAIN-ING, *n.* The act or practice of draining the surface of land. *Cyc.*

TOP'-DRESS-ING, *n.* A dressing of manure laid on the surface of land. *Cyc.*

TOP'FUL, *a.* [*top* and *full.*] Full to the brim.

TOP-GAL'LANT, *a.* [See TOP-SAIL.] [*Watts.*

2. Highest; elevated; splendid; as, a *top-gallant* spark. *L'Estrange.*

TOP'-HEAV-Y, (top'hev-e,) *a.* [*top* and *heavy.*] Having the top or upper part too heavy for the lower. *Wotton.*

TOP'-KNOT, (-not,) *n.* [*top* and *knot.*] A knot worn by females on the top of the head.

TOP'LESS, *a.* Having no top; as, a *topless* hight. *Chapman.*

TOP'MAN, *n.* [*top* and *man.*] The man who stands above in sawing.

2. In *ships*, a man standing in the top.

TOP'MAST, *n.* In *ships*, the second mast, or that which is next above the lower mast. Above that is the top-gallant-mast.

TOP'MOST, *a.* [*top* and *most.*] Highest; uppermost; as, the *topmost* cliff; the *topmost* branch of a tree. *Dryden. Addison.*

TOP'-PROUD, *a.* [*top* and *proud.*] Proud to the highest degree. *Shak.*

TOP'-ROPE, *n.* A rope to sway up a topmast, &c.

TOP'-SAIL, *n.* A sail extended across the top-mast, above which is the top-gallant-sail.

TOP'-SHAP-ED, (-shāpt.) *a.* In *botany*, turbinate, i. e., inversely conical, with a contraction toward the point.

TOP'-SOIL-ING, *n.* The act or art of taking off the top-soil of land, before a canal is begun.

TOP'-STONE, *n.* A stone that is placed on the top, or which forms the top.

TOP'-TACK-LE, (tak'l,) *n.* A large tackle hooked to the lower end of the top-mast top-rope and to the deck. *Mar. Dict.*

TOP, *v. i.* To rise aloft; to be eminent; as, lofty ridges and *topping* mountains. *Derham.*

2. To predominate; as, *topping* passions; *topping* uneasiness.

3. To excel; to rise above others.

But write thy best and *top.* *Dryden.*

TOP, *v. t.* To cover on the top; to tip; to cap.

A mount
Of alabaster, *topped* with golden spires. *Milton.*
Mountains *topped* with snow. *Waller.*

2. To rise above.

A gourd — climbing by the boughs twined about them, till it *topped* and covered the tree. *L'Estrange.*
Topping all others in boasting. *Shak.*

3. To outgo; to surpass.

4. To crop; to take off the top or upper part.

Top your rose-trees a little with your knife near a leaf-bud. *Evelyn.*

So in America we say, to *top* corn, that is, maize, by cutting off the stalk just above the ear.

5. To rise to the top of; as, he *topped* the hill. *Denham.*

6. To perform eminently. [*Not in use.*]

TŌ'PAN, *n.* A name of the horned Indian rhinoceros bird, the Buceros rhinocefos, of the Passerine order. *Cyc.*

TŌ'PARCH, *n.* [Gr. τοπος, a place, and αρχος, a chief.]

The principal man in a place or country.

TŌ'PARCH-Y, *n.* A little state, consisting of a few cities or towns; a petty country governed by a toparch. Judea was formerly divided into ten *toparchies.*

TŌ'PAZ, *n.* [Gr. τοπαζιον.]

A mineral, said to be so called from Topazos, a small isle in the Arabic Gulf, where the Romans obtained a stone which they called by this name, but which is the chrysolite of the moderns. Topaz is one of the gems. It occurs in rhombic prisms, and is generally of a yellowish color and pellucid; but is also met with colorless, and of greenish, bluish, or brownish shades, and sometimes massive and opaque. It consists of silica, alumina, and fluoric acid. *Dana.*

TO-PAZ'O-LITE, *n.* A variety of precious garnet, of a topaz yellow color, or an olive green. *Ure. Cleaveland.*

TŌPE, *n.* A fish of the shark family, and genus Galeus, resembling the dog-fish in its general aspect. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

2. In *Hindostan*, a grove or clump of trees. *Malcom.*

TŌPE, *v. i.* [Fr. *toper.* Qu. *dip.*]

To drink hard; to drink strong or spiritous liquors to excess.

If you *tope* in form, and treat. *Dryden.*

TŌ'PER, *n.* One who drinks to excess; a drunkard; a sot.

TOP'ET, *n.* A small bird, the crested titmouse.

N. B. — The crested titmouse of Latham, Parus bicolor, is the toupet titmouse of Pennant. *Ed. Encyc.*

TOPH, } *n.* [from the Latin *tophus.*] A kind of
TOPH'IN, } sandstone.

TO-PHĀ'CEOUS, (to-fā'shus,) *a.* Gritty; sandy; rough: stony. *Arbuthnot.*

TŌ'PHET, (tō'fet,) *n.* [Heb. תפת *tophet*, from תף, *toph*, a drum.]

Hell; so called from a place east of Jerusalem, where children were burnt to Moloch, and where drums were used to drown their cries.

TOP'I-A-RY, *a.* [L. *topiarius*, ornamented.]

Shaped by cutting; as, *topiary work*, which consists in giving all kinds of fanciful forms to arbors and thickets, trees and hedges. *Francis.*

TOP'IC, *n.* [Gr. τοπος, place; L. *topicus, topica*; Sans. *topu.*]

1. Any subject of discourse or argument. The Scriptures furnish an unlimited number of *topics* for the preacher, and *topics* infinitely interesting.

2. In *rhetoric*, a probable argument drawn from the several circumstances and places of a fact. Aristotle wrote a book of *topics.* Cicero defines *topics* to be the art of finding arguments. *Cyc.*

3. Principle of persuasion.

Contumacious persons whom no *topics* can work upon. *Wilkins.*

4. In *medicine*, an external remedy; a remedy to be applied outwardly to a particular part of the body, as a plaster, a poultice, a blister, and the like. *Cyc.*

TOP'IC, } *a.* [Supra.] Pertaining to a place;
TOP'IC-AL, } limited; local; as, a *topical* remedy.

2. Pertaining to a topic or subject of discourse, or to a general head.

TOP'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Locally; with limitation to a part.

2. With application to a particular part; as, a remedy *topically* applied.

TO-POG'RA-PHER, *n.* [See TOPOGRAPHY.] One who describes a particular place, town, city, or tract of land.

TOP-O-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to topogra-
TOP-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, } phy; descriptive of a place.

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TOP-O-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the manner of topography.

TO-POG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. τοπος, place, and γραφη, description.]

The description of a particular place, city, town, manor, parish, or tract of land. It is of more limited application than CHOROGRAPHY.

TOP'PED, (topt,) } *pp.* or *a.* Covered on the top;
TOPT, } capped; surpassed; cropped; having the top cut off.

TOP'PING, *ppr.* Covering the top; capping; surpassing; cropping; lopping.

2. *a.* Fine; gallant. *Johnson.*

[*But Johnson's definition is probably incorrect.*]

3. Proud; assuming superiority. [*This is the sense in which the common people of New England use the word, and I believe the true sense; but it is not elegant.*]

TOP'PING, *n.* In *seamen's language*, the act of pulling one extremity of a yard higher than the other. *Mar. Dict.*

TOP'PING-LIFT, *n.* A large, strong tackle employed to suspend or top the outer end of a gaff, or of the boom of a main-sail, in a brig or schooner. *Mar. Dict.*

TOP'PING-LY, *adv.* Proudly; with airs of disdain. [*Not an elegant word, nor much used.*]

TOP'PLE, (top'pl,) *v. i.* [from *top.*] To fall forward; to pitch or tumble down.

Though castles *topple* on their warders' heads. *Shak.*

[*This word is used chiefly of children when beginning to walk.*]

TOP'PLING, *ppr.* Falling forward.

TOP'SY-TUR'VY, *adv.* In an inverted posture; with the top or head downward; as, to turn a carriage *topsy-turvy.* *South.*

TOQUE, (tōk,) } *n.* [Fr., a cap.] A kind of
TO-QUET', (to-kā',) } bonnet or head-dress for women.

TOR, *n.* [Sax. *tor*: L. *turris.*]

A tower; a turret; also, a high, pointed hill; *used in names.*

TORCH, *n.* [It. *torcia*; Sp. *antorcha*; Fr. *torche*; D. *toorts*; probably a twist; It. *torciare*, to twist, Sp. *torcer*, W. *torçi*, L. *torqueo, tortus.*]

A light or luminary formed of some combustible substance, as of resinous wood; a large candle or flambeau.

They light the nuptial *torch.* *Milton.*

TORCH'-BEAR-ER, *n.* [*torch* and *bear.*] One whose office is to carry a torch. *Sidney.*

TORCH'ER, *n.* One that gives light. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

TORCH'-LIGHT, (-līte,) *n.* [*torch* and *light.*] The light of a torch or of torches.

2. A light kindled to supply the want of the sun. *Bacon.*

TORCH'-THIS-TLE, (-this-l,) *n.* A plant of the genus Cereus. *Lee.*

The common name of a genus of the order Cactaceæ, called *cereus*, from *cera*, wax, from the resemblance of the stems to a wax candle. *Torch-thistle* is from the prickly stems used by the Indians for torches. *Cyc.*

TORCH'WORT, (-wurt,) *n.* A plant. *More.*

TORE, *pret.* of TEAR. He *tore* his robe.

TŌRE, *n.* [Perhaps from *tear*; W. *tori*, to break.]

The dead grass that remains on mowing land in winter and spring. [*Used in New England.*] *Mortimer.*

TŌRE, *n.* [L. *torus.*]

In *architecture*, a large, round molding on the base of a column; a torus. *Gloss. of Archit.*

TO-REU-MA-TOG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. τορευμα, sculpture, and γραφη, description.]

A description of ancient sculptures and bassorellevos. *Cyc.*

TO-REU-MA-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. τορευμα, sculpture, and λογος.]

The art or description of sculpture and bas-relief.

TO-REU'TIC, *a.* [Gr. τορευτος, polished.]

In *sculpture*, highly finished or polished; *applied properly to figures in hard wood, ivory, &c. Brande.*

TOR'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *tourment*; L. *tormentum*; It. and Sp. *tormento*; probably from the root of L. *torqueo, torn*, Eng. *tour*; that is, from twisting, straining.]

1. Extreme pain; anguish; the utmost degree of misery, either of body or mind.

The more I see
Pleasure about me, so much I feel
Torment within me. *Milton.*
Lest they also come into this place of *torment.*—Luke xvi.
Rev. ix. xiv.

2. That which gives pain, vexation, or misery.

They brought unto him all sick people that were taken with divers diseases and *torments.*—Matt. iv.

3. An engine for casting stones. *Elyot.*

TOR-MENT', *v. t.* To put to extreme pain or anguish; to inflict excruciating pain and misery, either of body or mind.

Art thou come hither to *torment* us before the time?—Matt. viii.
He shall be *tormented* with fire and brimstone.—Rev. xiv.

2. To pain; to distress.

Lord, my servant lieth at home sick of the palsy, grievously *tormented.*—Matt. viii.

3. To tease; to vex; to harass; as, to be *tormented* with importunities, or with petty annoyances.

4. To put into great agitation.

They, soaring on main wing,
Tormented all the air. [*Unusual.*] *Milton.*

TOR-MENT'ED, *pp.* Pained to extremity; teased; harassed.

TOR'MEN-TIL, *n.* [Fr. *tormentille*; It. *tormentilla.*]

The septfoil, Potentilla Tormentilla. The root is used in medicine as a powerful astringent, and for alleviating gripes or *tormina* in cases of diarrhea, whence its name. *Cyc.*

TOR-MENT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Paining to an extreme degree; inflicting severe distress and anguish; teasing; vexing.

TOR-MENT'ING, *n.* In *agriculture*, an imperfect sort of horse-hoeing. *Cyc.*

TOR-MENT'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner tending to produce distress or anguish.

TOR-MENT'OR, } *n.* He or that which torments;
TOR-MENT'ER, } one who inflicts penal anguish or tortures. *Milton. Dryden.*

2. In *agriculture*, an instrument for reducing a stiff soil, resembling a harrow, but running upon wheels. *Hebert.*

TORN, *pp.* or *a.* [from *tear.*]

Neither shall ye eat any flesh that is *torn* by the beasts in the field.—Ex. xxii.

TOR-NĀ'DO, *n.* [from the root of *turn*; that is, a whirling wind. The Sp. and Port. *tornada* is a return.]

A violent gust of wind, or a tempest, distinguished by a whirling motion. Tornadoes of this kind happen after extreme heat, and sometimes, in the United States, rend up fences and trees, and in a few instances have overthrown houses and torn them to pieces. Tornadoes are usually accompanied with severe thunder, lightning, and torrents of rain; but they are of short duration, and narrow in breadth.

TO-RŌSE', } *a.* [L. *torosus.*]
TŌ'ROUS, }

In *botany*, protuberant; swelling in knobs, like the veins and muscles; as, a *torous* pericarp. *Martyn.*

TOR-PĒ'DO, *n.* [L., from *torpeo*, to be numb.]

1. The cramp fish or electric ray. This name designates a genus of fishes of several species, which are commonly confounded with each other. These fishes are usually taken in forty fathoms water, on the coast of France and England, and in the Mediterranean. A touch of them occasions a numbness in the limb, accompanied with an indescribable and painful sensation, and is really an electric shock. When dead, they lose the power of producing this sensation. *Cyc.*

2. An engine invented for the purpose of destroying ships by blowing them up.

TOR'PENT, *a.* [L. *torpens, torpeo.*]

Benumbed; torpid; having no motion or activity; incapable of motion.

A frail and *torpent* memory. *Evelyn.*

TOR'PENT, *n.* In *medicine*, that which diminishes the exertion of the irritative motions. *Darwin.*

TOR-PES'CENCE, *n.* A state of insensibility; torpidness; numbness; stupidity.

TOR-PES'CENT, *a.* [L. *torpescens.*]

Becoming torpid or numb. *Shenstone.*

TOR'PID, *a.* [L. *torpidus, torpeo*; perhaps W. *torp*, a lump.]

1. Having lost motion or the power of exertion and feeling; numb; as, a *torpid* limb.

Without heat all things would be *torpid.* *Ray.*

2. Dull; stupid; sluggish; inactive. The mind, as well as the body, becomes *torpid* by indolence. Impenitent sinners remain in a state of *torpid* security. *Barrington.*

TOR-PID'I-TY, *n.* Torpidness.

TOR'PID-LY, *adv.* In a dull, inactive manner.

TOR'PID-NESS, } *n.* The state of being torpid;
TOR'PI-TUDE, } numbness. Torpidness may amount to total insensibility or loss of sensation.

2. Dullness; inactivity; sluggishness; stupidity.

TOR'PI-FI-ED, (-fīde,) *pp.* Rendered torpid.

TOR'PI-FY, *v. t.* To make torpid.

TOR'PI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Rendering torpid.

TOR'POR, *n.* [L.] Numbness; inactivity; loss of motion, or of the power of motion. Torpor may amount to a total loss of sensation, or complete insensibility. It may, however, be applied to the state of a living body which has not lost all power of feeling and motion.

2. Dullness; laziness; sluggishness; stupidity.

TOR-PO-RIF'IC, *a.* [L. *torpor* and *facio.*]

Tending to produce torpor.

TOR-RE-FAC'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *torrefacio*; *torridus* and *facio.*]

1. The operation of drying by a fire.

2. In *metallurgy*, the operation of roasting ores.

3. In *pharmacy*, the drying or roasting of drugs on a metalline plate, placed over or before coals of fire, till they become friable to the fingers, or till some other desired effect is produced. *Cyc.*

TOR'RE-FI-ED, (-fīde,) *pp.* or *a.* Dried; roasted; scorched. *Torrefied earth*, in *agriculture*, is that which has undergone the action of fire. *Cyc.*

TOR'RE-FY, *v. t.* [L. *torrefacio*; L. *torridus, torreo*, and *facio*; Fr. *torrefier.*]

1. To dry by a fire. *Brown.*

2. In *metallurgy*, to roast or scorch, as metallic ores.

3. In *pharmacy*, to dry or parch, as drugs, on a metalline plate till they are friable, or are reduced to any state desired.

TOR'RE-FY-ING, *ppr.* Drying by a fire; roasting; parching.

TOR'RENT, *n.* [L. *torrens.* This is the participle of *torreo*, to parch. But the sense of the word *torrent* allies it to the W. *tori*, to break, and the Eng. *tear.* They are all of one family, denoting violent action.]

1. A violent rushing stream of water or other fluid; a stream suddenly raised and running rapidly, as down a precipice; as, a *torrent* of lava.

2. A violent or rapid stream; a strong current; as, a *torrent* of vices and follies; a *torrent* of corruption.

Erasmus, that great, injured name,
Stemmed the wild *torrent* of a barbarous age. *Pope.*

TOR'RENT, *a.* Rolling or rushing in a rapid stream; as, waves of *torrent* fire.

TOR-RI-CEL'LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Torricelli, an Italian philosopher and mathematician, who discovered the true principle on which the barometer is constructed.

Torricellian tube, is a glass tube thirty or more inches in length, open at one end, and hermetically sealed at the other, such as is used in the barometer.

Torricellian vacuum; a vacuum produced by filling with mercury a tube hermetically closed at one end, and, after immersing the other end in a vessel of mercury, allowing the inclosed mercury to descend till it is counter-balanced by the weight of an equal column of the atmosphere, as in the barometer. *Hutton.*

TOR'RID, *a.* [L. *torridus*, from *torreo*, to ronst.]

1. Parched; dried with heat; as, a *torrid* plain or desert.

2. Violently hot; burning or parching; as, a *torrid* heat. *Milton.*

Torrid zone; in *geography*, that space or broad belt of the earth included between the tropics, over which the sun is vertical at some period every year, and where the heat is always great.

TOR'RID-NESS, *n.* The state of being very hot or parched.

TORSE, *n* [Fr. *torse*; L. *tortus.*]

In *heraldry*, a wreath.

TOR'SEL, *n.* [Supra.] Any thing in a twisted form; as, *torsels* for mantel-trees. *Moxon.*

TOR'SION, *n.* [L. *torsio*, from *torqueo*, to twist.]

The act of turning or twisting.

Torsion balance, an instrument for estimating very minute forces by the motion of an index attached to the ends of two fine wires or threads, which twist around each other. *Olmsted.*

TOR'SO, *n.* [It.] The trunk of a statue, mutilated of head and limbs; as, the *torso* of Hercules.

TORT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *tortus*, twisted, from *torqueo.* The primary sense is, to turn or strain; hence, to twist.]

1. In *law*, any wrong or injury. *Torts* are injuries done to the person or property of another, as trespass, assault and battery, defamation, and the like. *Blackstone.*

2. Mischief; calamity. *Spenser.*

[*Except in the legal sense above explained, it is obsolete.*]

TOR'TEAU, (tor'to,) *n.* In *heraldry*, a red roundel.—*E. H. Barker.*

TORT'ILE, (tort'il,) *a.* [L. *tortilis.*]

Twisted; wreathed; coiled. In *botany*, coiled like a rope; as, a *tortile* awn. *Martyn.*

TOR'TION, (tor'shun,) *n.* [L. *tortus.*]

Torment; pain. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

TOR'TIOUS, (tor'shus,) *a.* [from *tort.*] Injurious; done by wrong.

2. In *law*, implying tort, or injury for which the law gives damages.

TORT'IVE, *a.* [L. *tortus.*]

Twisted; wreathed. *Shak.*

TOR'TOISE, (tor'tis,) *n.* [from L. *tortus*, twisted.]

1. An animal of the order Testudinata, or Chelonia, covered with a shell or crust.

2. In *the military art*, a defense used by the ancients, formed by the troops arranging themselves in close order and placing their bucklers over their heads, making a cover resembling a tortoise-shell.

TOR'TOISE-SHELL, *n.* [*tortoise* and *shell.*] The shell, or horny scutes or plates of the tortoise, used in inlaying and in various manufactures; *particularly*, the shell of a species of sea turtle, the hawk's bill turtle, Chelone imbricata. *Brande.*

TORT-U-OSE', *a.* Wreathed; twisted; winding. *Loudon.*

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TORT-Ų-OS'I-TY, *n.* [from *tortuous.*] The state of being twisted or wreathed; wreath; flexure. *Brown.*

TORT'Ų-OUS, *a.* [L. *tortuosus*; Fr. *tortueux.*]
1. Twisted; wreathed; winding; as, a *tortuous* train; a *tortuous* leaf or corol, in botany. *Milton. Martyn.*
2. Tortious. [*Not used.*] [See TORTIOUS.] *Spenser.*

TORT'Ų-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a winding manner.

TORT'Ų-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being twisted.

TORT'ŲRE, (tort'yur,) *n.* [Fr. *torture*; It. and Sp. *tortura*; from L. *tortus, torqueo*, to twist, W. *torçi*; probably from the root of *turn.* See TOUR.]
1. Extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; pang; agony; torment.

Ghastly spasm or racking *torture.* *Milton.*

2. Severe pain inflicted judicially, either as a punishment for a crime, or for the purpose of extorting a confession from an accused person. Torture may be, and is, inflicted in a variety of ways, as by water or by fire, or by the boot or thumbkin. But the most usual mode is by the rack or wheel. *Paley. Cyc.*

TORT'ŲRE, *v. t.* To pain to extremity; to torment.
2. To punish with torture; to put to the rack; as, to *torture* an accused person.
3. To vex; to harass. *Addison.*
4. To keep on the stretch, as a bow. [*Not in use.*] *Bac n.*

TORT'ŲR-ED, (tort'yurd,) *pp.* Tormented; stretched on the wheel; harassed.

TORT'ŲR-ER, *n.* One who torments; a tormenter. *Bacon.*

TORT'ŲR-ING, *ppr.* Tormenting; stretching on the rack; vexing.

TORT'ŲR-ING-LY, *adv.* So as to torture or torment. *Beaum. & Fl.*

TORT'ŲR-OUS, *a.* Tormenting. [*Not in use.*] *More.*

TOR-Ų-LŌSE', *a.* In *botany*, cylindrical, with several swells and contractions.

TŌ'RUS, *n.* [L.] In *architecture*, a large molding used in the bases of columns. Its profile is semicircular. *Brande.*
2. In *botany*, the receptacle, or part of the flower on which the carpels are seated. *Lindley.*

TOR'VI-TY, *n.* [L. *torvitas*; from twisting, supra.] Sourness or severity of countenance.

TOR'VOUS, *a.* [L. *torvus*, from the root of *torqueo*, to twist.]
Sour of aspect; stern; of a severe countenance. *Derham.*

TŌ'RY, *n.* [Said to be an Irish word, denoting a robber; perhaps from *tor*, a bush, as the Irish banditti lived in the mountains or among trees.]
The name given to an adherent to the ancient constitution of England and to the ecclesiastical hierarchy. The tories form a party which are charged with supporting more arbitrary principles in government than the whigs, their opponents.
In America, during the revolution, those who opposed the war, and favored the claims of Great Britain, were called *tories.*

TŌ'RY, *a.* Pertaining to the tories.

TŌ'RY-ISM, *n.* The principles of the tories.

TŌSE, *v. t.* To tease wool. [*Not in use, or local.*]

TOSS, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* TOSSED or TOST. [W. *tosiaw*, to toss, to jerk. Qu. G. *stossen*, to thrust.]
1. To throw with the hand; particularly, to throw with the palm of the hand upward, or to throw upward; as, to *toss* a ball.
2. To throw with violence. *Shak.*
3. To lift or throw up with a sudden or violent motion; as, to *toss* the head; or to *toss* up the head.

He *tossed* his arm aloft. *Addison.*

4. To cause to rise and fall; as, to be *tossed* on the waves.

We being exceedingly *tossed* with a tempest. — Acts xxvii.

5. To move one way and the other. *Prov.* xxi.
6. To agitate; to make restless.

Calm region once,
And full of peace, now *tost* and turbulent. *Milton.*

7. To keep in play; to tumble over; as, to spend four years in *tossing* the rules of grammar. *Ascham.*
To toss the oars, in *a boat*, is to throw them with their blades up, in a perpendicular direction, as a salute.

TOSS, *v. i.* To fling; to roll and tumble; to writhe; to be in violent commotion.

To *toss* and fling, and to be restless, only frets and enrages our pain. *Tillotson.*

2. To be tossed. *Shak.*
To toss up, is to throw a coin into the air, and wager on what side it will fall. *Brampston.*

TOSS, *n.* A throwing upward or with a jerk; the act of tossing; as, the *toss* of a ball.
2. A throwing up of the head; a particular manner of raising the head with a jerk. It is much applied to horses, and may be applied to an affected manner of raising the head in men.

TOSS'ED, (tost,) *pp.* Thrown upward suddenly or with a jerk; made to rise and fall suddenly.

TOSS'EL. See TASSEL.

TOSS'ER, *n.* One who tosses.

TOSS'ING, *ppr.* Throwing upward with a jerk; raising suddenly; as the head.

TOSS'ING, *n.* The act of throwing upward; a rising and falling suddenly; a rolling and tumbling.

Dire was the *tossing*, deep the groans. *Milton.*

TOSS'POT, *n.* [*toss* and *pot.*] A toper; one habitually given to strong drink.

TOST, *pret.* and *pp.* of Toss.

In a troubled sea of passion *tost.* *Milton.*

TŌ'TAL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *totalis, totus*; W. *tot.*]
1. Whole; full; complete; as, *total* darkness; a *total* departure from the evidence; a *total* loss; the *total* sum or amount.
2. Whole; not divided.

Myself the *total* crime. *Milton.*

TŌ'TAL, *n.* The whole; the whole sum or amount. These sums added make the grand *total* of five millions.

TO-TAL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *totalité.*]
The whole sum; whole quantity or amount.

TŌ'TAL-LY, *adv.* Wholly; entirely; fully; completely; as, to be *totally* exhausted; all hope *totally* failed; he was *totally* absorbed in thought.

TŌ'TAL-NESS, *n.* Entireness.

TŌTE, *v. t.* To carry or bear.
[A word used in slaveholding countries; said to have been introduced by the blacks. This word is said also to be the same as TOLT, which see, the *l* being omitted. It is most used in the Southern and Middle United States, is occasionally heard in New England, and is said also to be used in England.]

TŌTE, *n.* [L. *totus.*]
The entire body, or all; as, the whole *tote.* [*Halliwell says still in use.*] [*Colloquial.*]

TŌT'ED, *pp.* Carried or borne.

TŌTH'ER; a vulgar pronunciation of *the other.*

TOT'I-DEM VER'BIS, [L.] In so many words; in the very words.

TŌ'TI-ĒS QUŌ'TI-ĒS, (tō'she-eez-kwō'she-eez,) [L.] As often as one, so often the other.

TŌ'TO CŒ'LO, (-see'lo,) [L.] By the whole hemisphere; as opposite as possible.
In toto, [L.] In the whole.

TOT'TER, *v. i.* [This may be allied to *titter.*]
1. To shake so as to threaten a fall; to vacillate; as, an old man *totters* with age; a child *totters* when he begins to walk.
2. To shake; to reel; to lean.

As a bowing wall shall ye be, and as a *tottering* fence. — Ps. lxii.

Troy nods from high, and *totters* to her fall. *Dryden.*

TOT'TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shaking, as threatening a fall; vacillating; reeling; inclining.

TOT'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a tottering manner.

TOT'TER-Y, } *a.* Shaking; trembling or vacillating,
TOT'TY, } as if about to fall; unsteady. [*Not in use.*]
[Spenser wrote TOTTLE, as the common people of New England still pronounce it.]

TOU'CAN, *n.* A bird of tropical America, of several species, belonging to the genus Ramphastos, remarkable for the large size of its bill. The feet of toucans, like those of parrots, are formed for grasping. *P. Cyc.*
2. A small modern constellation of the southern hemisphere. *Hutton.*

TOUCH, (tuch,) *v. t.* [Fr. *toucher*; Arm. *touicha, touchan*, or *touchein*; Goth. *tekan, attekan*; G. *ticken*; D. *tekken*; Sp. and Port. *tocar*; It. *toccare*; Gr. Στυω; L. *tango*, originally *tago*, (our vulgar *tag*;) pret. *tetigi*, pp. *tactus.* The sense is, to thrust or strike. Class Dg. It appears by the laws of Numa Pompilius, that, in his days, this word was written without *n.* "Pellex aram Junonis ne *tagito*"]
1. To come in contact with; to hit or strike against.

He *touched* the hollow of his thigh. — Gen. xxxii. Matt. ix.
Esther drew near and *touched* the top of the scepter. — Esth. v.

2. To perceive by the sense of feeling.

Nothing but body can be *touched* or *touch.* *Creech.*

3. To come to; to reach; to attain to.

The god vindictive doomed them never more,
Ah, men unblessed! to *touch* that natal shore. *Pope.*

4. To try, as gold with a stone.

Wherein I mean to *touch* your love indeed. *Shak.*

5. To relate to; to concern.

The quarrel *toucheth* none but thee alone. *Shak.*

[*This sense is now nearly obsolete.*]
6. To handle slightly. *Brown.*
7. To meddle with. I have not *touched* the books.
8. To affect.

What of sweet
Hath *touched* my sense, flat seems to this. *Milton.*

9. To move; to soften; to melt.

The tender sire was *touched* with what he said. *Addison.*

10. To mark or delineate slightly.

The lines, though *touched* but faintly. *Pope.*

11. To infect; as, men *touched* with pestilent diseases. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*
12. To make an impression on.

Its face must be — so hard that the file will not *touch* it. *Moron.*

13. To strike, as an instrument of music; to play on.

They *touched* their golden harps. *Milton.*

14. To influence by impulse; to impel forcibly.

No decree of mine,
To *touch* with lightest moment of impulse
His free will. *Milton.*

15. To treat slightly. In his discourse, he barely *touched* upon the subject deemed the most interesting.
16. To afflict or distress. *Gen.* xxvi.
To touch up; to repair; or to improve by slight touches or emendations. *Addison.*
To touch the wind; in *seamen's language*, is to keep the ship as near the wind as possible.

TOUCH, (tuch,) *v. t.* To be in contact with; to be in a state of junction, so that no space is between. Two spheres *touch* only at points. *Johnson.*
2. To fasten on; to take effect on.

Strong waters will *touch* upon gold, that will not *touch* silver. *Bacon.*

3. To treat of slightly in discourse. *Addison.*
4. Among *seamen*, the sails are said to *touch* when they are braced so sharp, or so near the wind, that they begin to shake. *Totten.*
To touch at; to come or go to, without stay. The ship *touched at* Lisbon.

The next day we *touched at* Sidon. — Acts xxvii.

To touch on or *upon*; to mention slightly.

If the antiquaries have *touched upon* it, they have immediately quitted it. *Addison.*

2. In the sense of *touch at.* [*Little used.*]

TOUCH, (tuch,) *n.* Contact; the hitting of two bodies; the junction of two bodies at the surface, so that there is no space between them. The mimosa shrinks at the slightest *touch.*
2. The sense of feeling or common sensation, one of the five senses. We say, a thing is cold or warm to the *touch*; silk is soft to the *touch.*

The spider's *touch*, how exquisitely fine! *Pope.*

3. The act of touching. The *touch* of cold water made him shrink.
4. The state of being touched.

That never *touch* was welcome to thy hand
Unless I *touched.* *Shak.*

5. Examination by a stone. *Shak.*
6. Test; that by which any thing is examined.

Equity, the true *touch* of all laws. *Carew.*

7. Proof; tried qualities.

My friends of noble *touch.* *Shak.*

8. Single act of a pencil on a picture.

Never give the least *touch* with your pencil, till you have well examined your design. *Dryden.*

9. Feature; lineament.

Of many faces, eyes, and hearts,
To have the *touches* dearest prized. *Shak.*

10. Act of the hand on a musical instrument.

Soft stillness and the night
Become the *touches* of sweet harmony. *Shak.*

11. Power of exciting the affections.

Not alone
The death of Fulvia, with more urgent *touches*
Do strongly speak t' us. *Shak.*

12. Something of passion or affection.

He both makes intercession to God for sinners, and exercises dominion over all men, with a true, natural, and sensible *touch* of mercy. *Hooker.*

13. Particular application of any thing to a person.

Speech of *touch* toward others should be sparingly used. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

14. A stroke; as, a *touch* of raillery; a satiric *touch.* *Addison.*

15. Animadversion; censure; reproof.

I never bore any *touch* of conscience with greater regret. *K. Charles.*

16. Exact performance of agreement.

I keep *touch* with my promise. [*Obs.*] *More.*

17. A small quantity intermixed.

Madam, I have a *touch* of your conscience. *Shak.*

18. A hint; suggestion; slight notice.

A small *touch* will put him in mind of them. *Bacon.*

19. A cant word for a slight essay.

Print my preface in such form as, in the bookseller's phrase, will make a sixpenny *touch.* [*Not in use.*] *Swift.*

20. In *music*, the resistance of the keys of an instrument to the fingers; as, a heavy *touch* or light *touch.*
21. In *music*, an organ is said to have a good *touch* or stop, when the keys close well.
22. In *ship-building*, touch is the broadest part of a plank worked top and butt; or the middle of a plank worked anchor-stock fashion; also, the angles of the stern timbers at the counters. *Cyc.*

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TŌUCH'A-BLE, (tuch'a-bl,) *a.* That may be touched; tangible.

TŌUCH'HŌLE, (tuch'hōle,) *n.* [*touch* and *hole.*] The vent of a cannon or other species of firearms, by which fire is communicated to the powder of the charge. It is now called the VENT.

TŌUCH'I-LY, (tuch'e-le,) *adv.* With irritation; peevishly.

TŌUCH'I-NESS, (tuch'e-ness,) *n.* [from *touchy.*] Peevishness; irritability; irascibility. *K. Charles.*

TŌUCH'ING, (tuch'ing,) *ppr.* Coming in contact with; hitting; striking; affecting.

2. Concerning; relating to; with respect to.

Now, as *touching* things offered to idols. — 1 Cor. viii.

3. *a.* Affecting; moving; pathetic.

TŌUCH'ING, (tuch'ing,) *n.* Touch; the sense of feeling.

TŌUCH'ING-LY, (tuch'ing-le,) *adv.* In a manner to move the passions; feelingly. *Garth.*

TŌUCH'-ME-NOT, *n.* A plant of the genus Impatiens, and another of the genus Momordica.

TŌUCH'-NEE-DLE, (tuch'nee-dl,) *n.* [*touch* and *needle.*]

Touch-needles are small bars of gold and silver, some of which are pure, and others alloyed with various definite proportions of copper, prepared for trying gold and silver by the touchstone, by comparison with the mark they leave upon it.

TŌUCH'STŌNE, (tuch'stōne,) *n.* [*touch* and *stone.*]

1. A variety of extremely compact siliceous schist, almost as close as flint, used for ascertaining the purity of gold and silver by the streak impressed on the stone; also called LYDIAN STONE.

2. Any test or criterion by which the qualities of a thing are tried; as, money, the *touchstone* of common honesty. *L'Estrange.*

Irish touchstone, is the basalt, the stone which composes the Giant's Causeway.

TŌUCH'WOOD, (tuch'wood) *n.* [*touch* and *wood.*] Decayed wood, used like a match for taking fire from a spark. *Howell.*

TŌUCH'Y, (tuch'e,) *n.* [Vulgarly TECHY.] Peevish; irritable; irascible; apt to take fire. [*Not elegant.*] *Arbuthnot.*

TŌUGH, (tuf,) *a.* [Sax. *toh*; D. *taai*; G. *zähe.* Qu. *tight, thick.*]

1. Having the quality of flexibility without brittleness; yielding to force without breaking. The ligaments of animals and India rubber are remarkably *tough. Tough* timber, like young ash, is the most proper for the shafts and springs of a carriage.

2. Firm; strong; *not easily* broken; able to endure hardship; as, an animal of a *tough* frame. *Dryden.*

3. Not easily separated; viscous; clammy; tenacious; ropy; as, *tough* phlegm.

4. Stiff; not flexible.

TŌUGH'EN, (tuf'n,) *v. i.* To grow tough. *Mortimer.*

TŌUGH'EN, (tuf'n,) *v. t.* To make tough.

TŌUGH'EN-ED, *pp.* Made or become tough.

TŌUGH'EN-ING, *ppr.* Making tough.

TŌUGH'ISH, (tuf'ish,) *a.* Tough in a slight degree.

TŌUGH'LY, (tuf'le,) *adv.* In a tough manner.

TŌUGH'NESS, (tuf'ness,) *n.* The quality of a substance which renders it in some degree flexible, without brittleness or liability to fracture; flexibility with a firm adhesion of parts; as, the *toughness* of steel. *Dryden.*

2. Viscosity; tenacity; clamminess; glutinousness; as, the *toughness* of mucus.

3. Firmness; strength of constitution or texture. *Shak.*

TŌU-PĒE', } (too-pā',) } *n.* [Fr. *toupet*, from *touffe*,
TŌU-PĒT', } a *tuft*, or its root.]

A little tuft; a curl or artificial lock of hair.

TŌUR, (toor,) *n.* [Fr. *tour*, a turn; D. *toer*; Heb. תור, Ar. ثار *taura*, to go round. Class Dr, No. 38.]

1. *Literally*, a going round; hence, a journey in a circuit; as, the *tour* of Europe; the *tour* of France or England.

2. A turn; a revolution; as, the *tours* of the heavenly bodies. [*Not now in use.*]

3. A turn; as, a *tour* of duty; a military use of the word.

4. A tress or circular border of hair on the head, worn sometimes by both sexes. *Cyc.*

5. A tower. [*Not in use.*]

TŌUR-BIL'LION, (toor-bil'yon,) *n.* An ornamental firework, peculiar for turning round, when in the air, so as to present the appearance of a scroll of fire. *Francis.*

TŌUR'IST, (toor'ist,) *n.* One who makes a tour, or performs a journey in a circuit.

TŌUR'MA-LIN, } *n.* [Probably a corruption of Tour-
TUR'MA-LIN, } NAMAL, a name given to this stone in Ceylon.]

A mineral occurring usually in black three-sided or six-sided prisms, terminated by three-sided pyramids. It also presents brown, blue, green, and red colors. The blue has been called INDICOLITE; the red, BUBELLITE. Both the green and red varieties are highly esteemed in jewelry, when clear and of a large size. The black tourmalin was formerly called SCHORL.

Crystals of tourmalin, when heated, are remarkable for exhibiting electric polarity. *Dana.*

TŌURN, *n.* The sheriff's turn or court; also, a spinning-wheel. [*Not American.*]

TŌURN'A-MENT, (turn'a-ment,) *n.* [from Fr. *tournoi*, to turn.]

A mock-fight or military sport, in which quite a number of combatants were engaged as an exhibition of their address and bravery. It differed from the *joust*, which was a trial of skill between one man and another.

TŌURN'I-QUET, (turn'e-ket,) *n.* [Fr.] A surgical instrument or bandage which is straitened or relaxed with a screw, and used to check hemorrhages. *Cyc.*

TŌURN'EY, (turn'e,) *n.* A tournament. [Supra.]

TŌURN'EY, (turn'e,) *v. i.* To tilt; to perform tournaments. *Spenser.*

TŌUR-NOIS', (toor-nwä',) *n.* A *livre tournois* was a French money of account worth 20 sous, or a franc. It was thus called in distinction from the Paris livre, which contained 25 sous. *Dict. de l'Acad.*

TŌUR-NŪRE', *n.* [Fr.] Turn; contour.

TOUSE, *n.* A pulling; a disturbance. *Hallivell.*

TOUSE, (touz,) *v. t.* [G. *zausen*, to pull.]

To pull; to haul; to tear. [Hence TOWSER.]

As a bear, whom hungry curs have *toused*. *Spenser.*

TOU'SLE, } (touz'l,) } *v. t.* The same as TOUSE; to
TOU'SEL, } put into disorder; to tumble; to tangle. [*Used by the common people of New England.*]

TŌUT, *v. i.* To toot, which see.

2. To ply or seek for customers. Hence, a *touter* is one who *touts* for an inn. [*Various Dialects.*] *Smart. Halliwell.*

TŌW, *v. t.* [Sax. *teogan, teon*; Fr. *tower*; G. *ziehen*, to pull; *zug*, a pulling, a *tug*; L. *duco.* See Class Dg, No. 62, 64.]

To drag, as a boat or ship, through the water by means of a rope. *Towing* is performed by another boat or ship, or by men on shore, or by horses. Boats on canals are usually *towed* by horses.

TŌW, *n.* [Sax. *tow*; Fr. *etoupe*; L. *stupa*; It. *stoppa*; Sp. *estopa.* It coincides with *stuff.*]

The coarse and broken part of flax or hemp, separated from the finer part by the hatchel or swingle.

TŌW'AGE, *n.* [from *tow*, the verb.] The act of towing.

2. The price paid for towing. *Walsh.*

TŌ'WARD, (tō'ard,) *prep.* [Sax. *toward*; *to* and *ward*, *weard*; L. *versus, verto.*]

1. In the direction to

He set his face *toward* the wilderness. — Num. xxiv.

2. With direction to; *in a moral sense*; with respect to; regarding.

His eye shall be evil *toward* his brother. — Deut. xxviii.
Herein do I exercise myself to have always a conscience void of offense *toward* God and *toward* men. — Acts xxiv.
Hearing of thy love and faith which thou hast *toward* the Lord Jesus Christ, and *toward* all saints. — Philemon 5.

3. With ideal tendency to.

This was the first alarm England received *toward* any trouble. *Clarendon.*

4. Nearly.

I am *toward* nine years older since I left you. *Swift.*

TŌ'WARD, *adv.* Near; at hand; in a state of preparation.

TŌ'WARD, *a.* Ready to do or learn; not froward; apt; as, a *toward* youth.

TŌ'WARD-LI-NESS, *n.* [from *towardly.*] Readiness to do or learn; aptness; docility.

The beauty and *towardliness* of these children moved her brethren to envy. *Raleigh.*

TŌ'WARD-LY, *a.* Ready to do or learn; apt; docile; tractable; compliant with duty. *Bacon.*

TŌ'WARD-NESS, *n.* Docility; towardliness. *South.*

TŌW'-BŌAT, *n.* A boat which is towed, or drawn by a tow-line.

TOW'EL, *n.* [Fr. *touaille*; Gaelic, *tubailt*; It. *tovaglia*; Port. *toalha*; Arm. *touailhon*; Sp. *toballa, tobaja, touja*, or *toalla.* In Italian, the word signifies a table-cloth.]

A cloth used for wiping the hands, and for other things.

TOW'EL-ING, *n.* Cloth for towels.

TOW'ER, *n.* [Sax. *tor, torr*; Ir. *tor*; Fr. and Arm. *tour*; Sp. It. and Port. *torre*; W. *tvr*, a heap or pile; Corn. *id.*; G. *thurm*; D. *torm*; L. *turris*; Gr. τυρσις; Heb. תורה. Class Dr, No. 24.]

1. A building, either round or square, raised to a considerable elevation, and consisting of several stories. When towers are erected with other buildings, as they usually are, they rise above the main edifice. They are generally flat on the top, thus differing from steeples or spires; and hence the *tower* of a church is that part which contains the bells. Before the invention of guns, places were fortified with *towers*, and attacked with movable *towers* mounted on wheels, which placed the besiegers on a level with the walls. *Cyc.*

2. A citadel; a fortress. *Ps.* lxi.

3. A high head-dress. *Hudibras.*

4. High flight; elevation. *Johnson.*

Tower bastion; in *fortification*, a small tower in the form of a bastion, with rooms or cells underneath for men and guns. *Cyc.*

Tower of London; a collection of buildings in the eastern part of London, formerly containing a state-prison, and now used as an arsenal and repository of various objects of public interest. *P. Cyc.*

Round tower. See ROUND TOWER.

TOW'ER, *v. i.* To rise and fly high; to soar; to be lofty.

Sublime thoughts, which *tower* above the clouds. *Locke.*

TOW'ER-ED, *a.* Adorned or defended by towers. *Milton.*

TOW'ER-ING, *ppr.* Rising aloft; mounting high; soaring.

2. *a.* Very high; elevated; as, a *towering* height.

TOW'ER-MUS-TARD, *n.* [*tower* and *mustard.*] An annual plant of the genus Turritis, whose leaves and seeds give the stem a pyramidal form. *Loudon.*

TOW'ER-Y, *a.* Having towers; adorned or defended by towers; as, *towery* cities. *Pope.*

TŌW'ING, *ppr.* Drawing on water, as a boat.

TŌW'-LINE, *n.* [*tow* and *line.*] A small hawser, used to tow a ship, &c.

TŌW'-PATH, } *n.* A path used by men or horses
TŌW'ING-PATH, } that tow boats.

To wit; to know; namely.

TOWN, *n.* [Sax. *tun*; W. *din, dinas*, a fortified hill, a fort; Gaelic, *dun*; Sax. *dun, dune*, a hill, whence *downs.* The Sax. *tun* signifies an inclosure, a garden, a village, a town, and *tynan* is to shut, to make fast; G. *zaun*, a hedge; D. *tun*, a garden. If the original word signified a hill, the sense is a mass or collection. But probably the original word signified fortified, and the rude fortifications of uncivilized men were formed with hedges and stakes; hence also a garden. (See GARDEN and TUN.) Sax. *leactune*, a garden, that is, *leek-town*, an inclosure for leeks, that is, plants. This shows that the primary sense of *town* is an inclosure for defense.]

1. *Originally*, a walled or fortified place; a collection of houses inclosed with walls, hedges, or pickets for safety. Rahab's house was on the *town* wall. *Josh.* ii.

A town that hath gates and bars. — 1 Sam. xxiii.

2. Any collection of houses larger than a village. In this use the word is very indefinite, and a *town* may consist of twenty houses or of twenty thousand.

3. In *England*, any number of houses to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city or the see of a bishop. *Johnson.*

A town, in modern times, is generally without walls, which is the circumstance that usually distinguishes it from a city. *Cyc.*

In *the United States*, the circumstance that distinguishes a town from a city, is, generally, that a city is incorporated with special privileges, and a town is not. But a city is often called a town.

4. The inhabitants of a town. The *town* voted to send two representatives to the legislature, or they voted to lay a tax for repairing the highways. [*New England.*] *Chapman.*

5. In *popular usage*, in *America*, a township; the whole territory within certain limits.

6. In *England*, the court end of London. *Pope.*

7. The inhabitants of the metropolis. *Pope.*

8. The metropolis. The gentleman lives in *town* in winter; in summer, he lives in the country. The same form of expression is used in regard to other populous towns.

TOWN'-CLERK, *n.* [*town* and *clerk.*] An officer who keeps the records of a town, and enters all its official proceedings.

TOWN-CRI'ER, *n.* [*town* and *cry.*] A public crier; one who makes proclamation. *Shak.*

TOWN'-HALL, *n.* A public room or building for transacting the business of a town.

TOWN'-HOUSE, *n.* [*town* and *house.*] The house where the public business of the town is transacted by the inhabitants, in legal meeting. *New England.*

2. A house in town; in opposition to a house in the country.

TOWN'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to the inhabitants of a town; like the town.

TOWN'LESS, *a.* Having no town. *Howell.*

TOWN'SHIP, *n.* The district or territory of a town.

In *New England*, the States are divided into townships of five, six, seven, or perhaps ten miles square, and the inhabitants of such townships are invested with certain powers for regulating their own affairs, such as repairing roads, providing for the poor, &c.

TOWNS'MAN, *n.* [*town* and *man.*] An inhabitant of a place; or one of the same town with another.

2. A selectman; an officer of the town in New

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England, who assists in managing the affairs of the town. [See SELECTMEN.]

TOWN'-TALK, (-tawk,) *n.* The common talk of a place, or the subject of common conversation.

TŌW'-RŌPE, *n.* [*tow* and *rope.*] Any rope used in towing ships or boats. *Mar. Dict.*

TOWS'ER, *n.* [from *touse.*] The name of a dog.

TOX'I-CAL, *a.* [Gr. τοξικον.]
Poisonous. [*Little used.*]

TOX-I-CO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to toxicology.

TOX-I-CO-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a toxicological manner.

TOX-I-COL'O-GIST, *n.* One who treats of poisons.

TOX-I-COL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. τοξικον, pertaining to an arrow; and as arrows were frequently poisoned, hence, a *poison*; and λογος, a treatise.]
That branch of medicine which treats of the morbid and deleterious effects of excessive and inordinate doses and quantities of medicines, commonly called *poisoning.*

TOX'O-DON, *n.* [Gr. τοξον, a bow, and οδους, a tooth.]
A gigantic, pachydermatous quadruped, now extinct, having teeth bent like a bow. *Brande.*

TOX-OPH'I-LITE, *n.* [Gr. τοξον, a bow or an arrow, and φιλος, a lover.]
A lover of archery. *Smart.*

TOY, *n.* [Qu. D. *tooi*, tire, ornament.]
1. A plaything for children; a bawble.
2. A trifle; a thing for amusement, but of no real value.
3. An article of trade of little value.
They exchange gold and pearl for *toys.* *Abbot.*
4. Matter of no importance.
Nor light and idle *toys* my lines may vainly swell. *Drayton.*
5. Folly; trifling practice; silly opinion.
6. Amorous dalliance; play; sport. *Milton.*
7. An old story; a silly tale. *Shak.*
8. Slight representation; as, the *toy* of novelty. *Hooker.*
9. Wild fancy; odd conceit. *Shak.*

TOY, *v. i.* [Dan. *töver*, Sw. *töfva*, to stay, to tarry, to dally. This seems to be the true origin of *toy*, supra.]
To dally amorously; to trifle; to play.

TOY, *v. t.* To treat foolishly. [*Not used.*] *Dering.*

TOY'ER, *n.* One who toys; one who is full of trifling tricks.

TOY'FUL, *a.* Full of trifling play. *Donne.*

TOY'ING, *ppr.* Dallying; trifling.

TOY'ISH, *a.* Trifling; wanton. *Crowley.*

TOY'ISH-NESS, *n.* Disposition to dalliance or trifling.

TOY'MAN, *n.* [*toy* and *man.*] One that deals in toys.

TOY'SHOP, *n.* [*toy* and *shop.*] A shop where toys are sold.

TŌZE, *v. t.* To pull by violence. [See TOUSE.]

TRĀ'BE-A, *n.* [L.] In *Roman history*, a robe worn by kings, consuls, and augurs.

TRA-BE-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *trabs*, a beam.]
In *architecture*, the same as ENTABLATURE.

TRĀCE, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *traccia*; Sp. *traza*; L. *tractus*, *tracto*. See TRACK, and the verb TRACE.]
1. A mark left by any thing passing; a footstep; a track; a vestige; as, the *trace* of a carriage or sled; the *trace* of a man or of a deer.
2. Remains; a mark, impression, or visible appearance of any thing left when the thing itself no longer exists. We are told that there are no *traces* of ancient Babylon now to be seen.
The shady empire shall retain no *trace*
Of war or blood, but in the sylvan chase. *Pope.*

TRĀCE, *n.* [Fr. *tirasse*; or W. *tres.* See TRESTLE.]
Traces, in *a harness*, are the straps, chains, or ropes by which a carriage or sleigh is drawn by horses. [*Locally*, these are called TUGS; Sax. *teogan*, to draw.]

TRĀCE, *v. t.* [Fr. *tracer*; It. *tracciare*; Sp. *trazare*; L. *tracto*, from *traho*, Eng. to *draw*, to *drag.*]
1. To mark out; to draw or delineate with marks; as, to *trace* a figure with a pencil; to *trace* the outline of any thing.
2. To follow by some mark that has been left by something which has preceded; to follow by footsteps or tracks.
You may *trace* the deluge quite round the globe. *Burnet.*
I feel thy power to *trace* the ways
Of highest agents. *Milton.*
3. To follow with exactness.
That servile path thou nobly dost decline,
Of *tracing* word by word, and line by line. *Denham.*
4. To walk over.
We do *trace* this alley up and down. *Shak.*

TRĀCE'A-BLE, *a.* That may be traced. *Drummond.*

TRĀCE'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being traceable.

TRĀCE'A-BLY, *adv.* In a traceable manner.

TRĀ'CED, (trāst,) *pp.* Marked out; delineated; followed.

TRĀ'CER, *n.* One that traces or follows by marks.

TRĀ'CER-Y, *n.* In *Gothic architecture*, an ornamental divergency of the mullions, in the head of a window, into arches, curves, and flowing lines, enriched with foliations; also, the subdivisions of groined vaults, &c. *Gwilt.*

TRĀ'CHE-A, (trā'ke-ā,) *n.* [Low L., from Gr τραχυς, rough.]
In *anatomy*, the windpipe.

TRĀ'CHE-Æ, *n. pl.* The spiral vessels of leaves and insects.

TRĀ'CHE-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the trachea or windpipe; as, the *tracheal* artery. *Coxe.*

TRĀ-CHEL-IP'O-DOUS, *a.* Having the foot united with the neck; having the characters of a trachelipod.

TRĀ'CHE-O-CELE, *n.* [*trachea* and κηλη, a tumor.]
An enlargement of the thyroid gland; bronchocele or goiter. *Cyc.*

TRĀ-CHE-OT'O-MY, *n.* [*trachea* and τεμνω, to cut.]
In *surgery*, the operation of making an opening into the windpipe. *Cyc.*

TRĀ'CHYTE, (trā'kīte,) *n.* [Gr. τραχυς, rough.]
A nearly compact, feldspathic, volcanic rock, breaking with a rough surface, and often containing crystals of glassy feldspar, with sometimes hornblende and mica. *Dana.*

TRA-CHYT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to trachyte, or consisting of it.

TRĀ'CING, *ppr.* [from *trace.*] Marking out; drawing in lines; following by marks or footsteps.
Tracing lines, in *a ship*, are lines passing through a block or thimble, and used to hoist a thing higher.

TRĀ'CING, *n.* Course; regular track or path. *Davies.*

TRACK, *n.* [It. *traccia*; Sp. *traza*; Fr. *trace.* (See TRACE.) *Track* is properly a mark made by drawing, not by stepping; the latter is a derivative sense.]
1. A mark left by something that has passed along; as, the *track* of a ship, a wake; the *track* of a meteor; the *track* of a sled or sleigh.
2. A mark or impression left by the foot, either of man or beast. Savages are said to be wonderfully sagacious in finding the *tracks* of men in the forest.
3. A road; a beaten path.
Behold Torquatus the same *track* pursue. *Dryden.*
4. Course; way; as, the *track* of a comet.

TRACK, *v. t.* To follow when guided by a trace, or by the footsteps, or marks of the feet; as, to *track* a deer in the snow.
2. To tow; to draw a vessel by a line reaching from her to the shore.

TRACK'AGE, *n.* A drawing or towing, as of a boat.

TRACK'ED, (trakt,) *pp.* Followed by the footsteps.

TRACK'ING, *ppr.* Following by the impression of the feet, drawing a boat; towing.

TRACK'LESS, *a.* Having no track; marked by no footsteps; untrodden; as, a *trackless* desert.

TRACK'LESS-LY, *adv.* So as to leave no track.

TRACK'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being without a track.

TRACK'-RŌAD, *n.* [*track* and *road.*] A towing-path. *Cyc.*

TRACK'-SCOUT, *n.* [*track* and D. *schuit*, boat.]
A boat or vessel employed on the canals in Holland, usually drawn by a horse. See TRECKSCHUYT.] *Cyc.*

TRACT, *n.* [L. *tractus*; It. *tratto*; Fr. *trait*, from L. *traho*, Fr. *traire*, to draw.]
1. Something drawn out or extended.
2. A region, or quantity of land or water, of indefinite extent. We may apply *tract* to the sandy and barren deserts of Syria and Arabia, or to the narrow vales of Italy and Sardinia. We say, a rich *tract* of land in Connecticut or Ohio, a stony *tract*, or a mountainous *tract.* We apply *tract* to a single farm, or to a township or state.
3. A treatise; a written discourse or dissertation of indefinite length, but generally not of great extent.
4. In *hunting*, the trace or footing of a wild beast. *Cyc.*
5. Treatment; exposition. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
6. Track. [*Not in use.*]
7. Continuity or extension of any thing; as, a *tract* of speech. [*Not much used.*]
8. Continued or protracted duration; length; extent; as, a long *tract* of time. *Milton.*

TRACT, *v. t.* To trace out; to draw out. [*Not in use.*]

TRACT-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *tractable.*] The quality or state of being tractable or docile; docility; tractableness. *Beddoes.*

TRACT'A-BLE, *a.* [L. *tractabilis*, from *tracto*, to handle or lead; Fr. *traitable*; It. *trattabile.*]
1. That may be easily led, taught, or managed; docile; manageable; governable; as, *tractable* children; a *tractable* learner. *Locke.*
2. Palpable; such as may be handled; as, *tractable* measures. *Holder.*

TRACT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being tractable or manageable; docility; as, the *tractableness* of children. *Locke.*

TRACT'A-BLY, *adv.* In a tractable manner; with ready compliance.

TRACT-Ā'RI-AN, *n.* A term applied to the writers of the Oxford tracts in favor of Puseyism, which see.

TRACT'ATE, *n.* [L. *tractatus.*]
A treatise; a tract. [*Not now in use.*] *Brown. Hale.*

TRACT-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *tractatio.*]
Treatment or handling of a subject; discussion. *Bp. Hall.*

TRACT-Ā'TRIX, *n.* In *geometry*, a curve line.

TRACT'ILE, (trakt'il,) *a.* [L. *tractus.*]
Capable of being drawn out in length; ductile.
Bodies are *tractile* or intractile. *Bacon.*

TRACT-IL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being tractile; ductility. *Derham.*

TRAC'TION, (-shun,) *n.* [L. *tractus*, *traho.*]
1. The act of drawing, or state of being drawn; as, the *traction* of a muscle. *Holder.*
2. Attraction; a drawing toward. *Cyc.*

TRAC-TI''TIOUS, (-tish'us,) *a.* Treating of; handling.

TRAC'TOR, *n.* That which draws, or is used for drawing. *Journ. of Science.*
The *metallic tractors* of Perkins were two small, pointed bars of brass and steel, which, being drawn over diseased parts of the body, were supposed to give relief through the agency of electricity or magnetism.

TRAC'TO-RY, } *n.* [L. *traho.*]
TRAC'TRIX, }
A curve whose tangent is always equal to a given line.

TRĀDE, *n.* [Sp. and Port. *trato*; *tratar*, to handle, to trade; It. *tratta*, *trattare*; from L. *tracto*, to handle, use, *treat.* The Fr. *traite*, *traiter*, are the same words.]
1. The act or business of exchanging commodities by barter; or the business of buying and selling for money; commerce; traffic; barter. Trade comprehends every species of exchange or dealing, either in the produce of land, in manufactures, in bills, or money. It is, however, chiefly used to denote the barter or purchase and sale of goods, wares, and merchandise, either by wholesale or retail. Trade is either *foreign* or *domestic*, or *inland.* *Foreign* trade consists in the exportation and importation of goods, or the exchange of the commodities of different countries. *Domestic* or *home* trade is the exchange or buying and selling of goods within a country. Trade is also by the *wholesale*, that is, by the package or in large quantities, or it is by *retail*, or in small parcels. The *carrying* trade is that of transporting commodities from one country to another by water.
2. The business which a person has learned, and which he carries on, for procuring subsistence, or for profit; occupation; particularly, mechanical employment; distinguished from the liberal arts and learned professions, and from agriculture. Thus we speak of the *trade* of a smith, of a carpenter, or mason; but we never say, the *trade* of a farmer, or of a lawyer, or physician.
3. Business pursued; occupation; *in contempt:* as, piracy is their *trade.*
Hunting their sport, and plundering was their *trade.* *Dryden.*
4. Instruments of any occupation.
The shepherd bears
His house and household goods, his *trade* of war. *Dryden.*
5. Employment not manual; habitual exercise. *Bacon.*
6. Custom; habit; standing practice.
Thy sin 's not accidental, but a *trade.* *Shak.*
7. Men engaged in the same occupation. Thus booksellers speak of the customs of the *trade.*
8. *The trades*; the trade-winds.

TRĀDE, *v. i.* To barter, or to buy and sell; to deal in the exchange, purchase, or sale of goods, wares, and merchandise, or any thing else; to traffic; to carry on commerce as a business. Thus, American merchants *trade* with the English at London and at Liverpool; they *trade* with the French at Havre and Bordeaux, and they *trade* with Canada. The country shopkeepers *trade* with London merchants. Our banks are permitted to *trade* in bills of exchange.
2. To buy and sell or exchange property, in a single instance. Thus we say, a man treats with another for his farm, but can not *trade* with him. A *traded* with B for a horse, or a number of sheep.
3. To act merely for money.
How did you dare
To *trade* and traffic with Macbeth? *Shak.*
4. To have a trade-wind.
They on the *trading* flood ply toward the pole. [*Unusual.*] *Milton.*

TRĀDE, *v. t.* To sell or exchange in commerce.
They *traded* the persons of men.—Ezek. xxvii.

[This, I apprehend, must be a mistake; at least, it is not to be vindicated as a legitimate use of the verb.]

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TRĀD'ED, *a.* Versed; practiced. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

TRĀDE'FUL, *a.* Commercial; busy in traffic. *Spenser.*

TRĀD'ER, *n.* One engaged in trade or commerce; a dealer in buying and selling or barter; as, a *trader* to the East Indies; a *trader* to Canada; a country *trader.*

TRĀDE'-SALE, *n.* An auction by and for booksellers.

TRĀDES'FŌLK, *n.* People employed in trade. [*Not in use.*] *Swift.*

TRĀDES'MAN, *n.* [*trade* and *man.*] A shopkeeper. A merchant is called a *trader*, but not a *tradesman.* *Johnson.*

[In America, a shopkeeper is usually called a *retailer.*]

TRĀDES'WŌM-AN, *n.* A woman who trades or is skilled in trade.

TRĀDE'-WIND, *n.* [*trade* and *wind.*] A name given to winds in the torrid zone, and often a little beyond it, which blow from the same quarter throughout the year, unless when affected by local causes. Their general direction is from N. E. to S. W. on the north side of the equator, and from S. E. to N. W. on the south side of the equator. *Olmsted.*

TRĀD'ING, *ppr.* Trafficking; exchanging commodities by barter, or buying and selling them.

2. *a.* Carrying on commerce; as, a *trading* company.

TRĀD'ING, *n.* The act or business of carrying on commerce.

TRA-DI''TION, (-dish'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *traditio*, from *trado*, to deliver.]

1. Delivery; the act of delivering into the hands of another.

A deed takes effect only from the *tradition* or delivery. *Blackstone.*

The sale of a movable is completed by simple *tradition.* *Cyc.*

2. The delivery of opinions, doctrines, practices, rites, and customs, from father to son, or from ancestors to posterity; the transmission of any opinions or practice from forefathers to descendants by oral communication, without written memorials. Thus, children derive their vernacular language chiefly from *tradition.* Most of our early notions are received by *tradition* from our parents.

3. That which is handed down from age to age by oral communication. The Jews pay great regard to *tradition* in matters of religion, as do the Roman Catholics. Protestants reject the authority of *tradition* in sacred things, and rely only on the written word. *Traditions* may be good or bad, true or false.

Stand fast, and hold the traditions which ye have been taught, whether by word or our epistle. — 2 Thess. ii.

Why do ye also transgress the commandment of God by your *traditions?* — Matt. xv.

TRA-DI''TION-AL, TRA-DI''TION-A-RY, (-dish'un,) *a.* Delivered orally from father to son; communicated from ancestors to descendants by word only; transmitted from age to age without writing; as, *traditional* opinions; *traditional* evidence; the *traditional* expositions of the Scriptures.

The reveries of the Talmud, a collection of Jewish *traditionary* interpolations, are unrivaled in the regions of absurdity. *Buckminster.*

2. Observant of tradition. [*Not used.*]

TRA-DI''TION-AL-LY, (-dish'un-,) *adv.* By transmission from father to son, or from age to age; as, an opinion or doctrine *traditionally* derived from the apostles is of no authority.

TRA-DI''TION-A-RI-LY, (-dish'un-,) *adv.* By tradition. *Dwight.*

TRA-DI''TION-A-RY, (-dish'un-,) *n.* Among *the Jews*, one who acknowledges the authority of traditions, and explains the Scriptures by them. The word is used in opposition to CAIRITE, one who denies the authority of traditions.

TRA-DI''TION-ER, TRA-DI''TION-IST, (-dish'un-,) *n.* One who adheres to tradition. *Gregory.*

TRAD'I-TIVE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *trado.*] Transmitted or transmissible from father to son, or from age to age, by oral communication.

Suppose we on things *traditive* divide. *Dryden.*

TRAD'I-TOR, *n.* [L.] A deliverer; a name of infamy given to Christians who delivered the Scriptures or the goods of the church to their persecutors, to save their lives. *Milner.*

TRA-DUCE', *v. t.* [L. *traduco*; *trans*, over, and *duco*, to lead; Fr. *traduire*; It. *tradurre.*]

1. To represent as blamable; to condemn.

The best stratagem that Satan hath, is by *traducing* the form and manner of the devout prayers of God's church. *Hooker.*

2. To calumniate; to vilify; to defame; willfully to misrepresent.

As long as men are malicious and designing, they will be *traducing.* *Gov. of the Tongue.*

He had the baseness to *traduce* me in libel. *Dryden.*

3. To propagate; to continue by deriving one from another.

From these only the race of perfect animals was propagated and *traduced* over the earth. [*Not in use.*] *Hale.*

TRA-DŪC'ED, (tra-dūst',) *pp.* Misrepresented; calumniated.

TRA-DUCE'MENT, *n.* Misrepresentation; ill-founded censure; defamation; calumny. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

TRA-DŪ'CENT, *a.* Slandering; slanderous. *Entick.*

TRA-DŪC'ER, *n.* One that traduces; a slanderer; a calumniator.

TRA-DŪ'CI-BLE, *a.* That may be orally derived or propagated. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

TRA-DŪC'ING, *ppr.* Slandering; defaming; calumniating.

TRA-DŪC'ING-LY, *adv.* Slanderously; by way of defamation.

TRA-DUCT', *v. t.* [L. *traductus*, *traduco.*] To derive. [*Not used.*] *Fotherby.*

TRA-DUC'TION, *n.* [L. *traductio.*]

1. Derivation from one of the same kind; propagation.

If by *traduction* came thy mind,
Our wonder is the less to find
A soul so charming from a stock so good. *Dryden.*

2. Tradition; transmission from one to another; as, traditional communication and *traduction* of truth. [*Little used.*] *Hale.*

3. Conveyance; transportation; act of transferring; as, the *traduction* of animals from Europe to America by shipping. *Hale.*

4. Transition. *Bacon.*

TRA-DUCT'IVE, *a.* Derivable; that may be deduced. *Warburton.*

TRAF'FIC, *n.* [Fr. *trafic*; It. *traffico*; Sp. *trafago*; a compound of L. *trans*, Celtic *tra*, and *facio*, or some other verb of the like elements.]

1. Trade; commerce, either by barter or by buying and selling. This word, like TRADE, comprehends every species of dealing in the exchange or passing of goods or merchandise from hand to hand for an equivalent, unless the business of retailing may be excepted. It signifies appropriately foreign trade, but is not limited to that.

My father,
A merchant of great *traffic* through the world. *Shak.*

2. Commodities for market. *Gay.*

TRAF'FIC, *v. i.* [Fr. *trafiquer*; It. *trafficare*; Sp. *traficar* or *trafagar.*]

1. To trade; to pass goods and commodities from one person to another for an equivalent in goods or money; to barter; to buy and sell wares; to carry on commerce. The English and Americans *traffic* with all the world. *Gen.* xlii.

2. To trade meanly or mercenarily. *Shak.*

TRAF'FIC, *v. t.* To exchange in traffic.

TRAF'FIC-A-BLE, *a.* Marketable. [*Not in use.*] *Bp. Hall.*

TRAF'FICK-ED, (traf'fikt,) *pp.* Exchanged in traffic.

TRAF'FICK-ER, *n.* One who carries on commerce; a trader; a merchant. *Is.* viii. *Shak.*

TRAF'FICK-ING, *ppr.* Trading; bartering; buying and selling goods, wares, and commodities.

TRAF'FIC-LESS, *a.* Destitute of trade.

TRAG'A-CANTH, *n.* [L. *tragacanthum*; Gr. τραγακανθα; τραγος, a goat, and ακανθα, thorn.]

1. Goat's thorn; a plant of the genus Astragalus, of several species, growing in Syria, Candia, &c., almost all of which were included by Linnæus in the tragacanthas, and all of which produce the gum tragacanth.

2. A gum obtained from the goat's thorn. It comes in small, contorted pieces, resembling worms. It is of different colors; that which is white, clear, smooth, and vermicular, is the best. It is somewhat soft to the touch, but only imperfectly soluble. It is softening, and used in coughs and catarrhs. *Nicholson. Cyc.*

TRA-GĒ'DI-AN, *n.* [L. *tragœdus.* See TRAGEDY.]

1. A writer of tragedy. *Stillingfleet.*

2. *More generally*, an actor of tragedy. *Dryden.*

TRAG'E-DY, *n.* [Fr. *tragedie*; It. and Sp. *tragedia*; Gr. τραγωδια; said to be composed of τραγος, a goat, and ωδη, a song, because originally it consisted in a hymn sung in honor of Bacchus by a chorus of music, with dances and the sacrifice of a goat.]

1. A dramatic poem representing some signal action performed by illustrious persons, and generally having a fatal issue. Æschylus is called the father of *tragedy.*

All our *tragedies* are of kings and princes. *Taylor.*

2. A fatal and mournful event; any event in which human lives are lost by human violence, more particularly by unauthorized violence.

TRAG'IC, TRAG'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *tragicus*; Fr. *tragique*; It. *tragico.*]

1. Pertaining to tragedy; of the nature or character of tragedy; as, a *tragic* poem; a *tragic* play or representation. *Shak.*

2. Fatal to life; mournful; sorrowful; calamitous; as, the *tragic* scenes of Hayti; the *tragic* horrors of Scio and Missilonghi; the *tragical* fate of the Greeks.

3. Mournful; expressive of tragedy, the loss of life, or of sorrow.

I now must change those notes to *tragic.* *Milton.*

TRAG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a tragical manner; with fatal issue; mournfully; sorrowfully. The play ends *tragically.*

TRAG'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* Fatality; mournfulness; sadness.

We moralize the fable in the *tragicalness* of the event. *Decay of Piety.*

TRAG-I-COM'E-DY, *n.* [Fr. *tragi-comedie*; *tragedy* and *comedy.*]

A kind of dramatic piece representing some action passed among eminent persons, the event of which is not unhappy, in which serious and comic scenes are blended; a species of composition not now used, or held in little estimation. *Cyc.*

TRAG-I-COM'IC, TRAG-I-COM'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to tragi-comedy; partaking of a mixture of grave and comic scenes.

TRAG-I-COM'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a tragi-comical manner.

TRAIL, (trāle,) *v. t.* [W. *rhel*, a flagging, a trailing; *rhelyw*, a trail; Sp. *traillar*, to level the ground; *trailla*, a leash, packthread, an instrument for leveling the ground; W. *trail*, a drawing over, a trail, a turn, as if from *traigyl*, a turn or revolution; *treilliaw*, to turn, to roll, to traverse, to dredge; Gaelic, *triallam*, to go, to walk, (qu. *travel*;) Port. *tralho*, a fishing net, as if from drawing, L. *traho*; D. *treillen*, to draw, to tow; Norm. *trailler*, to search for. The Welsh seems to accord with *troll*; the others appear to be formed on *drag*, L. *traho.* Qu.]

1. To hunt by the track. [See the Norman, supra.]

2. To draw along the ground. *Trail* your pikes.

And hung his head, and *trailed* his legs along. *Dryden.*
They shall not *trail* me through the streets
Like a wild beast. *Milton.*
That long behind he *trails* his pompous robe. *Pope.*

3. To lower; as, to *trail* arms.

4. In *America*, to tread down grass by walking through; to lay flat; as, to *trail* grass.

TRAIL, (trāle,) *v. i.* To be drawn out in length.

When his brother saw the red blood *trail.* *Spenser.*

TRAIL, *n.* Track followed by the hunter; scent left on the ground by the animal pursued.

How cheerfully on the false *trail* they cry! *Shak.*

2. Any thing drawn to length; as, the *trail* of a meteor; a *trail* of smoke. *Dryden.*

When lightning shoots in glittering *trails* along. *Rowe.*

3. Any thing drawn behind in long undulations; a train.

And drew behind a radiant *trail* of hair. *Pope.*

4. The entrails of a fowl; applied sometimes to those of sheep. *Smollett.*

Trail-boards, in *ship-building*, a term for the carved work between the cheeks of the head, at the heel of the figure. *Cyc.*

TRAIL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Hunted by the tracks; laid flat; drawn along on the ground; brought to a lower position; as, *trailed* arms.

TRAIL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Hunting by the track; drawing on the ground; treading down; laying flat; bringing to a lower position; drawing out in length.

Since the flames pursued the *trailing* smoke. *Dryden.*
Swift men of foot, whose broad-set backs their *trailing* hair did hide. *Chapman.*

TRAIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *trainer*; It. *trainare*, *tranare*, to draw or drag; Sp. *traina*, a train of gunpowder. Qu. *drain*; or is it a contracted word, from L. *traho*, to *draw*?]

1. To draw along.

In hollow cube he *trained*
His devilish enginery. *Milton.*

2. To draw; to entice; to allure.

If but twelve French
Were there in arms, they would be as a call
To *train* ten thousand English to their side. *Shak.*

3. To draw by artifice or stratagem.

O, *train* me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note. *Shak.*

4. To draw from act to act by persuasion or promise.

We did *train* him on. *Shak.*

5. To exercise; to discipline; to teach and form by practice; as, to *train* the militia to the manual exercise; to *train* soldiers to the use of arms and to tactics. Abram armed his *trained* servants. *Gen.* xiv.

The warrior horse here bred he's taught to *train.* *Dryden.*

6. To break, tame, and accustom to draw, as oxen.

7. In *gardening*, to lead or direct and form to a wall or espalier; to form to a proper shape by growth, lopping, or pruning; as, to *train* young trees.

8. In *mining*, to trace a lode or any mineral appearance to its head.

To train a gun, is to point it at some object either

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forward or else abaft the beam, i. e., not directly on the side. *Totten.*

To train or *train up*; to educate; to teach; to form by instruction or practice; to bring up.

Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it. — Prov. xxii.

The first Christians were, by great hardships, *trained up* for glory. *Tillotson.*

TRAIN, *n.* Artifice; stratagem of enticement.

Now to my charms,
And to my wily *trains*. *Milton.*

2. Something drawn along behind, the end of a gown, &c.; as, the *train* of a gown or robe.

3. The after part of a gun carriage. *Totten.*

4. The tail of a bird.

The *train* steers their flight, and turns their bodies, like the rudder of a ship. *Ray.*

5. A retinue; a number of followers or attendants.

My *train* are men of choice and rarest parts. *Shak.*
The king's daughter with a lovely *train*. *Addison.*

6. A series; a consecution or succession of connected things.

Rivers now stream and draw their humid *train*. *Milton.*
Other truths require a *train* of ideas placed in order. *Locke.*
The *train* of ills our love would draw behind it. *Addison.*

7. Process; regular method; course. Things are now in a *train* for settlement.

If things were once in this *train* — our duty would take root in our nature. *Swift.*

8. A company in order; a procession.

Fairest of stars, last in the *train* of night. *Milton.*

9. The number of beats which a watch makes in any certain time. *Cyc.*

10. A line of gunpowder, laid to lead fire to a charge, or to a quantity intended for execution.

11. A continuous line of cars on a railroad.

Train of artillery; any number of cannon, mortars, &c., with the attendants and carriages which follow them into the field. *Campbell's Mil. Dict.*

TRAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That may be trained. [*Little used.*]

TRAIN'-BAND, *n.* [*train* and *band.*] A band or company of militia. *Train-bands*, in *the plural*; militia; so called because trained to military exercises.

TRAIN'-BEAR-ER, *n.* [*train* and *bearer.*] One who holds up a train.

TRAIN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Drawn; allured; educated; formed by instruction.

TRAIN'ER, *n.* One who trains up; an instructor. *Ash.*

2. One who trains or prepares men, horses, &c., for athletic exercises.

TRAIN'ING, *ppr.* Drawing; alluring; educating; teaching and forming by practice.

TRAIN'ING, *n.* The act or process of drawing or educating; education.

2. The act of preparing men for athletic exercises, or horses for the race.

3. The disciplining of troops.

4. In *gardening*, the operation or art of forming young trees to a wall or espalier, or of causing them to grow in a shape suitable for that end. *Cyc.*

TRAIN'-OIL, *n.* [*train* and *oil.*] The oil procured from the blubber or fat of whales by boiling. *Cyc.*

TRAIN'-ROAD, *n.* [*train* and *road.*] In *mines*, a slight railway for small wagons. *Cyc.*

TRAIN'-TACK-LE, *n.* A tackle hooked to the train of a gun, to hold it to its place. *Totten.*

TRAIN'Y, *a.* Belonging to train-oil. [*Not in use.*] *Gay.*

TRAIPSE, (trāpse,) *v. i.* To walk sluttishly or carelessly. [*A low word.*] *Pope.*

TRAIT, (trāte,) *n.* [Fr. *trait*, from *traire*, to draw; L. *tractus*. See TRACT and TREAT.]

1. A stroke; a touch.

By this single *trait*, Homer makes an essential difference between the Iliad and Odyssey. *Broome.*

2. A line; a feature; as, a *trait* of character.

TRAI'TOR, *n.* [Fr. *traître*; Arm. *treitre*, *treytor*; Sp. *traidor*; from L. *traditor*; *trado*, to deliver.]

1. One who violates his allegiance and betrays his country; one guilty of treason; one who, in breach of trust, delivers his country to its enemy, or any fort or place intrusted to his defense, or who surrenders an army or body of troops to the enemy, unless when vanquished; or one who takes arms and levies war against his country; or one who aids an enemy in conquering his country. [See TREASON.]

2. One who betrays his trust.

TRAI'TOR-LY, *a.* Treacherous. [*Not in use.*]

TRAI'TOR-OUS, *a.* Guilty of treason; treacherous; perfidious; faithless; as, a *traitorous* officer or subject.

2. Consisting in treason; partaking of treason; implying breach of allegiance; as, a *traitorous* scheme or conspiracy.

TRAI'TOR-OUS-LY, *adv.* In violation of allegiance and trust; treacherously; perfidiously.

They had *traitorously* endeavored to subvert the fundamental laws. *Clarendon.*

TRAI'TOR-OUS-NESS, *n.* Treachery; the quality of being treasonable. *Scott.*

TRAI'TRESS, *n.* A female who betrays her country or her trust. *Dryden.*

TRA-JECT', *v. t.* [L. *trajectus*, *trajicio*; *trans* and *jacio* to throw.]

To throw or cast through; as, to *traject* the sun's light through three or more cross prisms. *Newton.*

TRAJ'ECT, *n.* A ferry; a passage, or place for passing water with boats. *Shak.*

TRA-JECT'ING, *ppr.* Casting through.

TRA-JEC'TION, (tra-jek'shun,) *n.* The act of casting or darting through. *Boyle.*

2. Transportation.

3. Emission. *Brown.*

TRA-JECT'O-RY, *n.* The curve which a body describes in space, as a planet or comet in its orbit, or a stone thrown upward obliquely in the air. *Brande.*

TRA-LĀ'TION, *n.* [from L. *translatio.*]

A change in the use of a word, or the use of a word in a less proper but more significant sense. *Bp. Hall.*

TRAL-A-TI'TIOUS, (tral-a-tish'us,) *a.* [L. *translatus*, *transfero.*]

Metaphorical; not literal.

TRAL-A-TI'TIOUS-LY, (tral-a-tish'us-le,) *adv.* Metaphorically; not in a literal sense. *Holder.*

TRA-LIN'E-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *trans* and *linea*, line.]

To deviate from any direction. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

TRA-LŪ'CENT, *a.* [L. *tralucens*; *trans* and *lucco.*]

Transparent; clear. *Davies.*

TRAM, *n.* A name given to coal wagons in some parts of England, especially at Newcastle.

TRAM'-WAY, } *n.* A road laid with narrow tracks
TRAM'-ROAD, } of stone, wood, or iron, for *trams*, or wagons. The iron tram-rail has a flange on the side, to prevent wagons from running off the track, thus differing from the *edge*-rail of our common railroads. *Brande.*

TRAM'MEL, *n.* [Fr. *tramail*, a drag-net; *tra* and *mail.* In Sp. *traba* is a fetter, Fr. *entraves.* This seems to be a different word.]

1. A kind of long net for catching birds or fishes.

The *trammel* differs not much from the shape of the bunt. *Carew.*

2. A kind of shackles used for regulating the motions of a horse and making him amble.

3. An iron hook, of various forms and sizes, used for hanging kettles and other vessels over the fire.

4. In *mechanics*, a joiner's instrument for drawing ovals upon boards. One part consists of a cross with two grooves at right angles to each other; the other is a beam carrying two pins which slide in those grooves, and also the describing pencil. *Brande.*

TRAM'MEL, *v. t.* [Sp. *trabar*, to join, to seize, to shackle. Qu.]

1. To catch; to intercept. *Shak.*

2. To confine; to hamper; to shackle.

TRAM'MEL-ED, *pp.* Caught; confined; shackled.

2. In *the manege*, a horse is said to be trammeled, when he has blazes or white marks on the fore and hind foot of one side. *Cyc.*

TRAM'MEL-ING, *ppr.* Catching; confining; shackling.

TRA-MON'TANE, *n.* One living beyond the mountain; a stranger.

TRA-MON'TANE, *a.* [It. *tramontana*; *tra*, L. *trans*, beyond, and *mons*, mountain.]

Literally, lying or being beyond the mountain; foreign; barbarous. The Italians sometimes use this epithet for *ultramontane*, and apply it to the countries north of the Alps, as France and Germany, and particularly to their ecclesiastics, jurists, painters, &c.; and a north wind is called a *tramontane* wind. The French lawyers call certain Italian canonists *tramontane* or *ultramontane* doctors; considering them as favoring too much the court of Rome. [See ULTRAMONTANE.] *Brande. Cyc.*

TRAMP, *v. t.* [Sw. *trampa.*]

To tread.

TRAMP, *v. i.* To travel; to wander or stroll.

TRAMP'ER, *n.* A stroller; a vagrant or vagabond.

TRAM'PLE, (tram'pl,) *v. t.* [G. *trampeln*, *trampen*; Dan. *tramper*; Sw. *trampa.* If *m* is casual, as I suppose, these words are the D. *trappen*, to tread; *trap*, a step.]

1. To tread under foot; *especially*, to tread upon with pride, contempt, triumph, or scorn.

Neither cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they *trample* them under their feet. — Matt. vii.

2. To tread down; to prostrate by treading; as, to *trample* grass.

3. To treat with pride, contempt, and insult.

TRAM'PLE, *v. i.* To tread in contempt.

Diogenes *trampled* on Plato's pride with greater of his own. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. To tread with force and rapidity. *Dryden.*

TRAM'PLE, *n.* The act of treading under foot with contempt. *Milton.*

TRAM'PLED, *pp.* Trod on; trodden under foot.

TRAM'PLER, *n.* One that tramples; one that treads down.

TRAM'PLING, *ppr.* Treading under foot; prostrating by treading; treading with contempt and insult.

TRAM-POOSE', *v. t.* [See TRAMPLE.] To walk with labor, or heavily.

TRAM-POOS'ING, *ppr.* Traveling heavily.

TRA-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *trano.*]

The act of passing over by swimming. [*Not in use.*]

TRANCE, *n.* [Fr. *transe*; supposed to be from the L. *transitus*, a passing over; *transeo*, to pass over; *trans* and *eo.* The L. *trans* seems to be the W *tra*, It. *tra* and *tras*, Sp. *tras*, and Fr. *tres*, very; so that it may be inferred that *n* is not radical.]

1. An ecstasy; a state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body into celestial regions, or to be rapt into visions.

My soul was ravished quite as in a *trance*. *Spenser.*
While they made ready, he fell into a *trance*, and saw heaven opened. — Acts x.

2. In *medicine*, catalepsy, i. e., total suspension of mental power and voluntary motion; pulsation and breathing continuing; muscles flexible; body yielding to and retaining any given position not incompatible with the laws of gravitation. *Trance*, or *catalepsy*, differs from ecstasy in the circumstance that in the latter the muscles are rigid, and the body erect and inflexible. *Good.*

TRANCE'D, (tränst,) *a.* Lying in a trance.

And there I left him *tranced*. *Shak.*

TRAN'GRAM, *n.* An odd thing intricately contrived. *Arbuthnot.*

[*It is said to be a cant word, and is not used.*]

TRAN'NEL, used by Moxon, is a mistake for TREENAIL, pronounced by ship-builders *trun'nel.*

TRAN'QUIL, (trank'wil,) *a.* [Fr. *tranquille*; L. *tranquillus.*]

Quiet; calm; undisturbed; peaceful; not agitated. The atmosphere is *tranquil.* The state is *tranquil.* A *tranquil* retirement is desirable; but a *tranquil* mind is essential to happiness.

TRAN-QUIL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act of tranquilizing, or state of being tranquilized. *Newman.*

TRAN'QUIL-IZE, (trank'wil-ize,) *v. t.* To quiet; to allay when agitated; to compose; to make calm and peaceful; as, to *tranquilize* a state disturbed by factions or civil commotions; to *tranquilize* the mind.

TRAN'QUIL-IZ-ED, (trank'wil-izd,) *pp.* Quieted; calmed; composed.

TRAN'QUIL-IZ-ER, *n.* A kind of chair, in which a raving maniac may be so fixed as to be motionless. It is used for the production of tranquillity, in a paroxysm of raving.

TRAN'QUIL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Quieting; composing.

TRAN'QUIL-IZ-ING-LY, *adv.* So as to tranquilize.

TRAN-QUIL'LI-TY, *n.* [L. *tranquillitas.*]

Quietness; a calm state; freedom from disturbance or agitation. We speak of the *tranquillity* of public affairs, of the state, of the world, the *tranquillity* of a retired life, the *tranquillity* of mind proceeding from conscious rectitude.

TRAN'QUIL-LY, *adv.* Quietly; peacefully.

TRAN'QUIL-NESS, *n.* Quietness; peacefulness.

TRANS, a Latin preposition, used in English as a prefix, signifies *over*, *beyond*, as in *transalpine*, beyond the Alps. Hence, in a moral sense, it denotes a complete change; as, to *transform*; also, *from one to another*; as, to *transfer.*

TRANS-AC'T, *v. t.* [L. *transactus*, *transigo*; *trans* and *ago*, to act or drive through.]

To do; to perform; to manage; as, to *transact* commercial business. We *transact* business in person or by an agent.

TRANS-AC'T, *v. i.* To conduct matters; to treat; to manage. *South.*

TRANS-AC'TED, *pp.* Done; performed; managed.

TRANS-AC'TING, *ppr.* Managing; performing.

TRANS-AC'TION, *n.* The doing or performing of any business; management of any affair.

2. That which is done; an affair. We are not to expect in history a minute detail of every *transaction.*

3. In *the civil law*, an adjustment of a dispute between parties by mutual agreement.

TRANS-AC'TOR, *n.* One who performs or conducts any business. *Derham.*

TRANS-AL'PINE, (-al'pin,) *a.* [L. *trans*, beyond, and *Alpine*, of the Alps.]

Lying or being beyond the Alps in regard to Rome, that is, on the north or west of the Alps; as, *Transalpine* Gaul; opposed to CISALPINE.

TRANS-AN'I-MĀTE, *v. t.* [*trans* and *animate.*] To animate by the conveyance of a soul to another body. *King.*

TRANS-AN'I-MĀ-TED, *pp.* Animated by the conveyance of the soul from one body to another.

TRANS-AN-I-MĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *trans* and *anima.*]

Conveyance of the soul from one body to another; transmigration. *Brown.*

[*The latter is the word generally used.*]

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TRANS-AT-LAN'TIC, *a.* [L. *trans*, beyond, and *Atlantic.*]

Lying or being beyond the Atlantic. When used by a person in Europe or Africa, *transatlantic* signifies being in America; when by a person in America, it denotes being or lying in Europe or Africa. We apply it chiefly to something in Europe.

TRANS-CEND', (trans-send',) *v. t.* [L. *transcendo*; *trans* and *scando*, to climb.]

1. To rise above; to surmount; as, lights in the heavens *transcending* the region of the clouds.

2. To pass over; to go beyond.

It is a dangerous opinion to such hopes as shall *transcend* their limits. *Bacon.*

3. To surpass; to outgo; to excel; to exceed.

How much her worth *transcended* all her kind. *Dryden.*

TRANS-CEND', *v. i.* To climb. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

TRANS-CEND'ED, *pp.* Overpassed; surpassed; exceeded.

TRANS-CEND'ENCE, } *n.* Superior excellence;
TRANS-CEND'EN-CY, } supereminence.

2. Elevation above truth; exaggeration. *Bacon.*

TRANS-CEND'ENT, *a.* [L. *transcendens.*]

1. Very excellent; superior or supreme in excellence; surpassing others; as, *transcendent* worth; *transcendent* valor.

Clothed with *transcendent* brightness. *Milton.*

2. In *the Kantian philosophy*, transcending or going beyond the bounds of human knowledge; *applied to baseless or illusory knowledge.* *Murdock.*

TRANS-CEND-ENT'AL, *a.* Supereminent; surpassing others; as, *transcendental* being or qualities. *Grew.*

2. In *the Kantian philosophy*, pertaining to that which can be determined *a priori* in regard to the fundamental principles of all human knowledge. What is *transcendental*, therefore, transcends empiricism; but it does not transcend all human knowledge, or become *transcendent.* *Murdock.*

Transcendental quantity; in *algebra*, a quantity which can not be represented by an algebraic expression of a finite number of terms.

Transcendental equation; an equation into which a transcendental quantity enters.

Transcendental curve; a curve defined by a transcendental equation. *Brande.*

TRANS-CEND-ENT'AL-ISM, *n.* In *the Kantian philosophy*, the transcending or going beyond empiricism, and ascertaining *a priori* the fundamental principles of human knowledge. But, as Schelling and Hegel claimed to have discovered the absolute identity of the objective and subjective in human knowledge, or of things and human conceptions of them, the Kantian distinction between *transcendent* and *transcendental* ideas can have no place in their philosophy. And hence, with them, transcendentalism claims to have a true knowledge of all things, material and immaterial, human and divine, so far as the mind is capable of knowing them. And in this sense the word *transcendentalism* is now most used. *Murdock.*

The word is also sometimes used for that which is vague and illusive in philosophy.

TRANS-CEND-ENT'AL-IST, *n.* One who believes in transcendentalism.

TRANS-CEND-ENT'AL-LY, *adv.* In a transcendental manner.

TRANS-CEND'ENT-LY, *adv.* Very excellently; supereminently; by way of eminence.

The law of Christianity is eminently and *transcendently* called the word of truth. *South.*

TRANS-CEND'ENT-NESS, *n.* Superior or unusual excellence.

TRANS-CEND'ING, *ppr.* Rising above; surmounting; surpassing.

TRANS'CO-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *trans* and *colo*, to strain.]

To strain; to cause to pass through a sieve or colander. *Harvey.*

TRANS'CO-LA-TING, *ppr.* Straining through a sieve.

TRAN-SCRIBE', *v. t.* [L. *transcribo*; *trans*, over, and *scribo*, to write.]

To copy; to write over again or in the same words; to write a copy of any thing; as, to *transcribe* Livy or Tacitus; to *transcribe* a letter.

TRAN-SCRIB'ED, *pp.* Copied.

TRAN-SCRIB'ER, *n.* A copier; one who writes from a copy. *Addison.*

TRAN-SCRIB'ING, *ppr.* Writing from a copy; writing a copy.

TRAN'SCRIPT, *n.* [L. *transcriptum.*]

1. A copy; a writing made from and according to an original; a writing or composition consisting of the same words with the original.

The decalogue of Moses was but a *transcript*, not an original. *South.*

2. A copy of any kind.

The Roman learning was a *transcript* of the Grecian. *Glanville.*

TRAN-SCRIP'TION, (tran-skrip'shun,) *n.* [Fr.] The act of copying. Corruptions creep into books by repeated *transcriptions.*

TRAN-SCRIP'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In manner of a copy. *Brown.*

TRANS-CUR', *v. i.* [L. *transcurro*; *trans* and *curro*, to run.]

To run or rove to and fro. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

TRANS-CUR'RENCE, *n.* A roving hither and thither.

TRANS-CUR'SION, (trans-kur'shun,) *n.* [Supra.] A rambling or ramble; a passage beyond certain limits; extraordinary deviation; as, the *transcursion* of a comet. *More.*

I am to make often *transcursions* into the neighboring forests as I pass along. *Howell.*

[EXCURSION has in a great measure superseded this word.]

TRANS-DUC'TION, *n.* [L. *trans* and *duco.*]

The act of conveying over. *Entick.*

TRANSE, *n.* Ecstasy. [See TRANCE.]

TRANS-EL-E-MENT-Ā'TION, *n.* [*trans* and *element.*]

The change of the elements of one body into those of another, as of the bread and wine into the actual body and blood of Christ; transubstantiation. *Burnet.*

TRAN'SEPT, *n.* [L. *trans* and *septum.*] The transverse portion of a cruciform church, being one of the arms projecting each way on the side of the stem of the cross. *Gwilt.*

TRAN-SEX'ION, (-sek'shun,) *n.* Change of sex.

TRANS-FER', *v. t.* [L. *transfero*; *trans* and *fero*, to carry.]

1. To convey from one place or person to another; to transport or remove to another place or person; as, to *transfer* the laws of one country to another. The seat of government was *transferred* from New York to Albany. We say, a war is *transferred* from France to Germany. Pain, or the seat of disease in the body, is often *transferred* from one part to another.

2. To make over; to pass; to convey, as a right, from one person to another; to sell; to give. The title to land is *transferred* by deed. The property of a bill of exchange may be *transferred* by indorsement. Stocks are *transferred* by assignment, or entering the same under the name of the purchaser in the proper books.

TRANS'FER, *n.* The removal or conveyance of a thing from one place or person to another.

2. The conveyance of right, title, or property, either real or personal, from one person to another, either by sale, by gift, or otherwise.

TRANS-FER'A-BLE, *a.* That may be transferred or conveyed from one place or person to another.

2. Negotiable, as a note, bill of exchange, or other evidence of *property*, that may be conveyed from one person to another by indorsement or other writing. The stocks of the public, and of companies, are *transferable.*

TRANS-FER'RED, *pp.* Conveyed from one to another.

TRANS-FER-REE', *n.* The person to whom a transfer is made. *Hamilton.*

TRANS-FER'RENCE, *n.* Act of transferring.

TRANS-FER'RER, *n.* One who makes a transfer or conveyance.

TRANS-FER'RING, *ppr.* Removing from one place or person to another; conveying to another, as a right.

TRANS-FIG-U-RĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr. See TRANSFIGURE.] A change of form; *particularly*, the supernatural change in the personal appearance of our Savior on the mount. See *Matt.* xvii.

2. A feast held by the Roman Catholic church on the 6th of August, in commemoration of the miraculous change above mentioned. *Cyc.*

TRANS-FIG'URE, (-fig'yur,) *v. t.* [L. *trans* and *figura*; Fr. *transfigurer.*]

To transform; to change the outward form or appearance.

And was *transfigured* before them. — Matt. xvii.

TRANS-FIG'UR-ED, *pp.* Changed in form.

TRANS-FIG'UR-ING, *ppr.* Transforming; changing the external form

TRANS-FIX', *v. t.* [L. *transfixus*, *transfigo*; *trans* and *figo.*]

To pierce through, as with a pointed weapon; as, to *transfix* one with a dart or spear. *Dryden.*

TRANS-FIX'ED, (-fikst',) *pp.* Pierced through.

TRANS-FIX'ING, *ppr.* Piercing through with a pointed weapon.

TRANS'FO-RATE, *v. t.* [L. *transforo.*]

To bore through.

TRANS'FO-RA-TED, *pp.* Pierced; perforated.

TRANS'FO-RA-TING, *ppr.* Boring through.

TRANS-FORM', *v. t.* [Fr. *transformer*; L. *trans* and *forma.*]

1. To change the form of; to change the shape or appearance; to metamorphose; as, a caterpillar *transformed* into a butterfly.

2. To change one substance into another; to transmute. The alchemists sought to *transform* lead into gold.

3. In *theology*, to change the natural disposition and temper of man from a state of enmity to God and his law into the image of God, or into a disposition and temper conformed to the will of God.

Be ye *transformed* by the renewing of your mind. — Rom. xii.

4. In *the Roman Catholic church*, to change the elements, bread and wine, into the flesh and blood of Christ.

5. Among *the mystics*, to change the contemplative soul into a divine substance, by which it is lost or swallowed up in the divine nature.

6. In *algebra*, to change an equation into another of a different form, without destroying the equality of its members; to change into another form without altering the value.

TRANS-FORM', *v. i.* To be changed in form; to be metamorphosed.

His hair *transforms* to down. *Addison.*

TRANS-FORM-Ā'TION, *n.* The act or operation of changing the form or external appearance.

2. Metamorphosis; change of form in insects; as from a caterpillar to a butterfly.

3. Transmutation; the change of one metal into another, as of copper or tin into gold.

4. The change of the soul into a divine substance, as among the mystics.

5. Transubstantiation.

6. In *theology*, a change of heart in man, by which his disposition and temper are conformed to the divine image; a change from enmity to holiness and love.

7. In *algebra*, the change of an equation into one of a different form, without destroying the equality of its members; a change into another form without altering the value. *A. D. Stanley.*

TRANS-FORM'A-TIVE, *a.* Having power or a tendency to transform. *Davies.*

TRANS-FORM'ED, *pp.* Changed in form or external appearance; metamorphosed; transmuted; renewed.

TRANS-FORM'ING, *ppr.* Changing the form or external appearance; metamorphosing; transmuting; renewing.

2. *a.* Effecting, or able to effect, a change of form or state; as, the *transforming* power of true religion.

TRANS-FREIGHT', (trans-frāte',) *v. i.* To pass over the sea. [*Not in use.*] *Waterland.*

TRANS-FRE-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *trans* and *fretum*, a strait.]

The passing over a strait or narrow sea. [*Little used.*] *Davies.*

TRANS-FUND', *v. t.* [L. *transfundo.*]

To pour from one vessel into another. [*Not used.*]

TRANS-FUND'ED, *pp.* Transfused.

TRANS-FUND'ING, *ppr.* Transfusing. *Barrow.*

TRANS-FŪSE', (trans-fūze',) *v. t.* [L. *transfusus*, *transfundo*; *trans* and *fundo.*]

1. To pour, as liquor, out of one vessel into another.

2. To transfer, as blood, from one animal to another.

3. To cause to pass from one to another; to cause to be instilled or imbibed; as, to *transfuse* a spirit of patriotism from one to another; to *transfuse* a love of letters.

TRANS-FŪS'ED, *pp.* Poured from one vessel into another

TRANS-FŪ'SI-BLE, (-fū'ze-bl,) *a.* That may be transfused, &c. *Boyle.*

TRANS-FŪS'ING, *ppr.* Pouring out of one vessel into another; transferring.

TRANS-FŪ'SION, (trans-fū'zhun,) *n.* The act of pouring, as liquor, out of one vessel into another. In chemistry and pharmacy, *transfusions* of liquors are frequent. *Cyc.*

2. The act or operation of transferring the blood of one animal into the vascular system of another by means of a tube. *Cyc.*

TRANS-GRESS', *v. t.* [Fr. *transgresser*; L. *transgressus*, *transgredior*; *trans* and *gradior*, to pass.]

1. To pass over or beyond any limit; to surpass. *Dryden.*

2. In *a moral sense*, to overpass any rule prescribed as the limit of duty; to break or violate a law, civil or moral. To *transgress* a divine law, is sin. Legislators should not *transgress* laws of their own making.

TRANS-GRESS', *v. i.* To offend by violating a law; to sin. 1 *Chron.* ii.

TRANS-GRESS'ED, (trans-grest',) *pp.* Overpassed; violated.

TRANS-GRESS'ING, *ppr.* Passing beyond; surpassing; violating; sinning.

TRANS-GRES'SION, (-gresh'un,) *n.* [Fr.] The act of passing over or beyond any law or rule of moral duty; the violation of a law or known principle of rectitude; breach of command.

He mourned because of the *transgression* of them that had been carried away. — Ezra x.

Forgive thy people all their *transgressions.* — 1 Kings viii.

2. Fault; offense; crime. *Shak.*

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TRANS-GRES'SION-AL, (-gresh'un-al,) *a.* That violates a law or rule of duty.
TRANS-GRESS'IVE, *a.* Faulty; culpable; apt to transgress. *Brown.*
TRANS-GRESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* By transgressing.
TRANS-GRESS'OR, *n.* One who breaks a law or violates a command; one who violates any known rule or principle of rectitude; a sinner.

The way of *transgressors* is hard. — Prov. xiii.

TRAN-SHIP', *v. t.* [*trans* and *ship.*] To convey from one ship to another; *a commercial word.*
TRAN-SHIP'MENT, *n.* The act of transferring, as goods, from one ship to another.
TRAN-SHIP'PED, (-shipt',) *pp.* Carried from one ship to another.
TRAN-SHIP'PING, *ppr.* Carrying from one ship to another.
TRAN'SIENT, (tran'shent,) *a.* [L. *transiens, transeo; trans* and *eo.*]

1. Passing; not stationary; hence, of short duration; not permanent; not lasting or durable. How *transient* are the pleasures of this life!

Measured this *transient* world. *Milton.*

2. Hasty; momentary; imperfect; as, a *transient* view of a landscape.

Transient person; a person that is passing or traveling through a place; one without a settled habitation. *America.*

Transient effect, in *painting*, is a representation of appearances in nature produced by causes which are not stationary, as the shadows cast by a passing cloud. The term ACCIDENTS has often the same signification. *Jocelyn.*

TRAN'SIENT-LY, (-shent-,) *adv.* [Supra.] In passage; for a short time; not with continuance.

I touch here but *transiently* — on some few of those many rules of imitating nature, which Aristotle drew from Homer. *Dryden.*

TRAN'SIENT-NESS, (-shent-,) *n.* [Supra.] Shortness of continuance; speedy passage.
TRAN-SIL'I-ENCE, } *n.* [L. *transiliens, transilio*;
TRAN-SIL'I-EN-CY, } *trans* and *salio.*]
A leap from thing to thing. [*Not much used.*] *Glanville.*

TRANS'IT, *n.* [L. *transitus*, from *transeo.*]

1. A passing; a passing over or through; conveyance; as, the *transit* of goods through a country.

2. The passing of an inferior planet across the sun's disk. I witnessed the *transit* of Venus over the sun's disk, June 3, 1769. When a smaller body passes behind a larger, it is said to suffer an *occultation.*

3. The culmination or passage of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place.

TRANS'IT, *v. t.* To pass over the disk of a heavenly body. *Cyc.*
TRANS'IT-DU'TY, *n.* A duty paid on goods that pass through a country.
TRANS'IT-ED, *pp.* Passed over the disk of a heavenly body.
TRAN-SI''TION, (tran-sizh'un,) *n.* [L. *transitio.*]

1. Passage from one place or state to another; change; as, the *transition* of the weather from hot to cold. Sudden *transitions* are sometimes attended with evil effects.

The spots are of the same color throughout, there being an immediate *transition* from white to black. *Woodward.*

2. In *rhetoric*, a passing from one subject to another. This should be done by means of some connection in the parts of the discourse, so as to appear natural and easy.

He with *transition* sweet new speech resumes. *Milton.*

3. In *music*, a change of key from major to minor, or the contrary; or, in short, a change from any one genus or key to another; also, the softening of a disjunct interval by the introduction of intermediate sounds. *Cyc. Busby.*

Transition rocks; in *geology*, a name formerly applied to the lowest uncrystalline stratified rocks, supposed to contain no fossils, and so called because thought to have been formed when the world was passing from an uninhabitable to a habitable state. *Dana.*

TRAN-SI''TION-AL, (-sizh'un-,) *a.* Containing or denoting transition.
TRANS'I-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of passing. *Bacon.*

2. In *grammar*, a *transitive verb* is one which is or may be followed by an object; a verb expressing an action which passes from the agent to an object, from the subject which *does* to the object on which it *is done.* Thus, "Cicero *wrote* letters to Atticus." In this sentence, the act of writing, performed by Cicero, the agent, terminates on letters, the object All verbs not passive may be arranged in two classes, *transitive* and *intransitive.* In English, this division is correct and complete.

TRANS'I-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a transitive manner.
TRANS'I-TIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being transitive.
TRANS'I-TO-RI-LY, *adv.* {See TRANSITORY.] With short continuance.
TRANS'I-TO-RI-NESS, *n.* A passing with short continuance; speedy departure or evanescence. Who is not convinced of the *transitoriness* of all sublunary happiness?
TRANS'I-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *transitorius.*]

1. Passing without continuance; continuing a short time; fleeting; speedily vanishing.

O Lord, comfort and succor all them who, in this *transitory* life, are in trouble. *Com. Prayer.*

2. In *law*, a *transitory action* is one which may be brought in any county, as actions for debt, detinue, slander, and the like. It is opposed to *local action.* *Blackstone. Bouvier.*

TRANS-LAT'A-BLE, *a.* [from *translate.*] Capable of being translated or rendered into another language.
TRANS-LATE', *v. t.* [L. *translatus*, from *transfero*; *trans*, over, and *fero*, to bear; Sp. *trasladar*; It. *traslatare.*]

1. To bear, carry, or remove, from one place to another. It is applied to the removal of a bishop from one see to another.

The bishop of Rochester, when the king would have *translated* him to a better bishopric, refused. *Camden.*

2. To remove or convey to heaven, as a human being, without death.

By faith Enoch was *translated*, that he should not see death. — Heb. xvi.

3. To transfer; to convey from one to another. 2 *Sam.* iii.

4. To cause to remove from one part of the body to another; as, to *translate* a disease.

5. To change.

Happy is your grace,
That can *translate* the stubbornness of fortune
Into so quiet and so sweet a style. *Shak.*

6. To interpret; to render into another language; to express the sense of one language in the words of another. The Old Testament was *translated* into the Greek language more than two hundred years before Christ. The Scriptures are now *translated* into most of the languages of Europe and Asia.

7. To explain.

TRANS-LAT'ED, *pp.* Conveyed from one place to another; removed to heaven without dying; rendered into another language.
TRANS-LAT'ING, *ppr.* Conveying or removing from one place to another; conveying to heaven without dying; interpreting in another language.
TRANS-LA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *translatio.*]

1. The act of removing or conveying from one place to another; removal; as, the *translation* of a disease from the foot to the breast.

2. The removal of a bishop from one see to another.

3. The removal of a person to heaven without subjecting him to death.

4. The act of turning into another language; interpretation; as, the *translation* of Virgil or Homer.

5. That which is produced by turning into another language; a version. We have a good *translation* of the Scriptures.

TRANS-LA-TI''TIOUS, (-tish'us,) *a.* Transposed; transported.
TRANS-LA'TIVE, *a.* Taken from others.
TRANS-LA'TOR, *n.* One who renders into another language; one who expresses the sense of words in one language by equivalent words in another.
TRANS'LA-TO-RY, *a.* Transferring; serving to translate. *Arbuthnot.*
TRANS-LA'TRESS, *n.* A female translator.
TRANS-LO-CA'TION, *n.* [L. *trans* and *locatio, loco.*] Removal of things reciprocally to each other's places; or rather substitution of one thing for another.

There happened certain *translocations* of animal and vegetable substances at the deluge. *Woodward.*

TRANS-LU'CEN-CY, } *n.* [L. *translucens; trans*,
TRANS-LU'CENCE, } through, and *lucco*, to shine.]

1. The property of transmitting rays of light without permitting objects to be seen.

2. Transparency.

TRANS-LU'CENT, *a.* Transmitting rays of light without permitting objects to be seen.

2. Transparent; clear.

Replenished from the cool, *translucent* springs. *Pope.*

TRANS-LU'CENT-LY, *adv* In a translucent manner.
TRANS-LU'CID, *a.* [L. *translucidus*, supra.] Transparent; clear. [See TRANSLUCENT.] *Bacon.*
TRANS-MA-RINE', (-ma-reen',) *a.* [L. *transmarinus; trans* and *marinus*; *mare*, sea.] Lying or being beyond the sea. *Howell.*
TRANS-MEW', (-mū',) *v. t.* [Fr. *transmuer*; L. *transmuto.*] To transmute; to transform; to metamorphose. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*
TRANS'MI-GRANT, *a.* [See TRANSMIGRATE.] Migrating; passing into another country or state for residence, or into another form or body.
TRANS'MI-GRANT, *n.* One who migrates, or leaves his own country and passes into another for settlement. *Bacon.*

2. One who passes into another state or body.

TRANS'MI-GRATE, *v. i.* [L. *transmigro; trans* and *migro*, to migrate.]

1. To migrate; to pass from one country or jurisdiction to another, for the purpose of residing in it; as men or families. *Brown.*

2. To pass from one body into another.

Their souls may *transmigrate* into each other. *Howell.*

TRANS'MI-GRA-TING, *ppr.* Passing from one country, state, or body, into another.
TRANS-MI-GRA'TION, *n.* The passing of men from one country to another for the purpose of residence, particularly of a whole people

2. The passing of a thing into another state, as of one substance into another. *Hooker.*

3. The passing of the soul into another body, according to the opinion of Pythagoras.

TRANS'MI-GRA-TOR, *n.* One who transmigrates. *Ellis.*
TRANS-MI'GRA-TO-RY, *a.* Passing from one place, body, or state, to another. *Faber.*
TRANS-MIS-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *transmissible.*] The quality of being transmissible.
TRANS-MIS'SI-BLE, *a.* [See TRANSMIT.] That may be transmitted or passed from one to another. *Blackstone. Burke.*

2. That may be transmitted through a transparent body.

TRANS-MIS'SION, (trans-mish'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *transmissio.*]

1. The act of sending from one place or person to another; as, the *transmission* of letters, writings, papers, news, and the like, from one country to another; or the *transmission* of rights, titles, or privileges from father to son, and from one generation to another. *Newton. Bacon.*

2. The passing of a substance through any body, as of light through glass.

TRANS-MIS'SIVE, *a.* Transmitted; derived from one to another.

Itself a sun, it with *transmissive* light
Enlivens worlds denied to human sight. *Prior.*

TRANS-MIT', *v. t.* [L. *transmitto; trans* and *mitto*, to send.]

1. To send from one person or place to another; as, to *transmit* a letter or a memorial; to *transmit* dispatches; to *transmit* money or bills of exchange from one city or country to another. Light is *transmitted* from the sun to the earth; sound is *transmitted* by means of vibrations of the air. Our civil and religious privileges have been *transmitted* to us from our ancestors; and it is our duty to *transmit* them to our children.

2. To suffer to pass through; as, glass *transmits* light; metals *transmit* electricity.

TRANS-MIT'TAL, *n.* Transmission. *Swift.*
TRANS-MIT'TED, *pp.* or *a.* Sent from one person or place to another; caused or suffered to pass through.
TRANS-MIT'TER, *n.* One who transmits.
TRANS-MIT'TI-BLE, *a.* That may be transmitted.
TRANS-MIT'TING, *ppr.* Sending from one person or place to another; *suffering* to pass through.
TRANS-MU-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [See TRANSMUTE.] Susceptibility of change into another nature or substance.
TRANS-MŪ'TA-BLE, *a.* [from *transmute.*] Capable of being changed into a different substance, or into something of a different form or nature.

The fluids and solids of an animal body are *transmutable* into one another. *Arbuthnot.*

TRANS-MŪ'TA-BLY, *adv.* With capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.
TRANS-MU-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *transmutatio.*]

1. The change of any thing into another substance, or into something of a different nature. For a long time, the *transmutation* of base metals into gold was deemed practicable, but nature proved refractory, and the alchemists were frustrated.

2. In *geometry*, the change or reduction of one figure or body into another of the same area or solidity, but of a different form, as of a triangle into a square. *Brande.*

3. The change of colors, as in the case of a decoction of the nephritic wood. *Cyc.*

4. In *the vegetable economy*, the change of a plant into another form, as of wheat into chess, according to the popular opinion. [See CHESS.]

TRANS-MU-TA'TION-IST, *n.* One who believes in the transmutation of metals. *Lyell.*
TRANS-MŪTE', *v. t.* [L. *transmuto; trans* and *muto*, to change.]

To change from one nature or substance into another. Water may be *transmuted* into ice, and ice into water; the juices of plants are *transmuted* into solid substances; but human skill has not been able to *transmute* lead or copper into gold.

A holy conscience sublimates every thing; it *transmutes* the common affairs of life into acts of solemn worship to God. *J. M. Mason.*

The caresses of parents and the blandishments of friends *transmute* us into idols. *Buckminster.*

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TRANS-MŪT'ED, *pp.* Changed into another substance or nature.
TRANS-MŪT'ER, *n.* One that transmutes.
TRANS-MŪT'ING, *ppr.* Changing or transforming into another nature or substance.
TRAN'SŌM, *n.* [L. *transenna*, from *trans*, over, across.]
1. A beam or timber extended across the stern-post of a ship, to strengthen the aft-part and give it due form. *Mar. Dict.*
2. In *architecture*, a horizontal mullion or cross-bar in a window; or a lintel over a door; the vane of a cross-staff. *Cyc. Johnson.*
TRANS'PA-DANE, *a.* [L. *trans* and *Padus*, the River Po.]
Being beyond the River Po. *Stephens.*
TRANS-PĂR'EN-CY, *n.* [See TRANSPARENT.] That state or property of a body by which it suffers rays of light to pass through it, so that objects can be distinctly seen through it; diaphaneity. This is a property of glass, water, and air, which, when clear, admit the free passage of light. Transparency is opposed to OPAQUENESS.
2. A picture prepared on very thin cloth, and with semi-transparent materials, to be exhibited by light passing through it from behind.
TRANS-PĂR'ENT, *a.* [Fr. *id.*; L. *trans* and *pareo*, to appear.]
1. Having the property of transmitting rays of light, so that bodies can be distinctly seen through; pervious to light; diaphanous; pellucid; as, *transparent* glass; a *transparent* diamond; opposed to OPAQUE.
2. Admitting the passage of light; open; porous; as, a *transparent* veil. *Dryden.*
TRANS-PĂR'ENT-LY, *adv.* Clearly; so as to be seen through.
TRANS-PĂR'ENT-NESS, *n.* The quality of being transparent; transparency.
TRANS-PĂSS', *v. t.* [*trans* and *pass.*] To pass over. [*Not in use.*] *Gregory.*
TRANS-PĂSS', *v. i.* To pass by or away. [*Not in use.*] *Daniel.*
TRANS-PIĒ'Ų-OUS, *a.* [L. *trans* and *specio*, to see.] Transparent; pervious to the sight.
The wide, *transpicuous* air. *Milton.*
TRANS-PIERCE', (-peers',) *v. t.* [Fr. *transpercer.*] To pierce through; to penetrate; to permeate; to pass through.
His forceful spear the sides *transpierced*. *Dryden.*
TRANS-PIĒRC'ED, (-peerst',) *pp.* Pierced through; penetrated.
TRANS-PIĒRC'ING, *ppr.* Penetrating; passing through.
TRANS-PIR'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr.; from *transpire.*] Capable of being emitted through pores.
TRANS-PI-RĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr.; from *transpire.*] The act or process of passing off through the excretories of the skin; cutaneous exhalation; as, the *transpiration* of obstructed fluids. *Sharp.*
TRANS-PIRE', *v. t.* [Fr. *transpirer*; L. *transpiro*; *trans* and *spiro.*]
To emit through the excretories of the skin; to send off in vapor.
TRANS-PIRE', *v. i.* To be emitted through the excretories of the skin; to exhale; to pass off in insensible perspiration; as, fluids *transpire* from the human body.
2. To escape from secrecy; to become public. The proceedings of the council have not yet *transpired.*
3. To happen or come to pass.
TRANS-PIR'ED, *pp.* Emitted through the excretories of the skin; exhaled.
2. Escaped from secrecy.
TRANS-PIR'ING, *ppr.* Exhaling; passing off in insensible perspiration becoming public.
TRANS-PLĀCE', *v. t.* [*trans* and *place.*] To remove; to put in a new place.
It was *transplaced* from the left side of the Vatican to a more eminent place. [*Little used.*] *Wilkins.*
TRANS-PLANT', *v. t.* [Fr. *transplanter*; *trans* and *plant*, L. *planto.*]
1. To remove and plant in another place; as, to *transplant* trees.
2. To remove and settle or establish for residence in another place; as, to *transplant* inhabitants. Salmaneser *transplanted* the Cuthites to Samaria.
3. To remove. *Clarendon. Milton.*
TRANS-PLANT-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of transplanting; the removal of a plant or of a settled inhabitant to a different place for growth or residence.
2. Removal; conveyance from one to another. Formerly men believed in the *transplantation* of diseases. *Baker. Cyc.*
TRANS-PLANT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Removed and planted or settled in another place.
TRANS-PLANT'ER, *n.* One who transplants.
2. A machine for transplanting trees.
TRANS-PLANT'ING, *ppr.* Removing and planting or settling in another place.
TRAN-SPLEND'EN-CY, *n.* [L. *trans* and *splendens.* See SPLENDOR.]
Supereminent splendor. *More.*
TRAN-SPLEND'ENT, *a.* Resplendent in the highest degree.
TRAN-SPLEND'ENT-LY, *adv.* With eminent splendor. *More.*
TRANS-PŌRT', *v. t.* [L. *transporto*; *trans* and *porto*, to carry.]
1. To carry or convey from one place to another, either by means of beasts or vehicles on land, or by ships on water, or by balloons in air; as, to *transport* the baggage of an army; to *transport* goods from one country to another; to *transport* troops over a river.
2. To carry into banishment, as a criminal. Criminals are *transported* as a punishment for their crimes, which often amounts to banishment.
3. To hurry or carry away by violence of passion.
They laugh as if *transported* with some fit
Of passion. *Milton.*
4. To ravish with pleasure; to bear away the soul in ecstasy; as, to be *transported* with joy. *Milton.*
5. To remove from one place to another, as a ship by means of hawsers and anchors. *Mar. Dict.*
TRANS'PŌRT, *n.* Transportation; carriage; conveyance.
The Romans stipulated with the Carthaginians to furnish them with ships for *transport* and war. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A ship or vessel employed for transporting; particularly for carrying soldiers, warlike stores, or provisions, from one place to another, or to convey convicts to the place of their destination.
3. Rapture; ecstasy. The news of the victory was received with *transports* of joy.
4. A convict transported or sentenced to exile.
TRANS-PŌRT'A-BLE, *a.* That may be transported. *Beddoes.*
TRANS-PŌRT'ANCE, *n.* Conveyance. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
TRANS-PŌR-TĀ'TION, *n.* The act of carrying or conveying from one place to another, either on beasts or in vehicles, by land, or water, or in air. Goods, in Asia, are *transported* on camels; in Europe and America, either on beasts or on carriages or sleds. But *transportation* by water is the great means of commercial intercourse.
2. Banishment for felony.
3. Transmission; conveyance. *Dryden.*
4. Transport; ecstasy. [*Little used.*] *South.*
5. Removal from one country to another; as, the *transportation* of plants.
TRANS-PŌRT'ED, *pp.* Carried; conveyed; removed; ravished with delight.
TRANS-PŌRT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a state of rapture.
TRANS-PŌRT'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of rapture. *Bp. Hall.*
TRANS-PŌRT'ER, *n.* One who transports or removes.
TRANS-PŌRT'ING, *ppr.* Conveying or carrying from one place to another; removing; banishing for a crime.
2. *a.* Ravishing with delight; bearing away the soul in pleasure; ecstatic; as, *transporting* joy.
TRANS-PŌRT'ING-LY, *adv.* Ravishingly.
TRANS-PŌRT'MENT, *n.* Transportation. [*Little used.*] *Hall.*
TRANS-PŌS'AL, (trans-pōz'al,) *n.* [from *transpose.*] The act of changing the places of things, and putting each in the place which was before occupied by the other.
TRANS-PŌSE', (trans-pōze',) *v. t.* [Fr. *transposer*; *trans* and *poser*, to put.]
1. To change the place or order of things by putting each in the place of the other; as, to *transpose* letters, words, or propositions. *Locke.*
2. To put out of place. *Shak.*
3. In *algebra*, to bring any term of an equation from one side over to the other, without destroying the equation. Thus, if $a+b=c$, and we make $a=c-b$, then b is said to be *transposed.*
4. In *grammar*, to change the natural order of words.
5. In *music*, to change the key.
TRANS-PŌS'ED, (trans-pōzd',) *pp.* Being changed in place, and one put in the place of the other.
TRANS-PŌS'ING, *ppr.* Changing the place of things, and putting each in the place of the other.
2. Bringing any term of an equation from one side over to the other.
3. Changing the natural order of words.
TRANS-PO-SI''TION, (-zish'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *transpositio.*]
1. A changing of the places of things, and putting each in the place before occupied by the other; as, the *transposition* of words in a sentence.
2. The state of being reciprocally changed in place. *Woodward.*
3. In *algebra*, the bringing of any term of an equation from one side over to the other, without destroying the equation.
4. In *grammar*, a change of the natural order of words in a sentence. The Latin and Greek languages admit *transposition* without inconvenience to a much greater extent than the English.
5. In *music*, a change in the composition, either in the transcript or the performance, by which the whole is removed into another key. *Busby.*
TRANS-PO-SI''TION-AL, (-zish'un-al,) *a.* Pertaining to transposition. *Pegge.*
TRANS-PŌS'I-TIVE, *a.* Made by transposing; consisting in transposition.
TRANS-SHAPE', *v. t.* [*trans* and *shape.*] To change into another form.
TRANS-SHĂP'ED, (-shāpt',) *pp.* Transformed.
TRANS-SHĂP'ING, *ppr.* Transforming.
TRANS-SHIP', *v. t.* See TRANSHIP.
TRAN-SUB-STAN'TIĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *transubstantier*; *trans* and *substance.*]
To change to another substance; as, to *transubstantiate* the sacramental elements, bread and wine, into the flesh and blood of Christ, according to the Roman Catholic doctrine.
TRAN-SUB-STAN'TIĀ-TED, *pp.* Changed to another substance.
TRAN-SUB-STAN'TIĀ-TING, *ppr.* Changing to another substance.
TRAN-SUB-STAN-TI-Ā'TION, (-stan-she-ā'shun,) *n.* Change of substance.
In *the Roman Catholic theology*, the supposed conversion of the bread and wine in the eucharist into the body and blood of Christ. *Cyc.*
TRAN-SUB-STAN'TIĀ-TOR, *n.* One who maintains the Roman Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation. *Barrow.*
TRAN-SU-DĀ'TION, *n.* [from *transude.*] The act or process of passing off through the pores of a substance, as sweat or other fluid. *Boyle.*
TRAN-SŪ'DA-TO-RY, *a.* Passing by transudation.
TRAN-SŪDE', *v. i.* [L. *trans* and *sudo*, to sweat.]
To pass through the pores or interstices of texture, as perspirable matter or other fluid; as, liquor may *transude* through leather or through wood.
TRAN-SŪD'ING, *ppr.* Passing through the pores of a substance, as sweat or other fluid.
TRAN-SŪME', *v. t.* [L. *transumo*; *trans* and *sumo*, to take.]
To take from one to another. [*Little used.*]
TRAN-SUMPT', (-sumt',) *n.* A copy or exemplification of a record. [*Not in use.*] *Herbert.*
TRAN-SUMP'TION, (-sum'shun,) *n.* The act of taking from one place to another. [*Little used.*] *South.*
TRAN-SUMPT'IVE, *a.* Taking from one to another.
TRANS-VEC'TION, *n.* [L. *transvectio.*]
The act of conveying or carrying over.
TRANS-VERS'AL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *trans* and *versus.*]
Running or lying across; as, a *transversal* line. *Hale.*
TRANS-VERS'AL, *n.* In *geometry*, a straight or curved line which traverses or intersects any system of other lines; as a line intersecting the three sides of a triangle. *Brande.*
TRANS-VERS'AL-LY, *adv.* In a direction crosswise. *Wilkins.*
TRANS-VERSE', (-vers',) *a.* [L. *transversus*; *trans* and *versus*, *verto.*]
1. Lying or being across or in a cross direction; as, a *transverse* diameter or axis.
2. In *botany*, a *transverse* partition, in a pericarp, is at right angles with the valves, as in a silique. *Martyn.*
TRANS'VERSE, *n.* The longer axis of an ellipse.
TRANS-VERSE', (-vers',) *v. t.* To overturn. [*Little used.*]
TRANS-VERS'ED, (-verst',) *pp.* Overturned.
TRANS-VERSE'LY, (-vers'le,) *adv.* In a cross direction; as, to cut a thing *transversely.*
At Stonehenge, the stones lie *transversely* upon each other. *Stillingfleet.*
TRANS-VERS'ING, *ppr.* Overturning.
TRAN'TER, *n.* A carrier. [*Various dialects in England.*] *Halliwell.*
TRAP, *n.* [Sax. *trapp*, *trepp*; Fr. *trape*; It. *trapola*; Sp. *trampa.*]
1. An engine that shuts suddenly or with a spring, used for taking game; as, a *trap* for foxes. A *trap* is a very different thing from a *snare*; though the latter word may be used in a figurative sense for a *trap.*
2. An engine for catching men. [*Not used in the United States.*]
3. An ambush; a stratagem; any device by which men or other animals may be caught unawares.
Let their table be made a snare and a *trap*. — Rom. xi.
4. A play in which a ball is thrown up into the air by striking the end of a balanced stick on which it rests, and is then struck with a bat. *Strutt.*
TRAP, *n.* [Sw. *trappa*, Dan. *trappe*, a stair, because the rocks of this class often occur in large, tabular masses, rising one above another, like steps.]
A heavy, igneous rock, of a greenish-black or grayish color, consisting of an intimate mixture of feldspar and hornblende. When the hornblende is replaced by augite, it is termed BASALT; and when, in addition, the feldspar is replaced by Labradorite, the rock is called DOLERITE. GREENSTONE is another name for the rock. *Dana.*
TRAP, *v. t.* To catch in a trap; as, to *trap* foxes or beaver.
2. To insnare; to take by stratagem.
I *trapped* the foe. *Dryden.*

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3. To adorn; to dress with ornaments. [See TRAPPINGS.] [*The verb is little used in this sense.*] *Spenser.*

TRAP, *v. i.* To set traps for game; as, to *trap* for beaver.

TRA-PAN', *v. t.* [Sax. *treppan*; from *trap*.] To insnare; to catch by stratagem. *South.*

TRA-PAN', *n.* A snare; a stratagem.

TRA-PAN'NER, *n.* One who insnares.

TRA-PAN'NING, *ppr.* Insnaring.

TRAP'-DŌOR, *n.* [*trap* and *door*.] A door in a floor, which shuts close like a valve. *Ray.*

TRĀPE, *v. i.* To traipse; to walk carelessly and sluttishly. [*Not much used.*]

TRĀPES, *n.* A slattern; an idle, sluttish woman.

TRA-PĒ'ZI-AN, *a.* [See TRAPEZIUM.] In *crystallography*, having the lateral planes composed of trapeziums situated in two ranges, between two bases.

TRA-PĒ'ZI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a trapezium.

TRA PĒ'ZI-UM, *n.*; *pl.* TRAPEZIA or TRAPEZIUMS. [L., from Gr. τραπεζιον, a little table.]

1. In *geometry*, a plane figure contained under four right lines, of which both the opposite pairs are not parallel. *Hutton.*

2. In *anatomy*, a bone of the carpus.

TRAP-E-ZO-HĒ'DRON, *n.* [Gr. τραπεζιον and ἑδρα, side.]

A solid bounded by twenty-four equal and similar trapeziums. *Cleaveland.*

TRAP'E-ZOID, *n.* [Gr. τραπεζιον and εἰδος.]

A plane, four-sided figure, having two of the opposite sides parallel to each other. *Olmsted.*

TRAP-E-ZOID'AL, *a.* Having the form of a trapezoid.

2. Having the surface composed of twenty-four trapeziums, all equal and similar. *Cleaveland.*

TRAP'PE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to or denoting *trap* or trap-rock.

TRAP'PED, (trapt,) *pp.* Caught in a trap; insnared.

TRAP'PER, *n.* [from TRAP.] One who sets traps to catch beavers and other wild animals, usually for furs. *Irving.*

TRAP'PING, *ppr.* Setting traps for wild animals; *used also as a noun.*

TRAP'PINGS, *n. pl.* [from *trap*. The primary sense is, that which is set, spread, or put on.]

1. Ornaments of horse furniture.

Caparisons and steeds,
Bases and tinsel *trappings*. *Milton.*

2. Ornaments; dress; external and superficial decorations.

These but the *trappings* and the suits of woe. *Shak.*
Trappings of life, for ornament, not use. *Dryden.*
Affectation is part of the *trappings* of folly. *Rambler.*

TRAP'PIST, *n.* One of a very strict religious order founded in 1140, in the valley of La Trappe, and still existing in Normandy.

TRAP'POUS, *a.* [*from trap*, in geology. It ought to be TRAPPY.]

Pertaining to trap; resembling trap, or partaking of its form or qualities. *Kirwan.*

TRAPS, *n. pl.* Goods, furniture, &c. *Halliwell.*

TRAP'STICK, *n.* A stick used by boys at the game of trap; hence, a slender leg. *Addison.*

TRAP'-TŪ-FA, } *n.* A kind of sandstone made up
TRAP'-TUFF, } of fragments and earthy materials from trap-rocks. *Dana.*

TRASH, *n.* [In G. *drüse* is a gland; *drusen*, dregs. In Sw. *trasa* is a rag. The word may be allied to *thrash*.]

1. Any waste or worthless matter

Who steals my purse, steals *trash*. *Shak.*

2. Loppings of trees; bruised canes, &c. In *the West Indies*, the decayed leaves and stems of canes are called *field-trash*; the bruised or macerated rind of canes is called *cane-trash*; and both are called *trash*. *Edwards, W. Indies.*

3. Fruit or other matter improper for food, but eaten by children, &c It is used particularly of unripe fruits.

4. A worthless person. [*Not proper.*] *Shak.*

5. A piece of leather or other thing fastened to a dog's neck, to retard his speed.

TRASH, *v. t.* To lop; to crop. *Warburton.*

2. To strip of leaves; as, to *trash* ratoons. *Edwards, W. Indies.*

3. To crush; to humble; as, to *trash* the Jews. *Hammond.*

4. To clog; to encumber; to hinder. *Shak.*

TRASH, *v. i.* To follow with violence and trampling. *Todd.*

TRASH'ED, (trasht,) *pp.* Lopped; stripped of leaves.

TRASH'Y, *a.* Waste; rejected; worthless; useless. *Dryden.*

TRASS, *n* A volcanic earth or sand-rock resembling puzzolana, used as a cement; or a coarse sort of plaster or mortar, durable in water, and used to line cisterns and other reservoirs of water. The Dutch trass is made of a soft rock-stone, found near Collen, on the lower part of the Rhine. It is burnt like lime, and reduced to powder in mills. It is of a grayish color. *Cyc.*

TRAU'LISM, *n.* A stammering. [*Not in use.*]

TRAU-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. τραυμα, a wound.]

1. Pertaining to or applied to wounds. *Coxe.*

2. Vulnerary; adapted to the cure of wounds. *Wiseman.*

TRAU-MAT'IC, *n.* A medicine useful in the cure of wounds.

TRAV'AIL, (trav'il,) *v. i.* [Fr. *travailler*; W. *travaelu*, to toil; a compound of W. *tra*, that is, *tras*, L. *trans*, over, beyond, and *mael*, work, Eng. *moil*; It. *travagliare*; Sp. *trabajar*.]

1. To labor with pain; to toil.

2. To suffer the pangs of childbirth; to be in parturition. *Gen.* xxxv.

TRAV'AIL, *v. t.* To harass; to tire; as, troubles sufficient to *travail* the realm. [*Not in use.*] *Hayward.*

TRAV'AIL, *n.* Labor with pain; severe toil.

As every thing of price, so doth this require *travail*. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

2. Parturition; as, a severe *travail*; an easy *travail*.

TRAV'AIL-ED, *pp.* Harassed; labored in childbirth.

TRAV'AIL-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Laboring with toil; being in parturition. *Is.* xlii.

TRĀVE, } *n.* [Sp. *traba*; Fr. *entraves*. See TRAM-
TRAV'IS, } MEL.]

1. A wooden frame to confine a horse while the smith is setting his shoes. This is not used for horses in America, but a similar frame is used for confining oxen for shoeing.

2. A beam; a lay of joists; a traverse. *Wood.*

TRAV'EL, *v. i.* [A different orthography and application of TRAVAIL.]

1. To walk; to go or march on foot; as, to *travel* from London to Dover, or from New York to Philadelphia. So we say, a man ordinarily *travels* three miles an hour.

[This is the proper sense of the word, which implies *toil*.]

2. To journey; to ride to a distant place in the same country; as, a man *travels* for his health; he is *traveling* to Virginia. A man *traveled* from London to Edinburgh in five days.

3. To go to a distant country, or to visit foreign states or kingdoms, either by sea or land. It is customary for men of rank and property to *travel* for improvement; Englishmen *travel* to France and Italy; some men *travel* for pleasure or curiosity; others *travel* to extend their knowledge of natural history.

4. To pass; to go; to move. News *travels* with rapidity.

Time *travels* in divers paces with divers persons. *Shak.*

5. To labor. [See TRAVAIL.]

6. To move, walk, or pass, as a beast, a horse, ox, or camel. A horse *travels* fifty miles in a day; a camel, twenty.

TRAV'EL, *v. t.* To pass; to journey over; as, to *travel* the whole kingdom of England.

I *travel* this profound. *Milton.*

2 To force to journey.

The corporations — shall not be *traveled* forth from their franchises. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

TRAV'EL, *n.* A passing on foot; a walking.

2. Journey; a passing or riding from place to place.

His *travels* ended at his country-seat. *Dryden.*

3. *Travel* or *travels*; a journeying to a distant country or countries. The gentleman has just returned from his *travels*.

4. The distance which a man rides in the performance of his official duties; or the fee paid for passing that distance; as, the *travel* of the sheriff is twenty miles; or that of a representative is seventy miles; his *travel* is a dollar for every twenty miles. *United States.*

5. *Travels*, in *the plural*; an account of occurrences and observations made during a journey; as, a book of *travels*; the title of a book that relates occurrences in traveling; as, *travels* in Italy.

6. Labor; toil; parturition. [See TRAVAIL.]

TRAV'EL-ED, *pp.* Gained or made by travel; as, *traveled* observations. [*Unusual.*] *Quart. Rev.*

2. *a.* Having made journeys. *Wotton.*

TRAV'EL-ER, *n.* One who travels in any way. *Job* xxxi.

2. One who visits foreign countries.

3. In *ships*, an iron ring made to travel on a rope or boom. *Totten.*

TRAV'EL-ER'S JOY, *n.* The Clematis vitalba, a climbing plant with white flowers. *Loudon.*

TRAV'EL-ING, *ppr.* Walking; going; making a journey. *Matt.* xxv.

2. *a.* Pertaining to or connected with travel; as, a *traveling* companion, expenses, fees, &c.

TRAV'EL-ING, *n.* A passing from place to place; the act of performing a journey. *Ash.*

TRAV'EL-TAIN'T-ED, *a.* [*travel* and *tainted*.] Harassed; fatigued with travel. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

TRAV'ERS, *adv.* [Fr.] [See TRAVERSE.] Across; athwart. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

TRAV'ERS-A-BLE, *a.* [See TRAVERSE, in law.] That may be traversed or denied; as, a *traversable* allegation.

TRAV'ERSE, *adv.* [Fr., *a traverse*.] Athwart; crosswise.

The ridges of the field lay *traverse*. *Hayward.*

TRAV'ERSE, *prep.* [Supra.] Through; crosswise.

He *traverse*
The whole battalion views their order due. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

TRAV'ERSE, *a.* [Fr. *traverse*; *tra*, *tras*, and L. *versus*; *transversus*.]

Lying across; being in a direction across something else; as, paths cut with *traverse* trenches. *Hayward.*

Oak — may be trusted in *traverse* work for summers. *Wotton.*

TRAV'ERSE, *n.* [Supra.] Any thing laid or built across.

There is a *traverse* placed in the loft where she sitteth. *Bacon.*

2. Something that thwarts, crosses, or obstructs; a cross accident. He is satisfied he should have succeeded, had it not been for unlucky *traverses* not in his power.

3. In *fortification*, a trench with a little parapet for protecting men on the flank; also, a wall raised across a work. *Cyc.*

4. In *architecture*, a gallery or loft of communication in a church or other large building. *Gwilt.*

5. In *navigation*, traverse sailing is the mode of computing the place of a ship by reducing several short courses made by sudden shifts or turns, to one longer course. *Olmsted.*

6. In *law*, a denial of what the opposite party has advanced in any stage of the pleadings. When the *traverse* or denial comes from the defendant, the issue is tendered in this manner, "and of this he puts himself on the country." When the *traverse* lies on the plaintiff, he prays "this may be inquired of by the country." *Blackstone.*

The technical words introducing a traverse, are *absque hoc*, without this; that is, without this which follows.

7. A turning; a trick.

TRAV'ERSE, *v. t.* To cross; to lay in a cross direction.

The parts should be often *traversed* or crossed by the flowing of the folds. *Dryden.*

2. To cross by way of opposition; to thwart; to obstruct.

Frog thought to *traverse* this new project. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To wander over; to cross in traveling; as, to *traverse* the habitable globe.

What seas you *traversed*, and what fields you fought. *Pope.*

4. To pass over and view; to survey carefully.

My purpose is to *traverse* the nature, principles, and properties of this detestable vice, ingratitude. *South.*

5. To turn and point in any direction; as, to *traverse* a cannon. *Cyc.*

6. To plane in a direction across the grain of the wood; as, to *traverse* a board. *Cyc.*

7. In *law pleadings*, to deny what the opposite party has alleged. When the plaintiff or defendant advances new matter, he avers it to be true, and *traverses* what the other party has affirmed. So to *traverse* an indictment or an *office*, is to deny it.

To traverse a yard, in *sailing*, is to brace it aft.

TRAV'ERSE, *v. i.* In *fencing*, to use the posture or motions of opposition or counteraction.

To see thee fight, to see thee *traverse*. *Shak.*

2. To turn, as on a pivot; to move round; to swivel. The needle of a compass *traverses*; if it does not *traverse* well, it is an unsafe guide.

3. In *the manege*, to cut the thread crosswise, as a horse that throws his croup to one side and his head to the other. *Cyc.*

TRAV'ERSE-BŌARD, *n.* [*traverse* and *board*.] In *a ship*, a small board to be hung in the steerage, and bored full of holes upon lines, showing the points of compass upon it. By moving a peg on this, the steersman keeps an account of the number of glasses a ship is steered on any point. *Cyc. Mar. Dict.*

TRAV'ERS-ER, *n.* A term in law for one who traverses or opposes a plea.

TRAV'ERSE-TA-BLE, *n.* [*traverse* and *table*.] In *navigation*, a table of difference of latitude and departure.

TRAV'ERS-ING, *ppr.* Crossing; passing over; thwarting; turning; denying.

TRAV'ER-TIN, *n.* A white concretionary limestone, usually hard and semi-crystalline, deposited from the water of springs holding lime in solution. *Lyell.*

TRAV'ES-TI-ED, (trav'es-tid,) *pp.* Disguised by dress; turned into ridicule.

TRAV'ES-TY, *a.* [Infra.] Having an unusual dress; disguised by dress so as to be ridiculous. It is applied to a book or composition translated in a manner to make it burlesque.

TRAV'ES-TY, *n.* A parody; a burlesque translation of a work. *Travesty* may be intended to ridicule ab-

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surdity, or to convert a grave performance into a humorous one.

TRAV'ES-TY, *v. t.* [Fr. *travestir*; It. *travestire*; *tra*, *tras*, over, and Fr. *vestir*, *vêtir*, to clothe.]

To translate into such language as to render ridiculous or ludicrous.

G. Battista Lalli *travestied* Virgil, or turned him into Italian burlesque verse. *Cyc. Good's Sacred Idyls.*

TRAV'ES-TY-ING, *ppr.* Turning into ridicule.

TRAWL'ER, *n.* A fishing vessel which *trails* or drags a net behind it. [*Eng.*]

TRAY, *n.* [Sw. *trag*, Sax. *trog*, Dan. *trug*, a *trough* It is the same word as TROUGH, differently written; L. *trua.*]

A small trough or wooden vessel, sometimes scooped out of a piece of timber and made hollow, used for making bread in, chopping meat, and other domestic purposes.

TRAY'-TRIP, *n.* A kind of play. *Shak.*

TREACH'ER, TREACH'ET-OUR, TREACH'OUR, (trech-,) *n.* [Fr. *tricheur.*]

A traitor. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

TREACH'ER-OUS, (trech'er-us,) *a.* [See TREACHERY.] Violating allegiance or faith pledged; faithless; traitorous to the state or sovereign; perfidious in private life; betraying a trust. A man may be *treacherous* to his country, or *treacherous* to his friend, by violating his engagements or his faith pledged.

TREACH'ER-OUS-LY, (trech'er-us-ly) *adv.* By violating allegiance or faith pledged; by betraying a trust; faithlessly; perfidiously; as, to surrender a fort to an enemy *treacherously*; to disclose a secret *treacherously.*

You *treacherously* practiced to undo me. *Otway.*

TREACH'ER-OUS-NESS, (trech'er-us-nes,) *n.* Breach of allegiance or of faith; faithlessness; perfidiousness.

TREACH'ER-Y, (trech'er-e,) *n.* [Fr. *tricherie*, a cheating; *tricher*, to cheat. This word is of the family of *trick*, *intrigue*, *intricate.*]

Violation of allegiance or of faith and confidence. The man who betrays his country in any manner, violates his allegiance, and is guilty of *treachery.* This is treason. The man who violates his faith pledged to his friend, or betrays a trust in which a promise of fidelity is implied, is guilty of *treachery.* The disclosure of a secret committed to one in confidence, is *treachery.* This is perfidy.

TRĒA'CLE, (trē'kl,) *n.* [Fr. *theriaque*; It. *teriaca*; Sp. *triaca*; L. *theriaca*; Gr. Θηριακη, from Θηρ, a wild beast; Θηριακα φαρμακα.]

1. A viscid, uncrystallizable sirup, which drains from the sugar-refiner's molds, sometimes called SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES. Molasses is the drainings of crude sugar. The word *treacle*, however, is often used for molasses.

2. A saccharine fluid, consisting of the inspissated juices or decoctions of certain vegetables, as the sap of the birch, sycamore, &c. *Cyc.*

3. A medicinal compound of various ingredients. [See THERIAC.]

TRĒA'CLE-MUS'TARD, *n.* A plant of the genus Thlapsi, whose seeds are used in the theriaca; Mithridate mustard. *Cyc.*

TRĒA'CLE-WA'TER, *n.* A compound cordial, distilled with a spiritous menstruum from any cordial and sudorific drugs and herbs, with a mixture of Venice treacle. *Cyc.*

TREAD, (tred,) *v. i.*; *pret.* TROD; *pp.* TROD, TRODDEN. [Sax. *trædan*, *tredan*; Goth. *trudan*; D. *tred*, a step; *treeden*, to tread; G. *treten*; Dan. *træder*; Sw. *träda*; Gaelic, *troidh*, the foot; W. *trod*, the foot; *troediaw*, to use the foot, to tread. It coincides in elements with L. *trudo.*]

1. To set the foot.

Where'er you *tread*, the blushing flowers shall rise. *Pope.*
Fools rush in where angels fear *to tread.* *Burke.*

2. To walk or go.

Every place whereon the soles of your feet shall *tread*, shall be yours. — Deut. xi.

3. To walk with form or state.

Ye that stately *tread*, or lowly creep. *Milton.*

4. To copulate, as fowls. *Shak.*

To tread or *tread on*: to trample; to set the foot on in contempt.

Thou shalt *tread upon* their high places. — Deut. xxxiii.

TREAD, (tred,) *v. t.* To step or walk on.

Forbid to *tread* the promised land he saw. *Prior.*

2. To press under the feet.

3. To bent or press with the feet; as, to *tread* a path; to *tread* land when too light; a well-*trodden* path.

4. To walk in a formal or stately manner.

He thought she *trod* the ground with greater grace. *Dryden.*

5. To crush under the foot; to trample in contempt or hatred, or to subdue. *Ps.* xliv. lx.

6. To compress, as a fowl.

To tread the stage: to act as a stage-player; to perform a part in a drama.

To tread or *tread out*; to press out with the feet; to press out wine or wheat; as, to *tread out* grain with cattle or horses.

They *tread* their wine-presses and suffer thirst. — Job xxiv.

TREAD, (tred,) *n.* A step or stepping; pressure with the foot; as, a nimble *tread*; cautious *tread*; doubtful *tread.* *Milton. Dryden.*

2. Way; track; path. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

3. The act of copulation in birds.

4. Manner of stepping; as, a horse has a good *tread.*

5. In *architecture*, the horizontal part of a step, on which the foot is placed. *Brande.*

TREAD'ER, (tred'er,) *n.* One who treads. *Is.* xvi.

TREAD'ING, (tred'ing,) *ppr.* Stepping; pressing with the foot; walking on.

TREAD'ING, *n.* Act of pressing with the foot.

TREAD'LE, TRED'DLE, (tred'dl,) *n.* The part of a loom or other machine which is moved by the *tread* or foot.

2. The albuminous cords which unite the yelk of the egg to the white.

TREAD'-MILL, (tred'mill,) *n.* A mill worked by persons treading on steps upon the periphery of a wide horizontal wheel. It is used chiefly as a means of prison discipline.

TRĒAGUE, (treeg,) *n.* [Goth. *triggwa*; It. *tregua*; Ice. *trigd*, a truce, a league.]

A truce. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

TRĒA'SON, (trē'zn,) *n.* [Fr. *trahison*; Norm. *trahir*, to draw in, to betray, to commit treason, Fr. *trahir*, L. *traho.* See DRAW and DRAG.]

Treason is the highest crime, of a civil nature, of which a man can be guilty. Its signification is different in different countries. *In general*, it is the offense of attempting to overthrow the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance, or of betraying the state into the hands of a foreign power. In *monarchies*, the killing of the king, or an attempt to take his life, is treason. *In England*, to imagine or compass the death of the king, or of the prince, or of the queen consort, or of the heir apparent of the crown, is high treason; as are many other offenses created by statute.

In *the United States*, treason is confined to the actual levying of war against the United States, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. *Constitution of the United States.*

Treason, *in Great Britain*, is of two kinds, *high treason* and *petit treason.* *High treason* is a crime that immediately affects the king or state; such as the offenses just enumerated. *Petit treason* involves a breach *of fidelity*, but affects individuals. Thus, for a wife to kill her husband, a servant his master or lord, or an ecclesiastic his lord or ordinary, is *petit treason.* But in the United States this crime is unknown; the killing, in the latter cases, being murder only.

TRĒA'SON-A-BLE, (trē'zn-a-bl,) *a.* Pertaining to treason; consisting of treason; involving the crime of treason, or partaking of its guilt.

Must men's heads had been intoxicated with imaginations of plots and *treasonable* practices. *Clarendon.*

TRĒA'SON-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being treasonable.

TRĒA'SON-A-BLY, *adv.* In a treasonable manner.

TRĒA'SON-OUS, for TREASONABLE, is not in use.

TREAS'URE, (trezh'ur,) *n.* [Fr. *tresor*; Sp. and It. *tesauro*; L. *thesaurus*; Gr. Θησαυρος.]

1. Wealth accumulated; *particularly*, a stock or store of money in reserve. Henry VII. was frugal and penurious, and collected a great *treasure* of gold and silver.

2. A great quantity of any thing collected for future use.

We have *treasures* in the field, of wheat and of barley, and of oil and of honey. — Jer. xli.

3. Something very much valued. *Ps.* cxxxv.

Ye shall be a peculiar *treasure* to me. — Ex. xix.

4. Great abundance.

In whom are hid all the *treasures* of wisdom and knowledge. — Col. ii.

TREAS'URE, (trezh'ur,) *v. t.* To hoard; to collect and reposit, either money or other things, for future use; to lay up; as, to *treasure* gold and silver; usually with *up.* Sinners are said to *treasure up* wrath against the day of wrath. *Rom.* ii.

TREAS'URE-CIT-Y, (trezh'ur-sit-e,) *n.* A city for stores and magazines. *Ex.* i.

TREAS'UR-ED, (trezh'urd,) *pp.* Hoarded; laid up for future use.

TREAS'URE-HOUSE, (trezh'ur-hous,) *n.* A house or building where treasures and stores are kept. *Taylor.*

TREAS'UR-ER, (trezh'ur-er,) *n.* One who has the care of a treasure or treasury; an officer who receives the public money arising from taxes and duties, or other sources of revenue, takes charge of the same, and disburses it upon orders drawn by the proper authority. Incorporated companies and private societies have also their *treasurers.*

In *England*, the lord high treasurer is the principal officer of the crown, under whose charge is all the national revenue.

The treasurer of the household, in the absence of the lord-steward, has power with the controller and other officers of the Green-cloth, and the steward of the Marshalsea, to hear and determine treasons, felonies, and other crimes committed within the king's palace. There is also the treasurer of the navy, and the treasurers of the county. *Cyc.*

TREAS'UR-ER-SHIP, (trezh'ur-er-ship,) *n.* The office of treasurer.

TREAS'UR-ESS, (trezh'ur-es,) *n.* A female who has charge of a treasure. *Dering.*

TREAS'URE-TROVE, (trezh'ur-trōve,) *n.* [*treasure* and Fr. *trouvé*, found.]

Any money, bullion, and the like, found in the earth, the owner of which is not known. *Eng. Law.*

TREAS'UR-ING, *ppr.* Hoarding; laying up for future use.

TREAS'UR-Y, (trezh'ur-e,) *n.* A place or building in which stores of wealth are reposited; *particularly*, a place where the public revenues are deposited and kept, and where money is disbursed to defray the expenses of government.

2. A building appropriated for keeping public money. *John* viii. Also for keeping accounts of public money.

3. The officer or officers of the treasury department.

4. A repository of abundance. *Ps.* cxxxv.

TRĒAT, (treet,) *v. t.* [Fr. *traiter*; It. *trattare*; Sp. *tratar*; L. *tracto*; Sax. *trahtian.*]

1. To handle; to manage; to use. Subjects are usually faithful or treacherous, according as they are well or ill *treated.* To *treat* prisoners ill, is the characteristic of barbarians. Let the wife of your bosom be kindly *treated.*

2. To discourse on. This author *treats* various subjects of morality.

3. To handle in a particular manner, in writing or speaking; as, to *treat* a subject diffusely.

4. To give food or drink, especially the latter, as a compliment or expression of regard; as, to *treat* the whole company.

5. To negotiate; to settle; as, to *treat* a peace. *Dryden.* [*Not in use.*]

6. To manage in the application of remedies; as, to *treat* a disease or a patient.

7. To subject to the action of; as, to *treat* a substance with sulphuric acid. *Ure.*

TRĒAT, *v. i.* To discourse; to handle in writing or speaking; to make discussions. Cicero *treats of* the nature of the gods; he *treats* of old age and of duties.

2. To come to terms of accommodation

Inform us, — will the emperor *treat?* *Swift.*

3. To give food or drink, especially the latter, as a compliment or expression of regard.

To treat with; to negotiate; to make and receive proposals for adjusting differences. Envoys were appointed to *treat with* France, but without success.

TRĒAT, *n.* An entertainment given as an expression of regard; as, a parting *treat.* *Dryden.*

2. Something given for entertainment; as, a rich *treat.*

3. *Emphatically*, a rich entertainment. [*treat.*

TRĒAT'A-BLE, *a.* Moderate; not violent.

The heats or the colds of seasons are less *treatable* than with us. [*Not in use.*] *Temple.*

TRĒAT'A-BLY, *adv.* Moderately. [*Not in use.*] *Hooker.*

TRĒAT'ED, *pp.* Handled; managed; used; discoursed on; entertained.

TRĒAT'ER, *n.* One that treats; one that handles or discourses on; one that entertains.

TRĒAT'ING, *ppr.* Handling; managing; using; discoursing on; entertaining.

TRĒAT'ISE, (treet'is,) *n.* [L. *tractatus.*]

A tract; a written composition on a particular subject, in which the principles of it are discussed or explained. A treatise is of an indefinite length; but it implies more form and method than an essay, and less fullness or copiousness than a system. *Cyc.*

TRĒAT'IS-ER, *n.* One who writes a treatise. [*Not used.*] *Featley.*

TRĒAT'MENT, *n.* [Fr. *traitement.*]

1. Management; manipulation; manner of mixing or combining, of decomposing, and the like; as, the *treatment* of substances in chemical experiments.

2. Usage; manner of using; good or bad behavior toward.

Accept such *treatment* as a swain affords. *Pope.*

3. Manner of applying remedies to cure; mode or course pursued to check and destroy; as, the *treatment* of a disease.

4. Manner of applying remedies to; as, the *treatment* of a patient.

TRĒAT'Y, *n.* [Fr. *traité*; It. *trattato.*]

1. Negotiation; act of treating for the adjustment of differences, or for forming an agreement; as, a *treaty* is on the carpet.

He cast by *treaty* and by trains
Her to persuade. *Spenser.*

2. An agreement, league, or contract, between two

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or more nations or sovereigns, formally signed by commissioners properly authorized, and solemnly ratified by the several sovereigns, or the supreme power of each state. Treaties are of various kinds; as *treaties* for regulating commercial intercourse, *treaties* of alliance, offensive and defensive, *treaties* for hiring troops, *treaties* of peace, &c.

3. Entreaty. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

TREAT'Y-MAK-ING, *a.* Authorized to make or form treaties. The *treaty-making* power is lodged in the executive government. In monarchies, it is vested in the king or emperor; in the United States of America, it is vested in the president, by and with the consent of the senate.

TREB'LE, (trib'l,) *a.* [Fr. *triple*; L. *triplex, triplus*; *tres*, three, and *plexus*, fold. This should be written TRIBLE.]

1. Threefold; triple; as, a lofty tower with *treble* walls. *Dryden.*

2. In *music*, acute; sharp; as, a *treble* sound. *Bacon.*

3. That plays or sings the highest part or most acute sounds; that plays or sings the treble; as, a *treble* violin or voice. *Cyc.*

TREB'LE, (trib'l,) *n.* The highest of the four principal parts in music; the part usually sung by females. This is sometimes called the FIRST TREBLE, to distinguish it from the SECOND TREBLE, which is sung by lower female voices.

TREB'LE, (trib'l,) *v. t.* [L. *triplico*; Fr. *tripler.*]

To make thrice as much; to make threefold. Compound interest soon *trebles* a debt.

TREB'LE, (trib'l,) *v. i.* To become threefold. A debt at compound interest soon *trebles* in amount.

TREB'LE-NESS, (trib'l-ness,) *n.* The state of being treble; as, the *trebleness* of tones. *Bacon.*

TREB'LY, (trib'le,) *adv.* In a threefold number or quantity; as, a good deed *trebly* recompensed.

TRE'BUCK-ET, } *n.* A cucking-stool; a tumbrel.
TREB'U-CHET, }

2. A kind of trap.

TRECK'-SCHUYT, *n.* [D., track-boat.] A covered boat for goods and passengers on the Dutch and Flemish canals. *Brande.*

TREE, *n.* [Sax. *treo, treow*; Dan. *træ*; Sw. *trä*, wood, and *träd*, a tree; Gr. δρυς; Slav. *drevo*; Sans. *druh*, or *drus*. Qu. W. *dar*, an oak; Sans. *taru*, a tree. It is not easy to ascertain the real original orthography; most probably it was as in the Swedish or Greek.]

1. A plant whose stem or stock is woody, branched, and perennial, and above a certain size. Trees and shrubs differ only in size, and there is no absolute limit between them. When a plant of the above description is more than eight or ten feet high, and not climbing, it is generally called a *tree*. When it is less than this, it is called a *shrub*; but there are many exceptions to this, on both sides.

Trees are of various kinds; *as nuciferous*, or nut-bearing trees; *bacciferous*, or berry-bearing; *coniferous*, or cone-bearing, &c. Some are *forest-trees*, and useful for timber or fuel; others are *fruit-trees*, and cultivated in gardens and orchards; others are used chiefly for shade and ornament.

2. Something resembling a tree, consisting of a stem or *stalk* and branches; as, a genealogical *tree*.

3. In *ship-building*, pieces of timber are called *chess-trees*, *cross-trees*, *roof-trees*, *tressel-trees*, &c.

4. In *Scripture*, a cross.

Jesus, whom they slew and hanged *on a tree*. — Acts x.

5. Wood. [*Obs.*] *Wiclif.*

TREE, *v. t.* To drive to a tree; to cause to ascend a tree. A dog *trees* a squirrel.

TREE'-FROG, *n.* [*tree* and *frog.*] } A batrachian rep-
TREE'-TOAD, *n.* [*tree* and *toad.*] } tile, differing from proper frogs in having the extremities of their toes expanded into a rounded, viscous surface, that enables them to adhere to bodies, and to climb trees, where they remain all summer, living upon insects. There are numerous species. Their generic name in natural history is *Hyla.*

TREE'-GER-MAN'DER, *n.* A plant of the genus Teucrium. *Cyc.*

TREE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of trees. *Byron.*

TREE'-LOUSE, *n.* [*tree* and *louse.*] An insect of the genus Aphis.

TREE'-MOSS, *n.* A species of lichen. *Cyc.*

TREEN, *a.* Wooden; made of wood. [*Obs.*] *Camden.*

TREEN, *n.* The *old plural* of TREE. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

TREE'NAIL, (*commonly pronounced* trun'nel,) *n.* [*tree* and *nail.*]

A long, wooden pin, used in fustening the planks of a ship to the timbers. *Mar. Dict.*

TREE'-OF-LIFE', *n.* An evergreen tree of the genus Thuja.

TREE'-TOAD, *n.* [*tree* and *toad.*] See TREE-FROG.

TRE'FOIL, *n.* [Fr. *trèfle*; L. *trifolium*; *tres*, three, and *folium*, leaf.]

1. The common name for many species of Trifolium, a genus of plants including white clover, red clover, &c.; also, a plant of the medic and lucern kind, the Medicago Lupulina, or nonesuch, cultivated for fodder. *Cyc.*

2. In *architecture*, an ornament of three cusps in a circle, resembling three-leaved clover. *Brande.*

TREIL'LAGE, (trel'laj,) *n.* [Fr., from *treillis*, trellis.]

In *gardening*, a sort of rail-work, consisting of light posts and rails for supporting espaliers, and sometimes for wall-trees. *Cyc.*

TREL'LIS, *n.* [Fr. *treillis*, grated work.]

A structure or frame of cross-barred work, or lattice-work, used for various purposes, as for screens for supporting plants.

TREL'LIS-ED, (trel'list,) *a.* Having a trellis or trellises. *Herbert.*

TRE-MAN'DO, [It.] Trembling; applied, in music, to a general shaking of the whole chord. *Brande.*

TREM'BLE, (trem'bl,) *v. i.* [Fr. *trembler*; L. *tremo*; Gr. τρεμω; It. *tremare*; Sp. *tremer.*]

1. To shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold, or weakness; to quake; to quiver; to shiver; to shudder.

Frighted Turnus *trembled* as he spoke. *Dryden.*

2. To shake; to quiver; to totter.

Sinai's gray top shall *tremble*. *Milton.*

3. To quaver; to shake, as sound; as when we say, the voice *trembles.*

TREM'BLE-MENT, *n.* In *French music*, a trill or shake.

TREM'BLER, *n.* One that trembles.

TREM'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Shaking, as with fear, cold, or weakness; quaking; shivering.

TREM'BLING, *n.* The act or state of shaking involuntarily.

TREM'BLING-LY, *adv.* So as to shake; with shivering or quaking.

Tremblingly she stood. *Shak.*

TREM'BLING-POP'LAR, *n.* The aspen-tree, so called; Populus tremula.

TRE-MEL'LA, *n.* A fungus of a gelatinous consistence; the name of a genus of fungi found in moist grounds.

TRE-MEN'DOUS, *a.* [L. *tremendus*, from *tremo*, to tremble.]

1. Such as may excite fear or terror; terrible; dreadful. Hence,

2. Violent; such as may astonish by its force and violence; as, a *tremendous* wind; a *tremendous* shower; a *tremendous* shock or fall; a *tremendous* noise.

TRE-MEN'DOUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner to terrify or astonish; with great violence.

TRE-MEN'DOUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being tremendous, terrible, or violent.

TREM'O-LITE, *n.* A mineral, so called from *Tremola*, a valley in the Alps, where it was discovered. It is a white variety of hornblende, in long, blade-like crystals, and coarsely fibrous masses. *Dana.*

TRE'MOR, *n.* [L., from *tremo.*]

An involuntary trembling; a shivering or shaking; a quivering or vibratory motion; as, the *tremor* of a person who is weak, infirm, or old.

He fell into a universal *tremor*. *Harvey.*

TREM'U-LOUS, *a.* [L. *tremulus*, from *tremo*, to tremble.]

1. Trembling; affected with fear or timidity; as, a *trembling* Christian. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Shaking; shivering; quivering; as, a *tremulous* limb; a *tremulous* motion of the hand or the lips; the *tremulous* leaf of the poplar. *Holder. Thomson.*

TREM'U-LOUS-LY, *adv.* With quivering or trepidation.

TREM'U-LOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of trembling or quivering; as, the *tremulousness* of an aspen-leaf.

TREN, *n.* A fish-spear. *Ainsworth*

TRENCH, *v. t.* [Fr. *trancher*, to cut; It. *trincea*, a trench; *trinciare*, to cut; Sp. *trincar, trinchear*; Arm. *troucha*; W. *tryçu.*]

1. To cut or dig, as a ditch, a channel for water, or a long hollow in the earth. We *trench* land for draining.

[*This is the appropriate sense of the word.*]

2. To fortify by cutting a ditch and raising a rampart or breastwork of earth thrown out of the ditch.

[In this sense, ENTRENCH is more generally used.]

3. To furrow; to form with deep furrows by plowing.

4. To cut a long gash. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

TRENCH, *v. i.* To encroach. [See ENTRENCH.]

TRENCH, *n.* A long, narrow cut in the earth; a ditch; as, a *trench* for draining land.

2. In *fortification*, a deep ditch cut for defense, or to interrupt the approach of an enemy. The wall or breastwork formed by the earth thrown out of the ditch, is also called a *trench*, as also any raised work formed with bavins, gabions, wool-packs, or other solid materials. Hence the phrases, to *mount the trenches*, to *guard the trenches*, to *clear the trenches*, &c.

To open the trenches; to begin to dig, or to form the lines of approach.

TRENCH'ANT, *a.* [Fr. *tranchant.*]

Cutting; sharp. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

TRENCH'ED, (trencht,) *pp.* Cut into long hollows or ditches; furrowed deep.

TRENCH'ER, *n.* [Fr. *tranchoir.*]

1. A wooden plate. *Trenchers* were in use among the common people of New England till the revolution.

2. The table. *Shak.*

3. Food; pleasures of the table.

It would be no ordinary declension that would bring some men to place their *summum bonum* upon their *trenchers*. *South.*

TRENCH'ER-FLY, *n.* [*trencher* and *fly.*] One that haunts the tables of others; a parasite. *L'Estrange.*

TRENCH'ER-FRIEND, (-frend,) *n.* [*trencher* and *friend.*] One who frequents the tables of others; a sponger.

TRENCH'ER-MAN, *n.* [*trencher* and *man.*] A feeder; a great eater. *Shak.*

2. A cook. [*Obs.*]

TRENCH'ER-MATE, *n.* [*trencher* and *mate.*] A table companion; a parasite. *Hooker.*

TRENCH'ING, *ppr.* Cutting into trenches; digging; ditching.

TRENCH'ING, *n.* The preparation of soils by digging two or more spades deep, and exposing the soil. *Gardner.*

TRENCH'-PLOW, } *n.* [*trench* and *plow.*] A
TRENCH'-PLOUGH, } kind of plow for opening land to a greater depth than that of common furrows. *Cyc.*

TRENCH'-PLOW, } *v. t.* [*trench* and *plow.*] To
TRENCH'-PLOUGH, } plow with deep furrows.

TRENCH'-PLOW-ING, } *n.* The practice or op-
TRENCH'-PLOUGH-ING, } eration of plowing with deep furrows, for the purpose of loosening the land to a greater depth than usual. *Cyc.*

TREND, *v. i.* [This word seems to be allied to *trundle* or to *run.*]

To run; to stretch; to tend; to have a particular direction; as, the shore of the sea *trends* to the south-west.

TREND, *n.* Inclination in a particular direction; as, the *trend* of a coast. *Wilkes.*

TREND, *v. t.* In *rural economy*, to free wool from its filth. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

TREND'ER, *n.* One whose business is to free wool from its filth. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

TREND'ING, *ppr.* Running; tending.

2. Cleaning wool. [*Local.*]

TREND'ING, *n.* Inclination; stretching.

2. The operation of freeing wool from filth of various kinds. *Cyc.*

TREN'DLE, *n.* [Sax.; probably connected with *trundle*; Sw. *trind*, round; that is, *round*, with a prefix.]

Any thing round used in turning or rolling; a little wheel.

TREN'TAL, *n.* [Fr. *trente*, thirty; contracted from L. *triginta*, It. *trenta.*]

An office for the dead in the Roman Catholic service, consisting of *thirty* masses rehearsed for thirty days successively after the party's death. *Cyc.*

TRE-PAN', *n.* [Fr. *trepan*; It. *trapano*; Gr. τρυπανον, from τρυπαω, to bore; τρυπα, a hole; τρυω. Qu. L. *tero, terebra*, on the root *Rp.*]

In *surgery*, a circular saw for perforating the skull. It resembles a *wimble.* *Cyc.*

TRE-PAN', *v. t.* To perforate the skull and take out a piece; a surgical operation for relieving the brain from pressure or irritation. *Cyc.*

TRE-PAN', a snare, and TRE-PAN', to insnare, are from *trap*, and written TRAPAN, which see.

TRE-PAN'NED, *pp.* Having the skull perforated.

TRE-PAN'NER, *n.* One who trepans.

TRE-PAN'NING, *ppr.* Perforating the skull with a trepan.

TRE-PAN'NING, *n.* The operation of making an opening in the skull, for relieving the brain from compression or irritation. *Cyc.*

TRE-PHINE' or TRE-PHINE', *n.* [See TREPAN.] An instrument for trepanning, more modern than the trepan. It is a circular or cylindrical saw, with a handle like that of a gimlet, and a little sharp perforator, called the *center-pin.* *P. Cyc.*

TRE-PHINE', *v. t.* To perforate with a trephine; to trepan. *P. Cyc.*

TRE-PHIN'ED, (tre-fīnd',) *pp.* Trepanned.

TREP'ID, *a.* [L. *trepidus.*]

Trembling; quaking. [*Not used.*]

TREP-I-DA'TION, *n.* [L. *trepidatio*, from *trepido*, to tremble; Russ. *трепещу*, a trembling; *трепещи*, to tremble.]

1. An involuntary trembling; a quaking or quivering, particularly from fear or terror; hence, a state of terror. The men were in great *trepidation.*

2. A trembling of the limbs, as in paralytic affections.

3. In *the old astronomy*, a libration of the eighth sphere, or a motion which the Ptolemaic system

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ascribes to the firmament, to account for the changes and motion of the axis of the world. *Hutton.*

4. Hurry; confused haste.

TRES'PASS, *v. i.* [Norm. *trespasser; tres*, L. *trans*, beyond, and *passer*, to pass.]

1. *Literally*, to pass beyond; hence, *primarily*, to pass over the boundary line of another's land; to enter unlawfully upon the land of another. A man may *trespass* by walking over the ground of another, and the law gives a remedy for damages sustained.

2. To commit any offense, or to do any act that injures or annoys another; to violate any rule of rectitude, to the injury of another.

If any man shall *trespass* against his neighbor, and an oath be laid upon him. — 1 Kings viii. See Luke xvii. 3 and 4.

3. In *a moral sense*, to transgress voluntarily any divine law or command; to violate any known rule of duty.

In the time of his disease did he *trespass* yet more. — 2 Chron. xxviii.

We have *trespassed* against our God. — Ezra x.

4. To intrude; to go too far; to put to inconvenience by demand or importunity; as, to *trespass* upon the time or patience of another.

TRES'PASS, *n.* In *law*, an unlawful act, committed with force and violence (*vi et armis*) on the person, property, or relative rights of another. *Blackstone.*

2. Any injury or offense done to another.

If ye forgive not men their *trespasses*, neither will your Father forgive your *trespasses*. — Matt. vi.

3. Any voluntary transgression of the moral law; any violation of a known rule of duty; sin. *Col.* ii.

You hath he quickened, who were dead in *trespasses* and sins. — Eph. ii.

TRES'PASS-ER, *n.* One who commits a trespass; one who enters upon another's land, or violates his rights.

2. A transgressor of the moral law; an offender; a sinner.

TRES'PASS-ING, *ppr.* Entering another man's inclosure; injuring or annoying another; violating the divine law or moral duty.

TRESS, *n.* [Fr. and Dan. *tresse:* Sw. *tress*, a lock or weft of hair; Dan. *tresser*, Sw. *tressa*, Russ. *tresuyu*, to weave, braid, or twist. The Sp. has *trenza*, and the Port. *trança*, a tress. The French *tresse* may possibly be from the It. *treccia*, but probably it is from some dialect of the north of Europe.]

A knot or curl of hair; a ringlet.

Fair *tresses* man's imperial race insnare. *Pope.*

TRESS'ED, (trest,) *a.* Having tresses.

2. Curled; formed into ringlets. *Spenser.*

TRESS'EL, *n.* See TRESTLE.

TRESS'URE, *n.* In *heraldry*, a kind of border.

TRES'TLE, (tres'l,) *n.* [Fr. *trêteau*, for *tresteau*; W. *três*, a trace, a chain, a stretch, labor; *tresiaw*, to labor, that is, to strain; *trestyl*, a strainer, a trestle. This root occurs in *stress* and *distress.*]

1. The frame of a table. [Qu. D. *driestal*, a three-legged stool.]

2. A movable form for supporting any thing.

3. In *bridges*, a frame consisting of two posts with a head or cross beam and braces, on which rest the string-pieces. [This is the use of the word in New England. It is vulgarly pronounced *trussel* or *trussl.*]

Trestle-trees, in *a ship*, are two strong bars of timber, fixed horizontally on the opposite sides of the mast-head, to support the frame of the top. *Totten.*

TRET, *n.* [Probably from L. *tritus*, *tero*, to wear.]

In *commerce*, an allowance to purchasers, for waste or refuse matter, of 4 pounds on every 104 pounds of suttle weight, or weight after the tare is deducted. *McCulloch.*

TRETH'INGS, *n. pl.* [W. *trêth*, a tax; *trethu*, to tax.]

Taxes; imposts. *Johnson.*

[*I know not where used. It is unknown, I believe, in the United States.*]

TREV'ET, *n.* [*three-feet; tripod;* Fr. *trepied.*]

A stool or other thing that is supported by three legs.

TRĒY, (trā,) *n.* [L. *tres*, Eng. *three*, Fr. *trois.*]

A three at cards; a card of three spots. *Shak.*

TRI, a prefix in words of Greek and Latin origin, signifies *three*, from Gr. τρεις.

TRI'A-BLE, *a.* [from *try.*] That may be tried; that may be subjected to trial or test. *Boyle.*

2. That may undergo a judicial examination; that may properly come under the cognizance of a court. A cause may be *triable* before one court, which is not *triable* in another. In *England*, testamentary causes are *triable* in the ecclesiastical courts.

TRI'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being triable.

TRI-A-ĊON-TA-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. τριακοντα, thirty, and ἑδρα, side.]

Having thirty sides. In *mineralogy*, bounded by thirty rhombs. *Cleaveland.*

TRI'A-ĊON-TER, *n.* [Gr. τριακοντηρης.]

In *ancient Greece*, a vessel of thirty oars. *Mitford.*

TRI'AD, *n.* [L. *trias*, from *tres*, three.]

The union of three; three united.

In *music*, the common chord, consisting of a note sounded along with its third and fifth, with or without the octave. *Callcott. Ed. Encyc.*

TRI'AL, *n.* [from *try.*] Any effort or exertion of strength for the purpose of ascertaining its effect, or what can be done. A man tries to lift a stone, and on *trial* finds he is not able. A team attempts to draw a load, and after unsuccessful *trial*, the attempt is relinquished.

2. Examination by a test; experiment; as in chemistry and metallurgy.

3. Experiment; act of examining by experience. In gardening and agriculture, we learn by *trial* what land will produce; and often repeated *trials* are necessary.

4. Experience; suffering that puts strength, patience, or faith to the test; afflictions or temptations that exercise and prove the graces or virtues of men.

Others had *trial* of cruel mockings and scourgings. — Heb. xi.

5. In *law*, the examination of a cause in controversy between parties, before a proper tribunal. Trials are *civil* or *criminal*. Trial in civil causes may be by record or inspection; it may be by witnesses and jury, or by the court. By the laws of England and of the United States, trial by jury, in criminal cases, is held sacred. No criminal can be legally deprived of that privilege.

6. Temptation; test of virtue.

Every station is exposed to some *trials*. *Rogers.*

7. State of being tried. *Shak.*

TRI-AL'I-TY, *n.* [from *three.*] Three united; state of being three. [*Little used.*] *Wharton.*

TRI-AN'DRI-A, *n.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and ανηρ, a male.]

A class of monoclinous or hermaphrodite plants, having three distinct and equal stamens. *Linnæus.*

TRI-AN'DRI-AN, } *a.* Having three distinct and
TRI-AN'DROUS, } equal stamens, in the same flower with a pistil or pistils.

TRI'AN''GLE, (trī'ang-gl,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *triangulum; tres, tria*, three, and *angulus*, a corner.]

1. In *geometry*, a figure bounded by three lines, and containing three angles. The three angles of a plane triangle are equal to two right angles, or 180°, the number of degrees in a semicircle.

If the three lines or sides of a triangle are all right, it is a *plane* or *rectilinear* triangle.

If all the three sides are equal, it is an *equilateral* triangle.

If two of the sides only are equal, it is an *isosceles* or *equicrural* triangle.

If all the three sides are unequal, it is a *scalene* or *scalenous* triangle.

If one of the angles is a right angle, the triangle is *rectangular.*

If one of the angles is obtuse, the triangle is called *obtusangular* or *amblygonous.*

If all the angles are acute, the triangle is *acutangular* or *oxygonous.*

If the three lines of a triangle are all curves, the triangle is said to be *curvilinear.*

If some of the sides are right and others curve, the triangle is said to be *mixtilinear.*

If the sides are all arcs of great circles of the sphere, the triangle is said to be *spherical.* *Cyc.*

2. An instrument of percussion in music, made of a rod of polished steel, bent into the form of a triangle.

3. In *military punishments*, three halberts stuck in the ground and united at the top, to which soldiers are bound when flogged.

TRI'AN''GLED, *a.* Having three angles.

TRI-AN''GU-LAR, *a.* Having three angles.

In *botany*, a *triangular stem* has three prominent longitudinal angles; a *triangular leaf* has three prominent angles, without any reference to their measurement or direction. *Martyn. Smith.*

Triangular numbers; the series of numbers formed by the successive sums of the terms of an arithmetical progression, of which the common difference is 1. *Brande.*

TRI-AN''GU-LAR-LY, *adv.* After the form of a triangle. *Harris.*

TRI-AN''GU-LĀ''TION, *n.* The use of a series of triangles in a trigonometrical survey; or the series of triangles thus used. *A. D. Stanley.*

TRI'ARCH-Y, *n.* [Gr. τρεις and αρχη.]

Government by three persons.

TRI-Ā'RI-AN, *a.* [L. *triarii.*]

Occupying the third post or place. *Cowley.*

TRI'AS, *n.* A name sometimes given to the upper new red sandstone. *Lyell.*

TRI-AS'SIC, *a.* Pertaining to or composed of trias.

TRI'BAL, *a.* Belonging to a tribe.

TRIBE, *n.* [W. *trev*; Gael. *treabh*; Sax. *thorpe*, D. *dorp*, G. *dorf*; Sw. and Dan. *torp*, a hamlet or village; L. *tribus.* We have *tribe* from the last. In Welsh, the word signifies a dwelling-place, homestead, hamlet, or town, as does the Sax. *thorpe.* The Sax. *traf* is a tent; Russ. *derevni*, an estate, a hamlet. From the sense of house, the word came to signify a family, a race of descendants from one progenitor, who originally settled round him and formed a village.]

1. A family, race, or series of generations, descending from the same progenitor, and kept distinct, as in the case of the twelve tribes of Israel, descended from the twelve sons of Jacob.

2. A division, class, or distinct portion of people, from whatever cause that distinction may have originated. The city of Athens was divided into ten *tribes.* Rome was originally divided into three *tribes*; afterward the people were distributed into thirty *tribes*, and afterward into thirty-five. *Roman Hist.*

3. A number of things having certain characters or resemblances in common; as, a *tribe* of plants; a *tribe* of animals

Linnæus distributed the vegetable kingdom into three *tribes*, viz., Monocotyledonous, Dicotyledonous, and Acotyledonous plants, and these he subdivided into *gentes* or nations. *Martyn.*

By recent naturalists, *tribe* has been used for a division of animals or vegetables, intermediate between order and genus. Cuvier divides his orders into *families*, and his families into *tribes*, including under the latter one or more *genera.* Leach, in his arrangement of insects, makes his tribes, on the contrary, the primary subdivisions of his orders, and his families subordinate to them, and immediately including the genera. *Cuvier. Ed. Encyc.*

Tribes of plants, in *gardening*, are such as are related to each other by some natural affinity or resemblance; as by their duration, the *annual, biennial*, and *perennial* tribes; by their roots, as the *bulbous, tuberous*, and *fibrous-rooted* tribes; by the loss or retention of their leaves, as the *deciduous* and *evergreen* tribes; by their fruits and seeds, as the *leguminous, bacciferous, coniferous, nuciferous*, and *pomiferous* tribes, &c. *Cyc.*

4. A division; a number considered collectively.

5. A nation of savages; a body of rude people united under one leader or government; as, the *tribes* of the six nations; the Seneca *tribe* in America.

6. A number of persons of any character or profession; *in contempt*; as, the scribbling *tribe.* *Roscommon.*

TRIBE, *v. t.* To distribute into tribes or classes. [*Not much used.*] *Bp. Nicholson.*

TRIB'LET, } *n.* A goldsmith's tool for making
TRIB'O-LET, } rings. *Ainsworth.*

TRI-BOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. τριβω, to rub or wear, and μετρον, measure.]

An instrument to ascertain the degree of friction in rubbing surfaces. *Brande.*

TRI'BRAĊH, *n.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and βραχυς, short.]

In *ancient prosody*, a poetic foot of three short syllables, as *mĕlĭtŭs.*

TRI-BRAĊ'TE-ATE, *a.* Having three bracts. *Decandolle.*

TRIB-Ū-LĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *tribulo*, to thrash, to beat.]

Severe affliction; distresses of life; vexations. In *Scripture*, it often denotes the troubles and distresses which proceed from persecution.

When *tribulation* or persecution ariseth because of the word, by and by he is offended. — Matt. xiii.

In the world ye shall have *tribulation.* — John xvi.

TRI-BŪ'NAL, *n.* [L. *tribunal*, from *tribunus*, a tribune, who administered justice.]

1. *Properly*, the seat of a judge; the bench on which a judge and his associates sit for administering justice.

2. *More generally*, a court of justice; as, the house of lords in England is the highest *tribunal* in the kingdom.

3. [Fr. *tribunel.*] In *France*, a gallery or eminence in a church or other place, in which the musical performers are placed for a concert.

TRIB'Ū-NA-RY, *a.* [from *tribune.*] Pertaining to tribunes.

TRIB'UNE, (trib'yune,) *n.* [Fr. *tribun*; L. *tribunus*, from *tribus*, tribe; Sp. and It. *tribuno.*]

1. In *ancient Rome*, an officer or magistrate chosen by the people, to protect them from the oppression of the patricians or nobles, and to defend their liberties against any attempts that might be made upon them by the senate and consuls. These magistrates were at first two, but their number was increased ultimately to ten. There were also military tribunes, officers of the army, of whom there were from four to six in each legion. In the year of Rome 731, the senate transferred the authority of the tribunes to Augustus and his successors. There were also other officers called tribunes; as, *tribunes* of the treasury, &c. *Cyc. Smith's Dict.*

2. A bench or elevated place, from which speeches were delivered.

3. In *France*, a pulpit or elevated place in the chamber of deputies, where a speaker stands to address the assembly.

TRIB'UNE-SHIP, } *n.* The office of a tribune.
TRIB'Ū-NATE, } *Addison.*

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TRIB-Ụ-NI''CIAN, (trib-yu-nish'an,) } *a.* Pertaining
TRIB-Ụ-NI''TIAL, (trib-yu-nish'al,) } to tribunes; as, *tribunician* power or authority. *Middleton.*

2. Suiting a tribune.

TRIB'Ụ-TA-RI-LY, *adv.* In a tributary manner.

TRIB'Ụ-TA-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being tributary.

TRIB'Ụ-TA-RY, *a.* [from *tribute.*] Paying tribute to another, either from compulsion, as an acknowledgment of submission, or to secure protection, or for the purpose of purchasing peace. The republic of Ragusa is *tributary* to the grand seignior. Many of the powers of Europe are *tributary* to the Barbary States.

2. Subject; subordinate.

He, to grace his *tributary* gods. *Milton.*

3. Paid in tribute.

No flattery tunes these *tributary* lays. *Concanen.*

4. Yielding supplies of any thing. The Ohio has many large *tributary* streams, and is itself *tributary* to the Mississippi.

TRIB'Ụ-TA-RY, *n.* One that pays tribute or a stated sum to a conquering power, for the purpose of securing peace and protection, or as an acknowledgment of submission, or for the purchase of security. What a reproach to nations, that they should be the *tributaries* of Algiers!

TRIB'Ụ-TE, (trib'yute,) *n.* [Fr. *tribut*; L. *tributum*, from *tribuo*, to give, bestow, or divide.]

1. An annual or stated sum of money or other valuable thing, paid by one prince or nation to another, either as an acknowledgment of submission, or as the price of peace and protection, or by virtue of some treaty. The Romans made all their conquered countries pay *tribute*, as do the Turks, at this day; and in some countries the *tribute* is paid in children. *Cyc.*

2. A personal contribution; as, a *tribute* of respect.

3. Something given or contributed.

TRIB'Ụ-TE, *v. t.* To pay as tribute.

TRIB'Ụ-TED, *pp.* Paid as tribute.

TRIB'Ụ-TING, *ppr.* Paying as tribute.

TRI-CAP'SU-LAR, *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *capsula*, a little chest.]

In *botany*, three-capsuled; having three capsules to each flower. *Martyn.*

TRICE, *v. t.* To haul up by means of a rope.

TRICE, *n.* A very short time; an instant; a moment.

If they get never so great spoil at any time, they waste the same in a *trice*. *Spenser.*
A man shall make his fortune in a *trice*. *Young.*

TRI-CEN'NI-AL, *a.* [L. *tricennium.*]

Denoting thirty years, or what pertains to that number.

TRI-CHOT'O-MOUS, (trī-kot'o-mus,) *a.* [See TRICHOTOMY.] Divided into three parts, or divided by threes; as, a *trichotomous* stem. *Martyn.*

TRI-CHOT'O-MY, (trī-kot'o-me,) *n.* [Gr. τριχα, thrice, and τεμνω, to cut or divide.]

Division into three parts. *Watts.*

TRI'CHRO-ISM, *n.* [Gr. τρεις and χρομα.]

The quality of presenting different colors in three different directions. *Dana.*

TRICK, *n.* [D. *trek*, a pull or drawing, a *trick*; *trekken*, to *draw*, to *drag*; *bedriegen*, to cheat; *driegen*, to tack or baste; G. *triegen*, to deceive; *trug*, *betrug*, fraud, *trick*; Dan. *trekke*, a trick; *trekker*, to draw, to entice; Fr. *tricher*, to cheat; It. *treccare*, to cheat; *trecca*, a huckster; *treccia*, a lock of hair, from folding, involving, Gr. θριξ; Sp. *trica*, a quibble; L. *tricor*, to play tricks, to trifle, to baffle. We see the same root in the Low L. *intrico*, to fold, and in *intrigue*. *Trick* is from *drawing*, that is, a drawing aside, or a folding, interweaving, implication.]

1. An artifice or stratagem for the purpose of deception; a fraudful contrivance for an evil purpose, or an underhand scheme to impose upon the world; a cheat or cheating. We hear of *tricks* in bargains, and *tricks* of state.

He comes to me for counsel, and I show him a *trick*. *South.*

2. A dextrous artifice.

On one nice *trick* depends the general fate. *Pope.*

3. Vicious practice; as, the *tricks* of youth.

4. The sly artifice or legerdemain of a juggler; as, the *tricks* of a merry-andrew.

5. A parcel of cards falling to a winner at one turn.

6. An unexpected event.

Some *trick* not worth an egg. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

7. A particular habit or manner; as, he has a *trick* of drumming with his fingers, or a *trick* of frowning.

[*This word is in common use in America, and by no means vulgar.*]

8. Among *seamen*, the period spent by a sailor at the helm. *Totten.*

TRICK, *v. t.* To deceive; to impose on; to defraud; to cheat; as, to *trick* another in the sale of a horse.

TRICK, *v. t.* [W. *treciaw*, to furnish or harness, to trick out; *trec*, an implement, harness, gear, from *rhêç*, a breaking forth, properly a throwing or extending. This may be a varied application of the foregoing word.]

To dress; to decorate; to set off; to adorn fantastically.

Trick her off in air. *Pope.*

It is often followed by *up*, *off*, or *out*.

People are lavish in *tricking up* their children in fine clothes, yet starve their minds. *Locke.*

TRICK, *v. i.* To live by deception and fraud. *Dryden.*

TRICK'ED, (trikt,) *pp.* Cheated; deceived; dressed.

TRICK'ER, } *n.* One who tricks; a deceiver; a
TRICK'STER, } cheat.

TRICK'ER, *n.* A trigger. [See TRIGGER.]

TRICK'ER-Y, *n.* The art of dressing up; artifice; stratagem. *Parr. Burke.*

TRICK'ING, *ppr.* Deceiving; cheating; defrauding.

2. Dressing; decorating.

TRICK'ING, *n.* Dress; ornament. *Shak.*

TRICK'ISH, *a.* Artful in making bargains; given to deception and cheating; knavish. *Pope.*

TRICK'ISH-LY, *adv.* Artfully; knavishly.

TRICK'ISH-NESS, *n.* The state of being trickish or deceitful.

TRICK'LE, (trik'l,) *v. i.* [Allied perhaps to Gr. τρεχω, to run, and a diminutive.]

To flow in a small, gentle stream; to run down; as, tears *trickle* down the cheek; water *trickles* from the eaves.

Fast beside there *trickled* softly down
A gentle stream. *Spenser.*

TRICK'LING, *ppr.* Flowing down in a small, gentle stream.

TRICK'LING, *n.* The act of flowing in a small, gentle stream.

He wakened by the *trickling* of his blood. *Wiseman.*

TRICK'MENT, *n.* Decoration. [*Not used.*]

TRICK'SY, *a.* [from *trick.*] Pretty; brisk. [*Not much used.*] *Shak.*

TRICK'-TRACK, *n.* A game resembling backgammon.

TRIC'LI-NATE, *n.* [Gr. τρις, threefold, and κλινω, to incline.]

In *mineralogy*, a term applied to crystals in which the three axes are all obliquely inclined to one another, as in the oblique rhomboidal prism. *Dana.*

TRI-CLIN'I-A-RY, *a.* [L. *tricliniaris*, from *triclinium*, a couch to recline on at dinner.]

Pertaining to a couch for dining, or to the ancient mode of reclining at table.

TRI-CLIN'I-UM, *n.* [L., from *tres* and *clino*.]

Among the *Romans*, a couch for reclining on at meals, usually for three persons; also, a dining-room, furnished with such couches on three sides. *Smith's Dict.*

TRI-COC'COUS, *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *coccus*, a berry.]

A tricoccous or three-grained capsule is one which is swelling out in three protuberances internally divided into three cells, with one seed in each; as in Euphorbia. *Martyn.*

TRI'COL-OR, *n.* The national French banner, of three colors, blue, white, and red, adopted at the first revolution.

TRI'COL-OR-ED, *a.* Having three colors; a term applied to the present flag of France.

TRI-COR-NIG'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *tres* and *cornu.*]

Having three horns.

TRI-COR'PO-RAL, *a.* [L. *tricorpor*; *tres* and *corpus.*]

Having three bodies. *Todd.*

TRI-CUSP'ID, *a.* Having three points; as, the *tricuspid* valve, i. e., the valve of the right ventricle of the heart. *Brande.*

TRI-CUSP'I-DATE, *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *cuspis*, a point.]

In *botany*, three-pointed; ending in three points; as, a *tricuspidate* stamen.

TRI-DAC'TYL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and δακτυλος, a toe.]

Having three toes.

TRIDE, *a.* Among hunters, short and ready; fleet; as, a *tride* pace. *Bailey. Cyc.*

TRI'DENT, *n.* [Fr., from L. *tridens*; *tres*, three, and *dens*, tooth.]

In *mythology*, a kind of scepter or spear with three prongs, which the fables of antiquity put into the hands of Neptune, the deity of the ocean.

TRI'DENT, } *a.* Having three teeth or prongs.
TRI'DENT-ED, }

TRI-DENT'ATE, *a.* [L. *tres* and *dens*, tooth.]

Having three teeth. *Lee.*

TRI-DENT'INE, *a.* [from L. *Tridentum.*]

Pertaining to Trent, or the celebrated council held in that city. *Encyc. Am.*

TRI-DI-A-PA'SON, *n.* [*tri* and *diapason.*] In *music*, a triple octave or twenty-second. *Busby.*

TRI'DING. See TRITHING.

TRI-DO-DEC-A-HE'DRAL, *a.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and *dodecahedral.*]

In *crystallography*, presenting three ranges of faces, one above another, each containing twelve faces.

TRID'Ụ-AN, *a.* [L. *triduum*: *tres* and *dies*, day.]

Lasting three days, or happening every third day. [*Little used.*]

TRI-EN'NI-AL, *a.* [Fr. *triennal*; L. *triennis*, *triennium*; *tres*, three, and *annus*, year.]

1. Continning three years; as, *triennial* parliaments.

2. Happening every three years; as, *triennial* elections. *Triennial* elections and parliaments were established in England in 1695; but these were discontinued in 1717, and septennial elections and parliaments were adopted, which still continue.

TRI-EN'NI AL-LY, *adv.* Once in three years.

TRI'ENS, *n.* [L.] A Roman copper coin, equal to one third of the *as*.

TRI'ER, *n.* [from *try.*] One who tries; one who makes experiments; one who examines any thing by a test or standard.

2. One who tries judicially; a judge who tries a person or cause. [See TRIOR.]

3. A name given to persons appointed according to law, to try whether a person challenged to the favor is qualified to serve on a jury. *Bouvier.*

4. A test; that which tries or approves. *Shak.*

TRI'ER-AR€H, *n.* [Gr. τριηρης, a trireme, and αρχος, a chief.]

In *ancient Greece*, the commander of a trireme; *particularly* at *Athens*, one who, at his own expense, equipped the vessel, kept it in repair, and procured the crew. *Smith's Dict.*

TRI'ER-AR€H-Y, *n.* The office or duty of a triearch. *Smith's Dict.*

TRI-E-TER'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *trietericus*; *tres*, three, and Gr. ετος, year.]

Triennial; kept or occurring once in three years. [*Little used.*] *Gregory.*

TRI'FAL-LŌW, *v. t.* [L. *tres*, three, and *fallow.*]

To plow land the third time before sowing. *Mortimer.*

TRI'FAL-LŌW-ED, *pp.* Plowed the third time before sowing.

TRI'FAL-LŌW-ING, *ppr.* Plowing the third time before sowing. *Ash.*

TRI-FA'RI-OUS, *a.* Arranged in three rows. *P. Cyc.*

TRI'FID, *a.* [L. *trifidus*; *tres*, three, and *findo*, to divide.]

In *botany*, divided half way into three parts by linear sinuses with straight *margins*; three-cleft. *Martyn.*

TRI-FIS'TU-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *tres* and *fistula*, a pipe.] Having three pipes. *Brown.*

TRI'FLE, (trī'fl,) *n.* [It coincides with TRIVIAL, which see.]

1. A thing of very little value or importance; *a word applicable to any thing and every thing of this character.*

With such poor *trifles* playing. *Drayton.*
Moments make the year, and *trifles*, life. *Young.*
Trifles
Are to the jealous confirmation strong. *Shak.*

2. A dish composed of alternate layers of sweetmeats and cake, with syllabub.

3. A cake.

TRI'FLE, *v. i.* To act or talk without seriousness, gravity, weight, or dignity; to act or talk with levity.

They *trifle*, and they beat the air about nothing which toucheth us. *Hooker.*

2. To indulge in light amusements. *Law.*

To trifle with; to mock; to play the fool with; to treat without respect or seriousness.

To trifle with, } to spend in vanity; to waste to no
To trifle away; } good purpose; as, to *trifle with* time, or to *trifle away* time; to *trifle with* advantages.

TRI'FLE, *v. t.* To make of no importance. [*Not in use.*]

TRI'FLER, *n.* One who trifles or acts with levity. *Bacon.*

TRI'FLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Acting or talking with levity, or without seriousness or being in earnest.

2. *a.* Being of small value or importance; trivial; as, a *trifling* debt; a *trifling* affair.

TRI'FLING, *n.* Employment about things of no importance.

TRI'FLING-LY, *adv.* In a trifling manner; with levity; without seriousness or dignity. *Locke.*

TRI'FLING-NESS, *n.* Levity of manners; lightness. *Entick.*

2. Smallness of value; emptiness; vanity.

TRI-FLŌ'ROUS, *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *flos*, *floris*, flower.]

Three-flowered; bearing three flowers; as, a *triflorous* peduncle. *Martyn.*

TRI-FŌ'LI-ATE, *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *folium*, leaf.] Having three leaves. *Harte.*

TRI-FŌ'LI-O-LATE, *a.* Having three folioles. *Decandolle.*

TRI'FO-LY, *n.* Sweet trefoil. [See TREFOIL.] *Mason.*

TRI-FŌ'RI-UM, *n.* [L.] The gallery or open space

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between the vaulting and the roof of the aisles of a church. *Gwilt.*

TRI'FORM, *a.* [L. *triformis; tres* and *forma.*]
Having a triple form or shape; as, the *triform* countenance of the moon. *Milton.*

TRI-FUR'CĀ-TED, *a.* Having three branches or forks.

TRIG, *v. t.* [W. *trigaw.* See TRIGGER.] To fill; to stuff. [*Not in use.*]
2. To stop, as a wheel. *Bailey*

TRIG, *a.* Full; trim; neat. [*Not in use.*]

TRIG'A-MOUS, *a.* [Gr. τρεις and γαμος, marriage.]
In *botany*, having three sorts of flowers in the same head, male, female, and hermaphrodite. *Brande.*

TRIG'A-MY, *n.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and γαμος, marriage.]
State of being married three times; or the state of having three husbands or three wives at the same time. *Herbert.*

TRIG'GER, *n.* [W. *trigaw*, to stop; Dan. *trekker*, to draw; *trykker*, to press or pinch; or *trygger*, to make sure; *trug*, Sw. *trygg*, safe, secure; *trycka*, to press. This is the Eng. *true*, or from the same root.]
1. A catch to hold the wheel of a carriage on a declivity.
2. The catch of a musket or pistol; the part which, being pulled, looses the lock for striking fire.

TRI-GIN'TALS, *n. pl.* [L. *triginta.*]
Trentals. [See TRENTAL.]

TRIG'LYPH, (trig'lif,) *n.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and γλυφη, sculpture.]
An ornament in the frieze of the Doric column, repeated at equal intervals. Each triglyph consists of two entire gutters or channels, cut to a right angle, called *glyphs*, and separated by three interstices, called *femora.* *Cyc.*

TRI-GLYPH'IC, } *a.* Consisting of or pertaining
TRI-GLYPH'IC-AL, } to triglyphs.
2. Containing three sets of characters or sculptures. *Gliddon.*

TRI'GON, *n.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and γωνια, angle.]
1. A triangle; a term used in astrology for a division consisting of three signs; also, trine, an aspect of two planets distant 120 degrees from each other. *Hutton.*
2. A kind of triangular lyre or harp used among the ancients.

TRIG'O-NAL, } *a.* Triangular; having three angles
TRIG'O-NOUS, } or corners.
2. In *botany*, having three prominent longitudinal angles. *Martyn.*

TRIG-O-NO-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to trigonometry; performed by or according to the rules of trigonometry.

TRIG-O-NO-MET'RIC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the rules or principles of trigonometry. *Asiat. Res.*

TRIG-O-NOM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. τριγωνος, a triangle, and μετρεω, to measure.]
The measuring of triangles; the science of determining the sides and angles of triangles, by means of certain parts which are given. When this science is applied to the solution of plane triangles, it is called *plane* trigonometry; when its application is to spherical triangles, it is called *spherical* trigonometry.

TRI-GRAM-MAT'IC, *a.* Containing three sets of characters or letters. *Gliddon.*

TRI-GRAM'MIC, *a.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and γραμμα, a letter.]
Consisting of three letters.

TRI'GRAPH, (-graf,) *n.* [τρεις and γραφη.]
A name given to three letters having one sound.

TRI-GYN'I-A, *n.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and γυνη, a female.]
In *botany*, an order of plants having three styles.

TRI-GYN'I-AN, } *a.* In *botany*, having three
TRIG'YN-OUS, } styles.

TRI-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* [See TRIHEDRON.] Having three equal sides or faces.

TRI-HĒ'DRON, *n.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and ἑδρα, side.]
A figure having three equal sides.

TRIJ'U-GOUS, *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *jugum*, yoke.]
In *botany*, having three pairs of leaflets. A *trijugous* leaf is a pinnate leaf with three pairs of leaflets. *Martyn.*

TRI-LAT'ER-AL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *tres*, three, and *latus*, side.]
Having three sides.

TRI-LAT'ER-AL-LY, *adv.* With three sides.

TRI-LIN'GUAL, (-ling'gwal,) *a.* [L. *tres* and *lingua.*]
Consisting of three languages or tongues.

TRI-LIT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *litera*, letter.]
Consisting of three letters; as, a *triliteral* root or word.

TRI-LIT'ER-AL, *n.* A word consisting of three letters.

TRIL'I-THON, *n.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and λιθος, a stone.]
Three stones placed together like door posts and a lintel.

TRILL, *n.* [It. *trillo*; Dan. *trille*; G. *triller*; W. *treilliaw*, to turn, to roll. But the latter may be contracted from *treiglaw*, to turn; *traill*, *traigyl*, a turn or roll, from the root of *draw*, *drag.* *Trill* coincides with *thirl* and *drill*; D. *drillen.* Qu. *reel.*]
A quaver; a shake of the voice in singing, or of the sound of an instrument. [See SHAKE.]

TRILL, *v. t.* [It. *trillare*]
To utter with a quavering or tremulousness of voice; to shake.

The sober-suited songstress *trills* her lay. *Thomson.*

TRILL, *v. i.* To flow in a small stream, or in drops rapidly succeeding each other; to trickle.

And now and then, an ample tear *trilled* down
Her delicate cheek. *Shak.*

2. To shake or quaver; to play in tremulous vibrations of sound.

To judge of *trilling* notes and tripping feet. *Dryden.*

TRILL'ED, *pp.* Shaken; uttered with rapid vibrations.

TRILL'ING, *ppr.* Uttering with a quavering or shake.

TRILL'ION, (tril'yun,) *n.* [A word formed arbitrarily of *three*, or Gr. τριτος, and *million.*]
According to *the English notation*, the product of a million involved to the third power, or the product of a million multiplied by a million, and that product multiplied by a million; the product of the square of a million multiplied by a million. Thus, 1,000,000 × 1,000,000 = 1,000,000,000,000, and this product multiplied by a million = 1,0 0,000,000,000,000,000.
According to *the French notation*, the number expressed by a unit with twelve ciphers annexed = 1,000,000,000,000.

TRI-LŌ'BATE, *a.* [L. *tres* and *lobus.*]
Having three lobes. *Journ. of Science.*

TRI'LO-BITE, *n.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and λοβος, a lobe.]
One of an extinct family of crustacea, found in the earliest fossiliferous strata.

TRI-LOC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *tres* and *locus*, a cell.]
In *botany*, three-celled; having three cells for seeds; as, a *trilocular* capsule.

TRIL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. τρεις and λογος.] A series of three dramas, which, although each of them is in one sense complete, yet bear a mutual relation, and form but parts of one historical and poetical picture. Shakspeare's Henry VI. is an example.

TRI-LŌ'MIN-AR, } *a.* [L. *tres* and *lumen*, light.]
TRI-LŌ'MIN-OUS, } Having three lights.

TRIM, *a.* [Sax. *trum*, firm, stable, strong, secure; *tryman*, *getrymian*, to make firm, to strengthen, to prepare, to order or dispose, to exhort, persuade, or animate. The primary sense is, to set, to strain, or to make straight.]
Firm; compact; tight; snug; being in good order. We say of a ship, she is *trim*, or *trim-built*; every thing about the man is *trim.* We say of a person, he is *trim*, when his body is well-shaped and firm; and we say his dress is *trim*, when it sits closely to his body and appears tight and snug; and of posture we say, a man or a soldier is *trim*, when he stands erect. It is particularly applicable to soldiers, and in Saxon, *truma* is a troop or body of soldiers.

TRIM, *v. t.* [Sax. *trumian*, *trymian*, to make firm or strong, to strengthen, to prepare, to put in order.]
1. In *a general sense*, to make right, that is, to put in due order for any purpose.

The hermit *trimmed* his little fire. *Goldsmith.*

2. To dress; to put the body in a proper state.

I was *trimmed* in Julia's gown. *Shak.*

3. To decorate; to invest or embellish with extra ornaments; as, to *trim* a gown with lace. *Dryden.*
4. To clip, as the hair of the head; also, to shave; that is, to put in due order.
5. To lop, as superfluous branches; to prune; as, to *trim* trees. *Mortimer.*
6. To adjust for use; as, to *trim* a lamp.
7. To make neat; to adjust.

I found her *trimming* up the diadem
On her dead mistress. *Shak.*

8. In *carpentry*, to dress, as timber; to make smooth.
9. To adjust the cargo of a ship, or the weight of persons or goods in a boat, so equally on each side of the center and at each end, that she shall sit well on the water and sail well. Thus we say, to *trim* a ship or a boat.
10. To rebuke; to reprove sharply; *a popular use of the word.*
11. To arrange in due order for sailing; as, to *trim* the sails.
To trim in; in *carpentry*, to fit, as a piece of timber into other work. *Moxon.*
To trim up; to dress; to put in order.

TRIM, *v. i.* To balance; to fluctuate between parties, so as to appear to favor each. *South.*

TRIM, *n.* Dress; gear; ornaments. *Dryden.*
2. The state of a ship or her cargo, ballast, masts, &c., by which she is well prepared for sailing.
Trim of the masts, is their position in regard to the ship and to each other, as near or distant, far forward or much aft, erect or raking. *Mar. Dict.*
Trim of sails, is that position and arrangement which is best adapted to impel the ship forward. *Mar. Dict.*

TRI-MES'TER, *n.* [L. *trimestris*, *tres*, three, and *mensis*, month.]
A term or period of three months. *Ger. Universities.*

TRIM'E-TER, *n.* A poetical division of verse, consisting of three measures. *Lowth.*

TRIM'E-TER, } *a.* [Gr. τριμετρος, three meas-
TRI-MET'RIC-AL, } ures.]
Consisting of three poetical measures, forming an iambic of six feet. *Roscommon.*

TRI-MET'RIC, *a.* [Gr. τρις, threefold, and μετρον, measure.]
In *mineralogy*, crystals with the axes of three kinds, the three being unequal, as the rectangular and rhombic prisms. *Dana.*

TRIM'LY, *adv.* Nicely; neatly; in good order. *Spenser.*

TRIM'MED, (trimd,) *pp.* Put in good order; dressed; ornamented; clipped; shaved; balanced; rebuked.

TRIM'MER, *n.* One that trims; a time-server.
2. A small beam, into which are framed the ends of several joists, as when a well-hole is to be left for stairs, or to avoid bringing joists near chimneys, &c. *Gwilt.*

TRIM'MING, *ppr.* Putting in due order; dressing; decorating; pruning; balancing; fluctuating between parties.

TRIM'MING, *n.* Ornamental appendages to a garment, as lace, ribbons, and the like.

TRIM'MING-LY, *adv.* In a trimming manner.

TRIM'NESS, *n.* Neatness; snugness; the state of being close and in good order.

TRI'NAL, *a.* [L. *trinus*, three.] Threefold. *Milton.*

TRINE, *a.* Threefold; as, *trine* dimensions, that is, length, breadth, and thickness.

TRINE, *n.* [Supra.] In *astrology*, the aspect of planets distant from each other 120 degrees, or one third of the zodiac. *Brande.*

TRINE, *v. t.* To put in the aspect of a trine. *Dryden*

TRIN'ED, *pp.* Put in the aspect of a trine.

TRI-NERV'ATE, *a.* [L. *tres* and *nervus.*]
In *botany*, having three unbranched vessels extending from the base to the apex of the leaf.

TRI'NERVE, } *a.* In *botany*, a *trinerved* or three-
TRI'NERV-ED, } nerved leaf, has three unbranched vessels extending from the base to the apex or point.

TRIN''GLE, (tring'gle,) *n.* [Fr.] In *architecture*, a little square member or ornament, as a listel, reglet, platband, and the like, but particularly a little member fixed exactly over every triglyph. *Cyc.*

TRIN-I-TĀ'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Trinity, or to the doctrine of the Trinity.

TRIN-I-TĀ'RI-AN, *n.* One who believes the doctrine of the Trinity.
2. One of a religious order who made it their business to redeem Christians from Turks or infidels.

TRIN-I-TĀ'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrine of Trinitarians.

TRIN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *trinitas; tres* and *unus*, *unitas*, one, unity.]
In *theology*, the union of three persons in one Godhead, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.

In my whole essay, there is not any thing like an objection against the *Trinity.* *Locke.*

TRIN'I-TY-HOUSE, *n.* An institution in London for the promotion of commerce and navigation, by licensing pilots, ordering and erecting beacons, &c.

TRINK'ET, *n.* [If *n* is casual, this is from W. *treciow*, to furnish. See TRICK.]
1. A small ornament, as a jewel, a ring, and the like. *Dryden. Swift.*
2. A thing of little value; tackle; tools. *Tusser. L'Estrange.*

TRINK'ET-RY, *n.* Ornaments of dress; trinkets.

TRI-NŌ'MI-AL, *a.* [L. *tres* and *nomen.*]
In *mathematics*, a *trinomial* quantity is a quantity consisting of three terms, connected by the signs + or −. Thus $x + y + z$, or $a + b - c$.

TRI-NŌ'MI-AL, *n.* A quantity consisting of three terms.

TRI'O, *n.* Three united.
2. In *music*, a composition in three parts; often pronounced *trē'o.* *Brande.*

TRI-OB'O-LAR, } *a.* [L. *triobolaris; tres* and *obo-*
TRI-OB'O-LA-RY, } *lus.*]
Of the value of three oboli; mean; worthless. *Cheyne.*

TRI-OC-TA-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* [*tri* and *octahedral.*] In *crystallography*, presenting three ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing eight faces.

TRI-OC'TILE, *n.* [L. *tres*, three, and *octo*, eight.]
In *astrology*, an aspect of two planets with regard to the earth, when they are three octants or three eighths of a circle, that is, 135 degrees, distant from each other. *Hutton.*

TRIN'I-TY-SUN'DAY, *n.* The Sunday next after Whitsunday; so called from the feast held on that day in honor of the Holy Trinity.

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TRI'O-LET, *n.* A stanza of eight lines, in which the first line is thrice repeated. *Brande.*

TRI'OR, } *n.* [from *try.*] *In law*, a person appointed
TRI'ER, } by the court to examine whether a challenge to a panel of jurors, or to any juror, is just. The *triors* are two indifferent persons. *Cyc.*

TRIP, *v. t.* [G. *trippeln*; D. *trippen*; Sw. *trippa*; Dan. *tripper*; W. *tripiaw*, to trip, to stumble; from *rhip*, a skipping. See טרף and טרב, in Castell.]

1. To supplant; to cause to fall by striking the feet suddenly from under the person; usually followed by *up*; as, to *trip up* a man in wrestling; to *trip up the heels.* *Shak.*

2. To supplant; to overthrow by depriving of support. *Bramhall.*

3. To catch; *to detect.* *Shak.*

4. To loose an anchor from the bottom by its cable or buoy-rope. *Mar. Dict.*

TRIP, *v. i.* To stumble; *to strike the foot against* something, so as to lose the step and come near to fall; or to stumble and fall.

2. To err; to fail; to mistake; to be *deficient.*

Virgil pretends sometimes to *trip.* *Dryden.*

TRIP, *v. i.* [Ar. طَرِبَ *tariba*, to move lightly; allied perhaps to Sw. *trappa*, Dan. *trappe*, G. *treppe*, stairs.]

1. To run or step lightly; to walk with a light step.

She bounded by and *tripped* so light
They had not time to take a steady sight. *Dryden.*
Thus from the lion *trips* the trembling doe. *Dryden.*

2. To take a voyage or journey.

TRIP, *n.* A stroke or catch by which a wrestler supplants his antagonist.

And watches with a *trip* his foe to foil. *Dryden.*

2. A stumble by the loss of foothold, or a striking of the foot against an object.

3. A failure; a mistake.

Figuratively, a slight error arising from haste or inconsideration.

Each seeming *trip*, and each digressive start. *Harte.*

4. A brief journey, or a voyage; an excursion or *jaunt.*

I took a *trip* to London on the death of the queen. *Pope.*

5. In *navigation*, a single board in plying to windward. *Cyc.*

6. Among *farmers*, a small flock of sheep, or a small stock of them. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

TRIP'AR-TITE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *tripartitus*; *tres*, three, and *partitus*, divided; *partior.*]

1. Divided into three parts. In *botany*, a *tripartite* leaf is one which is divided into three parts down to the base, but not wholly separate. *Martyn.*

2. Having three corresponding parts or copies; as, *indentures tripartite.*

TRI-PAR-TI''TION, (-tish'un,) *n.* A division by three, or the taking of a third part of any number or *quantity.* *Cyc.*

TRIPE, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; Sp. *tripa*; It. *trippa*; G. *tripp*; Russ. *trebucha*; W. *tripa*, from *rhip*, from *rhib*, a streak or driblet. In Sp. *tripe*, Dan. *trip*, is shag, plush. This word is probably from tearing, ripping, like *strip.*]

1. *Properly*, the entrails; but in *common usage*, the large stomach of ruminating animals, prepared for food.

2. In *ludicrous language*, the belly. *Johnson.*

TRIP'E-DAL, *a.* [L. *tres* and *pes.*] Having three feet.

TRIPE'-MAN, *n.* A man who sells tripe. *Swift.*

TRI-PEN'NATE, } *a.* [L. *tres* and *penna* or *pinna.*]
TRI-PIN'NATE, }

In *botany*, a *tripinnate* leaf is a species of supradecompound leaf, when a petiole has bipinnate leaves *ranged* on each side of it. *Martyn.*

TRI-PER'SON-AL, *a.* [L. *tres* and *persona.*] Consisting of three persons. *Milton.*

TRI-PER-SON-AL'I-TY, *n.* The state of existing in three persons in one Godhead. *Milton.*

TRI-PET'AL-OUS, *a.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and πεταλον, leaf.]

In *botany*, three-petaled; having three petals or flower leaves.

TRIP'-HAM-MER, *n.* A large hammer used in forges.

TRI'PHANE, *n.* [Gr. τρεις and φαινω.]

A mineral, spodumene. *Ure.*

TRIPH'THONG, (trif'thong,) *n.* [Gr τρεις, three, and φθογγη, sound.]

A coalition of three vowels in one compound sound. or in one syllable, as in *adieu, eye.*

TRIPH-THON''GAL, (trif-thong'gal,) *a.* Pertaining to a triphthong; consisting of a triphthong.

TRIPH'Y-LINE, (-lin,) *n.* [Gr. τρις, threefold, and φυλη, family, in allusion to its containing three phosphates.]

A mineral of a grayish-green or bluish color, consisting of the phosphates of iron, manganese, and lithia. *Dana.*

TRIPH'YL-LOUS, *a.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and φυλλον, leaf.]

In *botany*, three-leaved; having three leaves.

TRIP'LE, (trip'l,) *a.* [Fr., from L. *triplex, triplus*; *tres* and *plico*, to fold.]

1. Threefold; consisting of three united; as, a *triple* knot; a *triple* tie.

By thy *triple* shape as thou art seen. *Dryden.*

2. Treble; three times repeated. [See TREBLE.]

Triple salt; in *chemistry*, a salt in which two bases are combined with one acid; more properly regarded as a double salt. *Brande.*

Triple time, in *music*, is that in which each bar is divided into three measures or equal parts, as three minims, three crotchets, three quavers, &c.

TRIP'LE, *v. t.* To treble; to make threefold, or thrice as much or as many. [Usually written TREBLE.] *Lee.*

TRIP'LE-CROWN-ED, *a.* Having three crowns.

TRIP'LED, (trip'ld,) *pp.* Made threefold.

TRIP'LE-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having three heads.

TRIP'LET, *n.* [from *triple.*] Three of a kind, or three united.

2. In *poetry*, three verses rhyming together.

3. In *music*, three notes sung or played in the time of two.

TRIP'LI-CATE, *a.* [L. *triplicatus, triplico*; *tres* and *plico*, to fold.]

Made thrice as much; threefold.

Triplicate ratio is the ratio which cubes bear to each other. *Cyc.*

TRIP'LI-CATE, *n.* A third paper or thing corresponding to two others of the same kind.

TRIP'LI-CATE-TERN'ATE, *a.* In *botany*, thrice ternate. The same as TRITERNATE, which see.

TRIP-LI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of trebling or making threefold, or adding three together. *Glanville.*

2. In *the civil law*, the same as surrejoinder in common law.

TRI-PLIC'I-TY, (trī-plis'e-te,) *n.* [Fr. *triplicité*; from L. *triplex.*]

Trebleness; the state of being threefold. *Watts.*

TRIP'LING, *n.* Making threefold.

TRIP'LITE, *n.* An imperfectly crystallized mineral, of a very dark-brown color, consisting of phosphoric acid and the oxyds of manganese and iron. *Dana.*

TRIP'LY-RIB-BED, (-ribd,) *a.* [*triple* and *rib.*] In *botany*, having a pair of large ribs branching off from the main one above the base, as in the leaves of many species of sunflower. *Smith.*

TRIP'-MAD-AM, *n.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

TRI'POD, *n.* [L. *tripus, tripodis*; Gr. τριπους; τρεις, three, and πους, foot.]

A bench, stool, or seat supported by three legs, on which the priest and sibyls in ancient times were placed to render oracles. *Dryden. Cyc.*

TRIP'O-LI, (trip'o-le,) *n.* In *mineralogy*, an earthy substance originally brought from Tripoli, used in polishing stones and metals. It has a dull, argillaceous appearance, but is not compact. It has a fine, hard grain, but does not soften by water, or mix with it. It is principally silica, and has been found to consist almost wholly of the cast shells of microscopic animalcules. *Dana. Cyc.*

TRIP'O-LINE, (-lin,) *a.* Pertaining to tripoli.

TRI'POS, *n.*; *pl.* TRIPOSES. A tripos paper, which see.

2. One who prepares a tripos paper.

TRI'POS PA'PER, *n.* At *the university of Cambridge*, England, a printed list of the successful candidates for mathematical honors, accompanied by a piece in Latin verse. There are two of these, designed to commemorate the two Tripos days. The first contains the names of the wranglers and senior optimes, and the second the names of the junior optimes. The word *tripos* is supposed to refer to the three-legged stool, formerly used at the examinations for these honors, though some derive it from the three *brackets* formerly printed on the back of the paper. *C. A. Bristed.*

Classical tripos examination; the final university examination for classical honors, optional to all who have taken the mathematical honors.

C. A. Bristed.

TRIP'PED, (tript,) *pp.* [from *trip.*] Supplanted.

TRIP'PER, *n.* One who trips or supplants; one that walks nimbly.

TRIP'PING, *ppr.* Supplanting; stumbling; falling; stepping nimbly.

2. *a.* Quick; nimble. *Milton.*

TRIP'PING, *n.* The act of tripping.

2. A light dance. *Milton.*

3. The loosing of an anchor from the ground by its cable or buoy-rope.

TRIP'PING-LY, *adv.* Nimbly; with a light, nimble, quick step; with agility.

Sing and dance it *trippingly.* *Shak.*
Speak the speech *trippingly* on the tongue. *Shak.*

TRIP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. τριψις, friction, the act of rubbing, from τριβω, to rub.]

The process of rubbing and percussing the whole surface of the body, and, at the same time, flexing and extending the limbs, and racking the joints, in connection with the use of the hot bath, which is common in Egypt, Turkey, Greece, and Russia, in modern times, and which was practiced by the ancients. It is used in India without the bath. In modern Greek, it is called *tripsimon.* It is also called SHAMPOOING.

TRIP'TOTE, *n.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and πτωσις, case.]

In *grammar*, a name or noun having three cases only. *Clarke.*

TRI-PU'DI-A-RY, *a.* [L. *tripudium.*]

Pertaining to dancing; performed by dancing. *Brown.*

TRI-PU'DI-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *tripudio.*]

To dance. *Cockeram.*

TRI-PU-DI-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *tripudio*, to dance.]

Act of dancing. *Johnson.*

TRI-QUE'TROUS, *a.* [L. *triquetrus*, from *triquetra*, a triangle.]

Three-sided; having three plane sides. *Encyc.*

TRI-RA'DI-Ā-TED, *a.* [L. *tres* and *radius.*]

Having three rays.

TRI'REME, *n.* [L. *triremis*; *tres* and *remus.*]

A galley or vessel with three benches or ranks of oars on a side. *Mitford.*

TRI-RHOM-BOID'AL, *a.* [*tri* and *rhomboidal.*] Having three rhombic faces or sides.

TRI-SAC-RA-MENT-Ā'RI-AN, *n.* [L. *tres*, three, and *sacrament.*]

One of a religious sect who admit of three sacraments and no more. *Cyc.*

TRIS-Ā'GI-ON, *n.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and ἁγιος, holy.]

A hymn in which the word *holy* is repeated three times. *Bull. Cyc.*

TRI-SECT', *v. t.* [L. *tres*, three, and *seco*, to cut.]

To cut or divide into three equal parts. *Allen.*

TRI-SECT'ED, *pp.* Divided into three equal parts.

TRI-SECT'ING, *ppr.* Dividing into three equal parts.

TRI-SEC'TION, *n.* [L. *tres* and *sectio*, a cutting.]

The division of a thing into three parts; *particularly*, in *geometry*, the division of an angle into three equal parts. *Hutton.*

TRI-SEP'A-LOUS, *a.* In *botany*, having three sepals, or small bracts of a calyx. *Decandolle.*

TRIS-OC-TA-HE'DRON, *n.* [Gr. τρις, three times, οκτω, eight, and ἑδρα, face.]

A solid bounded by twenty-four equal faces, three corresponding to each face of an octahedron. *Dana.*

TRI'SPAST, } *n.* [Gr. τρεις and σπαω, to draw.]
TRI-SPAS'TON, }

In *mechanics*, a machine with three pulleys for raising great weights. *Brande.*

TRI-SPERM'OUS, *a.* [Gr. τρεις, three, and σπερμα, seed.]

Three-seeded; *containing* three seeds; as, a *trispermous* capsule.

TRIST, } *a.* [L. *tristis*, sad.]
TRIST'FUL, }

Sad; sorrowful; gloomy. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

TRIST'FUL-LY, *adv.* Sadly.

TRIS-TI''TIATE, (-tish'āte,) *v. t.* [L. *tristitia.*]

To make sad. [*Not used.*] *Feltham.*

TRI'SULC, *n.* [L. *trisulcus.*]

Something having three furrows. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

TRI-SULC'ATE, *a.* Having three furrows.

TRIS-YL-LAB'IC, } *a.* [from *trisyllable.*] Per-
TRIS-YL-LAB'IC-AL, } taining to a trisyllable; consisting of three syllables; as, a *trisyllabic* word or root.

TRIS-YL'LA-BLE, *n.* [L. *tres*, three, and *syllaba*, syllable.]

A word consisting of three syllables.

TRITE, *a.* [L. *tritus*, from *tero*, to wear.]

Worn out; common; used till so common as to have lost its novelty and interest; as, a *trite* remark; a *trite* subject. *Swift.*

TRITE'LY, *adv.* In a common manner.

TRITE'NESS, *n.* Commonness; staleness; a state of being worn out; as, the *triteness* of an observation or a subject.

TRI-TERN'ATE, *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *ternate.*]

Three times ternate; applied to a petiole which separates into three, and is again divided at each point into three, and on each of these nine points bears three leaflets.

TRI'THE-ISM, *n.* [Fr. *trithéisme*; Gr. τρεις, three, and θεος, God.]

The opinion that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, are three beings or Gods. *Murdock.*

TRI'THE-IST, *n.* One who believes that the three persons in the Godhead are three distinct beings or Gods. *Murdock.*

TRI-THE-IST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to tritheism.

TRI'THE-ITE, *n.* A tritheist.

TRI'THING, *n.* [from *three.*] One of the divisions of the county of York, in England, which is divided into three parts. It is now called RIDING. *Blackstone.*

TRIT'IC-AL, *a.* [from *trite.*] Trite; common. [*Not in use.*]

TRIT'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* Triteness. [*Not used.*] *Warton.*

TRI'TON, *n.* In *mythology*, a fabled sea demi-god,

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supposed to be the trumpeter of Neptune. He is represented by poets and painters as half man and half fish. *Cyc.*

2. According to Linnæus, a genus of Mollusca comprehending only one species, which inhabits the cavities of submarine rocks in Italy.

3. According to Cuvier, a genus of Batrachian reptiles, or aquatic salamanders, comprehending numerous species.

TRI'TŌNE, *n.* [L. *tres* and *tonus*.]

In *music*, a false concord, or dissonant interval, consisting of three tones, or of two tones and two semitones. *Cyc.*

TRI-TOX'YD, *n.* [Gr. τριτος, third, and *oxyd*.]

In *chemistry*, a non-acid compound of one equivalent of a base, with three equivalents of oxygen.

TRIT'Ų-RA-BLE, *a.* [See TRITURATE.] Capable of being reduced to a fine powder by pounding, rubbing, or grinding. *Brown.*

TRIT'Ų-RĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *trituro*, from *tritus*, *tero*, to wear.]

To rub or grind to a very fine powder, and properly to a finer powder than that made by pulverization.

TRIT'Ų-RĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Reduced to a very fine powder.

TRIT'Ų-RĀ-TING, *ppr.* Grinding or reducing to a very fine powder.

TRIT-Ų-RĀ'TION, *n.* The act of reducing to a fine powder by grinding.

TRIT'ŲRE, *n.* A rubbing or grinding. [*Not used.*] *Cheyne.*

TRI-TŪ'RI-UM, *n.* A vessel for separating liquors of different densities.

TRI'UMPH, *n.* [Fr. *triomphe*; It. *trionfo*; Sp. *triunfo*; L. *triumphus*; Gr. θριαμβος.]

1. Among *the ancient Romans*, a pompous ceremony performed in honor of a victorious general. He was allowed to enter the city crowned with a wreath of laurel, bearing a scepter in one hand, and a branch of laurel in the other, *riding in* a circular chariot, of a peculiar form, drawn by four horses. He was preceded by the senate and magistrates, musicians, the spoils, the captives in fetters, &c., and followed by his army *on foot* in marching order. The procession advanced in this manner to the Capitoline hill, where sacrifices were offered and the victorious commander entertained with a public feast. The honor of a triumph was granted by the senate only to a dictator, consul, or pretor, and after a decisive victory or the complete subjugation of a province. The *ovation* was an honor inferior to a triumph, and less imposing in its ceremonies. *Smith's Dict.*

2. State of being victorious.

Hercules from Spain
Arrived in *triumph*, from Geryon slain. *Dryden.*

3. Victory; conquest.

The vain coquettes the trifling *triumphs* boast. *Logie.*

4. Joy or exultation for success.

Great *triumph* and rejoicing was in heaven. *Milton.*

5. A card that takes all others; now written TRUMP, which see.

TRI'UMPH, *v. i.* To celebrate victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory.

How long shall the wicked *triumph*? — Ps. xciv.

2. To obtain victory.

There fix thy faith, and *triumph* o'er the world. *Rowe.*
Attired with stars, we shall forever sit
Triumphing over death. *Milton.*

3. To insult upon an advantage gained.

Let not my enemies *triumph* over me. — Ps. xxv.
Sorrow on all the pack of you
That *triumph* thus upon my misery. *Shak.*

4. To be prosperous; to flourish.

Where commerce *triumphed* on the favoring gales. *Trumbull.*

To triumph over; to succeed in overcoming; to surmount; as, *to triumph over* all obstacles.

TRI-UMPH'AL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *triumphalis*.]

Pertaining to triumph; used in a triumph; as, a *triumphal* crown or car; a *triumphal* arch. *Pope. Swift.*

TRI-UMPH'AL, *n.* A token of victory. *Milton.*

TRI-UMPH'ANT, *a.* [L. *triumphans*.]

1. Celebrating victory; as, a *triumphant* chariot. *South.*

2. Rejoicing as for victory.

Successful beyond hope to lead you forth
Triumphant out of this infernal pit. *Milton.*

3. Victorious; graced with conquest.

So shall it be in the church *triumphant*. *Perkins.*
Athena, war's *triumphant* maid. *Pope.*

4. Celebrating victory; expressing joy for success; as, a *triumphant* song.

TRI-UMPH'ANT-LY, *adv.* In a triumphant manner; with the joy and exultation that proceeds from victory or success.

Through armed ranks *triumphantly* she drives. *Glanville.*

2. Victoriously; with success.

Triumphantly tread on thy country's ruin. *Shak.*

3. With insolent exultation. *South.*

TRI'UMPH-ER, *n.* One who triumphs or rejoices for victory; one who vanquishes.

2. One who was honored with a triumph in Rome. *Peacham.*

TRI'UMPH-ING, *ppr.* Celebrating victory with pomp; vanquishing; rejoicing for victory; insulting on an advantage.

TRI-UM'VIR, *n.*; *pl.* TRIUM'VIRI or TRIUM'VIRS. [L. *tres*, three, and *vir*, man.]

One of three men united in office. The triumvirs (L. *triumviri*) of Rome were three men who jointly obtained the sovereign power in Rome. The first of these were Julius Cesar, Crassus, and Pompey.

TRI-UM'VI-RATE, *n.* A coalition of three men; *particularly*, the union of three men who obtained the government of the Roman empire.

2. Government by three men in coalition.

TRI'ŲNE, (trī'yune,) *a.* [L. *tres* and *unus*.]

Three in one; an epithet applied to God, to express the unity of the Godhead in a trinity of persons. *Cyc.*

TRI-Ų'NI-TY, *n.* Trinity.

TRI-VALV'Ų-LAR, *a.* Three-valved; having three valves.

TRIV'ANT, *n.* A truant. *Burton.*

TRI-VERB'I-AL, *a.* [L. *triverbium*.]

Triverbial days, in the Roman calendar, were *juridical* or court days, days allowed to the pretor for hearing causes; *called* also DIES FASTI. There were only twenty-eight in the year. *Cyc.*

TRIV'ET, *n.* A three-legged stool. [See TREVET.]

TRIV'I-AL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *trivalis*, probably from the Gr. τριβω, L. *tero*, *trivi*, to wear, or from *trivium*, a highway.]

1. Trifling; of little worth or importance; inconsiderable; as, a *trivial* subject; a *trivial* affair. *Dryden. Pope.*

2. Worthless; vulgar. *Roscommon.*

Trivial name; in *natural history*, the name for the species, which added to the generic name forms the complete denomination of the plant; the specific name. Thus in *Lathyrus aphaca*, *lathyrus* is the generic name, and *aphaca* the trivial or specific name, and the two combined form the complete denomination of the plant. Linnæus at first applied the phrase *specific name* to the essential character of the species, now called the *specific definition* or *difference*; but it is now applied solely to the trivial name. *Martyn. Cyc.*

TRIV-I-AL'I-TY, *n.* Trivialness. [*Not much used.*]

TRIV'I-AL-LY, *adv.* Commonly; vulgarly.

2. Lightly; inconsiderably; in a trifling degree.

TRIV'I-AL-NESS, *n.* Commonness.

2. Lightness; unimportance.

TRIV'I-UM, *n.* [L.] The three arts of grammar, logic, and rhetoric. So the *quadrivium* was the four arts, music, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy. These are the seven liberal sciences. *Brande.*

TRŌAT, *v. i.* To cry, as a buck in rutting time. *Dict.*

TRŌAT, *n.* The cry of a buck in rutting time.

TRŌ'CAR, *n.* [Fr. *un trois quart*, expressive of its triangular point.]

A surgical instrument for tapping dropsical persons and the like.

TRO-CHĀ'IC, } *a.* [See TROCHEE.] In *poetry*,
TRO-CHĀ'IC-AL, } consisting of trochees; as, *trochaic* measure or verse.

TRO-CHAN'TER, (-kan'ter,) *n.* [Gr. τροχαντηρ.]

In *anatomy*, the *trochanters* are two processes of the thigh-bone, at its upper end, called *major* and *minor*, the major on the outside, and the minor on the inside. *Coxe. Cyc.*

TRŌ'CHĒ, (trō'kē,) *n.* [Gr. τροχη, a wheel.]

A form of medicine in a circular cake or tablet, or a stiff paste cut into proper portions and dried. It is made by mixing the medicine *with* sugar and mucilage, *and* is intended to be gradually dissolved in the mouth and slowly swallowed, as a demulcent.

TRŌ'CHEE, (trō'kee,) *n.* [L. *trochæus*; Gr. τροχαιος, from τρεχω.]

In *verse*, a foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short.

TRO-CHIL'IC, *a.* Having power to draw out or turn round.

TRO-CHIL'ICS, *n.* [Gr. τροχιλια, from τρεχω; L. *trochilus*.]

The science of rotary motion.

TROCH'I-LUS, } *n.* [L. *trochilus*; Gr. τροχιλος, from
TRŌ'CHIL, } τρεχω, to run.]

1. In *zoölogy*, the humming-bird or honey-sucker, a kind of beautiful little birds, natives of America. *Cyc.*

2. In *architecture*, a hollow ring round a column; called also SCOTIA, and by workmen the CASEMENT. *Cyc.*

3. An aquatic bird, a swift runner, with long legs, which is said to get its meat out of the crocodile's mouth. *Sir T. Herbert.*

4. A name given to the golden-crowned wren. *Cyc.*

TRŌ'CHINGS, (trō'kingz,) *n. pl.* The small branches on the top of a deer's head. *Cyc.*

TRŌ'CHISCH, (trō'kish,) *n.* [Gr τροχισκος.]

A kind of tablet or lozenge. [See TROCHE.] *Bacon.*

TROCH'LE-A, (trok'-,) *n.* [L., a pulley, from Gr. τρεχω, to run.]

A pulley-like cartilage, through which the tendon of the trochleary muscle passes. *Coxe. Parr.*

TROCH'LE-A-RY, *a.* [from L. *trochlea*.]

Pertaining to the trochlea; as, the *trochleary* muscle, the superior oblique muscle of the eye; the *trochleary* nerve, the pathetic nerve, which goes to that muscle. *Parr.*

TRŌ'CHOID, (trō'koid,) *n.* [Gr. τροχος, L. *trochus*, from τρεχω, to run, *and* ειδος.]

In *geometry*, the curve described by any point in a wheel rolling straight forward on a level; a cycloid. *Brande.*

TROD, *pret.* of TREAD.

TROD,
TROD'DEN, } *pp.* of TREAD.

TRŌDE, *old pret.* of TREAD.

TRŌDE, *n.* Tread; footing. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

TROG'LO-DŸTE, *n.* [Gr. τρωγλη, a cavern, *and* δυω, to enter.]

One dwelling *in* a subterraneous cave; applied by the ancients to certain tribes living far up the Nile.

TRŌLL, *v. t.* [G. *trollen*; W. *troliaw*, to troll, to roll; *troelli*, to turn, wheel, or whirl; *troell*, a wheel, a reel; *trol*, a roller. It is probably formed on *roll*.]

To move in a circular direction; to roll; to move volubly; to turn; to drive about.

They learn to *roll* the eye, and *troll* the tongue. *Anon.*

TRŌLL, *v. i.* To roll; to run about; as, to *troll* in a coach and six. *Swift.*

2. Among *anglers*, to fish, as for pikes, with a rod whose line runs on a wheel or pulley. *Gay. Cyc.*

TRŌLL'ED, *pp.* Rolled; turned about.

TRŌLL'ING, *ppr.* Rolling; turning; driving about; fishing with a rod and reel.

TROL'LOP, *n.* [G. *trolle*; from *troll*, strolling.]

A stroller; a loiterer; a woman loosely dressed; a slattern. *Milton.*

TROL-LOP-EE', *n.* Formerly a loose dress for females. [*Obs.*] *Goldsmith.*

TROL'MY-DAMES, *n.* [Fr. *trou-madame*.]

The game of nine-holes. *Shak.*

TROM'BŌNE, *n.* [It.] A deep-toned instrument of the trumpet kind, consisting of three tubes; the first, to which the mouth-piece is attached, and the third, *which terminates in* a bell-shaped orifice, are placed side by side; the middle tube is doubled, and slides into the other two like the tube of a telescope. By the slide of the tube it commands every semitone throughout its whole compass, and surpasses every other instrument in admitting, like the violin or the voice, the introduction of the slide. *E. T. Fitch.*

TROMP, *n.* [See TRUMPET.] A blowing machine formed of a hollow tree, used in furnaces.

TROMP'IL, *n.* An aperture in a tromp.

TRŌ'NA, *n.* A native sesquicarbonate of soda, found on the banks of the soda lakes of Sukena, in Africa. *Brande.*

TRŌ'NAGE, *n.* *Formerly*, a toll or duty paid for weighing wool. *Cyc.*

TRO-NĀ'TOR, *n.* An officer in London whose business was to weigh wool.

TRON'CO, *n.* [L. *truncus*.]

A term, in *Italian music*, directing a note or sound to be cut short, or just uttered and then discontinued. *Cyc.*

TRŌNE, *n.* A provincial word, in *some parts of England*, for a small drain. *Cyc.*

TRŌNE,
TRŌNES, } *n.* A steelyard. [*North of England.*]

TRON'-WEIGHT, *n.* A weight formerly used in Scotland. A *pound* in this weight varied from 21 to 28 ounces avoirdupois. *Brande.*

TROOP, *n.* [Fr. *troupe*; It. *truppa*; Sp. and Port. *tropa*; Dan. and D. *trop*; G. *trupp*; Sw. *tropp*. The Gaelic *trapan*, a bunch or cluster, is probably the same word. The sense is, a crowd, or a moving crowd.]

1. A collection of people; a company; a number; a multitude. *Gen.* xlix. 2 *Sam.* xxiii. *Hos.* vii.

That which should accompany old age,
As honor, love, obedience, *troops* of friends,
I must not look to have. *Shak.*

2. A body of soldiers. But, applied to infantry, it is now used in the plural, *troops*; and this word signifies soldiers in general, whether more or less numerous, including infantry, cavalry, and artillery. We apply the word to a company, a regiment, or an army. The captain ordered his *troops* to *halt*; the colonel commanded his *troops* to wheel, and take a position on the flank; the general ordered his *troops* to attack; the *troops* of France amounted to 400,000 men.

3. *Troop*, in *the singular*; a small body or company of cavalry, *light* horse, or dragoons, commanded by a captain.

4. A company of stage-players. *Coxe's Russ.*

TROOP, *v. i.* To collect in numbers.

Armies, at the call of trumpet,
Troop to their standard. *Milton.*

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2. To march in a body.

I do not, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men. *Shak.*

3. To march in haste or in company. *Shak. Chapman.*

TROOP'ER, *n.* A private or soldier in a body of cavalry; a horse-soldier.

TROOP'ING, *ppr.* Moving together in a crowd, marching in a body.

TRŌPE, *n.* [L. *tropus*; Gr. τροπος, from τρεπω, to turn; W. *trova*, a turn, a *tropic*; *trovlu*, to turn.]

In *rhetoric*, a word or expression used in a different sense from that which it properly signifies; or a word changed from its original signification to another, for the sake of giving life or emphasis to an idea; as when we call a stupid fellow an ass, or a shrewd man a fox.

Tropes are chiefly of four kinds; *metaphor*, *metonymy*, *synecdoche*, and *irony*. Some authors make *figures* the genus, of which *trope* is a species; others make them different things, defining *trope* to be a change of *sense*, and *figure* to be any ornament, except what becomes so by such change.

TRŌ'PHI, *n. pl.* [Gr. τροφος, one who feeds.]

In *entomology*, the parts employed in feeding.

TRŌ'PHI-ED, (trō'fid,) *a.* [from *trophy*.] Adorned with trophies.

The *trophied* arches, storied halls invade. *Pope.*

TRO-PHŌ'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Grecian architect Trophonius, or his cave, or his architecture. *Dwight.*

TROPH'O-SPERM, *n.* [Gr. τροφος, one who feeds, a nurse, and σπερμα, seed.]

In *botany*, that part of the ovary from which the ovules arise. It is most commonly called PLACENTA, sometimes SPERMAPHORE, and sometimes RECEPTACLE of the seeds. *Lindley.*

TRŌ'PHY, (trō'fe,) *n.* [L. *tropæum*; Gr. τροπαιον; Fr. *trophée*; Sp. and It. *trofeo*.]

1. Among *the ancients*, a pile of arms, taken from a vanquished enemy, raised on the field of battle by the conquerors, often placed on the trunk of a tree, fixed on an elevation; also, the representation of such a pile in marble, on medals, and the like. Hence,

2. Any thing taken and preserved as a memorial of victory; as arms, flags, standards, and the like, taken from an enemy.

Around the posts hung helmets, darts, and spears,
And captive chariots, axes, shields, and bars,
And broken beaks of ships, the *trophies* of their wars. *Dryden.*

3. In *architecture*, an ornament representing the stem of a tree, charged or encompassed with arms and military weapons, offensive and defensive. *Cyc.*

4. Something that is evidence of victory; memorial of conquest. Present every hearer to Christ as a *trophy* of grace.

TRŌ'PHY-MŌN-EY, (trō'fe-mun-ne,) *n.* A duty paid in England annually, by housekeepers, toward providing harness, drums, colors, &c., for the militia. *Cyc.*

TROP'IC, *n.* [Fr. *tropique*; L. *tropicus*; from the Gr. τροπη, a turning; τρεπω, to turn.]

1. In *astronomy*, a name given to two parallels of latitude, one (the tropic of Cancer) being 23° 28′ north of the equator, and the other (the tropic of Capricorn) being 23° 28′ south of the equator. They *mark the point* at which the sun *turns* again toward the equator from its utmost declination to the north or south. The space lying between the tropics is called the *torrid zone*. *Olmsted.*

TROP'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the tropics; being within the tropics; as, *tropical* climates; *tropical* latitudes; *tropical* heat; *tropical* winds.

2. Incident to the tropics; as, *tropical* diseases.

3. [from *trope*.] Figurative; rhetorically changed from its proper or original sense.

The foundation of all parables is some analogy or similitude between the *tropical* or allusive part of the parable and the thing intended by it. *South.*

Tropical writing, or *hieroglyphic*, is such as represents a thing by qualities which resemble it. *Warburton.*

TROP'IC-AL-LY, *adv* In a tropical or figurative manner. *Enfield.*

TROP'IC-AL-YĒAR, *n.* The period occupied by the sun in passing from one tropic, or one equinox, to the other. On account of the precession of the equinoxes, it is 20 m. 20 s. shorter than the sidereal year. *Olmsted.*

TROP'IC-BIRD, (-burd,) *n.* An aquatic fowl of the genus Phæton, having very long wings and two long slender tail-feathers, found in or near the torrid zone. *Ed. Encyc.*

TRŌ'PIST, *n.* [from *trope*.] One who explains the Scriptures by tropes and figures of speech; one who deals in tropes.

TROP-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* [See TROPOLOGY.] Varied by tropes; changed from the original import of the words.

TRO-POL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. τροπος, trope, and λογος, discourse.]

A rhetorical mode of speech, including tropes, or change from the original import of the word. *Brown.*

TROSS'ERS, *n. pl.* Trowsers. [*Not used.*] [See TROWSERS.] *Shak.*

TROT, *v. i.* [Fr. *trotter*; G. *trotten*, to trot, to tread; It. *trottare*; Sp. and Port. *trotar*; allied probably to *tread* and to *strut*.]

1. To move faster than in walking, as a horse or other quadruped, by lifting one fore foot and the hind foot of the opposite side at the same time. *Cyc.*

2. To walk or move fast; or to run.

He that rises late must *trot* all day, and will scarcely overtake his business at night. *Franklin.*

TROT, *n.* The pace of a horse or other quadruped, when he lifts one fore foot and the hind foot of the opposite side at the same time. This pace is the same as that of a walk, but more rapid. The trot is often a jolting, hard motion; but in some horses, it is as easy as the amble or pace, and has a more stately appearance.

2. An old woman; *in contempt.*

TROTH, *n.* [Sax. *trcothe*; the old orthography of *truth*. See TRUTH.]

1. Belief; faith; fidelity; as, to plight one's *troth*. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

2. Truth; verity; veracity; as, *in troth*; by my *troth*. [*Obs.*]

TROTH'LESS, *a.* Faithless; treacherous. [*Obs.*] *Fairfax.*

TROTH'-PLIGHT, (-plīte,) *v. t.* To betroth or affiance. [*Obs.*]

TROTH'-PLIGHT, (-plīte,) *a.* Betrothed; espoused; affianced. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

TROTH'-PLIGHT, (-plīte,) *n.* The act of betrothing or plighting faith.

TROTH'-PLIGHT-ED, *a.* Having fidelity pledged.

TROT'TER, *n.* A beast that trots, or that usually trots.

2. A sheep's foot.

TROT'TING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving with a trot; walking fast, or running.

TRÖU'BA-DOUR, *n.* [from Fr. *trouver*, to find.]

One of a school of poets who flourished from the eleventh to the latter end of the thirteenth century; principally at Provence, in the south of France, and also in the north of Italy. *Brande.*

TRŌUB'LE, (trub'l,) *v. t.* [Fr. *troubler*; It. *turbare*; Sp. and Port. *turbar*; L. *turbo*; Gaelic, *treabhlaim*, which seems to be connected with *treabham*, to plow, that is, to turn or to stir, W. *torva*, L. *turba*, a crowd, and perhaps *trova*, a turn; Gr. τρεπω. The primary sense is, to turn or to stir, to whirl about, as in L. *turbo*, *turbinis*, a whirlwind. Hence the sense of agitation, disturbance.]

1. To agitate; to disturb; to put into confused motion.

God, looking forth, will *trouble* all his host. *Milton.*
An angel went down at a certain season into the pool, and *troubled* the water. — John v.

2. To disturb; to perplex.

Never *trouble* yourself about those faults which age will cure. *Locke.*

3. To afflict; to grieve; to distress.

Those that *trouble* me rejoice when I am moved. — Ps. xiii.

4. To busy; to cause to be much engaged or anxious.

Martha, thou art careful, and *troubled* about many things. — Luke x.

5 To tease; to vex; to molest.

The boy so *troubles* me,
'Tis past enduring. *Shak.*

6. To give occasion for labor to. I will not *trouble* you to deliver the letter. I will not *trouble* myself in this affair.

7. To sue for a debt. He wishes not to *trouble* his debtors.

TRŌUB'LE, (trub'l,) *n.* Disturbance of mind; agitation; commotion of spirits; perplexity; *a word of very extensive application.*

2. Affliction; calamity.

He shall deliver *thee* in six *troubles*. — Job v.
Redeem Israel, O God, out of all his *troubles*. — Ps. xxv.

3. Molestation; inconvenience; annoyance.

Lest the fiend some new *trouble* raise. *Milton.*

4. Uneasiness; vexation. *Milton.*

5. That which gives disturbance, annoyance, or vexation; that which afflicts.

TRŌUB'LED, (trub'ld,) *pp.* or *a.* Disturbed; agitated; afflicted; annoyed; molested.

TRŌUB'LER, (trub'ler,) *n.* One who disturbs; one who afflicts or molests; a disturber; as, a *troubler* of the peace.

The rich *troublers* of the world's repose. *Waller.*

TRŌUB'LE-SŌME, (trub'l-sum,) *a.* Giving trouble or disturbance; molesting; annoying; vexatious. In warm climates, insects are very *troublesome*.

2. Burdensome; tiresome; wearisome.

My mother will never be *troublesome* to me. *Pope.*

3. Giving inconvenience to. I wish not *to be troublesome as* a guest.

4. Teasing; importunate; as, a *troublesome* applicant.

TRŌUB'LE-SŌME-LY, (trub'l-sum-le,) *adv.* In a manner or degree to give trouble; vexatiously.

TRŌUB'LE-SŌME-NĒSS, (trub'l-sum-nes,) *n.* Vexatiousness; the quality of giving trouble or of molesting. *Bacon.*

2. Unseasonable intrusion; importunity.

TRŌUB'LE-STATE, *n.* A disturber of the community. [*Not used.*]

TRŌUB'LING, (trub'ling,) *ppr.* Disturbing; agitating; molesting; annoying; afflicting.

TRŌUB'LING, (trub'ling,) *n.* The act of disturbing or putting in commotion. *John* v.

2. The act of afflicting.

TRŌUB'LOUS, (trub'lus,) *a.* Agitated; tumultuous; full of commotion.

A tall ship tossed in *troublous* seas. *Spenser.*

2. Full of trouble or disorder; tumultuous; full of affliction.

The street shall be built again, and the wall, even in *troublous* times. — Dan. ix.

TROUGH, (trawf,) [Sax. *trog*; D. and G. *trog*; Dan. *trug*; It. *truogo*.]

1. A vessel hollow longitudinally, or a large log or piece of timber excavated longitudinally on the upper side; used for various purposes.

2. A tray. [*This is the same word dialectically altered.*]

3. A canoe; the rude boat of uncivilized men. *Abbot.*

4. The channel that conveys water, as in mills.

Trough of the sea; the space between two high waves.

TRŌUL, for TROLL. See TROLL.

TROUNCE, (trouns,) *v. t.* [Qu. Fr. *tronçon*, *tronçonner*.]

To punish, or to beat severely. [*A low word.*]

TROUNC'ING, *ppr.* Beating severely.

TROUNC'ING, *n.* A severe beating.

TROUSE, (trowz,) *n.* [See TROWSERS.] A kind of trowsers worn by children.

TROU'SERS, *n. pl.* See TROWSERS.

TRÖUS-SEAU', (troo-sō',) *n.* [Fr.] The collective lighter equipments of a lady when about to be married.

TROUT, *n.* [Sax. *truht*; Fr. *truite*; It. *trota*; D. *truit*; L. *trutta*; Sp. *trucha*. *Trout* is contracted from *trocta*.]

A name applied to various fresh-water fishes of the genus Salmo, variegated with spots, and esteemed as most delicate food.

TROUT'-CŎL-OR-ED, (-kul-lard,) *a.* White with spots of black, bay, or sorrel; as, a *trout-colored* horse.

TROUT'-FISH-ING, *n.* The fishing for trouts.

TROUT'-STRĒAM, *n.* A stream in which trout breed.

TRŌ'VER, *n.* [Fr. *trouver*, It. *trovare*, to find; Sw. *träffa*, to hit; Dan. *treffer*, to meet with; *træf*, an accident; D. and G. *treffen*, to meet, to hit.]

Trover is, properly, the finding of any thing. Hence,

1. In *law*, the *gaining possession of any goods*, whether by finding or by other means.

2. An action which a man has against another who has found or obtained possession of any of his goods, and who refuses to deliver them on demand. This is called an action of *trover* and *conversion*. In this case, the trover or finding is an immaterial fact; but the plaintiff must prove his own property, and the possession and conversion of the goods by the defendant. *Blackstone.*

TRŌW, *v. i.* [Sax. *treowian*, *treowan*, to believe, to trust; G. *trauen*; Sw. *tro*; Dan. *troer*; contracted from *trogan*, and coinciding with the root of *truth*. See TRUE.]

To believe; to trust; to think or suppose. [*Obs.*] *Spenser. Hooker.*

TRŌW is used in the imperative, as a word of inquiry. What *means* the fool, *trow*?

TROW'EL, *n.* [Fr. *truelle*; L. *trulla*; D. *troffel*. Qu. D. and G. *treffen*, to hit, to strike, *hence to put on*.]

1. A mason's tool, used in spreading and dressing mortar, and breaking bricks to shape them.

2. A gardener's tool, somewhat like a trowel, made of iron and scooped; used in taking up plants, and for other purposes. *Cyc.*

TROW'EL-ED, *a.* Formed with a trowel; as, *trowled* stucco, i. e., stucco laid on and ready for the reception of paint.

TROW'SERS, *n. pl.* [Gaelic, *triusan*; Fr. *trousse*, a truss, a bundle; W. *trwss*, a garment that covers; *trouse*, dress; *trwsa*, a truss, a packet; *trwsiaw*, to dress; Gaelic, *trusam*, to gird or *truss* up.]

A loose garment worn by males, extending from the waist to the knee or *to the* ankle, and covering the lower limbs.

TROY, } *n.* [Said to have been
TROY'-WEIGHT, (-wāte,) } named from *Troyes*, in France, where it was first adopted in Europe. The

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troy ounce is supposed to have been brought from Cairo during the crusades. Some persons, however, say that the original name was *tron*.]

The weight by which gold and silver, jewels, medicines, &c., are weighed. In this weight, 20 grains = a scruple, 3 scruples = a dram, 8 drams = an ounce, and 12 ounces = one pound. In weighing gold, silver, &c., scruples and drams are not used, but the *pennyweight*, which is 24 grains, is employed in their stead; the pennyweight is not used in weighing medicines.

TRŪ'ANT, *a.* [Fr. *truand.*]

Idle; wandering from business; loitering; as, a *truant* boy.

While *truant* Jove, in infant pride,
Played barefoot on Olympus' side. *Trumbull.*

TRŪ'ANT, *n.* An idler; an idle boy. *Dryden.*

TRŪ'ANT, *v. i.* To idle away *time*; to loiter or be absent from employment. *Shak.*

TRŪ'ANT-LY, *adv.* Like a truant; in idleness.

TRŪ'ANT-SHIP, *n.* Idleness; neglect of employment. *Ascham.*

TRUBS, *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

TRUB'TAIL, *n.* A short, squat woman. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*

TRŪCE, *n.* [Goth. *triggwa*; It. *tregua*; Norm. *trewe*; Ice. *trigd*; Cimbric, *trugth*; properly, a league or pact, from the root of *trick*, to make fast, to fold. See TRUE.]

1. In *war*, a suspension of arms by agreement of the commanders; a temporary cessation of hostilities, either for negotiation or other purpose.

2. Intermission of action, pain, or contest; temporary cessation; short quiet.

There he *may* find
Truce to his restless thoughts. *Milton.*

TRŪCE'-BREAK-ER, *n.* [*truce* and *breaker.*] One who violates a truce, covenant, or engagement. 2 *Tim.* iii.

TRUCH'MAN, *n.* An interpreter. [See DRAGOMAN.]

TRU-CI-DĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *trucido*, to kill.]

The act of killing.

TRUCK, *v. i.* [Fr. *troquer*; Sp. and Port. *trocar*: allied probably to W. *trwc*, L. *trochus*, a round thing, Eng. *truck*; Gr. τροχος, τρεχω.]

To exchange commodities; to barter. Our traders *truck* with the Indians, giving them whisky and trinkets for skins. [*Truck* is now vulgar.]

TRUCK, *v. t.* To exchange; to give in exchange; to barter; as, to *truck* knives for gold dust. [*Vulgar.*] *Swift.*

TRUCK, *n.* Permutation; exchange of commodities; barter.

2. A small, wooden wheel, not bound with iron; a cylinder.

3. A small wheel; hence *trucks*, a low carriage for carrying goods, stone, &c., either on common roads or on railroads. Indeed, this kind of carriage is often called a *truck*, in the singular.

4. A small, wooden cap, at the summit of a flagstaff or mast-head.

Truck system; the practice of paying workmen in goods, instead of money. *McCulloch.*

TRUCK'AGE, *n.* The practice of bartering goods. *Milton.*

TRUCK'ER, *n.* One who traffics by exchange of goods.

TRUCK'ING, *ppr.* Exchanging goods: bartering.

TRUCK'LE, (truk'l,) *n.* A small wheel or caster. *Hudibras.*

TRUCK'LE, *v. i.* [dim. of *truck.*] To yield or bend obsequiously to the will of another; to submit; to creep. Small states must *truckle* to large ones.

Religion itself is forced to *truckle* with worldly policy. *Norris.*

TRUCK'LE-BED, *n.* [*truckle* and *bed.*] A bed that runs on wheels and may be pushed under another; a trundle-bed.

TRUCK'LING, *ppr.* Yielding obsequiously to the will of another.

TRŪ'CU-LENCE, *n.* [L. *truculentia*, from *trux*, fierce, savage.]

1. Savageness of manners; ferociousness.

2. Terribleness of countenance.

TRŪ'CU-LENT, *a.* Fierce; savage; barbarous; as, *the truculent* inhabitants of Scythia. *Ray.*

2. Of a ferocious aspect.

3. Cruel; destructive; as, a *truculent* plague. *Harvey.*

TRŪ'CU-LENT-LY, *adv.* Fiercely; destructively.

TRUDGE, *v. i.* To travel on foot. The father rode; the son *trudged* on behind.

2. To travel or march with labor.

And *trudged* to Rome upon my naked feet. *Dryden.*

TRUE, (trū,) *a.* [Sax. *trcow*, *treowe*, faithful, and, as a noun, faith, trust; Sw. *tro*, Dan. *troe*; G. *treu*; D. *trouw*, trust, loyalty, fidelity, faith; *trouwen*, to marry; Goth. *triggus*, faithful; *triggwa*, a pact or league, a *truce*. This is the real orthography, coinciding with Sw. *trygg*, Dan. *tryg*, safe, secure, and W. *trigiaw*, to stay, to tarry, to dwell, that is, to *stop*, to set. The primary sense of the root is, to make close and fast, to set, or to *stretch*, strain, and thus make straight and close.]

1. Conformable to *fact*; being in accordance with the actual state of things; as, a *true* relation or narration; a *true* history. A declaration is *true*, when it states *the* facts. In this sense, *true* is opposed to *false*.

2. Genuine; pure; real; not counterfeit, adulterated, or false; as, *true* balsam; the *true* bark; *true* love of country; a *true* Christian.

The *true* light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world. — John i.

3. Faithful; steady in adhering to friends, to promises, to a prince, or to the state; loyal; not false, fickle, or perfidious; as, a *true* friend; a *true* lover; a man *true* to his king, *true* to his country, *true* to *his* word; a husband *true* to his wife; a wife *true* to her husband; a servant *true* to his master; an officer *true* to his charge.

4. Free from falsehood; as, a *true* witness.

5. Honest; not fraudulent; as, good men and *true*.

If King Edward be as *true* and just. *Shak.*

6. Exact; right to precision; conformable to a rule or pattern; as, a *true* copy; a *true* likeness of the original.

7. Straight; right; as, a *true* line; the *true* course of a ship.

8. Not false or pretended; real; as, Christ was the *true Messiah*.

9. Rightful; as, George IV. is the *true* king of England.

TRUE'-BILL, *n.* In *law*, these words are indorsed on a *bill* of indictment, when a grand jury are of opinion that there is sufficient cause for putting the accused on trial. *Bouvier.*

TRUE'-BLUE, *a.* An epithet applied to a person of inflexible honesty and fidelity; from the *true* or *Coventry blue*, formerly celebrated for its unchanging color. *Toone. Halliwell.*

TRUE'-BORN, *a.* [*true* and *born.*] Of genuine birth; having a right by birth to any title; as, a *true-born* Englishman. *Shak.*

TRUE'-BRED, *a.* [*true* and *bred.*] Of a genuine or right breed; as, a *true-bred* beast. *Dryden.*

2. Being of genuine breeding or education; as, a *true-bred* gentleman.

TRUE'-HEART'ED, *a.* [*true* and *heart.*] Being of a faithful heart; honest; sincere; not faithless or deceitful; as, a *true-hearted* friend.

TRUE'-HEART-ED-NESS, *n.* Fidelity; loyalty; sincerity.

TRUE'-LOVE, (trū'luv,) *n.* One really beloved.

2. A plant, the herb Paris.

TRUE'-LOVE'KNOT, (trū'luv'not,) *n.* [Qu. is not this from the Dan. *trolover*, to betroth, to promise in marriage; *troe*, true, and *lover*, to promise; the knot of faithful promise or engagement.]

A knot composed of lines united with many involutions; the emblem of interwoven affection or engagements.

TRUE'NESS, *n.* Faithfulness; sincerity.

2. Reality; genuineness.

3. Exactness; as, the *trueness* of a line.

TRUE'PEN-NY, *n.* [*true* and *penny.*] A familiar phrase for an honest fellow. *Bacon.*

TRUF'FLE, (trūf'l,) *n.* [Fr. *truffe*; Sp. *trufa*, deceit, imposition, and *truffles*; and if this vegetable is named from its growth under ground, it accords with It. *traffare*, to deceive.]

A subterraneous vegetable production, a kind of mushroom, of a fleshy, fungous structure and roundish figure; an esculent substance, much esteemed. It is of the genus Tuber. *Cyc.*

TRUF'FLE-WORM, (trūf'l-wurm,) *n.* A worm found in truffles, the larva of a fly. *Cyc.*

TRUG, *n.* A hod. This is our TROUGH and TRAY; the original pronunciation being retained in some parts of England. The word was also used formerly for a measure of wheat, as much, I suppose, as was carried in a trough; three *trugs* making two bushels.

TRŪ'ISM, *n.* [from *true.*] An undoubted or self-evident truth.

Trifling *truisms* clothed in great, swelling words of vanity. *J. P. Smith.*

TRULL, *n.* [W. *troliaw*, to troll or *roll*, whence *stroll*; or *trullaw*, to drill. Qu. Gr. ματρυλλη.]

A low, vagrant strumpet.

TRUL-LI-ZA'TION, *n.* [L. *trullisso.*]

The laying of strata of plaster with a trowel.

TRŪ'LY, *adv.* [from *true.*] In fact; in deed; in reality.

2. According to truth; in agreement with fact; as, to see things *truly*; the *facts* are *truly* represented.

3. Sincerely; honestly; really; faithfully; as, to be *truly* attached to a lover; the citizens are *truly* loyal to their prince or their country.

4. Exactly; justly; as, to estimate *truly* the weight of evidence.

TRUMP, *n.* [It. *tromba*; Gaelic, *trompa*. See TRUMPET.]

1. A trumpet; a wind instrument of music; a poetical word used for TRUMPET. It is seldom used in prose, in common discourse, but is used in Scripture, where it seems peculiarly appropriate to the grandeur of the subject.

At the last *trump*; for the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised. — 1 Cor. xv. 1 Thess. iv.

2. [Contracted from *triumph*; It. *trionfo*, Fr. *triomphe.*] A winning card; one of the suit of cards which takes any of the other suits.

3. An old game with cards.

To put to the trumps; } to reduce to the last expe-
To put on the trumps; } dient, or to the utmost exertion of power.

TRUMP, *v. t.* To take with a trump card.

2. To obtrude; also, to deceive. [Fr. *tromper.*] [*Not in use.*]

To trump up; to devise; to seek and collect from every quarter.

TRUMP, *v. i.* To blow a trumpet. *Wiclif.*

TRUMP'ED, (trumpt,) *pp.* Taken with a trump card.

TRUMP'ER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *tromperie.*]

1. Falsehood; empty talk. *Ralegh.*

2. Useless matter; things worn out and cast aside. [*This is the sense of the word in New England.*]

TRUMP'ET, *n.* [It. *tromba*, *trombetta*; Sp. *trompa*, *trompeta*; Fr. *trompette*; Gaelic, *trompa*, *trompaid*; G. *trompete*; D. and Sw. *trompet*; Dan. *trompette*; Arm. *trompett.* The radical letters and the origin are not ascertained.]

1. A wind instrument of music, used chiefly in war and military exercises. It consists of a long metallic tube, nearly in the form of a parabolic conoid, with a bill-shaped opening at one end for the emission of sound.

The *trumpet's* loud clangor
Excites us to arms. *Dryden.*

2. An instrument for conveying or receiving articulate sounds with increased force, called in the former case a SPEAKING TRUMPET, and in the latter an EAR TRUMPET.

3. In *the military style*, a trumpeter.

He wisely desired that a *trumpet* might be first sent for a pass. *Clarendon.*

4. One who praises or propagates praise, or is the instrument of propagating it. A great politician was pleased to be the *trumpet* of *his* praises.

TRUMP'ET, *v. t.* To publish by sound of trumpet; also, to proclaim; as, to *trumpet* good tidings.

They did nothing but publish and *trumpet* all the reproaches they could devise against the Irish. *Bacon,*

TRUMP'ET-CALL, *n.* A call at the sound of the trumpet.

TRUMP'ET-ED, *pp.* Sounded abroad; proclaimed.

TRUMP'ET-ER, *n.* One who sounds a trumpet. *Dryden.*

2. One who proclaims, publishes, or denounces.

These men are good *trumpeters*. *Bacon.*

3. A bird, a variety of the domestic pigeon. Also, a bird of South America, the agami, of the genus Psophia, about the size of the domestic fowl, and somewhat resembling both the pheasants and the cranes; so called from its uttering a hollow noise, like that of a trumpet. It is sometimes domesticated. *P. Cyc. Ed. Encyc.*

TRUMP'ET-FISH, *n.* A sea-fish, so named from its tubular muzzle, the Centriscus *scolopax*, called also the SEA SNIPE. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

TRUMP'ET-FLOW-ER, *n.* A flower of the genus Bignonia, another of the genus Tecoma, and another still of the genus *Lonicera*. *Cyc.*

TRUMP'ET-HON'EY-SUCK-LE, (-hun'ne-suk-l,) *n.* A twining plant of the genus Caprifolium or Lonicera, with trumpet-shaped flowers. *Loudon.*

TRUMP'ET-ING, *ppr.* Blowing the trumpet; proclaiming.

TRUMP'ET-SHELL, *n.* The name of a genus of univalvular shells, of the form of a trumpet, (Buccinum, Linnæus.) *Cyc.*

TRUMP'ET-TONGU-ED, (-tungd,) *a.* Having a tongue vociferous as a trumpet. *Shak.*

TRUMP'ING, *ppr.* Taking with a trump card.

TRUMP'LIKE, *a.* Resembling a trumpet. *Chapman.*

TRUNC'AL, *a.* Pertaining to the trunk or body.

TRUNC'ATE, *v. t.* [L. *trunco*, to cut off; W. *tryçu*, Arm. *troucha*; coinciding with Fr. *trancher.*]

To cut off; to lop; to maim.

TRUNC'ATE, *a.* In *botany*, appearing as if cut off at the tip; ending in a transverse line; as, a *truncate* leaf. *Martyn.*

TRUNC'Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Cut off; cut short; maimed. A *truncated* cone is one whose vertex is cut off by a plane parallel to its base.

2. In *mineralogy*, replaced by a plane equally inclined to the adjoining faces; as, a *truncated* edge. *Dana.*

TRUNC'Ā-TING, *ppr.* Cutting off.

TRUN-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of lopping or cutting off.

2. A state of being truncated.

3. In *mineralogy*, the replacement of an edge by a plane equally inclined to the adjoining faces. *Dana.*

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TRUN'CHEON, (trun'shun,) *n.* [Fr. *tronçon*, from *tronc*, trunk, L. *truncus*.]
1. A short staff; a club; a cudgel.
2. A baton, or military staff of command.
The marshal's *truncheon* nor the judge's robe. *Shak.*
3. A name given to stout stems of trees, with the branches lopped off, to produce rapid growth. *Gardner.*

TRUN'CHEON, (trun'shun,) *v. t.* To beat with a truncheon; to cudgel. *Shak.*

TRUN-CHEON-EER', *n.* A person armed with a truncheon.

TRUN'DLE, (trun'dl,) *v. i.* [Sax. *trændle*; *trendle*, any round body; Dan. and Sw. *trind*, round; W. *trŏn*, a circle, a round, a throne; *trŏni*, to rim; from the root of *rundle*, *round*.]
1. To roll, as on little wheels; as, a bed *trundles* under another.
2. To roll, as a hoop.

TRUN'DLE, *v. t.* To roll, as a thing on little wheels; as, to *trundle* a bed or a gun-carriage.

TRUN'DLE, *n.* A round body; a little wheel, or a kind of low cart with small wooden wheels.

TRUN'DLE-BED, *n.* A bed that is moved on trundles or little wheels; called also TRUCKLE-BED.

TRUN'DLED, *pp.* Rolled.

TRUN'DLE-HEAD, (trun'dl-hed,) *n.* The wheel that turns a mill-stone.

TRUN'DLE-TAIL, *n.* A round tail; a dog so called from his tail. *Shak.*

TRUN'DLING, *ppr.* Rolling, as a thing on little wheels.

TRUNK, *n.* [Fr. *tronc*; It. *troncone*; Sp. *tronco*; L. *truncus*, from *trunco*, to cut off. The primitive Celtic word of this family is in Fr. *trancher*, It. *trinciare*, Sp. *trincar*, *trinchar*. The *n* is not radical, for in Arm. the word is *troucha*, *W. tryçu*.]
1. The stem or body of a tree, severed from its roots. This is the proper sense of the word; but, surprising as it may seem, it is used most improperly to signify the stem of a standing tree or vegetable in general. *Milton. Dryden.*
2. The body of an animal without the limbs. *Shak.*
3. The main body of any thing; as, the *trunk* of a vein or of an artery, as distinct from the branches.
4. The snout or proboscis of an elephant; the limb or instrument with which he feeds himself.
5. The proboscis of an insect. [*Obs.*]
6. That segment of the body of an insect which is between the head and abdomen, and bears the organs of motion.
7. In *architecture*, the shaft of a column.
8. A long tube through which pellets of clay are blown. *Ray.*
9. A box or chest covered with skin, for containing clothes, &c.
10. A watercourse made of planks, and generally to conduct the water from the race to the water-wheel.
Fire-trunks; in *fire-ships*, wooden funnels fixed under the shrouds, to convey or lead the flames to the masts and rigging.

TRUNK, *v. t.* To lop off; to curtail; to truncate. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

TRUNK'ED, (trunkt,) *pp.* Cut off; curtailed. [*Obs.*] *Howell.*
2. *a.* Having a trunk.

TRUNK'-HOSE, *n.* [*trunk* and *hose*.] Large breeches formerly worn. *Prior.*

TRUN'NION, (trun'yun,) *n.* [Fr. *trognon*.]
The trunnions of a piece of ordnance are two knobs which project from the opposite sides of a piece, whether gun, mortar, or howitzer, and serve to support it on the cheeks of the carriage. *Mar. Dict.*

TRUN'NION-PLATE, *n.* The *trunnion-plates* are two plates in guns having traveling carriages, mortars, and howitzers, which cover the upper parts of the side-pieces, and go under the trunnions. *Cyc.*

TRUN'NION-RING, *n.* A ring on a cannon next before the trunnions.

TRŪ'SION, (tru'zhun,) *n.* [L. *trudo*.]
The act of pushing or thrusting. *Bentley.*

TRUSS, *n.* [Fr. *trousse*; Dan. *trosse*, a cord or rope; Sw. *tross*; W. *trosa*, a truss, a packet. See THROWSTERS.]
1. In *a general sense*, a bundle; as, a *truss* of hay or straw. A *truss* of hay, in England, is half a hundred. A *truss* of straw is of different weights in different places.
2. In *surgery*, a bandage or apparatus used in cases of hernia, to keep up the reduced parts and hinder further protrusion, and for other purposes. *Cyc.*
3. Among *botanists*, a truss or bunch is a tuft of flowers formed at the top of the main stalk or stem of certain plants. *Cyc.*
4. In *navigation*, the rope used to keep the center of a yard to the mast. *Totten.*
5. In *architecture*, a framed assemblage of timbers for fastening or binding a beam, or for supporting a roof, &c.
6. [See TROUSE.]

TRUSS, *v. t.* To bind or pack close. *Shak.*
2. To skewer; to make fast.
To truss up; to strain; to make close or tight.

TRUSS'ED, (trust,) *pp.* Packed or bound closely.

TRUSS'ING, *ppr.* Packing or binding closely.

TRUST, *n.* [Dan. *trøst*, consolation; *trøster*, to comfort, that is, to strengthen; *mistrøster*, to distrust, to discourage; Sw. *tröst*, confidence, trust, consolation; *trösta*, to console; *miströsta*, to distrust, to despair. The Saxon has *trywsian*, to trust, to obligate. Qu. Gr. Σαρσω.]
1. Confidence; a reliance or resting of the mind on the integrity, veracity, justice, friendship, or other sound principle of another person.
He that putteth his *trust* in the Lord shall be safe. — Prov. xxix.
2. He or that which is the ground of confidence.
O Lord God, thou art my *trust* from my youth. — Ps. lxxi.
3. Charge received in confidence.
Reward them well, if they observe their *trust*. *Denham.*
4. That which is committed to one's care Never violate a sacred *trust*.
5. Confident opinion of any event.
His *trust* was with th' Eternal to be deemed
Equal in strength. *Milton.*
6. Credit given without examination; as, to take opinions on *trust*.
7. Credit on promise of payment, actual or implied; as, to take or purchase goods on *trust*.
8. Something committed to a person's care for use or management, and for which an account must be rendered. Every man's talents and advantages are a *trust* committed to him by his Maker, and for the use or employment of which he is accountable.
9. Confidence; special reliance on supposed honesty.
10. State of him to whom something is intrusted.
I serve him truly, that will put me in *trust*. *Shak.*
11. Care; management. 1 *Tim.* vi.
12. In *law*, an estate, devised or granted in confidence that the devisee or grantee shall convey it, or dispose of the profits, at the will or for the benefit of another; an estate held for the use of another. *Blackstone.*

TRUST, *v. t.* To place confidence in; to rely on. We can not *trust* those who have deceived us.
He that *trusts* every one without reserve, will at last be deceived. *Rambler.*
2. To believe; to credit.
Trust me, you look well. *Shak.*
3. To commit to the care of, in confidence. *Trust* your Maker with yourself and all your concerns.
4. To venture confidently.
Fooled by thee, to *trust* thee from my side. *Milton.*
5. To give credit to; to sell to upon credit, or in confidence of future payment. The merchants and manufacturers *trust* their customers annually with goods to the value of millions.
It is happier to be sometimes cheated, than not to *trust*. *Rambler.*

TRUST, *v. i.* To be confident of something present or future.
I *trust* to come to you, and speak face to face. — 2 John xii.
We *trust* we have a good conscience. — Heb. xiii.
2. To be credulous; to be won to confidence.
Well, you may fear too far —
Safer than *trust* too far. *Shak.*
To trust in; to confide in; to place confidence in; to rely on; *a use frequent in the Scriptures.*
Trust in the Lord, and do good. — Ps. xxxvii.
They shall be greatly ashamed that *trust in* graven images. — Is. xlii.
To trust to; to depend on; to have confidence in; to rely on.
The men of Israel — *trusted* to the liers in wait. — Judges xx.

TRUST'ED, *pp.* Confided in; *relied* on; depended on; *applied to persons.*
2. Sold on credit, as goods or property.
3. Delivered in confidence to the care of another; as, letters or goods *trusted* to a carrier or bailee.

TRUST-EE', *n.* A person to whom property is legally committed in trust, to be applied either for the benefit of specified individuals, or for public uses.

TRUST'ER, *n.* One who trusts or gives credit.

TRUST'FUL, *a.* Faithful.

TRUST'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a trustful manner.

TRUST'FUL-NESS, *n.* Faithfulness.

TRUST'I-LY, *adv.* [from *trusty*.] Faithfully; honestly; with fidelity.

TRUST'I-NESS, *n.* [from *trusty*.] That quality of a person by which he deserves the confidence of others: fidelity; faithfulness; honesty; as, the *trustiness* of a servant.

TRUST'ING, *ppr.* Confiding in; giving credit; relying on.

TRUST'ING-LY, *adv.* With trust or implicit confidence.

TRUST'LESS, *a.* Not worthy of trust; unfaithful. *Spenser.*

TRUST'LESS-NESS, *n.* Unworthiness of trust.

TRUST'WŎR-THI-NESS, (-wur-the-nes,) *n.* Quality of being trustworthy.

TRUST'WŎR-THY, *a.* Worthy of trust or confidence.

TRUST'Y, *a.* That may be safely trusted; that justly deserves confidence; fit to be confided in; as, a *trusty* servant. *Addison.*
2. That will not fail; strong; firm; as, a *trusty* sword. *Spenser.*

TRŪTH, *n.* [Sax. *treowth*, truth, and troth; G. *treue*; D. *getrouwheid*, fidelity, from *trouw*, trust, faith, fidelity, whence *trouwen*, to marry.]
1. Conformity to fact or reality; exact accordance with that which is, or has been, or shall be. The *truth* of history constitutes its whole value. We rely on the *truth* of the scriptural prophecies.
My mouth shall speak *truth*. — Prov. viii.
Sanctify them through thy *truth*; thy word is *truth*. — John xvii.
2. True state of facts or things. The duty of a court of justice is to discover the *truth*. Witnesses are sworn to declare the *truth*, the whole *truth*, and nothing but the *truth*.
3. Conformity of words to thoughts, which is called *moral truth*.
Shall *Truth* fail to keep her word? *Milton.*
4. Veracity; purity from falsehood; practice of speaking truth; habitual disposition to speak truth; as when we say, a man is a man of *truth*. *Harte.*
5. Correct opinion.
6. Fidelity; constancy.
The thoughts of past pleasure and *truth*,
The best of all blessings below. *Song.*
7. Honesty; virtue.
It must appear
That malice bears down *truth*. *Shak.*
8. Exactness; conformity to rule.
Plows, to go true, depend much on the *truth* of the iron work. [*Not in use.*] *Mortimer.*
9. Real fact or just principle; real state of things. There are innumerable *truths* with which we are not acquainted.
10. Sincerity.
God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in *truth*. — John iv.
11. The *truth* of God is his veracity and faithfulness. *Ps.* lxxi.
Or his revealed will.
I have walked in thy *truth*. — Ps. xxvi.
12. Jesus Christ is called *the truth*. *John* xiv.
13. It is sometimes used by way of concession.
She said, *Truth*, Lord; yet the dogs eat of the crumbs. — Matt. xv.
That is, it is a truth; what you have said I admit to be true.
In truth; in reality; in fact.
Of a truth; in reality; certainly.
To do truth, is to practice what God commands. *John* iii.

TRŪTH'FUL, *a.* Full of truth. *Barrington.*

TRŪTH'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a truthful manner.

TRŪTH'FUL-NESS, *n.* The state of being true, or the truth.

TRŪTH'LESS, *a.* Wanting truth; wanting reality
2. Faithless. *Fuller.*

TRŪTH'LESS-NESS, *n.* The state of being truthless.

TRŪTH'-SPEAK-ING, *a.* Uttering truth.

TRŪTH'-TELL-ER, *n.* One who tells the truth.

TRU-TI-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *trutina*, a balance; *trutinor*, to weigh.]
The act of weighing. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

TRUT-TA'CEOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [from L. *trutta*, trout.] Pertaining to the trout; as, fish of the *truttaceous* genus. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

TRY, *v. i.* [This word is from the root of Dan. *trekker*, to draw, or *trykker*, Sw. *trycka*, to press, to urge; *trachta*, to seek or strive to obtain; D. *tragten*, to endeavor; Dan. *tragter*, id. The primary sense of all these words is, to strain, to use effort, to stretch forward.]
To exert strength; to endeavor; to make an effort; to attempt. *Try* to learn; *try* to lift a weight. The horses *tried to draw* the load.
[*These phrases give the true sense.*]

TRY, *v. t.* To examine; to make experiment on; to prove by experiment.
Come, *try* upon yourselves what you have seen me. *Shak.*
2. To experience; to have knowledge by experience of.
Or *try* the Libyan heat, or Scythian cold. *Dryden.*
3. To prove by a test; as, to *try* weights and measures by a standard; to *try* one's opinions by the divine oracles.
4. To act upon as a test.
The fire seven times *tried this*. *Shak.*
5. To examine judicially by witnesses and the principles of law; as, causes *tried* in court.
6. To essay; to attempt.
Let us *try* adventurous work. *Milton.*
7. To purify; to refine; as, silver seven times *tried*.
8. To search carefully into. *Ps.* xi.

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9. To use as means; as, to *try* remedies for a disease.

10. To strain; as, to *try* the eyes; *the literal sense of the word.*

To try on; to put on a garment to see if it fits the person.

To try tallow, &c., is to melt and separate it from the membranes.

To try out; to pursue efforts till a decision is obtained.

TRŸ'GON, *n.* [Gr. τρυγὼν, a sort of fish.] The name of a genus of fishes, to which the stingray belongs.

TRŸ'ING, *ppr.* Exerting strength; attempting.

2. Examining by searching or comparison with a test; proving; using; straining, &c.

3. *a.* Adapted to try, or put to severe trial.

TRŸ'-SAIL, *n.* A sail used by a ship in a storm; *literally,* the *strain-sail.*

TUB, *n.* [D. *tobbe:* G. *zuber:* Gaelic, *tubag.*]

1. An open wooden vessel formed with staves, heading, and hoops; used for various domestic purposes, as for washing, for making cheese, &c.

2. A state of salivation; so called because the patient was formerly sweated in a tub. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

3. A certain quantity; as, a *tub* of tea, which is 60 pounds; a *tub* of camphor, from 56 to 80 pounds; a *tub* of vermilion, from 300 to 400 pounds. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

4. A wooden vessel in which vegetables are planted, for the sake of being movable and set in a house in cold weather.

5. A small cask.

TUB, *v. t.* To plant or set in a tub.

TUB'BER, *n.* In *Cornwall,* a mining instrument called in other places a BEELE. The man who uses this tool is called TUBBER-MAN or BEEL-MAN. *Cyc.*

TUB'BING, *ppr.* Setting in a tub.

TUB'BY, *a.* [from *tub.*] Wanting elasticity of sound; *a term in music.* *Percival.*

TŪBE, *n.* [Fr. *tube;* L. *tubus.*]

1. A pipe; a siphon; a canal or conduit; a hollow cylinder, either of wood, metal, or glass, used for the conveyance of fluids, and for various other purposes.

2. A vessel of animal bodies or plants, which conveys a fluid or other substance.

3. In *botany,* the narrow, hollow part of a monopetalous corol, by which it is fixed to the receptacle. *Martyn.*

4. In *artillery,* an instrument of tin, used in quick firing. *Cyc.*

TŪBE, *v. t.* To furnish with a tube; as, to *tube* a spring. *Journ. of Science.*

TŪB'ED, *pp.* Furnished with a tube.

TŪBE'FORM, *a.* In the form of a tube.

TŪ'BER, *n.* [L.] In *botany,* a knob in roots; a fleshy, rounded stem or root, usually containing starchy matter, as the potato or arrow-root. *Martyn. Loudon.*

TŪ'BER-CLE, (tū'ber-kl,) *n.* [Fr. *tubercule,* from L. *tuberculum,* from *tuber,* a bunch.]

1. A pimple; a small push, swelling, or tumor, on animal bodies. In cutaneous diseases, it is a small, hard, superficial tumor, circumscribed and permanent, or suppurating partially. A scrofulous or strumous *tubercle* is a tumor containing a curdy and often a little ichorous matter. *Bateman. Tully.*

2. A little knob, like a pimple, on plants; a little knob or rough point on the leaves of some lichens, supposed to be the fructification. *Martyn.*

TU-BER'CU-LAR, } *a.* Full of knobs or tubercles.
TU-BER'CU-LOUS, }

2. Affected with tubercles. *Fourcroy. Journ. of Science.*

TU-BER'CU-LATE, *a.* Having small knobs or tubercles, as a plant. *Lee.*

TU-BER-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* Producing or bearing tubers,

TŪBE'RŌSE or TŪ'BER-ŌSE, *n.* [A corruption of L. *tuberosa,* knobby.] A plant with a tuberous root and a liliaceous flower; the Polianthes tuberosa.

TU-BER-OS'I-TY, *n.* The state of being knobbed or protuberant.

TŪ'BER-OUS, *a.* [from L. *tuber,* a bunch.] Knobbed. In *botany,* consisting of roundish, fleshy bodies, or tubers, connected into a bunch by intervening threads, as the roots of potatoes. *Martyn.*

TUB'-FAST, *n.* An old mode of treatment for the venereal disease, by sweating in a close place or tub, and fasting. *Warburton on Shak.*

TUB'-FISH, *n.* [*tub* and *fish.*] A species of Trigla or Gurnard, sometimes called the FLYING-FISH. *Cyc.*

TŪ'BI-CORN, *n.* [L. *tubus* and *cornu.*] One of a family of ruminant animals having horns composed of a horny axis, covered with a horny sheath. *Brande.*

TŪB'ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with a tube.

TŪ'BI-PORE, *n.* [*tube* and *pore.*] One of a genus of coral zoöphytes; organ-pipe coral. The coral consists of a cluster of small tubes, and has a red color.

TŪ'BI-PO-RITE, *n.* A fossil tubipore.

TUB'-MAN, *n.* In *the exchequer,* a barrister so called. *England.*

TŪ'BU-LAR, *a.* [from L. *tubus.*] Having the form of a tube or pipe; consisting of a pipe; fistular; as, a *tubular* snout; a *tubular* calyx. *Martyn.*

TŪ'BU-LĀ-TED, } *a.* Made in the form of a small
TŪ'BU-LOUS, } tube. *Fife.*

2. Furnished with a small tube; as, a *tubulated* retort.

TŪ'BULE, *n.* [L. *tubulus.*] A small pipe or fistular body. *Woodward.*

TŪ'BU-LI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of a small tube. *Kirwan.*

TŪ'BU-LOUS, *a.* Longitudinally hollow.

2. Containing small tubes; composed wholly of tubulous florets; as, a *tubulous* compound flower.

3. In *botany,* having a bell-shaped border, with five reflex segments, rising from a tube; as, a *tubulous* floret. *Martyn.*

TUCH, *n.* A kind of marble. *Herbert.*

TUCK, *n.* [Gaelic, *tuca:* W. *twca;* from the sense of cutting or thrusting, and the root of *dock.* The It. has *stocco,* and the Fr. *estoc.*]

1. A long, narrow sword; a rapier. *Halliwell.*

2. A kind of net. *Carew.*

3. [from the verb following.] In *a ship,* the part where the ends of the bottom planks are collected under the stern. *Cyc.*

4. A horizontal fold made in the garment, to accommodate it to the height of a growing person. *Halliwell.*

5. A pull; a lugging. See TUG.

TUCK, *v. t.* [In G. *zucken* signifies to stir, to stoop, to shrug. In some parts of England, this verb signifies to full, as cloth; Ir. *tucalam.*]

1. To thrust or press in or together; to fold under; to press into a narrower compass; as, to *tuck* up a bed; to *tuck* up a garment; to *tuck* in the skirt of any thing. *Addison.*

2. To inclose by pushing close around; as, to *tuck* a child into a bed. *Locke.*

3. To full, as cloth. [*Local.*]

TUCK, *v. i.* To contract; to draw together. [*Not in use.*] *Sharp.*

TUCK'A-HŌE, *n.* A curious vegetable of the Southern States on the Atlantic, growing under the surface of the ground, like the truffle of Europe. Sometimes called INDIAN BREAD or INDIAN LOAF. *Farm. Encyc.*

TUCK'ED, (tukt,) *pp.* Pressed in or together.

TUCK'ER, *n.* A small piece of linen for shading the breast of women. *Addison.*

2. A fuller, whence the name. [*Local.*]

TUCK'ET, *n.* [It. *tocato,* a touch.]

1. A slight flourish on a trumpet. *Halliwell.*

2. [It. *tocchetto.*] A steak; a collop.

TUCK'ET-SŌ-NANCE, *n.* The sound of the tucket. *Shak.*

TUCK'ING, *ppr.* Pressing under or together; folding.

TŪE'FALL, *n.* A building with a sloping roof on one side only. *England.*

TŪES'DAY, (tūze'dy,) *n.* [Sw. *Tisdag;* Dan. *Tirsdag;* D. *Dingsdag;* G. *Dingstag;* Sax. *Tiwæsdæg* or *Tuesdæg,* from *Tig, Tiig,* or *Tuisco,* the Mars of our ancestors, the deity that presided over combats, strife, and litigation. Hence *Tuesday* is court day, assize day; the day for combat or commencing litigation. See THING.]

The third day of the week.

TŪ'FA, } *n.* [It. *tufo,* porous ground; Fr. *tuf,* soft
TUFF, } gravel-stone or sandstone; G. *tof.*]

1. A soft or porous stone formed by depositions from water, usually calcareous.

2. A volcanic sand-rock, rather friable, formed of agglutinated, volcanic earth or scoria; also, a similar rock of trap or basaltic material. *Dana.*

TU-FA'CEOUS, (tu-fā'shus,) *a.* Pertaining to tufa; consisting of tufa, or resembling it.

TUFF, *n.* See TUFA.

TUF-FOON', *n.* [A corruption of *typhon.*] A violent tempest or tornado with thunder and lightning, frequent in the Chinese Sea and the Gulf of Tonquin.

TUFT, *n.* [W. *twf;* Fr. *touffe, toupet;* Sw. *tofs;* Sp. *tupe,* a tuft; *tupir,* to press together; *tupa,* satiety.]

1. A collection of small things in a knot or bunch; as, a *tuft* of flowers; a *tuft* of feathers; a *tuft* of grass or hair. A *tuft* of feathers forms the crest of a bird. *Dryden. Addison.*

2. A cluster; a clump; as, a *tuft* of trees; a *tuft* of olives. *Shak.*

3. In *botany,* a head of flowers, each elevated on a partial stalk, and all forming together a dense, roundish mass. The word is sometimes applied to other collections, as little bundles of leaves, hairs, and the like. *Cyc.*

TUFT, *v. t.* To separate into tufts.

2. To adorn with tufts or with a tuft. *Thomson.*

TUF-TAF'FE-TA, *n.* A villous kind of silk. [*Not in use.*]

TUFT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Adorned with a tuft; as, the *tufted* duck; growing in a tuft or clusters; as, a *tufted* grove. *Milton. Pope.*

TUFT'-HUNT-ER, *n.* A cant term in the English universities for a hanger-on to noblemen and persons of quality. So called from the *tuft* in the cap of the latter. *Halliwell.*

TUFT'ING, *ppr.* Separating into tufts; adorning with tufts.

TUFT'Y, *a.* Abounding with tufts; growing in clusters; bushy. *Thomson.*

TUG, *v. t.* [Sax. *teogan, teon;* G. *ziehen,* to draw; *zug,* a *tug;* Fr. *touer;* L. *duco.* See Tow, to drag.]

1. To pull or draw with great effort; to drag along with continued exertion; to haul along.

There sweat, there strain, *tug* the laborious oar. *Roscommon.*

2. To pull; to pluck.

To ease the pain,
His *tugged* ears suffered with a strain. *Hudibras.*

TUG, *v. i.* To pull with great effort; as, to *tug* at the oar; to *tug* against the stream.

2. To labor; to strive; to struggle.

They long wrestled and strenuously *tugged* for their liberty. — [*This is not elegant.*] *Howe.*

TUG, *n.* [G. *zug.*]

1. A pull with the utmost effort.

At the *tug* he falls —
Vast ruins come along. *Dryden.*

2. A sort of carriage, used in some parts of England for conveying bavins or fagots and other things. *Cyc.*

3. A steam-vessel used to tow ships; a steam-tug.

4. In *some parts of New England,* the traces of a harness are called *tugs.*

TUG'GED, *pp.* Pulled with great effort.

TUG'GER, *n.* One who tugs or pulls with great effort.

TUG'GING, *ppr.* Pulling or dragging with great exertion; hauling.

TUG'GING, *n.* Laborious pulling.

TUG'GING-LY, *adv.* With laborious pulling. *Bailey.*

TU-I''TION, (tu-ish'un,) *n.* [L. *tuitio,* from *tueor,* to see, behold, protect, &c. This verb is probably contracted from *tugo,* Ir. *tuighim.* If so, it coincides with the Dan. *tugt,* education, *tugter,* to chastise, D. *tugt,* G. *zucht.* In this case, it coincides nearly with L. *duco,* to lead.]

1. Guardianship; superintending care over a young person; the particular watch and care of a tutor or guardian over his pupil or ward.

2. *More especially,* instruction; the act or business of teaching the various branches of learning. We place our children under the preceptors of academies for *tuition.* [*This is now the common acceptation of the word.*]

3. The money paid for instruction. In our colleges, the *tuition* is from thirty to forty dollars a year.

TU-I''TION-A-RY, (-ish'un-,) *a.* Pertaining to tuition.

TŪ'LIP, *n.* [Fr. *tulipe;* L. *tulipa;* It. *tulipano;* Sp. *tulipan;* D. *tulp;* G. *tulpe;* Sw. *tulpan;* Dan. *tulipan.*]

A bulbous plant and a flower of the genus Tulipa, of a great variety of colors, and much cultivated for its beauty.

TŪ-LIP-O-MA'NI-A, *n.* A violent passion for the acquisition or cultivation of tulips. *P. Cyc.*

TŪ'LIP-TREE, *n.* An American tree, growing to a large size, and bearing flowers resembling the tulip, the Liriodendron Tulipifera; also called WHITEWOOD. *Lee.*

TULLE, *n.* [Fr.] A kind of silk open work or lace.

TUL'LI-AN, *a.* Belonging to Tully or Cicero.

TUM'BLE, *v. i.* [Sax. *tumbian,* to tumble, to dance; Sw. *tumla,* to fall, to tumble; Dan. *tumler,* to shake, toss, reel, tumble; Fr. *tomber:* Sp. *tumbar,* to *tumble,* roll, keel, as a ship, to throw down; *tumba,* a *tomb,* a vault, a *tumble* or fall; L. *tumulus, tumultus, tumeo;* It. *tomare,* to fall; *tombolare,* to tumble; W. *twmp,* a hillock; G. *taumeln,* to reel.]

1. To roll; to roll about by turning one way and the other; as, a person in pain *tumbles* and tosses. *Shak.*

2. To fall; to come down suddenly and violently; as, to *tumble* from a scaffold.

3. To roll down. The stone of Sisyphus is said to have *tumbled* to the bottom, as soon as it was carried up the hill. *Addison.*

4. To play mountebank tricks by various librations and movements of the body. *Rowe.*

TUM'BLE, *v. t.* To turn over; to turn or throw about for examination or searching; sometimes with *over;* as, to *tumble over* books or papers; to *tumble over* clothes. [*To tumble over in thought,* is not elegant.]

2. To disturb; to rumple; as, to *tumble* a bed.

To tumble out; to throw or roll out; as, to *tumble out* casks from a store.

To tumble down; to throw down carelessly. *Locke.*

TUM'BLE, *n.* A fall. *L'Estrange.*

TUM'BLED, *pp.* Rolled; disturbed; rumpled; thrown down.

TUM'BLER, *n.* One who tumbles; one who plays the tricks of a mountebank. *Pope.*

2. A large drinking glass.

3. A variety of the domestic pigeon, so called from

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his practice of tumbling or turning over in flight. It is a short-bodied pigeon, of a plain color, black, blue, or white. *Cyc.*

4. A sort of dog, so called from his practice of tumbling before he attacks his prey. *Swan.*

TUM'BLING, *ppr.* Rolling about; falling; disturbing; rumpling.

Tumbling-home, in *a ship*, is the inclination of the top sides from a perpendicular, toward the center of the ship; or the part of a ship which falls inward above the extreme breadth. *Cyc. Mar. Dict.*

TUM'BLING, *n.* The act of tumbling; the performances of a tumbler.

TUM'BLING-BAY, *n.* In *a canal*, an overfall or weir. *Cyc.*

TUM'BREL, *n.* [Fr. *tombereau*, from *tomber*. See TUMBLE.]

1. A ducking-stool for the punishment of scolds.

2. A rough cart; a dung-cart. *Tusser. Tatler.*

3. A cart or carriage with two wheels, which accompanies troops or artillery, for conveying the tools of pioneers, cartridges, and the like.

TUM'BRIL, *n.* A contrivance of the basket kind, or a kind of cage of osiers, willows, &c., for keeping hay and other food for sheep. *Cyc.*

TU-ME-FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *tumefacio*, to make tumid. See TUMID.]

The act or process of swelling or rising into a tumor; a tumor; a swelling.

TŪ'ME-FI-ED, (tū'me-fīde,) *pp.* or *a.* [from *tumefy.*] Swelled; enlarged; as, a *tumefied* joint. *Wiseman.*

TŪ'ME-FY, *v. t.* [L. *tumefacio; tumidus, tumeo*, and *facio.*]

To swell, or cause to swell.

TŪ'ME-FY, *v. i.* To swell; to *rise* in a tumor.

TŪ'ME-FY-ING, *ppr.* Swelling; rising in a tumor.

TŪ'MID, *a.* [L. *tumidus*, from *tumeo*, to swell.]

1. Being swelled, enlarged, or distended; as, a *tumid* leg; *tumid* flesh.

2. Protuberant; rising above the level.

So high as heaved the *tumid* hills. *Milton.*

3. Swelling in sound or sense; pompous; puffy; bombastic; falsely sublime; as, a *tumid* expression; a *tumid* style. *Boyle.*

TŪ'MID-LY, *adv.* In a swelling form.

TŪ'MID-NESS, *n.* A swelling or swelled state.

TŪ'MOR, *n.* [L., from *tumeo*, to swell.]

1. In *surgery*, a swelling; a morbid enlargement of any part of the body; *a word of very comprehensive signification.*

The morbid enlargement of a particular part, without being caused by inflammation. *Parr.*

Any swelling which arises from the growth of distinct superfluous parts or substances, which did not make any part of the original structure of the body, or from a morbid increase in the bulk of other parts, which naturally and always existed in the human frame. *Cyc.*

The term *tumor* is limited, by *Abernethy*, to such swellings as arise from new productions, and includes only the *sarcomatous* and *encysted* tumors. *Parr.*

An *encysted tumor* is one which is formed in a membrane called a *cyst*, connected with the surrounding parts by the neighboring cellular substance. There are also fatty tumors, called *lipomatous* or *adipose*, (*adipose sarcoma*,) formed by an accumulation of fat in a limited extent of the cellular substance. *Cyc.*

2. Affected pomp; bombast in language; swelling words or expressions; false magnificence or sublimity. [*Little used.*] *Wotton.*

TŪ'MOR-ED, *a.* Distended; swelled. *Junius.*

TŪ'MOR-OUS, *a.* Swelling; protuberant. *Wotton.*

2. Vainly pompous; bombastic; as language or style. [*Little used.*] *B. Jonson.*

TUMP, *n.* [Infra.] A little hillock.

TUMP, *v. t.* [W. *twmp*, a round mass, a hillock; L. *tumulus.* See TOMB.]

In *gardening*, to form a mass of earth or a hillock round a plant; as, to *tump* teasel. [This English phrase is not used in America, but it answers nearly to our HILLING. See HILL.]

TUMP'ED, (tumpt,) *pp.* Surrounded with a hillock of earth.

TUMP'ING, *ppr.* Raising a mass of earth round a plant.

TŪ'MU-LAR, *a.* [L. *tumulus*, a heap.]

Consisting in a heap; formed or being in a heap or hillock. *Pinkerton.*

TŪ'MU-LATE, *v. i.* To swell. [*Not in use.*]

TU-MU-LOS'I-TY, *n.* [Infra.] Hilliness. *Bailey.*

TŪ'MU-LOUS, *a.* [L. *tumulosus.*]

Full of hills. *Bailey.*

TŪ'MULT, *n.* [L. *tumultus*, a derivative, from *tumeo*, to swell.]

1. The commotion, disturbance, or agitation of a multitude, usually accompanied with great noise, uproar, and confusion of voices.

What meaneth the noise of this *tumult*? — 1 Sam. iv.
Till in loud *tumult* all the Greeks arose. *Pope.*

2. Violent commotion or agitation, with confusion of sounds; as, the *tumult* of the elements. *Spectator.*

3. Agitation; high excitement; irregular or confused motion; as, the *tumult* of the spirits or passions.

4. Bustle; stir.

TŪ'MULT, *v. i.* To make a tumult; to be in great commotion. *Milton.*

TU-MULT'Ū-A-RI-LY, *adv.* [from *tumultuary.*] In a tumultuary or disorderly manner.

TU-MULT'Ū-A-RI-NESS, *n.* Disorderly or tumultuous conduct; turbulence; disposition to tumult. *K. Charles.*

TU-MULT'Ū-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *tumultuaire*; from L. *tumultus.*]

1. Disorderly; promiscuous; confused; as, a *tumultuary* conflict. *K. Charles.*

2. Restless; agitated; unquiet.

Men, who live without religion, live always in a *tumultuary* and restless state. *Atterbury.*

TU-MULT'Ū-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *tumultuo.*]

To make a tumult. [*Not used.*] *South.*

TU-MULT-Ū-Ā'TION, *n.* Commotion; irregular or disorderly movement; as, the *tumultuation* of the parts of a fluid. *Boyle.*

TU-MULT'Ū-OUS, (-mult'yu-us,) *a.* [Fr. *tumultueux.*]

1. Conducted with tumult; disorderly; as, a *tumultuous* conflict; a *tumultuous* retreat.

2. Greatly agitated; irregular; noisy; confused; as, a *tumultuous* assembly or meeting.

3. Agitated; disturbed; as, a *tumultuous* breast.

4. Turbulent; *violent*; as, a *tumultuous* speech.

5. Full of tumult and disorder; as, a *tumultuous* state or city. *Sidney.*

TU-MULT'Ū-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a disorderly manner; by a disorderly multitude.

TU-MULT'Ū-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being tumultuous; disorder; commotion.

TŪ'MU-LUS, *n.* [L.] An artificial hillock raised over those who were buried in ancient times. Hence *tomb.*

TUN, *n.* [Sax. *tunna*, Sw. *tunna*, a cask; Fr. *tonne, tonneau*; Ir. *tonna*; Arm. *tonnel*; Sp. and Port. *tonel, tonelada*; G. *tonne*; D. *ton*; W. *tynell*, a barrel or tun. This word seems to be from the root of L. *tenco*, to hold, Gr. τεινω, to stretch, W. *tyn*, stretched, strained, tight, *tynâu*, to strain, to tighten; and this seems also to be the Sax. *tun*, a *town*; for this word signifies also a garden, *evidently from inclosing*, and a class, from collecting or holding.]

1. In *a general sense*, a large cask; an oblong vessel bulging in the middle, like a pipe or puncheon, and girt with hoops.

2. A certain measure for liquids, as for wine, oil, &c.

3. A quantity of wine, consisting of two pipes or four hogsheads, or 252 gallons. In different countries, the tun differs in quantity.

4. In *commerce*, the weight of twenty hundred gross, each hundred consisting of 112 lbs. = 2240 lbs. But by a law of Connecticut, passed June, 1827, gross weight is abolished, and a tun is the weight of 2000 lbs. It is also a practice in New York to sell by 2000 lbs. to the tun.

5. A certain weight by which the burden of a ship is *estimated*; as, a ship of three hundred tuns, that is, a ship that will carry three hundred times two thousand weight. Forty-two cubic feet are allowed to a *tun*.

6. A certain quantity of timber, consisting of forty solid feet, if round, or fifty-four feet, if square. *Cyc.*

7. *Proverbially*, a large quantity. *Shak.*

8. In *burlesque*, a drunkard. *Dryden.*

9. At the end of names, *tun, ton*, or *don*, signifies *town*, village, or hill.

TUN, *v. t.* To put *into* casks. *Bacon. Boyle.*

TUN'A-BLE, *a.* [from *tune.*] Harmonious; musical.

And *tunable* as sylvan pipe or song. *Milton.*

2. That may be put in tune.

TUN'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Harmony; melodiousness.

TUN'A-BLY, *adv.* Harmoniously; musically.

TUN'-BEL-LI-ED, *a.* [*tun* and *belly.*] Having a large, protuberant belly. *Entick.*

TUN'-DISH, *n.* [*tun* and *dish.*] A tunnel.

TŪNE, *n.* [Fr. *ton*; It. *tuono*; D. *toon*; W. *ton*; Ir. *tona*; L. *tonus.* It is a different spelling of TONE, which see.]

1. A series of musical notes, in some particular measure, and consisting of a single series, for one voice or instrument, the effect of which is melody; or a union of two or more series or parts to be sung or played in concert, the effect of which is harmony. Thus we say, a merry *tune*, a lively *tune*, a grave *tune*, a psalm *tune*, a martial *tune*.

2. Sound; note. *Shak.*

3. Harmony; order; concert of parts.

A continual parliament I thought would but keep the commonweal in *tune*. *K. Charles.*

4. The state of giving the proper sounds; as when we say, a harpsichord is in *tune*; that is, when the several chords are of that tension, that each gives its proper sound, and the sounds of all are at due intervals, both of tones and semitones.

5. Proper state for use or application; right disposition; fit temper or humor. The mind is not in *tune* for mirth.

A child will learn three times as fast when he is in *tune*, as he will when he is dragged to his task. *Locke.*

TŪNE, *v. t.* To put into a state adapted to produce the proper sounds; as, to *tune* a piano-forte; to *tune* a violin.

Tune your harps. *Dryden.*

2. To sing with melody or harmony.

Fountains, and ye that warble as ye flow
Melodious murmurs, warbling *tune* his praise. *Milton.*

So we say of birds, *they tune* their notes or lays.

3. To put into a state proper for any purpose, or adapted to produce a particular effect. [*Little used.*]

TŪNE, *v. i.* To form one sound to another. [*Shak.*

While *tuning* to the waters' fall,
The small birds sang to her. *Drayton.*

2. To utter inarticulate harmony with the voice.

TŪN'ED, *pp.* Uttered melodiously or harmoniously; put in order to produce the proper sounds.

TŪNE'FUL, *a.* Harmonious; melodious; musical; as, *tuneful* notes; *tuneful birds. Milton. Dryden.*

TŪNE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Harmoniously; musically.

TŪNE'LESS, *a.* Unmusical; unharmonious.

2. Not employed in making music; as, a *tuneless* harp.

TŪN'ER, *n.* One who tunes. *Shak.*

2. One whose occupation is to tune musical instruments.

TUNG'STATE, *n.* A salt formed of tungstic acid and a base.

TUNG'STEN, *n.* [Sw. and Dan. *tung*, heavy, and *sten*, stone.]

1. A metal discovered by D'Elhuyart, in 1781. It has a grayish-white color, and considerable luster. It is brittle, nearly as hard as steel, and less fusible than *manganese*. Its *specific gravity* is near 17.6. When heated to redness in the open air, it takes fire, and is converted into *tungstic acid*. It is sometimes called WOLFRAMIUM.

2. An obsolete name for the mineral *tungstate of lime.*

TUNG-STEN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or procured from tungsten. [*Obs.*]

TUNG'STIC AC'ID, *n.* An acid composed of one equivalent of the metal tungsten, and three equivalents of oxygen.

TŪ'NIC, *n.* [Fr. *tunique*; L. *tunica.* See TOWN and TUN.]

1. An under garment worn by both sexes in ancient Rome and the East, reaching to or below the knees. *Smith's Dict.*

2. In *the Roman Catholic church*, a long under garment worn by the officiating clergy. *Cyc.*

3. In *anatomy*, a membrane that covers or composes some part or organ; as, the *tunics* or coats of the eye; *the tunics of the stomach, or the membranous* and muscular layers which compose it. *Cyc.*

4. A natural covering; an integument; as, the *tunic* of a seed.

TŪ'NIC-A-RY, *n.* [from *tunic.*] An animal of the molluscan tribe, *enveloped with a double tunic.* *Kirby.*

TŪ'NIC-Ā-TED, *a.* In *botany*, covered with a tunic, or membranes; coated.

A *tunicated bulb*, is one composed of numerous concentric coats, as an onion. *Martyn.*

TŪ'NI-CLE, (tū'ne-kl,) *n.* [from *tunic.*] A natural covering; an integument. *Ray. Bentley.*

TŪN'ING, *ppr.* Uttering harmoniously or melodiously; putting in due order for making the proper sounds.

TŪN'ING-FORK, *n.* A steel instrument consisting of two prongs and a handle; used for tuning instruments. *Busby.*

TŪN'ING-HAM-MER, *n.* A tool for tuning instruments of music. *Busby.*

TUNK'ER, *n.* [G. *tunken*, to dip.]

The Tunkers are a religious sect in Pennsylvania, of German origin, resembling the English Baptists.

TUN'NAGE, *n.* [from *tun.*] The amount of tuns that a ship will carry; the content or burden of a ship. A ship pays duty according to her *tunnage.*

2. The duty charged on ships according to their burden, or the number of tuns at which they are rated. *U. States' Laws.*

3. A duty laid on liquors according to their measure. *Cyc.*

4. A duty paid to mariners by merchants for unloading their ships, after a rate by the tun. *Cyc.*

5. The whole amount of shipping, estimated by the tuns.

TUN'NEL, *n.* [Fr. *tonnelle.*]

1. A vessel with a broad mouth at one end, and a pipe or tube at the other, for conveying liquor into casks, bottles, &c.

2. The opening of a chimney for the passage of smoke; called generally a FUNNEL.

3. An artificial arch or passage for conducting canals or railroads under elevated ground, for the formation of roads under rivers or canals, and the construction of sewers, drains, &c. *Hebert.*

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TUN'NEL, *v. t.* To form like a tunnel; as, to *tunnel* fibrous plants into nests. *Derham.*

2. To catch in a net called a tunnel-net.

3. To form with net-work. *Derham.*

4. To make an opening or way for passage, through a hill, or mountain, or under a river.

TUN'NEL-ED, *pp.* Formed like a tunnel; penetrated by an artificial opening for a passage.

TUN'NEL-ING, *ppr.* Forming like a tunnel; penetrating by a subterraneous passage.

TUN'NEL-KILN, (-kil,) *n.* A lime-kiln in which coal is burnt, as distinguished from a FLAME-KILN, in which wood or peat is used. *Cyc.*

TUN'NEL-NET, *n.* A net with a wide mouth at one end and narrow at the other. *Cyc.*

TUN'NEL-PIT, *n.* A shaft sunk from the top of the ground to the level of an intended tunnel, for drawing up the earth and stones.

TUN'NING, *ppr.* Putting into casks.

TUN'NY, *n.* [It. *tonno*; Fr. *thon*; G. *thunfisch*; L. *thynnus.*]

A fish of the genus Thynnus, of the mackerel family. Its form is similar to that of the mackerel, but much larger, rounder, and with a shorter snout. It is one of the largest of fishes, tunnies weighing 1000 pounds not being rare in the Mediterranean. The tunny is considered excellent food.

TUP, *n.* A ram. [*Local.*] [*Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

TUP, *v. t.* [Gr. τυπτω.]

1. To but, as a ram. [*Local.*]

2. To cover, as a ram. [*Local.*]

TU'PE-LO, *n.* A North American tree of the genus Nyssa. Some of the species are called BLACK-GUM, SOUR-GUM, GUM-TREE, &c. *Drayton. Mease.*

TUP'-MAN, *n.* A man who deals in tups. [*Local.*]

TUR'BAN, *n.* [Ar.] A head-dress worn by the Orientals, consisting of a cap, and a sash, scarf, or shawl, usually of cotton or linen, artfully wound about the cap, and sometimes hanging down the neck. *Brande.*

The name is also applied to a head-dress worn by ladies.

2. In *conchology*, the whole set of whirls of a shell. *Cyc.*

TUR'BAN-CROWN-ED, *a.* Crowned with a turban. *West. Rev.*

TUR'BAN-ED, *a.* Wearing a turban; as, a *turbaned* Turk. *Shak.*

TUR'BAN-SHELL, *n.* A popular name given to Echini, or sea-urchins, when deprived of their spines, from some resemblance to a turban. *Dana.*

TUR'BAN-TOP, *n.* A plant of the genus Helvella; a kind of fungus or mushroom. *Cyc.*

TUR'BA-RY, *n.* [from *turf*: Latinized, *turbaria.*]

1. In *law*, a right of digging turf on another man's land. *Common of turbary*, is the liberty which a tenant enjoys of digging turf on the lord's waste.

2. The place where turf is dug. *Cowel.*

TUR'BID, *a.* [L. *turbidus*, from *turbo*, to disturb, that is, to stir, to turn.]

Properly, having the lees disturbed; but in *a more general sense*, muddy; foul with extraneous matter; thick, not clear; *used of liquids of any kind*; as, *turbid* water; *turbid* wine. Streams running on clay generally appear to be *turbid*. This is often the case with the River Seine.

TUR'BID-LY, *adv.* Proudly; haughtily; *a Latinism.* [*Not in use.*] *Young.*

TUR'BID-NESS, *n.* Muddiness; foulness.

TUR-BILL'ION, (-bil'yun,) *n.* [Fr. *tourbillon.*]

A whirl; a vortex. *Spectator.*

TUR'BIN-ATE, } *a.* [L. *turbinatus*, formed like a
TUR'BIN-A-TED, } top, from *turbo*, *turben*, a top.]

1. In *conchology*, spiral, or wreathed conically from a larger base to a kind of apex; as, *turbinated* shells. *Cyc.*

2. In *botany*, shaped like a top or cone inverted; narrow at the base, and broad at the apex; as, a *turbinated* germ, nectary, or pericarp. *Lee.*

3. Whirling. [*Little used.*]

TUR-BIN-A'TION, *n.* The act of spinning or whirling, as a top.

TUR'BIN-ITE, } *n.* A petrified shell of the genus
TUR'BITE, } Turbo. [*Obsolete.*] *Cyc. Kirwan.*

TUR'BIT, *n.* A variety of the domestic pigeon, remarkable for its short beak; called by the Dutch *kort-beak*, short beak. *Cyc. Ed. Encyc.*

2. The turbot. *Cyc.*

TUR'BITH, *n.* An incorrect spelling of TURPETH, which see.

TUR'BOT, *n.* [Fr.] A flat-fish of the genus Rhombus of Cuvier, (Pleuronectes, Linn.,) with a body nearly circular. It grows to the weight of twenty or thirty pounds, and is much esteemed by epicures.

TUR'BU-LENCE, } *n.* [See TURBULENT.] A dis-
TUR'BU-LEN-CY, } turbed state; tumult; confusion; as, the *turbulence* of the times; *turbulence* in political affairs. *Milton.*

2. Disorder or tumult of the passions; as, *turbulence* of mind. *Dryden.*

3. Agitation; tumultuousness; as, *turbulence* of blood. *Swift.*

4. Disposition to resist authority; insubordination; as, the *turbulence* of subjects.

TUR'BU-LENT, *a.* [L. *turbulentus*, from *turbo*, to disturb.]

1. Disturbed; agitated; tumultuous; being in violent commotion; as, the *turbulent* ocean.

Calm region once,
And full of peace, now tossed and *turbulent.* *Milton.*
The *turbulent* mirth of wine. *Dryden.*

2. Restless; unquiet; refractory; disposed to insubordination and disorder; as, *turbulent* spirits.

3. Producing commotion.

Whose heads that *turbulent* liquor fills with fumes. *Milton.*

TUR'BU-LENT-LY, *adv.* Tumultuously; with violent agitation; with refractoriness.

TUR'CISM, *n.* The religion of the Turks.

TU-REEN', *n.* [Fr. *terrine.*]

A vessel for holding soup.

TURF, *n.* [Sax. *tyrf*; D. *turf*; G. and Sw. *torf*; Fr. *tourbe*; Ir. *tarp*, a clod. The word seems to signify a collection, a mass, or perhaps an excrescence.]

1. That upper stratum of earth and vegetable mold, which is filled with the roots of grass and other small plants, so as to adhere and form a kind of mat. This is otherwise called SWARD and SOD.

2. Peat; a peculiar kind of blackish, fibrous, vegetable, earthy substance, used as fuel.]

[Dryden and Addison wrote TURFS, in the plural. But when turf or peat is cut into small pieces, the practice now is to call them TURVES.]

3. Race ground; or horse-racing.

The honors of the *turf* are all our own. *Cowper.*

TURF, *v. t.* To cover with turf or sod; as, to *turf* a bank or the border of a terrace.

TURF'-CLAD, *a.* Covered with turf.

TURF'-COV-ER-ED, *a.* Covered with turf. *Tooke.*

TURF'-DRAIN, *n.* A drain filled with turf or peat. *Cyc.*

TURF'ED, (turft,) *pp.* Covered with turf or green sod.

TURF'EN, *a.* Made of turf; covered with turf.

TURF'-HEDGE, *n.* A hedge or fence formed with turf and plants of different kinds. *Cyc.*

TURF'-HOUSE, *n.* A house or shed formed of turf, common in the northern parts of Europe. *Cyc. Tooke.*

TURF'I-NESS, *n.* [from *turfy.*] The state of abounding with turf, or of having the consistence or qualities of turf.

TURF'ING, *ppr.* Covering with turf.

TURF'ING, *n.* The operation of laying down turf, or covering with turf.

TURF'ING-I-RON, *n.* An implement for paring off turf.

TURF'ING-SPADE, *n.* An instrument for undercutting turf, when marked out by the plow. *Cyc.*

TURF'-MOSS, *n.* A tract of turfy, mossy, or boggy land. *Cyc.*

TURF'-SPADE, *n.* A spade for cutting and digging turf, longer and narrower than the common spade. *Cyc.*

TURF'Y, *a.* Abounding with turf.

2. Having the qualities of turf.

TUR'GENT, *a.* [L. *turgens*, from *turgeo*, to swell.]

Swelling; tumid; rising into a tumor or puffy state; as, when the humors are *turgent.* *Gov. of the Tongue.*

TUR-GES'CENCE, }
TUR-GES'CEN-CY, } *n.* [L. *turgescens.*]

1. The act of swelling.

2. The state of being swelled. *Brown.*

3. Empty pompousness; inflation; bombast.

TUR-GES'CENT, *a.* Swelling; growing big.

TUR'GID, *a.* [L. *turgidus*, from *turgeo*, to swell.]

1. Swelled; bloated; distended beyond its natural state by some internal agent or expansive force.

A bladder held by the fire grew *turgid.* *Boyle.*

More generally, the word is applied to an enlarged part of the body; as, a *turgid* limb.

2. Swelling in style or language; vainly ostentatious; tumid; pompous; inflated; bombastic; as, a *turgid* style; a *turgid* manner of talking. *Watts.*

TUR-GID'I-TY, *n.* State of being swelled; tumidness.

TUR'GID-LY, *adv.* With swelling or empty pomp.

TUR'GID-NESS, *n.* A swelling or swelled state of a thing; distention beyond its natural state by some internal force or agent, as in a limb.

2. Pompousness; inflated manner of writing or speaking; bombast; as, the *turgidness* of language or style.

TU-RI-O-NIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *turio*, a shoot, and *fero*, to bear.]

Producing shoots. *Barton.*

TUR'KEY, *n.* [As this fowl was not brought from Turkey, it would be more correct to write the name TURKY, as it is written in the Encyclopedia Britannica.]

A large gallinaceous fowl, the Meleagris gallopavo. It is a native of America, and its flesh furnishes most delicious food. Wild turkeys abound in the forests of America, and domestic turkeys are bred in other countries, as well as in America. There is another species, the Meleagris ocellata, found about the Bay of Honduras.

TUR'KEY-BUZ'ZARD, *n.* In *America*, a common species of vulture, having a distant resemblance to a turkey, and remarkable for its graceful flight in the higher regions of the air. It is the Cathartes aura. *Haldeman.*

TUR'KEY-RED, *n.* A fine, durable red, dyed with madder upon calico or woolen cloth. *Brande.*

TUR'KEY-STONE, *n.* Another name of the oil-stone, from Turkey.

TURK'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to the Turks.

TURK'ISH-LY, *adv.* In the manner of the Turks.

TUR-KOIS', (-koiz' *or* -keez',) *n.* [Fr. *turquoise*; from *Turkey.*]

A mineral, called also CALAITE, brought from Persia, of a peculiar bluish-green color, occurring in reniform masses, with a botryoidal surface. It is susceptible of a high polish, and is used in jewelry, and when highly colored is much esteemed as a gem. *Dana.*

TURK'S'-CAP, *n.* A plant of the genus Lilium; and also of the genus Melocactus.

TURK'S'-HEAD, (-hed,) *n.* A name of plants of the genera Mammillaria and Melocactus.

TURK'S'-TUR-BAN, *n.* A plant of the genus Ranunculus.

TUR'LU-PINS, *n. pl.* In *French ecclesiastical history*, a nickname for the precursors of the reformation, corresponding to Lollards, &c. *Brande.*

TURM, *n.* [L. *turma.*]

A troop. [*Not English.*] *Milton.*

TUR'MA-LIN, *n.* An electric stone. [See TOURMALIN.]

TUR'MER-IC, *n.* [It. *turtumaglio.* Thomson says, Sans. and Pers. *tur*, yellow, and *mirich*, pepper.]

A medicinal root brought from the East Indies, the Curcuma longa. It is externally grayish, but internally of a deep, lively yellow or saffron color. It has a slight aromatic smell, and a bitterish, slightly acrid taste. It is used for dyeing, and as a medicine. This name is sometimes given to the blood-root (Sanguinaria Canadensis) of America, and also to the Hydrastis Canadensis. *Cyc. Bigelow.*

TUR-MOIL', *n.* [I know not the origin of this word; but it is probably from the root of the L. *turba*, *turbo*, *turma*, or of *turn.*]

Disturbance; tumult; harassing labor; trouble; molestation by tumult.

There I'll rest, as after much *turmoil*
A blessed soul doth in Elysium. *Shak.*

TUR-MOIL', *v. t.* To harass with commotion.

It is her fatal misfortune — to be miserably tossed and *turmoiled* with these storms of affliction. *Spenser.*

2. To disquiet; to weary. *Milton.*

TUR-MOIL', *v. i.* To be disquieted; to be in commotion. *Milton.*

TUR-MOIL'ED, *pp.* Harassed with commotions.

TURN, *v. t.* [Sax. *turnan*, *tyrnan*; L. *torno*; Gr. τορνοω; Fr. *tourner*; Arm. *turnein*; It. *torno*, a wheel, L. *turnus*; *torniare*, to turn; *tornare*, to return; *torneare*, *tornire*, to turn, to fence round, to tilt; *torniamento*, tournament; Sp. *torno*, *tornear*; G. *turnier*, a tilt; Sw. *tornera*, to run tilt, Dan. *turnerer*; W. *tworn*, turn, from *tur*, a turning; Gaelic, *turna*, a spinning wheel; *turnoir*, a turner. This is probably a derivative verb from the root of Ar. دار *daura*, to turn. Class Dr, No. 3, and see No. 15, 13, 18, 38.]

1. To cause to move in a circular course; as, to *turn* a wheel; to *turn* a spindle; to *turn* the body.

2. To change or shift sides; to put the upper side downward, or one side in the place of the other. It is said a hen *turns* her eggs often when sitting.

3. To alter, as a position.

Expert
When to advance, or stand, or *turn* the sway of battle. *Milton.*

4. To cause to preponderate; to change the state of a balance; as, to *turn* the scale. *Dryden.*

5. To bring the inside out; as, to *turn* a coat.

6. To alter, as the posture of the body, or direction of the look.

The monarch *turns* him to his royal guest. *Pope.*

7. To form on a lathe; to make round.

8. To form; to shape; *used in the participle*; as, a body finely *turned.*

His limbs now *turned.* *Pope.*

9. To change; to transform; as, to *turn* evil to good; to *turn* goods into money.

Impatience *turns* an ague into a fever. *Taylor.*
I pray thee, *turn* the counsel of Ahithophel into foolishness. — 2 Sam. xv.

10. To metamorphose; as, to *turn* a worm into a winged insect.

11. To alter or change, as color; as, to *turn* green to blue.

12. To change or alter in any manner; to vary. *Shak.*

13. To translate; as, to *turn* Greek into English.

Who *turns* a Persian tale for half a crown. *Pope.*

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14. To change, as the manner of writing; as, to *turn* prose into verse.

15. To change, as from one opinion or party to another; as, to *turn* one from a tory to a whig; to *turn* a Mohammedan or a pagan to a Christian.

16. To change in regard to inclination or temper.

Turn thee to me, and have mercy on me. — Ps. xxv.

17. To change or alter from one purpose or effect to another.

God will make these evils the occasion of greater good, by *turning* them to our advantage. *Tillotson.*

18. To transfer.

Therefore he slew him, and *turned* the kingdom to David. — 1 Chron. x.

19. To cause to nauseate or loathe; as, to *turn* the stomach.

20. To make giddy.

Eastern priests in giddy circles run,
And *turn* their heads to imitate the sun. *Pope.*

21. To infatuate; to make mad, wild, or enthusiastic; as, to *turn* the brain. *Addison.*

22. To change direction to or from any point; as, to *turn* the eyes to the heavens; to *turn* the eyes from a disgusting spectacle.

23. To direct by a change to a certain purpose or object; to direct, as the inclination, thoughts, or mind. I have *turned* my mind to the subject.

My thoughts are *turned* on peace. *Addison.*

24. To revolve; to agitate in the mind.

Turn those ideas about in your mind. *Watts.*

25. To bend from a perpendicular direction; as, to *turn* the edge of an instrument.

26. To move from a direct course or straight line; to cause to deviate; as, to *turn* a horse from the road, or a ship from her course.

27. To apply by a change of use.

When the passage is open, land will be *turned* most to cattle. *Temple.*

28. To reverse.

The Lord thy God will *turn* thy captivity, and have compassion on thee. — Deut. xxx.

29. To keep passing and changing in the course of trade; as, to *turn* money or stock two or three times in the year.

30. To adapt the mind; *chiefly in the participle.*

He was perfectly well *turned* for trade. *Addison.*

31. To make acid; to sour; as, to *turn* cider or wine; to *turn* milk.

32. To persuade to renounce an opinion; to dissuade from a purpose, or cause to change sides. You can not *turn* a firm man.

To turn aside; to avert.

To turn away; to dismiss from service; to discard; as, to *turn away* a servant.

2. To avert; as, to *turn away* wrath or evil.

To turn back: to return; as, to *turn back* goods to the seller. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

To turn down; to fold or double down.

To turn in; to fold or double; as, to *turn in* the edge of cloth.

To turn off; to dismiss contemptuously; as, to *turn off* a sycophant or parasite.

2. To give over; to resign. We are not so wholly *turned off* from that reversion.

3. To divert; to deflect; as, to *turn off* the thoughts from serious subjects.

To be turned of; to be advanced beyond; as, to *be turned of* sixty-six.

To turn out; to drive out; *to expel;* as, to *turn* a family *out* of doors, or *out* of the house.

2. To put to pasture, as cattle or horses.

To turn over; to change sides; to roll over.

2. To transfer; as, to *turn over* business to another hand.

3. To open and examine one leaf after another; as, to *turn over* a Concordance. *Swift.*

4. To overset.

To turn to; to have recourse to.

Helvetius's tables may be *turned to* on all occasions. *Locke.*

To turn upon; to retort; to throw back; as, to *turn* the arguments of an opponent *upon* himself. *Atterbury.*

To turn the back; to flee; to retreat. *Exod.* xxiii.

To turn the back upon; to quit with contempt; to forsake.

To turn the die or *dice;* to change fortune.

TURN, *v. i.* To move round; to have a circular motion; as, a wheel *turns* on its axis; a spindle *turns* on a pivot; a man *turns* on his heel.

2. To be directed.

The understanding *turns* inward on itself, and reflects on its own operations. *Locke.*

3. To show regard by directing the look toward any thing.

Turn, mighty monarch, *turn* this way;
Do not refuse to hear. *Dryden.*

4 To move the body round He *turned* to me with a smile.

5. To move; to change posture. Let your body be at rest; do not *turn* in the least.

6. To deviate; as, to *turn* from the road or course.

7. To alter; to be changed or transformed; as, wood *turns* to stone; water *turns* to ice; one color *turns* to another.

8. To become by change; as, the fur of certain animals *turns* in winter.

Cygnets from gray *turn* white. *Bacon.*

9. To change sides. A man in a fever *turns* often. *Swift.*

10. To change opinions or parties; as, to *turn* Christian or Mohammedan.

11. To change the mind or conduct.

Turn from thy fierce wrath. — Ex. xxxii.

12. To change to acid; as, milk *turns* suddenly during a thunder-storm.

13. To be brought eventually; to result or terminate in. This trade has not *turned* to much account or advantage. The application of steam *turns* to good account, both on land and water.

14. To depend on for decision. The question *turns* on a single fact or point.

15. To become giddy.

I'll look no more,
Lest my brain *turn.* *Shak.*

16. To change a course of life; to repent.

Turn ye, *turn* ye from your evil ways, for why will ye die? — Ezek. xxxiii.

17. To change the course or direction; as, the tide *turns.*

To turn about; to move the face to another quarter.

To turn away; to deviate.

2. To depart from; to forsake.

To turn in; to bend inward.

2. To enter for lodgings or entertainment. *Gen.* xix.

3. To go to bed.

To turn off; to be diverted; to deviate from a course. The road *turns off* to the left.

To turn on or *upon;* to reply or retort.

2. To depend on.

To turn out; to move from its place, as a bone.

2. To bend outward; to project.

3. To rise from bed; also, to come abroad; to prove in the result.

To turn over; to turn from side to side; to roll; to tumble.

2. To change sides or parties.

To turn to; to be directed; as, the needle *turns to* the magnetic pole.

To turn under; to bend or be folded downward.

To turn up; to bend or be doubled upward.

TURN, *n.* The act of turning; movement or motion in a circular direction, whether horizontally, vertically, or otherwise; a revolution; as, the *turn* of a wheel.

2. A winding; a meandering course; a bend or bending; as, the *turn* of a river. *Addison.*

3. A walk to and fro.

I will take a *turn* in your garden. *Dryden.*

4. Change; alteration; vicissitude; as, the *turns* and varieties of passions. *Hooker.*

Too well the *turns* of mortal chance I know. *Pope.*

5. Successive course.

Nobleness and bounty — which virtues had their *turns* in the king's nature. *Bacon.*

6. Manner of proceeding; change of direction. This affair may take a different *turn* from that which we expect.

7. Chance; hap; opportunity.

Every one has a fair *turn* to be as great as he pleases. *Collier.*

8. Occasion; incidental opportunity.

An old dog, falling from his speed, was loaded at every *turn* with blows and reproaches. *L'Estrange.*

9. Time at which, by successive vicissitudes, any thing is to be had or done. They take each other's *turn.*

His *turn* will come to laugh at you again. *Denham.*

10. Action of kindness or malice.

Thanks are half lost when good *turns* are delayed. *Fairfax.*
Some malicious natures place their delight in doing ill *turns.* *L'Estrange.*

11. Reigning inclination or course. Religion is not to be adapted to the *turn* and fashion of the age.

12. A step off the ladder at the gallows. *Butler.*

13. Convenience; occasion; purpose; exigence; as, this will not serve his *turn.* *Clarendon. Temple.*

14. Form; cast; shape; manner; in a literal or figurative sense; as, the *turn* of thought; a man of a sprightly *turn* in conversation.

The *turn* of his thoughts and expression is unharmonious. *Dryden.*
Female virtues are of a domestic *turn.* *Addison.*
The Roman poets, in their description of a beautiful man, often mention the *turn* of his neck and arms. *Addison.*

15. Manner of arranging words in a sentence.

16. Change; new position of things. Some evil happens at every *turn* of affairs.

17. Change of direction; as, the *turn* of the tide from flood to ebb.

18. One round of a rope or cord.

19. In *mining,* a pit sunk in some part of a drift. *Cyc.*

20. *Turn,* or *tourn,* in *law.* The sheriff's *turn* is a court of record, held by the sheriff twice a year in every hundred within his county. *England.*

By turns; one after another; alternately. They assist each other *by turns.*

2. At intervals.

They feel *by turns* the bitter change. *Milton.*

To take turns; to take each other's place alternately.

TURN'-BENCH, *n.* [*turn* and *bench.*] A kind of iron lathe. *Mozon.*

TURN'-CAP, *n.* A chimney-top which turns round with the wind. *Francis.*

TURN'COAT, *n.* [*turn* and *coat.*] One who forsakes his party or principles. *Shak.*

TURN'ED, *pp.* Moved in a circle; changed.

TURN'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to form things with a lathe; one who turns.

TURN'ER-ITE, *n.* A rare mineral, occurring in small crystals of a yellowish-brown color, externally brilliant and translucent. *Phillips.*

It somewhat resembles sphene in its crystals, but differs from sphene in containing alumina, lime, magnesia, and a little iron, but no titanium. *Dana.*

TURN'ER-Y, *n.* The art of forming solid substances into cylindrical or other forms by means of a lathe.

2. Things made by a turner or in the lathe.

TURN'ING, *ppr.* Moving in a circle; changing; winding.

TURN'ING, *n.* A winding; a bending course; flexure; meander.

2. Deviation from the way or proper course.

3. *Turnery,* or the act of forming solid substances into various forms by means of a lathe.

TURN'ING-NESS, *n.* Quality of turning; tergiversation. [*Not in use.*] *Sidney.*

TURN'ING-POINT, *n.* The point which decides a case.

TUR'NIP, *n.* [A compound of *tur,* round, and Sax. *næpe,* L. *napus,* a turnip.]

The common name of two bulbous roots or plants, Brassica rapa and Brassica campestris, distinct species, both of great value for food.

TURN'KEY, *n.* A person who has charge of the keys of a prison, for opening and fastening the doors.

TURN'OUT, *n.* [*turn* and *out.*] The act of coming forth; a quitting of employment.

2. The place in a railway where cars turn out of the way; applied also to an equipage.

TURN'PIKE, *n.* [*turn* and *pike.*] *Strictly,* a frame consisting of two bars crossing each other at right angles, and turning on a post or pin, to hinder the passage of beasts, but admitting a person to pass between the arms.

2. A gate set across a road to stop travelers and carriages till toll is paid for keeping the road in repair.

3. A turnpike road.

4. In *military affairs,* a beam filled with spikes to obstruct passage. *Cyc.*

TURN'PIKE, *v. t.* To form, as a road, in the manner of a turnpike road; to throw the path of a road into a rounded form. *Med. Repos. Knowles.*

TURN'PIK-ED, (-pīkt,) *pp.* Formed in the manner of a turnpike-road.

TURN'PIKE-ROAD, *n.* A road on which turnpikes or toll-gates are established by law, and which are made and kept in repair by the toll collected from travelers or passengers who use the road. *Cyc.*

TURN'-SERV-ING, *n.* [*turn* and *serve.*] The act or practice of serving one's turn, or promoting private interest. *Bacon.*

TURN'SICK, *a.* [*turn* and *sick.*] Giddy. *Bacon.*

TURN'SOLE, *n.* [*turn* and L. *sol,* the sun.]

A plant of the genus Heliotropium, so named because its flower is supposed to turn toward the sun; the heliotrope.

TURN'SPIT, *n.* [*turn* and *spit.*] A person who turns a spit.

His lordship is his majesty's *turnspit.* *Burke.*

2. A variety of the dog, so called from turning the spit.

TURN'STILE, *n.* [*turn* and *stile.*] A revolving frame in a footpath. *Gay.*

TURN'STONE, *n.* [*turn* and *stone.*] A bird, called the Sea-Dotterel, of the genus Strepsilas, (Tringa morinella, Linn.,) a little larger than an English blackbird. This bird takes its name from its practice of turning up *small* stones in search of mollusks, &c. *P. Cyc.*

TURN'-TA-BLE, *n.* A large revolving platform, for turning railroad cars, locomotives, &c., into a different direction. It is also called Turn-Plate. *Buchanan.*

TUR'PEN-TINE, *n.* [L. *terebinthina;* Sp. and It. *trementina;* G. *terpentin.* I know not the origin of this word; the first syllable may coincide with the root of *tar.*]

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An oleo-resinous substance, flowing naturally or by incision from several species of trees, as from the pine, larch, fir, pistacia, &c. Common turpentine is of about the consistence of honey; but there are several varieties. *Cyc.*

TUR'PEN-TINE-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus Pistacia, a native of the eastern continent, which yields turpentine, and produces not only its proper fruit, but a kind of horny substance which grows on the surface of its leaves. This is an excrescence, the effect of the puncture of an insect, and is produced in the same manner as the galls of other plants. *P. Cyc.*

TUR'PETH, *n.* [L. *turpetum*; Gr. τουρπετ.]

The name of the root of Ipomœa Turpethum, a plant of Ceylon, Malabar, and New Holland, which has a cathartic power. It is sometimes called Vegetable Turpeth, to distinguish it from Mineral Turpeth.

TUR'PETH-MIN'ER-AL, *n.* A name applied to the diprotosulphate of mercury, a salt composed of two equivalents of the protoxyd of mercury and one equivalent of sulphuric acid. It is a good emetic.

TUR'PI-TUDE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *turpitudo*, from *turpis*, foul, base.]

1. Inherent baseness or vileness of principle in the human heart; extreme depravity.

2. Baseness or vileness of words or actions; shameful wickedness. *South.*

TUR'REL, *n.* A tool used by coopers. *Sherwood.*

TUR'RET, *n.* [L. *turris.*]

1. A little tower; a small eminence or spire attached to a building and rising above it.

And lift her *turrets* nearer to the sky. *Pope.*

2. In *the art of war*, movable turrets, used formerly by the Romans, were buildings of a square form, consisting of ten or even twenty stories, and sometimes one hundred and twenty cubits high, usually moved on wheels. They were employed in approaches to a fortified place, for carrying soldiers, engines, ladders, casting-bridges, and other necessaries. *Smith's Dict. Cyc.*

TUR'RET-ED, *a.* Formed like a tower; as, a *turreted* lamp. *Bacon.*

2. Furnished with turrets.

TUR'RIL-ITE, *n.* A fossil belonging to an extinct genus of turreted chambered shells, allied to the ammonites. *Lyell.*

TUR'TLE, (tur'tl,) *n.* [Sax. *id.*; Fr. *tourterelle*; L. *turtur*; Gaelic, *turtuir*; It. *tortora, tortola, tortorella.*]

1. A gallinaceous bird, the Columba Turtur, called also the Turtle-Dove and Turtle-Pigeon. It is a wild species, frequenting the thickest parts of the woods, and its note is plaintive and tender. *Ed. Encyc.*

2. The name sometimes given to the common tortoise.

3. The name given to the large sea-tortoise. *Cyc.*

TUR'TLE-DŌVE, (tur'tl-duv,) *n.* A species of the genus Columba, celebrated for the constancy of its affection. [See Turtle.]

TUR'TLE-SHELL, *n.* [*turtle* and *shell.*] A shell, a beautiful species of Murex; also, tortoise-shell.

TUS'CAN, *a.* Pertaining to Tuscany in Italy; an epithet given to one of the orders of architecture, the most ancient and simple.

TUS'CAN, *n.* An inhabitant of Tuscany.

TUSH; an exclamation indicating check, rebuke, or contempt. *Tush, tush!* never tell me such a story

TUSH, *n.* [Sax. *tux.*] [as that!

A tooth.

TUSK, *n.* [Sax. *tux.*]

The long, pointed tooth of certain rapacious, carnivorous, or fighting animals; as, the *tusks* of the boar.

TUSK, *v. i.* To gnash the teeth, as a boar. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

TUSK'ED, (tuskt,) *a.* Furnished with tusks; as, the TUSK'Y, *tusky* boar. *Dryden.*

TUS'SLE, (tus'sl,) *n.* A struggle; a conflict. [*Vulgar.*] [See Touse.]

TUS'SUCK, *n.* A tuft of grass or twigs. [*Obs.*]

TUS'SOCK, *Grew.*

TUT; an exclamation, used for checking or rebuking.

TUT, *n.* An imperial ensign of a golden globe with a cross on it.

Tut bargain; among *miners*, a bargain by the lump. [Qu. L. *totus.*] *Cyc.*

TŪ'TEL-AGE, *n.* [from L. *tutela*, protection, from *tueor*, to defend.]

1. Guardianship; protection; *applied to the person protecting*; as, the king's right of seigniory and *tutelage.* *Bacon.*

2. State of being under a guardian.

TŪ'TE LAR, TŪ'TE-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *tutelaris*, supra.]

Having the guardianship or charge of protecting a person or a thing; guardian; protecting; as, *tutelary* genii; *tutelary* goddesses. *Temple. Dryden.*

TŪ'TE-NAG, *n.* Chinese copper, an alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel.

2. A name given, in *India*, to zinc or spelter. *Brande.*

TŪ'TOR, *n.* [L., from *tueor*, to defend; Fr. *tuteur.*]

1. In *the civil law*, a guardian; one who has the charge of a child or pupil and his estate.

2. One who has the care of instructing another in various branches or in any branch of human learning. Some gentlemen employ a *tutor* to teach in their families, others to attend a son in his travels.

3. In *English universities* and *colleges*, an officer or member of some hall, who has the charge of hearing the lessons of the students, and otherwise giving them instruction in the sciences and various branches of learning.

In *the American colleges*, tutors are graduates selected by the trustees, for the instruction of undergraduates of the three first years. They are usually officers of the institution, who have a share, with the president and professors, in the government of the students.

TŪ'TOR, *v. t.* To teach; to instruct. *Shak.*

2. To treat with authority or severity. *Addison.*

3. To correct.

TŪ'TOR-AGE, *n.* In *the civil law*, guardianship; the charge of a pupil and his estate. In France, *tutorage* does not expire till the pupil is twenty-five years of age.

2. The authority or solemnity of a tutor. [*Little used.*]

TŪ'TOR-ED, *pp.* Instructed; corrected; disciplined.

TŪ'TOR-ESS, *n.* A female tutor; an instructress; a governess. *More.*

TŪ-TŌ'RI-AL, *a.* Belonging to or exercised by a tutor or instructor.

TŪ'TOR-ING, *ppr.* Teaching; directing; correcting.

TŪ'TOR-ING, *n.* The act of instructing; education.

TŪ'TOR-SHIP, *n.* Office of a tutor. *Hooker.*

2. The care of one who is unable to take care of himself.

TŪ'TRIX, *n.* A female guardian. *Smollett.*

TUT'SAN, *n.* A plant, park-leaves, of the genus Hypericum. *Lee.*

TUT'TI, (toot'te,) *n.* [It., *all*; L. *toti.*]

In *Italian music*, a direction for all to play in full concert.

TUT'TY, *n.* [It. *tuzia*; Low L. *tutia.*]

An impure protoxyd of zinc, collected from the chimneys of smelting furnaces. It is said, also, to have been found native in Persia. *Buchanan.*

TUZ, *n.* [Qu. *touse.*] A lock or tuft of hair. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

TWAD'DLE, (twod'dl,) *v. i.* [Sax. *twæde.*]

To prate much in a weak and silly manner, like one whose faculties are decayed.

TWAD'DLER, *n.* One who prates in a weak and silly manner, like one whose faculties are decayed.

TWAD'DLING, *n.* Silly talk, as of one whose faculties are decayed.

TWAD'DY, *n.* Idle trifling; insignificant discourse.

TWAIN, *a.* or *n.* [Sax. *twegen*; Sw. *tvenne*; Dan. *tvende*, for *tvegende.* Whether *two* is contracted from *tweg*, is not apparent, but we see in the Danish *tvende* the first syllable of *twenty*; *tven-tig*, two tens.]

Two.

When old winter splits the rocks in *twain.* *Dryden.*

[*Nearly obsolete in common discourse, but used in poetry and burlesque.*]

TWAITE, *n.* A fish, a species of shad, Alosa finta, found on the British coast. *Yarrell.*

2. In *old writers*, wood grubbed up and converted into arable land. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

TWANG, *v. i.* [D. *dwang*, Dan. *tvang*, Sw. *tvang*, G. *zwang*, force, compulsion; G. *zwängen*, *zwingen*, D. *dwingen*, Sw. *twinga*, Dan. *twinger*, to constrain.]

To sound with a quick, sharp noise; to make the sound of a string which is stretched and suddenly pulled; as, the *twanging* bows. *Philips.*

TWANG, *v. t.* To make to sound, as by pulling a tense string and letting it go suddenly. *Shak.*

Sound the tough horn, and *twang* the quivering string. *Pope.*

TWANG, *n.* A sharp, quick sound; as, the *twang* of a bowstring; a *twang* of the nose. *Butler.*

2. An affected modulation of the voice; a kind of nasal sound.

He has a *twang* in his discourse. *Arbuthnot.*

TWANG'ING, *ppr.* Making a sharp sound.

2. *a.* Contemptibly noisy. *Shak.*

TWANG'GLE, (twang'gl,) *v. i.* To twang. *Shak.*

TWANK; a corruption of Twang. *Addison.*

TWAN'KAY, *n.* A sort of green tea. *McCulloch.*

'TWAS; a contraction of It was.

TWAT'TLE, (twot'tl,) *v. i.* [G. *schwatzen*, with a different prefix. See Twitter.]

To prate; to talk much and idly; to gabble; to chatter; as, a *twattling* gossip. *L'Estrange.*

TWAT'TLE, *v. t.* To pet; to make much of. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

TWAT'TLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Prating; gabbling; chattering.

TWAT'TLING, *n.* The act of prating; idle talk.

TWAY, for Twain, two. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

TWAY'-BLADE, *n.* [*tway* and *blade.*] A plant,

TWY'-BLADE, Listera ovata, growing in Britain.

TWĒAG, *v. t.* [Sax. *twiccian*, to twitch; G. *zwicken*; TWĒAK, D. *zwikken.* It is radically the same word as Twitch, and of the same signification.]

To twitch; to pinch and pull with a sudden jerk; as, to *tweag* or *tweak* the nose. *Shak. Swift.*

TWĒAG, *n.* Distress; a pinching condition. [*Not in use.*] *Arbuthnot.*

TWEE'DLE, (twē'dl,) *v. t.* To handle lightly; used of awkward fiddling. [Qu.] *Addison.*

TWEEL, *v. t.* To weave with multiplied leashes in the harness, by increasing the number of threads in each split of the reed, and the number of treddles, &c.; to twill. *Cyc.*

TWEER, *n.* [Fr. *tuyau.*]

In *a smelting furnace*, the point of the blast-pipe. It is sometimes written Twier or Tuyer.

TWEE'ZER-CĀSE, *n.* A case for carrying tweezers.

TWEE'ZERS, *n. pl.* [This seems to be formed on the root of *vise*, an instrument for pinching.]

Nippers; small pincers used to pluck out hairs.

TWELFTH, *a.* [Sax. *twelfta*; Sw. *tolfte*; Dan. *tolvte*; D. *twaalfde*; G. *zwölfte.*]

The second after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve.

TWELFTH'-TIDE, *n.* [*twelfth* and *tide.*] The twelfth day after Christmas, or Epiphany; called, also, Twelfth-Day; so twelfth-night is the evening of Epiphany. *Tusser.*

TWELVE, (twelv,) *a.* [Sax. *twelf*; D. *twaalf*; G. *zwölf*; Sw. *tolf*; Dan. *tolv.* Qu. *two left* after ten.]

The sum of two and ten; twice six; a dozen. *Twelve* men compose a petit jury.

TWELVE'MŌNTH, (twelv'munth,) *n.* [*twelve* and *month.*] A year which consists of twelve calendar months.

I shall laugh at this a *twelvemonth* hence. *Shak.*

TWELVE'PENCE, *n.* [*twelve* and *pence.*] A shilling.

TWELVE'PEN-NY, *a.* Sold for a shilling; worth a shilling; as, a *twelvepenny* gallery. *Dryden.*

TWELVE'SCŌRE, *a.* [*twelve* and *score.*] Twelve times twenty; two hundred and forty. *Dryden.*

TWEN'TI-ETH, *a.* [Sax. *twentigtha*, *twentogotha.* See Twenty.]

The ordinal of twenty; as, the *twentieth* year. *Dryden.*

TWEN'TY, *a.* [Sax. *twenti*, *twentig*; composed of *twend*, *twenne*, *twæn*, two, and Goth. *tig*, ten, Gr. δεκα, L. *decem*, W. *deg.* See Twain.]

1. Twice ten; as, *twenty* men; *twenty* years.

2. *Proverbially*, an indefinite number.

Maximilian, upon *twenty* respects, could not have been the man. *Bacon.*

TWEN'TY-FŌLD, *a.* Twenty times as many.

TWI'BIL, *n.* [*two* and *bil.*] A kind of mattock, and a halbert.

TWICE, *adv.* [from *two.*] Two times.

He *twice* essayed to cast his son in gold. *Dryden.*

2. Doubly; as, *twice* the sum. He is *twice* as fortunate as his neighbor.

3. *Twice* is used in composition; as in *twice*-told, *twice*-born, *twice*-planted, *twice*-conquered.

TWID'DLE, for Tweedle. See Tweedle.

TWI'FAL-LŌW, *v. t.* [*twi*, two, and *fallow.*] To plow a second time land that is fallowed.

TWI'FAL-LŌW-ED, *pp.* Plowed twice, as summer fallow.

TWI'FAL-LŌW-ING, *ppr.* Plowing a second time.

TWI'FAL-LŌW-ING, *n.* The operation of plowing a second time, as fallow land, in preparing it for seed.

TWI'FŌLD, *a.* Twofold. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

TWIG, *n.* [Sax. *twig*; D. *twyg*; G. *zweig.* Qu. L. *vigeo*, with a prefix.]

A small shoot or branch of a tree or other plant, of no definite length or size.

The Britons had boats made of willow *twigs*, covered on the outside with hides. *Raleigh.*

TWIG'GEN, *a.* Made of twigs; wicker. *Grew.*

TWIG'GY, *a.* Full of twigs; abounding with shoots. *Evelyn.*

TWI'LIGHT, (-līte,) *n.* [Sax. *tweon-leoht*, doubtful light, from *tweon*, *tweogan*, to doubt, from *twegen*, two.]

1. The faint light which is reflected upon the earth after sunset and before sunrise; crepuscular light. In latitudes remote from the equator, the *twilight* is of much longer duration than at and near the equator.

2. Dubious or uncertain view; as, the *twilight* of probability. *Locke.*

TWI'LIGHT, *a.* Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; shaded.

O'er the *twilight* groves and dusky caves *Pope.*

2. Seen or done by twilight. *Milton.*

TWILL, *v. t.* To weave in ribs or ridges; to quill. [See Quill.]

TWILL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Woven in ribs or ridges.

TWILT, *n.* A quilt. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

TWIN, *n.* [Sax. *twinan*, to twine; from *two.*]

1. One of two young produced at a birth by an animal that ordinarily brings but one; used mostly in the plural, *twins*; applied to the young of beasts, as well as to human beings.

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2. The *Twins, pl.*; a sign of the zodiac; Gemini. *Thomson.*

3. One very much resembling another.

TWIN, *a.* Noting one of two born at a birth; as, a *twin* brother or sister.

2. Very much resembling.

3. In *botany*, swelling out into two protuberances, as an anther or germ. *Martyn.*

4. In *mineralogy*, a term applied to a crystal composed of two united crystals. *Dana.*

TWIN, *v. i.* To be born at the same birth. *Shak.*

2. To bring two at once. *Tusser.*

3. To be paired; to be suited. *Sandys.*

[*This verb is little used.*]

TWIN, *v. t.* To separate into two parts. *Chaucer.*

TWIN'-BORN, *a.* [*twin* and *born.*] Born at the same birth.

TWINE, *v. t.* [Sax. *twinan*; D. *twynen*; Sw. *twinna*; Dan. *twinder*; from *two.*]

1. To twist; to wind, as one thread or cord around another, or as any flexible substance around another body; as, fine *twined* linen. *Exod.* xxxix.

2. To unite closely; to cling to; to embrace.

3. To gird; to wrap closely about.

Let wreaths of triumph now my temples *twine.* *Pope.*

TWINE, *v. i.* To unite closely or by interposition of parts.

Friends now fast sworn, who *twine* in love. *Shak.*

2. To wind; to bend; to make turns.

As rivers, though they bend and *twine.* *Swift.*

3. To turn round; as, her spindles *twine.* *Chapman.*

TWINE, *n.* A strong thread composed of two or three smaller threads or strands twisted together, used for binding small parcels, and for sewing sails to their bolt-ropes, &c. Twine of a stronger kind is used for nets.

2. A twist; a convolution; as Typhon's snaky *twine.* *Milton.*

3. Embrace; act of winding round. *Philips.*

TWIN'ED, *pp.* Twisted; wound round.

TWINGE, (twinj,) *v. t.* [Sw. *twinga*, D. *dwingen*, Dan. *twinger*, G. *zwingen*, to constrain; but the sense is primarily to *twitch.* See TWANG, TWEAK, TWITCH.]

1. To affect with a sharp, sudden pain; to torment with pinching or sharp pains.

The gnat *twinged* the lion till he made him tear himself, and so he mastered him. *L'Estrange.*

2. To pinch; to tweak; to pull with a jerk; as, to *twinge* one by the ears and nose. *Hudibras.*

TWINGE, (twinj,) *v. i.* To have a sudden, sharp, local pain, like a twitch; to suffer a keen, darting, or shooting pain; as, the side *twinges.*

[This is the sense in which this word is generally used within the limits of my acquaintance.]

TWINGE, (twinj,) *n.* A sudden, sharp pain; a darting, local pain of momentary continuance; as, a *twinge* in the arm or side.

2. A sharp rebuke of conscience.

3. A pinch; a tweak; as, a *twinge* of the ear. *L'Estrange.*

TWING'ING, *ppr.* Suffering a sharp, local pain of short continuance; pinching with a sudden pull.

TWING'ING, *n.* The act of pinching with a sudden twitch; a sudden, sharp, local pain.

TWIN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Twisting; winding round; uniting closely to; embracing.

2. In *botany*, ascending spirally around a branch, stem, or prop. *Martyn.*

TWINK. See TWINKLE.

TWINK'LE, (twink'l,) *v. i.* [Sax. *twinclian*; most probably formed from *wink*, with the prefix *eth*, *ed*, or *oth*, like *twit.*]

1. To sparkle; to flash at intervals; to shine with a tremulous, intermitted light, or with a broken, quivering light. The fixed stars *twinkle*; the planets do not.

These stars do not *twinkle*, when viewed through telescopes that have large apertures. *Newton.*

2. To open and shut the eye by turns; as, the *twinkling* owl. *L'Estrange.*

3. To play irregularly; as, her eyes will *twinkle.* *Donne.*

TWINK'LE, } *n.* A sparkling; a shining with in-
TWINK'LING, } termitted light; as, the *twinkling* of the stars.

2. A motion of the eye. *Dryden.*

3. A motion; an instant; the time of a wink.

In a moment, in the *twinkling* of an eye, at the last trump — the dead shall be raised incorruptible. — 1 Cor. xv.

TWINK'LING, *ppr.* or *a.* Sparkling.

TWIN'-LIKE-NESS, *n.* Near resemblance.

TWIN'LING, *n.* [from *twin.*] A twin lamb. *Tusser.*

TWIN'NED, *a.* [from *twin.*] Produced at one birth, like twins; united. *Milton.*

TWIN'NER, *n.* [from *twin.*] A breeder of twins. *Tusser.*

TWIN'TER, *n.* [*two* and *winter.*] A beast two winters old. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

TWIRE, *v. i.* To take short flights; to flutter; to quiver; to twitter. [*Not in use.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

TWIRL, (twurl,) *v. t.* [D. *dwarlen*; G. *querlen*; formed on *whirl.* The German coincides with our vulgar *quirb.*]

To move or turn round with rapidity; to whirl round.

See ruddy maids,
Some taught with dextrous hand to *twirl* the wheel. *Dodsley.*

TWIRL, *v. i.* To revolve with velocity; to be whirled round.

TWIRL, *n.* A rapid, circular motion; quick rotation.

2. Twist; convolution. *Woodward.*

TWIRL'ED, *pp.* Whirled round.

TWIRL'ING, *ppr.* Turning with velocity; whirling.

TWIST, *v. t.* [Sax. *getwistan*; D. *twisten*, to dispute, Sw. *twista*; Dan. *twister*, to dispute, to litigate; G. *zwist*, a dispute. In all the dialects except ours, this word is used figuratively, but it is remarkably expressive and well applied.]

1. To unite by winding one thread, strand, or other flexible substance round another; to form by convolution, or winding separate things round each other; as, to *twist* yarn or thread. So we say, to double and *twist.*

2. To form into a thread from many fine filaments; as, to *twist* wool or cotton.

3. To contort; to writhe; as, to *twist* a thing into a serpentine form. *Pope.*

4. To wreathe; to wind; to encircle.

Pillars of smoke *twisted* about with wreaths of flame. *Burnet.*

5. To form; to weave; as, to *twist* a story. *Shak.*

6. To unite by intertexture of parts; as, to *twist* bays with ivy. *Waller.*

7. To unite; to enter by winding; to insinuate; as, avarice *twists* itself into all human concerns.

8. To pervert; as, to *twist* a passage in an author.

9. To turn from a straight line.

TWIST, *v. i.* To be contorted or united by winding round each other. Some strands will *twist* more easily than others.

TWIST, *n.* A cord, thread, or any thing flexible, formed by winding strands or separate things round each other.

2. A cord; a string; a single cord.

3. A contortion; a writhe. *Addison.*

4. A little roll of tobacco.

5. Manner of twisting. *Arbuthnot.*

6. A twig. [*Not in use.*]

TWIST'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Formed by winding threads or strands round each other.

TWIST'ER, *n.* One that twists.

2. The instrument of twisting. *Wallis.*

TWIST'ING, *ppr.* Winding different strands or threads round each other; forming into a thread by twisting.

TWIT, *v. t.* [Sax. *othwitan*, *edwitan*, *ætwitan*, to reproach, to upbraid; a compound of *ad*, *eth*, or *oth*, and *witan.* The latter verb signifies to know, Eng. to *wit*, and also to impute, to ascribe, to prescribe or appoint, also to reproach; and with *ge*, a different prefix, *gewitan*, to depart. The original verb then signifies to set, send, or throw. We have in this word decisive evidence that the first letter, *t*, is a prefix, the remains of *æth* or *oth*, a word that probably coincides with the L. *ad*, to; and hence we may fairly infer that other words, in which *t* precedes *w*, are also compound. That some of them are so, appears evident from other circumstances.]

To reproach; to upbraid; as for some previous act. He *twitted* his friend of falsehood.

With this these scoffers *twitted* the Christians. *Tillotson.*
Æsop minds men of their errors, without *twitting* them for what is amiss. *L'Estrange.*

TWITCH, *v. t.* [Sax. *twiccian.* See TWANG.]

To pull with a sudden jerk; to pluck with a short, quick motion; to snatch; as, to *twitch* one by the sleeve; to *twitch* a thing out of another's hand; to *twitch* off clusters of grapes.

TWITCH, *n.* A pull with a jerk; a short, sudden, quick pull; as, a *twitch* by the sleeve.

2. A short, spastic contraction of the fibers or muscles; as, a *twitch* in the side; convulsive *twitches.* *Sharp.*

TWITCH'ED, (twitcht,) *pp.* Pulled with a jerk.

TWITCH'ER, *n.* One that twitches.

TWITCH'-GRASS, *n.* Couch-grass; a species of grass which it is difficult to exterminate. This term is applied to various species of grass that are difficult to pull out of the ground. But qu. is not this word a corruption of QUITCH-GRASS, or QUICH-GRASS?

TWITCH'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Pulling with a jerk; suffering short spastic contractions.

TWITCH'ING, *n.* The act of pulling with a jerk; the act of suffering short spasmodic contractions.

TWIT'TED, *pp.* Upbraided.

TWIT'TER, *v. t.* [D. *kwetteren*; Dan. *quidrer*; Sw. *quittra.*]

1. To make a succession of small, tremulous, intermitted noises; as, the swallow *twitters.* *Dryden.*

2. To have a slight trembling of the nerves.

3. To make the sound of a half-suppressed laugh; to titter.

TWIT'TER, *n.* [from *twit.*] One who twits or reproaches.

TWIT'TER, *n.* A small, intermitted noise, as in half-suppressed laughter; or the sound of a swallow.

2. A slight trembling of the nerves.

TWIT'TER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering a succession of small, interrupted sounds, as in a half-suppressed laugh, or as a swallow.

TWIT'TING, *ppr.* Upbraiding; reproaching.

TWIT'TING-LY, *adv.* With upbraiding. *Junius.*

TWIT'TLE-TWAT'TLE, (twit'tl-twot'tl,) *n.* Tattle; gabble. [*Vulgar.*] *L'Estrange.*

'TWIXT; a contraction of BETWIXT, used in poetry.

TWO, (too,) *a.* [Sax. *twa*; Goth. *twa*, *twai*, *twos*; D. *twee*; G. *zwei*; Sw. *två*; Ir. and Gaelic, *da* or *do*; Russ. *tva*, *tvoe*; Slav. *dwa*; Sans. *dui*, *dwaja*; Gipsy, *duj*; Hindoo, Ch. and Pers. *du*; L. *duo*; Gr. δύο; It. *due*; Sp. *dos*; Port. *dous*; Fr. *deux.*]

1. One and one. *Two* similar horses used together are called a span, or a pair.

2. *Two* is used in composition; as, in *two*-legged. Man is a *two*-legged animal.

In two; into two parts; as, cut *in two.*

TWO'-CAP-SŪL-ED, (too'kap-sūld,) *a.* Bicapsular; having two distinct capsules.

TWO'-CELL-ED, *a.* Bilocular; having two cells.

TWO'-CLEFT, *a.* Bifid; divided half way from the border to the base into two segments.

TWO'-EDGED, (too'ejd,) *a.* Having two edges, or edges on both sides; as, a *two*-edged sword.

TWO'-FLOW-ER-ED, *a.* Bearing two flowers at the end, as a peduncle.

TWO'FŌLD, *a.* [*two* and *fold.*] Two of the same kind, or two different things existing together; as, *twofold* nature; a *twofold* sense; a *twofold* argument.

2. Double; as, *twofold* strength or desire.

3. In *botany*, two and two together, growing from the same place; as, *twofold* leaves. *Martyn.*

TWO'FŌLD, *adv.* Doubly; in a double degree. *Matt.* xxiii.

TWO'-FORK-ED, (too'forkt,) *a.* Dichotomous; divided into two parts somewhat after the manner of a fork.

TWO'-HAND-ED, *a.* Having two hands.

2. Used with both hands; as, a *two-handed* sword.

3. An epithet used as equivalent to LARGE, STOUT, and STRONG. *Milton.*

TWŌ'-LĒAV-ED, *a.* Diphyllous; having two distinct leaves.

TWO'-LOB-ED, *a.* Bilobate; having two distinct lobes.

TWO'-MAST-ED, *a.* Having two masts.

TWO'-PART-ED, *a.* Bipartite; divided from the border to the base into two distinct parts.

TWO'-PENCE, *n.* A small coin. *Shak.*

TWO'-PEN-NY, *a.* Of the value of two-pence.

TWO'-PET-AL-ED, *a.* Dipetalous; having two perfectly distinct petals.

TWO'-PLY, *a.* [*two* and Fr. *plier*, L. *plico.*] Double; consisting of two thicknesses, as cloth.

TWO'-SEED-ED, *a.* In *botany*, disperinous; containing two seeds, as a fruit; having two seeds. *Martyn.*

TWO'-TIP-PED, (too'tipt,) *a.* Bilabiate; divided in such a manner as to resemble the two lips when the mouth is more or less open.

TWO'-TONGU-ED, (too'tungd,) *a.* Double-tongued; deceitful. *Sandys.*

TWO'-VALV-ED, *a.* Bivalvular, as a shell, pod, or glume.

TY-CHON'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Tycho Brahe, or designating his system of astronomy. *Wilberforce.*

TYE, (tī,) *v. t.* [See TIE, the more usual orthography, and TYING.]

To bind or fasten.

TYE, *n.* A knot. [See TIE.]

2. A bond; an obligation.

By the soft *tye* and sacred name of friend. *Pope.*

3. In *ships*, a runner or short, thick rope.

TY'ER, *n.* One who ties or unites. *Fletcher.*

TY'GER. See TIGER.

TY'ING, *ppr.* [See TIE and TYE.] Binding; fastening.

[As this participle must be written with *y*, it might be well to write the verb TYE.]

TYKE, *n.* A dog; or one as contemptible as a dog. *Shak.*

TYM'BAL, *n.* [Fr. *timbale*; It. *taballo*; Sp. *timbal.* *M* is probably not radical. It is from beating, Gr. τυπτω.]

A kind of kettle-drum.

A *tymbal's* sound were better than my voice. *Prior.*

TYM'PAN, *n.* [L. *tympanum.* See TYMBAL.]

Among *printers*, a frame covered with parchment or cloth, on which the blank sheets are put, in order to be laid on the form to be impressed.

TYM-PAN-I'TĒS, *n.* In *medicine*, a flatulent distention of the belly; tympany. *Cyc.*

TYM-PAN-IT'IC, *a.* Relating to tympany or tympanites; affected with tympany or tympanites.

TYM'PAN-IZE, *v. i.* To act the part of a drummer.

TYM'PAN-IZE, *v. t.* To stretch, as a skin over the head of a drum.

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TYM'PAN-IZ-ED, *pp.* Stretched, as a skin over the head of a drum.

TYM'PAN-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Stretching, as a skin over the head of a drum.

TYM'PAN-UM, *n.* [L.] The drum of the ear.

2. In *mechanics*, a wheel placed round an axis.

3. The area of a pediment; also, the part of a pedestal called the TRUNK or DYE. *Cyc.*

4. The panel of a door.

5. A triangular space or table in the corners or sides of an arch, usually enriched with figures.

TYM'PAN-Y, *n.* A flatulent distention of the belly. [See TYMPANITES.]

TYN'Y, *a.* Small. [See TINY.]

TYPE, *n.* [Fr. *type*; L. *typus*; Gr. τυπος, from the root of *tap*, Gr. τυπτω, to beat, strike, impress.]

1. The mark of something; an emblem; that which represents something else.

> Thy emblem, gracious queen, the British rose,
> *Type* of sweet rule and gentle majesty. *Prior.*

2. A sign; a symbol; a figure of something to come; as, Abraham's sacrifice and the paschal lamb were *types* of Christ. To this word is opposed ANTITYPE. Christ, in this case, is the *antitype*.

3. A model or form of a letter in metal, or other hard material; used in printing.

4. In *medicine*, some peculiarity in the form of a disease.

5. In *natural history*, that which combines most prominently the several characteristics of a group. Thus, a particular individual may be the *type* of a species; a species the *type* of a genus; a genus of a family, &c. *Dana.*

6. A stamp or mark. *Shak.*

TYPE, *v. t.* To prefigure; to represent by a model or symbol beforehand. [*Little used.*] *White.*

TYPE'-MET-AL, *n.* A compound of lead and antimony in the proportion of three to one; used in making types. *Turner.*

TY-PHE'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Typhœus, the fabled giant with a hundred heads.

TY'PHOID, *a.* [*typhus* and Gr. ειδος, form.] Resembling typhus; weak; low. *Say.*

TY'PHON, *n.* The evil genius in Egyptian mythology. *Brande.*

TY-PHOON', *n.* [Gr. τυφων.] The name given to a violent tornado or hurricane in the Chinese seas. *Brande.*

TY'PHOUS, *a.* Relating to typhus.

TY'PHUS, *n.* [Gr. τυφοω, to render stupid, to burn with a *smothered* fire, and with more smoke than flame; hence τυφος, stupor or coma.]

A genus of simple, continuous fevers, essentially attended with a greater or less degree of atony or exhaustion, throughout their whole course, and from beginning to end. A preternaturally weak pulse always attends all these fevers. They are liable to be attended with coma in some of their stages.

TYP'IC, } *a.* Emblematic; figurative; represent-
TYP'IC-AL, } ing something future by a form, model, or resemblance. Abraham's offering of his only son, Isaac, was *typical* of the sacrifice of Christ. The brazen serpent was *typical* of the cross.

2. In *natural history*, pertaining to or constituting a type.

Typic fever, is one that is regular in its attacks; opposed to *erratic fever*. *Cyc.*

TYP'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a typical manner; by way of image, symbol, or resemblance.

TYP'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being typical.

TYP'I-FI-ED, *pp.* Represented by symbol or emblem.

TYP'I-FY, *v. t.* To represent by an image, form, model, or resemblance. The washing of baptism *typifies* the cleansing of the soul from sin by the blood of Christ. Our Savior was *typified* by the goat that was slain. *Brown.*

TYP'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Representing by model or emblem.

TYP'O-COS-MY, *n.* [Gr. τυπος and κοσμος.] A representation of the world. [*Not much used.*] *Camden.*

TY-POG'RA-PHER, *n.* [See TYPOGRAPHY.] A printer. *Warton.*

TY-PO-GRAPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to printing;
TY-PO-GRAPH'IC-AL, } as, the *typographic* art.

2. Emblematic.

TY-PO-GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By means of types; after the manner of printers.

2. Emblematically; figuratively.

TY-POG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. τυπος, type, and γραφω, to write.]

1. The art of printing, or the operation of impressing letters and words on forms of types.

2. Emblematical or hieroglyphic representation. *Brown.*

TYP'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. τυπος, form, and λιθος, stone.] In *natural history*, a stone or fossil which has on it impressions or figures of plants and animals. *Cyc.*

TY'RAN, *n.* A tyrant. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

TYR'AN-NESS, *n.* [from *tyrant*.] A female tyrant. *Spenser. Akenside.*

TY-RAN'NIC, } *a.* [Fr. *tyrannique*; Gr. τυραν-
TY-RAN'NIC-AL, } νικος.] Pertaining to a tyrant; suiting a tyrant; arbitrary; unjustly severe in government; imperious; despotic; cruel; as, a *tyrannical* prince; a *tyrannical* master; *tyrannical* government or power.

> Our sects a more *tyrannic* power assume. *Roscommon.*
> Th' oppressor ruled *tyrannic* where he durst. *Pope.*

TY-RAN'NIC-AL-LY, *adv.* With unjust exercise of power; arbitrarily; oppressively.

TY-RAN'NIC-AL-NESS, *n.* Tyrannical disposition or practice. *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

TY-RAN'NI-CIDE, *n.* [L. *tyrannus*, tyrant, and *cædo*, to kill.]

1. The act of killing a tyrant.

2. One who kills a tyrant. *Hume.*

TYR'AN-NING, *ppr.* or *a.* Acting as a tyrant. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

TYR'AN-NIZE, *v. i.* [Fr. *tyranniser*.] To act the tyrant; to exercise arbitrary power; to rule with unjust and oppressive severity; to exercise power over others not permitted by law or required by justice, or with a severity not necessary to the ends of justice and government. A prince will often *tyrannize* over his subjects; republican legislatures sometimes *tyrannize* over their fellow-citizens; masters sometimes *tyrannize* over their servants or apprentices. A husband may not *tyrannize* over his wife and children.

TYR'AN-NIZ-ED, *pp.* Ruled with oppressive severity.

TYR'AN-NIZ-ING, *ppr.* Exercising arbitrary power; ruling with unjust severity.

TYR'AN-NOUS, *a.* Tyrannical; arbitrary; unjustly severe; despotic. *Sidney.*

TYR'AN-NY, *n.* [Fr. *tyrannie*; from *tyran*.]

1. Arbitrary or despotic exercise of power; the exercise of power over subjects and others with a rigor not authorized by law or justice, or not requisite for the purposes of government. Hence tyranny is often synonymous with CRUELTY and OPPRESSION.

2. Cruel government or discipline; as, the *tyranny* of a master.

3. Unresisted and cruel power.

4. Absolute monarchy cruelly administered.

5. Severity; rigor; inclemency. *Shak.*

TY'RANT, *n.* [L. *tyrannus*; Gr. τυραννος. The Welsh has *teyrn*, a king or sovereign, which Owen says is compounded of *to* (that spreads) and *gyrn*, imperious, supreme, from *gyr*, a driving. The Gaelic has *tiarna* and *tighearna*, a lord, prince, or ruler, from *tigh*, a house; indicating that the word originally signified the master of a family merely, or the head of a clan. There is some uncertainty as to the real origin of the word. It originally signified merely a chief, king, or prince.]

1. A monarch or other ruler or master, who uses power to oppress his subjects; a person who exercises unlawful authority, or lawful authority in an unlawful manner; one who by taxation, injustice, or cruel punishment, or the demand of unreasonable services, imposes burdens and hardships on those under his control, which law and humanity do not authorize, or which the purposes of government do not require.

2. A despotic ruler; a cruel master; an oppressor.

> Love, to a yielding heart, is a king, to a resisting heart, is a *tyrant*. *Sidney.*

TYRE. See TIRE. *Hakewill.*

TYRE, *v. i.* To prey upon. [See TIRE.]

TYR'I-AN, *n.* A native of Tyre.

TYR'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the ancient Tyre.

2. Being of a purple color.

TY'RO, *n.* [L. *tiro*: Sp. *tiron*, from *tirar*, to draw, tug, pull; Port. *tirar*; Fr. *tirer*. Hence L. *tirocinium*.]

1. A beginner in learning; a novitiate; one who tugs in the rudiments of any branch of study. Hence,

2. A person imperfectly acquainted with a subject.

TYTHE. See TITHE.

TYTH'ING. See TITHING.

TZAR, (zär,) *n.* The emperor of Russia. [See CZAR.]

TZAR-I'NA, (zär-ē'nä,) *n.* The empress of Russia. [See CZARINA.]

U.

U IS the twenty-first letter and the fifth vowel in the English alphabet. Its true primary sound, in Anglo-Saxon, was the sound which it still retains in most of the languages of Europe; that of *oo* in *cool*, *tool*, answering to the French *ou* in *tour*. This sound was changed, probably under the Norman kings, by the attempt made to introduce the Norman French language into common use. However this fact may be, the first or long and proper sound of *u*, in English, is now not perfectly simple, and it can not be strictly called a *vowel*. The sound seems to be nearly that of *eu*, shortened and blended. This sound, however, is not precisely that of *eu* or *yu*, except in a few words, as in *unite*, *union*, *uniform*; the sound does not begin with the distinct sound of *e*, nor end in the distinct sound of *oo*, unless when prolonged. It can not be well expressed in letters. This sound is heard in the unaffected pronunciation of *annuity*, *numerate*, *brute*, *mute*, *dispute*, *duke*, *true*, *truth*, *rule*, *prudence*, *opportunity*, *infusion*.

Some modern writers make a distinction between the sound of *u*, when it follows *r*, as in *rude*, *truth*, and its sound when it follows other letters, as in *mute*, *duke*; making the former sound equivalent to *oo*; *rood*, *trooth*; and the latter a diphthong equivalent to *eu* or *yu*. This is a mischievous innovation, and not authorized by any general usage either in England or the United States. The difference, very nice indeed, between the sound of *u* in *mute* and in *rude*, is owing entirely to the articulation which precedes that letter. For example, when a labial, as *m* or *p*, precedes *u*, we enter on its sound with the lips closed, and in opening them to the position required for uttering *u*, there is almost necessarily a slight sound of *e* formed before we arrive at the proper sound of *u*. When *r* precedes *u*, the mouth is open before the sound of *u* is commenced. But in both cases, *u* is to be considered as having the same sound.

In some words, as in *bull*, *full*, *pull*, the sound of *u* is that of the Italian *u*, the French *ou*, but shortened. This is a vowel.

U has another short sound, as in *tun*, *run*, *sun*, *turn*, *rub*. This also is a vowel.

U'BER-OUS, *a.* [L. *uber*.] Fruitful; copious. [*Little used.*]

U'BER-TY, *n.* [L. *ubertas*, from *uber*, fruitful or copious.] Abundance; fruitfulness. [*Little used.*]

U-BI-CA'TION, } *n.* [L. *ubi*, where.]
U-BI'E-TY, } The state of being in a place; local relation. [*Not much used.*] *Glanville.*

U'BI-QUIST, (yū'be-kwist,) } *n.* In *church his-*
U-BIQ-UI-TA'RI-AN, (yu-bik'we-,) } *tory*, the Ubiquists were a school of Lutheran divines, so called from their tenet that the body of Christ is present in the eucharist, in virtue of his omnipresence. *Brande.*

U-BIQ'UI-TA-RI-NESS, (yu-bik'we-,) *n.* Existence every where. [*Little used.*] *Fuller.*

U-BIQ'UI-TA-RY, (yu-bik'we-ter-re,) *a.* [L. *ubique*, from *ubi*, where.] Existing every where, or in all places. *Howell.*

U-BIQ'UI-TA-RY, (yu-bik'we-ter-re,) *n.* [Supra.] One that exists every where. *Hall.*

U-BIQ'UI-TOUS, *a.* Existing or being every where.

U-BIQ'UI-TY, (yu-bik'we-te,) *n.* [L. *ubique*, every where.] Existence in all places or every where at the same time; omnipresence. The *ubiquity* of God is not disputed by those who admit his existence. *South.*

U'BI SU'PRA, [L.] In the place above mentioned; noting reference to some passage or page before named.

U'DAL, (ū'dal,) *n.* A freehold in the Shetland Isles.

U'DAL-ER, *n.* A freeholder in the Shetland Isles, without feudal dependencies. *Jamieson.*

UD'DER, *n.* [Sax. *uder*; G. *euter*; D. *uyer*; Gr. ουθαρ.] The breast of a female; but the word is applied chiefly or wholly to the glandular organ of female breasts, in which the milk is secreted and retained for the nourishment of their young, commonly called the BAG, in cows and other quadrupeds.

UD'DER-ED, *a.* Furnished with udders. *Gay.*

U-DOM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. ὑδωρ and μετρον.] An instrument for measuring the quantity of water which falls from the atmosphere; a rain-gauge.

UG'LI-LY, *adv.* In an ugly manner; with deformity.

UG'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *ugly*.] Total want of beauty; deformity of person; as, old age and *ugliness*. *Dryden.*

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2. Turpitude of mind; moral depravity; loathesomeness.

Their dull ribaldry must be offensive to any one who does not, for the sake of the sin, pardon the *ugliness* of its circumstances. *South.*

UG'LY, *a.* [W. *hag*, a cut or gash; *hagyr*, ugly, rough. See HACK.]

Deformed; offensive to the sight; contrary to beauty; hateful; as, an *ugly* person; an *ugly* face.

O, I have passed a miserable night,
So full of *ugly* sights, of ghastly dreams. *Shak.*

U-KASE', *n.* In *Russia*, a proclamation or imperial order published, having the force of law. *Brande.*

U'LANS, *n. pl.* A certain description of militia among the modern Tartars. *Jones.*

UL'CER, *n.* [Fr. *ulcere*; It. *ulcera*; L. *ulcus*; Gr. ελκος.]

A sore; a solution of continuity in any of the soft parts of the body, either open to the surface or to some natural cavity, and attended with a secretion of pus or some kind of discharge. *Cooper.*

UL'CER-ĀTE, *v. i.* To be formed into an ulcer; to become ulcerous.

UL'CER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ulcerer*; L. *ulcero.*]

To affect with an ulcer or with ulcers. *Harvey.*

UL'CER-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Affected with ulcers.

UL'CER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Turning to an ulcer; generating ulcers.

UL-CER-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *ulceratio.*]

1. The process of forming into an ulcer; or the process of becoming ulcerous.

2. An ulcer; a morbid sore that discharges pus or other fluid. *Arbuthnot.*

UL'CER-ED, *a.* Having become an ulcer. *Temple.*

UL'CER-OUS, *a.* Having the nature or character of an ulcer; discharging purulent or other matter. *Harvey.*

2. Affected with an ulcer or with ulcers.

UL'CER-OUS-LY, *adv.* In an ulcerous manner.

UL'CER-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being ulcerous.

UL-CUS'CULE, *n.* [L. *ulcusculum*, from *ulcus.*]

A little ulcer.

U-LE'MA, *n.* In *Turkey*, a corporation composed of the hierarchy, viz., the imans, or ministers of religion, the muftis, or doctors of law, and the cadis, or administrators of justice.

ULE'-TREE, *n.* In *botany*, a tree whose milky juice yields that kind of elastic gum called by the Mexicans ULE. *Cyc.*

U-LIG'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *uliginosus*, from *uligo*, oziness.]

Muddy; oozy; slimy. *Woodward.*

UL'LAGE, *n.* In *commerce*, the wantage of casks of liquor, or what a cask wants of being full. *Cyc.*

UL'MIC AC'ID, *n.* [L. *ulmus*, an elm.]

A vegetable acid, exuding spontaneously from the elm, the chestnut, the oak, and various other trees. It is a dark-brown and nearly black solid, insipid, inodorous, and very sparingly soluble in water and alcohol. It constitutes the essential ingredient of peat, &c. It appears to constitute what is usually called *vegetable manure.* *Th. Thomson. Turner.*

UL'MIN, *n.* An exploded name of ulmic acid, applied before its salifying powers had been discovered.

UL'NA, *n.* [L.] The larger of the two bones of the fore-arm, which forms the point of the elbow.

UL'NAGE. See ALNAGE, AUNAGE.

UL'NAR, *a.* [L. *ulna.*]

Pertaining to the ulna or cubit; as, the *ulnar* nerve. *Coxe.*

U-LO-DEN'DRON, *n.* [Gr. ουλος and δενδρον.]

A genus of trees now extinct, and found only in a fossil state.

ULT. Last; a contraction from ULTIMO.

UL-TE'RI-OR, *a.* [L., comparative.] Further; as, *ulterior* demands; *ulterior* propositions. What *ulterior* measures will be adopted is uncertain. *Smollett.*

2. In *geography*, being or situated beyond or on the further side of any line or boundary; opposed to CITERIOR, or hither.

UL'TI-MA RĀ'TI-O, [L.] The last reason or argument.

UL'TI-MA RĀ'TI-O RE'GUM, [L.] The last reason of kings is war, force of arms.

UL'TI-MATE, *a.* [L. *ultimus*, furthest.]

1. Furthest; most remote; extreme. We have not yet arrived at the *ultimate* point of progression.

2. Final; being that to which all the rest is directed, as to the main object. The *ultimate* end of our actions should be the glory of God, or the display of his exalted excellence. The *ultimate* end and aim of men is to be happy, and, to attain to this end, we must yield that obedience which will honor the law and character of God.

3. Last in a train of consequences; intended in the last resort.

Many actions apt to procure fame are not conducive to this our *ultimate* happiness. *Addison.*

4. Last; terminating; being at the furthest point. *Darwin.*

5. The last into which a substance can be resolved; constituent. *Darwin.*

Ultimate analysis, in *chemistry*, is the resolution of a substance into its elements; opposed to the *proximate analysis.*

Ultimate ratio; the ratio of evanescent quantities.

UL'TI-MATE-LY, *adv.* Finally; at last; in the end or last consequence. Afflictions often tend to correct immoral habits, and *ultimately* prove blessings.

UL'TI-MA THŪ'LĒ, [L.] The utmost stretch or boundary. [See THULE.]

UL-TI-MĀ'TUM, *n.* [L.] In *diplomacy*, the final propositions, conditions, or terms, offered as the basis of a treaty; the most favorable terms that a negotiator can offer, and the rejection of which usually puts an end to negotiation. It is sometimes used in the plural, *ultimata.*

2. Any final proposition or condition.

UL-TIM'I-TY, *n.* The last stage or consequence. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

UL'TI-MO, *n.* [L. *ultimo mense.*]

The last month preceding the present; as, on the first *ultimo.*

UL'TRA, *a.* [L.] Beyond; hence, extreme; as, *ultra* principles; used also to denote a person who advocates extreme measures.

UL'TRA-ISM, *n.* The principles of men who advocate extreme measures, as a radical reform, &c. *H. More.*

UL'TRA-IST, *n.* One who pushes a principle or measure to extremes.

UL-TRA-MA-RINE', (-reen',) *a.* [L. *ultra*, beyond, and *marinus*, marine.]

Situated or being beyond the sea. *Ainsworth.*

UL-TRA-MA-RINE', *n.* [Supra.] A beautiful and durable sky-blue; a color formed of the mineral called *lapis lazuli.*

According to Gmelin of Tubingen, sulphuret of sodium is the coloring principle of lapis lazuli, to which the color of ultramarine is owing. He has succeeded in preparing artificial ultramarine by heating sulphuret of sodium with a mixture of silicic acid and alumina. *An. de Ch.*

2. Azure-stone.

Ultramarine ashes; a pigment which is the residuum of lapis lazuli, after the ultramarine has been extracted. Their appearance is that of the ultramarine, a little tinged with red, and diluted with white. *Cyc.*

UL-TRA-MON'TANE, *a.* [Fr.; L. *ultra* and *montanus.*]

Being beyond the mountains, or Alps, in respect to the one who speaks. This term was first applied, somewhat contemptuously, by the Italians, to the nations north of the Alps, especially Germany and France, their painters, jurists, &c. At a later period, the French and Germans applied it to the Italians. It is now more particularly used in respect to religious matters; and *ultramontane doctrines*, when spoken of north of the Alps, denote the extreme views of the pope's rights and supremacy maintained by Bellarmin and other Italian writers. *Dict. de l'Acad.*

UL-TRA-MON'TANE, *n.* A foreigner; one who resides beyond the mountains.

UL-TRA-MON'TA-NISM, *n.* A term applied, north of the Alps, to those who maintain extreme views as to the pope's supremacy. *Encyc. Am.*

UL-TRA-MON'TA-NIST, *n.* One who holds to ultramontanism.

UL-TRA-MUN'DANE, *a.* [L. *ultra* and *mundus*, world.]

Being beyond the world, or beyond the limits of our system.

UL-TRŌ'NE-OUS, *a.* [L. *ultro*, of one's own accord.]

Spontaneous; voluntary. [*Not used.*]

UL'Ū-LATE, *v. i.* [L. *ululo*, to howl.]

To howl, as a dog or wolf. *Herbert.*

UL-Ū-LĀ'TION, *n.* A howl, as of the wolf or dog.

UM'BEL, *n.* [L. *umbella*, a screen or fan.]

In *botany*, a particular mode of inflorescence or flowering, which consists of a number of flower-stalks or rays, nearly equal in length, spreading from a common center, their summits forming a level, convex, or even globose surface, more rarely a concave one, as in the carrot. It is simple or compound; in the latter, each peduncle bears another little umbel, umbellet, or umbellule. *Cyc. Martyn.*

Umbel is sometimes called a *rundle*, from its roundness.

UM'BEL-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to an umbel; having the form of an umbel.

UM'BEL-LATE, } *a.* Bearing umbels; consisting
UM'BEL-LĀ-TED, } of an umbel; growing on an umbel; as, *umbellate* plants or flowers.

UM'BEL-LET, } *n.* A little or partial umbel.
UM'BEL-LULE, } *Martyn.*

UM-BEL'LI-FER, *n.* [L. *umbella* and *fero.*]

In *botany*, a plant producing an umbel. *Lindley.*

UM-BEL-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *umbella* and *fero*, to bear.]

Producing the inflorescence called an *umbel*; bearing umbels; as, *umbelliferous* plants.

UM'BER, *n.* In *mineralogy*, an ocherous ore of iron, of a brown, yellowish, or blackish-brown color, so called from Umbria, in Italy, where it was first obtained. It is used in painting. A specimen from Cyprus afforded, of a hundred parts, 48 parts of oxyd of iron, 20 of oxyd of manganese, the remainder silex, alumina, and water. *Cyc.*

Also, a variety of peat or brown coal, of a similar color, and used for a similar purpose. *Brande.*

UM'BER, *n.* The Scopus umbretta, a bird of the grallic order and heron family, inhabiting Africa. *Swainson.*

UM'BER, *n.* A fish of the salmon family, called the GRAYLING, or Thymallus vulgaris, a fresh-water fish of a fine taste. *Cyc.*

UM'BER, *v. t.* To color with umber; to shade or darken. *Shak.*

UM'BER-ED, *a.* [L. *umbra*, a shade.]

1. Shaded; clouded. *Shak.*

2. [from *umber.*] Painted with umber.

UM-BIL'IC, *n.* [Infra.] The navel; the center. *Herbert.*

UM-BIL'IC, } *n.* [L. *umbilicus*, the navel.]
UM-BIL'IC-AL, }

Pertaining to the navel; as, *umbilical* vessels; *umbilical* region.

Umbilical points; in *mathematics*, the same as *foci.*

Umbilical vessels, in *vegetables*, are the small vessels which pass from the heart of the seed into the side seed-lobes, and are supposed to imbibe the saccharine, farinaceous, or oily matter which is to support the new vegetable in its germination and infant growth. *Cyc. Darwin.*

UM-BIL'IC, *n.* In *conchology*, a conical depression at the base of a univalve shell.

UM-BIL'IC-ATE, } *a.* Navel-shaped; formed in
UM-BIL'IC-Ā-TED, } the middle like a navel; as a flower, fruit, or leaf. *Martyn. Cyc.*

UM'BLES, (um'blz,) *n. pl.* [Fr.] The entrails of a deer.

UM'BO, *n.* [L.] The boss or protuberant part of a shield. *Cyc. Swift.*

2. In *conchology*, the point of a bivalve shell immediately above the hinge.

UM'BO-NATE, } *a.* In *botany*, having a boss or el-
UM'BO-NĀ-TED, } evated point in the middle. *P. Cyc.*

UM'BRA, *n.* [L.] A shadow. In *astronomy*, a term applied to the dark cone projected from a planet or satellite, on the side opposite to the sun. *Brande.*

UM-BRAC'Ū-LI-FORM, *a.* Having the form of an umbraculum or arbor.

UM'BRAGE, *n.* [Fr. *ombrage*, from *ombre*; L. *umbra*, a shade.]

1. A shade; a screen of trees; as, the *umbrage* of woods. *Milton.*

2. Shadow; shade; slight appearance.

The opinion carries no show of truth nor *umbrage* of reason on its side. [*Obs.*] [See *Shadow.*] *Woodward.*

3. Suspicion of injury; offense; resentment. The court of France took *umbrage* at the conduct of Spain.

UM-BRĀ'GEOUS, (-jus,) *a.* [Fr. *ombrageux.*]

1. Shading; forming a shade; as, *umbrageous* trees or foliage. *Thomson.*

2. Shady; shaded; as, an *umbrageous* grotto or garden.

Umbrageous grots and caves of cool recess. *Milton.*

3. Obscure. *Wotton.*

UM-BRĀ'GEOUS-LY, *adv.* In an umbrageous manner.

UM-BRĀ'GEOUS-NESS, *n.* Shadiness; as, the *umbrageousness* of a tree. *Ralegh.*

UM'BRĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *umbro*, to shade.]

To shade; to shadow. [*Little used.*]

UM'BRA-TED, *pp.* Shaded; shadowed. *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

UM-BRAT'IC, } *a.* [L. *umbraticus.*]
UM-BRAT'IC-AL, }

1. Shadowy; typical. *Barrow.*

2. Keeping in the shade or at home. *B. Jonson.*

UM'BRA-TILE, (-til,) *a.* [L. *umbratilis.*]

1. Being in the shade. *Johnson.*

2. Unreal; unsubstantial. *B. Jonson.*

3. Being in retirement; secluded; as, an *umbratile* life. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

UM-BRĀ'TIOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [See UMBRAGE.] Suspicious; apt to distrust; captious; disposed to take umbrage. [*Little used.*] *Wotton.*

UM-BREL' is nearly obsolete.

UM-BREL'LA, *n.* [from L. *umbra*, shade.]

A shade, screen, or guard, carried in the hand for sheltering the person from the rays of the sun, or from rain or snow. It is formed of silk, cotton, or other cloth extended on strips of whalebone, or other elastic material, inserted in or fastened to a rod or stick. [See PARASOL.]

UM-BRIERE', (-breer',) *n.* The visor of a helmet. *Spenser.*

UM-BRIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *umbra* and *fero.*]

Casting or making a shade.

UM'BROSE, *a.* Shady.

UM-BROS'I-TY, *n.* [L. *umbrosus.*]

Shadiness. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

UM'PI-RAGE, *n.* [from *umpire.*] The power, right, or authority of an umpire to decide.

President's Message, Oct. 1803.

2. The decision of an umpire.

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UM'PIRE, *n.* [Norm. *impere;* L. *imperium*, contracted as in *empire.*]

1. A person to whose sole decision a controversy or question between parties is referred. Thus, the emperor of Russia was constituted *umpire* between Great Britain and the United States, to decide the controversy respecting the slaves carried from the States by the British troops.

2. In *law*, a third person called in to decide a controversy or question submitted to arbitrators, when the arbitrators do not agree in opinion. *Blackstone.*

UM'PIRE, *v. t.* To arbitrate; to decide as umpire; to settle, as a dispute. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

UN, a prefix or inseparable preposition, [Sax. *un* or *on*, usually *un*, G. *un*, D. *on*, Sans. *an*,] is the same word as the L. *in*. It is a particle of negation, giving to words to which it is prefixed a negative signification. We use *un* or *in* indifferently for this purpose; and the tendency of modern usage is to prefer the use of *in*, in some words, where *un* was formerly used. *Un* admits of no change of *n* into *l*, *m*, or *r*, as *in* does, in *illuminate*, *immense*, *irresolute*. It is prefixed generally to adjectives and participles, and almost at pleasure. In a few instances, it is prefixed to verbs, as in *unbend*, *unbind*, *unharness*. As the compounds formed with *un* are so common and so well known, the composition is not noticed under the several words. For the etymologies, see the simple words.

UN-A-BAN'DON-ED, *a.* Not abandoned.

UN-A-BĀS'ED, (-bāste',) *a.* Not abased; not humbled.

UN-A-BASH'ED, (-basht',) *a.* Not abashed; not confused with shame, or by modesty. *Pope.*

UN-A-BĀT'ED, *a.* Not abated; not diminished in strength or violence. The fever remains *unabated.*

UN-A-BĀT'ING, *a.* Not abating; continuing in full force, or without alleviation or diminution.

UN-AB-BRĒ'VI-Ā-TED, *a.* Not abbreviated; not shortened.

UN-A-BET'TED, *a.* Not abetted; not aided.

UN-A-BĪD'ING, *a.* Not abiding or permanent.

UN-A-BĪD'ING-LY, *adv.* Not abidingly.

UN-A-BĪD'ING-NESS, *n.* State of being not permanent.

UN-A-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* Want of ability. [*Not used.*]
UN-Ā'BLE-NESS, } [We use INABILITY.]

UN-AB-JŪR'ED, *a.* Not abjured; not renounced on oath.

UN-Ā'BLE, (-ā'bl,) *a.* Not able; not having sufficient strength or means; impotent; weak in power, or poor in substance. A man is *unable* to rise when sick; he is *unable* to labor; he is *unable* to support his family or to purchase a farm; he is *unable* for a particular enterprise.

2. Not having adequate knowledge or skill. A man is *unable* to paint a good likeness; he is *unable* to command a ship or an army.

UN-A-BOL'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Not abolishable; that may not be abolished, annulled, or destroyed. *Milton.*

UN-A-BOL'ISH-ED, (-a-bol'isht,) *a.* Not abolished; not repealed or annulled; remaining in force. *Hooker.*

UN-AB-RĀD'ED, *a.* Not abraded or worn by friction. *Mantell.*

UN-A-BRIDG'ED, *a.* Not abridged; not shortened.

UN-AB'RO-GĀ-TED, *a.* Not abrogated; not annulled.

UN-AB-SOLV'ED, *a.* Not absolved; not acquitted or forgiven.

UN-AB-SORB'A-BLE, *a.* Not absorbable; not capable of being absorbed. *Davy.*

UN-AB-SORB'ED, *a.* Not absorbed; not imbibed.

UN-A-BŪS'ED, (-a-būzd',) *a.* Not abused. [*Davy.*

UN-AC-CEL'ER-Ā-TED, *a.* Not accelerated; not hastened.

UN-AC-CENT'ED, *a.* Not accented; having no accent; as, an *unaccented* syllable. *Holder.*

UN-AC-CEPT'A-BLE, *a.* Not acceptable; not pleasing; not welcome; not such as will be received with pleasure. *Clarendon.*

UN-AC-CEPT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of not pleasing. *Collier.*

UN-AC-CEPT'A-BLY, *adv.* In an unwelcome or unpleasing manner.

UN-AC-CEPT'ED, *a.* Not accepted or received; rejected. *Prior.*

UN-AC-CESS'I-BLE, *a.* Inaccessible.
[*This latter word is now used.*]

UN-AC-CESS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of not being approachable; inaccessibleness.
[*The latter is the word now used.*]

UN-AC-CESS'I-BLY, *adv.* In an unaccessible manner.

UN-AC-CLI'MA-TED, *a.* Not inured to the climate.

UN-AC-COM'MO-DĀ-TED, *a.* Not accommodated; not furnished with external conveniences. *Shak.*

2. Not fitted or adapted. *Mitford.*

UN-AC-COM'MO-DĀ-TING, *a.* Not accommodating; not ready to oblige; uncompliant.

UN-AC-CŌM'PA-NI-ED, (-kum'pa-nid,) *a.* Not attended; having no attendants, companions, or followers. *Hayward.*

2. Having no appendages.

UN-AC-COM'PLISH-ED, (-ak-kom'plisht,) *a.* Not accomplished; not finished; incomplete. *Dryden.*

2. Not refined in manners; not furnished with elegant literature or with polish of manners.

UN-AC-COM'PLISH-MENT, *n.* Want of accomplishment or execution. *Milton.*

UN-AC-CORD'ANT, *a.* Not accordant or harmonious.

UN-AC-CORD'ING, *a.* Not according; not agreeing. *Fearn.*

UN-AC-COUNT-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state or quality of not being accountable; or the state of being unaccountable for. *Swift.*

UN-AC-COUNT'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be accounted for. Such folly is *unaccountable.*

2. Not explicable; not to be solved by reason or the light possessed; not reducible to rule. The union of soul and body is to us *unaccountable.* *Swift.*

3. Not subject to account or control; not subject to answer; not responsible.

UN-AC-COUNT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Strangeness.

2. Irresponsibility.

UN-AC-COUNT'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be explained; strangely. *Addison.*

UN-AC-CRED'IT-ED, *a.* Not accredited; not received; not authorized. The minister or the consul remained *unaccredited.*

UN-AC'CU-RATE, *a.* Inaccurate; not correct or exact. *Boyle.*
[But INACCURATE is now used.]

UN-AC'CU-RATE-NESS, *n.* Want of correctness.
[But we now use INACCURATENESS or INACCURACY.]

UN-AC-CŪS'ED, (-ak-kūzd',) *a.* Not accused; not charged with a crime or fault.

UN-AC-CUS'TOM-ED, *a.* Not accustomed; not used; not made familiar; not habituated; as, a bullock *unaccustomed* to the yoke. *Jer.* xxxi.

2. New; not usual; not made familiar; as, *unaccustomed* air; *unaccustomed* ideas. *Watts.*

UN-A-CHIĒV'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be done or accomplished. *Farindon.*

UN-A-CHIĒV'ED, *a.* Not achieved; not accomplished or performed.

UN-ĀCH'ING, (-āk'ing,) *a.* Not aching; not giving or feeling pain. *Shak.*

UN-AC-KNOWL'EDG-ED, (-nol'ejd,) *a.* Not acknowledged; not recognized; as, an *unacknowledged* agent or consul.

2. Not owned; not confessed; not avowed; as, an *unacknowledged* crime or fault.

UN-AC-QUAINT'ANCE, *n.* Want of acquaintance or familiarity; want of knowledge; followed by *with*; as, an utter *unacquaintance with* his design. *South.*

UN-AC-QUAINT'ED, *a.* Not well known; unusual.
And th' *unacquainted* light began to fear. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

2. Not having familiar knowledge; followed by *with.*
My ears are *unacquainted*
With such bold truths. *Denham.*

UN-AC-QUAINT'ED-NESS, *n.* Want of acquaintance. *Whiston.*

UN-AC-QUIR'ED, *a.* Not acquired; not gained.

UN-AC-QUIT'TED, *a.* Not acquitted; not declared innocent.

UN-ACT'ED, *a.* Not acted; not performed; not executed. *Shak.*

UN-ACT'IVE, *a.* Not active; not brisk.
[We now use INACTIVE.]
2. Having no employment.
3. Not busy; not diligent; idle.
4. Having no action or efficacy. [See INACTIVE.]

UN-ACT'U-Ā-TED, *a.* Not actuated; not moved. *Glanville.*

UN-A-DAPT'ED, *a.* Not adapted; not suited. *Mitford.*

UN-A-DAPT'ED-NESS, *n.* Unsuitableness.

UN-AD-DICT'ED, *a.* Not addicted; not given or devoted.

UN-AD-DRESS'ED, (-drest',) *a.* Not addressed.

UN-AD-HĒ'SIVE, *a.* Not adhesive.

UN-AD-JUDG'ED, *a.* Not adjudged; not judicially decided.

UN-AD-JUST'ED, *a.* Not adjusted; not settled; not regulated; as, differences *unadjusted.*

2. Not settled; not liquidated; as, *unadjusted* accounts.

UN-AD-MIN'IS-TER-ED, *a.* Not administered.

UN-AD-MIR'ED, *a.* Not admired; not regarded with great affection or respect. *Pope.*

UN-AD-MIR'ING, *a.* Not admiring.

UN-AD-MON'ISH-ED, (-mon'isht,) *a.* Not admonished; not cautioned, warned, or advised. *Milton.*

UN-A-DOPT'ED, *a.* Not adopted; not received as one's own.

UN-A-DŌR'ED, *a.* Not adored; not worshiped. *Milton.*

UN-A-DORN'ED, *a.* Not adorned; not decorated; not embellished. *Milton.*

UN-A-DUL'TER-Ā-TED, *a.* Not adulterated; genuine; pure. *Addison.*

UN-A-DUL'TER-OUS, *a.* Not guilty of adultery.

UN-A-DUL'TER-OUS-LY, *adv.* Without being guilty of adultery.

UN-AD-VEN'TUR-OUS, *a.* Not adventurous; not bold or resolute. *Milton.*

UN-AD-VĪS'A-BLE, *a.* Not advisable; not to be recommended; not expedient; not prudent.

UN-AD-VĪS'A-BLY, *adv.* In an unadvisable manner.

UN-AD-VĪS'ED, (-vīzd',) *a.* Not prudent; not discreet. *Shak.*

2. Done without due consideration; rash; as, an *unadvised* measure or proceeding. *Shak.*

UN-AD-VĪS'ED-LY, *adv.* Imprudently; indiscreetly; rashly; without due consideration. *Hooker.*

UN-AD-VĪS'ED-NESS, *n.* Imprudence; rashness.

UN-Ā'ER-Ā-TED, *a.* Not combined with carbonic acid.

UN-AF'FA-BLE, *a.* Not affable; not free to converse; reserved.

UN-AF-FECT'ED, *a.* Not affected; plain; natural; not labored or artificial; simple; as, *unaffected* ease and grace.

2. Real; not hypocritical; sincere; as, *unaffected* sorrow. *Dryden.*

3. Not moved; not having the heart or passions touched. Men often remain *unaffected* under all the solemn monitions of Providence.

UN-AF-FECT'ED-LY, *adv.* Really; in sincerity; without disguise; without attempting to produce false appearances. He was *unaffectedly* cheerful. *Locke.*

UN-AF-FECT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being unaffected.

UN-AF-FECT'I-BLE, *a.* That can not be affected. *Cudworth.*

UN-AF-FECT'ING, *a.* Not pathetic; not adapted to move the passions.

UN-AF-FEC'TION-ATE, *a.* Not affectionate; wanting affection.

UN-AF-FIRM'ED, *a.* Not affirmed; not confirmed.

UN-AF-FLICT'ED, *a.* Not afflicted; free from trouble.

UN-AF-FRIGHT'ED, (-frīt'ed,) *a.* Not frightened.

UN-AG'GRA-VĀ-TED, *a.* Not aggravated.

UN-AG'I-TĀ-TED, *a.* Not agitated; calm.

UN-A-GREE'A-BLE, *a.* Not consistent; unsuitable. *Milton.*

UN-A-GREE'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unsuitableness; inconsistency with. *Decay of Piety.*

UN-A-GREE'A-BLY, *adv.* In an unagreeable manner.

UN-ĀID'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be aided or assisted. [*Not used.*]

UN-ĀID'ED, *a.* Not aided; not assisted. *Blackmore.*

UN-ĀIM'ING, *a.* Having no particular aim or direction. *Glanville.*

UN-ĀIR'ED, *a.* Not aired.

UN-A-LARM'ED, *a.* Not alarmed; not disturbed with fear. *Cowper.*

UN-A-LARM'ING, *a.* Not alarming.

UN-ĀL'IEN-A-BLE, (-āl'yen-a-bl,) *a.* Not alienable; that can not be alienated; that may not be transferred; as, *unalienable* rights. *Swift.*

UN-ĀL'IEN-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that admits of no alienation; as, property *unalienably* vested.

UN-ĀL'IEN-ATE, (-āl'yen-ate,) *a.* Not alienate. *H. Taylor.*

UN-ĀL'IEN-Ā-TED, *a.* Not alienated; not transferred; not estranged.

UN-AL-LĀY'ED, *a.* Not allayed; not appeased or quieted.

2. For UNALLOYED. [See UNALLOYED.]

UN-AL-LĒ'VI-Ā-TED, *a.* Not alleviated; not mitigated.

UN-AL-LI'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be allied or connected in amity. *Cheyne.*

UN-AL-LI'ED, (-al-līde',) *a.* Having no alliance or connection, either by nature, marriage, or treaty; as, *unallied* families, or nations, or substances.

2. Having no powerful relation.

UN-AL-LOW'A-BLE, *a.* That may not be allowed.

UN-AL-LOW'ED, *a.* Not allowed; not permitted.

UN-AL-LOY'ED, *a.* Not alloyed; not reduced by foreign admixture; as, metals *unalloyed.*

I enjoyed *unalloyed* satisfaction in his company. *Mitford.*

UN-AL-LŪR'ED, *a.* Not allured; not enticed.

UN-AL-LŪR'ING, *a.* Not alluring; not tempting. *Mitford.*

UN-AL-LŪR'ING-LY, *adv.* Not alluringly.

UN-ALMS'ED, (un-ämzd',) *a.* Not having received alms. [*Bad.*] *Pollok.*

UN-AL'TER-A-BLE, *a.* Not alterable; unchangeable; immutable. *South.*

UN-AL'TER-A-BLE-NESS, } *n.* Unchangeableness;
UN-AL-TER-A-BIL'I-TY, } immutability. *Woodward.*

UN-AL'TER-A-BLY, *adv.* Unchangeably; immutably.

UN-AL'TER-ED, *a.* Not altered or changed. *Dryden.*

UN-AL'TER-ING, *a.* Not altering. *Wiseman.*

UN-A-MAZ'ED, *a.* Not amazed; free from astonishment. *Milton.*

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UN-AM-BIG'Ų-OUS, *a.* Not ambiguous; not of doubtful meaning; plain; clear; certain. *Chesterfield.*

UN-AM-BIG'Ų-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a clear, explicit manner.

UN-AM-BIG'Ų-OUS-NESS, } *n.* Clearness; explicit-
UN-AM-BI-GŪ'I-TY, } ness.

UN-AM-BI''TIOUS, (-am-bish'us,) *a.* Not ambitious; free from ambition.

2. Not affecting show; not showy or prominent; as, *unambitious* ornaments.

UN-AM-BI''TIOUS-LY, *adv.* Not ambitiously.

UN-AM-BI''TIOUS-NESS, *n.* Freedom from ambition.

UN-A-MĒ'NA-BLE, *a.* Not amenable or responsible.

UN-A-MEND'A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of emendation. *Pope.*

UN-A-MEND'ED, *a.* Not amended; not rectified. *Ash.*

UN-Ā'MI-A-BLE, *a.* Not amiable; not conciliating love; not adapted to gain affection. *Spectator.*

UN-Ā'MI-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Want of amiableness.

UN-A-MŪS'ED, (-mūzd',) *a.* Not amused; not entertained.

UN-A-MŪS'ING, *a.* Not amusing; not affording entertainment. *Roscoe. Mitford.*

UN-A-MŪS'ING-LY, *adv.* Not amusingly.

UN-A-MŪ'SIVE, *a.* Not affording amusement.

UN-AN-A-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Not analogical.

UN-A-NAL'O-GOUS, *a.* Not analogous; not agreeable to. *Darwin.*

UN-AN'A-LYZ-ED, *a.* Not analyzed; not resolved into simple parts. *Boyle.*

UN-ANCH'OR-ED, *a.* Not anchored; not moored. *Pope.*

UN-A-NĒL'ED, *a.* Not having received extreme unction. [See ANELE.] *Shak.*

UN-AN''GŲ-LAR, (-ang'gu-lar,) *a.* Having no angles.

UN-AN'I-MAL-IZ-ED, *a.* Not formed into animal matter.

UN-AN'I-MĀ-TED, *a.* Not animated; not possessed of life.

2. Not enlivened; not having spirit; dull.

UN-AN'I-MĀ-TING, *a.* Not animating; dull.

Ų-NA-NIM'I-TY, (yu-na-nim'e-te,) *n.* [Fr. *unanimité*; L. *unus*, one, and *animus*, mind.]

Agreement of a number of persons in opinion or determination; as, there was perfect *unanimity* among the members of the council.

Ų-NAN'I-MOUS, (yu-nan'e-mus,) *a.* Being of one mind; agreeing in opinion or determination; as, the house of assembly was *unanimous*; the members of the council were *unanimous*.

2. Formed by unanimity; as, a *unanimous* vote.

Ų-NAN'I-MOUS-LY, *adv.* With entire agreement of minds. *Addison.*

Ų-NAN'I-MOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being of one mind.

2. Proceeding from unanimity; as, the *unanimousness* of a vote.

UN-AN-NĒAL'ED, *a.* Not annealed; not tempered by heat; suddenly cooled.

UN-AN-NEX'ED, (-an-nekst',) *a.* Not annexed; not joined.

UN-AN-NI'HI-LA-BLE, *a.* That can not be annihilated.

UN-AN NOUN'CED, (-an-nounst',) *a.* Not announced or proclaimed.

UN-AN-NOY'ED, *a.* Not annoyed or incommoded.

UN-A-NOINT'ED, *a.* Not anointed.

2. Not having received extreme unction. *Shak.*

UN-AN'SWER-A-BLE, (-an'ser-a-bl,) *a.* Not to be satisfactorily answered; not capable of refutation; as, an *unanswerable* argument.

UN-AN'SWER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being unanswerable.

UN-AN'SWER-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be answered; beyond refutation. *South.*

UN-AN'SWER-ED, *a.* Not answered; not opposed by a reply. *Milton.*

2. Not refuted. *Hooker.*

3. Not suitably returned. *Dryden.*

UN-AN-TIC'I-PĀ-TED, *a.* Not anticipated.

UN-ANX'IOUS, (-ank'shus,) *a.* Free from anxiety.

UN-A-POC'RY-PHAL, *a.* Not apocryphal; not of doubtful authority. *Milton.*

UN-AP-PALL'ED, (-ap-pawld',) *a.* Not appalled; not daunted; not impressed with fear.

With eyes erect, and visage *unappalled*. *Smith.*

UN-AP-PAR'EL-ED, *a.* Not appareled; not clothed. *Bacon.*

UN-AP-PAR'ENT, *a.* Not apparent; obscure; not visible. *Milton.*

UN-AP-PĒAL'A-BLE, *a.* Not appealable; admitting no appeal; that can not be carried to a higher court by appeal; as, an *unappealable* cause.

UN-AP-PĒAS'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be appeased or pacified; as, an *unappeasable* clamor.

2. Not placable; as, *unappeasable* wrath.

UN-AP-PĒAS'ED, (-ap-pēzd',) *a.* Not appeased; not pacified. *Dryden.*

UN-AP-PLAUD'ED, *a.* Not applauded.

UN-AP-PLAUD'ING, *a.* Not applauding.

UN-AP-PLAU'SIVE, *a.* Not applauding.

UN-AP-PLI'A-BLE, *a.* Inapplicable. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

UN-AP'PLI-CA-BLE, *a.* Inapplicable; that can not be applied. [We now use INAPPLICABLE.]

UN-AP-PLI'ED, *a.* Not applied; not used according to the destination; as, *unapplied* funds.

UN-AP'PO-SITE, (-ap'po-zit,) *a.* Not apposite; not suitable. *Gerard.*

UN-AP-PRĒ'CIA-BLE, *a.* Not appreciable.

UN-AP-PRĒ'CIA-TED, *a.* Not duly estimated or valued.

UN-AP-PRE-HEND'ED, *a.* Not apprehended; not taken.

2. Not understood. *Hooker.*

UN-AP-PRE-HEN'SI-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being understood. *South.*

UN-AP-PRE-HEN'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being unapprehensible.

UN-AP-PRE-HEN'SIVE, *a.* Not apprehensive; not fearful or suspecting.

2. Not intelligent; not ready of conception. *South.*

UN-AP-PRE-HEN'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Not apprehensively.

UN-AP-PRE-HEN'SIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being unapprehensive.

UN-AP-PRIS'ED, *a.* Not apprised; not previously informed.

UN-AP-PRŌACH'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be approached; inaccessible.

UN-AP-PRŌACH'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Inaccessibleness.

UN-AP-PRŌACH'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be approachable.

UN-AP-PRŌACH'ED, (-ap-prōcht',) *a.* Not approached; not to be approached. *Milton.*

UN-AP-PRŌ'PRI-ATE, *a.* Inappropriate.

UN-AP-PRŌ'PRI-A-TED, *a.* Not appropriated; not applied or directed to be applied to any specific object; as money or funds. *Hamilton.*

2. Not granted or given to any person, company, or corporation; as, *unappropriated* lands. *B. Trumbull.*

UN-AP-PRŌV'ED, (-ap-proovd',) *a.* Not approved; not having received approbation. *Milton.*

UN-AP-PRŌV'ING, *a.* Not approving.

UN-AP-PRŌV'ING-LY, *adv.* With disapprobation.

UN-APT', *a.* Not apt; not ready or propense.

A soldier, *unapt* to weep. *Shak.*

2. Dull; not ready to learn.

3. Unfit; not qualified; not disposed; with *to* before a verb, and *for* before a noun; as, *unapt to* admit a conference with reason. *Hooker.*

Unapt for noble, wise, spiritual employments. *Taylor.*

4. Improper; unsuitable. *Johnson.*

UN-APT'LY, *adv.* Unfitly; improperly. *Grew.*

UN-APT'NESS, *n.* Unfitness; unsuitableness. *Spenser.*

2. Dullness; want of quick apprehension. *Shak.*

3. Unreadiness; disqualification; want of propension. The mind, by excess of exertion, gets an *unaptness* to vigorous attempts. *Locke.*

UN-AR'GU-ED, *a.* Not argued; not debated.

2. Not disputed; not opposed by argument. *Milton.*

3. Not censured; *a Latinism.* [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

UN-ARM', *v. t.* To disarm; to strip of armor or arms. [*Not used.*] [See DISARM.] *Shak.*

UN-ARM'ED, *a.* Not having on arms or armor; not equipped. *Man* is born *unarmed*; it is mean to attack even an enemy *unarmed*.

2. Not furnished with scales, prickles, or other defense, as animals and plants.

UN-AR-RAIGN'ED, *a.* Not arraigned; not brought to trial. *Daniel.*

UN-AR-RANG'ED, *a.* Not arranged; not disposed in order.

UN-AR-RAY'ED, *a.* Not arrayed; not dressed. *Dryden.*

2. Not disposed in order.

UN-AR-REST'ED, *a.* Not stopped; not apprehended.

UN-AR-RIV'ED, *a.* Not arrived. [*Ill formed.*] *Young.*

UN-ART'ED, *a.* Ignorant of the arts. [*Not in use.*] *Waterhouse.*

UN-ART'FUL, *a.* Not artful; artless; not having cunning. *Dryden.*

2. Wanting skill. [*Little used.*] *Cheyne.*

UN-ART'FUL-LY, *adv.* Without art; in an unartful manner. *Swift.*

[In lieu of these words, ARTLESS and ARTLESSLY are generally used.]

UN-AR-TIC'Ų-LA-TED, *a.* Not articulated or distinctly pronounced. *Encyc.*

UN-AR-TI-FI''CIAL, (-är-te-fish'al,) *a.* Not artificial; not formed by art.

UN-AR-TI-FI''CIAL-LY, *adv.* Not with art; in a manner contrary to art. *Derham.*

UN-AR'TIST-LIKE, *a.* Not like an artist.

UN-AS-CEND'ED, *a.* Not ascended.

UN-AS-CEND'I-BLE, *a.* That can not be ascended. *Marshall.*

UN-AS-CER-TAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be ascertained, or reduced to a certainty; that can not be certainly known.

The trustees are *unascertainable*. *Wheaton's Rep.*

UN-AS-CER-TAIN'ED, *a.* Not reduced to a certainty; not certainly known. *Hamilton.*

UN-A-SHAM'ED, *a.* Not ashamed.

UN-ASK'ED, (un-äskt',) *a.* Not asked; unsolicited; as, to bestow favors *unasked*; that was an *unasked* favor.

2. Not sought by entreaty or care.

The bearded corn ensued
From earth *unasked*. *Dryden.*

UN-AS-PECT'IVE, *a.* Not having a view to. *Feltham.*

UN-AS'PI-RA-TED, *a.* Having no aspirate. *Parr.*

UN-AS-PIR'ING, *a.* Not aspiring; not ambitious. *Rogers.*

UN-AS-PIR'ING-LY, *adv.* In an unaspiring manner

UN-AS-SAIL'A-BLE, *a.* Not assailable; that can not be assaulted. *Shak.*

UN-AS-SAIL'A-BLY, *adv.* So as to be unassailable.

UN-AS-SAIL'ED, *a.* Not assailed; not attacked by violence.

To keep my life and honor *unassailed*. *Milton.*

UN-AS-SAULT'ED, *a.* Not assaulted; not attacked.

UN-AS-SĀY'ED, (-as-sāde',) *a.* Not essayed; not attempted. [We now use UNESSAYED.]

2. Not subjected to assay or trial.

UN-AS-SEM'BLED, *a.* Not assembled or congregated.

UN-AS-SERT'ED, *a.* Not asserted; not affirmed; not vindicated.

UN-AS-SESS'ED, (-as-sest',) *a.* Not assessed; not rated.

UN-AS-SIGN'A-BLE, *a.* Not assignable; that can not be transferred by assignment or indorsement. *Jones. Wheaton.*

UN-AS-SIGN'A-BLY, *adv.* In an unassignable manner.

UN-AS-SIGN'ED, (-sīnd',) *a.* Not assigned; not declared; not transferred.

UN-AS-SIM'I-LĀ-TED, *a.* Not assimilated; not made to resemble.

2. In *physiology*, not united with, and actually made a part, either of the proper fluids or solids of the body; not animalized, as food.

UN-AS-SIM'I-LĀ-TING, *a.* Not assimilating.

UN-AS-SIST'ED, *a.* Not assisted; not aided or helped; as, *unassisted* reason. *Rogers.*

UN-AS-SIST'ING, *a.* Giving no help. *Dryden.*

UN-AS-SŌ'CIĀ-TED, *a.* Not associated; not united with a society.

2. In *Connecticut*, not united with an ecclesiastical association; as, an *unassociated* church.

UN-AS-SORT'ED, *a.* Not assorted; not distributed into sorts.

UN-AS-SUAG'ED, *a.* Not appeased.

UN-AS-SŪM'ED, *a.* Not assumed.

UN-AS-SŪM'ING, *a.* Not assuming; not bold or forward; not making lofty pretensions; not arrogant; modest; as, an *unassuming* youth; *unassuming* manners.

UN-AS-SŪR'ED, (-ash-shūrd',) *a.* [See SURE.] Not assured; not confident; as, an *unassured* countenance. *Glanville.*

2. Not to be trusted; as, an *unassured* foe. *Spenser.*

3. Not insured against loss; as, goods *unassured*.

UN-A-TŌN'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be appeased; not to be reconciled. *Milton.*

UN-A-TŌN'ED, *a.* Not expiated.

A brother's blood yet *unatoned*. *Rowe.*

UN-AT-TACH'ED, (-tacht',) *a.* Not attached; not arrested. *Junius.*

2. Not closely adhering; having no fixed interest; as, *unattached* to any party.

3. Not united by affection.

UN-AT-TACK'A-BLE, *a.* Not attackable.

UN-AT-TACK'ED, (-at-takt',) *a.* Not attacked; not assaulted.

UN-AT-TAIN'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be gained or obtained; as, *unattainable* good.

UN-AT-TAIN'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being beyond the reach of power. *Locke.*

UN-AT-TAIN'A-BLY, *adv.* In an unattainable manner.

UN-AT-TAIN'ED, *a.* Not attained or reached.

UN-AT-TAIN'ING, *a.* Not attaining.

UN-AT-TAINT'ED, *a.* Not attainted; not corrupted.

UN-AT-TEM'PER-ED, *a.* Not tempered by mixture.

UN-AT-TEMPT'ED, *a.* Not attempted; not tried; not essayed.

Things *unattempted* yet in prose or rhyme. *Milton.*

UN-AT-TEND'ED, *a.* Not attended; not accompanied; having no retinue or attendance. *Milton.*

2. Forsaken. *Shak.*

3. Not medically attended; not dressed; as, *unattended* wounds. *Mitford.*

UN-AT-TEND'ING, *a.* Not attending or listening; not being attentive.

Ill is lost that praise
That is addressed to *unattending* ears. *Milton.*

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UN-AT-TEN'TIVE, *a.* Not regarding; inattentive. [*The latter word is now used.*]
UN-AT-TEN'U-A-TED, *a.* Not attenuated.
UN-AT-TEST'ED, *a.* Not attested; having no attestation. *Barrow.*
UN-AT-TIR'ED, *a.* Not attired; not adorned.
UN-AT-TRACT'ED, *a.* Not attracted; not affected by attraction.
UN-AT-TRACT'IVE, *a.* Not attractive.
U-NAU', *n.* An edentate mammal, the Bradypus didactylus, or two-toed sloth. This animal is larger by one half than a cat; is of a uniform grayish-brown color, sometimes with a reddish tint. It is found only in the hot parts of South America.
UN-AUD'IT-ED, *a.* Not audited or adjusted.
UN-AUG-MENT'ED, *a.* Not augmented or increased; in *grammar*, having no augment, or additional syllable. *Richardson.*
UN-AU-THEN'TIC, *a.* Not authentic; not genuine or true.
UN-AU-THEN'TIC-A-TED, *a.* Not authenticated; not made certain by authority.
UN-AU-THOR'I-TA-TIVE, *a.* Not authoritative. *Campbell.*
UN-AU-THOR'I-TA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Without authority.
UN-AU'THOR IZ-ED, *a.* Not authorized; not warranted by proper authority; not duly commissioned.
UN-A-VAIL'A-BLE, *a.* Not available; not having sufficient power to produce the intended effect; not effectual; vain; useless. *Hooker.*
UN-A-VAIL'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Inefficacy; uselessness. *Sandys.*
UN-A-VAIL'A-BLY, *adv.* Without availing or success.
UN-A-VAIL'ING, *a.* Not having the effect desired; ineffectual; useless; vain; as, *unavailing* efforts; *unavailing* prayers.
UN-A-VAIL'ING-LY, *adv.* Without effect.
UN-A-VENGE'A-BLE, *a.* Not avengeable.
UN-A-VENG'ED, *a.* Not avenged; not having obtained satisfaction; as, a person is *unavenged*.
2. Not punished; as, a crime is *unavenged*.
UN-AV'E-NU-ED, *a.* Having no avenue. *Pollok.*
UN-A-VERT'ED, *a.* Not averted; not turned away.
U'NA VO'CE, [L.] With one voice; unanimously.
UN-A-VOID'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be made null or void. *Blackstone.*
2. Not avoidable; not to be shunned; *inevitable*; as, *unavoidable* evils.
3. Not to be missed in ratiocination. *Locke.*
UN-A-VOID'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being *unavoidable*; *inevitableness*. *Glanville.*
UN-A-VOID'A-BLY, *adv.* Inevitably; in a manner that prevents failure or escape.
UN-A-VOID'ED, *a.* Not avoided or shunned.
2. Inevitable. [*Not legitimate.*] *B. Jonson.*
UN-A-VOW'ED, *a.* Not avowed; not acknowledged; not owned; not confessed.
UN-A-WAK'ED, } *a.* Not awakened; not roused
UN-A-WAK'EN-ED, } from sleep.
2. Not roused from spiritual slumber or stupidity. *Scott.*
UN-A-WAK'EN-ING, *a.* Not awakening.
UN-A-WARE', *a.* Without thought; inattentive. *Swift.*
UN-A-WARE', } *adv.* Suddenly; unexpectedly;
UN-A-WARES', } without previous preparation. The evil came upon us *unawares*.
2. Without premeditated design. He killed the man *unawares*.
At unawares; unexpectedly.
He breaks *at unawares* upon our walks. *Dryden.*
UN-AW'ED, *a.* Not awed; not restrained by fear; undaunted. *Dryden.*
UN-BACK'ED, (-bakt',) *a.* Not having been backed; as, an *unbacked* colt.
2. Not tamed; not taught to bear a rider. *Shak.*
3. Unsupported; left without aid. *Daniel.*
UN-BAF'FLED, *a.* Not defeated; not confounded.
UN-BAK'ED, (-bākt',) *a.* Not baked.
UN-BAL'ANC-ED, (-bal'anst,) *a.* Not balanced; not poised; not in equipoise.
Let Earth *unbalanced* from her orbit fly. *Pope.*
2. Not adjusted; not settled; not brought to an equality of debt and credit; as, an *unbalanced* account.
3. Not restrained by equal power; as, *unbalanced* parties. *J. Adams.*
UN-BAL'LAST, *v. i.* To free from ballast; to discharge the ballast from. *Totten.*
UN-BAL'LAST-ED, *pp.* Freed from ballast.
2. *a.* Not furnished with ballast; not kept steady by ballast or by weight; unsteady; as, *unballasted* wits.
"*Unballast* vessel," for *unballasted*, in Addison, is an unauthorized phrase.
UN-BAN'DAG-ED, *a.* Not bandaged.
UN-BAND'ED, *a.* Stripped of a band; having no band. *Shak.*
UN-BAN'NER-ED, *a.* Having no banner. *Pollok.*
UN-BAP-TIZ'ED, *a.* Not baptized. *Hooker.*
UN-BAP-TIZ'ING, *a.* Not baptizing. *Coleridge.*
UN-BAR', *v. t.* To remove a bar or bars from; to unfasten; to open; as, to *unbar* a gate.
UN-BARB'ED, *a.* Not shaven. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
UN-BARK'ED, (-bärkt',) *a.* Stripped of its bark. *Bacon.*
[We now use BARKED in the same sense.]
UN-BAR'RED, (-bärd',) *pp.* Having its bars removed; unfastened.
UN-BAR'RING, *ppr.* Removing the bars from; unfastening.
UN-BASH'FUL, *a.* Not bashful; bold; impudent. *Shak.*
UN-BASH'FUL-LY, *adv.* Boldly; impudently.
UN-BAT'ED, *a* Not repressed; not blunted. [*Not in use.*]
UN-BATH'ED, *a.* Not bathed; not wet. *Dryden.*
UN-BAT'TER-ED, *a.* Not battered; not bruised or injured by blows. *Shak.*
UN-BAY', *v. t.* To open; to free *from* the restraint of mounds.
I ought *to unbay* the current of my passions. *Norris.*
[*Not in use.*]
UN-BEAR'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be borne or endured.
UN-BEARD'ED, (un-bērd'ed,) *a.* Having no beard; beardless.
UN-BEAR'ING, *a.* Bearing or producing no fruit. *Dryden.*
UN-BEAT'EN, *a.* Not beaten; not treated with blows. *Corbet.*
2. Untrod; not beaten by the feet; as, *unbeaten* paths. *Roscommon.*
UN-BEAU'TE-OUS, } (-bū'te-,) *a.* { Not beautiful;
UN-BEAU'TI-FUL, } { having no beauty. *Hammond.*
UN-BEAU'TE-OUS-LY, *adv.* In an unbeauteous manner.
UN-BEAU'TI-FI-ED *a.* Not beautified or adorned.
UN-BEAU'TI-FUL-LY, *adv.* In an unbeautiful manner.
UN-BE-COME', (-be-kum',) *v. t.* Not to become; not to be suitable to; to misbecome. [*Not used.*] *Sherlock.*
UN-BE-COM'ING, (-kum'ing,) *a.* Unsuitable; improper for the person or character; indecent; indecorous.
My grief lets *unbecoming* speeches fall. *Dryden.*
UN-BE-COM'ING-LY, *adv.* In an unsuitable manner; indecorously. *Barrow.*
UN-BE-COM'ING-NESS, *n.* Unsuitableness to the person, character, or circumstances; impropriety; indecorousness. *Locke.*
UN-BED', *v. t.* To raise or rouse from bed.
Eels *unbed* themselves and stir at the noise of thunder. *Walton.*
UN-BED'DED, *pp.* Raised from bed; disturbed.
UN-BED'DING, *ppr.* Raising from bed.
UN-BE-FIT'TING, *a.* Not befitting; unsuitable; unbecoming. *Swift.*
UN-BE-FRIEND'ED, (-be-frend'ed,) *a.* Not befriended; not supported by friends; having no friendly aid. *Killingbeck.*
UN-BE-GET', *v. t.* To deprive of existence. *Dryden.*
UN-BE-GOT', } *a.* Not generated; eternal.
UN-BE-GOT'TEN, } *Stillingfleet.*
2. Not yet generated. *Shak.*
3. Not begotten; not generated. *South.*
UN-BE-GUILE', *v. t.* To undeceive; to free from the influence of deceit.
Then *unbeguile* thyself. *Donne.*
UN-BE-GUIL'ED, *pp.* Undeceived.
UN-BE-GUIL'ING, *ppr.* Undeceiving.
UN-BE-GUN', *a.* Not begun. *Hooker.*
UN-BE-HELD', *a.* Not beheld; not seen; not visible. *Milton.*
UN-BE'ING, *a.* Not existing. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*
UN-BE-LIEF', (-be-leef',) *n.* [Sax. *ungeleafa.*]
1. Incredulity; the withholding of belief; as, *unbelief* is blind. *Milton.*
2. Infidelity; disbelief of divine revelation. *Hooker.*
3. In *the New Testament*, disbelief of the truth of the gospel, rejection of Christ as the Savior of men, and of the doctrines he taught; distrust of God's promises and faithfulness, &c. *Matt.* xiii. *Mark* xvi. *Heb.* iii. *Rom.* iv.
4. Weak faith. *Mark* ix.
UN-BE-LIEVE', *v. t.* To discredit; not to believe or trust. *Wotton.*
2. Not to think real or true. *Dryden.*
UN-BE-LIEV'ED, *pp.* Not believed; discredited.
UN-BE-LIEV'ER, *n.* An incredulous person; one who does not believe.
2. An infidel; one who discredits revelation, or the mission, character, and doctrines of Christ. 2 *Cor.* vi.
UN-BE-LIEV'ING, *a.* Not believing; incredulous.
2. Infidel; discrediting divine revelation, or the mission, character, and doctrines of Christ; as, the *unbelieving* Jews. *Acts* xiv. *Rev.* xxi.
UN-BE-LIEV'ING-LY, *adv.* In an unbelieving manner.
UN-BE-LIEV'ING-NESS, *n.* State of being unbelieving.
UN-BE-LOV'ED, (-luvd',) *a.* Not loved. *Dryden.*
UN-BE-MOAN'ED, *a.* Not lamented. *Pollok.*
UN-BEND', *v. t.* To free from flexure; to make straight; as, to *unbend* a bow. *Dryden.*
2. To relax; to remit from a strain or from exertion; to set at ease for a time; as, to *unbend* the mind from study or care. *Denham.*
3. To relax effeminately.
You *unbend* your noble strength. *Shak.*
4. In *seamanship*, to take the sails from their yards and stays; also, to cast loose a cable from the anchors; also, to untie one rope from another. *Brande.*
UN-BEND'ING, *ppr.* Relaxing from any strain; remitting; taking from their yards, &c., as sails.
2. *a.* Not suffering flexure.
3. Unyielding; resolute; inflexible; *applied to persons.*
4. Unyielding; inflexible; firm; *applied to things*; as, *unbending* truths. *J. M. Mason.*
5. Devoted to relaxation.
I hope it may entertain your lordship at an *unbending* hour. *Rowe.*
UN-BEND'ING-LY, *adv.* Without bending; obstinately.
UN-BEN'E-FIC-ED, (-ben'e-fist,) *a.* Not enjoying or having a benefice. *Dryden.*
UN-BEN-E-FI''CIAL, (-fish'al,) *a.* Not beneficial.
UN-BEN'E-FIT-ED, *a.* Not having received benefit.
UN-BE-NEV'O-LENT, *a.* Not benevolent; not kind. *Rogers.*
UN-BE-NEV'O-LENT-LY, *adv.* In an unbenevolent manner.
UN-BE-NIGHT'ED, (-nīt'ed,) *a.* Never visited by darkness. *Milton.*
UN-BE-NIGN', *a.* Not benign; not favorable or propitious; malignant. *Milton.*
UN-BENT', *pp.* of UNBEND. Relaxed; remitted; relieved from strain or exertion. *Denham.*
2. In *seamen's language*, taken from the yards; loosed; as, the sails are *unbent*; the cable is *unbent*.
3. Not strained; unstrung; as, a bow *unbent*.
4. Not crushed; not subdued; as, the soul is *unbent* by woes.
UN-BE-QUEATH'ED, (-be-kweethd',) *a.* Not bequeathed; not given by legacy.
UN-BE-SEEM'ING, *a.* Unbecoming; not befitting; unsuitable.
UN-BE-SEEM'ING-LY, *adv.* In an unbecoming manner.
UN-BE-SEEM'ING-NESS, *n.* State of being unbeseeming.
UN-BE-SOUGHT', (un-be-sawt',) *a.* Not besought; not sought by petition or entreaty. *Milton.*
UN-BE-SPOK'EN, *a.* Not bespoken, or ordered beforehand.
UN-BE-STAR'RED, (-stärd',) *a.* Not adorned or distinguished by stars. *Pollok.*
UN-BE-STOW'ED, *a.* Not bestowed; not given; not disposed of.
UN-BE-TRAY'ED, *a.* Not betrayed. *Daniel.*
UN-BE-WAIL'ED, *a.* Not bewailed; not lamented. *Shak.*
UN-BE-WITCH', *v. t.* To free from fascination. *South.*
UN-BI'AS, *v. t.* To free from bias or prejudice.
The truest service a private man can do his country, is to *unbias* his mind, as much as possible, between the rival powers. *Swift.*
UN-BI'AS-ED, (-bī'ast,) *pp.* Freed from prejudice or bias.
2. *a.* Free from any undue partiality or prejudice; impartial; as, an *unbiased* mind; *unbiased* opinion or decision.
UN-BI'AS-ED-LY, *adv.* Without prejudice; impartially.
UN-BI'AS-ED-NESS, *n.* Freedom from bias or prejudice. *Bp. Hall.*
UN-BID', } *a.* Not bid; not commanded.
UN-BID'DEN, } *Milton.*
2. Spontaneous; as, thorns shall the earth produce *unbid*. *Milton.*
3. Uninvited; not requested to attend; as, *unbidden* guests. *Shak.*
UN-BIG'OT-ED, *a.* Free from bigotry. *Addison.*
UN-BIND', *v. t.* To untie; to remove a band from; to unfasten; to loose; to set free from shackles. *Unbind* your fillets; *unbind* the prisoner's arms; *unbind* the load.
UN-BIND'ING, *ppr.* Untying; setting free.
UN-BISH'OP, *v. t.* To deprive of episcopal orders. *South.*
UN-BISH'OP-ED, (-bish'opt,) *pp.* Deprived of episcopal orders.
UN-BIT', *a.* Not bitten. *Young.*
UN-BIT', *v. t.* In *seamanship*, to remove the turns of a cable from off the bitts. *Totten.*
2. To unbridle.
UN-BIT'TED, *pp.* Removed from the bitts; unbridled.
UN-BIT'TING, *ppr.* Unbridling; removing from the bitts.
UN-BLAM'A-BLE, *a.* Not blamable; not culpable; innocent. *Bacon.*

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UN-BLĀM'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being chargeable with no blame or fault. *More.*
UN-BLĀM'A-BLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to incur no blame. 1 *Thess.* ii.
UN-BLĀM'ED, *a.* *Not* blamed; free from censure. *Pope.*
UN-BLAST'ED, *a.* Not blasted; not made to wither. *Peacham.*
UN-BLEACH'ED, (-bleecht',) *a.* Not bleached; not whitened.
UN-BLEED'ING, *a.* Not bleeding; not suffering loss of blood. *Byron.*
UN-BLEM'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being blemished. *Milton.*
UN-BLEM'ISH-A-BLY, *adv.* Without being blemishable.
UN-BLEM'ISH-ED, (-blem'isht,) *a.* Not blemished; not stained; free from turpitude or reproach; *in a moral sense;* as, an *unblemished* reputation or life.
2. Free from deformity.
UN-BLENCH'ED, (-blencht',) *a.* Not disgraced; not injured by any stain or soil; as, *unblenched* majesty. *Milton.*
UN-BLENCH'ING, *a.* Not shrinking or flinching; firm.
UN-BLEND'ED, *a.* Not blended; not mingled. *Glanville.*
UN-BLEST', *a.* Not blest; excluded from benediction. *Bacon.*
2. Wretched; unhappy. *Prior.*
UN-BLIGHT'ED, *a.* Not blighted; not blasted. *Cowper.*
UN-BLIGHT'ED-LY, *adv.* Without being blighted.
UN-BLIND'ED, *a.* Not blinded.
UN-BLOCK-ĀD'ED, *a.* Not blockaded.
UN-BLŌOD'ED, *a.* Not stained with blood. *Shak.*
UN-BLŌOD'Y, *a.* Not stained with blood.
2. Not shedding blood; not cruel. *Dryden.*
UN-BLOS'SOM-ING, *a.* Not producing blossoms.
UN-BLOT'TED, *a.* Not blotted. [*Mason.*
UN-BLŌWN', *a.* Not blown; not having the bud expanded. *Shak.*
2. Not extinguished. *More.*
3. Not inflated with wind. *Sandys.*
UN-BLUNT'ED, *a.* Not made obtuse or dull; not blunted. *Cowley.*
UN-BLUSH'ING, *a.* Not blushing; destitute of shame; impudent. *Thomson.*
UN-BLUSH'ING-LY, *adv.* In an impudent manner.
UN-BŌAST'ED, *a.* Not boasted.
UN-BŌAST'FUL, *a.* Not boasting; unassuming, modest. *Thomson.*
UN-BŌAST'FUL-LY, *adv.* Without being boastful.
UN-BOD'I-ED, (-bod'id,) *a.* Having no material body; incorporeal; as, *unbodied* spirits. *Watts.*
2. Freed from the body. *Spenser.*
UN-BOIL'ED, *a.* Not boiled; as, *unboiled* rice. *Bacon.*
UN-BŌLT', *v. t.* To remove a bolt from; to unfasten; to open; as, to *unbolt* a gate. *Shak.*
UN-BŌLT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Freed from fastening by bolts.
2. Unsifted; not bolted; not having the bran or coarse part separated by a bolter; as, *unbolted* meal.
UN-BŌLT'ING, *ppr.* Freeing from fastening by bolts.
UN-BON'NET-ED, *a.* Having no bonnet on. *Shak.*
UN-BOOK'ISH, *a.* Not addicted to books or reading.
2. Not cultivated by erudition. *Shak.*
UN-BOOT', *v. t.* To take off boots from.
UN-BOOT'ED, *pp.* Stripped of boots.
2. *a.* Not having boots on.
UN-BOOT'ING, *ppr.* Taking off boots.
UN-BORN', } *a.* [It is accented either on the first or
UN'BORN, } second syllable.]
Not born; not brought into life; future.

Some *unborn* sorrow, ripe in fortune's womb. *Shak.*
The woes to come the children yet *unborn*
Shall feel this day. *Shak.*

UN-BOR'RŌW-ED, *a.* Not borrowed; genuine; original; native; one's own; as, *unborrowed* beauties; *unborrowed* gold; *unborrowed* excellence.
UN-BŌ'SOM, *v. t.* To disclose freely one's secret opinions or feelings. *Milton.*
2. To reveal in confidence.
UN-BŌ'SOM-ED, *pp.* Disclosed, as secrets; revealed in confidence.
UN-BŌ'SOM-ING, *ppr.* Disclosing, as secrets; revealing in confidence.
UN-BOT'TOM-ED, *a.* Having no bottom; bottomless.

The dark, *unbottomed,* infinite abyss. *Milton.*

2. Having no solid foundation. *Hammond.*
UN-BOUGHT', (un-bawt',) *a.* Not bought; obtained without money or purchase.

The *unbought* dainties of the poor. *Dryden.*

2. Not having a purchaser. *Locke.*
UN-BOUND', *a.* Not bound; *loose*; wanting a cover; as, *unbound* books.
2. Not bound by obligation or covenant.
3. *pret.* of UNBIND.
UN-BOUND'ED, *a.* Having no bound or limit; unlimited in extent; infinite; interminable; as, *unbounded* space; *unbounded* power.
2. Having no check or control; unrestrained. The young man has *unbounded* license; his extravagance is *unbounded.*
UN-BOUND'ED-LY, *adv.* Without bounds or limits.
UN-BOUND'ED-NESS, *n.* Freedom from bounds or limits. *Cheyne.*
UN-BOUN'TE-OUS, *a.* Not bounteous; not liberal. *Milton.*
UN-BŌW', *v. t.* To unbend. *Fuller.*
UN-BŌW'ED, *a.* Not bent. *Shak.*
UN-BŌW'ED, *a.* Not arched.
UN-BOW'EL, *v. t.* To deprive of the entrails; to exenterate; to eviscerate. *Decay of Piety.*
UN-BOW'EL-ED, *pp.* Eviscerated.
UN-BOW'EL-ING, *ppr.* Taking out the bowels.
UN-BRĀCE', *v. t.* To loose; to relax; as, to *unbrace* a drum; to *unbrace* the arms; to *unbrace* the nerves.
UN-BRĀC'ED, (-brāst',) *pp.* Loosed; relaxed.
UN-BRĀC'ING, *ppr.* Loosing; relaxing.
UN-BRAID', *v. t.* To separate the strands of a braid; to disentangle.
UN-BRAID'ED, *pp.* Disentangled, as the strands of a braid.
UN-BRAID'ING, *ppr.* Separating the strands of a braid.
UN-BRANCH'ED, (-brāncht',) *a.* Not ramified; not shooting into branches.
UN-BRANCH'ING, *a.* Not dividing into branches. *Goldsmith.*
UN-BREAST', (un-brest',) *v. t.* To disclose or lay open. *P. Fletcher.*
UN-BREAST'ED, *pp.* Disclosed; laid open.
UN-BREAST'ING, *ppr.* Disclosing.
UN-BRĒATH'A-BLE, *a.* Not breathable or respirable.
UN-BRĒATHD', (-brēthd',) *a.* *Not exercised.*

Our *unbreathed* memories. *Shak.*

UN-BRĒATH'ING, *a.* Unanimated; as, *unbreathing* stones. *Shak.*
UN-BRED', *a.* Not well bred; not polished in manners; ill-educated; rude; as, *unbred* minds; *unbred* servants. *Locke.*
2. Not taught; as, *unbred* to spinning. *Dryden.*
UN-BREECH'ED, *a.* Having no breeches. *Shak.*
UN-BREW'ED, (-brūde',) *a.* Not mixed; pure; genuine. *Young.*
UN-BRIB'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be bribed. *Feltham.*
UN-BRIB'ED, *a.* Not bribed; not corrupted by money; not unduly influenced by money or gifts. *Dryden.*
UN-BRIDG'ED, *a.* Not furnished or crossed by a bridge; as, an *unbridged* stream.
UN-BRI'DLE, *v. t.* To free from the bridle.
UN-BRI'DLED, *pp.* Loosed from the bridle.
2. *a.* Unrestrained; licentious; as, *unbridled* lust; *unbridled* boldness; *unbridled* passions.
UN-BRIGHT'EN-ED, *a.* Not brightened.
UN-BRŌKE', } *a.* Not broken; not violated. Pre-
UN-BRŌK EN, } serve your vows *unbroken.*
2. Not weakened; not crushed; not subdued.

How broad his shoulders spread, by age *unbroke.* *Pope.*

3. Not tamed; not taught; not accustomed to the saddle, harness, or yoke; as, an *unbroken* horse or ox.
UN-BROTH'ER-LY, (-bruth'er-le,) *a.* Not becoming a brother; not suitable to the character and relation of a brother; unkind.
[UNBROTHERLIKE is not used.]
UN-BRŪIS'ED, (-brūzd',) *a.* Not bruised; not crushed or hurt. *Shak.*
UN-BUCK'LE, (-buk'l,) *v. t.* To loose from buckles; to unfasten; as, to *unbuckle* a shoe; to *unbuckle* a girdle; to *unbuckle* a helm. *Shak.*
UN-BUCK'LED, *pp.* Loosed from buckles; unfastened.
UN-BUCK'LING, *ppr.* Loosing from buckles; unfastening.
UN-BUILD', (-bild',) *v. t.* To demolish what is built; to raze; to destroy. *Milton.*
UN-BUILT', (-bilt',) *a.* Not yet built; not erected.
UN-BUOY'ED, (-bwöyd',) *a.* Not buoyed or borne up.
UN-BUR'DEN-SOME, *a.* Not oppressive.
UN-BUR'I-ED, (un-ber'rid,) *a.* Not buried: not interred. *Dryden.*
UN-BURN'ED, } *a.* Not burned; not consumed by
UN-BURNT', } fire.
2. Not injured by fire; not scorched.
3. Not baked, as brick.
UN-BURN'ING, *a.* Not consuming away by fire.
UN-BUR'THEN, } *v. t.* To rid of a load; to free
UN-BUR'DEN, } from a burden; to ease. *Shak.*
2. To throw off. *Shak.*
3. To relieve the mind or heart by disclosing what lies heavy on it. *Shak.*
UN-BUR'THEN-ED, } *pp.* Freed from a load; thrown
UN-BUR'DEN-ED, } off; eased; relieved.
UN-BUR'THEN-ING, } *ppr.* Freeing from a load or
UN-BUR'DEN-ING, } burden; relieving from what is a burden.
UN-BUS'I-ED, (un-biz'zid,) *a.* Not busied; not employed; idle. *Bp. Rainbow.*
UN-BUS'I-NESS-LIKE, *a.* Not business-like.
UN-BUS'Y, (un-biz'zy,) *a.* Not busy.

UN-BUT'TON, *v. t.* To loose from being fastened by buttons; to loose buttons. *Shak.*
UN-BUT'TON-ED, *pp.* Loosed from buttons. *Addison.*
UN-BUT'TON-ING, *ppr.* Loosing from buttons.
UN-CĀGE', *v. t.* To loose from a cage.
UN-CĀG'ED, *pp.* Released from a cage or from confinement.
UN-CAL-CIN'ED, *a.* Not calcined. [See CALCINE.] *Boyle.*
UN-CAL'CU-LĀ-TED, *a.* Not subjected to calculation. *J. Barlow.*
UN-CAL'CU-LĀ-TING, *a.* Not making calculations.
UN-CAL'CU-LĀ-TING-LY, *adv.* Without calculation.
UN-CĄLL'ED, (-kawld',) *a.* Not called; not summoned; not invited. *Milton.*
Uncalled for; not required; not needed or demanded.
UN-CALM', (-käm',) *v. t.* To disturb. [*Not in use, and an ill word.*] *Dryden.*
UN-CA-LUM'NI-Ā-TED, *a.* Not calumniated or defamed.
UN-CAN'CEL-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be canceled.
UN-CAN'CEL-ED, *a.* Not canceled; not erased; not abrogated or annulled. *Dryden.*
UN-CAN'DID, *a.* Not candid; not frank or sincere; not fair or impartial.
UN-CAN'DID-LY, *adv.* In an uncandid manner.
UN-CA-NON'IC-AL, *a.* *Not* agreeable to the canons; not acknowledged as authentic. *Barrow.*
UN-CA-NON'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an uncanonical manner.
UN-CA-NON'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* The state of being uncanonical. *Lloyd.*
UN-CAN'ON-IZE, *v. t.* To deprive of canonical authority.
2. To reduce from the rank of a canon or saint.
UN-CAN'O-PI-ED, *a.* Not covered by a canopy.
UN-CAN'VASS-ED, (-kan'vast,) *a.* Not canvassed.
UN-CAP', *v. t.* To remove a cap or cover; to open.
UN-CĀ'PA-BLE, *a.* Incapable. [The latter word has superseded UNCAPABLE.]
UN-CĀPE', *v. t.* Among *sportsmen,* to let loose, or to let out of a bag; as, to *uncape* a fox. *Shak.*
UN-CAP'PED, (-kapt',) *pp.* Opened.
UN-CAP'TI-VĀ-TED, *a.* Not captivated. *Rambler.*
UN-CAR'ED *for, a.* Not regarded; not heeded. *Hooker.*
UN-CA-RESS'ED, (-ka-rest',) *a.* Not caressed.
UN-CAR'NATE, *a.* Not fleshly. *Brown.*
UN-CAR'PET-ED, *a.* Not covered with a carpet.
UN-CASE', *v. t.* To disengage from a covering; to take off or out.
2. To flay; to strip. *L'Estrange.*
UN-CAS'ED, (-kāste',) *pp.* Stripped of a covering or case.
UN-CAS'ING, *ppr.* Disengaging from a cover.
UN-CAS'TRĀ-TED, *a.* Not castrated.
UN-CAT'E-CHIS-ED, (-kat'e-kīzd,) *a.* Not catechised; untaught. *Milton.*
UN-CĄUGHT', (un-kawt',) *a.* Not yet caught or taken. *Shak.*
UN-CĄUS'ED, *a.* Having no precedent cause; existing without an author.
UN-CĄU'TIOUS, *a.* Not cautious; not wary; heedless. [INCAUTIOUS is now generally used.] *Dryden.*
UN-CĒAS'ING, *a.* Not ceasing; not intermitting; continual.
UN-CĒAS'ING-LY, *adv.* Without intermission or cessation; continually.
UN-CĒD'ED, *a.* Not ceded; not granted or transferred.
UN-CEL'E-BRĀ-TED, *a.* Not celebrated; not solemnized. *Milton.*
UN-CE-LES'TIAL, (-lest'yal,) *a.* Not heavenly. *Feltham.*
UN-CE-MENT'ED, *a.* Not cemented.
UN-CEN'SUR-A-BLE, *a.* Not worthy of censure. *Dwight.*
UN-CEN'SUR-A-BLY, *adv.* In an uncensurable manner.
UN-CEN'SUR-ED, *a.* Not censured; exempt from blame or reproach.

Whose right it is *uncensured* to be dull. *Pope.*

UN-CEN'TRIC-AL, *a.* Not central; distant from the center.
UN-CER-E-MŌ'NI-AL, *a.* Not ceremonial.
UN-CER-E-MŌ'NI-OUS, *a.* Not ceremonious; not formal.
UN-CER-E-MŌ'NI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Without ceremony or form.
UN-CER'TAIN, (-ser'tin,) *a.* Not certain; doubtful; not certainly known. It is *uncertain* who will be the next president.
2. Doubtful; not having certain knowledge.

Man, without the protection of a superior Being — is *uncertain* of every thing that he hopes for. *Tillotson.*

3. Not sure in the consequence.

Or whistling slings dismissed th' *uncertain* stone. *Gay.*

4. Not sure; not exact.

Soon bent his bow, *uncertain* in his aim. *Dryden.*

5. Unsettled; irregular. *Hooker.*

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UN-CER'TAIN-LY, *adv.* Not surely; not certainly.
2. Not confidently. [*Dryden.*
Standards that can not be known at all, or but imperfectly and *uncertainly.* *Locke.*

UN-CER'TAIN-TY, *n.* Doubtfulness; dubiousness; The truth is not ascertained; the latest accounts have not removed the *uncertainty.*
2. Want of certainty; want of precision; as, the *uncertainty* of the signification of words.
3. Contingency.
Steadfastly grasping the greatest and most slippery *uncertainties.* *South.*
4. Something unknown.
Our shepherd's case is every man's case that quits a certainty for an *uncertainty.* *L'Estrange.*

UN-CES'SANT, *a.* Continual; incessant.
[*The latter is the word now used.*]

UN-CES'SANT-LY, *adv.* Incessantly. [*Obs.*]

UN-CHAIN', *v. t.* To free from chains or slavery. *Prior.*

UN-CHAIN'ED, *pp.* Disengaged from chains, shackles, or slavery.

UN-CHAIN'ING, *ppr.* Freeing from chains, bonds, or restraint.

UN-CHAL'LENGE-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be challenged. *Scott.*

UN-CHAL'LENGE-A-BLY, *adv.* So as to be unchallengeable.

UN-CHANGE'A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of change; immutable; not subject to variation. God is an *unchangeable* being.

UN-CHANGE'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being subject to no change; immutability. *Newton.*

UN-CHANGE'A-BLY, *adv.* Without change; immutably.

UN-CHANG'ED, *a.* Not changed or altered. *Dryden.*
2. Not alterable.

UN-CHANG'ING, *a.* Not changing; suffering no alteration.

UN-CHANG'ING-LY, *adv.* Without changing.

UN-CHAR-AC-TER-IS'TIC, *a.* Not characteristic; not exhibiting a character. *Gregory.*

UN-CHAR-AC-TER-IS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* Not in a characteristic manner.

UN-CHARGE', *v. t.* To retract an accusation. [*Not used.*]

UN-CHARG'ED, *a.* Not charged; not loaded. *Shak.*

UN-CHAR'I-TA-BLE, *a.* Not charitable; contrary to charity, or the universal love prescribed by Christianity; as, *uncharitable* opinions or zeal.

UN-CHAR'I-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Want of charity. If we hate our enemies we sin; we are guilty of *uncharitableness.*

UN-CHAR'I-TA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to charity.

UN-CHARM', *v. t.* To release from some charm, fascination, or secret power. *Beaum.*

UN-CHARM'ED, *a.* Not charmed; not fascinated.

UN-CHARM'ING, *a.* Not charming; no longer able to charm. *Dryden.*

UN-CHART'ED, *a.* Not described or delineated on a chart.

UN-CHART'ER-ED, *a.* Having no charter.

UN-CHĀR'Y, *a.* Not wary; not frugal. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

UN-CHASTE', *a.* Not chaste; not continent; not pure; libidinous; lewd. *Sidney. Milton.*

UN-CHASTE'LY, *adv.* Incontinently; lewdly. *Milton.*

UN-CHAS-TIS'A-BLE, *a.* [See CHASTISE.] That can not be chastised. *Milton.*

UN-CHAS-TIS'ED, *a.* Not chastised; not punished.
2. Not corrected; not restrained.

UN-CHAS'TI-TY, *n.* Incontinence; lewdness; unlawful indulgence of the sexual appetite. *Woodward.*

UN-CHĒAT'ED, *a.* Not cheated.

UN-CHECK'ED, (-chekt',) *a.* Not checked; not restrained; not hindered. *Milton. Shak.*
2. Not contradicted.

UN-CHECK'ER-ED, *a.* Not checkered; not diversified.

UN-CHEER'ED, *a.* Not cheered.

UN-CHEER'FUL, *a.* Not cheerful; sad. *Shak.*

UN-CHEER'FUL-LY, *adv.* In an uncheerful manner.

UN-CHEER'FUL-NESS, *n.* Want of cheerfulness; sadness. *Spectator.*

UN-CHEER'Y, *a.* Dull; not enlivening. *Sterne.*

UN-CHEW'ED, (-chūde',) *a.* Not chewed or masticated. *Dryden.*

UN-CHID'ED, *a.* Not chided or rebuked.

UN-CHILD', *v. t.* To bereave of children. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

UN-CHIV'AL-ROUS, (-shiv'al-rus,) *a.* Not according to the rules of chivalry.

UN-CHIV'AL-ROUS-LY, *adv.* Not chivalrously.

UN-CHOL'ER-IC, *a.* Not choleric. *Carlisle.*

UN-CHRIS'TEN-ED, *a.* Not baptized and named.

UN-CHRIS'TIAN, (-krist'yan,) *a.* Contrary to the laws of Christianity; as, an *unchristian* reflection; *unchristian* temper or conduct.
2. Not evangelized; not converted to the Christian faith; infidel.

UN-CHRIS'TIAN, *v. t.* To deprive of the constituent qualities of Christianity. *South.*

UN-CHRIS'TIAN-IZE, *v. t.* To turn from the Christian faith; to cause to degenerate from the belief and profession of Christianity. *Buchanan.*

UN-CHRIS'TIAN-IZ-ED, *pp.* Not Christianized.

UN-CHRIS'TIAN-LIKE, *a.* Not like a Christian.

UN-CHRIS'TIAN-LY, *a.* Contrary to the laws of Christianity; unbecoming Christians. *Milton.*

UN-CHRIS'TIAN-LY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to Christian principles. *Bedell.*

UN-CHRIS'TIAN-NESS, *n.* Contrariety to Christianity. *K. Charles.*

UN-CHRON'I-CLED, *a.* Not recorded in a chronicle.

UN-CHURCH', *v. t.* To expel from a church; to deprive of the character and rights of a church. *Milner.*

UN-CHURCH'ED, (-churcht',) *pp.* Expelled from a church.

UN-CHURCH'ING, *ppr.* Expelling from a church.

UN'CIAL, (un'shal,) *a.* [L. *uncialis.*]
Pertaining to or denoting letters of a large size, used in ancient manuscripts.

UN'CIAL, *n.* An uncial letter.

UN'CI-FORM, *a.* Having a curved or hooked form.

UN'CI-NATE, *a.* [L. *uncinatus*, from *uncus*, a hook.] In *botany*, hooked at the end. *Martyn.*

UN-CIR'CU-LAR, *a.* Not circular or spherical. *Chandler.*

UN-CIR'CUM-CIS-ED, *a.* Not circumcised. *Scripture.*

UN-CIR-CUM-CI''SION, (-sur-kum-sizh'un,) *n.* Absence or want of circumcision. *Hammond.*
2. In *Scripture*, the Gentiles who did not practice circumcision. *Rom.* iv. 9.

UN-CIR'CUM-SCRIB-ED, *a.* Not circumscribed; not bounded; not limited.
Where the prince is *uncircumscribed*, obedience ought to be unlimited. *Addison.*

UN-CIR'CUM-SPECT, *a.* Not circumspect; not cautious. *Hayward.*

UN-CIR'CUM-SPECT-LY, *adv.* Without circumspection.

UN-CIR-CUM-STAN'TIAL, *a.* Not important. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

UN-CIV'IL, *a.* Not civil; not complaisant; not courteous in manners; *applied to persons.*
2. Not polite; rude; *applied to manners*; as, *uncivil* behavior.

UN-CIV-IL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* A state of savageness; rude state. *Dict.*

UN-CIV'IL-IZ-ED, *a.* Not reclaimed from savage life; as, the *uncivilized* inhabitants of Canada or New Zealand.
2. Coarse; indecent; as, the most *uncivilized* words in our language. [*Not in use.*] *Addison.*

UN-CIV'IL-LY, *adv.* Not complaisantly; not courteously; rudely. *Brown.*

UN-CLAD', *a.* Not clad; not clothed.

UN-CLAIM'ED, *a.* Not claimed; not demanded; not called for; as, *unclaimed* dividends of a bank.

UN-CLAR'I-FI-ED, *a.* Not purified; not fined; not depurated by a separation of feculent or foreign matter.

UN-CLASP', *v. t.* To loose a clasp; to open what is fastened with a clasp; as, to *unclasp* a book. *Shak.*

UN-CLASP'ING, *ppr.* Loosing a clasp.

UN-CLAS'SIC, } *a.* Not classic; not according
UN-CLAS'SIC-AL, } to the best models of writing.
2. Not pertaining to the classic writers; as, *unclassic* ground.

UN-CLAS'SIC-AL-LY, *adv.* Not according to the classics.

UN'CLE, (unk'l,) *n.* [Fr. *oncle*; contracted from L. *avunculus.*]
The brother of one's father or mother.

UN-CLĒAN', *a.* Not clean; foul; dirty; filthy.
2. In *the Jewish law*, ceremonially impure; not cleansed by ritual practices. *Num.* xix. *Lev.* xi. *Rom.* xiv.
3. Foul with sin. *Matt.* x.
That holy place where no *unclean* thing shall enter. *Rogers.*
4. Not in covenant with God. 1 *Cor.* vii.
5. Lewd; unchaste.
Adultery of the heart, consisting of inordinate and *unclean* affections. *Perkins.*
No *unclean* person — hath any inheritance in the kingdom of Christ and of God. — Eph. v.

UN-CLĒAN'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be cleansed. *Smift.*

UN-CLEAN'LI-NESS, (un-klen'le-ness,) *n.* Want of cleanliness; filthiness. *Clarendon.*

UN-CLEAN'LY, (un-klen'ly,) *a.* Foul; filthy; dirty. *Shak.*
2. Indecent; unchaste; obscene.
It is a pity that these harmonious writers have indulged any thing *uncleanly* or impure to defile their paper. *Watts.*

UN-CLĒAN'NESS, *n.* Foulness; dirtiness; filthiness.
Be not troublesome to thyself or to others by *uncleanness.* *Taylor.*
2. Want of ritual or ceremonial purity. *Lev.* xv.
3. Moral impurity; defilement by sin; sinfulness.
I will save you from all your *uncleanness.* — Ezek. xxxvi.
4. Lewdness; incontinence. *Col.* iii. 2 *Pet.* ii.

UN-CLEANS'ED, (-klenzd',) *a.* Not cleansed; not purified. *Bacon.*

UN-CLĒAV'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be cleaved, split, or divided.

UN-CLEW', *v. t.* To undo; to unwind, unfold, or untie.

UN-CLEW'ED, *pp.* Undone; unwound, or untied.

UN-CLINCH', *v. t.* To open the closed hand; as, to *unclinch* the fist. *Garth.*

UN-CLINCH'ED, (-klincht',) *pp.* Opened; unclosed.

UN-CLIP'PED, (-klipt',) *a.* Not clipped; not cut; not diminished or shortened by clipping; as, *unclipped* money; *unclipped* hair.

UN-CLOG', *v. t.* To disencumber of difficulties and obstructions; to free from encumbrances, or any thing that retards motion.

UN-CLOG'GED, (-klogd',) *pp.* or *a.* Disencumbered; set free from obstructions.

UN-CLOG'GING, *ppr.* Disencumbering.

UN-CLOIS'TER, *v. t.* To release from a cloister or from confinement; to set at liberty. *Norris.*

UN-CLOIS'TER-ED, *pp.* Released from a cloister or from confinement.

UN-CLOIS'TER-ING, *ppr.* Releasing from confinement.

UN-CLŌK'ED, (-klōkt',) *a.* Not covered or disguised.

UN-CLŌSE', *v. t.* To open; to break the seal of; as, to *unclose* a letter. *Pope.*
2. To disclose; to lay open.

UN-CLŌS'ED, (-klōzd',) *pp.* Opened.
2. *a.* Not separated by inclosures; open. *Clarendon.*
3. Not finished; not concluded. *Madison.*
4. Not closed; not sealed.

UN-CLŌS'ING, *ppr.* Opening; breaking the seal of.

UN-CLŌTHE', *v. t.* To strip of clothes; to make naked; to divest.
To have a distinct knowledge of things, we must *unclothe* them. *Watts.*

UN-CLŌTH'ED, *pp.* Stripped of clothing or covering.
Not for that we would be *unclothed*, but clothed upon. — 2 Cor. v.
2. *a.* Not clothed; wanting clothes.

UN-CLŌTH'ED-LY, *adv.* Without clothing. *Bacon.*

UN-CLŌTH'ING, *ppr.* Stripping of clothing.
2. *n.* Act of taking off clothes.

UN-CLOUD', *v. t.* To unvail; to clear from obscurity or clouds.

UN-CLOUD'ED, *a.* Not cloudy; free from clouds; clear; as, an *unclouded* sky.
2. Not darkened; not obscured.

UN-CLOUD'ED-NESS, *n.* Freedom from clouds; clearness.
2. Freedom from obscurity or gloom. *Boyle.*

UN-CLOUD'ING, *ppr.* Clearing from clouds or obscurity.

UN-CLOUD'Y, *a.* Not cloudy; clear; free from clouds, obscurity, or gloom. *Gay.*

UN-CLUTCH', *v. t.* To open something closely shut.
Unclutch his griping hand. *Decay of Piety.*

UN-CO-AG'U-LA-BLE, *a.* That can not be congulated. *Good.*

UN-CO-AG'U-LĀ-TED, *a.* Not congulated or concreted.

UN-CŌAT'ED, *a.* Not coated; not covered with a cont.

UN-COCK'ED, (-kokt',) *a.* Not cocked, as a gun.
2. Not made into cocks, as hay.
3. Not set up, as the brim of a hat.

UN-COF'FIN-ED, *a.* Not furnished with a coffin.

UN-CŌ'GENT, *a.* Not cogent or forcible. *Baxter.*

UN-COIF', *v. t.* To pull the cap off. *Arbuthnot.*

UN-COIF'ED, (-koift',) *a.* Not wearing a coif.

UN-COIL', *v. t.* To unwind or open, as the turns of a rope or other line.

UN-COIL'ED, *pp.* Opened; unwound.

UN-COIL'ING, *ppr.* Opening; unwinding.

UN-COIN'ED, *a.* Not coined; as, *uncoined* silver.

UN-CŌL-LECT'ED, *a.* Not collected; not received; as, *uncollected* taxes; debts *uncollected.*
2. Not collected; not recovered from confusion, distraction, or wandering; as, the mind yet *uncollected.*

UN-CŌL-LECT'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of not being collected.

UN-CŌL-LECT'I-BLE, *a.* Not collectible: that can not be collected or levied, or paid by the debtor; as, *uncollectible* taxes; *uncollectible* debts. *Wolcott.*

UN-CŌL'OR-ED, (-kul'lurd,) *a.* Not colored; not stained or dyed. *Bacon.*
2. Not hightened in description.

UN-CŌMB'ED, (-kōmd',) *a.* Not combed; not dressed with a comb. *Dryden.*

UN-COM-BIN'A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of combining or of being combined. *Davy.*

UN-COM-BIN'A-BLY, *adv.* In an uncombinable manner.

UN-COM-BIN'ED, *a.* Not combined; separate; simple.

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UN-COME'LI-NESS, (-kum'le-ness,) *n.* Want of comeliness; want of beauty or grace; as, *uncomeliness* of person, of dress, or behavior. *Locke. Wotton.*

UN-COME'LY, (-kum'le,) *a.* Not comely; wanting grace; as, an *uncomely* person; *uncomely* dress; *uncomely* manners.

2. Unseemly; unbecoming; unsuitable.

UN-COM'FORT-A-BLE, (-kum'fort-,) *a.* Affording no comfort; gloomy.

Christmas — the most *uncomfortable* time of the year. *Addison.*

2. Giving uneasiness; as, an *uncomfortable* seat or condition.

UN-COM'FORT-A-BLE-NESS, (-kum'fort-,) *n.* Want of comfort or cheerfulness. *Taylor.*

2. Uneasiness.

UN-COM'FORT-A-BLY, *adv.* In an uncomfortable manner; without comfort or cheerfulness; in an uneasy state.

UN-COM-MAND'ED, *a.* Not commanded; not required by precept, order, or law; as, *uncommanded* austerities. *South.*

UN-COM-MEM'O-RA-TED, *a.* Not commemorated. *E. Everett.*

UN-COM-MEND'A-BLE, *a.* Not commendable; not worthy of commendation; illaudable. *Feltham.*

UN-COM-MEND'ED, *a.* Not praised; not commended. *South.*

UN-COM-MER'CIAL, (-mer'shal,) *a.* Not commercial; not carrying on commerce.

UN-COM-MER'CIAL-LY, *adv.* Not according to commercial usage.

UN-COM-MIS'ER-A-TED, *a.* Not commiserated; not pitied.

UN-COM-MIS'SION-ED, (-mish'und,) *a.* Not commissioned; not having a commission. *Tooke.*

UN-COM-MIT'TED, *a.* Not committed. *Hammond.*

2. Not referred to a committee.

3. Not pledged by any thing said or done.

UN-COM'MON, *a.* Not common; not usual; rare; as, an *uncommon* season; an *uncommon* degree of cold or heat; *uncommon* courage.

2. Not frequent; not often seen or known; as, an *uncommon* production.

UN-COM'MON-LY, *adv.* Rarely; not usually.

2. To an uncommon degree.

UN-COM'MON-NESS, *n.* Rareness of occurrence; infrequency. The *uncommonness* of a thing often renders it valuable.

UN-COM-MU'NI-CA-TED, *a.* Not communicated; not disclosed or delivered to others.

2. Not imparted to or from another; as, the *uncommunicated* perfections of God.

UN-COM-MU'NI-CA-TING, *a.* Not making communication.

UN-COM-MU'NI-CA-TIVE, *a.* Not communicative; not free to communicate to others; reserved.

UN-COM-PACT', *a.* Not compact; not firm; not of close texture; loose. *Addison.*

UN-COM-PACT'ED, *a.* Not compact; not firm. *Johnson.*

UN-COM-PACT'ED-LY, *adv.* Not compactedly.

UN-COM'PA-NI-ED, (-kum'pa-nid,) *a.* Having no companion. *Fairfax.*

[UNACCOMPANIED is mostly used.]

UN-COM-PAN'ION-A-BLE, *a.* Not companionable or sociable.

UN-COM-PAS'SION-ATE, (-pash'un-,) *a.* Not compassionate; having no pity. *Shak.*

UN-COM-PAS'SION-ED, (-pash'und,) *a.* Not pitied.

UN-COM-PEL'LA-BLE, *a.* Not compellable; that can not be forced or compelled. *Feltham.*

UN-COM-PELL'ED, *a.* Not forced; free from compulsion. *Pope.*

UN-COM-PEN'SA-TED, *a.* Not compensated; unrewarded.

UN-COM-PLAIN'ING, *a.* Not complaining; not murmuring; not disposed to murmur.

UN-COM-PLAIN'ING-LY, *adv.* Without complaining.

UN-COM-PLAIN'ING-NESS, *n.* An uncomplaining state.

UN-COM'PLAI-SANT, *a.* Not complaisant; not civil; not courteous. *Locke.*

UN-COM'PLAI-SANT-LY, *adv.* Uncivilly; discourteously.

UN-COM-PLETE', *a.* Not complete; not finished; not perfect. [But INCOMPLETE is chiefly used.]

UN-COM-PLET'ED, *a.* Not finished; not completed.

UN-COM'PLI-CA-TED, *a.* Not complicated; simple.

UN-COM-PLI-MENT'A-RY, *a.* Not complimentary.

UN-COM-PLY'ING, *a.* Not complying; not yielding to request or command; unbending.

UN-COM-POS'ED, *a.* Not composed.

UN-COM-POUND'ED, *a.* Not compounded; not mixed.

Hardness may be reckoned the property of all *uncompounded* matter. *Newton.*

2. Simple; not intricate. *Hammond.*

UN-COM-POUND'ED-LY, *adv.* Without being compounded.

UN-COM-POUND'ED-NESS, *n.* Freedom from mixture; simplicity of substance. *Hammond.*

UN-COM-PRE-HEN'SIVE, *a.* Not comprehensive.

2. Unable to comprehend. *South.*

UN-COM-PRESS'ED, (-kom-prest',) *a.* Not compressed; free from compression. *Boyle.*

UN-COM'PRO-MIS-ING, *a.* Not admitting of compromise; not agreeing to terms; not yielding. *Review.*

UN-CON-CEAL'A-BLE, *a.* Not concealable.

UN-CON-CEAL'ED, *a.* Not concealed.

UN-CON-CEIV'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be conceived or understood; that can not be comprehended. *Locke.*

[But INCONCEIVABLE is chiefly used.]

UN-CON-CEIV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being inconceivable. [*Little used.*] *Locke.*

UN-CON-CEIV'ED, *a.* Not thought; not imagined. *Creech.*

UN-CON-CERN', *n.* Want of concern; absence of anxiety; freedom from solicitude. *Swift.*

UN-CON-CERN'ED, *a.* Not concerned; not anxious; feeling no solicitude. He is *unconcerned at* what has happened. He is *unconcerned about* or *for* the future.

Happy mortals, *unconcerned for* more. *Dryden.*

[It has *at* sometimes before a past event, but *about* or *for* is more generally used before a past or future event.]

2. Having no interest in. He is *unconcerned* in the events of the day.

UN-CON-CERN'ED-LY, *adv.* Without interest or affection; without anxiety.

And *unconcernedly* cast his eyes around. *Dryden.*

UN-CON-CERN'ED-NESS, *n.* Freedom from concern or anxiety. *South.*

UN-CON-CERN'ING, *a.* Not interesting; not affecting; not belonging to one. [*Not used.*] *Addison.*

UN-CON-CERN'MENT, *n.* The state of having no share. [*Not used.*] *South.*

UN-CON-CERT'ED, *a.* Not concerted.

UN-CON-CIL'I-A-TED, *a.* Not reconciled.

UN-CON-CIL'I-A-TING, *a.* Not conciliating; not adapted or disposed to gain favor, or to reconciliation.

UN-CON-CIL'I-A-TO-RY, *a.* Not tending to conciliate. *Jefferson.*

UN-CON-CLUD'I-BLE, *a.* Not determinable. [*Not used.*] *More.*

UN-CON-CLUD'ING, } *a.* Not decisive; not infer-
UN-CON-CLUD'ENT, } ring a plain or certain conclusion or consequence. [*Little used.*]
Hale. Locke.

[In the place of these, INCONCLUSIVE is generally used.]

UN-CON-CLUD'ING-NESS, *n.* Quality of being inconclusive. [*Not used.*] *Boyle.*

UN-CON-CLU'SIVE, *a.* Not decisive. *Hammond.*

[But INCONCLUSIVE is now used.]

UN-CON-COCT'ED, *a.* Not concocted; not digested. *Brown.*

UN-CON-DEMN'ED, (-kon-demd',) *a.* Not condemned; not judged guilty.

A man that is a Roman and *uncondemned.* — Acts xxii.

2. Not disapproved; not pronounced criminal; as, a practice yet *uncondemned.* *Locke.*

UN-CON-DENS'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be condensed.

UN-CON-DENS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* A state of being incapable of condensation.

UN-CON-DENS'ED, (-kon-denst',) *a.* Not condensed.

UN-CON-DI''TION-AL, (-kon-dish'un-,) *a.* Absolute; unreserved; not limited by any conditions. We are required to make an *unconditional* surrender of ourselves to our Maker. The king demanded an *unconditional* submission.

O, pass not, Lord, an absolute decree,
Or bind thy sentence *unconditional.* *Dryden.*

UN-CON-DI''TION-AL-LY, *adv.* Without conditions; without terms of limitation; without reservation. The troops did not surrender *unconditionally*, but by capitulation.

UN-CON-DUC'ING, *a.* Not leading to. *Phillips.*

UN-CON-DUCT'ED, *a.* Not led; not guided. *Barrow.*

UN-CON-FESS'ED, (-kon-fest',) *a.* Not confessed; not acknowledged.

UN-CON-FESS'ING, *a.* Not making confession.

UN-CON-FIN'A-BLE, (-kon-fīn'a-bl,) *a.* Unbounded. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

2. That can not be confined or restrained. *Thomson.*

UN-CON-FIN'ED, *a.* Not confined; free from restraint; free from control. *Pope.*

2. Having no limits; illimitable; unbounded. *Spectator.*

UN-CON-FIN'ED-LY, *adv.* Without confinement or limitation. *Barrow.*

UN-CON-FIRM'ED, (-kon-furmd',) *a.* Not fortified by resolution; weak; raw; as, troops *unconfirmed* by experience.

2. Not confirmed; not strengthened by additional testimony.

His witness *unconfirmed.* *Milton.*

3. Not confirmed according to the church ritual.

UN-CON-FORM', *a.* Unlike; dissimilar; not analogous. [*Not in use.*] *Mantell. Milton.*

UN-CON-FORM'A-BLE, *a.* Not consistent; not agreeable; not conforming.

Moral evil is an action *unconformable* to the rule of our duty. *Watts.*

2. In *geology*, not lying in a parallel position, as strata. *Mantell.*

UN-CON-FORM'A-BLY, *adv.* In an unconformable manner.

UN-CON-FORM'I-TY, *n.* Incongruity; inconsistency; want of conformity. *South.*

UN-CON-FOUND'ED, *a.* Not confounded.

UN-CON-FOUND'ED-LY, *adv.* Without being confounded.

UN-CON-FŪS'ED, *a.* Free from confusion or disorder. *Locke.*

2. Not embarrassed.

UN-CON-FŪS'ED-LY, *adv.* Without confusion or disorder. *Locke.*

UN-CON-FŪT'A-BLE, *a.* Not confutable; not to be refuted or overthrown; that can not be disproved or convicted of error; as, an *unconfutable* argument. *Sprat.*

UN-CON-GEAL'A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being congealed.

UN-CON-GEAL'ED, *a.* Not frozen; not congealed; not concreted. *Brown.*

UN-CON-GE'NI-AL, *a.* Not congenial.

UN-CON'JU-GAL, *a.* Not suitable to matrimonial faith; not befitting a wife or husband. *Milton.*

UN-CON-JUNC'TIVE, *a.* That can not be joined. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

UN-CON-NECT'ED, *a.* Not connected; not united; separate.

2. Not coherent; not joined by proper transitions or dependence of parts; loose; vague; desultory; as, an *unconnected* discourse.

UN-CON-NIV'ING, *a.* Not conniving; not overlooking or winking at. *Milton.*

UN-CON'QUER-A-BLE, *a.* Not conquerable; invincible; that can not be vanquished or defeated; that can not be overcome in contest; as, an *unconquerable* foe.

2. That can not be subdued and brought under control; as, *unconquerable* passions or temper.

UN-CON'QUER-A-BLY, *adv.* Invincibly; insuperably; as, foes *unconquerably* strong. *Pope.*

UN-CON'QUER-ED, (-konk'erd,) *a.* Not vanquished or defeated.

2. Unsubdued; not brought under control.

3. Invincible; insuperable. *Sidney.*

UN-CON-SCI-EN'TIOUS, (-kon-she-en'shus,) *a.* Not conscientious; not regulated or limited by conscience. *Kent.*

UN-CON'SCION-A-BLE, *a.* Unreasonable; exceeding the limits of any reasonable claim or expectation; as, an *unconscionable* request or demand. *L'Estrange.*

2. Forming unreasonable expectations. You can not be so *unconscionable* as to expect this sacrifice on my part.

3. Enormous; vast; as, *unconscionable* size or strides. [*Not elegant.*]

4. Not guided or influenced by conscience. *South.*

UN-CON'SCION-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unreasonableness of hope or claim.

UN-CON'SCION-A-BLY, *adv.* Unreasonably; in a manner or degree that conscience and reason do not justify. *Hudibras.*

UN-CON'SCIOUS, *a.* Not conscious; having no mental perception; as, *unconscious* causes. *Blackmore.*

2. Not conscious; not knowing; not perceiving; as, *unconscious* of guilt or error.

UN-CON'SCIOUS-LY, *adv.* Without perception; without knowledge.

UN-CON'SCIOUS-NESS, *n.* Want of perception; want of knowledge.

UN-CON'SE-CRATE, *v. t.* To render not sacred; to desecrate. [*Not used.*] *South.*

UN-CON'SE-CRA-TED, *a.* Not consecrated; not set apart for a sacred use by religious ceremonies; not dedicated or devoted; as, a temple *unconsecrated*; *unconsecrated* bread.

UN-CON'SE-CRA-TED-NESS, *n.* A state of being unconsecrated.

UN-CON-SENT'ED *to.* Not consented to; not yielded; not agreed to. *Wake.*

UN-CON-SENT'ING, *a.* Not consenting; not yielding consent.

UN-CON-SID'ER-ED, *a.* Not considered; not attended to. *Shak.*

UN-CON-SID'ER-ING, *a.* Not considering.

UN-CON-SŌL'ED, *a.* Not consoled; not comforted.

UN-CON-SOL'I-DA-TED, *a.* Not consolidated or made solid.

UN-CON-SŌL'ING, *a.* Not consoling; affording no comfort. *Buckminster.*

UN-CON'SO-NANT, *a.* Not consonant; not consistent; incongruous; unfit. *Hooker.*

UN-CON-SPIC'U-OUS, *a.* Not open to the view; not conspicuous.

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UN-CON-SPIR'ING-NESS, *n.* Absence of plot or conspiracy. [*An ill-formed word, and not used.*] *Boyle.*

UN-CON'STANT, *a.* Not constant; not steady or faithful; fickle; changeable. *Shak.*

[INCONSTANT is now used.]

UN-CON-STI-TŪ'TION-AL, *a.* Not agreeable to the constitution; not authorized by the constitution; contrary to the principles of the constitution. It is not *unconstitutional* for the king of Great Britain to declare war without the consent of parliament; but for the president of the United States to declare war, without an act of congress authorizing it, would be *unconstitutional.*

UN-CON-STI-TU-TION-AL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being unauthorized by the constitution, or contrary to its provisions or principles. The Supreme Court has power to decide upon the *unconstitutionality* of a law.

UN-CON-STI-TŪ'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner not warranted by or contrary to the constitution.

UN-CON-STRAIN'ED, *a.* Free from constraint; acting voluntarily; voluntary. *Dryden.*

2. Not proceeding from constraint, as actions.

UN-CON-STRAIN'ED-LY, *adv.* Without force or constraint; freely; spontaneously; voluntarily. *South.*

UN-CON-STRAINT', *n.* Freedom from constraint; ease. *Felton.*

UN-CON-SULT'ED, *a.* Not asked or consulted.

UN-CON-SULT'ING, *a.* Taking no advice; rash; imprudent. *Sidney.*

UN-CON-SŪM'ED, *a.* Not consumed; not wasted, expended, or dissipated; not destroyed. *Milton.*

UN-CON-SUM'MATE, *a.* Not consummated. *Dryden.*

UN-CON-TEMN'ED, (-temd',) *a.* Not despised.

UN-CON-TEM'PLA-TED, *a.* Not contemplated.

UN-CON-TEND'ED, *a.* Not disputed. *Dryden.*

Uncontended for; not contended for; not urged for.

UN-CON-TEND'ING, *a.* Not contending; not contesting; not disputing.

UN-CON-TENT'ED, *a.* Not contented; not satisfied. *Dryden.*

UN-CON-TENT'ING-NESS, *n.* Want of power to satisfy. [*Not in use.*] *Boyle.*

UN-CON-TEST'A-BLE, *a.* Indisputable; not to be controverted. [INCONTESTABLE is the word now used.]

UN-CON-TEST'ED, *a.* Not contested; not disputed.

2. Evident; plain. *Blackmore.*

UN-CON-TRA-DICT'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be contradicted. *Fitch.*

UN-CON-TRA-DICT'ED, *a.* Not contradicted; not denied. *Pearson.*

UN-CON'TRITE, *a.* Not contrite; not penitent. *Hammond.*

UN-CON-TRIV'ED, *a.* Not contrived; not formed by design. *Dwight.*

UN-CON-TRIV'ING, *a.* Not contriving; improvident. *Goldsmith.*

UN-CON-TRŌLL'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be controlled; ungovernable; that can not be restrained; as, an *uncontrollable* temper; *uncontrollable* subjects.

2. That can not be resisted or diverted; as, *uncontrollable* events.

3. Indisputable; irrefragable; as, an *uncontrollable* maxim; the king's *uncontrollable* title to the English throne.

UN-CON-TRŌLL'A-BLY, *adv.* Without power of opposition.

2. In a manner or degree that admits of no restraint or resistance; as, a stream *uncontrollably* violent.

UN-CON-TRŌLL'ED, *a.* Not governed; not subjected to a superior power or authority; not restrained.

2. Not resisted; unopposed. *Dryden.*

3. Not convinced; not refuted. [*Unusual.*] *Hayward.*

UN-CON-TRŌLL'ED-LY, *adv.* Without control or restraint; without effectual opposition. *Decay of Piety.*

UN-CON'TRO-VERT-ED, *a.* Not disputed; not contested; not liable to be called in question. *Glanville.*

UN-CON-VERS'A-BLE, *a.* Not free in conversation; not social; reserved. *Rogers.*

2. Not suited to conversation. *Milford.*

UN-CON-VER-SANT, *a.* Not conversant; not familiarly acquainted with.

UN-CON-VERT'ED, *a.* Not converted; not changed in opinion; not turned from one faith to another.

2. Not persuaded of the truth of the Christian religion; as, *unconverted* pagans. *Addison. Hooker.*

3. Not renewed; not regenerated; not having the natural enmity of the heart subdued, and a principle of grace implanted. *Baxter.*

4. Not turned or changed from one form to another.

UN-CON-VERT'I-BLE, *a.* That can not be converted or changed in form. Lead is *unconvertible* into silver.

UN-CON-VIN'CED, (-kon-vinst',) *a.* Not convinced; not persuaded. *Locke.*

UN-CON-VIN'CING, *a.* Not sufficient to convince.

UN-CON-VULS'ED, (-kon-vulst',) *a.* Not convulsed.

UN-CORD', *v. t.* To loose from cords; to unfasten or unbind; as, to *uncord* a bed; to *uncord* a package.

UN-CORD'ED, *pp.* Loosed from cords; unbound.

UN-CORD'I-AL, *a.* Not cordial; not hearty.

UN-CORD'ING, *ppr.* Unfastening; unbinding.

UN-CORK', *v. t.* To draw the cork from; as, to *uncork* a bottle.

UN-CORK'ED, (-korkt',) *pp.* Not having the cork drawn.

UN-CORK'ING, *ppr.* Drawing the cork from.

UN-COR'O-NET-ED, *a.* Not honored with a coronet or title. *Pollok.*

UN-COR'PU-LENT, *a.* Not corpulent; not fleshy. *Pollok.*

UN-COR-RECT'ED, *a.* Not corrected; not revised; not rendered exact; as, an *uncorrected* copy of a writing.

2. Not reformed; not amended; as, life or manners *uncorrected.*

UN-COR'RI-GI-BLE, *a.* That can not be corrected; depraved beyond correction.

[For this, INCORRIGIBLE is now used.]

UN-COR-ROB'O-RĀ-TED, *a.* Not confirmed.

UN-COR-RUPT', *a.* Not corrupt; not depraved; not perverted; not tainted with wickedness; not influenced by iniquitous interest; as, an *uncorrupt* judgment; *uncorrupt* manners. *Hooker.*

UN-COR-RUPT'ED, *a.* Not corrupted; not vitiated; not depraved; as, the dictates of *uncorrupted* reason; *uncorrupted* records. *Dryden. Locke.*

UN-COR-RUPT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being uncorrupted. *Milton.*

UN-COR-RUPT'I-BLE, *a.* That can not be corrupted.

[But INCORRUPTIBLE is the word now used.]

UN-COR-RUPT'LY, *adv.* With integrity; honestly. *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

UN-COR-RUPT'NESS, *n.* Integrity; uprightness. *Tit.* ii.

UN-COUN'SEL-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be advised; not consistent with good advice or prudence. *Clarendon.*

UN-COUN'SEL-ED, *a.* Not having counsel or advice. *Burke.*

UN-COUNT'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be counted; innumerable. *Raleigh.*

UN-COUNT'ED, *a.* Not counted; not numbered. *Shak.*

UN-COUN'TE-NANC-ED, (-koun'te-nanst,) *a.* Not encouraged.

UN-COUN-TER-ACT'ED, *a.* Not counteracted; not effectually opposed. *N. W. Taylor.*

UN-COUN'TER-FEIT, *a.* Not counterfeit; not spurious; genuine; as, *uncounterfeit* zeal. *Sprat.*

UN-COUN'TER-FEIT-ED, *a.* Not counterfeited.

UN-COUN-TER-MAND'ED, *a.* Not countermanded.

UN-COUP'LE, (un-kup'pl,) *v. t.* To loose dogs from their couples; to set loose; to disjoin. *Shak. Dryden.*

UN-COUP'LED, (un-kup'pld,) *pp.* Disjoined; set free.

UN-COUP'LING, (un-kup'pling,) *ppr.* Disuniting; setting free.

UN-COURT'E-OUS, *a.* Uncivil; unpolite; not kind and complaisant. *Sidney.*

UN-COURT'E-OUS-LY, *adv.* Uncivilly; unpolitely.

UN-COURT'E-OUS-NESS, *n.* Incivility; disobliging treatment.

UN-COURT'LI-NESS, *n.* Unsuitableness of manners to a court; inelegance; as, *uncourtliness* of manners or phrases. *Addison.*

UN-COURT'LY, *a.* Inelegant in manners; not becoming a court; not refined; not polite; as, *uncourtly* behavior or language. *Swift.*

2. Not courteous or civil; as, an *uncourtly* speech.

3. Not versed in the manners of a court.

UN-COUTH', (-kooth',) *a.* [Sax. *uncuth*, unknown.] Odd; strange; unusual; not rendered pleasing by familiarity; as, an *uncouth* phrase or expression; *uncouth* manners; *uncouth* dress.

UN-COUTH'-LOOK-ING, *a.* Having uncouth looks. *Irving.*

UN-COUTH'LY, *adv.* Oddly; strangely. *Dryden.*

UN-COUTH'NESS, (-kooth'ness,) *n.* Oddness; strangeness; want of agreeableness derived from familiarity; as, the *uncouthness* of a word or of dress.

UN-COV'E-NANT-ED, *a.* Not promised by covenant; not resting on a covenant or promise. *S. Miller.*

UN-CŌV'ER, (un-kuv'er,) *v. t.* To divest of a cover; to remove any covering from; *a word of general use.*

2. To deprive of clothes; to strip; to make naked. *Shak.*

3. To unroof, as a building.

4. To take off the hat or cap; to bare the head.

5. To strip of a vail, or of any thing that conceals; to lay open; to disclose to view.

UN-CŌV'ER-ED, (-kuv'erd,) *pp.* Divested of a covering or clothing; laid open to view; made bare.

UN-CŌV'ER-ING, *ppr.* Divesting of a cover or of clothes; stripping of a vail; laying open to view.

UN-COWL', *v. t.* To deprive of a cowl.

UN-COWL'ED, *pp.* Deprived of a cowl.

UN-CRAMP'ED, (-krampt',) *a.* Not cramped; not confined or fettered; free from constraint. *Ed. Rev.*

UN-CRE-ĀTE', *v. t.* To annihilate; to deprive of existence.

Who can *uncreate* thee, thou shalt know. *Milton.*

UN-CRE-ĀT'ED, *pp.* Reduced to nothing; deprived of existence.

2. *a.* Not yet created; as, misery *uncreated.* *Milton.*

3. Not produced by creation. God is an *uncreated* being. *Locke.*

UN-CRE-ĀT'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of existence.

UN-CRED'I-BLE, *a.* Not to be believed; not entitled to credit. [For this, INCREDIBLE is used.]

UN-CRED'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Not in good credit or reputation; not reputable. *Hammond.*

2. Not for the credit or reputation. *Milford.*

UN-CRED'IT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Want of reputation. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The quality of being disreputable.

UN-CRED'IT-ED, *a.* Not believed. *Warner.*

UN-CRIT'IC-AL, *a.* Not critical.

2. Not according to the just rules of criticism. *M. Stuart.*

UN-CRIT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Not critically.

UN-CROP'PED, (-kropt',) *a.* Not cropped; not gathered. *Milton.*

UN-CROSS'ED, (-krost',) *a.* Not crossed; not canceled.

2. Not thwarted; not opposed.

UN-CROWD'ED, *a.* Not crowded; not compressed; not straitened for want of room.

UN-CROWN', *v. t.* To deprive of a crown; to dethrone.

2. To pull off the crown. *Dryden.*

UN-CROWN'ED, *pp.* Deprived of a crown.

2. *a.* Not crowned; having no crown.

UN-CROWN'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of a crown.

UN-CRUSH'ED, (-krusht',) *a.* Not crushed.

UN-CRYS'TAL-LINE, *a.* Not crystalline; not having the character of a crystal; not presenting a distinct crystalline texture. *Dana.*

UN-CRYS'TAL-LIZ-A-BLE, *a.* Not susceptible of crystallization. *Ure.*

UN-CRYS'TAL-LIZ-ED, *a.* Not crystallized.

UNC'TION, *n.* [Fr. *onction*; L. *unctio*, from *ungo*, to anoint.]

1. The act of anointing. *Hooker.*

2. Unguent; ointment. [*Unusual.*] *Dryden.*

3. The act of anointing medically; as, mercurial *unction.* *Arbuthnot.*

4. Any thing softening or lenitive. *Shak.*

5. That fervor and tenderness of address which excites piety and devotion. *Johnson.*

6. Richness of gracious affections.

7. Divine or sanctifying grace. 1 *John* i.

Extreme unction; the rite of anointing in the last hours; or the application of sacred oil to the head, the hands, and the feet, of a dying person. *Encyc. Am.*

UNCT-U-OS'I-TY, *n.* Oiliness; fatness; the quality of being greasy. *Brown.*

UNCT'U-OUS, *a.* Fat; oily; greasy. *Milton. Dryden.*

2. Having a resemblance to oil; as, the *unctuous* feel of a stone.

UNCT'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Fatness; oiliness.

2. The quality of resembling oil.

UN-CULL'ED, *a.* Not gathered.

2. Not separated; not selected.

UN-CUL'PA-BLE, *a.* Not blamable; not faulty. *Hooker.*

UN-CULT', *a.* [*un* and L. *cultus.*] Uncultivated; rude; illiterate. [*Not in use.*] *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

UN-CUL'TI-VA-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being tilled or cultivated.

UN-CUL'TI-VA-TED, *a.* Not cultivated; not tilled; not used in tillage; as, an *uncultivated* tract of land.

2. Not instructed; not civilized; rude; rough in manners; as, an *uncultivated* nation or age. *Locke. Roscommon.*

UN-CUL'TI-VA-TED-NESS, *n.* An uncultivated state.

UN-CUM'BER-ED, *a.* Not burdened; not embarrassed. *Dryden.*

UN-CŪR'A-BLE, *a.* Incurable, [*The latter is mostly used.*]

UN-CŪR'A-BLY, *adv.* Incurably.

UN-CURB'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be curbed or checked. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

UN-CURB'ED, *a.* Not curbed; not restrained; licentious. *Shak.*

UN-CURL', *v. t.* To loose from ringlets.

The lion *uncurls* his angry mane. *Dryden.*

UN-CURL', *v. i.* To fall from a curled state, as ringlets; to become straight. *Shak.*

UN-CURL'ED, *pp.* Loosed from ringlets.

2. *a.* Not curled; not formed into ringlets.

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UN-CURL'ING, *ppr.* Loosing from ringlets.
UN-CUR'RENT, *a.* Not current; not passing in common payment; as, *uncurrent* coin or notes. *Shak.*
UN-CURSE', (un-kurs',) *v. t.* To free from any execration. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*
UN-CURS'ED, } *a.* Not cursed; not execrated.
UN-CURST', } *K. Charles.*
UN-CUR-TAIL'ED, *a.* Not curtailed; not shortened.
UN-CUR'TAIN, *v. t.* To remove a curtain or covering from.
UN-CUS'TOM-A-RI-LY, *adv.* In an unusual manner.
UN-CUS'TOM-A-RI-NESS, *n.* State of being not customary.
UN-CUS'TOM-A-RY, *a.* Not customary; not usual. *Dwight.*
UN-CUS'TOM-ED, *a.* Not subjected to customs or duty. *Ash.*
2. That has not paid duty, or been charged with customs. *Smollett.*
UN-CUT', *a.* Not cut; as, trees *uncut.* *Waller.*
UN-DAM', *v. t.* To free from a dam, mound, or obstruction. *Dryden.*
UN-DAM'AG-ED, *a.* Not damaged; not made worse; as, *undamaged* goods.
UN-DAM'MED, *pp.* Freed from a dam, mound, or obstruction.
UN-DAMP'ED, (-dampt',) *a.* Not damped; not depressed.
UN-DAN'GER-OUS, *a.* Not dangerous. *Thomson.*
UN-DARK'EN-ED, *a.* Not darkened or obscured.
UN'DA-TED, *a.* [L. *undatus*; *unda*, a wave.] Waved; rising and falling in waves toward the margin, as a leaf. *Lee.*
UN-DAT'ED, *a.* Not dated; having no date.
UN-DAUNT'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be daunted. *Harmar.*
UN-DAUNT'ED, *a.* Not daunted; not subdued or depressed by fear; intrepid. *Dryden.*
UN-DAUNT'ED-LY, *adv.* Boldly; intrepidly. *South.*
UN-DAUNT'ED-NESS, *n.* Boldness; fearless bravery; intrepidity. *Pope.*
UN-DAWN'ING, *a.* Not yet dawning; not growing light; not opening with brightness. *Cowper.*
UN-DAZ'ZLED, (-daz'zld,) *a.* Not dazzled; not confused by splendor. *Milton. Boyle.*
UN-DEAF', (-deef' *or* -def',) *v. t.* To free from deafness. [*Not in use.*]
UN-DE-BAR'RED, (-bärd',) *a.* Not debarred.
UN-DE-BAS'ED, (-bāste',) *a.* Not debased; not adulterated. *Shak.*
UN-DE-BAUCH'ED, (-bawcht',) *a.* Not debauched; not corrupted; pure. *Dryden.*
UN-DEC'A-GON, *n.* [L, *undecim*, eleven, and Gr. γωνια, angle.] A figure of eleven angles, and consequently of eleven sides.
UN-DE-CAY'ED, *a.* Not decayed; not impaired by age or accident; being in full strength. *Dryden.*
UN-DE-CAY'ING, *a.* Not decaying; not suffering diminution or decline.
2. Immortal; as, the *undecaying* joys of heaven.
UN-DE-CEIT'FUL, *a.* Not deceitful.
UN-DE-CEIV'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be deceived; not subject to deception. *Holder.*
UN-DE-CEIVE', *v. t.* To free from deception, cheat, fallacy, or mistake, whether caused by others or by ourselves. If we rely on our own works for salvation, the Scriptures may *undeceive* us.
UN-DE-CEIV'ED, *pp.* Disabused of cheat, deception, or fallacy.
2. Not deceived; not misled or imposed on.
UN-DE-CEIV'ING, *ppr.* Freeing from deception or fallacy.
UN-DE'CEN-A-RY, *a.* [L. *undecim*, eleven.] Eleventh; occurring once in every period of eleven years. *Pres. Stiles.*
UN-DE'CEN-CY, *n.* Unbecomingness; indecency. [*The latter word is now used.*]
UN-DE'CENT, *a.* Not decent; indecent. [*The latter is the word used.*]
UN-DE'CENT-LY, *adv.* Indecently. [*The latter is the word used.*]
UN-DE-CEP'TIVE, *a.* Not deceptive.
UN-DE-CID'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be decided. *South.*
UN-DE-CID'ED, *a.* Not decided; not determined; not settled. *Hooker.*
UN-DE-CID'ED-LY, *adv.* In an undecided manner.
UN-DE-CI'PHER-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be deciphered.
UN-DE-CI'PHER-A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be decipherable.
UN-DE-CI'PHER-ED, *a.* Not deciphered or explained.
UN-DE-CI'SIVE, *a.* Not decisive; not conclusive; not determining the controversy or contest. *Glanville.*
UN-DECK', *v. t.* To divest of ornaments. *Shak.*
UN-DECK'ED, (-dekt',) *pp.* Deprived of ornaments.
2. *a.* Not decked; not adorned. *Milton.*
UN-DE-CLAR'ED, *a.* Not declared; not avowed.
UN-DE-CLIN'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be declined.
2. Not to be avoided. *Hackett.*
UN-DE-CLIN'ED, *a.* Not deviating; not turned from the right way. *Sandys.*
2. Not varied in termination; as, a noun *undeclined.*
UN-DE-CLIN'ING, *a.* Not declining.
UN-DE-COM-PŌS'A-BLE, *a.* Not admitting decomposition; that can not be decomposed. *Chemistry.*
UN-DE-COM-PŌS'ED, *a.* Not decomposed; not separated; as constituent particles. *Chemistry.*
UN-DE-COM-POUND'ED, *a.* Not decompounded. *Davy.*
UN-DEC'O-RĀ-TED, *a.* Not adorned; not embellished; plain.
To leave the character of Christ *undecorated*, to make its own impression. *Buckminster.*
UN-DED'I-CĀ-TED, *a.* Not dedicated; not consecrated.
2. Not inscribed to a patron.
UN-DEED'ED, *a.* Not signalized by any great action. *Shak.*
2. Not transferred by deed; as, *undeeded* land. [*Local.*]
UN-DE-FĀCE'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be defaced.
UN-DE-FĀC'ED, (-fāste',) *a.* Not deprived of its form; not disfigured; as, an *undefaced* statue.
UN-DE-FĀC'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being undefaced.
UN-DE-FĒAS'I-BLE, *a.* Not defeasible. [But INDEFEASIBLE is chiefly used.]
UN-DE-FEND'ED, *a.* Not defended; not protected.
2. Not vindicated.
3. Open to assault; being without works of defense.
UN-DE-FEND'ING, *a.* Not making defense.
UN-DE-FI'ED, (-fide',) *a.* Not set at defiance; not challenged. *Spenser.*
UN-DE-FIL'ED, *a.* Not defiled; not polluted; not vitiated. *Milton.*
UN-DE-FIN'A-BLE, *a.* Not definable; not capable of being described or limited; as, the *undefinable* bounds of space. *Grew.*
2. That can not be described by interpretation or definition.
Simple ideas are *undefinable.* *Locke.*
UN-DE-FIN'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being undefinable. *E. T. Fitch.*
UN-DE-FIN'ED, *a.* Not defined; not described by definition or explanation.
2. Not having its limits described.
UN-DE-FLOUR'ED, *a.* Not debauched; not vitiated. *Milton.*
UN-DE-FORM'ED, *a.* Not deformed; not disfigured.
UN-DE-FRAUD'ED, *a.* Not defrauded. [*Pope.*
UN-DE-FRAY'ED, *a.* Not defrayed; not paid.
UN-DE-GRAD'ED, *a.* Not degraded.
UN-DĒ'I-FI-ED, *pp.* Reduced from the state of deity.
UN-DĒ'I-FY, *v. t.* To reduce from the state of deity. *Addison.*
UN-DE-LAY'ED, (-de-lāde',) *a.* Not delayed.
UN-DE-LAY'ING, *a.* Not making delay.
UN-DEL'E-GA-TED, *a.* Not delegated; not deputed; not granted; as, *undelegated* authority; *undelegated* powers.
UN-DE-LIB'ER-ATE, *a.* Not deliberate.
UN-DE-LIB'ER-A-TED, *a.* Not carefully considered; as, an *undeliberated* measure. [*Not correct.*] *Clarendon.*
UN-DE-LIB'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Want of deliberation.
UN-DE-LIB'ER-A-TING, *a.* Not deliberating; not hesitating; hasty; prompt.
UN-DE-LIGHT'ED, *a.* Not delighted; not well pleased. *Milton.*
UN-DE-LIGHT'FUL, *a.* Not giving delight or great pleasure. *Clarendon.*
UN-DE-LIGHT'FUL-LY, *adv.* Without giving delight.
UN-DE-LIV'ER-ED, *a.* Not delivered; not communicated.
UN-DE-LŪD'ED, *a.* Not deluded or deceived.
UN-DE-LŪ'SIVE, *a.* Not delusive.
UN-DE-LŪ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Not delusively.
UN-DE-LŪ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being not delusive.
UN-DE-MAND'ED, *a.* Not demanded; not required.
UN-DE-MOL'ISH-ED, (-de-mol'isht,) *a.* Not demolished; not pulled down. *Swift.*
2. Not destroyed.
UN-DE-MON'STRA-BLE, *a.* Not capable of fuller evidence. *Hooker.*
2. Not capable of demonstration.
UN-DE-MON'STRA-BLY, *adv.* Without proving by demonstration.
UN-DE-MON'STRA-TED, *a.* Not proved by demonstration. *Chalmers.*
UN-DE-NI'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be denied; as, *undeniable* evidence.
UN-DE-NI'A-BLY, *adv.* So plainly as to admit no contradiction or denial. *Dryden.*
UN-DE-PEND'ING, *a.* Not dependent. *Milton.*
UN-DE-PLŌR'ED, *a.* Not lamented. *Dryden.*
UN-DE-PŌS'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be deposed from office. *Milton.*
UN-DE-PRAV'ED, *a.* Not corrupted; not vitiated.
UN-DEP'RE-CĀ-TED, *a.* Not deprecated.
UN-DE-PRĒ'CIA-TED, *a.* Not depreciated; not lowered in value. *Walsh.*
UN-DE-PRIV'ED, *a.* Not deprived; not divested of by authority; not stripped of any possession.
UN'DER, *prep.* [Goth. *undar*; Sax. *under*; D. *onder*; G. *unter*; probably compounded of *on* and *nether*; *on the nether side.*]
1. Beneath; below; so as to have something over or above. He stood *under* a tree; the carriage is *under* cover. We may see things *under* water; we have a cellar *under* the whole house.
2. In a state of pupilage or subjection to; as, a youth *under* a tutor; a ward *under* a guardian; colonies *under* the British government.
I also am a man *under* authority, having soldiers *under* me.—Matt. viii.
3. In a less degree than. The effect of medicine is sometimes *under* and sometimes above or over its natural strength. *Hooker.*
4. For less than. He would not sell the horse *under* forty pounds.
5. Less than; below. There are parishes in England *under* forty pounds a year.
6. With the pretense of; with the cover or pretext of. He does this *under* the name of love. This argument is not to be evaded *under* some plausible distinction.
7. With less than.
Several young men could never leave the pulpit *under* half a dozen conceits. *Swift.*
8. In a degree, state, or rank inferior to.
It was too great an honor for any man *under* a duke. *Addison.*
9. In a state of being loaded; in a state of bearing or being burdened; as, to travel *under* a heavy load; to live *under* extreme oppression.
10. In a state of oppression or subjection to; the state in which a person is considered as bearing or having any thing laid upon him; as, to have fortitude *under* the evils of life; to have patience *under* pain, or *under* misfortunes; to behave like a Christian *under* reproaches and injuries.
11. In a state of liability or obligation. No man shall trespass but *under* the pains and penalties of the law. Attend to the condition *under* which you enter upon your office. We are *under* the necessity of obeying the laws. Nuns are *under* vows of chastity. We all lie *under* the curse of the law until redeemed by Christ.
12. In the state of bearing and being known by; as, men trading *under* the firm of Wright & Co.
13. In the state of; in the enjoyment or possession of. We live *under* the gospel dispensation.
14. During the time of. The American revolution commenced *under* the administration of Lord North.
15. Not having reached or arrived to; below. He left three sons *under* age.
16. Represented by; in the form of. Morpheus is represented *under* the figure of a boy asleep. [But *morph*, in Ethiopic, signifies cessation, rest.]
17. In the state of protection or defense. *Under* favor of the prince, our author was promoted. The enemy landed *under* cover of their batteries.
18. As bearing a particular character.
The duke may be mentioned *under* the double capacity of a poet and a divine. *Felton.*
19. Being contained or comprehended in.
Under this head may be mentioned the contests between the popes and the secular princes. *Lesley.*
20. Attested by; signed by. Here is a deed *under* his hand and seal.
He has left us evidence *under* his own hand. *Locke.*
21. In a state of being handled, treated, or discussed, or of being the subject of. The bill is now *under* discussion. We shall have the subject *under* consideration next week.
22. In subordination to. *Under* God, this is our only safety.
23. In subjection or bondage to; ruled or influenced by; *in a moral sense*; within the dominion of.
They are all *under* sin.—Rom. iii.
Under a signature; bearing, as a name or title.
Under the lee; to the leeward; as, *under the lee* of the land. *Totten.*
Under way; in *seamen's language*, moving; in a condition to make progress.
To keep under; to hold in subjection or control; to restrain.
I *keep under* my body.—1 Cor. ix.

UN'DER, *a.* Lower in degree; subject; subordinate; as, an *under* officer; *under* sheriff.
Under is much used in composition. For the etymologies, see the principal words.
UN-DER-AC'TION, *n.* Subordinate action; action not essential to the main story.
The least episodes or *underactions*—are parts necessary to the main design. *Dryden.*
UN-DER-A'GENT, *n.* A subordinate agent. *South.*
UN-DE-RANG'ED, *a.* Not deranged.
UN-DER-BEAR', *v. t.* To support; to endure. *Shak.*

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2. To line; to guard; as, cloth of gold *underborne* with blue tinsel. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

UN-DER-BEAR'ER, *n.* In *funerals*, one who sustains the corpse.

UN-DER-BID', *v. t.* To bid or offer less than another, as in auctions, when a contract or service is set up to the lowest bidder.

UN-DER-BID'DING, *ppr.* Bidding less than another.

UN-DER-BORNE', *pp.* Supported.

UN-DER-BOUGHT', (-bawt',) *pp.* Bought at less than a thing is worth.

UN'DER-BRED, *a.* Of inferior breeding or manners.

UN'DER-BRUSH, *n.* Shrubs and small trees in a wood or forest, growing under large trees.

UN-DER-BUY', *v. t.* To buy at less than a thing is worth. [*Not used.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

UN-DER-CHAM'BER-LAIN, *n.* A deputy chamberlain of the exchequer.

UN'DER-CLAY, *n.* A stratum of clay lying beneath other strata. *Lyell.*

UN'DER-CLERK, *n.* A clerk subordinate to the principal clerk.

UN'DER-CROFT, *n.* A vault under the choir or chancel of a church; also, a vault or secret walk under ground. *Bullokar.*

UN-DER-CUR'RENT, *n.* A current below the surface of the water, frequently contrary to that on the surface. *Totten.*

UN-DER-DITCH', *v. t.* To form a deep ditch or trench to drain the surface of land.

UN-DER-DO', *v. i.* To act below one's abilities. *B. Jonson.*

2. To do less than is requisite. *Grew.*

UN-DER-DONE', *pp.* Done less than is requisite.

UN'DER-DOSE, *n.* A quantity less than a dose.

UN-DER-DOSE', *v. t.* To take small doses. *Cheyne.*

UN'DER-DRAIN, *n.* A drain or trench below the surface of the ground.

UN-DER-DRAIN', *v. t.* To drain by cutting a deep channel below the surface.

UN-DER-DRAIN'ED, *pp.* Drained by cutting a deep channel below the surface.

UN-DER-FAC'TION, *n.* A subordinate faction.

UN-DER-FARM'ER, *n.* A subordinate farmer.

UN'DER-FEL-LOW, *n.* A mean, sorry wretch. *Sidney.*

UN-DER-FILL'ING, *n.* The lower part of a building. *Wotton.*

UN-DER-FONG', *v. t.* [Sax. *fangan*, to seize.] To take in hand. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

UN-DER-FOOT', *adv.* Beneath. *Milton.*

UN-DER-FOOT', *a.* Low; base; abject; trodden down. *Milton.*

UN-DER-FUR'NISH, *v. t.* To supply with less than enough. *Collier.*

UN-DER-FUR'NISH-ED, (-fur'nisht,) *pp.* Supplied with less than enough.

UN-DER-FUR'NISH-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with less than enough.

UN-DER-FUR'ROW, *adv.* In *agriculture*, to *sow underfurrow*, is to plow in seed. This phrase is applied to other operations, in which *something is covered* by the furrow-slice.

UN-DER-GIRD', (-gurd',) *v. t.* [See GIRD.] To bind below; to *gird* round the bottom. *Acts* xxvii.

UN-DER-GIRD'ING, *ppr.* Binding below; girding round the bottom.

UN-DER-GO', *v. t.* To suffer; to endure something burdensome or painful to the body or the mind; as, to *undergo* toil and fatigue; to *undergo* pain; to *undergo* grief or anxiety; to *undergo* the operation of amputation.

2. To pass through. Bread in the stomach *undergoes* the process of digestion; it *undergoes* a material alteration.

3. To sustain without fainting, yielding, or sinking. Can you *undergo* the operation or the fatigue?

4. To be the bearer of; to possess.

Virtues —
As infinite as man may *undergo*. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

5. To support; to hazard.

I have moved certain Romans
To *undergo* with me an enterprise. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

6. To be subject to.

Claudio *undergoes* my challenge. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

UN-DER-GO'ING, *ppr.* Suffering; enduring.

UN-DER-GONE', (un-der-gawn',) *pp.* Borne; suffered; sustained; endured. Who can tell how many evils and pains he has *undergone*?

UN-DER-GRAD'U-ATE, *n.* A student or member of a university or college, who has not taken his first degree.

UN-DER-GRAD'U-ATE-SHIP, *n.* The state of being an undergraduate. *Life of Paley.*

UN-DER-GROUND', *n.* A place or space beneath the surface of the ground. *Shak.*

UN'DER-GROUND, *a.* Being below the surface of the ground; as, an *underground* story or apartment.

UN-DER-GROUND', *adv.* Beneath the surface of the earth.

UN'DER-GROWTH, *n.* That which grows under trees; shrubs or small trees growing among large ones. *Milton.*

UN'DER-HAND, *adv.* By secret means; in a clandestine manner. *Hooker.*

2. By fraud; by fraudulent means. *Dryden.*

UN'DER-HAND, *a.* Secret; clandestine; usually implying meanness or fraud, or both. He obtained the place by *underhand* practices.

UN-DER-HAND'ED, *a.* Underhand; clandestine. [*This is the word in more general use in the United States.*]

UN-DER-HAND'ED-LY, *adv.* Secretly; clandestinely.

UN-DER-HEW', *v. t.* To hew a piece of timber which should be square, in such a manner that it appears to contain a greater number of cubic feet than it really does. *Haldeman.*

UN-DE-RIV'ED, *a.* Not derived; not borrowed; not received from a foreign source.

UN-DER-KEEP'ER, *n.* A subordinate keeper. *Gray.*

UN-DER-LA'BOR-ER, *n.* A subordinate workman. *Wilkins.*

UN-DER-LAID', *pp.* or *a.* [from *underlay.*] Having something lying or laid beneath; as, sand *underlaid* with clay.

UN-DER-LAY', *v. t.* To lay beneath; to support by something laid under.

UN-DER-LAY'ING, *ppr.* Laying beneath; supporting by laying something under.

UN'DER-LEAF, *n.* A sort of apple good for cider. *Cyc. Mortimer.*

UN-DER-LET', *v. t.* To let below the value. *Smollett.*

2. To let or lease, as a lessee or tenant; to let under a lease.

It is a matter of much importance — that the tenant should have power to *underlet* his farms. *Cyc.*

UN-DER-LET'TER, *n.* A tenant who leases.

UN-DER-LET'TING, *ppr.* Letting or leasing under a lease, or by a lessee.

UN-DER-LET'TING, *n.* The act or practice of letting lands by lessees or tenants.

[This is called also SUBLETTING.]

UN-DER-LIE', *v. i.* To lie beneath,

UN-DER-LINE', *v. t.* To mark with a line below the words; sometimes called SCORING.

2. To influence secretly. [*Not used.*] *Wotton.*

UN-DER-LIN'ED, *pp.* Marked with a line underneath.

UN'DER-LING, *n.* An inferior person or agent; a mean, sorry fellow. *Milton.*

UN-DER-LIN'ING, *ppr.* Marking with a line below.

UN'DER-LOCK, *n.* A lock of wool hanging under the belly of a sheep. *Cyc.*

UN-DER-MAST'ED, *a.* Denoting vessels which have masts under the usual dimensions. *Totten.*

UN-DER-MAS'TER, *n.* A master subordinate to the principal master. *Lowth.*

UN'DER-MEAL, *n.* A repast before dinner. *B. Jonson.*

UN-DER-MINE', *v. t.* To sap; to excavate the earth beneath, for the purpose of suffering to fall, or of blowing up; as, to *undermine* a wall.

2. To excavate the earth beneath. Rapid streams often *undermine* their banks and the trees growing upon them.

3. To remove the foundation or support of any thing by clandestine means; as, to *undermine* reputation; to *undermine* the constitution of the State.

He should be warned who are like to *undermine* him. *Locke.*

UN-DER-MIN'ED, *pp.* Sapped; having the foundation removed.

UN-DER-MIN'ER, *n.* One that saps, or excavates the earth beneath any thing.

2. One that clandestinely removes the foundation or support; one that secretly overthrows; as, an *undermíner* of the church.

UN-DER-MIN'ING, *ppr.* Sapping; digging away the earth beneath; clandestinely removing the supports of.

UN'DER-MOST, *a.* Lowest in place beneath others.

2. Lowest in state or condition.

The party that is *undermost*. *Addison.*

UN'DERN, *n.* [Sax.] The third hour of the day, or nine o'clock. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

UN-DER-NEATH', *adv.* [*under* and *neath*. See NETHER.] Beneath; below; in a lower place.

Or sullen mole that runneth *underneath*. *Milton.*
The slate did not lie flat upon it, but left a free passage *underneath*. *Addison.*

UN-DER-NEATH', *prep.* Under; beneath.

Underneath this stone doth lie
As much beauty as could die. *B. Jonson.*

UN-DER-OF'FI-CER, *n.* A subordinate officer.

UN-DE-ROG'A-TO-RY, *a.* Not derogatory. *Boyle.*

UN'DER-PART, *n.* A subordinate part. *Dryden.*

UN-DER-PET'TI-COAT, *n.* A petticoat worn under a shirt or another petticoat. *Spectator.*

UN-DER-PIN', *v. t.* To lay stones under the sills of a building, on which it is to rest.

2. To support by some solid foundation; or to place something underneath for support.

UN-DER-PIN'NED, (-pind',) *pp.* Supported by stones or a foundation.

UN-DER-PIN'NING, *ppr.* Placing stones under the sills for support.

UN-DER-PIN'NING, *n.* The act of laying stones under sills.

2. The stones on which a building immediately rests.

UN'DER-PLOT, *n.* A series of events in a play, proceeding collaterally with the main story, and subservient to it. *Dryden.*

2. A clandestine scheme.

UN-DER-PRAISE', *v. t.* To praise below desert. *Dryden.*

UN-DER-PRIZE', *v. t.* To value at less than the worth; to undervalue. *Shak.*

UN-DER-PRIZ'ED, *pp.* Undervalued.

UN-DER-PRIZ'ING, *ppr.* Undervaluing.

UN-DER-PROP', *v. t.* To support; to uphold.

And *underprop* the head that bears the crown. *Fenton.*

UN-DER-PRO-POR'TION-ED, *a.* Having too little proportion.

Scanty and *underproportioned* returns of civility. *Collier.*

UN-DER-PROP'PED, (-propt',) *pp.* Supported; upheld.

2. *a.* Having props underneath. *Baxter.*

UN-DER-PULL'ER, *n.* An inferior puller. [*Not in use.*] *Collier.*

UN-DER-RATE', *v. t.* To rate too low; to rate below the value; to undervalue. *Buck.*

UN'DER-RATE, *n.* A price less than the worth; as, to sell a thing at an *underrate*.

UN-DER-RAT'ED, *pp.* Rated too low; undervalued.

UN-DER-RUN', *v. t.* To pass under in a boat; as, to *underrun* a cable. *Totten.*

To underrun a tackle; to separate its parts and put them in order. *Mar. Dict.*

UN-DER-SAT'U-RA-TED, *a.* Not fully saturated; *a chemical term.*

UN-DER-SAY', *v. t.* To say by way of derogation or contradiction. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

UN-DER-SCORE', *v. t.* To draw a mark under.

UN-DER-SCOR'ED, *pp.* Marked underneath.

UN-DER-SCOR'ING, *ppr.* Marking underneath.

UN-DER-SEC'RE-TA-RY, *n.* A secretary subordinate to the principal secretary. *Bacon.*

UN-DER-SELL', *v. t.* To sell the same articles at a lower price than another.

UN-DER-SELL'ING, *ppr.* Selling at a lower price.

UN-DER-SERV'ANT, *n.* An inferior servant.

UN-DER-SET', *v. t.* To prop; to support. *Bacon.*

UN'DER-SET, *n.* A current of water below the surface. *Mar. Dict.*

UN-DER-SET'TER, *n.* A prop; a pedestal; a support. 1 *Kings* vii.

UN-DER-SET'TING, *ppr.* Propping; supporting.

UN-DER-SET'TING, *n.* The lower part; the pedestal. *Wotton.*

UN-DER-SHER'IFF, *n.* A sheriff's deputy.

UN-DER-SHER'IFF-RY, *n.* The office of an undersheriff. [*Not in use.*]

UN'DER-SHOT, *a.* Moved by water passing under the wheel; opposed to OVERSHOT; as, an *undershot* mill or mill-wheel.

UN'DER-SHRUB, *n.* A low shrub, permanent and woody at the base, but the branches decaying yearly. *Barton. Martyn.*

UN-DER-SIGN', *v. t.* To write one's name at the foot or end of a letter or any legal instrument.

UN-DER-SIGN'ED, *pp.* Written or subscribed at the bottom or end of a writing.

UN-DER-SIGN'ER, *n.* One who undersigns.

UN-DER-SIGN'ING, *ppr.* Subscribing.

UN-DER-SIZ'ED, *a.* Being of a size less than common.

UN'DER-SOIL, *n.* Soil beneath the surface; subsoil. *Asiat. Rev.*

UN-DER-SOLD', *pp.* Sold at a lower price.

UN'DER-SONG, *n.* Chorus; burden of a song.

Menalcas shall sustain his *undersong*. *Dryden.*

UN-DER-SPAR'RED. See UNDERMASTED.

UN-DER-STAND', *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* UNDERSTOOD. [*under* and *stand*. The sense is, to support or hold in mind.]

1. To have just and adequate ideas of; to comprehend; to know; as, to *understand* a problem in Euclid; to *understand* a proposition or a declaration.

2. To have the same ideas as the person who speaks, or the idens which a person intends to communicate. I *understood* the preacher; the court perfectly *understand* the advocate or his argument.

3. To receive or have the ideas expressed or intended to be conveyed in a writing or book; to know the meaning. It is important that we should *understand* the sacred oracles.

4. To know the meaning of signs, or of any thing intended to convey ideas; as, to *understand* a nod, a wink, or a motion.

5. To suppose to mean.

The most learned interpreters *understood* the words of sin, and not of Abel. *Locke.*

6. To know by experience. *Milton.*

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7. To know by instinct.

Amorous intent, well *understood*. *Milton.*

8. To interpret, at least mentally. *Stillingfleet.*

9. To know another's meaning. *Milton.*

10. To hold in opinion with conviction. *Milton.*

11. To mean without expressing.

War then, war,
Open or *understood*, must be resolved. *Milton.*

12. To know what is not expressed. *Milton.*

I bring them to receive
From thee their names, and pay thee fealty
With low subjection; *understand* the same
Of fish. *Milton.*

13. To learn; to be informed. I *understand* that congress have passed the bill.

UN-DER-STAND', *v. i.* To have the use of the intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent and conscious being.

All my soul be
Imparadised in you, in whom alone
I *understand*, and grow, and see. *Donne.*

2. To be informed by another; to learn.

I *understood* of the evil that Eliashib did. — Neh. xiii.

UN-DER-STAND'A-BLE, *a.* That can be understood. [*Not much used.*] *Chillingworth.*

UN-DER-STAND'ER, *n.* One who understands or knows by experience. [*Little used.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

UN-DER-STAND'ING, *ppr.* Comprehending; apprehending the ideas or sense of another, or of a writing; learning or being informed.

2. *a.* Knowing; skillful. He is an *understanding* man.

UN-DER-STAND'ING, *n.* The faculty of the human mind by which it apprehends the real state of things presented to it, or by which it receives or comprehends the ideas which others express and intend to communicate. The understanding is called also the *intellectual faculty*. It is the faculty by means of which we obtain a great part of our knowledge. *Luke* xxiv. *Eph.* i.

By *understanding*, I mean that faculty whereby we are enabled to apprehend the objects of knowledge, generals or particulars, absent or present, and to judge of their truth or falsehood, good or evil. *Watts.*

There is a spirit in man, and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth him *understanding*. — Job xxxii.

2. Knowledge; exact comprehension.

Right *understanding* consists in the perception of the visible or probable agreement or disagreement of ideas. *Locke.*

3. Intelligence between two or more persons; agreement of minds; union of sentiments. There is a good *understanding* between the minister and his people.

UN-DER-STAND'ING-LY, *adv.* Intelligibly; with full knowledge or comprehension of a question or subject; as, to vote upon a question *understandingly*; to act or judge *understandingly*.

The gospel may be neglected, but it can not be *understandingly* disbelieved. *J. Hawes.*

UN-DER-STATE', *v. t.* To state or represent less strongly than the truth will bear.

UN-DER-STOOD', *pret.* and *pp.* of UNDERSTAND.

UN'DER-STRAP-PER, *n.* A petty fellow; an inferior agent. *Swift.*

UN-DER-STRA'TUM, *n.* Subsoil; the bed or layer of earth on which the mold or soil rests. *Cyc.*

UN-DER-STROKE', *v. t.* To underline. *Swift.*

UN-DER-TAK'A-BLE, *a.* That may be undertaken. [*Not in use.*] *Chillingworth.*

UN-DER-TAKE', *v. t.*; *pret.* UNDERTOOK; *pp.* UNDERTAKEN. [*under* and *take.*]

1. To engage in; to enter upon; to take in hand; to begin to perform. When I *undertook* this work, I had a very inadequate knowledge of the extent of my labors.

2. To covenant or contract to perform or execute. A man *undertakes* to erect a house, or to make a mile of canal, when he enters *into* stipulations for that purpose.

3. To attempt; as, when a man *undertakes* what he can not perform.

4. To assume a character. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

5. To engage with; to attack.

Your lordship should not *undertake* every companion you offend. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

6. To have the charge of.

Who *undertakes* you to your end. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

UN-DER-TAKE', *v. i.* To take upon or assume any business or province.

O Lord, I am oppressed; *undertake* for me. — Is. xxxviii.

2. To venture; to hazard. They dare not *undertake.*

3. To promise; to be bound.

I dare *undertake* they will not lose their labor. *Woodward.*

To undertake for; to be bound; to become surety for.

UN-DER-TAK'EN, *pp.* of UNDERTAKE. The work was *undertaken* at his own expense.

UN-DER-TAK'ER, *n.* One who undertakes; one who engages in any project or business. *Clarendon.*

2. One who stipulates or covenants to perform any work for another. *Swift.*

3. One who manages funerals. *Young.*

UN-DER-TAK'ING, *ppr.* Engaging in; taking in hand; beginning to perform; stipulating to execute.

UN-DER-TAK'ING, *n.* Any business, work, or project which a person engages in, or attempts to perform; an enterprise. The canal, or the making of the canal, from the Hudson to Lake Erie, a distance of almost four hundred miles, was the greatest *undertaking* of the kind in modern times. The attempt to find a navigable passage to the Pacific round North America, is a hazardous *undertaking*, and probably useless to navigation.

UN-DER-TEN'ANT, *n.* The tenant of a tenant; one who holds lands or tenements of a tenant.

UN'DER-TIME, *n.* Undern-tide; the time after dinner, or in the evening. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

UN-DER-TOOK', *pret.* of UNDERTAKE.

UN'DER-TOW, *n.* [*under* and *tow.*] A current of water below, in a different direction from that on the surface.

UN-DER-TREAS'UR-ER, (un-der-trezh'ur-er,) *n.* A subordinate treasurer.

UN-DER-VAL-U-A'TION, *n.* The act of valuing below the real worth; rate not equal to the worth.

UN-DER-VAL'UE, *v. t.* To value, rate, or estimate below the real worth.

2. To esteem lightly; to treat as of little worth.

In comparison of the discharge of my duties, I *undervalued* all designs of authority. *Atterbury.*

3. To despise; to hold in mean estimation.

I write not this with the least intention to *undervalue* the other parts of poetry. *Dryden.*

UN-DER-VAL'UE, *n.* Low rate or price; a price less than the real worth. *Hamilton.*

UN-DER-VAL'U-ED, *pp.* Estimated at less than the real worth; slighted; despised.

UN-DER-VAL'U-ER, *n.* One who esteems lightly. *Walton.*

UN-DER-VAL'U-ING, *ppr.* Estimating at less than the real worth; slighting; despising.

UN-DER-WENT', *pret.* of UNDERGO. He *underwent* severe trials.

UN'DER-WOOD, *n.* Small trees that grow among large trees; coppice. *Mortimer.*

UN'DER-WORK, (un'der-wurk,) *n.* Subordinate work; petty affairs. *Addison.*

UN-DER-WORK', (un-der-wurk',) *v. t.* To destroy by clandestine measures. *Shak.*

2. To work or labor upon less than is sufficient or proper. *Dryden.*

3. To work at a less price than others in the like employment; as, one mason may *underwork* another; a shoemaker can not *underwork* a joiner.

UN'DER-WORK-ER, *n.* One who underworks; or a subordinate workman.

UN-DER-WORK'ING, *ppr.* Destroying clandestinely; working at less price than others in the like employment.

UN-DER-WORK'MAN, *n.* A subordinate workman.

UN-DER-WRITE', (-rite',) *v. t.* [See WRITE.] To write under something else.

The change I have made, I have here *underwritten*. *Saunderson.*

2. To subscribe. We, whose names are *underwritten*, agree to pay the sums expressed against our respective names.

3. To subscribe one's *name* for insurance; to set one's name to a policy of insurance, for the purpose of becoming answerable for loss or damage, for a certain premium per cent. Individuals *underwrite* policies of insurance, as well as companies.

The broker who procures insurance, ought not, by *underwriting* the policy, to deprive the parties of his unbiased testimony. *Marshall.*

UN-DER-WRITE', *v. i.* To practice insuring.

UN'DER-WRIT-ER, *n.* One who insures; an insurer; so called because he underwrites his name to the conditions of the policy.

UN-DER-WRIT'ING, *ppr.* Writing under something.

2. Subscribing a policy; insuring.

UN'DER-WRIT-ING, *n.* The act or practice of insuring ships, goods, houses, &c.

UN-DER-WRIT'TEN, *pp.* Written under; subscribed.

UN-DE-SCEND'I-BLE, *a.* Not descendible; not capable of descending to heirs.

UN-DE-SCRIB'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be described.

UN-DE-SCRIB'ED, *a.* Not described. *Hooker.*

UN-DE-SCRIED', *a.* Not descried; not discovered; not seen. *Wollaston.*

UN-DE-SERV'ED, *a.* Not deserved; not merited. *Sidney.*

UN-DE-SERV'ED-LY, *adv.* Without desert, either good or evil. *Milton. Dryden.*

UN-DE-SERV'ED-NESS, *n.* Want of being worthy. *Newton.*

UN-DE-SERV'ER, *n.* One of no merit. *Shak.*

UN-DE-SERV'ING, *a.* Not deserving; not having merit. God continually supplies the wants of his *undeserving* creatures.

2. Not meriting, with *of*; as, a man *undeserving of* happiness, or *of* punishment. *Sidney. Pope.*

UN-DE-SERV'ING-LY, *adv.* Without meriting any particular advantage or harm. *Milton.*

UN-DES'IG-NA-TED, *a.* Not designated. *Warton.*

UN-DE-SIGN'ED, (-sind',) *a.* Not designed; not intended; not proceeding from purpose; as, to do an *undesigned* injury.

UN-DE-SIGN'ED-LY, *adv.* Without design or intention.

UN-DE-SIGN'ED-NESS, *n.* Freedom from design or set purpose. *Paley.*

UN-DE-SIGN'ING, *a.* Not acting with set purpose.

2. Sincere; upright; artless; having no artful or fraudulent purpose. It is base to practice on *undesigning* minds.

UN-DE-SIR'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be desired; not to be wished; not pleasing. *Milton.*

UN-DE-SIR'ED, *a.* Not desired, or not solicited.

UN-DE-SIR'ING, *a.* Not desiring; not wishing. *Dryden.*

UN-DE-SIR'OUS, *a.* Not desirous.

UN-DE-SPAIR'ING, *a.* Not yielding to despair. *Dyer.*

UN-DE-SPOIL'ED, *a.* Not despoiled.

UN-DES'TIN-ED, *a.* Not destined.

UN-DE-STROY'A-BLE, *a.* Indestructible. [*Not in use.*] *Boyle.*

UN-DE-STROY'ED, *a.* Not destroyed; not wasted; not ruined. *Locke.*

UN-DE-TACH'ED, (un-de-tacht',) *a.* Not detached; not separated.

UN-DE-TECT'ED, *a.* Not detected; not discovered; not laid open. *R. G. Harper.*

UN-DE-TERM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be determined or decided. *Locke.*

UN-DE-TERM'IN-ATE, *a.* Not determinate; not settled or certain. [But INDETERMINATE is now generally used.]

UN-DE-TERM'IN-ATE-NESS, *n.* Uncertainty; unsettled state.

UN-DE-TERM-IN-A'TION, *n.* Indecision; uncertainty of mind. [See INDETERMINATION, which is chiefly used.]

UN-DE-TERM'IN-ED, *a.* Not determined; not settled; not decided. *Locke.*

2. Not limited; not defined; indeterminate. *Hale.*

UN-DE-TER'RED, *a.* Not deterred; not restrained by fear or obstacles. *Mitford.*

UN-DE-TEST'ING, *a.* Not detesting; not abhorring. *Thomson.*

UN-DE-VEL'OP-ED, (-de-vel'opt,) *a.* Not opened or unfolded.

UN-DE'VI-A-TING, *a.* Not deviating; not departing from the way, or from a rule, principle, or purpose; steady; regular; as, an *undeviating* course of virtue. *Panoplist.*

2. Not erring; not wandering; not crooked. *Cowper.*

UN-DE'VI-A-TING-LY, *adv.* Without wandering; steadily; regularly.

UN-DE'VI-OUS, *a.* Not devious.

UN-DE'VI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Not deviously.

UN-DE-VOT'ED, *a.* Not devoted. *Clarendon.*

UN-DE-VOUR'ED, *a.* Not devoured.

UN-DE-VOUT', *a.* Not devout; having no devotion.

UN-DEX'TROUS, *a.* Not dextrous; clumsy.

UN-DI'A-DEM-ED, *a.* Not adorned with a diadem.

UN-DI-APH'A-NOUS, *a.* Not transparent; not pellucid. *Boyle.*

UN-DID', *pret.* of UNDO.

UN-DIF-FUS'ED, (-dif-fūz'ed,) *a.* Not diffused.

UN-DIG'E-NOUS, (-dij'e-nus,) *a.* [L. *unda*, wave, and Gr. γενος, kind.]

Generated by water. *Kirwan.*

UN-DI-GEST'ED, *a.* Not digested; not subdued by the stomach; crude. *Arbuthnot.*

UN-DIGHT', (-dite',) *v. t.* To put off. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

UN-DIG'NI-FI-ED, (-fide,) *a.* Not dignified; common; mean. *Swift.*

UN-DI-MIN'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of diminution. *Scott.*

UN-DI-MIN'ISH-A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be diminishable.

UN-DI-MIN'ISH-ED, (-de-min'isht,) *a.* Not diminished; not lessened; unimpaired. *Milton. Dryden.*

UN-DI-MIN'ISH-ING, *a.* Not diminishing; not becoming less.

UN-DIM'MED, *a.* Not made dim; not obscured. *Allen.*

UN-DINE', *n.* [L. *unda.*] A name given by the Cabalists to a class of spirits residing in the waters. *Brande.*

UN-DINT'ED, *a.* Not impressed by a blow. *Shak.*

UN-DIP-LO-MAT'IC, *a.* Not according to the rules of diplomatic bodies.

UN-DIP'PED, (-dipt',) *a.* Not dipped; not plunged. *Dryden.*

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UN-DI-RECT'ED, *a.* Not directed; not guided; left without direction.

2. Not addressed; not superscribed; as a letter.

UN-DIS-AP-POINT'ED, *a.* Not disappointed. *Elphinstone.*

UN-DIS-BAND'ED, *a.* Not disbanded.

UN-DIS-CERN'ED, (-diz-zernd',) *a.* Not discerned; not seen; not observed; not descried; not discovered; as, truths *undiscerned.* *Brown.*

UN-DIS-CERN'ED-LY, (-diz-zern'ed-le,) *adv.* In such a manner as not to be discovered or seen. *Boyle.*

UN-DIS-CERN'I-BLE, (-diz-zern'e-bl,) *a.* That can not be discerned, seen, or discovered; invisible; as, *undiscernible* objects or distinctions. *Rogers.*

UN-DIS-CERN'I-BLE-NESS, (-diz-zern'-,) *n.* The state or quality of being undiscernible.

UN-DIS-CERN'I-BLY, *adv.* In a way not to be discovered or seen; invisibly; imperceptibly. *South.*

UN-DIS-CERN'ING, (-diz-zern'-,) *a.* Not discerning; not making just distinctions; wanting judgment or the power of discrimination.

UN-DIS-CERN'ING, *n.* Want of discernment. *Spectator.*

UN-DIS-CHARG'ED, *a.* Not discharged.

UN-DIS'CI-PLIN-ED, *a.* Not disciplined; not duly exercised and taught; not subdued to regularity and order; raw; as, *undisciplined* troops; *undisciplined* valor. *Madison.*

2. Not instructed; untaught; as, *undisciplined* minds.

UN-DIS-CLŌSE', (un-dis-klōze',) *v. t.* Not to discover. [*A bad word.*] *Daniel.*

UN-DIS-CLŌS'ED, *a.* Not disclosed; not revealed.

UN-DIS-COL'OR-ED, (-dis-kul'lurd,) *a.* Not discolored.

UN-DIS-CON-CERT'ED, *a.* Not disconcerted.

UN-DIS-CORD'ANT, *a.* Not discordant.

UN-DIS-CORD'ING, *a.* Not disagreeing; not jarring in music; harmonious; as, *undiscording* voices. *Milton.*

UN-DIS-COUR'AG-ED, *a.* Not disheartened.

UN-DIS-COV'ER-A-BLE, (-kuv'er-,) *a.* That can not be discovered or found out; as, *undiscoverable* principles.

UN-DIS-COV'ER-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be discovered.

UN-DIS-COV'ER-ED, (-kuv'erd,) *a.* Not discovered; not seen; not descried. *Dryden.*

UN-DIS-CRED'IT-ED, *a.* Not discredited. *Warburton.*

UN-DIS-CREET', *a.* Not discreet; not prudent or [Instead of this, INDISCREET is used.] [wise.

UN-DIS-CREET'LY, *adv.* Indiscreetly. [See INDISCREETLY.]

UN-DIS-CRIM'IN-Ā-TING, *a.* Not discriminating.

UN-DIS-CUSS'ED, (-dis-kust',) *a.* Not discussed; not argued or debated. *Du Ponceau.*

UN-DIS-GRĀC'ED, (-dis-grāst',) *a.* Not disgraced or dishonored.

UN-DIS-GUIS'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be disguised.

UN-DIS-GUIS'ED, (-gīzd',) *a.* [See GUISE.] Not disguised; not covered with a mask, or with a false appearance. *Dryden.*

2. Open; frank; candid; plain; artless. *Rogers.*

UN-DIS-HEART'EN-ED, *a.* Not discouraged.

UN-DIS-HON'OR-ED, (-diz-on'urd,) *a.* [See HONOR.] Not dishonored; not disgraced. *Shak.*

UN-DIS-MĀY'ED, (-mādc',) *a.* Not dismayed; not disheartened by fear; not discouraged; as, troops *undismayed.*

UN-DIS-O-BLIG'ING, *a.* Inoffensive. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

UN-DIS-OR'DER-ED, *a.* Not disordered; not disturbed.

UN-DIS-PENS'ED, (-dis-penst',) *a.* Not dispensed.

2. Not freed from obligation.

UN-DIS-PENS'ING, *a.* Not allowing to be dispensed with. *Milton.*

UN-DIS-PERS'ED, (-dis-perst',) *a.* Not dispersed; not scattered. *Boyle.*

UN-DIS-PLĀY'ED, *a.* Not displayed; not unfolded.

UN-DIS-PŌS'ED, (-dis-pōzd',) *a.* Not disposed.

Undisposed of; not disposed of; not bestowed; not parted with; as, employments *undisposed of.* *Swift.*

UN-DIS-PŌS'ED-NESS, *n.* Indisposition; disinclination.

UN-DIS'PU-TA-BLE, *a.* Not disputable.

[But the word now used is INDISPUTABLE.]

UN-DIS'PU-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* A state of not being disputable.

UN-DIS-PŪT'ED, *a.* Not disputed; not contested; not called in question; as, an *undisputed* title; *undisputed* truth. *Dryden.*

UN-DIS-QUI'ET-ED, *a.* Not disquieted; not disturbed. *Tooke.*

UN-DIS-SEM'BLED, *a.* Not dissembled; open; undisguised; unfeigned; as, *undissembled* friendship or piety. *Warton. Atterbury.*

UN-DIS-SEM'BLING, *a.* Not dissembling; not exhibiting a false appearance; not false. *Thomson.*

UN-DIS'SI-PĀ-TED, *a.* Not dissipated; not scattered. *Boyle.*

UN-DIS-SOLV'A-BLE, *a.* [See DISSOLVE.] That can not be dissolved or melted. *Greenhill.*

2. That may not be loosened or broken; as, the *undissolvable* ties of friendship.

UN-DIS-SOLV'ED, *a.* Not dissolved; not melted. *Cowper.*

UN-DIS-SOLV'ING, *a.* Not dissolving; not melting; as, the *undissolving* ice of the Alps.

UN-DIS-TEM'PER-ED, *a.* Not diseased; free from malady.

2. Free from perturbation. *Temple.*

UN-DIS-TEND'ED, *a.* Not distended; not enlarged.

UN-DIS-TILL'ED, *a.* Not distilled.

UN-DIS-TIN'GUISH-A-BLE, (-ting'gwish-a-bl,) *a.* That can not be distinguished by the eye; not to be distinctly seen. *Shak.*

2. Not to be known or distinguished by the intellect, by any peculiar property. *Locke.*

UN-DIS-TIN'GUISH-A-BLY, *adv.* Without distinction; so as not to be known from each other, or to be separately seen. *Barrow.*

UN-DIS-TIN'GUISH-ED, (-dis-ting'gwisht,) *a.* Not distinguished; not so marked as to be distinctly known from each other.

Undistinguished seeds of good and ill. *Dryden.*

2. Not separately seen or descried. *Dryden.*

3. Not plainly discerned. *Swift.*

4. Having no intervenient space. *Shak.*

5. Not marked by any particular property. *Denham.*

6. Not treated with any particular respect. *Pope.*

7. Not distinguished by any particular eminence.

UN-DIS-TIN'GUISH-ING, *a.* Making no difference; not discriminating; as, *undistinguishing* favor.

Undistinguishing distribution of good and evil. *Addison.*

UN-DIS-TORT'ED, *a.* Not distorted; not perverted. *More.*

UN-DIS-TRACT'ED, *a.* Not perplexed by contrariety or confusion of thoughts, desires, or concerns. *Boyle.*

UN-DIS-TRACT'ED-LY, *adv.* Without disturbance from contrariety of thoughts or multiplicity of concerns. *Boyle.*

UN-DIS-TRACT'ED-NESS, *n.* Freedom from disturbance or interruption from contrariety or multiplicity of thoughts and concerns. *Boyle.*

UN-DIS-TRIB'U-TED, *a.* Not distributed or allotted.

UN-DIS-TURB'ED, *a.* Free from interruption; not molested or hindered; as, *undisturbed* with company or noise.

2. Free from perturbation of mind; calm; tranquil; placid; serene; not agitated. To be *undisturbed* by danger, by perplexities, by injuries received, is a most desirable object.

3. Not agitated; not stirred; not moved; as, the surface of water *undisturbed.* *Dryden.*

UN-DIS-TURB'ED-LY, *adv.* Calmly; peacefully. *Locke.*

UN-DIS-TURB'ED-NESS, *n.* Calmness; tranquillity; freedom from molestation or agitation.

UN-DIS-TURB'ING, *a.* Not disturbing.

UN-DI-VERS'I-FI-ED, *a.* Not diversified; not varied; uniform. *Roscoe.*

UN-DI-VERT'ED, *a.* Not diverted; not turned aside.

2. Not amused; not entertained or pleased.

UN-DI-VID'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be divided; not separable; as, an *undividable* scene. *Shak.*

UN-DI-VID'ED, *a.* Not divided; not separated or disunited; unbroken; whole; as, *undivided* attention or affections.

2. In *botany*, not lobed, cleft, or branched. *Cyc.*

UN-DI-VID'ED-LY, *adv.* So as not to be parted. *Feltham.*

UN-DI-VORC'ED, (-de-vōrst',) *a.* Not divorced. *Young.*

UN-DI-VULG'ED, *a.* Not divulged; not revealed or disclosed; secret. *Belknap. Robertson.*

UN-DŌ', *v. t.*; *pret.* UNDID; *pp.* UNDONE. To reverse what has been done; to annul; to bring to naught any transaction. We can *undo* many kinds of work; but we can not *undo* crimes, errors, or faults.

To-morrow, ere the setting sun,
She'd all *undo* what she had done. *Swift.*

2. To loose; to open; to take to pieces; to unravel; to unfasten; to untie; as, to *undo* a knot. *Waller.*

3. To ruin; to bring to poverty; to impoverish. Many are *undone* by unavoidable losses; but more *undo* themselves by vices and dissipation, or by indolence.

4. To ruin, in a moral sense; to bring to everlasting destruction and misery.

5. To ruin in reputation.

UN-DOCK', *v. t.* To take out of dock; as, to *undock* a ship. *Encyc.*

UN-DŌ'ER, *n.* One who undoes or brings destruction; one who reverses what has been done; one who ruins the reputation of another.

UN-DŌ'ING, *ppr.* Reversing what has been done; ruining.

UN-DŌ'ING, *n.* The reversal of what has been done.

2. Ruin; destruction. *Hooker.*

UN-DO-MES'TIC, *a.* Not domestic.

UN-DO-MES'TIC-A-TED, *a.* Not domesticated; not accustomed to a family life. *Chalmers.*

2. Not tamed.

UN-DONE', (un-dun',) *pp.* Reversed; annulled.

2. Ruined; destroyed.

When the legislature is corrupted, the people are *undone.* *J. Adams.*

3. *a.* Not done; not performed; not executed. We are apt to leave *undone* what we ought to do.

UN-DOUBT'ED, (un-dout'ed,) *a.* Not doubted; not called in question; indubitable; indisputable; as, *undoubted* proof; *undoubted* truth. *Milton.*

UN-DOUBT'ED-LY, (un-dout'ed-ly,) *adv.* Without doubt; without question; indubitably. *Tillotson.*

UN-DOUBT'FUL, (un-dout'ful,) *a.* Not doubtful; not ambiguous; plain; evident. *Shak.*

UN-DOUBT'ING, (un-dout'ing,) *a.* Not doubting; not hesitating respecting facts; not fluctuating in uncertainty; as, an *undoubting* believer; an *undoubting* faith. *Hammond.*

UN-DOUBT'ING-LY, *adv.* Without doubting.

UN-DRAIN'ED, *a.* Not drained; not freed from water.

UN-DRA-MAT'IC, } *a.* Not dramatic; not ac-
UN-DRA-MAT'IC-AL, } cording to the rules of the drama, or not suited to the drama. *Young.*

UN-DRĀP'ED, (-drāpt',) *a.* Not covered with drapery.

UN-DRAWN', *a.* Not drawn; not pulled by an external force. *Milton.*

2. Not allured by motives or persuasion.

3. Not taken from the box; as, an *undrawn* ticket.

UN-DREAD'ED, (un-dred'ed,) *a.* Not dreaded; not feared. *Milton.*

UN-DREAD'ING, *a.* Not dreading; fearless.

UN-DREAM'ED, *a.* Not dreamed; not thought of. *Shak.*

UN-DRESS', *v. t.* To divest of clothes; to strip. *Addison.*

2. To divest of ornaments, or the attire of ostentation; to disrobe. *Prior.*

UN'DRESS, *n.* A loose, negligent dress. *Dryden.*

2. Among *soldiers*, dress worn when not on duty.

UN-DRESS'ED, (un-drest',) *pp.* Divested of dress; disrobed.

2. *a.* Not dressed; not attired.

3. Not prepared; as, meat *undressed.*

4. Not pruned; not trimmed; not put in order; as, an *undressed* vineyard.

UN-DRI'ED, (-drīde',) *a.* Not dried; wet; moist; as, *undried* cloth.

2. Not dried; green; as, *undried* hay; *undried* hops. *Mortimer.*

UN-DRILL'ED, *a.* Not drilled.

UN-DRINK'A-BLE, *a.* Not drinkable.

UN-DRIV'EN, *a.* Not driven; not impelled. *Dryden.*

UN-DROOP'ING, *a.* Not drooping; not sinking; not despairing. *Thomson.*

UN-DROSS'Y, *a.* Free from dross or recrement. *Pope.*

UN-DROWN'ED, *a.* Not drowned. *Shak.*

UN-DŌ'BI-TA-BLE, *a.* Not to be doubted; unquestionable.

[But the word now used is INDUBITABLE.]

UN-DUE', *a.* Not due; not yet demandable by right; as, a debt, note, or bond *undue.*

2. Not right; not legal; improper; as, an *undue* proceeding.

3. Not agreeable to a rule or standard, or to duty; not proportioned; excessive; as, an *undue* regard to the externals of religion; an *undue* attachment to forms; an *undue* rigor in the execution of law.

UN-DUKE', *v. t.* To deprive of dukedom. *Swift.*

UN'DU-LA-RY, *a.* [L. *undula*, a little wave.] Playing like waves; waving. *Brown.*

UN'DU-LATE, } *a.* Wavy; waved obtusely up and
UN'DU-LA-TED, } down, near the margin, as a leaf or corol. *Lee. Smith.*

UN'DU-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *undula*, a little wave; *unda*, a wave; Low L. *undulo.*]

To move back and forth, or up and down, as waves; to cause to vibrate.

Breath vocalized, that is, vibrated and *undulated.* *Holder.*

UN'DU-LATE, *v. i.* To vibrate; to move back and forth; to wave; as, *undulating* air. *Pope.*

UN'DU-LA-TING, *ppr.* Waving; vibrating.

2. *a.* Wavy; rising and falling.

UN'DU-LA-TING-LY, *adv.* In the form of waves.

UN-DU-LĀ'TION, *n.* [from *undulate.*] A waving motion or vibration; as, the *undulations* of a fluid, of water, or air; the *undulations* of sound. The *undulations* of a fluid are propagated in concentric circles.

2. In *medicine*, a particular uneasy sensation of an undulatory motion in the heart. *Cyc.*

3. In *music*, a rattling or jarring of sounds, as when discordant notes are sounded together. It is called also BEAT. *Cyc.*

4. In *surgery*, a certain motion of the matter of an abscess when pressed, which indicates its fitness for opening. *Cyc.*

UN'DU-LA-TO-RY, *a.* [from *undulate.*] Moving in the manner of waves; or resembling the motion of

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waves, which successively rise or swell and fall. We speak of the *undulatory* motion of water, of air, or other fluid, and this *undulatory* motion of air is supposed to be the cause of sounds. This is sometimes called *vibratory*; but *undulatory* seems to be most correct.

Undulatory theory: in *optics*, the theory that the phenomena of light are produced by the undulations of an independent medium, set in motion by the luminous body; opposed to the *theory of emanations*, according to which light is a material fluid of extreme subtilty. According to the former theory, the fluid is only the medium of light, as air is the medium of sound, and the impression is conveyed from the radiant to the eye by successive undulations of this medium; according to the latter, the motion is simply that of a chain of particles moving in right lines. *Olmsted.*

UN-DULL′, *v. t.* To remove dullness or obscurity; to clear; to purify. [*Not used.*] *Whitlock.*

UN-DŪ′LY, *adv.* Not according to duty or propriety.

2. Not in proper proportion; excessively. His strength was *unduly* exerted.

UN-DŪR′A-BLE, *a.* Not durable; not lasting. [*Not in use.*] *Arnway.*

UN-DUST′, *v. t.* To free from dust. [*Not in use.*] *Mountague.*

UN-DŪ′TE-OUS, *a.* Not performing duty to parents and superiors; not obedient; as, an *unduteous* child, apprentice, or servant. *Dryden.*

UN-DŪ′TI-FUL, *a.* Not obedient; not performing duty; as, an *undutiful* son or subject. *Tillotson.*

UN-DŪ′TI-FUL-LY, *adv.* Not according to duty; in a disobedient manner. *Dryden.*

UN-DŪ′TI-FUL-NESS, *n.* Want of respect; violation of duty; disobedience; as, the *undutifulness* of children or subjects.

UN-DY′ING, *a.* Not dying; not perishing.

2. Not subject to death; immortal; as, the *undying* souls of men.

UN-EARN′ED, (-ernd′,) *a.* Not merited by labor or services.

Hoping Heaven will bless
Thy slighted fruits, and give thee bread *unearned.* *Philips.*

UN-EARTH′, (un-erth′,) *v. t.* To drive from the earth; to uncover.

UN-EARTH′ED, (-erthd′,) *a.* Driven from a den, cavern, or burrow. *Thomson.*

UN-EARTH′LY, (-erth′le,) *a.* Not terrestrial. *Shak.*

UN-EĀS′I-LY, *adv.* With uneasiness or pain.

He lives *uneasily* under the burden. *L'Estrange.*

2. With difficulty; not readily. *Boyle.*

UN-EĀS′I-NESS, *n.* A moderate degree of pain; restlessness; want of ease; disquiet.

2. Unquietness of mind; moderate anxiety or perturbation; disquietude.

3. That which makes uneasy or gives trouble; ruggedness; as, the *uneasiness* of the road. [*Unusual.*] *Burnet.*

UN-EĀS′Y, *a.* Feeling some degree of pain; restless; disturbed; unquiet. The patient is *uneasy.*

2. Giving some pain; as, an *uneasy* garment.

3. Disturbed in mind; somewhat anxious; unquiet. He is *uneasy* respecting the success of his project.

The soul, *uneasy* and confined from home,
Rests and expatiates in a life to come. *Pope.*

4. Constraining; cramping; as, *uneasy* rules. *Roscommon.*

5. Constrained; stiff; not graceful; not easy; as, an *uneasy* deportment. *Locke.*

6. Giving some pain to others; disagreeable; unpleasing.

A sour, untractable nature makes him *uneasy* to those who approach him. *Spectator.*

7. Difficult.

Things—so *uneasy* to be satisfactorily understood. [*Not in use.*] *Boyle.*

UN-EAT′A-BLE, *a.* Not eatable; not fit to be eaten. *Miller.*

UN-EAT′EN, *a.* Not eaten; not devoured. *Clarendon.*

UN-EATH′, *adv.* [*un* and Sax. *eath*, easy.]

1. Not easily. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

2. Beneath; below. [*Not in use.*] [See NEITHER and BENEATH.] *Spenser.*

UN-EBB′ING, *a.* Not ebbing.

UN-ECH′O-ING, (-ek′o-ing,) *a.* Not echoing.

UN-E-CLIPS′ED, (-klipst′,) *a.* Not eclipsed; not obscured.

UN-E-CO-NOM′IC-AL, *a.* Not economical. *Qu. Rev.*

UN-ED′I-FY-ING, *a.* Not edifying; not improving to the mind. *Atterbury.*

UN-ED′I-FY-ING-LY, *adv.* Not in an edifying manner.

UN-ED′U-CA-TED, *a.* Not educated; illiterate.

UN-EF-FA′CED, (-fāste′,) *a.* Not effaced; not obliterated. *Cheyne.*

UN-EF-FECT′ED, *a.* Not effected or performed.

UN-EF-FECT′U-AL, *a.* Ineffectual. [*The latter is the word now used.*]

UN-E-LAB′OR-ATE, *a.* Finished with little labor or study.

UN-E-LAS′TIC, *a.* Not elastic; not having the property of recovering its original state, when bent or forced out of its form.

UN-E-LAS-TIC′I-TY, *n.* State of being unelastic.

UN-E-LĀT′ED, *a.* Not elated; not puffed up.

UN-EL′BOW-ED, *a.* Not attended by any at the elbow. *Pope.*

UN-E-LECT′ED, *a.* Not elected; not chosen; not preferred. *Shak.*

UN-EL′E-GANT, *a.* Not elegant. [*Not used.*] [See INELEGANT.]

UN-EL′I-GI-BLE, *a.* Not proper to be chosen; ineligible. [*The latter is the word now used.*]

UN-E-MAN′CI-PA-TED, *a.* Not emancipated or liberated from slavery.

UN-EM-BALM′ED, *a.* Not embalmed.

UN-EM-BAR′RASS-ED, (-rast,) *a.* Not embarrassed; not perplexed in mind; not confused. The speaker appeared *unembarrassed.*

2. Free from pecuniary difficulties or encumbrances. He or his property is *unembarrassed.*

3. Free from perplexing connection; as, the question comes before the court *unembarrassed* with irrelevant matter.

UN-EM-BOD′I-ED, *a.* Free from a corporeal body; as, *unembodied* spirits. *Elliott.*

2. Not embodied; not collected into a body; as, *unembodied* militia. *Smollett.*

UN-EM-BROID′ER-ED, *a.* Not embroidered. *Ash.*

UN-EM-PHAT′IC, *a.* Having no emphasis.

UN-EM-PHAT′IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Without energy or emphasis.

UN-EM-PLOY′ED, *a.* Not employed; not occupied; not busy; at leisure; not engaged. *Addison.*

2. Not being in use; as, *unemployed* capital or money.

UN-EM-POW′ER-ED, *a.* Not empowered or authorized.

UN-EMP′TI-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be emptied; inexhaustible. [*Not in use.*] *Hooker.*

UN-EM′U-LA-TING, *a.* Not emulating; not striving to excel. *Ruffhead.*

UN-EN-CHANT′ED, *a.* Not enchanted; that can not be enchanted. *Milton.*

UN-EN-COUNT′ER-ED, *a.* Not encountered.

UN-EN-CUM′BER, *v. t.* To free from encumbrance.

UN-EN-CUM′BER-ED, *pp.* Disengaged from encumbrance.

2. *a.* Not encumbered; not burdened.

UN-EN-DEAR′ED, *a.* Not attended with endearment. *Milton.*

UN-EN-DEAV′OR-ING, (-dev′-,) *a.* Making no effort.

UN-END′ED, *a.* Not ended. *Bentham.*

UN-END′ING, *a.* Not ending. *N. A. Rev.*

UN-EN-DOW′ED, *a.* Not endowed; not furnished; not invested; as, a man *unendowed* with virtues.

2. Not furnished with funds; as, an *unendowed* college or hospital.

UN-EN-DŪR′A-BLE, *a.* Not to be endured; intolerable.

UN-EN-DŪR′A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be endured.

UN-EN-DŪR′ING, *a.* Not lasting; of temporary duration. *Dwight.*

UN-E-NERV′A-TED, *a.* Not enervated or weakened. *Beattie.*

UN-EN-FEE′BLED, *a* Not enfeebled.

UN-EN-GAG′ED, *a.* Not engaged; not bound by covenant or promise; free from obligation to a particular person; as, a lady is *unengaged.*

2. Free from attachment that binds; as, her affections are *unengaged.*

3. Unemployed; unoccupied; not busy.

4. Not appropriated; as, *unengaged* revenues. [We generally say, *unappropriated* revenue or money.]

UN-EN-GAG′ING, *a.* Not adapted to engage or win the attention or affections; not inviting.

UN-EN′GLISH, (-ing′glish,) *a.* Not English. *West. Rev.*

UN-EN-JOY′ED, *a.* Not enjoyed; not obtained; not possessed. *Dryden.*

UN-EN-JOY′ING, *a.* Not using; having no fruition. *Creek.*

UN-EN-LARG′ED, *a.* Not enlarged; narrow. *Watts.*

UN-EN-LIGHT′EN-ED, (-lit′nd,) *a.* Not enlightened; not illuminated. *Atterbury.*

UN-EN-LIV′EN-ED, *a.* Not enlivened. *Moore*

UN-EN-SLAV′ED, *a.* Not enslaved; free. *Addison.*

UN-EN-TAN′GLE, (-tang′gl,) *v. t.* To free from complication or perplexity; to disentangle. *Donne.*

UN-EN-TAN′GLED, *pp.* Disentangled.

2. *a.* Not entangled; not complicated; not perplexed.

UN-EN′TER-PRIS-ING, *a.* Not enterprising; not adventurous.

UN-EN′TER-PRIS-ING-LY, *adv.* Without enterprise.

UN-EN-TER-TAIN′ING, *a.* Not entertaining or amusing; giving no delight. *Pope.*

UN-EN-TER-TAIN′ING-LY, *adv.* Without entertainment.

UN-EN-TER-TAIN′ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of being unentertaining or dull.

UN-EN-THRALL′ED, *a.* Not enslaved; not reduced to thralldom.

UN-EN-TŌMB′ED, (-toomd′,) *a.* Not buried; not interred. *Dryden.*

UN-EN-TO-MO-LOG′IC-AL, *a.* Not entomological. *Kirby.*

UN-E-NŪ′MER-A-TED, *a.* Not numbered; not included among enumerated articles.

UN-EN′VI-A-BLE, *a.* Not enviable. *Byron.*

UN-EN′VI-ED, *a.* Not envied; exempt from the envy of others.

UN-EN′VI-OUS, *a.* Not envious; free from envy.

UN-EN′VY-ING, *a.* Not envying. *Ed. Rev.*

UN-E-PIS′CO-PAL, *a.* Not episcopal. *Ed. Rev.*

UN-EP′I-TAPH-ED, (-e-taft,) *a.* Having no epitaph. *Pollok.*

UN-E′QUA-BLE, *a.* Different from itself; different at different times; not uniform; diverse; as, *unequable* motions; *unequable* months or seasons.

UN-E′QUAL, *a.* [L. *inæqualis.*] [*Bentley.*

1. Not equal; not even; not of the same size, length, breadth, quantity, &c.; as, men of *unequal* stature; houses of *unequal* dimensions.

2. Not equal in strength, talents, acquirements, &c.; inferior.

3. Not equal in age or station; inferior.

4. Insufficient; inadequate. His strength is *unequal* to the task.

5. Partial; unjust; not furnishing equivalents to the different parties; as, an *unequal* peace; an *unequal* bargain.

6. Disproportioned; ill-matched. [*qual*

Against *unequal* arms to fight in pain. *Milton.*

7. Not regular; not uniform; as, *unequal* pulsations. *Dryden.*

8. In *botany*, not having the two sides symmetrical. *Lindley.*

UN-E′QUAL-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be equaled. *Boyle.*

UN-E′QUAL-ED, *a.* Not to be equaled; unparalleled; unrivaled; *in a good or bad sense*; as, *unequaled* excellence; *unequaled* ingratitude or baseness.

UN-E′QUAL-LY, *adv.* Not equally; in different degrees; in disproportion to each other.

2. Not with like sentiments, temper, or religious opinions or habits. 2 *Cor.* vi.

UN-E′QUAL-NESS, *n.* State of being unequal; inequality. *Temple.*

UN-E-QUIP′PED, (-kwipt′,) *a.* Not equipped.

UN-EQ′UI-TA-BLE, (-ek′we-ta-bl,) *a.* Not equitable; not just.

2. Not impartial. [INEQUITABLE is generally used.]

UN-E-QUIV′O-CAL, *a.* Not equivocal; not doubtful; clear; evident; as, *unequivocal* evidence.

2. Not ambiguous; not of doubtful signification; not admitting different interpretations; as, *unequivocal* words or expressions.

UN-E-QUIV′O-CAL-LY, *adv.* Without doubt; without room to doubt; plainly; with full evidence.

UN-E-QUIV′O-CAL-NESS, *n.* State of being unequivocal.

UN-E-RAD′I-CA-BLE, *a.* That can not be eradicated. *Allen.*

UN-E-RAD′I-CA-TED, *a.* Not eradicated; not exterminated.

UN-ER′RA-BLE, *a.* Incapable of erring; infallible. *Sheldon.*

UN-ER′RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Incapacity of error. *Decay of Piety.*

UN-ERR′ING, *a.* Committing no mistake; incapable of error; as, the *unerring* wisdom of God.

2. Incapable of failure; *certain.* He takes *unerring* aim.

UN-ERR′ING-LY, *adv.* Without mistake. *Glanville.*

UN-ES-CHEW′A-BLE, *a.* Unavoidable. [*Not in use.*] *Carew.*

UN-ES-CUTCH′EON-ED, (-kuch′und,) *a.* Not having a coat of arms or ensign. *Wordsworth.*

UN-ES-PI′ED, (-es-pīde′,) *a.* Not espied; not discovered; not seen. *Dryden.*

UN-ES-SAY′ED, *a.* Not essayed; unattempted. *Milton.*

UN-ES-SEN′TIAL, (-shal,) *a.* Not essential; not absolutely necessary; not of prime importance.

2. Not constituting the essence.

3. Void of real being; as, *unessential* night. *Milton.*

UN-ES-SEN′TIAL, *n.* Something not constituting essence, or not of absolute necessity. Forms are among the *unessentials* of religion.

UN-ES-SEN′TIAL-LY, *adv.* Not essentially.

UN-ES-TAB′LISH, *v. t.* To unfix; to deprive of establishment. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

UN-ES-TAB′LISH-ED, *a.* Not established; not permanently fixed.

UN-EU-CHA-RIST′IC-AL, *a.* Not eucharistical. *Ec. Rev.*

UN-E-VAN-GEL′IC-AL, *a.* Not orthodox; not according to the gospel. *Milner.*

UN-E-VAN′GEL-IZ-ED, *a.* Not evangelized.

UN-E-VAP′O-RA-TED, *a.* Not evaporated. *Coleridge.*

UN-Ē′VEN, (un-ē′vn,) *a.* Not even; not level; as, an *uneven* road or way; *uneven* ground. *Addison.*

2. Not equal; not of equal length.

Hebrew verse consists of *uneven* feet. *Peacham.*

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3. Not uniform; as, an *uneven* temper.

Uneven number; a number not divisible by two without a remainder; an odd number.

UN-Ē'VEN-LY, *adv.* In an uneven manner.

UN-Ē'VEN-NESS, *n.* Surface not level; inequality of surface; as, the *unevenness* of ground or of roads. *Ray.*

2. Turbulence; change; want of uniformity; as, the *unevenness* of King Edward's reign. [*Unusual.*] *Hale.*

3. Want of uniformity; as, *unevenness* of temper.

4. Want of smoothness

UN-E-VENT'FUL, *a.* Not eventful. *Southey.*

UN-EV'I-TA-BLE, *a.* Not to be escaped; unavoidable. [The word now used is INEVITABLE.]

UN-E-VOLV'ED, *pp.* Not evolved.

UN-EX-ACT', (-egz-,) *a.* Not exact. [See INEXACT, which is generally used.]

UN-EX-ACT'ED, (-egz-,) *a.* Not exacted; not taken by force. *Dryden.*

UN-EX-AG'GER-Ā-TED, *a.* Not exaggerated. *Buckminster.*

UN-EX-AG'GER-Ā-TING, *a.* Not enlarging in description.

UN-EX-AM'IN-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be examined or inquired into. *Milton.*

UN-EX-AM'IN-ED, *a.* Not examined; not interrogated strictly; as a witness.

2. Not inquired into; not investigated; as a question.

3. Not discussed; not debated.

UN-EX-AM'IN-ING, *a.* Not examining; not given to examination. *Allen.*

UN-EX-AM'PLED, (-egz-,) *a.* Having no example or similar case; having no precedent; unprecedented; unparalleled; as, the *unexampled* love and sufferings of our Savior.

UN-EX-CEPT'ED, *a.* Not excepted. *Chalmers.*

UN-EX-CEP'TION-A-BLE, *a.* Not liable to any exception or objection; unobjectionable; as, *unexceptionable* conduct; *unexceptionable* testimony.

UN-EX-CEP'TION-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being unexceptionable. *More.*

UN-EX-CEP'TION-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner liable to no objection; as, a point *unexceptionably* proved.

UN-EX-CĪS'ED, (-eks-sīzd',) *a.* Not charged with the duty of excise.

UN-EX-CIT'ED, *a.* Not excited; not roused. *Brown.*

UN-EX-CLŌD'ED, *a.* Not excluded. *Wordsworth.*

UN-EX-CLU'SIVE, *a.* Not exclusive. *Ed. Rev.*

UN-EX-COG'I-TA-BLE, *a.* Not to be found out. [*Not in use.*] *Raleigh.*

UN-EX-COM-MŪ'NI-CĀ-TED, *a.* Not excommunicated. *Scott.*

UN-EX-CŪS'A-BLE, *a.* Not excusable. [We now use INEXCUSABLE.]

UN-EX-CŪS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Inexcusableness, which see.

UN-EX'E-CU-TED, *a.* Not performed; not done; as, a task, business, or project *unexecuted.*

2 Not signed or sealed; not having the proper attestations or forms that give validity; as, a contract or deed *unexecuted.*

UN-EX'EM-PLA-RY, (-egz'-,) *a.* Not exemplary; not according to example. *Swift.*

UN-EX-EM'PLI-FI-ED, (-egz-em'ple-fīde,) *a.* Not exemplified; not illustrated by example. *Boyle.*

UN-EX EMPT', (-egz-,) *a.* Not exempt; not free by privilege. *Milton.*

UN-EX'ER-CIS-ED, *a.* Not exercised; not practiced; not disciplined; not experienced. *Dryden.*

UN-EX-ERT'ED, (-egz-,) *a.* Not called into action; not exerted. *Brown.*

UN-EX-HAUST'ED, (-egz-,) *a.* Not exhausted; not drained to the bottom, or to the last article. *Addison.*

2. Not spent; as, *unexhausted* patience or strength.

UN-EX-IST'ENT, (-egz-,) *a.* Not existing. *Brown.*

UN-EX-IST'ING, (-egz-,) *a.* Not existing. *Brown.*

UN-EX'OR-CIS-ED, *a.* Not exorcised; not cast out by exorcism.

UN-EX-PAND'ED, *a.* Not expanded; not spread out. *Blackmore.*

UN-EX-PECT-Ā'TION, *n.* Want of foresight. [*Not in use.*] *Bp. Hall.*

UN-EX-PECT'ED, *a.* Not expected; not looked for; sudden: not provided against. *Hooker.*

UN-EX-PECT'ED-LY, *adv.* At a time or in a manner not expected or looked for; suddenly.

UN-EX-PECT'ED-NESS, *n.* The quality of being unexpected, or of coming suddenly and by surprise. *Watts.*

UN-EX-PEC'TO-RĀ-TING, *a.* Not expectorating; not discharging from the lungs.

UN-EX-PĒ'DI-ENT, *a.* Not expedient. [But INEXPEDIENT is the word now used.]

UN-EX-PEND'ED, *a.* Not expended; not laid out. There is an *unexpended* balance of the appropriation.

UN-EX-PENS'IVE, *a.* Not expensive; not costly. *Milton.*

UN-EX-PĒ'RI-ENC-ED, (-eks-pē're-enst,) *a.* Not experienced; not versed; not acquainted by trial or practice. *Dryden.*

2. Untried; *applied to things.* [*Unusual.*] *Cheyne.*

UN-EX-PER-I-MENT'AL, *a.* Not experimental. *Ed. Rev.*

UN-EX-PERT', *a.* Wanting skill; not ready or dextrous in performance. *Prior.*

UN-EX-PERT'LY, *adv.* Inexpertly; without skill.

UN-EX-PIR'ED, *a.* Not expired; not ended.

UN-EX-PLĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be explained. *Med. Repos.*

UN-EX-PLĀIN'ED, *a.* Not explained; not interpreted; not illustrated.

UN-EX-PLŌR'ED, *a.* Not explored; not searched or examined by the eye; unknown.

2. Not examined intellectually.

UN-EX-PLŌ'SIVE, *a.* Not explosive.

UN-EX-PŌRT'ED, *a.* Not exported or sent abroad.

UN-EX-PŌS'ED, *a.* Not laid open to view: concealed. *R. G. Harper.*

2. Not laid open to censure.

UN-EX-POUND'ED, *a.* Not expounded; not explained.

UN-EX-PRESS'ED, (eks-prest',) *a.* Not expressed; not mentioned or named; not exhibited.

UN-EX-PRESS'I-BLE, *a.* That can not be expressed. [But INEXPRESSIBLE is the word now used.]

UN-EX-PRESS'I-BLY, *adv.* Inexpressibly. [*The latter is most used.*]

UN-EX-PRESS'IVE, *a.* Not having the power of expressing.

2. Inexpressible; unutterable. *Shak.*

UN-EX-PRESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* Inexpressibly; unutterably.

UN-EX-PUNG'ED, *a.* Not expunged.

UN-EX-TEND'ED, *a.* Occupying no assignable space; having no dimensions; as, a spiritual, an *unextended* substance. *Locke.*

UN-EX-TINCT', *a.* Not extinct; not being destroyed; not having perished.

UN-EX-TIN'GUISH-A-BLE, (-eks-ting'gwish-,) *a.* That can not be extinguished; unquenchable; as, *unextinguishable* fire.

2. That can not be annihilated or repressed; as, an *unextinguishable* thirst for knowledge. [But INEXTINGUISHABLE is more generally used.]

UN-EX-TIN'GUISH-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that precludes extinction. *Johnson.*

UN-EX-TIN'GUISH-ED, (-eks-ting'gwisht,) *a.* Not extinguished; not quenched, not entirely repressed. *Dryden.*

UN-EX-TIR'PA-TED, *a.* Not extirpated; not rooted out.

UN-EX-TORT'ED, *a.* Not extorted; not wrested.

UN-EX-TRACT'ED, *a.* Not extracted or drawn out.

UN-FĀDED', *a.* Not faded; not having lost its strength of color.

2. Unwithered, as a plant. *Dryden.*

UN-FĀD'ING, *a.* Not liable to lose strength or freshness of coloring.

2. Not liable to wither; as, *unfading* laurels. *Pope.*

UN-FĀD'ING-LY, *adv.* In an unfading manner.

UN-FĀD'ING-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being unfading. *Hall.*

UN-FĀIL'A-BLE, *a.* That can not fail. [*Not in use.*] *Hall.*

UN-FĀIL'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being unfailable. [*Not in use.*] *Hall.*

UN-FĀIL'ING, *a.* Not liable to fail; not capable of being exhausted; as, an *unfailing* spring; *unfailing* sources of supply.

2. That does not fail; certain; as, an *unfailing* promise.

UN-FĀIL'ING-LY, *adv.* Without failure.

UN-FĀIL'ING-NESS, *n.* The state of being unfailing. *Hall.*

UN-FĀINT'ING, *a.* Not fainting; not sinking; not failing under toil. *Sandys.*

UN-FĀIR', *a.* Not honest; not impartial; disingenuous; using trick or artifice; as, an *unfair* dealer.

2. Not honest; not just; not equal; as, *unfair* practices.

3. Proceeding from trick or dishonesty; as, *unfair* advantages.

UN-FĀIR'LY, *adv.* Not in a just or equitable manner. *Parnell.*

UN-FĀIR'NESS, *n.* Dishonest or disingenuous conduct or practice; use of trick or artifice; *applied to persons.* He is noted for his *unfairness* in dealing.

2. Injustice; want of equitableness; as, the *unfairness* of a proceeding.

UN-FĀITH'FUL, *a.* Not observant of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty; violating trust or confidence; treacherous; perfidious; as, an *unfaithful* subject; an *unfaithful* husband or wife; an *unfaithful* servant; an *unfaithful* bailee or agent.

2. Not performing the proper duty.

My feet through wine *unfaithful* to their weight. *Pope.*

3 Impious; infidel. *Milton.*

4. Negligent of duty; as, an *unfaithful* workman.

UN-FĀITH'FUL-LY, *adv.* In violation of promises, vows, or duty; treacherously; perfidiously. *Bacon.*

2. Negligently; imperfectly; as, work *unfaithfully* done.

UN-FĀITH'FUL-NESS, *n.* Neglect or violation of vows, promises, allegiance, or other duty; breach of confidence or trust reposed; perfidiousness; treachery; as, the *unfaithfulness* of a subject to his prince or the state; the *unfaithfulness* of a husband to his wife, or of a wife to her husband; the *unfaithfulness* of an agent, servant, or officer.

UN-FAL'CĀ-TED, *a.* Not curtailed; having no deductions. *Swift.*

UN-FALL'EN, *a.* Not fallen. *Young.*

UN-FAL'LOW-ED, *a.* Not fallowed. *Philips.*

UN-FAL'TER-ING, *a.* Not faltering; not failing; not hesitating.

UN-FAL'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* Without faltering; unhesitatingly.

UN-FA-MIL'IAR, *a.* Not accustomed; not common; not rendered agreeable by frequent use. *Warton.*

UN-FA-MIL-IAR'I-TY, *n.* Want of familiarity. *Johnson.*

UN-FA-MIL'IAR-LY, *adv.* Not familiarly.

UN-FAS'CIN-Ā-TED, *a.* Not fascinated.

UN-FAS'CIN-Ā-TING, *a.* Not fascinating.

UN-FASH'ION-A-BLE, *a.* Not fashionable; not according to the prevailing mode; as, *unfashionable* dress or language.

2. Not regulating dress or manners according to the reigning custom; as, an *unfashionable* man.

UN-FASH'ION-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Neglect of the prevailing mode; deviation from reigning custom. *Locke.*

UN-FASH'ION-A-BLY, *adv.* Not according to the fashion; as, to be *unfashionably* dressed.

UN-FASH'ION-ED, *a.* Not modified by art; amorphous; shapeless; not having a regular form; as, a lifeless lump *unfashioned.* *Dryden. Good.*

UN-FAST', *a.* Not safe; not secure.

UN-FAST'EN, (-fas'n,) *v. t.* To loose; to unfix; to unbind; to untie.

UN-FAST'EN-ED, *pp.* Loosed; untied; unfixed.

UN-FĀST'ING, *a.* Not fasting.

UN-FA'THER-ED, *a.* Fatherless. *Shak.*

UN-FA'THER-LY, *a.* Not becoming a father; unkind. *Cowper.*

UN-FATH'OM-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be sounded by a line; as, an *unfathomable* lake. *Addison.*

2. So deep or remote that the limit or extent can not be found. The designs of Providence are often *unfathomable.*

UN-FATH'OM-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being unfathomable. *Norris.*

UN-FATH'OM-A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be capable of being sounded. *Thomson.*

UN-FATH'OM-ED, *a.* Not sounded; not to be sounded. *Dryden.*

UN-FA-TIGU'ED, (-fa-teegd',) *a.* Not wearied; not tired. *Philips.*

UN-FAUL'TY, *a.* Free from fault; innocent. *Milton.*

UN-FĀ'VOR-A-BLE, *a.* Not favorable; not propitious; not disposed or adapted to countenance or support. We found the minister's opinion *unfavorable* to our project. The committee made a report *unfavorable* to the petitioner.

2. Not propitious; not adapted to promote any object; as, weather *unfavorable* for harvest.

3. Not kind; not obliging.

4. Discouraging; as, *unfavorable* prospects.

UN-FĀ'VOR-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unpropitiousness; unkindness; want of disposition to countenance or promote.

UN-FĀ'VOR-A-BLY, *adv.* Unpropitiously; unkindly; so as not to countenance, support, or promote; in a manner to discourage.

UN-FĀ'VOR-ED, *a.* Not favored; not assisted. *Goldsmith.*

UN-FĒAR'ED, *a.* Not affrighted; not daunted. *B. Jonson.*

2. Not feared; not dreaded. *Milton.*

UN-FĒAR'FUL, *a.* Not fearful; courageous.

UN-FĒAR'ING, *a.* Not fearing. *Montgomery.*

UN-FĒAR'ING-LY, *adv.* Without fear. *Coleridge.*

UN-FĒAS'I-BLE, *a.* That can not be done; impracticable.

UN-FEATH'ER-ED, *a.* Having no feathers; unfledged; implumous; naked of feathers. *Dryden.*

UN-FĒAT'UR-ED, *a.* Wanting regular features; deformed.

Visage rough,
Deformed, *unfeatured.* *Dryden.*

UN-FED', *a.* Not fed; not supplied with food. *Spenser.*

UN-FEED', *a.* Not feed; not retained by a fee.

2. Unpaid; as, an *unfeed* lawyer. *Shak.*

UN-FEEL'ING, *a.* Insensible; void of sensibility.

2. Cruel; hard.

UN-FEEL'ING-LY, *adv.* In an unfeeling or cruel manner.

UN-FEEL'ING-NESS, *n.* Insensibility; hardness of heart; cruelty. *Darwin.*

UN-FEIGN'ED, (-fānd',) *a.* Not feigned; not counterfeit; not hypocritical; real; sincere; as, *unfeigned* piety to God; *unfeigned* love to man.

UN-FEIGN'ED-LY, *adv.* Without hypocrisy; really; sincerely.

He pardoneth all them that truly repent, and *unfeignedly* believe his holy gospel. *Com. Prayer.*

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UN-FE-LIC'I-TĀ-TING, *a.* Not producing felicity. [*Unusual.*] *J. Lathrop.*

UN-FEL'LŌW-ED, *a.* Not matched.

UN-FELT', *a.* Not felt; not perceived. *Dryden.*

UN-FE'MI-NINE, *a.* Not feminine; not according to the female character or manners. *Roberts.*

UN-FENCE', (-fens',) *v. t.* To strip of fence; to remove a fence from. *South.*

UN-FENC'ED, (-fenst',) *pp.* Deprived of a fence.

2. *a.* Not fenced; not inclosed; defenseless; as, a tract of land *unfenced.*

UN-FER-MENT'ED, *a.* Not fermented; not having undergone the process of fermentation; as liquor.

2. Not leavened; as bread.

UN-FER'TILE, (-fer'til,) *a.* Not fertile; not rich; not having the qualities necessary to the production of good crops.

2. Barren; unfruitful; bare; waste.

3. Not prolific.

[This word is not obsolete, but INFERTILE is much used instead of it.]

UN-FER'TILE-NESS, *n.* State of being unfertile. *Johnson.*

UN-FET'TER, *v. t.* To loose from fetters; to unchain; to unshackle.

2. To free from restraint; to set at liberty; as, to *unfetter* the mind.

UN-FET'TER-ED, *pp.* Unchained; unshackled; freed from restraint.

2. *a.* Not restrained.

UN-FET'TER-ING, *ppr.* Unchaining; setting free from restraint.

UN-FIG'ŪR-ED, *a.* Representing no animal form. *Wotton.*

UN-FIL'IAL, (-fil'yal,) *a.* Unsuitable to a son or child; undutiful; not becoming a child. *Shak.*

UN-FIL'IAL-LY, *adv.* In a manner unbecoming a child.

UN-FILL'ED, *a.* Not filled; not fully supplied. *Taylor.*

UN-FILM'ED, *a.* Not covered with a film. *Brit. Spy.*

UN-FIN'ISH-ED, (un-fin'isht,) *a.* Not finished; not complete; not brought to an end; imperfect; wanting the last hand or touch; as, an *unfinished* house; an *unfinished* painting. *Dryden.*

UN-FIR'ED, *a.* Not fired; not inflamed.

UN-FIRM', *a.* [See FIRM.] Not firm; weak; feeble; infirm.

Note. — When we speak of the weakness of the human frame, we use INFIRM. When we speak of the weakness of other things, as a bridge, wall, and the like, we say, it is UNFIRM.

2. Not stable; not well fixed.

With feet *unfirm.* *Dryden.*

UN-FIRM'NESS, *n.* A weak state; instability.

UN-FIT', *a.* Not fit; improper; unsuitable. *Milton.*

2. Unqualified; as, a man *unfit* for an office.

UN-FIT', *v. t.* To disable; to make unsuitable; to deprive of the strength, skill, or proper qualities for any thing. Sickness *unfits* a man for labor.

2. To disqualify; to deprive of the moral or mental qualities necessary for any thing. Sin *unfits* us for the society of holy beings.

UN-FIT'LY, *adv.* Not properly; unsuitably.

UN-FIT'NESS, *n.* Want of suitable powers or qualifications, physical or *moral*: as, the *unfitness* of a sick man for labor, or of an ignorant man for office; the *unfitness* of sinners for the enjoyment of heaven.

2. Want of propriety or adaptation to character or place; as, *unfitness* of behavior or of dress.

UN-FIT'TED, *pp.* Rendered unsuitable; disqualified.

UN-FIT'TING, *ppr.* Rendering unsuitable; disqualifying.

2. *a.* Improper; unbecoming.

UN-FIX', *v. t.* To loosen from any fastening; to detach from any thing that holds; to unsettle; to unhinge; as, to *unfix* the mind or affections.

2. To make fluid; to dissolve.

Nor can the rising sun
Unfix their frosts. *Dryden.*

UN-FIX'ED, (-fikst',) *pp.* Unsettled; loosened.

2. *a.* Wandering; erratic; inconstant; having no settled habitation.

3. Having no settled view or object of pursuit.

UN-FIX'ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being unsettled.

UN-FIX'ING, *ppr.* Unsettling; loosening.

UN-FLAG'GING, *a.* Not flagging; not drooping; maintaining strength or spirit. *South.*

UN-FLAT'TER-ED, *a.* Not flattered. *Young.*

UN-FLAT'TER-ING, *a.* Not flattering; not gratifying with obsequious behavior; not coloring the truth to please.

2. Not affording a favorable prospect; as, the weather is *unflattering.*

UN-FLAT'TER-ING-LY, *adv.* Without flattery.

UN-FLAW'ED, (-flawd',) *a.* Having no flaw.

UN-FLĒDGE'D, *a.* Not yet furnished with feathers; implumous; as, an *unfledged* bird.

2. Young; not having attained to full growth. *Shak.*

UN-FLESH'ED, (-flesht',) *a.* Not fleshed; not seasoned to blood; raw; as, an *unfleshed* hound; *unfleshed* valor. *Shak.*

UN-FLINCH'ING, *a.* Not flinching; not shrinking; determined. *Allen.*

UN-FLIT'TING, *a.* Not flitting. *E. Irving.*

UN-FLOW'ER-ING, *a.* Not flowering. *Montgomery.*

UN-FOIL'ED, *a.* Not vanquished; not defeated. *Temple.*

UN-FŌLD', *v. t.* To open folds; to expand; to spread out.

2. To open any thing covered or close; to lay open to view or contemplation; to disclose; to reveal; as, to *unfold* one's designs; to *unfold* the principles of a science.

3. To declare; to tell; to disclose.

Unfold the passion of my love. *Shak.*

4. To display; as, to *unfold* the works of creation.

5. To release from a fold or pen; as, to *unfold* sheep. *Shak.*

UN-FŌLD'ED, *pp.* Opened; expanded; revealed; displayed; released from a fold.

UN-FŌLD'ING, *ppr.* Opening; expanding; disclosing; displaying; releasing from a fold.

UN-FŌLD'ING, *n.* The act of expanding, displaying, or disclosing; disclosure.

UN-FOL'LŌW-ED, *a.* Not followed. *Scott.*

UN-FOOL', *v. t.* To restore from folly. [*Not in use.*]

UN-FOR-BEAR'ING, *a.* Not forbearing.

UN-FOR-BID', } *a.* Not forbid; not prohibited;
UN-FOR-BID'DEN, } *applied to persons.* *Milton.*

2. Allowed; permitted; legal; *applied to things.*

UN-FOR-BID'DEN-NESS, *n.* The state of being unforbidden. [*Not in use.*] *Boyle.*

UN-FORC'ED, (-fōrst',) *a.* Not forced; not compelled; not constrained. *Dryden.*

2. Not urged or impelled. *Donne.*

3. Not feigned; not hightened; natural; as, *unforced* passions; *unforced* expressions of joy.

4. Not violent; easy; gradual; as, an easy and *unforced* ascent. *Denham.*

5. Easy; natural; as, an *unforced* posture.

UN-FOR'CI-BLE, *a.* Wanting force or strength; as, an *unforcible* expression. *Hooker.*

UN-FORD'A-BLE, *a.* Not fordable; that can not be forded, or passed by wading; as, an *unfordable* river. *Whitaker.*

UN-FORE-BŌD'ING, *a.* Giving no omens. *Pope.*

UN-FORE-KNŌWN', *a.* Not previously known or foreseen. *Milton.*

UN-FORE-SEE'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be foreseen. [*A bad word, and not in use.*] *South.*

UN-FORE-SEEN', *a.* Not foreseen; not foreknown. *Dryden.*

UN-FORE-SEE'ING, *a.* Not foreseeing. *South.*

UN-FORE'SKIN-NED, *a.* Circumcised. [*Bad.*]

UN-FORE-TŌLD', *a.* Not predicted. [*Milton.*

UN-FORE-WARN'ED, *a.* [See WARN.] Not previously warned or admonished.

UN-FOR'FEIT-ED, *a.* Not forfeited. *Rogers.*

UN-FOR-GET'FUL, *a.* Not forgetful. *Wilson.*

UN-FOR-GIV'EN, *a.* Not forgiven; not pardoned.

UN-FOR-GIV'ING, *a.* Not forgiving, not disposed to overlook or pardon offenses; implacable. *Dryden.*

UN-FOR-GOT', } *a.* Not forgot; not lost to
UN-FOR-GOT'TEN, } memory. *Knolles.*

2. Not overlooked; not neglected.

UN-FORM', *v. t.* To destroy; to unmake; to decompose or resolve into parts. *Good.*

UN-FORM'AL, *a.* Not formal. *Blackwood.*

UN-FORM'ED, *pp.* Decomposed or resolved into parts.

2. *a.* Not molded into regular shape; as, *unformed* matter. *Spectator.*

UN-FOR-SAK'EN, *a.* Not forsaken; not deserted; not entirely neglected.

UN-FOR'TI-FI-ED, (-fīde,) *a.* Not fortified; not secured from attack by walls or mounds. *Pope.*

2. Not guarded; not strengthened against temptations or trials; weak; exposed; defenseless; as, an *unfortified* mind.

3. Wanting securities or means of defense. *Collier.*

UN-FOR'TŪ-NATE, *a.* Not successful; not prosperous; as, an *unfortunate* adventure; an *unfortunate* voyage; *unfortunate* attempts; an *unfortunate* man; an *unfortunate* commander; *unfortunate* business.

UN-FOR'TŪ-NATE-LY, *adv.* Without success; unsuccessfully; unhappily. The scheme *unfortunately* miscarried.

UN-FOR'TŪ-NATE-NESS, *n.* Ill luck; ill fortune; failure of success. *Sidney.*

UN-FOS'SIL-IZ-ED, *a.* Not fossilized.

UN-FOS'TER-ED, *a.* Not fostered; not nourished.

2. Not countenanced by favor; not patronized.

UN-FOUGHT', (-fawt',) *a.* Not fought. *Knolles.*

UN-FOUL'ED, *a.* Not fouled; not polluted; not soiled; not corrupted; pure. *Young.*

UN-FOUND', *a.* Not found; not met with. *Dryden.*

UN-FOUND'ED, *a.* Not founded; not built or established.

2. Having no foundation; vain; idle; as, *unfounded* expectations.

UN-FOUND'ED-LY, *adv.* In an idle or unfounded manner.

UN-FRĀ'GRANT, *a.* Not fragrant.

UN-FRAM'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be framed or molded. [*Not in use.*] *Hooker.*

UN-FRAM'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of not being framable. [*Not in use.*] *Sanderson.*

UN-FRAM'ED, *a.* Not framed; not fitted for erection; as, *unframed* timber.

2. Not formed; not constructed; not fashioned. *Dryden.*

UN-FRA-TER'NAL, *a.* Not brotherly.

UN-FRA-TER'NAL-LY, *adv.* In an unbrotherly manner.

UN-FREE', *a.* Not free; as, *unfree* peasants. *Tooke.*

UN-FRĒ'QUEN-CY, *n.* The state of being unfrequent. *Cowper.*

UN-FRĒ'QUENT, *a.* Not frequent; not common; not happening often; infrequent. *Brown.*

UN-FRE-QUENT', *v. t.* To cease to frequent. [*Not in use.*] *Philips.*

UN-FRE-QUENT'ED, *a.* Rarely visited; seldom resorted to by human beings; as, an *unfrequented* place or forest. *Addison.*

UN-FRĒ'QUENT-LY, *adv.* Not often; seldom. *Brown.*

UN-FRI'A-BLE, *a.* Not easily crumbled. *Paley.*

UN-FRIEND', *n.* One not a friend. [*Bad.*] *Scott.*

UN-FRIEND'ED, (un-frend'ed,) *a.* Wanting friends; not countenanced or supported. *Shak.*

UN-FRIEND'LI-NESS, (-frend'le-ness,) *n.* Want of kindness; disfavor. *Boyle.*

UN-FRIEND'LY, *a.* Not friendly; not kind or benevolent; as, an *unfriendly* neighbor.

2. Not favorable; not adapted to promote or support any object; as, weather *unfriendly* to health.

UN-FRIEND'SHIP, *n.* State of being unfriendly. *Scott.*

UN-FROCK', *v. t.* To divest. *Hurd.*

UN-FROCK'ED, (-frokt',) *pp.* Divested of a gown.

UN-FRŌZ'EN, *a.* Not frozen; not congealed. *Boyle.*

UN-FRŪ'GAL, *a.* Not frugal; not saving or economical.

UN-FRŪIT'FUL, *a.* Not producing fruit; barren; as, an *unfruitful* tree.

2. Not producing offspring; not prolific; barren; as, an *unfruitful* female.

3. Not producing good effects or works; as, an *unfruitful* life.

4. Unproductive; not fertile; as, an *unfruitful* soil.

UN-FRŪIT'FUL-LY, *adv.* Without producing fruit.

UN-FRŪIT'FUL-NESS, *n.* Barrenness; infecundity; unproductiveness; *applied to persons or things.*

UN-FRUS'TRA-BLE, *a.* That can not be frustrated. *Edwards.*

UN-FUL-FILL'ED, *a.* Not fulfilled; not accomplished; as, a prophecy or prediction *unfulfilled.*

UN-FŪM'ED, *a.* Not fumigated.

2. Not exhaling smoke; not burnt. *Milton.*

UN-FUND'ED, *a.* Not funded; having no permanent funds for the payment of its interest; as, an *unfunded* debt. *Hamilton.*

UN-FURL', *v. t.* To loose and unfold; to expand; to open or spread; as, to *unfurl* sails.

UN-FURL'ED, *pp.* Unfolded; expanded.

UN-FURL'ING, *ppr.* Unfolding; spreading.

UN-FUR'NISH, *v. t.* To strip of furniture; to divest; to strip.

2. To leave naked. *Shak.*

UN-FUR'NISH-ED, (-fur'nisht,) *pp.* Stripped of furniture; degarnished.

UN-FUR'NISH-ED, (-fur'nisht,) *a.* Not furnished; not supplied with furniture; as, an *unfurnished* room or house.

2. Unsupplied with necessaries or ornaments.

3. Empty; not supplied.

UN-FŪS'ED, *a.* Not fused; not melted.

UN-FŪS'I-BLE, *a.* Infusible. [*The latter word is generally used.*]

UN-GAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be gained. [*Little used.*] *Pierce.*

UN-GAIN'FUL, *a.* Unprofitable; not producing gain. *Hall.*

UN-GAIN'FUL-LY, *adv.* Unprofitably.

UN-GAIN'LI-NESS, *n.* Clumsiness; awkwardness.

UN-GAIN'LY, *a.* [Sax. *ungæge.*]

Not expert or dextrous; clumsy; awkward; uncouth; as, an *ungainly* strut in walking. *Swift.*

[I believe UNGAIN is not used.]

UN-GAL'LANT or UN-GAL-LANT', *a.* Not gallant. [See GALLANT.] *Ed. Rev.*

UN-GAL'LANT-LY or UN-GAL-LANT'LY, *adv.* Not gallantly.

UN-GALL'ED, *a.* Unhurt; not galled. *Shak.*

UN-GAR'LAND-ED, *a.* Not crowned with a garland. *Mrs. Butler.*

UN-GAR'NISH-ED, (-gär'nisht,) *a.* Not garnished or furnished; unadorned.

UN-GAR'RI-SON-ED, *a.* Not garrisoned; not furnished with troops for defense.

UN-GAR'TER-ED, *a.* Being without garters. *Shak.*

UN-GATH'ER-ED, *a.* Not gathered; not cropped; not picked. *Dryden.*

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UN-GĒAR′, *v. t.* To unharness; to strip of gear.
UN-GĒAR′ED, *pp.* Unharnessed.
UN-GĒAR′ING, *ppr.* Stripping of harness or gear.
UN-GEN′ER-A-TED, *a.* Having no beginning; unbegotten. *Raleigh.*
UN-GEN′ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Not capable of begetting a child; as, "a motion that's *ungenerative*," i. e., a mere puppet, incapable of generation. *Shak.*
UN-GEN′ER-OUS, *a.* Not of a noble mind; not liberal; *applied to persons;* as, an *ungenerous* man or prince.
2. Not noble; not liberal; *applied to things;* as, an *ungenerous* act. *Pope.*
3. Dishonorable; ignominious.
The victor never will impose on Cato
Ungenerous terms. *Addison.*
UN-GEN′ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* Unkindly; dishonorably.
UN-GE′NI-AL, *a.* Not favorable to nature or to natural growth; as, *ungenial* air; *ungenial* soils.
Sullen seas that washed th' *ungenial* pole. *Thomson.*
UN-GEN-TEEL′, *a.* Not genteel; *used of persons;* not consistent with polite manners or good breeding; *used of manners.*
UN-GEN-TEEL′LY, *adv.* Uncivilly; not with good manners.
UN-GEN′TLE, *a.* Not gentle; harsh; rude. *Shak.*
UN-GEN′TLE-MAN-LIKE, *a.* Not like a gentleman. *Chesterfield.*
UN-GEN′TLE-MAN-LI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being *ungentlemanlike.* *Quart. Rev.*
UN-GEN′TLE-MAN-LY, *a.* Not becoming a gentleman.
UN-GEN′TLE-NESS, *n.* Want of gentleness; harshness; severity; rudeness. *Tusser.*
2. Unkindness; incivility. *Shak.*
UN-GEN′TLY, *adv.* Harshly; with severity; rudely. *Shak.*
UN-GE-O-MET′RIC-AL, *a.* Not agreeable to the rules of geometry. *Cheyne.*
UN-GIFT′ED, *a.* Not gifted; not endowed with peculiar faculties. *Arbuthnot.*
UN-GILD′ED, *a.* Not gilt; not overlaid with gold.
UN-GILT′,
UN-GILD′ING, *a.* Not gilding.
UN-GIRD′, (-gurd′,) *v. t.* [See GIRD.] To loose from a girdle or band; to unbind. *Gen.* xxiv.
UN-GIRD′ED, *pp.* Loosed from a girth or band.
UN-GIRD′ING, *ppr.* Loosing from a girdle or band.
UN-GIRT′, (-gurt′,) *pp.* Unbound.
2. *a.* Loosely dressed. *Waller.*
UN-GIV′EN, *a.* Not given or bestowed.
UN-GIV′ING, *a.* Not bringing gifts. *Dryden.*
UN-GLAD′DEN-ED, *a.* Not gladdened.
UN-GLAZE′, *v. t.* To strip of glass; to remove the glass from windows.
UN-GLAZ′ED, *a.* Destitute of glass; not furnished with glass; as, the windows are *unglazed;* the house is yet *unglazed.*
2. Wanting glass windows.
3. Not covered with vitreous matter; as, *unglazed* potter's ware.
UN-GLAZ′ING, *ppr.* Depriving of glass in windows.
UN-GLŌ′RI-FI-ED, (-fīde,) *a.* Not glorified; not honored with praise or adoration.
UN-GLŌ′RI-FY, *v. t.* To deprive of glory. *Watts.*
UN-GLŌ′RI-OUS, *a.* Not glorious; bringing no glory or honor. *J. Lathrop.*
UN-GLŌVE′, (-gluv′,) *v. t.* To take off the gloves. [*Not in use.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*
UN-GLŌV′ED, *a.* Without glove or gloves. *Bacon.*
UN-GLUE′, *v. t.* To separate any thing that is glued or cemented. *Swift.*
UN-GLU′ED, *pp.* Loosed from glue or cement.
UN-GLU′ING, *ppr.* Separating what is cemented.
UN-GŌAD′ED, *a.* Not goaded *Coleridge.*
UN-GOD′, *v. t.* To divest of divinity. *Dryden.*
UN-GOD′LI-LY, *adv.* Impiously; wickedly. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
UN-GOD′LI-NESS, *n.* Impiety; wickedness; disregard of God and his commands, and neglect of his worship; or any positive act of disobedience or irreverence.
The wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all *ungodliness.* — Rom. i.
UN-GOD′LY, *a.* Wicked; impious; neglecting the fear and worship of God, or violating his commands. 1 *Pet.* iv.
2. Sinful; contrary to the divine commands; as, *ungodly* deeds. *Jude* iv.
3. Polluted by wickedness; as, an *ungodly* day. *Shak.*
UN-GŌR′ED, *a.* Not gored; not wounded with a horn.
2. Not wounded.
UN-GORG′ED, *a.* Not gorged; not filled; not sated. *Dryden.*
UN-GOT′,
UN-GOT′TEN, } *a.* Not gained.
2. Not begotten. *Shak.*
UN-GŌV′ERN-A-BLE, (-guv′ern-,) *a.* That can not be governed; that can not be ruled or restrained.
2. Licentious; wild; unbridled; as, *ungovernable* passions. *Atterbury.*
UN-GŌV′ERN-A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be governed or restrained. *Goldsmith.*
UN-GŌV′ERN-ED, *a.* Not being governed.
2. Not subjected to laws or principles; not restrained or regulated; unbridled; licentious; as, *ungoverned* appetite; *ungoverned* passions.
UN-GOWN′, *v. t.* To strip of a gown, as a clergyman.
UN-GOWN′ED, *a.* Not having or not wearing a gown. *Pollok.*
UN-GOWN′ING, *ppr.* Depriving of a gown.
UN-GRĀC′ED, (-grāst′,) *a.* Not graced. *Scott.*
UN-GRĀCE′FUL, *a.* Not graceful; not marked with ease and dignity; wanting beauty and elegance; as, *ungraceful* manners. Without politeness, learning is *ungraceful.* *Locke. Addison.*
UN-GRĀCE′FUL-LY, *adv* Awkwardly; inelegantly.
UN-GRĀCE′FUL-NESS, *n.* Want of gracefulness; want of ease and dignity; want of elegance; awkwardness; as, *ungracefulness* of manners.
UN-GRĀ′CIOUS, *a.* Wicked; odious; hateful. *Shak. Dryden.*
2. Offensive; unpleasing; as, *ungracious* manners.
3. Unacceptable; not well received; not favored.
Any thing of grace toward the Irish rebels was as *ungracious* at Oxford as at London. *Clarendon.*
UN-GRĀ′CIOUS-LY, *adv.* With disfavor. The proposal was received *ungraciously.*
2. Not in a pleasing manner.
UN-GRAM-MAT′IC-AL, *a.* Not according to the established and correct rules of grammar.
UN-GRAM-MAT′IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules of grammar.
UN-GRĀNT′ED, *a.* Not granted; not bestowed; not transferred by deed or gift; as, *ungranted* lands. *U. States. Hamilton.*
2. Not granted; not yielded; not conceded in argument.
UN-GRĀTE′, *a.* Not agreeable; ungrateful. [*Not in use.*] *Taylor. Swift.*
UN-GRĀTE′FUL, *a.* Not grateful; not feeling thankful for favors.
2. Not making returns, or making ill returns for kindness. *South.*
3. Making no returns for culture; as, an *ungrateful* soil.
4. Unpleasing; unacceptable. Harsh sounds are *ungrateful* to the ear.
UN-GRĀTE′FUL-LY, *adv.* With ingratitude. *Wake.*
2. Unpleasingly; unacceptably.
UN-GRĀTE′FUL-NESS, *n.* Ingratitude; want of due feelings of kindness for favors received; ill return for good.
2. Disagreeableness; unpleasing quality.
UN-GRAT′I-FI-ED, (-fīde,) *a.* Not gratified; not compensated.
2. Not pleased.
3. Not indulged; as, *ungratified* appetite.
UN-GRĀVE′LY, *adv.* Without gravity or seriousness.
UN-GRE-GĀ′RI-OUS, *a.* Not gregarious, *Good.*
UN-GRŌAN′ING, *a.* Not groaning. *Byron.*
UN-GROUND′ED, *a.* Having no foundation or support; as, *ungrounded* hopes or confidence.
UN-GROUND′ED-LY, *adv.* Without ground or support; without reason. *Ray.*
UN-GROUND′ED-NESS, *n.* Want of foundation or support. *Steele.*
UN-GRUDG′ED, *a.* Not grudged. *Dwight.*
UN-GRUDG′ING, *a.* Not grudging; freely giving.
UN-GRUDG′ING-LY, *adv.* Without ill will; heartily; cheerfully; as, to bestow charity *ungrudgingly.*
UN′GUAL, (ung′gwal,) *a.* [L. *unguis.*]
A term applied to such bones of the feet as have attached to them a nail, claw, or hoof. *Humble.*
UN-GUARD′ED, *a.* Not guarded; not watched.
2. Not defended; having no guard.
3. Careless; negligent; not attentive to danger; not cautious; as, to be *unguarded* in conversation.
4. Negligently said or done; not done or spoken with caution; as, an *unguarded* expression or action.
UN-GUARD′ED-LY, *adv.* Without watchful attention to danger; without caution; carelessly; as, to speak or promise *unguardedly.*
UN′GUENT, (un′gwent,) *n.* [L. *unguentum,* from *ungo,* to anoint.]
Ointment; a soft composition used as a topical remedy, as for sores, burns, and the like. An unguent is stiffer than a liniment, but softer than a cerate. *Cyc.*
UN-GUENT′OUS, } *a.* Like unguent, or partaking
UN′GUEN-TA-RY, } of its qualities.
UN-GUESS′ED, (-gest′,) *a.* [See GUEST.] Not obtained by guess or conjecture. *Spenser.*
UN-GUEST′LIKE, *a.* [See GUEST.] Not becoming a guest. *Milton.*
UN′GUIC-AL, (ung′gwik-al,) *a.* [L. *unguis,* a claw.] Pertaining to a claw; like a claw. *Mantell.*
UN-GUIC′U-LAR, *a.* [L. *unguis,* the nail.]
In *botany,* the length of the human nails, or half an inch. *Lee. Martyn.*
UN-GUIC′U-LATE,
UN-GUIC′U-LA-TED, } *a.* [L. *unguis,* a claw.]
1. Clawed; having claws. *Encyc.*
2. In *botany,* clawed; having a narrow base; as the petal in a polypetalous corol. *Martyn.*
UN-GUID′ED, *a.* Not guided; not led or conducted.
2. Not regulated.
UN-GUID′ED-LY, *adv.* Without a guide.
UN′GUI-FORM, *a.* Shaped like claws.
UN-GUILT′I-LY, *adv.* Without guilt.
UN-GUILT′Y, (un-gilt′y,) *a.* Not guilty; not stained with crime; innocent. *Spenser.*
UN′GUIN-OUS, (un′gwin-us,) *a.* [L. *unguinosus.*]
Oily; unctuous; consisting of fat or oil, or resembling it. *Foster, North. Voyages.*
UN′GU-LA, *n.* [L., a hoof.] In *geometry,* a section or part of a cylinder, cone, or other solid of revolution, cut off by a plane oblique to the base. *Brande.*
UN′GU-LATE, *a.* Shaped like a hoof.
UN-HAB′IT-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *inhabitable;* L. *inhabitabilis, inhabito.*]
That can not be inhabited by human beings; uninhabitable.
[*The latter word is generally used.*]
UN-HA-BIT′U-ĀTED, *a* Not habituated; not accustomed. *Tooke.*
UN-HACK′ED, (-hakt′,) *a.* Not hacked; not cut, notched, or mangled. *Shak.*
UN-HACK′NEY-ED, *a.* Not hackneyed; not much used or practiced.
UN-HĀLE′, *a.* Unsound; not entire; not healthy
UN-HAL′LŌW, *v. t.* To profane; to desecrate.
The vanity *unhallows* the virtue. *L'Estrange.*
UN-HAL′LŌW-ED, *pp* Profaned; deprived of its sacred character.
2. *a.* Profane; unholy; impure; wicked. *Milton. Dryden.*
In the cause of truth, no *unhallowed* violence — is either necessary or admissible. *E. D. Griffin.*
UN-HAL′LŌW-ING, *ppr.* Profaning; desecrating.
UN-HAND′, *v. t.* To loose from the hand; to let go. *Shak*
UN-HAND′ED, *pp.* Loosed from the hand; let go.
UN-HAND′I-LY, *adv.* Awkwardly; clumsily.
UN-HAND′I-NESS, *n.* Want of dexterity; clumsiness.
UN-HAND′LED, *a.* Not handled; not treated; not touched. *Shak.*
UN-HAND′SŌME, (-han′sum,) *a.* Ungraceful; not beautiful.
I can not admit that there is any thing *unhandsome* or irregular in the globe. *Woodward.*
2. Unfair; illiberal; disingenuous.
3. Uncivil; unpolite.
UN-HAND′SŌME-LY, *adv.* Inelegantly; ungracefully.
2. Illiberally; unfairly.
3. Uncivilly; unpolitely.
UN-HAND′SŌME-NESS, *n.* Want of beauty and elegance.
2. Unfairness; disingenuousness.
3. Incivility.
UN-HAND′Y, *a.* Not dextrous; not skillful; not ready in the use of the hands; awkward; as, a person *unhandy* at his work.
2. Not convenient; as, an *unhandy* posture for writing.
UN-HANG′, *v. t.* To divest or strip of hangings, as a room.
2. To take from the hinges; as, to *unhang* a gate.
UN-HANG′ED, } *a.* Not hung or hanged; not pun-
UN-HUNG′, } ished by hanging. *Shak.*
UN-HAP′, *n.* Ill luck; misfortune. [*Not in use.*] *Sidney.*
UN-HAP′PI-ED, *a.* Made unhappy. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
UN-HAP′PI-LY, *adv.* Unfortunately; miserably; calamitously. *Milton.*
UN-HAP′PI-NESS, *n.* Misfortune; ill luck. *Burnet.*
2. Infelicity; misery.
It is our great *unhappiness,* when any calamities fall upon us, that we are uneasy and dissatisfied. *Wake.*
[But it usually expresses less than MISERY or WRETCHEDNESS.]
3. Mischievous prank. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
UN-HAP′PY, *a.* Unfortunate; unlucky. He has been *unhappy* in his choice of a partner. Affairs have taken an *unhappy* turn.
2. Not happy; in a degree miserable or wretched. She is *unhappy* in her marriage. Children sometimes render their parents *unhappy.*
3. Evil; calamitous; marked by infelicity; as, an *unhappy* day.
This *unhappy* morn. *Milton.*
4. Mischievous; irregular. *Shak.*
UN-HAR′ASS-ED, (-har′ast,) *a.* Not harassed; not vexed or troubled. *Trumbull.*
UN-HAR′BOR, *v. t.* To drive from harbor or shelter.
UN-HAR′BOR-ED, *a.* Not sheltered, or affording no shelter. *Milton.*
UN-HAR′BOR-ING, *a.* Not harboring. *Scott.*

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UN-HARD'EN-ED, (-härd'nd,) *a.* Not hardened; not indurated; as metal.
2. Not hardened; not made obdurate; as the heart. *Shak.*

UN-HARD'Y, *a.* Not hardy; feeble; not able to endure fatigue.
2. Not having fortitude; not bold; timorous. *Milton.*

UN-HARM'ED, *a.* Unhurt; uninjured; unimpaired. *Locke.*

UN-HARM'FUL, *a.* Not doing harm; harmless; innoxious.
Themselves *unharmful*, let them live unharmed. *Dryden.*

UN-HAR-MŌ'NI-OUS, *a.* Not having symmetry or congruity; disproportionate. *Milton.*
2. Discordant; unmusical; jarring; as sounds. *Swift.*

UN-HAR-MŌ'NI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With jarring; discordantly.

UN-HAR'NESS, *v. t.* To strip of harness; to loose from harness or gear.
2. To disarm; to divest of armor.

UN-HAR'NESS-ED, (-här'nest,) *pp.* Stripped of harness; divested of armor.

UN-HAR'NESS-ING, *ppr.* Stripping off harness or gear.

UN-HATCH'ED, (-hacht',) *a.* Not hatched; not having left the egg.
2. Not matured and brought to light; not disclosed.

UN-HAZ'ARD-ED, *a.* Not hazarded; not put in danger; not exposed to loss; not adventured. *Milton.*

UN-HAZ'ARD-OUS, *a.* Not hazardous. *Coleridge.*

UN-HEAD', (-hed',) *v. t.* To take out the head of; as, to *unhead* a cask.

UN-HEAD'ED, (-hed'ed,) *pp.* Having the head taken out.

UN-HEAD'ING, (-hed'-,) *ppr.* Taking out the head of.

UN-HEALTH'FUL, (-helth'-,) *a.* Not healthful; injurious to health; insalubrious; unwholesome; noxious; as, an *unhealthful* climate or air.
2. Abounding with sickness or disease; sickly; as, an *unhealthful* season.

UN-HEALTH'FUL-LY, *adv.* In an unhealthful manner.

UN-HEALTH'FUL-NESS, (-helth'-,) *a.* Unwholesomeness; insalubriousness; noxiousness to health.
2. The state of being sickly; as, the *unhealthfulness* of the autumn.

UN-HEALTH'I-LY, (-helth'-,) *adv.* In an unwholesome or unsound manner. *Milton.*

UN-HEALTH'I-NESS, (-helth'-,) *n.* Want of health; habitual weakness or indisposition; *applied to persons.*
2. Unsoundness; want of vigor; as, the *unhealthiness* of trees or other plants.
3. Unfavorableness to health; as, the *unhealthiness* of a climate.

UN-HEALTH'Y, (-helth'e,) *a.* Wanting health; wanting a sound and vigorous state of body; habitually weak or indisposed; as, an *unhealthy* person.
2. Unsound; wanting vigor of growth; as, an *unhealthy* plant.
3. Sickly; abounding with disease; as, an *unhealthy* season or city.
4. Insalubrious; unwholesome; adapted to generate diseases; as, an *unhealthy* climate or country.
5. Morbid; not indicating health.

UN-HEARD', (-herd',) *a.* Not heard; not perceived by the ear. *Milton.*
2. Not admitted to audience.
What pangs I feel, unpitied and *unheard!* *Dryden.*
3. Not known in fame; not celebrated.
Nor was his name *unheard.* *Milton.*
4. Unheard *of*; obscure; not known by fame. *Granville.*
Unheard of; new; unprecedented. *Swift.*

UN-HEART', *v. t.* To discourage; to depress; to dishearten. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

UN-HEAT'ED, *a.* Not heated; not made hot. *Boyle.*

UN-HEAV'EN-LY, (-hev'n-le,) *a.* Not heavenly.

UN-HEDGED, *a.* Not hedged; not surrounded by a hedge.

UN-HEED'ED, *a.* Not heeded; disregarded; neglected.
The world's great victor passed *unheeded* by. *Pope.*

UN-HEED'ED-LY, *adv.* Without being noticed. *Byron.*

UN-HEED'FUL, *a.* Not cautious; inattentive; careless. *Beaum.*

UN-HEED'FUL-LY, *adv.* Not heedfully.

UN-HEED'ING, *a.* Not heeding; careless; negligent. *Dryden.*

UN-HEED'ING-LY, *adv.* Without giving heed.

UN-HEED'Y, *a.* Precipitate; sudden. *Spenser.*

UN-HELE', *v. t.* To uncover. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

UN-HELM', *v. t.* To deprive of a helm or guide. *Scott.*

UN-HELM'ED, *pp.* Deprived of a helm.
2. *a.* Having no helm. *Polloh.*

UN-HELM'ET, *v. t.* To deprive of a helmet. *Scott.*

UN-HELM'ET-ED, *pp.* Deprived or destitute of a helmet.

UN-HELM'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of a helm.

UN-HELP'ED, (-helpt',) *a.* Unassisted; having no aid or auxiliary; unsupported. *Dryden.*

UN-HELP'FUL, *a.* Affording no aid. *Shak.*

UN-HELP'FUL-LY, *adv.* In an unhelpful manner.

UN-HE-RŌ'IC, *a.* Not heroic; not brave. *Pope.*

UN-HES'I-TA-TING, *a.* Not hesitating; not remaining in doubt; prompt; ready. *Eclec Review.*

UN-HES'I-TA-TING-LY, *adv.* Without hesitation or doubt.

UN-HEWN', (-hūne',) *a.* Not hewn; rough. *Dryden.*

UN-HIDE'BOUND, *a.* Not hidebound; capacious. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

UN-HIN'DER-ED, *a.* Not hindered; not opposed; exerting itself freely. *S. Clarke.*

UN-HINGE', (un-hinj',) *v. t.* To take from the hinges; as, to *unhinge* a door.
2. To displace; to unfix by violence. *Blackmore.*
3. To unfix; to loosen; to render unstable or wavering; as, to *unhinge* the mind; to *unhinge* opinions.

UN-HING'ED, *pp.* Loosed from a hinge or fastening.

UN-HINGE'MENT, *n.* The act of unhinging or state of being unhinged. [*Unusual.*] *Chalmers.*

UN-HING'ING, *ppr.* Loosening from a hinge or fastening.

UN-HIR'ED, *a.* Not hired.

UN-HIS-TOR'IC-AL, *a.* Not historical. *Park.*

UN-HIVE', *v. t.* To drive from a hive.
2. To deprive of habitation or shelter, as a crowd.

UN-HIV'ED, *pp.* Driven from the hive or shelter. *Neal.*

UN-HŌARD', *v. t.* To steal from a hoard; to scatter.

UN-HŌARD'ED, *pp.* Stolen from a hoard; scattered.

UN-HŌARD'ING, *ppr.* Scattering.

UN-HŌ'LI-LY, *adv.* In an unholy manner.

UN-HŌ'LI-NESS, *n.* Want of holiness; an unsanctified state of the heart.
2. Impiety; wickedness; profaneness. *Raleigh.*

UN-HŌ'LY, *a.* Not holy; not renewed and sanctified. *Tim.* iii.
2. Profane; not hallowed; not consecrated; common. *Heb.* x.
3. Impious; wicked.
4. Not ceremonially purified. *Lev.* x.

UN-HON'EST, (-on'est,) *a.* [See HONEST.] Dishonest; dishonorable. [*Obs.*] *Ascham.*

UN-HON'OR-ED, (-on'urd,) *a.* [See HONOR.] Not honored; not regarded with veneration; not celebrated. *Dryden.*

UN-HOOK', *v. t.* To loose from a hook.

UN-HOOK'ED, (-hookt',) *pp.* Loosed from a hook.

UN-HOOP', *v. t.* To strip of hoops. *Addison.*

UN-HOOP'ED, (-hoopt',) *pp.* Stripped of hoops.

UN-HŌPED', (-hōpt',) *a.* Not hoped for; not so probable as to excite hope.
With *unhoped* success. *Dryden.*
Unhoped for; unhoped, as above.

UN-HŌPE'FUL, *a.* Such as leaves no room to hope. *Boyle.*

UN-HŌPE'FUL-LY, *adv.* In an unhopeful manner.

UN-HORN'ED, *a.* Having no horns. *Tooke.*

UN-HORSE', (-hors',) *v. t.* To throw from a horse; to cause to dismount. *Shak.*

UN-HORS'ED, (-horst',) *pp.* Thrown from a horse. *Dryden.*

UN-HORS'ING, *ppr.* Throwing from a horse; dismounting.

UN-HOS'PI-TA-BLE, *a.* Not kind to strangers.
[But INHOSPITABLE is the word now used.]

UN-HOS'TILE, (-hos'til,) *a.* Not belonging to a public enemy. *Philips.*

UN-HOUSE', (-houz',) *v. t.* To drive from the house or habitation; to dislodge. *Milton.*
2. To deprive of shelter.

UN-HOUS'ED, (-houzd',) *pp.* Driven from a house or habitation. *Shak.*
2. *a.* Wanting a house; homeless. *Shak.*
3. Having no settled habitation. *Shak.*
4. Destitute of shelter or cover. Cattle in severe weather should not be left *unhoused.*

UN-HOUS'EL-ED, *a.* Not having received the sacrament. *Shak.*

UN-HOUS'ING, *ppr.* Driving from a habitation.

UN-HŪ'MAN, *a.* Inhuman.
[But INHUMAN is the word now used.]

UN-HŪ'MAN-IZE, *v. t.* To render inhuman or barbarous. *J. Barlow.*

UN-HUM'BLED, *a.* Not humbled; not affected with shame or confusion; not contrite in spirit. *Milton.*
2. In *theology*, not having the will and the natural enmity of the heart to God and his law subdued.

UN-HUNG', *a.* Not hanged.

UN-HUNT'ED, *a.* Not hunted.

UN-HURT', *a.* Not hurt; not harmed; free from wound or injury. *Dryden.*

UN-HURT'FUL, *a.* Not hurtful; harmless; innoxious. *Shak.*

UN-HURT'FUL-LY, *adv.* Without harm; harmlessly.

UN-HUS'BAND-ED, *a.* Deprived of support; neglected. *Browne.*
2. Not managed with frugality.

UN-HUSK'ED, (-huskt',) *a.* Not being stripped of husks.

U-NI-AX'AL, *a.* Having but one axis.

U-NI-CAP'SU-LAR, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *capsula*, chest.]
Having one capsule to each flower. *Martyn.*

U'NI-CORN, *n.* [L. *unicornis*; *unus*, one, and *cornu*, horn.]
1. An animal with one horn; the monoceros. This name is often applied to the rhinoceros.
2. The *unicorn*, in *heraldry*, is the fabulous unicorn, represented with the figure of a horse and a single horn issuing from its forehead. *Brande.*
3. The *sea unicorn*, called *narwal*, is of the whale kind, and is remarkable for a horn growing out at his nose. *Cyc.*
4. A bird. *Grew.*
Fossil unicorn, or *fossil unicorn's horn*; a substance formerly of great repute in medicine, a terrene crustaceous spar, named from having been supposed to be the bone or horn of the unicorn. *Rees. Cyc.*

U'NI-CORN-ROOT, *n.* A popular name of two plants, viz. Chamælirium Carolinianum, to which this name was first applied, and Aletris farinosa, to which it has been subsequently applied; both used in medicine.

U-NI-CORN'OUS, *a.* Having only one horn. *Brown.*

UN-I-DE'AL, *a.* Not ideal; real. *Johnson.*

U-NI-FA'CIAL, *a.* Having but one front surface; thus, some foliaceous corals are *unifacial*, the polypmouths being confined to one surface. *Dana.*

U-NI-FLŌ'ROUS, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *flos*, flower.]
Bearing one flower only; as, a *uniflorous* peduncle. *Martyn*

U'NI-FORM, *a.* [L. *uniformis*; *unus*, one, and *forma*, form.]
1. Having always the same form or manner; not variable. Thus we say, the dress of the Asiatics is *uniform*, or has been *uniform* from early nges. So we say, it is the duty of a Christian to observe a *uniform* course of piety and religion.
2. Consistent with itself; not different; as, one's opinions on a particular subject have been *uniform.*
3. Of the same form with others; consonant; agreeing with each other; conforming to one rule or mode.
How far churches are bound to be *uniform* in their ceremonies is doubted. *Hooker.*
4. Having the same degree or state; as, *uniform* temperature.
Uniform motion; the motion of a body is *uniform* when it passes over equal spnces in equal times. *Olmsted.*
Uniform matter, is that which is all of the same kind and texture. *Cyc.*

U'NI-FORM, *n.* A dress of the same kind, by which persons are purposely assimilated who belong to the same body, whether military, naval, or any other. We say, the *uniform* of a company of militia, the *uniform* of the artillery or matross companies, the *uniform* of a regiment, &c. This dress is called a *uniform*, because it is alike among all those composing the class or body.

U-NI-FORM-I-TA'RI-AN, *n.* A term applied to theorists in geology, who believe that existing causes, *acting in the same manner as at the present time*, are sufficient to account for all geological changes. *Dana.*

U-NI-FORM'I-TY, *n.* Resemblance to itself at all times; even tenor; as, the *uniformity* of design in a poem.
2. Consistency; sameness; as, the *uniformity* of a man's opinions.
3. Conformity to a pattern or rule; resemblance, consonance, or agreement; as *the uniformity* of different churches in ceremonies or rites.
4. Similitude between the parts of a whole; as, the *uniformity* of sides in a regular figure. Beauty is said to consist in *uniformity* with variety. *Cyc.*
5. Continued or unvaried sameness or likeness.
Act of uniformity; in *England*, the act of parliament by which the form of public prayers, administration of sacraments, and other rites, is prescribed to be observed in all the churches. 1 *Eliz.* and 13 and 14 *Car.* II.

U'NI-FORM-LY, *adv.* With even tenor; without variation; as, a temper *uniformly* mild.
2. Without diversity of one from another.

U-NI-GEN'I-TURE, *n.* [L. *unigenitus*; *unus* and *genitus.*]
The state of being the only begotten.

U-NIG'E-NOUS, *a.* [L. *unigena.*]
Of one kind; of the same genus. *Kirwan.*

U-NI-LA'BI-ATE, *a.* In *botany*, having one lip only, as a corol. *Martyn. Asiat. Res.*

U-NI-LAT'ER-AL, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *latus*, side.]
1. Being on one side or party only. [*Unusual.*]
2. Having one side.
A *unilateral raceme*, is when the flowers grow only on one side of the common peduncle. *Martyn.*

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U-NI-LIT'ER-AL, *a.* [*L. unus*, one, and *litera*, letter.]
Consisting of one letter only.

UN-IL-LŪ'MIN-Ā-TED, *a.* Not illuminated; not enlightened; dark.
2. Ignorant.

UN-IL-LŪM'IN-ED, *a.* Not illumined.

UN-IL-LUS'TRĀ-TED, *a.* Not illustrated; not made plain. *Good.*

UN-IL-LUS'TRA-TIVE, *a.* Not illustrative.

U-NI-LOC'U-LAR, (yu-ne-lok'yu-lar,) *a.* [*L. unus*, one, and *loculus*, cell.]
Having one cell or chamber only; as, a *unilocular* pericarp or shell.

UN-IM-AG'IN-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be imagined; not to be conceived. *Tillotson.*

UN-IM-AG'IN-A-BLY, *adv.* To a degree not to be imagined. *Boyle.*

UN-IM-AG'IN-A-TIVE, *a.* Not imaginative. *Wordsworth.*

UN-IM-AG'IN-ED, *a.* Not imagined; not conceived.

UN-IM-BIT'TER-ED, *a.* Not imbittered; not aggravated. *Roscoe.*

UN-IM-BŪ'ED, *a.* Not imbued; not tinctured. *Drake.*

UN-IM'I-TA-BLE, *a.* That can not be imitated.
[But the word now used is INIMITABLE.]

UN-IM'I-TĀ-TED, *a.* Not imitated. *Johnson.*

UN-IM-MOR'TAL, *a.* Not immortal; perishable. *Milton.*

UN-IM-PAIR'A-BLE, *a.* Not liable to waste or diminution. *Hakewill.*

UN-IM-PAIR'ED, *a.* Not impaired; not diminished; not enfeebled by time or injury; as, an *unimpaired* constitution.

UN-IM-PAS'SION-ATE, *a.* Not impassionate.

UN-IM-PAS'SION-ATE-NESS, *n.* A state of being *unimpassionate.*

UN-IM-PAS'SION-ED, *a.* Not endowed with passions. *Thomson.*
2. Free from passion; calm; not violent; as, an *unimpassioned* address.

UN-IM-PEACH'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be impeached; that can not be accused; free from stain, guilt, or fault; as, an *unimpeachable* reputation.
2. That can not be called in question; as, an *unimpeachable* claim or testimony.

UN-IM-PEACH'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be impeachable.

UN-IM-PEACHT', (-im-peecht',) *a.* Not impeached; not charged or accused; fair; as, an *unimpeached* character.
2. Not called in question; as, testimony *unimpeached.*

UN-IM-PED'ED, *a.* Not impeded; not hindered. *Rawle.*

UN-IM'PLI-CĀ-TED, *a.* Not implicated; not involved. *Mitford.*

UN-IM-PLI'ED, (-im-plīde',) *a.* Not implied; not included by fair inference. *Madison.*

UN-IM-PLŌR'ED, *a.* Not implored; not solicited. *Milton.*

UN-IM-PORT'ANCE, *n.* Want of importance. *Dwight.*

UN-IM-PORT'ANT, *a.* Not important; not of great moment.
2. Not assuming airs of dignity. *Pope.*

UN-IM-PORT'ANT-LY, *adv.* Without weight or importance.

UN-IM-POR-TŪN'ED, *a.* Not importuned; not solicited.

UN-IM-PŌS'ING, *a.* Not imposing; not commanding respect.
2. Not enjoining as obligatory; voluntary. *Thomson.*

UN-IM-PREG'NĀ-TED, *a.* Not impregnated.

UN-IM-PRESS'I-BLE, *a.* Not impressible.

UN-IM-PRESS'IVE, *a.* Not impressive; not forcible; not adapted to affect or awaken the passions. *Beddoes.*

UN-IM-PRESS'IVE-LY, *adv.* Unforcibly; without impression.

UN-IM-PRIS'ON-ED, *a.* Not confined in prison.

UN-IM-PRŌ'PRI-Ā-TED, *a.* Not impropriated.

UN-IM-PRŌV'A-BLE, (-im-proov'a-bl,) *a.* Not capable of improvement, melioration, or advancement to a better condition. *Rambler.*
2. Incapable of being cultivated or tilled. *Wolcott.*

UN-IM-PRŌV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being not improvable. *Hammond.*

UN-IM-PRŌV'A-BLY, *adv.* Without being improvable.

UN-IM-PRŌV'ED, (-im-proovd',) *a.* Not improved; not made better or wiser; not advanced in knowledge, manners, or excellence. *Rawle. Pope. Glanville.*
2. Not used for a valuable purpose. How many advantages *unimproved* have we to regret! *As. Research.* l. x.
3. Not used; not employed. *Hamilton. Ramsay.*
4. Not tilled; not cultivated; as, *unimproved* land or soil; *unimproved* lots of ground. *Laws of Penn. Franklin. Ramsay.*
5. Uncensured; not disapproved. [This sense, from the L. *improbo*, is entirely obsolete.]

UN-IM-PRŌV'ING, *a.* Not improving; not tending to advance or instruct. *Johnson.*

UN-IM-PŪT'A-BLE, *a.* Not imputable or chargeable to.

U-NI-MUS'CU-LAR, *a.* Having one muscle only, and one muscular impression, as a bivalve mollusean. *Kirby.*

UN-IN-CAR'NATE, *a.* Not incarnate.

UN-IN-CENS'ED, (-senst',) *a.* Not incensed or angry. *Ash.*

UN-IN-CIT'ED, *a.* Not incited. *Wordsworth.*

UN-IN-CLŌS'ED, *a.* Not inclosed.

UN-IN-COR'PO-RĀ-TED, *a.* Not incorporated.

UN-IN-CREAS'A-BLE, *a.* Admitting no increase. [*Not in use.*] *Boyle.*

UN-IN-CREAS'ED, (-kreest',) *a.* Not increased. *Ash.*

UN-IN-CUM'BER-ED, *a.* Not encumbered; not burdened.
2. Free from any temporary estate or interest, or from mortgage, or other charge or debt; as, an estate *unencumbered* with dower.

UN-IN-DEBT'ED, (-det'-) *a.* Not indebted.
2. Not borrowed. [*Unusual.*] *Young.*

UN-IN-DIF'FER-ENT, *a.* Not indifferent; not unbiased; partial; leaning to one party *Hooker.*

UN-IN-DORS'ED, *a.* Not indorsed; not assigned; as, an *unindorsed* note or bill.

UN-IN-DUCED', (-dūste',) *a.* Not induced

UN-IN-DUS'TRI-OUS, *a.* Not industrious; not diligent in labor, study, or other pursuit. *Decay of Piety.*

UN-IN-DUS'TRI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Without industry.

UN-IN-FECT'ED, *a.* Not infected; not contaminated or affected by foul, infectious air.
2. Not corrupted.

UN-IN-FEC'TIOUS, *a.* Not infectious; not foul; not capable of communicating disease.

UN-IN-FEST'ED, *a.* Not infested.

UN-IN-FLĀM'ED, *a.* Not inflamed; not set on fire. *Bacon.*
2. Not highly provoked.

UN-IN-FLAM'MA-BLE, *a.* Not inflammable; not capable of being set on fire. *Boyle.*

UN-IN'FLU-ENC-ED, (-in'flu-enst,) *a.* Not influenced; not persuaded or moved by others, or by foreign considerations; not biased; acting freely.
2. Not proceeding from influence, bias, or prejudice; as, *uninfluenced* conduct or actions.

UN-IN-FLU-EN'TIAL, *a.* Not having influence.

UN-IN-FORM'ED, *a.* Not informed; not instructed; untaught. *Milton.*
2. Unanimated; not enlivened. *Spectator.*

UN-IN-FORM'ING, *a.* Not furnishing information; *uninstructive.* *Mitford.*

UN-IN-GĒN'IOUS, *a.* Not ingenious; dull. *Burke.*

UN-IN-GEN'IOUS-LY, *adv.* Without ingenuity.

UN-IN-GEN'U-OUS, *a.* Not ingenuous; not frank or candid; disingenuous. *Decay of Piety.*

UN-IN-GEN'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* Not ingenuously.

UN-IN-GEN'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* Want of ingenuousness.

UN-IN-HAB'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Not inhabitable; that in which men can not live; unfit to be the residence of men. *Raleigh.*

UN-IN-HAB'IT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being uninhabitable.

UN-IN-HAB'IT-ED, *a.* Not inhabited by men; having no inhabitants. *Swift.*

UN-IN-I'TIATE, (-ish'ate,)
UN-IN-I'TIĀ-TED, (-ish'ā-ted,) } *a.* Not initiated.

UN-IN'JUR-ED, *a.* Not injured; not hurt; suffering no harm. *Milton.*

UN-IN-JŪ'RI-OUS, *a.* Not injurious.

UN-IN-QUIR'ING, *a.* Not inquiring or disposed to inquire.

UN-IN-QUIS'I-TIVE, *a.* Not inquisitive; not curious to search and inquire. *Warton.*

UN-IN-SCRIB'ED, *a.* Not inscribed; having no inscription. *Pope.*

UN-IN-SPIR'ED, *a.* Not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination. *Locke.*

UN-IN-SPIR'IT-ED, *a.* Not inspirited.

UN-IN'STI-TU-TED, *a.* Not instituted. *Witherspoon.*

UN-IN-STRUCT'ED, *a.* Not instructed or taught; not educated.
2. Not directed by superior authority; not furnished with instructions.

UN-IN-STRUCT'ING, *a.* Not instructing.

UN-IN-STRUCT'IVE, *a.* Not instructive; not conferring improvement. *Addison.*

UN-IN-STRUCT'IVE-LY, *adv.* Not instructively.

UN-IN'SU-LĀ-TED, *a.* Not insulated; not being separated or detached from every thing else. *Ure.*

UN-IN SULT'ED, *a.* Not insulted.

UN-IN-SŪR'ED, (-shūrd',) *a.* [See SURE.] Not insured; not assured against loss.

UN-IN-TEL-LECT'U-AL, *a.* Not intellectual. *Good.*

UN-IN-TEL-LECT'U-AL-LY, *adv.* Not intellectually.

UN-IN-TEL'LI-GENT, *a.* Not having reason or consciousness; not possessing understanding. *Bentley.*
2. Not knowing; not skillful; dull. *Locke.*

UN-IN-TEL'LI-GENT-LY, *adv.* Not intelligently.

UN-IN-TEL-LI-GI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being not intelligible. *Burnet.*

UN-IN-TEL'LI-GI-BLE, *a.* Not intelligible; that can not be understood. *Swift.*

UN-IN-TEL'LI-GI-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being unintelligible.

UN-IN-TEL'LI-GI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be understood.

UN-IN-TEND'ED, *a.* Not intended; not designed. *Locke.*

UN-IN-TEN'TION-AL, *a.* Not intentional; not designed; done or happening without design. *Boyle.*

UN-IN-TEN'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* Without design or purpose.

UN-IN'TER-EST-ED, *a.* Not interested; not having any interest or property *in*; having nothing at stake; as, to be *uninterested* in any business or calamity.
2. Not having the mind or the passions engaged; as, to be *uninterested* in a discourse or narration.

UN-IN'TER-EST-ING, *a.* Not capable of exciting an interest, or of engaging the mind or passions; as, an *uninteresting* story or poem.

UN-IN'TER-EST-ING-LY, *adv.* So as not to excite interest.

UN-IN-TER-MIS'SION, (-mish'un,) *n.* Defect or failure of intermission. *Parker.*

UN-IN-TER-MIT'TED, *a.* Not intermitted; not interrupted; not suspended for a time; continued. *Hale.*

UN-IN-TER-MIT'TED-LY, *adv.* Without being intermitted.

UN-IN-TER-MIT'TING, *a.* Not intermitting; not ceasing for a time; continuing.

UN-IN-TER-MIT'TING-LY, *adv.* Without cessation; continually. *Mitford.*

UN-IN-TER-MIX'ED, *a.* Not intermixed; not mingled.

UN-IN'TER-PO-LĀ-TED, *a.* Not interpolated; not inserted at a time subsequent to the original writing.

UN-IN-TER'PRET-ED, *a.* Not explained or interpreted.

UN-IN-TER'RED, *a.* Not buried. *Pollok.*

UN-IN-TER-RUPT'ED, *a.* Not interrupted; not broken. *Addison.*
2. Not disturbed by intrusion or avocation.

UN-IN-TER-RUPT'ED-LY, *adv.* Without interruption; without disturbance.

UN-IN-TOX'I-CĀ-TING, *a.* Not intoxicating.

UN-IN-TRENCH'ED, (-in-trencht',) *a.* Not intrenched; not defended by intrenchments. *Pope.*

UN-IN'TRI-CĀ-TED, *a.* Not perplexed; not obscure or intricate. [*Not in use.*] *Hammond.*

UN-IN-TRO-DUC'ED, (-in-tro-dūste',) *a.* Not introduced; not properly conducted; obtrusive. *Young.*

UN-IN-ŪR'ED, *a.* Not inured; not hardened by use or practice. *Philips.*

UN-IN-VĀD'ED, *a.* Not invaded.

UN-IN-VENT'ED, *a.* Not invented; not found out.

UN-IN-VENT'IVE, *a.* Not inventive. [*Milton.*

UN-IN-VENT'IVE-LY, *adv.* Not inventively.

UN-IN-VEST'ED, *a.* Not invested; not clothed.
2. Not converted into some species of property less fleeting than money; as, money *uninvested.* *Dwight. Hamilton.*

UN-IN-VES'TI-GA-BLE, *a.* That can not be investigated or searched out. *Ray.*

UN-IN-VES'TI-GĀ-TED, *a.* Not investigated.

UN-IN-VES'TI-GĀ-TIVE, *a.* Not adapted or given to investigation.

UN-IN-VID'I-OUS, *a.* Not invidious.

UN-IN-VIT'ED, *a.* Not invited; not requested; not solicited. *Philips.*

UN-IN-VIT'ING, *a.* Not inviting. *Stewart.*

UN-IN-VŌK'ED, (-in-vōkt',) *a.* Not invoked.

U'NI-O, *n.* [L.] A genus of fresh-water bivalves, commonly called FRESH-WATER CLAMS. *Dana.*

UN'ION, (yūn'yun,) *n.* [Fr. *union*; It. *unione*; L. *unio*, to unite, from *unus*, one.]
1. The act of joining two or more things into one, and thus forming a compound body or a mixture; or the junction or coalition of things thus united. *Union* differs from *connection*, as it implies the bodies to be in contact, without an intervening body; whereas things may be *connected* by the intervention of a third body, as by a cord or chain.

One kingdom, joy and *union* without end. *Milton.*

2. Concord; agreement and conjunction of mind, will, affections, or interest. Happy is the family where perfect *union* subsists between all its members.
3. The junction or united existence of spirit and matter; as, the *union* of soul and body.
4. Among *painters*, a symmetry and agreement between the several parts of a painting. *Cyc.*
5. In *architecture*, harmony between the colors in the materials of a building. *Cyc.*
6. In *ecclesiastical affairs*, the combining or consolidating of two or more churches into one. This can not be done without the consent of the bishop, the patron, and the incumbent. Union is by *accession*, when the united benefice becomes an accessory of

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the principal; by *confusion*, where the two titles are suppressed, and a new one created, including both; and by *equality*, where the two titles subsist, but are equal and independent. *Cyc.*

7. States united. Thus the United States of America are sometimes called *the Union*. *Marshall. Hamilton.*

8. A pearl. [L. *unio.*] [*Not in use.*]

9. In *the flag of the United States*, a square portion at the upper left-hand corner, in which the stars are united on a blue ground, denoting the union of the States. *Totten.*

The British flag has a similar *union*, composed of the three crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, denoting the union of the three kingdoms. *Glynn.*

Union downward: a signal of distress at sea made by reversing the flag, or turning its union *downward*.

Union, or *act of union*: the act by which Scotland was united to England, or by which the two kingdoms were incorporated into one, in 1707.

Legislative union; the union of Great Britain and Ireland, in 1800.

Union by the first intention: in *surgery*, the process by which the opposite surfaces of recent wounds, when they are kept in contact with each other, grow together and unite without suppuration; the result of a wonderful self-healing power in living bodies. *Cyc.*

U-NIP'A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *pario*, to bear.]

Producing one at a birth. *Brown.*

U-NIQUE', (yu-neek',) *a.* [Fr.] Sole; unequaled; single in its kind or excellence.

U-NIQUE'LY, *adv.* In a unique manner.

U-NI-RĀ'DI-Ā-TED, *a.* Having one ray. *Encyc.*

UN-IR'RI-TĀ-TED, *a.* Not irritated; not fretted.

2. Not provoked or angered.

UN-IR'RI-TĀ-TING, *a.* Not irritating or fretting.

2. Not provoking.

3. Not exciting. *Beddoes.*

UN-IR'RI-TĀ-TING-LY, *adv.* So as not to irritate.

U-NI-SĒ'RI-ATE, *a.* Having a single line or series.

U-NI-SĒ'RI-ATE-LY, *adv.* In single line or series.

U-NI-SEX'U-AL, *a.* In *botany*, having one sex only.

U'NI-SŌN, *n.* [L. *unus*, one, and *sonus*, sound.]

1. In *music*, an accordance or coincidence of sounds proceeding from an equality in the number of vibrations made in a given time by a sonorous body. If two chords of the same matter have equal length, thickness, and tension, they are said to be in *unison*, and their sounds will be in *unison*. Sounds of very different qualities and force may be in *unison*; as the sound of a bell may be in *unison* with a sound of a flute. *Unison* then consists in sameness of degree, or similarity in respect to gravity or acuteness, and is applicable to any sound, whether of instruments or of the human organs, &c.

2. A single, unvaried note. *Pope.*

In unison; in agreement: in harmony.

U'NI-SON, *a.* Sounding alone.

Sounds intermixed with voice,
Choral or *unison*. *Anon.*

U-NIS'O-NANCE, *n.* Accordance of sounds.

What constitutes *unisonance* is the equality of the *number* of vibrations of sonorous bodies, in two equal times. *Cyc.*

U-NIS'O-NANT, *a.* Being in unison; having the same degree of gravity or acuteness.

U-NIS'O-NOUS, *a.* Being in unison. *Busby.*

U'NIT, (yū'nit,) *n.* [L. *unus*, one; *unitas*, unity.]

1. One; a word which denotes a single thing or person; the least whole number.

Units are the integral parts of any large number. *Watts.*

2. In *mathematics*, any known determinate quantity, by the constant repetition of which, any other quantity of the same kind is measured. [See UNITY.] *Olmsted.*

U-NI-TĀ'RI-AN, *n.* [L. *unitas*, *unus*.]

One who denies the doctrine of the trinity, and ascribes divinity to God the Father only. The Arian and Socinian are both comprehended in the term *Unitarian*.

U-NI-TĀ'RI-AN, *a* Pertaining to Unitarians.

U-NI-TĀ'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrines of Unitarians, who deny the divinity of Christ.

U-NITE', *v. t.* [L. *unio*, *unitus*; Fr. and Sp. *unir*; It. *unire*.]

1. To put together or join two or more things, which make one compound or mixture. Thus we *unite* the parts of a building to make one structure. The kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland *united*, form one empire. So we *unite* spirit and water and other liquors. We *unite* strands to make a rope. The States of North America, *united*, form one nation.

2. To join; to connect in a near relation or alliance; as, to *unite* families by marriage; to *unite* nations by treaty.

3. To make to agree or be uniform; as, to *unite* a kingdom in one form of worship; to *unite* men in opinions. *Clarendon.*

4. To cause to adhere; as, to *unite* bricks or stones by cement.

5. To join in interest or fellowship. *Gen.* xlix.

6. To tie; to splice; as, to *unite* two cords or ropes.

7. To join in affection; to make near; as, to *unite* hearts in love.

[*Unite* is followed by *to* or *with*. To unite *to*, is to join. *Gen.* xlix. vi. To unite *with*, is to associate; but the distinction is not always obvious or important.]

To unite the heart; to cause all its powers and affections to join with order and delight in the same objects. *Ps.* lxxxvi.

U-NITE', *v. i.* To join in an act; to concur; to act in concert. All parties *united* in petitioning for a repeal of the law.

2. To coalesce; to be cemented or consolidated; to combine; as, bodies *unite* by attraction or affinity.

3. To grow together, as the parts of a wound.

The spur of a young cock, grafted into the comb, will *unite* and grow. *Duhamel.*

4. To coalesce, as sounds.

5. To be mixed. Oil and water will not *unite*.

U-NIT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Joined; made to agree; cemented; mixed; attached by growth.

United Brethren; a religious community commonly called *Moravians*.

United flowers, are such as have the stamens and pistils in the same flower. *Cyc.*

U-NIT'ED-LY, *adv.* With union or joint efforts.

U-NIT'ER, *n.* The person or thing that unites.

U-NIT'ING, *ppr.* Joining; causing to agree; consolidating; coalescing; growing together.

U-NI''TION, (yu-nish'un,) *n.* Junction; act of uniting. [*Not in use.*] *Wiseman.*

U'NI-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of uniting. [*Not used.*] *Norris.*

U'NIT-JAR, *n.* A small, insulated Leyden jar, placed between the electrical machine and a larger jar or battery, so as to announce, by its repeated discharges, the number of them which have passed into the larger jar. *Brande.*

U'NI-TY, (yū'ne-te,) *n.* [L. *unitas.*]

1. The state of being one; oneness. *Unity* may consist of a simple substance or existing being, as the soul; but usually it consists in a close junction of particles or parts, constituting a body detached from other bodies. *Unity* is a thing undivided itself, but separate from every other thing. *School Philosophy.*

2. Concord; conjunction; as, a *unity* of proofs. *Shak.*

3. Agreement; uniformity; as, *unity* of doctrine; *unity* of worship in a church. *Hooker.*

4. In *Christian theology*, oneness of sentiment, affection, or behavior.

How good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in *unity*! — *Ps.* cxxxiii.

5. In *mathematics*, the abstract expression for any unit whatsoever. The number 1 is *unity* when it is not applied to any particular object; but a *unit*, when it is so applied. *Olmsted.*

6. In *poetry*, the principle by which a uniform tenor of story and propriety of representation is preserved. In *the Greek drama*, the three unities required were those of *action*, of *time*, and of *place*; in other words, that there should be but one main plot; that the time supposed should not exceed twenty-four hours; and that the place of the action before the spectators should be one and the same throughout the piece.

7. In *music*, such a combination of parts as to constitute a whole, or a kind of symmetry of style and character. *Rousseau.*

8. In *law*, the properties of a joint estate are derived from its *unity*, which is fourfold; unity of *interest*, unity of *title*, unity of *time*, and unity of *possession*; in other words, joint-tenants have one and the same interest, accruing by one and the same conveyance, commencing at the same time, and held by one and the same undivided possession. *Blackstone.*

9. In *law*, *unity of possession* is a joint possession of two rights by several titles, as when a man has a lease of land upon a certain rent, and afterward buys the fee-simple. This is a *unity of possession*, by which the lease is extinguished.

Unity of faith is an equal belief of the same truths of God, and possession of the grace of faith in like form and degree. *Brown.*

Unity of spirit is the oneness which subsists between Christ and his saints, by which the same spirit dwells in both, and both have the same disposition and aims; and it is the oneness of Christians among themselves, united under the same head, having the same spirit dwelling in them, and possessing the same graces, faith, love, hope, &c. *Brown.*

U'NI-VALVE, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *valvæ*.]

Having one valve only as a shell or pericarp.

U'NI-VALVE, *n.* A shell having one valve only; a mollusk whose shell is composed of a single piece. The *univalves* form one of the three divisions into which shells are usually divided. *Linnæus.*

U-NI-VALV'U-LAR, *a.* Having one valve only; as, a *univalvular* pericarp or shell. *Martyn. Cyc.*

U-NI-VERS'AL, *a.* [L. *universalis*; *unus* and *versor*.]

1. All; extending to or comprehending the whole number, quantity, or space; as, *universal* ruin; *universal* good; *universal* benevolence.

The *universal* cause
Acts not by partial, but by general laws. *Pope.*

2. Total; whole.

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This *universal* frame began. *Dryden.*

3. Comprising all the particulars; as, *universal* kinds. *Davies.*

4. In *botany*, a *universal umbel* is a primary or general umbel; the first or largest set of rays in a compound umbel; opposed to *partial*. A *universal involucre* is not unfrequently placed at the foot of a universal umbel. *Martyn.*

Universal dial is a dial by which the hour may be found by the sun in any part of the world, or under any elevation of the pole.

Universal joint: a contrivance employed to give motion obliquely to certain instruments, as the telescope. Two universal joints are so combined as to give motion separately, in directions at right angles to each other, e. g., one horizontally and the other vertically; but, when both act together, the motion is oblique between the two separate directions. It usually consists of two arms terminating in semicircles, connected by pins or shafts at right angles to each other. *Olmsted.*

Universal proposition; one in which the subject is taken in its widest extent, and the predicate applies to every thing which the subject can denote. *Whately.*

U-NI-VERS'AL, *n.* [See the adjective.] In *logic*, a universal is *complex* or *incomplex*. A *complex universal* is either a universal proposition, as "every whole is greater than its parts," or whatever raises a manifold conception in the mind, as the definition of a reasonable animal.

An *incomplex universal* is what produces one conception only in the mind, and is a simple thing respecting many; as human nature, which relates to every individual in which it is found. *Cyc.*

2. The whole; the general system of the universe. [*Not in use.*]

U-NI-VERS'AL-ISM, *n.* In *theology*, the doctrine or belief that all men will be saved or made happy in a future life.

U-NI-VERS'AL-IST, *n.* One who holds the doctrine that all men will be saved.

2. One who affects to understand all particulars. [*Obs.*] *Bentley.*

U-NI-VER-SAL'I-TY, *n.* The state of extending to the whole; as, the *universality* of a proposition; the *universality* of sin; the *universality* of the deluge. *Woodward.*

U-NI-VERS'AL-IZE, *v. t.* To make universal. *Coleridge.*

U-NI-VERS'AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Rendered universal. *More.*

U-NI-VERS'AL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering universal. *Howe.*

U-NI-VERS'AL-LY, *adv.* With extension to the whole; in a manner to comprehend all; without exception. Air is a fluid *universally* diffused. God's laws are *universally* binding on his creatures.

U-NI-VERS'AL-NESS, *n.* Universality.

Note. — UNIVERSAL and its derivatives are used in common discourse for GENERAL. This kind of universality is by the schoolmen called *moral*, as admitting of some exceptions, in distinction from *metaphysical*, which precludes all exceptions.

U'NI-VERSE, *n.* [Fr. *univers*; L. *universitas.*]

The collective name of heaven and earth and all that belongs to them; the whole system of created things; the τὸ πᾶν of the Greeks, and the *mundus* of the Latins.

U-NI-VERS'I-TY, *n.* An assemblage of colleges established in any place, with professors for instructing students in the sciences and other branches of learning, and where degrees are conferred. A *university* is properly a universal school, in which are taught all branches of learning, or the four faculties of theology, medicine, law, and the sciences and arts. *Cyc.*

U-NIV'O-CAL, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *vox*, word.]

1. Having one meaning only. A *univocal* word is opposed to an *equivocal*, which has two or more significations. *Watts.*

2. Having unison of sounds, as the octave in music and its replicates. *Rousseau.*

3. Certain; regular; pursuing always one tenor. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

U-NIV'O-CAL-LY, *adv.* In one term; in one sense.

How is sin *univocally* distinguished into venial and mortal, if the venial be not sin? *Hale.*

2. In one tenor. [*Little used.*] *Ray.*

U-NIV-O-CĀ'TION, *n.* Agreement of name and meaning. *Cyc.*

UN-JAR'RING, *a.* Not discordant.

UN-JEAL'OUS, (-jel'us,) *a.* Not mistrusting. *Hooker.*

UN-JOIN'ED, *a.* Not joined. *Fuller.*

UN-JOINT', *v. t.* To disjoint.

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UN-JOINT'ED, *pp.* Disjointed; separated. *Milton.*

2. *a.* Having no joint or articulation; as, an *unjointed* stem. *Botany.*

UN-JOY'OUS, *a.* Not joyous; not gay or cheerful. *Thomson.*

UN-JOY'OUS-LY, *adv.* Uncheerfully; not joyously.

UN-JUDG'ED, (-jujd',) *a.* Not judged; not judicially determined. *Prior.*

UN-JUST', *a.* Not just; acting contrary to the standard of right established by the divine law; not equitable; as, an *unjust* man.

2. Contrary to justice and right; wrongful; as, an *unjust* sentence; an *unjust* demand; an *unjust* accusation.

UN-JUST'I-FI-A-BLE, *a.* Not justifiable; that can not be proved to be right; not to be vindicated or defended; as, an *unjustifiable* motion or action. *Atterbury.*

UN-JUST'I-FI-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of not being justifiable. *Clarendon.*

UN-JUST'I-FI-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that can not be justified or vindicated.

UN-JUST'I-FI-ED, (-fide,) *a.* Not justified or vindicated.

2. Not pardoned. *J. M. Mason.*

UN-JUST'LY, *adv.* In an unjust manner; wrongfully.

UNK'ED, } for UNCOUTH. Odd; strange. [*Not in*
UNK'ID, } *use.*]

UN-KEM'MED, } *a.* Uncombed; unpolished.
UN-KEMPT', }
[*Obsolete except in poetry.*] *Spenser.*

UN-KEN'NEL, *v. t.* To drive from his hole; as, to *unkennel* a fox. *Shak.*

2. To rouse from secrecy or retreat. *Shak.*

3. To release from a kennel.

UN-KEN'NEL-ED, *pp.* Driven or let loose from confinement, as a fox or dog.

UN-KENT', *a.* [*un* and *ken*, to know.] Unknown. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

UN-KEPT', *a.* Not kept; not retained; not preserved.

2. Not observed; not obeyed; as a command. *Hooker.*

UN-KER'CHIEF-ED, (-ker'chift,) *a.* Not having on a kerchief.

UN-KERN'EL-ED, *a.* Destitute of a kernel. *Pollok.*

UN-KIND', *a.* Not kind; not benevolent; not favorable; not obliging. *Shak.*

2. Unnatural. *Spenser.*

UN-KIND'LI-NESS, *n.* Unfavorableness.

UN-KIND'LY, *a.* Unnatural; contrary to nature; as, an *unkindly* crime. *Spenser.*

2. Unfavorable; malignant; as, an *unkindly* fog. *Milton.*

UN-KIND'LY, *adv.* Without kindness; without affection; as, to treat one *unkindly.*

2. In a manner contrary to nature; unnaturally.

All works of nature,
Abortive, monstrous, or *unkindly* mixed. *Milton.*

UN-KIND'NESS, *n.* Want of kindness; want of natural affection; want of good will.

2. Disobliging treatment; disfavor.

UN-KING', *v. t.* To deprive of royalty. *Shak.*

UN-KING'LIKE, } *a.* Unbecoming a king; not no-
UN-KING'LY, } ble. *Milner. Shak.*

UN-KISS'ED, (-kist',) *a.* Not kissed. *Shak.*

UNK'LE. See UNCLE.

UN-KNELL'ED, (-neld',) *a.* Untolled. *Byron.*

UN-KNIGHT'LY, *a.* Unbecoming a knight. *Sidney.*

UN-KNIT', (-nit',) *v. t.* To separate threads that are knit; to open; to loose work that is knit or knotted. *Shak.*

2. To open. *Shak.*

UN-KNOT', (-not',) *v. t.* To free from knots; to untie.

UN-KNOT'TED, *pp.* Freed from knots; untied.

UN-KNŌW', (-nō',) *v. t.* To cease to know [*Not in use.*]

UN-KNŌW'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be known. *Watts.*

UN-KNŌW'ING, *a.* Not knowing; ignorant; with *of*

Unknowing of deceit. *Pope.*

UN-KNŌW'ING-LY, *adv.* Ignorantly, without knowledge or design. *Addison.*

UN-KNŌWN', *a.* Not known. The author of the invention is *unknown.*

2. Greater than is imagined. *Bacon.*

3. Not having had cohabitation. *Shak.*

4. Not having communication. *Addison.*

UN-LA'BOR-ED, *a.* Not produced by labor; as, *unlabored* harvests. *Dryden.*

2. Not cultivated by labor; not tilled. *Blackmore.*

3. Spontaneous; voluntary; that offers without effort; natural.

And from the theme *unlabored* beauties rise. *Tickel.*

4. Easy; natural; not stiff; as, an *unlabored* style. *Roscoe.*

UN-LA-BŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* Not laborious; not difficult to be done. *Milton.*

UN-LA-BŌ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Without labor.

UN-LĀCE', *v. t.* To loose from lacing or fastening by a cord or strings passed through loops and holes; as, to *unlace* a helmet or a garment.

2. To loose a woman's dress.

3. To divest of ornaments. *Shak.*

4. In *sea language*, to loose and take off a bonnet from a sail, or to cast off any lacing in any part of the rigging of a vessel. *Totten.*

UN-LĀC'ED, (-lāste',) *pp.* Loosed from lacing; unfastened.

UN-LĀC'ING, *ppr.* Loosing from lacing or fastening.

UN-LACK'EY-ED, (-lak'id,) *a.* Unattended by a lackey. *Cowper.*

UN-LĀDE', *v. t.* To unload; to take out the cargo of; as, to *unlade* a ship.

2. To unload; to remove, as a load or burden. *Acts xxi.*

UN-LĀD'EN, *pp.* of LADE. Unloaded.

UN-LĀD'ING, *ppr.* Removing the cargo from a ship.

UN-LĀ'DY-LIKE, *a.* Not ladylike.

UN-LĀID', *a.* Not placed; not fixed. *Hooker.*

2. Not allayed; not pacified; not suppressed. *Milton.*

3. Not laid out, as a corpse. *B. Jonson.*

UN-LA-MENT'ED, *a.* Not lamented; whose loss is not deplored.

Thus *unlamented* pass the proud away. *Pope.*

UN-LANCH'ED, *a.* Not lanched.

UN-LAP', *v. t.* To unfold.

UN-LAP'PED, (-lapt', *pp.* Unfolding.

UN-LAP'PING, *ppr.* Unfolding.

UN-LARD'ED, *a.* Not intermixed or inserted for improvement. *Chesterfield.*

UN-LATCH', *v. i.* To open or loose by lifting the latch.

UN-LATCH'ING, *ppr.* Opening or loosing by lifting the latch.

UN-LAUNCH'ED, (-lānchd',) *a.* Not launched.

UN-LAU'REL-ED, *a.* Not crowned with laurel; not honored. *Byron.*

UN-LAV'ISH, *a.* Not lavish; not profuse; not wasteful.

UN-LAV'ISH-ED, (-lav'isht,) *a.* Not lavished; not spent wastefully.

UN-LAW', *v. t.* To deprive of the authority of law. *Milton.*

UN-LAW'FUL, *a.* Not lawful; contrary to law; illegal; not permitted by law. *Dryden.*

Unlawful assembly; in *law*, the meeting of three or more persons with intent mutually to assist each other in the execution of some enterprise of a private nature with force and violence. *Bouvier.*

UN-LAW'FUL-LY, *adv.* In violation of law or right; illegally. *Taylor.*

2. Illegitimately; not in wedlock; as, a child *unlawfully* born. *Addison.*

UN-LAW'FUL-NESS, *n.* Illegality; contrariety to law. *South.*

2. Illegitimacy.

UN-LAW'LIKE, *a.* Not lawlike.

UN-LEACH'ED, (-leecht',) *a.* Not leached; as, *unleached* ashes.

UN-LEARN', (-lern',) *v. t.* To forget or lose what has been learned. It is most important to us all to *unlearn* the errors of our early education.

I had learned nothing right; I had to *unlearn* every thing. *Luther in Milner.*

UN-LEARN'ED, (*pp. pron.* un-lernd', and *a.* un-lern'ed,) *pp.* Forgotten.

2. *a.* Not learned; ignorant; illiterate; not instructed. *Dryden.*

3. Not gained by study; not known. *Milton.*

4. Not suitable to a learned man; as, *unlearned* verses. *Shak.*

UN-LEARN'ED-LY, *adv.* Ignorantly. *Brown.*

UN-LEARN'ED-NESS, *n.* Want of learning; illiterateness. *Sylvester.*

UN-LEARN'ING, *ppr.* Forgetting what one has learned.

UN-LEAV'EN-ED, (-lev'nd,) *a.* Not leavened; not raised by leaven, barm, or yeast. *Exod.* xii.

UN-LEC'TUR-ED, *a.* Not taught by lecture. *Young.*

UN-LED', *a.* Not led or conducted.

UN-LEIS'URE-ED, (-leezh'urd *or* -lezh'urd,) *a.* Not having leisure. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

UN-LENT', *a.* Not lent.

UN-LESS', *conj.* [Sax. *onlesan*, to loose or release.]

Except; that is, remove or dismiss the fact or thing stated in the sentence or clause which follows. "We can not thrive *unless* we are industrious and frugal." The sense will be more obvious with the clauses of the sentence inverted. *Unless* [remove this fact, suppose it not to exist] *we are industrious and frugal*, we can not thrive. *Unless*, then, answers for a negation. If we are *not* industrious, we can not thrive.

UN-LESS'EN-ED, *a.* Not diminished.

UN-LES'SON-ED, *a.* Not taught; not instructed. *Shak.*

UN-LET'TER-ED, *a.* Unlearned; untaught; ignorant. *Dryden.*

UN-LET'TER-ED-NESS, *n.* Want of learning. *Waterhouse.*

UN-LEV'EL-ED, *a.* Not leveled; not laid even. *Tickel.*

UN-LI-BID'IN-OUS, *a.* Not libidinous; not lustful. *Milton.*

UN-LI'CENS-ED, (-li'senst,) *a.* Not licensed; not having permission by authority; as, an *unlicensed* innkeeper.

The vending of ardent spirits, in places licensed or *unlicensed*, is a tremendous evil. *L. Beecher.*

UN-LICK'ED, (-likt',) *a.* Shapeless; not formed to smoothness; as, an *unlicked* bear whelp. *Shak.*

UN-LIGHT'ED, *a.* Not lighted; not illuminated. *Prior.*

2. Not kindled or set on fire.

UN-LIGHT'SOME, (-lite'sum,) *a.* Dark; gloomy; wanting light. *Milton.*

UN-LIKE', *a.* Dissimilar; having no resemblance. Never were two men more *unlike.* The cases are entirely *unlike.*

2. Improbable; unlikely. *Bacon.*

UN-LIKE'LI-HOOD, } *n.* Improbability.
UN-LIKE'LI-NESS, } *South. Locke.*

UN-LIKE'LY, *a.* Improbable; such as can not be reasonably expected; as, an *unlikely* event. The thing you mention is very *unlikely.*

2. Not promising success. He employs very *unlikely* means to effect his object.

UN-LIKE'LY, *adv.* Improbably. *Addison.*

UN-LIKE'NESS, *n.* Want of resemblance; dissimilitude. *Dryden.*

UN-LIM'BER, *a.* Not limber; not flexible; not yielding.

UN-LIM'BER, *v. t.* In *military language*, to take off the limbers; as, to *unlimber* the guns.

UN-LIM'BER-ED, *pp.* Freed from the limbers.

UN-LIM'BER-ING, *ppr.* Taking off the limbers.

UN-LIM'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Admitting no limits; boundless. [We now use ILLIMITABLE.] [less.

UN-LIM'IT-ED, *a.* Not limited; having no bounds; boundless. *Boyle.*

2. Undefined; indefinite; not bounded by proper exceptions; as, *unlimited* terms.

3. Unconfined; not restrained.

Ascribe not to God such an *unlimited* exercise of mercy as may destroy his justice. *Rogers.*

Unlimited problem, is one which is capable of an infinite number of solutions. *Cyc.*

UN-LIM'IT-ED-LY, *adv.* Without bounds. *Decay of Piety.*

UN-LIM'IT-ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being boundless, or of being undefined. *Johnson.*

UN-LIN'E-AL, *a.* Not in a line; not coming in the order of succession. *Shak.*

UN-LINK', *v. t.* To separate links; to loose; to unfasten; to untwist. *Shak.*

UN-LIQ'UI-DĀ-TED, (-lik'we-dā-ted,) *a.* Not liquidated; not settled; not having the exact amount ascertained; as, an *unliquidated* debt; *unliquidated* accounts. *Hamilton.*

2. Unpaid; unadjusted. *Wheaton.*

UN-LIQ'UI-FI-ED, (-lik'we-fide,) *a.* Unmelted; not dissolved. *Addison.*

UN-LIQ'UOR-ED, (-lik'urd,) *a.* Not moistened; not smeared with liquor; not filled with liquor. *Bp. Hall. Milton.*

UN-LIS'TEN-ING, *a.* Not listening; not hearing; not regarding. *Thomson.*

UN-LIVE'LI-NESS, *n.* Want of life; dullness.

UN-LIVE'LY, *a.* Not lively; dull. [*Milton.*

UN-LŌAD', *v. t.* To take the load from; to discharge of a load or cargo; as, to *unload* a ship; to *unload* a cart.

2. To disburden; as, to *unload* a beast.

3. To disburden; to relieve from any thing onerous or troublesome. *Shak.*

UN-LŌAD'ED, *pp.* Freed from a load or cargo; disburdened.

UN-LŌAD'ING, *ppr.* Freeing from a load or cargo; disburdening; relieving of a burden.

UN-LŌ'CA-TED, *a.* Not placed; not fixed in a place.

2. In *America*, unlocated lands are such new or wild lands as have not been surveyed, appropriated, or designated by marks, limits, or boundaries, to some individual, company, or corporation.

UN-LOCK', *v. t.* To unfasten what is locked; as, to *unlock* a door or a chest.

2. To open, in general; to lay open.

Unlock your springs, and open all your shades. *Pope.*

UN-LOCK'ED, (-lokt',) *pp.* Opened.

2. *a.* Not locked; not made fast.

Unlooked for: not expected; not foreseen. *Bacon.*

UN-LOOSE', (un-loos',) *v. t.* To loose. *Shak. John* i. 27.

[This word is unnecessary, the idea being expressed by LOOSE.]

UN-LOOSE', (un-loos',) *v. i.* To fall in pieces; to lose all connection or union. [See above.] *Collier.*

UN-LŌS'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be lost. [*Not in use.*] *Boyle.*

UN-LŌV'ED, (-luvd',) *a.* Not loved. *Sidney.*

UN-LŌVE'LI-NESS, *n.* Want of loveliness; unamiableness; want of the qualities which attract love. *Sidney.*

UN-LŌVE'LY, (-luv'le,) *a.* Not lovely; not amiable; destitute of the qualities which attract love, or possessing qualities that excite dislike.

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UN-LŌV'ING, *a.* Not loving; not fond. *Shak.*
UN-LŌV'ING-LY, *adv.* In an unloving manner.
UN-LŪ'BRI-CĀ-TED, *a.* Not lubricated.
UN-LUCK'I-LY, *adv.* Unfortunately; by ill fortune. *Addison.*
UN-LUCK'I-NESS, *n.* Unfortunateness; ill fortune.
2. Mischievousness. [*Addison.*
UN-LUCK'Y, *a.* Unfortunate; not successful; as, an *unlucky* man.
2. Unfortunate; not resulting in success; as, an *unlucky* adventure; an *unlucky* throw of dice; an *unlucky* game.
[This word is usually applied to incidents in which success depends on single events, to games of hazard, &c., rather than to things which depend on a long series of events, or on the ordinary course of providence. Hence we say, a man is *unlucky* in play or in a lottery; but not that a farmer is *unlucky* in his husbandry, or a commander *unlucky* in the result of a campaign.]
3. Unhappy; miserable; subject to frequent misfortunes. *Spenser.*
4. Slightly mischievous; mischievously waggish; as, an *unlucky* boy; an *unlucky* wag.
5. Ill-omened; inauspicious.
Haunt me not with that *unlucky* face. *Dryden.*
UN-LUS'TROUS, *a.* Wanting luster; not shining. *Shak.*
UN-LUS'TROUS-LY, *adv.* With want of luster.
UN-LUST'Y, *a.* Not lusty; not stout; weak.
UN-LŪTE', *v. t.* To separate things cemented or luted; to take the lute or clay from.
UN-LŪT'ED, *pp.* Separated, as luted vessels.
UN-LŪ'TING, *ppr.* Separating, as luted vessels.
UN-LUX-Ū'RI-OUS, *a.* Not luxurious.
UN-MAD'DEN-ED, *a.* Not maddened.
UN-MĀDE', *pp.* Deprived of its form or qualities. *Woodward.*
2. *a.* Not made; not yet formed. *Spenser.*
3. Omitted to be made. *Blackmore.*
UN-MAG-NET'IC, *a.* Not having magnetic properties. *Cavallo.*
UN-MAID'EN-LY, *a.* Not becoming a maiden. *Hall.*
UN-MĀIM'ED, *a.* Not maimed; not disabled in any limb; sound; entire. *Pope.*
UN-MAIN-TAIN'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be maintained or supported. *Story.*
UN-MĀK'A-BLE, *a.* Not possible to be made. [*Little used.*] *Grew.*
UN-MAKE', *v. t.* To destroy the form and qualities which constitute a thing what it is.
God does not make or *unmake* things to try experiments. *Burnet.*
2. To deprive of qualities before possessed.
UN-MAK'ING, *ppr.* Destroying the peculiar properties of a thing.
UN-MA-LI''CIOUS, (-lish'us,) *a.* Not malicious.
UN-MAL-LE-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality or state of being unmalleable.
UN-MAL'LE-A-BLE, *a.* Not malleable; not capable of being hammered into a plate, or of being extended by beating.
UN-MAN', *v. t.* To deprive of the constitutional qualities of a human being, as reason, &c. *South.*
2. To deprive of men; as, to *unman* a ship.
3. To emasculate; to deprive of virility.
4. To deprive of the courage and fortitude of a *man*; to break or reduce into irresolution; to dishearten; to deject. *Dryden. Pope.*
5. To dispeople; as, towns *unmanned.* *Goldsmith.*
UN-MAN'AGE-A-BLE, *a.* Not manageable; not easily restrained, governed, or directed; not controllable.
2. Not easily wielded. *Locke.*
UN-MAN'AGE-A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be manageable.
UN-MAN'A-GED, *a.* Not broken by horsemanship. *Taylor.*
2. Not tutored; not educated. *Felton.*
UN-MAN'LIKE, } *a.* Not becoming a human being.
UN-MAN'LY, } *Collier.*
2. Unsuitable to a man; effeminate.
Unmanly warmth and tenderness of love. *Addison.*
3. Not worthy of a noble mind; ignoble; *base*; ungenerous; cowardly.
UN-MAN'LI-NESS, *n.* State of being unmanly.
UN-MAN'NED, *pp.* Deprived of the qualities of a *man.*
UN-MAN'NER-ED, *a.* Uncivil: *rude.* *B. Jonson.*
UN-MAN'NER-LI-NESS, *n.* Want of good manners; breach of civility; rudeness of behavior. *Locke.*
UN-MAN'NER-LY, *a.* Ill-bred; not having good manners; rude in behavior; as, an *unmannerly* youth.
2. Not according to good manners; as, an *unmannerly* jest. *Swift.*
UN-MAN'NER-LY, *adv.* Uncivilly. *Shak.*
UN-MAN'NING, *ppr.* Depriving of the powers or qualities of a man.
UN-MAN'TLED, *a.* Not covered or furnished with a mantle.
UN-MAN-Ū-FAC'TŪR-ED, *a.* Not manufactured; not wrought into the proper form for use.
UN-MA-NŪR'ED, *a.* Not manured; not enriched by manure.
2. Uncultivated. *Spenser.*
UN-MARK'ED, (-märkt',) *a.* Not marked; having no mark.
2. Unobserved; not regarded; undistinguished. *Pope.*
UN-MAR'RED, *a.* Not marred; not injured; not spoiled; not obstructed.
UN-MAR'RI-A-BLE, *a.* Not marriageable. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*
UN-MAR'RIAGE-A-BLE, (-mar'rij-a-bl,) *a.* Not fit to be married.
UN-MAR'RIAGE-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or condition of not being fit to be married.
UN-MAR'RI-ED, (-mar'rid,) *a.* Not married; having no husband or no wife. *Bacon.*
UN-MAR'RY, *v. t.* To divorce. *Milton.*
UN-MAR'SHAL-ED, *a.* Not disposed or arranged in due order.
UN-MAS'CU-LĀTE, *v. t.* To emasculate. *Fuller.*
UN-MAS'CU-LINE, (-lin,) *a.* Not masculine or manly; feeble; effeminate. *Milton.*
UN-MAS'CU-LINE-LY, *adv.* In an unmasculine manner.
UN-MASK', *v. t.* To strip of a mask or of any disguise; to lay open what is concealed. *Roscommon.*
UN-MASK', *v. i.* To put off a mask.
UN-MASK'ED, (-maskt',) *pp.* Stripped of a mask or disguise.
2. *a.* Open; exposed to view. *Dryden.*
UN-MASK'ING, *ppr.* Stripping off a mask or disguise.
UN-MAS'TER-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be mastered or subdued. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*
UN-MAS'TER-ED, *a.* Not subdued; not conquered.
2. Not conquerable.
He can not his *unmastered* grief sustain. *Dryden.*
UN-MAS'TI-CA-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being chewed.
UN-MATCH'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be matched; that can not be equaled; unparalleled. *Hooker.*
UN-MATCH'ED, (-matcht',) *a.* Matchless; having no match or equal. *Dryden.*
UN-MEAN'ING, *a.* Having no meaning or signification; as, *unmeaning* words.
2. Not expressive; not indicating intelligence; as, an *unmeaning* face.
There pride sits blazoned on th' *unmeaning* brow. *Trumbull.*
UN-MEAN'ING-LY, *adv.* Without significance.
UN-MEAN'ING-NESS, *n.* Want of meaning. *Dr. Campbell.*
UN-MEANT', (un-ment',) *a.* Not meant; not intended. *Dryden.*
UN-MEAS'UR-A-BLE, (-mezh'ur-a-bl,) *a.* That can not be measured; unbounded; boundless. *Swift.*
[For this, IMMEASURABLE is generally used.]
UN-MEAS'UR-A-BLY, *adv.* Beyond all measure. *Howell.*
UN-MEAS'UR-ED, *a.* Not measured; plentiful beyond measure. *Milton.*
2. Immense; infinite; as, *unmeasured* space. *Blackmore.*
UN-ME-CHAN'IC-AL, *a.* Not mechanical; not according to the laws or principles of mechanics.
UN-ME-CHAN'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Not according to the laws of mechanics.
UN-MECH'AN-IZ-ED, *a.* Not formed by design, art, or skill. *Paley.*
UN-MED'DLED WITH, } not meddled with; not
touched; not altered. *Carew.*
UN-MED'DLING, *a.* Not meddling; not interfering with the concerns of others; not officious. *Chesterfield.*
UN-MED'DLING-LY, *adv.* Without meddling.
UN-MED'DLING-NESS, *n.* Forbearance of interposition. [*Not in use.*] *Hall.*
UN-MED'I-TA-TED, *a.* Not meditated; not prepared by previous thought. *Milton.*
UN-MEET', *a.* Not fit; not proper; not worthy or suitable. *Milton. Prior.*
UN-MEET'LY, *adv.* Not fitly; not properly; not suitably. *Spenser.*
UN-MEET'NESS, *n.* Unfitness; unsuitableness. *Milton.*
UN-MEL'LŌW-ED, *a.* Not mellowed; not fully matured. *Shak.*
UN-ME-LŌ'DI-OUS, *a.* Not melodious; wanting melody; harsh. *Herbert.*
UN-ME-LŌ'DI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Without melody.
UN-ME-LŌ'DI-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being destitute of melody.
UN-MELT'ED, *a.* Undissolved; not melted. *Waller.*
2. Not softened.
UN-MELT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being unmelted.
UN-MEM'BER, *v. t.* To deprive of membership in a church.
UN-MEM'BER-ED, *pp.* Deprived of membership.
UN-MEN'A-CED, (-men'ast,) *a.* Not threatened. *Byron.*
UN-MEN'A-CING, *a.* Not threatening.
UN-MEN'A-CING-LY, *adv.* Without menacing.
UN-MEN'TION-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be mentioned. *Ec. Rev.*
2. *n.* As *a noun*, a garment not to be named.
UN-MEN'TION-ED, *a.* Not mentioned; not named. *Clarendon.*
UN-MER'CAN-TILE, (-til,) *a.* Not according to the customs and rules of commerce.
UN-MER'CE-NA-RY, *a.* Not mercenary; not hired.
UN-MER'CHANT-A-BLE, *a.* Not merchantable; not of a quality fit for the market.
UN-MER'CI-FUL, *a.* Not merciful; cruel; inhuman to such beings as are in one's power; not disposed to spare or forgive. *Rogers.*
2. Unconscionable; exorbitant; as, *unmerciful* demands. *Pope.*
UN-MER'CI-FUL-LY, *adv.* Without mercy or tenderness; cruelly. *Addison.*
UN-MER'CI-FUL-NESS, *n.* Want of mercy; want of tenderness and compassion toward those who are in one's power; cruelty in the exercise of power or punishment. *Taylor.*
UN-MER'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Having no merit or desert. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
UN-MER'IT-ED, *a.* Not merited; not deserved; obtained without service or equivalent; as, *unmerited* promotion.
2. Not deserved; cruel; unjust; as, *unmerited* sufferings or injuries.
UN-MER'IT-ED-LY, *adv.* Not deservedly.
UN-MER'IT-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being unmerited *Boyle.*
UN-MET', *a.* Not met. *B. Jonson.*
UN-ME-TAL'LIC, *a.* Not metallic; not having the properties of metal; not belonging to metals. *Encyc.*
UN-MET-A-PHYS'IC-AL, *a.* Not metaphysical; not pertaining to metaphysics.
UN-METH'OD-IZ-ED, *a.* Not methodized. *H. Taylor.*
UN-MIGHT'Y, (-mite'-,) *a.* Not mighty; not powerful.
UN-MILD', *a.* Not mild; harsh; severe; fierce.
UN-MILD'LY, *adv.* Not mildly; harshly.
UN-MILD'NESS, *n.* Want of mildness; harshness. *Milton.*
UN-MIL'I-TA-RY, *a.* Not according to military rules or customs.
UN-MILK'ED, (-milkt',) *a.* Not milked. *Pope.*
UN-MILL'ED, *a.* Not milled; not indented or grained; as, *unmilled* coin.
UN-MIND'ED, *a.* Not minded; not heeded. *Milton.*
UN-MIND'FUL, *a.* Not mindful; not heedful; not attentive; regardless; as, *unmindful* of laws; *unmindful* of health or of duty. *Milton.*
UN-MIND'FUL-LY, *adv.* Carelessly; heedlessly.
UN-MIND'FUL-NESS, *n.* Heedlessness; inattention; carelessness.
UN-MIN''GLE, (-ming'gl,) *v. t.* To separate things mixed. *Bacon.*
UN-MIN''GLE-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be mixed. [*Not in use.*] *Boyle.*
UN-MIN''GLED, (-ming'gld,) *a.* Not mingled; not mixed; pure. *Pope.*
2. Pure; not vitiated or alloyed by foreign admixture: as, *unmingled* joy.
UN-MIN-IS-TE'RI-AL, *a.* Not ministerial.
UN-MIN-IS-TE'RI-AL-LY, *adv.* Unsuitably to a minister.
UN-MI-RAC'U-LOUS, *a.* Not miraculous.
UN-MI-RAC'U-LOUS-LY, *adv.* Without a miracle.
UN-MIR'Y, *a.* Not miry; not muddy; not foul with dirt. *Gay.*
UN-MISS'ED, (-mist',) *a.* Not missed; not perceived to be gone or lost. *Gray.*
UN-MIS-TĀK'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be mistaken. [*Little used.*] *Cheyne.*
UN-MIS-TĀK'EN, *a.* Not mistaken; sure. *Trumbull.*
UN-MIS-TRUST'ING, *a.* Not mistrusting; not suspecting; unsuspicious.
UN-MIT'I-GA-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being mitigated, softened, or lessened. *Shak.*
UN-MIT'I-GA-TED, *a.* Not mitigated; not lessened; not softened in severity or harshness. *Shak.*
UN-MIX'ED, } *a.* Not mixed; not mingled; pure;
UN-MIXT', } unadulterated; unvitiated by foreign admixture. *Bacon.*
2. Pure; unalloyed; as, *unmixed* pleasure.
UN-MŌAN'ED, *a.* Not lamented. *Shak.*
UN-MOD'I-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be modified or altered in form; that can not be reduced to a more acceptable or desired form.
UN-MOD'I-FI-ED, (-fide,) *a.* Not modified; not altered in form; not qualified in meaning.
UN-MŌD'ISH, *a.* Not modish; not according to custom. *Pope.*
UN-MOD'U-LA-TED, *a.* Not modulated. *Shelly.*
UN-MOIST', *a.* Not moist; not humid; dry. *Philips.*
UN-MOIST'EN-ED, *a.* Not made moist or humid. *Boyle.*
UN-MŌLD', } *v. t.* To change the form; to reduce
UN-MŌULD', } from any form.

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UN-MŌLD'ED, *pp.* Not changed in form.
2. *a.* Not molded; not shaped or formed.
UN-MŌLD'ER-ING, *a.* Not crumbling or wasting away. *Bryant.*
UN-MO-LEST'ED, *a.* Not molested; not disturbed; free from disturbance. *Pope.*
UN-MŌN'EY-ED, (-mun'nid,) *a.* Not having money.
UN-MO-NOP'O-LIZE, *a.* To recover from being monopolized. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*
UN-MO-NOP'O-LIZ-ED, *v. t.* Not monopolized.
UN-MOOR', *v. t.* In *sea language*, to bring to the state of riding with a single anchor, after having been moored by two or more cables. *Cyc.*
2. To loose from anchorage. *Pope.*
UN-MOOR'ED, *pp.* Loosed from anchorage, or brought to ride with a single anchor.
UN-MOOR'ING, *ppr.* Loosing from anchorage, or bringing to ride with a single anchor.
UN-MOR'AL-IZ-ED, *a.* Untutored by morality; not conformed to good morals. *Norris.*
UN-MORT'GAG-ED, (-mor'gajd,) *a.* [See MORTGAGE.] Not mortgaged, not pledged. *Addison. Dryden.*
UN-MOR'TI-FI-ED, *a.* Not mortified; not shamed
2. Not subdued by sorrow; as, *unmortified* sin.
UN-MŌTH'ER-LY, *a.* Not becoming a mother.
UN-MŌULD'. To change the form. [See UNMOLD.]
UN-MOUNT'ED, *a.* Not mounted. *Unmounted* dragoons are such as have not horses.
UN-MŌURN'ED, *a.* Not lamented. *Rogers.*
UN-MŌV'A-BLE, (-moov'a-bl,) *a.* That can not be moved or shaken; firm; fixed. *Locke.*
[IMMOVABLE is more generally used.]
UN-MŌV'A-BLY, *adv.* Unalterably. *Ellis*
UN-MŌV'ED, (-moovd',) *a.* Not moved; not transferred from one place to another. *Locke.*
2. Not changed in purpose; unshaken; firm *Milton.*
3. Not affected; not having the passions excited; not touched or impressed. *Pope.*
4. Not altered by passion or emotion. *Dryden.*
UN-MŌV'ED-LY, *adv.* Without being moved.
UN-MŌV'ING, *a.* Having no motion. *Cheyne.*
2. Not exciting emotion; having no power to affect the passions.
UN-MUF'FLE, (-muf'fl,) *v. t.* To take a covering from the face. *Milton.*
2. To remove the muffling of a drum.
UN-MUF'FLED, *pp.* Uncovered.
UN-MUF'FLING, *ppr.* Removing a covering.
UN-MUR'MUR-ED, *a.* Not murmured at. *Beaum. & Fl.*
UN-MUR'MUR-ING, *a.* Not murmuring; not complaining; as, *unmurmuring* patience.
UN-MUR'MUR-ING-LY, *adv.* Uncomplainingly.
UN-MŪ'SIC-AL, *a.* Not musical; not harmonious or melodious.
2. Harsh; not pleasing to the ear. *B. Jonson.*
UN-MŪ'SIC-AL-LY, *adv.* Without harmony; harsh-
UN-MŪ'SING, *a.* Not musing. [ly.
UN-MŪ'SING-LY, *adv.* In an unmusing manner.
UN-MŪ'TI-LĀ-TED, *a.* Not mutilated; not deprived of a member or part; entire.
UN-MUZ'ZLE, *v. t.* To loose from a muzzle. *Shak.*
UN-MUZ'ZLED, *pp.* Loosed from a muzzle.
UN-NĀM'ED, *a.* Not named; not mentioned. *Milton.*
UN-NĀ'TION-AL, (-nā'shun- *or* -nash'un-,) *a.* Not national.
UN-NĀ'TIVE, *a.* Not native; not natural; forced. *Thomson.*
UN-NAT'Ų-RAL, *a.* Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the natural feelings. *L'Estrange.*
2. Acting without the affections of our common nature; as, an *unnatural* father or son.
3. Not in conformity to nature; not agreeable to the real state of persons or things; not representing nature; as, affected and *unnatural* thoughts; *unnatural* images or descriptions.
UN-NAT'Ų-RAL-IZE, *v. t.* To divest of natural feelings. *Hales.*
UN-NAT'Ų-RAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Divested of natural feelings.
2. *a.* Not naturalized; not made a citizen by authority.
UN-NAT'Ų-RAL-LY, *adv.* In opposition to natural feelings and sentiments. *Tillotson.*
UN-NAT'Ų-RAL-NESS, *n.* Contrariety to nature. *Sidney.*
UN-NAV'I-GA-BLE, *a.* Not navigable.
[But INNAVIGABLE is more generally used.]
UN-NAV'I-GĀ-TED, *a.* Not navigated; not passed over in ships or other vessels. *Cook's Voyages.*
UN-NEC'ES-SA-RI-LY, *adv.* Without necessity; needlessly. *Hooker.*
UN-NEC'ES-SA-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being unnecessary; needlessness.
UN-NEC'ES-SA-RY, *a.* Not necessary; needless; not required by the circumstances of the case; useless; as, *unnecessary* labor or care; *unnecessary* rigor. *Dryden.*
UN-NE-CES'SI-TĀ-TED, *a.* Not required by necessity *Eton.*
UN-NEED'ED, *a.* Not needed.
UN-NEED'FŲL, *a.* Not needful; not wanted; needless. *Milton.*
UN-NEED'FŲL-LY, *adv.* Not needfully.
UN-NEIGH'BOR-LY, (-nā'bor-le,) *a.* Not suitable to the duties of a neighbor; not becoming persons living near each other; not kind and friendly.
UN-NEIGH'BOR-LY, *adv.* In a manner not suitable to a neighbor; in a manner contrary to the kindness and friendship which should subsist among neighbors. *Shak.*
UN-NERV'ATE, *a.* Not strong; feeble. [*Not in use.*] *Broome.*
UN-NERVE', (un-nerv',) *v. t.* To deprive of nerve, force, or strength; to weaken; to enfeeble; as, to *unnerve* the arm. *Addison.*
UN-NERV'ED, *pp.* Deprived of strength *Shak.*
2. *a.* Weak; feeble.
UN-NERV'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of strength.
UN-NETH', UN-NĒTHES', } *adv.* Scarcely; hardly. [*Obs.*] [See UNEATH.] *Spenser.*
UN-NEŪ'TRAL, *a.* Not neutral; not uninterested.
UN-NŌ'BLE, *a.* Not noble; ignoble; mean. *Shak.*
UN-NŌT'ED, *a.* Not noted; not observed; not heeded; not regarded. *Pope.*
2. Not honored.
UN-NŌ'TIC-ED, (-nō'tist,) *a.* Not observed; not regarded.
2. Not treated with the usual marks of respect; not kindly and hospitably entertained.
UN-NŌ'TIC-ING, *a.* Not taking notice.
UN-NUM'BER-ED, *a.* Not numbered; innumerable; indefinitely numerous. *Prior.*
UN-NUR'TŪR-ED, *a.* Not nurtured; not educated.
UN-NU-TRI''TIOUS, (-trish'us,) *a.* Not affording nourishment.
UN-O-BĒY'ED, (-o-bād',) *a.* Not obeyed. *Milton.*
UN-O-BĒY'ING, *a.* Not yielding obedience.
UN-OB-JEC'T'ED, *a.* Not objected; not charged as a fault or error. *Atterbury.*
UN-OB-JEC'TION-A-BLE, *a.* Not liable to objection; that need not be condemned as faulty, false, or improper. *Stephens.*
UN-OB-JEC'TION-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not liable to objection.
UN-O-BLIG'ED, *a.* Not obliged.
UN-O-BLIG'ING, *a.* Not belonging or disposed to oblige.
UN-OB-LIT'ER-Ā-TED, *a.* Not obliterated or effaced.
UN-OB-NOX'IOUS, *a.* Not liable; not exposed to harm. *Milton.*
UN-OB-NOX'IOUS-LY, *adv.* In an unobnoxious manner.
UN-OB-SCŪR'ED, *a.* Not obscured; not darkened. *Milton.*
UN-OB-SĒ'QUI-OUS, *a.* Not obsequious; not servilely submissive.
UN-OB-SĒ'QUI-OUS-LY, *adv.* Not with servile submissiveness.
UN-OB-SĒ'QUI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Want of servile submissiveness or compliance; incompliance.
UN-OB-SERV'A-BLE, *a.* That is not observable; not discoverable. *Boyle.*
UN-OB-SERV'ANCE, *n.* Want of observation; inattention; regardlessness. *Whitlock.*
UN-OB-SERV'ANT, *a.* Not observant; not attentive; heedless. *Glanville.*
2. Not obsequious.
UN-OB-SERV'ANT-LY, *adv.* Not observantly.
UN-OB-SERV'ED, *a.* Not observed; not noticed; not seen; not regarded; not heeded. *Bacon.*
UN-OB-SERV'ED-LY, *adv.* Without being observed.
UN-OB-SERV'ING, *a.* Not observing; inattentive; heedless. *Dryden.*
UN-OB-SERV'ING-LY, *adv.* Inattentively.
UN-OB-STRUCT'ED, *a.* Not obstructed; not filled with impediments; as, an *unobstructed* stream or channel.
2. Not hindered; not stopped. *Blackmore.*
UN-OB-STRUCT'ED-LY, *adv.* Without being obstructed.
UN-OB-STRUCT'IVE, *a.* Not presenting any obstacle. *Blackmore.*
UN-OB-STRUCT'IVE-LY, *adv.* Without obstruction.
UN-OB-STRUCT'IVE-NESS, *n.* State of being not obstructive.
UN-OB-TĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be obtained; not within reach or power.
UN-OB-TĀIN'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being unobtainable.
UN-OB-TĀIN'ED, *a.* Not obtained; not gained; not acquired. *Hooker.*
UN-OB-TRŪ'SIVE, *a.* Not obtrusive; not forward; modest. *Young.*
UN-OB-TRŪ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Modestly.
UN-OB-TRŪ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being unobtrusive.
UN-OB'VI-OUS, *a.* Not obvious; not readily occurring to the view or the understanding. *Boyle.*
UN-OC'CU-PI-ED, *a.* Not occupied; not possessed; as, *unoccupied* land.
2. Not engaged in business; being at leisure. The man is *unoccupied*
3. Not employed or taken up; as, time *unoccupied.*
UN-OF-FEND'ED, *a.* Not offended; not having taken offense.
UN-OF-FEND'ING, *a.* Not offending; not giving
2. Not sinning; free from sin or fault. [offense.
3. Harmless; innocent.
UN-OF-FENS'IVE, *a.* Not offensive; giving no offense; harmless.
[For this, INOFFENSIVE is more generally used.]
UN-OF'FER-ED, *a.* Not offered; not proposed to acceptance. *Clarendon.*
UN-OF-FI''CIAL, (-fish'al,) *a.* Not official; not pertaining to office.
2. Not proceeding from the proper officer or from due authority; as, *unofficial* news or notice.
UN-OF-FI''CIAL-LY, *adv.* Not officially; not in the course of official duty. The man was *unofficially* informed by the sheriff or commander.
UN-OF-FI''CIOUS, (-fish'us,) *a.* Not officious; not forward or intermeddling.
UN-OF-FI''CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Not officiously.
UN-OF-FI''CIOUS-NESS, *n.* The state of not being officious.
UN-OFT'EN, (-of'fn,) *adv.* Rarely. [*Not used.*]
UN-OIL', *v. t.* To free from oil. *Dryden.*
UN-OIL'ED, *pp.* Freed from oil.
2. *a.* Not oiled; free from oil.
UN-Ō'PEN-ED, (-ō'pnd,) *a.* Not opened; remaining fast, close, shut, or sealed. *Chesterfield.*
UN-Ō'PEN-ING, *a.* Not opening. *Pope.*
UN-OP'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Not operative; producing no effect. *South.*
[But INOPERATIVE is generally used.]
UN-O-PER'CU-LĀ-TED, *a.* Having no cover or operculum.
UN-OP-PŌS'ED, *a.* Not opposed; not resisted; not meeting with any obstruction; as, an army or stream *unopposed.* *Dryden.*
UN-OP-PRESS'ED, (-op-prest',) *a.* Not oppressed; not unduly burdened.
UN-OP-PRESS'IVE, *a.* Not oppressive.
UN-OR'DER-ED, *a.* Not ordered.
UN-OR'DER-LY, *a.* Not orderly; disordered; irregular.
[DISORDERLY is more generally used.] *Sanderson.*
UN-OR'DI-NA-RY, *a.* Not ordinary; not common. [*Not in use.*] *Locke.*
UN-OR'GAN-IZ-ED, *a.* Not organized; not having organic structure or vessels for the preparation, secretion, and distribution of nourishment, &c. Metals are *unorganized* bodies.
[This word is in use, but INORGANIZED is also used.]
UN-O-RI-ENT'AL, *a.* Not oriental. *Byron.*
UN-O-RIG'IN-AL, *a.* Not original; derived.
2. Having no birth; ungenerated. *Milton.*
UN-O-RIG'IN-Ā-TED, *a.* Not originated; having no birth or creation.

God is underived, *unoriginated*, and self-existent. *Stephens.*

UN-OR-NA-MENT'AL, *a.* Not ornamental. *West.*
UN-OR'NA-MENT-ED, *a.* Not ornamented; not adorned; plain. *Coventry.*
UN-OR'THO-DOX, *a.* Not orthodox; not holding the genuine doctrines of the Scriptures. *Decay of Piety.*
UN-OR'THO-DOX-LY, *adv.* Not orthodoxly.
UN-OS-TEN-TĀ'TIOUS, *a.* Not ostentatious; not boastful; not making show and parade; modest.
2. Not glaring; not showy; as, *unostentatious* coloring.
UN-OS-TEN-TĀ'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* Without show, parade, or ostentation.
UN-OS-TEN-TĀ'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* State of being free from ostentation.
UN-Ō'W'ED, (-ōde',) *a.* Not owed; not due.
UN-Ō'WN'ED, *a.* Not owned; having no known owner; not claimed.
2. Not avowed; not acknowledged as one's own; not admitted as done by one's self.
UN-OX'Y-DĀ-TED, UN-OX'Y-DIZ-ED, UN-OX'Y-GEN-Ā-TED, UN-OX'Y-GEN-IZ-ED, } *a.* Not having oxygen in combination.
UN-PA-CIF'IC, *a.* Not pacific; not disposed to peace; not of a peaceable disposition. *Warton.*
UN-PA-CIF'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Not pacifically.
UN-PAC'I-FI-ED, (-pas'e-fide,) *a.* Not pacified; not appeased; not calmed. *Browne.*
UN-PACK', *v. t.* To open, as things packed; as, to *unpack* goods.
2. To disburden. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
UN-PACK'ED, (-pakt',) *pp.* Opened, as goods.
2. *a.* Not packed; not collected by unlawful artifices; as, an *unpacked* jury. *Hudibras.*
UN PACK'ING, *ppr.* Opening, as a package.
UN-PAID', *a.* Not paid; not discharged; as a debt. *Milton.*
2. Not having received his due; as, *unpaid* workmen. *Pope.*
Unpaid for: not paid for; taken on credit.
UN-PAIN'ED, *a.* Not pained; suffering no pain.
UN-PAIN'FŲL, *a.* Not painful; giving no pain. *Locke.*

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UN-PĀIN'FUL-LY, *adv.* Without pain.
UN-PĀINT'ED, *a.* Not painted.
UN-PAL'A-TA-BLE, *a.* Not palatable; disgusting to the taste. *Collier.*
2. Not such as to be relished; disagreeable; as, an *unpalatable* law. *Dryden.*
UN-PAL'A-TA-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be relished.
UN-PALL'ED, *a.* Not deadened.
UN-PĀN'O-PLI-ED, (-pan'o-plid,) *a.* Destitute of panoply or complete armor. *Pollok.*
UN-PAR'A-DISE, *v. t.* To deprive of happiness like that of paradise; to render unhappy. *Young.*
UN-PAR'A-GON-ED, *a.* Unequaled; unmatched. *Shak.*
UN-PAR'AL-LEL-ED, *a.* Having no parallel or equal; unequaled; unmatched *Addison*
The *unparalleled* perseverance of the armies of the United States, under every suffering and discouragement, was little short of a miracle. *Washington.*
UN-PAR'DON-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be forgiven; that can not be pardoned or remitted; as, an *unpardonable* sin. *Rogers.*
UN-PAR'DON-A-BLY, *adv.* Beyond forgiveness. *Atterbury.*
UN-PAR'DON-ED, *a.* Not pardoned; not forgiven; as, *unpardoned* offenses. *Rogers.*
2. Not having received a legal pardon. The convict returned *unpardoned.*
UN-PAR'DON-ING, *a.* Not forgiving; not disposed to pardon. *Dryden.*
UN-PAR-LIA-MENT'A-RI-LY, *adv.* Not according to the rules of parliament.
UN-PAR-LIA-MENT'A-RI-NESS, *n.* Contrariety to the rules, usages, or constitution of parliament. *Clarendon.*
UN-PAR-LIA-MENT'A-RY, *a.* Contrary to the usages or rules of proceeding in parliament.
2. Contrary to the rules or usages of legislative bodies.
UN-PART'ED, *a.* Not parted; not divided; not separated. *Prior.*
UN-PAR'TIAL, *a.* Not partial. [*Not in use.*] [See IMPARTIAL.]
UN-PAR'TIAL-LY, *adv.* Fairly; impartially. [*Not used.*]
UN-PAR-TIC'I-PĀ-TED, *a.* Not participated or shared. *Allen.*
UN-PAR-TIC'I-PĀ-TING, *a.* Not participating.
UN-PASS'A-BLE, *a.* Not admitting persons to pass; impassable; as, *unpassable* roads, rivers, or mountains.
[IMPASSABLE is more generally used.]
2. Not current; not received in common payments; as, *unpassable* notes or coins.
[Instead of this, UNCURRENT and NOT CURRENT are now used.]
UN-PAS'SION-ATE, } *a.* Calm; free from pas-
UN-PAS'SION-Ā-TED, } sion; impartial.
[Instead of these words, DISPASSIONATE is now used.]
UN-PAS'SION-ATE-LY, *adv.* Without passion; calmly. *K. Charles.*
[For this, DISPASSIONATELY is now used.]
UN-PAS'SION-ED, *a.* Not excited by passion; calm.
UN-PAS'TOR-AL, *a.* Not pastoral; not suitable to pastoral manners. *Warton.*
UN-PAT'ENT-ED, *a.* Not granted by patent. *Cranch.*
UN-PATH'ED, (-pathd',) *a.* Unmarked by passage; not trodden. *Shak.*
2. Not being beaten into a path; as, *unpathed* snow.
UN-PA-THET'IC, *a.* Not pathetic; not adapted to move the passions or excite emotion. *Warton.*
UN-PA-THET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Without moving the passions or exciting emotion.
UN PA-TRI-OT'IC, } *a.* Not patriotic.
UN-PA-TRI-OT'IC-AL, }
UN-PA-TRI-OT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Not patriotically.
UN-PAT'RON-IZ-ED, *a.* Not having a patron; not supported by friends. *Johnson.*
UN-PAT'TERN-ED, *a.* Having no equal. *Beaum. & Fl.*
UN-PAV'ED, *a.* Not paved; not covered with stone.
UN-PAWN'ED, *a.* Not pawned; not pledged. *Pope.*
UN-PAY', *v. t.* To undo. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
2. Not to pay or compensate. [*Not used.*]
UN-PAY'ING, *a.* Neglecting payment.
UN-PAY'ING-LY, *adv.* Unprofitably.
UN-PĒACE'A-BLE, *a.* Not peaceable; quarrelsome. *Hammond.*
UN-PĒACE'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unquietness; quarrelsomeness. *Parker.*
UN-PĒACE'A-BLY, *adv.* Unquietly.
UN-PĒACE'FUL, *a.* Not pacific or peaceful; unquiet. *Cowley.*
UN-PĒACE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Not peacefully.
UN-PĒACE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Disquiet; inquietude.
UN-PED'I-GREED, *a.* Not distinguished by a pedigree. *Pollok.*
UN-PEG', *v. t.* To loose from pegs; to open.
2. To pull out the peg from.
UN-PEG'GED, *pp.* Loosed from pegs; opened.
UN-PELT'ED, *a.* Not pelted; not assailed with stones.

UN-PEN', *v. t.* To let out or suffer to escape by breaking a dam or opening a pen.
If a man *unpens* another's water. *Blackstone.*
UN-PĒ'NAL, *a.* Not penal; not subject to a penalty. *Clarendon.*
UN-PEN'E-TRA-BLE, *a.* Not to be penetrated.
[But IMPENETRABLE is chiefly used.]
UN-PEN'E-TRĀ-TED, *a.* Not entered or pierced
UN-PEN'I-TENT, *a.* Not penitent.
[But IMPENITENT is the word now used.]
UN-PEN'NED, *pp.* Unfastened; let out.
UN-PEN'NING, *ppr.* Suffering to escape; unlocking.
UN-PEN'SION-ED, *a.* Not pensioned; not rewarded by a pension; as, an *unpensioned* soldier.
2. Not kept in pay; not held in dependence by a pension. *Pope.*
UN-PĒO'PLE, (-pē'pl,) *v. t.* To deprive of inhabitants; to depopulate; to dispeople. *Milton. Dryden.*
UN-PĒO'PLED, (-pē'pld,) *pp.* Depopulated; dispeopled.
UN-PĒO'PLING, (-pē'pling,) *ppr.* Depopulating.
UN-PER-CĒIV'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be perceived; not perceptible.
UN-PER-CĒIV'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be perceived.
UN-PER-CĒIV'ED, *a.* Not perceived; not heeded; not observed; not noticed. *Milton.*
UN-PER-CĒIV'ED-LY, *adv.* So as not to be perceived. *Boyle.*
UN-PER'FECT, *a.* Not perfect; not complete.
[But the word now used is IMPERFECT.]
UN-PER'FECT-ED, *a.* Not perfected; not completed. *Hammond.*
UN-PER'FECT-NESS, *n.* Want of perfectness; incompleteness. [IMPERFECTNESS and IMPERFECTION are now used.]
UN-PER'FO-RĀ-TED, *a.* Not perforated; not penetrated by openings; unensily.
UN-PER-FORM'ED, *a.* Not performed; not done; not executed; as, the business remains *unperformed.*
2. Not fulfilled; as, an *unperformed* promise. *Taylor.*
UN-PER-FORM'ING, *a.* Not performing; not discharging its office. *Dryden.*
UN-PER'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Not perishable; not subject to decay. [The word now used is IMPERISHABLE.]
UN-PER'ISH-A-BLY, *adv.* Imperishably.
UN-PER'ISH-ING, *a.* Not perishing; durable.
UN-PER'ISH-ING-LY, *adv.* Not perishingly.
UN-PER'JUR-ED, *a.* Free from the crime of perjury. *Dryden.*
UN-PER'MA-NENT, *a.* Not permanent; not durable.
UN-PER-MIT'TED, *a.* Not permitted. *Southey.*
UN-PER-PLEX', *v. t.* To free from perplexity. *Donne.*
UN-PER-PLEX'ED, (-per-plekst',) *a.* Not perplexed; not harassed; not embarrassed.
2. Free from perplexity or complication; simple.
UN-PER'SE-CŪ-TED, *a.* Free from persecution.
UN-PER-SPIR'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be perspired, or emitted through the pores of the skin. *Arbuthnot.*
UN-PER-SUĀD'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be persuaded, or influenced by motives urged. *Sidney.*
UN-PER-TURB'ED, *a.* Not disturbed. *Scott.*
UN-PE-RŪS'ED, *a.* Not read.
UN-PER-VERT'ED, *a.* Not perverted; not wrested or turned to a wrong sense or use.
UN-PET'RI-FĪ-ED, (-pet're-fīde,) *a.* Not petrified; not converted into stone.
UN-PHIL-AN-THROP'IC, *a.* Not philanthropic.
UN-PHIL-O-SOPH'IC, } *a.* Not according to the
UN-PHIL-O-SOPH'IC-AL, } rules or principles of sound philosophy; contrary to philosophy or right reason. *Newton.*
UN-PHIL-O-SOPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to the principles of sound philosophy or right reason. *South.*
UN-PHIL-O-SOPH'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* Incongruity with philosophy. *Norris.*
UN-PHI-LOS'O-PHIZE, *v. t.* To degrade from the character of a philosopher. *Pope.*
UN-PHI-LOS'O-PHIZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Degraded from the rank of a philosopher.
2. Not sophisticated or perverted by philosophy; as, *unphilosophized* revelation. *Good.*
UN-PHRE-NO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Not pertaining to phrenology.
UN-PHYS'ICK-ED, (-fiz'ikt,) *a.* Not influenced by medicine; not physicked. [*Not used.*] *Howell.*
UN-PIC-TUR-ESQUE', (-esk',) *a.* Not picturesque.
UN-PIERCE'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be pierced. *Southey.*
UN-PIERC'ED, (-peerst',) *a.* Not penetrated. *Gay.*
UN-PIL'LAR-ED, *a.* Deprived of pillars; as, an *unpillared* temple. *Pope.*
UN-PIL'LOW-ED, *a.* Having no pillow; having the head not supported. *Milton.*
UN-PI'LOT-ED, *a.* Not steered by a pilot.
UN-PIN', *v. t.* To loose from pins; to unfasten what is held together by pins; as, to *unpin* a frock; to *unpin the frame* of a building.
UN-PINK'ED, (-pinkt',) *a.* Not pinked; not marked or set with eyelet holes. *Shak.*

UN-PIN'NED, *pp.* Loosed from pins.
UN-PIN'NING, *ppr.* Unfastening what is held together by pins.
UN-PIT'I-A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be pitied.
UN-PIT'I-ED, (-pit'id,) *a.* Not pitied; not compassionated; not regarded with sympathetic sorrow. *Dryden. Pope.*
UN-PIT'I-FUL, *a.* Having no pity; not merciful. *Davies.*
2. Not exciting pity.
UN-PIT'I-FUL-LY, *adv.* Unmercifully; without mercy. *Shak.*
UN-PIT'Y-ING, *a.* Having no pity; showing no compassion. *Granville.*
UN-PLĀ'CA-BLE, *a.* Not to be appeased.
[IMPLACABLE is the word now used.]
UN-PLĀ'CED, (-plāste',) *a.* Having no office or employment under the government. *Pope.*
2. Undetermined as to place; as, *unplaced* kings, whose position in the series of Egyptian kings is undetermined. *Gliddon.*
UN-PLĀGU'ED, (-plāgd',) *a.* Not plagued; not harassed; not tormented. *Shak.*
UN-PLANT'ED, *a.* Not planted; of spontaneous growth. *Waller.*
UN-PLAS'TER-ED, *a.* Not plastered.
UN-PLAUS'I-BLE, *a.* Not plausible; not having a fair appearance; as, arguments not *unplausible.* *Milton.*
UN-PLAUS-I-BLY, *adv.* Not with a fair appearance. *Swift.*
UN-PLAU'SIVE, *a.* Not approving; not applauding.
UN-PLĒAD'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be pleaded. *South.*
UN-PLEAS'ANT, (un-plez'ant,) *a.* Not pleasant; not affording pleasure; disagreeable. *Hooker.*
UN-PLEAS'ANT-LY, (un-plez'ant-ly,) *adv.* In a manner not pleasing; unensily. *Pope.*
UN-PLEAS'ANT-NESS, (un-plez'ant-ness,) *n.* Disagreeableness; the state or quality of not giving pleasure. *Hooker.*
UN-PLĒAS'ED, *a.* Not pleased; displeased. *Dryden.*
UN-PLĒAS'ING, *a.* Offensive; disgusting. *Milton. Dryden.*
UN-PLĒAS'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to displease.
UN-PLĒAS'ING-NESS, *n.* Want of qualities to please. *Milton.*
UN-PLEAS'UR-A-BLE, *a.* Not pleasurable. *Coleridge.*
UN-PLEDG'ED, *a.* Not pledged; not mortgaged.
UN-PLI'A-BLE, *a.* Not pliable; not easily bent.
UN-PLI'A-BLY, *adv.* In an unpliable manner.
UN-PLI'ANT, *a.* Not pliant; not easily bent; stiff. *Wotton.*
2. Not readily yielding the will; not compliant.
UN-PLI'ANT-LY, *adv.* Not pliantly; stiffly.
UN-PLOW'ED, } *a.* Not plowed. *Mortimer.*
UN-PLOUGH-ED, }
UN-PLUMB', (-plum',) *a.* Not perpendicular. *Burke.*
UN-PLŪME', *v. t.* To strip of plumes or feathers; to degrade. *Glanville.*
UN-PLŪM'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of plumes; destitute of plumes.
UN-PLUN'DER-ED, *a.* Not plundered or stripped.
UN-PO-ET'IC, } *a.* Not poetical; not having the
UN-PO-ET'IC-AL, } beauties of verse.
2. Not becoming a poet. *Corbet.*
UN-PO-ET'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner not comporting with the nature of poetry.
2. In a manner unbecoming a poet.
UN-POINT'ED, *a.* Having no point or sting. *B. Jonson.*
2. Not having marks by which to distinguish sentences, members, and clauses in writing.
3. Not having the vowel points or marks; as, an *unpointed* manuscript in Hebrew or Arabic. *M. Stuart.*
UN-POIS'ED, (-poizd',) *a.* Not poised; not balanced. *Thomson.*
UN-POIS'ON, *v. t.* To remove or expel poison. *South.*
UN-PŌ'LAR-IZ-ED, *a.* Not polarized; not having polarity.
UN-POL'I-CI-ED, (-pol'e-sid,) *a.* Not having civil polity, or a regular form of government.
UN-POL'ISH-ED, (-pol'isht,) *a.* Not polished; not made smooth or bright by attrition. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Not refined in manners; uncivilized; rude; plain. *Dryden.*
UN-PO-LITE', *a.* Not refined in manners; not elegant.
2. Not civil; not courteous; rude. [See IMPOLITE.]
UN-PO-LITE'LY, *adv.* In an uncivil or rude manner.
UN-PO-LITE'NESS, *n.* Want of refinement in manners; rudeness.
2. Incivility; want of courtesy.
UN-POL'I-TIC, *a.* Impolitic. [*The latter is used.*]
UN-PŌLL'ED, *a.* Not registered as a voter.
2. Unplundered; not stripped. *Fanshaw.*

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UN-POL-LŪT'ED, *a.* Not polluted; not defiled; not corrupted.

UN-POP'Ų-LAR, *a.* Not popular; not having the public favor; as, an *unpopular* magistrate.

2. Not pleasing the people; as, an *unpopular* law.

UN-POP-Ų-LAR'I-TY, *n.* The state of not enjoying the public favor, or of not pleasing the people.

UN-POP'Ų-LAR-LY, *adv.* Not popularly.

UN-PŌRT'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be carried. *Raleigh.*

UN-PŌR'TION-ED, *a.* Not endowed or furnished with a portion or fortune; as, an *unportioned* daughter.

UN-PŌRT'Ų-OUS, *a.* Having no ports. *Burke.*

UN-POS-SESS'ED, (-pos-sest',) *a.* Not possessed; not held; not occupied. *Milton.*

UN-POS-SESS'ING, *a.* Having no possessions. *Shak.*

UN-POS'SI-BLE, *a.* Not possible. [*Obs.*]

[The word now used is IMPOSSIBLE.]

UN-PŌ'TA-BLE, *a.* Not drinkable.

UN-POW'DER-ED, *a.* Not sprinkled with powder.

UN-PRAC'TI-CA-BLE, *a.* Not feasible; that can not be performed.

[The word now used is IMPRACTICABLE.]

UN-PRAC'TIC-ED, (-prak'tist,) *a.* Not having been taught by practice; not skilled; not having experience; raw; unskillful. *Shak.*

2. Not known; not familiar by use. [*Not used.*] *Prior.*

UN-PRAIS'ED, (-prāzd',) *a.* Not praised; not celebrated. *Milton. Dryden.*

UN-PREACH'ING, *a.* Not preaching; as, *unpreaching* prelates. *H. More.*

UN-PRE-CA'RI-OUS, *a.* Not dependent on another; not uncertain. *Blackmore.*

UN-PRE-CĒD'ED, *a.* Not preceded.

UN-PREC'E-DENT-ED, *a.* Having no precedent or example; not preceded by a like case; not having the authority of prior example. *Swift.*

UN-PREC'E-DENT-ED-LY, *adv.* Without precedent.

UN-PRE-CISE', *a.* Not precise; not exact. *Warton.*

UN-PRE-DES'TIN-ED, *a.* Not previously determined or destined. *Milton.*

UN-PRE-DICT', *v. t.* To retract prediction. *Milton.*

UN-PRE-FER'RED, (-ferd',) *a.* Not preferred; not advanced. *Collier.*

UN-PREG'NANT, *a.* Not pregnant.

2. Not prolific; not quick of wit. *Shak.*

UN-PRE-JŲ'DI-CATE, *a.* Not prepossessed by settled opinions. [*Little used.*] *Taylor.*

UN-PREJ'Ų-DIC-ED, (-pred'ju-dist,) *a.* Not prejudiced; free from undue bias or prepossession; not preoccupied by opinion; impartial; as, an *unprejudiced* mind. *Addison.*

2. Not warped by prejudice; as, an *unprejudiced* judgment.

UN-PREJ'Ų-DIC-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being unprejudiced. *Clarke.*

UN-PRE-LAT'IC-AL, *a.* Unsuitable to a prelate. *Clarendon.*

UN-PRE-LAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Unlike or unsuitably to a prelate.

UN-PRE-MED'I-TATE, } *a.* Not previously medi-
UN-PRE-MED'I-TĀ-TED, } tated or prepared in the mind.

2. Not previously purposed or intended; not done by design.

UN-PRE-MED'I-TĀ-TED-LY, *adv.* Without premeditation.

UN-PRE-OCCU-PI-ED, *a.* Not preoccupied.

UN-PRE-PĀR'ED, *a.* Not prepared; not ready; not fitted or furnished by previous measures. *Milton.*

2. Not prepared, by holiness of life, for the event of death and a happy immortality. *Roscommon.*

UN-PRE-PĀR'ED-LY, *adv.* Without preparation.

UN-PRE-PĀR'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being unprepared.

UN-PRE-POS-SESS'ED, (-pos-sest',) *a.* Not prepossessed; not biased by previous opinions; not partial. *South.*

UN-PRE-POS-SESS'ING, *a.* Not having a winning appearance.

UN-PRE-SERV'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be preserved.

UN-PRESS'ED, (-prest',) *a.* Not pressed. *Shak. Tickel.*

2. Not enforced. *Clarendon.*

UN-PRE-SŪM'ING, *a.* Not too confident or bold.

UN-PRE-SUMPT'Ų-OUS, *a.* [See PRESUME.] Not presumptuous; not rash; modest; submissive. *Cowper.*

UN-PRE-SUMPT'Ų-OUS-LY, *adv.* Without presumption.

UN-PRE-TEND'ING, *a.* Not claiming distinction; modest. *Pope.*

UN-PRE-TEND'ING-LY, *adv.* Without pretension.

UN-PRE-VAIL'ING, *a.* Being of no force; vain. *Shak.*

UN-PREV'A-LENT, *a.* Not prevalent.

UN-PRE-VENT'A-BLE, *a.* Not preventable.

UN-PRE-VENT'ED, *a.* Not prevented; not hindered. *Shak.*

2. Not preceded by any thing. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

UN-PRIĒST', *v. t.* To deprive of the orders of a priest. *Milton.*

UN-PRIĒST'LY, *a.* Unsuitable to a priest. *Bale.*

UN-PRINCE', (un-prins',) *v. t.* To deprive of principality or sovereignty. *Swift.*

UN-PRINCE'LY, (un-prins'ly,) *a.* Unbecoming a prince; not resembling a prince. *K. Charles.*

UN-PRIN'CI-PLED, *a.* Not having settled principles; as, souls *unprincipled* in virtue. *Milton.*

2. Having no good moral principles; destitute of virtue; not restrained by conscience; profligate.

UN-PRIN'CI-PLED-NESS, *n.* Want of principle.

UN-PRINT'ED, *a.* Not printed, as a literary work. *Pope.*

2. Not stamped with figures; white; as, *unprinted* cotton.

UN-PRIS'ON-ED, (-priz'nd,) *a.* Set free from confinement. *Donne.*

UN-PRIV'I-LEG-ED, *a.* Not privileged; not enjoying a particular immunity. *Jefferson.*

UN-PRIZ'A-BLE, *a.* Not valued; not of estimation.

UN-PRIZ'ED, *a.* Not valued. *Shak.*

UN-PRO-CLAIM'ED, *a.* Not proclaimed; not notified by public declaration. *Milton.*

UN-PRO-DUC'TIVE, *a.* Not productive; barren *Burke.*

2. *More generally*, not producing large crops; not making profitable returns for labor; as, *unproductive* land.

3. Not profitable; not producing profit or interest; as capital; as, *unproductive* funds or stock.

4. Not efficient; not producing any effect.

UN-PRO-DUC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* Barrenly; without profit.

UN-PRO-DUC'TIVE-NESS, *n.* The state of being unproductive, as land, stock, capital, labor, &c.

UN-PRO-FAN'ED, *a.* Not profaned; not violated. *Dryden.*

UN-PRO-FESS'ED, (-pro-fest',) *a.* Not professed.

UN-PRO-FES'SION-AL, (-fesh'un-al,) *a.* Not pertaining to one's profession. *Beddoes.*

2. Not belonging to a profession.

UN-PRO-FES'SION-AL-LY, *adv.* In opposition to professional practice.

UN-PRO-FI''CIEN-CY, (-fish'en-se,) *n.* Want of proficiency or improvement. *Hall.*

UN-PROF'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Bringing no profit; producing no gain beyond the labor, expenses, and interest of capital; as, *unprofitable* land; *unprofitable* stock; *unprofitable* employment.

2. Producing no improvement or advantage; useless; serving no purpose; as, an *unprofitable* life; *unprofitable* study. *Job* xv.

3. Not useful to others.

4. Misimproving talents; bringing no glory to God; as, an *unprofitable* servant. *Matt.* xxv.

UN-PROF'IT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of producing no profit or good; uselessness; inutility. *Addison.*

UN-PROF'IT-A-BLY, *adv.* Without profit; without clear gain; as, capital *unprofitably* employed.

2. Without any good effect or advantage; to no good purpose. *Addison.*

UN-PROF'IT-ED, *a.* Not having profit or gain. *Shak.*

UN-PRO-GRESS'IVE, *a.* Not advancing.

UN-PRO-HIB'IT-ED, *a.* Not prohibited; not forbid; lawful.

UN-PRO-JECT'ED, *a.* Not planned; not projected. *South.*

UN-PRO-LIF'IC, *a.* Not prolific; barren; not producing young or fruit. *Hale.*

2. Not producing in abundance.

UN-PROM'I-NENT, *a.* Not prominent.

UN-PROM'IS-ED, (-prom'ist,) *a.* Not promised or engaged.

UN-PROM'IS-ING, *a.* Not promising; not affording a favorable prospect of success, of excellence, of profit, &c.; as, an *unpromising* youth; an *unpromising* season.

UN-PROMPT'ED, *a.* Not prompted; not dictated.

2. Not excited or instigated.

UN-PRO-NOUNCE'A-BLE, (un-pro-nouns'a-bl,) *a.* That can not be pronounced. *Walker.*

UN-PRO-NOUNC'ED, (-pro-nounst',) *a.* Not pronounced; not uttered. *Milton.*

UN-PROP', *v. t.* To remove a prop from; to deprive of support.

UN-PROP'ER, *a.* Not fit or proper. [*Obs.*]

[IMPROPER is the word now used.]

UN-PROP'ER-LY, *adv.* Unfitly. [*Obs.*] [See IMPROPERLY.]

UN-PRO-PHET'IC, } *a.* Not foreseeing or not
UN-PRO-PHET'IC-AL, } predicting future events.

UN-PROPH'ET-LIKE, *a.* Not like a prophet.

UN-PRO-PI''TIOUS, (-pish'us,) *a.* Not propitious; not favorable; not disposed to promote; inauspicious. *Pope.*

UN-PRO-PI''TIOUS-LY, *adv.* Unfavorably; unkindly.

UN-PRO-PI''TIOUS-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being unpropitious.

UN-PRO-PŌR'TION-A-BLE, *a.* Wanting due proportion.

UN-PRO-PŌR'TION-A-BLY, *adv.* Not in due proportion.

UN-PRO-PŌR'TION-ATE, *a.* Wanting proportion; disproportionate; unfit.

UN-PRO-PŌR'TION-ED, *a.* Not proportioned; not suitable. *Shak.*

UN-PRO-PŌS'ED, *a.* Not proposed; not offered. *Dryden.*

UN-PROP'PED, (-propt',) *a.* Not propped; not supported or upheld. *Milton.*

UN-PROS'E-LŸ-TED, *a.* Not made a convert. *W. Scott.*

UN-PROS'PER-OUS, *a.* Not prosperous; not attended with success; unfortunate. *Pope.*

UN-PROS'PER-OUS-LY, *adv.* Unsuccessfully; unfortunately. *Taylor.*

UN-PROS'PER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Want of success; failure of the desired result. *Hammond.*

UN-PROS'TI-TU-TED, *a.* Not prostituted; not debased.

UN-PRO-TECT'ED, *a.* Not protected; not defended. *Hooker.*

2. Not countenanced; not supported.

UN-PRO-TECT'ED-LY, *adv.* Without being protected.

UN-PRO-TECT'ING, *a.* Not protecting; not defending.

UN-PRO-TRACT'ED, *a.* Not protracted; not drawn out in length.

UN-PRŌV'ED, (-proovd',) *a.* Not proved; not known by trial. *Spenser.*

2. Not established as true by argument, demonstration, or evidence.

UN-PRO-VIDE', *v. t.* To unfurnish; to divest or strip of qualifications. *Southern.*

UN-PRO-VID'ED, *pp.* Divested of qualifications.

2. *a.* Not provided; unfurnished; unsupplied. *Dryden.*

UN-PROV'I-DENT, *a.* Improvident. [*Obs.*]

UN-PRO-VI''SION-ED, (-pro-vizh'und,) *a.* Not furnished with provisions. *Pollok.*

UN-PRO-VŌK'ED, (-pro-vōkt',) *a.* Not provoked; not incited; *applied to persons.*

2. Not proceeding from provocation or just cause; as, an *unprovoked* attack. *Addison.*

UN-PRO-VŌK'ING, *a.* Giving no provocation or offense. *Fleetwood.*

UN-PRO-VŌK'ING-LY, *adv.* Without giving provocation.

UN-PRU-DEN'TIAL, *a.* Imprudent. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

UN-PRŪN'ED, *a.* Not pruned; not lopped. *Shak.*

UN-PUB'LIC, *a.* Not public; private; not generally seen or known. *Taylor.*

UN-PUB'LISH-ED, (-pub'lisht,) *a.* Not made public; secret; private. *Shak.*

2. Not published; as a manuscript or book. *Pope.*

UN-PUNC'TU-AL, (-punkt'yu-al,) *a.* Not punctual; not exact in time. *Pope.*

UN-PUNC-TU-AL'I-TY, } *n.* Want of punctuality
UN-PUNC'TU-AL-NESS, }

UN-PUNC'TU-AL-LY, *adv.* Not punctually.

UN-PUNC'TU-Ā-TED, *a.* Not punctuated; not pointed. *Busby.*

UN-PUN'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* That may not be punished. *Milton.*

UN-PUN'ISH-ED, (-pun'isht,) *a.* Not punished; suffered to pass without punishment or with impunity; as, a thief *unpunished*; an *unpunished* crime. *Dryden.*

UN-PUN'ISH-ING, *a.* Not punishing.

UN-PUR'CHAS-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be bought. *Adams.*

UN-PUR'CHAS-ED, (-pur'chast,) *a.* Not purchased; not bought. *Denham.*

UN-PŪRE', *a.* Not pure; impure. [*Obs.*] [See IMPURE.]

UN-PURG'ED, *a.* Not purged; unpurified. *Milton.*

UN-PŪ'RI-FI-ED, (-fīde,) *a.* Not purified; not freed from recrement or foul matter.

2. Not cleansed from sin; unsanctified. *Decay of Piety.*

UN-PUR'PŌS-ED, (-pur'pust,) *a.* Not intended; not designed. *Shak.*

UN-PURS'ED, (-purst',) *a.* Robbed of a purse. *Pollok.*

UN-PUR-SŪ'ED, *a.* Not pursued; not followed; not prosecuted. *Milton.*

UN-PŪ'TRE-FI-ED, *a.* Not putrefied; not corrupted. *Bacon.*

UN-QUAFF'ED, (-kwăft',) *a.* Not quaffed; not drank. *Byron.*

UN-QUAIL'ING, *a.* Not failing; not sinking; firm.

UN-QUĀK'ING, *a.* Not shaking or trembling. *Wilson.*

UN-QUAL'I-FI-ED, (-kwol'e-fīde,) *a.* Not qualified; not fit; not having the requisite talents, abilities, or accomplishments. *Swift.*

2. Not having taken the requisite oath or oaths.

3. Not modified or restricted by conditions or exceptions; as, *unqualified* praise.

UN-QUAL'I-FI-ED-LY, *adv.* In a manner so as not to be qualified.

UN-QUAL'I-FI-ED-NESS, *n.* Condition of being unqualified.

UN-QUAL'I-FŸ, *v. t.* To divest of qualifications. [But instead of this, DISQUALIFY is now used.]

UN-QUAL'I-FŸ-ING, *ppr.* Divesting of qualifications.

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UN-QUAL'I-TI-ED, (-kwol'e-tid,) *a.* Deprived of the usual faculties. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

UN-QUAR'REL-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be impugned. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

UN-QUEEN', *v. t.* To divest of the dignity of queen. *Shak.*

UN-QUELL'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be quelled

UN-QUELL'ED, *a.* Not quelled; not subdued. *Thomson.*

UN-QUENCH'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be quenched; that will never be extinguished; inextinguishable. *Matt.* iii. *Luke* iii.

UN-QUENCH'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being inextinguishable. *Hakewill.*

UN-QUENCH'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree so as not to be quenched.

UN-QUENCH'ED, (-kwenchť,) *a.* Not extinguished. *Bacon.*

UN-QUES'TION-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be questioned; not to be doubted; indubitable; certain; as, *unquestionable* evidence or truth; *unquestionable* courage. *Addison.*

UN-QUES'TION-A-BLY, *adv.* Without doubt; indubitably. *Sprat.*

UN-QUES'TION-ED, *a.* Not called in question; not doubted.

2. Not interrogated; having no questions asked; not examined. *Dryden.*

3. Indisputable; not to be opposed *B. Jonson.*

UN-QUES'TION-ING, *a* Not calling in question; not doubting; unhesitating. *J. M. Mason.*

UN-QUICK', *a.* Not quick; slow.

2. Not alive; motionless. [*Not in use.*] *Daniel.*

UN-QUICK'EN-ED, *a.* Not animated; not matured to vitality; as, *unquickened* progeny. *Blackstone.*

UN-QUI'ET, *a.* Not quiet; not calm or tranquil; restless; uneasy; as, an *unquiet* person; an *unquiet* mind.

2. Agitated; disturbed by continual motion; as, the *unquiet* ocean.

3. Unsatisfied; restless. *Pope.*

UN-QUI'ET, *v. t.* To disquiet. [*Not in use.*] *Herbert.*

UN-QUI'ET-LY, *adv.* In an unquiet state; without rest; in an agitated state. *Shak.*

UN-QUI'ET-NESS, *n.* Want of quiet; want of tranquillity; restlessness; uneasiness. *Taylor. Denham.*

2. Want of peace; as of a nation. *Spenser.*

3. Turbulence; disposition to make trouble or excite disturbance. *Dryden.*

UN-QUI'E-TUDE, *n.* Uneasiness; restlessness. [*Obs.*]

[For this, DISQUIETUDE and INQUIETUDE are used.]

UN-RACK'ED, (-rakt',) *a.* Not racked; not poured from the lees.

UN-RĀIS'ED, *a.* Not elevated or raised. *Coleridge.*

UN-RĀK'ED, (-rākt',) *a.* Not raked; as, land *unraked.*

2. Not raked together; not raked up; as fire. *Shak.*

UN-RANG'ED, *a.* Not ranged; not reduced to order.

UN-RAN'SACK-ED, (-ran'sakt,) *a.* Not ransacked; not searched.

2. Not pillaged. *Knolles.*

UN-RAN'SOM-ED, *a.* Not ransomed; not liberated from captivity or bondage by payment for liberty. *Pope.*

UN-RASH', *a.* Not rash; not presumptuous. *Clarendon.*

UN-RAV'AG-ED, *a.* Not wasted or destroyed. *Burke.*

UN-RAV'EL, *v. t.* To disentangle; to disengage or separate threads that are knit.

2. To free; to clear from complication or difficulty. *Addison.*

3. To separate connected or united parts; to throw into disorder.

Nature all *unraveled.* *Dryden.*

4. To unfold, as the plot or intrigue of a play. *Pope.*

UN-RAV'EL, *v. i.* To be unfolded; to be disentangled.

UN-RAV'EL-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be disentangled.

UN-RAV'EL-ED, *pp.* Unfolded; disentangled.

UN-RAV'EL-ING, *ppr.* Disentangling; unfolding; clearing from difficulty.

UN-RAV'EL-MENT, *n.* The development of the plot in a play. *Mickel.*

UN-RĀ'ZOR-ED, *a.* Unshaven. *Milton.*

UN-RĒACH'ED, (-reecht',) *a.* Not reached; not attained to. *Dryden.*

UN-READ', (-red',) *a.* Not read; not recited; not perused *Hooker. Dryden.*

2. Untaught; not learned in books. *Dryden.*

UN-RĒAD'A-BLE, *a.* Not legible; that can not be read.

UN-READ'I-LY, (-red'e-le,) *adv.* Not promptly; not cheerfully. *Mitford.*

UN-READ'I-NESS, (-red'e-ness,) *n.* Want of readiness; want of promptness or dexterity. *Hooker.*

2. Want of preparation. *Taylor.*

UN-READ'Y, (-red'e,) *a.* Not ready; not prepared; not fit. *Shak.*

2. Not prompt; not quick *Brown.*

3. Awkward; ungainly. *Bacon.*

UN-RĒ'AL, *a.* Not real; not substantial; having appearance only. *Milton. Shak.*

UN-RE-AL'I-TY, *n.* Want of reality or real existence. *Fearn.*

UN-RĒ'AL-IZ-ING, *a.* Not realizing; not making real.

UN-RĒAP'ED, (-reept',) *a.* Not reaped; as, *unreaped* wheat; an *unreaped* field.

UN-RĒA'SON, (-rē'zn,) *n.* Want of reason.

UN-RĒA'SON-A-BLE, *a.* Not agreeable to reason. *Hooker.*

2. Exceeding the bounds of reason; claiming or insisting on more than is fit; as, an *unreasonable* demand.

3. Immoderate; exorbitant; as, an *unreasonable* love of life or of money.

4. Irrational. [In this sense, see IRRATIONAL.]

UN-RĒA'SON-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Inconsistency with reason; as, the *unreasonableness* of sinners.

2. Exorbitance; excess of demand, claim, passion, and the like; as, the *unreasonableness* of a proposal.

UN-RĒA'SON-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to reason.

2. Excessively; immoderately; more than enough.

UN-RĒA'SON-ED, *a.* Not reasoned. *Burke.*

2. Not derived from reasoning. *Chalmers.*

UN-RĒA'SON-ING, *a.* Not reasoning; not having reasoning faculties. *Everett.*

UN-RĒAVE', *v. t.* [See REAVE, UNREEVE, and RAVEL.] To unwind; to disentangle; to loose. *Spenser.*

2. Not to rive; not to tear asunder; not to unroof. [*Not in use.*] *Hall.*

UN-RE-BAT'ED, *a.* Not blunted. *Hakewill.*

UN-RE-BŪK'A-BLE, *a.* Not deserving rebuke; not obnoxious to censure. 1 *Tim.* vi.

UN-RE-BŪK'A-BLY, *adv.* Not rebukably.

UN-RE-BŪK'ED, (-būkt',) *a.* Not rebuked.

UN-RE-CANT'ED, *a.* Not retracted.

UN-RE-CĒIV'ED, *a.* Not received; not taken; as, sacraments *unreceived.*

2. Not come into possession; as, a letter *unreceived.*

3. Not adopted; not embraced; as, opinions *unreceived.*

UN-RECK'ON-ED, *a* Not reckoned or enumerated. *Bp. Gardiner.*

UN-RE-CLAIM'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be reclaimed, reformed, or domesticated.

UN-RE-CLAIM'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be reclaimable.

UN-RE-CLAIM'ED, *a.* Not reclaimed; not brought to a domestic state; not tamed; as, a wild beast *unreclaimed.*

2. Not reformed; not called back from vice to virtue. *Rogers.*

UN-RE-CLAIM'ING, *a.* Not reclaiming.

UN-RE-CLIN'ING, *a.* Not reclining or resting.

UN-RE-COG'NI-ZA-BLE, *a.* That can not be recognized. [See RECOGNIZABLE.] *Coleridge.*

UN-REC'OG-NIZ-ED, *a.* Not acknowledged or known.

UN-REC'OM-PENS-ED, (-rek'om-penst,) *a.* Not recompensed; not rewarded.

UN-REC-ON-CIL'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be reconciled; that can not be made consistent with; as, two *unreconcilable* propositions.

[In this sense, IRRECONCILABLE is generally used.]

2. Not reconcilable; not capable of being appeased; implacable *Shak.*

3. That can not be persuaded to lay aside enmity or opposition, and to become friendly or favorable; as, *unreconcilable* neighbors. [IRRECONCILABLE is generally used.]

UN-REC-ON-CIL'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be reconcilable.

UN-REC'ON-CIL-ED, *a.* Not reconciled; not made consistent.

2. Not appeased; not having become favorable.

3. In *a theological sense*, not having laid aside opposition and enmity to God; not having made peace with God through faith in Christ.

UN-RE-CORD'ED, *a.* Not recorded; not registered; as, an *unrecorded* deed or lease.

2. Not kept in remembrance by public monuments; not recorded in the rolls of fame. *Pope.*

UN-RE-COUNT'ED, *a.* Not recounted; not told; not related or recited. *Shak.*

UN-RE-CŌV'ER-A-BLE, (-kuv'er-a-bl,) *a.* That can not be recovered; past recovery. *Feltham.*

2. That can not be regained.

UN-RE-CŌV'ER-ED, *a.* Not recovered; not recalled into possession; not regained. *Drayton.*

2. Not restored to health.

UN-RE-CRŪIT'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be recruited.

2. Incapable of recruiting. [*Bad, and not used.*] *Milton.*

UN-REC'TI-FI-ED, *a.* Not rectified; not corrected or set right.

UN-RE-CUM'BENT, *a.* Not reclining or reposing.

UN-RE-CŪR'ING, *a.* That can not be cured. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

UN-RE-CUR'RING, *a.* Not recurring.

UN-RE-DEEM'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be redeemed.

UN-RE-DEEM'ED, *a.* Not redeemed; not ransomed.

2. Not paid; not recalled into the treasury or bank by payment of the value in money; as, *unredeemed* bills, notes, or stock.

UN-RE-DRESS'ED, (-drest',) *a.* Not redressed; not relieved from injustice; *applied to persons.*

2. Not removed; not reformed; as, *unredressed* evils.

UN-RE-DŪC'ED, (-dūste',) *a.* Not reduced; not lessened in size, quantity, or amount.

UN-RE-DŪ'CI-BLE, *a.* Not capable of reduction. *Ash.*

UN-RE-DŪ'CI-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of not being capable of reduction. *South.*

UN-REEL'ED, *a.* Not reeled, or wound on a reel, from cocoons.

UN-REEVE', (un-reev',) *v. t.* To withdraw or take out a rope from a block, thimble, &c. [See UNREAVE.]

UN-RE-FIN'ED, *a.* Not refined; not purified; as, *unrefined* sugar.

2. Not refined or polished in manners.

UN-RE-FORM'A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being put into a new form. *Hammond.*

2. That can not be reformed or amended. *Cowper.*

UN-RE-FORM'ED, *a.* Not reformed; not reclaimed from vice; as, an *unreformed* youth.

2. Not amended; not corrected; as, *unreformed* manners; *unreformed* vices.

3. Not reduced to truth and regularity; not freed from error; as, an *unreformed* calendar. *Holder.*

UN-RE-FRACT'ED, *a* Not refracted, as rays of light.

UN-RE-FRESH'ED, (-re-freshť,) *a.* Not refreshed; not relieved from fatigue; not cheered.

UN-RE-FRESH'FUL, *a.* Not adapted to refresh.

UN-RE-FRESH'ING, *a.* Not refreshing; not invigorating; not cooling; not relieving from depression or toil. *Beddoes.*

UN-RE-FŪS'ING, *a.* Not rejecting; not declining to accept.

UN-RE-FŪT'ED, *a.* Not proved to be false.

UN-RE-GARD'ED, *a.* Not regarded; not heeded; not noticed; neglected; slighted. *Dryden. Swift.*

UN-RE-GARD'FUL, *a.* Not giving attention; heedless; negligent.

UN-RE-GARD'FUL-LY, *adv.* Not regardfully.

UN-RE-GEN'ER-A-CY, *n.* State of being unregenerate or unrenewed in heart. *Hammond.*

UN-RE-GEN'ER-ATE, *a.* Not regenerated; not renewed in heart; remaining at enmity with God. *Stephens.*

UN-RE-GEN-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* Want of regeneration. *H. Martyn.*

UN-REG'IS-TER-ED, *a.* Not registered; not recorded. *Shak.*

UN-RE-GRET'TED, *a.* Not lamented.

UN-REG'U-LA-TED, *a.* Not regulated; not reduced to order. *Milner.*

UN-RE-HEARS'ED, (un-re-herst',) *a.* Not recited or repeated, as words.

UN-REIN'ED, (un-rānd',) *a.* Not restrained by the bridle; unchecked. *Milton.*

UN-RE-JOIC'ING, *a.* Unjoyous; gloomy; sad. *Thomson.*

UN-RE-JOIC'ING-LY, *adv.* Unjoyously; gloomily.

UN-RE-LĀT'ED, *a.* Not related by blood or affinity.

2. Having no connection with.

UN-REL'A-TIVE, *a.* Not relative; not relating; having no relation to. *Chesterfield.*

[IRRELATIVE is more generally used.]

UN-REL'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Without relation to. [*Little used.*] *Bolingbroke.*

UN-RE-LAX'ING, *a.* Not slackening; not abating in severity or attention.

UN-RE-LAX'ING-LY, *adv.* Without relaxation.

UN-RE-LENT'ING, *a.* Not relenting; having no pity; hard; cruel; as, an *unrelenting* heart.

2. Not yielding to pity; as, *unrelenting* cruelty.

3. Not yielding to circumstances; inflexibly rigid; as, an *unrelenting* rule. *Paley.*

UN-RE-LENT'ING-LY, *adv.* Without relenting.

UN-RE-LIEV'A-BLE, *a.* Admitting no relief or succor. *Boyle.*

UN-RE-LIEV'ED, (-re-leevd',) *a.* Not relieved; not eased or delivered from pain.

2. Not succored; not delivered from confinement or distress; as, a garrison *unrelieved.*

3. Not released from duty; as, an *unrelieved* sentinel.

UN-RE-LIG'IOUS, *a.* Not religious.

UN-RE-LUCT'ANT, *a.* Not unwilling.

UN-RE-LUCT'ANT-LY, *adv.* Willingly. *Scott.*

UN-RE-MARK'A-BLE, *a.* Not remarkable; not worthy of particular notice.

2. Not capable of being observed. *Digby.*

UN-RE-MARK'A-BLY, *adv.* Not remarkably.

UN-RE-MARKED, (-re-märkt',) *a.* Not remarked; unobserved. *Melmoth.*

UN-RE-MĒ'DI-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be cured; admitting no remedy. *Sidney.*

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UN-RE-MĒ'DI-A-BLY, *adv.* Without remedy.
UN-REM'E-DI-ED, *a.* Not cured; not remedied. *Milton.*
UN-RE-MEM'BER-ED, *a.* Not remembered; not retained in the mind; not recollected. *Wotton.*
UN-RE-MEM'BER-ING, *a.* Having no memory or recollection. *Dryden.*
UN-RE-MEM'BRANCE, *n.* Forgetfulness; want of remembrance. [*Not in use.*] *Watts.*
UN-RE-MIND'ED, *a.* Not put in mind.
UN-RE-MIT'TED, *a.* Not remitted; not forgiven; as, punishment *unremitted.*
2. Not having a temporary relaxation; as, pain *unremitted.*
3. Not relaxed; not abated.
UN-RE-MIT'TING, *a.* Not abating; not relaxing for a time; incessant; continued; as, *unremitting* exertions.
UN-RE-MIT'TING-LY, *adv.* Without abatement or cessation. *Fleming.*
UN-RE-MIT'TING-NESS, *n.* State of being unremitting.
UN-RE-MŌV'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be removed; fixed. *Shak.*
UN-RE-MŌV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being fixed and not capable of being removed. *Hall.*
UN-RE-MŌV'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that admits of no removal. *Shak.*
UN-RE-MŌV'ED, *a.* Not removed; not taken away.
2. Not capable of being removed.

Like Atlas *unremoved.* *Milton.*

UN-RE-NEW'ED, *a.* Not made anew; as, the lease is *unrenewed.*
2. Not regenerated; not born of the Spirit; as, a heart *unrenewed.*
UN-RE-NOWN'ED, *a.* Not celebrated or eminent.
UN-RE-PAID', *a.* Not repaid; not compensated; not recompensed; as, a kindness *unrepaid.* *Johnson.*
UN-RE-PAIR'ED, *a.* Not repaired or mended.
UN-RE-PĒAL'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be repealed.
UN-RE-PĒAL'ED, *a.* Not repealed; not revoked or abrogated; remaining in force.
UN-RE-PĒAT'ED, *a.* Not repeated.
UN-RE-PĒAT'ING, *a.* Not repenting.
UN-RE-PENT'ANCE, *n.* State of being impenitent. [*Little used.*] *Warton.*
UN-RE-PENT'ANT, } *a.* Not repenting; not peni-
UN-RE-PENT'ING, } tent; not contrite for sin. *Dryden.*
UN-RE-PENT'ED, *a.* Not repented of. *Hooker.*
UN-RE-PENT'ING-LY, *adv.* Without repentance.
UN-RE-PIN'ING, *a.* Not repining; not peevishly murmuring or complaining. *Rowe.*
UN-RE-PIN'ING-LY, *adv.* Without peevish complaints.
UN-RE-PLEN'ISH-ED, (-plen'isht,) *a.* Not replenished; not filled; not adequately supplied. *Boyle.*
UN-RE-PŌRT'ED, *a.* Not reported.
UN-RE-PŌS'ED, *a.* Not reposed.
UN-REP-RE-SENT'ED, *a.* Not represented; having no one to act in one's stead.
UN-RE-PRESS'ED, (-prest',) *a.* Not crushed; not subdued.
UN-RE-PRESS'I-BLE, *a.* That can not be repressed.
UN-RE-PRIĒV'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be reprieved or respited from death.
UN-RE-PRIĒV'ED, *a.* Not reprieved; not respited.
UN-RE-PRŌACH'A-BLE, *a.* Not deserving reproach.
UN-RE-PRŌACH'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being unreproachable.
UN-RE-PRŌACH'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be reproachable.
UN-RE-PRŌACH'ED, (re-prōcht',) *a.* Not upbraided; not reproached.
UN-RE-PRŌACH'ING, *a.* Not reproaching.
UN-RE-PRŌV'A-BLE, *a.* Not deserving reproof; that can not be justly censured. *Col.* i.
UN-RE-PRŌV'ED, *a.* Not reproved; not censured. *Sandys.*
2. Not liable to reproof or blame. *Milton.*
UN-RE-PUG'NANT, *a.* Not repugnant; not opposite.
UN-REP'Ū-TA-BLE, *a.* Not reputable. [*Hooker.* For this, DISREPUTABLE is generally used.]
UN-REP'Ū-TA-BLY, *adv.* Disreputably.
UN-RE-QUEST'ED, *a.* Not requested; not asked. *Knolles.*
UN-RE-QUIR'ED, *a.* Not demanded; not needed.
UN-RE-QUIT'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be retaliated. *Boyle.*
UN-RE-QUIT'ED, *a.* Not requited; not recompensed.
UN-RES'CŪ-ED, *a.* Not rescued; not delivered. *Pollok.*
UN-RE-SENT'ED, *a.* Not resented; not regarded with anger. *Rogers.*
UN-RE-SENT'ING, *a.* Not regarding with anger.
UN-RE-SERVE', (-re-zerv',) *n.* Absence of reserve; frankness; freedom of communication. *Warton.*
UN-RE-SERV'ED, *a.* Not reserved; not retained when a part is granted.
2. Not limited; not withheld in part; full; entire; as, *unreserved* obedience to God's commands. *Rogers.*
3. Open; frank; concealing or withholding nothing; free; as, an *unreserved* disclosure of facts.
UN-RE-SERV'ED-LY, *adv.* Without limitation or reservation. *Boyle.*
2. With open disclosure; frankly; without concealment. *Pope.*
UN-RE-SERV'ED-NESS, *n.* Frankness; openness; freedom of communication; unlimitedness. *Boyle. Pope.*
UN-RE-SIGN'ED, *a.* Not given up; not surrendered.
2. Not submissive to God's will.
UN-RE-SIST'ED, (-re-zist'ed,) *a.* [See RESIST.] Not resisted; not opposed. *Bentley.*
2. Resistless; such as can not be successfully opposed. *Pope.*
UN-RE-SIST'I-BLE, *a.* Irresistible. *Temple.*
UN-RE-SIST'ING, *a.* Not making resistance; yielding to physical force or to persuasion. *Dryden.*
2. Submissive; humble. *Buckminster.*
UN-RE-SIST'ING-LY, *adv.* Without resistance. *Randolph.*
UN-RE-SOLV'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be solved or resolved. *South.*
UN-RE-SOLV'ED, *a.* Not resolved; not determined. *Shak.*
2. Not solved; not cleared. *Locke.*
UN-RE-SOLV'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being undetermined; irresolution.
UN-RE-SOLV'ING, *a.* Not resolving; undetermined. *Dryden.*
UN-RE-SPECT'A-BLE, *a.* Not respectable. [*Not used.*] *Malone.*
UN-RE-SPECT'ED, *a.* Not respected; not regarded with respect. *Shak.*
UN-RE-SPECT'IVE, *a.* Inattentive; taking little notice. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
UN-RE-SPIR'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be breathed.
UN-RES'PIT-ED, *a.* Not respited.
2. Admitting no pause or intermission. *Milton.*
UN-RE-SPONS'I-BLE, *a.* Not answerable; not liable.
2. Not able to answer; not having the property to respond.
[IRRESPONSIBLE is also used in the like sense.]
UN-RE-SPONS'IVE, *a.* Not responsive.
UN-REST', *n.* Unquietness; uneasiness. [*Little used.*] *Spenser. Wotton.*
UN-REST'ED, *a.* Not rested; not laid on for support. *E. Erving.*
UN-REST'ING, *a.* Not resting; continually in motion. *Byron.*
UN-REST'ING-LY, *adv.* Without rest.
UN-RE-STŌR'ED, *a.* Not restored; not having recovered health.
2. Not restored to a former place, to favor, or to a former condition.
UN-RE-STRĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be restrained. *Darwin.*
UN-RE-STRĀIN'ED, *a.* Not restrained; not controlled; not confined; not hindered. *Dryden.*
2. Licentious; loose. *Shak.*
3. Not limited; as, an *unrestrained* power; *unrestrained* truth.
UN-RE-STRAINT', *n.* Freedom from restraint.
UN-RE-STRICT'ED, *a.* Not restricted; not limited or confined. *Smollett.*
UN-RE-TRACT'ED, *a.* Not retracted; not recalled. *Collier.*
UN-RE-TRACT'ILE, *a.* That can not be withdrawn.
UN-RE-TURN'ED, *a.* Not returned.
UN-RE-VĒAL'ED, *a.* Not revealed; not discovered; not disclosed. *Pope.*
UN-RE-VĒAL'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being unrevealed. *Baxter.*
UN-RE-VENG'ED, *a.* Not revenged; as, an injury *unrevenged.*
2. Not vindicated by just punishment.

Scipio's ghost walks *unrevenged.* *Addison.*

UN-RE-VENGE'FUL, (-re-venj'-,) *a.* Not disposed to revenge. *Hacket.*
UN-RE-VENGE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Without revenge.
UN-REV'E-NŪ-ED, (-rev'e-nūde,) *a.* Not furnished with a revenue. *Pollok.*
UN-RE-VĒR'ED, *a.* Not revered.
UN-REV'ER-EN-CED, (-rev'er-enst,) *a.* Not reverenced.
UN-REV'ER-END, *a.* Not reverend.
2. Disrespectful; irreverent; as, an *unreverend* tongue. *Shak.*
UN-REV'ER-ENT, *a.* Irreverent.
[*The latter is chiefly used.*]
UN-REV'ER-ENT-LY, *adv.* Irreverently, which see.
UN-RE-VERS'ED, (-re-verst',) *a.* Not reversed; not annulled by a counter decision; as, a judgment or decree *unreversed.*
UN-RE-VERT'ED, *a.* Not reversed; not turned back.
UN-RE-VIS'ED, *a.* Not revised; not reviewed; not corrected.
UN-RE-VIV'ED, *a.* Not revived; not recalled into life or force.
UN-RE-VŌK'ED, (-re-vōkt',) *a.* Not revoked; not recalled; not annulled. *Milton.*
UN-RE-WARD'ED, *a.* Not rewarded; not compensated. *Pope.*
UN-RE-WARD'ING, *a.* Not recompensing.
UN-RHE-TOR'IC-AL, (-re-tor'ik-al,) *a.* Not rhetorical.
UN-RHE-TOR'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Not in a rhetorical manner.
UN-RHYM'ED, *a.* Not put into rhyme. *Ed. Rev.*
UN-RID'DEN, *a.* Not ridden.
UN-RID'DLE, *v. t.* To solve or explain; as, to *unriddle* an enigma or mystery.
2. To explain.

And where you can't *unriddle*, learn to trust. *Parnell.*

UN-RID'DLED, *pp.* Explained; interpreted.
UN-RID'DLER, *n.* One who explains an enigma.
UN-RID'DLING, *ppr.* Solving; explaining.
UN-RI-DIC'Ū-LOUS, *a.* Not ridiculous.
UN-RI'FLED, *a.* Not rifled; not robbed; not stripped *Hume.*
UN-RIG', *v. t.* To strip of both standing and running rigging; as, to *unrig* a ship. *Totten.*
UN-RIG'GED, *pp.* Stripped of rigging.
UN-RIG'GING, *ppr.* Stripping of rigging.
UN-RIGHT', *n.* Not right; wrong. [*Obs.*]
UN-RIGHT'EOUS, (un-rī'chus,) *a.* [Sax. *unrihtwis*; that is, not right-wise.]
1. Not righteous; not just; not conformed in heart and life to the divine law; evil; wicked; *used of persons.*
2. Unjust; contrary to law and equity; as, an *unrighteous* decree or sentence.
UN-RIGHT'EOUS-LY, (un-rī'chus-ly,) *adv.* Unjustly; wickedly; sinfully. *Dryden.*
UN-RIGHT'EOUS-NESS, (un-rī'chus-ness,) *n.* Injustice; a violation of the divine law, or of the plain principles of justice and equity; wickedness. *Unrighteousness* may consist of a single unjust act, but more generally, when applied to persons, it denotes an habitual course of wickedness. *Rom.* i. vi. 2 *Cor.* vi.

Every transgression of the law is *unrighteousness.* *Hall.*

UN-RIGHT'FUL, *a.* Not rightful; not just. *Shak.*
UN-RIGHT'FUL-LY, *adv.* Wrongfully.
UN-RIGHT'FUL-NESS, *n.* State of being unrightful.
UN-RING', *v. t.* To deprive of a ring or of rings. *Hudibras.*
UN-RING'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of a ring or rings.
UN-RI'OT-ED, *a.* Free from rioting. [*Not used.*] *May.*
UN-RIP', *v. t.* To rip. *Bacon.*
[This word is unnecessary, the idea being expressed by RIP.]
UN-RIPE', *a.* Not ripe; not mature; not brought to a state of perfection; as, *unripe* fruit. *Shak.*
2. Not seasonable; not yet proper.

He fixed his *unripe* vengeance to defer. *Dryden.*

3. Not prepared; not completed; as, an *unripe* scheme.
4. Too early; as, the *unripe* death of Dorilaus. [*Unusual.*] *Sidney.*
UN-RIP'EN-ED, *a.* Not ripened; not matured. *Addison.*
UN-RIPE'NESS, *n.* Want of ripeness; immaturity; as, the *unripeness* of fruit or of a project.
UN-RIS'EN, (-riz'n,) *a.* Not risen. *Neele.*
UN-RI'VAL-ED, *a.* Having no rival; having no competitor. *Pope.*
2. Having no equal; peerless.
UN-RIV'ET, *v. t.* To loose from rivets; to unfasten. *Hale.*
UN-RIV'ET-ED, *pp.* Loosed from rivets; unfastened.
UN-RIV'ET-ING, *ppr.* Unfastening; loosing from rivets.
UN-RŌBE', *v. t.* To strip of a robe; to undress; to disrobe. *Young.*
UN-RŌB'ED, *pp.* Undressed; disrobed.
UN-RŌB'ING, *ppr.* Divesting of robes; undressing.
UN-ROIL'ED, *a.* Not rendered turbid; not disturbed in mind.
UN-RŌLL', *v. t.* To open what is rolled or convolved; as, to *unroll* cloth.
2. To display. *Dryden.*
UN-RŌLL'ED, *pp.* Opened, as a roll; displayed.
UN-RŌLL'ING, *ppr.* Opening, as a roll; displaying.
UN-RŌ'MAN-IZ-ED, *a.* Not subjected to Roman arms or customs. *Whitaker.*
2. Not subjected to the principles or usages of the Roman Catholic church.
UN-RO-MAN'TIC, *a.* Not romantic; not fanciful. *Swift.*
UN-RO-MAN'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* Not romantically.
UN-ROOF', *v. t.* To strip off the roof or covering of a house.
UN-ROOF'ED, (-roofť,) *pp.* Stripped of the roof.
UN-ROOF'ING, *ppr.* Stripping of the roof.
UN-ROOST'ED, *a.* Driven from the roost. *Shak.*
UN-ROOT', *v. t.* To tear up by the roots; to extirpate; to eradicate; as, to *unroot* an oak. *Dryden.*
UN-ROOT', *v. i.* To be torn up by the roots.
UN-ROOT'ED, *pp.* Extirpated; torn up by the roots.
UN-ROOT'ING, *ppr.* Tearing up by the roots; extirpating.
UN-ROUGH', (un-ruff',) *a.* Not rough; unbearded; smooth. *Shak.*
UN-ROUND'ED, *a.* Not made round. *Donne.*

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UN-ROUT'ED, *a.* Not routed; not thrown into disorder. *Beaum.*

UN-ROY'AL, *a.* Not royal; unprincely. *Sidney.*

UN-ROY'AL-LY, *a.* Not like a king; not becoming a king. *R. Potter.*

UN-RUF'FLE, (-ruf'fl,) *v. i.* To cease from being ruffled or agitated; to subside to smoothness. *Addison.*

UN-RUF'FLED, *a.* Calm; tranquil; not agitated.

Calm and *unruffled* as a summer's sea. *Addison.*

2. Not disturbed; not agitated; as, an *unruffled* temper.

UN-RŪL'ED, *a.* Not ruled; not governed; not directed by superior power or authority. *Spenser.*

UN-RŪ'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *unruly.*] Disregard of restraint; licentiousness; turbulence; as, the *unruliness* of men, or of their passions.

2. The disposition of a beast to break over fences and wander from an inclosure; the practice of breaking or leaping over fences.

UN-RŪ'LY, *a.* Disregarding restraint; licentious; disposed to violate laws; turbulent; ungovernable; as, an *unruly* youth.

The tongue can no man tame; it is an *unruly* evil.—James iv.

2. Accustomed to break over fences and escape from inclosures; apt to break or leap fences; as, an *unruly* ox.

The owner of the *unruly* ox paid a sum of money, as a civil penalty for the ransom of his life. *S. E. Dwight.*

UN-RŪ'MI-NĀ-TED, *a.* Not well chewed; not well digested. *Bolingbroke.*

UN-RUM'PLE, *v. t.* To free from rumples; to spread or lay even. *Addison.*

UN-RUM'PLED, *pp.* Freed from rumples.

UN-SAB'BATH-LIKE, *a.* Not according to usage on the Sabbath.

UN-SAD'DEN, (un-sad'n,) *v. t.* To relieve from sadness. *Whitlock.*

UN-SAD'DEN-ED, *pp.* Relieved from sadness.

UN-SAD'DEN-ING, *ppr.* Relieving from sadness.

UN-SAD'DLE, (-sad'dl,) *v. t.* To strip of a saddle; to take the saddle from; as, to *unsaddle* a horse.

UN-SAD'DLED, *pp.* Divested of the saddle.

2. *a.* Not saddled; not having a saddle on.

UN-SĀFE', *a.* Not safe; not free from danger; exposed to harm or destruction. *Milton. Dryden.*

2. Hazardous; as, an *unsafe* adventure.

UN-SĀFE'LY, *adv.* Not safely; not without danger; in a state exposed to loss, harm, or destruction. *Grew.*

UN-SĀFE'NESS, *n.* State of being unsafe. *Willis.*

UN-SĀFE'TY, *n.* State of being unsafe; exposure to danger. *Bacon.*

UN-SAID', (un-sed',) *pp.* or *a.* Not said; not spoken; not uttered. *Dryden.*

UN-SĀINT', *v. t.* To deprive of saintship. *South.*

UN-SĀINT'ED, *pp.* Not sainted.

UN-SĀINT'LY, *a.* Not like a saint.

UN-SĀL'A-BLE, *a.* Not salable; not in demand; not meeting a ready sale; as, *unsalable* goods.

UN-SALT'ED, *a.* Not salted; not pickled; fresh; as, *unsalted* meat.

UN-SA-LŪT'ED, *a.* Not saluted; not greeted.

UN-SANC-TI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* A state of being unsanctified.

UN-SANC'TI-FI-ED, (-fīde,) *a.* Not sanctified; unholy. *Thodey.*

2. Not consecrated.

UN-SANC'TION-ED, *a.* Not sanctioned; not ratified; not approved; not authorized. *Walsh.*

UN-SAN'DAL-ED, *a.* Not wearing sandals.

UN-SAT'ED, *a.* Not sated; not satisfied or satiated. *Shenstone.*

UN-SĀ'TIA-BLE, *a.* That can not be satisfied.

[But INSATIABLE is generally used.]

UN-SĀ'TIATE, *a.* Not satisfied. [*Obs.*] *More.*

[INSATIATE is the word now used.]

UN-SĀ'TIA-TING, *a.* Not satiating. *Tucker.*

UN-SAT'ING, *a.* Not sating or filling.

UN-SAT-IS-FAC'TION, *n.* Dissatisfaction. *Brown.*

UN-SAT-IS-FAC'TO-RI-LY, *adv.* So as not to give satisfaction.

UN-SAT-IS-FAC'TO-RI-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of not being satisfactory; failure to give satisfaction. *Boyle.*

UN-SAT-IS-FAC'TO-RY, *a.* Not giving satisfaction; not convincing the mind.

2. Not giving content; as, an *unsatisfactory* compensation.

UN-SAT'IS-FI-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be satisfied. *Taylor.*

UN-SAT'IS-FI-ED, *a.* Not satisfied; not having enough; not filled; not gratified to the full; as, *unsatisfied* appetites or desires.

2. Not content; not pleased; as, to be *unsatisfied* with the choice of an officer; to be *unsatisfied* with the wages or compensation allowed.

3. Not settled in opinion; not resting in confidence of the truth of any thing; as, to be *unsatisfied* as to the freedom of the will.

4. Not convinced or fully persuaded. The judges appeared to be *unsatisfied* with the evidence.

5. Not fully paid.

An execution returned *unsatisfied.* *Daggett, Wheaton's Rep.*

UN-SAT'IS-FI-ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being not satisfied or content.

UN-SAT'IS-FY-ING, *a.* Not affording full gratification of appetite or desire; not giving content; not convincing the mind. *Addison.*

UN-SAT'IS-FY-ING-NESS, *n.* Incapability of gratifying to the full. *Bp. Taylor.*

UN-SAT'U-RA-TED, *a.* Not saturated; not supplied to the full. *Chemistry.*

UN-SĀV'ED, *a.* Not saved; not having eternal life. *Pollok.*

UN-SĀ'VOR-I-LY, *adv.* So as to displease or disgust. *Milton.*

UN-SĀ'VOR-I-NESS, *n.* A bad taste or smell. *Johnson.*

UN-SĀ'VOR-Y, *a.* Tasteless; having no taste. *Job* vi.

2. Having a bad taste or smell. *Milton. Brown.*

3. Unpleasing; disgusting. *Hooker. Shak.*

UN-SAY', *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* UNSAID. To recant or recall what has been said; to retract; to deny something declared.

Say, and *unsay*, feign, flatter, or abjure. *Milton.*

UN-SCĀ'LY, *a.* Not scaly; having no scales. *Gay.*

UN-SCAN'NED, *a.* Not measured; not computed. *Shak.*

UN-SCĀR'ED, *a.* Not scared; not frightened away.

UN-SCAR'RED, *a.* Not marked with scars or wounds.

UN-SCATH'ED, (-skathd',) *a.* Uninjured. [*Shak.*

UN-SCAT'TER-ED, *a.* Not scattered; not dispersed; not thrown into confusion.

UN-SCEP'TER-ED, *a.* Having no scepter or royal authority; not crowned as king.

UN-SCHOL'AR-LY, (-skol'ar-le,) *a.* Not suitable to a scholar. *Asiat. Res.*

UN-SCHO-LAS'TIC, *a.* Not bred to literature; as, *unscholastic* statesmen. *Locke.*

2. Not scholastic.

UN-SCHOOL'ED, *a.* Not taught; not educated; illiterate. *Hooker.*

UN-SCI-EN-TIF'IC, *a.* Not scientific; not according to the rules or principles of science.

2. Not versed in science. *Mantell.*

UN-SCI-EN-TIF'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules or principles of science.

UN-SCIN'TIL-LĀ-TING, *a.* Not sparkling; not emitting sparks. *J. Barlow.*

UN-SCORCH'ED, (-skorcht',) *a.* Not scorched; not affected by fire. *Shak.*

UN-SCŌ'RI-FI-ED, *a.* Not scorified; not converted into dross.

UN-SCOUR'ED, *a.* Not scoured; not cleaned by rubbing; as, *unscoured* armor. *Shak.*

UN-SCRATCH'ED, (-skracht',) *a.* Not scratched; not torn. *Shak.*

UN-SCREEN'ED, *a.* Not screened; not covered; not sheltered; not protected; not sifted. *Boyle.*

UN-SCREW', (-skrū',) *v. t.* To draw the screws from; to loose from screws; to unfasten. *Burnet.*

UN-SCREW'ED, *pp.* Loosed from screws.

UN-SCREW'ING, *ppr.* Drawing the screws from.

UN-SCRIP'TUR-AL, *a.* Not agreeable to the Scriptures; not warranted by the authority of the word of God; as, an *unscriptural* doctrine.

UN-SCRIP'TUR-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner not according with the Scriptures.

UN-SCRŪ'PU-LOUS, *a.* Not scrupulous; having no scruples. *Mitford.*

UN-SCRŪ'PU-LOUS-LY, *adv.* In an unscrupulous manner.

UN-SCRŪ'PU-LOUS-NESS, *n.* Want of scrupulousness. *Mitford.*

UN-SCRŪ'TA-BLE. See INSCRUTABLE.

UN-SCULP'TUR-ED, *pp.* Not engraved.

UN-SCUTCH'EON-ED, (-skuch'und,) *a.* Not honored with a coat of arms. *Pollok.*

UN-SEAL', *v. t.* To break or remove the seal of; to open what is sealed; as, to *unseal* a letter.

UN-SEAL'ED, *pp.* Opened, as something sealed.

2. *a.* Not sealed; having no seal, or the seal broken. *Shak.*

UN-SEAL'ING, *ppr.* Breaking the seal of; opening.

UN-SEAM', *v. t.* To rip; to cut open. *Shak.*

UN-SEAM'ED, *pp.* Ripped; cut open.

UN-SEARCH'A-BLE, (-serch'a-bl,) *a.* That can not be searched or explored; inscrutable; hidden; mysterious.

The counsels of God are to us *unsearchable.* *Rogers.*

UN-SEARCH'A-BLE-NESS, (-serch'a-bl-ness,) *n.* The quality or state of being unsearchable, or beyond the power of man to explore. *Bramhall.*

UN-SEARCH'A-BLY, (-serch'a-bly,) *adv.* In a manner so as not to be explored.

UN-SEARCH'ED, (-sercht',) *a.* Not searched; not explored; not critically examined.

UN SEARCH'ING, *a.* Not searching; not penetrating.

UN-SEAR'ED, *a.* Not seared; not hardened. *Pollok.*

UN-SEA'SON-A-BLE, (-sē'zn-a-bl,) *a.* Not seasonable; not being in the proper season or time. He called at an *unseasonable* hour.

2. Not suited to the time or occasion; unfit; untimely; ill-timed; as, *unseasonable* advice; an *unseasonable* digression.

3. Late; being beyond the usual time. He came home at an *unseasonable* time of night.

4. Not agreeable to the time of the year; as, an *unseasonable* frost. The frosts of 1816, in June, July, and August, in New England, were considered *unseasonable*, as they were unusual.

UN-SEA'SON-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* [Supra.] The quality or state of being unseasonable, ill-timed, or out of the usual time.

UN-SEA'SON-A-BLY, *adv.* Not seasonably; not in due time, or not in the usual time; not in the time best adapted to success. *Dryden. Arbuthnot.*

UN-SEA'SON-ED, (-sē'znd,) *a.* Not seasoned; not exhausted of the natural juices, and hardened for use; as, *unseasoned* wood, boards, timber, &c.

2. Not inured; not accustomed; not fitted to endure any thing by use or habit; as, men *unseasoned* to tropical climates are exposed to fevers.

3. Unformed; not qualified by use or experience; as, an *unseasoned* courtier. *Shak.*

4. Not salted; not sprinkled, filled, or impregnated with any thing to give relish; as, *unseasoned* meat.

5. Unseasonable. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

UN-SEAT', *v. t.* To throw from the seat. *Cowper.*

UN-SEAT'ED, *pp.* Thrown from the seat.

2. *a.* Not seated; having no seat or bottom.

3. Not settled with inhabitants; as, *unseated* lands. [We usually say UNSETTLED.] [*Wolcott.*

UN-SEAT'ING, *ppr.* Throwing from a seat.

UN-SEA'WOR-THI-NESS, *n.* The state of being unable to sustain the ordinary violence of the sea in a tempest. *Kent.*

UN-SEA'WOR-THY, *a.* Not fit for a voyage; not able to sustain the violence of the sea; as, the ship is *unseaworthy.*

UN-SEC'OND-ED, *a.* Not seconded; not supported. The motion was *unseconded*; the attempt was *unseconded.*

2. Not exemplified a second time. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

UN-SE'CRET, *a.* Not secret; not close; not trusty. *Shak.*

UN-SE'CRET, *v. t.* To disclose; to divulge. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

UN-SEC-TA'RI-AN, *a.* Not sectarian; not intended or adapted to promote a sect. *Buckham.*

UN-SEC'U-LAR, *a.* Not worldly.

UN-SEC'U-LAR-IZE, *v. t.* To detach from secular things; to alienate from the world. *Ch. Obs.*

UN-SE-CURE', *a.* Not secure; not safe.

[But INSECURE is generally used.]

UN-SE-CŪRE'ED, *a.* Not secured.

UN-SED'EN-TA-RY, *a.* Not accustomed to sit much. *Wordsworth.*

UN-SE-DUC'ED, (-dūst',) *a.* Not seduced; not drawn or persuaded to deviate from the path of duty. *Milton.*

UN-SEED'ED, *a.* Not seeded; not sown. *Ash. Cowper.*

UN-SEE'ING, *a.* Wanting the power of vision; not seeing. *Shak.*

UN-SEEM', *v. i.* Not to seem. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

UN-SEEM'LI-NESS, *n.* Uncomeliness; indecency; indecorum; impropriety. *Hooker.*

UN-SEEM'LY, *a.* Not fit or becoming; uncomely; unbecoming; indecent.

My sons, let your *unseemly* discord cease. *Dryden.*

UN-SEEM'LY, *adv.* Indecently; unbecomingly. *Philips.*

UN-SEEN', *a.* Not seen; not discovered. *Milton.*

2. Invisible; not discoverable; as, the *unseen* God.

3. Unskilled; inexperienced. [*Not in use.*] *Clarendon.*

UN-SEIZ'ED, *a.* Not seized; not apprehended.

2. Not possessed; not taken into possession.

UN-SEL'DOM, *adv.* Not seldom. [*Dryden.*

UN-SE-LECT'ED, *a.* Not selected; not separated by choice.

UN-SE-LECT'ING, *a.* Not selecting.

UN-SELF'ISH, *a.* Not selfish; not unduly attached to one's own interest. *Spectator.*

UN-SELF'ISH-LY, *adv.* Without selfishness.

UN-SENS'ED, (-senst',) *a.* Wanting a distinct meaning; without a certain signification. *Puller.*

UN-SENS'I-BLE, *a.* Not sensible.

[But INSENSIBLE is now used.]

UN-SENS'U-AL-IZ-ED, *a.* Not sensualized.

UN-SENT', *a.* Not sent; not dispatched; not transmitted.

Unsent for; not called or invited to attend.

UN-SEN'TIENT, (-sen'shent,) *a.* Not sentient.

UN-SEN'TI-NEL-ED, *a.* Without a sentinel. *Ed. Rev.*

UN-SEP'A-RA-BLE, *a.* That can not be parted.

[But INSEPARABLE is now used.]

UN-SEP'A-RA-TED, *a.* Not separated or parted.

UN-SEP'UL-CHER-ED, } *a.* Having no grave; un-
UN-SEP'UL-CHRED, } buried. *Chapman.*

UN-SERV'ED, *a.* Not served.

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UN-SERV'ICE-A-BLE, *a.* Not serviceable; not bringing advantage, use, profit, or convenience; useless; as, an *unserviceable* utensil or garment; an *unserviceable* tract of land; *unserviceable* muskets.

UN-SERV'ICE-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being useless; unfitness for use. *Sanderson.*

UN-SERV'ICE-A-BLY, *adv.* Without use; without advantage. *Woodward.*

UN-SET', *a.* Not set; not placed. *Hooker.*

2. Not sunk below the horizon.

UN-SET'TLE, *v. t.* To unfix; to move or loosen from a fixed state; to unbinge; to make uncertain or fluctuating; as, to *unsettle* doctrines and opinions.

2. To move from a place. *L'Estrange.*

3. To overthrow. *Fleetwood.*

UN-SET'TLE, *v. i.* To become unfixed. *Shak.*

UN-SET'TLED, *pp.* Unfixed; unhinged; rendered fluctuating.

2. *a.* Not settled; not fixed; not determined; as doctrines, questions, opinions, and the like.

3. Not established. *Dryden.*

4. Not regular; unequal; changeable; as, an *unsettled* season; *unsettled* weather. *Bentley.*

5. Not having a legal settlement in a town or parish.

6. Having no fixed place of abode. *Hooker.*

7. Not having deposited its fecal matter; turbid; as, *unsettled* liquor.

8. Having no inhabitants; not occupied by permanent inhabitants; as, *unsettled* lands in America. *Belknap. Hamilton.*

UN-SET'TLED-NESS, *n.* The state of being unfixed, unsettled, or undetermined.

2. Irresolution; fluctuation of mind or opinions.

3. Uncertainty.

4. Want of fixedness; fluctuation. *South.*

UN-SET'TLE-MENT, *n.* Unsettled state; irresolution. *Barrow.*

UN-SET'TLING, *ppr* Unfixing; removing from a settled state.

UN-SE-VĒRE', *a.* Not severe. *Pollok.*

UN-SEV'ER-ED, *a.* Not severed; not parted; not divided. *Shak.*

UN-SEX', *v. t.* To deprive of the sex, or to make otherwise than the sex commonly is. *Shak.*

UN-SEX'ED, (-sekst',) *pp.* Made otherwise than the sex commonly is.

UN-SHACK'LE, (-shak'l,) *v. t.* To unfetter; to loose from bonds; to set free from restraint; as, to *unshackle* the hands; to *unshackle* the mind.

UN-SHACK'LED, *pp.* Loosed from shackles or restraint.

UN-SHACK'LING, *ppr* Liberating from bonds or restraint.

UN-SHĀD'ED, *a.* Not shaded; not overspread with shade or darkness. *Boyle.*

2. Not clouded; not having shades in coloring.

UN-SHAD'ŌW-ED, *a.* Not clouded; not darkened.

UN-SHĀ'DY, *a.* Not shady.

UN-SHĀK'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be shaken. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

UN-SHĀK'ED, for UNSHAKEN, is not in use. *Shak.*

UN-SHĀK'EN, *a.* Not shaken; not agitated; not moved; firm; fixed.

2. Not moved in resolution; firm; steady.

3. Not subject to concussion.

UN-SHAM'ED, *a.* Not shamed; not ashamed; not abashed. *Dryden.*

UN-SHAME'FĀ-CED, (-fāste,) *a.* Wanting modesty; impudent.

UN-SHAME'FĀ-CED-NESS, *n.* Want of modesty; impudence. *Chalmers.*

UN-SHAP'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be shaped. *Good.*

UN-SHAPE', *v. t.* To throw out of form or into disorder; to confound; to derange. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

UN-SHAP'EN, *a.* Misshapen; deformed; ugly. *Addison.*

UN-SHAR'ED, *a.* Not shared; not partaken or enjoyed in common; as, *unshared* bliss. *Milton.*

UN-SHAV'ED, *a.* Not shaved. *Tooke.*

UN-SHĒATHE', *v. t.* To draw from the sheath or scabbard.

Unsheathe the sword. *Shak.*

To unsheathe the sword; to make war

UN-SHĒATH'ED, *pp.* Drawn from the sheath.

UN-SHĒATH'ING, *ppr.* Drawing from the scabbard.

UN-SHED', *a.* Not shed; not spilt; as, blood *unshed.* *Milton.*

UN-SHEET'ED, *a.* Not furnished with sheets.

UN-SHEL'TER-ED, *a.* Not sheltered; not screened; not defended from danger or annoyance. *Decay of Piety.*

UN-SHEL'TER-ING, *a.* Not protecting; not defending from danger or annoyance.

UN-SHENT', *a.* Not spoiled; not disgraced.

UN-SHIELD'ED, *a.* Not defended by a shield; not protected; exposed. *Dryden.*

UN-SHIFT'ING, *a.* Not changing place, position, or expedients. *E. Erving.*

UN-SHIP', *v. t.* To take out of a ship or other water craft; as, to *unship* goods.

2. To remove from the place where it is fixed or fitted; as, to *unship* an oar; to *unship* capstan bars; to *unship* the tiller. *Mar. Dict.*

UN-SHIP'PED, (-shipt',) *pp.* Removed from a ship or from its place.

2. Destitute of a ship.

UN-SHIRT'ED, *a.* Not covered with a shirt.

UN-SHIV'ER-ED, *a.* Not shivered or split.

UN-SHIV'ER-ING, *a.* Not shivering.

UN-SHIV'ER-ING-LY, *adv.* Without shivering.

UN-SHIV'ER-ING-NESS, *n.* State of being unshivering.

UN-SHOCK'ED, (-shokt',) *a.* Not shocked; not disgusted; not astonished. *Tickel*

UN-SHOD', *a.* Not shod; having no shoes. *Clarendon.*

UN-SHOOK', *a.* Not shaken; not agitated. *Pope.*

UN-SHORN', *a.* Not shorn; not sheared; not clipped; as, *unshorn* locks. *Milton.*

UN-SHOT', *a.* Not hit by shot. *Waller.*

2. Not shot; not discharged.

UN-SHOUT', *v. t.* To retract a shout. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

UN-SHOW'ER-ED, *a.* Not watered or sprinkled by showers; as, *unshowered* grass. *Milton.*

UN-SHRIN'ED, *a.* Not deposited in a shrine. *Southey.*

UN-SHRINK'ING, *a.* Not shrinking; not withdrawing from danger or toil; not recoiling; as, *unshrinking* firmness.

UN-SHRINK'ING-LY, *adv.* Without shrinking.

UN-SHRIV'EN, *a.* Not shriven.

UN-SHROUD'ED, *a.* Not shrouded or covered.

UN-SHROUD'ING, *a.* Not shrouding.

UN-SHRUNK', *a.* Not shrunk; not contracted.

UN-SHUN'NA-BLE, *a.* That can not be shunned; inevitable. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

UN-SHUN'NED, *a.* Not shunned; not avoided.

UN-SHUT', *a.* Not shut; open; unclosed.

UN-SIFT'ED, *a.* Not sifted; not separated by a sieve. *May.*

2. Not critically examined; untried.

UN-SIGHT'UN-SEEN'; a vulgar phrase, denoting *unseeing unseen*, or *unseen* repeated; as, to buy a thing *unsight unseen*, that is, without seeing it. *Hudibras.*

UN-SIGH'ING, (-sī'ing,) *a.* Not sighing. *Byron.*

UN-SIGHT'ED, (-sīt'ed,) *a.* Not seen; invisible. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

UN-SIGHT'LI-NESS, *n.* Disagreeableness to the sight; deformity; ugliness. *Wiseman.*

UN-SIGHT'LY, (-sīt'le,) *a.* Disagreeable to the eye; ugly; deformed. *Milton.*

UN-SIG'NAL-IZ-ED, *a.* Not signalized or distinguished.

UN-SIG-NIF'I-CANT, *a.* Having no meaning. [*Obs.*] [See INSIGNIFICANT.]

UN-SIG'NI-FI-ED, *a.* Not made known by words or signs.

UN-SIL'VER-ED, *a.* Not covered with quicksilver; as, an *unsilvered* mirror. *Ure.*

UN-SIN-CĒRE', *a.* Not sincere; hypocritical. [See INSINCERE.]

2. Not genuine; adulterated. *Boyle.*

3. Not sound; not solid.

[Obsolete in the two last significations, and for the first, INSINCERE is generally used.]

UN-SIN-CER'I-TY, *n.* Insincerity; cheat [*Not used.*] [See INSINCERITY.]

UN-SIN'EW, *v. t.* To deprive of strength. *Dryden.*

UN-SIN'EW-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Deprived of strength or force; weak; nerveless. *Shak.*

UN-SIN'EW-ING, *ppr.* Depriving of strength; enfeebling.

UN-SIN'FUL, *a.* Not sinful.

UN-SIN'FUL-NESS, *n.* State of being unsinful.

UN-SING'ED, (-sinjd',) *a.* Not singed; not scorched. *Brown.*

UN-SIN'GLED, *a.* Not singled; not separated. *Dryden.*

UN-SINK'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be sunk.

UN-SINK'ING, *a.* Not sinking; not failing.

UN-SIN'NING, *a.* Committing no sin; impeccable; untainted with sin; as, *unsinning* obedience. *Rogers.*

UN-SIS'TER-LY, *adv.* or *a.* Not like a sister.

UN-SIZ'A-BLE, *a.* Not being of the proper size, magnitude, or bulk. *Smollett.*

UN-SIZ'ED, *a.* Not sized or stiffened; as, *unsized* paper.

UN-SKILL'ED, *a.* Wanting skill; destitute of readiness or dexterity in performance. *Pope.*

2. Destitute of practical knowledge. *Dryden.*

UN-SKILL'FUL, *a.* Not skillful; wanting the knowledge and dexterity which are acquired by observation, use, and experience; as, an *unskilful* surgeon; an *unskillful* mechanic; an *unskillful* logician.

UN-SKILL'FUL-LY, *adv.* Without skill, knowledge, or dexterity; clumsily. *Shak.*

UN-SKILL'FUL-NESS, *n.* Want of art or knowledge; want of that readiness in action or execution, which is acquired by use, experience, and observation. *Taylor.*

UN-SLACK'ED, (un-slakt',) *a.* Not saturated with water; as, *unslacked* lime.

UN-SLACK'EN-ED, *a.* Not slackened.

UN-SLAIN', *a.* Not slain; not killed. *Dryden*

UN-SLĀK'ED, (-slākt',) *a.* Not slaked; unquenched; as, *unslaked* thirst.

UN-SLEEP'ING, *a.* Not sleeping; ever wakeful. *Milton.*

UN-SLEPT', *a.* Not slept.

UN-SLING', *v. t.* In *seamen's language*, to take off the slings of a yard, a cask, &c.; to release from the slings. *Totten.*

UN-SLIP'PING, *a.* Not slipping; not liable to slip. *Shak.*

UN-SLŌW', *a.* Not slow. [*Not in use.*]

UN-SLUM'BER-ING, *a.* Never sleeping or slumbering, always watching or vigilant. *Thodey.*

UN-SLUM'BER-ING-LY, *adv.* Without slumbering.

UN-SMIRCH'ED, (-smurcht',) *a.* Not stained; not soiled or blacked. *Shak.*

UN-SMIRK'ING, *a.* Not smirking. *Chesterfield.*

UN-SMŌK'ED, (-smōkt',) *a.* Not smoked; not dried in smoke.

2. Not used in smoking, as a pipe. *Swift.*

UN-SMOOTH', *a.* Not smooth; not even; rough. *Milton.*

UN-SMOOTH'ED, *a.* Not made smooth. *Scott.*

UN-SŌ'BER, *a.* Not sober. [*Not used.*]

UN-SŌ'CIA-BLE, *a.* Not suitable to society; not having the qualities which are proper for society, and which render it agreeable; as, an *unsociable* temper.

2. Not apt to converse; not free in conversation; reserved.

UN-SŌ'CIA-BLE-NESS, } *n.* State of being unsocia-
UN-SO-CIA-BIL'I-TY, } ble.

UN-SŌ'CIA-BLY, *adv.* Not kindly.

2. With reserve.

UN-SŌ'CIAL, *a.* Not adapted to society; not beneficial to society. *Shenstone.*

UN-SOCK'ET, *v. t.* To loose or take from a socket. *Swift.*

UN-SOD'ER, *v. t.* To separate what is sodered.

UN-SOFT', *a.* Not soft; hard. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

UN-SOFT', *adv.* Not with softness. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

UN-SOFT'EN-ED, *a.* Not softened.

UN-SOIL'ED, *a.* Not soiled; not stained; unpolluted. *Dryden.*

2. Not disgraced; not tainted; as character.

UN-SOL'AC-ED, *a.* Not comforted or consoled.

UN-SŌLD', *a.* Not sold; not transferred for a consideration.

UN-SŌL'DIER-ED, *a.* Not having the qualities of a soldier. [*Not in use.*] *Beaum.*

UN-SŌL'DIER-LIKE, } *a.* [See SOLDIER.] Unbe-
UN-SŌL'DIER-LY, } coming a soldier. *Broome.*

UN-SOL'EMN, *a.* Not sacred, serious, or grave. *Taylor.*

UN-SO-LIC'IT-ED, *a.* Not solicited; not requested; unasked. *Halifax.*

2. Not asked for; as, an *unsolicited* favor.

UN-SO-LIC'IT-ED-LY, *adv.* Without being earnestly requested.

UN-SO-LIC'IT-OUS, *a.* Not solicitous; not anxious; not very desirous.

UN-SOL'ID, *a.* Not solid; not firm; not substantial; as, *unsolid* arguments or reasoning; an *unsolid* foundation.

2. Fluid. *Locke.*

UN-SOLV'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be solved; inexplicable. *More.*

UN-SOLV'ED, *a.* Not solved; not explained. *Watts.*

UN-SŌ'NA-BLE, *a.* That can not be sounded. [*Obs.*]

UN-SON'SIE, *a.* Unlucky; not fortunate. [*Scottish.*]

UN-SOOT', for UNSWEET. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

UN-SO-PHIST'IC-A-TED, *a.* Not adulterated by mixture; not counterfeit; pure; as, *unsophisticated* drugs; *unsophisticated* arguments. *Locke.*

UN-SOR'RŌW-ED, *a.* Not lamented; not bewailed. *Hooker.*

UN-SORT'ED, *a.* Not separated into sorts; not distributed according to kinds or classes; as, *unsorted* types; *unsorted* ideas. *Watts.*

UN-SOUGHT', (-sawt',) *a.* Not sought; not searched for.

2. Had without searching; as, *unsought* honor; *unsought* ideas. *Locke.*

UN-SŌUL', *v. t.* To deprive of mind or understanding. *Shelton.*

UN-SOUND', *a.* Not sound; defective; as, *unsound* timber.

2. Infirm; sickly; as, *unsound* in health; an *unsound* constitution.

3. Not orthodox; defective; as, *unsound* in faith; *unsound* doctrine. *Milner.*

4. Not sound in character; not honest; not faithful; not to be trusted; defective; deceitful. *Shak.*

5. Not true; not solid; not real; not substantial; as, *unsound* pleasures; *unsound* delights. *Spenser.*

6. Not close; not compact; as, *unsound* cheese. *Mortimer.*

7. Not sincere; not faithful; as, *unsound* love. *Gay.*

8. Not solid; not material. *Spenser.*

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9. Erroneous; wrong; deceitful; sophistical; as, *unsound* arguments
10. Not strong; as, *unsound* ice.
11. Not fast; not calm; as, *unsound* sleep.
12. Not well established; defective; questionable; as, *unsound* credit. *Hamilton.*

UN-SOUND'ED, *a.* Not sounded; not tried with the lead.

UN-SOUND'LY, *adv.* Not with soundness; as, he reasons *unsoundly*; he sleeps *unsoundly*.

UN-SOUND'NESS, *n.* Defectiveness; as, the *unsoundness* of timber.
2. Defectiveness of faith; want of orthodoxy. *Hooker.*
3. Corruptness; want of solidity; as, the *unsoundness* of principles. *Hooker.*
4. Defectiveness; as, the *unsoundness* of fruit.
5. Infirmity; weakness; as of body; as, the *unsoundness* of the body or constitution.

UN-SOUR'ED, *a.* Not made sour. *Bacon.*
2. Not made morose or crabbed. *Dryden.*

UN-SŌWN', } *a.* Not sown; not sowed; as, *unsown*
UN-SŌWN', } or *unsowed* ground. *Bacon.*
2. Not scattered on land for seed; as, seed *unsown*.
3. Not propagated by seed scattered; as, *unsown* flowers. *Dryden.*

UN-SPĀR'ED, *a.* Not spared. *Milton.*

UN-SPĀR'ING, *a.* Not parsimonious; liberal; profuse. *Milton.*
2. Not merciful or forgiving. *Milton.*

UN-SPĀR'ING-LY, *adv.* In abundance; lavishly.

UN-SPĀR'ING-NESS, *n.* The quality of being liberal or profuse. *Mitford.*

UN-SPARK'LING, *a.* Not emitting sparks; not glittering. *Wilson.*

UN-SPĒAK', *v. t.* To recant; to retract what has been spoken. *Shak.*

UN-SPĒAK'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be uttered; that can not be expressed; unutterable; as, *unspeakable* grief or rage. 2 *Cor.* xii.

Joy *unspeakable* and full of glory.—1 Pet. i.

UN-SPĒAK'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that can not be expressed; inexpressibly; unutterably.

UN-SPĒAK'ING, *a.* Not uttering words.

UN-SPEC'I-FI-ED, (-spes'e-fīde,) *a.* Not specified; not particularly mentioned. *Brown.*

UN-SPĒ'CIOUS, (-spē'shus,) *a.* Not specious; not plausible. *Asiat. Res.*

UN-SPĒ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Not speciously.

UN-SPEC'Ų-LA-TIVE, *a.* Not speculative or theoretical.

UN-SPED', *a.* Not performed; not dispatched. [*Obs.*] *Garth.*

UN-SPENT', *a.* Not spent; not used or wasted; as, water in a cistern *unspent*.
2. Not exhausted; as, strength or force *unspent*.
3. Not having lost its force or impulse; as, an *unspent* ball.

UN-SPHĒRE', *v. t.* To remove from its orb. *Shak.*

UN-SPHĒR'ED, *pp.* Removed from its orb.

UN-SPI'ED, *a.* Not searched; not explored. *Milton.*
2. Not seen; not discovered. *Tickel.*

UN-SPILT', *a.* Not spilt; not shed.
2. Not spoiled. [*Not in use.*] *Tusser.*

UN-SPIR'IT, *v. t.* To depress in spirits; to dispirit; to dishearten. [*Little used.*] [The word used is DISPIRIT.]

UN-SPIR'IT-ED, *pp.* Dispirited.

UN-SPIR'IT-Ų-AL, *a.* Not spiritual; carnal; worldly. *Swift.*

UN-SPIR'IT-Ų-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To deprive of spirituality. *South.*

UN-SPIR'IT-Ų-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Deprived of spirituality.

UN-SPIR'IT-Ų-AL-LY, *adv.* Worldly; carnally.

UN-SPLIT', *a.* Not split; as, *unsplit* wood will not season.

UN-SPOIL'ED, *a.* Not spoiled; not corrupted; not ruined; not rendered useless. *Pope.*
2. Not plundered; not pillaged.

UN-SPŌK'EN, *a.* Not spoken or uttered.

UN-SPŌRTS'MAN-LIKE, *a.* Not like a sportsman.

UN-SPOT'TED, *a.* Not stained; free from spot.
2. Free from moral stain; untainted with guilt; unblemished; immaculate; as, *unspotted* reputation.

UN-SPOT'TED-NESS, *n.* State of being free from stain or guilt. *Feltham.*

UN-SPREAD', (-spred',) *a.* Not stretched or extended; not set and furnished with provisions.

UN-SQUAR'ED, *a.* Not made square; as, *unsquared* timber.
2. Not regular; not formed. *Shak.*

UN-SQUIRE', *v. t.* To divest of the title or privilege of an esquire. *Swift.*

UN-STA'BLE, *a.* [L. *instabilis.*]
1. Not stable; not fixed.
2. Not steady; inconstant; irresolute; wavering. *James* i.

UN-STA'BLE-NESS, *n.* Instability.

UN-STAID', *a.* Not steady; mutable; not settled in judgment; volatile; fickle; as, *unstaid* youth. *Shak.*

UN-STAID'NESS, *n.* Unfixed or volatile state or disposition; mutability; fickleness; indiscretion.
2. Uncertain motion; unsteadiness. *Sidney.*

UN-STAIN'ED, *a.* Not stained; not dyed.
2. Not polluted; not tarnished; not dishonored; as, an *unstained* character.

UN-STAMP'ED, (-stamt',) *a.* Not stamped or impressed.

UN-STANCH'ED, (-stänchť,) *a.* Not stanched; not stopped; as blood.

UN-STATE', *v. t.* To deprive of dignity. *Shak.*

UN-STATES'MAN-LIKE, *a.* Not becoming a statesman.

UN-STA'TION-ED, *a.* Not stationed.

UN-STAT'Ų-TA-BLE, *a.* Contrary to statute; not warranted by statute. *Swift.*

UN-STAY'ED, *a.* Not stayed; not stopped or retarded.

UN-STEAD'FAST, (-sted'fast,) *a.* Not fixed; not standing or being firm.
2. Not firmly adhering to a purpose.

UN-STEAD'FAST-LY, *adv.* Not steadfastly.

UN-STEAD'FAST-NESS, (-sted'fast-ness,) *n.* Want of steadfastness; instability; inconstancy. *K. James.*

UN-STEAD'I-ED, (-sted'id,) *a.* Not supported; not kept from shaking.

UN-STEAD'I-LY, (-sted'e-le,) *adv.* Without steadiness; in a wavering, vacillating manner.
2. Inconstantly; in a fickle manner.
3. Not in the same manner at different times; variously. *Locke.*

UN-STEAD'I-NESS, (-sted'-,) *n.* Unstableness; inconstancy; want of firmness; irresolution; mutableness of opinion or purpose. *Addison.*
2. Frequent change of place; vacillation.

UN-STEAD'Y, (-sted'e,) *a.* Not steady; not constant; irresolute. *Denham.*
2. Mutable; variable; changeable; as, *unsteady* winds.
3. Not adhering constantly to any fixed plan or business.

UN-STEEP'ED, (un-steept',) *a.* Not steeped; not soaked. *Bacon.*

UN-STIG'MA-TIZ-ED, *a.* Not marked with disgrace.

UN-STIM'Ų-LA-TED, *a.* Not stimulated; not excited; as, *unstimulated* nature. *L. Beecher.*

UN-STIM'Ų-LA-TING, *a.* Not exciting motion or action.

UN-STING', *v. t.* To disarm of a sting. *South.*

Elegant dissertations on virtue and vice—will not *unsting* calamity. *J. M. Mason.*

UN-STING'ED, *pp.* Deprived of its sting. *Pollok.*

UN-STINT'ED, *a.* Not stinted; not limited. *Skelton.*

UN-STIR'RED, (-sturd',) *a.* Not stirred; not agitated. *Boyle.*

UN-STIR'RING, *a.* Not moving; not agitating.

UN-STITCH', *v. t.* To open by picking out stitches. *Collier.*

UN-STITCH'ED, (-sticht',) *a.* Not stitched.

UN-STITCH'ING, *ppr.* Opening by picking out stitches.

UN-STOOP'ING, *a.* Not stooping; not bending; not yielding; as, *unstooping* firmness. *Shak.*

UN-STOP', *v. t.* To free from a stopple, as a bottle or cask.
2. To free from any obstruction; to open. *Boyle.*

UN-STOP'PED, (-stopt',) *pp.* Opened.
2. *a.* Not meeting any resistance. *Dryden.*

UN-STOP'PING, *ppr.* Taking out a stopper; opening; freeing from obstruction.

UN-STŌR'ED, *a.* Not stored; not laid up in store; not warehoused.
2. Not supplied with stores; as, a fort *unstored* with provisions.

UN-STŌ'RI-ED, *pp.* Not related in story.

UN-STORM'ED, *a.* Not assaulted; not taken by assault. *Addison.*

UN-STRAIN'ED, *a.* Not strained; as, *unstrained* oil.
2. Easy; not forced; natural; as, an *unstrained* derivation. *Hakewill.*

UN-STRAIT'EN-ED, *a.* Not straitened; not contracted.

UN-STRAT'I-FI-ED, *a.* Not stratified; not formed or being in strata or layers. *Cleaveland.*

UN-STRENGTH'EN-ED, *a.* Not strengthened; not supported; not assisted. *Hooker.*

UN-STRING', *v. t.* To relax tension; to loosen; as, to *unstring* the nerves.
2. To deprive of strings; as, to *unstring* a harp.
3. To loose; to untie.
4. To take from a string; as, to *unstring* beads.

UN-STRING'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of strings; loosing from a string.

UN-STRUCK', *a.* Not struck; not impressed; not affected; as, *unstruck* with horror. *Philips.*

UN-STRUNG', *pp.* Relaxed in tension; loosed; untied; taken from a string, as beads.

UN-STUD'I-ED, (-stud'id,) *a.* Not studied; not premeditated. *Dryden.*
2. Not labored; easy; natural; as, an *unstudied* style.

UN-STŪ'DI-OUS, *a.* Not studious; not diligent in study. *Dwight.*

UN-STUFF'ED, (-stuft',) *a.* Not stuffed; not filled; not crowded. *Shak.*

UN-STUNG', *pp.* Not stung.

UN-SUB-DŪ'ED, *a.* Not subdued; not brought into subjection; not conquered; as, nations or passions *unsubdued*.

UN-SUB'JECT, *a.* Not subject; not liable; not obnoxious.

UN-SUB-JECT'ED, *a.* Not subjected; not subdued.

UN-SUB'JU-GA-TED, *a.* Not subjugated.

UN-SUB-MISS'IVE, *a.* Not submissive; disobedient.

UN-SUB-MISS'IVE-LY, *adv.* Not submissively.

UN-SUB-MIT'TING, *a.* Not submitting; not obsequious; not readily yielding. *Thomson.*

UN-SUB-OR'DI-NA-TED, *a.* Not subordinated or reduced to subjection.

UN-SUB-ORN'ED, *a.* Not suborned; not procured by secret collusion. *Ash. Hume.*

UN-SUB-SCRIB'ING, *a.* Not subscribing. *Cowper.*

UN-SUB'SI-DIZ-ED, *a.* Not engaged in another's service by receiving subsidies.

UN-SUB-STAN'TIAL, (-shal,) *a.* Not substantial; not solid. *Milton.*
2. Not real; not having substance. *Addison.*

UN-SUB-STAN'TIAL-IZ-ED, *a.* Not made substantial.

UN-SUB-STAN'TIAL-LY, *adv.* Without solidity or substance.

UN-SUB-VERT'ED, *a.* Not overthrown; not entirely destroyed.

UN-SUC-CEED'ED, *a.* Not succeeded; not followed. *Milton.*

UN-SUC-CESS'FUL, *a.* Not successful; not producing the desired event; not fortunate. *Addison.*

UN-SUC-CESS'FUL-LY, *adv.* Without success; without a favorable issue; unfortunately. *South.*

UN-SUC-CESS'FUL-NESS, *n.* Want of success or favorable issue.

UN-SUC-CESS'IVE, *a.* Not proceeding by a flux of parts or by regular succession. *Hale.*

UN-SUCK'ED, (un-sukt',) *a.* Not having the breasts drawn. *Milton.*

UN-SUF'FER-A-BLE, *a.* Not sufferable; not to be endured; intolerable.
[But the word now used is INSUFFERABLE.]

UN-SUF'FER-A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be endured.
[For this, INSUFFERABLY is chiefly used.]

UN-SUF'FER-ING, *a.* Not suffering; not tolerating. *Young.*

UN-SUF-FI''CIENCE, (-fish'ens,) *n.* Inability to answer the end proposed.
[For this, INSUFFICIENCY is used.]

UN-SUF-FI''CIENT, (-fish'ent,) *a.* Not sufficient; inadequate.
[For this, INSUFFICIENT is now used.]

UN-SŲG'AR-ED, *a.* Not sweetened with sugar. *Bacon.*

UN-SŪIT'A-BLE, *a.* Not suitable; unfit; not adapted; as, timber *unsuitable* for a bridge.
2. Unbecoming; improper; as, a dress *unsuitable* for a clergyman; *unsuitable* returns for favors.

UN-SŪIT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unfitness; incongruity, impropriety. *South.*

UN-SŪIT'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner unbecoming or improper.
2. Incongruously; as, a man and wife *unsuitably* matched.

UN-SŪIT'ED, *a.* Not suited; not fitted; not adapted; not accommodated.

UN-SŪIT'ING, *a.* Not fitting; not becoming. *Shak.*

UN-SUL'LI-ED, *a.* Not sullied; not stained; not tarnished.
2. Not disgraced; free from imputation of evil.

UN-SUL'LI-ED-LY, *adv.* Without being sullied.

UN-SUNG', *a.* Not sung; not celebrated in verse; not recited in verse. *Addison.*

UN-SUN'NED, *a.* Not having been exposed to the sun. *Milton.*

UN-SU-PER'FLU-OUS, *a.* Not more than enough. *Milton.*

UN-SUP-PLANT'ED, *a.* Not supplanted; not overthrown by secret means or stratagem.

UN-SUP-PLI'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be supplied.

UN-SUP-PLI'ED, *a.* Not supplied; not furnished with things necessary. *Dryden.*

UN-SUP-PŌRT'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be supported; intolerable. [But INSUPPORTABLE is generally used.]

UN-SUP-PŌRT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Insupportableness. [*The latter is chiefly used.*]

UN-SUP-PŌRT'A-BLY, *adv.* Insupportably. [*The latter is generally used.*]

UN-SUP-PŌRT'ED, *a.* Not supported; not upheld; not sustained. *Milton.*
2. Not countenanced; not assisted. *Brown.*

UN-SUP-PRESS'ED, (-sup-prest',) *a.* Not suppressed; not subdued; not extinguished.

UN-SUP'PU-RA-TIVE, *a.* Not suppurating.

UN-SŪRE', (-shūre',) *a.* [See SURE.] Not fixed; not certain. *Pope.*

UN-SUR'GIC-AL, *a.* Not in a surgical manner; not according to the principles and rules of surgery.

UN-SUR-MIS'ED, *a.* Not surmised.

UN-SUR-MOUNT'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be surmounted or overcome; insuperable. *Locke.*

UN-SUR-PASS'ED, (-sur-pāst',) *a.* Not surpassed; not exceeded.

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UN-SUR-REN'DER-ED, *a.* Not surrendered; not yielded to others. *Story.*

UN-SUS-CEP'TI-BLE, *a.* Not susceptible; not capable of admitting or receiving; as, a heart *unsusceptible* of impressions; a substance *unsusceptible* of change or of permanent colors.

UN-SUS-CEP'TI-BLE-NESS, } *n.* Want of suscepti-
UN-SUS-CEP-TI-BIL'I-TY, } bility.

UN-SUS-CEP'TI-BLY, *adv.* Without susceptibility.

UN-SUS-PECT', for UNSUSPECTED, is not in use.

UN-SUS-PECT'ED, *a.* Not suspected; not considered as likely to have done an evil act, or to have a disposition to evil. *Swift. Dryden.*

UN-SUS-PECT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a manner to avoid suspicion. *Pope.*

UN-SUS-PECT'ING, *a.* Not imagining that any ill is designed; free from suspicion. *Pope.*

UN-SUS-PECT'ING-LY, *adv.* Without suspicion.

UN-SUS-PI''CIOUS, (-sus-pish'us,) *a.* Having no suspicion; not indulging the imagination of evil in others; as, an *unsuspicious* youth.

2. Not to be suspected; as, *unsuspicious* testimony. *Mitford.*

UN-SUS-PI''CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Without suspicion.

UN-SUS-TĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* Not sustainable; that can not be maintained or supported; as, *unsustainable* pain; a suit in law *unsustainable.*

UN-SUS-TĀIN'ED, *a.* Not sustained; not supported; not seconded.

UN-SUS-TĀIN'ING, *a.* Not sustaining.

UN-SWĀTHE', *v. t.* To take a swathe from; to relieve from a bandage. *Addison.*

UN-SWĀTH'ED, *pp.* Relieved from a bandage.

UN-SWĀY'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be swayed, governed, or influenced by another. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

UN-SWĀY'ED, (-swād',) *a.* Not swayed; not wielded; as a scepter.

2. Not biased; not controlled or influenced.

UN-SWĀY'ED-NESS, *n.* Steadiness; state of being ungoverned by another. *Hale.*

UN-SWEAR', *v. t.* To recant or recall an oath. *Spenser.*

UN-SWEAT', (-swet',) *v. t.* To ease or cool after exercise or toil. *Milton.*

UN-SWEAT'ING, (-swet'ing,) *a.* Not sweating. *Dryden.*

UN-SWEET', *a.* Not sweet. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

UN-SWEPT', *a.* Not cleaned with a broom; not swept; not brushed. *Shak.*

UN-SUS-PEND'ED, *a.* Not hung up; not delayed; not held undetermined. *Wordsworth.*

UN-SWERV'ING, *a.* Not roving; not deviating from any rule or standard.

UN-SWERV'ING-LY, *adv.* In a firm, undeviating manner.

UN-SWŌRN', *a.* Not sworn; not bound by an oath; not having taken an oath; as, the witness is *unsworn.*

UN-SYM-MET'RIC-AL, *a.* Wanting symmetry or due proportion of parts.

2. In *botany*, unsymmetrical flowers are such as have not the segments of the calyx and corolla, and the sepals and petals, and also the stamens, regular and similar. *Lindley.*

UN-SYM-MET'RIC-AL-LY, *adv.* Not symmetrically.

UN-SYM'PA-THIZ-ING, *a.* Not sympathizing.

UN-SYM'PA-THIZ-ING-LY, *adv.* Without sympathy.

UN-SYS-TEM-AT'IC, } *a.* Not systematic; not
UN-SYS-TEM-AT'IC-AL, } having regular order, distribution, or arrangement of parts. *Ames.*

UN-SYS-TEM-AT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Without system.

UN-SYS'TEM-A-TIZ-ED, } *a.* Not systemized; not
UN-SYS'TEM-IZ-ED, } arranged in due order; not formed into system.

UN-TACK', *v. t.* To separate what is tacked; to disjoin; to loosen what is fast. *Milton.*

UN-TAINT'ED, *a.* Not rendered impure by admixture; not impregnated with foul matter; as, *un tainted* air.

2. Not sullied; not stained; unblemished; as, *untainted* virtue or reputation.

3. Not rendered unsavory by putrescence; as, *untainted* meat.

4. Not charged with a crime; not accused; as, he lived *untainted.* *Shak.*

UN-TAINT'ED-LY, *adv.* Without spot; without blemish; without imputation of crime.

UN-TAINT'ED-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being untainted; purity. *Hall.*

UN-TĀK'EN, (-tāk'n,) *a.* Not taken; not seized; not apprehended; as, a thief *untaken.*

2. Not reduced; not subdued; as, *untaken* Troy. *Pope.*

3. Not swallowed.

Untaken away; not removed. 2 *Cor.* iii.

Unt ken up; not occupied; not filled. *Boyle.*

UN-TALK'ED *of*; not talked of; not made the subject of conversation.

UN-TĀM'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be tamed or domesticated; that can not be reclaimed from a wild state. *Grew.*

2. Not to be subdued or reduced to control.

UN-TĀM'A-BLY, *adv.* Not tamably.

UN-TĀM'ED, *a.* Not reclaimed from wildness; not domesticated; not made familiar with man; as, an *untamed* beast.

2. Not subdued; not brought under control; as, a turbulent, *untamed* mind. *Dryden.*

3. Not softened or rendered mild by culture; as, an *untamed* people. *Spenser.*

UN-TAN'GI-BLY, *adv.* Intangibly.

UN-TAN''GLE, (-tang'gl,) *v. t.* To disentangle; to loose from tangles or intricacy; as, to *untangle* thread.

Untangle this cruel chain. *Prior.*

UN-TAN''GLED, (-tang'gld,) *pp.* Disentangled.

UN-TAN''GLING, *ppr.* Disentangling.

UN-TAR'NISH-ED, (-tär'nisht,) *a.* Not soiled; not tarnished; not stained; unblemished; as, *untarnished* silk; *untarnished* reputation.

UN-TASK'ED, (-tāskt',) *a.* Not tasked.

UN-TAST'ED, *a.* Not tasted; not tried by the taste or tongue.

2. Not enjoyed; as, *untasted* pleasures.

UN-TASTE'FUL, *a.* Having no taste; being without taste.

UN-TASTE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Without taste or gracefulness; in bad taste. *Br. Rev.*

UN-TAST'ING, *a.* Not tasting; not perceiving by the taste. *Smith.*

UN-TAUGHT', (-tawt',) *a.* Not taught; not instructed; not educated; unlettered; illiterate. *Dryden.*

2. Unskilled; new; not having use or practice.

A tongue *untaught* to plead for favor. *Shak.*

UN-TAX'ED, (-takst',) *a.* Not taxed; not charged with taxes.

2. Not accused.

UN-TEACH', *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* UNTAUGHT. To cause to forget or lose what has been taught.

Experience will *untaach* us. *Brown.*

UN-TEACH'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be taught or instructed; indocile. *Milton.*

UN-TEACH'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of not readily receiving instruction; indocility. *Scott.*

UN-TEEM'ING, *a.* Not producing young; barren.

UN-TEM'PER-ATE, *a.* Intemperate.

[*The latter is now used.*]

UN-TEM'PER-ED, *a.* Not tempered; not duly mixed for use; not durable or strong.

UN-TEMPT'ED, *a.* Not tempted; not tried by enticements or persuasions; not invited by any thing alluring.

UN-TEMPT'ING, *a.* Not tempting; not adapted to tempt, invite, or allure. *Bacon.*

UN-TEMPT'ING-LY, *adv.* Not in a tempting manner.

UN-TEN'A-BLE, *a.* Not tenable; that can not be held in possession; as, an *untenable* post or fort. *Dryden. Clarendon.*

2. That can not be maintained or supported; not defensible; as, an *untenable* doctrine; *untenable* ground in argument.

UN-TEN'ANT-A-BLE, *a.* Not fit for an occupant; not in suitable repair or condition for a tenant.

UN-TEN'ANT-ED, *a.* Not occupied by a tenant; not inhabited. *Temple.*

UN-TEND'ED, *a.* Not tended; not having any attendant. *Thomson.*

UN-TEN'DER, *a.* Not tender; not soft.

2. Wanting sensibility or affection. *Shak.*

UN-TEND'ER-ED, *a.* Not tendered; not offered; as, *untendered* money or tribute. *Shak.*

UN-TEN'DER-LY, *adv.* Without tenderness.

UN-TENT', *v. t.* To bring out of a tent. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

UN-TENT'ED, *a.* Not tented; not having a tent applied. *Shak.*

UN-TERM'IN-Ā-TING, *a.* Not limiting; not ending.

UN-TER'RI-FI-ED, (-re-fīde,) *a.* Not terrified; not affrighted; not daunted. *Milton.*

UN-TEST'ED, *a.* Not tested; not tried by a standard. *Adams's Lect.*

UN-THANK'ED, (-thankt',) *a.* Not thanked; not repaid with acknowledgments. *Dryden.*

2. Not received with thankfulness; as, an *unthanked* reprieve. [*Unusual.*] *Dryden.*

UN-THANK'FUL, *a.* Not thankful; ungrateful; not making acknowledgments for good received.

For he is kind to the *unthankful* and to the evil. — Luke vi.

UN-THANK'FUL-LY, *adv.* Without thanks; without a grateful acknowledgment of favors. *Boyle.*

UN-THANK'FUL-NESS, *n.* Neglect or omission of acknowledgment for good received; want of a sense of kindness or benefits; ingratitude.

Immoderate favors breed first *unthankfulness*, and afterward hate. *Hayward.*

[See *Tacitus's Ann.* iv. 18.]

UN-THAW'ED, *a.* Not thawed; not melted or dissolved; as ice or snow. *Pope.*

UN-THE-O-RET'IC, } *a.* Not depending on the-
UN-THE-O-RET'IC-AL, } ory or speculation; not speculative. *Coleridge.*

UN-THINK', *v. t.* To dismiss a thought. *Shak.*

UN-THINK'ING, *a.* Not thinking; not heedful; thoughtless; inconsiderate; as, *unthinking* youth.

2. Not indicating thought or reflection; as, a round, *unthinking* face. *Pope.*

UN-THINK'ING-LY, *adv.* Without reflection; thoughtlessly.

UN-THINK'ING-NESS, *n.* Want of thought or reflection; habitual thoughtlessness. *Halifax.*

UN-THORN'Y, *a.* Not thorny; free from thorns. *Brown.*

UN-THOUGHT'FUL, (-thawt'ful,) *a.* Thoughtless; heedless. *Cowley.*

UN-THOUGHT' *of*; not thought of; not regarded; not heeded. *Shak.*

UN-THREAD', (-thred',) *v. t.* To draw or take out a thread from; as, to *unthread* a needle.

2. To loose. *Milton.*

UN-THREAD'ED, *pp.* Deprived of a thread.

UN-THREAD'ING, *ppr.* Depriving of a thread.

UN-THREAT'EN-ED, (-thret'nd,) *a.* Not threatened; not menaced. *K. Charles.*

UN-THREAT'EN-ING, *a.* Not indicating a menace.

UN'THRIFT, *n.* A prodigal; one who wastes his estate by extravagance. *Dryden.*

UN-THRIFT'I-LY, *adv.* Without frugality. *Collier.*

UN-THRIFT'I-NESS, *n.* Waste of property without necessity or use; prodigality; profusion. *Hayward.*

UN-THRIFT'Y, *a.* Prodigal; lavish; profuse; spending property without necessity or use. *Sidney.*

2. Not thriving; not gaining property; as, an *unthrifty* farmer.

3. Not gaining flesh; as, an *unthrifty* ox.

4. Not vigorous in growth, as a plant.

UN-THRIV'ING, *a.* Not thriving; not prospering in temporal affairs; not gaining property.

UN-THRŌNE', *v. t.* To remove from a throne, or from supreme authority; to dethrone.

UN-THRŌN'ED, *pp.* Removed from a throne; deposed.

UN-THRONG'ED, *a.* Not crowded by a multitude.

UN-TI'DI-LY, *adv.* In an untidy manner.

UN-TI'DI-NESS, *n.* Want of tidiness or neatness.

2. Unseasonableness.

UN-TI'DY, *a.* Not tidy; not seasonable; not ready.

2. Not neatly dressed; not in good order.

UN-TIE', *v. t.* To loosen, as a knot; to disengage the parts that form a knot. *Untie* the knot.

2. To unbind; to free from any fastening; as, to *untie* an iron chain. *Waller.*

3. To loosen from coils or convolution; as, snakes *untied.* *Pope.*

4. To loose; to separate something attached; as, to *untie* the tongue.

5. To resolve; to unfold; to clear. *Watts.*

UN-TI'ED, (-tīde',) *pp.* Loosed, as a knot; unbound; separated; resolved.

2. *a.* Not tied; not bound or gathered in a knot; loose.

3. Not fastened with a knot.

4. Not held by any tie or band.

UN-TIL', *prep.* [*un* and *till.* See TILL.] To; *used of time.*

He and his sons were priests of the tribe of Dan, *until* the day of the captivity. — Judges xviii.

2. To; *used of objects.* [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

3. Preceding a sentence or clause, to; that is, to the event mentioned, or the time of it; as, *until* this hour; *until* this year.

The scepter shall not depart from Judah — *until* Shiloh come. — Gen. xlix.

4. To the point or place of.

In open prospect nothing bounds our eye,
Until the earth seems joined unto the sky. *Dryden.*

5. To the degree that.

Thou shalt push Syria, *until* they be consumed. — 2 Chron. xviii.

Note. — *Until* is always the same part of speech in fact, and has the same signification. The only difference is, that it is followed sometimes by a single word denoting time, and in other cases by a verb denoting an event, or a word denoting place or degree. The sense is in all cases *to*; and *till* may be used as its substitute, and in modern usage it is most common.

UN-TILE', *v. t.* To take the tiles from; to uncover by removing tiles. *Swift.*

UN-TIL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Stripped of tiles; not tiled.

UN-TIL'ING, *ppr.* Stripping of tiles.

UN-TILL'ED, *a.* Not tilled; not cultivated. *Mortimer.*

UN-TIM'BER-ED, *a.* Not furnished with timber. *Shak.*

2. Not covered with timber-trees; as, *untimbered* land.

UN-TIME'LY, *a.* Happening before the usual time; as, *untimely* frost.

2. Happening before the natural time; premature; as, *untimely* death; *untimely* fate. *Dryden.*

UN-TIME'LY, *adv.* Before the natural time.

What is *untimely* done. *Shak.*

UN-TINC'TUR-ED, *a.* Not tinctured; not tinged, stained, mixed, or infected. *Goldsmith.*

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UN-TING'ED, (-tinjd',) *a.* Not tinged; not stained; not discolored; as, water *untinged*; *untinged* beams of light. *Boyle.*
2. Not infected. *Swift.*
UN-TIR'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be wearied; indefatigable; unwearied. *Shak.*
UN-TIR'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being untirable.
UN-TIR'ED, *a.* Not tired; not exhausted by labor. *Dryden.*
UN-TIR'ING, *a.* Not becoming tired or exhausted; as, *untiring* patience.
UN-TIR'ING-LY, *adv.* Indefatigably.
UN-TITH'ED, *a.* Not subjected to tithes. *Pollok.*
UN-TI'TLED, *a.* Having no title; as, an *untitled* tyrant. *Shak.*
UN'TŌ, *prep.* [Compound of *un*, not, and *to*.] It is used instead of *to*, but it is not in our mother tongue, nor is it used in popular discourse or in modern writings. It is therefore to be rejected, as obsolete and not legitimate.
UN-TŌLD', *a.* Not told; not related; not revealed. *Waller. Dryden.*
2. Not numbered; as, money *untold*.
UN-TOMB, (-toom',) *v. t.* To disinter. *Fuller.*
UN-TOMB'ED, (-toomd',) *pp.* Disinterred; removed from a tomb.
UN-TOOTH'SŌME, *a.* Not pleasant to the taste.
UN-TOR-MENT'ED, *a.* Not put in pain; not teased.
UN-TOSS'ED, (-tost',) *a.* Not tossed.
UN-TOUCH'A-BLE, (-tuch'a-bl,) *a.* Not to be touched. *Feltham.*
UN-TOUCH'ED, (un-tucht',) *a.* Not touched; not reached; not hit. *Stephens.*
2. Not moved; not affected; as, the heart *untouched*.
3. Not meddled with; as, books *untouched* for years.
UN-TŌ'WARD, *a.* Froward; perverse; refractory; not easily guided or taught. *Acts* ii.
2. Awkward; ungraceful; as, *untoward* words. *Creech.*
3. Inconvenient; troublesome; unmanageable; as, an *untoward* vow. *Hudibras.*
UN-TŌ'WARD-LY, *adv.* In a froward or perverse manner; perversely; ungainly. *Tillotson.*
UN-TŌ'WARD-LY, *a.* Awkward; perverse; froward. *Locke.*
UN-TŌ'WARD-NESS, *n.* Awkwardness; frowardness; perverseness. *Bp. Wilson.*
UN-TOW'ER-ED, *a.* Not defended by towers.
UN-TRĀCE'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be traced or followed. *South.*
UN-TRĀC'ED, (un-trāste',) *a.* Not traced; not followed.
2. Not marked by footsteps. *Denham.*
3. Not marked out.
UN-TRACK'ED, (-trakt',) *a.* Not tracked; not marked by footsteps.
2. Not followed by the tracks.
UN-TRAC'TA-BLE, *a.* [L. *intractabilis*.]
1. Not tractable; not yielding to discipline; stubborn; indocile; ungovernable; as, an *untractable* son. *Locke.*
2. Rough; difficult. *Milton.*
3. Not yielding to the heat or to the hammer, as an ore.
[INTRACTABLE is more generally used.]
UN-TRAC'TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Refractoriness; stubbornness; unwillingness to be governed, controlled, or managed. *Locke.*
UN-TRAD'ING, *a.* Not engaged in commerce; as, an *untrading* country or city.
UN-TRAIN'ED, *a.* Not trained; not disciplined; not skillful. *Milton.*
2. Not educated; not instructed.
My wit *untrained*. *Shak.*
3. Irregular; ungovernable; as, *untrained* hope. *Herbert.*
UN-TRAM'MEL-ED, *a.* Not trammeled; not shackled. *Herbert.*
UN-TRAM'PLED, *a.* Not trod upon.
UN-TRANS-FER'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be transferred or passed from one to another; as, power or right *untransferable*.
UN-TRANS-FER'RED, *a.* Not transferred; not conveyed or assigned to another; as, titles or rights *untransferred*.
UN-TRANS-FORM'ED, *a.* Not metamorphosed; not transmuted.
UN-TRANS-LĀT'A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being translated. *Gray.*
UN-TRANS-LĀT'ED, *a.* Not translated or rendered into another language.
UN-TRANS'MI-GRĀ-TED, *a.* Not transmigrated. *Scott.*
UN-TRANS-MIT'TED, *a.* Not transmitted.
UN-TRANS-MŪT'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be changed into a different substance.
UN-TRANS-PĀR'ENT, *a.* Not transparent; not diaphanous; opaque; not permeable by light. *Boyle.*
UN-TRANS-PIR'ED, *a.* Not having escaped from secrecy.
UN-TRANS-PŌRT'A-BLE, *a.* That can not be transported. *Ed. Rev.*
UN-TRANS-PŌRT'ED, *a.* Not transported.
UN-TRANS-PŌS'ED, (un-trans-pōzd',) *a.* Not transposed; having the natural order. *Rambler.*
UN-TRAV'EL-ED, *a.* Not traveled; not trodden by passengers; as, an *untraveled* forest.
2. Having never seen foreign countries; as, an *untraveled* Englishman. *Addison.*
UN-TRAV'ERS-ED, (-trav'erst,) *a.* Not traversed; not passed over.
UN-TREAD', (un-tred',) *v. t.* To tread back; to go back in the same steps. *Shak.*
UN-TREAS'ŪR-ED, (un-trezh'urd,) *a.* Not treasured; not laid up; not reposited. *Shak.*
UN-TRĒAT'A-BLE, *a.* Not treatable; not practicable. [*Not used.*] *Decay of Piety.*
UN-TREM'BLING, *a.* Not trembling or shaking; firm; steady. *Montgomery.*
UN-TREM'BLING-LY, *adv.* Without trembling; firmly.
UN-TRENCH'ED, (-trenchť,) *a.* Not cut into long hollows.
UN-TRES'PASS-ING, *a.* Not violating another's right.
UN-TRI'ED, *a.* Not tried; not attempted. *Milton.*
2. Not yet experienced; as, *untried* sufferings.
3. Not having passed trial; not heard and determined in law. The cause remains *untried*.
UN-TRIM'MED, *a.* Not trimmed; not pruned; not dressed; not put in order.
UN-TRIT'Ū-RĀ-TED, *a.* Not reduced to powder by rubbing or grinding. *Journ. Sci.*
UN-TRI'UMPH-A-BLE, *a.* That admits no triumph. [*Barbarous, and not used.*] *Hudibras.*
UN-TRI'UMPH-ED, (-trī'umft,) *a.* Not triumphed over.
UN-TROD', } *a.* Not having been trod; not
UN-TROD'DEN, } passed over; not marked by the feet. *Milton. Addison.*
UN-TRŌLL'ED, *a.* Not bowled; not rolled along. *Dryden.*
UN-TRŌUB'LED, (un-trub'ld,) *a.* Not troubled; not disturbed by care, sorrow, or business; free from trouble. *Shak.*
2. Not agitated; not ruffled; not confused; free from passion; as, an *untroubled* mind. *Milton.*
3. Not agitated; not moved; as, an *untroubled* lake.
4. Not disturbed or interrupted in the natural course; as, *untroubled* nature. *Spenser.*
5. Not foul; not turbid; clear; as, an *untroubled* stream.
UN-TRŌUB'LED-NESS, *n.* State of being free from trouble; unconcern. [*Not used.*] *Hammond.*
UN-TRŪE', *a.* Not true; false; contrary to the fact. The story is *untrue*.
2. Not faithful to another; not fulfilling the duties of a husband, wife, vassal, &c.; false; disloyal.
3. Inconstant, as a lover. [*Dryden.*
UN-TRŪ'LY, *adv.* Not truly; falsely; not according to reality.
UN-TRUSS', *v. t.* To untie or unfasten; to loose from a truss; to let out. *Dryden.*
UN-TRUSS'ED, (-trust',) *a.* Not trussed; not tied up.
UN-TRUST'I-NESS, *n.* Unfaithfulness in the discharge of a trust.
UN-TRUST'WŌR-THY, *a.* Not deserving of confidence.
UN-TRUST'Y, *a.* Not trusty; not worthy of confidence; unfaithful.
UN-TRŪTH', *n.* Contrariety to truth; falsehood.
2. Want of veracity. *Sandys.*
3. Treachery; want of fidelity. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*
4. False assertion.
No *untruth* can possibly avail the patron and defender long. *Hooker.*
UN-TRŪTH'FUL, *a.* Wanting in veracity.
UN-TRŪTH'FUL-LY, *adv.* Not truthfully; falsely.
UN-TRŪTH'FUL-NESS, *n.* Want of veracity or fidelity.
UN-TUCK', *v. t.* To unfold or undo a tuck. *Ash.*
UN-TUCK'ER-ED, *a.* Having no tucker; as, an *untuckered* neck. *Addison.*
UN-TUM'BLED, *a.* Not rolled; not rumpled.
UN-TŪN'A-BLE, *a.* Not harmonious; not musical. *Bacon.*
2. Not capable of making music. *Tatler.*
3. Not capable of being tuned or brought to the proper pitch.
UN-TŪN'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Want of harmony.
UN-TŪN'A-BLY, *adv.* Inharmoniously.
UN-TŪNE', *v. t.* To make incapable of harmony.
Untune that string. *Shak.*
2. To disorder.
Untuned and jarring senses. *Shak.*
UN-TŪN'ED, *pp.* Made incapable of producing harmony.
UN-TUR'BAN-ED, *a.* Not wearing a turban. *Southey.*
UN-TURN'ED, *a.* Not turned. He left no stone *unturned*.
UN-TŪ'TOR-ED, *a.* Uninstructed; untaught; as, *untutored* infancy. *Prior.*
UN-TWINE', *v. t.* To untwist. *Waller.*
2. To open; to disentangle. *Bacon.*
3. To separate, as that which winds or clasps. *Ascham.*
UN-TWIN'ED, *pp.* Untwisted; disentangled.
UN-TWIST', *v. t.* To separate and open, as threads twisted; or to turn back that which is twisted.
2. To open; to disentangle; as intricacy.
UN-TWIST'ED, *pp.* Separated; opened.
UN-TWIST'ING, *ppr.* Separating; disentangling.
UN-TY' See UNTIE.
UN-Ų'NI-FORM, *a.* Not uniform; wanting uniformity. [*Little used.*]
UN-Ų-NIT'ED, *a.* Not united. *Cudworth.*
UN-UP-BRAID'ING, *a.* Not upbraiding.
UN-UP-HELD', *a.* Not upheld; not sustained. *Pollok.*
UN-UP-LIFT'ED, *a.* Not raised up.
UN-URĠ'ED, (-urjd',) *a.* Not urged; not pressed with solicitation. *Shak.*
UN-ŲS'ED, (-yūzd',) *a.* Not put to use; not employed.
2. That has never been used.
3. Not accustomed; as, hands *unused* to labor; hearts *unused* to deceit.
UN-ŲSE'FUL, *a.* Useless; serving no good purpose. *Philips.*
UN-ŲS'Ų-AL, (-yū'zhu-al,) *a.* Not usual; not common; rare; as, an *unusual* season; a person of *unusual* graces or erudition.
UN-ŲS'Ų-AL-LY, (-yū'zhu-al-le,) *adv.* Not commonly; not frequently; rarely. This summer, 1828, has been *unusually* rainy.
UN-ŲS'Ų-AL-NESS, *n.* Uncommonness; infrequency; rareness of occurrence. *Broome.*
UN-UT'TER-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be uttered or expressed; ineffable; inexpressible; as, *unutterable* anguish; *unutterable* joy.
UN-VĀ'ĊĀ-TED, *a.* Not made vacant. *H. Clay.*
UN-VĀIL', *v. t.* To remove a vail from; to uncover; to disclose to view. She *unvailed* her face.
UN-VĀIL'ED, *a.* Stripped of a vail; disclosed.
UN-VĀIL ING, *a.* Removing a vail from; uncovering; disclosing.
UN-VAL'Ų-A-BLE, *a.* Being above price; invaluable. [But INVALUABLE is the word now used.]
UN-VAL'Ų-ED, (-val'yude,) *a.* Not valued; not prized; neglected. *Shak.*
2. Inestimable; not to be valued. *Shak.*
3. Not estimated; not having the value set.
UN-VAN'QUISH-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be conquered. *Bp. King.*
UN-VAN'QUISH-ED, (-vank'wisht,) *a.* Not conquered; not overcome. *Milton.*
UN-VĀ'RI-A-BLE, *a.* Not variable; not changeable or alterable. [But INVARIABLE is the word now used.]
UN-VĀ'RI-ED, *a.* Not varied; not altered; not diversified.
UN-VĀ'RI-E-GĀ-TED, *a.* Not variegated; not diversified.
UN-VAR'NISH-ED, (-vär'nisht,) *a.* Not overlaid with varnish.
2. Not artificially colored or adorned; not artfully embellished; plain.
I will a round, *unvarnished* tale deliver. *Shak.*
UN-VA'RY-ING, *a.* Not altering; not liable to change; uniform. *Locke.*
UN-VA'RY-ING-LY, *adv.* Without being liable to change.
UN-VEIL', (-vāle'.) See UNVAIL.
UN-VEIL'ED-LY, *adv.* Plainly; without disguise. [*Little used.*]
UN-VEN'ER-A-BLE, *a.* Not venerable; not worthy of veneration. *Shak.*
UN-VEN'TI-LĀ-TED, *a.* Not fanned by the wind; not purified by a free current of air.
UN-VER'DANT, *a.* Not verdant; not green; having no verdure. *Congreve*
UN-VER'I-TA-BLE, *a.* Not true. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*
UN-VERS'ED, (-verst',) *a.* Not skilled; not versed; unacquainted; as, *unversed* in spinning. *Blackmore.*
UN-VEX'ED, (-vekst',) *a.* Not vexed; not troubled; not disturbed or irritated. *Dryden.*
UN-VIN'DI-ĊĀ-TED, *a.* Not defended.
UN-VI'O-LĀ-TED, *a.* Not violated; not injured; as, *unviolated* honor.
2. Not broken; not transgressed; as, laws *unviolated*.
UN-VIR'TU-OUS, (-vurt'yu-us,) *a.* Not virtuous; destitute of virtue. *Shak.*
UN-VIR'TU-OUS-LY, *adv.* Not virtuously.
UN-VIS'ARD, *v. t.* To unmask. *Milton.*
UN-VIS'IT-ED, *a.* Not visited; not resorted to; not frequented.
UN-VI'TAL, *a.* Not vital; not affecting life. *Med. Repos.*
UN-VI''TIĀ-TED, } (-vish'ā-ted,) } *a.* Not vitiated;
UN-VI''CIĀ-TED, } not corrupted. *B. Jonson.*

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UN-VIT'RI-FI-ED, *a.* Not vitrified; not converted into glass.
UN-VOL'A-TIL-IZ-ED, *a.* Not volatilized. *Aikin.*
UN-VŌTE', *v. t.* To contravene by vote a former vote; to annul a former vote. *Burke.*
UN-VOUCH'ED, (-voucht',) *a.* Not fully attested.
UN-VOW'ED, *a.* Not consecrated by solemn promise. *Hooker.*
UN-VOW'EL-ED, *a.* Having no vowels. *Skinner.*
UN-VOY'AGE-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be navigated or passed over on a fluid. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*
UN-VUL'GAR, *a.* Not common. *B. Jonson.*
UN-VUL'NER-A-BLE, *a.* Not vulnerable; that can not be wounded. [INVULNERABLE is mostly used.]
UN-WAIT'ED *on*; not attended.
UN-WĀK'EN-ED, *a.* Not awakened; not roused from sleep or stupidity.
UN-WALL'ED, *a.* Not surrounded, fortified, or supported by a wall. *Knolles.*
UN-WANT'ED, *a.* Not wanted. *Mitford.*
UN-WĀRES', *adv.* Unexpectedly.
[For this, UNAWARES is used.]
UN-WĀ'RI-LY, *adv.* Without vigilance and caution; heedlessly. *Digby.*
UN-WĀ'RI-NESS, *n.* Want of vigilance; want of caution; carelessness; heedlessness. *Spectator.*
UN-WAR'LIKE, *a.* [See WAR.] Not fit for war; not used to war; not military. *Waller.*
UN-WARM'ED, *a.* [See WARM.] Not warmed.
2. Not excited; not animated. *Addison.*
UN-WARN'ED, *a.* [See WARN.] Not cautioned; not previously admonished of danger. *Locke.*
UN-WARP', *v. t.* [See WARP.] To reduce back what is warped. *Evelyn.*
UN-WARP'ED, (-worpt',) *a.* Not warped; not biased; not turned from the true direction; impartial. *Thomson.*
UN-WARP'ING, *a.* Not bending; unyielding; not deviating. *Dwight.*
UN-WAR'RANT-A-BLE, *a.* Not defensible; not vindicable; not justifiable; illegal; unjust; improper. *South.*
UN-WAR'RANT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being unwarrantable.
UN-WAR'RANT-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that can not be justified. *Wake.*
UN-WAR'RANT-ED, *a.* Not warranted; not authorized.
2. Not ascertained; not assured or certain.
3. Not covenanted to be good, sound, or of a certain quality; as, an *unwarranted* horse.
UN-WĀ'RY, *a.* Not vigilant against danger; not cautious; unguarded; precipitate. *Locke. Dryden.*
2. Unexpected. [*Obs.*]
UN-WASH'ED, (-wosht',) *a.* Not washed; not
UN-WASH'EN, cleansed by water. *Matt.* xv.
UN-WAST'ED, *a.* Not lost by extravagance or negligence; not lavished away; not dissipated.
2. Not consumed by time or violence.
3. Not lost by exhaustion, evaporation, or other means.
UN-WAST'ING, *a.* Not growing less; not decaying. *Pope.*
UN-WAST'ING-LY, *adv.* Without waste.
UN-WATCH'ED, (-wotcht',) *a.* Not guarded with vigilance.
UN-WATCH'FUL, *a.* Not vigilant. *Scott.*
UN-WA'TER-ED, *a.* [See WATER.] Not watered; dry. *Pope.*
UN-WĀ'VER-ING, *a.* Not wavering or unstable; firm; not fluctuating.
UN-WĀ'VER-ING-LY, *adv.* With firm constancy.
UN-WAY'ED, (-wād',) *a.* Not used to travel. [*Bad, and not used.*] *Suckling.*
UN-WEAK'EN-ED, *a.* Not weakened; not enfeebled. *Boyle.*
UN-WEALTH'Y, (un-welth'y,) *a.* Not wealthy. *Langhorne.*
UN-WĒAN'ED, *a.* Not weaned; not withdrawn from the mother's milk.
UN-WEAP'ON-ED, (un-wep'nd,) *a.* Not furnished with weapons or offensive arms. *Raleigh.*
UN-WĒA'RI-A-BLE, *a.* That can not be wearied; indefatigable. [*Little used.*] *Hooker.*
UN-WĒA'RI-ED, *a.* Not tired; not fatigued. *Dryden.*
2. Indefatigable; continual; that does not tire or sink under fatigue; as, *unwearied* perseverance. *Rogers.*
UN-WĒA'RI-ED-LY, *adv.* Without tiring or sinking under fatigue.
UN-WĒA'RI-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being unwearied. *Baxter.*
UN-WĒA'RY, (-wee're,) *a.* Not weary; not tired.
UN-WĒA'RY, *v. t.* To refresh after fatigue. *Temple.*
UN-WĒA'RY-ING, *a.* Not making weary.
UN-WĒAVE', *v. t.* To unfold; to undo what has been woven. *Sandys.*
UN-WĒAV'ING, *ppr.* Undoing what has been woven.
UN-WED', *a.* Unmarried. *Shak.*
UN-WED'DED, *a.* Unmarried; remaining single.
UN-WEDGE'A-BLE, (un-wedj'a-bl,) *a.* Not to be split with wedges. [*Barbarous, and not used.*] *Shak.*
UN-WEED'ED, *a.* Not weeded; not cleared of weeds. *Shak.*
UN-WEEP'ED, (-weept'.) See UNWEPT.
UN-WEET'ING, *a.* [See WEET and WIT.] Ignorant; unknowing. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
UN-WEET'ING-LY, *adv.* Ignorantly. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
UN-WEIGH'ED, (-wād',) *a.* Not weighed; not having the weight ascertained.
Solomon left all the vessels *unweighed*. — 1 Kings vii.
2. Not deliberately considered and examined; as, to leave arguments or testimony *unweighed*.
3. Not considerate; negligent; as, words *unweighed*. *Pope.*
UN-WEIGH'ING, (-wā'ing,) *a.* Inconsiderate; thoughtless. *Shak.*
UN-WEL'CŌME, *a.* Not welcome; not grateful; not pleasing; not well received; as, *unwelcome* news; an *unwelcome* guest.
UN-WEL'CŌME-LY, *adv.* Not in a welcome manner.
UN-WELL', *a.* Not well; indisposed; not in good health.
[It expresses less than SICK.]
UN-WELL'NESS, *n.* State of being indisposed. [*Not in use.*] *Chesterfield.*
UN-WEPT', *a.* Not lamented; not mourned. The profligate lives despised, and dies *unwept*.
UN-WET', *a.* Not wet or moist. *Dryden.*
UN-WHIP'PED, (-whipt',) *a.* Not whipped; not
UN-WHIPT', corrected with the rod. *Pope.*
UN-WHIS'PER-ED, *a.* Not whispered.
UN-WHŌLE', *a.* [See WHOLE.] Not sound; infirm. [*Not in use.*]
UN-WHŌLE'SŌME, (-hōl'sum,) *a.* Not wholesome; unfavorable to health; insalubrious; as, *unwholesome* air or food. *Bacon.*
2. Pernicious; as, *unwholesome* advice.
UN-WHŌLE'SŌME-NESS, *n.* Insalubrity; state or quality of being injurious or noxious to health; as, the *unwholesomeness* of a climate.
UN-WIELD'I-LY, *adv.* Heavily; with difficulty. *Dryden.*
UN-WIELD'I-NESS, *n.* Heaviness; difficulty of being moved; as the *unwieldiness* of a corpulent body. *Donne.*
UN-WIELD'Y, *a.* That is moved with difficulty; unmanageable; bulky; ponderous; as, an *unwieldy* bulk; an *unwieldy* rock.
UN-WILL'ED, *a.* Not willed; not produced by the will.
UN-WILL'ING, *a.* Not willing; loath; disinclined; reluctant; as, an *unwilling* servant.
UN-WILL'ING-LY, *adv.* Not with good will; not cheerfully; reluctantly.
UN-WILL'ING-NESS, *n.* Loathness; disinclination; reluctance.
UN-WILT'ED, *a.* Not wilted; fresh.
UN-WIND', *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* UNWOUND. To wind off; to loose or separate what is wound or convolved; as, to *unwind* thread or a ball.
2. To disentangle. *Hooker.*
UN-WIND', *v. i.* To admit evolution. *Mortimer.*
UN-WIND'ING, *a.* Not winding.
2. *ppr.* Winding off.
UN-WING'ED, *a.* Not provided with wings.
UN-WIP'ED, (-wīpt',) *a.* Not cleaned by rubbing. *Shak.*
UN-WISE', *a.* Not wise; not choosing the best means for the end; defective in wisdom; as, an *unwise* man; *unwise* kings.
2. Not dictated by wisdom; not adapted to the end; as, *unwise* measures.
UN-WISE'LY, *adv.* Not wisely; not prudently; as, *unwisely* rigid; *unwisely* studious.
UN-WISH', *v. t.* To wish that which is not to be. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
UN-WISH'ED, (-wisht',) *a.* Not wished; not sought; not desired. *Pope.*
UN-WIST', *a.* Not known. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
UN-WIT', *v. t.* To deprive of understanding. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*
UN-WITH-DRAW'ING, *a.* Not withdrawing; continually liberal. *Milton.*
UN-WITH'ER-ED, *a.* Not withered or faded.
UN-WITH'ER-ING, *a.* Not liable to wither or fade. *Cowper.*
UN-WITH-STOOD', *a.* Not opposed. *Philips.*
UN-WIT'NESS-ED, (-wit'nest,) *a.* Not witnessed; not attested by witnesses; wanting testimony.
UN-WIT'TI-LY, *adv.* Without wit. *Cowley.*
UN-WIT'TING-LY, *adv.* Without knowledge or consciousness; ignorantly; as, he has *unwittingly* injured himself, or his neighbor.
UN-WIT'TY, *a.* Not witty; destitute of wit. *Shenstone.*
UN-WIV'ED, *a.* Having no wife. [*Not used.*] *Selden.*
UN-WŌM'AN, *v. t.* To deprive of the qualities of a woman. *Sandys.*
UN-WŌM'AN-LY, *a.* Unbecoming a woman.
UN-WŌNT', UN-WŌNT'ED, (-wunt',) *a.* Unaccustomed; unused; not made familiar by practice; as, a child *unwonted* to strangers; sea calves *unwonted* to fresh water. *May.*
2. Uncommon; unusual; infrequent; rare; as, an *unwonted* meteor; *unwonted* changes. *Dryden.*
UN-WŌNT'ED-LY, *adv.* In an unaccustomed manner.
UN-WŌNT'ED-NESS, *n.* Uncommonness; rareness. *Taylor.*
UN-WOOD'ED, *a.* Destitute of trees, timber, or wood; not producing trees. The prairies of the west are *unwooded*.
UN-WOO'ED, *a.* Not wooed; not courted. *Shak.*
UN-WŌRK'ING, *a.* Living without labor. *Locke.*
UN-WŌRK'MAN-LIKE, *a.* Unskillful.
UN-WŌRLD'LI-NESS, *n.* State of being unworldly.
UN-WŌRLD'LY, (-wurld'le,) *a.* Not worldly.
UN-WŌRM'ED, *a.* Not wormed. [*Not used.*] *Braum. & Fl.*
UN-WŌRN', *a.* Not worn; not impaired. *Young.*
UN-WŌR'RI-ED, (-wur'rid,) *a.* Not worried.
UN-WŌR'SHIP-ED, (-wur'shipt,) *a.* Not worshiped; not adored. *Milton.*
UN-WŌR'SHIP-ING, *a.* Not worshiping; habitually neglecting the worship of God. *J. M. Matthews.*
UN-WŌR'THI-LY, (-wur'the-le,) *adv.* [See WORTHY and WORTH.] Not according to desert; without due regard to merit; as, to treat a man *unworthily*.
UN-WŌR'THI-NESS, *n.* Want of worth or merit.
UN-WŌR'THY, (-wur'the,) *a.* Not deserving; followed by *of*. As sinners, we are utterly *unworthy of* the divine favor.
2. Not deserving; wanting merit. Receive your *unworthy* son into favor. One great evil of government is, that *unworthy* men are elected or appointed to fill important offices.
3. Unbecoming; vile; base; as, *unworthy* usage or treatment. *Dryden.*
4. Not suitable; inadequate. This opinion is *unworthy* of its author.
UN-WOUND', *pp.* of UNWIND. Wound off; untwisted. *Mortimer.*
UN-WOUND'ED, *a.* Not wounded; not hurt; not injured in body; as, *unwounded* enemies. *Milton.*
2. Not hurt; not offended; as, *unwounded* ears. *Pope.*
UN-WOUND'ING, *a.* Not hurting.
UN-WŌVE', *pret.* of UNWEAVE.
UN-WŌV'EN, *a.* Not woven.
UN-WRAP', (-rap',) *v. t.* To open what is wrapped or folded.
UN-WRĒATHE', *v. t.* To untwist or untwine. *Boyle.*
UN-WRENCH'ED, (-rencht',) *a.* Not strained; not distorted. *Cowper.*
UN-WRINK'LE, (rink'l,) *v. t.* To reduce wrinkles; to smooth. *Anacharsis.*
UN-WRINK'LED, *a.* Not shrunk into furrows and ridges.
UN-WRIT'ING, *a.* Not writing; not assuming the character of an author; as, an *unwriting* citizen.
UN-WRIT'TEN, (-rit'n,) *a.* Not written; not reduced to writing; verbal.
2. Blank; containing no writing. *South.*
Unwritten doctrines, in religion, are such as have been handed down by word of mouth; oral or traditional doctrines.
Unwritten laws, are such as have been delivered down by tradition or in songs. Such were the laws of the early nations of Europe.
The *unwritten law* (L. *lex non scripta*) of England and of the United States, called *common law*, is such as has not the authority of statutes, not having originated from any legislative act, or originating from some act not now extant. This law is now contained in the reports of judicial decisions.
UN-WRONG'ED, *a.* Not treated unjustly.
UN-WROUGHT', (-rawt',) *a.* Not labored; not manufactured; not reduced to due form. *Dryden.*
UN-WRUNG', (-rung',) *a.* Not pinched. *Shak.*
UN-YIELD'ED, (-yeeld'ed,) *a.* Not yielded; not conceded; not given up. *Dryden.*
UN-YIELD'ING, *a.* Not yielding to force or persuasion; unbending; unpliant; stiff; firm; obstinate. *Med. Repos.*
2. Not giving place. *Thomson.*
UN-YIELD'ING-LY, *adv.* Unbendingly; obstinately.
UN-YIELD'ING-NESS, *n.* State of being unyielding.
UN-YŌKE', *v. t.* To loose from a yoke; to free from a yoke.
Unyoke the steers. *Shak.*
2. To part; to disjoin. *Shak.*
UN-YŌK'ED, (-yōkt',) *pp.* Freed from the yoke.
2. *a.* Not having worn the yoke. *Dryden.*
3. Licentious; unrestrained. *Shak.*
UN-YŌK'ING, *ppr.* Freeing from the yoke.
UN-ZŌN'ED, *a.* Not bound with a girdle; as, an *unzoned* bosom. *Prior.*
UP, *adv.* [Sax. *up, upp*; G. *auf*; D. and Dan. *op*; Sw. *up.*]
1. Aloft; on high.
But *up* or down. *Milton.*

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2. Out of bed. He is not *up*. *Shak.*
3. Having risen from a seat.

Sir Roger was *up*. *Addison.*

4. From a state of concealment or discumbiture.
5. In a state of being built.

Up with my tent. *Shak.*

6. Above the horizon. The sun is *up*.
7. To a state of excitement. He was wrought *up* to a rage.
8. To a state of advance or proficiency.

Till we have wrought ourselves *up* to this degree of Christian indifference. *Atterbury.*

9. In a state of elevation or exaltation.

Those that were *up* kept others low. *Spenser.*

10. In a state of climbing or ascending. We went *up* to the city or town.
11. In a state of insurrection.

The gentle archbishop of York is *up*. *Shak.*
My soul is *up* in arms. *Dryden.*

12. In a state of being increased or raised. The river is *up*; the flood is *up*. *Dryden.*
13. In a state of approaching; as, *up* comes a fox. *L'Estrange.*
14. In order. He drew *up* his regiment.
15. From younger to elder years; as, from his youth *up*.

Up and down; from one place to another; here and there.

2. From one state or position to another; backward and forward.

Up to; to an equal hight with; as, *up to* the chin in water.

2. To a degree or point adequate. Live *up to* the principles professed.

Up with; raise; lift; as, *up with* the fist; *up with* the timber.

Up is much used to modify the actions expressed by verbs. It is very often useful and necessary, very often useless.

To bear up; to sustain.
To go up; to ascend.
To lift up; to raise.
To get up; to rise from bed or a seat.
To bind up; to bind together.
To blow up; to inflate; to distend; to inflame.
To grow up; to grow to maturity.
Up stream; from the mouth toward the head of a stream; against the stream; hence, *up* is in a direction toward the head of a stream or river; as, *up* the country.

Up sound; in the direction from the sea; opposed to *down sound*, that is, in the direction of the ebb tide.

Up is used elliptically for *get up*, expressing a command or exhortation.

Up, let us be going. — Judges xix.

UP, *prep.* From a lower to a higher place. Go *up* the hill. *Bacon.*

U'PAS, *n.* A tree common in the forests of Java and of the neighboring isles, the secretions of which are poisonous. It has been fabulously reported that the atmosphere surrounding it is deleterious. *P. Cyc. Brande.*

UP-BEAR', *v. t.*; *pret.* UPBORE; *pp.* UPBORNE. [*up* and *bear*. See BEAR.]

1. To raise aloft; to lift; to elevate. *Milton.*
2. To sustain aloft; to support in an elevated situation.

Upborne they fly, *Pope.*

3. To support; to sustain. *Spenser.*

UP-BIND', *v. t.* To bind up. *Collins.*

UP-BLŌW', *v. t.* To blow up. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

UP-BRAID', *v. t.* [Sax. *upgebredan*, to reproach; *gebrædan*, to ronst, to dilate or extend, to draw, as a sword; *bredan*, to braid; Dan. *bebrejder*, to upbraid.]

1. To charge with something wrong or disgraceful; to reproach; to cast in the teeth; followed by *with* or *for*, before the thing imputed; as, to *upbraid* a man *for* his folly or his intemperance.

Yet do not
Upbraid us *with* our distress. *Shak.*
He *upbraided* them *with* their unbelief. — Matt. xvi.

[The use of *to* and *of*, after *upbraid*, — as, to *upbraid* a man *of* his gain by iniquity, to *upbraid to* a man his evil practices, — has been long discontinued.]

2. To reproach; to chide.

God, who giveth to all men liberally, and *upbraideth* not. — James i.

3. To reprove with severity.

Then he began to *upbraid* the cities wherein most of his mighty works were done. — Matt. xi.

4. To bring reproach on. *Addison.*

How much doth thy kindness *upbraid* my wickedness! *Sidney.*

5. To treat with contempt. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

UP-BRAID'ED, *pp.* Charged with something wrong or disgraceful; reproached; reproved.

UP-BRAID'ER, *n.* One who upbraids or reproves.

UP-BRAID'ING, *ppr.* Accusing; casting in the teeth; reproaching; reproving.

UP-BRAID'ING, *n.* A charging with something wrong or disgraceful; the act of reproaching or reproving.

I have too long borne
Your blunt *upbraiding*. *Shak.*

2. The reproaches or accusations of conscience.

UP-BRAID'ING-LY, *adv.* In an upbraiding manner.

UP-BRAY', for UPBRAID, to shame, is not in use. *Spenser.*

UP-BROUGHT', (up-brawt',) *a.* Brought up; educated. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

UP'CAST, *a.* Cast up; *a term in bowling*.

2. Thrown upward; as, with *upcast* eyes. *Dryden.*

UP'CAST, *n.* In *bowling*, a cast; a throw. *Shak.*

UP-COIL'ED, *a.* Made into a coil. *Wordsworth.*

UP-COIL'ING, *a.* Winding into a coil. *Southey.*

UP-DRAW', *v. t.* To draw up. [*Not in use.*]

UP-DRAWN', *pp.* Drawn up. [*Milton.*

UP-FILL'ING, *a.* Filling up.

UP-FLUNG', *a.* Thrown up.

UP-GATH'ER, *v. t.* To contract. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

UP-GRŌW', *v. i.* To grow up. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

UP'HAND, *a.* Lifted by the hand. *Mozon.*

UP-HĒAV'AL, *n.* A heaving or lifting up.

UP-HĒAVE', *v. t.* To heave or lift up from beneath.

UP-HĒAV'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Heaved or lifted up from beneath.

UP-HĒAV'ING, *ppr.* Heaving or lifting up.

UP-HELD', *pret.* and *pp.* of UPHOLD. Sustained; supported.

UP'HERS, *n. pl.* In *architecture*, a name given to poles used in scaffolding. *Brande.*

UP'HILL, *a.* Difficult, like the act of ascending a hill; as, *uphill* labor. *Clarissa.*

UP-HŌARD', *v. t.* To hoard up. [*Not used.*] *Spenser. Shak.*

UP-HŌLD', *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* UPHELD. [UPHOLDEN is obsolete.]

1. To lift on high; to elevate. *Dryden.*
2. To support; to sustain; to keep from falling or slipping.

Honor shall *uphold* the humble in spirit. — Prov. xxix.

3. To keep from declension. *Atterbury.*
4. To support in any state. *Raleigh.*
5. To continue; to maintain. *Hooker.*
6. To keep from being lost.

Faulconbridge,
In spite of spite, alone *upholds* the day. *Shak.*

7. To continue without failing. *Holder.*
8. To continue in being. *Hakewill.*

UP-HŌLD'ER, *n.* One that upholds; a supporter; a defender; a sustainer. *Swift. Hale.*

2. An undertaker; one who provides for funerals. *Gay.*

UP-HŌL'STER-ER, *n.* [from *up* and *hold*.] One who furnishes houses with beds, curtains, and the like. *Pope.*

UP-HŌL'STER-Y, *n.* Furniture supplied by upholsterers.

UP'LAND, *n.* [*up* and *land*.] High land; ground elevated above the meadows and intervals which lie on the banks of rivers, near the sea, or between hills; land which is generally dry. It is opposed to MEADOW, MARSH, SWAMP, INTERVAL, &c. Uplands are particularly valuable as affording pasture for sheep.

UP'LAND, *a.* Higher in situation; being on upland; as, *upland* inhabitants.

2. Pertaining to uplands; as, *upland* pasturage.

UP-LAND'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to uplands; dwelling on high lands or mountains. *Chapman.*

UP-LĀY', *v. t.* To lay up; to hoard. [*Not in use.*] *Donne.*

UP-LĒAD', *v. t.* To lead upward. *Milton.*

UP-LED', *pp.* Led upward.

UP-LIFT', *v. t.* To raise aloft; to raise; to elevate; as, to *uplift* the arm. It is chiefly used in the participle; as, *uplifted* eyes; *uplifted* arms. *Milton. Swift.*

UP-LIFT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Raised high; lifted; elevated.

UP-LIFT'ING, *ppr.* Lifting up; elevating.

UP-LOOK', *v. t.* To look up. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

UP'MŌST, *a.* [*up* and *most*.] Highest; topmost. *Dryden.*

[*Little used.* We generally use UPPERMOST.]

UP-ON', *prep.* [Sax. *ufun*, *ufon*, or *ufe*. This is probably *up* and *on*; the Sax. *ufe* being the G. *auf*, up.] On. *Upon* has the sense of *on*, and might perhaps be wholly dispensed with.

1. Resting or being on the top or surface; as, being *upon* a hill, or *upon* a rock; *upon* a field; *upon* a table; *upon* a river; *upon* the altar; *upon* the roof. He has his coat *upon* his back; his hat is *upon* his head.

2. In a state of resting or dependence; as, *upon* this condition; he will contract with you *upon* these terms. *Upon* our repentance we hope to be forgiven.

3. Denoting resting, as a burden. Impose *upon* yourself this task.

4. In the direction or part of; as, *upon* the right hand.

5. Relating to. They are now engaged *upon* the affairs of the bank.

6. In consideration of; as, *upon* the whole matter. *Dryden.*

7. Near to; as, a village *upon* the Thames.

8. With, or having received. He came *upon* an hour's warning.

9. On the occasion of; engaged in for the execution of. He sent the officer *upon* a bold enterprise.

10. In; during the time of; as, *upon* the seventh day; *upon* the first of January.

11. Noting security; as, to borrow money *upon* lands, or *upon* mortgage.

12. Noting approach or attack.

The Philistines be *upon* thee, Samson. — Judges xvi.

13. Noting exposure or incurring some danger or loss. You do this *upon* pain of death, or *upon* the penalties of the law.

14. At the time of; on occasion of. What was their conduct *upon* this event?

15. By inference from, or pursuing a certain supposition. *Upon* his principles, we can have no stable government.

16. Engaged in. What is he *upon*? *Locke.*

17. Having a particular manner. The horse is now *upon* a hard trot. *Dryden.*

18. Resting or standing, as on a condition. He is put *upon* his good behavior.

19. Noting means of subsistence or support. Cattle live *upon* grass.

20. Noting dependence for subsistence; as, paupers come *upon* the parish or town.

To take upon; to assume.

To assume upon; in *law*, to promise; to undertake.

UP'PER, *a.* [*comp.* from *up*.] Higher in place; as, the *upper* lip; the *upper* side of a thing. An *upper* story is a higher one; *the upper* story is the highest. So the *upper* deck of a ship.

2. Superior in rank or dignity; as, the *upper* house of a legislature.

Upper-works; in *a ship*, the parts above water when the ship is properly balanced for a voyage; or that part which is above the main wale. *Cyc.*

UP'PER-LEATH'ER, (-leth'er,) *n.* The leather for the vamps and quarters of shoes.

UP-PER-HAND', *n.* Ascendency; superiority.

UP'PER-MŌST, *a. superl.* [*upper* and *most*.]

1. Highest in place; as, the *uppermost* seats.
2. Highest in power or authority.

Whatever faction happens to be *uppermost*. *Swift.*

3. Predominant; most powerful. *Dryden.*

UP-PIL'ED, *a.* Piled upward. *Wordsworth.*

UP'PISH, *a.* Proud; arrogant. [*A low word.*]

UP-RĀISE', *v. t.* [*up* and *raise*.] To raise; to lift up.

UP-RĀIS'ED, *pp.* Lifted up.

UP-RĀIS'ING, *n.* A raising or elevation.

UP-RĒAR', *v. t.* [*up* and *rear*.] To rear up; to raise. *Gay.*

UP-RĒAR'ED, *pp.* Reared up; raised.

UP'RIGHT, (up'rīte,) *a.* [*up* and *right*. This word is marked in books with the accent on the first syllable. But it is frequently pronounced with the accent on the second, and the accent on either syllable of its derivatives is admissible.]

1. Erect; perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; as, an *upright* tree; an *upright* post. Among *mechanics*, plumb.

2. Erected; pricked up; shooting directly from the body.

All have their ears *upright*. *Spenser.*
With chattering teeth and bristling hair *upright*. *Dryden.*

3. Honest; just; adhering to rectitude in all social intercourse; not deviating from correct moral principles; as, an *upright* man. *Job* i.

4. Conformable to moral rectitude.

Conscience rewards *upright* conduct with pleasure. *J. M. Mason.*

UP'RIGHT, *n.* In *architecture*, a representation or draught of the front of a building; called also an ELEVATION, or ORTHOGRAPHY. [*Little used.*] *Cyc. Gwilt.*

2. Something standing erect or perpendicular.

UP-RIGHT'EOUS-LY, (-rī'chus-,) *adv.* In an upright or just manner. *Shak.*

UP'RIGHT-HEART'ED, *a.* Having an upright heart.

UP'RIGHT-LY, *adv.* In a direction perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; in an erect position.

2. Honestly; with strict observance of rectitude; as, to live *uprightly*. *Dryden.*

He that walketh *uprightly* walketh surely. — Prov. x.

UP'RIGHT-NESS, *n.* Perpendicular erection. *Waller.*

2. Honesty; integrity in principle or practice; conformity to rectitude and justice in social dealings.

The truly upright man is inflexible in his *uprightness*. *Atterbury.*

UP-RISE', *v. i.*; *pret.* UPROSE; *pp.* UPRISEN. To rise from bed or from a seat.

Uprose the virgin with the morning light. *Pope.*

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2. To ascend above the horizon.

Uprose the sun. *Cowley.*

3. To ascend, as a hill. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

UP-RĪSE′, *n.* A rising; appearance above the horizon. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

UP-RĪS′ING, *ppr.* Rising; ascending.

UP-RĪS′ING, *n.* The act of rising.

Thou knowest my down-sitting and mine *uprising.* — Ps. cxxxix.

UP′RŌAR, *n.* [D. *oproer*; G. *aufruhr*; *auf*, up, and *rühren*, to stir, to beat, D. *roeren*, Sw. *röra*, *upror.* In verse, it is sometimes accented on the second syllable.]

Great tumult; violent disturbance and noise; bustle and clamor.

The Jews who believed not — set all the city in an *uproar.* — Acts xvii.

Horror thus prevailed,
And wild *uproar.* *Philips.*

UP-RŌAR′, *v. t.* To throw into confusion. [*Not in use.*]

UP-RŌAR′I-OUS, *a.* Making a great noise and tumult.

UP-RŌAR′I-OUS-LY, *adv.* With great noise and tumult.

UP-RŌLL′, *v. t.* [*up* and *roll.*] To roll up. *Milton.*

UP-RŌLL′ED, *pp.* Rolled up.

UP-ROOT′, *v. t.* [*up* and *root.*] To root up; to tear up by the roots; as, to *uproot* the hills or trees. *Dryden.*

UP-ROOT′ED, *pp.* Torn up by the roots.

UP-ROUSE′, (up-rouz′,) *v. t.* [*up* and *rouse.*] To rouse from sleep; to awake. *Shak.*

UP-ROUS′ED, *pp.* Roused from sleep.

UP-ROUS′ING, *ppr.* Rousing from sleep.

UP-SET′, *v. t.* [*up* and *set.*] To overturn; to overthrow; to overset; as a carriage.

UP-SET′, *n.* An overturn; an overthrow; as of a carriage.

UP′SHOT, *n.* [*up* and *shot.*] Final issue; conclusion; end; as, the *upshot* of the matter.

Here is the *upshot* and result of all. *Burnet.*

Upside down; the upper part undermost. As a *phrase*, this denotes in confusion; in complete disorder. *South.*

UP-SNATCH′ING, *a.* Snatching up; seizing. *Atherstone.*

UP′SPRING, *n.* [*up* and *spring.*] An upstart. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

UP-SPRING′, *v. i.* To spring up. [*Not in use.*] *Sackville.*

UP-STAND′, *v. i.* To be erected. [*Not used.*] *May.*

UP-STĀRT′, *v. i.* [*up* and *start.*] To start or spring up suddenly. *Dryden.*

UP′STĀRT, *n.* One that suddenly rises from low life to wealth, power, or honor. *Spenser*

2. Something that springs up suddenly. *Milton. Bacon.*

UP′STĀRT, *a.* Suddenly raised. *Shak.*

UP-STĀY′, *v. t.* [*up* and *stay.*] To sustain; to support. *Milton.*

UP-STĀY′ING, *ppr.* Supporting.

UP-SWARM′, *v. t.* [See SWARM.] To raise in a swarm. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

UP-TĀKE′, *v. t.* [*up* and *take.*] To take into the hand. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

UP-TEAR′, *v. t.* [*up* and *tear.*] To tear up. *Milton.*

UP-TRAIN′, *v. t.* [*up* and *train.*] To train up; to educate. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

UP-TURN′, *v. t.* [*up* and *turn.*] To turn up; to throw up; as, to *upturn* the ground in plowing. *Milton. Pope.*

UP′WARD, *a.* [*up* and *ward*, Sax. *weard*, L. *versus.*] Directed to a higher place; as, with *upward* eye; with *upward* speed. *Dryden. Prior.*

UP′WARD, *n.* The top. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

UP′WARD, *adv.* Toward a higher place; opposed to DOWNWARD.

Upward I lift my eye. *Watts.*

2. Toward heaven and God.

Looking inward, we are struck dumb; looking *upward*, we speak and prevail. *Hooker.*

3. With respect to the higher part.

Upward man,
Downward fish. *Milton.*

4. More than, indefinitely. *Upward* of ten years have elapsed; *upward* of a hundred men were present.

5. Toward the source. Trace the stream *upward.*

And trace the muses *upward* to their spring. *Pope.*

UP-WHIRL′, (-hwurl′,) *v. i.* [*up* and *whirl.*] To rise upward in a whirl; to whirl upward. *Milton.*

UP-WHIRL′, *v. t.* To raise upward in a whirling direction.

UP-WIND′, *v. t.* [*up* and *wind.*] To wind up. *Spenser.*

U′RAN-GLIM′MER, *n.* Uranite, which see.

U-RĀ′NI-A, *n.* In *mythology*, the muse of astronomy.

U′RAN-ITE, *n.* An ore of uranium, of a bright green or yellow color, and foliated like mica. The green variety consists of oxyd of uranium, phosphoric acid, and copper, and is called CHALCOLITE or COPPER URANITE. The yellow contains lime instead of copper, and is called LIME URANITE. *Dana.*

U-RAN-IT′IC, *a.* Pertaining to uranite, or resembling it.

U-RĀ′NI-UM, *n.* [Gr. *ουρανος*, heaven, or a planet so called.]

A metal discovered in 1789 by Klaproth, in the mineral called *pitchblende.* It is occasionally found native in uran-ocher and uran-mica; but more generally it is obtained from pitchblende, in which it exists with iron, copper, lead, and sometimes with arsenic, cobalt, and zinc. Uranium is of a reddish-brown color, has a metallic luster, and is commonly obtained in a crystalline form. It suffers no change from exposure to the air at common temperatures, but when heated in open vessels, it absorbs oxygen, and is converted into a protoxyd. *Henry.*

U′RAN-MI′CA, *n.* Uranite, which see.

U′RAN-Ō′CHER, } *n.* A yellow, earthy incrustation,
U′RAN-Ō′CHRE, } supposed to be the oxyd of uranium, combined with carbonic acid. This name is also applied to pitchblende, which see. *Dana.*

U-RAN-OG′RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ουρανος* and *γραφω.*] A description of the heavens.

U-RAN-OL′O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ουρανος*, heaven, and *λογος*, discourse.]

A discourse or treatise on the heavens. *Mitchill.*

U-RAN-OS′CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *ουρανος*, heaven, and *σκοπεω*, to view.]

Contemplation of the heavenly bodies.

U′RA-NUS, *n.* [L.] One of the primary planets. It is about 1,800,000,000 miles from the sun, about 35,000 miles in diameter, and its period of revolution round the sun is nearly 84 of our years. It has also been called HERSCHEL and GEORGIUM SIDUS. *Brande.*

U-RĀ′O, *n.* The native name of a sesquicarbonate of soda found in Mexico and South America; the same with TRONA. *Ure.*

U′RATE, *n.* A compound of uric acid and a base.

UR′BAN, *a.* [L. *urbanus*, from *urbs*, a city.]

Belonging to a city; as, an *urban* population.

UR-BĀNE′, *a.* [See above.]

Civil; courteous in manners; polite.

UR-BAN′I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *urbanité*; L. *urbanitas*, from *urbs*, a city.]

1. That civility or courtesy of manners which is acquired by associating with well-bred people; politeness; polished manners. *Dryden. Brown.*

2. Facetiousness. *L'Estrange.*

UR′BAN-IZE, *v. t.* To render civil and courteous; to polish. *Howell.*

UR′CE-O-LĀTE, *a.* [L. *urceolus*, *urceus*, a pitcher.]

In *botany* and *conchology*, shaped like a pitcher; swelling out like a pitcher, as respects the body, and contracted at the orifice; as a calyx or corol. *Martyn. Lee.*

UR′CHIN, *n.* [Arm. *heureuchin*, L. *erinaceus.*]

1. A name given to the hedgehog.

2. A name of slight anger given to a child; as, the little *urchin* cried.

URE, *n.* Use; practice. [Obsolete, but retained in INURE.]

U′RE-A, *n.* An animal substance obtained from urine. It is crystalline, transparent, and colorless, and of a pearly luster. It has the form of a tetrahedral prism. It is composed of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen, and is a salifiable base.

U-RĒ′TER, *n.* [Gr. *ουρητηρ*, from *ουρεω.* See URINE.]

The excretory duct of the kidney, a tube conveying the urine from the kidney to the bladder. There are two ureters, one on each side. *Coxe. Quincy.*

U-RĒ′THRA, *n.* [Gr. *ουρηθρα*, from *ουρεω.* See URINE.]

The canal by which the urine is conducted from the bladder and discharged. *Coxe.*

U-RĒ′THRAL, *a.* Pertaining to the urethra.

URGE, *v. t.* [L. *urgeo.* This belongs probably to the family of Gr. *ειργω*, and L. *arceo.*]

1. To press; to push; to drive; to impel; to apply force to, in almost any manner.

And great Achilles *urge* the Trojan fate. *Dryden.*

2. To press the mind or will; to press by motives, arguments, persuasion, or importunity.

My brother
Did *urge* me in his act. *Shak.*

3. To provoke; to exasperate

Urge not my father's anger. *Shak.*

4. To follow close; to impel.

Heir *urges* heir, like wave impelling wave. *Pope.*

5. To labor vehemently; to press with eagerness.

Through the thick deserts headlong *urged* his flight. *Pope.*

6. To press; as, to *urge* an argument; to *urge* a petition; to *urge* the necessity of a case.

7. To importune; to solicit earnestly. He *urged* his son to withdraw.

8. To apply forcibly; as, to *urge* an ore with intense heat.

URGE, *v. i.* To press forward; as, he strives to *urge* upward.

URG′ED, *pp.* Pressed; impelled; importuned.

URG′EN-CY, *n.* Pressure; importunity; earnest solicitation; as, the *urgency* of a request.

2. Pressure of necessity; as, the *urgency* of want or distress; the *urgency* of the occasion.

URG′ENT, *a.* Pressing with importunity. *Exod.* xii

2. Pressing with necessity; violent; vehement; as, an *urgent* case or occasion.

URG′ENT-LY, *adv.* With pressing importunity; violently; vehemently; forcibly.

URG′ER, *n.* One who urges; one who importunes.

URGE′-WŌN-DER, (-wun-der,) *n.* A sort of grain. *Mortimer.*

URG′ING, *ppr.* Pressing; driving; impelling.

2. *a.* Pressing with solicitations; importunate.

U′RIC AC′ID, } *n.* [Gr. *ουρον*, urine.]
LITH′IC AC′ID, }

An acid contained in urine, and in gouty concretions. It is white, tasteless, and inodorous. It forms salts, which are called URATES or LITHATES.

U′RIM, (yū′rim,) *n.* [Heb. אורים.]

The Urim and Thummim, among *the Israelites*, signify lights and perfections. These were a kind of ornament belonging to the habit of the high priest, in virtue of which he gave oracular answers to the people; but what they were has not been satisfactorily ascertained. *Cyc.*

U′RIN-AL, *n.* [Fr. *urinal*; L. *urinalis*, from *urina*, urine.]

1. A bottle in which urine is kept for inspection.

2. A vessel for containing urine.

U′RIN-A-RY, *a.* [from *urine.*] Pertaining to urine; as, the *urinary* bladder; *urinary* calculi; *urinary* abscesses.

U′RIN-A-RY, } *n.* In *agriculture*, a reservoir or
U-RIN-Ā′RI-UM, } place for the reception of urine, &c., for manure. *Cyc.*

U′RIN-A-TIVE, *a.* Provoking urine. *Bacon.*

U-RIN-Ā′TOR, *n.* [L., from *urino*, to dive.]

A diver; one who plunges and sinks in water in search of something, as for pearls. *Ray.*

U′RINE, (yū′rin,) *n.* [L. *urina*; Gr. *ουρον*, from *ουρεω*; G. *harn*, *harnen.*]

An animal fluid or liquor secreted by the kidneys, whence it is conveyed into the bladder by the ureters, and through the urethra discharged. The urine of beasts is sometimes called STALE.

U′RIN-ĀTE, } *v. i.* [Supra.] To discharge urine.
U′RINE, } *Bacon.*

U′RIN-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to urine, or partaking of its qualities. *Arbuthnot.*

U′RITH, *n.* The flexible rods bound around hedges. [*Provincial.*] *Farm. Encyc.*

URN, *n.* [L. *urna.*]

1. A kind of vase of a roundish form, largest in the middle; used as an ornament. *Cyc.*

2. A vessel for water.

3. A vessel in which the ashes of the dead were formerly kept.

4. A Roman measure for liquids, containing about three gallons and a half, wine measure. It was half the amphora, and four times the congius. *Cyc.*

URN′-SHĀP-ED, (urn′shāpte,) *a.* Having the shape of an urn.

U-ROS′CO-PY, *n.* [Gr. *ουρον* and *σκεπτω.*]

The judgment of diseases by inspection of urine. *Brown.*

UR′RY, *n.* A sort of blue or black clay, lying near a vein of coal. *Mortimer.*

UR′SA, *n.* [L.] A bear.

Ursa major; the Great Bear, one of the most conspicuous of the northern constellations, situated near the pole. It contains the stars which form the *Dipper*, or *Charles's Wain.*

Ursa Minor; the constellation nearest the north pole. It contains the pole-star, which is situated in the extremity of the tail. *Olmsted.*

UR′SI-FORM, *a.* [L. *ursa*, bear, and *form.*]

In the shape of a bear.

UR′SINE, (ur′sin,) *a.* [L. *ursinus.*]

Pertaining to or resembling a bear.

UR′SU-LINE, *a.* Denoting an order of nuns, so called from their institutress, St. Ursula, who devote themselves to the succor of poverty and sickness, and the education of the young. Used also as a noun.

U′RUS, } *n.* [L. *urus.*] [*Cyc.*
URE, }

1. The wild bull.

2. In *natural history*, the trivial or specific name of the species of Bos or Taurus, to which the common bull or ox and cow belong. In its wild state, it formerly inhabited the central parts of Europe.

US, *pron.*; objective case of WE.

Give *us* this day our daily bread. *Lord's Prayer.*

U. S.; an abbreviation for *United States.* U. S. A., for *United States of America.*

U′SA-BLE, *a.* That may be used.

U′SAGE, *n.* [Fr., from *user*, to use. See USE.]

1. Treatment; an action or series of actions performed by one person toward another, or which directly affect him; as, good *usage*; ill *usage*; hard

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usage. Gentle *usage* will often effect what harsh *usage* will not. The elephant may be governed by mild *usage*.

2. Use, or long-continued use; custom; practice. Uninterrupted *usage* for a long time, or immemorial *usage*, constitutes prescription. Custom is a local *usage*; prescription is a personal *usage*. In language, *usage* is the foundation of all rules.

Of things once received and confirmed by use, long *usage* is a law sufficient. *Hooker.*

3. Manners; behavior. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

U'SAG-ER, (yū'zā-jer,) *n.* [Fr.] One who has the use of any thing in trust for another. [*Not in use.*] *Daniel.*

U'SANCE, (yū'zans,) *n.* [Fr.] Use; proper employment. *Spenser.*

2. Usury; interest paid for money. *Shak.*

3. In *commerce*, the time which, by *usage* or custom, is allowed in certain countries for the payment of a bill of exchange. This time may be one, two, or three months after the date of the bill, according to the custom of the places between which the exchanges run. *Bouvier.*

USE, (yūse,) *n.* [L. *usus*; It. *uso*; Fr. *us*, pl.]

1. The act of handling or employing in any manner, and for any purpose, but especially for a profitable purpose; as, the *use* of a pen in writing; the *use* of books in study; the *use* of a spade in digging. *Use* is of two kinds — that which employs a thing without destroying it or its form, as the *use* of a book or of a farm; or it is the employment of a thing which destroys or wastes it, as the *use* of bread for provision; the *use* of water for turning a mill.

2. Employment: application of any thing to a purpose, good or bad. It is our duty to make a faithful *use* of our opportunities and advantages for improvement.

Books can never teach the *use* of books. *Bacon.*

3. Usefulness; utility; advantage; production of benefit. The value of a thing is to be estimated by its *use*. His friendship has been of *use* to me.

'Tis *use* alone that sanctifies expense. *Pope.*

4. Need of employment, or occasion to employ. I have no further *use* for this book.

5. Power of receiving advantage. [*Unusual.*] *Dryden.*

6. Continued practice or employment.

Sweetness, truth, and every grace,
Which time and *use* are wont to teach. *Waller.*

7. Custom; common occurrence.

O Cesar, these things are beyond all *use*. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

8. Interest; the premium paid for the possession and employment of borrowed money. *South.*

9. In *law*, the benefit or profit of lands and tenements. *Use* imports a trust and confidence reposed in a man for the holding of lands. He to whose *use* or benefit the trust is intended, shall enjoy the profits. An estate is granted and limited to A for the *use* of B.

Statute of uses; in *England*, the Stat. 27 Henry VIII., cap. 10, which transfers uses into possession, or which unites the use and possession.

Cestuy que use; in *law*, the person who has the use of lands and tenements.

Contingent use, in *law*. A contingent or springing use, is where the use is suspended on a future event.

Resulting use, is one which, being limited by the deed, expires or can not vest, and results or returns to him who raised it, after such expiration.

Secondary or *shifting use*, is that which, though executed, may change from one to another by circumstances. *Blackstone.*

In use; in employment; as, the book is now *in use*.

2. In customary practice or observance. Such words, rites, and ceremonies, have long been *in use*.

USE, (yūze,) *v. t.* [Fr. *user*; It. *usare*; Sp. *usar*; L. *utor*, *usus*: Gr. εὐω.]

1. To employ; to handle, hold, occupy, or move, for some purpose; as, to *use* a plow; to *use* a chair; to *use* a book; to *use* time. Most men *use* the right hand with more convenience than the left, and hence its name, *right*.

2. To waste, consume, or exhaust, by employment; as, to *use* flour for food; to *use* beer for drink; to *use* water for irrigation, or for turning the wheel of a mill.

3. To accustom; to habituate; to render familiar by practice; as, men *used* to cold and hunger; soldiers *used* to hardships and danger. *Addison. Swift.*

4. To treat; as, to *use* one well or ill; to *use* people with kindness and civility; to *use* a beast with cruelty.

Cato has *used* me ill. *Addison.*

5. To practice customarily.

Use hospitality one to another. — 1 Pet. iv.

To use one's self; to behave. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

USE, *v. i.* To be accustomed; to practice customarily.

They *use* to place him that shall be their captain on a stone. *Spenser.*

2. To be wont.

Fears *used* to be represented in an imaginary fashion. *Bacon.*

3. To frequent; to inhabit.

Where never foot did *use*. *Spenser.*

USED, (yūzd,) *pp.* Employed; occupied; treated.

USE'FUL, (yūse'ful,) *a.* Producing or having power to produce good; beneficial; profitable; helpful toward advancing any purpose; as, vessels and instruments *useful* in a family; books *useful* for improvement; *useful* knowledge; *useful* arts.

USE'FUL-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to produce or advance some end; as, instruments or time *usefully* employed.

USE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Conduciveness to some end, properly to some valuable end; as, the *usefulness* of canal navigation; the *usefulness* of machinery in manufactures.

USE'LESS, *a.* Having no use; unserviceable; producing no good end; answering no valuable purpose; not advancing the end proposed; as, a *useless* garment; *useless* pity. *Gay.*

USE'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a useless manner; without profit or advantage. *Locke.*

USE'LESS-NESS, *n.* Unserviceableness; unfitness for any valuable purpose, or for the purpose intended; as, the *uselessness* of pleasure.

US'ER, *n.* One who uses, treats, or occupies.

USH'ER, *n.* [Fr. *huissier*, a door-keeper, from *huis*, It. *uscio*, a door.]

1. *Properly*, an officer or servant who has the care of the door of a court, hall, chamber, or the like; hence, an officer whose business is to introduce strangers, or to walk before a person of rank. In the king's household there are four gentlemen-ushers of the privy chamber. There is also an usher of the exchequer, who attends the barons, sheriffs, juries, &c. [*England.*] *Cyc.*

2. An under-teacher or assistant to the preceptor of a school.

USH'ER, *v. t.* To introduce, as a forerunner or harbinger; to forerun.

The stars, that *usher* evening, rose. *Milton.*
The Examiner was *ushered* into the world by a letter, setting forth the great genius of the author. *Addison.*

USH'ER-ED, *pp.* Introduced.

USH'ER-ING, *ppr.* Introducing, as a forerunner.

USH'ER-SHIP, *n.* The office of an usher.

US'QUE-BAUGH, (us'kwe-baw,) *n.* [Ir. *uisge*, water, and *bagh*, life.]

A compound distilled spirit. From this word, by contraction, we have WHISKY.

US'TION, (ust'yun,) *n.* [Fr. *ustion*; L. *ustio*, from *uro*, *ustus*, to burn.]

The act of burning; the state of being burnt.

US-TO'RI-OUS, *a.* [Supra.] Having the quality of burning. *Watts.*

US-TU-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *ustulatus*.]

1. The act of burning or searing. *Petty.*

2. In *metallurgy*, ustulation is the operation of expelling one substance from another by heat, as sulphur and arsenic from ores, in a muffle.

3. In *pharmacy*, the roasting or drying of moist substances so as to prepare them for pulverizing; also, the burning of wine. *Cyc.*

US'U-AL, (yū'zhu-al,) *a.* [Fr. *usuel*; from *use*.]

Customary; common; frequent; such as occurs in ordinary practice or in the ordinary course of events. Rainy weather is not *usual* in this climate.

Consultation with oracles was formerly a thing very *usual*. *Hooker.*

US'U-AL-LY, *adv.* Commonly; customarily; ordinarily. Men *usually* find some excuse for their vices. It is *usually* as cold in North America in the fortieth degree of latitude, as it is in the west of Europe in the fiftieth.

US'U-AL-NESS, *n.* Commonness; frequency.

U-SU-CAP'TION, *n.* [L. *usus*, use, and *capio*, to take.]

In *the civil law*, the same as PRESCRIPTION in the common law; the acquisition of the title or right to property by the uninterrupted and undisputed possession of it for a certain term prescribed by law.

U'SU-FRUCT, *n.* [L. *usus*, use, and *fructus*, fruit.]

In *law*, the right of enjoying a thing which belongs to another, and of deriving from it all the profit or benefit it may produce, provided it be without altering the substance of the thing. *Bouvier.*

U-SU-FRUCT'U-A-RY, *n.* A person who has the use and enjoyment of property for a time, without having the title or property. *Johnson.*

US'URE, *v. i.* To practice usury. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

US'U-RER, (yū'zhu-rer,) *n.* [See USURY.] *Formerly*, a person who lent money and took interest for it.

2. In *present usage*, one who lends money at a rate of interest beyond that established by law.

U-SU'RI-OUS, (yu-zū're-us,) *a.* Practicing usury; taking exorbitant interest for the use of money; as, a *usurious* person.

2. Partaking of usury; containing usury; as, a *usurious* contract, which by statute is void.

U-SU'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a usurious manner.

U-SU'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being usurious.

U-SURP', (yu-zurp',) *v. t.* [Fr. *usurper*; L. *usurpo*.]

To seize and hold in possession by force or without right; as, to *usurp* a throne; to *usurp* the prerogatives of the crown; to *usurp* power. To *usurp* the right of a patron, is to oust or dispossess him.

Vice sometimes *usurps* the place of virtue. *Denham.*

[*Usurp* is not applied to common dispossession of private property.]

U-SURP-A'TION, *n.* [Supra.] The act of seizing or occupying and enjoying the power or property of another without right; as, the *usurpation* of a throne; the *usurpation* of the supreme power. *Usurpation*, in a peculiar sense, denotes the absolute ouster and dispossession of the patron of a church, by presenting a clerk to a vacant benefice, who is thereupon admitted and instituted. *Cyc.*

U-SURP'A-TO-RY, *a.* Usurping; marked by usurpation.

U-SURP'ED, (yu-zurpt',) *pp.* or *a.* Seized or occupied and enjoyed by violence, or without right.

U-SURP'ER, *n.* One who seizes or occupies the power or property of another without right; as, the *usurper* of a throne, of power, or of the rights of a patron. *Shak. Dryden. Cyc.*

U-SURP'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Seizing or occupying the power or property of another without right.

U-SURP'ING-LY, *adv.* By usurpation; without just right or claim. *Shak.*

US'U-RY, (yū'zhu-re,) *n.* [Fr. *usure*; L. *usura*, from *utor*, to use.]

1. *Formerly*, interest; or a premium paid, or stipulated to be paid, for the use of money.

[*Usury* formerly denoted any legal interest; but in this sense, the word is no longer in use.]

2. In *present usage*, illegal interest; a premium or compensation paid, or stipulated to be paid, for the use of money borrowed or returned, beyond the rate of interest established by law.

3. The practice of taking interest. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

U'SUS LO-QUEN'DI, [L.] The usual mode of speaking.

UT; the first note in Guido's musical scale; now usually superseded by Do.

U-TEN'SIL, *n.* [Fr. *utensile*. This seems to be formed on the participle of the L. *utor*.]

An instrument; that which is used; particularly, an instrument or vessel used in a kitchen, or in domestic and farming business.

U'TER-INE, (yū'ter-in,) *a.* [Fr. *uterine*; L. *uterinus*, from *uterus*.]

Pertaining to the womb. *Uterine* brother or sister, is one born of the same mother, but by a different father. *Cyc.*

U-TE-RO-GES-TA'TION, *n.* Gestation in the womb from conception to birth. *Pritchard.*

U'TE-RUS, *n.* [L.] The womb.

U'TILE, (yū'til,) *a.* Profitable; useful.

U'TI-LE DUL'CI, [L.] The useful with the agreeable.

U-TIL-I-TA'RI-AN, *a.* Consisting in or pertaining to utility; pertaining to utilitarianism.

U-TIL-I-TA'RI-AN, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of utilitarianism.

U-TIL-I-TA'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* The doctrine that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the end and aim of all social and political institutions. *J. Bentham.*

2. The term has also been applied to the doctrine of Hume, that utility is the sole standard of moral conduct; or that every thing is right which appears to be useful, irrespective of God's decision on the subject in his Word.

3. The term has also sometimes been applied to the doctrine that virtue is founded in utility; or that the practice of virtue is enjoined by God solely on the ground of its tendency to promote the highest happiness of the universe.

U-TIL'I-TY, (yu-til'e-te,) *n.* [Fr. *utilité*; L. *utilitas*, from *utor*, to use.]

Usefulness; production of good; profitableness to some valuable end; as, the *utility* of manures upon land; the *utility* of the sciences; the *utility* of medicines.

U-TIL-I-ZA'TION, *n.* A making profitable; a gaining.

U'TIL-IZE, *v. t.* [It. *utilizzare*; Sp. *utilizar*; from *utile*, *util*, useful.]

1. To gain profit; to acquire. *Journ. of Science.*

2. To turn to profitable account or use.

U'TIL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made profitable.

U'TIL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering profitable; gaining.

U'TI POS-SI-DE'TIS, [L., as you possess.] In *politics*, the basis or principle of a treaty which leaves belligerents mutually in possession of what they have acquired by their arms during the war. *Brande.*

U'TIS, *n.* [Fr. *huit*.]

1. An ancient law term, signifying the eighth day after any festival; it also denotes the festival itself. *Toone.*

2. Bustle; stir. *Shak.*

UT'MOST, *a.* [Sax. *utmæst*, *utmost*; *ut*, out, and *mest*, most, that is, to the *outermost* point.]

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1. Extreme; being at the furthest point or extremity; as, the *utmost* limit of North America; *the utmost* limits of the land; the *utmost* extent of human knowledge.

2. Being in the greatest or highest degree; as, the *utmost* assiduity; the *utmost* harmony; the *utmost* misery or happiness; the *utmost* peril. *Shak.*

UT'MŌST, *n.* The most that can be; the greatest power, degree, or effort. He has done *his utmost*. Try your *utmost*.

I will be free
Even to the *utmost* as I please in words. *Shak.*

Ụ-TŌ'PI-A, *n.* A term invented by Sir Thomas More, [from the Gr. ουτοπος, no place,] and applied to an imaginary isle, which *he represents* as enjoying the greatest perfection in politics, laws, &c. The word is now used in all the languages of Europe, to signify a state of ideal perfection. *Brande.*

Ụ-TŌ'PI-AN, *a.* [from More's *Utopia*.] Ideal; chimerical; fanciful; not well founded.

Ụ-TŌ'PI-AN-ISM, *n.* Chimerical schemes in theory or practice. *Chalmers.*

Ụ'TRI-CLE, (yū'tri-kl,) *n.* [L. *utriculus*, a little bag or bottle.]

1. A little bag or bladder; a little cell; a reservoir in plants to receive the sap. *Fourcroy. Martyn.*

2. A capsule of one cell, and containing a solitary seed, often very thin and *semi-transparent*, constantly destitute of valves, and falling with the seed. *Gærtner. Cyc. Smith.*

Ụ-TRIC'Ụ-LAR, *a.* Containing utricles; furnished with glandular vessels like small bags; as plants.

UT'TER, *a.* [Sax.; that is, *outer*.] Situated on the outside or remote from the center *Milton.*

2. Placed or being *beyond* any compass; out of any place; as, the *utter* deep. *Milton.*

3. Extreme; excessive; utmost; as, *utter* darkness.

4. Complete; total; final; as, *utter* ruin.

5. Peremptory; absolute; as, an *utter* refusal or denial.

6. Perfect; mere; quite; as, *utter* strangers.

Utter barrister; one recently admitted as barrister, who was accustomed to plead without the bar, as distinguished from the *benchers*, who were permitted to plead within the bar. *Cowel.*

UT'TER, *v. t.* To speak; to pronounce; to express; as, to *utter* words; to *utter* sounds. *Addison.*

2. To disclose; to discover; to divulge; to publish. *He never utters* a syllable of what I suppose to be intended as a secret.

3. To sell; to vend; as, to *utter* wares.

[*This is obsolete, unless in the law style.*]

4. To put or send into circulation; to put off, as currency, or cause to pass in commerce; as, to *utter* coin or notes. A man *utters* a false note, who gives *it in* payment, knowing it to be false.

UT'TER-A-BLE, *a.* That may be uttered, pronounced, or expressed.

UT'TER-ANCE, *n.* The act of uttering words; pronunciation; manner of speaking; as, a good or bad *utterance*.

They began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit *gave them utterance*. — Acts ii.

2. Emission from the mouth; vocal expression; as, the *utterance* of sounds.

3. [Fr. *outrance*.] Extremity; furthest part. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

UT'TER-ED, *pp.* Spoken; pronounced; disclosed; published; put into circulation.

UT'TER-ER, *n.* One who utters; one who pronounces.

2. One who divulges or discloses.

3. One who puts into circulation.

4. A seller; a vender.

UT'TER-ING, *ppr.* Pronouncing; disclosing; putting into circulation; selling.

UT'TER-LY, *adv.* To the full extent; fully; perfectly; totally; as, *utterly* tired; *utterly* debased; *utterly* lost to all sense of shame; it is *utterly* vain; *utterly* out of my power.

UT'TER-MŌST, *a.* [*utter* and *most*.] Extreme; being in the furthest, greatest, or highest degree; as, *the uttermost* extent or end; the *uttermost* distress.

UT'TER-MŌST, *n.* The greatest. The *uttermost* we can do is to be patient.

To the uttermost; in the most extensive degree; fully. *Heb.* vii.

Ụ'VE-OUS, (yū've-us,) *a.* [L. *uva*, a grape.]

1. Resembling a grape. *Ray.*

2. The *uveous* coat of the eye, or *uvea*, is the posterior lamina of the iris; so called by the ancients, because in the animals which they dissected, it resembles an unripe grape. *Parr.*

Ụ'VU-LA, *n.* [L.] A soft, round, spongy body, suspended from the palate near the foramina of the nostrils, over the glottis. *Wiseman.*

The small conical body projecting from the middle of the soft palate. *Cyc.*

UX-Ō'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *uxorius*, from *uxor*, wife.] Submissively fond of a wife. *Bacon.*

UX-Ō'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With fond or servile submission to a wife. *Dryden.*

UX-Ō'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Connubial dotage; foolish fondness for a wife. *More.*

V.

V IS the twenty-second letter of the English alphabet, and a labial articulation, formed by the junction of the upper teeth with the lower lip, as in pronouncing *av, ev, ov, vain*. It is not a close articulation, but one that admits of some sound. It is nearly allied to *f*, being formed by the same organs; but *v* is vocal, and *f* is aspirate, and this constitutes the principal difference between them. *V* and *u* were formerly the same letter, derived, no doubt, from the Oriental *vau* or *vaw*; but they have now as distinct uses as any two letters in the alphabet, and are therefore to be considered as different letters. *V* has one sound only, as in *very, vote, lavish*.

As *a numeral*, V stands for 5. With a dash over it, in old books, $\overline{V}$, it stands for 5000.

V. R., among *the Romans*, stood for *uti rogas*, as you desire; V. C. for *vir consularis*; V. G. for *verbi gratia*; V. L. for *videlicit*.

In *music for instruments*, V. stands for *violin*; V. V. for *violins*.

VĀ'CAN-CY, *n.* [L. *vacans*, from *vaco*, to be empty; Fr. *vacance*; It. *vacanza*; Sp. *vacancia*; W. *gwag*; Heb. פנ, to empty. Class Bg, No. 28.]

1. Empty space; vacuity.

[In this sense, VACUITY is now generally used.] *Shak.*

2. Chasm; void space between bodies or objects; as, a *vacancy* between two beams or boards in a building; a *vacancy between* two buildings; a *vacancy* between words in a writing. *Watts.*

3. The state of being destitute of an incumbent; want of the regular officer to officiate in a place. Hence,

4. The office, post, or benefice which is destitute of an incumbent; as, a *vacancy* in a parish; *vacancies* in the treasury or war office. There is *no vacancy* on the bench of the Supreme Court.

5. Time of leisure; freedom from employment; intermission of business.

Those little *vacancies* from toils are sweet. *Dryden.*

6. Listlessness; emptiness of thought. *Wotton.*

7. A place or office not occupied, or destitute of a person to fill it; as, a *vacancy* in a school.

VĀ'CANT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *vacans*.]

1. Empty; not filled; void of every substance except air; as, a *vacant* space between houses; *vacant* room. *Milton.*

2. Empty; exhausted of air; as, a *vacant* receiver. *Boyle.*

3. Free; unencumbered; unengaged with business or care.

Philosophy is the interest of those only who are *vacant* from the affairs of the world. *More.*

4. Not filled or occupied with an incumbent or possessor; as, a *vacant* throne; a *vacant* parish.

5. Being unoccupied with business; as, *vacant* hours; *vacant* moments. *Addison.*

6. Empty of thought; thoughtless; not occupied with study or reflection; as, a *vacant* mind.

7. Indicating want of thought.

The duke had a pleasant and *vacant* face. *Wotton.*

8. In *law*, abandoned; having no heir; as, *vacant* effects or goods.

VĀ'CANT-LY, *adv.* In a vacant manner.

VĀ'CĀTE, *v. t.* To annul; to make void; to make of no authority or validity; as, to *vacate* a commission; to *vacate* a charter.

The necessity of observing the Jewish sabbath was *vacated* by the apostolical institution of the Lord's day. *Nelson.*

2. To make vacant; to quit possession and leave destitute. It was resolved by parliament that James had *vacated* the throne of England.

3. To defeat; to put an end to.

He *vacates* my revenge. [*Unusual.*] *Dryden.*

VĀ'CĀ-TED, *pp.* Annulled; made void; made vacant.

VĀ'CĀ-TING, *ppr.* Making void; making vacant.

VA-CĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *vacatio*.]

1. The act of making void, vacant, or of no validity; as, the *vacation* of a charter.

2. Intermission of judicial proceedings; the space of *time between* the end of one term and the beginning of the next; non-term.

3. The intermission of the regular studies and exercises of a college or other seminary, when the students have a recess.

4. Intermission of a stated employment.

5. The time when a see or other spiritual dignity is vacant.

During the *vacation* of a bishopric, the dean and chapter are guardians of the spiritualities. *Cyc.*

6. Leisure; freedom from trouble or perplexity. [*Now little used.*] *Hammond.*

VAC'CA-RY, *n.* [L. *vacca*, a cow.]

An old word signifying a cow-house, dairy-house, or a cow-pasture. *Bailey. Cyc.*

VAC'CIN-ĀTE, (vak'sin-āte,) *v. t.* [L. *vacca*, a cow.]

To inoculate with the cow-pox, or a virus taken from cows, called *vaccine* matter.

Cow-pox is *small-pox*, modified by the fact of its having been communicated to a cow.

VAC'CIN-Ā-TED, *pp.* Inoculated with the cow-pox.

VAC'CIN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Inoculating with the cow-pox.

VAC-CIN-Ā'TION, *n.* The act, art, or practice of inoculating persons with the cow-pox.

VAC'CIN-Ā-TOR, } *n.* One who inoculates with the
VAC'CIN-IST, } cow-pox.

VAC'CINE, (-sin,) *a.* [L. *vaccinus*, from *vacca*, a cow.]

Pertaining to cows; derived from cows; as, the *vaccine* disease or cow-pox.

VACH'ER-Y, (vash'er-y,) *n.* [Fr. *vache*, a cow.]

A pen or inclosure for cows. *Flint.*

VAC'IL-LAN-CY, (vas'sil-lan-se,) *n.* [L. *vacillans*, from *vacillo*, to waver, Eng. to *waggle*, from the root of *wag*, which see.]

A state of wavering; fluctuation; inconstancy. *More.*

VAC'IL-LANT, *a.* [Supra.] Wavering; fluctuating; unsteady. *Smellie.*

VAC'IL-LĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *vacillo*; G. *wackeln*; Eng. to *waggle*, a diminutive of *wag*. See WAG.]

1. To waver; to move one way and the other; to reel or stagger.

2. To fluctuate in mind or opinion; to waver; to be unsteady or inconstant.

VAC'IL-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Wavering; reeling; fluctuating.

2. *a.* Unsteady; inclined to fluctuate.

VAC'IL-LĀ-TING-LY, *adv.* Unsteadily.

VAC-IL-LĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *vacillatio*.]

1. A wavering; a moving one way and the other; a reeling or staggering.

2. Fluctuation of mind; unsteadiness; change from one object to another. *S. Lec.*

VAC-Ụ-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *vacuo*.]

The act of emptying. [*Little used.*] [See EVACUATION.]

VAC'Ụ-IST, *n.* [from *vacuum*.] One who holds to the doctrine of a vacuum in nature; opposed to a PLENIST. *Boyle.*

VA-CŪ'I-TY, *n.* [L. *vacuitas*, from *vacuus*.]

1. Emptiness; a state of being unfilled.

Hunger is *such a state of vacuity* as to require a fresh supply. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Space unfilled or unoccupied, or occupied with an invisible fluid only.

A *vacuity* is interspersed among the particles of matter. *Bentley.*

3. Emptiness; void.

God only can fill every *vacuity* of the soul. *Rogers.*

4. Inanity; emptiness; want of reality. *Granville.*

5. Vacuum, which see.

VAC'Ụ-OUS, *a.* Empty; unfilled; void. *Milton.*

VAC'Ụ-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being empty. *Mountague.*

VAC'Ụ-UM, *n.* [L.] Space empty or devoid of all matter or body. Whether there is such a thing as an absolute *vacuum* in nature, is a question which has been much controverted. The Peripatetics assert that nature abhors a *vacuum*.

Torricellian vacuum; the vacuum produced by sufficiently filling a tube with mercury, and allowing it to descend till it is counterbalanced by the weight of the atmosphere, as in the barometer invented by Torricelli.

VĀDE, *v. i.* [L. *vado*.]

To vanish; to pass away. [*Not in use.*] *Wotton.*

VĀ'DE-MĒ'CUM, *n.* [L., go with me.] A book or

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other thing that a person carries with him as a constant companion; a manual.

VĀ'FROUS, *a.* [L. *vafer.*] Crafty; cunning. *More.*

VAG'A-BOND, *a.* [L. *vagabundus*, from *vagor*, to wander; from the root of *wag.*]

1. Wandering; moving from place to place without any settled habitation; as, a *vagabond* exile. *Shak.*

2. Wandering; floating about without any certain direction; driven to and fro.

Like to a *vagabond* flag upon the stream. *Shak.*

VAG'A-BOND, *n.* [Supra.] A vagrant; one who wanders from town to town or place to place, having no certain dwelling, or not abiding in it, and usually without the means of honest livelihood. By the laws of England and of the United States, *vagabonds* are liable to be taken up and punished.

VAG'A-BOND-AGE, } *n.* A state of wandering
VAG'A-BOND ISM, } about in idleness.
VAG'A-BOND-RY, }

VAG'A-BOND-IZE, *v. t.* To wander about in idleness.

VA-GĀ'RY, *n.* [L. *vagus*, wandering.] A wandering of the thoughts; a wild freak; a whim; a whimsical purpose.

They changed their minds,
Flew off, and into strange *vagaries* fell. *Milton.*

VĀ'GI-ENT, *a.* [L. *vagiens.*] Crying like a child. [*Not in use.*] *More.*

VA-GĪ'NA, *n.* [L., a sheath.]

1. In *anatomy*, the canal which leads from the external orifice to the uterus or womb. *Forsyth.*

2. In *botany*, the leaf-stalk of those plants in which it becomes thin and rolls round the stem, to which it then forms a sheath. *Brande.*

VAĞ'I-NAL, (vaj'e-nal,) *a.* [L. *vagina*, a sheath. See WAIN.]

1. Pertaining to a sheath, or resembling a sheath; as, a *vaginal* membrane.

2. Pertaining to the vagina.

VAĞ'I-NANT, *a.* [L. *vagina.*] In *botany*, sheathing; as, a *vaginant* leaf, one investing the stem or branch by its base, which has the form of a tube. *Martyn.*

VAĞ'I-NĀ-TED, *a.* In *botany*, sheathed; invested by the tubular base of the leaf; as a stem. *Martyn.*

VAĞ-I-NO-PEN'NOUS, *a.* [L. *vagina* and *penna.*] Having the wings covered with a hard case or sheath, as some insects; sheath-winged.

VĀ'GOUS, *a.* [L. *vagus*: Fr. *vague.*] Wandering; unsettled. [*Little used.*] *Ayliffe.*

VĀ'GRAN CY, *n.* [from *vagrant.*] A state of wandering without a settled home. *Vagrancy*, in idle strollers or vagabonds, is punishable by law.

VĀ'GRANT, *a.* [L. *vagor.*]

1. Wandering from place to place without any settled habitation; as, a *vagrant* beggar.

2. Wandering; unsettled; moving without any certain direction.

That beauteous Emma *vagrant* courses took. *Prior.*

VĀ'GRANT, *n.* [Norm. *vagarant.*] An idle wanderer; a vagabond; one who strolls from place to place; a sturdy beggar; one who has no settled habitation, or who does not abide in it.

Vagrants and outlaws shall offend thy view. *Prior.*

VĀ'GRANT-LY, *adv.* In a wandering, unsettled manner.

VĀGUE, (vāg,) *a.* [Fr., from L. *vagus*, wandering.]

1. Wandering; vagrant; vagabond; as, *vague* villains. [*In this literal sense, not used.*] *Hayward.*

2. Unsettled; unfixed; undetermined; indefinite. He appears to have very *vague* ideas of this subject.

3. Proceeding from no known authority; flying; uncertain; as, a *vague* report.

VĀIL, *n.* [Fr. *voile*; It. *velo*: L. *velum*, from *velo*, to cover, to spread over; Gaelic, *fulach*, a vail. It is correctly written VAIL, for *e*, in Latin, is our *a.*]

1. Any kind of cloth which is used for intercepting the view and hiding something; as, the *vail* of the temple among the Israelites.

2. A piece of thin cloth or silk stuff, used by females to hide their faces. In some Eastern countries, certain classes of females never appear abroad without *vails.*

3. A cover; that which conceals; as, the *vail* of oblivion.

4. In *botany*, the membranous covering of the germen in the Musci and Hepaticæ; the calypter. *Cyc.*

5. *Vails*; money given to servants. [*Not used in America.*] *Dryden.*

VĀIL, *v. t.* [L. *velo.*] To cover; to hide from the sight; as, to *vail* the face.

VĀIL, *v. t.* [Fr. *avaler.*]

1. To let fall.

They stiffly refused to *vail* their bonnets. *Carew.*
[*I believe wholly obsolete.*]

2. To let fall; to lower; as, to *vail* the top-sail. [*Obs.*]

3. To let fall; to sink. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

VĀIL, *v. i.* To yield or recede; to give place; to show respect by yielding.

Thy convenience must *vail* to thy neighbor's necessity. [*Obs.*] *South.*

VĀIL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Covered; concealed.

VĀIL'ER, *n.* One who yields from respect. [*Obs.*] *Overbury.*

VĀIL'ING, *ppr.* Covering; hiding from the sight.

VĀIN, *a.* [Fr. *vain*; It. *vano*; L. *vanus*; Gaelic, *fann*, weak; *faon*, void; W. *gwan*; Sans. *vana*; probably allied to Eng. *wan*, *wane*, *want.*]

1. Empty; worthless; having no substance, value, or importance. 1 *Pet.* i.

To your *vain* answer will you have recourse. *Blackmore.*
Every man walketh in a *vain* show. — Ps. xxxix.
Why do the people imagine a *vain* thing? — Ps. ii.

2. Fruitless; ineffectual. All attempts, all efforts were *vain.*

Vain is the force of man. *Dryden.*

3. Proud of petty things, or of trifling attainments; elated with a high opinion of one's own accomplishments, or with things more showy than valuable; conceited.

The minstrels played on every side,
Vain of their art. *Dryden.*

4. Empty; unreal; as, a *vain* chimera.

5. Showy; ostentatious.

Load some *vain* church with old theatric state. *Pope.*

6. Light; inconstant; worthless. *Prov.* xii.

7. Empty; unsatisfying. The pleasures of life are *vain.*

8. False; deceitful; not genuine; spurious. *James* i.

9. Not effectual; having no efficacy.

Bring no more *vain* oblations. — Is. i.

In vain; to no purpose; without effect; ineffectual.

In vain do they worship me. — Matt. xv.

To take the name of God in vain; to use the name of God with levity or profaneness.

VĀIN-GLŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* [*vain* and *glorious.*]

1. Vain to excess of one's own achievements; elated beyond due measure; boastful.

Vainglorious man. *Spenser.*

2. Bonstful; proceeding from vanity.

Arrogant and *vainglorious* expression. *Hale.*

VĀIN-GLŌ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With empty pride. *Milton.*

VĀIN-GLŌ'RY, *n.* [*vain* and *glory.*] Exclusive vanity excited by one's own performances; empty pride; undue elation of mind.

He hath nothing of *vainglory*. *Bacon.*
Let nothing be done through strife or *vainglory*. — Phil. ii.

VĀIN'LY, *adv.* Without effect; to no purpose; ineffectually; in vain.

In weak complaints you *vainly* waste your breath. *Dryden.*

2. Boastingly; with vaunting; proudly; arrogantly.

Humility teaches us not to think *vainly* nor vaumdingly of ourselves. *Delany.*

3. Idly; foolishly.

Nor *vainly* hope to be invulnerable. *Milton.*

VĀIN'NESS, *n.* The state of being vain; inefficacy; ineffectualness; as, the *vainness* of efforts.

2. Empty pride; vanity.

VĀIR, } *a.* In *heraldry*, charged with vair; varie-
VĀIR'Y, } gated with argent and azure colors, when the term is *vairy proper*; and with other colors, when it is *vair* or *vairy composed.* *Todd.*

VĀIR, *n.* A kind of fur [of frequent occurrence in early heraldry; it is not now known of what animal. It is represented by little bell-shaped pieces alternately of two colors, and usually white and blue. — *E. H. Barker.*]

VAI'VODE, *n.* [Sclav.] A prince of the Dacian provinces; sometimes written WAIWODE, for this is the pronunciation.

VAL'ANCE, *n.* [Qu. Fr. *avalant*, falling; Norm. *valaunt*, descending.] A piece of drapery hanging round the tester and head of a bed, and also from the head of window-curtains. *Swift.*

VAL'ANCE, *v. t.* To decorate with hanging fringes. *Shak.*

VAL'AN-CED, (val'anst,) *pp.* Decorated with hanging fringes.

VĀLE, *n.* [Fr. *vall*; It. *valle*; L. *vallis.* Qu. W. *gwael*, low, and Eng. to *fall*, Fr. *avaler.*]

1. A tract of low ground or of land between hills; a valley. [*Vale* is used in poetry, and *valley* in prose and common discourse.]

In those fair *vales*, by nature formed to please. *Harte.*

2. A little trough or canal; as, a pump *vale* to carry off the water from a ship's pump.

3. *Vales*; money given to servants, [*avails.*] [*Not used in America.*]

VAL-E-DIC'TION, *n.* [L. *valedico*; *vale*, farewell, and *dico*, to say.] A farewell; a bidding farewell.

VAL-E-DIC-TŌ'RI-AN, *n.* The student of a college who pronounces the valedictory oration at the annual commencement.

VAL-E-DIC'TO-RY, *a.* Bidding farewell; as, a *valedictory* oration.

VAL-E-DIC'TO-RY, *n.* In *American colleges*, an oration or address spoken at commencement, by a member of the class which receive the degree of bachelor of arts, and take their leave of college and of each other.

VAL'EN-TINE, *n.* A sweetheart or choice made on Valentine's day. *Wotton.*

2. A letter containing professions of love or affection, sent by one young person to another on Valentine's day. *Burton.*

VAL'EN-TINE'S-DAY, *n.* A day sacred to St. Valentine, the 14th of February. It was a very old notion, alluded to by Shakspeare, that on this day birds begin to couple. Hence, perhaps, arose the custom of sending on this day letters containing professions of love and affection.

VA-LĒ'RI-AN, *n.* A plant of the genus Valeriana, of many species. The root of the officinal valerian (*Valeriana officinalis*) has a strong smell, is very attractive to cats and rats, and is much used in medicine. *P. Cyc.*

VAL'ET, (val'et *or* val'lā,) *n.* [Fr.; formerly written VADLET, VALECT, VALLET, &c.]

1. A waiting servant; a servant who attends on a gentleman's person.

2. In *the manege*, a kind of goad or stick armed with a point of iron. *Cyc.*

VAL'ET DE CHAM'BRE, (val'lā de shām'br,) [Fr.] A body servant or personal attendant.

VAL-E-TU-DI-NĀ'RI-AN, } *a.* [L. *valetudinarius*,
VAL-E-TŪ'DI-NA-RY, } from *valetudo*, from *valeo*, to be well.]

Sickly; weak; infirm; seeking to recover health.

VAL-E-TU-DI-NĀ'RI-AN, } *n.* A person of a weak,
VAL-E-TŪ'DI-NA-RY, } infirm, or sickly constitution; one who is seeking to recover health.

Valetudinarians must live where they can command and scold. *Swift.*

VAL-E-TU-DI-NĀ'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* A state of feeble health; infirmity. *Ch. Spectator.*

VAL-HAL'LA, *n.* In *the Scandinavian mythology*, the palace of immortality, inhabited by the souls of heroes slain in battle. *Brande.*

VAL'IANCE, (val'yans,) *n.* Bravery; valor. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

VAL'IANT, (val'yant,) *a.* [Fr. *vaillant*, from *valoir*, L. *valeo*, to be strong.]

1. *Primarily*, strong; vigorous in body; as, a *valiant* fencer. *Walton.*

2. Brave; courageous; intrepid in danger; heroic; as, a *valiant* soldier.

Be thou *valiant* for me, and fight the Lord's battles. — 1 Sam. xviii.

3. Performed with valor; bravely conducted; heroic; as, a *valiant* action or achievement; a *valiant* combat. *Nelson.*

VAL'IANT-LY, *adv.* Stoutly; vigorously; with personal strength.

2. Courageously; bravely; heroically.

VAL'IANT-NESS, *n.* Stoutness; strength.

2. *Most generally*, valor; bravery; intrepidity in danger.

Achimetes, having won the top of the walls, by the *valiantness* of the defendants was forced to retire. *Knolles.*

VAL'ID, *a.* [Fr. *valide*; L. *validus*, from *valeo*, to be strong. The primary sense of the root is, to strain or stretch.]

1. Having sufficient strength or force; founded in truth; sound; just; good; that can be supported; not weak or defective; as, a *valid* reason; a *valid* argument; a *valid* objection.

2. Having legal strength or force; efficacious; executed with the proper formalities; that can not be rightfully overthrown or set aside; supportable by law or right; as, a *valid* deed; a *valid* covenant; a *valid* instrument of any kind; a valid claim or title; a *valid* marriage.

3. Strong; powerful; *in a literal sense*; as, *valid* arms. [*Not in use.*]

VAL-ID-I'TION, *n.* The act of giving validity to. *Knowles.*

VA-LID'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *validité*; from *valid.*]

1. Strength or force to convince; justness; soundness; as, the *validity* of an argument or proof; the *validity* of an objection.

2. Legal strength or force; that quality of a thing which renders it supportable in law or equity; as, the *validity* of a will; the *validity* of a grant; the *validity* of a claim or of a title. Certain forms and solemnities are usually requisite to give *validity* to contracts and conveyances of rights. *Shak.*

3. Value. [*Not in use.*]

VAL'ID-LY, *adv.* In a valid manner; in such a manner or degree as to make firm or to convince.

VAL'ID-NESS, *n.* Validity, which see.

VAL'INCH, *n.* A tube for drawing liquors from a cask by the bung-hole.

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VA-LISE', (va-lees',) *n.* [Fr.] A small leather sack or case, opening on the side, for containing the clothes, &c., of a traveler.

VAL-LAN'CY, *n.* [from *valance.*] A large wig that shades the face. *Dryden.*

VAL-LA'TION, *n.* [L. *vallatus*, from *vallum*, a wall.] A rampart or entrenchment. *Warton.*

VAL'LEY, *n.*; *pl.* VALLEYS. [Fr. *vallée*; L. *vallis.* See VALE.]

1. A hollow or low tract of land between hills or mountains.

2. A low, extended plain, usually alluvial, penetrated or washed by a river. The *valley* of the Connecticut is remarkable for its fertility and beauty.

Ye mountains, sink; ye *valleys*, rise:
Prepare the Lord his way. *Watts.*

3. In *building*, the gutter or internal angle formed by two inclined sides of a roof. *Brande.*

VAL'LUM, *n.* [*L.*] A rampart, trench, or wall. *Warton.*

VA-LŌ'NI-A, *n.* A species of acorn, produced in the Morea and the Levant, and used by tanners. *McCulloch.*

VAL'OR, *n.* [L. *valor*; Fr. *valeur*; from L. *valeo*, to be strong, to be worth.]

Strength of mind in regard to danger; that quality which enables a man to encounter danger with firmness; personal bravery; courage; intrepidity; prowess.

When *valor* preys on reason,
It eats the sword it fights with. *Shak.*
For contemplation he and *valor* formed. *Milton.*

AD VA-LO'REM, [L.] In *commerce*, according to the value; as, an *ad valorem* duty.

VAL'OR-OUS, *a.* Brave; courageous; stout; intrepid; as, a *valorous* knight.

VAL'OR-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a brave manner; heroically.

VAL'Ū-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *valable*; from *value.*]

1. Having value or worth; having some good qualities which are useful and esteemed; precious; as, a *valuable* horse; *valuable* land; a *valuable* house.

2. Worthy; estimable; deserving esteem; as, a *valuable* friend; a *valuable* companion.

VAL-Ū-Ā'TION, *n.* [from *value.*] The act of estimating the value or worth; the act of *setting* a price; as, the *just valuation* of civil and religious privileges.

2. Apprizement; as, a *valuation* of lands for the purpose of taxation.

3. Value set upon a thing; estimated worth.

So slight a *valuation.* *Shak.*

VAL-Ū-Ā'TOR, *n.* One who sets a value; an apprizer.

VAL'UE, (val'yu,) *n.* [Fr. *valoir*, *valu*; from L. *valor*, from *valeo*, to be worth; It. *valore*; Sp. *valor.*]

1. Worth; that property or those properties of a thing which render it useful or estimable; or the degree of that property or of such properties. The *real* value of a thing is its utility, its power or capacity of procuring or producing good. Hence, the *real* or *intrinsic* value of iron is far greater than that of gold. But there is, in many things, an *estimated* value, depending on opinion or fashion, such as the *value* of precious stones. The *value* of land depends on its fertility, or on its vicinity to a *market*, or on both.

2. Price; the rate of worth set upon a commodity, or the amount for which a thing is sold. We say, the *value* of a thing is what it will bring in market.

3. Worth; *applied to persons.*

Ye are all physicians of no *value.* — *Job* xiii.
Ye are of more *value* than many sparrows. — Matt. x.

4. High rate.

Cesar is well acquainted with your virtue,
And therefore sets this *value* on your life. *Addison.*

5. Importance; efficacy in producing effects; as, considerations of no *value.*

Before events shall have decided on the *value* of the measures. *Marshall.*

6. Import; precise signification; as, the *value* of a word or phrase. *Mitford.*

VAL'UE, (val'yu,) *v. t.* To estimate the worth of; to rate at a certain price; to apprize; as, to *value* lands or goods.

2. To rate at a high price; to have in high esteem; as, a *valued* poem or picture. A man is apt to *value* his own performances at too high a rate; he is even disposed to *value* himself for his humility.

3. To esteem; to hold *in* respect and estimation; as, to *value* one for his works or virtues.

4. To take account of.

The mind doth *value* every moment. *Bacon.*

5. To reckon or estimate with respect to number or power.

The queen is *valued* thirty thousand strong. *Shak.*

6 To consider with respect to importance.

The king must take it ill,
So slightly *valued* in his messenger. *Shak.*
Neither of them *valued* their promises according to the rules of honor or integrity. *Clarendon.*

7. To raise to estimation.

Some *value* themselves to their country by jealousies to the crown. [*Not in use.*] *Temple.*

8. To be worth. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

VAL'Ū-ED, (val'yude,) *pp.* or *a.* Estimated at a certain rate; apprized; esteemed.

VAL'UE-LESS, *a.* Being of no value; having no worth.

VAL'Ū-ER, *n.* One who values; an apprizer; one who holds in esteem.

VAL'U-ING, *ppr.* Setting a price on; estimating the worth of; esteeming.

VALV'ATE, *a.* [See VALVE.] Having or resembling a valve; consisting of valves; valvular.

VALVE, (valv,) *n.* [L. *valvæ*, folding doors; coinciding with *volvo.*]

1. A folding door.

Swift through the *valves* the visonary fair
Repassed. *Pope.*

2. A lid or cover to an aperture, so formed as to open a communication in one direction, and close it in the other. Thus the valve of a common pump opens upward to admit the water, and closes downward to prevent its return.

3. In *anatomy*, a membranous partition within the cavity of a vessel, which opens to allow the passage of a fluid in one direction, and shuts to prevent its regurgitation. *Parr.*

4. In *botany*, a name given to the pieces into which a pericarp naturally separates when it bursts; also to similar parts in other organs, as the anther. *Brande.*

5. One of the pieces or divisions in bivalve and multivalve shells. *Ed. Encyc.*

VALV'ED, *a.* Having valves; composed of valves.

VALV'LET, } *n.* A little valve; one of the pieces
VALV'ULE, } which compose the outer covering of a pericarp.

VALV'Ū-LAR, *a.* Containing valves. *Moor. Med. Dict.*

VAM'BRĀCE, *n.* [Fr. *avant-bras.*]

In *plate armor*, the piece which protected the arm below the elbow. *Brande.*

VAMP, *n.* [W. *gwam*, that incloses, or goes partly round.]

The upper leather of a shoe.

VAMP, *v. t.* To piece an old thing with a new part; to repair.

I had never much hopes of your *vamped* play. *Swift.*

VAMP'ED, (vampt,) *pp.* Pieced; repaired.

VAMP'ER, *n.* One who *pieces an old thing* with something new.

VAMP'ING, *ppr.* Piecing with something new.

VAM'PIRE, *n.* [G. *vampyr.*]

1. In *mythology*, an imaginary demon, which was fabled to suck the blood of persons during the night.

2. In *zoölogy*, the Linnæan trivial or specific name of Pteropus Edwardsii, or the great bat of Madagascar; also, the popular name of Phyllostoma spectrum, or the Vampyre bat of New Spain; also, the popular name of the genus of bats named Vampyrus. The Phyllostoma spectrum has been accused of causing the death of men and brute animals, by sucking their blood. The length of this bat is about six inches, and the wound which it makes is very small. It can hardly, therefore, do serious injury. There can be little doubt that the ancient fable has crept into the works of some of the naturalists.

VAM'PIR-ISM, *n.* The actions of a vampire; the practice of blood-sucking; *figuratively*, the practice of extortion.

VAM'PLATE, *n.* A round plate of iron on a tilting spear, to protect the hand. *Foxbroke.*

VAN, *n.* [The radical word from which is formed the Fr. *avant*, *avancer*, Eng. *advance*, *advantage.* It is from the root of L. *venio*, the primary sense of which is to pass.]

1. The front of an army; or the front line or foremost division of a fleet, either in sailing or in battle.

2. Among *farmers*, a fan for winnowing grain. [This in New England is always pronounced FAN, which see. But the winnowing machine has nearly superseded the use of it.]

3. In *mining*, the cleansing of ore or tin stuff by means of a shovel. *Cyc.*

4. A wing with which the air is beaten.

He wheeled *in* air, and stretched his *vans* in vain. *Dryden.*

5. In *England*, a large, light, covered wagon for the transportation of goods, &c.

VAN, *v. t.* [Fr. *vanner.*]

To fan. [*Not in use.*] [See FAN.]

VAN'A-DĀTE, } *n.* A compound of vanadic acid
VA-NA'DI-ATE, } and a base.

VA-NAD'IC AC'ID, *n.* A compound of vanadium and oxygen in the proportion of one equivalent of vanadium and three of oxygen. *Berzelius.*

VA-NAD'IN-ITE, *n.* The mineral vanadate of lead, occurring in yellowish and brownish hexagonal crystals. *Dana.*

VA-NA'DI-UM, *n.* [from *Vanadis*, a Scandinavian deity.]

A metal discovered by Sefström in 1830. This metal has a white color, and a strong metallic luster, considerably resembling silver, but still more like molybdenum. It is extremely brittle. It is not oxydized either by air or water, though by continuous exposure to the atmosphere, its luster grows weaker, and it acquires a reddish tint.

VAN-COU'RI-ERS, (-koo're-erz,) *n. pl.* [Fr. *avant-coureurs.*]

In *armies*, light-armed soldiers sent before armies to beat the road upon the approach of an enemy; precursors. *Cyc.*

VAN'DAL, *n.* [It signifies a wanderer.] The name of one of the most barbarous of the northern nations that invaded Rome in the 5th century, notorious for destroying the monuments of art and literature. Hence,

2. One hostile to the arts and literature; one who is ignorant and barbarous.

VAN-DAL'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Vandals; designating the south shore of the Baltic, where once lived the Vandals, a nation of ferocious barbarians; hence, ferocious; rude; barbarous.

VAN'DAL-ISM, *n.* The spirit or conduct of Vandals; ferocious cruelty; hostility to the arts and literature. *Ramsay.*

VAN-DYKE', *n.* A small, round covering for the neck, worn by females, as seen in the portraits of persons painted by Vandyke in the reign of Charles I.

VANE, *n.* [D. *vaan.* The primary sense is, extended.]

1. A plate or thin slip of metal, wood, &c., placed on a spindle at the top of a spire, for the purpose of showing, by its turning and direction, which way the wind blows. In *ships*, a piece of bunting is used for the same purpose.

2. The thin, membranous part or web of a feather on the side of the shaft. *Paley.*

VAN'FOSS, *n.* A ditch on the outside of the counterscarp. *Cyc.*

VANG, *n.* The vangs of a ship are a sort of braces to steady the peak of a gaff. *Totten.*

VAN'-GUARD, *n.* [*van* and *guard.*] The troops who march in front of an army; the first line.

VA-NIL'LA, *a.* A genus of orchidaceous plants, natives of tropical America. The capsule of Vanilla aromatica is remarkable for its fragrant odor, and for the volatile, odoriferous oil extracted from it. As a medicine, it is supposed to possess powers analogous to valerian, while, at the same time, it is far more grateful. *Cyc.*

VAN'ISH, *v. i.* [L. *vanesco*; Fr. *evanouir*; It. *svanire*; from L. *vanus*, vain, or its root; Eng. to *wane.* The primary sense is, to withdraw or depart.]

1. To disappear; to pass from a visible to an invisible state; as, vapor *vanishes* from the sight by being dissipated. Light *vanishes* when the rays of the illuminating body are intercepted; darkness *vanishes* before the rising sun.

2. To disappear; to pass beyond the limit of vision; as, a ship *vanishes* from the sight of spectators on land.

3. To disappear; to pass away; to be annihilated or lost. How cheering is the well-founded hope of enjoying delights which can never *vanish!*

VAN'ISH, *n.* A sound that gradually becomes weaker till it ceases. *Rush.*

VAN'ISH-ED, (van'isht,) *a.* Having no perceptible existence. *Pope.*

VAN'ISH-ING, *ppr.* Disappearing; passing from the sight or possession; departing forever.

Vanishing line; in *perspective*, the intersection of the parallel of any original plane and the picture.

Vanishing point; the point to which all parallel lines in the same plane tend in the representation. *Gwilt.*

VAN'ISH-MENT, *n.* A vanishing. *Quincy.*

VAN'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *vanité*; L. *vanitas*, from *vanus*, vain.]

1. Emptiness; want of substance to satisfy desire; uncertainty; inanity.

Vanity of *vanities*, saith the preacher; all is *vanity.* — Eccles. i.

2. Fruitless desire or endeavor.

Vanity possesseth many who are desirous to know the certainty of things to come. *Sidney.*

3. Trifling labor that produces no good. *Raleigh.*

4. Emptiness; untruth.

Here I may well show the vanity of what is reported in the story of Walsingham. *Davies.*

5. Empty pleasure; vain pursuit; idle show; unsubstantial enjoyment.

Sin with *vanity* had filled the works of men. *Milton.*
Think not when woman's transient breath is fled,
That all her *vanities* at once are dead;
Succeeding *vanities* she still regards. *Pope.*

6. Ostentation; arrogance. *Raleigh.*

7. Inflation of mind upon slight grounds; empty pride, inspired by an overweening conceit of one's personal attainments or decorations. Fops can not be cured of their *vanity.*

Vanity is the food of fools. *Swift.*
No man sympathizes with the sorrows of *vanity.* *Johnson.*

VAN'QUISH, (vank'wish,) *v. t.* [Fr. *vaincre*: L. *vinco*; It. *vincere*; Sp. *vencer*; probably allied to L. *vincio*, to bind.]

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1. To conquer; to overcome; to subdue in battle; as an enemy.

They *vanquished* the rebels in all encounters. *Clarendon.*

2. To defeat in any contest; to refute in argument. *Atterbury.*

VAN'QUISH, (vank'wish,) *n.* A disease in sheep, in which they pine away.

VAN'QUISH-A-BLE, *a.* That may be conquered. *Guyton.*

VAN'QUISH-ED, (vank'wisht,) *pp.* or *a.* Overcome in battle; subdued; defeated.

VAN'QUISH-ER, *n.* A conqueror; a victor. *Milton.*

VAN'QUISH-ING, *ppr.* Conquering; subduing; defeating; refuting.

VAN'SIRE, *n.* In *zoölogy*, the Mangusta galera, a digitigrade, carnivorous mammal; a small quadruped, somewhat resembling a weasel, of a deep-brown color, speckled with yellow, the tail of equal size its whole length; inhabiting Madagascar and the Isle of France.

VANT, *v. i.* [Fr. *vanter.*]

To boast. [This is the more correct orthography. See VAUNT.]

VAN'TAGE, *n.* [Sp. *ventaja*; from the root of L. *venio.* See ADVANTAGE and VAN.]

1. Gain; profit. [*Obs.*]

2. Superiority; state in which one has better means of action or defense than another.

[This, I believe, is used only in the compound, VANTAGE-GROUND.]

3. Opportunity; convenience. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

VAN'TAGE, *v. t.* To profit. [*Not in use.*]

VAN'TAGE-GROUND, *n.* Superiority of state or place; the place or condition which gives one an advantage over another.

VANT'BRASS, *n.* [Fr. *avant-bras.*]

Armor for the arm. [*Obs.*] *Milton.*

VAP'ID, *a.* [L. *vapidus.* The radical verb is not in the Latin, but the sense must be, to pass or fly off, to escape; or to strike down, L. *vapulo.* It is probably allied to *vapor.*]

1. Having lost its life and spirit; dead; spiritless; flat; as, *vapid* beer; a *vapid* state of the blood.

2. Dull; unanimated.

VAP'ID-LY, *adv.* In a vapid manner.

VAP'ID-NESS, } *n.* The state of having lost its life
VA-PID'I-TY, } or spirit; deadness; flatness; as, the *vapidness* of ale or cider.

2. Dullness; want of life or spirit.

VĀ'POR, *n.* [L. and Sp. *vapor*; Fr. *vapeur*; It. *vapore.* It is probably from a verb signifying to depart, to fly off.]

1. In *a general sense*, an invisible, elastic fluid, rendered aëriform by heat, and capable of being condensed, or brought back to the liquid or solid state by cold. The vapor of water is distinguished by the name of STEAM, which see.

2. A visible fluid floating in the atmosphere. All substances which impair the transparency of the atmosphere, as smoke, fog, &c., are in common language called *vapors*, though the term *vapor* is technically applied only to an invisible and condensible substance, as in No. 1; fog, &c., being vapor condensed, or water in a minute state of division. *Vapor* rising into the higher regions of the atmosphere, and condensed in large volumes, forms *clouds.* *Olmsted.*

3. Substances resembling smoke, which sometimes fill the atmosphere, particularly in America during the autumn.

4. Wind; flatulence. *Bacon.*

5. Mental fume; vain imagination; unreal fancy. *Hammond.*

6. *Vapors*; a disease of nervous debility, in which a variety of strange images float in the brain, or appear as if visible. Hence hypochondriacal affections and spleen are called *vapors.*

7. Something unsubstantial, fleeting, or transitory.

For what is your life? It is even a *vapor*, that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away.—James iv.

VĀ'POR, *v. i.* [L. *vaporo.*]

1. To pass off in fumes, or a moist, floating substance; to steam; to be exhaled; to evaporate.

[In this sense, EVAPORATE is generally used.]

2. To emit fumes.

Running water *vapors* not so much as standing water. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

3. To bully; to boast or vaunt with a vain, ostentatious display of worth; to brag.

[*This is the most usual signification of the word.*]

And what in real value 's wanting,
Supply with *vaporing* and ranting. *Hudibras.*

VĀ'POR, *v. t.* To emit, cast off, or scatter in fumes or steam; as, to *vapor* away a heated fluid.

Another, sighing, *vapors* forth his soul. *B. Jonson.*

VAP-O-RA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being capable of vaporization. *Dispensatory.*

VAP'O-RA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being converted into vapor by the agency of caloric.

VAP'O-RĀTE, *v. i.* To emit vapor. [See EVAPORATE.]

VAP-O-RĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *vaporatio.*]

The act or process of converting into vapor, or of passing off in vapor.

VĀ'POR-BATH, *n.* [*vapor* and *bath.*] The application of vapor to the body in a close place; also, the place itself.

2. In *chemistry*, an apparatus for heating bodies by the vapor of water. *Cyc.*

VĀ'POR-ED, *a.* Moist; wet with vapors.

2. Splenetic; peevish. *Green.*

VĀ'POR-ER, *n.* A bonster; one who makes a vaunting display of his prowess or worth; a braggart.

VAP-O-RIF'IC, *a.* [L. *vapor* and *facio*, to make.]

Forming into vapor; converting into steam, or expelling in a volatile form, as fluids.

VĀ'POR-ING, *ppr.* Boasting; vaunting ostentatiously and vainly.

VĀ'POR-ING-LY, *adv.* In a boasting manner

VĀ'POR-ISH, *a.* Full of vapors.

2. Hypochondriac; splenetic; affected by hysterics.

VAP'O-RI-ZA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being converted into vapor.

VAP-O-RI-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The artificial formation of vapor.

VAP'OR-IZE, *v. t.* To convert into vapor by the application of heat or artificial means.

VAP'OR IZE, *v. i.* To pass off in vapor.

VAP'OR IZ-ED, *pp.* Expelled in vapor.

VAP'OR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Converting into vapor.

VĀ'POR-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *vaporeux.*]

1. Full of vapors or exhalations; as, the *vaporous* air of valleys. *Derham.*

2. Vain; unreal; proceeding from the vapors. *Bacon.*

3. Windy; flatulent; as, *vaporous* food is the most easily digested. *Arbuthnot.*

VĀ'POR-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being full of vapors.

VĀ'POR-Y, *a.* Vaporous; full of vapors. *Thomson.*

2. Hypochondriac; splenetic; peevish. *Thomson.*

VAP-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *vapulo.*]

The act of beating or whipping. [*Not in use.*]

VARE, *n.* [Sp. *vara.*]

A wand or staff of justice. [*Not in use.*] *Howell.*

VAR'EC, *n.* The French name for kelp or incinerated sea-weed; wrack; Fucus vesiculosus. *Ure.*

VĀ'RI, *n.* In *zoölogy*, the Prosimia catta, a quadrumanous mammal, the ring-tailed lemur, a quadruped having its tail marked with rings of black and white; a native of Madagascar. The vari of Buffon is the black maucauco, Prosimia nigra, with the neck bearded like a ruff. *Cyc. Ed. Encyc.*

VĀ'RI-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. See VARY.] That may vary or alter; capable of alteration in any manner; changeable; as, *variable* winds or seasons; *variable* colors.

2. Susceptible of change; liable to change; mutable; fickle; unsteady; inconstant; as, the affections of men are *variable*; passions are *variable.*

His heart I know, how *variable* and vain! *Milton.*

3. In *mathematics*, subject to continual increase or decrease; in opposition to CONSTANT, retaining the same value.

VĀ'RI-A-BLE, *n.* In *mathematics*, a quantity which is in a state of continual increase or decrease. The indefinitely small quantity by which a variable is continually increased or diminished is called its *differential*, and the method of finding these quantities the *differential calculus.* *Hutton.*

VĀ'RI-A-BLE-NESS, } *n.* Susceptibility of change;
VĀ-RI-A-BIL'I-TY, } liableness or aptness to alter; changeableness; as, the *variableness* of the weather.

2. Inconstancy; fickleness; unsteadiness; levity; as, the *variableness* of human passions.

VĀ'RI-A-BLY, *adv.* Changeably; with alteration; in an inconstant or fickle manner.

VĀ'RI-ANCE, *n.* [See VARY.] In *law*, an alteration of something formerly laid in a writ; or a difference between a declaration and a writ, or the deed on which it is grounded.

2. Any alteration or change of condition.

3. Difference that produces dispute or controversy; disagreement; dissension; discord. A mere *variance* may become a war. Without a spirit of condescension, there will be an everlasting *variance.*

At variance; in disagreement; in a state of difference or want of agreement.

2. In a state of dissension or controversy; in a state of enmity.

VĀ'RI-ANT, *a.* Different; diverse. *Rawle.*

VĀ'RI-ĀTE, *v. t.* To alter; to make different. *King.*

2. To vary. [*A bad word.*]

VĀ-RI-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *variatio.* See VARY.]

1. Alteration; a partial change in the form, position, state, or qualities of the same thing; as, a *variation* of color in different lights; a *variation* in the size of a plant from day to day; the uncensing, though slow, *variation* of language; a *variation* in a soil from year to year. Our opinions are subject to continual *variations.*

The casences of things are conceived not capable of such *variation.* *Locke.*

2. Difference; change from one to another.

In some other places are born more females than males; which, upon this *variation* of proportion, I recommend to the curious. *Graunt.*

3. In *grammar*, change of termination of nouns and adjectives, constituting what is called *case*, *number*, and *gender*; as, the *variation* of words.

4. Deviation; as, a *variation* of a transcript from the original. *Dryden.*

5. In *astronomy*, the *variation* of the moon is an inequality of the moon's motion, depending on the angular distance of the moon from the sun. *Brande.*

6. In *geography* and *navigation*, the deviation of the magnetic needle from the true north point; called also DECLINATION. *Cyc.*

The *variation* of the needle at New Haven, in 1819, as ascertained from the mean of numerous observations made by Professor Fisher, was 4° 25′ 25″ west; and from that time to 1847 it was increasing at the rate of about 4′ annually. *Olmsted.*

7. In *music*, the different manner of singing or playing the same air or tune, by subdividing the notes into several others of less value, or by adding graces, yet so that the tune itself may be discovered through all its embellishments. *Cyc.*

Calculus of variations; a branch of mathematics whose principal object is to solve certain classes of questions respecting *maxima* and *minima*, which can not be solved by the ordinary processes of the differential calculus. *Brande.*

VAR'I-CO-CELE, *n.* [L. *varix*, a dilated vein, and Gr. κηλη, a tumor. A bad term, being part Greek and part Latin. CIRSOCELE is the correct term, and is that which is much the most commonly used.]

In *surgery*, a varicose enlargement of the veins of the spermatic cord; or, more rarely, a like enlargement of the veins of the scrotum. *Cyc.*

VAR'I-CŌSE, } *a.* [L. *varicosus*, having enlarged
VAR'I-COUS, } veins.]

Preternaturally enlarged, or permanently dilated; *applied only to veins.*

VĀ'RI-ED, (vā'rid,) *pp.* or *a.* from VARY. Altered; partially changed; changed.

VĀ'RI-ED-LY, *adv.* Diversely.

VĀ'RI-E-GĀTE, *v. t.* [It. *varieggiare*; from L. *vario*, *varius.* See VARY.]

To diversify in external appearance; to mark with different colors; as, to *variegate* a floor with marble of different colors.

The shells are filled with a white spar, which *variegates* and adds to the beauty of the stone. *Woodward.*
Ladies like *variegated* tulips show. *Pope.*

VĀ'RI-E-GĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Diversified in colors or external appearance.

Variegated leaves, in *botany*, are such as are irregularly marked with white or yellow spots. *Cyc.*

VĀ'RI-E-GĀ-TING, *ppr.* Diversifying with colors.

VĀ-RI-E-GĀ'TION, *n.* The act of diversifying, or state of being diversified, by different colors; diversity of colors.

VA-RI'E-TY, *n.* [Fr. *varieté*; L. *varietas*, from *vario*, to vary.]

1. Intermixture of different things, or of things different in form; or a succession of different things.

Variety is nothing else but a continued novelty. *South.*
The *variety* of colors depends on the composition of light. *Newton.*

2. One thing of many which constitute variety. In this sense, it has a plural; as, the *varieties* of a species.

3. Difference; dissimilitude.

There is a *variety* in the tempers of good men. *Atterbury.*

4. Variation; deviation; change from a former state. *Hale.*

5. Many and different kinds. The shopkeeper has a great *variety* of cottons and silks.

He wants to do a *variety* of good things. *Law.*

6. In *natural history*, a difference not permanent or invariable, but occasioned by an accidental change; as, a *variety* of any species of plant.

Naturalists formerly erred very much in supposing an accidental *variety* of plants, animals, or minerals, to be a distinct species. Ray has established a good test for *varieties* in botany. A plant is distinct, which propagates itself in its own form by its seed; but when the difference disappears in the new plant, it is only a variety. Variety, then, is a difference between individuals, not permanent nor important; such as in size, fullness, curling, &c.

7. Different sort; as, *varieties* of soil or land.

VĀ'RI-FORM, *a.* Having different shapes or forms.

VĀ'RI-FORM-ED, *a.* Formed with different shapes.

VĀ'RI-FORM-ING, *ppr.* Making of different forms.

VA'RI-O-LITE, *n.* [L. *varius* and Gr. λιθος, stone.]

A kind of porphyritic rock, in which the imbedded substances are imperfectly crystallized, or are rounded, giving the stone a spotted appearance. *Cyc.*

VĀ'RI-O-LOID, *n.* [L. *variola*, and Gr. εἰδος, form.]

A name recently given to a particular variety of the small-pox.

VA-RI'O-LOUS, *a.* [L. *variola*, from *vario*, to diversify.]

Pertaining to or designating the small-pox; having

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pits or sunken impressions like those of the small-pox.

VĀ-RI-Ō'RUM, [L.] *Variorum editions* of the classics are those containing the notes of various commentators, *cum notis variorum*. *Brande.*

VĀ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *varius.*] [See VARY.]

1. Different; several; manifold; as, men of *various* names and *various* occupations.

2. Changeable; uncertain; unfixed.

The names of mixed modes — are very *various* and doubtful. *Locke.*

3. Unlike each other; diverse. *Dryden.*

So many and so *various* laws are given. *Milton.*

4. Variegated; diversified. *Milton.*

VĀ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In different ways; with change; with diversity; as, objects *variously* represented; flowers *variously* colored. The human system is *variously* affected by different medicines.

VĀ'RIX, *n.* [L.] An uneven and permanent dilatation of a vein.

VAR'LET, *n.* [Old Fr. See VALET.] *Anciently*, a servant or footman. *Tusser*

2 A scoundrel; a rascal; as, an impudent *varlet*. *Addison.*

VAR'LET-RY, *n.* The rabble; the crowd. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

VAR'NISH, *n.* [Fr. *vernis*; Sp. *barniz*; Port. *verniz*; It. *vernice*; Low L. *verniz*: G. *firniss*; D. *vernis.*]

1. A thick, viscid, glossy liquid, consisting of a solution of resinous matter, laid on work by painters and others, to give it a smooth, hard surface, and a beautiful gloss. Varnishes are made of different materials, and for different purposes. Amber varnish is made of amber, linseed oil, litharge, and turpentine. Black varnish, for japanning wood and leather, is made by mixing lampblack with a proper quantity of a strong solution of lac in spirit of wine. *Cyc.*

2. An artificial covering to give a fair appearance to any act or conduct.

VAR'NISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *vernisser*, *vernir.*]

1. To lay varnish on; to cover with a liquid, for giving any thing a glossy surface; as, to *varnish* a sideboard or table.

2. To cover with something that gives a fair external appearance.

Close ambition, *varnished* o'er with zeal. *Milton.*

3. To give a fair external appearance in words; to give a fair coloring to; as, to *varnish* errors or deformity.

Cato's voice was ne'er employed
To clear the guilty, and to *varnish* crimes. *Addison.*
And bow the knee to pomp that loves to *varnish* guilt. *Byron.*

VAR'NISH-ED, (vär'nisht,) *pp.* Covered with varnish; made glossy.

2. Rendered fair in external appearance.

VAR'NISH-ER, *n.* One who varnishes, or whose occupation is to varnish.

2. One who disguises or palliates; one who gives a fair external appearance. *Pope.*

VAR'NISH-ING, *ppr.* Laying on varnish; giving a fair external appearance.

VAR'NISH-ING, *n.* The act of laying on varnish.

VAR'NISH-TREE, *n.* The popular English name of Rhus vernicifera, a large shrub, or small tree, of Japan, nearly resembling the North American Rhus venenata, or swamp sumac.

VART'A-BED, *n.* One of an order of ecclesiastics in the Armenian church. They differ from the priests by living in seclusion and in celibacy. They also preach, while the priests do not. The bishops are all taken from the order of *Vartabeds*, and are ordained by them. *Coleman.*

VAR'VELS, } *n. pl.* [Fr. *vervel.*]
VER'VELS, }

Silver rings about the legs of a hawk, on which the owner's name is engraved. *Dict.*

VAR'VI-CITE, *a.* An ore of manganese. *Brande.*

VA'RY, *v. t.* [L. *vario*; Fr. *varier*; Sp. *variar*; It. *variare*; probably allied to Eng. *veer*, Sp. *birar*, L. *verto*, Eth. ⵏⵔⵒ *bari*, whence ⵃⵏⵜⵏⵔⵒ to alternate. See Class Br, No. 11, and No. 23.]

1. To alter in form, appearance, substance, or position; to make different by a partial change; as, to *vary* a thing in dimensions; to *vary* its properties, proportions, or nature; to *vary* the posture or attitude of a thing; to *vary* one's dress.

2. To change to something else.

Gods, that never change their state,
Vary oft their love and hate. *Waller.*
We are to *vary* the customs according to the time and country where the scene of action lies. *Dryden.*

3. To make of different kinds.

God hath *varied* the inclinations of men, according to the variety of actions to be performed. *Browne.*

4. To diversify; to variegate.

God hath here
Varied his bounty so with new delights. *Milton.*

VA'RY, *v. i.* To alter or be altered in any manner; to suffer a partial change. Colors often *vary* when held in different positions. Customs *vary* from one age to another, until they are entirely changed.

2. To be changeable; to alter; as, the *varying* hues of the clouds; the *varying* plumage of a dove.

3. To differ or be different; to be unlike. The laws of different countries *vary*. The laws of France *vary* from those of England.

4. To be changed; to become different. The man *varies* in his opinions; his opinions *vary* with the times.

5. To become unlike one's self; to alter.

He *varies* from himself no less. *Pope.*

6. To deviate; to depart; as, to *vary* from the law; to *vary* from the rules of justice or reason. *Locke.*

7. To alter or change in succession.

While fear and anger, with alternate grace,
Pant in her breast, and *vary* in her face. *Addison.*

8. To disagree; to be at variance; as, men *vary* in opinion.

VA'RY, *n.* Alteration; change. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

VA'RY-ING, *ppr.* Altering; changing; deviating.

VAS'CU-LAR, *a.* [L. *vasculum*, a vessel, from *vas*, id.]

1. Pertaining to the vessels of animal or vegetable bodies; as, the *vascular* functions.

2. Full of vessels; consisting of animal or vegetable vessels, as arteries, veins, lacteals, and the like; as, the *vascular* system. Animal flesh is all *vascular*, none of it parenchymous. *Cyc.*

VAS-CU-LĀ'RĒS, *n. pl.* Plants which have stamens, pistils, and spiral vessels, and bear proper flowers. *Lindley.*

VAS-CU-LAR'I-TY, *n.* The state of being vascular. *Med. Repos.*

VAS-CU-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *vasculum* and *fero*, to bear.]

Vasculiferous plants, are such as have seed-vessels divided into cells. *Cyc.*

VĀSE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *vas*, *vasa*, a vessel; It. *vaso.*]

1. A vessel for domestic use, or for use in temples; as, a *vase* for sacrifice, an urn, &c.

2. An ancient vessel dug out of the ground or from rubbish, and kept as a curiosity.

3. In *architecture*, an ornament of sculpture, placed on socles or pedestals, representing the vessels of the ancients, as incense-pots, flower-pots, &c. They usually crown or finish façades or frontispieces. *Cyc.*

4. The body or naked ground of the Corinthian and Composite capital; called also the TAMBOUR or DRUM.

5. Among *florists*, the calyx of a plant. *Cyc.*

6. Among *goldsmiths*, the middle of a church candlestick. *Cyc.*

7. A solid piece of ornamental marble. *Johnson.*

[Down to the time of Walker, this word was made to rhyme with *base*, *case*, &c., and is still so pronounced, to a great extent, in the United States. In England, it is more commonly pronounced, as Walker gives it, *vaze*, though by some *vāz*, and by a few *vawz*. — *Ed.*]

VAS'SAL, *n.* [Fr. *vassal*; It. *vassallo*; Sp. *vasallo*; W. *gwâs*, a boy or youth, a page, a servant; *gwasâu*, to serve.]

1. A feudatory; a tenant; one who holds land of a superior, and who vows fidelity and homage to him. A *rear* vassal is one who holds of a lord who is himself a vassal.

2. A subject; a dependent. *Hooker.*

3. A servant. *Shak.*

4. In *common language*, a bondman; a political slave. We will never be the *vassals* of a foreign prince.

VAS'SAL, *v. t.* To subject to control; to enslave.

VAS'SAL-AGE, *n.* [Fr. *vasselage*; Sp. *vasalage.*]

1. The state of being a vassal or feudatory.

2. Political servitude; dependence; subjection; slavery. The Greeks were long held in *vassalage* by the Turks.

VAS'SAL-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Enslaved; subjected to absolute power; as, a *vassaled* land. *Trumbull.*

VAST, *a.* [L. *vastus*; Fr. *vaste*; It. *vasto.* The primary sense of the root must be, to part or spread, as this is connected with the verb to *waste.*]

1. Being of great extent; very spacious or large; as, the *vast* ocean; a *vast* abyss; the *vast* empire of Russia; the *vast* plains of Syria; the *vast* domains of the Almighty.

2. Huge in bulk and extent; as, the *vast* mountains of Asia; the *vast* range of the Andes.

3. Very great in numbers or amount; as, a *vast* army; *vast* numbers or multitudes were slain; *vast* sums of money have been expended to gratify pride and ambition.

4. Very great in force; mighty; as, *vast* efforts; *vast* labor.

5. Very great in importance; as, a subject of *vast* concern.

VAST, *n.* An empty waste.

Through the *vast* of heaven it sounded. *Milton.*
The watery *vast*. *Pope.*

VAS-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *vastatio*, from *vasto*, to waste.] A laying waste; waste; depopulation. [DEVASTATION is generally used.]

VAS-TID'I-TY, *n.* Vastness; immensity. [*Not English.*] *Shak.*

VAST'I-TUDE, *n.* Vastness; immense extent. *Foster.*

VAST'LY, *adv.* Very greatly; to a great extent or degree; as, a space *vastly* extended. Men differ *vastly* in their opinions and manners.

VAST'NESS, *n.* Great extent; immensity; as, the *vastness* of the ocean or of space.

2. Immense bulk and extent; as, the *vastness* of a mountain.

3. Immense magnitude or amount; as, the *vastness* of an army, or of the sums of money necessary to support it.

4. Immense importance.

VAST'Y, *a.* Being of great extent; very spacious.

I can call spirits from the *vasty* deep. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

VAT, *n.* [D. *vat*: Sax. *fat*; G. *fass.*]

1. A large vessel or cistern for holding liquors in an immature state; as, *vats* for wine.

Let him produce his *vats* and tubs, in opposition to heaps of arms and standards. *Addison.*

2. A square box or cistern in which hides are laid for steeping in tan.

3. An oil measure in Holland; also, a wine measure.

4. A square, hollow place on the back of a calcining furnace, where tin-ore is laid to dry. *Cyc.*

VAT'I-CAN, *n.* [L. *vates.*]

In *Rome*, a magnificent palace of the pope on the Vatican hill, adjoining the celebrated church of St. Peter, containing vast repositories of the arts, &c. From its being the pope's residence, we have the phrase, the *thunders of the Vatican*, meaning the anathemas or denunciations of the pope.

VAT'I-CIDE, *n.* [L. *vates*, a prophet, and *cædo*, to kill.]

The murderer of a prophet. *Pope.*

VA-TIC'I-NAL, (va-tis'e-nal,) *a.* [L. *vaticinor*, to prophesy.]

Containing prophecy *Warton.*

VA-TIC'I-NĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *vaticinor*, from *vates*, a prophet.]

To prophesy; to foretell; to practice prediction. [*Little used.*] *Howell.*

VA-TIC-I-NĀ'TION, *n.* Prediction; prophecy. *Bentley.*

VAUDE'VIL, (vōde'vil,) *n.* [Fr.] A song common among the vulgar, and sung about the streets. A ballad; a trivial strain.

In *the French theater*, a *vaudeville* is a piece whose dialogue is interminglied with light or comic songs. *Dict. de l'Acad.*

VAULT, *n.* [Fr. *voûte*; It. *volta*, a vault; *volto*, the face, visage, and a vault, L. *vultus*; a derivative of L. *volvo*, *volutus*; Sp. *voltear*, to turn, to tumble.]

1. A continued arch, or an arched roof. Vaults are of various kinds, circular, elliptical, single, double, cross, diagonal, Gothic, &c. *Cyc.*

2. A cellar.

To banish rats that haunt our *vault*. *Swift.*

3. A cave or cavern.

The silent *vaults* of death, unknown to light. *Sandys.*

4. A repository for the dead. *Shak.*

5. In *the manege*, the leap of a horse.

VAULT, *v. t.* To arch; to form with a vault; or to cover with a vault; as, to *vault* a passage to a court.

VAULT, *v. i.* [Sp. *voltear*; It. *voltare*; Fr. *vautrer.*]

1. To leap; to bound; to jump; to spring.

Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself. *Shak.*
Leaning on his lance, he *vaulted* on a tree. *Dryden.*
Lucan *vaulted* upon Pegasus with all the heat and intrepidity of youth. *Addison.*

2. To tumble; to exhibit feats of tumbling or leaping.

VAULT'AGE, *n.* Vaulted work; an arched cellar. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

VAULT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Arched; concave; as, a *vaulted* roof.

2. Covered with an arch or vault.

3. *a.* In *botany*, arched like the roof of the mouth, as the upper lip of many ringent flowers. *Martyn.*

VAULT'ER, *n.* One that vaults; a leaper; a tumbler.

VAULT'ING, *ppr.* Arching; covering with an arch.

2. Leaping; tumbling; exhibiting feats of leaping.

VAULT'Y, *a.* Arched; concave. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

VAUNT, *v. i.* [Fr. *vanter*; It. *vantarsi*, from *vanto*, a boasting, from *vano*, vain, L. *vanus.* This ought to be written VANT.]

To boast; to make a vain display of one's own worth, attainments, or decorations; to talk with vain ostentation; to brag.

Pride — prompts a man to *vaunt* and overvalue what he is. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

VAUNT, *v. t.* To boast of; to make a vain display of.

My vanquisher, spoiled of his *vaunted* spoil. *Milton.*
Charity *vaunteth* not itself. — 1 Cor. xiii.

VAUNT, *n.* Boast; a vain display of what one is, or has, or has done; ostentation from vanity.

Him I seduced
With other *vaunts* and other promises. *Milton.*

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VAUNT, (vänt,) *n.* [Fr. *avant.*]
The first part. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

VAUNT-COU'RI-ER, (-koo're-er,) *n.* [Fr. *avant-courcur.*]
A precursor. *Shak.*

VAUNT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Vainly boasted of or displayed.

VAUNT'ER, *n.* A vain, conceited boaster; a braggart; a man given to vain ostentation. *Spenser.*

VAUNT'FUL, *a.* Boastful; vainly ostentatious.

VAUNT'ING, *ppr.* Vainly boasting; ostentatiously setting forth what one is or has.

VAUNT'ING, *n.* Vain-glorious boasting.

VAUNT'ING-LY, *adv.* Boastfully; with vain ostentation. *Shak.*

VAUNT'-MURE, *n.* [Fr. *avant-mur.*]
A false wall; a work raised in front of the main wall. *Camden.*

VAUQUE'LIN-ITE, (vōke'lin-īte,) *n.* Chromate of copper and lead, green, of various shades. *Ure.*

VAV'A-SOR, *n.* [This word, in old books, is variously written, VALVASOR, VAVASOUR, VALVASOUR. It is said to be from *vassal.* But qu.]
Camden holds that the *vavasor* was next below a baron. Du Cange maintains that there were two sorts of vavasors; the greater, who held of the king, such as barons and counts; and the lesser, called *valvasini*, who held of the former. The dignity or rank is no longer in use, and the name is known only in books. *Cyc.*

VAV'A-SO-RY, *n.* The quality or tenure of the fee held by a vavasor. *Cyc.*

VA'WARD, *n.* [*van* and *ward.*] The fore part. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

V. D. M.; an abbreviation for L. *verbi Dei minister*, minister of God's word.

VEAL, *n.* [Fr. *veau*, a calf; probably contracted from L. *vitellus.*]
The flesh of a calf killed for the table.

VEC'TION, *n.* [L. *vectio*, from *veho*, to carry.]
The act of carrying, or state of being carried.

VEC-TI-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *vectito.*]
A carrying. [*Not in use.*] *Arbuthnot.*

VEC'TOR, *n.* [L., from *veho*, to carry.]
In *astronomy*, commonly called RADIUS VECTOR, which see.

VEC'TURE, *n.* [L. *vectura*, from *veho*, supra.]
A carrying; carriage; conveyance by carrying. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

VE'DA, *n.* The generic name of the four oldest sacred books of the Hindoos, viz., Rig, Yajust, Saman, and Atharvan, which were considered as directly revealed by Brahma. These are divided into four parts or vedas. The word is sometimes written VEDAM. *Sir W. Jones. Colebrooke.*

VE-DETTE', *n.* [Fr. *vedette*; It. *vedetta*, from *vedere*, L. *video*, to see.]
A sentinel on horseback; a dragoon or horseman stationed on the outpost of an army, to watch an enemy and give notice of danger.

VEER, *v. i.* [Fr. *virer*; Sp. *birar*; D. *vieren*; allied probably to L. *vario* and *verto.* See WARE.]
To turn; to change direction; as, the wind *veers* to the west or north.

And as he leads, the following navy *veers.* *Dryden.*
And turn your *veering* heart with every gale. *Roscommon.*

To veer and haul, as wind; to alter its direction.

VEER, *v. t.* To turn; to direct to a different course.
To veer out: to suffer to run or to let out to a greater length; as, to *veer out* a rope.
To veer away; to let out; to slacken and let run; as, to *veer away* the cable. This is called also *paying out* the cable.
To veer and haul; to pull tight and slacken alternately. *Totten.*

VEER'A-BLE, *a.* Changeable; shifting. [*Not in use.*] *Randolph.*

VEER'ED, (veerd,) *pp.* Turned; changed in direction; let out.

VEER'ING, *ppr* Turning; letting out to a greater length.

VEER'ING-LY, *adv.* Changingly; shiftingly.

VEG-E-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *vegetable.*] Vegetable nature; the quality of growth without sensation. *Brown.*

VEG'E-TA-BLE, *n.* [Fr., from *vegeter*, L. *vigeo*, to grow.]
1. A plant; an organized body destitute of sense and voluntary motion, deriving its nourishment through pores on its outer surface or vessels, in most instances adhering to some other body, as the earth, and in general, propagating itself by seeds. Some vegetables have spontaneous motion. Vegetables alone have the power of deriving nourishment from inorganic matter, or organic matter entirely decomposed.
2. In *a more limited sense*, vegetables are such plants as are used for culinary purposes and cultivated in gardens, or are destined for feeding cattle and sheep. Vegetables, for these uses, are such as are of a more soft and fleshy substance than trees and shrubs; such as cabbage, cauliflower, turnips, potatoes, peas, beans, &c.

VEG'E-TA-BLE, *a.* Belonging to plants; as, a *vegetable* nature; *vegetable* qualities; *vegetable* juices.
2. Consisting of plants; as, the *vegetable* kingdom.
3. Having the nature of plants; as, a *vegetable* body.
Vegetable marrow; the fruit of a species of gourd, Cucurbita ovifera, a native of Persia. It is used for culinary purposes, and is named from the peculiar tenderness and softness of its flesh. *Farm. Encyc.*
Vegetable ivory; a close-grained, and very hard vegetable substance, resembling the finest ivory in texture and color, and often wrought into ornamental work. It is the product of a species of palm, the Phytelephas macrocarpa, in the form of a nut called IVORY NUT, often as large as a hen's egg. *Silliman.*

VEG'E-TAL, *a.* Having power to cause growth. As *a noun*, a vegetable. [*Not in use.*]

VEG'E-TATE, *v. i.* [L. *vegeto*; Fr. *vegeter*; from L. *vigeo*, to flourish.]
To sprout; to germinate; to grow; as plants; to grow and be enlarged by nutriment imbibed from the earth, air, or water, by means of roots and leaves. Plants will not *vegetate* without a certain degree of heat; but some plants *vegetate* with less heat than others. Potatoes will *vegetate* after they are pared, provided what are called the eyes or chits are not removed or injured.

See dying vegetables life sustain,
See life dissolving *vegetate* again. *Pope.*

VEG'E-TA-TING, *ppr.* Germinating; sprouting; growing; as plants.

VEG-E-TA'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The process of growing, as plants, by means of nourishment derived from the earth, or from water and air, and received through roots and leaves. We observe that vegetation depends on heat and on certain substances which constitute the nutriment of plants. Rapid *vegetation* is caused by increased heat and a rich soil.
2. Vegetables or plants in general. In June, *vegetation* in our climate wears a beautiful aspect.
Vegetation of salts, so called, consists in certain crystalline concretions formed by salts, after solution in water, when set in the air for evaporation. These concretions appear round the surface of the liquor, affixed to the sides of the vessel.

VEG'E-TA-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *vegetatif.*]
1. Growing, or having the power of growing, as plants. *Raleigh.*
2. Having the power to produce growth in plants; as, the *vegetative* properties of soil. *Broome.*

VEG'E-TA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of producing growth.

VE-GETE', *a.* [L. *vegetus.*]
Vigorous; active. [*Little used.*] *Wallis.*

VEG'E-TIVE, *a.* [L. *vegeto*, *vigeo.*]
Vegetable; having the nature of plants; as, *vegetive* life. [*Little used.*] *Tusser.*

VEG'E-TIVE, *n.* A vegetable. [*Not in use.*] *Sandys.*

VEG'E-TO-AN'I-MAL, *a.* Partaking of the nature both of vegetable and animal matter. *Vegeto-animal matter*, is a term formerly applied to vegetable gluten, which is found in the seeds of certain plants, in a state of union with fecula or starch. It is remarkably elastic, and when dry, semi-transparent. By distillation it affords, like animal substances, ammonia, and an empyreumatic oil. *Cyc. Fourcroy.*

VEG'E-TOUS, *a.* Vigorous; lively; vegete. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

VE'HE-MENCE, } *n.* [Fr. *vehemence*; from L. *vehe-*
VE'HE-MEN-CY, } *mens*, from *veho*, to carry, that is, to rush or drive.]
1. Violence; great force; *properly*, force derived from velocity; as, the *vehemence* of wind. But it is applied to any kind of forcible action; as, to speak with *vehemence.*
2. Violent ardor; great heat; animated fervor; as, the *vehemence* of love or affection; the *vehemence* of anger or other passion.

I tremble at his *vehemence* of temper. *Addison.*

VE'HE-MENT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *vehemens.*]
1. Violent; acting with great force; furious; very forcible; as, a *vehement* wind; a *vehement* torrent; a *vehement* fire or heat.
2. Very ardent; very eager or urgent; very fervent; as, a *vehement* affection or passion; *vehement* desire; *vehement* eloquence. *Milton.*

VE'HE-MENT-LY, *adv.* With great force and violence.
2. Urgently; forcibly; with great zeal or pathos. *Tillotson.*

VE'HI-CLE, (vē'he-kl,) *n.* [Fr. *vehicule*; L. *vehiculum*, from *veho*, to carry.]
1. That in which any thing is or may be carried; any kind of carriage moving on land, either on wheels or runners. This word comprehends couches, chariots, gigs, sulkies, wagons, carts of every kind, sleighs, and sleds. These are all *vehicles.* But the word is more generally applied to wheel carriages, and rarely, I believe, to water craft.
2. That which is used as the instrument of conveyance. Language is the *vehicle* which conveys ideas to others. Letters are *vehicles* of communication.

A simple style forms the best *vehicle* of thought to a popular assembly. *Wirt.*

3. A substance in which medicine is taken.
4. A menstruum in which paints, gums, &c., are dissolved and prepared for use

VE'HI-CLED, *a.* Conveyed in a vehicle. *Green.*

VE-HIC'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to a vehicle.

VEH'MIC, *a.* *Vehmic courts* were the tribunals of a secret society in Germany during the middle ages, which for a time held a powerful sway over the people by their terrible executions. *Brande.*

VEIL, (vāle,) *n.* [L. *velum.*]
1. A cover; a curtain; something to intercept the view and hide an object.
2. A cover; a disguise. [See VAIL. The latter orthography gives the Latin pronunciation as well as the English, and is to be preferred.]

VEIL, (vāle,) *v. t.* To cover with a veil; to conceal.
2. To invest; to cover.
3. To hide. [See VAIL.]

VEIN, *n.* [Fr. *veine*; L. *vena*, from the root of *venio*, to come, to pass. The sense is, a passage, a conduit.]
1. A vessel in animal bodies, which receives the blood from the extreme arteries, and returns it to the heart. The veins may be arranged in three divisions: (1.) Those that commence from the capillaries all over the body, and return the blood to the heart. (2.) The pulmonary veins. (3.) The veins of the vena portæ, in which the blood that has circulated through the organs of digestion is conveyed to the liver. *Cyc.*
2. In *plants*, a tube, or an assemblage of tubes, through which the sap is transmitted along the leaves. The term is more properly applied to the finer and more complex ramifications, which interbranch with each other like net-work; the larger and more direct assemblages of vessels being called RIBS and NERVES. Veins are also found in the calyx and corol of flowers. *Cyc.*
The vessels which branch or variously divide over the surface of leaves are called VEINS. *Martyn.*
3. In *geology*, a seam of any substance, more or less wide, intersecting a rock or stratum, and not corresponding with the stratification. *Dana. Cyc.*
4. A streak or wave of different color, appearing in wood, marble, and other stones; variegation.
5. A cavity or fissure in the earth or in other substance.
6. Tendency or turn of mind; a particular disposition or cast of genius; as, a rich *vein* of wit or humor; a satirical *vein.*

Invoke the muses, and improve my *vein.* *Waller.*

7. Current.

He can open a *vein* of true and noble thinking. *Swift.*

8. Humor; particular temper. *Shak.*
9. Strain; quality; as, my usual *vein.* *Oldham.*

VEIN'ED, (vānd,) *a.* [from *vein.*] Full of veins; streaked; variegated; as, *veined* marble.
2. In *botany*, having vessels branching over the surface, as a leaf.

VEIN'ING, (vān'ing,) *a.* Forming veins.

VEIN'LESS, *a.* In *botany*, having no veins; as, a *veinless* leaf. *Barton.*

VEIN'-STONE, *n.* The rock or mineral material which accompanies or incloses ores in veins; the gangue. *Ure.*

VEIN'Y, (vān'e,) *a.* Full of veins; as, *veiny* marble. *Thomson.*

VE-LIF'ER-OUS, *a.* [L. *velum*, a sail, and *fero*, to bear.]
Bearing or carrying sails. *Evelyn.*

VEL-I-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *velitatio.*]
A dispute or contest; a slight skirmish. [*Not in use.*] *Burton.*

VE-LIV'O-LANT, *a.* [L. *velum* and *volo.*]
Passing under full sail.

VELL, *n.* [Qu. *fell*, a skin.]
A rennet bag. [*Local.*]

VELL, *v. t.* [Qu. *fell*, a skin.]
To cut off the turf or sward of land. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

VEL-LE'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *velleité*; from L. *velle*, to will.]
A term by which the schools express the lowest degree of desire. *Locke.*

VEL'LI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *vellico*, from *vello*, to pull. It may be from the root of *pull.*]
To twitch; to stimulate; *applied to the muscles and fibers of animals*; to cause to twitch convulsively. *Cyc.*

VEL'LI-CA-TED, *pp.* Twitched or caused to twitch.

VEL'LI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Twitching; convulsing.

VEL-LI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of twitching, or of causing to twitch.
2. A twitching or convulsive motion of a muscular fiber.

VEL'LI-CA-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of vellicating, plucking, or twitching.

VEL'LUM, *n.* [Fr. *velin.* It coincides with *fell*, D. *vel*, skin; probably from the root of L. *vello.*]
A finer kind of parchment or skin, rendered clear and white for writing.

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VEL'LUM-PŌST, *n.* A peculiar sort of superior writing-paper.

VEL'LUM-Y, *a.* Resembling vellum.

VE-LŌ'CE, (va-lō'chā,) [It.] In *music*, quick.

VE-LOC'I-PEDE, *n.* [L. *velox*, swift, and *pes*, foot.]
A carriage for one person, having two wheels placed one before the other, in the same line, and connected by a beam, on which the person sits astride, and propels the vehicle by striking the tips of his toes against the earth.

VE-LOC'I-TY, (-los'e-te,) *n.* [Fr. *velocité*; L. *velocitas*, from *velox*, swift, allied to *volo*, to fly.]
1. Swiftness; celerity; rapidity; as, the *velocity* of wind; the *velocity* of a planet or comet in its orbit or course; the *velocity* of a cannon-ball; the *velocity* of light. In these phrases, *velocity* is more generally used than *celerity*. We apply *celerity* to animals; as, a horse or an ostrich runs with *celerity*, and a stream runs with *rapidity* or *velocity*; but bodies moving in the air or in ethereal space move with greater or less *velocity*, not *celerity*. This usage is arbitrary, and perhaps not universal.
2. In *philosophy*, *velocity* is that affection of motion by which a body moves over a certain space in a certain time. Velocity is in direct proportion to the space over which a body moves. Velocity is *absolute* or *relative*; *absolute*, when a body moves over a certain space in a certain time; *relative*, when it has respect to another moving body. Velocity is also *uniform* or *equal*; or it is *unequal*, that is, retarded or

VEL'URE, *n.* [Fr. *velours*.] [accelerated.
Velvet. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

VEL'VET, *n.* [It. *velluto*; Sp. *velludo*; Fr. *velours*; L. *vellus*, hair, nap.]
A rich, silk stuff, covered on the outside with a close, short, fine, soft shag or nap.
Cotton velvet; an imitation of velvet, made of cotton; also called *velveteen*.

VEL'VET, *v. t.* To paint velvet. *Peacham.*

VEL'VET, *a.* Made of velvet; or soft and delicate, like velvet.

VEL-VET-ED,

VEL-VET-EEN', *n.* A kind of cloth made of cotton, in imitation of velvet; cotton velvet.

VEL'VET-ING, *n.* The fine shag of velvet. *Cyc.*

VEL'VET-PĀV-ED, *a.* Paved with velvet.

VEL'VET-Y, *a.* Made of velvet, or like velvet; soft; smooth; delicate. *Med. Repos.*

VĒ'NAL, *a.* [L. *vena*, a vein.]
Pertaining to a vein or to veins; contained in the veins; as, *venal* blood. [See VENOUS, which is generally used.]

VĒ'NAL, *a.* [L. *venalis*, from *veneo*, to be sold.]
1. Mercenary; prostitute; that may be bought or obtained for money or other valuable consideration; as, a *venal* muse; *venal* services.
2. That may be sold; set to sale; as, all offices are *venal* in a corrupt government.
3. Purchased; as, a *venal* vote. *Junius.*

VE-NAL'I-TY, *n.* Mercenariness; the state of being influenced by money; prostitution of talents, offices, or services, for money or reward; as, the *venality* of a corrupt court.

VEN'A-RY, *a.* [L. *venor*, to hunt.]
Relating to hunting.

VE-NAT'IC,

VE-NAT'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *venaticus*, from *venor*, to hunt.]
Used in hunting.

VE-NĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *venatio*, from *venor*, to hunt.]
1. The act or practice of hunting. *Brown.*
2. The state of being hunted. *Brown.*
3. In *botany*, the manner in which the veins of leaves are arranged. *Lindley.*

VEND, *v. t.* [L. *vendo*; Fr. *vendre*; It. *vendere*; Sp. *vender*.]
To sell; to transfer a thing and the exclusive right of possessing it to another person, for a pecuniary equivalent; as, to *vend* goods; to *vend* meat and vegetables in market. *Vending* differs from *barter*. We *vend* for money; we *barter* for commodities. *Vend* is applicable only to wares, merchandise, or other small articles, not to lands and tenements. We never say, to *vend* a farm, a lease, or a bond, a right, or a horse.

VEND'ED, *pp.* Sold; transferred for money; as goods.

VEND-EE', *n.* The person to whom a thing is sold.

VEND'ER, *n.* [Fr. *vendeur*.]
A seller; one who transfers the exclusive right of possessing a thing, either his own, or that of another as his agent. Auctioneers are the *venders* of goods for other men.

VEND-I-BIL'I-TY,

VEND'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state of being vendible or salable.

VEND'I-BLE, *a.* L. [*vendibilis*.]
Salable; that may be sold; that can be sold; as, *vendible* goods. *Vendible* differs from *marketable*; the latter signifies *proper* or *fit for market*, according to the laws or customs of a place. *Vendible* has no reference to such legal fitness.

VEND'I-BLE, *n.* Something to be sold or offered for sale. *Mitford.*

VEND'I-BLY, *adv.* In a salable manner.

VEN-DI-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *venditatio*.]
A boastful display. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

VEN-DI''TION, (ven-dish'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *venditio*.]
The act of selling; sale.

VEND'OR, *n.* A vender; a seller.

VEN-DŪE', *n.* [Fr. *vendu*, sold.]
Auction; a public sale of any thing by outcry, to the highest bidder.

VEN-DŪE'-MAS''TER, *n.* One who is authorized to make sale of any property to the highest bidder, by notification and public outcry; an auctioneer.

VE-NEER', *v. t.* [G. *furnieren*. This word seems to be from the root of *furnish*, the primary sense of which is, to put on.]
To lay, or fix firmly, thin leaves of a fine or superior wood over a coarse or inferior wood, so as to give the latter the appearance of a solid mass of the former. *Hebert.*

VE-NEER', *n.* A thin leaf of a superior wood for overlaying an inferior wood.

VE-NEER'ED, *pp.* Overlaid with a thin leaf of a superior wood.

VE-NEER'ING, *ppr.* Overlaying with a thin leaf of a superior wood.

VE-NEER'ING, *n.* The act or art of overlaying a coarse or inferior wood with thin leaves of superior wood; the covering thus laid on.

VEN'E-FICE, (-fis,) *n.* [L. *veneficium*.]
The practice of poisoning. [*Not in use.*]

VEN-E-FI''CIAL, (-fish'al,)

VEN-E-FI''CIOUS, (-fish'us,) *a.* [L. *veneficium*.]
Acting by poison; bewitching. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

VEN-E-FI''CIOUS-LY, *adv.* By poison or witchcraft. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

VEN'EM-OUS. See VENOMOUS.

VEN'E-NĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *veneno*; *venenum*, poison; W. *gwenwyn*; from raging.]
To poison; to infect with poison. *Harvey.*

VEN-E-NĀ'TION, *n.* The act of poisoning.
2. Poison; venom. *Brown.*

VE-NĒNE',

VEN'E-NOSE', *a.* [Fr. *venencux*.]
Poisonous; venomous. [*Not used.*] *Harvey.*

VEN-ER-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State or quality of being venerable. [*Not used.*] *More.*

VEN'ER-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *venerabilis*, from *veneror*, to honor, to worship.]
1. Worthy of veneration or reverence; deserving of honor and respect; as, a *venerable* magistrate; a *venerable* parent.
2. Rendered sacred by religious associations, or being consecrated to God and to his worship; to be regarded with awe and treated with reverence; as, the *venerable* walls of a temple or church.

The places where saints have suffered for the testimony of Christ — rendered *venerable* by their death. *Hooker.*

VEN'ER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being venerable. *South.*

VEN'ER-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to excite reverence.

An awful pile! stands *venerably* great. *Addison.*

VEN'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [Fr. *venerer*; L. *veneror*.]
To regard with respect and reverence; to reverence; to revere. We *venerate* an old, faithful magistrate; we *venerate* parents and elders; we *venerate* men consecrated to sacred offices. We *venerate* old age or gray hairs. We *venerate*, or ought to *venerate*, the gospel and its precepts.

And seemed to *venerate* the sacred shade. *Dryden.*

VEN'ER-Ā-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Reverenced; treated with honor and respect.

VEN'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Regarding with reverence.

VEN-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *veneratio*.]
The highest degree of respect and reverence; respect mingled with some degree of awe; a feeling or sentiment excited by the dignity and superiority of a person, or by the sacredness of his character, and with regard to place, by its consecration to sacred services.

We find a secret awe and *veneration* for one who moves about us in a regular and illustrious course of virtue. *Addison.*

VEN'ER-Ā-TOR, *n.* One who venerates and reverences.

VE-NĒ'RE-AL, *a.* [L. *venereus*, from *Venus*; W. *Gwener*, from *gwen*, white, fair. See VENUS.]
1. Pertaining to sexual intercourse.
2. Connected with sexual intercourse; as, a *venereal* disease; *venereal* virus or poison.
3. Adapted to the cure of venereal diseases; as, *venereal* medicines.
4. Adapted to excite venereal desire; aphrodisiac. *Cyc.*
5. Consisting of or pertaining to copper, formerly called by chemists VENUS. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

VE-NĒ'RE-AN, *a.* Venereal. [*Not used.*] *Howell.*

VE-NĒ'RE-OUS, *a.* [L. *venereus*.]
Lustful; libidinous. *Derham.*

VEN'ER-OUS, for VENEREOUS. [*Not used.*]

VEN'ER-Y, *n.* [from *Venus*.] Sexual intercourse.

Contentment, without the pleasure of lawful *venery*, is continence; of unlawful, chastity. *Grew.*

VEN'ER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *venerie*; from L. *venor*, to hunt, that is, to drive or rush.]
The act or exercise of hunting; the sports of the chase.

Beasts of *venery* and fishes. *Brown.*

VEN-E-SEC'TION, *n.* [L. *vena*, vein, and *sectio*, a cutting.]
The act or operation of opening a vein for letting blood; blood-letting; phlebotomy. *Cyc. Wiseman.*

VE-NĒ'TIAN, *a.* Belonging to Venice.
Venetian chalk; a white, compact talc or steatite, used for marking on cloth, &c. *Dana.*
Venetian door: a door having long, narrow windows on the sides.
Venetian window; one consisting of a main window with a long and narrow window on each side.
Venetian blind: a blind for windows, doors, &c., made of thin slats set in a frame, movable on end-pins, and so disposed as to overlap each when close, and to show a series of open spaces for the admission of air and light when in the other position.

VEN'EY, *n.* [Fr. *venez*, from *venir*, to come.]
A bout; a thrust; a hit; a turn at fencing.

Three *veneys* for a dish of stewed prunes. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

[Sometimes spelt VENEW.]

VENGE, (venj,) *v. t.* [Fr. *venger*.]
To avenge; to punish. [*Not in use.*] [See AVENGE and REVENGE.] *Shak.*

VENGE'A-BLE, (venj'a-bl,) *a.* [from *venge*.] Revengeful; as, *vengeable* despite. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

VENGE'ANCE, (venj'ance,) *n.* [Fr., from *venger*, to revenge, L. *vindico*.]
The infliction of pain on another, in return for an injury or offense. Such infliction, when it proceeds from malice or mere resentment, and is not necessary for the purposes of justice, is revenge, and a most heinous crime. When such infliction proceeds from a mere love of justice, and the necessity of punishing offenders for the support of the laws, it is *vengeance*, and is warrantable and just. In this case, vengeance is a just retribution, recompense, or punishment. In this latter sense the word is used in Scripture, and frequently applied to the punishments inflicted by God on sinners.

To me belongeth *vengeance* and recompense. — Deut. xxxii.
The Lord will take *vengeance* on his adversaries. — Nahum i.

With a vengeance, in *familiar language*, signifies with great violence or vehemence; as, to strike one *with a vengeance*.
Formerly, *what a vengeance*, was a phrase used for *what* emphatical.

But *what a vengeance* makes thee fly! *Hudibras.*

VENGE'FUL, (venj'ful,) *a.* Vindictive; retributive; as, God's *vengeful* ire. *Milton.*
2. Revengeful.

VENGE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Vindictively.

VENGE'MENT, (venj'ment,) *n.* Avengement; penal retribution.
[AVENGEMENT is generally used.]

VENG'ER, *n.* An avenger. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

VE'NI, VĪDI, VĪCI. [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered. These were the words which Cesar used when he informed the Roman senate of his victories in Gaul.

VĒ'NI-A-BLE, *a.* [See VENIAL.] Venial; pardonable. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

VĒ'NI-A-BLY, *adv.* Pardonably; excusably. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

VĒ'NI-AL, *a.* [It. *veniale*; Sp. *venial*; Fr. *veniel*; from L. *venia*, pardon, leave to depart, from the root of *venio*, and signifying literally a going or passing.]
1. That may be forgiven; pardonable; as, a *venial* fault or transgression. The reformed churches hold all sins to be *venial*, through the merits of the Redeemer; but the most trifling sins not to be *venial*, except through the righteousness and atonement of Christ.
Venial sin, in *the Roman Catholic church*, a sin which weakens, but does not wholly destroy, sanctifying grace, like mortal or deadly sins. It does not, therefore, exclude from absolution and communion, when there is evidence of repentance. *Brande. Encyc. Am.*
2. In *familiar language*, excusable; that may be allowed or permitted to pass without censure; as, a *venial* slip or fault.
3. Allowed.

Permitting him the while
Venial discourse unblamed. *Milton.*

VĒ'NI-AL-LY, *adv.* Pardonably.

VĒ'NI-AL-NESS, *n.* State of being excusable or pardonable.

VE-NĪ'RE FĀ'CI-AS, or *VE-NĪ'RE*, [L.] In *law*, a writ or precept directed to the sheriff, requiring him to summon twelve men, to try an issue between parties. It is also a writ in the nature of the summons to cause the party indicted on a penal statute to appear.

VEN'I-SON, (ven'e-zn *or* ven'zn,) *n.* [Fr. *venaison*, from L. *venatio*, a hunting, from *venor*, to hunt.]
The flesh of edible beasts of chase.

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In England, the word is more especially applied to the flesh of deer, hares, and certain birds called game. *Booth.*

It is, in the United States, applied exclusively to the flesh of the deer or cervine genus of animals.

VEN'OM, *n.* [Fr. *venin*: It. *veneno*: L. *venenum*; W. *gwenwyn*. It appears by the Welsh word and its affinities, that the primary sense is raging, furious; and hence it is to be referred to the root of L. *venor*, to hunt, to drive, or chase; *venio*, to come. See VENUS, &c.]

1. Poison: matter fatal or injurious to life. *Venom* is generally used to express noxious matter that is applied externally, or that is discharged from animals, as that of bites and stings of serpents, scorpions, &c.; and *poison*, to express substances taken into the stomach. *Cyc.*

2. Spite; malice.

VEN'OM, *v. t.* To poison; to infect with venom.

[*Little used*, but ENVENOM is in use and elegant. *Venom* may be elegantly used in poetry.]

VEN'OM-ED, *pp.* Poisoned; infected with poison.

VEN'OM-OUS, *a.* Poisonous; noxious to animal life; as, the bite of a serpent may be *venomous*. The sack at the base of the rattlesnake's teeth contains *venomous* matter.

2. Noxious; mischievous; malignant; as, a *venomous* progeny. *Brown.*

3. Spiteful; as, a *venomous* writer.

VEN'OM-OUS-LY, *adv.* Poisonously; malignantly; spitefully. *Dryden.*

VEN'OM-OUS-NESS, *n.* Poisonousness; noxiousness to animal life.

2. Malignity; spitefulness.

VĒ'NOUS, *a.* [L. *venosus*, from *vena*, a vein.]

1. Pertaining to a vein or to veins; contained in veins; as, *venous* blood, which is distinguished from arterial blood by its darker color.

2. In *botany*, veined. A *venous leaf* has vessels branching, or variously divided, over its surface. *Martyn.*

VENT, *n.* [Fr. *vente*, Sp. *venta*, sale, from *vendre*, Sp. *vender*; from the root of L. *venio*, Eng. *wind*, &c.; properly, a passage.]

1. A small aperture; a hole or passage for air or other fluid to escape; as, the *vent* of a cask.

2. The opening in a cannon or other piece of artillery, by which fire is communicated to the charge.

3. Passage from secrecy to notice; publication. *Wotton.*

4. The act of opening. *Philips.*

5. Emission; passage; escape from confinement; as, his smothered passions urge for *vent*.

6. Discharge; utterance; means of discharge.

Had like grief been dewed in tears,
Without the *vent* of words. *Milton.*

7. Sale; as, the *vent* of a thousand copies of a treatise. *Pope.*

8. Opportunity to sell; demand.

There is no *vent* for any commodity except wool. *Temple.*

9. [Sp. *venta*.] An inn; a baiting place. [*Not in use.*]

10. In *birds*, the place for the discharge of excrement.

To give vent to; to suffer to escape; to let out; to pour forth.

VENT, *v. t.* To let out at a small aperture.

2. To let out; to suffer to escape from confinement; to utter; to pour forth; as, to *vent* passion or complaint.

The queen of heaven did thus her fury *vent*. *Dryden.*

3. To utter; to report. [*Not in use*.] *Stephens.*

4. To publish.

The sectators did greatly enrich their inventions by *venting* the stolen treasures of divine letters. [*Not used.*] *Ralegh.*

5. To sell.

Therefore did those nations *vent* such spice. [*Not in use.*] *Ralegh.*

[Instead of *vent*, in the latter sense, we use VEND.]

VENT, *v. i.* To snuff. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

VENT'AGE, *n.* A small hole. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

VENT'AIL, *n.* [Fr., a folding door.] That part of a helmet made to be lifted up; the part intended for the admission of air, or for breathing; the visor of a helmet.

VEN-TAN'NA, *n.* [Sp. *ventana*.] A window. [*Not English.*] *Dryden.*

VENT'ER, *n.* One who utters, reports, or publishes. *Barrow.*

VENT'ER, *n.* [L.] In *anatomy*, the abdomen, or lower belly; formerly applied to any large cavity containing viscera, as the head, thorax, and abdomen, called the three *venters*. *Purr.*

2. The womb; and hence, mother. A has a son B by one *venter*, and a daughter C by another *venter*; children by different *venters*. *Law Language.*

3. The belly of a muscle.

VEN'TI-DUCT, *n.* [L. *ventus*, wind, and *ductus*, a canal; It. *ventidotti*.]

In *building*, a passage for wind or air; a passage or pipe for ventilating apartments. *Gwilt.*

VEN'TI-LATE, *v. t.* [L. *ventilo*, from *ventus*, wind; Fr. *ventiler*.]

1. To fan with wind; to open and expose to the free passage of air or wind; as, to *ventilate* a room; to *ventilate* a cellar.

2. To cause the air to pass through; as, to *ventilate* a mine.

3. To winnow; to fan; as, to *ventilate* wheat.

4. To examine; to discuss; that is, to agitate; as, to *ventilate* questions of policy. [*Not now in use.*]

VEN'TI-LA-TED, *pp.* Exposed to the action of the air; fanned; winnowed; discussed.

VEN'TI-LA-TING, *ppr.* Exposing to the action of wind; fanning; discussing.

VEN TI-LA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *ventilatio*.]

1. The act of ventilating; the act or operation of exposing to the free passage of air, or of causing the air to pass through any place, for the purpose of expelling impure air and dissipating any thing noxious.

2. The act of fanning or winnowing, for the purpose of separating chaff and dust.

3. Vent; utterance. [*Not in use.*] *Wotton.*

4. Refrigeration. [*Not in use.*] *Harvey.*

VEN'TI-LA-TOR, *n.* A contrivance or machine for drawing off or expelling foul or stagnant air from any close place or apartment, and introducing that which is fresh and pure. Ventilators are of very different constructions and sizes.

VENT'ING, *ppr.* Letting out; uttering.

VEN-TOSI-TY, *n.* [Fr. *ventosité*; from L. *ventosus*.]

Windiness; flatulence. *Bacon.*

VEN'TRAL, *a.* [from L. *venter*, belly.]

Belonging to the belly.

The *ventral fins*, in *fishes*, are placed between the anus and the throat. *Ed. Encyc.*

VEN'TRI-CLE, (ven'tre-kl,) *n.* [L. *ventriculus*, from *venter*, belly.]

In *a general sense*, a small cavity in an animal body. It is applied to the stomach. It is also applied to two cavities of the heart, which propel the blood into the arteries. The word is also applied to cavities in different parts of the brain. *Cyc.*

VEN'TRI-COSE, } *a.* [L. *ventricosus*, from *venter*,
VEN'TRI-COUS, } belly.]

In *natural history*, bellied; distended; swelling out in the middle; as, a *ventricous* perianth. *Martyn.*

VEN-TRIC'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to ventricle. *Tully.*

VEN-TRIC'U-LOUS, *a.* [Supra.] Somewhat distended in the middle.

VEN-TRI-LO-CO'TION, *n.* A speaking after the manner of a ventriloquist.

VEN-TRI-LO'QUI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to ventriloquism.

VEN-TRIL'O-QUISM, } *n.* [L. *venter*, belly, and
VEN-TRIL'O-QUY, } *loquor*, to speak.]

The act, art, or practice of speaking in such a manner that the voice appears to come, not from the person, but from some distant place, as from the opposite side of the room, from the cellar, &c.

VEN-TRIL'O-QUIST, *n.* One who speaks in such a manner that his voice appears to come from some distant place.

The ancient *ventriloquists* seemed to speak from their bellies. *Encyc.*

VEN-TRIL'O-QUOUS, *a.* Speaking in such a manner as to make the sound appear to come from a place remote from the speaker.

VEN'TURE, (vent'yur,) *n.* [Fr. *aventure*; It. and Sp. *ventura*; from L. *venio*, *ventus*, *venturus*, to come.]

1. A hazard; an undertaking of chance or danger; the risking of something upon an event which can not be foreseen with tolerable certainty.

I, in this *venture*, double gains pursue. *Dryden.*

2. Chance; hap; contingency; luck; an event that is not or can not be foreseen. *Bacon.*

3. The thing put to hazard; *particularly*, something sent to sea in trade.

My *ventures* are not in one bottom trusted. *Shak.*

At a venture; at hazard; without seeing the end or mark; or without foreseeing the issue.

A bargain *at a venture* made. *Hudibras.*
A certain man drew a bow *at a venture*. —1 Kings xxii.

VEN'TURE, *v. i.* To dare; to have courage or presumption to do, undertake, or say. A man *ventures* to mount a ladder; he *ventures* into battle; he *ventures* to assert things which he does not know.

2. To run a hazard or risk.

Who freights a ship to *venture* on the seas. *Dryden.*

To venture at, } to dare to engage in; to at-
To venture on or *upon*; } tempt without any certainty of success. It is rash to *venture upon* such a project.

And when I *venture at* the comic style. *Waller.*

VEN'TURE, *v. t.* To expose to hazard; to risk; as, to *venture* one's person in a balloon.

2. To put or send on a venture or chance; as, to *venture* a horse to the West Indies.

VEN'TUR-ED, *pp.* Put to the hazard; risked.

VEN'TUR-ER, *n.* One who ventures or puts to hazard.

VEN'TURE-SOME, (vent'yur-sum,) *a* Bold; daring; intrepid; as, a *venturesome* boy.

VEN'TURE-SOME-LY, *adv.* In a bold, daring manner.

VEN'TUR-ING, *ppr.* Putting to hazard; daring.

VEN'TUR-ING, *n.* The act of putting to risk; a hazarding.

VEN'TUR-OUS, *a.* Daring; bold; hardy; fearless; intrepid; adventurous; as, a *venturous* soldier

With *venturous* arm
He plucked, he tasted. *Milton.*

VEN'TUR-OUS-LY, *adv.* Daringly; fearlessly; boldly. *Bacon.*

VEN'TUR-OUS-NESS, *n.* Boldness; hardiness; fearlessness; intrepidity. The event made them repent of their *venturousness*.

VEN'UE, } *n.* [L. *vicinia*; Norm. *visne*.]
VISNE, }

In *law*, a neighborhood or near place; the place where an action is laid. In certain cases, the court has power to change the *venue*. *Cyc.*

The twelve men who are to try the cause, must be of the same *venue* where the demand is made. *Blackstone.*

VEN'UE, *n.* A thrust. [See VENEY.]

VEN'Ū-LITE, *n.* A petrified shell of the genus Venus. [*Not used.*]

VĒ'NUS, *n.* [L.; W. *Gwener*, from *gwen*, white, fair, the feminine of *gwyn*, white, fair, that affords happiness; also *gwyn*, rage, violent impulse of the mind, lust, smart; *gwyndu*, to whiten; *gwynt*, wind, L. *ventus*; *gwynawg*, full of rage; *gwent*, an open country; *gwenu*, to smile; *gwenwyn*, poison, L. *venenum*, Eng. *venom*; *gwenwynaw*, to poison, to fret or irritate. These affinities lead to the true origin of these words. The primary sense of the root is, to shoot or rush, as light or wind. From light is derived the sense of white, fair, Venus, or it is from opening, parting; and from rushing, moving, comes *wind*, and the sense of raging, fury, whence L. *venenum*, poison, that which frets or causes to rage. These words all coincide with L. *venio*, which signifies to rush, to fall, to happen; *venor*, to hunt, &c. The Greeks had the same idea of the goddess of love, viz., that her name signified fairness, whiteness, and hence the fable that she sprung from froth, whence her Greek name Ἀφροδίτη, from ἀφρος, froth. But Venus may be from lust or raging.]

1. In *mythology*, the goddess of beauty and love; that is, beauty or love deified; just as the Gaelic and Irish *diana*, swiftness, impetuosity, is denominated the goddess of hunting.

2. In *astronomy*, one of the inferior planets, whose orbit is between the Earth and Mercury. As morning star, it was called by the ancients *Lucifer*; as evening star, *Hesperus*. Its distance from the sun is about 68,000,000 of miles; its diameter, 7701 miles; and its period of revolution round the sun, 224 days. *Olmsted.*

3. In *the old chemistry*, a name given to copper.

4. In *conchology*, a genus of bivalve mollusks, including the common clam.

VĒ'NUS'S CŌMB, *n.* An annual plant of the genus Scandix; shepherd's needle. *Lee.*

VĒ'NUS'S FLY'-TRAP, *n.* A plant, Dionæa muscipula. It seizes and holds fast insects which brush against its leaves.

VĒ'NUS'S LOOK'ING-GLASS, *n.* An annual plant of the genus Campanula, allied to the bell-flower.

VĒ'NUS'S NĀ'VEL-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Omphalodes or Cynoglossum, so named from the shape of its seeds. *Loudon.*

VE-NUST', *a.* [L. *venustus*.]

Beautiful. [*Not used.*]

VE-RA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *verax*, from *verus*, true.]

1. Observant of truth; habitually disposed to speak truth.

2. True. [*Little used.*] *Pinkerton.*

VE-RA'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Truthfully.

VE-RAC'I-TY, (ve-ras'e-te,) *n.* [It. *veracità*; from L. *verax*, from *verus*, true.]

1. Habitual observance of truth, or habitual truth; as, a man of *veracity*. His *veracity* is not called in question. The question of the court is, whether you know the witness to be a man of *veracity*. We rely on history, when we have confidence in the *veracity* and industry of the historian.

"The *veracity* of facts," is not correct language. *Truth* is applicable to men and to facts; *veracity* to men only, or to sentient beings.

2. Invariable expression of truth; as, the *veracity* of our senses. *Kames.*

VE-RAN'DA, *n.* An Oriental word denoting a kind of open portico, formed by extending a sloping roof beyond the main building. *Chalmers.*

VE-RA'TRINE, }
VE-RAT'RI-NA, } *n.* [L. *veratrum*.]
VE-RA'TRI-A, }

A vegetable alkaloid, obtained from Asagræa officinalis, and called VERATRINE from a mistake of the analyst, who supposed he was analyzing the seeds of Veratrum Sabadilla. Although called veratrine, it is not known to be contained in any

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species of the genus veratrum. This alkaloid is remarkable for its sternutatory powers. *Tully.*

VE-RĀ'TRUM, *n.* A genus of plants having very poisonous qualities.

VERB, *n.* [L. *verbum*; Fr. *verbe*; Sp. and It. *verbo*; Ir. *fearb*; probably from the root of L. *fero.*]

1. In *grammar*, a part of speech that expresses action, motion, being, suffering, or a request or command to do or forbear any thing. The verb affirms, declares, asks, or commands; as, I *write*; he *runs*; the river *flows*; they *sleep*; we *see*; they *are deceived*; *depart*; *go*; *come*; *write*; *does* he *improve*?

When the action expressed by a verb is exerted on an object, or terminates upon it, the act is considered as passing to that object, and the verb is called *transitive*; as, I *read* Livy. When the act expressed by the verb terminates in the agent or subject, the verb is called *intransitive*; as, I *run*; I *walk*; I *sleep.*

When the agent and object change places, and the agent is considered as the instrument by which the object is affected, the verb is called *passive*; as, Goliath *was slain* by David.

2. A word. *South.*

VERB'AL, *a.* [Fr.; L. *verbalis.*]

1. Spoken; expressed to the ear in words; not written; as, a *verbal* message; a *verbal* contract; *verbal* testimony.

2. Oral; uttered by the mouth. *Shak.*

3. Consisting in mere words; as, a *verbal* reward.

4. Respecting words only; as, a *verbal* dispute.

5. Minutely exact in words, or attending to words only; as, a *verbal* critic.

6. Literal; having word answering to word; as, a *verbal* translation.

7. In *grammar*, derived from a verb; as, a *verbal* noun.

8. Verbose; abounding with words. *Shak.*

VERB'AL, *n.* In *grammar*, a noun derived from a verb. *Brande.*

VERB'AL-ISM, *n.* Something expressed orally.

VERB-AL'I-TY, *n.* Mere words; bare literal expressions. *Brown.*

VERB'AL-IZE, *v. t.* To convert into a verb.

VERB'AL-LY, *adv.* In words spoken; by words uttered orally. *South.*

2. Word for word; as, to translate *verbally.* *Dryden.*

VER-BA'TIM, *adv.* [L.] Word for word; in the same words; as, to tell a story *verbatim* as another has related it.

VER-BĒ'NA, *n.* Vervain; a genus of plants. Two sorts are extensively cultivated, one for its lemon-scented foliage, and the other for the great beauty of its flowers. *Mead.*

VER'BEN-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *verbena*, vervain.] Strewed with vervain.

VER'BEN-Ā-TED, *pp.* Strewed or sanctified with vervain, according to a custom of the ancients.

VER'BEN-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Strewing with vervain. *Drake.*

VER'BER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *verbero.*] To beat; to strike. [*Not in use.*]

VER-BER-Ā'TION, *n.* A beating or striking blows. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The impulse of a body, which causes sound. *Cyc.*

VERB'I-AGE, *n.* [Fr.] Verbosity; use of many words without necessity; superabundance of words.

VER-BŌSE', *a.* [L. *verbosus.*] Abounding in words; using or containing more words than are necessary; prolix; tedious by a multiplicity of words; as, a *verbose* speaker; a *verbose* argument.

VER-BŌSE'LY, *adv.* Wordily.

VER-BOS'I-TY, } *n.* Employment of a superabund-
VER-BŌSE'NESS, } ance of words; the use of more words than are necessary; as, the *verbosity* of a speaker.

2. Superabundance of words; prolixity; as, the *verbosity* of a discourse or argument.

VER'DAN-CY, *n.* [See VERDANT.] Greenness. *Norris.*

VER'DANT, *a.* [Fr. *verdoyant*; L. *viridans*, from *viridis*, from *vireo*, to be green. The radical sense of the verb is, to grow or advance with strength.]

1. Green; fresh; covered with growing plants or grass; as, *verdant* fields; a *verdant* lawn.

2. Flourishing.

VER'DANT-LY, *adv.* Freshly; flourishingly.

VERD-AN-TIQUE', (verd-an-teek',) *n.* [Fr.] Ancient green; a term given to a green incrustation on ancient coins, brass or copper. It is a hydrated dicarbonate of copper. *Turner.*

2. A mottled-green serpentine marble; also, a green porphyry, used as marble, and called ORIENTAL VERD-ANTIQUE. *Dana.*

VER'DER-ER, } *n.* [Fr. *verdier*, from *verd*, green; or
VER'DER-OR, } Low L. *viridarius.*] An officer in England, who has the charge of the king's forest, to preserve the vert and venison, keep the assizes, view, receive and enroll attachments and presentments of all manner of trespasses. *Blackstone.*

VER'DICT, *n.* [L. *verum dictum*, true declaration.]

1. The answer of a jury given to the court concerning any matter of fact in any cause, civil or criminal, committed to their trial and examination. In criminal causes, the jury decide the law as well as the fact. Verdicts are *general* or *special*; *general*, when they decide in general terms, or in the terms of the general issue, as *no wrong*, *no disseisin*: *special*, when the jury find and state the facts at large, and as to the law, pray the judgment of the court. *Blackstone.*

2. Decision; judgment; opinion pronounced; as, to be condemned by the *verdict* of the public.

These enormities were condemned by the *verdict* of common humanity. *South.*

VER'DI-GRIS, (vur'de-grees,) *n.* [Fr. *verd* and *gris*; green-gray.]

Disacetate of copper. In an impure state, it is much used as a green pigment. In a pure state, it is employed in medicine.

VER'DI-TER, *n.* [*verde-terre*, green earth; *terreverte.*] A fine azure-blue mineral. It is a hydrated subsesquicarbonate of copper. It is prepared artificially, but the process is kept secret. It is sometimes used as a pigment. *Thomas Thomson.*

VER'DI-TURE, *n.* The faintest and palest green.

VERD'URE, (verd'yur,) *n.* [Fr.; from L. *vireo.*] Green; greenness; freshness of vegetation; as, the *verdure* of the meadows in June; the *verdure* of spring.

VERD'UR-OUS, *a.* Covered with green; clothed with the fresh color of vegetables; as, *verdurous* pastures. *Philips.*

VER'E-CUND, *a.* [L. *verecundus.*] Bashful; modest. [*Not much used.*] *Wotton.*

VER-E-CUND'I-TY, *n.* Bashfulness; modesty; blushing. [*Not in much use.*]

VERGE, (verj,) *n.* [Fr.; It. *verga*, L. *virga*, a rod, that is, a shoot.]

1. A rod, or something in the form of a rod or staff, carried as an emblem of authority; the mace of a dean. *Swift.*

2. The stick or wand with which persons are admitted tenants, by holding it in the hand, and swearing fealty to the lord. On this account, such tenants are called *tenants by the verge.* *Cyc. England.*

3. In *law*, the compass or extent of the king's court, within which is bounded the jurisdiction of the lord steward of the king's household; so called from the verge or staff which the marshal bears. *Cowel.*

4. The extreme side or end of any thing which has some extent of length; the brink; edge; border; margin.

[This seems to be immediately connected with the L. *vergo.*]

5. Among *gardeners*, the edge or outside of a border; also, a slip of grass adjoining to gravel-walks, and dividing them from the borders in the parterre-garden. *Cyc.*

6. A part of a timepiece.

VERGE, *v. i.* [L. *vergo.*]

1. To tend downward; to bend; to slope; as, a hill *verges* to the north.

2. To tend; to incline; to approach.

I find myself verging to that period of life which is to be labor and sorrow. *Swift.*

VERG'ER, *n.* He that carries the mace before the bishop, dean, &c. *Farquhar. Cyc.*

2. An officer who carries a white wand before the justices of either bench in England. *Cyc.*

3. A pew-opener or attendant at a church.

VERG'ING, *ppr.* Bending or inclining; tending.

VER'GOU-LEOSE *n.* A variety of pear; contracted to VERGALOO; written also VERGALIEU.

VE-RID'IC-AL, *a.* [L. *veridicus*; *verus* and *dico.*] Telling truth. [*Not used.*]

VER'I-FI-A-BLE, *a.* [from *verify.*] That may be verified; that may be proved or confirmed by incontestable evidence. *South.*

VER-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr. See VERIFY.] The act of verifying or proving to be true; the act of confirming or establishing the authenticity of any powers granted, or of any transaction, by legal or competent evidence.

VER'I-FI-ED, (ver'e-fīde,) *pp.* Proved; confirmed by competent evidence.

VER'I-FI-ER, *n.* One that proves or makes appear to be true.

VER'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *verifier*; L. *verus*, true, and *facio*, to make; G. *wahr*, D. *waar*, W. *gwir*, pure, true, ether, purity; *gwiraw*, to verify.]

1. To prove to be true; to confirm.

This is *verified* by a number of examples. *Bacon.*

2. To fulfill, as a promise; to confirm the truth of a prediction; to show to be true. The predictions of this venerable patriot have been *verified.* *Gen.* xlii. 1 *Kings* viii.

3. To confirm or establish the authenticity of any thing by examination or competent evidence. The first act of the house of representatives is to *verify* their powers, by exhibiting their credentials to a committee of the house, or other proper authority. *United States.*

VER'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Proving to be true; confirming; establishing as authentic.

VER'I-LY, *adv.* [from *very.*] In truth; in fact; certainly.

2. Really; truly; with great confidence. It was *verily* thought the enterprise would succeed.

VER-I-SIM'I-LAR, *a* [L. *verisimilis*; *verus*, true, and *similis*, like.]

Having the appearance of truth; probable; likely. *White.*

VER-I-SI-MIL'I-TUDE, *n.* [L. *verisimilitudo.*] The appearance of truth; probability; likelihood.

Verisimilitude and opinion are an easy purchase; but true knowledge is dear and difficult. *Glanville.*

VER-I-SI-MIL'I-TY, for VERISIMILITUDE, is not in use.

VER'I-TA-BLE, *a.* [Fr.] True; agreeable to fact. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

VER'I-TA-BLY, *adv.* In a true manner. [*Obs.*]

VER'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *verité*; L. *veritas*, from *verus*, true; W. *gwirez*; Sans. *wartha.*]

1. Truth; consonance of a statement, proposition, or other thing to fact. 1 *Tim.* ii.

It is a proposition of eternal *verity*, that none can govern while he is despised. *South.*

2. A true assertion or tenet.

By this it seems to be a *verity.* *Davies.*

3. Moral truth; agreement of the words with the thoughts. *Johnson.*

VER'JUICE, (-jūse,) *n.* [Fr. *verjus*, that is, *verd jus*, the juice of green fruits.]

A liquor expressed from crab-apples, sour grapes, &c., used in sauces, ragouts, and the like. It is used also in the purification of wax for candles, in poultices, &c. *Cyc.*

VER'MEIL. See VERMILION.

VER-ME-OL'O-GIST, *n.* [Infra.] One who treats of vermes.

VER-ME-OL'O-GY, *n.* [L. *vermes*, worms, and Gr. λογος, discourse.]

A discourse or treatise on vermes, or that part of natural history which treats of vermes. [*Not used.*]

[HELMINTHOLOGY is the legitimate term.]

VER'MES, *n. pl.* [L.] Worms: this is the same word, varied in orthography.

VER-MI-CEL'LI, (ver-me-chel'ly *or* ver-me-sel'ly,) *n.* [It. *vermicello*, a little worm, L. *vermiculus*, from *vermis*, a worm.]

In *cookery*, little rolls or threads of paste, or a composition of flour, eggs, sugar, and saffron; used in soups and pottages.

VER-MI''CEOUS, (ver-mish'us,) *a.* [L. *vermes.*] Pertaining to worms; wormy.

VER-MIC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *vermiculus*, a little worm, from *vermis*, a worm.]

Pertaining to a worm; resembling a worm; *particularly*, resembling the motion of a worm: as, *the vermicular* motion of the intestines, called also PERISTALTIC. *Cyc.*

Vermicular work. See VERMICULATED.

VER-MIC'U-LĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *vermiculatus.*] To inlay; to form work by inlaying which resembles the motion or the tracks of worms.

VER-MIC'U-LĀ-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Formed in the likeness of the motion of a worm.

Vermiculated work; rustic work so wrought as to have the appearance of having been eaten into or tracked by worms. *Gwilt.*

VER-MIC'U-LA-TING, *ppr.* Forming so as to resemble the motion of a worm.

VER-MIC-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act or operation of moving in the form of a worm; continuation of motion from one part to another, as in the peristaltic motion of the intestines. *Hale.*

2. The act of forming so as to resemble the motion of a worm.

VERM'I-CULE, *n.* [L. *vermiculus.*] A little worm or grub. *Derham.*

VER-MIC'U-LOSE, } *a.* [L. *vermiculosus.*]
VER-MIC'U-LOUS, }

1. Full of worms or grubs.

2. Resembling worms.

VERM'I-FORM, *a.* [L. *vermis*, a worm, and *forma*, form.]

Having the form or shape of a worm; as, the *vermiform* process of the cerebellum.

VERM-IF'U-GAL, *a.* Tending to prevent or destroy vermin, or to expel worms. *Lindley.*

VERM'I-FUGE, *n.* [L. *vermis*, a worm, and *fugo*, to expel.]

A medicine or substance that expels worms from animal bodies; an anthelmintic.

VER'MIL, *n.* [Fr. *vermeil.*] Vermilion. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

VER-MIL'ION, (ver-mil'yun,) *n.* [Fr. *vermeil*, *vermillon*: It. *vermiglione*: from L. *vermiculus*, *vermes*; a name sometimes improperly given to the kermes. See CRIMSON.]

1. A bright-red sulphuret of mercury, consisting of sixteen parts of sulphur and one hundred parts of mercury. It is sometimes found native, of a red or brown color, and is then called CINNABAR. It is used as a pigment. *Dana.*

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2. The cochineal, a small insect found on a particular plant.

[*Improper or obsolete.*]

3. Any beautiful red color. In blushing, the delicate cheek is covered with *vermilion*.

VER-MIL'ION, (ver-mil'yun,) *v. t.* To dye red; to cover with a delicate red.

VER-MIL'ION-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Dyed or tinged with a bright red.

VERM'IN, *n. sing.* and *pl.*; used chiefly in the plural. [Fr. and It. *vermine*: from L. *vermes*, worms.]

1. All sorts of small animals which are destructive to grain or other produce; all noxious little animals or insects, as squirrels, rats, mice, worms, grubs, flies, &c.

These *vermin* do great injuries in the field. *Mortimer.*

2. Used of noxious human beings in contempt; as, base *vermin*. *Hudibras.*

VERM'IN-ATE, *v. i.* [L. *vermino*.] To breed vermin.

VERM-IN-A'TION, *n.* The breeding of vermin. *Derham.*

2. A griping of the bowels.

VERM'IN-LY, *adv.* or *a.* Like vermin; of the nature of vermin.

VERM'IN-OUS, *a.* Tending to breed vermin.

The *verminous* disposition of the body. *Harvey.*

VER-MIP'A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *vermes*, worms, and *pario*, to bear.] Producing worms. *Brown.*

VER-MIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [L. *vermes*, worms, and *voro*, to devour.] Devouring worms; feeding on worms. *Vermivorous* birds are very useful to the farmer.

VER-NAC'U-LAR, *a.* [L. *vernaculus*, born in one's house, from *verna*, a servant.]

1. Native; belonging to the country of one's birth. English is our *vernacular* language. The *vernacular* idiom is seldom perfectly acquired by foreigners.

2. Native; belonging to the person by birth or nature. *Milner.*

A *vernacular disease* is one which prevails in a particular country or district; more generally called EPIDEMIC.

VER-NAC'U-LAR-ISM, *n.* A vernacular idiom.

VER-NAC'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* In agreement with the vernacular manner.

VER-NAC'U-LOUS, *a.* [Supra.] Vernacular; also, scoffing. [*Obs.*] *Brown. Spenser.*

VER'NAL, *a.* [L. *vernalis*, from *ver*, spring.]

1. Belonging to the spring; appearing in spring; as, *vernal* bloom.

Vernal flowers are preparatives to autumnal fruits. *Rambler.*

2. Belonging to youth, the spring of life.

Vernal signs; the signs in which the sun appears in the spring.

Vernal equinox; the equinox in spring or March; opposed to the *autumnal equinox*, in September.

VER'NANT, *a.* [L. *vernans*; *verno*, to flourish.] Flourishing, as in spring; as, *vernant* flowers. *Milton.*

VER'NATE, *v. i.* To become young again. [*Not in use.*]

VER-NA'TION, *n.* [L. *verno*.]

In *botany*, the disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud. [It is called also FOLIATION or LEAFING.] *Martyn.*

VER'NIER, *n.* [from the inventor.] A contrivance attached to the graduated limb of an instrument, for the purpose of measuring aliquot parts of the smallest spaces into which the instrument is divided. *Olmsted.*

VER-NIL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *vernilis*, from *verna*, a slave.] Servility; fawning behavior, like that of a slave. [*Not in use.*] *Bailey.*

VE-RON'I-CA, *n.* [*vera-icon*, true image.]

1. A portrait or representation of the face of our Savior on handkerchiefs.

2. In *botany*, a genus of plants, Speedwell.

VER'RU-COSE, } *a.* [L. *verruca*, a wart; *verrucosus*,
VER'RU-COUS, } full of warts.]

Warty; having little knobs or warts on the surface; as, a *verrucous* capsule. *Martyn.*

VER-RU'CU-LOSE, *a.* Having minute, wart-like prominences.

VERS-A-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* [L. *versabilis*, from *versor*,
VERS'A-BLE-NESS, } to turn.]

Aptness to be turned round. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

VERS'A-BLE, *a.* [Supra.] That may be turned. [*Not used.*]

VERS'AL, for UNIVERSAL. [*Not used, or very vulgar.*]

VERS'ANT, *a.* Familiar.

VERS'A-TILE, (vers'a-til,) *a.* [L. *versatilis*, from *versor*, to turn.]

1. That may be turned round; as, a *versatile* boat or spindle. *Harte.*

2 Liable to be turned in opinion; changeable; variable; unsteady; as, a man of *versatile* disposition.

3. Turning with ease from one thing to another; readily applied to a new task, or to various subjects; as, a man of *versatile* genius.

4. In *natural history*, capable of revolving; freely movable; as, a *versatile* anther, which is fixed at one point, but freely movable. *Lindley.*

VERS'A-TILE-LY, *adv.* In a versatile manner.

VERS-A-TIL'I-TY, } *n.* The quality of being vers-
VERS'A-TILE-NESS, } atile; aptness to change; readiness to be turned; variableness.

2. The faculty of easily turning one's mind to new tasks or subjects; as, the *versatility* of genius.

VERSE, (vers,) *n.* [L. *versus*; Fr. *vers*; from L. *verto*, to turn.]

1. In *poetry*, a line consisting of a certain number of long and short syllables, disposed according to the rules of the species of poetry which the author intends to compose. Verses are of various kinds, as *hexameter*, *pentameter*, and *tetrameter*, &c., according to the number of feet in each. A verse of twelve syllables is called an *Alexandrian* or *Alexandrine*. Two or more verses form a stanza or strophe.

2. Poetry; metrical language.

Virtue was taught in *verse*. *Prior.*
Verse embalms virtue. *Donne.*

3. A short division of any composition, particularly of the chapters in the Scriptures. The author of the division of the Old Testament into *verses* is not ascertained. The New Testament was divided into *verses* by Robert Stephens.

4. A piece of poetry. *Pope.*

5. A portion of an anthem to be performed by a single voice to each part.

Blank verse; poetry in which the lines do not end in rhymes.

Heroic verse usually consists of ten syllables, or, in English, of five accented syllables, constituting five feet.

VERSE, *v. t.* To tell in verse; to relate poetically.

Playing on pipes of corn, and *versing* love. *Shak.*

To be versed, [L. *versor*;] to be well skilled; to be acquainted with; as, *to be versed* in history or in geometry.

VERS'ED, (verst,) *pp.* Skilled.

VERS'ED SINE. See SINE.

VERSE'-HON'OR-ING, *a* Doing honor to poetry. *Lamb.*

VERSE'MAN, } *n.* A writer of verses; *in ludi-*
VERSE'MON'GER, } *crous language.* *Prior.*

VERS'ER, *n.* A maker of verses; a versifier. *B. Jonson*

VERS'I-CLE, (vers'e-kl,) *n.* [L. *versiculus*.] A little verse.

VERS'I-COL-OR, (-kul-lur,) } *a.* [L. *versicolor*.]
VERS'I-COL-OR-ED, (-kul-lurd,) }

Having various colors; changeable in color.

VER-SIC'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to verses; designating distinct divisions of a writing.

VER-SI-FI-CA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from *versifier*.] The act, art, or practice of composing poetic verse. Versification is the result of art, labor, and rule, rather than of invention, or the fire of genius. It consists in adjusting the long and short syllables, and forming feet into harmonious measure. *Cyc.*

VERS'I-FI-CA-TOR, *n.* A versifier. [*Little used.*] [See VERSIFIER.]

VERS'I-FI-ED, (-fide,) *pp.* from VERSIFY. Formed into verse.

VERS'I-FI-ER, *n.* One who makes verses. Not every *versifier* is a poet.

2. One who converts into verse; or one who expresses the ideas of another written in prose; as, Dr. Watts was a *versifier* of the Psalms.

VERS'I-FY, *v. i.* To make verses

I'll *versify* in spite, and do my best *Dryden.*

VERS'I-FY, *v. t.* To relate or describe in verse

I'll *versify* the truth. *Daniel.*

2. To turn into verse; as, to *versify* the Psalms.

VERS'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Converting into verse.

VER'SION, (ver'shun,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *versio*.]

1. A turning; a change or transformation; as, the *version* of air into water. [*Unusual.*] *Bacon.*

2. Change of direction; as, the *version* of the beams of light. [*Unusual.*] *Bacon.*

3. The act of translating; the rendering of thoughts or ideas, expressed in one language, into words of like signification in another language. How long was Pope engaged in the *version* of Homer?

4. Translation; that which is rendered from another language. We have a good *version* of the Scriptures. There is a good *version* of the Pentateuch in the Samaritan. The Septuagint *version* of the Old Testament was made for the benefit of the Jews in Alexandria.

VERST, *n.* A Russian measure of length containing 1166⅔ yards, or 3500 feet; about two thirds of an English mile.

VER'SUS, [L.] Against; as, John Doe *versus* Richard Roe.

VER-SUTE', *a.* Crafty; wily.

VERT, *n.* [Fr. *verd*, green, L. *viridis*.]

1. In *the forest laws*, every thing that grows and bears a green leaf within the forest. To preserve *vert* and venison is the duty of the verderer. *England.*

2. In *heraldry*, a green color.

VERT'E-BER, } See VERTEBRA.
VERT'E-BRE. }

VERT'E-BRA, *n.*; *pl.* VERTEBRÆ. [L. *vertebra*, from *verto*, to turn.]

A joint of the spine or back-bone of an animal.

VERT'E-BRAL, *a.* Pertaining to the joints of the spine or back-bone.

2. Having a back-bone or spinal joints; as, *vertebral* animals.

VERT'E-BRAL, *n.* An animal of the class which have a back-bone.

VERT'E-BRATE, *n.* An animal having a spine with joints.

VERT'E-BRATE, } *a.* [L. *vertebratus*.]
VERT'E-BRA-TED, }

Having a back bone, or vertebral column, containing the spinal marrow, as an animal; as man, quadrupeds, birds, amphibia, and fishes. *Cuvier.*

VERT'E-BRATES, } *n. pl.* Vertebrated animals, in-
VERT-E-BRA'TA, } cluding mammals, birds, reptiles, and fishes.

VERT'E-BRE. See VERTEBRA.

VERT'EX, *n.* [L., from *verto*, to turn; primarily, a round point.]

1. The crown or top of the head. *Coze.*

2. The top of a hill or other thing; the point of a cone, pyramid, angle, or figure; the pole of a glass, in *optics*. The vertex of a curve is the point from which the diameter is drawn, or the intersection of the diameter and the curve.

3. In *astronomy*, the zenith; the point of the heavens perpendicularly over the head. *Cyc.*

VERT'I-CAL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *vertex*.]

1. Placed or being in the zenith, or perpendicularly over the head. The sun is *vertical* to the inhabitants within the tropics at certain times every year.

2. Being in a position perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.

Vertical leaves, in *botany*, are such as stand so erect that neither of the surfaces can be called the upper or under.

Vertical anthers are such as terminate the filaments, and, being inserted by their base, stand no less upright than the filaments themselves. *Cyc.*

Vertical angles; in *geometry*, the opposite angles formed by two insecting straight lines. *Brande.*

Vertical circle: in *astronomy*, a great circle passing through the zenith and the nadir. The meridian of any place is a *vertical circle*. The vertical circles are called *azimuth circles*. *Hutton.*

Vertical line; in *dialing*, a line perpendicular to the horizon; in *conics*, a right line drawn on the vertical plane, and passing through the vortex of the cone. *Brande.*

Vertical plane, in *conics*, is a plane passing through the vertex of a cone, and through its axis.

Prime vertical; a great circle of the sphere, perpendicular to the horizon, and passing through the zenith and the east and west points.

VERT'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* In the zenith.

VERT'I-CAL-NESS, *n.* The state of being in the zenith, or perpendicularly over the head. [VERTICALITY is not used.]

VERT'I-CIL, *n.* [L. *verticillus*, from *vertex*, supra.]

In *botany*, a little whirl; a mode of inflorescence, in which the flowers surround the stem in a kind of ring. *Cyc.*

VER-TIC'IL-LATE, *a.* [Supra.] In *botany*, verticillate flowers are such as grow in a whirl, around the stem or in rings, one above another, at each joint. The term is also applied in this sense to leaves and branches. *Verticillate* plants are such as bear whirled flowers. *Martyn. Lee.*

VER-TIC'I-TY, (-tis'e-te,) *n.* [from *vertex*, supra.] The power of turning; revolution; rotation. *Locke.*

2. That property of the loadstone by which it turns to some particular point.

The attraction of the magnet was known long before its *verticity*. *Cyc.*

VER-TIG'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *vertiginosus*.]

1. Turning round; whirling; rotary; as, a *vertiginous* motion. *Bentley.*

2. Giddy; affected with vertigo. *Woodward.*

VER-TIG'IN-OUS-LY, *adv.* With a whirling or giddiness.

VER-TIG'IN-OUS-NESS, *n.* Giddiness; a whirling, or sense of whirling; unsteadiness. *Taylor.*

VERT'I-GO, *n.* [L., from *verto*, to turn.]

Giddiness; dizziness or swimming of the head; an affection of the head, in which objects appear to move in various directions, though stationary, and the person affected finds it difficult to maintain an erect posture.

[This word is also pronounced by some *ver-ti'go*, and by others *ver-ti'go*.]

VER'VAIN, *n.* A plant; the popular name of some species of the genus Verbena.

VER'VAIN-MAL'LOW, *n.* A species of Mallow, the
VER'VELS, *n. pl.* [Fr. *vervelle*.] [Malva ulcea. *Cyc.*

Labels tied to a hawk. *Ainsworth.*

VER'Y, *a.* [Fr. *vrai*; L. *verus*; G. *wahr*; D. *waar*.]

True; real.

Whether thou be my *very* son Esau or not. — Gen. XXVII.
He that repeateth a matter, separateth *very* friends. — Prov. XVII.

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So we say, in *very* deed, in the *very* heavens, this is the *very* man we want. In these phrases, *very* is emphatical; but its signification is *true*, *real*.

VER'Y, *adv.* As an adverb, or modifier of adjectives and adverbs, *very* denotes in a great degree, an eminent or high degree, but not generally the highest; as, a *very* great mountain; a *very* bright sun; a *very* cold day; a *very* pernicious war; a *very* benevolent disposition; the river flows *very* rapidly.

VES'I-CANT, *n.* [Infra.] A blistering application; an epispastic. *Bigelow.*

VES'I-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *vesica*, a little bladder; Gr. φυσκη, from φυσαω, to inflate.]

To blister; to raise little bladders, or separate the cuticle by inflaming the skin. Celsus recommends to *vesicate* the external parts of wounds. *Wiseman.*

VES'I-CA-TED, *pp.* Blistered.

VES'I-CA-TING, *ppr.* Blistering.

VES-I-CA'TION, *n.* The process of raising blisters or little cuticular bladders on the skin.

VES'I-CA-TO-RY, *n.* [Fr. *vesicatoire.*]

A blistering application or plaster; an epispastic.

VES'I-CLE, (ves'e-kl,) *n.* [L. *vesicula.* See VESICATE.]

1. A little bladder, or a portion of the cuticle separated from the skin and filled with some humor.

2. Any small, membranous cavity in animals or vegetables. The lungs consist of *vesicles* admitting air. *Ray. Cyc.*

VE-SIC'U-LAR, } *a.* Pertaining to vesicles; con-
VE-SIC'U-LOUS, } sisting of vesicles.

2. Hollow; full of interstices. *Cheyne.*

3. Having little bladders or glands on the surface, as the leaf of a plant.

VE-SIC'U-LATE, *a.* Bladdery; full of bladders.

VES'PER, *n.* [L. This word and HESPERUS are probably of one origin, and both from the root of *west.*]

The evening star; Venus; also, the evening.

VES'PERS, *n. pl.* The evening song or evening service in the Roman Catholic church.

Sicilian vespers; the era of the general massacre of the French in Sicily, on Easter evening, 1282, at the toll of the bell for vespers.

VES'PER-TINE, *a.* [L. *vespertinus.* See VESPER.]

Pertaining to the evening; happening or being in the evening.

VES'PI-A-RY, *n.* The nest or habitation of *wasps*, *hornets*, &c.

VES'SEL, *n.* [It. *vasello*, from *vaso*, a vase or vessel; Fr. *vaisseau*; Sp. *vasija*: from L. *vas*, *vasis.* This word is probably the Eng. *vat*, in a different dialect; G. *fass*, a vat; *gefäss*, a vessel; *fassen*, to hold; allied probably to *fast*, *fasten.* The Sp. *vasija* is from the Latin; but the Spanish has also *barel*, a general name of all floating buildings; probably of Celtic origin.]

1. A cask or utensil proper for holding liquors and other things, as a tun, a pipe, a puncheon, a hogshead, a barrel, a firkin, a bottle, a kettle, a cup, a dish, &c.

2. In *anatomy*, any tube or canal, in which the blood and other humors are contained, secreted, or circulated, as the arteries, veins, lymphatics, spermatics, &c. *Cyc.*

3. In *the physiology of plants*, a canal or tube of very small bore, in which the sap is contained and conveyed; also, a bag or utricle, filled with pulp, and serving as a reservoir for sap; also, a spiral canal, usually of a larger bore. *Martyn. Grew.*

4. Any structure made to float upon the water, for purposes of commerce or war, whether impelled by wind, steam, or oars. *Totten.*

5. Something containing. *Milton.*

Vessels of wrath, in *Scripture*, are such persons as are to receive the full effects of God's wrath and indignation, as a punishment for their sins.

Vessels of mercy, are persons who are to receive the effects of God's mercy, or future happiness and glory.

Chosen vessels: ministers of the gospel, as appointed to bear the glad news of salvation to others; called also *earthen vessels*, on account of their weakness and frailty.

VES'SEL, *v. t.* To put into a vessel. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

VES'SETS, *n.* A kind of cloth. Qu.

VES'SIC-NON, *n.* [L. *vesica.*]

A soft swelling on a horse's leg, called a WINDGALL. *Cyc.*

VEST, *n.* [Fr. *veste*; It. *vesta*; L. *vestis*, a coat or garment; *vestio*, to cover or clothe, Goth. *vestyan*; W. *gwisg.*]

1. An outer garment.

Over his lucid arms
A military *vest* of purple flowed. *Milton.*

2. A waistcoat or body garment for men, without sleeves, and worn under the coat.

[This word, in the latter sense, has passed from France into the United States, and has chiefly taken the place of WAISTCOAT. In *England*, on the contrary, the latter word is the only one in common use. —*Ed.*]

VEST, *v. t.* To clothe; to cover, surround, or encompass closely.

With ether *vested* and a purple sky. *Dryden.*

2. To dress; to clothe with a long garment; as, the *vested* priest. *Milton.*

3. In *law*, to give an immediate, fixed right of present or future enjoyment; as, an estate is *vested* in possession. *Bouvier.*

To vest with; to clothe; to furnish with; to invest with; as, to *vest* a man *with* authority; to *vest* a court *with* power to try cases of life and death; to *vest one with* the right of seizing slave ships.

Had I been *vested with* the monarch's power. *Prior.*

To vest in; to put in possession of; to furnish with; to clothe with. The supreme executive power in England is *vested in* the king; in the United States, it is *vested in* the president.

2. To clothe with another form; to convert into another substance or species of property; as, to *vest* money *in* goods; to *vest* money *in* land or houses; to *vest* money *in* bank stock, or *in* six per cent. stock; to *vest* all one's property *in* the public funds.

VEST, *v. i.* To come or descend to; to be fixed; to take effect, as a title or right. Upon the death of the ancestor, the estate, or the right to the estate, *vests* in the heir at law.

VES'TA, *n.* [L.] In *mythology*, the virgin goddess of the hearth or fire.

2. In *astronomy*, one of the asteroids, discovered by Dr. Olbers in 1807.

VEST'AL, *a.* [L. *vestalis*, from *Vesta*, the goddess of fire, Gr. εστια.]

1. Pertaining to Vesta, the goddess of fire among the Romans, and a virgin.

2. Pure; chaste. *Shak.*

VEST'AL, *n.* A virgin consecrated to Vesta, and to the service of watching the sacred fire, which was to be perpetually kept burning upon her altar. The *Vestals* were six in number, and they made a vow of perpetual virginity.

VEST'ED, *pp.* Clothed; covered; closely encompassed.

2. *a.* Fixed; not in a state of contingency or suspension; as, *vested* rights.

Vested legacy; in *law*, a legacy the right to which commences *in presenti*, and does not depend on a contingency, as a legacy to one, to be paid when he attains to twenty-one years of age. This is a *vested* legacy, and if the legatee dies before the testator, his representative shall receive it. *Blackstone.*

Vested remainder, is where the estate is invariably fixed, to remain to a determined person, after the particular estate is spent. This is called a remainder executed, by which a present interest passes to the party, though to be enjoyed in future. *Blackstone.*

VEST'I-A-RY, *n.* A wardrobe.

VES-TIB'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to or like a vestibule.

VES'TI-BULE, *n.* [Fr.; L. *vestibulum.*]

1. The porch or entrance into a house, or a large open space before the door, but covered. Vestibules for magnificence are usually between the court and garden.

2. A little antechamber before the entrance of an ordinary apartment.

3. An apartment in large buildings, which leads into a hall or suit of rooms or offices. An area in which a magnificent staircase is carried up is sometimes called a *vestibule.*

4. In *anatomy*, a cavity belonging to the labyrinth of the ear. *Cyc.*

VES'TI-GATE. See INVESTIGATE.

[VESTIGATE is not in use.]

VES'TIGE, (ves'tij,) *n.* [Fr.; L. *vestigium.* This word and *vestibule* show that some verb signifying to tread, from which they are derived, is lost.]

A track or footstep; the mark of the foot left on the earth; but mostly used for the mark or remains of something else; as, the *vestiges* of ancient magnificence in Palmyra; *vestiges* of former population.

VEST'ING, *ppr.* [from *vest.*] Clothing; covering; closely encompassing; descending to and becoming permanent, as a right or title; converting into other species of property, as money.

VEST'ING, *n.* Cloth for vests; vest patterns. *United States.*

VEST'MENT, *n.* [L. *vestimentum*, from *vestio*, to clothe; Fr. *vêtement.*]

A covering or garment; some part of clothing or dress; especially some part of outer clothing; but it is not restricted to any particular garment.

The sculptor could not give *vestments* suitable to the quality of the persons represented. *Dryden.*

VEST'RY, *n.* [L. *vestiarium*; Fr. *vestiaire.*]

1. A room appendant to a church, in which the sacerdotal vestments and sacred utensils are kept, and where parochial meetings are held.

2. In *the church of England*, a parochial assembly, so called because held in a vestry. *Clarendon*

3. In *the Episcopal church of the United States*, a committee chosen annually by the parish, who, in conjunction with the church-wardens, manage its temporal concerns. *Croswell.*

VEST'RY-CLERK, *n.* [*vestry* and *clerk.*] An officer chosen by the vestry, who keeps the parish accounts and books. *Cyc.*

VEST'RY-MAN, *n.* In *the Episcopal church*, one belonging to a select number of persons in each parish, who manage its temporal concerns. [See VESTRY.]

VEST'URE, (vest'yur,) *n.* [Fr. *vêture.* See VEST.]

1. A garment; a robe.

Their polished chests embroidered *vesture* graced. *Pope.*

2. Dress; garments in general; habit; clothing; vestment; as, the *vesture* of priests.

3. Clothing; covering.

Rocks, precipices, and gulfs, appareled with a *vesture* of plants. *Bentley.*

And gild the humble *vestures* of the plain. *Trumbull.*

4. In *old law books*, the corn with which land was covered; as, the *vesture* of an acre.

5. In *old books*, seisin; possession. [*Obs.*]

VE-SŪ'VI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Vesuvius, a volcano near Naples.

VE-SŪ'VI-AN, *n.* In *mineralogy*, the same with IDOCRASE, which see. *Dana.*

VETCH, *n.* [Fr. *vesce*; It. *veccia*; L. *vicia*; Sp. *veza*; D. *wik*, *wikke*, vetch, and a weight; *wikken*, to weigh; G. *wicke*, a vetch; *wickel*, a roller; *wichtig*, weighty; *wickeln*, to wind up. We see *vetch* is from the root of *weigh*, *wag*, *wiggle*, and signifies a little roller.]

A leguminous plant of the genus Vicia. It is a common name of most species of the genus. The name is also applied, with various epithets, to many other leguminous plants of different genera; as, the chichling vetch, of the genus Lathyrus; the horse-shoe vetch, of the genus Hippocrepis; the milk vetch, of the genus Astragalus, &c. *Lee.*

VETCH'LING, *n.* [from *vetch.*] In *botany*, a name of a leguminous plant, the Lathyrus aphaca, expressive of its diminutive size. The meadow vetchling is a wild plant common in meadows, which makes good hay.

VETCH'Y, *a.* Consisting of vetches or of pea straw; as, a *vetchy* bed. *Spenser.*

2. Abounding with vetches.

VET'ER-AN, *a.* [L. *veteranus*, from *vetero*, to grow old, from *vetus*, old.]

Having been long exercised in any thing; long practiced or experienced; as, a *veteran* officer or soldier; *veteran* skill. *Thomson.*

VET'ER-AN, *n.* One who has been long exercised in any service or art, particularly in war; one who has grown old in service, and has had much experience.

Ensigns that pierced the foe's remotest lines,
The hardy *veteran* with tears resigns. *Addison.*

VET-ER-I-NĀ'RI-AN, *n.* [L. *veterinarius.*]

One skilled in the diseases of cattle or domestic animals. *Brown.*

VET'ER-I-NA-RY, *a.* [Supra.] Pertaining to the art of healing or treating the diseases of domestic animals, as oxen, horses, sheep, &c. A *veterinary* college was established in England in 1792, at St. Pancras, in the vicinity of London. The improvement of the *veterinary* art is of great importance to the agricultural interest.

VĒ'TO, *n.*; *pl.* VETOES, (vē'tōze.) [L. *veto*, I forbid.]

1. The power possessed by the executive branch of a legislative body, as a king, president, governor, &c., to negative a bill which has passed the other branches of the legislature. Also, the act of exercising this power. *Bouvier.*

2. In *a looser sense*, any authoritative prohibition.

VĒ'TO, *v. t.* To withhold assent to a bill for a law, and thus prevent its enactment.

VĒ'TO-ED, (-tōde,) *pret.* and *pp.* of VETO, which see.

VĒ'TO-ING, *ppr.* Withholding assent to and preventing the enactment of.

VET-TU'RA, *n.* An Italian four-wheeled carriage.

VET-TU-RI'NO, *n.* In *Italy*, one who carries travelers from one place to another in a *vettura*, or four-wheeled carriage, at a price agreed on.

VEX, *v. t.* [L. *vexo*; Fr. *vexer*; It. *vessare*; Sp. *vexar.*]

1. To irritate; to make angry by little provocations; *a popular use of the word.*

2. To plague; to torment; to harass; to afflict.

Ten thousand torments *vex* my heart. *Prior.*

3. To disturb; to disquiet; to agitate.

White curl the waves, and the *vexed* ocean roars. *Pope.*

4. To trouble; to distress.

I will also *vex* the hearts of many people. — Ezek. xxxii.

5. To persecute. *Acts* xii.

6. To stretch, as by hooks. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

VEX, *v. i.* To fret; to be teased or irritated. *Chapman.*

VEX-A'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *vexatio.*]

1. The act of irritating, or of troubling, disquieting, and harassing.

2. State of being irritated or disturbed in mind.

3. Disquiet; agitation; great unensiness.

Passions too violent — afford us *vexation* and pain. *Temple.*

4. The cause of trouble or disquiet.

Your children were *vexation* to your youth. *Shak.*

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5. Afflictions; great troubles; severe judgments.

The Lord shall send on thee cursing, *vexation*, and rebuke. — Deut. xxviii.

6. A harassing by law. *Bacon*

7. A slight, teasing trouble.

VEX-Ā'TIOUS, (vek-sā'shus,) *a.* Irritating; disturbing or agitating to the mind; causing disquiet; afflictive; as, a *vexatious* controversy; a *vexatious* neighbor.

2. Distressing; harassing; as, *vexatious* wars. *South.*

3. Full of trouble and disquiet.

He leads a *vexatious* life. *Digby.*

4. Teasing; slightly troublesome; provoking.

A *vexatious suit*, in *law*, is one commenced for the purpose of giving trouble, or without cause.

VEX-Ā'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner to give great trouble or disquiet.

VEX-Ā'TIOUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of giving great trouble and disquiet, or of teasing and provoking.

VEX'ED, (vext,) *pp.* or *a.* Tensed; provoked; irritated; troubled; agitated; disquieted; afflicted.

VEX'ER, *n.* One who vexes, irritates, or troubles.

VEX'IL, VEX-IL'LUM, } *n.* [L. *vexillum*, a standard.]

A flag or standard. In *botany*, the upper petal of a papilionaceous flower. *Martyn.*

VEX'IL-LA-RY, *n.* A standard-bearer

VEX'IL-LA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to an ensign or standard.

VEX-IL-LĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *vexillatio.*]

A company of troops under one ensign.

VEX'ING, *ppr.* Provoking; irritating; afflicting.

VEX'ING LY, *adv.* So as to vex, tease, or irritate. *Tatler.*

VĪ'A, *n.* [L.] A way. *Via* Albany, by the way of Albany.

VĪ'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *vie*, life, from L. *vivo*, to live.]

Capable of living, as a new-born infant or premature child. *T. Miner.*

VĪ'A-DUCT, *n.* [L. *via*, way, and *duco*, to lead. See DUKE.]

A structure made for conveying a carriage way from one road to another, either by perforation through hills, by leveling uneven ground, or by raising mounds or arched supports across rivers or marshes. *Sanckey on Railroads.*

VĪ'AL, *n.* [Fr. *viole*; Gr. φιαλη; L. *phiala.*]

A phial; a small bottle of thin glass, used particularly by apothecaries and druggists.

Samuel took a *vial* of oil, and poured it on his head. — 1 Sam. x.

Vials of God's wrath, in *Scripture*, are the execution of his wrath upon the wicked for their sins. *Rev.* xvi.

VĪ'AL, *v. t.* To put in a vial. *Milton.*

VĪ'AL-ED, *pp.* Put in a vial.

VĪ'AL-ING, *ppr.* Inclosing in a vial.

VĪ'AND, *n.* [Fr. *viande*; from It. *vivanda*; L. *vivendus*, *vivo*, to live.]

Meat dressed; food.

Viands of various kinds allure the taste. *Pope.*

[*It is used chiefly in the plural.*]

VĪ'A-RY, *a.* Happening in roads.

VĪ-AT'IC, *a.* [L. *viaticum*, from *via*, way.]

Pertaining to a journey or to traveling.

VĪ-AT'I-CUM, *n.* [L. supra.] Provisions for a journey.

2. Among *the ancient Romans*, an allowance to officers who were sent into the provinces to exercise any office or perform any service, also to the officers and soldiers of the army. *Cyc.*

3. In *the Roman Catholic church*, the communion or eucharist given to persons in their last moments.

VĪ'BRATE, *v. i.* [L. *vibro*; It. *vibrare.* This word belongs to the root of Eng. *wabble*; W. *gwibiaw*, to wander, to move in a circular or serpentine direction.]

1. To swing; to oscillate; to move one way and the other; to play to and fro; as, the pendulum of a clock *vibrates* more or less rapidly, as it is shorter or longer; the chords of an instrument *vibrate* when touched.

2. To quiver; as, a whisper *vibrates* on the ear. *Pope.*

3. To pass from one state to another; as, a man *vibrates* from one opinion to another.

VĪ'BRATE, *v. t.* To brandish; to move to and fro; to swing; as, to *vibrate* a sword or staff. The pendulum of a clock *vibrates* seconds.

2. To cause to quiver.

Breath vocalized, that is, *vibrated* or undulated, may differently affect the lips, and impress a swift, tremulous motion. *Holder.*

VĪ'BRA-TED, *pp.* Brandished; moved one way and the other.

VĪ'BRA-TILE, (-til,) *a.* Adapted to or used in vibratory motion; as, the *vibratile* organs of certain insects. *Say.*

VĪ-BRA-TIL'I-TY, *n.* Disposition to preternatural vibration or motion. [*Not much used.*] *Rush.*

VĪ'BRA-TING, *ppr.* Brandishing; moving to and fro, as a pendulum or musical chord

VĪ-BRĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *vibro.*]

1. The act of brandishing; the act of moving or state of being moved one way and the other in quick succession.

2. In *mechanics*, a regular, reciprocal motion of a body suspended; a motion consisting of continual reciprocations or returns; as of the pendulum of a time-keeper. This is frequently called OSCILLATION. The number of *vibrations* in a given time depends on the length of the vibrating body; a pendulum three feet long makes only ten *vibrations*, while one of nine inches makes twenty. The *vibrations* of a pendulum are somewhat slower at or near the equator than in remote latitudes. The *vibrations* of a pendulum are isochronal, whether performed in larger or smaller arcs. *Hutton.*

3. In *physics*, alternate or reciprocal motion; as, the *vibrations* of the nervous fluid, by which sensation has been supposed to be produced, by impressions of external objects propagated thus to the brain. *Cyc.*

4. In *music*, the motion of a chord, or the undulation of any body, by which sound is produced. The acuteness, elevation, and gravity of sound, depend on the length of the chord and its tension.

VĪ-BRĀ'TI-UN-CLE, (-unk-l,) *n.* A small vibration. *Chambers. Cyc.*

VĪ'BRA-TIVE, *a.* That vibrates. *Newton.*

VĪ'BRA-TO-RY, *a.* Vibrating; consisting in vibration or oscillation; as, a *vibratory* motion.

2. Causing to vibrate.

VIC'AR, *n.* [Fr. *vicaire*; It. *vicario*; L. *vicarius*, from *vicis*, a turn, or its root.]

1. In *a general sense*, a person deputed or authorized to perform the functions of another; a substitute in office. The pope claims to be *vicar* of Jesus Christ on earth. He has under him a grand vicar, who is a cardinal, and whose jurisdiction extends over all priests, regular and secular.

2. In *the canon law*, the priest of a parish, the predial tithes of which are impropriated or appropriated, that is, belong to a chapter or religious house, or to a layman, who receives them, and only allows the vicar the smaller tithes or a salary. *Cyc.*

Apostolic vicar, in *the Roman Catholic church*, is an officer of high standing, who has received power from the pope to decide in certain cases without instructions. *Encyc. Am.*

VIC'AR-AGE, *n.* The benefice of a vicar. A vicarage, by endowment, becomes a benefice distinct from the parsonage. *Cyc.*

VIC'AR-GEN'ER-AL, *n.* A title given by Henry VIII. to the earl of Essex, with power to oversee all the clergy, and regulate all church affairs. It is now the title of an office, which, as well as that of official principal, is united in the chancellor of the diocese. The business of the vicar-general is to exercise jurisdiction over matters purely spiritual. *Cyc.*

VĪ-CĀ'RI-AL, *a.* [from *vicar.*] Pertaining to a vicar; small; as, *vicarial* tithes.

VĪ-CĀ'RI-ATE, *a.* Having delegated power, as vicar. *Barrow.*

VĪ-CĀ'RI-ATE, *n.* A delegated office or power.

VĪ-CĀ'RI-OUS, *a.* [L. *vicarius.*] [*Lord North.*

1. Deputed; delegated; as, *vicarious* power or authority.

2. Acting for another; filling the place of another; as, a *vicarious* agent or officer.

3. Substituted in the place of another; as, a *vicarious* sacrifice. The doctrine of *vicarious* punishment has occasioned much controversy.

VĪ-CĀ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* In the place of another; by substitution. *Burke.*

VIC'AR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a vicar; the ministry of a vicar.

VICE, *n.* [Fr. *vice*; It. *vizio*; Sp. *vicio*; L. *vitium*; W. *gwyd.*]

1. *Properly*, a spot or defect; a fault; a blemish; as, the *vices* of a political constitution. *Madison.*

2. In *ethics*, any voluntary action or course of conduct which deviates from the rules of moral rectitude, or from the plain rules of propriety; any moral unfitness of conduct, either from defect of duty or from the transgression of known principles of rectitude. *Vice* differs from *crime* in being less enormous. We never call murder or robbery a *vice*; but every act of intemperance, all falsehood, duplicity, deception, lewdness, and the like, is a *vice.* The excessive indulgence of passions and appetites, which in themselves are innocent, is a *vice.* The smoking of tobacco and the taking of snuff may, in certain cases, be innocent, and even useful; but these practices may be carried to such an excess as to become *vices.* This word is also used to denote a habit of transgressing; as, a life of *vice.* *Vice* is rarely a solitary invader; it usually brings with it a frightful train of followers.

3. Depravity or corruption of manners; as, an age of *vice*

When *vice* prevails, and impious men bear sway,
The post of honor is a private station. *Addison.*

4. A fault or bad trick in a horse.

5. In *the old English drama*, (the mysteries, &c.,) a buffoon wearing a cap with ass's ears, whose office was to torment and belabor another buffoon who represented the devil. *P. Cyc.*

6. An iron press with a screw, for holding articles fast when filed, &c. [This would more properly be written VISE, like the French *vis*, a screw.]

7. A gripe or grasp. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

VICE, *v. t.* To press or *screw up* to a thing by a kind of violence. [*Not in use.*] [See VISE.] *Shak.*

VICE [L. *vice*, in the turn or place] is used in composition to denote one *qui vicem gerit*, who acts in the place of another, or is second in authority.

VICE-AD'MI-RAL, *n.* In *the navy*, the second officer in command. His flag is displayed at the fore top-gallant mast head. *Mar. Dict.*

2. A civil officer, in Great Britain, appointed by the lords commissioners of the admiralty for exercising admiralty jurisdiction within their respective districts.

VICE-AD'MI-RAL-TY, *n.* The office of a vice-admiral; a vice-admiralty court.

VICE-Ā'GENT, *n.* [*vice* and *agent.*] One who acts in the place of another. *Hooker.*

VICE-CHAM'BER-LAIN, (-lin,) *n.* An officer in court next in command to the lord-chamberlain. *England.*

VICE-CHAN'CEL-LOR, *n.* An officer in a university, in England, a distinguished member, who is annually elected to manage the affairs in the absence of the chancellor. *Cyc.*

VICE-CON'SUL, *n.* One who acts in the place of a consul.

VI'CED, (vīst,) *a.* Vicious; corrupt. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

VICE-DŌGE', *n.* A counselor at Venice who represents the doge when sick or absent. *Cyc.*

VICE-GĒ'REN-CY, *n.* [See VICEGERENT.] The office of a vicegerent; agency under another; deputed power; lieutenancy. *South.*

VICE-GĒ'RENT, *n.* [L. *vicem gerens*, acting in the place of another.]

A lieutenant; a vicar; an officer who is deputed by a superior or by proper authority to exercise the powers of another. Kings are sometimes called *God's vicegerents.* It is to be wished they would always deserve the appellation.

VICE-GĒ'RENT, *a.* Having or exercising delegated power; acting by substitution, or in the place of another. *Milton.*

VICE-LEG'ATE, *n.* An officer employed by the pope to perform the office of spiritual and temporal governor in certain cities, when there is no legate or cardinal to command there. *Cyc.*

VIC'E-NA-RY, *a.* [L. *vicenarius.*]

Belonging to twenty.

VICE-PRES'I-DEN-CY, *n.* The office of vice-president. *Story.*

VICE-PRES'I-DENT, *n.* An officer next in rank below a president. *United States.*

VICE-RĒ'GAL, *a.* Pertaining to a viceroy or viceroyalty.

VICE'ROY, *n.* [Fr. *vicerοi.*]

The governor of a kingdom or country who rules in the name of the king with regal authority, as the king's substitute. *Swift.*

VICE-ROY'AL-TY, *n.* The dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroy.

VICE'ROY-SHIP, *n.* The dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroy.

VICE-SUP-PRESS'ING, *a.* Adapted to suppress vice.

VI'CE-TY, *n.* Nicety; exactness. *B. Jonson.*

[*Not in use; probably a mistake.*]

VI'CE VER'SA, [L.] The terms or the case being reversed.

VI''CIATE, (vish'āte,) *v. t.* [L. *vitio.* This verb is usually written VITIATE; but as *vice*, from L. *vitium*, is established, it would be well to write the verb VICIATE, as we write APPRECIATE and DEPRECIATE, from L. *pretium.*]

1. To injure the substance or properties of a thing so as to impair its value, and lessen or destroy its use; to make less pure, or wholly impure; to deprave, in *a physical or moral sense*; as, to *viciate* the blood; to *viciate* taste or style; to *viciate* morals.

2. To render defective, and thus destroy the validity of; to invalidate by defect; as, to *viciate* a deed or bond.

VI''CIA-TED, (vish'ā-ted,) *pp.* or *a.* Depraved; impaired in substance or quality; rendered defective and void.

VI''CIA-TING, *ppr.* Injuring in substance or properties; rendering defective; making void.

VI''CI-Ā'TION, *n.* Depravation; corruption.

VIC'IN-AGE, *n.* [from L. *vicinia*, neighborhood; *vicinus*, near.]

Neighborhood; the place or places adjoining or near. A jury must be of the *vicinage*, or body of the county.

In *law*, *common because of vicinage* is where the inhabitants of two townships contiguous to each other have usually intercommuned with one another; the beasts of one straying into the other's fields without molestation from either. *Blackstone.*

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VIC'I-NAL, } *a.* Near; neighboring. [*Little used.*]
VIC'INE, } *Glanville.*

VI-CIN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *vicinitas.*]
1. Nearness in place; as, the *vicinity* of two country seats.
2. Neighborhood; as, a seat in the *vicinity* of the metropolis.
3. Neighboring country. Vegetables produced in the *vicinity* of the city are daily brought to market. The *vicinity* is full of gardens.

VI''CI-OS'I-TY, *n.* Depravity; corruption of manners.
[But VICIOUSNESS is generally used.]

VI''CIOUS, (vish'us,) *a.* [Fr. *vicieux*; L. *vitiosus.*]
1. Defective; imperfect; as, a system of government *vicious* and unsound. *Hartc.*
2. Addicted to vice; corrupt in principles or conduct; depraved; wicked; habitually transgressing the moral law; as, a *vicious* race of men; *vicious* parents; *vicious* children.
3. Corrupt; contrary to moral principles or to rectitude; as, *vicious* examples; *vicious* conduct.
4. Corrupt, *in a physical sense*; foul; impure; insalubrious; as, *vicious* air.
5. Corrupt; not genuine or pure; as, *vicious* language; *vicious* idioms.
6. Unruly; refractory; not well tamed or broken; as, a *vicious* horse. *Smart.*

VI''CIOUS-LY, *adv.* Corruptly; in a manner contrary to rectitude, moral principles, propriety, or purity.
2. Faultily; not correctly. *Burnet.*

VI''CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Addictedness to vice; corruptness of moral principles or practice; habitual violation of the moral law, or of moral duties; depravity in principles or in manners.

What makes a governor justly despised, is *viciousness* and ill morals. *South.*

2. Unruliness; refractoriness; as of a beast *New England.*

VI-CIS'SI-TUDE, *n.* [L. *vicissitudo*; from *vicis*, a turn.]
1. Regular change or succession of one thing to another; as, the *vicissitudes* of day and night, and of winter and summer; the *vicissitudes* of the seasons.
2. Change; revolution; as in human affairs. We are exposed to continual *vicissitudes* of fortune.

VI-CIS-SI-TŪ'DI-NA-RY, *a.* Changing in succession. *Donne.*

VI-CON'TI-EL, *a.* [L. *vice-comitalia.* See VISCOUNT.]
In *old law books*, pertaining to the sheriff.
Vicontiel rents, are certain rents for which the sheriff pays a rent to the king.
Vicontiel writs, are such as are triable in the county or sheriff court. *Cyc.*

VI-CON'TI-ELS, *n. pl.* Things belonging to the sheriff; particularly, farms for which the sheriff pays rent to the king. *Cyc.*

VI'COUNT, *n.* [L. *vice-comes.*]
1. In *law books*, the sheriff.
2. A degree of nobility next below a count or earl. [See VISCOUNT.] *Cyc.*

VIC'TIM, *n.* [L. *victima*; Fr. *victime.*]
1. A living being sacrificed to some deity, or in the performance of a religious rite; usually, some beast slain in sacrifice; but human beings have been slain by some nations, for the purpose of appeasing the wrath or conciliating the favor of some deity.
2. A person or thing destroyed; a person or thing sacrificed in the pursuit of an object. How many persons have fallen *victims* to jealousy, to lust, to ambition!

VIC'TIM-ATE, *v. t.* To sacrifice [*Not in use.*] *Bullokar.*

VIC'TIM-IZE, *v. t.* To make a victim of; to sacrifice or destroy. [*A cant, but common word.*]

VIC'TOR, *n.* [L., from *vinco*, *victus*, to conquer, or the same root. *N* not being radical, the root is *vico* or *vigo*; Sax. *wig*, *wigg*, war; *wiga*, a warrior, a hero, a *victor*; *wigan*, to war, to fight. The primary sense is, to urge, drive, or strive; hence, to subdue.]
1. One who conquers in war; a vanquisher; one who defeats an enemy in battle. *Victor* differs from *conqueror*. We apply *conqueror* to one who subdues countries, kingdoms, or nations; as, Alexander was the *conqueror* of Asia or India, or of many nations, or of the world. In such phrases, we can not substitute *victor*. But we use *victor* when we speak of one who overcomes a particular enemy, or in a particular battle; as, Cesar was *victor* at Pharsalia. The duke of Wellington was *victor* at Waterloo. *Victor*, then, is not followed by the possessive case; for we do not say, Alexander was the *victor* of Darius, though we say, he was *victor* at Arbela. *Johnson.*
2. One who vanquishes another in private combat or contest; as, a *victor* in the Olympic games.
3. One who wins or gains the advantage.

In love, the *victors* from the vanquished fly;
They fly that wound, and they pursue that die. *Waller.*

4. Master; lord.

These, *victor* of his health, his fortune, friends. *Pope.*
[*Not usual, nor legitimate.*]

VIC'TOR-ESS, *n.* A female who vanquishes. *Spenser.*

VIC-TŌ'RI-OUS, *a.* [Fr. *victorieux.*]
1. Having conquered in battle or contest; having overcome an enemy or antagonist; conquering; vanquishing; as, a *victorious* general; *victorious* troops; a *victorious* admiral or navy
2. That produces conquest; as, a *victorious* day. *Pope.*
3. Emblematic of conquest; indicating victory; as, brows bound with *victorious* wreaths. *Shak.*

VIC-TŌ'RI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With conquest; with defeat of an enemy or antagonist; triumphantly; as, grace will carry us *victoriously* through all difficulties. *Hammond.*

VIC-TŌ'RI-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state of being victorious.

VIC'TO-RY, *n.* [L. *victoria*, from *vinco*, *victus*, to conquer; Fr. *victoire.*]
1. Conquest; the defeat of an enemy in battle, or of an antagonist in contest; a gaining of the superiority in war or combat. *Victory* supposes the power of an enemy or antagonist to prove inferior to that of the victor. *Victory*, however, depends not always on superior skill or valor; it is often gained by the fault or mistake of the vanquished.

Victory may be honorable to the arms, but shameful to the counsels of a nation. *Bolingbroke.*

2. The advantage or superiority gained over spiritual enemies, over passions and appetites, or over temptations, or in any struggle or competition.

VIC'TRESS, *n.* A female that conquers. *Shak.*

VICT'UAL. See VICTUALS

VICT'UAL, (vit'l,) *v. t.* [from *victual*, the noun.]
1. To supply with provisions for subsistence; as, to *victual* an army; to *victual* a garrison.
2. To store with provisions; as, to *victual* a ship.

VICT'UAL-ED, (vit'ld,) *pp.* Supplied with provisions.

VICT'UAL-ER, (vit'ler,) *n.* One who furnishes provisions.
2. One who keeps a house of entertainment.
3. A provision-ship; a ship employed to carry provisions for other ships, or for supplying troops at a distance.

VICT'UAL-ING, (vit'ling,) *ppr.* Supplying with provisions.

VICT'UAL-ING-HOUSE, *n.* A house where provision is made for strangers to eat.

VICT'UALS, (vit'lz,) *n. pl.* [Fr. *victuailles*; It. *vettovaglia*; Sp. *vitualla*; from L. *victus*, food, from the root of *vivo*, which was *vigo* or *vico*, coinciding with *vigeo*; Basque, *vicia*, life. This word is now never used in the singular.]
Food for human beings, prepared for eating; that which supports human life; provisions; meat; sustenance. We never apply this word to that on which beasts or birds feed, and we apply it chiefly to food for men when cooked or prepared for the table. We do not now give this name to flesh, corn, or flour in a crude state; but we say, the *victuals* are well cooked or dressed, and in great abundance. We say, a man eats his *victuals* with a good relish.
Such phrases as, to buy *victuals* for the army or navy, to lay in *victuals* for the winter, &c., are now obsolete. We say, to buy *provisions*; yet we use the verb, to *victual* an army or ship.

VI-DAME', *n.* *In French feudal jurisprudence*, a name given to a class of officers who represented the bishops, and who subsequently erected their offices into fiefs, and became feudal nobles. *Brande.*

VĪ'DE, [L.] See.

VI-DEL'I-CET, *adv.* [L., for *videre licet.*]
To wit; namely. An abbreviation for this word

VĪ'DE UT' SŪ'PRA, [L.] See as above. [*is viz.*

VID'Ū-AL, *a.* [L. *viduus*, deprived.]
Belonging to the state of a widow. [*Not used.*]

VI-DŪ'I-TY, *n.* [L. *viduitas.*]
Widowhood. [*Not used.*]

VIE, *v. i.* [Sax. *wigan*, to war, to contend, that is, to strain, to urge, to press. See VICTOR.]
To strive for superiority; to contend; to use effort in a race, contest, competition, rivalship, or strife. How delightful it is to see children *vie* with each other in diligence and in duties of obedience!

In a trading nation, the younger sons may be placed in a way of life to *vie* with the best of their family. *Addison.*

VIE, *v. t.* To show or practice in competition; as, to *vie* power; to *vie* charities. [*Not legitimate.*]
2. To urge; to press.

She hung about my neck, and kiss and kiss
She *vied* so fast. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

VI-ELLE', (ve-yel',) *n.* [Fr.] A stringed instrument played upon with a wheel; a *hurdy-gurdy.* *Buchanan.*

VĪ ET ÂR'MIS, [L.] In *law*, with force and arms; words expressive of a trespass. *Bouvier.*

VIEW, (vu,) *v. t.* [Fr. *vue*, from *voir*, to see, contracted from L. *videre*, Russ. *viju*, Sans. *vid.* The primary sense is, to reach or extend to.]
1. To survey; to examine with the eye; to look on with attention, or for the purpose of examining; to inspect; to explore. *View* differs from *look*, *see*, and *behold*, in expressing more particular or continued attention to the thing which is the object of sight. We ascended Mount Holyoke, and *viewed* the charming landscape below. We *viewed* with delight the rich valleys of the Connecticut about the town of Northampton.

Go up and *view* the country. — Josh. vii.
I *viewed* the walls of Jerusalem. — Neh. vii.

2. To see; to perceive by the eye. *Pope.*
3. To survey intellectually; to examine with the mental eye; to consider. *View* the subject in all its aspects.

VIEW, (vu,) *n.* Prospect; sight; reach of the eye.

The walls of Pluto's palace are in *view*. *Dryden.*

2. The whole extent seen. Vast or extensive *views* present themselves to the eye.
3. Sight; power of seeing, or limit of sight. The mountain was not within our *view*.
4. Intellectual or mental sight. These things give us a just *view* of the designs of Providence.
5. Act of seeing. The facts mentioned were verified by actual *view*.
6. Sight; eye

Objects near our *view* are thought greater than those of larger size, that are more remote. *Locke.*

7. Survey; inspection; examination by the eye. The assessors took a *view* of the premises.

Surveying nature with too nice a *view*: *Dryden.*

8. Intellectual survey; mental examination. On a just *view* of all the arguments in the case, the law appears to be clear.
9. Appearance; show

Graces —
Which, by the splendor of her *view*
Dazzled, b fore we never knew. *Waller.*

10. Display; exhibition to the sight or mind.

To give a right *view* of this mistaken part of liberty. *Locke.*

11. Prospect of interest.

No man sets himself about any thing, but upon some *view* or other, which serves him for a reason. *Locke.*

12. Intention; purpose; design. With that *view* he began the expedition. With a *view* to commerce, he passed through Egypt.
13. Opinion; manner of seeing or understanding. These are my *views* of the policy which ought to be pursued.
View of frankpledge; in *law*, a court of record, held in a hundred, lordship, or manor, before the steward of the leet. *Blackstone.*
Point of view; the direction in which a thing is seen.

VIEW'ED, (vūde,) *pp.* Surveyed; examined by the eye; inspected; considered.

VIEW'ER, (vū'er,) *n.* One who views, surveys, or examines.
2. In *New England*, a town officer whose duty is to *inspect something*; as, a *viewer* of fences, who inspects them to determine whether they are sufficient in law.

VIEW'ING, (vū'ing,) *ppr.* Surveying; examining by the eye or by the mind; inspecting; exploring.

VIEW'ING, (vū'ing,) *n.* The act of beholding or surveying.

VIEW'LESS, (vū'less,) *a.* That can not be seen; not being perceivable by the eye, invisible; as, *viewless* winds. *Shak.*

Swift through the valves the visionary fair
Repassed, and *viewless* mixed with common air. *Pope.*

VIEW'LY, (vū'le,) *a.* Striking to the view.

VI-GES-I-MA'TION, *n.* [L. *vigesimus*, twentieth.]
The act of putting to death every twentieth man *Bailey.*

VIG'IL, (vij'il,) *n.* [L. *vigilia*; Fr. *vigile*; L. *vigil*, waking, watchful; *vigilo*, to watch. This is formed on the root of Eng. *wake*, Sax. *wæcan*, *wecan.* The primary sense is, to stir, or excite, to rouse, to agitate.]
1. Watch; devotion performed in the customary hours of rest or sleep.

So they in heaven their odes and *vigils* tuned. *Milton.*

2. In *church affairs*, the eve or evening before any feast, the ecclesiastical day beginning at six o'clock in the evening, and continuing till the same hour the following evening; hence, a religious service performed in the evening preceding a holiday. *Cyc.*
3. A fast observed on the day preceding a holiday; a wake. *Cyc.*
4. Watch; forbearance of sleep; as, the *vigils* of the card-table. *Addison.*
Vigils or *watchings of flowers*; a term used by Linnæus to express a peculiar faculty belonging to the flowers of certain plants, of opening and closing their petals at certain hours of the day *Cyc.*

VIG'I-LANCE, *n.* [Fr., from L. *vigilans* See VIGIL.]
1. Forbearance of sleep; a state of being awake. *Parr*
2. Watchfulness; circumspection; attention of the mind in discovering and guarding against danger, or providing for safety. *Vigilance* is a virtue of prime importance in a general. The *vigilance* of the dog is no less remarkable than his fidelity.
3. Guard; watch.

In at this gate none pass
The *vigilance* here placed. [*Unusual.*] *Milton.*

VIG'I-LAN-CY, for VIGILANCE, is not used.

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VIG'I-LANT, *a.* [Fr., from L. *vigilans.*]
Watchful; circumspect; attentive to discover and avoid danger, or to provide for safety.

Take your places and be *vigilant.* *Shak.*
Be sober, be *vigilant.* — 1 Pet. v.

VIG'I-LANT-LY, *adv.* [Supra.] Watchfully; with attention to danger and the means of safety; circumspectly.

VI-GIN-TIV'I-RATE, *n.* [L. *viginti* and *viri.*]
A body of officers of government, consisting of twenty men. *Murphy.*

VIG-NETTE', (*commonly pronounced* vin'yet,) *n.* [Fr. *vignette*, from *vigne*, a vine.]
A name given to small engraved embellishments with which books, bank notes, &c., are ornamented. Such embellishments were originally painted on the margins of manuscripts, usually in the form of small vines, (*vignettes,*) whence the name. *Properly*, therefore, a *vignette* is a design which is not surrounded, like ordinary pictures, with a border.
Lunier. Landseer on Engraving.

VIG'OR, *n.* [L., from *vigeo*, to be brisk, to grow, to be strong; allied to *vivo*, *vixi*, to live, and to Sax. *wigan*, to carry on war, and to *wake.*]
1. Active strength or force of body in animals; physical force.

The *vigor* of this arm was never vain. *Dryden.*

2. Strength of mind; intellectual force; energy. We say, a man possesses *vigor* of mind or intellect.
3. Strength or force in animal or vegetable motion; as, a plant grows with *vigor.*
4. Strength; energy; efficacy.

In the fruitful earth
His beams, unactive else, their *vigor* find. *Milton.*

VIG'OR, *v. t.* To invigorate. [*Not in use.*] *Feltham.*

VIG-O-RO'SO, [It.] In *music*, with energy.

VIG'OR-OUS, *a.* Full of physical strength or active force; strong; lusty; as, a *vigorous* youth; a *vigorous* body.
2. Powerful; strong; made by strength, either of body or mind; as, a *vigorous* attack; *vigorous* exertions. The enemy expects a *vigorous* campaign.

The beginnings of confederacies have been *vigorous* and successful. *Davenant.*

VIG'OR-OUS-LY, *adv.* With great physical force or strength; forcibly; with active exertions; as, to prosecute an enterprise *vigorously.*

VIG'OR-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality of being vigorous or possessed of active strength.
[*Vigor* and all its derivatives imply active strength, or the power of action and exertion, in distinction from passive strength, or strength to endure.]

VILD, } *a.* Vile. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*
VIL'ED, }

VILE, *a.* [L. *vilis*; Fr. and Sp. *vil*; It. *vile*; Gr. φαυλος.]
1. Base; mean; worthless; despicable.

The inhabitants account gold a *vile* thing. *Abbot.*
A man in *vile* raiment. — James ii.
Wherefore are we counted as beasts, and reputed as *vile* in your sight? — Job xviii.

2. Morally base or impure; sinful; depraved by sin; wicked; hateful in the sight of God and of good men. The sons of Eli made themselves *vile.* 1 *Sam.* iii.

Behold, I am *vile*; what shall I answer? — Job xl.

VIL'ED, *a.* Abusive; scurrilous; defamatory. [*Not in use.*] *Hayward.*

VILE'LY, *adv.* Basely; meanly; shamefully; as, Hector *vilely* dragged about the walls of Troy.
2. In a cowardly manner. 2 *Sam.* i. [*Philips.*

The Volscians *vilely* yielded the town. *Shak.*

VILE'NESS, *n.* Baseness; meanness; despicableness.

His *vileness* as shall never awe. *Drayton.*

2. Moral baseness or depravity; degradation by sin; extreme wickedness; as, the *vileness* of mankind. *Prior.*

VIL'EST, *a.* Most vile. *Borrow.*

VIL-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* The act of vilifying or defaming.

VIL'I-FI-ED, (vil'e-fīde,) *pp.* [from *vilify.*] Defamed; traduced; debased.

VIL'I-FI-ER, *n.* One who defames or traduces.

VIL'I-FY, *v. t.* [from *vile.*] To make vile; to debase; to degrade.

Their Maker's image
Forsook them, when themselves they *vilified*
To serve ungoverned appetite. *Milton.*

2. To defame; to traduce; to attempt to degrade by slander.

Many passions dispose us to depress and *vilify* the merit of one rising in the esteem of mankind. *Addison.*

[*This is the most usual sense of the verb.*]

VIL'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Debasing; defaming.

VIL'I-PEND, *v. t.* [L. *vilipendo.*]
To despise. [*Not in use.*]

VIL-I-PEND'EN-CY, *n.* Disesteem; slight. [*Not in use.*]

VIL'I-TY, *n.* Vileness; baseness. [*Not in use.*] *Kennet.*

VILL, *n.* [L. *villa*; Fr. *ville.*]
A village; a small collection of houses. *Hale.*
The statute of Exeter, 14 Edward I., mentions *entire-vills*, *demi-vills*, and *hamlets.* *Cyc.*

VIL'LA, *n.* [L. *villa*; Fr. *ville.*]
A country-seat; usually one for the residence of a wealthy person.

VIL'LAGE, *n.* [Fr., from *villa.*] A small assemblage of houses, less than a town or city, and inhabited chiefly by farmers and other laboring people. In *England*, it is said that a *village* is distinguished from a town by the want of a market. *Cyc.*
In *the United States*, no such distinction exists, and any small assemblage of houses in the country is called a *village.*

VIL'LA-GER, *n.* An inhabitant of a village. *Milton.*

VIL'LA-GER-Y, *n.* A district of villages. *Shak.*

VIL'LAIN, *n.* [Fr. *vilain*; It. and Sp. *villano*; Norm. *vilaint.* According to the French orthography, this word is formed from *vile*; but the orthography in other languages connects this word with *vill*, *village*, and this is probably the true origin.]
1. In *feudal law*, a villain, or villein, is one who holds lands by a base or servile tenure, or in *villenage.* Villains were of two sorts: *villains regardant*, that is, annexed to the manor, *adscriptitii glebæ*; or *villains in gross*, that is, annexed to the person of their lord, and transferable from one to another. *Blackstone.*
2. A vile, wicked person; a man extremely depraved, and capable or guilty of great crimes. We call by the name of *villain* the thief, the robber, the burglarian, the murderer, the incendiary, the ravisher, the seducer, the cheat, the swindler, &c.

Calm, thinking *villains*, whom no faith could fix. *Pope.*

VIL'LAIN-OUS, *a.* [from *villain.*] Base; very vile.
2. Wicked; extremely depraved; as, a *villainous* person or wretch.
3. Proceeding from extreme depravity; as, a *villainous* action.
4. Sorry; vile; mischievous; *in a familiar sense*; as, a *villainous* trick of the eye. *Shak.*
Villainous judgment; in *old law*, a judgment that casts reproach on the guilty person.

VIL'LAIN-OUS-LY, *adv.* Basely; with extreme wickedness or depravity.

VIL'LAIN-OUS-NESS, *n* Baseness; extreme depravity.

VIL'LAIN-Y, *n.* Extreme depravity; atrocious wickedness; as, the *villainy* of the thief or the robber; the *villainy* of the seducer.

The commendation is not in his wit, but in his *villainy.* *Shak.*

2. A crime; an action of deep depravity. [In this sense, the word has a plural.]

Such *villainies* roused Horace into wrath. *Dryden.*

VIL'LA-KIN, *n* A little village. [*A word used by Gay.*]

VIL'LAN-AGE, *n.* The state of a villain; base servitude.
2. A base tenure of lands; tenure on condition of doing the meanest services for the lord, usually written VILLENAGE.
3. Baseness; infamy. [See VILLAINY.]

VIL'LAN-IZE, *v. t.* To debase; to degrade; to defame; to revile.

Were virtue by descent, a noble name
Could never *villanize* his father's fame. *Dryden.*
[*Little used.*]

VIL'LAN-IZ-ED, *pp.* Defamed; debased. [*Little used.*]

VIL'LAN-IZ-ING, *ppr* Defaming; debasing. [*Little used.*]

VIL'LAN-OUS, *a.* [from *villain.* It is desirable that this and the three following words should be spelt with *i*, as *villainous*, &c., as given above, because they come regularly from *villain.*]
1. Base; very vile.
2. Wicked; extremely depraved; as, a *villanous* person or wretch.
3. Proceeding from extreme depravity; as, a *villanous* action.
4. Sorry; vile; mischievous; *in a familiar sense*; as, a *villanous* trick of the eye. *Shak.*
Villanous judgment; in *old law*, a judgment that casts reproach on the guilty person.

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VIL'LAN-Y, *n.* Extreme depravity; atrocious wickedness; as, the *villany* of the thief or the robber; the *villany* of the seducer.

The commendation is not in his wit, but in his *villany.* *Shak.*

2. A crime; an action of deep depravity. In this sense, the word has a plural.

Such *villanies* roused Horace into wrath. *Dryden.*

VIL-LAT'IC, *a.* [L. *villaticus.*]
Pertaining to a village.

Tame, *villatic* fowl. *Milton.*

VIL'LEN-AGE, *n.* [from *villain.*] A tenure of lands and tenements by base services. *Blackstone.*

VIL'LI, *n. pl.* [L., from *villus.*]
1. In *anatomy*, fine, small fibers.
2. In *botany*, fine hairs on plants.

VIL'LOUS, *a.* [L. *villosus*, from *villus*, hair, Eng. *wool.*]
1. Abounding with fine hairs or wooly substance; nappy; shaggy; rough; as, a *villous* coat.
The *villous* coat of the stomach and intestines is the inner mucous membrane, so called from the innumerable villi or fine fibrils with which its internal surface is covered. *Cyc. Parr.*
2. In *botany*, covered with soft hairs.

VIM'IN-AL, *a.* [L. *viminalis.*]
Pertaining to twigs; consisting of twigs; producing twigs.

VI-MIN'E-OUS, *a.* [L. *vimineus*, from *vimen*, a twig.]
Made of twigs or shoots.

In the hive's *vimineous* dome. *Prior.*

VI-NA'CEOUS, (vī-nā'shus,) *a.* [L. *vinaceus.*]
1. Belonging to wine or grapes. *White.*
2. Of the color of wine.

VIN-AI-GRETTE', *n.* [Fr.] A small box of silver, &c., with perforations on the top, for holding aromatic vinegar contained in a sponge, and used like a smelling-bottle.

VIN'CI-BLE, *a.* [from L. *vinco*, to conquer. See VICTOR.]
Conquerable; that may be overcome or subdued.

He not *vincible* in spirit. *Hayward.*

VIN'CI-BLE-NESS, } *n.* The capacity of being con-
VIN-CI-BIL'I-TY, } quered; conquerableness. *Dict.*

VINC'TURE, *n.* [L. *vinctura.*]
A binding. [*Not in use.*]

VINC'U-LUM, *n.* [L.] A bond of union; *particularly*, in *mathematics*, a straight mark placed over several members of a compound quantity, which are to be subjected to the same operation *Day.*

VIN-DE'MI-AL, *a.* [L. *vindemialis*, from *vindemia*, vintage; *vinea* and *demo.*]
Belonging to a vintage or grape harvest.

VIN-DE'MI-ATE, *v. i.* [Supra.] To gather the vintage. *Evelyn.*

VIN-DE-MI-A'TION, *n.* The operation of gathering grapes. *Bailey.*

VIN-DI-CA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The quality of being vindicable, or capable of support or justification. *Journ. of Science.*

VIN'DI-CA-BLE, *a.* [Infra.] That may be vindicated, justified, or supported. *Dwight.*

VIN'DI-CATE, *v. t.* [L. *vindico.*]
1. To defend; to justify; to support or maintain as true or correct, against denial, censure, or objections.

When the respondent denies any proposition, the opponent must *vindicate* it. *Watts.*
Laugh where we must, be candid where we can;
But *vindicate* the ways of God to man. *Pope.*

2. To assert; to defend with success; to maintain; to prove to be just or valid; as, to *vindicate* a claim or title.
3. To defend with arms, or otherwise; as, to *vindicate* our rights.
4. To avenge; to punish; as, a war to *vindicate* or punish infidelity. *Bacon.*

God is more powerful to exact subjection and to *vindicate* rebellion. *Pearson.*

[*This latter use is entirely obsolete.*]

VIN'DI-CA-TED, *pp.* Defended; supported; maintained; proved to be just or true.

VIN'DI-CA-TING, *ppr.* Defending; supporting against denial, censure, charge, or impeachment; proving to be true or just; defending by force.

VIN-DI-CA'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *vindico.*]
1. The defense of any thing, or a justification against denial or censure, or against objections or accusations; as, the *vindication* of opinions or of a creed; the *vindication* of the Scriptures against the objections and cavils of infidels.
2. The act of supporting by proof or legal process; the proving of any thing to be just; as, the *vindication* of a title, claim, or right.
3. Defense by force or otherwise; as, the *vindication* of the rights of man; the *vindication* of our liberties or the rights of conscience.

VIN'DI-CA-TIVE, *a.* Tending to vindicate.
2. Revengeful.
[This is now generally VINDICTIVE.]

VIN'DI-CA-TOR, *n.* One who vindicates; one who justifies or maintains; one who defends. *Dryden.*

VIN'DI-CA-TO-RY, *a.* Punitory; inflicting punishment; avenging.

The afflictions of Job were not *vindicatory* punishments. *Bramhall.*

2. Tending to vindicate; justificatory.

VIN-DIC'TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *vindicatif.*]
Revengeful; given to revenge.

I am *vindictive* enough to repel force by force. *Dryden.*

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VIN-DIC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of revenge; revengefully.

VIN-DIC'TIVE-NESS, *n.* A revengeful temper.
2. Revengefulness.

VINE, *n.* [L. *vinea*; Fr. *vigne*; from the It. *vigna*, Sp. *viña*, a vineyard; W. *gwinien*, vine, and *gwin*, wine. See WINE.]
1. A woody, climbing plant, that produces grapes, of the genus Vitis, and of a great number of varieties.
2. The long, slender stem of any plant, that trails on the ground, or climbs and supports itself by winding round a fixed object, or by seizing any fixed thing with its tendrils or claspers. Thus we speak of the hop *vine*, the bean *vine*, the *vines* of melons, squashes, pumpkins, and other cucurbitaceous plants.

VINE'-CLAD, *a.* Clad or covered with vines. *Coleridge.*

VIN'ED, *a.* Having leaves like those of the vine. *Wotton.*

VINE'-DRESS-ER, *n.* [*vine* and *dresser.*] One who dresses, trims, prunes, and cultivates vines.

VINE'-FRET-TER, *n.* [*vine* and *fret.*] A small insect that injures vines, an aphis or puceron.

VIN'E-GAR, *n.* [Fr. *vin*, wine, and *aigre*, sour.]
1. An acid liquor obtained from wine, cider, beer, &c., by the acetous fermentation. Vinegar may differ indefinitely in the degree of its acidity. When highly concentrated, it is called RADICAL VINEGAR. The acid of vinegar is the acetic.
2. Any thing really or metaphorically sour. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

VINE'-GRUB, *n.* [*vine* and *grub.*] A little insect that infests vines; the vine-fretter or puceron. *Cyc.*

VIN'ER, *n.* An orderer or trimmer of vines. *Hulvet.*

VI'NER-Y, *n.* In *gardening*, an erection for supporting vines and exposing them to artificial heat, consisting of a wall with stoves and flues.

VINE'YARD, (vin'yard,) *n.* [Sax. *vingeard*; Ir. *fionghort.* The correct orthography, from the Saxon, is VINYARD.]
A plantation of vines producing grapes; properly, an inclosure or yard for grape-vines.

VIN'NEW-ED, *a.* [Sax. *fynig.*]
Moldy; musty. [*Not in use.*] *Newton.*

VIN'NEW-ED-NESS, *n.* Mustiness; moldiness. [*Not in use.*] *Barret.*

VIN'NY, *a.* [Supra.] Moldy; musty. [*Not in use.*]

VIN'O-LEN-CY, *n.* [L. *vinolentia*, from *vinum*, wine.] Drunkenness. [*Not used.*]

VIN'O-LENT, *a.* Given to wine. [*Not used.*]

VI-NOS'I-TY, *n.* State or quality of being vinous. *Scott.*

VI'NOUS, *a.* [Fr. *vineux*, from L. *vinum*, wine.]
Having the qualities of wine; pertaining to wine; as, a *vinous* taste; a *vinous* flavor; *vinous* fermentation.

VINT'AGE, *n.* [Fr. *vendange*, from L. *vindemia.*]
1. The produce of the vine for the season. The *vintage* is abundant.
2. The time of gathering the crop of grapes.
3. The wine produced by the crop of grapes in one season. *Cyc.*

VINT'A-GER, *n.* One that gathers the vintage.

VINT'AGE-SPRING, *n.* A wine-fount.

VINT'NER, *n.* One who deals in wine; a wine-seller.

VINT'RY, *n.* A place where wine is sold. *Ainsworth.*

VI'NY, *a.* Belonging to vines; producing grapes.
2. Abounding in vines. *P. Fletcher.*

VI'OL, *n.* [Fr. *viole*; It. and Sp. *viola*; Ir. *biol.*]
1. A stringed musical instrument, of the same form as the violin, but larger, and having formerly six strings, to be struck with a bow. Viols are of different kinds. The largest of all is the *base viol*, whose tones are deep, soft, and agreeable. The violin now takes the place of the old viol.

Me softer airs befit, and softer strings
Of lute, or *viol*, still more apt for mournful things. *Milton.*

2. Among *seamen*, a large rope sometimes used in weighing anchor; also written VOYOL. *Totten.*

VI'O-LA, *n.* [It.] A larger kind of violin; a tenor violin.

VI'O-LA-BLE, *a.* [L. *violabilis.* See VIOLATE.]
That may be violated, broken, or injured.

VI-O-LA'CEOUS, *a.* [L. *viola*, a violet.]
Resembling violets in color. *Encyc.*

VI'O-LATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *violer*; L. *violo*; It. *violare*; Sp. *violar.*]
1. To break upon in a violent manner; to injure; to hurt; to interrupt; to disturb; as, to *violate* sleep. *Milton.*

Kindness for man, and pity for his fate,
May mix with bliss, and yet not *violate.* *Dryden.*

2. To set aside in a violent manner; to break; to infringe; to transgress; as, to *violate* the laws of the state, or the rules of good breeding; to *violate* the divine commands; to *violate* one's vows or promises. Promises and commands may be *violated* negatively, by non-observance.
3. To injure; to do violence to.

Forbid to *violate* the sacred fruit. *Milton.*

4. To treat with irreverence; to profane; as, to *violate* the sanctity of a holy place.
5. To ravish; to compress by force.

VI'O-LA-TED, *pp.* or *a.* Injured; broken; transgressed; ravished.

VI'O-LA-TING, *ppr.* Injuring; infringing; ravishing.

VI-O-LA'TION, *n.* [Fr.] The act of violating or injuring; interruption, as of sleep or peace.
2. Infringement; transgression; non-observance; as, the *violation* of law or positive command; a *violation* of covenants, engagements, and promises; a *violation* of vows.
3. Act of irreverence; profanation or contemptuous treatment of sacred things; as, the *violation* of a church.
4. Ravishment; rape.

VI'O-LA-TIVE, *a.* Violating, or tending to violate.

VI'O-LA-TOR, *n.* One who violates, injures, interrupts or disturbs; as, a *violator* of repose.
2. One who infringes or transgresses; as, a *violator* of law.
3. One who profanes or treats with irreverence; as, a *violator* of sacred things.
4. A ravisher.

VI'O-LENCE, *n.* [L. *violentia.*]
1. Physical force; strength of action or motion; as, the *violence* of a storm; the *violence* of a blow or of a conflict.
2. Moral force; highly excited feeling; vehemence. The critic attacked the work with *violence.*

You ask with *violence.* *Shak.*

3. Outrage; unjust force; crimes of all kinds.

The earth was filled with *violence.* — Gen. vi.
Do *violence* to no man. — Luke iii.

4. Highly-excited action; vehemence; as, the *violence* of the disease.
5. Injury; infringement. Offer no *violence* to the laws, or to the rules of civility.
6. Ravishment; rape.
To do violence to or *on*; to attack; to murder.

But, as it seems, *did violence on* herself. *Shak.*

To do violence to; to outrage; to force; to injure. He *does violence to* his own opinions.

VI'O-LENCE, *v. t.* To assault; to injure; also, to bring by violence. [*Little used.*] *B. Jonson. Feltham.*

VI'O-LENT, *a.* [Fr.; L. *violentus.*]
1. Forcible; moving or acting with physical strength; urged or driven with force; as, a *violent* wind; a *violent* stream; a *violent* assault or blow; a *violent* conflict.
2. Vehement; outrageous; as, a *violent* attack on the minister.
3. Produced or continued by force; not spontaneous or natural.

No *violent* state can be perpetual. *Burnet.*

4. Produced by violence; not natural; as, a *violent* death.
5. Acting by violence; assailant; not authorized.

Some *violent* hands were laid on Humphry's life. *Shak.*

6. Fierce; vehement; as, a *violent* philippic; a *violent* remonstrance.

We might be reckoned fierce and *violent.* *Hooker.*

7. Severe; extreme; as, *violent* pains.
8. Extorted; not voluntary.

Vows made in pain are *violent* and void. *Milton.*

Violent presumption, in *law*, is presumption that arises from circumstances which necessarily attend such facts. Such circumstances being proved, the mind infers with confidence that the fact has taken place, and this confidence is a *violent presumption*, which amounts to proof.

VI'O-LENT, *n.* An assailant. [*Not in use.*]

VI'O-LENT, *v. t.* To urge with violence. [*Not used.*] *Fuller.*

VI'O-LENT-LY, *adv.* With force; forcibly; vehemently; as, the wind blows *violently.*

Forfeitures must not be exacted *violently.* *Taylor.*

VI-O-LES'CENT, *a.* Tending to a violet color.

VI'O-LET, *n.* [Fr. *violette*; It. *violetto*; L. *viola.*] A plant and flower of the genus Viola, of many species. They are generally low, herbaceous plants, and the flowers of many of the species are of some shade of blue.

VI'O-LET, *a.* Dark blue, inclining to red.

VI-O-LIN', *n.* [It. *violino*; Fr. *violon*; from *viol.*]
A musical instrument with four strings, played with a bow; a fiddle; one of the most perfect and most powerful instruments that has been invented. *Cyc.*

VI-O-LIN'IST, *n.* A person skilled in playing on a violin. *Farey.*

VI'O-LIST, *n.* A player on the viol. *Todd.*

VI-O-LON-CEL'LIST, *n.* One who plays on the violoncello.

VI-O-LON-CEL'LO, (ve-o-lon-chel'lo *or* ve-o-lon-sel'lo,) *n.* [It.] A stringed instrument of music; a base viol of four strings, or a base violin with long, large strings, giving sounds an octave lower than the tenor violin. *Encyc. P. Cyc.*

VI-O-LO'NE, *n.* A large base violin, called a DOUBLE BASE, whose strings lie an octave below the violoncello. *Brande.*

VI'PER, *n.* [L. *vipera*; Fr *vipere*; W. *gwiber*, from *gwib*, a quick course, a driving, flying, or serpentine motion, a wandering.]
1. A European serpent, the Vipera Berus, whose bite is venomous. Two harmless snakes are, in this country, called improperly by this name.

A *viper* came out of the heat, and fastened on his hand. — Acts xxix.

2. A person or thing mischievous or malignant. *Shak.*

VI'PER-INE, *a.* [L. *viperinus.*]
Pertaining to a viper or to vipers.

VI'PER-OUS, *a.* [L. *vipereus.*]
Having the qualities of a viper; malignant; venomous; as, a *viperous* tongue. *Shak.*

VI'PER'S BU'GLOSS, *n.* A plant of the genus Echium.

VI'PER'S GRASS, *n.* A plant of the genus Scorzonera.

VI RA-GIN'I-AN, *a.* Having the qualities of a virago.

VI-RA-GIN'I-TY, *n.* The qualities of a virago.

VI-RA'GO, *n.* [L., from *vir*, a man.]
1. A woman of extraordinary stature, strength, and courage; a female who has the robust body and masculine mind of a man; a female warrior.

To arms! to arms! the fierce *virago* cries. *Pope.*

2. In *common language*, a bold, impudent, turbulent woman; a termagant.

VIRE, (veer,) *n.* [Sp. *vira.*]
An arrow. [*Obs.*] *Gower.*

VIR'E-LAY, *n.* [Fr. *virelai*, from *virer*, to turn.]
An ancient French song or short poem, derived from Provence, of a peculiar measure, and usually of a sportive character. The modern *virelay* turns upon two sets of rhymes, the first of which prevails throughout the piece, and the other occurs only from time to time, to produce variety. *Dict. de l'Acad. Lunier.*

To which a lady sung a *virelay.* *Dryden.*

VI'RENT, *a.* [L. *virens*, from *vireo*, to flourish, or be green.]
Green; verdant; fresh. *Brown.*

VI-RES'CENT, *a.* Slightly green; beginning to be green.

VIR'GATE, (*nearly* vur'gate,) *a.* [L. *virga*, a rod.]
In *botany*, having the shape of a rod or wand; as, a *virgate* stem.

VIR'GATE, *n.* A yardland. *Warton.*

VIRGE. See VERGE.

VIR-GIL'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Virgil, the Roman poet.
2. Resembling the style of Virgil. *Young.*

VIR'GIN, (*nearly* vur'jin,) *n.* [It. *virgine*; Sp. *virgen*; Fr. *vierge*; L. *virgo.*]
1. A woman who has had no carnal knowledge of man.
2. A woman not a mother. [*Unusual.*] *Milton.*
3. A person of either sex who has not been married. [*Cor.* vii 25.
4. The sign Virgo. [See VIRGO.] *Milton.*

VIR'GIN, *a.* Pure; untouched; as, *virgin* gold. *Woodward.*
2. Fresh; new; unused; as, *virgin* soil. *Belknap.*
3. Becoming a virgin; maidenly; modest; indicating modesty; as, a *virgin* blush; *virgin* shame.
4. Pure; chaste. [*Cowley.*

VIR'GIN, *v. i.* To play the virgin; *a cant word.* *Shak.*

VIR'GIN-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a virgin; maidenly; as, *virginal* chastity. *Hammond.*

VIR'GIN-AL, *n.* A keyed instrument of one string, jack and quill to each note, like a spinet, but in shape resembling the forte piano; *out of use.* *Cyc. Bacon.*

VIR'GIN-AL, *v. i.* To pat; to strike as on a virginal. [*A cant word.*] *Shak.*

VIR-GIN'I-TY, *n.* [L. *virginitas.*]
Maidenhood; the state of having had no carnal knowledge of man.

VIR'GIN'S BOW'ER, *n.* A plant of the genus Clematis.

VIR'GO, *n.* [L.] A sign of the zodiac which the sun enters in August; a constellation of the zodiac.

VIR'GO-LEUSE, *n.* [Fr.] A variety of pear of an excellent quality; with us pronounced *virgoloo*, or *vergoloo.* [See VERGOULEUSE, the correct orthography.]

VI-RID'I-TY, *n.* [L. *viriditas*, from *vireo*, to be green.]
Greenness; verdure; the color of fresh vegetables. *Evelyn.*

VI'RILE, (vi'ril,) *a.* [L. *virilis*, from *vir*, a man, Sax. *wer*; Sans. *vira*, strong; from the root of L. *vireo.*]
1. Pertaining to a man, in the eminent sense of the word, (not to *man*, in the sense of the human race;) belonging to the male sex; as, *virile* age.
2. Masculine; not *puerile* or *feminine*; as, *virile* strength or vigor.

VI-RIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *virilité*; L. *virilitas.*]
1. Manhood; the state of the male sex, which has

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arrived to the maturity and strength of a man, and to the power of procreation.

2. The power of procreation.

3. Character of man. [*Unusual.*]

VIR'TU, *n.* [It. *virtu.*] A love of the fine arts; a taste for curiosities. *Chesterfield.*

VIR'TU-AL, (vurt'yu-al,) *a.* [Fr. *virtuel*; from *virtue.* See VIRTUE.]

1. Potential; having the power of acting or of invisible efficacy without the material or sensible part.

Every kind that lives,
Fomented by his *virtual* power, and warmed. *Milton.*

Neither an actual nor *virtual* intention of the mind, but only that which may be gathered from the outward acts. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Being in essence or effect, not in fact; as, the *virtual* presence of a man in his agent or substitute.

Virtual focus; in *optics*, the point from which rays, having been rendered divergent by reflection or refraction, appear to issue.

Virtual velocity; in *mechanics*, the velocity which a body in equilibrium would actually acquire during the first instant of its motion in case of the equilibrium being disturbed. *Brande.*

VIR-TU-AL'I-TY, *n.* Efficacy. *Brown.*

VIR'TU-AL-LY, *adv.* In efficacy or effect only; by means of some virtue or influence, or the instrumentality of something else. Thus, the sun is *virtually* on earth by its light and heat. The citizens of an elective government are *virtually* present in the legislature by their representatives. A man may *virtually* agree to a proposition by silence or withholding objections. *Addison. Cyc.*

VIR'TU-ĀTE, *v. t.* To make efficacious. [*Not in use.*] *Harvey.*

VIR'TUE, (vurt'yu,) *n.* [Fr. *vertu*; It. *virtu*; Sp. *vertud*; L. *virtus*, from *vireo*, or its root. (See WORTH.) The radical sense is strength, from straining, stretching, extending. This is the primary sense of L. *vir*, a man. Class Br.]

1. Strength; that substance or quality of physical bodies, by which they act and produce effects on other bodies. In this literal and proper sense, we speak of the *virtue* or *virtues* of plants in medicine, and the *virtues* of drugs. In decoctions the *virtues* of plants are extracted. By long standing in the open air, the *virtues* are lost.

2. Bravery; valor. This was the predominant signification of *virtus* among the Romans.

Trust to thy single *virtues*. *Shak.*

[*This sense is nearly or quite obsolete.*]

3. Moral goodness; the practice of moral duties and the abstaining from vice, or a conformity of life and conversation to the moral law. In this sense, *virtue* may be, and in many instances must be, distinguished from *religion*. The practice of moral duties merely from motives of convenience, or from compulsion, or from regard to reputation, is *virtue*, as distinct from *religion*. The practice of moral duties from sincere love to God and his laws, is *virtue* and religion. In this sense it is true,

That *virtue* only makes our bliss below. *Pope.*
Virtue is nothing but voluntary obedience to truth. *Dwight.*

4. A particular moral excellence; as, the *virtue* of temperance, of chastity, of charity.

Remember all his *virtues*. *Addison.*

5. Acting power; something efficacious.

Jesus, knowing that *virtue* had gone out of him, turned. — Mark iii.

6. Secret agency; efficacy without visible or material action.

She moves the body which she doth possess;
Yet no part toucheth, but by *virtue's* touch. *Davies.*

7. Excellence; or that which constitutes value and merit.

Terence, who thought the sole grace and *virtue* of their fable the sticking in of sentences. *B. Jonson.*

8. One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy.

Thrones, dominations, princedoms, *virtues*, powers. *Milton.*

9. Efficacy; power.

He used to travel through Greece by *virtue* of this fable, which procured him reception in all the towns. *Addison.*

10. Legal efficacy or power; authority. A man administers the laws by *virtue* of a commission.

In virtue; in consequence; by the efficacy or authority.

This they shall attain, partly *in virtue* of the promise of God, and partly *in virtue* of piety. *Atterbury.*

VIR'TUE-LESS, (vurt'yu-,) *a.* Destitute of virtue.

2. Destitute of efficacy or operating qualities.

Virtueless she wished all her herbs and charms. *Fairfax.*

VIR-TU-Ō'SO, *n.* [It.] A man skilled in the fine arts, particularly in music; or a man skilled in antiquities, curiosities, and the like.

Virtuoso the Italians call a man who loves the noble arts, and is a critic in them. *Dryden.*

VIR-TU-Ō'SO-SHIP, *n.* The pursuits of a virtuoso. *Hurd.*

VIR'TU-OUS, (vurt'yu-us,) *a.* Morally good; acting in conformity to the moral law; practicing the moral duties, and abstaining from vice; as, a *virtuous* man.

2. Being in conformity to the moral or divine law; as, a *virtuous* action; a *virtuous* life.

The mere performance of *virtuous* actions does not denominate an agent virtuous. *Price.*

3. Chaste; *applied to women.*

4. Efficacious by inherent qualities; as, *virtuous* herbs; *virtuous* drugs. [*Not in use.*] *Chapman.*

5. Having great or powerful properties; as, *virtuous* steel; a *virtuous* staff; a *virtuous* ring. [*Not in use.*] *Milton. Spenser.*

6. Having medicinal qualities. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

VIR'TU-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a virtuous manner; in conformity with the moral law or with duty; as, a life *virtuously* spent. *Denham.*

A child *virtuously* educated. *Addison.*

VIR'TU-OUS-NESS, *n.* The state or character of being virtuous. *Spenser.*

VIR'U-LENCE, } *n.* [from *virulent.*] That quality
VIR'U-LEN-CY, } of a thing which renders it extremely active in doing injury; acrimony; malignancy; as, the *virulence* of poison.

2. Acrimony of temper; extreme bitterness or malignity; as, the *virulence* of enmity or malice; the *virulence* of satire; to attack a man with *virulence.* *Addison.*

VIR'U-LENT, *a.* [L. *virulentus*, from *virus*, poison, that is, strength, from the same root as *vir*, *vireo.* See VENOM.]

1. Extremely active in doing injury; very poisonous or venomous. No poison is more *virulent* than that of some species of serpents.

2. Very bitter in enmity; malignant; as, a *virulent* invective.

VIR'U-LENT-LY, *adv.* With malignant activity; with bitter spite or severity.

VI'RUS, *n.* [L. See VIRULENT.] Active or contagious matter of an ulcer, pustule, &c.; poison.

VĪS, *n.* [L.] Force; power; as, *vis vitæ*, the vital force. The term, however, is used chiefly in mechanics.

VIS'AGE, (viz'aj,) *n.* [Fr.; from It. *visaggio*; from L. *visus*, *video.*]

The face; the countenance or look of a person, or of other animal; chiefly applied to human beings; as, a wolfish *visage.* *Shak.*

Love and beauty still that *visage* grace. *Waller.*
His *visage* was so marred, more than any man. — Is. lii.

VIS'A-GĒD, *a.* Having a visage or countenance. *Milton.*

VIS'ARD, *n.* A mask. [See VISOR.]

VIS'ARD, *v. t.* To mask.

VIS'A-VIS', (viz'a-vē',) *n.* [Fr., opposite, face to face.] A carriage in which two persons sit face to face.

VIS'CE-RA, *n.*; *pl.* of VISCUS. [L.] The bowels; the contents of the abdomen, thorax, and cranium.

In *its most general sense*, the organs contained in any cavity of the body, particularly in the three venters, the head, thorax, and abdomen. *Cyc. Parr.*

VIS'CE-RAL, *a.* [L. *viscera.*]

1. Pertaining to the viscera.

2. Feeling; having sensibility. [*Unusual.*] *Reynolds.*

VIS'CER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [Supra.] To exenterate; to embowel; to deprive of the entrails or viscera.

[EVISCERATE is generally used.]

VIS'CID, *a.* [L. *viscidus*; *viscus*, birdlime.]

Glutinous; sticky; tenacious; not readily separating; as, turpentine, tar, gums, &c., are more or less *viscid.*

VIS-CID'I-TY, *n* Glutinousness; tenacity; stickiness.

2. Glutinous concretion. *Floyer.*

VIS-ĊOS'I-TY, } *n.* Glutinousness; tenacity; vis-
VIS'ĊOUS-NESS, } cidity; that quality of soft substances which makes them adhere so as not to be easily parted.

VIS'ĊOUNT, (vī'kount,) *n.* [L. *vice-comes*; Fr. *vicomte.*]

1. An officer who formerly supplied the place of the count or earl; the sheriff of the county. *England.*

2. A degree or title of nobility next in rank below an earl. *Cowel. England.*

VIS'ĊOUNT-ESS, (vī'kount-ess,) *n.* The lady of a viscount; a peeress of the fourth order. *Johnson.*

VIS'ĊOUNT-SHIP, (vī'kount-ship,) } *n.* The quality
VIS'ĊOUNT-Y, (vī'kount-y,) } and office of a viscount. *Williams.*

VIS'ĊOUS, *a.* [Fr. *visqueux*; from L. *viscus*, birdlime.]

Glutinous; clammy; sticky; adhesive; tenacious; as, a *viscous* juice.

VIS'ĊUS, *n.*; *pl.* VISCERA. [L.] An entrail, one of the contents of the cranium, thorax, or abdomen

VISE, *n.* [Fr. *vis*, a screw.]

An engine or instrument for griping and holding things, closed by a screw; *used by artificers.*

Vī-SE', (vee-zā',) [Fr.] *Literally*, seen; an indorsement made by the police officers in large towns of France, Belgium, &c., on the back of a passport, denoting that it has been examined, and that the person who bears it is permitted to proceed on his journey. Hence, travelers speak of getting their passports *visaed.*

VISH'NU, *n.* In *the Hindoo mythology*, the name of one of the chief deities of the trimurti or triad. He is the second person of this unity, and a personification of the preserving powers. *Cyc. Encyc.*

VIS-I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [from *visible*; Fr. *visibilité.*]

1. The state or quality of being perceivable to the eye; as, the *visibility* of minute particles, or of distant objects.

2. The state of being discoverable or apparent; conspicuousness; as, the perpetual *visibility* of the church. *Stillingfleet.*

VIS'I-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *visibilis.*]

1. Perceivable by the eye; that can be seen; as, a *visible* star; the least spot is *visible* on white paper; the fine dust or other matter in air, agitated by heat, becomes *visible*; as in the air near a heated stove, or over a dry, sandy plain, appearing like pellucid waves.

Virtue made *visible* in outward grace. *Young.*

2. Discovered to the eye; as, *visible* spirits. *Shak.*

3. Apparent; open; conspicuous. Factions at court became more *visible.* *Clarendon.*

Visible church; in *theology*, the apparent church of Christ; the whole body of professed believers in Christ, as contradistinguished from the real or *invisible* church, consisting of sanctified persons.

Visible horizon; the sensible horizon. [See HORIZON, No. 1.]

VIS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being visible; visibility.

VIS'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner perceptible to the eye. The day is *visibly* governed by the sun; the tides are *visibly* governed by the moon.

VIS'I-GOTH, *n.* The name of the Western Goths, or that branch of the Gothic tribes which settled in Dacia, as distinguished from the Ostrogoths, or Eastern Goths, who had their seats in Pontus. *Encyc. Am.*

VIS-I-GOTH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Visigoths.

VIS IN-ER'TIÆ, *n.* [L.] The resistance of matter to change as respects motion. There are four conditions under which matter resists change as respects motion; as, 1, when it is brought from rest to motion; 2, when it is brought from motion to rest; 3, when the direction of the motion is changed; and, 4, when the velocity is changed. *Vis inertiæ* and *inertia* are not strictly synonymous. The former implies the *resistance* itself, which is given, while the latter implies merely the *property*, by which it is given. Gravitation is always exactly proportioned to *inertia.*

2. Inertness; inactivity.

VI''SION, (vizh'un,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *visio*, from *video*, *visus.*]

1. The act of seeing external objects; actual sight.

Faith here is turned into *vision* there. *Hammond.*

2. The faculty of seeing; sight. *Vision* is far more perfect and acute in some animals than in man.

3. Something imagined to be seen, though not real; a phantom; a specter.

No dreams, but *visions* strange. *Sidney.*

4. In *Scripture*, a revelation from God; an appearance or exhibition of something supernaturally presented to the minds of the prophets, by which they were informed of future events. Such were the *visions* of Isaiah, of Amos, of Ezekiel, &c.

5. Something imaginary; the production of fancy. *Locke.*

6. Any thing which is the object of sight. *Thomson.*

VI''SION-AL, (vizh'un-,) *a.* Pertaining to a vision.

VI'SION-A-RI-NESS, *n.* The quality of being visionary.

VI''SION-A-RY, (vizh'un-,) *a.* [Fr. *visionnaire.*]

1. Affected by phantoms; disposed to receive impressions on the imagination.

Or lull to rest the *visionary* maid. *Pope.*

2. Imaginary; existing in imagination only; not real; having no solid foundation; as, a *visionary* prospect; a *visionary* scheme or project.

VI''SION-A-RY, *n.* One whose imagination is disturbed.

2. One who forms impracticable schemes; one who is confident of success in a project which others perceive to be idle and fanciful.

[VISIONIST, in a like sense, is not used.]

VI''SION-LESS, *a.* Destitute of visions. *Mrs. Butler.*

VIS'IT, *v. t.* [L. *visito*; Fr. *visiter*; It. *visitare*: from L. *viso*, to go to see; W. *gwêlst*, *gwesta*, to visit, to go about; *gwêst*, a going, a visit; *gwes*, that is going or moving. We see the sense is, to go, to move to.]

1. To go or come to see; to attend. The physician *visits* his patient and prescribes. One friend

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visits another from respect or affection. Paul and Barnabas *visited* the churches they had planted, to know their state and confirm their faith. Men *visit* England, France, or Italy in their travels.

2. To go or come to see for inspection, examination, correction of abuses, &c.; as, a bishop *visits* his diocese; a superintendent *visits* those persons or works which are under his care.

3. To salute with a present.

Samson *visited* his wife with a kid. — Judges xv.

4. To go to and to use; as, to *visit* the springs.

5. In *naval affairs*, to enter on board a vessel for the purpose of ascertaining her character without searching her.

To visit in mercy; in *scriptural language*, to be propitious; to grant requests; to deliver from trouble; to support and comfort. It is thus God *visits* his people. *Gen.* xxi. *Zech.* x. *Luke* xii.

To visit with the rod: to punish. *Ps.* lxxxix.

To visit in wrath, or *visit iniquity* or *sins upon*; to chastise; to bring judgments on; to afflict. *Exod.* xx.

To visit the fatherless and widow, or *the sick and imprisoned*: to show them regard and pity, and relieve their wants. *Matt.* xxv. *James* i.

VIS'IT, *v. i.* To keep up the interchange of civilities and salutations; to practice going to see others. We ought not to *visit* for pleasure or ceremony on the Sabbath.

VIS'IT, *n.* The act of going to see another, or of calling at his house; a waiting on; as, a *visit* of civility or respect; a *visit* of ceremony; a short *visit*; a long *visit*; a pleasant *visit*.

2. The act of going to see; as, a *visit* to Saratoga or to Niagara.

3. A going to see or attending on; as, the *visit* of a physician.

4. The act of going to view or inspect; as, the *visit* of a trustee or inspector.

VIS'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Liable or subject to be visited. All hospitals in England, built since the reformation, are *visitable* by the king or lord chancellor.

VIS'IT-ANT, *n.* One that goes or comes to see another; one who is a guest in the house of a friend.

When the *visitant* comes again, he is no more a stranger. *South.*

VIS-IT-Ā'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *visito*.]

1. The act of visiting.

Nothing but peace and gentle *visitation*. *Shak.*

2. Object of visit

O flowers!
My early *visitation* and my last. [*Unusual.*] *Milton.*

3. In *law*, the act of a superior or superintending officer, who visits a corporation, college, church, or other house, to examine into the manner in which it is conducted, and see that its laws and regulations are duly observed and executed. In England, the *visitation* of the diocese belongs to the bishop; parochial *visitation* belongs peculiarly to the archdeacons. *Cyc.*

4. In *Scripture*, and in *a religious sense*, the sending of afflictions and distresses on men to punish them for their sins, or to prove them. Hence afflictions, calamities, and judgments are called *visitations*.

What will ye do in the day of *visitation*? — Is. x.

5. Communication of divine love; exhibition of divine goodness and mercy. *Hooker.*

6. In *naval affairs*, the act of a naval commander who visits or enters on board of a vessel belonging to another nation, for the purpose of ascertaining her character and object, but without claiming or exercising a right of searching the vessel.

7. A church festival in honor of the visit of the Virgin Mary to Elizabeth, celebrated on the second of July. *Brande.*

VIS'IT-ED, *pp.* Waited on; attended; inspected; subjected to sufferings; favored with relief or mercy.

VIS'IT-ING, *ppr.* Going or coming to see; attending on, as a physician; inspecting officially; afflicting; showing mercy to.

2. *a.* Authorized to visit and inspect; as, a *visiting* committee.

VIS'IT-ING, *n.* The act of going to see or of attending; visitation.

VIS'IT-OR, *n.* [Fr. *visiteur*.]

1. One who comes or goes to see another, as in civility or friendship.

2. A superior, or person authorized to visit a corporation or any institution, for the purpose of seeing that the laws and regulations are observed, or that the duties and conditions prescribed by the founder, or by law, are duly performed and executed.

The king is the *visitor* of all lay corporations. *Blackstone.*

VIS-IT-Ō'RI-AL, *a.* [from *visitor*; improperly written VISITATORIAL.] Belonging to a judicial visitor or superintendent.

An archdeacon has *visitorial* power in parishes. *Ayliffe.*

VI'SIVE, *a.* [from L. *visus*.]

Pertaining to the power of seeing; formed in the act of seeing. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

VISNE, (veen,) *n.* [Norm., from L. *vicinia*.]

Neighborhood. [See VENUE.]

VIS'NO-MY, *n.* [A barbarous contraction of *physiognomy*.]

Face; countenance. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

VIS'OR, *n.* [Fr. *visière*; It. *visiera*; from L. *visus*, *video*; written also VISARD, VISAR, VIZARD.]

1. A perforated part of a helmet. *Sidney.*

2. A head-piece or mask used to disfigure and disguise.

My weaker government since makes you pull off the *visor*. *Sidney.*
Swarms of knaves the *visor* quite disgrace. *Young.*

VIS'OR-ED, *a.* Wearing a visor; masked; disguised. *Milton.*

VIS'TA, *n.* [It., sight; from L. *visus*, *video*.]

A view or prospect through an avenue, as between rows of trees; hence, the trees or other things that form the avenue.

The finished garden to the view
Its *vistas* opens and its alleys green. *Thomson.*

VIS'Ų-AL, (vizh'yu-al,) *a.* [Fr. *visuel*; It. *visuale*; from L. *visus*.]

Pertaining to sight; used in sight; serving as the instrument of seeing; as, the *visual* nerve. *Bacon. Milton.*

The air,
Nowhere so clear, sharpened his *visual* ray. *Milton.*

Visual angle; in *optics*, the angle under which an object is seen; the angle formed at the eye by the rays of light coming from the extremities of the object. *Brande.*

Visual point: in *perspective*, a point in the horizontal line in which the visual rays unite. *Gwilt.*

Visual ray; a line of light supposed to come from a point of the object to the eye. *Gwilt.*

VIS'Ų-AL-IZE, *v. t.* To make visual.

VIS'Ų-AL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Rendered visual. *Coleridge.*

VI'TAL, *a.* [L. *vitalis*, from *vita*, life. This must be a contraction of *victa*, for *vivo* forms *vixi*, *victus*: Gr. *βιος*, from *βιοω*, contracted.]

1. Pertaining to life, either animal or vegetable; as, *vital* energies; *vital* powers.

2. Contributing to life; necessary to life; as, *vital* air; *vital* blood.

3. Containing life.

Spirits that live throughout,
Vital in every part. *Milton.*
And *vital* virtue infused, and *vital* warmth. *Milton.*

4. Being the seat of life; being that on which life depends.

The dart flew on, and pierced a *vital* part. *Pope.*

5. Very necessary; highly important; essential. Religion is a business of *vital* concern. Peace is of *vital* importance to our country.

6. So disposed as to live.

Pythagoras and Hippocrates affirm the birth of the seventh month to be *vital*. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

Vital air; oxygen gas, which is essential to animal life.

VI-TAL'I-TY, *n.* [from *vital*.] The principle of animation, or of life; as, the *vitality* of vegetable seeds or of eggs. *Ray.*

2. The act of living; animation.

VI-TAL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* The act or process of infusing the vital principle. *C. Caldwell.*

VI'TAL-IZE, *v. t.* To give life to. *Trans. Pausanias.*

2. To furnish with the vital principle; as, *vitalized* blood. *Caldwell.*

VI'TAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Supplied with the vital principle.

VI'TAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Furnishing with the vital principle.

VI'TAL-LY, *adv.* In such a manner as to give life.

The organic structure of human bodies, by which they are fitted to live and move, and to be *vitally* informed by the soul, is the workmanship of a most wise and beneficent Maker. *Bentley.*

2. Essentially; as, *vitally* important.

VI'TALS, *n. pl.* Parts of animal bodies essential to life, such as the viscera dependent upon the great sympathetic nerve. *Prior.*

2. The part essential to life, or to a sound state. Corruption of manners preys upon the *vitals* of a state.

VIT'EL-LA-RY, *n.* [L. *vitellus*, the yelk of an egg.]

The place where the yelk of an egg swims in the white. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

VI'TIĀTE, (vish'āte,) *v. t.* [L. *vitio*. See VICE and VICIATE.]

1. To injure the substance or qualities of a thing, so as to impair or spoil its use and value. Thus we say, luxury *vitiates* the humors of the body; evil examples *vitiate* the morals of youth; language is *vitiated* by foreign idioms.

This undistinguishing complaisance will *vitiate* the taste of readers. *Garth.*

2. To render defective; to destroy; as the validity or binding force of an instrument or transaction. Any undue influence exerted on a jury *vitiates* their verdict. Fraud *vitiates* a contract.

VI'TIĀ-TED, (vish'ā-ted,) *pp.* or *a.* Depraved; rendered impure; rendered defective and void.

VI'TIĀ-TING, *ppr.* Depraving; rendering of no validity.

VI'TI-Ā'TION, (vish-e-ā'shun,) *n.* The act of vitiating; deprivation; corruption; as, the *vitiation* of the blood. *Harvey.*

2. A rendering invalid; as, the *vitiation* of a contract.

VIT-I-LIT'I-GĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *vitiosus* and *litigo*.]

To contend in law litigiously or cavilously. [*Not in use.*]

VIT-I-LIT-I-GĀ'TION, *n.* Cavilous litigation. [*Not in use.*] *Hudibras.*

VI'TI-OS'I-TY, (vish-e-os'e-te,) *n.* A corrupted state; depravation.

VI'TIOUS, **VI'TIOUS-LY**, **VI'TIOUS-NESS.** } See VICIOUS and its derivatives.

VIT'RE-O-E-LEC'TRIC, *a.* Containing or exhibiting positive electricity, or that which is excited by rubbing glass. *Ure.*

VIT'RE-OUS, *a.* [L. *vitreus*, from *vitrum*, glass or woad; W. *gwydyr*, glass, a greenish-blue color.]

1. Pertaining to glass.

2. Consisting of glass; as, a *vitreous* substance.

3. Resembling glass; as, the *vitreous* humor of the eye, so called from its resembling melted glass. [See HUMOR.]

VIT'RE-OUS-NESS, *n.* The quality or state of being vitreous; resemblance of glass.

VI-TRES'CENCE, *n.* [from L. *vitrum*, glass.]

Glassiness, or the quality of being capable of conversion into glass; susceptibility of being formed into glass. *Kirwan.*

VI-TRES'CENT, *a.* Capable of being formed into glass; tending to become glass.

VI-TRES'CI-BLE, *a.* That can be vitrified. *Encyc.*

VIT-RI-FAC'TION, *n.* [See VITRIFY.] The act, process, or operation of converting into glass by heat; as, the *vitrifaction* of sand, flint, and pebbles with alkaline salts.

VIT'RI-FI-A-BLE, *a.* [from *vitrify*.] Capable of being converted into glass by heat and fusion. Flint and alkalies are *vitrifiable*.

VI-TRIF'IC-A-BLE, for VITRIFIABLE. [*Not used.*]

VIT'RI-FI-CATE, for VITRIFY. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

VIT-RI-FI-CĀ'TION, for VITRIFACTION [See VITRIFACTION, which is generally used.]

VIT'RI-FI-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Converted into glass.

VIT'RI-FORM, *a.* [L. *vitrum*, glass, and *form*.]

Having the form or resemblance of glass. *Fourcroy.*

VIT'RI-FY, *v. t.* [L. *vitrum*, glass, and *facio*, to make.]

To convert into glass by fusion or the action of heat; as, to *vitrify* sand and alkaline salts.

VIT'RI-FY, *v. i.* To become glass; to be converted into glass.

Chemists make vessels of animal substances calcined, which will not *vitrify* in the fire. *Arbuthnot.*

VIT'RI-FY-ING, *ppr.* Converting into glass.

VIT'RI-OL, *n.* [Fr. *vitriol*; It. *vitriuolo*; Sp. *vitriolo*; from L. *vitrum*, glass; from their crystalline form or their translucency, or perhaps from their color.]

A soluble sulphate of either of the metals. Copperas or green sulphate of iron is called *green vitriol*; a red sulphate of iron is *red vitriol*, or *vitriol of Mars*; sulphate of copper has a blue color, and is called *blue vitriol*; a white sulphate of zinc is called *white vitriol*; a sulphate of cobalt is *cobalt vitriol*.

Oil of vitriol is sulphuric acid. *Dana.*

VIT'RI-O-LATE, *v. t.* To convert into a vitriol; as iron pyrites by the absorption of oxygen, which reduces the iron to an oxyd, and the sulphur to sulphuric acid. Thus the sulphuret of iron, when *vitriolated*, becomes sulphurate of iron or green vitriol.

VIT'RI-O-LĀ-TED, *pp.* Converted into a sulphate or a vitriol.

VIT'RI-O-LĀ-TING, *ppr.* Turning into a sulphate or a vitriol.

VIT-RI-O-LĀ'TION, *n.* The act or process of converting into a sulphate or a vitriol.

VIT-RI-OL'IC, *a.* Pertaining to vitriol; having the qualities of vitriol, or obtained from vitriol.

Vitriolic acid, in *modern chemistry*, is denominated *sulphuric acid*, the base of it being sulphur; one equivalent of sulphur combined with three equivalents of oxygen.

VIT'RI-OL-IZ-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being converted into a vitriol.

VIT-RI-OL-I-ZĀ'TION. See VITRIOLATION.

VIT'RI-OL-IZE. See VITRIOLATE.

VIT'RI-OL-IZ-ED. See VITRIOLATED.

VIT'RI-OL-IZ-ING. See VITRIOLATING.

VIT'Ų-LINE, *a.* [L. *vitulinus*.]

Belonging to a calf, or to veal.

VI-TŪ'PER-A-BLE, *a.* [See VITUPERATE.] Blameworthy; censurable. [*Not used.*]

VI-TŪ'PER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *vitupero*.]

To blame; to censure.

VI-TU-PER-Ā'TION, *n.* [L. *vituperatio*.]

Blame; censure.

VI-TŪ'PER-A-TIVE, *a.* Uttering or writing censure; containing censure. *Pope.*

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VI-TŪ'PER-A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* With vituperation.
VI-VÄ'CE, (ve-vä'chā.) In *music*, brisk and lively.
VI-VĀ'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *vivax*, from *vivo*, to live.]
1. Lively; active; sprightly in temper or conduct. *Howell.*
2. Long lived. [*Not in use.*] *Bentley.*
3. Having vigorous powers of life; as, *vivacious* plants. *Med. Repos.*
VI-VĀ'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* With vivacity, life, or spirit.
VI-VĀ'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Activity; liveliness; sprightliness of temper or behavior; vivacity. *Dryden.*
2. Power of living; also, long life. [*Not in use.*] *Brown. Boyle.*
VI-VAC'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *vivacité*; L. *vivacitas.*]
1. Liveliness; sprightliness of temper or behavior; as, a lady of great *vivacity.*
2. Air of life and activity; as, *vivacity* of countenance.
3. Life; animation; spirits; as, the *vivacity* of a discourse.
4. Power of living. [*Not used.*] *Boyle.*
5. Longevity. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*
VI'VA-RY, *n.* [L. *vivarium*, from *vivo*, to live.]
A warren; a place for keeping living animals, as a pond, a park, &c. *Cowel.*
VĪ'VAT RĒS-PUB'LI-CA, [L.] Long live the republic.
VĪ'VAT REX, [L.] Long live the king.
VĪ'VAT RE-GĪ'NA, [L.] Long live the queen.
VĪ'VA VŌ'CE, [L.] By word of mouth; as, to vote *viva voce.*
VIVE, *a.* [Fr. *vif*; L. *vivus.*]
Lively; forcible. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*
VIVE, (veev,) [Fr.] Long live; success to; as, *vive le roi*, long live the king; *vive la bagatelle*, success to trifles or sport.
VIVE'LY, *adv.* In a lively manner. [*Not used.*]
VI'VEN-CY, *n.* [L. *vivens*, from *vivo.*]
Manner of supporting life or vegetation. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*
VIVES, *n.* A disease of brute animals, particularly of horses, seated in the glands under the ear, where a tumor is formed which sometimes ends in suppuration. *Cyc.*
VIV'I-AN-ITE, *n.* A phosphate of iron, of various shades of blue and green. *Phillips.*
VIV'ID, *a.* [L. *vividus*, from *vivo*, to live.]
Bright; strong; exhibiting the appearance of life or freshness; as, the *vivid* colors of the rainbow; the *vivid* green of flourishing vegetables.

Arts which present, with all the *vivid* charms of painting, the human face and human form divine. *Bp. Hobart.*

2. Lively; sprightly; forming brilliant images, or painting in lively colors; as, a *vivid* imagination.
VIV'ID-LY, *adv.* With life; with strength.

Sensitive objects affect a man much more *vividly* than those which affect only his mind. *South.*

2. With brightness; in bright colors. *Boyle.*
3. In glowing colors; with animated exhibition to the mind. The orator *vividly* represented the miseries of his client.
VIV'ID-NESS, } *n.* Life; strength; sprightliness.
VI-VID'I-TY,
2. Strength of coloring; brightness.
VI-VIF'IC, } *a.* [L. *vivificus.* See VIVIFY.]
VI-VIF'IC-AL,
Giving life; reviving; enlivening. *Bailey.*
VI-VIF'I-CĀTE, *v. t.* [L. *vivifico*; *vivus*, alive, and *facio*, to make.]
1. To give life to; to animate. [See VIVIFY.] *More.*
2. In *chemistry*, to recover from such a change of form as seems to destroy the essential qualities; or to give to natural bodies new luster, force, and vigor. [*Rare.*] [See REVIVE and REDUCE, the terms now used.] *Cyc.*
VIV-I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* The act of giving life; revival. *Bacon.*
2. Among *chemists*, the act of giving new luster, force, and vigor; as, the *vivification* of mercury. [See REVIVIFICATION, which is more used.] *Cyc.*
VIV'I-FI-CĀ-TIVE, *a.* Able to animate or give life. *More.*
VIV'I-FĪ-ED, *pp.* Revived; endued with life.
VIV'I-FY, *v. t.* [Fr. *vivifier*; L. *vivifico*; *vivus*, alive, and *facio*, to make.]
To endue with life; to animate; to make to be living.

Sitting on eggs doth *vivify*, not nourish. *Bacon.*

VIV'I-FY-ING, *ppr.* Enduing with life; communicating life to.
VI-VIP'A-ROUS, *a.* [L. *vivus*, alive, and *pario*, to bear.]
1. Producing young in a living state, as all mammifers, as distinguished from OVIPAROUS, producing eggs, as fowls. If fowls were *viviparous*, it is difficult to see how the female would fly during pregnancy.
2. In *botany*, producing its offspring alive, either by bulbs instead of seeds, or by the seeds themselves germinating on the plant, instead of falling, as they usually do; as, a *viviparous* plant. *Martyn.*
VIV-I-SEC'TION, *n.* [L. *vivus* and *seco.*]
The dissection of an animal while alive, for the purpose of making some physiological discovery.
VIX'EN, *n.* [*Vixen* is a she-fox, or a fox's cub.]
A froward, turbulent, quarrelsome woman. *Shak.*
VIX'EN-LY, *a.* Having the qualities of a vixen. *Barrow.*
VIZ., [a contraction of *videlicet.*] To wit; that is, namely.
VIZ'ARD. See VISOR.
VIZ'IER, (viz'yer,) *n.* [Ar., from وزر *wazara*, to bear, to sustain, to administer. Sometimes spelt VISIER or VIZER.]
A councilor of state; the grand vizier is the chief minister of the Turkish empire. *Brande.*
VIZ'IER-ATE, *n.* The office of vizier.
VIZ-IĒ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to or issued by the vizier.
VŌ'CA-BLE, *n.* [L. *vocabulum*; It. *vocabolo.* See VOICE.]
A word; a term; a name. *Asiat. Res.*
VO-CAB'U-LA-RY, *n.* [Fr. *vocabulaire*, from L. *vocabulum*, a word.]
A list or collection of the words of a language, arranged in alphabetical order and explained; a dictionary or lexicon. We often use *vocabulary* in a sense somewhat different from that of *dictionary*, restricting the signification to the list of words; as when we say, the *vocabulary* of Johnson is more full or extensive than that of Entick. We rarely use the word as synonymous with *dictionary*; but in other countries the corresponding word is so used, and this may be so used in English.
VO-CAB'U-LIST, *n.* The writer or former of a vocabulary; a lexicographer or linguist. *Gliddon.*
VŌ'CAL, *a.* [Fr., from L. *vocalis.* See VOICE.]
1. Having a voice.

To hill or valley, fountain or fresh shade,
Made *vocal* by my song. *Milton.*

2. Uttered or modulated by the voice; as, *vocal* melody; *vocal* prayer; *vocal* praise.
Vocal music; music made by the voice, in distinction from *instrumental music*; hence, *music* or tunes set to words, to be performed by the human voice.
VŌ'CAL, *n.* Among *the Roman Catholics*, a man who has a right to vote in certain elections. *Cyc.*
VO-CAL'IC, *a.* Consisting of the voice or vowel sounds.
VŌ'CAL-IST, *n.* A public singer distinguished for excellence of voice.
VO-CAL'I-TY, *n.* [L. *vocalitas.*]
Quality of being utterable by the voice; as, the *vocality* of the letters. *Holder.*
VŌ'CAL-IZE, *v. t.* To form into voice; to make vocal.

It is one thing to give impulse to breath alone, and another to *vocalize* that breath. *Holder.*

VŌ'CAL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made vocal; formed into voice.
VŌ'CAL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Forming into voice or sound.
VŌ'CAL-LY, *adv.* With voice; with an audible sound.
2. In words; as, to express desires *vocally.* *Hale.*
VO-CĀ'TION, *n.* [Fr., from L. *vocatio*, from *voco*, to call. See VOICE.]
1. Among *divines*, a calling by the will of God; or the bestowment of God's distinguishing grace upon a person or nation, by which that person or nation is put in the way of salvation; as, the *vocation* of the Jews under the old dispensation, and of the Gentiles under the gospel.
2. Summons; call; inducement.

What can be urged for them who, not having the *vocation* of poverty to scribble, out of mere wantonness make themselves ridiculous! *Dryden.*

3. Designation or destination to a particular state or profession.

None is to enter the ecclesiastic or monastic state, without a particular *vocation.* *Cyc.*

4. Employment; calling; occupation; trade; a word that includes professions as well as mechanical occupations. Let every divine, every physician, every lawyer, and every mechanic, be faithful and diligent in his *vocation.*
VŌC'A-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *vocatif*; L. *vocativus.*]
Relating to calling; denoting that case of the noun in which a person is addressed; as, the *vocative* case in grammar.
VOC'A-TIVE, *n.* In *grammar*, the fifth case or state of nouns in the Latin language; or the case, in any language, in which a word is placed when the person is addressed; as, *Domine*, O Lord.
VO-CIF'ER-ĀTE, *v. i.* [L. *vocifero*; *vox* and *fero.*]
To cry out with vehemence; to exclaim.
VO-CIF'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* To utter with a loud voice.
VO-CIF'ER-Ā-TING, *ppr.* Crying out with vehemence; uttering with a loud voice.
VO-CIF-ER-Ā'TION, *n.* A violent outcry; vehement utterance of the voice. *Arbuthnot.*
VO-CIF'ER-OUS, *a.* Making a loud outcry; clamorous; noisy; as, *vociferous* heralds. *Chapman.*
VO-CIF'ER-OUS-LY, *adv.* With great noise in calling, shouting, &c.
VO-CIF'ER-OUS-NESS, *n.* Clamorousness.
VŌGUE, (vōg,) *n.* [Fr. *vogue*, a rowing; It. *voga*, a rowing, mode, fashion; *vogare*, to row; Sp. *voga*; *vogar*, to row. This word belongs to the family of Bg, Wg. (See WAG and WAY.) The sense of *vogue* is way, or the *going* of the world.]
The way or fashion of people at any particular time; temporary mode, custom, or practice; popular reception for the time. We say, a particular form of dress is now in *vogue*; an amusing writer is now in *vogue*; such opinions are now in *vogue.* The phrase, *the vogue of the world*, used by good writers formerly, is nearly or quite obsolete.

Use may revive the obsoletest word,
And banish those that now are most in *vogue.* *Roscommon.*

VOICE, *n.* [Fr. *voix*; L. *vox*; It. *voce*; Sp. *voz*; Gaelic, *bagh*, a word; *baigham*, to speak to; Ir. *focal*, a word; Sans. *vach*, to speak, L. *voco.* The sense of the verb is, to throw, to drive out sound; and *voice* is that which is driven out.]
1. Sound or audible noise uttered by the mouth, either of human beings or of other animals. We say, the *voice* of a man is loud or clear; the *voice* of a woman is soft or musical; the *voice* of a dog is loud or harsh; the *voice* of a bird is sweet or melodious. The *voice* of human beings is articulate; that of beasts, inarticulate. The *voices* of men are different, and, when uttered together, are often dissonant.
2. Any sound made by the breath; as, the trumpet's *voice.*
3. A vote; suffrage; opinion or choice expressed. Originally *voice* was the oral utterance of choice, but it now signifies any vote, however given.

Some laws ordain, and some attend the choice
Of holy senates, and elect by *voice.* *Dryden.*
I have no words;
My *voice* is in my sword. *Shak.*

4. Language; words; expression.

Let us call on God in the *voice* of his church. *Fell.*

5. In *Scripture*, command; precept.

Ye would not be obedient to the *voice* of the Lord your God. — *Deut.* viii.

6. Sound.

After the fire, a still, small *voice.* — 1 Kings xix.
Canst thou thunder with a *voice* like Him? — Job xl.
The floods have lifted up their *voice.* — Ps. xciii.

7. Language; tone; mode of expression.

I desire to be present with you now, and to change my *voice.* — Gal. iv.

8. In *grammar*, a particular mode of inflecting or conjugating verbs; as, the active *voice*; the passive *voice.*
VOICE, *v. t.* To rumor; to report.

It was *voiced* that the king purposed to put to death Edward Plantagenet. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

2. To fit for producing the proper sounds; to regulate the tone of; as, to *voice* the pipes of an organ. *Ed. Encyc.*
3. To vote.
VOICE, *v. i.* To clamor; to exclaim. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*
VOIC'ED, (voist,) *pp.* Fitted to produce the proper tones.
2. *a.* Furnished with a voice. *Denham.*
VOICE'LESS, (vois'less,) *a.* Having no voice or vote. *Coke.*
VOIC'ING, *ppr.* Fitting the pipe of an organ for producing its proper quality of tone.
VOIC'ING, *n.* The act of giving to an organ-pipe its proper quality of tone.
VOID, *a.* [Fr. *vuide*; It. *voto*; L. *viduus*; Sw. *öde*; G. and Dan. *öde*, waste, which seems to be the Eng. *voide*; so *waste* and *vast* are from one root. It coincides with Gr. ἰδιος, and the root of L. *divido*, Ar. بدّ *badda*, to separate. Class Bd, No. 1. See also No. 48.]
1. Empty; vacant; not occupied with any visible matter; as, a *void* space or place. 1 *Kings* xxii.
2. Empty; without inhabitants or furniture. *Gen.* i.
3. Having no legal or binding force; null; not effectual to bind parties, or to convey or support a right; not sufficient to produce its effect. Thus a deed not duly signed and sealed is *void.* A fraudulent contract is *void*, or may be rendered *void.*

My word shall not return to me *void*, but it shall accomplish that which I please. — Is. lv.
I will make *void* the counsel of Judah and Jerusalem in this place. — Jer. xix.

4. Free; clear; as, a conscience *void* of offense. *Acts* xxiv.
5. Destitute; as, *void* of learning; *void* of reason or common sense.

He that is *void* of wisdom despiseth his neighbor. — Prov. xi.

6. Unsupplied; vacant; unoccupied; having no incumbent.

Divers offices that had been long *void.* *Camden.*

7. Unsubstantial; vain.

Lifeless idol, *void* and vain. *Pope.*

Void space; in *physics*, a vacuum.

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To make void; to violate; to transgress.

They have *made void* thy law. — Ps. cxix.

2. To render useless or of no effect. *Rom.* iv.

VOID, *n.* An empty space; a vacuum.

Pride, where wit fails, steps in to our defense,
And fills up all the mighty *void* of sense. *Pope.*
Th' illimitable *void*. *Thomson.*

VOID, *v. t.* To quit; to leave.

Bid them come down,
Or *void* the field. *Shak.*

2. To emit; to send out; to evacuate; as, to *void* excrementitious matter; to *void* worms.

3. To vacate; to annul; to nullify; to render of no validity or effect.

It had become a practice — to *void* the security given for money borrowed. *Clarendon.*

4. To make or leave vacant.

VOID, *v. i.* To be emitted or evacuated. *Wiseman.*

VOID'A-BLE, *a.* That may be annulled or made void, or that may be adjudged void, invalid, or of no force.

Such administration is not void, but *voidable* by sentence. *Ayliffe.*

2. That may be evacuated.

VOID'ANCE, *n.* The act of emptying.

2. The act of ejecting from a benefice; ejection.

3. Vacancy; want of an incumbent. *Cyc.*

4. Evasion; subterfuge. *Bacon.*

VOID'ED, *pp.* Thrust out; evacuated.

2. *a.* In *heraldry*, [an ordinary is said to be *voided*, when the inner part is cut away, and only the outside strips left. — *E. H. Barker.*]

VOID'ER, *n.* A basket in which broken meat is carried from the table. *Cleaveland.*

2. One who evacuates.

3. One who nullifies.

4. In *heraldry*, one of the ordinaries, whose figure is much like that of the flanch or flasque.

[This word is scarcely recognized in the nomenclature of heraldry. — *E. H. Barker.*]

5. In *agriculture*, a provincial name of a kind of shallow basket of open work. *England.*

VOID'ING, *ppr.* Ejecting; evacuating.

2. Making or declaring void, or of no force.

3. Quitting; leaving.

4. *a.* Receiving what is ejected; as, a *voiding* lobby. *Shak.*

VOID'NESS, *n.* Emptiness; vacuity; destitution.

2. Nullity; inefficacy; want of binding force.

3. Want of substantiality. *Hakewill.*

VOIR DIRE', (vwor deer',) [Law L. *verum dicere.*]

In *law*, an oath administered to a person intended as a witness, requiring him to make true answers to questions as to preliminary or collateral points, before he is allowed to testify as to the main point at issue. It is often administered to such as are supposed to be interested, or to have formed opinions to bias the mind. *Bouvier.*

VOI'TURE, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *vettura*, from L. *vectus, veho.*]

Carriage. [*Not English.*] *Arbuthnot.*

VO-LĀ'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *volo.*]

Apt or fit to fly.

VOL-AL'KA-LI, (-al'ka-lī *or* -le,) *n.* Volatile alkali; *by contraction.* *Kirwan, Geol.*

VŌ'LANT, *a.* [Fr., flying, from *voler*, L. *volo*, to fly.]

1. Flying; passing through the air; as, *volant* automata. *Wilkins.*

2. Nimble; active; as, *volant* touch. *Milton.*

3. In *heraldry*, represented as flying or having the wings spread.

VOL'Ā-TILE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *volatilis*, from *volo*, to fly.]

1. Flying; passing through the air on wings, or by the buoyant force of the atmosphere.

2. Having the power to fly; as, birds are *volatile* animals. *Ray. Bacon.*

3 Capable of wasting away, or of easily passing into the aëriform state. Thus substances which affect the smell with pungent or fragrant odors, as musk, hartshorn, and essential oils, are called *volatile* substances, because they waste away on exposure to the atmosphere. Alcohol and ether are called *volatile* liquids for a similar reason, and because they easily pass into the state of vapor on the application of heat. On the contrary, gold is a *fixed* substance, because it does not suffer waste, even when exposed to the heat of a furnace; and oils are called *fixed* when they do not evaporate on simple exposure to the atmosphere.

4. Lively; gay; full of spirit; airy; hence, fickle; apt to change; as, a *volatile* temper. *Watts.*

You are as giddy and *volatile* as ever. *Swift.*

Volatile alkali; an old name of ammonia.

VOL'Ā-TILE, *n.* A winged animal. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

VOL'Ā-TILE-NESS, } **VOL-A-TIL'I-TY,** } *n.* [Fr. *volatilité.*]

1. Disposition to exhale or evaporate; the quality of being capable of evaporation; that property of a substance which disposes it to rise and float in the air, and thus to be dissipated; as, the *volatility* of fluids. Ether is remarkable for its *volatility*. Many or most solid bodies are susceptible of *volatility* by the action of intense heat.

By the spirit of a plant, we understand that pure, elaborated oil, which, by reason of its extreme *volatility*, exhales spontaneously, and in which the odor or smell consists. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Great sprightliness; levity; liveliness; whence, mutability of mind; fickleness; as, the *volatility* of youth.

VŌL'Ā-TIL-IZ-Ā-BLE, *a.* That may be volatilized.

VOL-A-TIL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* [from *volatilize.*] The act or process of rendering volatile, or rather of causing to rise and float in the air. *Boyle.*

VOL'Ā-TIL-IZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *volatiliser.*]

To render volatile; to cause to exhale or evaporate; to cause to pass off in vapor or invisible effluvia, and to rise and float in the air.

The water — dissolving the oil, and *volatilizing* it by the action. *Newton.*

VOL'Ā-TIL-IZ-ED, *pp.* Rendered volatile; caused to rise and float in air.

VOL'Ā-TIL-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering volatile; causing to rise and float in air.

VOL-CAN'IC, *a.* [from *volcano.*] Pertaining to volcanoes; as, *volcanic* heat.

2. Produced by a volcano; as, *volcanic* tufa.

3. Changed or affected by the heat of a volcano.

VOL-CAN-IC'I-TY, (-is'e-te,) *n.* State of bein gvolcanic; volcanic power. *Humboldt.*

VOL'CAN-IST, *n.* [from *volcano.*] One versed in the history and phenomena of volcanoes.

2. One who believes in the effects of eruptions of fire in the formation of mountains.

VOL-CAN'I-TY, *n.* The state of being volcanic, or of volcanic origin.

VOL-CAN-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* [from *volcanize.*] The process of undergoing volcanic heat, and being affected by it.

VOL'CAN-IZE, *v. t.* To subject to or cause to undergo volcanic heat, and to be affected by its action. *Spallanzani.*

VOL'CAN-IZ-ED, *pp.* Affected by volcanic heat.

VOL-CĀ'NO, *n.* [It., from *Vulcan.*]

1. In *geology*, an opening in the surface of the earth, or in a mountain, from which smoke, flames, stones, lava, or other substances, are ejected. Such are seen in Etna and Vesuvius, in Sicily and Italy, and Hecla, in Iceland. It is vulgarly called a *burning mountain.*

2. The mountain that ejects fire, smoke, &c.

VŌLE, *n.* [Fr., from *voler*, to fly.]

A deal at cards that draws all the tricks. *Swift.*

VO-LEE', (vo-lā',) *n.* [Fr., a flying.] A rapid flight of notes in music.

VŌ'LER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *volerie*, from *voler*, to fly.]

1. A flight of birds. *Locke.*

2. A large bird-cage in which the birds have room to fly. *Cyc.*

VOL-I-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. *volito*, dim. of *volo*, to fly.]

The act of flying; flight. *Brown.*

VO-LI''TION, (-lish'un,) *n.* [L. *volitio*, from *volo*, to will. See WILL.]

1. The act of willing; the act of determining choice, or forming a purpose. There is a great difference between actual *volition* and the approbation of judgment. *South.*

Volition is the actual exercise of the power which the mind has of considering or forbearing to consider an idea. *Locke.*

2. The power of willing or determining.

VOL'I-TIVE, *a.* Having the power to will.

They not only perfect the intellectual faculty, but the *volitive.* *Hale.*

VOL'LEY, *n.*; *pl.* VOLLEYS. [Fr. *volée*, a flight, from *voler*, to fly, L. *volo.*]

1. A flight of shot; the discharge of many small arms at once. *Waller.*

2. A burst or emission of many things at once; as, a *volley* of words. *Shak.*

But rattling nonsense in full *volleys* breaks. *Pope.*

VOL'LEY, *v. t.* To discharge with a volley.

VOL'LEY, *v. i.* To throw out or discharge at once. *Shak.*

VOL'LEY-ED, (vol'lid,) *a.* [from *volley.*] Disploded; discharged with a sudden burst; as, *volleyed* thunder. *Milton. Philips.*

VŌLT, *n.* [Fr. *volte*, a ring; It. *volta*, a turn; from L. *volutus, volvo.*]

1. A round or circular tread; a gait of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a center. *Far. Dict.*

2. In *fencing*, a sudden movement or leap to avoid a thrust.

VOLTA, in *Italian music*, signifies that the part is to be repeated one, two, or more times.

VOL-TĀ'IC, *a.* Pertaining to Volta, the discoverer of voltaism; as, the *voltaic* pile.

Voltaic apparatus; the apparatus used for accumulating galvanic electricity. The agent itself is denominated *galvanism*, after its discoverer, *Galvani*, while the instruments used for exciting and accumulating it are called *voltaic*, in honor of Volta, who first contrived this kind of apparatus.

Voltaic pile; a column formed by successive pairs of metallic disks, as silver and zinc, with moistened cloth between every two contiguous pairs.

Voltaic electricity; the kind of electricity which is evolved by voltaic apparatus.

Voltaic battery; the larger forms of voltaic apparatus, used for accumulating galvanic electricity.

VOL'TA-ISM, *n.* [from *Volta*, an Italian.]

That branch of electrical science which has its source in the chemical action between metals and different liquids. It is more properly called GALVANISM, from *Galvani*, who first proved or brought into notice its remarkable influence on animals.

VOL-TAM'E-TER, *n.* [*Volta* and *μετρον.*]

An instrument for measuring the voltaic electricity passing through it.

VOLTI, [It.] In *music*, turn over.

VOL'TI-GEUR, (-zhur,) *n.* A light-horseman or dragoon. In the army of the United States, each dragoon or horseman has a foot-soldier attached to him, who, in case of necessity, mounts behind on the same horse; thus presenting, whenever they meet the enemy, a line of infantry and of dragoons in the same regiment. *Crittenden.*

VOLTI SŪBI-TO, [It.] Turn over quickly.

VO-LŪ'BIL-ATE, } *a.* In *gardening*, a volubilate stem
VOL'Ų-BILE, } is one that climbs by winding or twining round another body. *Cyc.*

VOL-Ų-BIL'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *volubilité*; L. *volubilitas*, from *volvo*, to roll.]

1. The capacity of being rolled; aptness to roll; as, the *volubility* of a bowl. *Watts.*

2. The act of rolling.

By irregular *volubility*. *Hooker.*

3. Ready motion of the tongue in speaking; fluency of speech.

She ran over the catalogue of diversions with such a *volubility* of tongue, as drew a gentle reprimand from her father. *Female Quixote.*

4. Mutability; liableness to revolution; as, the *volubility* of human affairs. [*Unusual.*] *L'Estrange.*

VOL'Ų-BLE, (vol'yu-bl,) *a.* [L. *volubilis.*]

1. Formed so as to roll with ease, or to be easily set in motion; apt to roll; as, *voluble* particles of matter. *Boyle.*

2. Rolling; having quick motion.

This less *voluble* earth. *Milton.*

3. Nimble; active; moving with ease and smoothness in uttering words; fluent; as, a flippant, *voluble* tongue.

4. Fluent; flowing with ease and smoothness; as, a *voluble* speech. *Shak.*

5. Having fluency of speech.

Cassio, a knave very *voluble*. *Shak.*

VOL'Ų-BLY, *adv.* In a rolling or fluent manner. *Hudibras.*

VOL'ŲME, (vol'yum,) *n.* [Fr., from L. *volumen*, a roll; *volvo*, to roll. To make *u* long, in this word, is palpably wrong.]

1. *Primarily*, a roll, as the ancients wrote on long strips of bark, parchment, or other material, which they formed into rolls or folds. Of such volumes, Ptolemy's library in Alexandria contained three or seven hundred thousand.

2. A roll or turn; as much as is included in a roll or coil; as, the *volume* of a serpent. *Dryden.*

3. Dimensions; compass; space occupied; as, the *volume* of an elephant's body; a *volume* of gas. *Darwin. Parke.*

4. A swelling or spherical body

The undulating billows rolling their silver *volumes*. *Irving.*

5. A book; a collection of sheets of paper, usually printed or written paper, folded and bound, or covered. A book consisting of sheets once folded is called a *folio*, or a *folio volume*; of sheets twice folded, a *quarto*; and thus, according to the number of leaves in a sheet, it is called an *octavo* or a *duodecimo.* The Scriptures, or sacred writings, bound in a single *volume*, are called the *Bible.* The number of *volumes* in the Royal Library, in Rue de Richelieu, at Paris, is variously estimated. According to the returns in 1836, there were more than 700,000 *volumes.*

An odd *volume* of a set of books bears not the value of its proportion to the set. *Franklin.*

6. In *music*, the compass of a voice from grave to acute; the tone or power of voice. *Busby.*

VOL'Ų-ŲM-ED, (vol'yumd,) *a.* Having the form of a volume or roll; as, *volumed* mist. *Percy's Masque.*

VO-LŪ'MIN-OUS, *a.* Consisting of many coils or complications.

The serpent rolled *voluminous* and vast. *Milton.*

2. Consisting of many volumes or books. The collections of Muratori and of the Byzantine history are very *voluminous.*

3. Having written much, or made many volumes; as, a *voluminous* writer.

4. Copious; diffusive. He was too *voluminous* in discourse. [*Not in use.*]

VO-LŪ'MIN-OUS-LY, *adv.* In many volumes; very copiously. *Granville.*

VO-LŪ'MIN-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being bulky or in many volumes.

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VOL'U-MIST, *n.* One who writes a volume; an author. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

VOL'UN-TA-RI-LY, *adv.* [from *voluntary.*] Spontaneously; of one's own will; without being moved, influenced, or impelled, by others.

To be agents *voluntarily* in our own destruction, is against God and nature. *Hooker.*

VOL'UN-TA-RI-NESS, *n.* The state of being voluntary or optional.

VOL'UN-TA-RY, *a.* [Fr. *volontaire*: L. *voluntarius*, from *voluntas*, will, from *volo*. *Voluntary* is applicable only to beings that have *will*; *spontaneous* is applicable to *physical causes*, as well as to the *will* of an agent.]

1. Acting by choice or spontaneously; acting without being influenced or impelled by another.

2. Free, or having power to act by choice; not being under restraint; as, man is a *voluntary* agent. *Hooker.*

3. Proceeding from choice or free will.

That sin or guilt pertains exclusively to *voluntary* action, is the true principle of orthodoxy. *N. W. Taylor.*

4. Willing; acting with willingness.

She fell to lust a *voluntary* prey. *Pope.*

5. Done by design; purposed; intended. If a man kills another by lopping a tree, here is no *voluntary* murder.

6. Done freely, or of choice; proceeding from free will. He went into *voluntary* exile; he made a *voluntary* surrender.

7. Acting of his own accord; spontaneous; as, the *voluntary* dictates of knowledge.

8. Subject to the will; as, the *voluntary* motions of an animal. Thus the motion of a leg or an arm is *voluntary*, but the motion of the heart is *involuntary*.

A *voluntary escape*, in *law*, is the escape of a prisoner by the express consent of the sheriff.

Voluntary jurisdiction, is that which is exercised in doing that which no one opposes; as in granting dispensations, &c.

Voluntary affidavit or *oath*, is one made in an extrajudicial matter.

Voluntary waste, is that which is committed by positive acts.

VOL'UN-TA-RY, *n.* One who engages in any affair of his own free will; a volunteer. [In this sense, VOLUNTEER is now generally used.]

2. In *music*, a piece played by a musician, often extemporarily, according to his fancy. In the Philosophical Transactions, we have a method of writing *voluntaries* as fast as the musician plays the notes. This is by a cylinder turning under the keys of the organ. *Cyc.*

3. A composition for the organ.

VOL-UN-TEER', *n.* [Fr. *volontaire.*]

A person who enters into military or other service of his own free will. In *military affairs*, volunteers enter into service voluntarily, but when in service, they are subject to discipline and regulations like other soldiers. They sometimes serve gratuitously, but often receive a compensation.

VOL-UN-TEER', *a.* Entering into service of free will; as, *volunteer* companies.

VOL-UN-TEER', *v. t.* To offer or bestow voluntarily, or without solicitation or compulsion; as, to *volunteer* one's services.

VOL-UN-TEER', *v. i.* To enter into any service of one's free will, without solicitation or compulsion. He *volunteered* in that undertaking.

[*These verbs are in respectable use.*]

VO-LUP'TU-A-RY, (vo-lupt'yu-a-ry,) *n.* [L. *voluptuarius*, from *voluptas*, pleasure.]

A man addicted to luxury or the gratification of the appetite, and to other sensual pleasures. *Atterbury.*

VO-LUP'TU-OUS, (vo-lupt'yu-us,) *a.* [Fr. *voluptueux*; L. *voluptuosus.*]

Given to the enjoyments of luxury and pleasure; indulging to excess in sensual gratifications.

Softened with pleasure and *voluptuous* life. *Milton.*

VO-LUP'TU-OUS-LY, *adv.* Luxuriously; with free indulgence of sensual pleasures; as, to live *voluptuously.*

VO-LUP'TU-OUS-NESS, *n.* Luxuriousness; addictedness to pleasure or sensual gratification.

Where no *voluptuousness*, yet all delight. *Donne.*

VOL-U-TA'TION, *n.* [L. *volutatio*, from *voluto*, from *volvo*, Eng. to *wallow.*]

A wallowing; a rolling of the body on the earth. [See WALLOW.]

VO-LUTE', *n.* [Fr. *volute*; It. *voluta*; from L. *volutus*, *volvo.*]

1. In *architecture*, a kind of spiral scroll, used in the Ionic and Composite capitals, of which it is a principal ornament. The number of *volutes* in the Ionic order is four; in the Composite, eight. There are also eight angular volutes in the Corinthian capital, accompanied with eight smaller ones, called HELICES. *Cyc.*

2. In *natural history*, a name given to the mollusks of the genus Voluta. They have spiral, unilocular shells, with the pillar or columella plaited, and are prized for their beauty and rarity. *P. Cyc.*

VO-LUT'ED, *a.* Having a volute or spiral scroll.

VO-LU'TION, *n.* A spiral turn or wreath.

VOL'U-TITE, *n.* A petrified shell of the genus Voluta. [*Not used.*] *Jameson.*

VOM'I-CA, *n.* [L.] An abscess in the lungs.

VOM'IC-NUT, *n.* [L. *vomica*, emetic, and *nux*, a nut.]

The seed of the Strychnos nux vomica, a medium-sized tree growing in various parts of India; commonly called NUX VOMICA. The fruit is of the size of a small orange, and of the same color, covered with a tough rind, and filled with a pulp, in which the seeds are imbedded. Almost all parts of this tree are medicinal, but more especially the seeds. They are not emetic, however, as their name implies. The snake-wood does not belong to this tree, as some have asserted, but to Strychnos colubrina, another species of the same genus.

VOM'IT, *v. i.* [L. *vomo*; Fr. *vomir*; It. *vomire*; Sans. *vamathu.* Probably the Gr. *εμεω* is the same word, with the loss of its first letter.]

To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth. Some animals *vomit* with ease, as cats and dogs; but horses do not *vomit.* *Cyc.*

VOM'IT, *v. t.* To throw up or eject from the stomach; to discharge from the stomach through the mouth. It is followed often by *up* or *out*, but without necessity, and to the injury of the language. In the yellow fever, the patients often *vomit* dark-colored matter, like coffee grounds.

The fish *vomited out* Jonah upon the dry land. — Jonah ii.

2. To eject with violence from any hollow place. Volcanoes *vomit* flames, ashes, stones, and liquid lava.

VOM'IT, *n.* The matter ejected from the stomach. *Sandys.*

2. That which excites the stomach to discharge its contents; an emetic.

Black vomit; a copious vomiting of dark-colored matter, resembling coffee grounds; one of the most fatal attendants of the yellow fever.

VOM'IT-ED, *pp.* Ejected from the stomach through the mouth, or from any deep place through an opening.

VOM'IT-ING, *ppr.* Discharging from the stomach through the mouth, or ejecting from any deep place.

VOM'IT-ING, *n.* The act of ejecting the contents of the stomach through the mouth. *Vomiting* is essentially an inverted action of the stomach and esophagus. *Cyc.*

2. The act of throwing out substances with violence from a deep hollow, as a volcano, &c.

VO-MI'TION, (vo-mish'un,) *n.* The act or power of vomiting. *Grew.*

VOM'I-TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *vomitif.*]

Causing the ejection of matter from the stomach; emetic. *Brown.*

YO-MI'TO (vo-mē'to,) *n.* [Sp.] The yellow fever in its worst form, when it is usually attended with the black vomit.

VOM'I-TO-RY, *a.* [L. *vomitorius.*] Procuring vomiting; causing to eject from the stomach; emetic. *Brown.*

VOM'I-TO-RY, *n.* An emetic. *Harvey.*

2. A principal door or entrance of a large building, as of an amphitheater. *Gibbon.*

VO-RA'CIOUS, (-shus,) *a.* [Fr. and It. *vorace*; L. *vorax*, from *voro*, to devour; Heb. and Ch. ירב, to clear away, to consume; Gr. *βορα*, food. Class Br, No. 6.]

1. Greedy for eating; ravenous; very hungry; as, a *voracious* man or appetite.

2. Rapacious; eager to devour; as, *voracious* animals.

3. Ready to swallow up; as, a *voracious* gulf or whirlpool.

VO-RA'CIOUS-LY, *adv.* With greedy appetite; ravenously.

VO-RA'CIOUS-NESS, *n.* Greediness of appetite; ravenousness; eagerness to devour; rapaciousness.

VO-RAC'I-TY, (-ras'e-te,) *n.* Greediness of appetite; voraciousness.

Creatures, by their *voracity* pernicious, have commonly fewer young. *Derham.*

VO-RAG'IN-OUS, *a.* [L. *voraginosus*, *vorago.*] Full of gulfs. *Scott.*

VOR'TEX, *n.*; *pl.* VORTICES or VORTEXES. [L., from *verto*, ant. *vorto*, to turn.]

1. A whirlpool; a whirling or circular motion of water, forming a kind of cavity in the center of the circle, and in some instances drawing in water or absorbing other things.

2. A whirling of the air; a whirlwind. *Cyc.*

3. In *the Cartesian system*, a collection of particles of matter, forming an ether or fluid endowed with a rapid rotary motion around an axis. By means of these *vortices*, Descartes attempted to account for the formation of the universe. *Brande.*

VOR'TI-CAL, *a.* Whirling; turning; as, a *vortical* motion. *Newton. Bentley.*

VOR'TI-CEL, *n.* The name of certain wheel-animalcules, which, by the rapid rotary motion of the organs round the mouth, create a vortex in the water, and obtain their food. *Kirby.*

VŌ'TA-RESS, *n.* A female devoted to any service, worship, or state of life.

No rosary this *votaress* needs. *Cleaveland.*

VŌ'TA-RIST, *n.* [See VOTARY.] One devoted or given up to any person or thing, to any service, worship, or pursuit.

I am no idle *votarist.* *Shak.*

[VOTARY is now used.]

VŌ'TA-RY, *a.* [from L. *votus*, from *voveo.* See VOW.]

Devoted; promised; consecrated by a vow or promise; consequent on a vow.

Votary resolution is made equipollent to custom. *Bacon.*

VŌ'TA-RY, *n.* One devoted, consecrated, or engaged by a vow or promise; hence, *more generally*, one devoted, given, or addicted to some particular service, worship, study, or state of life. Every goddess of antiquity had her *votaries.* Every pursuit or study has now its *votaries.* One is a *votary* to mathematics, another is a *votary* to music, and alas! a great portion of the world are *votaries* of sensual pleasures.

It was the coldness of the *votary*, not the prayer, which was in fault. *Fell.*

VŌTE, *n.* [It. and Sp. *voto*; L. *votum*, from *voveo*, to vow. *Votum* is properly wish or will.]

1. Suffrage; the expression of a wish, desire, will, preference, or choice, in regard to any measure proposed, in which the person voting has an interest in common with others, either in electing a man to office, or in passing laws, rules, regulations, and the like. This vote or expression of will *may* be given by holding up the hand, by rising and standing up, by the voice, (*viva voce*,) by ballot, by a ticket, or otherwise. All these modes and others are used. Hence,

2. That by which will or preference is expressed in elections, or in deciding propositions; a ballot; a ticket, &c.; as, a written *vote.*

3. Expression of will by a majority; legal decision by some expression of the minds of a number; as, the *vote* was unanimous.

4. United voice in public prayer.

VŌTE, *v. i.* To express or signify the mind, will, or preference, either viva voce, or by ballot, &c., in electing men to office, or in passing laws, regulations, and the like, or in deciding on any proposition in which one has an interest with others. In elections, men are bound to *vote* for the best men to fill offices, according to their best knowledge and belief.

To *vote* for a duelist, is to assist in the prostration of justice, and indirectly to encourage the crime. *L. Beecher.*

VŌTE, *v. t.* To choose by suffrage; to elect by some expression of will; as, the citizens *voted* their candidate into office with little opposition.

2. To enact or establish by vote or some expression of will. The legislature *voted* the resolution unanimously.

3. To grant by vote or expression of will.

Parliament *voted* them a hundred thousand pounds. *Swift.*

VŌT'ED, *pp.* Expressed by *vote or suffrage*; determined.

VŌT'ER, *n.* One who has a legal right to vote or give his suffrage.

VŌT'ING, *ppr.* Expressing the mind, will, or preference in election, or in determining questions proposed; giving a vote or suffrage; electing, deciding, giving, or enacting by vote.

VŌT'ING, *n.* The act of expressing the mind, will, or preference by vote or suffrage.

VŌ'TIVE, *a.* [Fr. *votif*; L. *votivus*, from *votus*, vowed.]

Given by vow; devoted; as, *votive* offerings. A *votive medal* is one struck in grateful commemoration of some auspicious event; a *votive offering* is a tablet, picture, &c., dedicated in consequence of the vow of a worshiper.

Venus, take my *votive* glass. *Prior.*

VŌ'TIVE-LY, *adv.* By vow.

VOUCH, *v. t.* [Norm. *voucher*; L. *voco.* See VOICE.]

1. To call to witness; to obtest.

And *vouch* the silent stars and conscious moon. *Dryden.*

2. To declare; to affirm; to attest; to warrant; to maintain by affirmations.

They made him ashamed to *vouch* the truth of the relation, and afterward to credit it. *Atterbury.*

3. To warrant; to confirm; to establish proof.

The consistency of the discourse — *vouches* it to be worthy of the great apostle. *Locke.*

4. In *law*, to call into court to warrant and defend, or to make good a warranty of title.

He *vouches* the tenant in tail, who *vouches* over the common vouchee. *Blackstone.*

VOUCH, *v. i.* To bear witness; to give testimony or

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full attestation. I can not *vouch* for the truth of the report.

He declares he will not believe her, till the elector of Hanover shall *vouch* for the truth of what she has so solemnly affirmed. *Swift.*

VOUCH, *n.* Warrant; attestation. *Shak.*

VOUCH'ED, (*vouch't,*) *pp.* Called to witness; affirmed or fully attested; called into court to make good a warranty.

VOUCH-EE', *n.* In *law*, the person who is vouched or called into court to support or make good his warranty of title in the process of common recovery. *Blackstone.*

VOUCH'ER, *n.* One who gives witness or full attestation to any thing.

The great writers of that age stand up together as *vouchers* for each other's reputation. *Spectator.*

2. In *law*, the act of calling in a person to make good his warranty of title.

3. A book, paper, or document which serves to vouch the truth of accounts, or to confirm and establish facts of any kind. The merchant's books are his *vouchers* for the correctness of his accounts. Notes, bonds, receipts, and other writings, are used as *vouchers* in proving facts.

VOUCH'ER, } *n.* In *law*, the tenant in a writ of right;
VOUCH'OR, } one who calls in another to establish his warranty of title. In common recoveries, there may be a single *voucher*, or double *vouchers*. *Blackstone.*

VOUCH'ING, *ppr.* Calling to witness; attesting by affirmation; calling in to maintain warranty of title.

VOUCH-SAFE', *v. t.* [*vouch* and *safe;* to vouch or answer for safety.]

1. To permit to be done without danger.

2. To condescend to grant.

Shall I *vouchsafe* your worship a word or two? *Shak.*
It is not said by the apostle that God *vouchsafed* to the heathen the means of salvation. *South.*

VOUCH-SAFE', *v. i.* To condescend; to deign; to yield.

Vouchsafe, illustrious Ormond, to behold
What power the charms of beauty had of old. *Dryden.*

VOUCH-SAF'ED, (*-sāft',*) *pp.* Granted in condescension.

VOUCH-SAFE'MENT, *n.* Grant in condescension; as, God's greatest communicated *vouchsafements*. *Boyle.*

VOUCH-SAF'ING, *ppr.* Condescending to grant; deigning.

VOUSSOIR', (voos'wor',) *n.* [Fr.] A wedge-like stone forming part of an arch. *Gwilt.*

VOW, *n.* [Fr. *vœu*; It. *voto*; L. *votum*, from *voveo*, to vow; probably a contracted word.]

1. A solemn promise made to God, or by a pagan to his deity. The Roman generals, when they went to war, sometimes made a *vow* that they would build a temple to some favorite deity, if he would give them victory. A *vow* is a promise of something to be given or done hereafter.

A person is constituted a religious by taking three *vows*, of chastity, of poverty, and of obedience. Among *the Israelites*, the *vows* of children were not *binding*, unless ratified by the express or tacit consent of their father. *Num.* xxx.

2. A solemn promise; as, the *vows* of unchangeable love and fidelity. In a moral and religious sense, *vows* are promises to God, as they appeal to God to witness their sincerity, and the violation of them is a most heinous offense.

VOW, *v. t.* [Fr. *vouer*; L. *voveo.*]

1. To give, consecrate, or dedicate to God by a solemn promise. When Jacob went to Mesopotamia, he *vowed* to God a tenth of his substance, and his own future devotion to his service. *Gen.* xxviii.

When thou *vowest* a vow, defer not to pay it. — Eccles. v.

2. To devote. *Spenser.*

VOW, *v. i.* To make vows or solemn promises. He that *vows*, must be careful to perform.

VOW'ED, *pp.* Solemnly promised to God; given or consecrated by solemn promise.

VOW'EL, *n.* [L. *vocalis*, from *voco*; Fr. *voyelle*; It. *vocale.*]

1. In *grammar*, a simple sound; a sound uttered by simply opening the mouth or organs; as the sound of *a, e, o.*

2. The letter or character which represents a simple sound.

VOW'EL, *a.* Pertaining to a vowel; vocal.

VOW'EL-ED, *a.* Furnished with vowels.

VOW'ER, *n.* One who makes a vow.

VOW'-FEL-LOW, *n.* [*vow* and *fellow.*] One bound by the same vow. [*Little used.*]

VOW'ING, *ppr.* Making a vow.

VOY'AGE, *n.* [Fr., from *voie*, or the same root, Eng. *way*, Sax. *weg*, *wcg.* See WAG and WAY.]

1. A passing by sea or water from one place, port, or country to another, especially a passing or journey by water to a distant place or country. Captain L. made more than a hundred *voyages* to the West Indies. A *voyage* over Lake Superior is like a *voyage* to Bermuda.

2. The practice of traveling. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

VOY'AGE, *v. i.* To sail or pass by water. *Pope.*

VOY'AGE, *v. t.* To travel; to pass over.

I with pain
Voyaged th' unreal, vast, unbounded deep. *Milton.*

VOY'A-GER, *n.* One who sails or passes by sea or water.

A private *voyager* I pass the main. *Pope.*

VOY'Ä-GEUR', (vwä'yä-zhur',) *n.* [Fr.] *Literally*, a traveler; the Canadian name of a class of men employed by the fur companies, &c., in transporting goods by the rivers and across the land, to and from the remote stations at the north-west.

VOY'OL, *n.* Among *seamen*, a large rope, sometimes used in weighing the anchor; also written VIOL.

VOX, *n.* [L.] A voice. [*Totten.*

Vox populi; the voice of the people.

Vox Dei; the voice of God.

VUL'CAN, *n.* [L. *vulcanus.*] In *mythology*, the god who presided over the working of metals. The husband of *Venus.*

VUL-CĀ'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Vulcan, or to works in iron, &c. *Smart.*

As an epithet, in *geology*, the same as PLUTONIAN, which see. *Smart.*

VUL'CAN-IST. See VOLCANIST.

VUL-CĀ'NO. See VOLCANO.

VUL'GAR, *a.* [Fr. *vulgaire*; It. *vulgare*; L. *vulgaris*, from *vulgus*, the common people, that is, the crowd, Eng. *folk.*]

1. Pertaining to the common, unlettered people; as, *vulgar* life.

2. Used or practiced by common people; as, *vulgar* sports.

3. Vernacular; national.

It might be more useful to the English reader to write in our *vulgar* language. *Felt.*

4. Common; used by all classes of people; as, the *vulgar* version of the Scriptures.

5. Public; as, *vulgar* report.

6. Mean; rustic; rude; low; unrefined; as, *vulgar minds*; *vulgar* manners.

7. Consisting of common persons.

In reading an account of a battle, we follow the hero with our whole attention, but seldom reflect on the *vulgar* heaps of slaughter. *Rambler.*

Vulgar fractions; in *arithmetic*, fractions expressed by a numerator and denominator; thus, $\frac{2}{5}$.

VUL'GAR, *n.* The common people.

[*It has no plural termination, but has often a plural verb.*]

The *vulgar* imagine the Pretender to have been a child imposed on the nation. *Swift.*

VUL'GAR-ISM, *n.* Grossness of manners; vulgarity. [*Little used.*]

2. A vulgar phrase or expression.

[*This is the usual sense of the word.*]

VUL-GAR'I-TY, } *n.* Mean condition of life; the
VUL'GAR-NESS, } state of the lower classes of society. *Brown.*

2. Grossness or clownishness of manners or language; as, *vulgarity* of behavior; *vulgarity* of expression or language. *Dryden.*

VUL'GAR-IZE, *v. t.* To make vulgar. *Foster.*

VUL'GAR-IZ-ED, *pp.* Made vulgar.

VUL'GAR-IZ-ING, *ppr.* Rendering vulgar.

VUL'GAR-LY, *adv.* Commonly; in the ordinary manner among the common people.

Such one we *vulgarly* call a desperate person. *Hammond.*

2. Meanly; rudely; clownishly.

VUL'GATE, *n.* A very ancient Latin version of the Scriptures, and the only one which the Roman Catholic church admits to be authentic. It is so called from its common use in the Latin church. *Cyc.*

VUL'GATE, *a.* Pertaining to the *old* Latin version of the Scriptures.

VUL-NER-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* The state of being vulnerable.

VUL'NER-A-BLE, *a.* [Fr., from L. *vulnero*, to wound, from *vulnus*, a wound.]

1. That may be wounded; susceptible of wounds or external injuries; as, a *vulnerable* body.

Achilles was *vulnerable* in his heel; and there will never be wanting a Paris to infix the dart. *Dwight.*

2. Liable to injury; subject to be affected injuriously; as, a *vulnerable* reputation.

VUL'NER-A-RY, *a.* [Fr. *vulneraire*; L. *vulnerarius.*]

Useful in healing wounds; adapted to the cure of external injuries; as, *vulnerary* plants or potions. *Cyc.*

VUL'NER-A-RY, *n.* Any plant, drug, or composition, useful in the cure of wounds. Certain unguents, balsams, and the like, are used as *vulneraries.*

VUL'NER-ATE, *v. t.* [L. *vulnero.*]

To wound; to hurt. [*Not in use.*] *Glanville.*

VUL-NER-Ā'TION, *n.* The act of wounding. [*Not in use.*] *Pearson.*

VUL'PINE, (vul'pin,) *a.* [L. *vulpinus*, from *vulpes*, a fox. *Vulpes* is our English *wolf*, the same word applied to a different animal.]

Pertaining to the fox; cunning; crafty; artful.

VUL'PIN-ITE, *n.* [from *Vulpino*, in Italy.] A variety of Anhydrite, containing some silica, and presenting a grayish-white color and high luster. *Dana.*

VUL'TURE, (vult'yur,) *n.* [L. *vultur.*]

An accipitrine bird of the genus Vultur. *Vultures* have a large and strong beak, the nostrils pierced transversely to its base; the head and neck without feathers or caruncles, and a collar of long feathers, or of down, at the root of the neck. Proper *vultures* have hitherto been found only on the eastern continent. *Cuvier.*

VUL'TUR-INE, (vult'yur-in,) *a.* [L. *vulturinus.*]

Belonging to the vulture; having the qualities of the vulture; resembling the vulture; rapacious.

VUL'TUR-ISH, *a.* Like a vulture.

VUL'TUR-OUS, *a.* Like a vulture; rapacious.

VYING, *ppr.* Competing; emulating.

W.

WIS the twenty-third letter of the English alphabet. It takes its written form and its name from the union of two *Vs*, this being the form of the Roman capital letter which we call *U.* The name, *double u*, being given to it from its form or composition, and not from its sound, ought not to be retained. Every letter should be named from its sound, especially the vowels. *W* is properly a vowel, a simple sound, formed by opening the mouth with a close, circular configuration of the lips. It is precisely the *ou* of the French, and the *u* of the Spaniards, Italians, and Germans. With the other vowels it forms diphthongs, which are of easy pronunciation; as in *well, want, will, dwell;* pronounced *ooel, ooant, ooill, dooell.* In English, it is always followed by another vowel, except when followed by *h* or *r*, as in *when, wreck;* but this case is an exception only in writing, and not in pronunciation, for *h* precedes *w* in utterance; *when* being pronounced *hooen.* In Welsh, *w*, which is sounded as in English, is used without another vowel, as in *fwl*, a fool; *dwn*, dun; *dwb*, mortar; *gwn*, a gun and a gown.

It is not improbable that the Romans pronounced *v* as we do *w*, for their *volvo* is our *wallow*; and *volo, velle*, is the English *will*, G. *wollen.* But this is uncertain. The German *v* has the sound of the English *f*, and *w* that of the English *v.*

W, at the end of words, is often silent after *a* and *o*, as in *law, saw, low, sow.* In many words of this kind, *w* represents the Saxon *g*; in other cases, it helps to form a diphthong, as in *now, vow, new, strew.*

As an *abbreviation*, W. stands for *west*; W. N. W. for *west-north-west*; W. S. W. for *west-south-west*, &c.

WAB'BLE, (wob'bl,) *v. i.* [W. *gwibiaw*, to wander, to move in a circular form.]

To move from one side to the other; to vacillate; as a turning or whirling body. So it is said a top *wabbles*, when it is in motion, and deviates from a perpendicular direction; a spindle *wabbles*, when it moves one way and the other. A millstone in motion, if not well balanced, will *wabble.*

[*This word is applied chiefly to bodies when turning with a circular motion, and its place can not be supplied by any other word in the language. It is neither low nor barbarous.*]

WAB'BLE, *n.* A hobbling, unequal motion.

WAB'BLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Having an irregular motion, backward and forward.

WACK'E, } *n.* A rock nearly allied to basalt, of which
WACK'Y, } it may be regarded as a more soft and

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earthy variety. Its color is a greenish-gray, brown, or black. It is opaque, yields easily to the knife, and has often a greasy feel. *Lyell. Cyc.*

Gray-wacke is a name given to certain hard sandstones, or grit-rocks, and the associated strata occurring below the coal formation. *Dana.*

WAD, (wod,) *n.* [G. *watte*; Dan. *vat*, a wad; that is, a mass or collection.]

1. A little mass of some soft or flexible material, such as hay, straw, tow, paper, or old rope yarn, used for stopping the charge of powder in a gun and pressing it close to the shot, or for keeping the powder and shot close.

2. A little mass, tuft, or bundle, as of hay or tow.

WAD, } *n.* In *mineralogy*, an earthy oxyd of man-
WADD, } ganese, of which there are four varieties; fibrous, ochery, pulverulent ochery, and dendritic. In some places, plumbago, or black lead, is called *wad* or *wadd*. *Cyc.*

WAD'DED, *a.* Formed into a wad or mass.

WAD'DING, *n.* [G. *watte.*]

1. A wad or the materials for wads; any pliable substance of which wads may be made.

2. A kind of soft stuff of loose texture, used for stuffing garments; also, sheets of carded cotton prepared for the same purpose.

WAD'DLE, (wod'dl,) *v. i.* [This seems to be a diminutive formed on the root of *wade*, L. *vado*, to go; G. *waten*, to wade; *watscheln*, to waddle.]

1. To move one way and the other in walking; to deviate to one side and the other; to vacillate; as, a child *waddles* when he begins to walk; very fat people walk with a kind of *waddling* pace. So we say, a duck or a goose *waddles*.

2. To walk with a waddling motion.

And hardly *waddles* forth to cool. *Swift.*

WAD'DLER, (wod'dler,) *n.* One that waddles.

WAD'DLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving from side to side in walking.

WAD'DLING-LY, *adv.* With a vacillating gait. *Entick.*

WADE, *v. i.* [Sw. *vada*; D. *waaden*; G. *waten*; Dan. *vader*; Fr. *guecr*, for *gueder*; It. *guadare*; Sp. *vadear*; L. *vado*, to go. Qu. Heb. אבר, *avad*, to go.]

1. To walk through any substance that yields to the feet; as, to *wade* through water; to *wade* through sand or snow. To *wade* over a river, is to walk through on the bottom. Fowls that *wade* have long legs.

2. To move or pass with difficulty or labor; as, judges *wade* through an intricate law case. It is not my purpose to *wade* through these controversies.

The king's admirable conduct has *waded* through all these difficulties. *Davenant.*
And *wades* through fumes, and gropes his way. *Dryden.*

WADE, *v. t.* To pass by walking on the bottom; as, to *wade* a river.

[This is a common expression, but elliptical for, to *wade through* a river.]

WA'DER, *n.* One that wades. An order of birds that wade in water for their prey are called *waders*.

WA'DING, *ppr.* or *a.* Walking through a substance that yields to the feet, as through water or sand.

WA'DING-BIRD. See WADER.

WAD'SETT, *n.* [Sax. *wed*, *wed*, a pledge.]

In *Scottish law*, a kind of pledge or mortgage. *Brande.*

WAD'SETT-ER, *n.* One who holds by wadsett. *Cyc.*

WA'DY, (wod'e,) *n.* [Ar.] The channel of a watercourse, which is dry except in the rainy season. *Robinson.*

WA'FER, *n.* [D. *wafel*; G. *waffel*; Dan. *vaffel*; Sw. *waffla*; Russ. *vaphel*; Fr. *gaufre.*]

1. A thin cake or leaf; as, a *wafer* of bread given by the Roman Catholics in the eucharist.

2. A thin leaf of paste, or a composition of flour, the white of eggs, isinglass, and yeast, spread over with gum-water and dried; used in sealing letters.

WA'FER, *v. t.* To seal or close with a wafer.

WA'FER-ED, *pp.* Sealed with a wafer.

WAF'FLE, (wof'fl,) *n.* [D. *wafel*, G. *waffel.*]

A thin cake baked hard and rolled, or a soft indented cake baked in an iron utensil on coals.

WAF'FLE-I-RON, (wof'fl-i-urn,) *n.* A utensil for baking waffles.

WAFT, *v. t.* [Perhaps from *wave*; if so, it belongs to the root of *wag.*]

1. To bear through a fluid or buoyant medium; to convey through water or air; as, a balloon was *wafted* over the channel.

Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,
And *waft* a sigh from Indus to the pole. *Pope.*

2. To convey, as ships. *Cyc.*

3. To buoy; to cause to float; to keep from sinking. *Brown.*

4. To beckon; to give notice by something in motion. [*Not in use.*]

[This verb is regular. But *waft* was formerly used by some writers for *wafted.*]

WAFT, *v. i.* To float; to be moved or to pass in a buoyant medium.

And now the shouts *waft* near the citadel. *Dryden.*

WAFT, *n.* A floating body; also, a signal displayed from a ship's stern, by hoisting an ensign furled in a roll to the head of the staff. *Cyc.*

WAFT'AGE, *n.* Conveyance or transportation through a buoyant medium, as air or water. *Shak.*

WAFT'ED, *pp.* Borne or conveyed through air or water.

WAFT'ER, *n.* He or that which wafts; a passage-boat.

2. The conductor of vessels at sea. [*An old word.*]

WAFT'ING, *ppr.* Carrying through a buoyant medium.

WAFT'ING, *n.* A bearing or floating in a fluid.

WAFT'URE, *n.* The act of waving. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

WAG, *v. t.* [Sax. *wagian* and *wecgan*; G. *bewegen*; D. *bewecgen*, to move, to stir; *weegen*, to *weigh*; G. *wägen*, to *weigh*; Sw. *väga*, Dan. *vajer*, to wag, to weigh. This is the radix of the L. *vacillo*, Eng. *fickle*, *wagon*, *wain*, *way*, *wave*, *waggle*, &c.]

To move one way and the other with quick turns; to move a little way, and then turn the other way; as, to *wag* the head.

Every one that passeth thereby shall be astonished, and *wag* his head. — Jer. xviii. Matt. xxvii.

[*Wag* expresses particularly the motion of the head and body used in buffoonery, mirth, derision, sport, and mockery. It is applied also to birds and beasts; as, to *wag* the tail.]

WAG, *v. i.* To be quick in ludicrous motion; to stir.

'Tis merry in hall, where beards *wag* all. *Shak.*
Tremble and start at *wagging* of a straw. *Shak.*

2. To go; to depart; to pack off.

I will provoke him to 't, or let him *wag*. *Shak.*

3. To be moved one way and the other.

The resty sieve *wagged* no'er the more. *Dryden.*

WAG, *n.* [from the verb.] A droll; a man full of low sport and humor; a ludicrous fellow.

We wink at *wags*, when they offend. *Dryden.*
The counselor never pleaded without a piece of packthread in his hand, which he used to twist about his finger all the while he was speaking; the *wags* used to call it the thread of his discourse. *Addison.*

WÄGE, *v. t.* [G. *wagen*; D. *waagen*; Sw. *väga*, to venture, to dare, to wage; Fr. *gager*, for *guager*, to lay or bet; from the root of *wag*. The sense is, to throw, to lay or throw down, as a glove or gauntlet.]

1. To lay; to bet; to throw down, as a pledge; to stake; to put at hazard on the event of a contest. This is the common popular sense of the word in New England; as, to *wage* a dollar; to *wage* a horse.

2. To venture; to hazard.

To wake and *wage* a danger profitless. *Shak.*

3. To make; to begin; to carry on; that is, to go forward, or advance to attack, as in invasion or aggression; used in the phrase *to wage war*. He *waged war* with all his enemies.

He pondered, which of all his sons was fit
To reign, and *wage* immortal *war* with wit. *Dryden.*

4. To set to hire.

Thou must *wage*
Thy works for wealth. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

5. To take to hire; to hire for pay; to employ for wages; as, *waged* soldiers. He was well *waged* and rewarded. [Fr.] [*Obs.*] *Raleigh.*

To wage one's law; to give security to make one's law. The defendant is then to swear that he owes nothing to the plaintiff, and eleven neighbors, called *compurgators*, are to avow upon their oaths that they believe in their consciences that he has declared the truth. This is called *wager of law*. *Blackstone.*

WÄ'GED, *pp.* Laid; deposited, as a pledge; made or begun, as war.

WÄ'GER, *n.* Something deposited, laid, or hazarded, on the event of a contest or some unsettled question; a bet.

Besides these plates for horse-races, the *wagers* may be as the persons please. *Temple.*
If any atheist can stake his soul for a *wager* against such an inexhaustible disproportion. *Bentley.*

2. Subject on which bets are laid. *Sidney.*

3. In *law*, an offer to make oath of innocence or non-indebtedness; or the act of making oath, together with the oaths of eleven compurgators, to fortify the defendant's oath.

Wager of battle, is when the tenant in a writ of right offers to prove his right by the body of his champion, and, throwing down his glove as a gage or pledge, thus wages or stipulates battle with the champion of the demandant, who, by taking up the glove, accepts the challenge. The champions, armed with batons, enter the list, and, taking each other by the hand, each swears to the justice of the cause of the party for whom he appears; they then fight till the stars appear, and if the champion of the tenant can defend himself till that time, his cause prevails. *Blackstone.*

The wager of battle, which has long been in disuse, was abolished by law in England in 1820. *Wade.*

WÄ'GER, *v. t.* To lay; to bet; to hazard on the issue of a contest, or on some question that is to be decided, or on some casualty. *Dryden.*

WÄ'GER-ED, *pp.* Laid; pledged; as a bet.

WÄ'GER-ER, *n.* One who wages or lays a bet.

WÄ'GER-ING, *ppr.* Laying; betting.

Wagering policy; in *commerce*, a policy of insurance, insuring a sum of money when no property is at hazard; as a policy to insure money on a ship when no property is on board; that is, insurance, interest or no interest; or a wagering policy may be a policy to insure property which is already insured. Such policies, in England, are, by statute 19 Geo. III., made null and void.

WÄ'GES, *n.* Plural in termination, but singular in signification. [Fr. *gage*, *gages.*]

1. Hire; reward; that which is paid or stipulated for services; but chiefly for services by manual labor, or for military and naval services. We speak of servant's *wages*, a laborer's *wages*, or soldier's *wages*; but we never apply the word to the rewards given to men in office, which are called *fees* or *salary*. The word is, however, sometimes applied to the compensation given to representatives in the legislature. *United States.*

Tell me, what shall thy *wages* be? — Gen. xxix.
Be content with your *wages*. — Luke iii.

2. Reward; fruit; recompense; that which is given or received *in* return.

The *wages* of sin is death. — Rom. vi.

WAG'GEL, } *n.* A name given in Cornwall to the
WAG'EL, } young of the great black-backed gull, Larus marinus; formerly considered a distinct species, and called *Larus nævius*. *Jardine.*

WAG'GER-Y, *n.* [from *wag.*] Mischievous merriment; sportive trick or gayety; sarcasm in good humor; as, the *waggery* of a school-boy. *Locke.*

WAG'GISH, *a.* Mischievous in sport; roguish in merriment or good humor; frolicsome; as, a company of *waggish* boys. *L'Estrange.*

2. Done, made, or laid in waggery or for sport; as, a *waggish* trick.

WAG'GISH-LY, *adv.* In a waggish manner; in sport.

WAG'GISH-NESS, *n.* Mischievous sport; wanton merriment. *Bacon.*

WAG'GING, *ppr.* Moving the head one way and the other with quick turns.

WAG'GLE, (wag'gl,) *v. i.* [D. *waggelen*; G. *wackeln*; L. *vacillo*, dim. of *wag.*]

To waddle; to reel or move from side to side.

Why do you go nodding and *waggling* so? *L'Estrange.*

WAG'GLE, *v. t.* To move one way and the other; as, a bird *waggles* his tail.

WAG'ON, *n.* [D. and G. *wagen*; Sw. *vagn*; Sax. *wægn*, *wæn*; W. *gwain*, a wagon, wain, or sheath, L. *vagina*, the latter being from *wag*, and signifying a passage; Gaelic, *baighin*, a wagon; Malabar, *wagaham*; Sans. *wahana.* The old orthography, WAGGON, seems to be falling into disuse. See WAG.]

1. A vehicle moved on four wheels, and usually drawn by horses; used for the transportation of heavy commodities. In America, light *wagons* are used for the conveyance of families, and for carrying light commodities to market, particularly a very light kind drawn by one horse.

2. A chariot. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

WAG'ON, *v. t.* To transport in a wagon. Goods are *wagoned* from London to the interior.

WAG'ON, *v. i.* To practice the transportation of goods in a wagon. The man *wagons* between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

WAG'ON-AGE, *n.* Money paid for carriage in a wagon.

WAG'ON-ED, *pp.* Transported in wagons.

WAG'ON-ER, *n.* One who conducts a wagon.

2. A constellation, Charles's Wain.

WAG'ON-ING, *ppr.* Transporting in a wagon.

WAG'ON-ING, *n.* The business of transporting in a wagon.

WAG'TAIL, *n.* [*wag* and *tail.*] A small bird of several species, belonging to the genus Motacilla, (Linn.,) and named from the incessant motion of its long tail.

WA-HA'BEE, *n.* A follower of Abdel Wahab, a reformer of Mohammedanism, about 1760. His doctrines prevail particularly among the Bedouins, and the sect, though checked in its influence, extends to most parts of Arabia. *Brande.*

WAID, *a.* Crushed. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

WAIF, *n.* [Norm. *wef*, *weif*; from *waive.*]

Goods found, of which the owner is not known. These were originally such goods as a thief, when pursued, threw away to prevent being apprehended. They belong to the king, unless the owner makes fresh suit of the felon, takes him, and brings him to justice. *Blackstone.*

WAIL, *v. t.* [Ice. *væla*; It. *guaiolare*; Gaelic, *guilam* or *uaill*; W. *gwylaw* and *wylaw*; Arm. *goela*, to howl; Heb. and Ar. אבל *aval.*]

To lament; to moan; to bewail.

Or if no more her absent lord she *wails*. *Pope.*

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WĀIL, *v. i.* To weep; to express sorrow audibly.

Therefore I will *wail* and howl. — Micah i.

WĀIL, *n.* Loud weeping; violent lamentation.
WĀIL'FUL, *a.* Sorrowful; mournful. *Shak.*
WĀIL'ING, *ppr.* Lamenting with audible cries.
WĀIL'ING, *n.* Loud cries of sorrow; deep lamentation.

There shall be *wailing* and gnashing of teeth. — Matt. xiii.

WĀIL'ING-LY, *adv.* In a wailing manner
WĀIL'MENT, *n.* Lamentation. *Hacket.*
WĀIN, *n.* [Sax. *wæn*, W. *gwain*; contracted. See WAGON.]

1. A wagon; a carriage for the transportation of goods on wheels

2. A constellation, Charles's Wain

WĀIN'AGE, *n.* A finding of carriages. *Ainsworth.*
WĀIN'-BOTE, *n.* Timber for wagons or carts. *Eng. Law.*
WĀIN'-HOUSE, *n.* A house or shed for wagons and carts. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*
WĀIN'-ROPE, *n.* A rope for binding a load on a wagon; a cart-rope. *Shak.*
WĀIN'SCOT, *n.* [D. *wagenschot.*]

In *building*, a wooden lining or boarding of walls made in panels.

WĀIN'SCOT, *v. t.* To line with boards; as, to *wainscot* a hall.

Music sounds better in chambers *wainscoted* than hanged. *Bacon.*

2. To line with different materials.

The other is *wainscoted* with looking-glass. *Addison.*

WĀIN'SCOT-ED, *pp.* Lined with boards or panels.
WĀIN'SCOT-ING, *ppr.* Lining with boards.
WĀIR, *n.* A piece of plank two yards long, and a foot broad. [*I know not where used.*] *Smart.*
WĀIST, *n.* [W. *gwâsg*, pressure, squeeze, the *waist*, the part where the girdle is tied; allied to *squeeze.*]

1. That part of the human body which is immediately below the ribs or thorax; or the small part of the body between the thorax and hips.

2. That part of a ship which is between the quarter-deck and forecastle. But in many ships now built, there is no quarter-deck, and in such the waist is the middle part of the ship.

WĀIST'BAND, *n.* The band or upper part of breeches, trowsers, or pantaloons, which encompasses the waist.
WĀIST'CLOTHS, *n.* Coverings of canvas or tarpauling for the hammocks, stowed on the gangways, between the quarter-deck and the forecastle. *Mar. Dict.*
WĀIST'COAT, *n.* [*waist* and *coat.*] A short coat or garment for men, extending no lower than the hips, and covering the waist; a vest. This under garment is now generally called in America a VEST.
WĀIST'ER, *n.* In *ships*, waisters are men who are stationed in the waist in working the ship. *Mar. Dict.*
WĀIT, *v. i.* [Fr. *guetter*; It. *guatare*; W. *gwaitiaw*, to wait; *gwaid*, attendance. The sense is, to stop, or to continue.]

1. To stay or rest in expectation; to stop or remain stationary, till the arrival of some person or event. Thus we say, I went to the place of meeting, and there *waited* an hour for the moderator or chairman. I will go to the hotel, and there *wait* till you come. We will *wait* for the mail.

2. To stay proceedings, or suspend any business, in expectation of some person, event, or the arrival of some hour. The court was obliged to *wait* for a witness.

3. To rest in expectation and patience.

All the days of my appointed time will I *wait*, till my change come. — Job xiv.

4. To stay; not to depart.

Haste, my dear father; 'tis no time to *wait*. *Dryden.*

5. To stay; to continue by reason of hindrance.
6. To lie in ambush, as an enemy.

Such ambush *waited* to intercept thy way. *Milton.*

To wait on or *upon*: to attend, as a servant; to perform menial services for; as, to *wait on* a gentleman; to *wait on* the table.

To wait on; to attend; to go to see; to visit on business or for ceremony. Tell the gentleman I will *wait on* him at ten o'clock.

2. To pay servile or submissive attendance
3. To follow, as a consequence; as, the ruin that *waits on* such a supine temper.

[Instead of this, we use AWAIT.]

4. To look watchfully.

It is a point of cunning to *wait on* him with whom you speak with your eye. [*Unusual.*] *Bacon.*

5. To attend to; to perform.

Aaron and his sons shall *wait on* their priest's office. — Num. iii. viii. Rom. xii.

6. To be ready to serve; to obey. *Ps.* xxv. *Prov.* xx.

To wait at; to attend in service; to perform service at. 1 *Cor.* ix.

To wait for; to watch, as an enemy. *Job* xv.

WĀIT, *v. t.* To stay for; to rest or remain stationary in expectation of the arrival of.

Awed with these words, in camps they still abide,
And *wait* with longing eyes their promised guide. *Dryden.*

[Elliptical for WAIT FOR.]

2. To attend; to accompany with submission or respect

He chose a thousand horse, the flower of all
His warlike troops, to *wait* the funeral. *Dryden.*

[*This use is not justifiable, but by poetical license.*]

3. To attend as a consequence of something.

Such doom *waits* luxury. *Philips.*

[*Not in use.*] [In this sense, we use ATTEND or ATTEND ON.]

WĀIT, *n.* Ambush. As *a noun*, this word is used only in certain phrases. *To lie in wait*, is to lie in ambush; to be secreted in order to fall by surprise on an enemy; hence, *figuratively*, to lay snares, or to make insidious attempts, or to watch for the purpose of insnaring. *Josh.* viii.

In wait is used in a like sense by Milton.

To lay wait; to set in ambush. *Jer.* ix.

WĀIT'ED, *pp.* Stayed for; attended.
WĀIT'ER, *n.* One who waits; an attendant; a servant in attendance.

The *waiters* stand in ranks; the yeomen cry,
"Make room," as if a duke were passing by. *Swift.*

2. A server or salver; a vessel on which tea furniture, &c., is carried.

WĀIT'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Staying in expectation.

Waiting on; attending; accompanying; serving.

Waiting for; staying for the arrival of.

Waiting at; staying or attending at in expectation or in service.

In waiting; in attendance.

WĀIT'ING, *n.* The act of staying in expectation; attendance.
WĀIT'ING-LY, *adv.* By waiting.
WĀIT'ING-MAID, } *n.* An upper servant who
WĀIT'ING-WOM-AN, } attends a lady.

[WAITING-GENTLEWOMAN is sometimes, though less commonly, used.]

WĀITS, *n. pl.* [Goth. *wahts*, watch.]

These were formerly minstrels or musical watchmen, who attended on great men, and sounded the watch at night. They have now degenerated into itinerant musicians, who give notice of the approach of Christmas. *Fosbroke.*

WĀIVE, *n.* A woman put out of the protection of the law. *Cyc.*
WĀIVE, *v. t.* [from *waif.*] To relinquish, not to insist on or claim. [See WAVE.]
WĀIV'ED, *pp.* Relinquished, as a claim.
WĀIV'ER, *n.* In *law*, the act of waiving or not insisting on some right, claim, or privilege.
WĀIV'ING, *ppr.* Relinquishing, as a claim.
WĀI'WODE, *n.* In the Turkish empire, the governor of a small province or town; a general. *Cyc.*
WĀKE, *v. i.* [Goth. *wakan*: Sax. *wæcan*; G. *wachen*; D. *waaken, wekken*; Sw. *väcka, up-väcka*; Dan. *vækker*; L. *vigil, vigilo.* The root *wak* is allied to *wag.* The primary sense is, to stir, to rouse, to excite. The transitive verb, in Saxon, is written *wæcan, wecan*; but both are from one root.]

1. To be awake; to continue awake; to watch; not to sleep. *Ps.* cxxvii.

The father *waketh* for the daughter. *Ecclus.*
Though wisdom *wakes*, suspicion sleeps. *Milton.*
I can not think any time, *waking* or sleeping, without being sensible of it. *Locke.*

2. To be excited or roused from sleep; to awake; to be awakened. He *wakes* at the slightest noise.
3. To cease to sleep; to awake.
4. To be quick; to be alive or active. *Dryden.*
5. To be excited from a torpid state; to be put in motion. The dormant powers of nature *wake* from their frosty slumbers.

Gentle airs to fan the earth now *waked*. *Milton.*

WĀKE, *v. t.* To rouse from sleep.

The angel that talked with me, came again and *waked* me. — Zech. iv.

2. To arouse; to excite; to put in motion or action.

Prepare war, *wake up* the mighty men. — Joel iii.

[The use of *up* is common, but not necessary.]

To *wake* the soul by tender strokes of art. *Pope.*

3. To bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death.

To second life
Waked in the renovation of the just. *Milton.*

WĀKE, *n.* The annual commemoration of the dedication of a church, formerly kept by watching all night. *Dryden. King.*

2. Vigils; state of forbearing sleep.

Their merry *wakes* and pastimes keep. *Milton.*

3. The setting up of persons with a dead body, usually attended with drinking. *Ireland.*
4. Act of waking. *Old Song.*

Wake of a ship; the track it leaves in the water, formed by the meeting of the water, which rushes from each side to fill the space which the ship makes in passing through it.

To be in the wake of a ship, is to be in her track or in a line with her keel.

WĀK'ED, (wākt,) *pp.* Roused from sleep; put in action.
WĀKE'FUL, *a.* Not sleeping; indisposed to sleep.

Dissembling sleep, but *wakeful* with the fright. *Dryden.*

2. Watchful; vigilant.

WĀKE'FUL-LY, *adv.* With watching or sleeplessness
WĀKE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Indisposition to sleep.
2. Forbearance of sleep; want of sleep. *Bacon.*
WĀK'EN, (wāk'n,) *v. i.* [This seems to be the Saxon infinitive retained.] To wake; to cease to sleep; to be awakened.

Early Turnus *wakening* with the light. *Dryden.*

WĀK'EN, (wāk'n,) *v. t.* To excite or rouse from sleep.

Go, *waken* Eve. *Milton.*

2. To excite to action or motion.

Then Homer's and Tyrtæus' martial muse
Wakened the world. *Roscommon.*

3. To excite; to produce; to rouse into action.

They introduce
Their sacred song, and *waken* raptures high. *Milton.*

WĀK'EN-ED, (wāk'nd,) *pp.* Roused from sleep; excited into action.
WĀK'EN-ER, *n.* One who rouses from sleep. *Feltham.*
WĀK'EN-ING, *ppr.* Rousing from sleep or stupidity; calling into action.
WĀK'ER, *n.* One who watches; one who rouses from sleep. *B. Jonson.*
WĀKE'-ROB-IN, *n.* A plant; Arum maculatum, of Europe.
WĀK'ING, *ppr.* Being awake; not sleeping.

2. Rousing from sleep; exciting into motion or action.

Waking hours; the hours when one is awake.

WĀK'ING, *n.* The period of being awake. *Butler.*

2. Watch. [*Obs.*]

WAL-DEN'SES, *n. pl.* A sect of Christians professing substantially Protestant principles, who never submitted to the Roman Catholic church. They reside in the valleys of Piedmont.

WĀLE, *n.* [This may be the W. *gwialen*, a rod or twig, from the same root.]

1. In cloth, a ridge or streak rising above the rest. We say, cloth is wove with a *wale.*

2. A streak or stripe; the mark of a rod or whip on animal flesh.

Wales of a ship; an assemblage of strong planks, extending along a ship's sides, throughout the whole length, at different hights, and serving to strengthen the decks and form the curves. They are distinguished into the *main wale* and the *channel wale.* *Mar. Dict.*

WĀLE, *v. t.* To mark with stripes. *Smart.*
WĀL'ED, *a.* Marked with wales.
WALK, (wauk,) *v. i.* [Sax. *wealcan*, to roll or revolve; *wealcere*, a fuller, whence the name *Walker*; D. *walken*, to work a hat; G. *walken*, to full, to felt hats; *walker*, a fuller, Sw. *valkare*; Dan. *valker*, to full or mill cloth; *valker*, a fuller; *valke*, a pad or stuffed roll; G. *wallen*, to stir, to be agitated, to rove, to travel, to wander. From the same root are Russ. *valyu*, G. *walzen*, to roll, and *wälsch*, foreign, Coltic, Welsh, that is, wanderers. The primary sense is, simply, to move or press, but appropriately, to roll, to press by rolling, as in hatting, and this is the origin of *walker*, the practice of felting hats must have preceded that of fulling cloth in mills. Our ancestors appropriated the verb to moving on the feet, and the word is peculiarly expressive of that rolling or wagging motion which marks the walk of clownish people. Qu. Heb. הלך.]

1. To move slowly on the feet; to step slowly along; to advance by steps moderately repeated; as animals. *Walking*, in men, differs from running only in the rapidity and length of the steps; but in quadrupeds, the motion or order of the feet is sometimes changed.

At the end of twelve months, he *walked* in the palace of the kingdom of Babylon. — Dan. iv.
When Peter had come down out of the ship, he *walked* on the water, to go to Jesus. — Matt. xiv.

2. To move or go on the feet for exercise or amusement. Hundreds of students daily *walk* on Downing terrace, in Cambridge.
3. To appear, as a specter.

The spirits of the dead
May *walk* again. *Shak.*

4. To act on any occasion.

Do you think I'd *walk* in any plot? [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

5. To be in motion, as a clamorous tongue.

Her tongue did *walk*
In foul reproach. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

6. To act or move on the feet in sleep.

When was it she last *walked*? *Shak.*

[But this is unusual. When we speak of somnambulation, we say, to *walk in sleep.*]

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7. To range; to be stirring.

Affairs that *walk*,
As they say spirits do, at midnight. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

8. To move off; to depart.

When he comes forth, he will make their cows and garrans *walk*. [*Not elegant.*] *Spenser.*

9. In *Scripture*, to live and act or behave; to pursue a particular course of life.

To walk with God; to live in obedience to his commands, and have communion with him. *Gen. v.*

To walk in darkness; to live in ignorance, error, and sin, without comfort. 1 *John* i.

To walk in the light; to live in the practice of religion, and to enjoy its consolations. 1 *John* i.

To walk by faith; to live in the firm belief of the gospel and its promises, and to rely on Christ for salvation. 2 *Cor.* v.

To walk through the fire; to be exercised with severe afflictions. *Isa.* xliii.

To walk after the flesh; to indulge sensual appetites, and to live in sin. *Rom.* viii.

To walk after the Spirit; to be guided by the counsels and influences of the Spirit and by the word of God, and to live a life of holy deportment. *Rom.* viii.

To walk in the flesh; to live this natural life, which is subject to infirmities and calamities. 2 *Cor.* x.

To walk in; to enter, as a house. *Walk in*, gentlemen.

WALK, (wauk,) *v. t.* To pass through or upon; as, to *walk* the streets.

[This is elliptical for to *walk in* or *through* the streets.]

2. To cause to walk or step slowly; to lead, drive, or ride with a slow pace. He found the road so bad, he was obliged to *walk* his horse. The coachman *walked* his horses from Woodbridge to Princeton.

WALK, (wauk,) *n.* The act of walking; the act of moving on the feet with a slow pace.

2. The act of walking for air or exercise; as, a morning *walk*; an evening *walk*. *Pope.*

3. Manner of walking; gait; step. We often know a person in a distant apartment by his *walk*.

4. Length of way or circuit through which one walks; or a place for walking; as, a long *walk*; a short *walk*. The gardens of the Tuileries and of the Luxembourg are very pleasant *walks*.

5. An avenue set with trees. *Milton.*

6. Way; road; range; place of wandering.

The mountains are his *walks*. *Sandys.*
The starry *walks* above. *Dryden.*

7. Region; space.

He opened a boundless *walk* for his imagination. *Pope.*

8. Course of life or pursuit. This is not within the *walk* of the historian.

9. The slowest pace of a horse, ox, or other quadruped.

10. A fish. [A mistake for WHELK.] *Ainsworth.*

11. In *the West Indies*, a plantation of canes, &c. *Edwards's W. Ind.*

A *sheep walk*, so called, is high and dry land where sheep are pastured.

WALK'A-BLE, (wauk'a-bl,) *a.* Fit to be walked on. [*Not much used.*] *Swift.*

WALK'ER, (wauk'er,) *n.* One who walks.

2. In our mother tongue, a fuller.

3. In *law*, a forest officer appointed to walk over a certain space for inspection; a forester.

4. One who deports himself in a particular manner.

5. A fulling-mill. [*Not in use, or local.*]

WALK'ING, (wauk'ing,) *ppr.* Moving on the legs with a slow pace; moving; conducting one's self.

WALK'ING, (wauk'ing,) *n.* The act of moving on the feet with a slow pace.

WALK'ING-STAFF, } *n.* A staff or stick carried in
WALK'ING-STICK, } the hand for support or amusement in walking.

WALK'-MILL, (wauk'mill,) *n.* A fulling-mill. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

WALL, *n.* [L. *vallum*; Sax. *weal*; D. *wal*; G. *wall*; Ir. and Gaelic, *balla* and *fal*; Russ. *val*; W. *gwal*. In L. *vallus* is a stake or post, and probably *vallum* was originally a fence of stakes, a palisade or stockade; the first rude fortification of uncivilized men. The primary sense of *vallus* is a shoot, or that which is set, and the latter may be the sense of *wall*, whether it is from *vallus*, or from some other root.]

1. A work or structure of stone, brick, or other materials, raised to some hight, and intended for a defense or security. *Walls* of stone, with or without cement, are much used in America for fences on farms; *walls* are laid as the foundations of houses and the security of cellars. *Walls* of stone or brick form the exterior of buildings, and they are often raised round cities and forts as a defense against enemies.

2. *Walls*, in *the plural*, is used for fortifications in general; works for defense.

I rush undaunted to defend the *walls*. *Dryden.*

3. A defense; means of security or protection. 1 *Sam.* xxv.

To take the wall; to take the upper or most honorable place.

I will *take the wall* of any man or maid of Montague's. *Shak.*

WALL'-CREEP-ER, *n.* A small bird of the genus Certhia, Linn., which frequents rocks and walls, and feeds on insects; the spider-catcher. *Ed. Encyc.*

WALL'-CRESS, *n.* [*wall* and *cress*.] The name of plants of the genus Arabis. They grow on walls and in dry, stony places. *P. Cyc.*

2. A plant of the genus Turritis. *Lee.*

WALL'-EYE, *n.* [*wall* and *eye*.] In *horses*, an eye in which the iris is of a very light gray or whitish color. *Booth.*

[Johnson has defined *wall-eye* to be "a disease in the crystalline humor of the eye; glaucoma." But glaucoma is not a disease of the crystalline humor, nor is *wall-eye* a disease at *all*, but merely a natural blemish. *Tully.* In *the North of England*, as Brockett states, persons are said to be *wall-eyed* when the white of the eye is very large and distorted, or on one side. Richardson derives *wall* in this case, and also *whall*, *whally*, *whally-eyed*, from the Anglo-Saxon *hwelan*, to wither, to pine away, in allusion to the faded color or unnatural appearance of such eyes. — *Ed.*]

WALL'-EYED, (-ide,) *a.* In *horses*, having an eye of a very light gray or whitish color. *Booth.*

2. Shakspeare, in using *wall-eyed* as a term of reproach, as "*wall-eyed* rage," a "*wall-eyed* wretch," alludes probably to the idea of unnatural or distorted vision. [See WALL-EYE.] It is an eye which is utterly and incurably perverted, an eye that knows no pity.

WALL'-FLOW-ER, *n.* [*wall* and *flower*.] A plant of the genus Cheiranthus, which grows in old walls, &c.; a stock gillyflower.

WALL'-FRUIT, *n.* [*wall* and *fruit*.] Fruit which, to be ripened, must be planted against a wall.

WALL'-KNOT, *n.* A single wall-knot is made by untwisting the ends of a rope, and making a bight with the first strand; then passing the second over the end of the first, and the third over the end of the second, and through the bight of the first. The double is made by passing the ends, singly, close underneath the first wale, and thrusting them upward through the middle, only the last end comes up under two bights. *Cyc.*

WALL'-LOUSE, *n.* [*wall* and *louse*.] An insect or small bug. *Ainsworth.*

WALL'-MOSS, *n.* A species of moss growing on walls.

WALL-PEN'NY-WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Cotyledon.

WALL'-PEP-PER, *n.* A plant of the genus Sedum.

WALL'-PIE, *n.* A plant, a species of Asplenium. *Lee.*

WALL'-SID-ED, *a.* Having sides nearly perpendicular, as a ship.

WALL'-SPRING, *n.* A spring of water issuing from stratified rocks.

WALL'-WORT, *n.* A plant, the dwarf elder or danewort; Sambucus Ebulus.

WALL, *v. t.* To inclose with a wall; as, to *wall* a city.

2. To defend by walls.

And terror of his name that *walls* us in
From danger. *Denham.*

3. To fill up with a wall.

WALL'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Inclosed or fortified with a wall.

WALL'ER, *n.* One who builds walls in the country. *Cyc.*

WAL'LER-ITE, *n.* A mineral, or variety of clay, found in small compact masses of the size of a nut, white and opaque, or yellowish and translucent. [*Not used.*] *Cleaveland.*

WAL'LET, (wol'let,) *n.* A bag for carrying the necessaries for a journey or march; a knapsack. Also, a pocket-book or place for keeping money about one's person.

2. Any thing protuberant and swagging; as, *wallets* of flesh. *Shak.*

WALL'ING, *ppr.* Inclosing or fortifying with a wall.

WALL'ING, *n.* Walls in general; materials for walls.

WAL'LOP, (wol'lop,) *v. i.* [formed on G. *wallen*, Sax. *wealan*, to boil or bubble; D. *opwallen*; Eng. to *well*. See WELL.]

1. To boil with a continued bubbling or heaving and rolling of the liquor, with noise. *Brockett.*

2. To move in a rolling, cumbersome manner. *Forby.*

WAL'LOP-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Boiling with a heaving and noise; moving in a cumbersome manner.

WAL'LOW, (wol'lō,) *v. i.* [Sax. *wealwian*; Sw. *välfva*; Goth. *walwgan*; G. *walzen*. The latter is the Eng. *welter*, but of the same family; L. *volvo*; Sp. *volver*; Russ. *valyu*, *baliayu*. This verb seems to be connected with *well*, *walk*, &c.]

1. To roll one's body on the earth, in mire, or on other substance; to tumble and roll in water. Swine *wallow* in the mire.

2. To move heavily and clumsily.

Part huge of bulk,
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempest the ocean. [*Unusual.*] *Milton.*

3. To live in filth or gross vice; as, man *wallowing* in his native impurity. *South.*

WAL'LOW, *v. t.* To roll one's body.

Wallow thyself in ashes. — Jer. vi.

WAL'LOW, *n.* A kind of rolling walk.

WAL'LOW-ED, *pp* Rolled in the mire.

WAL'LOW-ER, *n.* One that rolls in mire.

2. A wheel that turns the trundle-head in a mill.

WAL'LOW-ING, *ppr.* Rolling the body on any thing.

WALL'-PEL'LI-TO-RY, *n.* A plant, Parietaria officinalis, growing on old walls, &c., in Europe; formerly esteemed medicinal. *P. Cyc.*

WALL'-PLATE, *n.* A piece of timber placed horizontally upon a wall, on which joists, &c., rest.

WALL'-RUE, *n.* An herb, Asplenium ruta-muraria. *Loudon.*

WAL'NUT, *n.* [D. *walnoot*; Sax. *walh*, foreign, and *knuta*, nut. The Germans call it *welsche nusse*, Welsh nut, that is, foreign or Celtic nut.]

A tree, and its fruit, of the genus Juglans. This genus comprehends six species, of which three are natives of the United States, viz., Juglans nigra, or black walnut, J. cinerea, or butternut, and J. Fraxinifolia or ash-leaved walnut. Juglans regia, Persian walnut, is cultivated in America. J. pterocarpa grows on Mount Caucasus, and J. baccata in Jamaica and Hispaniola.

In America there are several species of Carya or hickory called by this name.

WAL'RUS, *n.* [G. *wall*, as in *wallfisch*, a whale, and *ross*, a horse.]

The morse, sea-elephant, sea-horse, or sea-cow, an amphibious, carnivorous mammal, inhabiting the arctic seas. It is the Trichecus Rosmarus, the only species of its genus. It surpasses the largest ox in size, attaining to the length of twenty feet. It is covered with short, yellowish hair. It is sought for on account of its oil and tusks, the ivory of which, though rough-grained, is employed in the arts. The skin is used for coach-braces. The seals are the only other amphibious mammals at present known. *Cuvier.*

WAL'TRON, *n.* Another name of the walrus. *Woodward.*

WALTZ, *n.* [Ger. *walzen*.] A German national dance, and also the species of music by which it is accompanied.

WALTZ, *v. i.* To dance a waltz.

WALTZ'ER, *n.* A person who waltzes.

WALTZ'ING, *n.* The act of dancing a waltz.

WAM'BLE, (wom'bl,) *v. i* [D. *wemelen*; Dan. *vamler*; Sw. *vamjas*.]

To be disturbed with nausea; as, a *wambling* stomach. [*Vulgar.*] *L'Estrange.*

WAM'BLE-CROP-PED, (-kropt,) *a.* Sick at the stomach. [*Vulgar.*]

WAM-PEE', *n.* A tree of the genus Cookia, and its fruit. The fruit is about the size of a pigeon's egg, grows in bunches, and is much esteemed in China. *Loudon.*

WAM'PUM, *n.* Small beads made of different colored shells, used by the North American Indians as money, and also wrought into belts, &c., as an ornament. *Trumbull.*

WAN, *a.* [Sax. *wan*, *wann*, deficient; *wanion*, to fail, to *wane*; *wan*, pale, that is, deficient in color; allied probably to *vain*. Qu. W. *gwan*, weak, and *gwyn*, white. The primary sense is, to withdraw or depart.]

Pale; having a sickly hue; languid of look.

Sad to view, his visage pale and *wan*. *Spenser.*
Why so pale and *wan*, fond lover? *Suckling.*

WAN, for WON; *pret.* of WIN. [*Obs.*]

WAND, (wond,) *n.* [D. *vaand*.]

1. A small stick; a rod. If a child runs away, a few strokes of a *wand* will bring him back.

2. A staff of authority; as, a silver *wand*. *Milton.*

3. A rod used by conjurers or diviners.

Picus bore a buckler in his hand;
His other waved a long divining *wand*. *Dryden.*

WAN'DER, *v. i.* [Sax. *wandrian*; D. *wandelen*, to walk; G. *wandeln*, to wander, to walk, to change, exchange, or transform; Sw. *vanda*, to turn; *vandra*, to wander; Dan. *vandler*, to walk, to wander, to trade; *vandel*, behavior, deportment, conversation; It. *andare*, Sp. and Port. *andar*, to go; Sans. *andara*, a wanderer.]

1. To rove; to ramble here and there without any certain course or object in view; as, to *wander* over the fields; to *wander* about the town, or about the country. Men may sometimes *wander* for amusement or exercise. Persons sometimes *wander* because they have no home and are wretched, and sometimes because they have no occupation.

They *wandered* about in sheep-skins and goat-skins. — Heb. xi.
He *wandereth* abroad for bread. — Job xv.
He was *wandering* in the field. — Gen. xxxvii.

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2. To leave home; to depart; to migrate.

When God caused me to *wander* from my father's house.—Gen. xx.

3. To depart from the subject in discussion; as, to *wander* from the point.

4. In *a moral sense*, to stray; to deviate; to depart from duty or rectitude.

O, let me not *wander* from thy commandments.—Ps. cxix.

5. To be delirious; not to be under the guidance of reason; as, the mind *wanders*.

WAN'DER, *v. t.* To travel over without a certain course.

Wandering many a famous realm. [*Elliptical.*] *Milton.*

WAN'DER-ED, *pp.* Rambled; traveled over rovingly; deviated from duty.

WAN'DER-ER, *n.* A rambler; one that roves; one that deviates from duty.

WAN'DER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Roving; rambling; deviating from duty.

WAN'DER-ING, *n.* Peregrination; a traveling without a settled course.

2. Aberration; mistaken way; deviation from rectitude; as, a *wandering* from duty.

3. A roving of the mind or thoughts from the point or business in which one ought to be engaged. *Locke.*

4. The roving of the mind in a dream.

5. The roving of the mind in delirium.

6. Uncertainty; want of being fixed. *Locke.*

WAN'DER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a wandering or unsteady manner. *Taylor.*

WAN-DER-OO', *n.* A baboon of Ceylon and Malabar, the Macacus silenus of Lacepede. It has a long beard or mane of a grayish or whitish color surrounding the face. *P. Cyc. Jardine.*

WAND'Y, *a.* Long and flexible, like a wand. *Brockett.*

WANE, *v. i.* [Sax. *wanian*, to fail, fall off, or decrease.]

1. To be diminished; to decrease; particularly applied to the illuminated part of the moon. We say, the moon *wanes*, that is, the visible or illuminated part decreases.

Waning moons their settled periods keep. *Addison.*

2. To decline; to fail; to sink; as, the *waning* age of life.

You saw but sorrow in its *waning* form. *Dryden.*
Land and trade ever will wax and *wane* together. *Child.*

WANE, *v. t.* To cause to decrease. [*Obs.*] *B. Jonson.*

WANE, *n.* Decrease of the illuminated part of the moon to the eye of a spectator.

2. Decline; failure; diminution; decrease; declension.

You are cast upon an age in which the church is in its *wane*. *South.*

WAN'ED, *pp.* Caused to decrease; diminished.

WANG, *n.* [Sax. *wang*, *weng*, *wong*.]

1. The jaw, jaw-bone, or cheek-bone. [*Little used, or vulgar.*]

2. The latchet of a shoe. [Sax. *secco-thwang*, shoethong.] [*Not in use.*]

WAN-GEE', *n.* A species of tough, flexible cane, imported from China, sometimes called the JAPAN CANE. *McCulloch.*

WANG'-TOOTH, *n.* A jaw-tooth. *Cyc.*

WAN'HŌPE, *n.* Want of hope. [*Not used.*]

WAN'HORN, *n.* A plant of the genus Kæmpferia. *Lee.*

WAN'ING, *ppr.* Decreasing; failing; declining.

WANK'LE, (wonk'l,) *a.* Weak; unstable; not to be depended on, *Grose.*

WAN'LY, *adv.* In a pale manner; palely.

WAN'NED, *a.* Made wan or pale. *Shak.*

WAN'NESS, *n.* Paleness; a sallow, dead, pale color; as, the *wanness* of the cheeks after a fever.

WAN'NISH, *a.* Somewhat wan; of a pale hue. *Fairfax.*

WANT, (waunt,) *n.* [Sax. *wan*, supra; *wanian*, to fail; Goth. *wan*, deficiency, want. This seems to be primarily a participle of *wane*.]

1. Deficiency; defect; the absence of that which is necessary or useful; as, a *want* of power or knowledge for any purpose; *want* of food and clothing. The *want* of money is a common *want*. 2 *Cor.* viii. ix.

From having wishes in consequence of our *wants*, we often feel *wants* in consequence of our wishes. *Rambler.*

2. Need; necessity; the effect of deficiency.

Pride is as loud a beggar as *want*, and more saucy. *Franklin.*

3. Poverty; penury; indigence.

Nothing is so hard for those who abound in riches, as to conceive how others can be in *want*. *Swift.*

4. The state of not having. I can not write a letter at present for *want* of time.

5. That which is not possessed, but is desired or necessary for use or pleasure.

Habitual superfluities become actual *wants*. *Paley.*

6. A mole. [*Obs.*] *Heylin.*

WANT, (waunt,) *v. t.* To be destitute; to be deficient in; not to have; *a word of general application*; as, to *want* knowledge; to *want* judgment; to *want* learning; to *want* food and clothing; to *want* money.

2. To be defective or deficient in. Timber may *want* strength or solidity to answer its purpose.

3. To fall short; not to contain or have. The sum *wants* a dollar of the amount of debt.

Nor think, though men were none,
That heaven would *want* spectators, God *want* praise. *Milton.*

4. To be without.

The unhappy never *want* enemies. *Richardson.*

5. To need; to have occasion for, as useful, proper, or requisite. Our manners *want* correction. In winter we *want* a fire; in summer we *want* cooling breezes. We all *want* more public spirit and more virtue.

6. To wish for; to desire. Every man *wants* a little preëminence over his neighbor. Many *want* that which they can not obtain, and which, if they could obtain, would certainly ruin them.

What *wants* my son? *Addison.*

WANT, (waunt,) *v. i.* To be deficient; not to be sufficient.

As in bodies, thus in souls, we find
What *wants* in blood and spirits, swelled with wind. *Pope.*

2. To fail; to be deficient; to be lacking.

No time shall find me *wanting* to my truth. *Dryden.*

3. To be missed; not to be present. The jury was full, *wanting* one.

4. To fall short; to be lacking.

Twelve, *wanting* one, he slew. *Dryden.*

WANT'AGE, *n.* Deficiency; that which is wanting.

WANT'ED, *pp.* Needed; desired.

WANT'ING, *ppr.* Needing; lacking; desiring.

2. *a.* Absent; deficient. One of the twelve is *wanting*. We have the means, but the application is *wanting*.

3. Slack; deficient. I shall not be *wanting* in exertion.

WANT'LESS, *a.* Having no want; abundant; fruitful. *Warner.*

WAN'TON, *a.* [W. *gwantan*, apt to run off, variable, fickle, wanton; *gwantu*, to thrust, to sever; allied probably to *wander*.]

1. Wandering or roving in gayety or sport; sportive; frolicsome; darting aside, or one way and the other. *Wanton* boys kill flies for sport.

Note a wild and *wanton* herd. *Shak.*

2. Moving or flying loosely; playing in the wind.

She
Her unadorned golden tresses wore
Dishevel'd, but in *wanton* ringlets waved. *Milton.*

3. Wandering from moral rectitude; licentious; dissolute; indulging in sensuality without restraint; as, men grown *wanton* by prosperity. *Roscommon.*

My plenteous joys,
Wanton in fullness. *Shak.*

4. *More appropriately*, deviating from the rules of chastity; lewd; lustful; lascivious; libidinous.

Thou art froward by nature, enemy to peace,
Lascivious, *wanton*. *Shak.*
Ye have lived in pleasure on the earth, and been *wanton*.—James v.

5. Disposed to unchastity; indicating wantonness. *Isa.* iii.

6. Loose; unrestrained; running to excess.

How does your tongue grow *wanton* in her praise! *Addison.*

7. Luxuriant; overgrown.

What we by day lop overgrown,
One night or two with *wanton* growth derides,
Tending to wild. *Milton.*

8. Extravagant; as, *wanton* dress. *Milton.*

9. Not regular; not turned or formed with regularity.

The quaint mazes in the *wanton* green. *Milton.*

WAN'TON, *n.* A lewd person; a lascivious man or woman. *South. Shak.*

2. A trifler; an insignificant flutterer. *Shak.*

3. A word of slight endearment.

Peace, my *wanton*. [*Little used.*] *B. Jonson.*

WAN'TON, *v. i.* To rove and ramble without restraint, rule, or limit; to revel; to play loosely.

Nature here
Wantoned as in her prime. *Milton.*
Her golden tresses *wanton* in the wind. *Anon.*

2. To ramble in lewdness; to play lasciviously. *Prior.*

3. To move briskly and irregularly.

WAN'TON-ING, *ppr.* Roving; flying loosely; playing without restraint; indulging in licentiousness.

WAN'TON-IZE, *v. i.* To behave wantonly. [*Not in use.*]

WAN'TON-LY, *adv.* Loosely; without regularity or restraint; sportively; gayly; playfully; lasciviously.

WAN'TON-NESS, *n.* Sportiveness; gayety; frolicsomeness; waggery.

As sad as night
Only for *wantonness*. *Shak.*

2. Licentiousness; negligence of restraint.

The tumults threatened to abuse all acts of grace, and turn them into *wantonness*. *K. Charles.*

3. Lasciviousness; lewdness. *Rom.* xiii. 2 *Pet.* ii.

WANT'-WIT, *n.* [*want* and *wit*.] One destitute of wit or sense; a fool. [*Not in much use.*] *Shak.*

WAN'TY, *n.* [D. *want*, cordage, tackling. Qu.]

A broad strap of leather, used for binding a load upon the back of a beast. [*Local.*] *Tusser.*

WAP'A-CUT, *n.* The spotted owl of Hudson's Bay, Strix Wapacuthu, a nocturnal accipitrine bird of prey, about two feet long.

WA'PED, (wāpt,) *a.* [from the root of L. *vapulo*, to strike, and *awhap*, *whap*, which the common people in New England use and pronounce *whop*.]

Dejected; cast down; crushed by misery. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

WAP'EN-TAKE, } *n.* [Sax. *wæpen-tac*; but it is rather
WAP'EN-TAC, } Gothic, as this division of a county was peculiar to the northern counties; *wæpen*, a weapon, and *tac*, *tace*, touch; Goth. *tekan*. (See TOUCH.) This name had its origin in a custom of touching lances or spears when the hundreder or chief entered on his office. "Cum quis accipiebat præfecturam wapentachii, die statuto in loco ubi consueverant congregari, omnes majores natu contra eum conveniebant, et descendente eo de equo suo, omnes assurgebant ei. Ipse vero erecta lancea sua, ab omnibus secundum morem fœdus accipiebat; omnes enim quotquot venissent cum lanceis suis ipsius hastam tangebant, et ita se confirmabant per contactum armorum, pace palam concessa. *Wæpnu* enim arma sonat; *tac*, tactus est—hac de causa totus ille conventus dicitur *Wapentac*, eo quod per tactum armorum suorum ad invicem confœderati sunt." *LL. Edward Confessor*, 33. *Wilkins.*

Lye seems to doubt this explanation of the word *wapentac*, because the word *tac* is not found in the Saxon. He seems not to have considered that the word is known only in the north of England, where the Gothic dialects prevailed; and surely the word must have been understood in the age of Edward the Confessor.]

In some northern counties of England, a division or district, answering to the HUNDRED or CANTRED in other counties. Yorkshire is divided into wapentakes, instead of hundreds. The name was first given to the meeting, supra. *Selden. Blackstone. Wilkins.*

WAP'IN-SCHAW, *n.* An exhibition of arms, according to the rank of the individual, made at certain seasons in each district. [*Scottish.*] *Jamieson. W. Scott.*

WAP'I-TI, *n.* This word is used in books for the North American stag, (Cervus Canadensis.) But in America, the animal is incorrectly called ELK. The true elk is the Cervus Alces, often called MOOSE.

WAPP, *n.* In *a ship*, the rope with which the shrouds are set taught in wale-knots. *Cyc.*

WAP'PE, *n.* A species of cur, said to be so called from his voice. His only use is to alarm the family by barking, when any person approaches the house. *Cyc.*

WAP'PEN-ED, *a.* The *wappened* widow, in Timon of Athens, is one who, though her charms have been enjoyed by another, can wed again because she has gold. *Stevens.*

WAP'PER, *n.* A fish; a name given by some to the smaller species of the river gudgeon. *Cyc.*

WAR, (waur,) *n.* [Sax. *wer*; Fr. *guerre*; It. Sp. and Port. *guerra*; D. *warren*, to quarrel, wrangle, entangle; Dan. *virrer*; G. *verwirren*, to perplex, embroil, disturb. The primary sense of the root is, to strive, struggle, urge, drive, or to turn, to twist.]

1. A contest between nations or states, carried on by force, either for defense, or for revenging insults and redressing wrongs, for the extension of commerce or acquisition of territory, or for obtaining and establishing the superiority and dominion of one over the other. These objects are accomplished by the slaughter or capture of troops, and the capture and destruction of ships, towns, and property. Among rude nations, war is often waged and carried on for plunder. As war is the contest of nations or states, it always implies that such contest is authorized by the monarch or the sovereign power of the nation. When war is commenced by attacking a nation in pence, it is called an *offensive* war, and such attack is *aggressive*. When war is undertaken to repel invasion or the attacks of an enemy, it is called *defensive*, and a defensive war is considered as justifiable. Very few of the *wars* that have desolated nations and deluged the earth with blood, have been justifiable. Happy would it be for mankind, if the prevalence of Christian principles might ultimately extinguish the spirit of *war*, and if the ambition to be great, might yield to the ambition of being good.

Preparation for *war* is sometimes the best security for peace. *Anon.*

2. In *poetical language*, instruments of war.

His complement of stores, and total *war*. *Prior.*

3. *Poetically*, forces; army.

O'er the embattled ranks the waves return,
And overwhelm their *war*. *Milton.*

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4. The profession of arms; art of war; as, a fierce man of *war*. *Is.* ii. *Wisdom.*

5. Hostility; state of opposition or contest; act of opposition. *Shak.*

6. Enmity; disposition to contention.

The words of his mouth were smoother than butter, but *war* was in his heart. — Ps. lv.

Man-of-war; in *naval affairs*, a national ship of large size, armed and equipped for attack or defense.

Holy war; a crusade; a war undertaken to deliver the Holy Land, or Judea, from infidels. These *holy wars* were carried on by most unholy means.

WAR, *v. i.* To make war; to invade or attack a nation or state with force of arms; to carry on hostilities; or to be in a state of contest by violence.

He teacheth my hands to *war*. — 2 Sam. xxii.
And they *warred* against the Midianites. — Num. xxxi.
Why should I *war* without the walls of Troy? *Shak.*

2. To contend; to strive violently; to be in a state of opposition.

Lusts which *war* against the soul. — 1 Pet. ii.

WAR, *v. t.* To make war upon; as, to *war* the Scot. [*Not used.*]

2. To carry on a contest.

That thou mightest *war* a good warfare. — 1 Tim. i.

WAR'-BEAT, } *a.* [*war* and *beat.*] Worn down
WAR'-BEAT-EN, } in war. *J. Barlow.*
WAR'-BE-REAV'ED, *a.* Bereaved by war. *Howitt.*

WAR'BLE, (wor'bl,) *v. t.* [Gr. *wirbeln*, to turn, whirl, warble; *wirbel*, a whirl, a vortex; *wirbelbein*, a turning-bone or joint, L. *vertebra*; Dan. *hvirvler*, Eng. to *whirl*. These words are all of one family; L. *verto*, Eng. *veer*, *vary*, &c.]

1. To quaver a sound or the voice; to modulate with turns or variations. Certain birds are remarkable for *warbling* their songs.

2. To cause to quaver.

And touch the *warbled* string. *Milton.*

3. To utter musically; to be modulated.

If she be right invoked with *warbled* song. *Milton.*
Warbling sweet the nuptial lay. *Trumbull.*

WAR'BLE, *v. i.* To be quavered or modulated.

Such strains ne'er *warble* in the linnet's throat. *Gay.*

2. To be uttered melodiously; as, *warbling* lays.

For *warbling* notes from inward cheering flow. *Sidney.*

3. To sing.

Birds on the branches *warbling*. *Milton.*

WAR'BLE, *n.* A quavering modulation of the voice; a song. *Gray.*

WAR'BLED, *pp.* Quavered; modulated; uttered musically.

WAR'BLER, *n.* A singer; a songster; *used of birds.*

In lulling strains the feathered *warblers* woo. *Tickel.*

2. The common name of a genus of small birds, (Sylvia,) comprising most of the small woodland songsters of Europe and North America. They feed on insects, and are very lively and active. The blue-bird is arranged by some as a species of the genus. *Ed. Encyc. Wilson.*

WAR'BLES, (wor'blz,) *n.* In *farriery*, small, hard tumors on the backs of horses, occasioned by the heat of the saddle in traveling, or by the uneasiness of its situation; also, small tumors produced by the larvas of the gadfly, in the backs of horses, cattle, &c. *Cyc.*

WAR'BLING, *ppr.* Quavering the voice; modulating notes; singing.

2. *a.* Filled with musical notes; as, the *warbling* glade. *Trumbull.*

WAR'BLING, *n.* The act of shaking or modulating notes; singing.

WAR'BLING-LY, *adv.* In a warbling manner.

WAR'-COUN-CIL, *n.* A council of war.

WARD, in *composition*, as in *toward*, *homeward*, is the Sax. *weard*, from the root of L. *verto*, &c. It corresponds to the L. *versus*.

WARD, (waurd,) *v. t.* [Sax. *weardian*; Sw. *varda*; Dan. *værger*; probably from Sax. *warian*, *werian*; Goth. *waryan*; D. *weeren*, to defend, guard, prevent; W. *gwaru*, to fend; allied to *wary*, *aware*; Fr. *garder*, for *guarder*, It. *guardare*, Sp. *guardar*. The primary sense is, to repel, to keep off; hence, to stop; hence, to defend by repelling or other means.]

1. To guard; to keep in safety; to watch.

Whose gates he found fast shut, no living wight
To *ward* the same. *Spenser.*

[In this sense, *ward* is obsolete, as we have adopted the French of the same word, to *guard*. We now never apply *ward* to the thing to be defended, but always to the thing against which it is to be defended. We *ward off* a blow or dagger, and we *guard* a person or place.]

2. To defend; to protect.

Tell him it was a hand that *warded* him
From thousand dangers. *Shak.*

[*Obs.*] [See the remark, supra.]

3. To fend off; to repel; to turn aside any thing mischievous that approaches.

Now *wards* a falling blow, now strikes again. *Daniel.*
The pointed javelin *warded off* his rage. *Addison.*
It instructs the scholar in the various methods of *warding off* the force of objections. *Watts.*

[This is the present use of *ward*. To *ward off* is now the more general expression; nor can I, with Johnson, think it less elegant.]

WARD, (waurd,) *v. i.* To be vigilant; to keep guard. [*Obs.*]

2. To act on the defensive with a weapon.

She drove the stranger to no other shift, than to *ward* and go back. *Sidney.*
And on their *warding* arms light bucklers bear. *Dryden.*

WARD, *n.* Watch; act of guarding.

Still, when she slept, he kept both watch and *ward*. *Spenser.*

2. Garrison; troops to defend a fort; as, small *wards* left in forts. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

3. Guard made by a weapon in fencing.

For want of other *ward*,
He lifted up his hand his front to guard. *Dryden.*

4. A fortress; a strong hold. *Shak.*

5. One whose business is to guard, watch, and defend; as, a fire-*ward*.

6. A certain district, division, or quarter of a town or city, committed to an alderman. There are twenty-six *wards* in London.

7. Custody; confinement under guard. Pharaoh put his butler and baker in *ward*. *Gen.* xl.

8. A minor or person under the care of a guardian. See Blackstone's chapter on the rights and duties of guardian and *ward*.

9. The state of a child under a guardian.

I must attend his majesty's commands, to whom I am now in *ward*. *Shak.*

10. Guardianship; right over orphans.

It is inconvenient in Ireland, that the *wards* and marriages of gentlemen's children should be in the disposal of any of those lords. *Spenser.*

11. The division of a forest.

12. The division of a hospital.

13. A part of a lock which corresponds to its proper key.

WARD'ED, *pp.* Guarded.

Warded off; prevented from attacking or injuring.

WARD'EN, *n.* A keeper; a guardian.

2. An officer who keeps or guards; a keeper; as, the *warden* of the Fleet or Fleet prison.

3. A large pear.

Warden of the cinque ports; in *England*, an officer who has the jurisdiction of the cinque ports, with a salary of £3000 a year. *Brande.*

Warden of a college, is the master or president.

WARD'EN-SHIP, } *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a
WARD'EN-RY, } warden.

WARD'ER, *n.* A keeper; a guard.

The *warders* of the gate. *Dryden.*

2. A truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight. *Shak.*

Wardens of the Tower; officers who attend state prisoners.

WARD'ING, *ppr.* Guarding; defending.

WARD'-MOTE, *n.* [*ward* and Sax. *mote*, meeting.] In *London*, a meeting of the ward; also, a court of the ward, whose province is to present defaults in matters relating to the watch, police, &c. *P. Cyc. Brande.*

WARD'ROBE, *n.* [*ward* and *robe*; Fr. *garde-robe*.]

1. A room or apartment where clothes or wearing apparel is kept.

2. A portable closet for hanging up clothes.

3. Wearing apparel in general.

WARD'ROOM, *n.* [*ward* and *room*.] In *a ship*, a room over the gunroom, where the lieutenants and other principal officers sleep and mess. *Mar. Dict.*

WARD'SHIP, *n.* Guardianship; care and protection of a ward.

2. Right of guardianship.

Wardship is incident to tenure in socage. *Blackstone.*

3. Pupilage; state of being under a guardian. *K. Charles.*

WARD'-STAFF, *n.* A constable's or watchman's staff.

WARE, *pret.* of WEAR. [*Obs.*] [It is now written WORE.]

WARE, *a.* [Sax. *war*; Dan. *var*. It belongs to the root of *ward*. We never use *ware* by itself; but we use it in *aware*, *beware*, and in *wary*. It was formerly in use.]

1. Being in expectation of; provided against. 2 *Tim.* iv.

2. Wary; cautious. *Milton.*

WARE, *v. i.* To take heed of.

Then *ware* a rising tempest on the main. [*Obs.*] *Dryden.*

[We now use BEWARE as a single word, though in fact it is not.]

WARE, *v. t.* In *seamanship*. See WEAR, No. 5.

WARE, *n.*; *pl.* WARES. [Sax. *ware*; D. *waar*; G. *waare*; Sw. *vara*; Dan. *vare*.]

Goods; commodities; merchandise; *usually in the plural*; but we say, China *ware*, earthen *ware*, potters' *ware*. It was formerly used in the singular, and may be so used still.

Let the dark shop commend the *ware*. *Cleaveland.*

Sea ware; a marine plant, a species of Fucus. *Lee.*

WARE'FUL, *a.* [from *ware*, wary.] Wary; watchful; cautious. [*Not used.*]

WARE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Wariness; cautiousness. [*Obs.*]

WARE'HOUSE, *n.* [*ware* and *house*.] A storehouse for goods. *Addison.*

WARE'HOUSE, (-houz,) *v. t.* To deposit or secure in a warehouse.

2. To place in the warehouse of the government or custom-house stores, to be kept until duties are paid.

WARE'HOUSED, (-houzd,) *pp.* Placed in a store for safe keeping.

WARE'HOUSING, *ppr.* Repositing in a store for safe keeping.

WARE'HOUSING, *n.* The act of placing goods in a warehouse, or in a custom-house store.

Warehousing system; an arrangement for lodging imported articles in the custom-house stores, without payment of duties, until they are taken out for home consumption. If reëxported, they are not charged with a duty. *P. Cyc.*

WARE'LESS, *a.* Unwary; incautious. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

2. Suffered unawares. [*Obs.*]

WARE'LY, *adv.* Cautiously. [*Obs.*] [See WARILY.]

WAR'FARE, *n.* [*war* and *fare*, Sax. *faran*, to go.]

1. Military service; military life; war.

The Philistines gathered their armies for *warfare*. — 1 Sam. xxviii.

2. Contest; struggle with spiritual enemies.

The weapons of our *warfare* are not carnal. — 2 *Cor.* x.

WAR'FARE, *v. i.* To lead a military life; to carry on continual wars.

In that credulous, *warfaring* age. [*Little used.*] *Camden.*

WAR'FIELD, *n.* Field of war or battle.

WAR'HA-BLE, *a.* [*war* and L. *habilis*.] Fit for war. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

WAR'WHOOP, *n.* [*war* and *whoop*.] The savage yell of war; a yell uttered on entering into battle.

WA'RI-LY, *adv.* [from *wary*.] Cautiously; with timorous prudence or wise foresight. Great enterprises are to be conducted *warily*. Change of laws should be *warily* proceeded in. *Hooker.*

WAR'INE, *n.* A species of monkey of South America, belonging to the group of sapajous. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

WA'RI-NESS, *n.* Caution; prudent care to foresee and guard against evil. The road was so slippery, and the danger so great, that we were obliged to proceed with *wariness*.

To determine what are little things in religion, great *wariness* is to be used. *Sprat.*

WAR'ING, *ppr.* Turning a ship by her stern to the wind.

WAR'-IN-SUR'ANCE, *n.* Insurance on vessels in time of war, which enhances premiums. *Jefferson.*

WARK, *n.* Work; a building. *Spenser.*

[It is obsolete, except in BULWARK.]

WAR'LIKE, *a.* [*war* and *like*.] Fit for war; disposed for war; as, a *warlike* state.

Old Siward with ten thousand *warlike* men. *Shak.*

2. Military; pertaining to war; as, *warlike* toil. *Milton.*

3. Having a martial appearance.

4. Having the appearance of war.

WAR'LIKE-NESS, *n.* A warlike disposition or character. [*Little used.*] *Sandys.*

WAR'LING, *n.* One often quarreled with; a word coined, perhaps, to rhyme with *darling*. [*Not in use.*] *Camden.*

WAR'LOCK, } *n.* [*War-loga*, in Saxon, signifies per-
WAR'LUCK, } fidious, false to covenants. Qu. Ice. *vard-lookr.*]

A male witch; a wizard. *Dryden.*

[*This word is not in use.*]

WARM, (waurm,) *a.* [Goth. D. and G. *warm*; Sax. *wearm*; Sw. and Dan. *varm*; Ant. L. *formus*. This word is probably a derivative from the root of L. *ferveo*, whence *fermentum*, Eng. *barm*. See SWARM.]

1. Having heat in a moderate degree; not cold; as, *warm* blood; *warm* milk. The flesh of living animals is *warm*, if their blood is *warm*. But some animals have not *warm* blood.

2. Subject to heat; having prevalence of heat, or little or no winter; as, the *warm* climate of Egypt.

3. Zealous; ardent; as, to be *warm* in the cause of our country or of religion.

Each *warm* wish springs mutual from the heart. *Pope.*

4. Habitually ardent or passionate; keen; irritable; as, a *warm* temper.

5. Easily excited or provoked; irritable; as, *warm* passions.

6. Violent; furious; as, a *warm* contest. We shall have *warm* work to-day.

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7. Busy in action; heated in action; ardent. Be *warm* in fight.

8. Fanciful; enthusiastic; as, a *warm* head.

9. Vigorous; sprightly.

Now *warm* in youth, now withering in thy bloom,
Lost in a convent's solitary gloom. *Pope.*

10. *Warm colors*, in *painting*, are those which have yellow or yellow-red for their basis, and are opposed to *cold colors*, which are blue and its compounds. *Jocelyn.*

WARM, *v. t.* [Sax. *wearmian*: Goth. *warmyan.*]

1. To communicate a moderate degree of heat to; as, a stove *warms* an apartment; the sun in summer *warms* the earth, and gives life to vegetation.

2. To make engaged or earnest; to interest; to engage; to excite ardor or zeal in; as, to *warm* the heart with love or zeal.

I formerly *warmed* my head with reading controversial writings. *Pope.*

WARM, *v. i.* To become moderately heated. The earth soon *warms* in a clear day in summer.

2. To become ardent or animated. The speaker should *warm* as he proceeds in the argument, for as he becomes animated, he excites more interest in his audience.

WARM'ED, *pp.* Moderately heated; made ardent; excited.

WARM'-HEART-ED, *a.* Noting lively interest or affection; cordial; sincere; hearty.

WARM'ING, *ppr.* Making moderately hot; making ardent or zealous.

WARM'ING-PAN, *n.* [*warm* and *pan.*] A covered pan with a long handle, for warming a bed with ignited coals.

WARM'ING-STŌNE, *n.* [*warm* and *stone.*] A stone dug in Cornwall, which retains heat a great while. *Ray.*

WARM'LY, *adv.* With gentle heat. *Milton.*

2. Eagerly; earnestly; ardently; as, to espouse *warmly* the cause of Bible societies.

WARM'NESS, } *n.* Gentle heat; as, the *warmth* of
WARMTH, } the blood.

2. A state of lively and excited interest; zeal; ardor; fervor; as, the *warmth* of love or of piety.

3. Earnestness; eagerness. The cause of the Greeks has been espoused with *warmth* by all parties in free countries.

4. Some degree of anger or resentment; excitement; animation; as, the *warmth* of passion. The preacher declaimed with great *warmth* against the vices of the age.

5. Fancifulness; enthusiasm; as, *warmth* of head. *Temple.*

6. In *painting*, that glowing effect which arises from the use of warm colors, [see WARM,] and also from the use of transparent colors, in the process of glazing; opposed to leaden coldness. *Jocelyn.*

WARN, (waurn,) *v. t.* [Sax. *warnian*; Sw. *varna*; G. *warnen*; formed on the root of *ware*, *wary*, Sax. *warian.* This is our *garnish*, as used in law, Norm. *-garnisher*; also *garner*, for *guarner*, to warn, to admonish or give notice.]

1. To give notice of approaching or probable danger or evil, that it may be avoided; to caution against any thing that may prove injurious.

Juturna *warns* the Daunian chief
Of Lausus' danger. *Dryden.*

Being *warned* by God in a dream, that they should not return to Herod, they departed into their own country another way. — Matt. ii.

2. To caution against evil practices. 1 *Thess.* v.

3. To admonish of any duty.

Cornelius — was *warned* from God by a holy angel to send for thee. — Acts x.

4. To inform previously; to give notice to. *Shak.*

Warned of the ensuing fight. *Dryden.*

5. To notify by authority; to summon; as, to *warn* the citizens to meet on a certain day; to *warn* soldiers to appear on parade.

6. To ward off. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

WARN'ED, *pp.* Cautioned against danger; admonished of approaching evil; notified.

WARN'ER, *n.* An admonisher.

WARN'ING, *ppr.* Cautioning against danger; admonishing; giving notice to; summoning to meet or appear.

WARN'ING, *n.* Caution against danger, or against faults or evil practices which incur danger.

Could *warning* make the world more just or wise. *Dryden.*
Hear the word at my mouth, and give them *warning* from me. — Ezek. iii.

2. Previous notice; as, a short *warning.* He had a month's *warning.* *Dryden.*

WAR'-OF-FICE, *n.* An office in which the military affairs of a country are superintended and managed.

WARP, (waurp,) *n.* [Sax. *wearp*; D. *werp*, a cast or throw. See the verb.]

1. In *manufactures*, the threads which are extended lengthwise in the loom, and crossed by the woof.

2. In *a ship*, a rope employed in drawing, towing, or removing a ship or boat; a towing-line. *Mar. Dict.*

3. In *agriculture*, a slimy substance deposited on land by marine tides, by which a rich alluvial soil is formed. [*Local.*] *Lyell.*

4. In *cows*, a premature casting of the young. [See the verb.] [*Local.*]

WARP, *v. i.* [Sax. *weorpan*, *wurpan*, *wyrpan*, to throw, to return; G. *werfen*, to cast or throw, to whelp; D. *werpen*, to throw or fling, to whelp, kitten, or litter; Dan. *varper*, to lay eggs; *varper*, to tow; Sw. *värpa*, to lay eggs; Ir. and Gaelic, *fiaram*, to bend, twist, incline.]

1. To turn, twist, or be twisted out of a straight direction; as, a board *warps* in seasoning, or in the heat of the sun, by shrinking.

They clamp one piece of wood to the end of another, to keep it from casting or *warping.* *Moxon.*

2. To turn or incline from a straight, true, or proper course; to deviate.

There's our commission,
From which we would not have you *warp.* *Shak.*
Methinks
My favor here begins to *warp.* *Shak.*

3. To fly with a bending or waving motion; to turn and wave, like a flock of birds or insects. The following use of *warp* is inimitably beautiful:

As when the potent rod
Of Amram's son, in Egypt's evil day,
Waved round the coast, up called a pitchy cloud
Of locusts, *warping* on the eastern wind. *Milton.*

4. To slink; to cast the young prematurely; as cows.

In an inclosure, near a dog-kennel, eight heifers out of twenty *warped.* [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

WARP, *v. t.* To turn or twist out of shape, or out of a straight direction, by contraction. The heat of the sun *warps* boards and timber.

2. To turn aside from the true direction; to cause to bend or incline; to pervert.

This first avowed, nor folly *warped* my mind. *Dryden.*
I have no private considerations to *warp* me in this controversy. *Addison.*
Zeal, to a degree of warmth able to *warp* the sacred rule of God's word. *Locke.*

3. In *seamen's language*, to tow or move with a line or warp attached to buoys, to anchors, or to other ships, &c., by which means a ship is drawn usually in a bending course, or with various turns.

4. In *rural economy*, to cast the young prematurely. [*Local.*]

5. In *agriculture*, to let in the tide, for the purpose of fertilizing the ground by a deposit of warp or slimy substance. *Warp* here is the *throw*, or that which is cast by the water. [*Local in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, Eng.*] *Cyc.*

6. In *rope-making*, to run the yarn off the winches into hauls to be tarred.

To warp water, in *Shakspeare*, for *freeze* it, is forced and unusual; indeed, it is not English.

WARP'ED, (worpt,) *pp.* Twisted by shrinking or seasoning; turned out of the true direction; perverted; moved with a warp; enriched with warp, as land.

WARP'ING, *ppr.* Turning or twisting; causing to incline; perverting; moving with a warp; enriching with warp, as land.

WARP'ING-HOOK, *n.* A hook used by rope-makers for hanging the yarn on, when warping into hauls for tarring. *Cyc.*

WARP'ING-PŌST, *n.* A strong post used in warping rope yarn. *Cyc.*

WAR'-PLŪME, *n.* A plume worn in war.

WAR'-PROOF, *n.* [*war* and *proof.*] Valor tried by war.

WAR'RANT, (wor'rant,) *v. t.* [Gaelic, *barantas*, a warrant or pledge; *baranta*, a *warrantee* or surety; W. *gwarantu*, to warrant or guaranty; *gwarant*, warrant, attestation, authority, security; said to be from *gwar*, smooth, placid, secure; Norm. *garranty*, warranted, proved; *garren*, (*guarren*,) a *warren*; Fr. *garantir*, (*guarantir*,) to warrant; *garenne*, a *warren*; It. *guarentire.* This is from the root of *guard*, *warren*, and *wary.* The primary sense of the root is, to stop or hold, or to repel, and thus guard by resisting danger; as we say, to *keep off.* Hence the sense of security. The Welsh sense of smooth, placid, is derivative, either from security, or from repressing. See GUARD and GARRISON.]

1. To authorize; to give authority or power to do or forbear any thing, by which the person authorized is secured or saved harmless from any loss or damage by the act. A commission *warrants* an officer to seize an enemy. We are not *warranted* to resist legitimate government, except in extreme cases.

2. To maintain; to support by authority or proof.

Reason *warrants* it, and we may safely receive it as true. *Anon.*

3. To justify.

True fortitude is seen in great exploits,
That justice *warrants*, and that wisdom guides. *Addison.*

4. To secure; to exempt; to privilege.

I'll *warrant* him from drowning. *Shak.*
In a place
Less *warranted* than this, or less secure,
I can not be. *Milton.*

5. To declare with assurance.

My neck is as smooth as silk, I *warrant* ye. *L'Estrange.*

6. In *law*, to secure to a grantee an estate granted; to assure.

7. To secure to a purchaser of goods the title to the same; or to indemnify him against loss.

8. To secure to a purchaser the good quality of the goods sold. [See WARRANTY.]

9. To assure that a thing is what it appears to be, which implies a covenant to make good any defect or loss incurred by it.

WAR'RANT, *n.* An act, instrument, or obligation, by which one person authorizes another to do something which he has not otherwise a right to do; an act or instrument investing one with a right or authority, and thus securing him from loss or damage; *a word of general application.*

2. A precept authorizing an officer to seize an offender and bring him to justice. A general *warrant* to seize suspected persons is illegal.

3. Authority; power that authorizes or justifies any act. Those who preach the gospel have the *warrant* of Scripture. We have the *warrant* of natural right to do what the laws do not forbid; but civility and propriety may sometimes render things improper which natural right warrants.

4. A commission that gives authority, or that justifies.

5. A voucher; that which attests or proves

6. Right; legality.

There's *warrant* in that theft
Which steals itself when there's no mercy left. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

7. A writing which authorizes a person to receive money or other thing.

Warrant of attorney; written authority given by a client to his attorney, to appear for him in court, and to suffer judgment to pass against him by confession in favor of some specified person. *Bouvier.*

Land-warrant; a warrant issued at the local land-offices of the United States to purchasers of public lands, on the surrender of which at the general land-office at Washington, they receive a conveyance from the government.

Search-warrant; a precept authorizing a person to enter houses, shops, &c., to search for a criminal, or for stolen or smuggled goods.

Warrant officer; an officer holding a warrant from the navy-board, such as the master, surgeon, purser, &c., of a ship.

WAR'RANT-A-BLE, *a.* Authorized by commission, precept, or right; justifiable; defensible. The seizure of a thief is always *warrantable* by law and justice. Falsehood is never *warrantable.*

His meals are course and short, his employment *warrantable.* *South.*

WAR'RANT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being justifiable. *Sidney.*

WAR'RANT-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that may be justified; justifiably. *Wake.*

WAR'RANT-ED, *pp.* Authorized; justified; secured; assured by covenant or by implied obligation.

WAR-RAN-TEE', *n.* The person to whom land or other thing is warranted. *Ch. Justice Parsons.*

WAR'RANT-ER, *n.* One who gives authority or legally empowers.

2. One who assures, or covenants to assure; one who contracts to secure another in a right, or to make good any defect of title or quality; as, the *warranter* of a horse.

WAR'RANT-ING, *ppr.* Authorizing; empowering.

2. Assuring; securing to another a right, or covenanting to make good a defect of title in lands, or of quality in goods.

WAR'RAN-TISE, *n.* Authority; security. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

WAR-RANT-OR', *n.* One who warrants.

WAR'RAN-TY, *n.* In *law*, a promise or covenant by deed, made by the bargainer for himself and his heirs, to warrant or secure the bargainee and his heirs against all men in the enjoyment of an estate or other thing granted. Such warranty passes from the seller to the buyer, from the feoffor to the feoffee, and from the releaser to the releasee. Warranty is *real*, when annexed to lands and tenements granted in fee or for life, &c., and is in deed or in law; and *personal*, when it respects goods sold or their quality.

In the contract of insurances there are also certain warranties which induce the insurer to enter into it, as that the vessel is seaworthy, &c.

In common recoveries, a fictitious person is called to warranty. In the sale of goods or personal property, the seller warrants the title; for warranty is express or implied. If a man sells goods which are not his own, or which he has no right to sell, the purchaser may have satisfaction for the injury. And if the seller expressly warrants the goods to be sound and not defective, and they prove to be otherwise, he must indemnify the purchaser. But the warranty must be at the time of sale, and not afterward. In general, there is no *implied* warranty of the quality of the goods sold. *Blackstone.*

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2. Authority; justificatory mandate or precept.

If they disobey any precept, that is no excuse to us, nor gives us any *warranty* to disob y likewise. *Kettlewell.*

[In this sense, WARRANT is now used.]

3. Security.

The stamp was a *warranty* of the public. *Locke.*

WAR'RAN-TY, *v. t.* To warrant; to guaranty.

WAR'RAY, *v. t.* [Fr. *guerroyer*, from *guerre.*] To make war upon. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

WARRE, (wor,) *a.* [Sax. *wærra*, for *wærsa.*] Worse. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

WAR'REN, (wor'ren,) *n.* [from the root of *wear*, an inclosed place; Fr. *garenne*; D. *waarande*; Goth. *warjan*, Sax. *warian*, to defend. See GUARD, WARRANT, and WARY.]

1. A piece of ground appropriated to the breeding and preservation of rabbits.

2. In *law*, a franchise or place privileged by prescription or grant from the king, for keeping beasts and fowls. The *warren* is the next franchise in degree to the park; and a forest, which is the highest in dignity, comprehends a chase, a park, and a free warren. *Cyc.*

3. A place for keeping fish in a river. *Cyc.*

WAR'REN-ER, *n.* The keeper of a warren. *Johnson.*

WAR'RI-AN''GLE, (-ang'gl,) *n.* A hawk. *Ainsworth.*

WAR'RIOR, (war'yur,) *n.* [from *war*; Fr. *guerrier*; It. *guerriere*; Sp. *guerrero*, *guerreador.*]

1. In *a general sense*, a soldier; a man engaged in military life.

2. *Emphatically*, a brave man; a good soldier.

WAR'RIOR-ESS, *n.* A female warrior. *Spenser.*

WART, *n.* [Sax. *weart*; D. *wrat*; G. *warze*; Sw. *vårta*; L. *verruca*; Fr. *verrue.*]

1. A firm, arid, harsh, insensible extuberance of the common integuments; found chiefly on the hands. *Good.*

2. In *horses*, warts are spongy excrescences on the hinder pasterns, which suppurate. *Cyc.*

3. A sessile gland or protuberance on trees. *Lindley.*

WART'ED, *a.* In *botany*, having little knobs on the surface; verrucose; as, a *warted* capsule. *Martyn.*

WART'LESS, *a.* Having no wart.

WAR'-TORCH, *n.* The torch that kindles war.

WART'WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus Euphorbia, which is studded with hard, warty knobs; also, a plant of the genus Heliotropium, and another of the genus Lapsana. *Cyc. Lee.*

WART'Y, *a.* Having warts; full of warts; overgrown with warts; as, a *warty* leaf. *Lee.*

2. Of the nature of warts.

WAR'-WAST-ED, *a.* Wasted by war. *Coleridge.*

WAR'WHOOP, *n.* The Indian yell in war. [See WARHOOP.]

WAR'-WORN, *a.* [*war* and *worn.*] Worn with military service; as, a *war-worn coat*; a *war-worn* soldier.

WA'RY, *a.* [Sax. *war*; Ice. *var.* See WARE and WARN.]

Cautious of danger; carefully watching and guarding against deception, artifices, and dangers; scrupulous; timorously prudent. Old men are usually more *wary* than the young. It is incumbent on a general in war to be always *wary.*

WAS, (woz,) the past tense of the substantive verb; Sax. *wesan*; Goth. *wesan*; L. *esse*, for *vesse*, to be, to exist, whence Eng. *is*, in the present tense, and *was*, in the past; as, I *was*; he *was.*

WASH, (wosh,) *v. t.* [Sax. *wascan*, G. *waschen*; D. *wasschen.*]

1. To cleanse by ablution, or by rubbing in water; as, to *wash* the hands or the body; to *wash* garments.

2. To wet; to fall on and moisten; as, the rain *washes* the flowers or plants.

3. To overflow. The tides *wash* the meadows.

4. To overflow or dash against; to cover with water; as, the waves *wash* the strand or shore; the sea *washes* the rocks on the shore or beach.

5. To scrub in water; as, to *wash* a deck or a floor.

6. To separate extraneous matter from; as, to *wash* ore; to *wash* grain.

7. In *water-color painting*, to spread or float colors thinly over broad masses or spaces of a picture. Thus work is *washed* with a pale red to imitate brick, &c. *Jocelyn.*

8. To rub over with some liquid substance; as, to *wash* trees for removing insects or diseases.

9. To squeeze and cleanse in water; as, to *wash* wool. So sheep are said to be *washed*, when they are immersed in water and their wool squeezed, by which means it is cleansed.

10. To cleanse by a current of water; as, showers *wash* the streets.

11. To overlay with a thin coat of metal; as, steel *washed* with silver.

12. To purify from the pollution of sin.

But ye are *washed*, but ye are sanctified. — 1 Cor. vi.

To wash a ship; to bring all her guns to one side to make her heel, and then to wash and scrape her side.

WASH, (wosh,) *v. i.* To perform the act of ablution.

Wash in Jordan seven times. — 2 Kings v.

[*Elliptical.*]

2. To perform the business of cleansing clothes in water.

She can *wash* and scour. *Shak.*

To wash off; in *calico printing*, to soak and rinse printed calicoes, to dissolve and remove the gum and paste. *Cyc.*

WASH, (wosh,) *n.* Alluvial matter; substances collected and deposited by water; as, the *wash* of a river.

2. A bog; a marsh; a fen.

3. A cosmetic; as, a *wash* for the face, to help the complexion.

4. A lotion; a medical liquid preparation for external application.

5. A superficial stain or color. *Collier.*

6. Waste liquor of a kitchen for hogs.

7. The act of washing the clothes of a family; or the whole quantity washed at once. There is a great *wash*, or a small *wash.*

8. With *distillers*, the fermented wort from which the spirit is extracted. In the distillery of malt, the wash is made by mixing the water hot, with the malt ground into meal. *Ure.*

9. The shallow part of a river, or arm of the sea; as, the *washes* in Lincolnshire. *Cyc.*

10. The blade of an oar; the thin part which enters the water, and by whose impulse the boat is moved

11. A color spread or floated thinly over broad masses or spaces of a picture.

12. A substance laid on boards or other work for beauty or preservation.

13. A thin coat of metal.

14. In *the West Indies*, a mixture of dunder, molasses, water, and scummings, for distillation. *Edwards's West Indies.*

WASH'-BALL, *n.* [*wash* and *ball.*] A ball of soap, to be used in washing the hands or face.

WASH'-BOARD, *n.* [*wash* and *board.*] A broad, thin plank, fixed occasionally on the top of a boat or other small vessel's side, to prevent the sea from breaking over; also, a piece of plank on the sill of a lower deck port, for the same purpose. *Mar. Dict.*

2. A board in a room, next to the floor.

WASH'ED, (wosht,) *pp.* Cleansed in water; purified.

2. Overflowed; dashed against with water.

3. Covered over *with* a thin coat, as of metal.

WASH'ER, *n.* One who washes.

2. An iron ring between the nave of a wheel and the linchpin.

3. A piece of iron, leather, &c., at the base or head of a screw, to prevent the surfaces from being injured, or to render the junction tight. *Brande.*

WASH'ER-WOM-AN, *n.* A woman that washes clothes for others, or for hire.

WASH'ING, *ppr.* Cleansing *with* water; purifying; overflowing; overspreading.

WASH'ING, *n.* The act of cleansing with water; ablution. *Heb.* ix.

2. A wash; or the clothes washed.

WASH'ING-MA-CHINE', (wosh'ing-ma-sheen',) *n.* A machine for washing clothes.

WASH'-LEATH-ER, (-leth-er,) *n.* The same as SHAMMY; a preparation of leather which will bear to be washed.

WASH'-POT, *n.* A vessel in which any thing is washed. *Cowley.*

WASH'-TUB, *n.* A tub in which clothes are washed.

WASH'Y, (wosh'e,) *a.* [from *wash.*] Watery; damp; soft; as, the *washy* ooze. *Milton.*

2. Weak; not solid. *Wotton.*

3. Weak; not firm or hardy; liable to sweat profusely with labor; as, a *washy* horse. [*New England.*]

WASP, (wosp,) *n.* [Sax. *wasp* or *waeps*; D. *wesp*; G. *wespe*; L. *vespa*; Fr. *guêpe*; Sp. *avispa*; Port. *bespa.*]

In *entomology*, the popular name of certain hymenopterous insects of the genus Vespa. The mouth is horny; the upper wings plicated; the abdomen joined to the thorax by a thread-like pedicle, and the sting concealed. Wasps construct combs, and rear their young in the cells. The sting is painful. *Cyc.*

WASP'-BITE, *n.* The bite of a wasp.

WASP'ISH, (wosp'ish,) *a.* Snappish; petulant; irritable; irascible; quick to resent any trifling affront.

Much do I suffer, much, to keep in peace
This jealous, *waspish*, wrong-head, rhyming race. *Pope.*

2. Having a very slender waist, like a wasp.

WASP'ISH-LY, *adv.* Petulantly; in a snappish manner.

WASP'ISH-NESS, *n.* Petulance; irascibility; snappishness.

WAS'SAIL, (wos'sil,) *n.* [Sax. *was-hæl*, health be to you.]

1. A liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale, formerly much used by English good-fellows. *Johnson.*

2. A drunken bout. *Shak.*

3. A merry song. *Ainsworth.*

[*This word is unknown in America.*]

WAS'SAIL, (wos'sil,) *v. i.* To hold a merry, drinking meeting.

WAS'SAIL-BOWL, *n.* A bowl for holding wassail.

WAS'SAIL-CUP, (wos'sel-kup,) *n.* A cup in which wassail was carried to the company. *Cyc.*

WAS'SAIL-ER, *n.* A toper; a drunkard. *Milton.*

WAST, (wost,) past tense of the substantive verb, in the second person; as, thou *wast.*

WASTE, *v. t.* [Sax. *westan*, *awestan*; G. *verwüsten*; D. *verwoesten*; L. *vasto*; It. *guastare*; Sp. and Port. *gastar*, for *guastar*; Fr. *gâter*; Arm. *goasta.* The W. *gwasgaru*, to scatter, seems to be compound. The primary sense is, probably, to scatter, to spread. Class Bz, No. 2.]

1. To diminish by gradual dissipation or loss. Thus, disease *wastes* the patient; sorrows *waste* the strength and spirits.

2. To cause to be lost; to destroy by scattering or by injury. Thus, cattle *waste* their fodder when fed in the open field.

3. To expend without necessity or use; to destroy wantonly or luxuriously; to squander; to cause to be lost through wantonness or negligence. Careless people *waste* their fuel, their food, or their property. Children *waste* their inheritance.

And *wasted* his substance with riotous living. — Luke xv.

4. To destroy in enmity; to desolate; as, to *waste* an enemy's country.

5. To suffer to be lost unnecessarily; or to throw away; as, to *waste* the blood and treasure of a nation.

6. To destroy by violence.

The Tiber
Insults our walls, and *wastes* our fruitful grounds. *Dryden.*

7. To impair strength gradually.

Now *wasting* years *my* former strength confounds. *Broome.*

8. To lose in idleness or misery; to wear out.

Here condemned
To *waste* eternal days in woe and pain. *Milton.*

9. To spend; to consume.

O, were I able
To *waste* it all myself, and leave you none! *Milton.*

10. In *law*, to damage, impair, or injure, as an estate, voluntarily, or by suffering the buildings, fences, &c., to go to decay. [See the noun.]

11. To exhaust; to be consumed by time or mortality.

Till your carcasses be *wasted* in the wilderness. — Num. xiv.

12. To scatter and lose for want of use or of occupiers.

Full many a flower is born *to blush* unseen,
And *waste* its sweetness on the desert air. *Gray.*

WASTE, *v. i.* To dwindle; to be diminished; to lose bulk or substance gradually; as, the body *wastes* in sickness.

The barrel of meal shall not *waste*. — 1 Kings xvii.

2. To be diminished or lost by slow dissipation, consumption, or evaporation; as, water *wastes* by evaporation; fuel *wastes* in combustion.

3. To be consumed by time or mortality.

But man dieth, and *wasteth* away. — Job xiv.

WASTE, *a.* Destroyed; ruined.

The Sophi leaves all *waste* in his retreat. *Milton.*

2. Desolate; uncultivated; as, a *waste* country; a *waste*, howling wilderness. *Deut.* xxxii.

3. Destitute; stripped; as, lands laid *waste.*

4. Superfluous; lost for want of occupiers.

And strangled with her *waste* fertility. *Milton.*

5. Worthless; that which is rejected, or used only for mean purposes; as, *waste* wood.

6. That of which no account is taken, or of which no value is found; as, *waste* paper.

7. Uncultivated; untilled; unproductive.

There is yet much *waste* land in England. *Cyc.*

Laid waste; desolated; ruined.

WASTE, *n.* The act of squandering; the dissipation of property through wantonness, ambition, extravagance, luxury, or negligence.

For all this *waste* of wealth, and loss of blood. *Milton.*

2. Consumption; loss; useless expense; any loss or destruction which is neither necessary nor promotive of a good end; a loss for which there is no equivalent; as, a *waste* of goods or money; a *waste* of time; a *waste* of labor; a *waste* of words.

Little *wastes* in great establishments, constantly occurring, may defeat the energies of a mighty capital. *L. Beecher.*

3. A desolate or uncultivated country. The plains of Arabia are mostly a wide *waste.*

4. Land untilled, though capable of tillage; as, the *wastes* in England.

5. Ground, space, or place unoccupied; as, the ethereal *waste.*

In the dead *waste* and middle of the night. *Shak.*

6. Region ruined and deserted.

All the leafy nation sinks at last,
And Vulcan rides in triumph o'er the *waste*. *Dryden.*

7. Mischief; destruction.

He will never, I think, in the way of *waste*, attempt us again. *Shak.*

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8. In *law*, spoil, destruction, or injury done to houses, woods, fences, lands, &c., by a tenant for life or for years, to the prejudice of the heir, or of him in reversion or remainder. Waste is *voluntary*, as by pulling down buildings; or *permissive*, as by suffering them to fall for want of necessary repairs. Whatever does a lasting damage to the freehold, is a *waste*. *Blackstone.*

WĀSTE'-BOOK, *n.* Among *merchants*, a book in which rough entries of transactions are made, previous to their being carried into the journal.

WĀST'ED, *pp.* Expended without necessity or use; lost through negligence; squandered.

2. Diminished; dissipated; evaporated; exhausted.

3. Desolated; ruined; destroyed.

WĀSTE'FUL, *a.* Lavish; prodigal; expending property, or that which is valuable, without necessity or use; *applied to persons.*

2. Destructive to property; ruinous; as, *wasteful* practices or negligence; *wasteful* expenses.

3. Desolate; unoccupied; untilled; uncultivated. [*Obs.*]

In wilderness and *wasteful* deserts strayed. *Spenser.*

WĀSTE'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a lavish manner; with prodigality; in useless expenses or consumption.

Her lavish hand is *wastefully* profuse. *Dryden.*

WĀSTE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Lavishness; prodigality; the act or practice of expending what is valuable, without necessity or use.

WĀSTE'-GATE, *n.* A gate to let the water of a pond pass off when it is not wanted. *Cyc.*

WĀS'TEL, (wos'tel,) *n.* A particular sort of bread; fine bread or cake. *Lowth. Cyc.*

WĀSTE'NESS, *n.* A desolate state; solitude.

That day is a day of wrath, a day of trouble and distress, a day of *wasteness*. — Zeph. i.

WĀSTE'-PIPE, *n.* A pipe for conveying off waste water, &c.

WĀST'ER, *n.* One who wastes; one who squanders property; one who consumes extravagantly or without use.

He also that is slothful in his work, is brother to him who is a great *waster*. — Prov. xviii.

Sconces are great *wasters* of candles. *Swift.*

2. A kind of cudgel. *Beaum.*

WĀSTE'THRIFT, *n.* [*waste* and *thrift*.] A spendthrift. *Beaum.*

WĀSTE'-WĒIR, *n.* An overfall or wier for the superfluous water of a canal. *Cyc.*

WĀST'ING, *ppr.* Lavishing prodigally; expending or consuming without use; diminishing by slow dissipation; desolating; laying waste.

Wasting and relentless war has made ravages, with but few and short intermissions, from the days of the tyrant Nimrod down to the Nimrod of our own age. *J. Lyman.*

2. *a.* Diminishing by dissipation or by great destruction; as, a *wasting* disease.

WĀST'REL, *n.* A state of waste or common. [*Local.*]

WĀST'REL, WĀST'O-REL, *n.* Waste substances; any thing cast away as bad. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

WAT, (wot,) *n.* A Siamese term for a sacred place, within which are pagodas, monasteries, idols, tanks, &c. *Malcom.*

WATCH, (wotch,) *n.* [Sax. *wœcca*, from *wæcan*, *wæccan*, to *wake*; Sw. *vacht* or *vakt*, watch, guard; *vachta*, to *watch*; Dan. *vagt*. It is from the same root as *wake*, which see.]

1. Forbearance of sleep.

2. Attendance without sleep.

All the long night their mournful *watch* they keep. *Addison.*

3. Attention; close observation. Keep *watch* of the suspected man.

4. Guard; vigilance for keeping or protecting against danger.

He kept both *watch* and ward. *Spenser.*

5. A watchman or watchmen; men set for a guard, either one person or more, set to espy the approach of an enemy or other danger, and to give an alarm or notice of such danger; a sentinel; a guard. He kept a *watch* at the gate. *Bacon.*

Ye have a *watch*; go your way, make it as sure as ye can. — Matt. xxvii.

6. Among *seamen*, a certain number of men who attend together to the working of the ship. When there are but two divisions of this kind, they are said to take it *watch and watch*. *Totten.*

7. The place where a guard is kept.

He upbraids Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the *watch*. *Shak.*

8. Post or office of a watchman.

As I did stand my *watch* upon the hill. *Shak.*

9. A period of the night, in which one person or one set of persons stand as sentinels; or the time from one relief of sentinels to another. This period, among the Israelites, seems to have been originally four hours, but was afterward three hours, and there were four watches during the night. Hence we read in Scripture of the morning watch, and of the second, third, and fourth watch; the evening watch commencing at six o'clock, the second at nine, the third at twelve, and the fourth at three in the morning. *Exod.* xiv. *Matt.* xiv. *Luke* xii.

10. A small timepiece or chronometer, to be carried in the pocket or about the person, in which the machinery is moved by a spring.

11. At *sea*, the space of time during which one set or division of the officers and crew remain on deck to perform the necessary duties. This is different in different nations. *Cyc.*

To be on the watch; to be looking steadily for some event.

WATCH, (wotch,) *v. i.* [Sax. *wacian*, *wæcan*; Sw. *väcka*, *upväcka*; Dan. *vækker*; G. *wachen*; Russ. *vetchayu*.]

1. To be awake; to be or continue without sleep.

I have two nights *watched* with you. *Shak.*

2. To be attentive; to look with attention or steadiness. *Watch* and see when the man passes.

3. To look with expectation.

My soul waiteth for the Lord more than they that *watch* for the morning. — Ps. cxxx.

4. To keep guard; to act as sentinel; to look for danger.

He gave signal to the minister that *watched*. *Milton.*

5. To be attentive; to be vigilant in preparation for an event or trial, the time of whose arrival is uncertain.

Watch, therefore; for ye know not what hour your Lord doth come. — Matt. xxiv.

6. To be insidiously attentive; as, to *watch* for an opportunity to injure another.

7. To attend on the sick during the night; as, to *watch* with a man in a fever.

To watch over; to be cautiously observant of; to inspect, superintend, and guard from error and danger. It is our duty constantly to *watch over* our own conduct and that of our children.

WATCH, *v. t.* To guard; to have in keeping.

Flaming ministers *watch* and tend their charge. *Milton.*

2. To observe in ambush; to lie in wait for.

Saul also sent messengers to David's house to *watch* him, and to slay him. — 1 Sam. xix.

3. To tend; to guard.

Paris *watched* the flocks in the groves of Ida. *Broome.*

4. To observe in order to detect or prevent, or for some particular purpose; as, to *watch* a suspected person; to *watch* the progress of a bill in the legislature.

WATCH'ED, (wotcht,) *pp.* Guarded; observed with steady vigilance.

WATCH'ER, (wotch'er,) *n.* one who sits up or continues awake; particularly, one who attends upon the sick during the night.

2. A diligent observer; as, an attentive *watcher* of the works of nature. [*Not in use.*] *More.*

WATCH'ET, (wotch'-,) *a.* [Sax. *wæced*, weak.] Pale or light blue.

Who starve in Germany at *watchet* eyes? *Dryden.*
[*Not in use.*]

WATCH'FUL, *a.* Vigilant; attentive; careful to observe; observant; cautious. It has *of* before the thing to be regulated; as, to be *watchful of* one's behavior; and *against* before the thing to be avoided; as, to be *watchful against* the growth of vicious habits. *Locke. Law.*

WATCH'FUL-LY, *adv.* Vigilantly; heedfully; with careful observation of the approach of evil, or attention to duty. *Boyle.*

WATCH'FUL-NESS, *n.* Vigilance; heedfulness; heed; suspicious attention; careful and diligent observation for the purpose of preventing or escaping danger, or of avoiding mistakes and misconduct.

2. Wakefulness; indisposition or inability to sleep.

Watchfulness — often precedes too great sleepiness. *Arbuthnot.*

WATCH'-GLASS, *n.* [*watch* and *glass*.] In *ships*, a half-hour glass, used to measure the time of a watch on deck.

2. A concavo-convex glass for covering the face or dial of a watch.

WATCH'-HOUSE, *n.* [*watch* and *house*.] A house in which a watch or guard is placed. *Gay.*

WATCH'ING, *ppr.* Being awake; guarding; attending the sick; carefully observing.

WATCH'ING, *n.* Wakefulness; inability to sleep. *Wiseman.*

WATCH'-LIGHT, (wotch'lite,) *n.* [*watch* and *light*.] A candle with a rush wick. *Addison.*

WATCH'MĀK-ER, *n.* [*watch* and *maker*.] One whose occupation is to make and repair watches.

WATCH'MAN, *n.* One set for a guard in an armed place, especially by night; a sentinel.

2. One who guards the streets of a city or a large building by night.

A watchman's rattle, is an instrument having at the end of a handle a revolving arm, which, by the action of a strong spring upon cogs, produces, when in motion, a loud, harsh, rattling sound.

To spring a rattle, is to put this instrument in motion for the sake of calling in the aid of other watchmen.

WATCH'TOW-ER, *n.* [*watch* and *tower*.] A tower on which a sentinel is placed to watch for enemies or the approach of danger. *Bacon.*

WATCH'WŌRD, (wotch'wurd,) *n.* [*watch* and *word*.] The word given to sentinels, and to such as have occasion to visit the guards, used as a signal by which a friend is known from an enemy, or a person who has a right to pass the watch, from one who has not.

WA'TER, (wau'ter,) *n.* [Sax. *wætr*, *wæs*; D. *water*; G. *wasser*; Dan. *vater*; Sw. *vatten*; Goth. *wato*; Russ. *voda*. This may be from the root of *wet*, Gr. ὑετος, Sans. *udum*. In Ar. *wadi* signifies a stream, or the channel where water flows in winter, but which is dry in summer; a thing common on the plains of Syria and Arabia.]

1. A fluid, the most abundant and most necessary for living beings of any in nature, except air. Water, when pure, is colorless, destitute of taste and smell, ponderous, transparent, and in a very small degree compressible. It is reposited in the earth in inexhaustible quantities, where it is preserved fresh and cool, and from which it issues in springs, which form streams and rivers. But the great reservoirs of water on the globe are the ocean, seas, and lakes, which cover more than three fifths of its surface, and from which it is raised by evaporation, and uniting with the air in the state of vapor, is wafted over the earth, ready to be precipitated in the form of rain, snow, or hail.

Water, by the abstraction or loss of heat, becomes solid, or, in other words, is converted into ice or snow; and by heat it is converted into steam, an elastic vapor, one of the most powerful agents in nature. Water is a compound of oxygen and hydrogen; two volumes or measures of hydrogen gas, and one of oxygen gas. The proportion of the ingredients in weight, is 88.9 parts of oxygen to 11.1 of hydrogen. *Berzelius.*

2. The ocean; a sea; a lake; a river; any great collection of water; as in the phrases, to go by *water*, to travel by *water*.

3. Urine; the animal liquor secreted by the kidneys and discharged from the bladder.

4. The color or luster of a diamond or pearl, sometimes, perhaps, of other precious stones; as, a diamond of the first *water*, that is, perfectly pure and transparent. Hence the figurative phrase, a man or a genius of the *first water*, that is, of the first excellence.

5. *Water* is a name given to several liquid substances or humors in animal bodies; as, the *water* of the pericardium, of dropsy, &c. *Cyc.*

Water of crystallization; the water forming a constituent of many salts, so called because considered essential to their crystallization. The term is going out of use. *Dana.*

Mineral waters are those waters which are so impregnated with foreign ingredients, such as gaseous, sulphureous, and saline substances, as to give them medicinal, or at least sensible properties. Most natural waters contain more or less of these foreign substances, but the proportion is generally too minute to affect the senses. *Olmsted.*

To hold water; to be sound or tight. [*Obsolete or vulgar.*] *L'Estrange.*

WA'TER-BAIL'IFF, *n.* An officer of the customs, in England, for searching ships.

WA'TER-BEAR-ER, *n.* [*water* and *bearer*.] In *astronomy*, a sign of the zodiac, called also AQUARIUS, from L. *aqua*, water.

WA'TER-BEAT-EN, *a.* Beaten by water or the waves.

WA'TER-BEL'LŌWS, *n.* [*water* and *bellows*.] A machine for blowing air into a furnace, by means of a column of water falling through a vertical tube.

WA'TER-BŌRNE, *a.* Borne by the water; floated; having water sufficient to float; as, ships *water-borne* by the flowing tide. *Smollett.*

WA'TER-CAL'A-MINT, *n.* [*water* and *calamint*.] A species of mint or Mentha. *Cyc.*

WA'TER-CAR'RIAGE, *n.* [*water* and *carriage*.] Transportation or conveyance by water, or the means of transporting by water.

2. A vessel or boat. [*Not in use.*] *Arbuthnot.*

WA'TER-CART, *n.* [*water* and *cart*.] A cart bearing a large cask of water, which is conveyed into a cylinder full of holes, by means of which the water is sprinkled upon the ground.

WA'TER-CEM'ENT, *n.* A cement made of a peculiar kind of lime, which hardens beneath water.

WA'TER-CIR'CLED, (-sur'kld,) *a.* Surrounded by water. *Scott.*

WA'TER-GIRD'LED, (-gur'dld,)

WA'TER-CLOCK, *n.* [*water* and *clock*.] The clepsydra; an instrument or machine serving to measure time by the fall of a certain quantity of water. *Encyc.*

WA'TER-CLOSET, *n.* A closet for easing nature, having a contrivance for carrying off the discharges by a stream of water through a waste-pipe below.

2. In *steamboats*, a privy.

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WA'TER-CŎL-OR, (-kul-lur,) *n.* [*water* and *color.*] Water-colors, in *painting* or *limning*, are colors mixed with gum-water, and made up into small cakes. Water-colors are so called in distinction from oil-colors. *Encyc.*

WA'TER-CŌURSE, *n.* [*water* and *course.*] A stream of water; a river or brook. *Isa.* xliv.

2. A channel or canal for the conveyance of water, particularly in draining lands.

WA'TER-CRĂFT, *n.* Vessels and boats plying on water.

WA'TER-CRESS, *n.* [*water* and *cress.*] A small, creeping plant growing in watery places; applied particularly to the Nasturtium officinale a plant of an agreeable flavor, much cultivated in Europe as a relish for breakfast. *Loudon.*

WA'TER-CRŌW'FOOT, *n.* [*water* and *crowfoot.*] A plant, the Ranunculus aquatilis, on which cows are said to be fond of feeding. *Cyc.*

WA'TER-DRĂIN, *n.* A drain or channel for water to run off.

WA'TER-DRĂIN'AGE, *n.* The draining off of water.

WA'TER-DROP, *n.* [*water* and *drop.*] A drop of water. *Shak.*

WA'TER-DROP'WŎRT, *n.* A plant of the genus Œnanthe. *Lee.*

WA'TER-EL'E-PHANT, *n.* A name given to the hippopotamus.

WA'TER-EN'GINE, *n.* [*water* and *engine.*] An engine to raise water; or an engine moved by water.

WA'TER-FALL, *n.* [*water* and *fall.*] A fall or perpendicular descent of the water of a river or stream, or a descent nearly perpendicular; a cascade; a cataract. But the word is generally used of the fall of a small river or rivulet. It is particularly used to express a cascade in a garden, or an artificial descent of water, designed as an ornament. *Cyc.*

WA'TER-FLĂG, *n.* [*water* and *flag.*] Water flower-de-luce, a species of Iris.

WA'TER-FLŌOD, (-flud,) *n.* [*water* and *flood.*] A flood of water; an inundation.

WA'TER-FLY, *n.* [*water* and *fly.*] An insect that is seen on the water.

WA'TER-FOWL, *n.* [*water* and *fowl.*] A bird that frequents the water, or lives about rivers, lakes, or on or near the sea; an aquatic fowl. Of aquatic fowls, some are waders, or furnished with long legs; others are swimmers, and are furnished with webbed feet.

WA'TER-FOX, *n.* [*water* and *fox.*] A name given to the carp, on account of its cunning. *Walton.*

WA'TER-FUR'RŌW, *n.* [*water* and *furrow.*] In *agriculture*, a deep furrow made for conducting water from the ground and keeping it dry.

WA'TER-FUR'RŌW, *v. t.* To plow or open water-furrows.

WA'TER-GĀGE, } *n.* [*water* and *gage.*] An in-
WA'TER-GUAGE, } strument for measuring or ascertaining the depth or quantity of water.

WA'TER-GALL, *n.* A cavity made in the earth by a torrent of water.

2. An appearance in the rainbow. *Stevens.*

WA'TER-GER-MAN'DER, *n.* A plant of the genus Teucrium. *Cyc.*

WA'TER-GILD-ING, *n.* The gilding of metallic surfaces by covering them with a thin coating of amalgam of gold and then volatilizing the mercury by heat. *Brande.*

WA'TER-GOD, *n.* [*water* and *god.*] A deity that presides over the water.

WA'TER-GRŪ'EL, *n.* [*water* and *gruel.*] A liquid food, composed of water and a small portion of meal or other farinaceous substance boiled.

WA'TER-HĂIR'GRĂSS, *n.* A species of grass, the Aira aquatica. *Cyc.*

WA'TER-HAM'MER, *n.* A column of water in a vacuum, which not being supported as in the air, falls against the end of the vessel with a peculiar noise. It may be formed by corking a vessel of water while it is boiling. The vapor condensing as it cools, a vacuum is formed.

WA'TER-HEMP-AG'RI-MO-NY, *n.* A plant of the genus Bidens. *Lee.*

WA'TER-HEN, *n.* [*water* and *hen.*] A water-fowl of the genus Gallinula of Latham, closely allied to the Rails, and named from its quaint resemblance to the common domestic fowl; also called Gallinule. Several species of this genus, and also the Sorce, or common Rail of America, are called Gallinules or Water-Hens. *Nuttall.*

WA'TER-HOG, *n.* [*water* and *hog.*] A quadruped of South America, the Hydrochœrus capybara, a rodent mammal, inhabiting the shores of the great rivers of South America. Its length is about three feet. Naturalists consider it as nearly allied to the *cobaya* or *guinea-pig.*

WA'TER-LASH-ED, (-lasht,) *a.* Lashed by the water.

WA'TER-LAU'REL, *n.* [*water* and *laurel.*] A plant.

WA'TER-LEAF, *n.* [*water* and *leaf.*] An American plant of the genus Hydrophyllum. *Lee.*

WA'TER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of water. *Tooke.*

WA'TER-LEV'EL, *a.* [*water* and *level.*] The level formed by the surface of still water.

WA'TER-LIL'Y, *n.* [*water* and *lily.*] The common name of the aquatic plants of the genera Nymphæa and Nuphar, distinguished for their beautiful flowers and large, floating leaves. *P. Cyc.*

WA'TER-LINE, *n.* [*water* and *line.*] A horizontal line supposed to be drawn about a ship's bottom, at the surface of the water. This is higher or lower, according to the depth of water necessary to float her. *Mar. Dict. Cyc.*

WA'TER-LOG-GED, *a.* [*water* and *log.*] Lying like a log on the water. A ship is said to be *water-logged*, when, by leaking and receiving a great quantity of water into her hold, she has become so heavy as not to be manageable by the helm, and to be at the mercy of the waves. *Brande.*

WA'TER-MAN, *n.* [*water* and *man.*] A boatman; a ferryman; a man who manages water-craft. *Gay*

WA'TER-MĂRK, *n.* [*water* and *mark.*] The mark or limit of the rise of a flood. *Dryden.*

WA'TER-MEL'ON, *n.* [*water* and *melon.*] A plant and its fruit, of the genus Cucurbita or Cucumis, (C. citrullus.) This plant requires a warm climate to bring it to perfection. It also requires a dry, sandy, warm soil, and will not grow well in any other. The fruit abounds with a sweetish liquor resembling water in color, and the pulp is remarkably rich and delicious.

WA'TER-MILL, *n.* [*water* and *mill.*] A mill whose machinery is moved by water, and thus distinguished from a wind-mill.

WA'TER-MINT. See Water-Calamint.

WA'TER-NEWT, *n.* [*water* and *newt.*] An animal of the lizard tribe, (Lacerta aquatica of Linnæus.)

WA'TER-OR'DE-AL, *n.* [*water* and *ordeal.*] A judicial trial of persons accused of crimes, by means of water; formerly in use among illiterate and superstitious nations.

WA'TER-ŌU'SEL, *n.* [*water* and *ousel.*] A bird allied to the thrushes, the Cinctus aquaticus, found in Europe and parts of Asia. It frequents streams of water. *P. Cyc.*

The water-ousel is the turdus cinctus of Latham. *Ed. Encyc.*

WA'TER-PARS'NEP, *n.* [*water* and *parsnep.*] A plant of the genus Sium. *Lee.*

WA'TER-PLANT, *n.* A plant that grows in water; an aquatic plant.

WA'TER-PŌ'A, *n.* A valuable species of grass, the Poa aquatica, which is cultivated in England for fodder. *London.*

WA'TER-POISE, *n.* [*water* and *poise.*] A hydrometer, or instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of different liquids. *Francis.*

WA'TER-POT, *n.* [*water* and *pot.*] A vessel for holding or conveying water, or for sprinkling water on cloth in bleaching, or on plants, &c.

WA'TER-PROOF, *a.* [*water* and *proof.*] Impervious to water; so firm and compact as not to admit water; as, *water-proof* cloth, leather, or felt.

WA'TER-RAD'ISH, *n.* [*water* and *radish.*] A species of Sisymbrium. *Lee.*

WA'TER-RĀIL, *n.* [*water* and *rail.*] A wading bird of the genus Rallus.

WA'TER-RAM, *n.* A machine by which water is raised much above its level by the momentum of a larger stream than the one which is raised. *Francis.*

WA'TER-RAT, *n.* [*water* and *rat.*] An animal of the genus Arvicola (Mus, Linn.,) which lives in the banks of streams or lakes.

WA'TER-ROCK-ED, (-rokt,) *a.* Rocked by the waves.

WA'TER-ROCK'ET, *n.* [*water* and *rocket.*] A species of Sisymbrium. *Johnson.*

2. A kind of firework to be discharged in the water.

WA'TER-ROT, *v. t.* [*water* and *rot.*] To rot by steeping in water; as, to *water-rot hemp* or flax.

WA'TER-ROT-TED, *pp.* Rotted by being steeped in *water.*

WA'TER-ROT-TING, *ppr.* Rotting in water.

WA'TER-SAIL, *n.* [*water* and *sail.*] A small sail used under a studding sail or driver boom. *Mar. Dict.*

WA'TER-SAP'PHIRE, (-saf'fire *or* -saf'fer,) *n.* Iolite, a kind of blue precious stone.

WA'TER-SCOR'PI-ON, *n.* [*water* and *scorpion.*] A name given to aquatic, hemipterous insects of the family Nepidæ (genus Nepa, Linn.) from their fore legs being somewhat similar to those of the scorpion. They feed on other aquatic insects. *Partington.*

WA'TER-SHED, *n.* A range of high land that casts the water in different directions. *Robinson.*

WA'TER-SHOOT, *n.* [*water* and *shoot.*] A sprig or shoot from the root or stock of a tree. [*Local.*]

WA'TER-SNĂKE, *n.* [*water* and *snake.*] A snake that frequents the water.

WA'TER-SŌAK, *v. t.* [*water* and *soak.*] To soak or fill the interstices with water.

WA'TER-SŌAK-ED, (-sōkt,) *pp.* or *a.* Soaked, or having its interstices filled with water; as, *water-soaked* wood; a *water-soaked* hat.

WA'TER-SŌL'DIER, (-sōl'jur,) *n.* An aquatic plant of the genus Stratiotes, with long, sword-like leaves, and flowers resembling plumes of white feathers. *Loudon.*

WA'TER-SPAN'IEL, (-span'yel,) *n.* [*water* and *spaniel.*] A dog so called. *Sidney.*

WA'TER-SPOUT, *n.* A remarkable natural phenomenon usually observed over the sea, but sometimes over the land. It usually consists of a dense, black cloud, depending from the sky in a conical form toward the earth. Sometimes it unites with a corresponding portion ascending from below, thus forming a continuous column from the surface of the earth to the cloud. It often discharges great quantities of water, whence its name. *Olmsted.*

WA'TER-STAND'ING, *a.* Wet with water; as, a *water-standing* eye. *Cyc. Shak.*

WA'TER-TA'BLE, *n.* [*water* and *table.*] In *architecture*, a strong, coarse molding, or other projection, in the wall of a building, to throw off the water. *Buchanan.*

WA'TER-TATH, *n.* In *England*, a species of coarse grass growing in wet grounds, and supposed to be injurious to sheep. *Cyc.*

WA'TER-THER-MOM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the precise degree of cold at which water attains its maximum density. This is about 40° of Fahrenheit; and from that point down to 32°, or the freezing point, it expands. Water thus forms a remarkable exception to the general law of expansion by heat and contraction by cold. *Olmsted.*

WA'TER-TIGHT, (-tīte,) *a.* [*water* and *tight.*] So tight as to retain or not to admit water. *Whewell.*

WA'TER-TRE'FOIL, *n.* A plant, Menyanthes trifolinta.

WA'TER-VI'O-LET, *n.* [*water* and *violet.*] An aquatic plant of the genus Hottonia. *Miller. Lee.*

WA'TER-WĀY, *n.* [*water* and *way.*] In *a ship's deck*, a piece of timber, forming a channel for conducting water to the scuppers.

WA'TER-WHEEL, *n.* [*water* and *wheel.*] A wheel moved by water.

2. An engine for raising water in large quantities.

WA'TER-WIL'LŌW, *n.* [*water* and *willow.*] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

WA'TER-WINGS, *n. pl.* Walls erected on the banks of rivers, next to bridges, to secure the foundation from the action of the current. *Francis.*

WA'TER-WITH, *n.* [*water* and *with.*] A plant. *Derham.*

WA'TER-WŎRK, (-wurk,) *n.* [*water* and *work.*] Water-works are hydraulic machines or engines, particularly such as form artificial fountains, spouts, and the like.

WA'TER-WŌRN, *a.* Worn by the force of water.

WA'TER-WŎRT, *n.* An aquatic plant of the genus Elatine. *Lee.*

WA'TER, (wau'ter,) *v. t.* To irrigate; to overflow with water, or to wet with water; as, to *water* land. Showers *water* the earth.

2. To supply with water. The hilly lands of New England are remarkably well *watered* with rivers and rivulets.

3. To supply with water for drink; as, to *water* cattle and horses.

4. To diversify; to wet and calender; to give a wavy appearance to; as, to *water* silk.

WA'TER, (wau'ter,) *v. i.* To shed water or liquid matter. His eyes began to *water.*

2. To get or take in water. The ship put into port to *water.*

The mouth waters; a phrase denoting that a person has a longing desire.

WA'TER-AGE, *n.* Money paid for transportation by water.

WA'TER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Overspread or sprinkled with water; made wet; supplied with water; made lustrous by being wet and calendered.

WA'TER-ER, *n.* One who waters. *Carew.*

WA'TER-I-NESS, *n.* [from *watery.*] Moisture; humidity; a state of abounding with water. *Arbuthnot.*

WA'TER-ING, *ppr.* Overflowing; sprinkling or wetting with water; supplying with water; giving water for drink; giving a wavy appearance to.

WA'TER-ING, *n.* The act of overflowing or sprinkling with water; the act of supplying with water for drink or other purposes; the act of wetting and calendering for giving luster to, as cloth.

2. The place where water is supplied.

WA'TER-ING-PLACE, *n.* A place where water may be obtained, as for a ship, for cattle, &c.

2. A place to which people resort for mineral water, or for the use of water in some way or other.

WA'TER-ING-TROUGH, (-trauf,) *n.* A trough in which cattle and horses drink.

WA'TER-ISH, *a.* Resembling water; thin, as a liquor. *Dryden.*

2. Moist; somewhat watery; as, *waterish* land. *Hale.*

WA'TER-ISH-NESS, *n.* Thinness, as of a liquor; resemblance to water.

Waterishness, which is like the serosity of our blood. *Floyer.*

WA'TER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of water. *Mitford.*

WA'TER-MEAS'URE, (-mezh'ur,) *n.* A measure

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for articles brought by water, as coals, oysters, &c. This bushel is larger than the Winchester measure.

WA'TER-Y, *a.* Resembling water; thin or transparent; as a liquid; as, *watery* humors.

The oily and *watery* parts of the element. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Tasteless; insipid; vapid; spiritless; as, *watery* turnips. *Philips.*

3. Wet; abounding with water; as, *watery* land; *watery* eyes. *Prior.*

4. Pertaining to water; as, the *watery* god. *Dryden.*

5. Consisting of water; as, a *watery* desert. *Milton.*

WAT'TLE, (wot'tl,) *n.* [Sax. *watel*, a twig; allied perhaps to *withe*, L. *vitis*, that is, a shoot.]

1. *Properly*, a twig or flexible rod; and hence, a hurdle made of such rods.

2. The fleshy excrescence that grows under the throat of a cock or turkey, or a like substance on a fish. *Cyc. Walton.*

3. A rod laid on a roof to support the thatch.

WAT'TLE, *v. t.* To bind with twigs.

2. To twist or interweave twigs one with another; to plat; to form a kind of net-work with flexible branches; as, to *wattle* a hedge. *Mortimer.*

WAT'TLED, *pp.* Bound or interwoven with twigs.

WAT'TLING, *ppr.* Interweaving with twigs.

WAUL, *v. i.* To cry as a cat.

WAUL'ING, *ppr.* Crying as a cat

WAVE, *n.* [Sax. *weg*, *wæg*, a wave, a way; both the same word, and both coinciding with the root of *wag*, *wagon*, *vacillate*, *weigh*, &c. The sense is, a going, a moving, appropriately a moving one way and the other; G. *woge*; Sw. *vag*; Ir. *buaice*]

1. A moving swell or volume of water; *usually*, a swell raised and driven by wind. A pebble thrown into still water produces *waves*, which form concentric circles, receding from the point where the pebble fell. But *waves* are generally raised and driven by wind, and the word comprehends any moving swell on the surface of water, from the smallest ripple to the billows of a tempest.

The *wave* behind impels the *wave* before. *Pope.*

2. Unevenness; inequality of surface. *Newton.*

3. The line or streak of luster on cloth watered and calendered.

WAVE, *v. i.* [Sax. *wafian*; probably a corrupt orthography.]

1. To play loosely; to move like a wave, one way and the other; to float; to undulate.

His purple robes *waved* careless to the winds. *Trumbull.*

2. To be moved, as a signal. *B. Jonson.*

3. To fluctuate; to waver; to be in an unsettled state. [*Obs.*]

WAVE, *v. t.* [See WAVER.] To raise into inequalities of surface. *Shak.*

2. To move one way and the other; to brandish; as, to *wave* the hand; to *wave* a sword. *Milton. Dryden.*

3. To waft; to remove any thing floating. *Brown.*

4. To beckon; to direct by a waft or waving motion. *Shak.*

WAVE, *v. t.* [Norm. *weyver*, to *wave* or *waive*; *waifnez*, waived; *wefs*, *weifs*, waifs.]

1. To put off; to cast off; to cast away; to reject; as, to *wave* goods stolen; usually written WAIVE.

2. To quit; to depart from.

He resolved not to *wave* his way. *Wotton.*

3. To put off; to put aside for the present, or to omit to pursue; as, to *wave* a motion. He offered to *wave* the subject.

[*This is the usual sense.*]

4. To relinquish, as a right, claim, or privilege. [Generally written WAIVE.]

WAVED, *pp.* Moved one way and the other; brandished.

2. Put off; omitted.

3. *a.* In *heraldry*, indented.

4. Variegated in luster; as, *waved* silk.

5. In *natural history*, having on the margin a succession of arched segments or incisions. *Humble.*

WAVE'LESS, *a.* Free from waves; undisturbed; unagitated; as, the *waveless* sea.

WAVE'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a wave; undulating.

WA'VEL-LITE, *n.* [from *Wavel*, the discoverer.]

A phosphate of alumina, occurring usually in hemispherical concretions, consisting of fine, radiated fibers; and rarely in distinct crystals secondaries to a rhombic prism. *Dana.*

WAVE'-LOAF, *n.* [*wave* and *loaf*.] A loaf for a wave-offering.

WAVE'-OF'FER-ING, *n.* An offering made with waving toward the four cardinal points. *Num.* xviii.

WA'VER, *v. t.* [Sax. *wafian*; Dan. *swæver*, from *væver*, to weave, that is, to move one way and the other.]

1. To play or move to and fro; to move one way and the other. *Boyle.*

2. To fluctuate; to be unsettled in opinion; to vacillate; to be undetermined; as, to *waver* in opinion; to *waver* in faith.

Let us hold fast the profession of our faith without *wavering*. — Heb. x.

3. To totter; to reel; to be in danger of falling. *Holyday.*

WA'VER, *n.* A name given to a sapling or young timber-tree in England. [*Local.*]

WA'VER-ER, *n.* One who wavers; one who is unsettled in doctrine, faith, or opinion.

WA'VER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Fluctuating; being in doubt; undetermined.

WA'VER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a fluctuating, doubtful manner.

WA'VER-ING-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being wavering. *Mountague.*

WAVE'SON, *n.* A name given to goods which, after shipwreck, appear floating on the sea. *Bouvier.*

WAVE'-SUB-JECT'ED, *a.* Subject to be overflowed. *Goldsmith.*

WAVE'-WORN, *a.* [*wave* and *worn*.] Worn by the waves.

The shore that o'er his *wave-worn* basis bowed. *Shak.*

WA'VING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving as a wave; playing to and fro; brandishing.

WA'VURE, *n.* The act of waving or putting off. *R. Peel.*

WA'VY, *a.* [from *wave*.] Rising or swelling in waves; full of waves; as, the *wavy* sea. *Chapman.*

2. Playing to and fro; undulating.

Let her glad valleys smile with *wavy* corn. *Prior.*

3. Undulating on the border or on the surface; *a botanical use.*

WAWES or WAES, (wawz,) for WAVES. [*Not in use.*]

WAX, *n.* [Sax. *wax*, *weax*; G. *wachs*; D. *wasch*; Sw. *vax*; Russ. *vaksa*; L. *viscus*, *viscum*.]

1. A thick, viscid, tenacious substance, excreted by bees from their bodies, and employed in the construction of their cells; usually called BEES' WAX. Its native color is yellow, but it is bleached for candles, &c.

2. A thick, tenacious substance excreted in the ear.

3. A substance secreted by certain plants, forming a silvery powder on the leaves and fruit, as in the wax-palm and wax-myrtle. *Cyc.*

4. A substance used in sealing letters; called SEALING-WAX or SPANISH-WAX. This is a composition of lac and resin, colored with some pigment. *Cyc.*

5. A thick substance used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread.

Wax, mineral. See OZOCERITE.

WAX, *v. t.* To smear or rub with wax; as, to *wax* a thread or a table.

WAX, *v. i.*; *pret.* WAXED; *pp.* WAXED or WAXEN. [Sax. *weaxan*; G. *wachsen*; Sw. *vaxa*; allied probably to L. *augeo*, *auxi*, Gr. αὐξω, and αὐξω.]

1. To increase in size; to grow; to become larger; as, the *waxing* and the waning moon. *Hakewill.*

2. To pass from one state to another; to become; as, to *wax* strong; to *wax* warm or cold; to *wax* feeble; to *wax* hot; to *wax* old; to *wax* worse and worse. *Scripture*

WAX'-CAN-DLE, *n.* [*wax* and *candle*.] A candle made of wax.

WAX'-CHAND-LER, *n.* [*wax* and *chandler*.] A maker of wax-candles.

WAX'ED, (wakst,) *pp.* Smeared or rubbed with wax.

WAX'EN, *a.* Made of wax; as, *waxen* cells. *Milton.*

2. Resembling wax. *Ed. Encyc.*

WAX'-END, } *n.* A thread pointed with a bristle
WAX'ED-END, } and covered with shoemaker's wax; used in sewing shoes. *Brockett.*

WAX'ING, *ppr.* Growing; increasing; becoming; smearing with wax.

WAX'-MOTH, *n.* The bee-moth, which see.

WAX'-MYR-TLE, *n.* The Myrica cerifera, a shrub of North America; also called CANDLEBERRY-TREE and BAYBERRY, the berries of which are covered with a greenish wax, called *myrtle-wax* or *bayberry tallow*. *Bigelow.*

WAX'-PALM, (-pām,) *n.* A species of palm, the Ceroxylon andicola, a native of the Andes, the stem of which is covered with a secretion, consisting of two thirds resin and one third wax. *Bonpland. Vauquelin.*

WAX'WING, *n.* A bird of the genus Bombycilla, about six or eight inches long. There are several beautiful species so named, because most of them have small, oval, horny appendages on the secondaries of the wings, of the color of red sealing-wax. *P. Cyc. Jardine.*

WAX'-WORK, (-wurk,) *n.* Figures formed of wax, in imitation of real beings.

WAX'Y, *a.* Soft like wax; resembling wax; viscid; adhesive.

WAY, *n.* [Sax. *weg*, *weg*; G. and D. *weg*; Dan. *vej*; Sw. *väg*; L. and It. *via*; Fr. *voie*; coinciding in origin with *wag*, *weigh*, *wagon*, *vogue*, &c.]

1. *Literally*, a passing; hence, a passage; the place of passing; hence, a road of any kind; a highway; a private road; a lane; a street; any place for the passing of men, cattle, or other animals; *a word of very comprehensive signification.*

2. Length of space; as, a great *way*; a little *way*.

3. Course; direction of motion or travel. What *way* did he take? Which *way* shall I go? Keep in the *way* of truth and knowledge.

Mark what *way* I make. *Shak.*

4. Passage; room for passing. Make *way* for the jury.

5. Course or regular course.

And let eternal justice take the *way*. *Dryden.*

6. Tendency to any meaning or act.

There is nothing in the words that sounds that *way*. *Atterbury.*

7. Sphere of observation.

The general officers and the public ministers that fell in my *way*. *Temple.*

8. Manner of doing any thing; method; means of doing. Seek the best *way* of learning, and pursue it.

By noble *ways* we conquests will prepare. *Dryden.*

9. Method; scheme of management.

What impious *ways* my wishes took. *Prior.*

10. Manner of thinking or behavior; particular turn of opinion; determination or humor. Let him have his *way*, when that will not injure him, or any other person. But multitudes of children are ruined by being permitted to have their *way*.

11. Manner; mode. In no *way* does this matter belong to me. We admire a person's *way* of expressing his ideas.

12. Method; manner of practice. Find, if you can, the easiest *way* to live.

Having lost the *way* of nobleness. *Sidney.*

13. Method or plan of life and conduct. Instruct your children in the right *way*.

Her *ways* are *ways* of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace. Prov. iii.

All flesh had corrupted his *way*. — Gen. vi.

14. Course; process of things, good or bad. Things are in a prosperous *way*.

15. Right method to act or know.

We are quite out of the *way*. *Locke.*

16. General scheme of acting.

Men who go out of the *way* to hint free things, must be guilty of absurdity or rudeness. *Clarissa.*

17 Sect; denomination of a particular faith, creed, or worship. *Acts* xix. 23.

18. *Way*; among *seamen*, progress; as, a ship has *way*.

19. *Ways*, *pl.*; the timbers on which a ship is launched.

To make way; to give room for passing; or to make a vacancy

To give way; to recede; to make room; or to yield; to concede the place or opinion to another.

To make one's way; to advance in life by efforts; to advance successfully.

By the way; *en passant*; as we proceed; a phrase introducing something in discourse not immediately connected with the subject.

To go one's way, or *to come one's way*; to go or come along. *Shak.*

To go the way of all the earth; to die.

In the way; a phrase noting obstruction. What is there *in the way* of your success?

In *Scripture*, the *ways* of God are his providential government or his works. *Rom.* xi. *Job* xl.

Way and *ways* are used in certain phrases in the sense of *wise*. He is no *ways* a match for his antagonist.

'Tis no *way* the interest even of the priesthood. *Pope.*

To be under way; in *seamen's language*, to be in motion, as when a ship begins to move. So a ship is said to have *headway*, when she moves forward in her course, and *sternway*, when she is driven astern. She is said also to *gather way*, or to *lose way*. *Leeway* is a movement of a ship aside of her course, or to the leeward.

Milky way; in *astronomy*, the galaxy; a broad, luminous belt or space in the heavens supposed to be occasioned by the blended light of an immense number of stars.

Covert way; in *fortification*, a passage covered from the enemy's fire.

Ways and means; in *legislation*, means for raising money; resources for revenue.

Way-going crop, among *farmers*, is the crop which is taken from the ground the year the tenant leaves the farm. *England. Cyc.*

WAY'-BAG'GAGE, *n.* The baggage or luggage of a way-passenger on a railroad, &c.

WAY'-BILL, *n.* A list of passengers in a public vehicle. *United States.*

WAY'-BREAD, (-bred) *n.* A name given to the herb plantain, (Plantago major.) *Loudon.*

WAY'FAR-ER, *n.* [*way* and *fare*, Sax. *faran*, to go.] A traveler; a passenger. *Carew.*

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WAY'FAR-ING, *a.* [Supra.] Traveling; passing; being on a journey. *Judges* xix.

WAY'FAR-ING-TREE, *n.* A shrub, a species of Viburnum. *Cyc.*

WAY'LAID, *pp.* Watched in the way. [See WAY-LAY.]

WAY'LAY, *v. t.* [*way* and *lay.*] To watch insidiously in the way, with a view to seize, rob, or slay; to beset in ambush; as, to *waylay* a traveler. *Milton. Dryden.*

[*In this word there is little difference of accent.*]

WAY'LAY-ER, *n.* One who waits for another in ambush, with a view to seize, rob, or slay him.

WAY'-LEAVE, *n.* A provincial term for the ground purchased for a wagon-way between coal-pits and a river. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

WAY'LESS, *a.* Having no road or path; pathless; trackless. *Drayton.*

WAY'-MAK-ER, *n.* One who makes a way; a precursor. *Bacon.*

WAY'-MARK, *n.* [*way* and *mark.*] A mark to guide in traveling. *Jer.* xxxi.

WAY'MENT, *v. i.* [Sax. *wa*, woe.] To lament. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

WAY'-PANE, *n.* A slip left for cartage in watered land. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

WAY'-PAS'SEN-GER, *n.* A passenger on a railroad or in a stage-coach, taken up at some intermediate place between the principal stopping-places.

WAY'-THIS-TLE, (-this-l,) *n.* A troublesome plant or perennial weed. *Cyc.*

WAY'WARD, *a.* [*way* and *ward.*] Froward; peevish; perverse; liking his own way.

Wayward beauty doth not fancy move. *Fairfax.*

WAY'-WARD-EN, *n.* In *local usage*, the surveyor of a road.

WAY'WARD-LY, *adv.* Frowardly; perversely. *Sidney.*

WAY'WARD-NESS, *n.* Frowardness; perverseness. *Wotton.*

WAY'WIS-ER, *n.* An instrument for measuring the distance which one has traveled on the road; called also PERAMBULATOR, and PODOMETER or PEDOMETER. *Cyc.*

WAY'WODE, } *n.* [Slav. *voyna*, war, and *vodit*, to
WAI'WODE, } lead.]

A name originally given to military commanders in various Slavonic countries, and afterward to governors of towns or provinces. It was assumed for a time by the rulers of Moldavia and Wallachia, who are now called HOSPODARS, and has also been given to some inferior Turkish officers. *P. Cyc.*

WAY'WODE-SHIP, *n.* The province or jurisdiction of a waywode. *Eton.*

WAY'WORN, *a.* Wearied by traveling.

WE, *pron.*; *pl.* of I; or rather a different word, denoting the person speaking and another or others with him. *I* and *John* the speaker calls *we*, or *I* and *John* and *Thomas*; or *I* and many others. In the objective case, *us*.

We is used to express men in general, including the speaker.

Vice seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace. *Pope.*

WEAK, (week,) *a.* [Sax. *waac, wace*; G. *weich, schwach*; D. *zwak*; Dan. *veeg, veg*; Sw. *vek.* The primary sense of the root is, to yield, fail, give way, recede, or to be soft.]

1. Having little physical strength; feeble. Children are born *weak*; men are rendered *weak* by disease.

2. Infirm; not healthy; as, a *weak* constitution.

3. Not able to bear a great weight; as, a *weak* bridge; *weak* timber.

4. Not strong; not compact; easily broken; as, a *weak* ship, a *weak* rope.

5. Not able to resist a violent attack; as, a *weak* [fortress.

6. Soft; pliant; not stiff.

7. Low; small; feeble; as, a *weak* voice.

8. Feeble of mind; wanting spirit; wanting vigor of understanding; as, a *weak* prince; a *weak* magistrate.

To think every thing disputable, is a proof of a *weak* mind and captious temper. *Beattie.*

9. Not much impregnated with ingredients, or with things that excite action, or with stimulating and nourishing substances; as, *weak* broth; *weak* tea; *weak* toddy; a *weak* solution; a *weak* decoction.

10. Not politically powerful; as, a *weak* nation or state.

11. Not having force of authority or energy; as, a *weak* government.

12. Not having moral force or power to convince; not well supported by truth or reason; as, a *weak* argument.

13. Not well supported by argument; as, *weak* reasoning.

14. Unfortified; accessible; impressible; as, the *weak* side of a person.

15. Not having full conviction or confidence; as, *weak* in faith.

16. *Weak land*, is land of a light, thin soil *Cyc.*

[*I believe never used in New England.*]

WEAK, *v. t.* To make weak. [*Not used.*]

WEAK, *v. i.* To become weak. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*

WEAK'EN, (week'n,) *v. t.* [Sax. *wacan*, to languish, to vacillate.]

1. To lessen the strength of, or to deprive of strength; to debilitate; to enfeeble; as, to *weaken* the body; to *weaken* the mind; to *weaken* the hands of the magistrate; to *weaken* the force of an objection or an argument.

2. To reduce in strength or spirit; as, to *weaken* tea; to *weaken* any solution or decoction.

WEAK'EN-ED, *pp.* Debilitated; enfeebled; reduced in strength.

WEAK'EN-ER, *n.* He or that which weakens.

WEAK'EN-ING, *ppr.* Debilitating; enfeebling; reducing the strength or vigor of any thing.

2. *a.* Having the quality of reducing strength.

WEAK'-EY-ED, (-ide,) *a.* Having weak eyes.

WEAK'-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having a weak intellect.

WEAK'-HEART-ED, *a.* Having little courage; dispirited.

WEAK'LING, *n.* A feeble creature. *Shak.*

WEAK'LY, *adv.* Feebly; with little physical strength; faintly; not forcibly; as, a fortress *weakly* defended.

2. With want of efficacy.

Was plighted faith so *weakly* sealed above? *Dryden.*

3. With feebleness of mind or intellect; indiscreetly; injuriously.

Beneath pretended justice *weak'ly* fall. *Dryden.*

4. Timorously; with little courage or fortitude.

WEAK'LY, *a.* Not strong of constitution; infirm; as, a *weakly* woman; a man of a *weakly* constitution. *Raleigh.*

WEAK'NESS, *n.* Want of physical strength; want of force or vigor; feebleness; as, the *weakness* of a child; the *weakness* of an invalid; the *weakness* of a wall or bridge, or of thread or cordage.

2. Want of sprightliness.

Soft, without *weakness*; without glaring, gay. *Pope.*

3. Want of steadiness.

By such a review, we shall discern and strengthen our *weaknesses*. *Rogers.*

4. Infirmity; unhealthiness; as, *weakness* of constitution. *Temple.*

5. Want of moral force or effect upon the mind; as, the *weakness* of evidence; the *weakness* of arguments.

6. Want of judgment; feebleness of mind; foolishness.

All wickedness is *weakness*. *Milton.*

7. Defect; failing; fault; *with a plural.*

Many take pleasure in spreading abroad the *weaknesses* of an exalted character. *Spectator.*

WEAK'SIDE, *n.* [*weak* and *side.*] Foible; deficience; failing; infirmity. *Temple.*

WEAK'-SIGHT-ED, *a.* Having weak sight.

WEAK'-SPIR'IT-ED, *a.* Having weak spirits.

WEAL, *n.* [Sax. *wela*; G. *wohl*; Dan. *vel*; from the same root as *well*, Sw. *väl*; L. *valeo*, to be strong, to *avail*, to *prevail.* The primary sense of *weal* is strength, soundness, from the sense of straining, stretching, or advancing.]

1. A sound state of a person or thing; a state which is prosperous, or at least not unfortunate, not declining; prosperity; happiness.

As we love the *weal* of our souls and bodies. *Bacon.*
The *weal* or woe in thee is placed. *Milton.*

So we say, the public *weal*, the general *weal*, the *weal* of the nation or state. *B. Trumbull.*

2. Republic; state; public interest.

[But we now use COMMONWEALTH, in the sense of *state.*]

WEAL, *n.* The mark of a stripe. [See WALE.]

WEALD, WALD, WALT, WOLD, in Saxon and other Teutonic dialects, signifies a wood or forest. It is found in names, as in WALT-HAM, wood-house; corruptly pronounced WAL-THAM.

WEALD'EN, *a.* A term applied in England to certain strata of the upper part of the oölitic series. *Mantell.*

WEALS'MAN, *n.* [*weal* and *man.*] A name given sneeringly to a politician. *Shak.*

WEALTH, (welth,) *n.* [*from weal*; Sax. *welega, welga*, rich.]

1. Prosperity; external happiness. [*Obs.*]

2. Riches; large possessions of money, goods, or land; that abundance of worldly estate which exceeds the estate of the greater part of the community; affluence; opulence.

Each day new *wealth* without their care provides. *Dryden.*

WEALTH'-GIV-ING, *a.* Yielding wealth.

WEALTH'I-ER, *a. comp.* More wealthy. *Barrow.*

WEALTH'I-LY, (welth'e-le,) *adv.* Richly. *Shak.*

WEALTH'I-NESS, *n.* State of being wealthy; richness.

WEALTH'Y, (welth'e,) *a.* Rich, having large possessions in lands, goods, money, or securities, or larger than the generality of men; opulent; affluent. As wealth is a comparative thing, a man may be *wealthy* in one place, and not so in another. A man may be deemed *wealthy* in a village, who would not be so considered in London.

WEAN, (ween,) *v. t.* [Sax. *wenan, gewenan*, to accustom; from the root of *wone, wont*; *gewunian*, to delay; D. *wenan, afwenen*; G. *entwöhnen*; Sw. *vänja.* See WONT.]

1. To accustom and reconcile, as a child or other young animal, to a want or deprivation of the breast.

And the child grew and was *weaned*. — Gen. xxi.

2. To detach or alienate, as the affections, from any object of desire; to reconcile to the want or loss of any thing; as, to *wean* the heart *from* temporal enjoyments.

WEAN'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Accustomed or reconciled to the want of the breast or other object of desire.

WEAN'EL, } *n.* A child or other animal newly
WEAN'LING, } weaned. *Milton.*

WEAN'ING, *ppr.* Accustoming or reconciling, as a young child or other animal, to a want of the breast; reconciling to the want of any object of desire.

WEAP'ON, (wep'n,) *n.* [Sax. *wæpn, wepn*; D. and G. *wapen*; Dan. *vaaben*; Sw. *vapen.* This word seems to be from some root signifying to strike, L. *vapulo*, our vulgar *whap, awhap.*]

1. Any instrument of offense; any thing used or designed to be used in destroying or annoying an enemy. The *weapons* of rude nations are clubs, stones, and bows and arrows. Modern *weapons* of war are swords, muskets, pistols, cannon, and the like.

2. An instrument for contest, or for combating enemies.

The *weapons* of our warfare are not carnal. — 2 Cor. x.

3. An instrument of defense.

4. *Weapons*, in *botany, arms*; thorns, prickles, and stings, with which plants are furnished for defense; enumerated among the *fulcres* by Linnæus. *Martyn.*

WEAP'ON-ED, (wep'nd,) *a.* Armed; furnished with weapons or arms; equipped. *Hayward.*

WEAP'ON-LESS, *a.* Unarmed; having no weapon. *Milton.*

WEAP'ON-SALVE, (-säv,) *n.* [*weapon* and *salve.*] A salve which was supposed to cure the wound, by being applied to the weapon that made it. [*Obs.*] *Boyle.*

WEAR, (wāre,) *v. t.*; *pret.* WORE; *pp.* WORN. [W. *gwariaw*, to spend or consume; Sax. *weran, werian*, to carry, to wear, as arms or clothes.]

1. To waste or impair by rubbing or attrition; to lessen or diminish by *time*, use, or instruments. A current of water often *wears* a channel in limestone.

2. To carry appendant to the body, as clothes or weapons; as, to *wear* a coat or a robe; to *wear* a sword; to *wear* a crown.

On her white breast a sparkling cross she *wore*. *Pope.*

3. To have or exhibit an appearance; to bear; as, she *wears* a smile on her countenance.

4. To affect by degrees.

Trials *wear* us into a liking of what possibly, in the first essay, displeased us. *Locke.*

To wear away; to consume; to impair, diminish, or destroy, by gradual attrition or decay. *Dryden.*

To wear off; to diminish by attrition or slow decay. *South.*

To wear out; to consume, to render useless by attrition or decay; as, to *wear out* a coat or a book.

2. To consume tediously; as, to *wear out* life in idle projects.

3. To harass; to tire.

He shall *wear out* the saints of the Most High. — Dan. vii.

4. To waste the strength of; as, an old man *worn out* in the service of *his* country.

5. In *navigation*, to *wear* (originally *veer*) is to put the ship on the other tack, by turning her round, stern toward the wind. *Mar. Dict.*

WEAR, (wāre,) *v. i.* To be wasted; to be diminished by attrition, by use, or by time.

Thou wilt surely *wear* away. — Ex. xviii.

2. To be tediously spent.

Thus *wore* out night. *Milton.*

3. To be consumed by slow degrees. It is better to *wear* out than to rust out.

To wear off; to pass away by degrees. The follies of youth *wear off* with age.

WEAR, (wāre,) *n.* The act of wearing; diminution by friction; as, the *wear* and *tear* of a garment.

2. The thing worn.

Wear and tear; the loss by wearing, as of machinery in use.

WEAR, (weer,) *n.* [Sax *wer, wer*; from the root of *werian*, to hold, defend, protect; D. *waaren* or *weeren*; often written *wier.* See WARREN and GUARD.]

1. A dam in a river to stop and raise the water, for conducting it to a mill, for taking fish, &c.

2. A fence of stakes or twigs set in a stream for catching fish.

[This word is also spelt WEIR or WIER.] *Swift.*

WEAR'A-BLE, *a.* That can be worn.

WEARD, Sax., a warden, in names, denotes watch-

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fulness or care; but it must not be confounded with *ward* in *toward*.

WEAR'ER, *n.* [from *wear*.] One who wears or carries as appendant to the body; as, the *wearer* of a cloak, a sword, or a crown.

2. That which wastes or diminishes.

WĒA'RI-ĔD, (wē'rid,) *pp.* or *a.* Tired; fatigued.

WĒA'RI-LY, *adv.* In a tired or weary manner.

WĒA'RI-NESS, *n.* [from *weary*.] The state of being weary or tired; that lassitude or exhaustion of strength which is induced by labor; fatigue.

With *weariness* and wine oppressed. *Dryden.*

2. Lassitude; uneasiness proceeding from continued waiting, disappointed expectation, or exhausted patience, or from other cause.

WEAR'ING, *ppr.* Bearing on or appendant to the person; diminishing by friction; consuming.

2. *a.* Denoting what is worn; as, *wearing* apparel.

WEAR'ING, *n.* Clothes; garments. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

WEAR'ISH, *a.* Boggy; watery. [*Not in use.*]

2. Weak; washy. [*Not in use.*] *Carew.*

WĒA'RI-SŎME, (wē're-sum,) *a.* [from *weary*.] Causing weariness; tiresome; tedious; fatiguing; as, a *wearisome* march; a *wearisome* day's work.

Wearisome nights are appointed to me. — Job vii.

WĒA'RI-SŎME-LY, *adv.* Tediously; so as to cause weariness. *Ralegh.*

WĒA'RI-SŎME-NESS, *n.* The quality of exhausting strength or patience; tiresomeness; tediousness; as, the *wearisomeness* of toil, or of waiting long in anxious expectation.

WĒA'RY, (wē're,) *a.* [Sax. *werig*; allied perhaps to *wear*.]

1. Having the strength much exhausted by toil or violent exertion; tired; fatigued.

[It should be observed, however, that this word expresses less than TIRED, particularly when applied to a beast; as, a *tired* horse. It is followed by *of* before the cause of fatigue; as, to be *weary of* marching; to be *weary of* reaping; to be *weary of* study.

2. Having the patience exhausted, or the mind yielding to discouragement. He was *weary* of asking for redress.

3. Causing weariness; *tiresome*; as, a *weary* way; a *weary* life. *Spenser. Shak.*

WĒA'RY, *v. t.* [from the adjective.] To reduce or exhaust the physical strength of the body; to tire; to fatigue; as, to *weary one's self* with labor or traveling.

The people shall *weary* themselves for very vanity. — Hab. ii.

2. To make impatient of continuance.

I stay too long by thee; I *weary* thee. *Shak.*

3. To harass by any thing irksome; as, to be *wearied* of waiting for the arrival of the post.

To weary out: to subdue or exhaust by fatigue.

WĒA'RY-ING, *ppr.* Exhausting the strength of the body; fatiguing.

WĒ'SAND, } *n.* [Sax. *wasend*, *wæsend*; perhaps
WĒ'SAND, } from the root of *wheeze*, and Goth. *ond*, Dan. *aande*, breath.]

The windpipe or trachea; the canal through which air passes to and from the lungs.

WĒA'SEL, } *n.* [Sax. *weosle*; Dan. *vesel*; G. *wiesel*;
WEE'SEL, } D. *weezel*. I know not the meaning of this name. In G. *wiese* is a meadow.]

A small quadruped of the genus Mustela, which lives under the roots of trees, or in other holes, and feeds on small birds, but particularly on mice. It has a long, slender body, and short legs. A weasel that frequents barns and corn houses, frees them from rats and mice, and is sometimes deemed a very useful inmate.

WĒA'SEL-COOT, *n.* The red-headed smew, or Mergus minutus. *Cyc.*

WĒA'SEL-FĂC-ED, (-fāste,) *a.* Having a thin, sharp face, like a weasel. [Spelled, also, WEEZEL and WEAZEN.]

WEATH'ER, (weth'er,) *n.* [Sax. *weder*, *wæder*, or *wether*; G. *wetter*; D. *weder* or *weer*; Dan. *vejr*; Sw. *väder*; Sans. *widara*, a storm. The primary sense of this word is air, wind, or atmosphere; probably the Gr. ἀϑήρ, whence *ether*.]

Properly, the air; hence,

1. The state of the air or atmosphere with respect to heat or cold, wetness or dryness, calm or storm, clearness or cloudiness, or any other meteorological phenomena; as, warm *weather*; cold *weather*; wet *weather*; dry *weather*; calm *weather*; tempestuous *weather*; fair *weather*; cloudy *weather*; hazy *weather*; and the like.

2. Change of the state of the air. *Bacon.*

3. Storm; tempest. *Dryden.*

[*These last significations are not now in use, unless by a poetic license.*]

Stress of weather; violent winds; force of tempests.

WEATH'ER, (weth'er,) *v. t.* To air; to expose to the air. [*Rarely used.*] *Spenser. Tusser.*

2. In *seamen's language*, to sail to the windward of something else; as, to *weather* a cape; to *weather* another ship. As this is often difficult, hence,

3. To bear up against and resist, though with difficulty; as, to *weather* the storm. *Hale.*

To weather a point; to gain or accomplish it against opposition. *Addison.*

To weather out; to encounter successfully, though with difficulty; as, to *weather out* a storm.

Weather is used with several words, either as an adjective, or as forming part of a compound word.

WEATH'ER-BĒAT'EN, (weth'er-beet'n,) *a.* Beaten or harassed by the weather. *Milton. Brande.*

WEATH'ER-BIT, *n.* A turn of the cable about the end of the windlass, without the knight-heads.

WEATH'ER-BŌARD, *n.* That side of a ship which is toward the wind; the windward side. So, in other words, *weather* signifies toward the wind or windward; as in *weather*-bow, *weather*-braces, *weather*-gage, *weather*-lifts, *weather*-quarter, *weather*-shrouds, *weather*-side, *weather*-shore, &c.

2. A board forming a close junction between the shingling of a roof and the side of the building beneath, usually at the ends where there is no cornice.

WEATH'ER-BŌARD, *v. t.* To nail boards lapping one over another, in order to exclude rain, snow, &c. *Gwilt.*

WEATH'ER-BŌARD-ING, *n.* The act of nailing up boards lapping one over another; or the boards themselves.

WEATH'ER-BŌARDS, *n. pl.* Pieces of planks placed in the ports of a ship, when laid up in ordinary. *Mar. Dict.*

WEATH'ER-BOUND, *a.* Delayed by bad weather.

WEATH'ER-CLŌTHS, *n. pl.* Long pieces of canvas or tarpauling used to preserve the hammocks from injury by the weather when stowed, or to defend persons from the wind and spray. *Mar. Dict.*

WEATH'ER-COCK, *n.* [*weather* and *cock*.] A vane or weather-vane; something originally in the shape of a cock, placed on the top of a spire, which, by turning, shows the direction of the wind.

2. Any thing or person that turns easily and frequently; a fickle, inconstant person. *Dryden.*

WEATH'ER-DRIV-EN, (weth'er-driv-n,) *n.* [*weather* and *driven*.] Driven by winds or storms; forced by stress of weather. *Carew.*

WEATH'ER-FEND, *v. t.* [*weather* and *fend*.] To shelter.

WEATH'ER-GALL, *n.* A secondary rainbow, said to be a sign of bad weather. [*North of England.*]

WEATH'ER-GAGE, *n.* [*weather* and *gage*.] A ship is said to have the *weather-gage* of another, when she is at the windward of her, and thus has the advantage.

Hence, in *Hudibras*,

To veer, and tack, and steer a cause
Against the *weather-gage* of laws,

denotes to evade sheer force by dextrous shifts.

WEATH'ER-GLASS, *n.* [*weather* and *glass*.] An instrument to indicate the state of the atmosphere. This word includes the barometer, thermometer, hygrometer, manometer, and anemometer. *Hutton.*

WEATH'ER-HELM, *n.* [*weather* and *helm*.] A ship is said to carry a *weather-helm*, when she is inclined to come too near the wind. *Mar. Dict.*

WEATH'ER-ING, *n.* In *geology*, the action of the elements on a rock in altering its color, texture, or composition, or in rounding off its edges. *Dana.*

WEATH'ER-MŌST, *a.* [*weather* and *most*.] Being furthest to the windward.

WEATH'ER-PROOF, *a.* [*weather* and *proof*.] Proof against rough weather.

WEATH'ER-RŌLL, *n.* [*weather* and *roll*.] The roll of a ship to the windward; opposed to LEE-LURCH.

WEATH'ER-SPY, *n.* [*weather* and *spy*.] A star-gazer; one that foretells the weather. [*Little used.*] *Donne.*

WEATH'ER-TIDE, *n.* [*weather* and *tide*.] The tide which sets against the lee-side of a ship, impelling her to the windward. *Mar. Dict.*

WEATH'ER-TINT-ED, *a.* Tinted by the weather.

WEATH'ER-WISE, *a.* [*weather* and *wise*.] Skillful in foreseeing the changes or state of the weather.

WEATH'ER-WIS-ER, *n.* Something that foreshows the weather. [*Not used.*] *Derham.*

WEATH'ER-ED, *pp.* Passed to the windward; passed with difficulty.

2. *a.* In *mineralogy*, a term applied to a specimen, when the surface is altered in color, texture, or composition, or the edges are rounded off by exposure to the elements. *Dana.*

WEATH'ER-ING, *ppr.* Passing or sailing to the windward; passing with difficulty.

WĒAVE, (weev,) *v. t.*; *pret.* WOVE; *pp.* WOVEN, WOVE. The regular form, WEAVED, is rarely or never used. [Sax. *wefan*; G. *weben*; D. *weeven*; Sw. *väfva*; Dan. *væver*; Pers. *baftan*; Gr. ὑφαω.]

1. To unite threads of any kind in such a manner as to form cloth. This is done by crossing the threads by means of a shuttle. The modes of weaving, and the kinds of texture, are various. The threads first laid in length are called the WARP; those which cross them in the direction of the breadth are called the WEFT or WOOF.

2. To unite any thing flexible; as, to *weave* twigs.

3. To unite by intermixture or close connection; as, a form of religion *woven* into the civil government. *Addison.*

4. To interpose; to insert.

This *weaves* itself perforce into my business. *Shak.*

WĒAVE, *v. i.* To practice weaving; to work with a loom.

WĒAV'ER, *n.* One who weaves; one whose occupation is to weave.

2. The common name of the genus Ploceus, of several species, passerine birds, natives of Africa and the East Indies; so called because they construct curious and often pensile nests, by interweaving twigs and fibers. *Ed. Encyc.*

WĒAV'ER-FISH, *n.* A fish of the perch family. [See WEEVER.]

WĒAV'ING, *ppr.* Forming cloth by intermixture of threads.

WĒAV'ING, *n.* The act or art of forming cloth in a loom, by the union or intertexture of threads.

2. The task or work to be done in making cloth.

WĒA'ZEN, (wē'zn,) *a.* Thin; sharp; as, a *weazen* face. *Dickens.*

WEB, *n.* [Sax. *web*; Sw. *väf*. See WEAVE.]

1. Texture of threads; plexus; any thing woven. Penelope devised a *web* to deceive her wooers. *Spenser.*

2. *Locally*, a piece of linen cloth. *England. Ireland.*

3. A dusky film that forms over the eye and hinders the sight; suffusion. *Shak.*

4. Some part of a sword. Qu. *net-work* of the handle or hilt. *Shak. Fairfax.*

5. In *ship-building*, the thin partition on the inside of the rim and between the spokes of a sheave. *Cyc.*

6. In *ornithology*, the membrane which unites the toes of many water-fowls.

Spider's web; a plexus of very delicate threads or filaments which a spider spins from its bowels, and which serves as a net to catch flies or other insects for its food.

Web of a coulter, is the thin, sharp part.

WEB'BED, (webd,) *a.* [from *web*.] Having the toes united by a membrane, or web; as, the *webbed* feet of aquatic fowls.

WEB'BING, *n.* A strong fabric of hemp, two or three inches wide, made for supporting the seats of stuffed chairs, sofas, &c.

WEB'-FOOT-ED, *a.* [*web* and *foot*.] Having webbed feet; palmiped. A goose or duck is a *web-footed* fowl.

WED, *v. t.* [Sax. *weddian*, to covenant; to promise; to marry; Sw. *vädja*; Dan. *vedder*, to wager; W. *gwedu*; L. *vador*, to give bail, or *fœdus*, a league; probably both are of one family.]

1. To marry; to take for husband or for wife.

Since the day
I saw thee first, and *wedded* thee. *Milton.*

2. To join in marriage.

And Adam, *wedded* to another Eve,
Shall live with her. *Milton.*

3. To unite closely in affection; to attach firmly. We are apt to be *wedded* to our own customs and opinions.

Men are *wedded* to their lusts. *Tillotson.*

4. To unite forever.

Thou art *wedded* to calamity. *Shak.*

5. To espouse; to take part with.

They *wedded* his cause. [*Obs.*] *Clarendon.*

WED, *v. i.* To marry; to contract matrimony.

When shall I *wed*? *Shak.*

WED, *n.* A pledge.

WED'DED, *pp.* or *a.* Married; closely attached.

WED'DING, *ppr.* Marrying; uniting with in matrimony.

WED'DING, *n.* Marriage; nuptials; nuptial ceremony; nuptial festivities.

Let her beauty be her *wedding* dower. *Shak.*

WED'DING-CLŌTHES, *n.* [*wedding* and *clothes*.] Garments for a bride or a bridegroom, to be worn at marriage.

WED'DING-DAY, *n.* [*wedding* and *day*.] The day of marriage.

WED'DING-FĒAST, *n.* [*wedding* and *feast*.] A feast or entertainment prepared for the guests at a wedding.

WEDGE, (wej,) *n.* [Sax. *wecg*, *wæcg*; Dan. *veg*; Sw. *vigg*; D. *wig*. This word signifies a mass, a lump.]

1. A mass of metal; as, a *wedge* of gold or silver. *Josh.* vii.

2. A piece of metal, particularly iron, thick at one end and sloping to a thin edge at the other, used in splitting wood, rocks, &c. This is one of the five mechanical powers. A like piece of wood is by some persons called a wedge, or a glut.

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3. In *geometry*, a solid of five sides, viz., a rectangular base, two rhomboidal sides meeting in an edge, and two triangular ends. *Day.*

4. Something in the form of a wedge. Sometimes bodies of troops are drawn up in the form of a *wedge.*

WEDGE, (wej,) *v. t.* To cleave with a wedge; to rive. [*Little used.*]

2. To drive as a wedge is driven; to crowd or compress closely. We were *wedged* in by the crowd.

3. To force, as a wedge forces its way; as, to *wedge* one's way. *Milton.*

4. To fasten with a wedge or with wedges; as, to *wedge* on a scythe; to *wedge* in a rail or a piece of

5. To fix in the manner of a wedge. [timber.

Wedged in the rocky shoals, and sticking fast. *Dryden.*

WEDG'ED, (wejd,) *pp.* Split with a wedge; fastened with a wedge; closely compressed.

WEDGE'-SHAP-ED, (wej'shāpt,) *a.* [*wedge* and *shape.*] Having the shape of a wedge; cuneiform.

A *wedge-shaped* leaf is broad and truncate at the summit, and tapering down to the base. *Smith.*

WEDG'WOOD-WARE, *n.* [from the name of the inventor.] A kind of semi-vitrified pottery, without much superficial glaze, but capable of receiving all kinds of colors by means of metallic oxyds and ochers. Admirable imitations of Etruscan and other vases have been executed in this ware. *Ure.*

WEDG'ING, *ppr.* Cleaving with a wedge; fastening with wedges; compressing closely.

WED'LOCK, *n.* [Qu. *wed* and *lock*, or Sax. *lac*, a gift.]

Marriage; matrimony. *Addison.*

WED'LOCK, *v. t.* To marry. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

WED'LOCK-ED, (wed'lokt,) *pp.* United in marriage. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

WEDNES'DAY, (wenz'de,) *n.* [Sax. *Wodensdæg*, Woden's day; Sw. *Odensdag* or *Onsdag*; from *Wodin* or *Odin*, a deity or chief among the northern nations of Europe.]

The fourth day of the week; the next day after Tuesday.

WEE, *a.* [Contracted from G. *wenig.*]

Small; little. [*Not in use.*]

WEECH'ELM, } *n.* A species of elm. *Bacon.*
WITCH'-ELM, }

WEED, *n.* [Sax. *weod.*]

1. The general name of any plant that is useless or troublesome. The word, therefore, has no definite application to any particular plant or species of plants; but whatever plants grow among corn, grass, or in hedges, and which are either of no use to man or injurious to crops, are denominated *weeds.*

2. Any kind of unprofitable substance among ores in mines, as mundic or marcasite. [*Local.*]

WEED, *n.* [Sax. *wæd*, *weda*, a vestment, any garment, that which is put on.]

1. *Properly*, a garment, as in Spenser, but now used only in the plural, *weeds*, for the mourning apparel of a female; as, a widow's *weeds.* *Milton.*

2. An upper garment. [*Obs.*] *Chapman.*

WEED, *v. t.* [Sax. *weodian*; D. *weeden.*]

1. To free from noxious plants; as, to *weed* corn or onions; to *weed* a garden.

2. To take away, as noxious plants; as, to *weed* a writing of invectives.

3. To free from any thing hurtful or offensive; as, to *weed* a kingdom of bad subjects.

4. To root out vice; as, to *weed* the hearts of the young. *Locke. Ascham.*

WEED'ED, *pp.* Freed from weeds or whatever is noxious.

WEED'ER, *n.* One that weeds or frees from any thing noxious.

WEED'ER-Y, *n.* Weeds collectively; a place full of weeds or for the growth of weeds.

WEED'-GROWN, *a.* Overgrown with weeds.

WEED'-HOOK, } *n.* [*weed* and *hook.*] A hook
WEED'ING-HOOK, } used for cutting away or extirpating weeds. *Tusser.*

WEED'ING, *ppr.* Freeing from weeds or whatever is noxious to growth.

WEED'ING, *n.* The operation of freeing from noxious weeds, as a crop. *Cyc.*

WEED'ING-CHIS'EL, *n.* A tool with a divided chisel point, for cutting the roots of large weeds within the ground. *Cyc.*

WEED'ING-FOR'CEPS, } *n.* An instrument for
WEED'ING-TONGS, } taking up some sorts of plants in weeding.

WEED'ING-FORK, *n.* A strong, three-pronged fork, used in clearing ground of weeds.

WEED'ING-RHIM, *n.* An implement somewhat like the frame of a wheel-barrow, used for tearing up weeds on summer fallows, &c.; used in Kent, England. *Cyc.*

WEED'LESS, *a.* Free from weeds or noxious matter. *Dryden.*

WEED'Y, *a.* Consisting of weeds; as, *weedy* trophies. *Shak.*

2. Abounding with weeds; as, *weedy* grounds; a *weedy* garden; *weedy* corn.

WEEK, *n.* [Sax. *weoc*; D. *week*; G. *woche*; Dan. *uge*; Sw. *vecka.*]

1. The space of seven days.

I fast twice in the *week.* — Luke xviii.

2. In *Scripture*, a prophetic week, is a week of years, or seven years. *Dan.* ix.

WEEK'-DAY, *n.* [*week* and *day.*] Any day of the week except the Sabbath. *Pope.*

WEEK'LY, *a.* Coming, happening, or done once a week; hebdomadary, as, a *weekly* payment of bills; a *weekly* gazette; a *weekly* allowance. *Dryden. Swift.*

WEEK'LY, *adv.* Once a week; by hebdomadal periods; as, each performs service *weekly.* *Ayliffe.*

WEEL, *n.* [See Well. Sax. *wel*, from *wellan*, to boil.]

A whirlpool. [*Not in use.*]

WEEL, } *n.* A kind of twiggen trap or snare for
WEEL'Y, } fish. *Carew.*

WEEN, *v. i.* [Sax. *wenan*, to think, suppose, or hope, and to *wean.* The sense is, to set, fix, or hold in the mind; G. *wähnen*, to imagine; D. *waanen.*]

To think; to imagine; to fancy. *Spenser. Milton.*

[*Obsolete, except in burlesque.*]

WEEN'ING, *ppr.* Thinking; imagining. [*Obs.*]

WEEP, *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* Wept. Weeped, I believe, is never used. [Sax. *wepan*; evidently the same word as *whoop.* (See Whoop.) The primary sense is, to cry out.]

1. To express sorrow, grief, or anguish by outcry. This is the original *sense.* But in present usage, to manifest and express grief by outcry or by shedding tears.

They all *wept* sore, and fell on Paul's neck, and kissed him. — Acts xx.

Phocion was rarely seen to *weep* or to laugh. *Mitford.*

2. To shed tears from any passion. Persons sometimes *weep* for joy.

3. To lament; to complain. *Num.* xi.

WEEP, *v. t.* To lament; to bewail; to bemoan.

We, wandering, go
Through dreary wastes, and *weep* each other's woe. *Pope.*

2. To shed moisture; as, to *weep* tears of joy.

Groves whose rich trees *wept* odorous gum and balm. *Milton.*

3. To drop; as, the *weeping* amber. *Pope.*

4. To abound with wet; as, *weeping* grounds. *Mortimer.*

WEEP'ED, (weept,) *pp.* Lamented; bewailed; shed tears.

WEEP'ER, *n.* One who weeps; one who sheds tears. *Dryden.*

2. A white border on the sleeve of a mourning coat. *Johnson.*

3. A species of monkey, of the sapajou group, found in Guiana, the Cebus Apella. *Jardine. P. Cyc.*

WEEP'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Lamenting; shedding tears.

WEEP'ING, *n.* Lamentation.

WEEP'ING-LY, *adv.* In a weeping manner.

WEEP'ING-ROCK, *n.* [*weep* and *rock.*] A porous rock from which water gradually issues.

WEEP'ING-SPRING, *n.* A spring that slowly discharges water.

WEEP'ING-WIL'LOW, *n.* A species of willow whose branches grow very long and slender, and hang down nearly in a perpendicular direction.

WEER'ISH, *a.* Insipid; weak; washy; surly. [*Not in use.*] *Ascham.*

WEE'SEL; the more proper spelling of Weasel.

WEET, *v. i.*; *pret.* Wot. [Sax. *witan*; D. *weeten*; Sw. *veta*; G. *wissen*; Russ. *vidayu*; allied probably to L. *video*, Gr. εἰδω.]

To know. [*Obs.*]

WEET'LESS, *a.* Unknowing. [*Obs.*]

WEE'VER, *n.* A kind of fish belonging to the perch family, a species of Trachinus, of which about four species are well known. They inflict wounds with the spines of their first dorsal fin, which are much dreaded. Their flesh is esteemed.

WEE'VIL, *n.* [Sax. *wefl*; G. *wibel.*]

A small insect of the beetle tribe, with a long snout. It is destructive to many buds and fruits, and also to magazines of grain. *E. C. Herrick.*

WEE'VIL-Y, *a.* Infested with weevils.

WEE'ZEL, *a.* Thin; sharp; as, a *weezel* face. [*Local.*] [See Weasel.] *Smart.*

WEFT, *old pret.* of Wave. *Spenser.*

WEFT, *n.* [from *weave.*] The woof of cloth; the threads that cross the warp from selvedge to selvedge.

2. A web; a thing woven. *Cyc.*

WEFT, *n.* A thing waved, waived, or cast away. [*Not used.*] [See Waif.]

WEFT'AGE, *n.* Texture. [*Not used.*] *Grew.*

WEIGH, (wā,) *v. t.* [Sax. *wæg*, *weg*, a balance; *wægan*, to weigh, to bear, to carry, L. *veho*; D. *weegen*, *wikken*; G. *wägen*; Sw. *väga*; Dan. *vejer*, to weigh; Russ. *vaga*, a balance; Amharic, ⵅⵜⵜ *awaki*, weight. See Wag.]

1. To examine by the balance; to ascertain the weight, that is, the force with which a thing tends to the center of gravity; as, to *weigh* sugar; to *weigh* gold.

2. To be equivalent to in weight; that is, according to the Saxon sense of the verb, to lift to an equipoise a weight on the other side of the fulcrum. Thus, when a body balances a weight of twenty-eight pounds avoirdupois, it lifts or bears it, and is said to *weigh* so much. It *weighs* a quarter of a hundred.

3. To raise; to *lift*; as an anchor from the ground, or any other body; as, to *weigh* anchor; to *weigh* an old hulk.

4. To pay, allot, or take by weight.

They *weighed* for my price thirty pieces of silver. — Zech. xi.

5. To ponder in the mind; to consider or examine for the purpose of forming an opinion or coming to a conclusion; as, to *weigh* the advantages and disadvantages of a scheme.

Regard not who it is which speaketh, but *weigh* only what is spoken. *Hooker.*

6. To compare by the scales.

Here in nice balance truth with gold she *weighs.* *Pope.*

7. To regard; to consider as worthy of notice.

I *weigh* not you. *Shak.*

To weigh down; to overbalance.

2. To oppress with weight; to depress.

WEIGH, (wā,) *v. i.* To have weight; as, to *weigh* lighter or heavier. *Brown.*

2. To be considered as important; to have weight in the intellectual balance. This argument *weighs* with the considerate part of the community.

3. To bear heavily; to press hard.

Cleanse the stuffed bosom of that perilous stuff,
Which *weighs* upon the heart. *Shak.*

To weigh down; to sink by its own weight.

WEIGH, (wā,) *n.* A certain quantity. [See Wey.]

WEIGH'A-BLE, *a.* That may be weighed.

WEIGH'AGE, *n.* A duty or toll paid for weighing merchandise. *Bouvier.*

WEIGH'ED, (wāde,) *pp.* Examined by the scales; having the weight ascertained.

2. Considered.

3. *a.* Experienced; as, a young man not *weighed* in state affairs. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

WEIGH'ER, (wā'er,) *n.* One who weighs.

2. An officer whose duty is to weigh commodities.

WEIGH'ING, (wā'ing,) *ppr.* Examining by scales; considering.

WEIGH'ING, *n.* The act of ascertaining weight.

2. As much as is weighed at once; as, a *weighing* of beef.

WEIGH'ING-CAGE, *n.* A cage in which small living animals may be conveniently weighed. *Cyc.*

WEIGH'ING-HOUSE, *n.* A building furnished with a dock and other conveniences for weighing commodities and ascertaining the tunnage of boats to be used on a canal. *Cyc.*

WEIGH'ING-MA-CHINE', (wā'ing-ma-sheen',) *n.* A machine for weighing heavy bodies, and particularly wheel-carriages, at turnpike gates. [*England.*] *Cyc.*

2. A machine for weighing cattle, &c.

WEIGHT, (wāte,) *n.* [Sax. *wiht*; Sw. *vigt*; Ger. *gewicht.* See Weigh.]

1. The quantity of a body ascertained by the balance; that property of bodies by which they tend toward the center of the earth in a line perpendicular to its surface; gravity.

In *a strictly philosophical sense*, *weight* is the *measure* of the force of gravity, and not gravity itself; but the above is the popular use. The *weight* of a body is in direct proportion to its quantity of matter. *Newton.*

2. A mass of iron, lead, brass, or other metal, to be used for ascertaining the weight of other bodies; as, a *weight* of an ounce, a pound, a quarter of a hundred, &c. The *weights* of nations are different, except those of England and the United States, which are the same.

3. A standard of weight; as, troy *weight*; apothecaries' *weight*, &c.

4. In *mechanics*, that which receives motion; opposed to the *power* which gives motion.

5. A ponderous mass; something heavy.

A man leaps better with *weights* in his hands. *Bacon.*

6. Pressure; burden; as, the *weight* of grief; *weight* of care; *weight* of business; *weight* of government.

7. Importance; power; influence; efficacy; consequence; moment; impressiveness; as, an argument of great *weight*; a consideration of vast *weight.* The dignity of a man's character adds *weight* to his words.

WEIGHT'I-LY, (wāte'-,) *adv.* Heavily; ponderously.

2. With force or impressiveness; with moral power.

WEIGHT'I-NESS, (wāte'-,) *n.* Ponderousness; gravity; heaviness.

2. Solidity; force; impressiveness; power of convincing; as, the *weightiness* of an argument. *Locke.*

3. Importance. *Hayward.*

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WEIGHT'LESS, (wāte'less,) *a.* Having no weight; light. *Dryden.*

WEIGHT'Y, (wāt'e,) *a.* Having great weight; heavy; ponderous; as, a *weighty* body.

2. Important; forcible; momentous; adapted to turn the balance in the mind, or to convince; as, *weighty* reasons; *weighty* matters; *weighty* considerations or arguments. *Shak.*

3. Rigorous; severe; as, our *weightier* judgment. *Shak.*

[*Not in use.*]

WEIR, *n.* [Sax. *wær, wer*; D. *waaren*, or *weeren*.]

1. A dam in a river, to stop and raise the water for conducting it to a mill, for taking fish, &c.

2. A fence of stakes or twigs set in a stream for taking fish. [See also WEAR.]

WEIRD, (weerd,) *n.* A spell or charm. *W. Scott.*

WEIRD, *a.* Skilled in witchcraft. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

WEIVE, for WAIVE. [*Not in use.*] *Gower.*

WEL'A-WĀY; an exclamation expressive of grief or sorrow, equivalent to ALAS. It is a compound of Sax. *wa*, woe, and *la*, oh. The original is *wa-la*, which is doubtless the origin of our common exclamation, *O la*, and to this *wa*, woe, is added. The true orthography would be WALAWA. But the word is, I believe, wholly obsolete.

WEL'CŌME, (wel'kum,) *a.* [Sax. *wil-cuma*: *well* and *come*; that is, your coming is pleasing to me.]

1. Received with gladness; admitted willingly to the house, entertainment, and company; as, a *welcome* guest.

2. Producing gladness in its reception; grateful; pleasing; as, a *welcome* present; *welcome* news.

3. Free to have or enjoy gratuitously. You are *welcome* to the use of my library.

To bid welcome; to receive with professions of kindness. *Bacon.*

WEL'CŌME is used elliptically for *you are welcome.*

Welcome, great monarch, to your own. *Drylen.*

WEL'CŌME-TŌ-OUR-HOUSE, *n.* An herb.

WEL'CŌME, *n.* Salutation of a new comer.

Welcome ever smiles. *Shak.*

2. Kind reception of a guest or new comer. We entered the house and found a ready *welcome.*

Truth finds an entrance and a *welcome* too. *South.*

WEL'CŌME, *v. t.* [Sax. *wilcumian.*]

To salute a new comer with kindness; or to receive and entertain hospitably, gratuitously, and cheerfully.

Thus we salute thee with our early song,
And *welcome* thee, and wish thee long. *Milton.*

WEL'CŌM-ED, (wel'kumd,) *pp.* Received with gladness and kindness.

WEL'CŌME-LY, *adv.* In a welcome manner. *Brown.*

WEL'CŌME-NESS, *n.* Gratefulness; agreeableness; kind reception. *Boyle.*

WEL'CŌM-ER, *n.* One who salutes or receives kindly a new comer. *Shak.*

WEL'CŌM-ING, *ppr.* Saluting or receiving with kindness a new comer or guest.

WELD, } *n.* A plant used by dyers to give a yellow
WŌLD, } color, and sometimes called DYER'S WEED. It is much cultivated in Kent for the London dyers. It is naturalized in some parts of Connecticut. It is the Reseda Luteola of the botanists. *Cyc.*

WELD, *v. t.* To wield. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

WELD, *v. t.* [Sw. *valla*, to weld; G. *wellen*, to join; D. *wellen*, to well, to spring, to soder.]

To unite or hammer into firm union, as two pieces of iron, when heated almost to fusion. *Ure.*

WELD'ED, *pp.* Forged or beat into union in an intense heat.

WELD'ER, *n.* One who welds iron.

2. A manager; an actual occupant. [*Not in use.*] *Swift.*

WELD'ING, *ppr.* Uniting in an intense heat.

WELD'ING, *n.* The act or process of uniting iron by intense heat.

WELD'ING-HEAT, *n.* The heat necessary for welding iron bars.

WEL'FARE, *n.* [*well* and *fare*, a good going; G. *wohlfahrt*; D. *welvaart*; Sw. *valfart*; Dan. *velfærd.*]

1. Exemption from misfortune, sickness, calamity, or evil; the enjoyment of health and the common blessings of life; prosperity; happiness; *applied to persons.*

2. Exemption from any unusual evil or calamity; the enjoyment of peace and prosperity, or the ordinary blessings of society and civil government; *applied to states.*

WELK, *v. i.* [G. and D. *welken*, to wither, to fade, to decay; primarily, to shrink or contract, as things in drying, whence the Saxon *weolc*, a whilk or whelk, a shell; from its wrinkles.]

To decline; to fade; to decay; to fall.

When ruddy Phœbus 'gins to *welk* in west. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

WELK, *v. t.* To contract; to shorten.

Now sad winter *welked* hath the day. *Spenser.*

[*This word is obsolete. But its signification has heretofore been misunderstood.*]

WELK'ED, (welkt,) *pp.* or *a.* Contracted into wrinkles or ridges.

Horns *welked* and waved like the enridged sea. *Shak.*

[*Obs.*]

WEL'KIN, *n.* [Sax. *wolc, wolcen*, a cloud, the air, ether, the vault of heaven; G. *wolke*, a cloud. Qu. Sax. *wealcan*, to roll, to full.]

The visible regions of the air; the vault of heaven. *Chaucer. Milton.*

[*This is obsolete, unless in poetry.*]

Welkin eye, in Shakspeare, is interpreted by Johnson, a blue eye, from *welkin*, the sky; by Todd, a rolling eye, from Sax. *wealcan*, to roll; and by Entick, a languishing eye. (See WELK.) It is obsolete, at least in New England.

WELK'ING, *ppr.* Fading; declining; contracting.

WELL, *n.* [Sax. *well*, a spring or fountain: *wellan*, to *well*, to boil or bubble, to spring, to rise; D. *wel, wellen*, id.; G. *quelle*, a spring; *quellen*, to spring, to issue forth, to gush, to well, to swell: *wallen*, to swell. In G. *welle* is a wave. On this word I suppose *swell* to be formed.]

1. A spring; a fountain; the issuing of water from the earth.

Begin, then, sisters of the sacred *well.* *Milton.*

[*In this sense, obsolete.*]

2. A pit or cylindrical hole, sunk perpendicularly into the earth to such a depth as to reach a supply of water, and walled with stone to prevent the earth from caving in.

3. In *ships*, an inclosure in the middle of a ship's hold, around the pumps from the bottom to the lower deck, to preserve them from damage. *Mar. Dict.*

4. In *a fishing vessel*, an apartment in the middle of the hold, made tight at the sides, but having holes perforated in the bottom to let in fresh water for the preservation of fish while they are transported to market. *Mar. Dict.*

5. In *the military art*, a hole or excavation in the earth, in mining, from which run branches or galleries. *Cyc.*

WELL, *v. i.* [Sax. *wellan.*]

To spring; to issue forth, as water from the earth. [*Little used.*] *Spenser. Dryden.*

WELL, *v. t.* To pour forth. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

WELL, *a.* [Sax. *wel* or *well*; G. *wohl*; D. *wel*; Sw. *wal*; Dan. *vel*; W. *gwell*, better; *gwella*, to make better, to mend, to improve; Arm. *guellaat*; L. *valeo*, to be strong; Gr. ὅλος, whole, and ὀυλω, to be well; Sans. *bala, bali*, strength. The primary sense of *valeo* is, to strain, stretch, whence to advance, to prevail, to gain, according to our vulgar phrase, to *get ahead*, which coincides with *prosper*, Gr. προαιρω. I do not find *well* used in other languages as an adjective, but it is so used in English. See WEAL.]

1. Being in health; having a sound body, with a regular performance of the natural and proper functions of all the organs; *applied to animals*; as, a *well* man; the patient has recovered, and is perfectly *well.*

While you are *well*, you may do much good. *Taylor.*
Is your father *well?* — Gen. xliii.

2. Fortunate; convenient; advantageous; happy. It is *well* for us that we are sequestered so far from the rest of the world.

It was *well* with us in Egypt. — Num. xi.

3. Being in favor.

He was *well* with Henry the Fourth. *Dryden.*

WELL, *adv.* In a proper manner; justly; rightly; not ill or wickedly *James* ii.

If thou doest not *well*, sin lieth at the door. — Gen. iv.

2. Skillfully; with due art; as, the work is *well* done; he writes *well*; he rides *well*; the plot is *well* laid, and *well* executed.

3. Sufficiently; abundantly.

Lot — beheld all the plain of Jordan, that it was *well* watered every where. — Gen. xiii.

4. Very much; to a degree that gives pleasure. I liked the entertainment *well.*

5. Favorably; with praise.

All the world speaks *well* of you. *Pope.*

6. Conveniently; suitably; advantageously This is all the mind can *well* contain. I can not *well* attend the meeting.

7 To a sufficient degree; perfectly. I know not *well* how to execute this task.

8. Thoroughly; fully. Let the cloth be *well* cleansed. Let the steel be *well* polished.

She looketh *well* to the ways of her household. — Prov. xxxi.

9. Fully; adequately.

We are *well* able to overcome it. — Num. xiii.

10. Far; as, to be *well* advanced in life.

As well as; together with; not less than; one as much as the other; as, a sickness long *as well as* severe. London is the largest city in Europe, *as well as* the principal banking city.

Well enough; in a moderate degree; so as to give satisfaction, or so as to require no alteration.

Well is him, seems to be elliptical for *well is to him.*

To be well off; to be in a good condition, especially as to property.

Well is sometimes used elliptically for *it is well*, and as an expression of satisfaction with what has been said or done; and sometimes it is merely expletive. *Well*, the work is done. *Well*, let us go. *Well, well*, be it so.

Well is prefixed to many words, expressing what is right, fit, laudable, or not defective; as, *well*-affected; *well*-designed; *well*-directed; *well*-ordered; *well*-formed; *well*-meant; *well*-minded; *well*-sensoned; *well*-tasted.

WELL'A-DĀY, alas, Johnson supposes to be a corruption of WELAWAY, which see. *Shak. Gay.*

WELL-AC-CŌU'TER-ED, } *a.* Fully furnished with
WELL-AC-CŌU'TRED, } arms or dress.

WELL-AD-JUST'ED, *a.* Rightly adjusted.

WELL-AIM'ED, *a.* Rightly aimed.

WELL-ANCH'OR-ED, *a.* Safely moored; well established. *Allen.*

WELL-AP-POINT'ED, *a.* Fully furnished and equipped; as, a *well-appointed* army.

WELL-AU-THEN'TIC-A-TED, *a.* Supported by good authority.

WELL-BAL'ANC-ED, (-bal'anst,) *a.* Rightly balanced.

WELL'BE-ING, *n.* [*well* and *being.*] Welfare; happiness; prosperity; as, virtue is essential to the *well-being* of men or of society.

WELL'-BE-LŌV'ED, (-be-luvd' *or* -luv'ed,) *a.* Greatly beloved. *Mark* xii.

WELL'-BORN, *a.* [*well* and *born.*] Born of a noble or respectable family; not of mean birth. *Waller. Dryden.*

WELL'-BRED, *a.* [*well* and *bred.*] Educated to polished manners; polite. *Roscommon.*

WELL'-BUILT, *a.* Built in a substantial manner.

WELL-COM-PLEX'ION-ED, *a.* Having a good complexion.

WELL-CON-DI''TION-ED, (-dish'und,) *a.* Being in a good state.

WELL-COUCH'ED, (-koucht',) *a.* Couched in proper terms.

WELL-DE-FIN'ED, *a.* Truly defined.

WELL-DE-SCRIB'ED, *a.* Truly described.

WELL-DE-VIS'ED, *a.* Rightly devised.

WELL-DI-GEST'ED, *a.* Fully digested.

WELL-DIS-CERN'ED, *a.* Rightly discerned.

WELL-DIS-PŌS'ED, *a.* Rightly disposed.

WELL'-DŌ-ER, *n.* One who performs his moral and social duties.

WELL'-DŌ-ING, *n.* A doing well; performance of duties.

WELL-DŌNE', *exclam.* [*well* and *done.*] A word of praise; bravely; nobly; in a right manner.

WELL'-DRAIN, *n.* [*well* and *drain.*] A drain or vent for water, somewhat like a well or pit, serving to discharge the water of wet land. *Cyc.*

WELL'-DRAIN, *v. t.* To drain land by means of wells or pits, which receive the water, and from which it is discharged by machinery. *Cyc.*

WELL'-DRAWN, *a.* Truly drawn.

WELL-DRESS'ED, (-drest',) *a.* Handsomely dressed.

WELL-ED'U-CA-TED, *a.* Having a good education.

WELL-ES-TAB'LISH-ED, (-lisht,) *a.* Firmly established.

WELL'FĀRE is now written WELFARE.

WELL-FĀ'VŌR-ED, *a.* Handsome; well formed; beautiful; pleasing to the eye. *Gen.* xxix.

WELL-FLA'VŌR-ED, *a.* Having a high flavor.

WELL-FORM'ED, *a.* Formed well.

WELL-FOUND'ED, *a.* Founded on good and valid reasons, or on strong probabilities.

WELL-GROUND'ED, *a.* [*well* and *ground.*] Well founded; having a solid foundation.

WELL'-HEAD, (wel'hed,) *n.* [*well* and *head.*] A source, spring, or fountain. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

WELL'-HŌLE, *n.* In *a flight of stairs*, the open space in the middle, beyond the ends of the stairs. *Gwilt.*

2. A cavity which receives a counterbalancing weight in certain mechanical contrivances, and also for other purposes. *Buchanan.*

WELL-HUS'BAND-ED, *a.* Husbanded properly.

WELL-IN-FORM'ED, *a.* Correctly informed.

WELL-IN-STRUCT'ED, *a.* Rightly or fully instructed.

WELL-IN-TEND'ED, *a.* Intended for a good purpose, or with upright motives.

WELL-IN-TEN'TION-ED, *a.* Having upright intentions or purpose. *Milner.*

WELL'-KNOWN, *a.* Fully known.

WELL-MAN'NER-ED, *a.* [*well* and *manner.*] Polite; well-bred; complaisant. *Dryden.*

WELL'-MEAN-ER, *n.* [*well* and *mean.*] One whose intention is good. *Dryden.*

WELL'-MEAN-ING, *a.* Having a good intention. *Killingbeck.*

WELL'-MEANT, (-ment,) *a.* Rightly intended.

WELL-MET', *exclam.* A term of salutation denoting joy at meeting.

WELL-MIND'ED, *a.* [*well* and *mind.*] Well disposed; having a good mind.

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WELL-MOR'AL-IZ-ED, *a.* Regulated by good morals. *Milner.*

WELL'-NA-TUR-ED, *a.* [*well* and *natured.*] Good natured; kind. *Dryden.*

WELL'-NIGH, *adv.* [*well* and *nigh.*] Almost; nearly.

WELL-OR'DER-ED, *a.* Rightly ordered.

WELL-PAINT'ED, *a.* Painted well.

WELL-POL'I-CI-ED, (-pol'e-sid,) *a.* Having a good policy.

WELL-POL'ISH-ED, *a.* Highly polished.

WELL'-READ, (-red,) *a.* Having extensive reading.

WELL-REG'U-LA-TED, *a.* Having good regulations.

WELL'-ROOM, *n.* [*well* and *room.*] In *a boat*, a place in the bottom where the water is collected, and whence it is thrown out with a scoop.

WELL'-SET, *a.* Having good symmetry of parts.

WELL'-SET-TLED, *a.* Fully settled; well married.

WELL'-SINK-ER, *n.* One who digs wells.

WELL'-SPED, *a.* Having good success.

WELL'-SPENT, *a.* [*well* and *spent.*] Spent or passed in virtue; as, a *well-spent* life; *well-spent* days. *Pope.*

WELL'-SPŌK-EN, *a.* [*well* and *speak.*] Speaking well; speaking with fitness or grace; or speaking kindly.

2. Spoken with propriety; as, *well-spoken* words.

WELL'-SPRING, *n.* [*well* and *spring.*] A source of continual supply. *Prov.* xvi.

WELL-STŌR'ED, *a.* Fully stored.

WELL'-SWEEP. See SWEEP.

WELL-TEM'PER-ED, *a.* Having a good temper.

WELL-TIM'ED, *a.* Done at a proper time.

WELL-TRAIN'ED, *a.* Correctly trained.

WELL-TRI'ED, *a.* Having been fully tried. *Southey.*

WELL'-WA-TER, *n.* [*well* and *water.*] The water that flows into a well from subterraneous springs; water drawn from a well.

WELL-WILL'ER, *n.* [*well* and *will.*] One who means kindly. *Sidney. Hooker.*

WELL-WISH', *n.* [*well* and *wish.*] A wish of happiness. *Addison.*

WELL-WISH'ER, *n.* [Supra.] One who wishes the good of another. *Addison.*

WELSH, *a.* [Sax. *weallisc*, from *wealh*, a foreigner; *weallian*, to wander; G. *welsch*, foreign, strange, Celtic, *Welsh: Welsche sprache*, the Italian language, that is, foreign or Celtic.]

Pertaining to the Welsh nation.

WELSH, *n.* The language of Wales or of the Welsh.

2. The general name of the inhabitants of Wales. The word signifies foreigners or wanderers, and was given to this people by other nations, probably because they came from some distant country. The Welsh call themselves *Cymry*, in the plural, and a Welshman *Cymro*, and their country *Cymru*, of which the adjective is *Cymreig*, and the name of their language, *Cymraeg*. They are supposed to be from the *Cimbri* of Jutland. *Owen.*

WELSH-RAB'BIT, *n.* [properly *Welsh rare-bit.*] Cheese melted into a mass, and usually spread over slices of toasted bread.

WELT, *n.* [W. *gwald*, from *gwal*, a fence, a *wall*; *gwaliaw*, to inclose; *gwaldu*, to hem. See WALL.]

A small cord covered with cloth and sewed on seams or borders to strengthen them.

WELT, *v. t.* To furnish with a welt; to sew a welt on a seam or border.

WELT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Furnishing with a welt.

WEL'TER, *v. i.* [Sax. *wæltan*; Sw. *vältra*; G. *walzen*: Dan. *vælter*; allied probably to *wallow*, L. *voluto.*]

To roll, as the body of an animal; but usually, to roll or wallow in some foul matter; as, to *welter* in blood or in filth. *Dryden.*

WEL'TER-ING, *ppr.* Rolling; wallowing; as in mire, blood, or other filthy matter.

WEM, *n.* [Sax.] A spot; a scar. [*Obs.*] *Brerewood.*

WEM, *v. t.* [Sax. *wemman.*]

To corrupt. [*Obs.*]

WEN, *n.* [Sax. *wenn*; D. *wen*; Arm. *guennaen*, a wart.]

An encysted tumor which is movable, pulpy, and often elastic to the touch.

WENCH, *n.* [Sax. *wencle.* Qu. G. *wenig*, little.]

1. A young woman. [*Little used.*] *Sidney. Donne.*

2. A young woman of ill fame. *Prior.*

3. In *America*, a black or colored female servant; a negress.

WENCH, *v. i.* To frequent the company of women of ill fame. *Addison.*

WENCH'ER, *n.* A lewd man. *Grew.*

WENCH'ING, *ppr.* Frequenting women of ill fame.

WEND, *v. i.* [Sax. *wendan.*]

1. To go; to pass to or from.

2. To turn round. [*Obs.*] [WEND and WIND are from the same root.]

WEN'NEL, *n.* A weanel. [See WEANEL.] [*Obs.*]

WEN'NISH, *a.* [from *wen.*] Having the nature of a wen.

WEN'NY, *a.* a wen.

WENT, *pret.* of the verb WEND. We now arrange *went* in grammar as the preterit of *go*, but in origin it has no connection with it.

WEPT, *pret.* and *pp.* of WEEP.

When he had come near, he beheld the city, and *wept* over it. — Luke xix.

WERE, (pron. *wer*, which, when prolonged, becomes *ware.*) This is used as the imperfect tense plural of *be*; we *were*, you *were*, they *were*; and in some other tenses. It is the Danish verb *være*, to be, to exist, Sw. *vara*, and in origin has no connection with *be*, nor with *was*. It is united with *be*, to supply its want of tenses, as *went* is with *go*.

WĒRE, *n.* A dam. [See WEAR.]

WĒRE'GILD, *n.* [Sax. *wer*, man, and the estimated value of a man, and *gild*, *geld*, money.]

Formerly, the price of a man's head; a compensation paid for a man killed, partly to the king for the loss of a subject, and partly to the lord of the vassal, and partly to the next of kin. It was paid by the murderer. *Blackstone.*

WER-NĒ'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Werner, the German mineralogist and geologist who arranged minerals in classes, &c., according to their external characters, and advocated the theory that the strata of the earth's crust were formed by depositions from water.

WER'NER-ITE, *n.* The same with SCAHOLITE, which see. *Dana.*

WERT, the second person singular of the subjunctive imperfect tense of *be.* [See WERE.]

WERTH, WORTH, in names, signifies a farm, court, or village, from Sax. *weorthig.* *Lye, Dict.*

WĒ'SIL, for WEASAND. [*Not in use.*]

WES'LEY-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Wesleyanism.

WES'LEY-AN, *n.* One who adopts the principles of Wesleyanism.

WES'LEY-AN-ISM, *n.* Arminian Methodism; the system of doctrines and church polity inculcated by John Wesley.

WEST, *n.* [Sax. *west*; D. and G. *west*; Dan. *vest*; Sw. *vester*; Fr. *ouest.* This word probably signifies decline or fall, or departure; as in L. *occidens*, and in other cases. In elements it coincides with *waste.*]

1. In *strictness*, that point of the horizon midway between the north and south points, on the side, where the heavenly bodies set; opposed to EAST, which is the corresponding point on the side where they rise. In a *less strict sense*, the region of the hemisphere near this point. Thus we say, a star sets in the *west*, a meteor appears in the *west*, a cloud rises in the *west*.

2. A country situated in a region toward the sun-setting, with respect to another. Thus, in the United States, the inhabitants of the Atlantic States speak of the inhabitants of Ohio, Kentucky, or Missouri, and call them people of the *west*; and formerly, the empire of Rome was called the empire of the *West*, in opposition to the empire of the *East*, the seat of which was Constantinople.

WEST, *a.* Being in a line toward the point in the horizon midway between the north and south points, on the side where the sun sets; or, in a looser sense, being in the region near the line of direction toward that point, either on the earth or in the heavens

This shall be your *west* border. — Num. XXXIV.

2. Coming or moving from the west or western region; as, a *west* wind.

WEST, *adv.* To the western region; at the westward; more westward; as, Ireland lies *west* of England.

WEST, *v. i.* To pass to the west; to set, as the sun. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

WEST'ER-ING, *a.* Passing to the west. [*I believe not now used.*] *Milton.*

WEST'ER-LY, *a.* Being toward the west; situated in the western region; as, the *westerly* parts of England. *Graunt.*

2. Moving from the westward; as, a *westerly* wind.

WEST'ER-LY, *adv.* Tending, going or moving toward the west; as, a man traveling *westerly.*

WEST'ERN, *a.* [*west* and Sax. *ærn*, place.]

1. Being in the west, or in the region nearly in the direction of west; being in that quarter where the sun sets; as, the *western* shore of France; the *western* ocean.

2. Moving in a line to the part where the sun sets; as, the ship makes a *western* course.

WEST'ING, *n.* Space or distance westward; or departure westward; as, the *westing* and southing of a ship.

WEST'WARD, *adv.* [Sax. *westweard*; *west* and *weard*, L. *versus.*]

Toward the west; as, to ride or sail *westward.*

WEST'WARD-LY, *adv.* In a direction toward the west; as, to pass *westwardly.*

WET, *a.* [Sax. *wæt*; Sw. *väta*, Dan. *vaade*, moisture, Gr. *ὑετος*; L. *udus.*]

1. Containing water; as, *wet* land, or a *wet* cloth; or having water or other liquid upon the surface; as, a *wet* table. *Wet* implies more water or liquid than MOIST or HUMID.

2. Rainy; as, *wet* weather; a *wet* season

WET, *n.* Water or wetness; moisture or humidity in considerable degree. Wear thick shoes or pattens to keep your feet from the *wet.*

2. Rainy weather; foggy or misty weather. *Swift.*

WET, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* WET. But WETTED is sometimes used. [Sax. *wætan*; Sw. *vata*; Dan. *vader.*]

1. To fill or moisten with water or other liquid; to sprinkle or humectate; to cause to have water or other fluid adherent to the surface; to dip or soak in liquor; as, to *wet* a sponge; to *wet* the hands; to *wet* cloth.

Wet the thirsty earth with falling showers. *Milton.*

2. To moisten with drink. *Walton.*

WETH'ER, *n.* [Sax. *wether* or *wedder.* In Dan. *væder* is a ram.]

A ram castrated.

WET'NESS, *n.* The state of being wet, either by being soaked or filled with liquor, or by having a liquid adherent to the surface; as, the *wetness* of land; the *wetness* of a cloth. It implies more water or liquid than HUMIDNESS or MOISTURE.

2. A watery or moist state of the atmosphere; a state of being rainy, foggy, or misty; as, the *wetness* of weather or the season.

WET'-NURSE, *n.* A nurse who suckles a child, opposed to a DRY NURSE, who brings up children by hand.

WET'TISH, *a.* Somewhat wet; moist; humid.

WEX, *v. t.* or *i.* To grow; to wax. [*Not to be used.*] [See WAX.]

WĒY, (wā,) *n.* [from *weigh.*] A certain quantity.

In *England*, a *weigh* of wool is 6½ tods, or 182 lbs.; a *weigh* of butter or cheese varies from 2 to 3 cwt.; a *weigh* of corn or salt is 40 bushels; a *weigh* of oats or barley, 48 bushels, &c. *McCulloch. Cyc.*

WĒ'ZAND, for WEASAND. [See the latter.]

Note. — In words beginning with *wh*, the letter *h*, or aspirate, when both letters are pronounced, precedes the sound of *w*. Thus *what*, *when*, are pronounced *hwat*, *hwen*. So they were written by our ancestors, and so they ought to be written still, as they are by the Danes and Swedes.

WHACK, (hwak,) *v. t.* To strike. This is probably the primary word on which is formed *thwack.* [See TWIT.] *Whack* is a vulgar word.

WHĀLE, (hwāle,) *n.* [Sax. *hwal*, *hwæl*; G. *wallfisch*, from *wallen*, to stir, agitate, or rove; D. *walvisch*; Sw. and Dan. *hval.* This animal is named from roundness, or from rolling; for in Dan. *hvalt* is arched or vaulted; *hvælter*, to arch or vault, D. *welven.*]

The general name of an order of animals inhabiting the ocean, arranged in zoölogy under the name of *Cete* or *Cetaceæ*, and belonging to the class *Mammalia*, in the Linnæan system. The Greenland whale is of the genus Balæna. When fully grown, it is from fifty to sixty-five or seventy feet in length, and from thirty to forty feet in its greatest circumference. The whale furnishes us with oil, whalebone, &c. [See CACHALOT.]

WHĀLE'-BŌAT, *n.* A long, narrow boat, sharp at both ends, used by whalemen.

WHĀLE'BŌNE, *n.* [*whale* and *bone.*] A firm, elastic substance, taken from the upper jaw of the whale, used as a stiffening in stays, fans, screens, &c.

WHĀLE'-FISH-ER-Y, *n.* The fishery or occupation of taking whales.

WHĀLE'MAN, *n.* A man employed in the whale-fishery.

WHĀL'ER, *n.* A ship employed in the whale-fishery.

WHĀL'ING, *n.* The business of taking whales.

WHALL, } *n.* A greenish-white state of the eyes.
WHAUL, } [See WALL-EYE.]

WHĀLL'Y, *a.* Having greenish-white eyes. [See WALL-EYE.]

WHĀME, *n.* A species of fly, Tabanus, the burrel fly, that annoys horses.

WHANG, *n.* [Sax. *thwang.*]

A leather thong. [*Not in use.*]

WHANG, *v. t.* To beat. [*Not in use, or local.*] *Grose.*

WHAP, *n.* A blow. [*Vulgar.*] [See AWHAP.]

WHAP'PER, (hwop'per,) *n.* Something uncommonly large of the kind. So *thumper* is connected with *thump*, to strike with a heavy blow; applied particularly to a bold lie. [*Vulgar.*]

WHARF, (hworf,) *n.* [Sax. *hwarf*, *hweorf*; D. *werf*; Dan. *verf*; Russ. *vorph.* In D. *werven* signifies to raise or levy. In the plural, WHARFS and WHARVES are both used.]

A perpendicular bank or mound of timber or stone and earth, raised on the shore of a harbor, river, canal, &c., or extending some distance into the water, for the convenience of lading and unlading ships and other vessels. The two longest *wharfs* in New England, are at Boston and at New Haven. The latter is much the longest, extending into the harbor about three quarters of a mile.

WHARF, *v. t.* To guard or secure by a wharf or firm wall of timber or stone; as, the western bank of the Connecticut is *wharfed* at Hartford, to prevent the river from wearing away the land.

WHARF'AGE, *n.* The fee or duty paid for the priv-

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ilege of using a wharf for loading or unloading goods, timber, wood, &c.

WHARF'ING, *n.* Wharfs in general.

WHARF'IN-GER, *n.* A man who has the care of a wharf, or the proprietor of a wharf.

WHAT, (hwot,) *pronoun relative* or *substitute.* [Sax. *hwæt*; Goth. *waiht*; D. *wat*; G. *was*; Dan. and Sw. *hvad*; Scot. *quhat*; L. *quod*, *quid*. The Sax. *hwæt*, *hwat*, signifies brisk, lively, vigorous; which shows that this pronoun is the same word as *wight*, a living being, from the root of the L. *vivo*, for *vigo*. (See WIGHT.) The Gothic *h* represents the Latin *c* in *victus*.]

1. That which. Say *what* you will, is the same as say *that which* you will.

2. Which part. Consider *what* is due to nature, and *what* to art or labor.

3. *What* is the substitute for a sentence or clause of a sentence. "I tell thee *what*, corporal, I could tear her." Here *what* relates to the last clause, "I could tear her;" this is *what* I tell you.

4. *What* is used as an adjective, of both genders, often in specifying sorts or particulars. See *what* colors this silk exhibits. I know *what* qualities you desire in a friend; that is, I know the *qualities which* you desire.

5. *What* is much used in asking questions. *What* sort of character is this? *What* poem is this? *What* man is this we see coming?

6. *What time*; at the time or on the day when.

What time the morn mysterious visions brings. *Pope.*

7. To how great a degree.

What partial judges are our love and hate! *Dryden.*

8. Whatever.

Whether it was the shortness of his foresight, the strength of his will — or *what* it was. *Bacon.*

9. Some part, or some. "The year before, he had so used the matter, that *what* by force, *what* by policy, he had taken from the Christians above thirty castles;" that is, he had taken above thirty castles, a part or some by force, a part or some by policy; or *what* may be interpreted *partly*. *Knolles.*

Sometimes *what* has no verb to govern it, and it must be considered as adverbially used. "*What* with carrying apples and fuel, he finds himself in a hurry;" that is, partly, in part.

10. *What* is sometimes used elliptically for *what is this*? or *how is this*?

What! could ye not watch with me one hour? — Matt. xxvi.

11. *What* is used interrogatively and elliptically, as equivalent to *what will be the consequence*? *What will follow*? as in the phrase, *what* if I undertake this business myself?

What though; that is, grant this or that; allow it to be so.

What ho; an exclamation of calling.

WHAT, (hwot,) *n.* Fare; *things*; matter. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

WHAT-EV'ER, *pron.* [*what* and *ever.*] Being this or that; being of one nature or another; being one thing or another; any thing that may be. *Whatever* is read, let it be read with attention. *Whatever* measure may be adopted, let it be with due caution. *Whatever* you do, let it be done with prudence.

2. All that; the whole that; all particulars that.

At once came forth *whatever* creeps. *Milton.*

WHAT-SO-EV'ER, *a.*, compound of *what*, *so*, and *ever*, has the sense of *whatever*, and is less used than the latter. Indeed, it is nearly obsolete. *Whatso*, in a like sense, is entirely obsolete.

WHEAL, *n.* A pustule. [See WEAL.]

WHEAT, (hweet,) *n.* [Sax. *hwæte*: Goth. *hwit*; Ice. *hveitenn*; G. *weitzen*; Sw. *hvete*; Dan. *hvede*; D. *weit*. Qu. Heb. חמה; Syr. *id.*]

A plant of the genus Triticum, and the seed of the plant, which furnishes a white flour for bread, and, next to rice, is the grain most generally used by the human race. Of this grain the varieties are numerous, as red wheat, white wheat, bald wheat, bearded wheat, winter wheat, summer wheat, &c.

WHEAT'-BIRD, *n.* A bird that feeds on wheat. *Virginia.*

WHEAT'-EAR, *n.* A small bird, common in Europe, the Saxicola (Motacilla, Linn.) œnanthe of Beechstein; called also WHITE-TAIL and FALLOW-FINCH. It is allied to the stonechat and whinchat. *P. Cyc.*

WHEAT'EN, (hweet'n,) *a.* Made of wheat; as, *wheaten* bread. *Arbuthnot. Pope.*

WHEAT'-FLY, *n.* A name given to several insects injurious to wheat. It includes the Hessian fly, wheat-moth, &c. *E. C. Herrick.*

WHEAT'-MOTH, *n.* An insect whose grubs devour the grains of wheat, chiefly after it is harvested; probably the same as the Angoumois moth. *E. C. Herrick.*

WHEAT'-PLUM, *n.* A sort of plum.

WHEE'DLE, (hwee'dl,) *v. t.* [Qu. Gr. γοητευω, or κωτιλλω.]

To flatter; to entice by soft words

To learn the unlucky art of *wheedling* fools. *Dryden.*

WHEE'DLE, *v. i.* To flatter; to coax.

WHEE'DLED, *pp.* Flattered; enticed; coaxed.

WHEE'DLING, *ppr.* Flattering; enticing by soft words.

WHEE'DLING, *n.* The act of flattering or enticing.

WHEEL, *n.* [Sax. *hweol*, *hweohl*, *hweogl*, *hweogul*; D. *wiel*; Sw. *hiul*. This seems to have *Wg* or *Hg* for its elements. See Syr. and Ar. No. 16, 17, Class Cg.]

1. A circular frame of wood, iron, or other metal, consisting of a nave or hub, into which are inserted spokes which sustain a rim or felly; the whole turning on an axis. The name is also given to a solid circular or round piece of wood or metal, which revolves on an axis. The wheel and axle constitute one of the mechanical powers. [See AXIS, No. 4.]

2. A circular body. *Shak.*

3. A carriage that moves on wheels. *Pope.*

4. An instrument for torturing criminals; as, an examination made by the rack and the *wheel*. *Addison.*

5. A machine for spinning thread of various kinds.

6. Rotation; revolution; turn; as, the vicissitude and *wheel* of things. *South.*

7. A turning about; a compass.

He throws his flight in many an airy *wheel*. *Milton.*

8. In *pottery*, a round board turned by a lathe in a horizontal position, on which the clay is shaped by the hand.

9. A circular frame having handles on the periphery, and connected by the tiller-ropes with the rudder, used for steering a ship.

WHEEL'-AN-I-MAL, } *n.* One of a class of
WHEEL'-AN-I-MAL'CULE, } animalcules, with arms for taking their prey resembling wheels; a rotifer. *Brande.*

WHEEL'-BAR-RŌW, *n.* [*wheel* and *barrow.*] A frame with a box, supported by one wheel, and rolled by a single man.

WHEEL'-BŌAT, *n.* [*wheel* and *boat.*] A boat with wheels, to be used either on water or upon inclined planes or railways.

WHEEL'-CAR-RIAGE, *n.* [*wheel* and *carriage.*] A carriage moved on wheels

WHEEL'-RĀCE, *n.* The place in which a water-wheel is fixed. *Francis.*

WHEEL'-SHAP-ED, (hweel'shāpte,) *a.* [*wheel* and *shape.*] In *botany*, rotate; monopetalous, expanding into a flat border at top, with scarcely any tube; as, a *wheel-shaped* corol. *Smith.*

WHEEL'WRIGHT, (hweel'rīte,) *n.* [*wheel* and *wright.*] A man whose occupation is to make wheels and wheel-carriages, as carts and wagons.

WHEEL, *v. t.* To convey on wheels; as, to *wheel* a load of hay or wood.

2. To put into a rotary motion; to cause to turn round. *Milton.*

WHEEL, *v. i.* To turn on an axis. *Bentley.*

2. To turn; to move round; as, a body of troops *wheel* to the right or left.

3. To fetch a compass.

Then *wheeling* down the steep of heaven he flies, *Pope.*

4. To roll forward.

Thunder
Must *wheel* on the earth, devouring where it rolls. *Milton.*

WHEEL'ED, *pp.* Conveyed on wheels; turned; rolled round.

WHEEL'ER, *n.* A maker of wheels. [*Obs.*]

WHEEL'ING, *ppr.* Conveying on wheels or in a wheel-carriage; turning.

WHEEL'ING, *n.* The act of conveying on wheels.

2. The act of passing on wheels, or convenience for passing on wheels. We say, it is good *wheeling*, or bad *wheeling*, according to the state of the roads.

3. A turning or circular movement of troops embodied.

WHEEL'Y, *a.* Circular; suitable to rotation. *Philips.*

WHEEZE, *v. i.* [Sax. *hwesan*; Arm. *chueza*; Sw. *hes*, hoarse; Dan. *hvæser*; Sw. *hvása*, to hiss, to *whiz*; Dan. *hvæs*, a *whistling*. *Wheeze*, *whiz*, and probably *whisper*, are of one family, and accord with the root of the L. *fistula*.]

To breathe hard and with an audible sound, as persons affected with asthma. *Dryden. Swift.*

WHEEZ'ING, *ppr.* Breathing with difficulty and noise.

WHEEZ'ING, *n.* The act of breathing with difficulty and noise.

WHELK, (hwelk,) *n.* A wrinkle; inequality on the surface; protuberance; a pustule. [See WELK and WEAL.]

2. A mollusk, the Buccinum undatum, having a shell univalvular, spiral, and gibbous, with an oval aperture ending in a short canal or gutter. Whelks are much used for food in England. *Linnæus. P. Cyc.*

WHELK'Y, *a.* Protuberant; embossed; rounded. *Spenser.*

WHELM, *v. t.* [Sax. *ahwylfan*; Goth. *hulyan*; Ice. *wilma* or *hvilma*.]

1. To cover with water or other fluid; to cover by immersion in something that envelops on all sides; as, to *whelm* a person or a company in the seas; to *whelm* a caravan in sand or dust.

2. To cover completely; to immerse deeply; to overburden; as, to *whelm* one in sorrows.

3. To throw over so as to cover. [*Not used.*] *Mortimer.*

WHELM'ED, *pp.* Covered, as by being plunged or immersed.

WHELM'ING, *ppr.* Covering, as by immersion.

WHELP, *n.* [Dan. *hvalp*; Sw. *valp*; D. *welp*. This word coincides in elements with *wolf*, L. *vulpes*.]

1. The young of the canine species, and of several other beasts of prey; a puppy; a cub; as, a bear robbed of her *whelps*; lion's *whelps*.

2. A son; *in contempt.* *Shak.*

3. A young man; *in contempt.* *Addison.*

WHELP, *v. i.* To bring forth young, as the female of the canine species and some other beasts of prey. *Boyle.*

WHEN, *adv.* [Goth. *hwan*; Sax. *hwænne*; G. *wann*; D. *wanneer*; L. *quando*; Gaelic, *cuinne.*]

1. At the time. We were present *when* General La Fayette embarked at Havre for New York. *N. W.*

2. At what time; *interrogatively.*

When shall these things be? — Matt. xxiv.

3. Which time.

I was adopted heir by his consent;
Since *when*, his oath is broke. *Shak.*

4. After the time that. *When* the act is passed, the public will be satisfied.

5. At what time

Kings may
Take their advantage *when* and how they list. *Daniel.*

When as; at the time when; what time. [*Obs.*]

When as sacred light began to dawn. *Milton.*

WHENCE, *adv.* [Sax. *hwanon.*]

1. From what place.

Whence and what art thou? *Milton.*

2. From what source. *Whence* shall we derive hope? *Whence* comes this honor?

Whence hath this man this wisdom? — Matt. xiii.

3. From which premises, principles, or facts. These facts or principles are admitted, *whence* it follows that judgment must be entered for the plaintiff.

4. How; by what way or means. *Mark* xii.

5. *In general*, from which person, cause, place, principle, or circumstance.

From whence may be considered as tautological, *from* being implied in *whence*; but the use is well authorized, and in some cases the use of it seems to give force or beauty to the phrase. We ascended the mountain, *from whence* we took a view of the beautiful plains below.

Of whence is not now used.

WHENCE-SO-EV'ER, *adv.* [*whence*, *so*, and *ever.*] From what place soever; from what cause or source soever.

Any idea, *whencesoever* we have it. *Locke.*

WHENCE-EV'ER. See WHENSOEVER.

WHEN-EV'ER, *adv.* [*when* and *ever.*] At whatever time. *Whenever* you come, you will be kindly received.

WHEN-SO-EV'ER, *a.* [*when*, *so*, and *ever.*] At what time soever; at whatever time. *Locke.*

WHERE, (hwāre,) *adv.* [Sax. *hwær*; Goth. *hwar*; Sw. *hvar*; D. *waar.*]

1. At which place or places.

She visited the place *where* first she was so happy. *Sidney.*
In all places *where* I record my name, I will come to thee and I will bless thee. — Ex. xx.

2. At or in what place.

Adam, *where* art thou? — Gen. iii.

3. At the place in which.

Where I thought the remnant of my age
Should have been cherished by her childlike duty. *Shak.*

4. Whither; to what place, or from what place. *Where* are you going? *Where* are you from?

[These uses of *where* are common, and the first can not be condemned as vulgar.]

Any where; in any place. I sought the man, but could not find him *any where*.

Note. — *Where* seems to have been originally a noun, and was so used by Spenser. "He shall find no *where* safe to him." In this sense, it is obsolete; yet it implies place, its original signification.

WHERE-A-BOUT', *comp.* [*where* and *about.*] Near what place. *Whereabout* did you meet your friend?

2. Near which place. *Shak.*

3. Concerning which.

The object *whereabout* they are conversant. *Hooker.*

[WHEREABOUTS is also used.]

WHERE-AS', (hwāre-az',) *comp.* [*where* and *as.*] When in fact or truth; implying opposition to something that precedes.

Are not those found to be the greatest zealots, who are most notoriously ignorant? *whereas* true zeal should always begin with true knowledge. *Sprat.*

2. The thing being so that; considering that things are so; implying an admission of facts, sometimes

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followed by a different statement, and sometimes by inferences or something consequent, as in the law style, where a preamble introduces a law.

Whereas wars are generally causes of poverty. *Bacon.*

3. Whereat; at which place. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

4. But on the contrary. [See No. 1.] *Woodward.*

WHERE-AT′, *comp.* [*where* and *at.*] At which.

Whereat he was no less angry and ashamed than desirous to obey Zelmane. *Sidney.*

2. At what; *interrogatively. Whereat* dre you offended?

WHERE-BY′, *comp.* [*where* and *by.*] By which.

You take my life,
When you do take the means *whereby* I live. *Shak.*

2. By what; *interrogatively.*

Whereby shall I know this? — Luke i.

WHERE′FORE, *comp.* [*where* and *for.*] For which reason.

Wherefore, by their fruits ye shall know them. — Matt. vii.

2. Why; for what reason.

Wherefore didst thou doubt? — Matt. xiv.

WHERE-IN′, *comp.* [*where* and *in.*] In which; in which thing, time, respect, book, &c. This is the thing *wherein* you have erred.

2. In what.

Yet ye say, *Wherein* have we wearied him? — Mal. ii.

WHERE-IN-TŌ′, *comp.* [*where* and *into.*] Into which. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*

WHERE′NESS, *n.* Ubiety; imperfect locality.

A point hath no dimensions, but only a *whereness*, and is next to nothing. *Grew.*

[*This word is not used, nor has it any intelligible signification.*]

WHERE-OF′, *comp.* [*where* and *of.*] Of which. We are not guilty of the crime *whereof* we are accused.

2. Of what. *Whereof* was this house built? [*Obs.*]

How this world, when and *whereof* created. *Milton.*

WHERE-ON′, *comp.* [*where* and *on.*] On which; as, the ground *whereon* we tread.

2. On what. *Wherecon* do we stand? [*Obs.*]

WHERE′SO, *comp.* [*Obs.*] See WHERESOEVER.

WHERE-SO-EV′ER, *comp.* [*where, so*, and *ever.*] In what place soever; in whatever place, or in any place indefinitely. Seize the thief, *wheresoever* he may be found.

[WHEREVER is the preferable word.]

WHERE′THROUGH, through which, is not in use.

WHERE-TŌ′, *comp.* [*where* and *to.*] To which.

Whereto we have already attained. — Phil. iii.

2. To what; to what end. [*Little used.*]

WHERE-UN-TŌ′, *adv.* The same as WHERETO. [*Obs.*]

WHERE-UP-ON′, *comp.* Upon which.

The townsmen mutinied and sent to Essex, *whereupon* he came thither. *Clarendon.*

WHER-EV′ER, *comp.* [*where* and *ever.*] At whatever place.

He can not but love virtue, *wherever* it is. *Atterbury.*

WHERE-WITH′, *comp.* [*where* and *with.*] With which.

The love *wherewith* thou hast loved me. — John xvii.

2. With what; *interrogatively.*

Wherewith shall I save Israel? — Judges vi.

WHERE-WITH-AL′, *comp.* [See WITHAL.] [*where, with*, and *all.*] The same as WHEREWITH.

WHER′RET, *v. t.* [G. *wirren.* Qu.]

To hurry; to trouble; to tease; to give a box on the ear.

[*Low, and not used in America.*]

WHER′RET, *n.* A box on the ear. [*Not in use.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

WHER′RY, *n.* [A different orthography of FERRY, formed with a strong breathing, like *whistle*, from the root of L. *fistula.*]

1. A shallow, light boat, built very sharp at both ends, for fast rowing or sailing, especially on tide rivers. *Hebert.*

The term has also been applied to some decked vessels used in fishing, in different parts of Great Britain and Ireland. *Mar. Dict.*

2. A liquor made from the pulp of crabs, after the verjuice is expressed; sometimes called CRAB-WHERRY. [*Local.*]

WHET, (hwet,) *v. t.*: *pret.* and *pp.* WHETTED or WHET. [Sax. *hwettan*; Sw. *hvassa*: Dan. *hvas*, sharp; *hvedser*, to whet; D. *wetten*; G. *wetzen.*]

1. To rub for the purpose of sharpening, as an edge-tool; to sharpen by attrition; as, to *whet* a scythe or an ax.

2. To provoke; to excite; to stimulate; as, to *whet* the appetite.

3. To provoke; to make angry or acrimonious.

Since Cassius first did *whet* me against Cesar,
I have not slept. *Shak.*

To whet on, or *whet forward*; to urge on; to instigate. [*Not used, nor proper.*] *Shak.*

WHET, *n.* The act of sharpening by friction.

2. Something that provokes or stimulates the appetite; as, sips, drams, and *whets.* *Spectator.*

WHETH′ER, *pronoun* or *substitute.* [Sax. *hwæther.* This word seems to be connected with *what* and the L. *uter*, the latter not being aspirated. The sense seems to be *what*, or *which of two*, referring either to persons or to sentences.]

1. Which of two.

Whether of them twain did the will of his father? — Matt. xxi.

Here, *whether* is a substitute for *one of two*, and signifies *which*; *which* of the two; but in this sense it is obsolete.

2. Which of two alternatives, expressed by a sentence or the clause of a sentence, and followed by *or.* "Resolve *whether* you will go *or* not;" that is, you will go or not go; resolve *which.*

Note. — In the latter use, which is now most common, *whether* is called an adverb. This is a mistake. It is the same part of speech as in the former example. The only difference is, that in the former example it represents or refers to a noun, and in the latter to a sentence or clause.

WHETH′ER-ING, *n.* The retention of the after-birth in cows. *Gardner.*

WHET′STŌNE, *n.* [*whet* and *stone.*] A stone used for sharpening edged instruments by friction.

WHET′STŌNE-SLĀTE, } *n.* Novaculite, a variety
WHET′-SLĀTE, } of slate used for sharpening instruments of iron. The light-green colored variety from the Levant is the most valuable, and is called HONESTONE. It should be kept in a damp place, that it may not become too dry and hard.

WHET′TED, *pp.* Rubbed for sharpening; sharpened; provoked; stimulated.

WHET′TER, *n.* He or that which whets or sharpens.

WHET′TING, *ppr.* Rubbing for the purpose of making sharp; sharpening; provoking; inciting; stimulating.

WHEW′ER, *n.* Another name of the widgeon. [*Local.*]

WHEY, (hwā,) *n.* [Sax. *hwæg*: D. *wei* or *hui.*]

The serum or watery part of milk, separated from the more thick or congulable part, particularly in the process of making cheese. In this process, the thick part is called *curd*, and the thin part *whey.*

WHEY′EY, (whā′e,) *a.* Partaking of whey; resembling whey. *Bacon.*

WHEY′ISH, *a.* Having the qualities of whey. *Philips.*

WHEY′-TUB, *n.* A tub in which whey stands for yielding cream, &c. *Cyc.*

WHICH, *pron.* [If this is from the Saxon *hwilc* or *hwylc*, it is from the Gothic *hwelceiks*, which coincides with the Latin *qualis*; D. *welk*, G. *welche*, *welcher*, Dan. *hvilken*, *hvilket*, Sw. *hvilken.* This is the probable origin of the word, and its true sense is that of the Latin *quis*, *qualis*, *quicunque.* In these senses it occurs in all Saxon books. Its proper use was as a pronoun of interrogation, "Hwylc man is of eow?" what man is there of you? *Matt.* vii. 9. "Hwylc is min modor?" who is my mother? *Mark* iii. 33. Its use for *who*, Saxon *hwa*, as in the Lord's prayer, "Our Father *which* art in heaven," is an improper application of the word. In its original sense it is used for all genders; as, *which* man, *which* woman, *which* thing? As an interrogative we still use it in this manner. Its use for *who* was of long continuance, but is happily discontinued; and our present practice accords with its original use in the Saxon.]

1. A pronoun or word of interrogation in all genders; as, *which* man is it? *which* woman was it? *which* is the house?

2. In reference to *things*, or in the neuter gender, it is a relative referring to something before mentioned; as, "God rested on the seventh day from all his work *which* he had made." *Gen.* ii. 2. In some phrases, the relative may precede the noun to which it refers.

3. *Which*, like other pronouns, may be used as a substitute for another word or for a sentence. "We are bound to obey all the divine commands, which we can not do without divine aid." Here *which* is a substitute for *obey all the divine commands.* The man was said to be *innocent*, *which* he was not. Here *which* is a substitute for *innocent.*

4. That which; those which; as, take *which* you will.

The which, by the which, &c., are obsolete.

WHICH-EV′ER, } *pron.* Whether one or the oth-
WHICH-SO-EV′ER, } er. *Whichever* road you take, it will conduct you to town.

WHIFF, *n.* [W. *ćwif*, a whiff or puff, a hiss; *ćwiftaw*, to whiff, and *ćwof*, a quick gust.]

1. A sudden expulsion of air from the mouth; a puff; as, the *whiff* of a smoker.

And seasons his *whiffs* with impertinent jokes. *Pope.*

2. In *ichthyology*, a flat-fish of the turbot group, Rhombus megastoma. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

WHIFF, *v. t.* To puff; to throw out in whiffs; to consume in whiffs.

WHIF′FLE, (whif′fl,) *v. i.* [D. *weifelen*, to waver; *zweeven*, to hover. This accords in sense with G. *zweifeln*, to doubt, which would seem to be from *zwei*, two, or its root. The G. has also *schweifen*, to rove or wander, which seems to be allied to *sweep.* The D. has also *twyffelen*, to doubt, from *twee*, two, or its root; Sw. *tvifla*, Dan. *tvivler*, from the root of *two.* Yet *whiffle* seems to be directly from *whiff.*]

To start, shift, and turn; to change from one opinion or course to another; to use evasions; to prevaricate; to be fickle and unsteady.

A person of *whiffling* and unsteady turn of mind, can not keep close to a point of a controversy. *Watts.*

WHIF′FLE, *v. t.* To disperse with a puff; to scatter. *More.*

WHIF′FLE, *n. Anciently*, a fife or small flute.

WHIF′FLE-TREE, } *n.* The bar to which the traces
WHIP′PLE-TREE, } of a carriage are fastened for draught.

WHIF′FLER, *n.* One who whiffles or frequently changes his opinion or course; one who uses shifts and evasions in argument.

2. A harbinger; an officer who went before processions to clear the way by blowing the horn or trumpet. *Toone. Shak.*

3. A young man who goes before a company in London on occasions of public solemnity. *Cyc.*

WHIF′FLING, *ppr.* Shifting and turning; prevaricating; shuffling.

WHIF′FLING, *n.* Prevarication.

WHIG, (hwig,) *n.* [Sax. *hwæg.* See WHEY.]

Acidulated whey, sometimes mixed with buttermilk and sweet herbs; used as a cooling beverage. [*Local.*]

WHIG, *n.* [Ash, in his Dictionary, informs us that this word is from *whiggam*, a term used in Scotland in driving horses; *whiggamor*, one who drives horses. In 1648, a party of these people marched to Edinburgh to oppose the king and the duke of Hamilton; and hence the name of *whig* was given to the party opposed to the court.]

One of a political party which had its origin in England in the seventeenth century, in the reign of Charles I. or II., when great contests existed respecting the royal prerogatives and the rights of the people. Those who supported the king in his high claims were called *tories*, and the advocates of popular rights were called *whigs.* During the revolution in the United States, the friends and supporters of the war and the principles of the revolution were called *whigs*, and those who opposed them were called *tories* and *royalists.*

Where, then, when tories scarce get clear,
Shall *whigs* and congresses appear? *M'Fingal.*

WHIG, *a.* Pertaining to or composed of whigs.

WHIG′GAR-CHY, *n.* Government by whigs. [*Cant.*] *Swift.*

WHIG′GER-Y, *n.* The principles of a whig.

WHIG′GISH, *a.* Pertaining to whigs; partaking of the principles of whigs. *Swift.*

WHIG′GISM, *n.* The principles of a whig. *Swift.*

WHILE, (hwile,) *n.* [Sax. *hwile*; Goth. *hweila*; G. *weil*; D. *wyl*: time, while; Dan. *hvile*, Sw. *hvila*, repose; W. *ćwyl*, a turn, Ir. *foil.* See the verb.]

Time; space of time, or continued duration. He was some *while* in this country. One *while* we thought him innocent.

Worth while; worth the time which it requires; worth the time and pains; hence, worth the expense. It is not always *worth while* for a man to prosecute for small debts.

WHILE, *adv.* During the time that. *While* I write, [you sleep.

2. As long as.

Use your memory, and you will sensibly experience a gradual improvement, *while* you take care not to overload it. *Watts.*

3. At the same time that. *Pope.*

WHILE, *v. t.* [W. *ćwylaw*, to turn, to run a course, to bustle; Eth. ወለ *waala*, to pass the time, to spend the day or life, to remain; Amharic, *id.*; Dan. *hviler*, Sw. *hvila*, to rest or repose; Ir. *foillim*, to stay, to rest, to tarry; G. *weilen*, *verweilen*, to abide, to stay; D. *verwylen*, id. Qu. the identity of these words.]

To while away, as time, in English, is to loiter; or, more generally, to cause time to pass away pleasantly, without irksomeness; as, we *while away* time in amusements or diversions.

Let us *while away* this life. *Pope.*

WHILE, *v. i.* To loiter. *Spectator.*

WHILE′ERE, *adv.* [*while* and *ere.*] A little while ago. [*Obs.*]

WHIL′ING, *ppr.* Loitering; passing time agreeably, without impatience or tediousness.

WHILK, *n.* A kind of shell, or shell-fish. [See WHELK.]

WHI′LOM, *adv.* [Sax. *hwilon.*]

Formerly; once; of old. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

WHILST, *adv.* The same as WHILE, which see.

[WHILES is not used.]

WHIM, *n.* [Ice. *hwima*; W. *ćwim*, a brisk motion, a turn; *ćwimiaw*, to move round briskly; Sp. *quimera*, a whim, a wild fancy, a scuffle.]

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1. *Properly*, a sudden turn or start of the mind; a freak; a fancy; a capricious notion. We say, every man has his *whims*. [See FREAK and CAPRICE.]

All the superfluous *whims* relate. *Swift.*

2. A low wit; *a cant word.* *Addison.*

3. A machine worked by horses for raising water from the bottom of mines.

WHIM'BREL, *n.* A bird closely allied to the curlew, and resembling it in its appearance and habits.

WHIM'PER, *v. i.* [G. *wimmern.*]

To cry with a low, whining, broken voice; as, a child *whimpers.* *Locke.*

WHIM'PER-ING, *ppr.* Crying with a low, broken voice.

WHIM'PER-ING, *n.* [Supra.] A low, muttering cry.

WHIM'PLED, *a.* [A word used by Shakspeare, perhaps a mistake for WHIMPERED.]

Distorted with crying.

WHIM'SEY, (hwim'ze,) *n.* [from *whim.*] A whim; a freak; a capricious notion; as, the *whimseys* of poets.

Men's follies, *whimseys*, and inconstancy. *Swift.*

WHIM'SI-CAL, *a.* Full of whims; freakish; having odd fancies; capricious.

My neighbors call me *whimsical.* *Addison.*

WHIM'SI-CAL-LY, *adv.* [Supra.] In a whimsical manner; freakishly.

WHIM'SI-CAL-NESS, } *n.* [Supra.] Freakishness;
WHIM-SI-CAL'I-TY, } whimsical disposition; odd temper.

WHIN, *n.* [In W. *çwyn* is a weed; L. *Genista spinosa.*]

Gorse; furze; a plant of the genus Ulex. *Tusser. Lee.*

WHIN'-AX, *n.* [*whin* and *ax.*] An instrument used for extirpating whin from land *Cyc.* *P. Cyc.*

WHIN'CHAT, *n.* A small singing-bird, a species of warbler, the Saxicola rubetra, (Motacilla rubetra, Linn.) It is common in Europe. *Jardine. P. Cyc.*

WHINE, (hwine,) *v. t.* [Sax. *wanian* and *cwanian*; Goth. *hwainon*; Dan. *heiner*, to whine, and to *whinny*, as a horse; Sw. *kvina*, to squeal or squeak; W. *açwyn*, to complain; L. *hinnio*, and qu. *gannio.*]

To express murmurs by a plaintive *cry*; to moan with a puerile noise; to murmur meanly.

They came — with a *whining* accent craving liberty. *Sidney.*
Then, if we *whine*, look pale. *Shak.*

WHINE, *n.* A plaintive tone; the nasal puerile tone of mean complaint; mean or affected complaint.

WHIN'ER, *n.* One who whines. *Rowe.*

WHIN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Expressing murmurs by a mean, plaintive tone or cant.

WHIN'ING-LY, *adv.* In a whining manner.

WHIN'NY, *v. i.* [L. *hinnio*; from the root of *whine.*]

To utter the sound of a horse; to neigh.

WHIN'NY, *a.* Abounding in whins.

WHIN'OCK, *n.* [G. *weanig*, small.]

The small pig of a litter. *N. England.*

WHIN'-STONE, *n.* [*whin* and *stone*; Scot. *quhynstane.*]

Whin-stone, or *whin*, is a provincial name given to basaltic rocks, and applied by miners to any kind of dark-colored and hard, unstratified rock, which resists the point of the pick. Veins of dark basalt or green-stone are frequently called *whin-dykes.* *Cyc.*

WHIN'YARD, *n.* A sword; *in contempt.* *Hudibras.*

WHIP, (hwip,) *v. t.* [Sax. *hwcopan*, to whip, and to *weep*, that is, to *whoop*, or *hoop*: D. *wippen*, to shake, to move, or wag, to give the strappado; *wwcepen*, to whip; Dan. *vipper*, to swing; W. *çwipiaw*, to move briskly, to *whip*; *çwip*, a quick flirt or turn. The sense is well expressed by the Welsh, and we say, a man *whips* round a corner, when running he suddenly turns. It seems to be allied to *wipe* and *sweep*, and L. *vapulo*, and implies a sweeping throw or thrust.]

1. To strike with a lash or sweeping cord; as, to *whip* a horse.

2. To sew slightly. *Gay.*

3. To drive with lashes; as, to *whip* a top.

4. To punish with the whip; as, to *whip* a vagrant; to *whip* one thirty-nine lashes; to *whip* a perverse boy.

Who, for false quantities, was *whipped* at school. *Dryden.*

5. To lash with sarcasm.

They would *whip* me with their fine wits. *Shak.*

6. To strike; to thrash; to beat out, as grain, by striking; as, to *whip* wheat. *Cyc.*

[*Not in use in the United States.*]

To whip about, or *round*; to wrap; to inwrap; as, to *whip* a line round a rod. *Moxon.*

To whip about; to draw nimbly; to snatch; as, to *whip out* a sword or rapier from its sheath.

To whip from; to take away suddenly.

To whip into; to thrust in with a quick motion. He *whipped* his hand into his pocket.

To whip up; to seize or take up with a quick motion. She *whipped up* the child and ran off. Among *seamen*, to hoist with a whip or small tackle.

WHIP, *v. i.* To move nimbly; to start suddenly and run, or to turn and run; as, the boy *whipped* away in an instant; he *whipped* round the corner; he *whipped* into the house, and was out of sight in a moment.

WHIP, *n.* [Sax. *hwcop.*]

1. An instrument for driving horses or other teams, or for correction, consisting of a lash tied to a handle or rod.

2. A coachman, or driver of a carriage; as, a good *whip.* *B. D'Israeli.*

3. In *ships*, a small tackle with a single rope, used to hoist light bodies. *Mar. Dict.*

Whip and spur; with the utmost haste.

WHIP'-CORD, *n.* [*whip* and *cord.*] A kind of hard twisted or braided cord, of which lashes have sometimes been made. *Dryden.*

WHIP'-GRAFT, *v. t.* [*whip* and *graft.*] To graft by cutting the cion and stock in a sloping direction, so as to fit each other, and by inserting a tongue on the cion into a slit in the stock.

WHIP'-GRAFT-ING, *n.* The act or practice of grafting by cutting the cion and stock with a slope, to fit each other, &c. *Encyc.*

WHIP'-HAND, *n.* [*whip* and *hand.*] Advantage over; as, he has the *whip-hand* of her. *Dryden.*

WHIP'-LASH, *n.* [*whip* and *lash.*] The lash of a whip. *Tusser.*

WHIP'PED, (hwipt,) *pp.* Struck with a whip; punished; inwrapped; sewed slightly.

WHIP'PER, *n.* One who whips; particularly, an officer who inflicts the penalty of legal whipping.

WHIP'PER-IN, *n.* Among *huntsmen*, one who keeps the hounds from wandering, and *whips them in*, if necessary, to the line of chase. Hence,

2. In *the British house of commons*, one who enforces party discipline among the supporters of the ministry, and urges their attendance on all questions of importance to the government.

WHIP'PER-SNAP'PER, *n.* A diminutive, insignificant person. *Brockett.*

WHIP'PING, *ppr.* Striking with a whip; punishing with a whip; inwrapping.

WHIP'PING, *n.* The act of striking with a whip, or of punishing, the state of being whipped.

WHIP'PING-POST, *n.* [*whipping* and *post.*] A post to which offenders are tied when whipped.

WHIP'PLE-TREE, *n.* [*whip* and *tree*; but qu. is it not *whiffle-tree*?]

The bar to which the traces or tugs of a harness are fastened, and by which a carriage, a plow, a harrow, or other implement, is drawn. *Forby.*

WHIP'PO-WIL, *n.* The popular name of an American bird, allied to the nighthawk and nightjar, so called from its note or the sounds of its voice; a species of Caprimulgus. [Not WHIP-POOR-WILL.]

WHIP'SAW, *n.* [*whip* and *saw.*] A saw usually set in a frame, for dividing timber lengthwise, and commonly worked by two persons.

WHIP'STAFF, *n.* [*whip* and *staff.*] *In ships*, a bar by which the rudder is turned. In small vessels, this is called the TILLER.

WHIP'STER, *n.* A nimble fellow. *Prior.*

WHIP'STITCH, *v. t.* [*whip* and *stitch.*] In *agriculture*, to half-plow or to rafter land. This word, I believe, is not used in America. The practice of *whip-stitching* resembles what is called in America *ridging.*

WHIP'-STOCK, *n.* [*whip* and *stock.*] The rod or staff to which the lash of a whip is fastened.

WHIPT, *pp.* of WHIP; sometimes used for WHIPPED.

WHIR, (hwur,) *v. i.* To whirl round with noise; to fly with noise.

WHIR, *v. t.* To hurry.

WHIRL, (hwurl,) *v. t.* [Sax. *hwyrfan*; D. *wervelen*; G. *wirbeln*, to whirl, to *warble*; Dan. *hvirvler*, Sw. *hvirfla*, to whirl, Dan. *hvirvelben*, whirl-bone, vertebra; *hvirvelsve*, whirl-sea, a whirlpool; Sw. *hvirfvel*, Ice. *whirla*, a whirl. We see that *whirl* and *warble* are dialectical forms of the same word, and both probably from the root of L. *verto* and Eng. *veer.*]

To turn round rapidly; to turn with velocity.

He *whirls* his sword around without delay. *Dryden.*

WHIRL, *v. i.* To be turned round rapidly; to move round with velocity; as, the *whirling* spindles of a cotton machine or wheels of a coach.

The wooden engine flies and *whirls* about. *Dryden.*

2. To move hastily.

But *whirled* away to shun his hateful sight. *Dryden.*

WHIRL, *n.* [G. *wirbel*; Dan. *hvirvel.*]

1. A turning with rapidity or velocity; rapid rotation or circumvolution; quick gyration; as, the *whirl* of a top; the *whirl* of a wheel; the *whirl* of time; the *whirls* of fancy. *Creech. Pope.*

2. Any thing that moves or is turned with velocity, particularly on an axis or pivot.

3. A hook used in twisting.

4. In *botany* and *conchology.* See WHORL.

WHIRL'-BAT, *n.* [*whirl* and *bat.*] Any thing moved with a whirl as preparatory for a blow, or to augment the force of it. Poets use it for the ancient cestus.

The *whirl-bat* and the rapid race shall be
Reserved for Cæsar. *Dryden.*

WHIRL'-BLAST, *n.* [*whirl* and *blast.*] A whirling blast of wind. *Entick.*

WHIRL'-BONE, *n.* [*whirl* and *bone.*] The patella; the cap of the knee; the knee-pan. *Ainsworth.*

WHIRL'ED, *pp.* Turned round with velocity.

WHIRL'I-GIG, *n.* [*whirl* and *gig.*] A toy which children spin or whirl round. *Johnson.*

2. In *military antiquities*, an instrument for punishing petty offenders, as sutlers, brawling women, &c.; a kind of wooden cage turning on a pivot, in which the offender was whirled round with great velocity. *Cyc.*

WHIRL'ING, *ppr.* Turning or moving round with velocity.

WHIRL'ING-TA-BLE, *n.* A machine contrived for representing several phenomena of centrifugal force, by giving bodies a rapid rotation. *Brande.*

WHIRL'PIT, *n.* A whirlpool. [*Not used.*]

WHIRL'POOL, *n.* [*whirl* and *pool.*] An eddy of water; a vortex or gulf where the water moves round in a circle. In some cases, a whirlpool draws things to its center and absorbs them, as is the case with the Maelstrom off the coast of Norway.

WHIRL'WIND, *n.* [*whirl* and *wind.*] A violent wind moving in a circle round its axis.

WHIR'RING, *n.* The sound of partridge's or pheasant's wings.

Note. — *Whir* is used by the common people in New England in an adverbial manner, to express the rapid flight or the sound of any thing thrown. [See WHIR.]

WHISK, *n.* [G. and D. *wisch*, a wisp.]

1. A small bunch of grass, straw, hair, or the like, used for a brush; hence, a brush or small besom.

2. Part of a woman's dress; a kind of tippet. *Child.*

3. A small culinary instrument for *whisking* or rapidly agitating certain articles, as the whites of eggs, &c. *Boyle.*

WHISK, *v. t.* To sweep, brush, or agitate with a light, rapid motion.

2. To move with a quick, sweeping motion. *Hudibras.*

WHISK, *v. i.* To move nimbly and with velocity. *Purchas.*

WHISK'ER, *n.* [from *whisk.*] Long hair growing on the human cheek. *Pope.*

WHISK'ER-ED, *a.* Formed into whiskers; furnished with whiskers.

WHISK'ET, *n.* A basket. [*Local.*]

WHISK'ING, *ppr.* Brushing; sweeping along; moving with velocity along the surface.

WHIS'KY, *n.* [Ir. *uisge*, water, whence *usquebaugh*; W. *wysg*, a stream.]

1. A spirit distilled from grain. In the north of England, the name is given to the spirit drawn from barley. In the United States, whisky is generally distilled from wheat, rye, or maize.

2. A light carriage built for rapid motion. *Rich. Dict.*

WHIS'PER, *v. i.* [Sax. *hwisprian*; Dan. *hvisker*; Sw. *hviska*, to buzz, to *whisper*; G. *flisporn*; allied to *whistle*, *wheeze*, and L. *fistula.* The word seems, by its sound, to be an onomatopy, as it expresses a sibilant sound or breathing.]

1. To speak with a low, hissing or sibilant voice. It is ill manners to *whisper* in company.

The hollow, *whispering* breeze. *Thomson.*

2. To speak with suspicion or timorous caution.

3. To plot secretly; to devise mischief.

All that hate me *whisper* together against me. — Ps. xli.

WHIS'PER, *v. t.* To address in a low voice. He *whispers* the man in the ear.

[But this is elliptical for *whispers to.*]

2. To utter in a low, sibilant voice. He *whispered* a word in my ear.

3. To prompt secretly; as, he came to *whisper* Wolsey. *Shak.*

WHIS'PER, *n.* A low, soft, sibilant voice; or words uttered with such a voice.

The *whisper* can not give a tone. *Bacon.*
Soft *whispers* through th' assembly went. *Dryden.*

2. A cautious or timorous speech.

3. A hissing or buzzing sound.

WHIS'PER-ED, *pp.* Uttered in a low voice; uttered with suspicion or caution.

WHIS'PER-ER, *n.* One who whispers.

2. A tattler; one who tells secrets; a conveyer of intelligence secretly. *Bacon.*

3. A backbiter; one who slanders secretly. *Prov.* xvi.

WHIS'PER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Speaking in a low voice; telling secretly; backbiting.

A *whispering gallery*, or *dome*, is one in which whispers or feeble sounds are conveyed to a greater distance than under ordinary circumstances. *Brande.*

WHIS'PER-ING, *n.* The act of speaking with a low voice; the telling of tales and exciting of suspicions; a backbiting.

WHIS'PER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a low voice.

WHIST, *a.* [Corn. *huist*, silence.]

Silent; mute; still; not speaking; not making a noise.

The winds with wonder *whist*,
Smoothly the waters kissed. *Milton.*

[This adjective, like some others, always follows

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its noun. We never say, *whist* wind; but the wind is *whist*.]

Whist is used for *be silent*. *Whist, whist*, that is, *be silent* or *still*.

WHIST, *n.* A game at cards, so called because it requires silence or close attention. It is not, in America, pronounced *whisk*.

WHIST, *v. t.* To hush or silence. *Spenser*

WHIS'TLE, (hwis'l,) *v. i.* [Sax. *hwistlan*; Sw. *hwissla*; Dan. *hvidsler*; L. *fistula*, a whistle; allied to *whisper*.]

1. To utter a kind of musical sound, by pressing the breath through a small orifice formed by contracting the lips.

While the plowman, near at hand,
Whistles o'er the furrowed land. *Milton.*

2. To make a sound with a small wind instrument.

3. To sound shrill, or like a pipe.

The wild winds *whistle*, and the billows roar. *Pope.*

WHIS'TLE, *v. t.* To form, utter, or modulate by whistling; as, to *whistle* a tune or air.

2. To call by a whistle; as, he *whistled* back his dog.

WHIS'TLE, *n.* [Sax. *hwistle*; L. *fistula*.]

1. A small wind instrument. *Bacon.*

2. The sound made by a small wind instrument.

3. Sound made by pressing the breath through a small orifice of the lips.

4. The mouth; the organ of whistling. [*Vulgar.*]

5. A small pipe, used by a boatswain to summon the sailors to their duty; the boatswain's call. *Mar. Dict.*

6. The shrill sound of winds passing among trees or through crevices, &c.

7. A call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs.

WHIS'TLED, (hwis'ld,) *pp.* Sounded with a pipe; uttered in a whistle.

WHIS'TLE-FISH, *n.* A local name of a species of the cod family, the Motella tricirrata, called the THREE-BEARDED ROCKLING or SEA-LOACH. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

WHIS'TLER, *n.* One who whistles.

WHIS'TLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering a musical sound through a small orifice of the lips; sounding with a pipe; making a shrill sound, as wind.

WHIS'TLING-LY, *adv.* In a whistling manner.

WHIS'TLING, *n.* A shrill sound of the lips or wind.

WHIST'LY, *adv.* Silently.

WHIT, *n.* [Sax. *wiht*, a creature, also a thing, something, any thing. This is probably from the root of L. *vivo, victum*.]

A point; a jot; the smallest part or particle imaginable. It is used without a preposition. He is not a *whit* the wiser for experience.

It does not me a *whit* displease. *Cowley.*

The regular construction would be *by* a whit, or *in* a whit. In these phrases, *a whit* may be interpreted by *in the least, in the smallest degree*.

WHITE, (hwīte,) *a.* [Sax. *hwit*; Sw. *hvit*; Dan. *hvid*; D. *wit*; G. *weiss*.]

1. Being of the color of pure snow; snowy; not dark; as, *white* paper; a *white* skin.

2. Pale; destitute of color in the cheeks, or of the tinge of blood color; as, *white* with fear.

3. Having the color of purity; pure; clean; free from spot; as, *white*-robed innocence.

4. Gray; as, *white* hair; a venerable man, *white* with age.

5. Pure; unblemished

No *whiter* page than Addison's remains. *Pope.*

6. In *a scriptural sense*, purified from sin; sanctified. *Ps.* li.

WHITE'-BAIT, *n.* [*white* and *bait*.] A very small, delicate fish of the herring kind, the Clupea alba.

WHITE'-BEAM *n.* The common beam-tree of England. *P. Cyc.*

WHITE'-BEAR, *n.* [*white* and *bear*.] The bear that inhabits the polar regions, a large, fierce quadruped, of a white color.

WHITE'-BOY, *n.* A name given, in Ireland, to certain disturbers of the peace by night; so called from the color of their clothes.

WHITE'-BRANT, *n.* [*white* and *brant*.] A species of the goose kind, the Anser hyperboreus. *Cyc.*

WHITE'-CAM'PI-ON, *n.* [*white* and *campion*.] A grassy-looking plant, Silene stellata. *Tully. Loudon.*

WHITE'-CEN'TAU-RY, *n.* An annual weed in woods and other places, the Centaurea alba. It is said to form the basis of the famous Portland powder for the gout. *Cyc.*

WHITE'-CLŌ'VER, *n.* A small species of perennial clover, bearing white flowers. It furnishes excellent food for cattle and horses, as well as for the honey-bee.

WHITE'-COP'PER, *n.* An alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc, sometimes with a little iron; German silver. *Ure.*

WHITE'-CROP, *n.* A term applied in England to crops of grain which lose their green color or become white in ripening, as wheat, rye, barley, and oats.

WHITE'-DAR'NEL, *n.* A prolific and troublesome weed growing among corn. *Cyc.*

WHITE'-EAR, } *n.* A bird, the fallow-finch or wheat-
WHITE'-TAIL, } ear.

WHITE'-FACE, } *n.* A white mark in the forehead
WHITE'-BLAZE, } of a horse, descending almost to the nose. *Cyc.*

WHITE'-FILM, *n.* A white film growing over the eyes of sheep and causing blindness. *Cyc.*

WHITE'-FISH, *n.* A small fish, the Clupea Menhaden, caught in immense quantities, and used for manuring land on the southern border of Connecticut, along the Sound.

2. A fish of the salmon family, belonging to the genus Coregonus, found in the lakes of North America. *Storer*

WHITE'-FOOT, *n.* A white mark on the foot of a horse, between the fetlock and the coffin. *Cyc.*

WHITE'-HORSE'-FISH, *n.* In *ichthyology*, the Raia aspera nostras of Willoughby, and the Raia fullonica of Linnæus. It has a rough, spiny back, and on the tail are three rows of strong spines. It grows to the size of the skate. *Cyc.*

WHITE'-LAND, *n.* A name which the English give to a tough, clayey soil, of a whitish hue when dry, but blackish after rain. *Cyc.*

WHITE'-LEAD, (hwīte'led,) *n.* A carbonate of lead, much used in painting. It is prepared by exposing sheets of lead to the fumes of an acid, usually vinegar, and suspending them in the air until the surface becomes incrusted with a white coat, which is the substance in question. *Olmsted.*

WHITE'-LIM-ED, *a.* Whitewashed, or plastered with lime.

WHITE'-LINE, *n.* Among *printers*, a void space, broader than usual, left between lines. *Cyc.*

WHITE'-LIV'ER-ED, *a.* [*white* and *liver*.] Having a pale look; feeble; cowardly.

2. Envious; malicious.

WHITE'-MAN''GA-NĒSE', *n.* An ore of manganese; carbonate of manganese.

WHITE'-MEAT, *n.* [*white* and *meat*.] Meats made of milk, butter, cheese, eggs, and the like. *Spenser.*

WHITE'-POP'LAR, *n.* A tree of the poplar kind, sometimes called the ABELE-TREE; Populus alba. It is one of the largest of European trees.

WHITE'-POP'PY, *n.* A species of poppy, sometimes cultivated for the opium which is obtained from its juice by evaporation; Papaver somniferum.

WHITE'-POT, *n.* [*white* and *pot*.] A kind of food made of milk, cream, eggs, sugar, &c., baked in a pot. *King.*

WHITE'-PRE-CIP'I-TATE, *n.* A compound of ammonia and corrosive sublimate. It is a white, insoluble powder, much used in medicine as an external application. It is sometimes called WHITE CALX OF MERCURY.

WHITE'-PY-RI'TĒS, *n.* [*white* and *pyrites*; Fr. *sulfure blanc*.]

A sulphuret of iron, of a pale bronze-yellow color, occurring in prismatic crystals. *Dana.*

WHITE'-RENT, *n.* [*white* and *rent*.] In *Devon* and *Cornwall*, a rent or duty of eight pence, payable yearly by every tinner to the duke of Cornwall, as lord of the soil. *Cyc.*

WHITE'-SALT, *n.* Salt dried and calcined; decrepitated salt.

WHITE'STER, *n.* A bleacher; a whitster.

WHITE'STŌNE, *n.* A granite abounding in white feldspar. *Brande.*

WHITE'-SWELL'ING, *n.* [*white* and *swelling*.] A term applied to a strumous inflammation of the synovial membranes of the knee-joint, and also to a strumous inflammation of the cancellar texture of the end of the bone forming the knee-joint. The term is also vulgarly applied to a lingering chronic tumor, of almost any kind. *Tully.*

WHITE'-TAIL, *n.* A bird, the white-ear, a species of Motacilla.

WHITE'-THORN, *n.* A species of thorn, called also HAWTHORN, of the genus Cratægus.

WHITE'THRŌAT, *n.* A small singing-bird that frequents gardens and hedges, Sylvia cinerea, (Motacilla sylvia, Linn.) It is common in Europe. *P. Cyc.*

WHITE'-VIT'RI-OL, *n.* Sulphate of zinc. *Brande.*

WHITE'WASH, (hwīte'wosh,) *n.* [*white* and *wash*.] A wash or liquid composition for whitening something; a wash for making the skin fair.

2. A composition of lime and water, or of whiting, size, and water, used for whitening the plaster of walls, &c.

WHITE'WASH, *v. t.* To cover with a white liquid composition, as with lime and water, &c.

2. To make white; to give a fair external appearance.

WHITE'WASH-ED, (-wosht,) *pp.* or *a.* Covered or overspread with a white liquid composition.

WHITE'WASH-ER, *n.* One who whitewashes the walls or plastering of apartments.

WHITE'WASH-ING, *ppr.* Overspreading or washing with a white liquid composition.

WHITE'WA-TER, *n.* A disease of sheep, of a dangerous kind. *Cyc.*

WHITE'-WAX, *n.* Bleached wax.

WHITE'-WINE, *n.* Any wine of a clear, transparent color, bordering on white, as Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, &c.; opposed to wine of a deep-red color, as Port and Burgundy.

WHITE'WOOD, *n.* A species of timber-tree growing in North America, the Liriodendron, or tulip-tree. *Mease.*

The name of certain species of Bignonia. *Lee.*

WHITE, *n.* One of the natural colors of bodies, but not strictly a color, for it is said to be a composition of all the colors; destitution of all stain or obscurity on the surface; whiteness. We say, bleached cloth is of a good *white*; attired in a robe of *white*.

2. A white spot or thing; the mark at which an arrow is shot. *Dryden.*

White of the eye; that part of the ball of the eye surrounding the iris or colored part. It owes its whiteness to the *tunica albuginea* or *adnata*, a partial covering of the fore part of the eye, formed by the expansion of the tendons of the muscles which move the eyeball. *Parr.*

White of an egg; the albumen, or pellucid viscous fluid, which surrounds the vitellus or yelk. *Parr.*

An analogous part in the seeds of plants is called the *albumen* or *white*. It is a farinaceous, fleshy, or horny substance, which makes up the chief bulk of some seeds, as in grasses, corn, palms, and lilies, never rising out of the ground nor performing the office of leaves, but destined solely to nourish the germinating embryo, till its roots can perform their office. It is the perispermium of Jussieu. *Gærtner. Smith.*

[See also SPANISH-WHITE and FLAKE-WHITE.]

WHITE, *v. t.* To make white; to whiten; to whitewash; as, *whited* sepulchers. *Mark* ix. *Matt.* xxiii.

WHIT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Made white; whitened.

WHITE'LY, *adv.* Coming near to white. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

WHIT'EN, (hwīt'n,) *v. t.* To make white; to bleach; to blanch; as, to *whiten* cloth.

WHIT'EN, *v. i.* To grow white; to turn or become white. The hair *whitens* with age; the sea *whitens* with foam; the trees in spring *whiten* with blossoms.

WHIT'EN-ED, *pp.* Made white; bleached.

WHIT'EN-ER, *n.* One who bleaches or makes white.

WHITE'NESS, *n.* The state of being white; white color, or freedom from any darkness or obscurity on the surface.

2. Paleness; want of a sanguineous tinge in the face. *Shak.*

3. Purity; cleanness; freedom from stain or blemish. *Dryden.*

WHIT'ER, *a. comp.* More white.

WHITES, *n.* The fluor albus, a disease of females.

WHIT'EST, *a. superl.* Most white.

WHITH'ER, *adv.* [Sax. *hwyder*.]

1. To what place; *interrogatively*. *Whither* goest thou?

Whither away so fast? *Shak.*

2. To what place; *absolutely*.

I strayed, I knew not *whither*. *Milton.*

3. To which place; *relatively*.

Whither, when as they came, they fell at words. *Spenser.*

4. To what point or degree.

5. Whithersoever.

WHITH-ER-SO-EV'ER, *adv.* [*whither* and *soever*.] To whatever place. I will go *whithersoever* you lead.

WHIT'ING, *n.* [from *white*.] A sea-fish, allied to the cod, the Merlangus vulgaris of Cuvier, and valued on account of its delicacy and lightness as an article of food. *P. Cyc.*

2. Ground chalk, carefully cleaned from all stony matter; Spanish white. *Brande.*

WHIT'ISH, *a.* [from *white*.] Somewhat white; white in a moderate degree. *Boyle.*

WHIT'ISH-NESS, *n.* [Supra.] The quality of being somewhat white. *Boyle.*

WHIT'LEATH-ER, (hwit'leth-er,) *n.* Leather dressed with alum, salt, &c., remarkable for its pliability and toughness.

2. A name popularly given to a broad, tough, white ligament on the neck of quadrupeds, which supports the weight of the head. *Tully.*

WHIT'LŌW, *n.* [Sax. *hwit*, white, and *low*, a flame. Paronychia, nosologically.]

1. An inflammation commonly terminating in suppuration, and seated about the root of the nail of a finger, or in the periosteum, or in the bone of the last joint. It is sometimes applied also to an inflammation of a tendon of a finger. The nosological term, *Paronychia*, was originally confined to the first application, viz., to a suppurative inflammation at the root of the nail, which is its etymological import; but its application is now as much extended as the popular term *whitlow*. *Tully.*

2. In *sheep*, the whitlow is a disease of the feet, of an inflammatory kind. It occurs round the hoof, where an acrid matter is collected, which ought to be discharged. *Cyc.*

WHIT'LŌW-GRASS, *n.* Mountain knot-grass, a species of Illecebrum, (*I. paronychia.*) *Cyc.*

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2. A name given to certain herbaceous plants of the genus Draba. *Loudon.*

The *rue-leaved whitlow-grass* is a species of Saxifraga. *Lee.*

WHIT'SOUR, *n.* A sort of apple.

WHIT'STER, *n.* A whitener; a bleacher. [*Obs.*]

WHIT'SUL, *n.* A provincial name of milk, sour milk, cheese, curds, and butter. *Carew.*

WHIT'SUN, *a.* Observed at Whitsuntide. *Shak.*

WHIT'SUN-DAY, } *n.* [*white, Sunday,* and *tide.*]
WHIT'SUN-TIDE, }

The seventh Sunday after Easter; a festival of the church in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost; so called, it is said, because, in the primitive church, those who had been newly baptized appeared at church between Easter and Pentecost in white garments. *Johnson. Cyc.*

WHIT'TEN-TREE, *n.* A sort of tree. *Ainsworth.*

WHIT'TLE, (hwit'tl,) *n.* [Sax. *hwitel, hwitle.*]

1. A small pocket-knife.

[*In this sense, I believe, the word is not used in America.*]

2. A white dress for a woman; a double blanket worn by west countrywomen, in England, over the shoulders, like a cloak. *Dict.*

[*Not used in the United States.*]

WHIT'TLE, *v. t.* To pare or cut off the surface of a thing with a small knife. Some persons have a habit of *whittling*, and are rarely seen without a penknife in their hands for that purpose.

[*This is, I believe, the only use of this word in New England.*]

2. To edge; to sharpen. [*Not in use.*] *Hakewill.*

WHIT'TLED, *pp.* Cut with a small knife.

WHIT'TLING, *ppr.* Cutting with a small knife.

WHIT'Y-BROWN, *a.* Of a color between white and brown. [*Local in England.*] *Peggo.*

WHIZ, *v. i.* [It seems to be allied to *hiss.*] To make a humming or hissing sound, like an arrow or ball flying through the air.

It flew, and *whizzing* cut the liquid way. *Dryden.*

WHIZ, *n.* A hissing sound.

WHIZ'ZING, *ppr.* or *a.* Making or denoting a humming or hissing sound.

WHIZ'ZING-LY, *adv.* With a whizzing sound.

WHŌ, (hoo,) *pron. relative.* [Sax. *hwa*; D. *wie*; L. *qui*; Fr. *que*; It. *chi*; Sp. *quien*; Ir. *cia*; Russ. *koi*: Pers. *ki*. *Who* is undoubtedly a contracted word in English, as in Latin. See WHAT and WIGHT.]

1. *Who* is a pronoun relative, always referring to persons. It forms *whose* in the genitive or possessive case, answering to the L. *cujus*, and *whom* in the objective or accusative case. *Who, whose* and *whom*, are in both numbers. Thus we say, the man or woman *who* was with us; the men or women *who* were with us; the men or women *whom* we saw.

2. Which of many. Are you satisfied *who* did the mischief?

3. It is much used in asking questions; as, *Who* am I? *Who* art thou? *Who* is this? *Who* are these? In this case, the purpose is to obtain the name or designation of the person or character.

4. It has sometimes a disjunctive sense.

There thou tell'st of kings, and *who* aspire;
Who fall, *who* rise, *who* triumph, *who* do moan. *Dryden.*

5. *Whose* is of all genders. *Whose* book is this?

The question *whose* solution I require. *Dryden.*

As who should say, elliptically for *as one who should say.* *Collier.*

WHŌ-EV'ER, *pron.* [*who* and *ever.*] Any one without exception; any person whatever. The person who trespasses shall be punished, *whoever* he may be.

WHŌLE, (hōle,) *a.* [In Sax. *walg, onwalg*, is whole, sound, entire. In D. *heel, geheel*, has a like sense, from the root of *heal*; G. *heil*; Sw. *hel*; Dan. *heel*: W. *oll* or *holl*; Gr. ὅλος, οὐλος; Ir. *uile.* This seems to be connected with *heal, hale.* Of this, the derivative *wholesome* is evidence. See Class Gl, No. 19, 31, 35.]

1. All; total; containing the total amount or number, or the entire thing; as, the *whole* earth; the *whole* world; the *whole* solar system; the *whole* army; the *whole* nation.

2. Complete; entire; not defective or imperfect; as, a *whole* orange; the egg is *whole*; the vessel is *whole.*

3. Unimpaired; unbroken; uninjured.

My life is yet *whole* in me. — 2 Sam. i.

4. Sound; not hurt or sick.

They that are *whole* need not a physician. — Matt. ix.

5. Restored to health and soundness; sound; well.

Thy faith hath made thee *whole.* — Mark v.
His hand was restored *whole.* — Mark iii.

WHŌLE, *n.* The entire thing; the entire or total assemblage of parts. The *whole* of religion is contained in the short precept, "Love God with all your heart, and your neighbor as yourself."

Fear God and keep his commandments, for this is the *whole* duty of man. — Eccles. xii.

2. A system; a regular combination of parts. *Pope.*

WHŌLE'HOOF-ED, (-hooft.) *a.* Having an undivided hoof.

WHŌLE'NESS, *n.* Entireness; totality; the state of being whole, entire, or sound.

WHŌLE'SĀLE, *n.* [*whole* and *sale.*] Sale of goods by the piece or large quantity, as distinguished from RETAIL. Some traders sell either by *wholesale* or retail.

2. The whole mass.

Some, from vanity or envy, despise a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by *wholesale.* *Watts.*

WHŌLE'SĀLE, *a.* [Supra.] Buying and selling by the piece or quantity; as, a *wholesale* merchant.

2. Pertaining to the trade by the piece or quantity; as, the *wholesale* price.

WHŌLE'SŌME, (hōle'sum,) *a.* [*whole* and *some*; G. *heilsam.*]

1. Tending to promote health; favoring health; salubrious; as, *wholesome* air or diet; a *wholesome* climate.

2. Sound; contributing to the health of the mind; favorable to morals, religion, or prosperity; as, *wholesome* advice; *wholesome* doctrines; *wholesome* truths.

3. Useful; salutary; conducive to public happiness, virtue, or peace; as, a *wholesome* law.

4. That utters sound words.

A *wholesome* tongue is a tree of life. — Prov. xv.

5. Kindly; pleasing; as, a *wholesome* answer. *Shak.*

WHŌLE'SŌME-LY, *adv.* In a wholesome or salutary manner; salubriously.

WHŌLE'SŌME-NESS, *n.* The quality of contributing to health; salubrity; as, the *wholesomeness* of air or diet.

2. Salutariness; conduciveness to the health of the mind or of the body politic; as, the *wholesomeness* of doctrines or laws.

WHŌL'LY, *adv.* Entirely; completely; perfectly

Nor *wholly* overcome, nor *wholly* yield. *Dryden.*

2. Totally; in all the parts or kinds.

They employed themselves *wholly* in domestic life. *Addison.*

WHŌM, (hoom,) *pron.* The objective of *who*, coinciding with the L. *quem* and *quam.*

Whom have I in heaven but thee? — Ps. lxxiii.

WHŌM-SO-EV'ER, *pron.* [*whom* and *soever.*] Any person without exception.

WHOO'BUB. for HUBBUB. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

WHOOP, (hoop,) *n.* [This is the same as HOOP, but aspirated; Goth. *wopyan*, to whoop, to call; Sax. *hwopan*, to *weep*, and to *whip.* The sense is, to drive out the voice.]

1. A shout of pursuit. *Addison.*

2. A shout of war; a particular cry of troops when they rush to the attack. The Indians of America are remarkable for their war *whoop.*

3. The bird called HOOPOE or UPUPA.

WHOOP, *v. i* To shout with a particular voice. *Shak.*

WHOOP, *v. t.* To insult with shouts. *Dryden.*

WHOOP'ING-COUGH. See HOOPING-COUGH.

WHOOT, (hoot,) *v. i.* See HOOT

WHOP, *n.* [The vulgar pronunciation of *whap*, or *awhap.*]

A sudden fall, or the suddenness of striking in a fall.

WHOP'PER, *n.* Any thing uncommonly large; applied particularly to a monstrous lie. *Farby.*

[*Sometimes heard in America.*]

WHŌRE, (hōre,) *n.* [W. *huran*, from *huriaw*, to hire; *hur*, that which is fixed or set, *hire*, wages; Sax. *horcwen*, hore-woman; Sw. *hora, hor-kona*; Dan. *hore, hore-kone*; G. *hure*; D. *hoer.* HORE would be more accordant with the etymology of the word.]

A woman who practices unlawful commerce with men, particularly one that does it for hire; a harlot; a courtesan; a concubine; a prostitute.

WHŌRE, *v. i.* [Supra.] To have unlawful sexual commerce; to practice lewdness.

WHŌRE, *v. t.* To corrupt by lewd intercourse. [*Little used.*] *Congreve.*

WHŌRE'DŌM, (hōre'dum,) *n.* Lewdness; fornication; practice of unlawful commerce with the other sex. It is applied to either sex, and to any kind of illicit commerce.

2. In *Scripture*, idolatry; the desertion of the worship of the true God for the worship of idols. *Prophets.*

WHŌRE'MAS-TER, *n.* [Supra.] One who practices lewdness.

WHŌRE'MAS-TER-LY, *a.* Having the character of a whoremaster. *Shak.*

WHŌRE'MŌN"GER, *n.* The same as WHOREMASTER.

WHŌRE'SŌN, (hōre'sun,) *n.* A bastard; *a word used generally in contempt.* *Shak.*

WHŌR'ISH, *a.* Lewd; unchaste; addicted to unlawful sexual pleasures; incontinent.

WHŌR'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a lewd manner.

WHŌR'ISH-NESS, *n.* The practice of lewdness; the character of a lewd woman. *Hale.*

WHŌRL, (hwurl,) *n.* In *botany*, an arrangement of a number of leaves or flowers around a stem, in the same plane with each other. *Lindley.*

2. In *conchology*, a volution or turn of the spire of a univalve. *Humble.*

WHŌRLED, (hwurld,) *a.* Furnished with whorls.

WHŌRT, (hwurt,) *n.* The fruit of the whortleberry; or the shrub.

WHŌR'TLE-BER-RY, *n.* [Sax. *heort-berg*, hartberry. The Germans call it *heidel-beere*, heathberry.]

A plant or shrub and its fruit, of the genus Vaccinium, called more commonly HUCKLEBERRY, and much esteemed for food.

WHŌSE, (hooz,) *pron.* The possessive or genitive case of WHO or WHICH; applied to persons or things. We say, the person *whose* merits are known; the garment *whose* color is admired.

WHŌSE-SO-EV'ER, *pron.* [*whose* and *soever.*] Of any person whatever. *John* xx.

WHŌ'SO, (hoo'so,) *pron.* Any person whatever. [*Obs.*]

WHŌ-SO-EV'ER, *pron.* [*who, so*, and *ever.*] Any one; any person whatever.

Whosoever will, let him take of the water of life freely. — Rev. xxii.

WHUR, *v. i.* To pronounce the letter *r* with too much force.

WHUR, *n.* The sound of a body moving through the air with velocity. [See WHIR.]

WHURT, *n.* A whortleberry or bilberry. [See WHORT.]

WHY, *adv.* [Sax. *hwi*, and *for hwi*, or *for hwig*, for why. *Hwi, whig*, coincides in elements with *which.* So *pourquoi*, in French, is the same; *pour* and L. *quid, quod*: for what. The original phrase is *for what, for why.*]

1. For what cause or reason, interrogatively.

Turn ye, turn ye, for *why* will ye die? — Jer. xxvii.

2. For which reason or cause, relatively.

No ground of enmity,
Why he should mean me ill. *Milton.*

3. For what reason or cause; for which; relatively.

Turn the discourse; I have a reason *why*
I would not have you speak so tenderly. *Dryden.*

4. It is used sometimes emphatically, or rather as an expletive.

If her chill heart I can not move,
Why, I'll enjoy the very love. *Cowley.*

WHY'NOT, *n.* A cant word for violent and peremptory procedure. *Hudibras.*

WI, from the Gothic *weiha*, signifies *holy.* It is found in some names, as in *Wibert*, holy-bright, or bright-holy, eminent for sanctity; Dan. *vier*, to consecrate, Sw. *viga.*

WIC, WICK, a termination, denotes jurisdiction, as in *bailiwick.* Its primary sense is a village or mansion, L. *vicus*, Sax. *wic* or *wyc*; hence it occurs in *Berwick, Harwich, Norwich*, &c It signifies also a bay or a castle. *Gibson.*

WICK, *n.* [Sax. *weoc*; Sw. *veke*, a wick or match; Ir. *buaic.* Qu. from *twisting.*]

A number of threads of cotton, or some similar substance, loosely twisted into a string, round which wax or tallow is applied by means of melting and running in a mold, and thus forming a candle or torch.

WICK'ED, *a.* [Sw. *vika*, to decline, to err, to deviate, also to fold; Sax. *wican*, to recede, to slide, to fall away; *wicelian*, to *vacillate*, to stumble. It seems to be connected in origin with *wag*, and Sax. *wicca*, witch. The primary sense is, to wind and turn, or to depart, to fall away.]

1. Evil in principle or practice; deviating from the divine law; addicted to vice; sinful; immoral. This is a word of comprehensive signification, extending to every thing that is contrary to the moral law, and both to persons and actions. We say, a *wicked* man, a *wicked* deed, *wicked* ways, *wicked* lives, a *wicked* heart, *wicked* designs, *wicked* works.

No man was ever *wicked* without secret discontent. *Rambler.*

2. A word of slight blame; as, the *wicked* urchin.

3. Cursed; baneful; pernicious; as, *wicked* words, words pernicious in their effects. [*Obs.*]

[This last signification may throw some light on the word *witch.*]

The wicked; in *Scripture*, persons who live in sin; transgressors of the divine law; all who are unreconciled to God, unsanctified, or impenitent.

WICK'ED-LY, *adv.* In a manner or with motives and designs contrary to the divine law; viciously; corruptly; immorally.

All that do *wickedly* shall be stubble. — Mal. iv.
I have sinned, and I have done *wickedly.* — 2 Sam. xxiv.

WICK'ED-NESS, *n.* Departure from the rules of the divine law; evil disposition or practices; immorality; crime; sin; sinfulness; corrupt manners. Wickedness generally signifies evil practices.

What *wickedness* is this that is done among you? — Judges xx.

But *wickedness* expresses also the corrupt dispositions of the heart.

Their inward part is very *wickedness.* — Ps. v.
In heart, ye work *wickedness.* — Ps. lviii.

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WICK'EN, } *n.* The Sorbus aucuparia, moun-
WICK'EN-TREE, } tain-ash, or roan-tree. *Lee.*

WICK'ER, *a.* [Dan. *vien*, probably contracted from *vigen*. The Eng. *twig*, G. *zweig*, D. *twyg*, are probably formed on the simple word *wig*, from the root of L. *vigeo*, to grow. The word signifies a shoot.]

Made of twigs or osiers; as, a *wicker* basket; a *wicker* chair. *Spenser. Peacham.*

WICK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *guichet*; W. *gwiced*, a little door, from *gwig*, a narrow place, a corner.]

1. A small gate or door.

The *wicket*, often opened, knew the key. *Dryden.*

2. A small gate by which the chamber of canal locks is emptied.

3. A bar or rod used in playing cricket.

WIC'LIF-ITE, } *n.* A follower of Wiclif, the Eng-
WICK'LIFF-ITE, } lish reformer.

WIDE, *a.* [Sax. *wid*, *wide*; D. *wyd*; G. *weit*; Sw. and Dan. *vid*; Sans. *vidi*, breadth; Ar. بدد *badda*, to separate; allied to *void*, *divide*, *widow*, Ir. *feadh*, &c. See Class Bd, No. 1.]

1. Broad; having a great or considerable distance or extent between the sides; opposed to NARROW; as, *wide* cloth; a *wide* table; a *wide* highway; a *wide* bed; a *wide* hall or entry. In this use, *wide* is distinguished from *long*, which refers to the extent or distance between the *ends*.

2. Broad; having a great extent each way; as, a *wide* plain; the *wide* ocean.

3. Remote; distant. This position is very *wide* from the truth. *Hammond.*

4. Broad to a certain degree; as, three feet *wide*.

WIDE, *adv.* At a distance; far. His fame was spread *wide*.

2. With great extent; used chiefly in composition; as, *wide*-skirted meads; *wide*-waving swords; *wide*-wasting pestilence; *wide*-spreading evil.

WIDE'-BRANCH-ED, (-brăncht,) *a.* Having spreading branches.

WIDE'-SPREAD, (-spred,) *a.* Extending far.

WIDE'-SPREAD-ING, *a.* Spreading to a great extent or distance.

WIDE'LY, *adv.* With great extent each way. The gospel was *widely* disseminated by the apostles.

2. Very much; to a great distance; far. We differ *widely* in opinion.

WID'EN, *v. t.* To make wide or wider; to extend in breadth; as, to *widen* a field; to *widen* a breach.

Note.—In *America*, females say, to *widen* a stocking.

WID'EN, *v. i.* To grow wide or wider; to enlarge; to extend itself.

And arches *widen*, and long aisles extend. *Pope.*

WID'EN-ED, *pp.* Made wide or wider; extended in breadth.

WIDE'NESS, *n.* Breadth; width; great extent between the sides; as, the *wideness* of a room.

2. Large extent in all directions; as, the *wideness* of the sea or ocean.

WID'EN-ING, *ppr.* Extending the distance between the sides; enlarging in all directions.

WID'GEON, (wij'un,) *n.* A water-fowl of the duck group, belonging to the genus Mareca of Stephens. The European species is the Mareca Penelope, the American the M. Americana. The widgeons feed on grasses or vegetables, somewhat in the manner of geese. *Nuttall. Jardine.*

WID'ŌW, *n.* [Sax. *widew*; G. *wittwe*; D. *weduwe*; Dan. *vidue*; L. *vidua*; Fr. *veuve*; It. *vedova*; Sp. *viuda*; Sans. *widhava*; Russ. *vdova*; from the root of *widr*, *void*. See WIDE.]

A woman who has lost her husband by death. *Luke* ii.

Widow's chamber, in London, the apparel and furniture of the bed-chamber of the widow of a freeman, to which she is entitled. *Cyc.*

WID'ŌW, *v. t.* To bereave of a husband; but rarely used except in the participle. *Dryden.*

2. To endow with a widow's right. [*Unusual.*]

3. To strip of any thing good. *Shak.*

The *widowed* isle in mourning. *Dryden.*

WID'ŌW-BENCH, *n.* [*widow* and *bench*.] In *Sussex*, that share which a widow is allowed of her husband's estate, besides her jointure. *Cyc.*

WID'ŌW-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Bereaved of a husband by death.

2. Deprived of some good; stripped.

Trees of their shrivelled fruits
Are *widowed*. *Philips.*

WID'ŌW-ER, *n.* A man who has lost his wife by death.

WID'ŌW-HOOD, *n.* The state of being a widow.

2. Estate settled on a widow. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

WID'ŌW-HUNT-ER, *n.* [*widow* and *hunter*.] One who seeks or courts widows for a jointure or fortune. *Addison.*

WID'ŌW-ING, *ppr.* Bereaving of a husband; depriving; stripping.

WID'ŌW-MAK-ER, *n.* [*widow* and *maker*.] One who makes widows by destroying lives. *Shak.*

WID'OW-WĀIL, *n.* In *botany*, a plant of the genus Cneorum. *Lee.*

WIDTH, *n.* [from *wide*; G. *weite*; D. *wydte*.]

Breadth; wideness; the extent of a thing from side to side; as, the *width* of cloth; the *width* of a door. *Dryden.*

WIĒLD, (weeld,) *v. t.* [Sax. *wealdan*, *waldan*; Goth. *ga-waldan*, to govern; *wald*, power, dominion; Dan. *vælde*, power; *gevalt*, force, authority; Sw. *valde*, power; allied to L. *valeo*, Eng. *well*. The primary sense of power and strength is, to stretch or strain. This seems to be the Russ. *vladyu*, to rule, and *wald* or *vlad*, in names, as *Waldemir*, *Vlademir*.]

1. To use with full command or power, as a thing not too heavy for the holder; to manage; as, to *wield* a sword; to *wield* the scepter.

Part *wield* their arms, part curb the foaming steed. *Milton.*

2. To use or employ with the hand.

Nothing but the influence of a civilized power could induce a savage to *wield* a spade. *S. S. Smith.*

3. To handle; in an ironical sense.

Base Hungarian wight, wilt thou the spigot *wield*? *Shak.*

To wield the scepter; to govern with supreme command.

WIĒLD'ED, *pp.* Used with command; managed.

WIĒLD'ING, *ppr.* Using with power; managing.

WIĒLD'LESS *a.* Unmanageable. *Spenser.*

WIĒLD'Y, *a.* That may be wielded; manageable.

WI'ER-Y, *a.* [from *wire*.] Made of wire; having the properties of wire. It would be better written WIRY.

2. [Sax. *wær*, a pool.] Wet; marshy. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

WIFE, *n.*; *pl.* WIVES. [Sax. *wif*; D. *wyf*; G. *weib*, woman.]

1. The lawful consort of a man; a woman who is united to a man in the lawful bonds of wedlock; the correlative of HUSBAND.

The husband of one *wife*.—1 Tim. iii.
Let every one of you in particular so love his *wife* even as himself, and let the *wife* see that she reverence her husband.—Eph. v.

2. A woman of low employment; as, strawberry *wives*. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

WIFE'HOOD, *n.* State and character of a wife. *Beaum. & Fl.*

WIFE'LESS, *a.* Without a wife; unmarried. *Chaucer.*

WIG, in Saxon, signifies *war*. It is found in some names.

WIG, *n.* [G. *weck*, wig, and *weck-butter*, roll butter. It would seem that the sense is a roll or twist interwoven.]

1. A covering for the head, consisting of hair interwoven or united by a kind of net-work, formerly much worn by men.

2. A sort of cake. [*Obs.*] *Ainsworth.*

WIG'GED, *a.* Having the head covered with a wig.

WIG'EON. See WIDGEON.

WIGHT, (wīte,) *n.* [Sax. *wiht*, G. *wicht*, a living being, Goth. *waiht*; L. *victum*, from *vivo*, to live, originally *viga* or *vico*, and probably allied to *vigeo*. This, in the Celtic form, would be *quic* or *qwig*, Eng. *quick*, alive; and hence L. *qui*, *quæ*, *quid*, *quod*, contracted from *quic*, *quicd*, *quocd*; Scot. *quhat*. The letter *h*, in the Gothic and Scottish, representing the *c* of the Latin, proves the word to be thus contracted.]

A being; a person. It is obsolete, except in irony or burlesque. [See AUGHT.]

The *wight* of all the world who loved thee best. *Dryden.*

WIGHT, (wīte,) *a.* [Sax. *hwæt*.]

Swift; nimble. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

[This seems to be a dialectical form of QUICK.]

WIGHT'LY, *adv.* Swiftly; nimbly. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

WIG'WAM, *n.* An Indian cabin or hut, so called in America. It is sometimes written WEEKWAM. Mackenzie writes the Knisteneaux word *wigwaum*, and the Algonquin *wiguiwaum*. Query, is this the L. *vicus*? *Vic*, in Roman, was pronounced *wic* or *week*. These words may have been derived from one primitive root.

WILD, *a.* [Sax. *wild*; D. and G. *wild*; Sw. and Dan. *vild*; W. *gwyllt*; connected with Sax. *wealh*, a traveler, foreigner, or pilgrim; G. *welsch*, Celtic, Welsh; *wallen*, to rove, Sw. *villa*, *förvilla*. This sense is obvious.]

1. Roving; wandering; inhabiting the forest or open field; hence, not tamed or domesticated; as, a *wild* boar; a *wild* ox; a *wild* cat; a *wild* bee.

2. Growing without culture; as, *wild* parsnep; *wild* cherry; *wild* tansy. *Wild* rice, a palatable and nutritious food, grows spontaneously in the lakes and ponds of the North West territory. *J. Morse.*

3. Desert; not inhabited; as, a *wild* forest. *Milton.*

4. Savage; uncivilized; not refined by culture; as, the *wild* natives of Africa or America.

5. Turbulent; tempestuous; irregular; as, a *wild* tumult.

The *wild* winds howl. *Addison.*

6. Licentious; ungoverned; as, *wild* passions.

Valor grown *wild* by pride. *Prior.*

7. Inconstant; mutable; fickle.

In the ruling passion, there alone
The *wild* are constant, and the cunning known. *Pope.*

8. Inordinate; loose.

A fop well dressed, extravagant, and *wild*. *Dryden.*

9. Uncouth; loose.

What are these
So withered, and so *wild* in their attire? *Shak.*

10. Irregular; disorderly; done without plan or order; as, to make *wild* work. *Milton.*

11. Not well digested; not framed according to the ordinary rules of reason; not being within the limits of probable practicability; imaginary, fanciful; as, a *wild* project or scheme; *wild* speculations.

12. Exposed to the wind and sea; as, a *wild* roadstead. *Mar. Dict.*

13. Made or found in the forest; as, *wild* honey.

Wild is prefixed to the names of many plants, to distinguish them from such of the name as are cultivated in gardens, as *wild* basil, *wild* parsnep, *wild* carrot, *wild* olive, &c.

WILD, *n.* A desert; an uninhabited and uncultivated tract or region; a forest or sandy desert; as, the *wilds* of America; the *wilds* of Africa; the sandy *wilds* of Arabia.

Then Libya first, of all her moisture drained,
Became a barren waste, a *wild* of sand. *Addison.*

WILD'-BOAR, *n.* An animal of the hog kind, (*Sus crofa*, Linnæus,) from which the domesticated swine are descended. Wild boars have their lair in solitary places in the depths of forests, and were formerly held in high estimation as beasts of chase.

WILD'-BORN, *a.* Born in a wild state. [*P. Cyc.*

WILD'-CAT, *n.* The cat which is supposed to be the original stock of the domestic cat. It is said to exist still in Europe.

2. In *America*, the Felis rufa.

WILD'-CHER'RY, *n.* A large American tree, the Cerasus Virginiana, bearing a small astringent fruit resembling a cherry. The wood is much used for cabinet-work, being of a light red color, and a compact texture. *Browne's Sylva Amer.*

WILD'-EY-ED, (-īde,) *a.* Having eyes appearing wild.

WILD'FIRE, *n.* [*wild* and *fire*.] A composition of inflammable materials.

Brimstone, pitch, *wildfire*, burn easily, and are hard to quench. *Bacon.*

2. A disease of sheep, attended with inflammation of the skin; a kind of erysipelas. *Cyc.*

WILD'-FOWL, *n.* [*wild* and *fowl*.] Fowls of the forest, or untamed.

WILD'-GOOSE, *n.* [*wild* and *goose*.] An aquatic fowl, of the genus Anser, a bird of passage. These geese fly to the south in autumn, and return to the north in the spring. The term *wild-goose* is promiscuously applied to various species of the goose kind found wild in Britain. The wild-goose of North America is the Anser Canadensis. *Jardine. Nuttall.*

Wild-goose chase; the pursuit of something as unlikely to be caught as the wild-goose. *Shak.*

WILD'-HŌN-EY, (-hun-ne,) *n.* [*wild* and *honey*.] Honey that is found in the forest, in hollow trees or among rocks.

WILD'ING, *n.* A wild crab-apple. *Spenser.*

2. A young tree that is wild, or growing without cultivation. *Scott.*

WILD'-LAND, *n.* [*wild* and *land*.] Land not cultivated, or in a state that renders it unfit for cultivation.

2. In *America*, forest; land not settled and cultivated.

WILD'-SERV-ICE, *n.* A plant. *Miller.*

The wild-service is a tree of the genus Cratægus, (C. torminalis.) *Lee.*

WILD'ER, *a.* More wild.

WIL'DER, *v. t.* [Dan. *vilder*, from *vild*, wild.]

To lose or cause to lose the way or track; to puzzle with mazes or difficulties; to bewilder.

Long lost and *wildered* in the maze of fate. *Pope.*

WIL'DER-ED, *pp.* Lost in a pathless tract; puzzled.

WIL'DER-ING, *ppr.* Puzzling.

WIL'DER-NESS, *n.* [from *wild*.] A desert; a tract of land or region uncultivated and uninhabited by human beings, whether a forest or a wide, barren plain. In the United States, it is applied only to a forest. In Scripture, it is applied frequently to the deserts of Arabia. The Israelites wandered in the *wilderness* forty years.

2. The ocean.

The watery *wilderness* yields no supply. *Waller.*

3. A state of disorder. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

4. A wood in a garden resembling a forest.

WILD'EST, *a.* Most wild.

WILD'-IN'DI-GO, *n.* A plant, Baptisia tinctoria, growing in the woods, with a yellow flower, yielding a small quantity of indigo.

WILD'ING, *n.* A wild, sour apple. *Mortimer.*

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WILD'LY, *adv.* Without cultivation *More.*
2. Without tameness.
3. With disorder; with perturbation or distraction; with a fierce or roving look; as, to start *wildly* from one's seat; to stare *wildly.*
4. Without attention; heedlessly. *Shak.*
5. Capriciously; irrationally; extravagantly.
Who is there so *wildly* sceptical as to question whether the sun will rise in the east? *Wilkins.*
6. Irregularly.
She, *wildly* wanton, wears by night away
The sign of all our labors done by day. *Dryden.*

WILD'NESS, *n.* Rudeness; rough, uncultivated state; as, the *wildness* of a forest or heath. *Prior.*
2. Inordinate disposition to rove; irregularity of manners; as, the *wildness* of youth. *Shak.*
3. Savageness; brutality. *Sidney.*
4. Savage state; rudeness.
5. Uncultivated state; as, the *wildness* of land.
6. A wandering; irregularity.
Delirium is but a short *wildness* of the imagination. *Watts.*
7. Alienation of mind. *Shak.*
8. State of being untamed.
9. The quality of being undisciplined, or not subjected to method or rules.
Is there any danger that this discipline will tame too much the fiery spirit, the enchanting *wildness*, and magnificent irregularity of the orator's genius? *Wirt.*

WILD ŌATS, *n. pl.* A tall, oat-like kind of soft grass; the Holcus avenaceus.
To sow one's wild oats, is to pass through a season of wild and thoughtless dissipation; *commonly applied to youth.* *Halliwell.*

WILDS, *n.* Among *farmers*, the part of a plow by which it is drawn. [*Local.*]

WILE, *n.* [Sax. *wile*; Ice. *val*; W. *fel*, fine, subtile.]
A trick or stratagem practiced for insnaring or deception; a sly, insidious artifice.
That ye may be able to stand against the *wiles* of the devil. — Eph. vi.

WILE, *v. t.* To deceive; to beguile. [*Little used.*] *Spenser.*

WI'LI-LY, *adv.* [from *wily.*] By stratagem; with insidious art. *Josh.* ix.

WI'LI-NESS, *n.* [from *wily*] Cunning; guile.

WILK, } *n.* [G. *welken*, to wither, or cause to with-
WHILK, } er.]
A species of mollusk. [See WHELK.]

WILL, *n.* [Sax. *willa*; Goth. *wilja*; D. *wil*, or *wille*; G. *wille*; Sw. *vilje*; Dan. *villie*; W. *gwyll*; Ir. *ail*; Gr. βουλη, counsel; Slav. *volia.* See the verb.]
1. That faculty of the mind by which we determine either to do or forbear an action; the faculty which is exercised in deciding, among two or more objects, which we shall embrace or pursue. The will is directed or influenced by the judgment. The understanding or reason compares different objects, which operate as motives; the judgment determines which is preferable, and the *will* decides which to pursue. In other words, we *reason* with respect to the value or importance of things; we then *judge* which is to be preferred; and we *will* to take the most valuable. These are but different operations of the mind, soul, or intellectual part of man. Great disputes have existed respecting the freedom of the *will.*
[*Will* is often quite a different thing from *desire.*]
A power over a man's subsistence amounts to a power over his *will.* *Federalist, Hamilton.*
2. Choice; determination. It is my *will* to prosecute the trespasser.
3. Choice; discretion; pleasure.
Go, then, the guilty at thy *will* chastise. *Pope.*
4. Command; direction.
Our prayers should be according to the *will* of God. *Law.*
5. Disposition; inclination; desire. "What is your *will*, sir?" In this phrase, the word may also signify determination, especially when addressed to a superior.
6. Power; arbitrary disposal.
Deliver me not over to the *will* of my enemies. — Ps. xxvii.
7. Divine determination; moral purpose or counsel.
Thy *will* be done. *Lord's Prayer.*
8. Testament; the disposition of a man's estate, to take effect after his death. Wills are *written* or *nuncupative*, that is, verbal. *Blackstone.*
Good will: favor; kindness. *Shak.*
2. Right intention. *Phil.* i.
Ill will; enmity; unfriendliness. It expresses less than *malice.*
To have one's will; to obtain what is desired.
At will. To hold an estate *at the will* of another, is to enjoy the possession at his pleasure, and be liable to be ousted at any time by the lessor or proprietor.
Will-with-a-wisp; Jack-with-a-lantern; ignis fatuus; a luminous appearance sometimes seen in the air over moist ground, supposed to proceed from hydrogen gas.

WILL, *v. t.* [Sax. *willan*; Goth. *wilyan*; D. *willen*; G. *wollen*; Sw. *vilja*; Dan. *ville*; L. *volo, velle*; Gr. βουλομαι; Fr. *vouloir*; It. *volere.* The sense is, to set, or to set forward, to stretch forward. The sense is well expressed by the L. *propono.*]
1. To determine; to decide in the mind that something shall be done or forborne, implying power to carry the purpose into effect. In this manner, God *wills* whatever comes to pass. So in the style of princes: "we *will* that execution be done."
A man that sits still is said to be at liberty, because he can walk if he *wills* it. *Locke.*
2. To command; to direct.
'Tis yours, O queen! to *will*
The work which duty bids me to fulfill. *Dryden.*
3. To be inclined or resolved to have.
There, there, Hortensio, *will* you any wife? *Shak.*
4. To wish; to desire. What *will* you?
5. To dispose of estate and effects by testament.
6. It is sometimes equivalent to *may be.* Let the circumstances be what they *will*; that is, any circumstances, of whatever nature.
7. *Will* is used as an auxiliary verb, and a sign of the future tense. When an auxiliary verb, the past tense is *would.* It has different significations in different persons.
1. *I will* go, is a present promise to go; and with an emphasis on *will*, it expresses determination.
2. *Thou wilt* go, *you will* go, express foretelling; simply stating an event that is to come.
3. *He will* go, is also a foretelling. The use of *will* in the plural is the same. *We will*, promises; *ye will*, *they will*, foretell.

WILL'ED, *pp.* Determined; resolved; desired.
2. Disposed of by will or testament.

WIL'LEM-ITE, *n.* A mineral of resinous luster and yellowish color. It *is* a silicate of zinc.

WILL'ER, *n.* One who wills.

WILL'FUL, *a.* [*will* and *full.*] Governed by the will without yielding to reason; obstinate; stubborn; perverse; inflexible; as, a *willful* man.
2. Stubborn; refractory; as, a *willful* horse.

WILL'FUL-LY, *adv.* Obstinately; stubbornly.
2. By design; with set purpose.
If we sin *willfully* after that we have received the knowledge of the truth, there remaineth no more sacrifice for sins. — Heb. x.

WILL'FUL-NESS, *n.* Obstinacy; stubbornness; perverseness.
Sins of presumption are such as proceed from pride, arrogance, *willfulness*, and haughtiness of men's hearts. *Perkins.*

WILL'ING, *ppr.* Determining; resolving; desiring.
2. Disposing of by will.

WILL'ING, *a.* [Sw. and Dan. *villig.*]
1. Free to do or grant; having the mind inclined; disposed; not averse. Let every man give, who is able and *willing.*
2. Pleased; desirous.
Felix, *willing* to show the Jews a pleasure. — Acts xxiv.
3. Ready; prompt.
He stooped with weary wings and *willing* feet. *Milton.*
4. Chosen; received of choice or without reluctance; as, to be held in *willing* chains.
5. Spontaneous.
No spouts of blood run *willing* from a tree. *Dryden.*
6. Consenting. *Milton.*

WILL'ING-HEART-ED, *a.* Well-disposed; having a free heart. *Exod.* xxxv.

WILL'ING-LY, *adv.* With free will; without reluctance; cheerfully.
2. By one's own choice
The condition of that people is not so much to be envied as some would *willingly* represent it. *Addison.*

WILL'ING-NESS, *n.* Free choice or consent of the will; freedom from reluctance; readiness of the mind to do or forbear.
Sweet is the love that comes with *willingness.* *Dryden.*

WIL'LŌW, *n.* [Sax. *welig*; D. *wilge*; W. *gwiail*, twigs; also, *helig*, L. *salix.*]
A tree of the genus Salix. There are many species of willow, the white, the black, the purple or red, the sallow, the broad-leaved willow, &c. A species called the *weeping willow*, has long and slender branches which droop and hang downward, the Salyx Babylonica.

WIL'LŌW-ED, *a.* Abounding with willows. *Collins.*

WIL'LŌW-GALL, *n.* A protuberance on the leaves of willows. *Cyc.*

WIL'LŌW-HERB, *n.* The purple loosestrife, a plant of the genus Lythrum; also, the yellow loosestrife, of the genus Lysimachia; also, the French willow, of the genus Epilobium. *Lee. Cyc.*

WIL'LŌW-ISH, *a.* Like the color of the willow. *Walton.*

WIL'LŌW-TUFT-ED, *a.* Tufted with willows. *Goldsmith.*

WIL'LŌW-WEED, *n.* A weed growing on wet, light lands, with a seed like buckwheat; the Polygonum lapathifolium. *Cyc.*

WIL'LŌW-WŌRT, *n.* A plant. *Miller.*

WIL'LŌW-Y, *a.* Abounding with willows. *Gray.*

WIL'SŌME, *a.* Obstinate; stubborn.

WILT, *v. i.* [G. and D. *welken*, to fade, that is, to shrink or withdraw.]
To begin to wither; to lose freshness and become flaccid, as a plant when exposed to great heat in a dry day, or when first separated from its root.
This is a legitimate word, for which there is no substitute in the language. It is not synonymous with WITHER, as it expresses only the beginning of withering. A *wilted* plant often revives and becomes fresh; not so a *withered* plant. It is often used in the United States, and in various parts of England. *Holloway.*

WILT, *v. t.* To cause to begin to wither; to make flaccid; as a green-plant.
2. To cause to languish; to depress or destroy the vigor and energy of.
Despots have *wilted* the human race into sloth and imbecility. *Dwight.*

WILT'ED, *pp.* or *a.* Having become flaccid and lost its freshness, as a plant.

WILT'ING, *ppr.* Beginning to fade or wither.

WI'LY, *a.* [from *wile.*] Cunning; sly; using craft or stratagem to accomplish a purpose; mischievously artful; subtle; as, a *wily* adversary.

WIM'BLE, (wim'bl,) *n.* [W. *gwimbill*, a gimlet; *gwimiaw*, to move round briskly. See WHIM.]
An instrument for boring holes, turned by a handle.

WIM'BLE, *a.* Active; nimble. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

WIM'BREL, *n.* A bird of the curlew kind. [See WHIMBREL.] *Cyc.*

WIM'PLE, (wim'pl,) *n.* [G. *wimpel*, a pendant; Dan. *vimpel*; W. *gwempyl*, a vail, a wimple; Fr. *guimpe*, a neck handkerchief.]
A hood or vail. [*Obs.*] *Is.* iii.

WIM'PLE, *v. t.* To draw down, as a vail. [*Obs.*]

WIN, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* WON. [Sax. *winnan*, to labor, to toil, to gain by labor, to *win*; D. *winnen*; G. *gewinnen*; Sw. *vinna.*]
1. To gain by success in competition or contest; as, to *win* the prize in a game; to *win* money; to *win* a battle, or to *win* a country. Battles are *won* by superior strength or skill.
Who thus shall Canaan *win.* *Milton.*
2. To gain by solicitation or courtship.
3. To obtain; to allure to kindness or compliance. Thy virtue *won* me. *Win* your enemy by kindness.
4. To gain by persuasion or influence; as, an orator *wins* his audience by argument. The advocate has *won* the jury.
And Mammon *wins* his way, where seraphs might despair. *Byron.*

WIN, *v. i.* To gain the victory.
Nor is it aught but just
That he, who in debate of truth hath *won*,
Should *win* in arms. *Milton.*
To win upon; to gain favor or influence; as, to *win upon* the heart or affections. *Dryden.*
2. To gain ground.
The rabble will in time *win upon* power. *Shak.*
To win of; to be conqueror. *Shak.*

WINCE, *v. i.* [Fr. *guincher*, to twist; *guingois*, crookedness; W. *gwing*; *gwingaw*, to wriggle, to wince.]
1. To shrink, as from a blow or from pain; to start back.
I will not stir nor *wince.* *Shak.*
2. To kick or flounce when uneasy, or impatient of a rider; as, a horse *winces.* *Hudibras.*

WIN'CER, *n.* One that winces, shrinks, or kicks.

WINCH, *n.* [Sax. *wince*; Fr. *guincher*, to twist.]
The crank or handle by which the axis of machines is turned, as in the grindstone, &c. Also, an instrument with which to turn or strain something forcibly. This term has also been popularly applied to the windlass.

WINCH, *v. i.* To wince; to shrink; to kick with impatience or uneasiness. [This is a more correct orthography than WINCE.]

WIN'CHES-TER-BUSH'EL, *n.* The original English standard measure of capacity, established by Henry VII., and ordered to be kept in the town-hall of Winchester. It contains 2150 cubic inches, and is the one generally used in the United States.

WINCH'ING, } *ppr.* Flinching; shrinking; kick-
WIN'CING, } ing.

WIN'ĔO-PIPE, *n.* The vulgar name of a little flower, that, when it opens in the morning, bodes a fair day. *Bacon.*
This is probably the Anagallis arvensis, often called the POOR MAN'S BAROMETER, one of the floræ horologicæ, opening its flowers regularly in the morning, and closing them toward night, except when there is much moisture in the atmosphere, when it remains shut. *Tully. Loudon.*

WIND, *n.* [Sax. *wind*; D. and G. *wind*; Sw. and Dan. *vind*; W. *gwynt*; L. *ventus*; It. *vento*; Sp. *viento*; Fr. *vent.* This word accords with L. *venio, ventum*, and the Teutonic *wendam*, Eng. *went.* The primary sense is, to move, flow, rush, or drive along.]
1. Air in motion with any degree of velocity, indefinitely; a current of air. When the air moves

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moderately, we call it a light wind, or a breeze; when with more velocity, we call it a fresh breeze; and when with violence, we call it a gale, storm, or tempest. The word GALE is used by the poets for a moderate breeze, but seamen use it as equivalent to STORM.

Winds are denominated from the point of compass from which they blow; as, a *north* wind; an *east* wind; a *south* wind; a *west* wind; a *south-west* wind, &c.

2. *The four winds*; the cardinal points of the heavens.

Come from the *four winds*, O breath, and breathe upon these slain. — Ezek. xxxvii.

This sense of the word seems to have had its origin with the Orientals, as it was the practice of the Hebrews to give to each of the four cardinal points the name of *wind*.

3. Direction of the wind from other points of the compass than the cardinal, or any point of compass; as, a compass of eight *winds*. [*Obs.*] *Heylin.*

4. Breath; power of respiration.

If my *wind* were but long enough to say my prayers, I would repent. *Shak.*

5. Air in motion from any force or action; as, the *wind* of a cannon-ball; the *wind* of a bellows.

6. Breath modulated by the organs or by an instrument.

Their instruments were various in their kind,
Some for the bow, and some for breathing *wind*. *Dryden.*

7. Air impregnated with scent.

A pack of dog-fish had him in the *wind*. *Shak.*

8. Any thing insignificant or light as wind.

Think not with *wind* or airy threats to awe. *Milton.*

9. Flatulence; air generated in the stomach and bowels; as, to be troubled with *wind*.

10. The name given to a disease of sheep, in which the intestines are distended with air, or rather affected with a violent inflammation. It occurs immediately after shearing. *Cyc.*

Down the wind; decaying; declining; in a state of decay; as, he went *down the wind*. [*Not used.*] *L'Estrange.*

To take or *have the wind*; to gain or have the advantage. *Bacon.*

To take wind, or *to get wind*: to be divulged; to become public. The story *got wind*, or *took wind*.

In the wind's eye; in *seamen's language*, toward the direct point from which the wind blows.

Between wind and water; denoting that part of a ship's side or bottom which is frequently brought above water by the rolling of the ship, or fluctuation of the water's surface.

To carry the wind, in *the manege*, is when a horse tosses his nose as high as his ears.

Constant or *perennial wind*; a wind that blows constantly from one point of the compass, as the trade-wind of the tropics.

Shifting, *variable*, or *erratic winds*, are such as are changeable, now blowing from one point, and now from another, and then ceasing altogether.

Stated, or *periodical wind*; a wind that constantly returns at a certain time, and blows steadily from one point for a certain time. Such are the monsoons in India, and land and sea breezes.

Trade wind. See in its place.

[In poetry, *wind* often rhymes with *find*; but the common pronunciation is with *i* short, and so let it continue.]

WIND, *v. t.*; *pret* and *pp.* WOUND. [Sax. *windan*: G. and D. *winden*; from *wind*, or the same root.]

1. To blow; to sound by blowing.

Wind the shrill horn. *Pope.*

[The present notion of winding a horn is not so much that of filling it with wind as of giving a prolonged and varied sound, like that described by Milton when speaking of "a *winding* bout of linked sweetness." *Smart.*]

2. To turn; to move, or cause to turn.

To turn and *wind* a fiery Pegasus. *Shak.*

3. To turn round some fixed object; to bind, or to form into a ball or coil by turning; as, to *wind* thread on a spool; to *wind* thread into a ball; to *wind* a rope into a coil.

4. To introduce by insinuation. The child *winds* himself into my affections.

They have little arts and dexterities to *wind* in such things into discourse. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

5. To change; to vary.

Were our legislature vested in the prince, he might *wind* and turn our constitution at his pleasure. *Addison.*

6. To entwist; to infold; to encircle. *Shak.*

To wind off; to unwind.

To wind out; to extricate. *Clarendon.*

To wind up; to bring to a small compass, as a ball of thread. *Locke.*

2. To bring to a conclusion or settlement; as, to *wind up* one's affairs.

3. To put in a state of renovated or continued motion.

Fate seemed to *wind* him *up* for fourscore years. *Dryden.*

To wind up a clock, is to wind the cord by which the weights are suspended round an axis or pin.

To wind up a watch, is to wind the spring round its axis or pin.

4. To raise by degrees.

Thus they *wound up* his temper to a pitch. *Atterbury.*

5. To straiten, as a string; to put in tune.

Wind up the slackened strings of thy lute. *Waller.*

6. To put in order for regular action. *Shak.*

WIND, *v. t.* To nose; to perceive or follow by the scent; as, hounds *wind* an animal.

2. To ventilate; to expose to the wind; to winnow.

3. To drive [a horse] hard, so as to render scant of wind; also, to rest [a horse,] in order to recover wind. *Smart.*

To wind a ship, &c., is to turn it end for end, so that the wind strikes it on the opposite side.

WIND, *v. i.* To turn; to change.

So swift your judgments turn and *wind*. *Dryden.*

2. To turn around something; as, vines *wind* around a pole.

3. To have a circular direction; as, *winding* stairs.

4. To crook; to bend. The road *winds* in various places.

5. To move round; as, a hare pursued turns and *winds*.

To wind out; to be extricated; to escape.

Long laboring underneath, ere they could *wind*
Out of such prison. *Milton.*

WIND'AGE, *n.* [Sp. *viento*, wind, windage.]

The difference between the diameter of the bore of a gun or other piece and that of a ball or shell. *Cyc.*

WIND'BOUND, *a.* [*wind* and *bound*.] Prevented from sailing by a contrary wind. *Mar. Dict.*

WIND'-DRI-ED, (-dride,) *a.* Dried in the wind.

WIND'-DROP-SY, *n.* [*wind* and *dropsy*.] A swelling of the belly from wind in the intestines; tympanites. *Coxe.*

WIND'-EGG, *n.* [*wind* and *egg*.] An addle egg.

WIND'ER, *n.* One who winds.

WIND'ER, *v. t.* To fan; to clean grain with a fan. [*Local.*]

WIND'ER-MEB, *n.* A bird of the genus Larus, or gull kind. *Cyc.*

WIND'FALL, *n.* [*wind* and *fall*.] Fruit blown off the tree by wind.

2. An unexpected legacy, or other gain.

WIND'FALL-EN, (-fawln,) *a.* Blown down by the wind. *Drayton.*

WIND'-FLOW-ER, *n.* [*wind* and *flower*.] A plant, the anemone.

WIND'-FUR-NACE, *n.* [*wind* and *furnace*.] A furnace in which the air is supplied by an artificial current, as from a bellows.

WIND'-GAGE, *n.* [*wind* and *gage*.] An instrument for ascertaining the velocity and force of wind.

WIND'-GALL, *n.* [*wind* and *gall*.] A soft tumor on the fetlock joints of a horse.

WIND'-GUN, *n.* An air-gun; a gun discharged by the force of compressed air.

WIND'-HATCH, *n.* [*wind* and *hatch*.] In *mining*, the opening or place where the ore is taken out of the earth. *Cyc.*

WIND'-HOV-ER, (-huv-er,) *n.* [*wind* and *hover*.] A species of hawk; called also the STANNEL, but more usually the KESTREL. *Cyc. Jardine.*

WIND'I-NESS, *n.* [from *windy*.] The state of being windy or tempestuous; as, the *windiness* of the weather or season.

2. Fullness of wind; flatulence. *Harvey.*

3. Tendency to generate wind; as, the *windiness* of vegetables.

4. Tumor; puffiness.

WIND'ING, *ppr.* Turning; binding about; bending.

2. *a.* Bending; twisting from a direct line or an even surface.

WIND'ING, *n.* A turn or turning; a bend; flexure; meander; as, the *windings* of a road or stream.

2. A call by the boatswain's whistle.

WIND'ING-EN-GINE, *n.* An engine employed in mining, to draw up buckets from a deep pit. *Cyc.*

WIND'ING-LY, *adv.* In a winding or circuitous form.

WIND'ING-SHEET, *n.* [*winding* and *sheet*.] A sheet in which a corpse is wrapped. *Bacon.*

WIND'ING-TACK'LE, (-tak'l,) *n.* [*winding* and *tackle*.] A tackle consisting of one fixed triple block, and one double or triple movable block. *Dict.*

WIND'-IN'STRU-MENT, *n.* An instrument of music played by wind, chiefly by the breath, as a flute, a clarionet, &c. *Cyc.*

WIND'LACE, } *v. i.* To go warily to work; to act
WIND'LASS, } indirectly. *Hammond*

WIND'LASS, *n.* [*wind* and *lace*. Qu.] A machine for raising weights, consisting of a cylinder or roller of timber, moving on its axis, and turned by a crank, lever, or similar means, with a rope or chain attached to the weight.

2. A handle by which any thing is turned. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

WIN'DLE, *n.* A spindle; a kind of reel.

WIN'DLE-STRAW, *n.* A reed; a stalk of grass. [*North of England.*]

WIND'LESS, *a.* Having no wind; wanting wind; out of breath. [*Not in use.*] *Fairfax.*

WIND'-MILL, *n.* [*wind* and *mill*.] A mill turned by the wind. *Mortimer.*

WIN'DOW, *n.* [Dan. *vindue*; Sp. *ventana*, from the same root as *venta*, sale, *vent* of goods. The word in Spanish signifies also a nostril, that is, a passage. *Ventaja* is advantage; *ventalla*, a valve, and *ventalle*, a *fan*; *ventear*, to blow. Hence we see that *vent*, L. *vendo*, *wind*, *fan*, and *van*, Fr. *avant*, are all of one family. So is also the L. *fenestra*, Fr. *fenêtre*, D. *venster*, G. *fenster*, Ir. *fineog*. The vulgar pronunciation is *windor*, as if from the Welsh *gwyntdor*, wind-door.]

1. An opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light, and of air when necessary. This opening has a frame on the sides, in which are set movable sashes, containing panes of glass. In the United States, the sashes are made to rise and fall, for the admission or exclusion of air. In France, *windows* are shut with frames or sashes that open and shut vertically, like the leaves of a folding door.

2. An aperture or opening.

A *window* shalt thou make to the ark. — Gen. vi.

3. The frame or other thing that covers the aperture.

4. An aperture; or rather the clouds or water-spouts.

The *windows* of heaven were opened. — Gen. vii.

5. Lattice or casement; or the net-work of wire used before the invention of glass. *Judges* v.

6. Lines crossing each other.

Till he has *windows* on his bread and butter. *King.*

WIN'DOW, *v. t.* To furnish with windows. *Wotton. Pope.*

2. To place at a window. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

3. To break into openings. [*Unusual.*] *Shak.*

WIN'DOW-BLIND, *n.* [*window* and *blind*.] A blind to intercept the light of a window. Venetian *window-blinds* are now much used in the United States.

WIN'DOW-ED, *pp.* Furnished with windows.

WIN'DOW-FRAME, *n.* [*window* and *frame*.] The frame of a window which receives and holds the sashes.

WIN'DOW-GLASS, *n.* [*window* and *glass*.] Panes of glass for windows.

WIN'DOW-SASH, *n.* [*window* and *sash*.] The sash or light frame in which panes of glass are set for windows.

WIN'DOW-Y, *a.* Having little crossings like the sashes of a window. *Donne.*

WIND'PIPE, *n.* [*wind* and *pipe*.] The passage for the breath to and from the lungs; the trachea.

WIND'-PUMP, *n.* [*wind* and *pump*.] A pump moved by wind, useful in draining lands. *Cyc.*

WIND'-RODE, *n.* A term used by seamen to signify a ship when riding with wind and tide opposed to each other, driven to the leeward of her anchor.

WIND'ROW, (win'rō,) *n.* [*wind* and *row*.] A row or line of hay raked together for the purpose of being rolled into cocks or heaps.

[*This is the only use of the word in New England.*]

2. The green border of a field, dug up in order to carry the earth on other land to mend it. [*Eng.*] *Cyc.*

3. A row of pents set up for drying; or a row of pieces of turf, sod, or sward, cut in paring and burning. [*Eng.*] *Cyc.*

WIND'-SAIL, *n.* [*wind* and *sail*.] A wide tube or funnel of canvas, used to convey a stream of air into the lower apartments of a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

WIND'SEED, *n.* A plant of the genus Arctotis. *Lee.*

WIND'SHOCK, *n.* [*wind* and *shock*.] A sort of bruise or shiver in a tree. *Cyc.*

WIND'-TIGHT, (-tite,) *a.* [*wind* and *tight*.] So tight as to prevent the passing of wind. *Hall.*

WIND'WARD, *n.* [*wind* and *ward*.] The point from which the wind blows; as, to ply to the *windward*.

WIND'WARD, *a.* [*wind* and *ward*.] Being on the side toward the point from which the wind blows; as, the *windward* shrouds.

WIND'WARD, *adv.* Toward the wind.

To lay an anchor at the windward; to adopt previous measures for success or security.

WIND'Y, *a.* Consisting of wind; as, a *windy* tempest. *Shak.*

2. Next the wind; as, the *windy* side. *Shak.*

3. Tempestuous; boisterous; as, *windy* weather.

4. Puffy; flatulent; abounding with wind. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Empty; airy; as, *windy* joy. *Milton.*

WINE, *n.* [Sax. *win*; G. *wein*; D. *wyn*; Sw. and Dan. *vin*; W. *gwin*; Russ. *vino*; L. *vinum*; It. and Sp. *vino*; Fr. *vin*; Ir. *fion*; Gr. οἶνος; Eolic, Foινος; Eth. ወይን wine; Heb. יין. This Oriental word seems to be connected with עין, a fountain, and ענה, *anah*, to thrust, to press, or press out.]

1. The fermented juice of grapes; as, the *wine* of the Madeira grape; the *wine* of Burgundy or Oporto.

2. The juice of certain fruits, prepared with sugar,

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sometimes with spirits, &c.; as, currant *wine*; gooseberry *wine*.

3. Intoxication.

Noah awoke from his *wine*. — Gen. ix.

4. Drinking.

They that tarry long at the *wine*. — Prov. xxiii.

Corn and wine, in *Scripture*, are put for all kinds of necessaries for subsistence. *Ps.*

Bread and wine, in the *Lord's supper*, are symbols of the body and blood of Christ.

WINE'-BIB-BER, *n.* One who drinks much wine; a great drinker. *Prov.* xxiii.

WINE'-CASK, *n.* [*wine* and *cask*.] A cask in which wine is or has been kept.

WINE'-GLASS, *n.* [*wine* and *glass*.] A small glass in which wine is drank.

WINE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of wine; as, *wineless* life. *Swift.*

WINE'-MEAS-URE, (-mezh'ur,) *n.* [See MEASURE.] The measure by which wines and other spirits are sold, smaller than beer measure.

WINE'-MER-CHANT, *n.* A merchant who deals in wines.

WINE'-PRESS, *n.* [*wine* and *press*.] A place where grapes are pressed.

WINE'-STONE, *n.* The deposit of crude tartar, or argal, on the interior of wine-casks. *Ure.*

WING, *n.* [Sax. *gehring*; Sw. and Dan. *vinge*. The word signifies the side, end, or extremity.]

1. The limb of a fowl by which it flies, and under which it protects its young. In a few species of fowls, the wings do not enable them to fly; as is the case with the dodo, ostrich, great *auk*, and penguin; but in the two former, the wings assist the fowls in running.

2. *Figuratively*, care or protection.

3. The limb of an insect by which it flies.

4. In *botany*, [L. *ala*,] a leaf-like appendage.

WINGS, *pl.*, [L. *alæ*,] the two lateral petals of a papilionaceous flower, which stand opposite to each other, and immediately before the vexillum, and which usually have the carina between them. *Tully.*

5. Flight; passage by the wing; as, to be on the *wing*; to take *wing*.

6. Means of flying; acceleration. Fear adds *wings* to flight.

7. Motive or incitement of flight.

Then fiery expedition be my *wing*. *Shak.*

8. The flank or extreme body or part of an army. *Dryden.*

9. Any side piece. *Mortimer.*

10. In *gardening*, a side-shoot. *Cyc.*

11. In *architecture*, a side building, less than the main edifice.

12. In *fortification*, the longer sides of horn-works, crown-works, &c. *Cyc.*

13. In *a fleet*, the ships on the extremities, when ranged in a line, or when forming the two sides of a triangle.

14. In *a ship*, the wings are those parts of the hold and orlop deck which are nearest the sides.

15. In *Scripture*, protection; generally in the plural. *Ps.* lxiii. *Ex.* xix.

On the wings of the wind; with the utmost velocity. *Ps.* xviii.

WING, *v. t.* To furnish with wings; to enable to fly or to move with celerity.

Who heaves old ocean, and who *wings* the storms. *Pope.*

2. To supply with side bodies; as, on either side well *winged*. *Shak.*

3. To transport by flight.

I, *an old* turtle,
Will *wing* me to some withered bough. *Shak.*
Edge the keen sword, and *wing* th' unerring ball. *Trumbull.*

To wing a flight; to exert the power of flying.

WING'-CASE, } *n.* The case or shell which covers
WING'-SHELL, } the wings of coleopterous insects, as the beetle, &c. *Booth.*

WING'ED, *pp.* Furnished with wings; transported by flying.

WING-COV'ER-ING, (-kuv'er-,) *a.* Covering the wings.

2. *a.* Having wings; as, a *winged* fowl. *Gen.* i.

3. Swift; rapid; as, with *winged* haste. *Shak.*

4. Wounded; hurt.

5. In *botany*, [*Alatus*. ALATE is the term almost always used,] furnished with a leaf-like appendage. When stems are winged, the leaf-like appendage is commonly attached longitudinally to two opposite sides. When fruits are winged, the leaf-like appendage may be attached to one side only, or to two sides, or it may surround the fruit. *Tully.*

6. In *heraldry*, represented with wings, or having wings of a different color from the body.

7. Fanned with wings; swarming with birds. *Milton.*

WING'ED-PEA, *n.* A plant. *Miller.*

WING'-FOOT-ED, *a.* [*wing* and *foot*.] Having wings attached to the feet; as, *wing-footed* Mercury; hence, swift; moving with rapidity; fleet. *Drayton.*

WING'LESS, *a.* Having no wings; not able to ascend or fly.

WING'LET, *n.* A little wing.

WING'-SHELL. See WING-CASE.

WING'Y, *a.* Having wings; rapid; as, *wingy* speed. *Addison.*

WINK, *v. i.* [Sax. *wincian*; D. *wenken*: G. *winken*: Sw. *vinka*; Dan. *vinker*; W. *gwing*, a wink; *gwingaw*, to wriggle, to wink, to wince. *Wink* and *wince* are radically one word.]

1. To shut the eyes quickly; to close the eyelids with a quick motion.

They are not blind, but they *wink*. *Tillotson.*

2. To close and open the eyelids quickly.

3. To give a hint by a motion of the eyelids.

Wink at the footman to leave him without a plate. *Swift.*

4. To close the eyelids and exclude the light.

Or *wink* as cowards and afraid. *Prior.*

5. To be dim; as, a *winking* light. *Dryden.*

To wink at; to connive at; to seem not to see; to tolerate; to overlook, as something not perfectly agreeable; as, to *wink at* faults. *Roscommon.*

WINK, *n.* The act of closing the eyelids quickly I lay awake and could not sleep a *wink*.

I could eclipse and cloud them with a *wink*. *Donne.*

2. A hint given by shutting the eye with a significant cast. *Swift.*

WINK'ER, *n.* One who winks. *Pope.*

2. A horse's blinder. *Booth.*

WINK'ING, *ppr.* Shutting the eyes quickly; shutting and opening the eyelids quickly; hinting by closing the eye; conniving at; overlooking.

WINK'ING-LY, *adv.* With the eye almost closed. *Peacham.*

WIN'NER, *n.* [from *win*.] One who gains by success in competition or contest.

WIN'NING, *ppr.* [from *win*.] Gaining by success in competition or contest.

2. *a.* Attracting; adapted to gain favor; charming; as, a *winning* address.

WIN'NING, *n.* The sum won or gained by success in competition or contest.

WIN'NING-LY, *adv.* In a winning manner.

WIN'NOW, *v. t.* [L. *evanno*, from *vannus*, a fan; D. and G. *wannen*; from the root of *fan* and *wind*. The Sax. has *windwian*, to wind.]

1. To separate and drive off the chaff from grain by means of wind. Grain is *winnowed* by a fan, or by a machine, or by pouring it out of a vessel in a current of air.

2. To fan; to beat as with wings. *Milton.*

3. To examine; to sift for the purpose of separating falsehood from truth.

Winnow well this thought. *Dryden.*

4. To separate, as the bad from the good. *Shak.*

WIN'NOW, *v. i.* To separate chaff from corn.

Winnow not with every wind. *Ecclus.*

WIN'NOW-ED, *pp.* Separated from the chaff by wind; sifted; examined.

WIN'NOW-ER, *n.* One who winnows.

WIN'NOW-ING, *n.* The act of separating from chaff by wind.

WIN'NOW-ING, *ppr.* Separating from the chaff by wind; examining.

WIN'SOME, (win'sum,) *a.* Cheerful; merry.

WIN'TER, *n.* [Sax. G. D. Sw. and Dan.; from *wind*, or its root; Goth. *wintrus*.]

1. The cold season of the year. Astronomically considered, winter commences in northern latitudes when the sun enters Capricorn, or at the solstice about the 21st of December, and ends at the equinox in March; but in ordinary discourse, the *three* winter months are December, January, and February. Our Saxon ancestors reckoned the years by winters; as, ten *winters*; thirty *winters*. In tropical climates, the rainy season takes the place of winter. In the temperate and frigid climates, there is one winter only in the year.

2. The part of a printing press which sustains the carriage.

WIN'TER, *v. i.* To pass the winter. He *wintered* in Italy. Cattle *winter* well on good fodder.

WIN'TER, *v. t.* To feed or manage during the winter. To *winter* young cattle on straw, is not profitable. Delicate plants must be *wintered* under cover.

WIN'TER-AP'PLE, (-ap'pl,) *n.* [*winter* and *apple*.] An apple that keeps well in winter.

WIN'TER-BAR'LEY, *n.* [*winter* and *barley*.] A kind of barley which is sowed in autumn.

WIN'TER-BEAT-EN, *a.* [*winter* and *beat*.] Harassed by the severe weather of winter. *Spenser.*

WIN'TER-BER'RY, *n.* [*winter* and *berry*.] A low shrub of the genus Prinos. *Loudon. Lee.*

WIN'TER-BLOOM, *n.* [*winter* and *bloom*.] A plant of the genus Azalea. *Lee.*

WIN'TER-CHER'RY, *n.* [*winter* and *cherry*.] A plant of the genus Physalis, and its fruit, which is of the size of a cherry. *Lee. Miller.*

WIN'TER-CIT'RON, *n.* [*winter* and *citron*.] A sort of pear.

WIN'TER-CRESS, *n.* [*winter* and *cress*.] A plant of the genus Erysimum.

WIN'TER-CROP, *n.* [*winter* and *crop*.] A crop which will bear the winter, or which may be converted into fodder during the winter. *Cyc.*

WIN'TER-FAL'LOW, *n.* [*winter* and *fallow*.] Ground that is fallowed in winter.

WIN'TER-GAR'DEN, *n.* [*winter* and *garden*.] An ornamental garden for winter.

WIN'TER-GREEN, *n.* [*winter* and *green*.] A plant of the genus Pyrola, useful as a vulnerary. Also, a name of plants of the genera Chimaphila and Gaultheria. Winter-green is used as a tonic and astringent. *Cyc.*

WIN'TER-KILL, *v. t.* [*winter* and *kill*.] To kill by means of the weather in winter; as, to *winter-kill* wheat or clover. *America.*

WIN'TER-KILL-ED, *pp.* Killed by the winter, as grain.

WIN'TER-KILL-ING, *ppr.* Killing by the weather in winter.

WIN'TER-LODGE, } *n.* [*winter* and *lodge*.]
WIN'TER-LODG'MENT, } In *botany*, the hybernacle of a plant, which protects the embryo or future shoot from injuries during the winter. It is either a bud or a bulb. *Encyc.*

WIN'TER-PEAR, *n.* [*winter* and *pear*.] Any pear that keeps well in winter.

WIN'TER-QUAR'TERS, *n. pl.* [*winter* and *quarters*.] The quarters of an army during the winter; a winter residence or station.

WIN'TER-RIG, *v. t.* [*winter* and *rig*.] To fallow or till in winter. [*Local.*]

WIN'TER-SOL'STICE, (-sol'stis,) *n.* [*winter* and *solstice*.] The solstice of the winter, which takes place when the sun enters Capricorn, December 21st.

WIN'TER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Kept through the winter; lived through the winter.

WIN'TER-ING, *ppr.* Passing the winter; keeping in winter.

WIN'TER-LY, *a.* Such as is suitable to winter. [*Little used*.] *Shak.*

WIN'TER-Y, *a.* Suitable to winter; brumal; hyemal; cold; stormy. *Dryden.*

WI'NY, *a.* [from *wine*.] Having the taste or qualities of wine. *Bacon.*

WINZE, *n.* In *mining*, a small shaft sunk from one level to another for the purpose of ventilation. *Francis.*

WIPE, *v. t.* [Sax. *wipian*.]

1. To rub with something soft for cleaning; to clean by rubbing; as, to *wipe* the hands or face with a towel. *Luke* vii.

2. To strike off gently.

Some natural tears they dropped, but *wiped* them soon. *Milton.*

3. To cleanse from evil practices or abuses; to overturn and destroy what is foul and hateful.

I will *wipe* Jerusalem as a man *wipeth* a dish. — 2 Kings xxi.

4. To cheat; to defraud. *Spenser.*

To wipe away; to cleanse by rubbing or tersion; as, to *wipe away* a stain or reproach.

To wipe off; to clear away. *Wipe off* this foul stain; *wipe off* the dust.

To wipe out; to efface; to obliterate. *Wipe out* the blot.

WIPE, *n.* The act of rubbing for the purpose of cleaning.

2. A blow; a stroke.

3. A gibe; a jeer; a severe sarcasm. *Swift.*

4. A bird. [Sw. *vipa*, the lapwing.] *Ainsworth.*

WIP'ED, (wipt,) *pp.* Rubbed for cleaning; cleaned by rubbing; cleared away; effaced.

WIP'ER, *n.* One who wipes.

2. The instrument used for wiping.

3. In *mills*, a piece generally projecting from a horizontal axle, for the purpose of raising stampers or heavy pistons, and leaving them to fall by their own weight. *Brande.*

WIP'ING, *ppr.* Rubbing with a cloth or other soft thing for cleaning; clearing away; effacing.

WIRE, *n.* [Sw. *vir*; Ice. *vijr*.]

A thread of *metal*; any metallic substance drawn to an even thread.

WIRE, *v. t.* To bind with wire; to apply wire to, as in bottling liquors.

WIRE'-DRAW, *v. t.* [*wire* and *draw*.] To draw a metal into wire, which is done by drawing it through a hole in a plate of steel.

2. To draw into length. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To draw by art or violence.

My sense has been *wiredrawn* into blasphemy. *Dryden.*

4. To draw or spin out to great length and tenuity, as, to *wiredraw* an argument.

WIRE'-DRAW-ER, *n.* One who draws metal into wire. *Locke.*

WIRE'-DRAW-ING, *ppr.* Drawing a metal into wire.

2. Drawing to a great length or fineness.

WIRE'-DRAWN, *pp.* Drawn into wire; drawn out to great length or fineness.

WIRE'-GAUZE, *n.* A texture of finely interwoven wire, resembling gauze.

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WIRE'-GRATE, *n.* [*wire* and *grate.*] A grate or contrivance of fine wire work to keep insects out of vineries, hothouses, &c. *Cyc*

WIRE'-HEEL, *n.* [*wire* and *heel.*] A defect and disease in the feet of a horse or other beast. *Cyc.*

WIRE'-PULL'ER, *n.* One who pulls the wires, as of a puppet; hence, one who operates by secret means; an intriguer.

WIRE'-PULL'ING, *n.* The act of pulling the wires, as of a puppet; hence, secret influence or management; intrigue.

WIRE'-WORM, (-wurm,) *n.* [*wire* and *worm.*] A name given to the larvæ of various beetles, from their slenderness and uncommon hardness. They destroy the roots of plants.

2. The American wire-worm is a species of Iulus, with numerous feet. *E. C. Herrick.*

WIR'Y, *a.* Made of wire; like wire.

WIS, *v. t.*; *pret.* WIST. [G. *wissen*; D. *weeten*; Dan. *vider*; Sw. *veta.* This is the Sax. *witan*, to *wit.*]

To think; to suppose; to imagine. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

WIS'DOM, (wiz'dum,) *n.* [Sax. *id.*; *wise* and *dom*; G. *weisheit*, (*wisehood*;) D. *wysheid*; Sw. *visdom* and *vishet*; Dan. *visdom* or *viisdom.* (See WISE.) *Wisdom*, it seems, is from the Gothic dialect.]

1. The right use or exercise of knowledge; the choice of laudable ends, and of the best means to accomplish them. This is wisdom in *act*, *effect*, or *practice*. If wisdom is to be considered as a *faculty* of the mind, it is the faculty of discerning or judging what is most just, proper, and useful; and if it is to be considered as an *acquirement*, it is the knowledge and use of what is best, most just, most proper, most conducive to prosperity or happiness. Wisdom in the first sense, or *practical wisdom*, is nearly synonymous with DISCRETION. It differs somewhat from PRUDENCE in this respect; *prudence* is the exercise of sound judgment in avoiding evils; *wisdom* is the exercise of sound judgment either in avoiding evils or attempting good. *Prudence*, then, is a species, of which *wisdom* is the genus.

Wisdom gained by experience is of inestimable value. *Scott.*
It is hoped that our rulers will act with dignity and *wisdom*; that they will yield every thing to reason, and refuse every thing to force. *Ames.*

2. In *Scripture*, human learning; erudition; knowledge of arts and sciences.

Moses was learned in all the *wisdom* of the Egyptians. — Acts vii.

3. Quickness of intellect; readiness of apprehension; dexterity in execution; as, the *wisdom* of Bezaleel and Aholiab. *Exod.* xxxi.

4. Natural instinct and sagacity. *Job* xxxix.

5. In *Scripture theology*, wisdom is true religion; godliness; piety; the knowledge and fear of God, and sincere and uniform obedience to his commands. This is the *wisdom* which is from above. *Ps.* xc. *Job* xxviii.

6. Profitable words or doctrine. *Ps.* xxxvii.

The wisdom of this world; mere human erudition; or the carnal policy of men, their craft and artifices in promoting their temporal interests; called also *fleshly wisdom.* 1 *Cor.* ii. 2 *Cor.* i.

The wisdom of words; artificial or affected eloquence; or learning displayed in teaching. 1 *Cor.* i. ii.

WISE, *a.* [Sax. *wis*, *wise*; G. *weise*; D. *wys*; Sw. *vis*; Dan. *viis*; Sax. *wissan*, G. *wissen*, to know; Sans. *vid.* This, in Dutch, is *weeten*, to know, which is the Goth. *witan*, Sax. *witan*, Eng. to *wit*, perhaps Gr. εἰδέω. So that *wise*, *wit*, *weet*, *wot*, are all from one root, or dialectical forms of the same word; Ir. *fois*, *feas*, knowledge; W. *gwys*, *gwyz*, Sans. *vidja*, intelligence. In general, the radical sense of *know* is to reach or to hold, from extension, stretching. In this case, it may be to show, to disclose, from a like sense; for in Sw. *visa*, Dan. *viser*, G. *weisen*, D. *wysen*, is to show. In this case, L. *video*, *visum*, which seems to be connected with this word, may coincide in origin with *wide*. *Wistful*, attentive, eager, is from reaching forward.]

1. *Properly*, having knowledge; hence, having the power of discerning and judging correctly, or of discriminating between what is true and what is false; between what is fit and proper and what is improper; as, a *wise* prince; a *wise* magistrate. Solomon was deemed the *wisest* man. But a man may be *speculatively* and not *practically* wise. Hence,

2. Discreet and judicious in the use or application of knowledge; choosing laudable ends, and the best means to accomplish them. This is to be *practically* wise. *Gen.* xli.

3. Skillful; dextrous.

They are *wise* to do evil, but to do good they have no knowledge. — Jer. iv.

4. Learned; knowing; as, the *wise* and the unwise. *Rom.* i.

5. Skilled in arts, science, philosophy, or in magic and divination. 2 *Sam.* xiv.

6. Godly; pious. *Prov.* xiii.

The Holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee *wise* to salvation. — 2 Tim. iii.

7. Skilled in hidden arts; *a sense somewhat ironical*; as, the *wise* woman of Brainford. *Shak.*

8. Dictated or guided by wisdom; containing wisdom; judicious; well adapted to produce good effects; *applicable to things*; as, a *wise* saying; a *wise* scheme or plan; *wise* conduct or management; a *wise* determination.

9. Becoming a wise man; grave; discreet; as, *wise* deportment. *Milton.*

WISE, *n.* [Sax. *wise*; G. *weise*; D. *wys*; Sw. *vis*; Dan. *viis*; Fr. *guise*; It. *guisa*; Arm. *guis.*]

Manner; way of being or acting.

This song she sings in most commanding *wise*. *Sidney.*
In fittest *wise*. *Spenser.*

In the foregoing form this word is obsolete. The use of it is now very limited. It is common in the following phrases.

1. *In any wise.*

If he that sanctified the field will *in any wise* redeem it. — Lev. xxvii.
Fret not thyself *in any wise*. — Ps. xxxvii.

2. *On this wise.*

On this wise ye shall bless the children of Israel. — Num. vi.

3. *In no wise.*

He shall *in no wise* lose his reward. — Matt. x.

It is used in composition, as in *likewise*, *otherwise*, *lengthwise*, &c. By mistake, *ways* is often used for it; as, *lengthways* for *lengthwise.*

WISE'Ā-CRE, (wīze'ā-ker,) *n.* [G. *weise*, wise, and *sagen*, to say, G. *weissager*, a foreteller. The proper English word would be WISE-SAYER.]

One who makes pretensions to great wisdom; hence, in *contempt*, a simpleton; a dunce.

WISE'-HEART-ED, *a.* [*wise* and *heart.*] Wise; knowing; skillful. *Exod.* xxviii.

WISE'LING, *n.* One who pretends to be wise. *Donne.*

WISE'LY, *adv.* Prudently; judiciously; discreetly; with wisdom. *Prov.* xvi. xxi.

2. Craftily; with art or stratagem.

Let us deal *wisely* with them. — Ex. i.

WISE'NESS, *n.* Wisdom. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

WISE'-SAY-ER, *n.* [G. *weise*, wise, and *sagen*, to say, to tell; *weissager*, a foreteller.]

1. A foreteller; one who is noted for predicting the weather.

2. One who makes pretensions to great wisdom; hence, in *contempt*, a simpleton; a dunce.

WISH, *v. i.* [Sax. *wiscan*; Cimbric, *oska.* In all the other Teutonic and Gothic dialects, the corresponding word is written with *n*; D. *wenschen*; G. *winschen*; Dan. *önsker*; Sw. *önska.* This is probably the same word.]

1. To have a desire, or strong desire, either for what is or is not supposed to be obtainable. It usually expresses less than LONG; but sometimes it denotes to long or wish earnestly. We often *wish* for what is not obtainable.

This is as good an argument as an antiquary could *wish* for. *Arbuthnot.*
They have more than heart could *wish*. — Ps. lxxiii.
I *wish* above all things that thou mayest prosper. — 3 John 2.
They cast four anchors out of the stern, and *wished* for the day. — Acts xxvii.

2. To be disposed or inclined; as, to *wish* well to another's affairs. *Addison.*

3. It sometimes partakes of hope or fear. I *wish* the event may prove fortunate, or less calamitous than we apprehend.

WISH, *v. t.* To desire. I *wish* your prosperity.

Let them be driven backward, and put to shame, that *wish* me evil. — Ps. xl.

2. To long for; to desire eagerly or ardently. It has this sense when expressed with emphasis.

3. To recommend by wishing.

I would not *wish* them to a fairer death. *Shak.*

4. To imprecate; as, to *wish* curses on an enemy. *Shak.*

5. To ask; to express desire. *Clarendon.*

WISH, *n.* Desire; sometimes eager desire *Job* xxxiii.

2. Desire expressed *Pope.*

Blistered be thy tongue
For such a *wish*. *Shak.*

3. Thing desired. He has his *wish.*

The difference between *wish* and *desire* seems to be, that *desire* is directed to what is obtainable, and a *wish* may be directed to what is obtainable or not. *Kames.*

WISH'ED, (wisht,) *pp.* Desired, or ardently desired.

WISH'ER, *n.* One who desires; one who expresses a wish. *Shak.*

WISH'FUL, *a.* Having desire, or ardent desire.

2. Showing desire; as, *wishful* eyes.

3. Desirable; exciting wishes. [*Bad.*] *Chapman.*

WISH'FUL-LY, *adv.* With desire or ardent desire.

2. With the show of desiring.

WISH'ING, *ppr.* Desiring.

WISH'LY, *adv.* According to desire

WISK'ET, *n.* A basket. *Ainsworth.*

WISP, *n.* [Dan. *visk*, a wisp, a whisk; *visker*, to whisk, to rub or wipe; G. and D. *wisch.*]

A small bundle of straw or other like substance; as, a *wisp* of straw; a *wisp* of hay; a *wisp* of herbs. *Shak. Bacon.*

WIST, *pret.* of WIS. [*Obs.*]

WIST'FUL, *a.* [from *wist.* The sense is, stretching or reaching toward.] Full of thoughts; earnest; attentive.

Why — dost thou so *wistful* seem? *Gay.*

WIST'FUL-LY, *adv.* Attentively; earnestly. *Hudibras.*

WIS'TIT, *n.* The striated monkey, a small, South American monkey, with sharp claws and squirrel-like habits; the *ouistiti* of Buffon, Hapales Jacchus of Illiger. *Cuvier.*

WIST'LY, *adv.* Earnestly. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

WIS'TON-WISH, *n.* A rodent quadruped of America, the prairie-dog, which see. *Pike.*

WIT, *v. i.* [Sax. *witan*, Goth. *witan*, D. *weeten*, G. *wissen*, to know; Sans. *vid.* See WISE.]

To know. This verb is used only in the infinitive, *to wit*, namely, that is to say. [L. *videlicet*, i. e. *videre licet.*]

WIT, *n.* [Sax. *wit* or *ge-wit*; G. *witz*; Dan. *vid.* See the verb and WISE.]

1. *Primarily*, the intellect; the understanding or mental powers.

Will puts in practice what the *wit* deviseth. *Davies.*
For *wit* and power their last endeavors lend
T' outshine each other. *Dryden.*

2. The association of ideas in a manner natural, but unusual and striking, so as to produce surprise joined with pleasure. Wit is defined

What oft was thought, but ne'er so well expressed. *Pope.*
Wit consists in assembling, and putting together with quickness, ideas in which can be found resemblance and congruity, by which to make up pleasant pictures and agreeable visions in the fancy. *Locke.*
Wit consists chiefly in joining things by distant and fanciful relations, which surprise us because they are unexpected. *Kames.*
Wit is a propriety of thoughts and words; or, in other terms, thoughts and words elegantly adapted to the subject. *Dryden.*

3. The faculty of associating ideas in a new and unexpected manner.

4. A man of genius; as, the age of Addison abounded with *wits.*

A *wit* herself, Amelia weds a *wit.* *Young.*

5. A man of fancy or wit.

Intemperate *wits* will spare neither friend nor foe. *L'Estrange.*

6. Sense; judgment.

He wants not *wit* the danger to decline. *Dryden.*

7. Faculty of the mind. *Shak.*

8. *Wits*, in *the plural*; soundness of mind; intellect not disordered; sound mind. No man in his *wits* would venture on such an expedition. Have you lost your *wits*? Is he out of his *wits*?

9. Power of invention; contrivance; ingenuity. He was at his *wits'* end. *Hooker.*

WITCH, *n.* [Sax. *wicca.* See WICKED.]

1. A woman who, by compact with the devil, practices sorcery or enchantment.

2. A woman who is given to unlawful arts.

3. [Sax. *wic.*] A winding, sinuous bank. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

4. A piece of conical paper which is placed in a vessel of lard, and, being lighted, answers the purpose of a taper. [Qu. *wick.*] [*Local.*]

WITCH, *v. t.* To bewitch; to fascinate; to enchant.

I'll *witch* sweet ladies with my words and looks. *Shak.*

WITCH'CRAFT, *n.* [*witch* and *craft.*] The practices of witches; sorcery; enchantments; intercourse with the devil. *Bacon.*

2. Power more than natural.

He hath a *witchcraft*
Over the king in 's tongue. *Shak.*

WITCH'ED, (witcht,) *pp.* Bewitched; fascinated.

WITCH'-ELM, *n.* A kind of elm, the Ulmus montana, properly WYCH-ELM. *Loudon.*

WITCH'ER-Y, *n.* Sorcery; enchantment. *Milton.*

2. Fascination.

WITCH'-HA-ZEL, *n.* The Hamamelis virginica, a shrub which flowers in autumn, when its leaves are falling. *Lee. Bigelow.*

2. The name has sometimes been given to the witch-elm or wych-elm, the Ulmus montana.

WITCH'ING, *a.* Suited to enchantment or witchcraft; as, the *witching* time of night. *Shak.*

WITCH'ING, *ppr.* Fascinating; enchanting.

WIT'-CRACK-ER, *n.* [*wit* and *cracker.*] One who breaks jests; a joker. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

WIT'-CRAFT, *n.* [*wit* and *craft.*] Contrivance; invention. [*Obs.*] *Camden.*

WITE, *v. t.* [Sax. *witan*; the root of *twit.*] To reproach; to blame. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

WITE, *n.* Blame; reproach. [*Obs.*]

WITE'LESS, *a.* Blameless. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

WIT'E-NA-GE-MŌTE', *n.* [Sax. *witan*, to know, and *gemot*, a meeting, a council.]

A meeting of wise men; the national council or legislature of England, in the days of the Saxons, before the conquest.

WITH, *prep.* [Sax. *with*, near, or against; Goth. *ga-*

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withan, to join. The primary sense is, to press, or to *meet*, to unite; hence, in composition, it denotes opposition, as in *withstand* and *withdraw*; hence *against*, Sax. *wither*, G. *wider*.]

1. By, noting cause, instrument, or means. We are distressed *with* pain; we are elevated *with* joy. *With* study men become learned and respectable. Fire is extinguished *with* water.

2. On the side of; noting friendship or favor.

Fear not, for I am *with* thee. — Gen. xxvi.

3. In opposition to; in competition or contest; as, to struggle *with* adversity The champions fought *with* each other an hour. He will lie *with* any man living.

4. Noting comparison. The fact you mention compares well *with* another I have witnessed.

5. In company. The gentlemen traveled *with* me from Boston to Philadelphia.

6. In the society of. There is no living *with* such neighbors.

7. In connection, or in appendage. He gave me the Bible, and *with* it the warmest expressions of affection.

8. In mutual dealing or intercourse.

I will buy *with* you, sell *with* you. *Shak.*

9. Noting confidence. I will trust you *with* the secret.

10. In partnership. He shares the profits *with* the other partners. I will share *with* you the pleasures and the pains.

11. Noting connection.

Nor twist our fortunes *with* your sinking fate. *Dryden.*

12. Immediately after.

With this he pointed to his face. *Dryden.*

13. Among. I left the assembly *with* the last.

Tragedy was originally, *with* the ancients, a piece of religious worship. *Rymer.*

14. Upon.

Such arguments had invincible force *with* those pagan philosophers. *Addison.*

15. In consent, noting parity of state.

See! where on earth the flowery glories lie,
With her they flourished, and *with* her they die. *Pope.*

With and *by* are closely allied in many of their uses, and it is not easy to lay down a rule by which their uses may be distinguished. It is observed by Johnson that *with* seems rather to denote an instrument, and *by* a cause; as, he killed an enemy *with* a sword, but he died *by* an arrow. But this rule is not always observed.

With, in *composition*, signifies sometimes opposition, privation; or separation, departure.

WITH-AL′, (with-aul′,) *adv.* [*with* and *all.*] With the rest; together with; likewise; at the same time.

If you choose that, then I am yours *withal*. *Shak.*
How modest in exception, and *withal*
How terrible in constant resolution! *Shak.*

2. It is sometimes used for *with*. But the word is not elegant, nor much used.

WITH′AM-ITE, *n.* A variety of epidote, of a red or yellow color, found in Scotland. *Dana.*

WITH-DRAW′, *v. t.* [*with* and *draw.*] To take away what has been enjoyed; to take from. [*With* here has the sense of *contrary*: to *withdraw* is to draw the *contrary* way. See WITH.]

It is impossible that God should *withdraw* his presence from any thing. *Hooker.*

We say, to *withdraw* capital from a bank or stock in trade; to *withdraw* aid or assistance.

2. To take back; to recall or *retract*; as, to *withdraw* charges.

3. To recall; to cause to retire or leave; to call back or away. France has *withdrawn* her troops from Spain.

WITH-DRAW′, *v. i.* To retire; to retreat; to quit a company or place. We *withdrew* from the company at ten o'clock.

She from her husband soft *withdrew*. *Milton.*

WITH-DRAW′ING, *ppr.* Taking back; recalling; retiring

WITH-DRAW′ING-ROOM, *n* A room behind another room for retirement; a drawing-room. *Mortimer.*

WITH-DRAW′MENT, } *n.* The act of withdrawing;
WITH-DRAW′AL, } the act of taking back; a recalling. *Ch. Obs.*

Their *withdrawment* from the British and Foreign Bible Society, would tend to paralyze their exertions. *Simeon.*

WITH-DRAWN′, *pp* of WITHDRAW. Recalled; taken back.

WITHE, (with,) *n.* [Sax. *withig*; Sw. *vidja*; G. *weide*, a willow; L. *vitis*, *vitex*.]

1. A willow twig.

2. A band consisting of a twig, or twigs twisted. *K. Charles.*

WITH′ED, (withe,) *a.* Bound with a withe.

WITH′ER, *v. i.* [W. *gwiz*, dried, withered; *gwizoni*, to wither; Sax. *gewitherod*, withered; Ir. *fothadh.*]

1. To fade; to lose its native freshness; to become sapless; to dry.

It shall *wither* in all the leaves of her spring. — Ezek. xvii.

2. To waste; to pine away; as animal bodies; as, a *withered* hand. *Matt.* xii.

3. To lose or want animal moisture.

Now warm in love, now *withering* in the grave. *Dryden.*

WITH′ER, *v. t.* To cause to fade and become dry; as, the sun *withereth* the grass. *James* i.

2. To cause to shrink, wrinkle, and decay, for want of animal moisture.

Age can not *wither* her. *Shak.*

WITH′ER-BAND, *n.* [*withers* and *band.*] A piece of iron laid under a saddle near a horse's withers, to strengthen the bow. *Far. Dict.*

WITH′ER-ED, *pp.* or *a.* Faded; dried; shrunk.

WITH′ER-ED-NESS, *n.* The state of being withered.

WITH′ER-ING, *ppr.* Fading; becoming dry.

WITH′ER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner tending to wither, or cause to shrink.

WITH′ER-ITE, *n.* In *mineralogy*, a native carbonate of baryta first discovered by Dr. Withering. It is white, gray, or yellow. *Ure. Cyc.*

WITH′ER-NAM, *n.* [Sax. *wither*, against, and *naman*, to take.]

In *law*, a second or reciprocal writ or distress in lieu of a first distress which has been eloigned; reprisal. *Blackstone.*

WITH′ERS, *n.* [This seems to signify a joining, from the root of *with.*]

The juncture of the shoulder-bones of a horse, at the bottom of the neck. *Far. Dict.*

WITH′ER-WRUNG, (-rung,) *a.* Injured or hurt in the withers, as a horse. *Cyc.*

WITH-HELD′, *pret.* and *pp.* of WITHHOLD.

WITH-HOLD′, *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* WITHHELD. [*with* and *hold.*]

1. To hold back; to restrain; to keep from action.

Withhold — your hasty hand. *Spenser.*
If our passions may be *withheld*. *Kettlewell.*

2. To retain; to keep back; not to grant; as, to *withhold* assent to a proposition. The sun does not *withhold* his light.

WITH-HOLD′EN, *pp.* The old participle of WITHHOLD; now obsolete. We use WITHHELD.

WITH-HOLD′ER, *n.* One that withholds.

WITH-HOLD′ING, *ppr.* Holding back; restraining; retaining; not granting.

WITH-HOLD′MENT, *n.* Act of withholding.

WITH-IN′, *prep.* [Sax. *withinnan.*]

1. In the inner part; as, the space *within* the walls of a house; a man contented and happy *within* himself. *Tillotson.*

2. In the limits or compass of; not beyond; used of place and time. The object is *within* my sight; *within* the knowledge of the present generation; *within* a month or a year.

3. Not reaching to any thing external.

Were every action concluded *within* itself. *Locke.*

4. In the compass of; not longer ago than.

Within these five hours Hastings lived
Untainted. *Shak.*

5. Not later than; as, *within* five days from this time, it will be fair weather.

6. In the reach of.

Both he and she are still *within* my power. *Dryden.*

7. Not exceeding. Keep your expenses *within* your income.

8. *In* the heart or confidence of. [*Inelegant.*] *South.*

9. In the house; in any inclosure.

WITH-IN′, *adv.* In the inner part; inwardly; internally.

The wound festers *within*. *Carew.*

2. In the mind.

Ills from *within* thy reason must prevent. *Dryden.*

WITH-IN′SIDE, *adv.* [*within* and *side.*] In the inner parts. [*Bad.*] *Sharp.*

WITH-OUT′, *prep.* [Sax. *withutan*; *with* and *out.*]

1. Not with; as, *without* success.

2. In a state of destitution or absence from.

There is no living with thee nor *without* thee. *Tuller.*

3. In a state of not having, or of destitution. How many live all their life *without* virtue, and *without* peace of conscience!

4. Beyond; not within.

Eternity, before the world and after, is *without* our reach. *Burnet.*

5. Supposing the negation or omission of.

Without the separation of the two monarchies, the most advantageous terms from the French must end in our destruction. *Addison.*

6. Independent of; not by the use of. Men like to live *without* labor.

Wise men will do it *without* a law. *Bacon.*

7. On the outside of; as, *without* the gate; *without* doors.

8. With exemption from. That event can not happen *without* great damage to our interests.

9. Unless; except.

Without, when it precedes a sentence or member of a sentence, has been called a conjunction. This is a mistake. "You will not enjoy health, *without* you use much exercise." In this sentence, *without* is a preposition still, but followed by a member of a sentence, instead of a single noun. It has no property of a connective or conjunction, and does not fall within the definition. You will not enjoy health, this fact following being removed, or not taking place; *you use exercise*. This use of *without* is nearly superseded by *unless* and *except*, among good writers and speakers; but is common in popular discourse or parlance.

WITH-OUT′, *adv.* Not on the inside; not within.

These were from *without* the growing miseries. *Milton.*

2. Out of doors.

3. Externally; not in the mind.

Without were fightings, within were fears. — 2 Cor. vii.

WITH-OUT′EN, for WITHOUTAN, the Saxon word, is obsolete. *Spenser.*

WITH-STAND′, *v. t.* [*with* and *stand.* See STAND.] To oppose; to resist, either with physical or moral force; as, to *withstand* the attack of troops; to *withstand* eloquence or arguments.

When Peter was come to Antioch, I *withstood* him to his face. — Gal. ii.

WITH-STAND′ER, *n.* One that opposes; an opponent; a resisting power. *Ralegh.*

WITH-STAND′ING, *ppr.* Opposing; making resistance.

WITH-STOOD′, *pp.* Opposed; resisted.

WITH′-VINE, } *n.* A local name for the couch grass.
WITH′-WINE, } *Cyc.*

WITH′WIND, *n.* A plant. [L. *convolvulus.*]

WITH′Y, *n.* [Sax. *withig.*]

1. A large species of willow. *Cyc.*

2. A withe. *Cook's Voyage.*

WITH′Y, *a.* Made of withes; like a withe; flexible and tough.

WIT′LESS, *a.* [*wit* and *less.*] Destitute of wit or understanding; inconsiderate; wanting thought; as, a *witless* swain; *witless* youth. *Philips.*

2. Indiscreet; not under the guidance of judgment; as, *witless* bravery. *Shak.*

WIT′LESS-LY, *adv* Without the exercise of judgment.

WIT′LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of judgment. *Sandys.*

WIT′LING, *n.* [*dim.* from *wit.*] A person who has little wit or understanding; a pretender to wit or smartness.

A beau and *witling* perished in the throng. *Pope.*

WIT′NESS, *n.* [Sax. *witnesse*, from *witan*, to know.]

1. Testimony; attestation of a fact or event.

If I bear *witness* of myself, my *witness* is not true. — John v.

2. That which furnishes evidence or proof.

Laban said, This heap is a *witness* between me and thee this day. — Gen. xxxi.

3. A person who knows or sees any thing; one personally present; as, he was *witness*; he was an eye-*witness*. 1 *Pet.* v.

Upon my looking round, I was *witness* to appearances which filled me with melancholy and regret. *Rob. Hall*, 2, 349.

4. One who sees the execution of an instrument, and subscribes it for the purpose of confirming its authenticity by his testimony.

5. One who gives *testimony*; as, the *witnesses* in court agreed in all essential facts.

With a witness; effectually; to a great degree; with great force, so as to leave some mark as a testimony behind. He struck *with a witness*. [*Not elegant.*]

WIT′NESS, *v. t.* To see or know by personal presence. I *witnessed* the ceremonies in New York, with which the ratification of the constitution was celebrated in 1788. *N. W.*

Every one has *witnessed* the effects of the voltaic fluid. *Good, Lect.* x.
General Washington did not live to *witness* the restoration of peace. *Marshall.*
This is but a faint sketch of the incalculable calamities and horrors we must expect, should we ever *witness* the triumphs of modern infidelity. *Rob. Hall.*
We have *witnessed* all the varieties molded to such a perfect accommodation. *Bridg. Treatise.*
Angels, that make thy church their care,
Shall *witness* my devotion there. *Watts, Ps.* 138.
We have lived to *witness* that surprising paradox. *Hannah More.*

2. To attest; to give testimony to; to testify to something.

Behold how many things they *witness* against thee. — Mark xv.

3. To see the execution of an instrument, and subscribe it for the purpose of establishing its authenticity; as, to *witness* a bond or a deed.

In *the imperative mode*, see, in evidence or proof; as, *witness* the habeas corpus, the independence of judges, &c. *Ames*, 429.

WIT′NESS, *v. i.* To bear testimony.

The men of Belial *witnessed* against him, even against Naboth. — 1 Kings xxi.

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2. To give evidence.

The shew of their countenance doth *witness* against them.—Is. iii.

WIT'NESS-ED, (wit'nest,) *pp.* Seen in person; testified; subscribed by persons present; as, a deed *witnessed* by two persons.

WIT'NESS-ING, *ppr.* Seeing in person; bearing testimony; giving evidence.

WIT'-SNAP-PER, *n.* [*wit* and *snap.*] One who affects repartee. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

WIT'-STARV-ED, *a.* Barren of wit; destitute of genius. *Examiner.*

WIT'TED, *a.* Having wit or understanding; as, a quick-*witted* boy.

WIT'TI-CISM, *n.* [from *wit.*] A sentence or phrase which is affectedly witty; a low kind of wit.

He is full of conceptions, points of epigram, and *witticisms*; all which are below the dignity of heroic verse. *Addison.*

WIT'TI-LY, *adv.* [from *wit.*] With wit; with a delicate turn or phrase, or with an ingenious association of ideas. *Sidney.*

2. Ingeniously; cunningly; artfully

Who his own harm so *wittily* contrives. *Dryden.*

WIT'TI-NESS, *n.* [from *witty.*] The quality of being witty. *Spenser.*

WIT'TING-LY, *adv.* [See WIT.] Knowingly; with knowleuge; by design.

He knowingly and *wittingly* brought evil into the world. *More.*

WIT'TOL, *n.* [Sax., from *witan*, to know.] A man who knows his wife's infidelity and submits to it; a tame cuckold. *Shak.*

WIT'TOL-LY, *adv.* Like a tame cuckold. *Shak.*

WIT'TY, *a.* [from *wit.*] Possessed of wit; full of wit; as, a *witty* poet.

2. Judicious; ingenious; inventive.

3. Sarcastic; full of taunts.

Honeycomb was unmercifully *witty* upon the women. *Spectator.*

WIT'WALL, *n.* A bird, the golden oriole; also, the great spotted woodpecker. *P. Cyc.*

WIT'-WORM, (wurm,) *n.* [*wit* and *worm.*] One that feeds on wit. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

WIVE, *v. i.* [from *wife.*] To marry. [*Not in use.*]

WIVE, *v. t.* To match to a wife. *Shak.*

2. To take for a wife. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

WIVE'HOOD, *n.* Behavior becoming a wife. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

[It should be WIFEHOOD.]

WIVE'LESS, *a.* Not having a wife.

[It should be WIFELESS.]

WIVE'LY, *a.* Pertaining to a wife. *Sidney.*

[It should be WIFELY.]

WIV'ER, } *n.* A kind of heraldic dragon.
W V'ERN, } *Thynne*

WIVES, *pl.* of WIFE.

WIZ'ARD, *n.* [from *wise.*] A conjurer; an enchanter; a sorcerer. *Lev.* xx

The wily *wizard* must be caught. *Dryden.*

WIZ'ARD, *a.* Enchanting; charming. *Collins.*

2. Haunted by wizards. *Milton.*

WIZ'EN, *v. i.* [Sax. *wisnian, weosnian.*] To wither; to dry. [*Local.*]

WOAD, *n.* [Sax. *wad* or *waad*; G. *waid, weid*; D. *weede*; Fr. *guede*; It. *guado.* Qu. *weed.*]

A plant of the genus Isatis, formerly cultivated for the use of dyers, but now chiefly superseded by indigo. The woad blue is a very deep blue, and is the base of many other colors or shades of color. Woad is first bruised in a mill, and then made into balls. It grows wild in France, and along the coasts of the Baltic. *Cyc.*

WOAD'-MILL, *n.* A mill for bruising and preparing woad.

WO'DEN, *n.* An Anglo-Saxon deity, supposed to correspond to Mercury of the ancients, from whom Wednesday derives its name. *Brande.*

WOE, *n.* [Sax. *wa*; L. *væ*; Gr. *ovai*; W. *gwae*; G. *weh*; D. *wee*; Sw. *ve.*]

1. Grief; sorrow; misery; a heavy calamity.

One *woe* is past; and behold there come two *woes* more hereafter.—Rev. ix.

They weep each other's *woe.* *Pope.*

2. A curse.

Can there be a *woe* or curse in all the stores of vengeance equal to the malignity of such a practice? *South.*

3. *Woe* is used in denunciation, and in exclamations of sorrow.

Woe is me; for I am undone.—Is. vi.

This is properly the Saxon dative, "*woe* is *to* me." "*Woe worth* the day." This is also the dative; *woe be to* the day; Sax. *wurthan, weorthan*, or *wyrthan*, to be, to become.

Woe is a noun, and if used as an adjective, it is improperly used. "*Woe* to you that are rich." "*Woe* to that man by whom the offense cometh;" that is, misery, calamity, be or will be to him.

WOE'-BE-GONE, (-gawn,) *a.* [*woe, be,* and *gone.*] Overwhelmed with woe; immersed in grief and sorrow.

So *woe-begone* was he with pains of love. *Fairfax.*

WO'FUL, } *a.* Sorrowful; distressed with grief or
WO'FUL, } calamity; afflicted.

How many *woeful* widows left to bow
To sad disgrace! *Daniel.*

2. Sorrowful; mournful; full of distress; as, *woeful* day. *Jer.* xvii.

3. Bringing calamity, distress, or affliction; as, a *woeful* event; *woeful* want.

4. Wretched; paltry.

What *woeful* stuff this madrigal would be! *Pope.*

WO'FUL-LY, } *adv.* Sorrowfully; mournfully; in
WO'FUL-LY, } a distressing manner.

2. Wretchedly; extremely; as, he will be *woefully* deceived.

WO'FUL-NESS, }
WO'FUL-NESS, } *n.* Misery; calamity.

WOE'-SHAK-EN, *a.* Shaken by woe.

WOE'SOME, (wō'sum,) *a.* Woeful. [*Not in use.*] *Langhorne.*

WOFT, for WAFT. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

WOLD, in Saxon, is the same as WALD and WEALD, a wood, sometimes, perhaps, a lawn or plain. *Wald* signifies, also, power, dominion, from *waldan*, to rule. These words occur in names.

WOLF, (wulf,) *n.* [Sax. *wulf*; G. and D. *wolf*; Sw. *ulf*; Dan. *ulv*; Russ. *volk*; L. *vulpes*, a fox, the same word differently applied. The Gr. is αλωπηξ.]

1. An animal of the genus Canis, a beast of prey that kills sheep and other small domestic animals; called sometimes the WILD DOG. The wolf is crafty, greedy, and ravenous.

2. A small white worm or maggot, which infests granaries. *Cyc.*

3. An eating ulcer. *Brown.*

WOLF'-DOG, *n.* A dog of a large breed, kept to guard sheep. *Tickel.*

2. A dog supposed to be bred between a dog and a wolf. *Johnson.*

WOLF'-FISH, *n.* A fish, the Anarrhichas lupus of Linnæus; a fierce, voracious fish of the northern seas. This fish is called also SEA-CAT, CAT-FISH, and SEA-WOLF. *Jardine's Nat. Lib.*

WOLF'ISH, *a.* Like a wolf; having the qualities or form of a wolf; as, a *wolfish* visage; *wolfish* designs. *Shak.*

WOLF'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a wolfish manner. *Borrow.*

WOLF'-NET, *n.* A kind of net used in fishing, which takes great numbers. *Cyc.*

WOL'FRAM, *n.* In *mineralogy*, an ore of tungsten. Its color is generally a brownish or grayish black. It occurs massive and crystallized, and in concentric, lamellar concretions. *Cyc.*

WOLF'S'-BANE, *n.* A poisonous plant of the genus Aconitum; aconite.

2. The winter aconite, or Helleborus hyemalis. *Lee.*

WOLF'S'-CLAW, *n.* A cryptogamous plant of the genus Lycopodium, or clubmoss kind. *Lee.*

WOLF'S'-MILK, *n.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

WOLF'S'-PEACH, *n.* A plant of the genus Solanum, (Lycopersicum esculentum;) the tomato or love-apple.

WOL'LAS-TON-ITE, *n.* [from Dr. *Wollaston.*] A variety of tabular spar. *Dana.*

WOL-VER-ENE', } *n.* A carnivorous mammal, the
WOL-VER-INE', } Gulo Luscus, a quadruped inhabiting the coasts of the Arctic Sea. It is sometimes called QUICK-HATCH, and HUDSON'S-BAY BEAR.

WOL-VER-INE', *n.* A cant term given to an inhabitant of Michigan.

WOL'VISH, *a.* More properly WOLFISH, which see.

WOM'AN, *n.*; *pl.* WOMEN. [A compound of *womb* and *man.* It is the same word as L. *fœmina*; the Latins writing *f* for *w*. The plural, as written, seems to be *womb-men.* But we pronounce it *wimen*, and so it ought to be written, for it is from the Saxon *wifman*, wife-man.]

1. The female of the human race, grown to adult years.

And the rib, which the Lord God had taken from the man, made he a *woman.*—Gen. ii.

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible. *Shak.*

We see every day *women* perish with infamy, by having been too willing to set their beauty to show. *Rambler.*

I have observed among all nations that the *women* ornament themselves more than the men; that wherever found, they are the same kind, civil, obliging, humane, tender beings, inclined to be gay and cheerful, amorous and modest. *Ledyard.*

2. A female attendant or servant *Shak.*

WOM'AN, *v. t.* To make pliant. *Shak.*

WOM'AN-ED, *a.* Accompanied or united with a woman. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

WOM'AN-HAT-ER, *n.* [*woman* and *hater.*] One who has an aversion to the female sex. *Swift.*

WOM'AN-HOOD, *n.* [*woman* and *hood.*] The state, character, or collective qualities of a woman. *Spenser.*

WOM'AN-IZE, *v. t.* To make effeminate. [*Not used.*]

WOM'AN-ISH, *a.* Suitable to a woman; having the qualities of a woman; feminine; as, *womanish* habits; *womanish* tears; a *womanish* voice. *Dryden. Shak.*

WOM'AN-KIND, *n.* [*woman* and *kind.*] The female sex; the ruce of females of the human kind. *Addison.*

WOM'AN-LIKE, *a.* Like a woman.

WOM'AN-LY, *a.* Becoming a woman; feminine; as, *womanly* behavior. *Arbuthnot.*

A blushing, *womanly* discovering grace. *Donne.*

WOM'AN-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a woman.

WOMB, (woom,) *n.* [Sax. *wamb*; Goth. *wamba*; Sw. *vamb*; Dan. *vom*; Scot. *wame*; G. *wampe*, belly, a dewlap; D. *wam.*]

1. The uterus of a female; that part where the young of an animal is conceived and nourished till its birth. *Cyc.*

2. The place where any thing is produced.

The *womb* of earth the genial seed receives. *Dryden.*

3. Any large or deep cavity. *Addison.*

Womb of the morning; in *Scripture*, the clouds, which distill dew; supposed to be emblematic of the church bringing forth multitudes to Christ. *Ps.* cx.

WOMB, *v. t.* To inclose; to breed in secret. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

WOM'BAT, *n.* A marsupiate mammal, the Phascolomys Wombat, of the opossum family. It is about the size of the *badger.* It inhabits New Holland.

WOMB'Y, (woom'y,) *a.* Capacious. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

WOM'EN, (wim'en,) *n.*; *pl.* of WOMAN. But it is supposed the word we pronounce is from Sax. *wifman*, and therefore should be written WIMEN.

WON, (wun,) *pret.* and *pp.* of WIN; as, victories *won.*

WON, (wun,) } *v. i.* [Sax. *wunian*; G. *wohnen*; D.
WONE, } *woonen*, to dwell, to continue; Ir. *fanaim.*]

To dwell; to abide. [*Obs.*] Its participle is retained in *wont*, that is, *woned.* *Milton.*

WON, (wun,) *n.* A dwelling. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

WON'DER, (wun'der,) *n.* [Sax. *wunder*; G. *wunder*; D. *wonder*; Sw. and Dan. *under*; qu. Gr. φαινω, to show; and hence a sight; or from the root of Sp. *espanto*, a panic.]

1. That emotion which is excited by novelty, or the presentation to the sight or mind of something new, unusual, strange, great, extraordinary, or not well understood; something that arrests the attention by its novelty, grandeur, or inexplicableness. *Wonder* expresses less than *astonishment*, and much less than *amazement.* It differs from *admiration* in not being necessarily accompanied with love, esteem, or approbation, nor directed to persons. But *wonder* sometimes is nearly allied to *astonishment*, and the exact extent of the meaning of such words can hardly be graduated.

They were filled with *wonder* and amazement.—Acts iii.

Wonder is the effect of novelty upon ignorance. *Johnson.*

2. Cause of wonder; that which excites surprise; a strange thing; a prodigy.

To try things oft, and never to give over, doth *wonders.* *Bacon.*

I am as a *wonder* to many.—Ps. lxxi.

3. Any thing mentioned with surprise.

Babylon, the *wonder* of all tongues, *Milton.*

4. A miracle. *Exod.* iii.

Wonders of the world. The seven wonders of the world were the Egyptian pyramids, the mausoleum erected by Artemisia, the temple of Diana at Ephesus, the walls and hanging gardens of Babylon, the Colossus at Rhodes, the statue of Jupiter Olympius, and the Pharos or watchtower of Alexandria.

WON'DER, (wun'der,) *v. i.* [Sax. *wundrian.*] To be affected by surprise or admiration.

I could not sufficiently *wonder* at the intrepidity of these diminutive mortals. *Swift.*

We cease to *wonder* at what we understand. *Johnson.*

WON'DER-ER, *n.* One who wonders.

WON'DER-FUL, *a.* Adapted to excite wonder or admiration; exciting surprise; strange; astonishing. *Job* xiii.

WON'DER-FUL-LY, *adv.* In a manner to excite wonder or surprise.

I will praise thee, for I am fearfully and *wonderfully* made.—Ps. cxxxix.

WON'DER-FUL-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being wonderful. *Sidney.*

WON'DER-ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Indulging or feeling wonder. *Gen.* xxiv. *Luke* xxiv.

WON'DER-ING-LY, *adv.* In a wondering manner.

WON'DER-MENT, *n.* Surprise; astonishment; a wonderful appearance. [*Vulgar.*]

WON'DER-STRUCK, *a.* [*wonder* and *struck.*] Struck with wonder, admiration, and surprise. *Dryden.*

WON'DER-WORK'ING, (-wurk'ing,) *a.* Doing wonders or surprising things.

WON'DROUS, *a.* Admirable; marvelous; such as may excite surprise and astonishment; strange.

That I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and tell of all thy *wondrous* works.—Ps. xxvi.

WON'DROUS, *adv.* In a wonderful or surprising degree; as, a place *wondrous* deep; you are *wondrous*

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fair; *wondrous* fond of peace. These phrases of Cowley, Dryden, and Pope, are admissible only in the ludicrous and burlesque style.

WŌN'DROUS-LY, *adv.* In a strange or wonderful manner or degree.

Chloe complains, and *wondrously* 's aggrieved. *G'anville.*

WŌN'T, a contraction of *woll not*, that is, *will not.*

WŌNT, (wunt,) *a.* [*Wont* is strictly the participle passive of *won*, *wone*; Sax. *wunian*, to dwell, to remain, to endure, to exist, to cónsist; G. *wohnen*, D. *woonen.* But the D. has *wennen*, Sw. *vania*, Dan. *vænner*, to accustom; Ir. *fanaim*, to remain. In English, the verb is obsolete; but we retain the participle in use, and form it into a verb. See the verb.]

Accustomed; habituated; using or doing customarily.

If the ox were *wont* to push with his horn. — Ex. xxi.
They were *wont* to speak in old time, saying. — 2 Sam. xx. See Matt. xxvii. 15. Luke xxii. 39.

WŌNT, (wunt,) *n.* Custom; habit; use. [*Obs.*]
Sidney. *Hooker.*

WŌNT, (wunt,) *v. i.* To be accustomed or habituated; to be used.

A yearly solemn feast she *wont* to make. *Spenser.*
Wherewith he *wont* to soar so high. [*Obs.*] *Waller.*

WŌNT'ED, (wunt'ed,) *pp.* or *a.* Accustomed; used.

Again his *wonted* weapon proved. *Spenser.*

2. Accustomed; made familiar by use.

She was *wonted* to the place, and would not remove.
L'Estrange.

WŌNT'ED-NESS, (wunt'ed-,) *n.* The state of being accustomed. *King Charles.*

WŌNT'LESS, (wunt'less,) *a.* Unaccustomed; unused. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

WOO, *v. t.* [Sax. *wogan*, whence *awogod*, wooed.]

1. To court; to solicit in love.

My proud rival *wooes*
Another partner to his throne and bed. *Philips.*
Each, like the Grecian artist, *wooes*
The image he himself has wrought. *Prior.*

2. To court solicitously; to invite with importunity.

Thee, chantress, oft the woods among,
I *woo* to hear thy even song. *Milton.*

WOO, *v. i.* To court; to make love. *Dryden.*

WOOD, *a.* [Sax. *wod.*]
Mad; furious. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

WOOD, *n.* [Sax. *wuda*, *wudu*; D. *woud*; W. *gwyz.*]

1. A large and thick collection of trees; a forest.

Light thickens, and the crow
Makes wing to the rooky *wood.* *Shak.*

2. The substance of trees; the hard substance which composes the body of a tree and its branches, and which is covered by the bark.

3. Trees cut or sawed for the fire. *Wood* is yet the principal fuel in the United States.

4. Timber; trees cut for architectural purposes.

5. An idol. *Hab.* ii.

WOOD, *v. i.* To supply or get supplies of wood.

WOOD'-A-NEM'O-NE, *n.* A plant, Anemone nemorosa. [See ANEMONE.]

WOOD'-ANT, *n.* [*wood* and *ant.*] A large ant living in society in woods and forests, and constructing large nests. *E. C. Herrick.*

WOOD'-ASH-ES, *n. pl.* [*wood* and *ashes.*] The remains of burnt wood or plants.

[This word is used in England to distinguish these ashes from the remains of coal. In the United States, where wood chiefly is burnt, the people usually say simply *ashes.* But as coal becomes more used, the English distinction will be necessary.]

WOOD'BIND, } *n.* A name given to the honey-
WOOD'BINE, } suckle, a species of Caprifolium or Lonicera. *Lee.*

WOOD'-BOUND, *a.* [*wood* and *bound.*] Encumbered with tall, woody hedgerows.

WOOD'CHAT, *n.* A species of butcher-bird or shrike, Lanius rufus. *Jardine.*

WOOD'CHUCK, *n.* [*wood* and Persian *chuk*, a hog. See CHUK.]

In *New England*, the popular name of a rodent mammal, a species of the Marmot tribe of animals, the Arctomys monax. The ground hog. It burrows and is dormant in winter.

WOOD'CHOIR, (-kwire,) *n.* Songsters in a wood.

WOOD'-COAL, *n.* [*wood* and *coal.*] Charcoal; also, lignite or brown coal.

WOOD'COCK, *n.* [*wood* and *cock.*] A bird of the genus Scolopax of Linnæus, allied to the snipes, but with a more robust bill. Two species are known by this name, and these are widely distributed. Their flesh is esteemed a delicacy. *Nuttall. Jardine.*

WOOD'COCK SHELL, *n.* A name given by English naturalists to the shells of certain mollusks of the genus Murex, which have a very long tube with or without spines. *Rees's Cyc. P. Cyc.*

WOOD'-CRAFT, *n.* Skill and practice in shooting and other sports in the woods.

WOOD'-CUT, *n.* An engraving on wood.

WOOD'-CUT-TER, *n.* A person who cuts wood.

WOOD'-CUT-TING, *a.* Cutting wood.

WOOD'-CUT-TING, *n.* The act or employment of cutting wood.

WOOD'-DRINK, *n.* [*wood* and *drink.*] A decoction or infusion of medicinal woods.

WOOD'-ECH'O, (-ek'o.) *n.* An echo from the wood.

WOOD'ED, *a.* Supplied or covered with wood; as, land *wooded* and watered. *Arbuthnot.*

WOOD'EN, *a.* [from *wood.*] Made of wood; consisting of wood; as, a *wooden* box; a *wooden* leg; a *wooden* horse.

2. Clumsy; awkward.

When a bold man is put out of countenance, he makes a very *wooden* figure on it. *Collier.*

WOOD'-EN-GRAV'ING, *n.* Xylography; the act or art of engraving on wood, or of cutting figures of natural objects on wood. *Cyc.*

2. An engraving on wood.

WOOD'-FRET-TER, *n.* [*wood* and *fret.*] An insect or worm that eats wood. *Ainsworth.*

WOOD'-HOLE, *n.* [*wood* and *hole.*] A place where wood is laid up. *Philips.*

WOOD'-HOUSE, *n.* [*wood* and *house.*] A house or shed in which wood is deposited and sheltered from the weather. *United States.*

WOOD'ING, *ppr.* Getting or supplying with wood. *Washington.*

WOOD'-LAND, *n.* [*wood* and *land.*] Land covered with wood, or land on which trees are suffered to grow, either for fuel or timber. *America.*

2. In *England*, a soil which, from its humidity and color, resembles the soil in woods. *Cyc.*

WOOD'LARK, *n.* [*wood* and *lark.*] A bird, a species of lark, the Alauda arborea, which, like the skylark, utters its notes while on the wing.
Jardine's Nat. Lib.

WOOD'-LAY-ER, *n.* [*wood* and *layer.*] A young oak or other timber-plant, laid down in a hedge among the white thorn or other plants used in hedges. *Cyc.*

WOOD'LESS, *a.* Destitute of wood. *Mitford.*

WOOD'LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being destitute of wood.

WOOD'-LOCK, *n.* [*wood* and *lock.*] In *ship-building*, a piece of elm, close fitted and sheathed with copper, in the throating or score of the pintle, to keep the rudder from rising. *Cyc.*

WOOD'-LOUSE, *n.* [*wood* and *louse.*] An insect, the milleped. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

WOOD'MAN, *n.* [*wood* and *man.*] A forest officer, appointed to take care of the king's wood.
England.

2. A sportsman; a hunter. *Milton. Pope.*

3. One who cuts down trees.

WOOD'-MEIL, *n.* A coarse, hairy stuff made of Iceland wool, used to line the ports of ships of war. *Cyc.*

WOOD'-MITE, *n.* [*wood* and *mite.*] A small insect found in old wood.

WOOD'-MŎN''GER, (-mung'ger,) *n.* [*wood* and *mongcr.*] A wood-seller.

WOOD'-MOTE, *n.* [*wood* and *mote.*] In *England*, the ancient name of the forest court; now the court of attachment. *Cyc.*

WOOD'NESS, *n.* Anger; madness; rage. [*Obs.*]
Fisher.

WOOD'-NIGHT'SHADE, *n.* A plant, Solanum Dulcamara: woody nightshade.

WOOD'-NOTE, *n.* [*wood* and *note.*] Wild music.

Or sweetest Shakspeare, fancy's child,
Warble his native *wood-notes* wild. *Milton.*

WOOD'-NYMPH, (-nimf,) *n.* [*wood* and *nymph.*] A fabled goddess of the woods; a dryad.

The *wood-nymphs* decked with daisies trim *Milton.*

WOOD'-OF'FER-ING, *n.* Wood burnt on the altar. *Neh.* x.

WOOD'-O-PAL, *n.* A striped variety of coarse opal, having some resemblance to wood. *Dana.*

WOOD'PECK-ER, *n.* [*wood* and *peck.*] A name of numerous species of scansorial birds, of the genus Picus, which have strong bills, and peck holes in the wood or bark of trees, in pursuit of insects.

WOOD'-PIG'EON, (-pid'jun,) *n.* [*wood* and *pigeon.*] The ring-dove, (Columba palumbus.) *Ed. Encyc.*

WOOD'-PU'CE-RON, *n.* [*wood* and *puceron.*] A small insect of a grayish color, having two hollow horns on the hinder part of its body. It resembles the puceron of the alder, but it penetrates into the wood. *Cyc.*

WOOD'REEVE, *n.* [*wood* and *reeve.*] In England, the steward or overseer of a wood.

WOOD'-ROCK, *n.* A compact variety of asbestus.
Dana.

WOOD'-ROOF, } *n.* [*wood* and *roof* or *ruff.*] A plant
WOOD'-RUFF, } of the genus Asperula. *Loudon.*

WOOD'-SAGE, *n.* [*wood* and *sage.*] A plant found in woods, Teucrium scorodonia, having the smell of garlic. *Loudon.*

WOOD'-SARE, *n.* A kind of froth seen on herbs.
Bacon.

WOOD'-SCREW, *n.* The ordinary screw made of iron, for uniting pieces of wood.

WOOD'-SERE, *n.* The time when there is no sap in a tree. *Tusser.*

WOOD'-SHOCK, *n.* The wejack, a quadruped of the weasel kind in North America. It is the Mustela Canadensis of Linnæus, a digitigrade carnivorous mammal, sometimes called PEKAN, OTCHOCK, FISHER WEASEL, etc. It is found from Pennsylvania to the Great Slave Lake, and across the continent to the shores of the Pacific.

WOOD'-SOOT, *n.* [*wood* and *soot.*] Soot from burnt wood, which has been found useful as a manure.
Cyc.

WOOD'-SOR-REL, *n.* [*wood* and *sorrel.*] A plant of the genus Oxalis, having an acid taste. *Lee.*

WOOD'-SPITE, *n.* [*wood* and *spite.*] A name given in some parts of England to the green woodpecker.

WOOD'-STONE, *n.* A striped variety of horn-stone, somewhat resembling wood in appearance. *Dana.*

WOOD'-TIN, *n.* A nodular variety of oxyd of tin, of a brown color, found in Cornwall. *Brande.*

WOOD'WARD, *n.* [*wood* and *ward.*] An officer of the forest, whose duty is to guard the woods. [*England.*] *Cyc.*

WOOD'-WASH, } *n.* Names applied to dyer's
WOOD'-WAX, } broom, or dyer's weed, Ge-
WOOD'-WAX-EN, } nista tinctoria. *Cyc. Booth.*

WOOD'WORK, *n.* That part of any structure which is wrought of wood.

WOOD'WORM, (-wurm,) *n.* [*wood* and *worm.*] A worm that is bred in wood. *Johnson.*

WOOD'Y, *a.* [from *wood.*] Abounding with wood; as, *woody* land; a *woody* region.

Secret shades
Of *woody* Ida's inmost grove. *Milton.*

2. Consisting of wood; ligneous; as, the *woody* parts of plants.

3. Pertaining to woods; sylvan; as, *woody* nymphs. *Spenser.*

Woody fiber consists of slender, membranous tubes tapering at each end, on the tissue of wood.

WOOD'Y-NIGHT'SHADE, *n.* A plant; bittersweet; Solanum Dulcamara; originally from Europe, but naturalized in North America.

WOO'ER, *n.* [from *woo.*] One who courts, or solicits in love. *Bacon.*

WOOF, *n.* [Sax. *weft*, from *wefan*, to weave; Sw. *väf*: Gr. ὑφή.]

1. The threads that cross the warp in weaving; the weft. *Bacon.*

2. Texture; cloth; as, a pall of softest *woof.*
Pope.

WOOF'Y, *a.* Having a close texture; dense; as, a *woofy* cloud. *Miss J. Baillie.*

WOO'ING, *ppr.* [from *woo.*] Courting; soliciting in love.

WOO'ING-LY, *adv.* Enticingly; with persuasiveness; so as to invite to stay. *Shak.*

WOOL, *n.* [Sax. *wul*; G. *wolle*; D. *wol*; Sw. *ull*; Dan. *uld*; Russ. *volna*; Basque, *ulea.* Qu. Gr. οὐλος, soft; τουλος, down; or L. *vellus*, from *vello*, to pull off.]

1. That soft species of hair which grows on sheep and some other animals, which in fineness sometimes approaches to fur. The word generally signifies the fleecy coat of the sheep, which constitutes a most essential material of clothing in all cold and temperate climates.

2. Short, thick hair.

3. In *botany*, a sort of pubescence, or a clothing of dense, curling hairs on the surface of certain plants.
Martyn.

WOOL'-BALL, *n.* A ball or mass of wool found in the stomach of sheep. *Cyc.*

WOOL'-COMB-ER, (-kōm'er,) *n.* One whose occupation is to comb wool.

WOOLD, *v. t.* [D. *woelen*, *bewoelen*; G. *wühlen.*]

To wind, particularly to wind a rope round a mast or yard, when made of two or more pieces, at the place where they are fished, for confining and supporting them. *Mar. Dict.*

WOOLD'ED, *pp.* Bound fast with ropes; wound round.

WOOLD'ER, *n.* A stick used in woolding.
Mar. Dict.

WOOLD'ING, *ppr.* Binding fast with ropes; winding round.

WOOLD'ING, *n.* The act of winding, as a rope round a mast.

2. The rope used for binding masts and spars.

WOOL'-DRIV-ER, *n.* [*wool* and *driver.*] One who buys wool and carries it to market.

WOOL'EN, *a.* Made of wool; consisting of wool; as, *woolen* cloth.

2. Pertaining to wool; as, *woolen* manufactures.

WOOL'EN, *n.* Cloth made of wool. *Pope.*

WOOL'EN-DRA-PER, *n.* One who deals in woolen goods.

WOOL'FEL, *n.* [*wool* and *fel*, L. *pellis.*]

A skin with the wool; a skin from which the wool has not been sheared or pulled. *Davies.*

WOOL'-GATH-ER-ING, *a.* or *n.* A term applied to a vagrant or idle exercise of the imagination, often leading to a neglect of present objects. *Burton.*

WOOL'-GROW-ER, *n.* [*wool* and *grow.*] A person who raises sheep for the production of wool.

WOOL'-GROW-ING, *a.* Producing sheep and wool.

WOOL'I-NESS, *n.* [from *woolly.*] The state of being woolly.

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WOOL'LY, *a.* Consisting of wool; as, a *woolly* covering; a *woolly* fleece. *Dryden.*
2. Resembling wool; as, *woolly* hair. *Shak.*
3. Clothed with wool; as, *woolly* breeders. *Shak.*
4. In *botany*, clothed with a pubescence resembling wool. *Martyn.*

WOOL'LY-PAS'TI-NUM, *n.* A name given in the East Indies to a species of red orpiment or arsenic. *Cyc.*

WOOL'PACK, *n.* [*wool* and *pack.*] A pack or bag of wool.
2. Any thing bulky without weight. *Cleaveland.*

WOOL'SACK, *n.* [*wool* and *sack.*] A sack or bag of wool.
2. The seat of the lord chancellor of England in the house of lords, being a large, square bag of wool, without back or arms, covered with red cloth. *Brande.*

WOOL'-STA-PLE, *n.* [*wool* and *staple.*] A city or town where wool used to be brought to the king's staple for sale.

WOOL'-STA-PLER, *n.* One who deals in wool.

WOOL'-TRADE, *n.* [*wool* and *trade.*] The trade in wool.

WOOL'WARD, *adv.* In wool.
To go woolward, was to wear woolen next the skin, as a penance. *Tvone. Shak.*

WOOL'-WIND-ER, *n.* [*wool* and *wind.*] A person employed to wind or make up wool into bundles to be packed for sale. *Cyc.*

WOOP, *n.* A bird.

WOOS, *n.* A plant; a sea weed.

WOOTZ, *n.* Indian steel, a metallic substance imported from the East Indies; valued as the material of edge-tools. It has in combination a minute portion of alumine and silica. *Webster's Manual.*

WORD, (wurd,) *n.* [Sax. *word* or *wyrd*; G. *wort*; D. *woord*; Dan. and Sw. *ord*; Sans. *wartha.* This word is probably the participle of a root in *Br*, and radically the same as L. *verbum*; Ir. *abairim*, to speak. A *word* is that which is uttered or thrown out.]
1. An articulate or vocal sound, or a combination of articulate and vocal sounds, uttered by the human voice, and by custom expressing an idea or ideas; a single component part of human speech or language. Thus *a* in English is a word; but few words consist of one letter only. Most words consist of two or more letters, as *go*, *do*, *shall*, called *monosyllables*, or of two or more syllables, as *honor*, *goodness*, *amiable.*
2. The letter or letters, written or printed, which represent a sound or combination of sounds.
3. A short discourse.
Shall I vouchsafe your worship a *word* or two? *Shak.*
4. Talk; discourse.
Why should calamity be full of *words*? *Shak.*
Be thy *words* severe. *Dryden.*
5. Dispute; verbal contention; as, some *words* grew between us.
6. Language; living speech; oral expression. The message was delivered by *word* of mouth.
7 Promise. He gave me his *word* he would pay me.
Obey thy parents; keep thy *word* justly. *Shak.*
8. Signal; order; command.
Give the *word* through. *Shak.*
9. Account; tidings; message. Bring me *word* what is the issue of the contest.
10. Declaration; purpose expressed.
I know you brave, and take you at your *word*. *Dryden.*
11. Declaration; affirmation.
I desire not the reader should take my *word*. *Dryden.*
12. The Scripture; divine revelation, or any part of it. This is called the *word* of God.
13. Christ. *John* i.
14. A motto; a short sentence; a proverb. *Spenser.*
A good word; commendation; favorable account.
And gave the harmless fellow *a good word*. *Pope.*
In word; in declaration only.
Let us not love *in word* only, neither in tongue; but in deed and in truth. — 1 John iii.

WORD, (wurd,) *v. i.* To dispute. [*Little used.*] *L'Estrange.*

WORD, (wurd,) *v. t.* To express in words. Take care to *word* ideas with propriety.
The apology for the king is the same, but *worded* with greater deference to that great prince. *Addison.*

WORD'-CATCH-ER, *n* One who cavils at words. *Pope.*

WORD'ED, *pp.* Expressed in words.

WORD'ER, *n.* A speaker. [*Not in use.*] *Whitlock.*

WORD'I-LY, *adv.* In a verbose or wordy manner.

WORD'I-NESS, *n.* [from *wordy*] The state or quality of abounding with words. *Ash.*

WORD'ING, *ppr.* Expressing in words.

WORD'ING, *n.* The act of expressing in words.
2. The manner of expressing in words. The *wording* of the ideas is very judicious.

WORD'ISH, *a.* Respecting words. [*Not used.*] *Sidney.*

WORD'ISH-NESS, *n.* Manner of wording. [*Not used.*]

WORD'LESS, *a.* Not using words; not speaking; silent. *Shak.*

WORD'Y, (wurd'e,) *a.* Using many words; verbose; as, a *wordy* speaker; a *wordy* orator. *Spectator.*
2. Containing many words; full of words.
We need not lavish hours in *wordy* periods. *Philips.*

WORE, *pret.* of WEAR. He *wore* gloves.

WORE, *pret.* of WARE. They *wore* ship.

WORK, (wurk,) *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* WORKED or WROUGHT. [Sax. *weorcan*, *wircan*, *wyrcan*; Goth. *waurkyan*; D. *werken*; G. *wirken*; Sw. *virka*, *verka*; Dan. *virker*; Gr. εργαζομαι.]
1. In *a general sense*, to move, or to move one way and the other; to perform; as in popular language it is said, a mill or machine *works* well.
2. To labor; to be occupied in performing manual labor, whether severe or moderate. One man *works* better than another; one man *works* hard; another *works* lazily.
3. To be in action or motion; as, the *working* of the heart. *Shak.*
4. To act; to carry on operations.
Our better part remains
To *work* in close design. *Milton.*
5. To operate; to carry on business; to be customarily engaged or employed in. Some *work* in the mines, others in the loom, others at the anvil.
They that *work* in fine flax. — Is. xix.
6. To ferment; as, unfermented liquors *work* violently in hot weather.
7. To operate; to produce effects by action or influence.
All things *work* together for good to them that love God. — Rom. viii.
This so *wrought* upon the child, that afterward he desired to be taught. *Locke.*
8. To obtain by diligence. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*
9. To act or operate on the stomach and bowels, as a cathartic.
10. To labor; to strain; to move heavily; as, a ship *works* in a tempest.
11. To be tossed or agitated.
Confused with *working* sands and rolling waves. *Addison.*
12. To enter by working; as, to *work* into the earth.
To work on; to act on; to influence.
To work up; to make way.
Body shall *up* to spirit *work*. *Milton.*
To work to windward: among *seamen*, to sail or ply against the wind; to beat. *Mar. Dict.*

WORK, (wurk,) *v. t.* To move; to stir and mix; as, to *work* mortar.
2. To form by labor; to mold, shape, or manufacture; as, to *work* wood or iron into a form desired, or into a utensil; to *work* cotton or wool into cloth.
3. To bring into any state by action. A foul stream, or new wine or cider, *works* itself clear.
4. To influence by acting upon; to manage; to lead.
And *work* your royal father to his ruin. *Philips.*
5. To make by action, labor, or violence. A stream *works* a passage or a new channel.
Sidelong he *works* his way. *Milton.*
6. To produce by action, labor, or exertion.
We might *work* any effect — only by the unity of nature. *Bacon.*
Each herb he knew, that *works* or good or ill. *Harte.*
7. To embroider; as, to *work* muslin.
8. To direct the movements of, by adapting the sails to the wind; as, to *work* a ship.
9. To put to labor; to exert.
Work every nerve. *Addison.*
10. To cause to ferment, as liquor.
To work out; to effect by labor and exertion.
Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling. — Phil. ii.
2. To erase; to efface. [*Not used.*]
3. To solve, as a problem.
To work up; to raise; to excite; as, to *work up* the passions to rage.
The sun, that rolls his chariot o'er their heads,
Works up more fire and color in their cheeks. *Addison.*
2. To expend in any work, as materials. They have *worked up* all the stock.
To work double tides; in *the language of seamen*, to perform the labor of three days in two; *a phrase taken from the practice of working by the night tide as well as by the day.*
To work into; to make way, or to insinuate; as, to *work* one's self *into* favor or confidence.
To work a passage; among *seamen*, to pay for a passage by doing duty on board of the ship.

WORK, (wurk,) *n.* [Sax. *weorc*; D. and G. *werk*; Dan. and Sw. *verk*; Gr. εργον.]
1. Labor; employment; exertion of strength; particularly in man, manual labor.
2. State of labor; as, to be at *work*.
3. Awkward performance. What *work* you make!
4. That which is made or done; as, good *work*, or bad *work*. *Milton.*
5. Embroidery; flowers or figures wrought with the needle.
6. Any fabric or manufacture.
7. The matter on which one is at work. In rising, she dropped her *work*.
8. Action; deed; feat; achievement; as, the *works* of bloody Mars. *Pope.*
9. Operation.
As to the composition or dissolution of mixed bodies, which is the chief *work* of elements. *Digby.*
10. Effect; that which proceeds from agency.
Fancy
Wild *work* produces oft, and most in dreams. *Milton.*
11. Management; treatment. *Shak.*
12. That which is produced by mental labor; a composition; a book; as, the *works* of Addison.
13. *Works*, in *the plural*; walls, trenches, and the like, made for fortifications.
14. In *theology*, moral duties, or external performances, as distinct from grace.
To set to work, } to employ; to engage in any busi-
To set on work; } ness. *Hooker.*

WORK'A-BLE, (wurk'a-bl,) *a.* Capable of being worked, as a metal. *Ure.*
2. That can be worked, or that is worth working; as, a *workable* mine. *Hitchcock. Conybeare.*

WORK'-BAG, *n.* A lady's reticule, or bag for holding work.

WORK'-DAY, *n.* See WORKING-DAY.

WORK'ED, (wurkt,) *pp.* Moved; labored; performed; managed; fermented.

WORK'ER, *n.* One that works; one that performs.

WORK'-FEL-LOW, *n.* One engaged in the same work with another. *Rom.* xvi.

WORK'-FOLK, *n.* Persons that labor. [*Obs.*] *Beaum. & Fl.*

WORK'-HOUSE, } *n.* A house where any man-
WORK'ING-HOUSE, } ufacture is carried on.
2. *Generally*, a house in which idle and vicious persons are confined to labor.

WORK'ING, (wurk'ing,) *ppr.* or *a.* Moving; operating; laboring; fermenting.

WORK'ING, *n.* Motion; the act of laboring. *Shak.*
2. Fermentation. *Bacon.*
3. Movement; operation; as, the *workings* of fancy.

WORK'ING-DAY, *n.* [*work* and *day.*] A day on which work is performed, as distinguished from the Sabbath, festivals, &c.
2. *a.* Plodding; hard-working; as, this *working-day* world. *Shak.*

WORK'MAN, *n.* [*work* and *man.*] Any man employed in labor, whether in tillage or manufactures.
2. *By way of eminence*, a skillful artificer or laborer.

WORK'MAN-LIKE, (wurk'-,) *a.* Skillful; well performed.

WORK'MAN-LY, (wurk'-,) *a.* Skillful; well performed.

WORK'MAN-LY, (wurk'-,) *adv.* In a skillful manner; in a manner becoming a workman. *Tusser.*

WORK'MAN-SHIP, (wurk'-,) *n.* Manufacture; something made, particularly by manual labor. *Exod.* xxxi.
2. That which is effected, made, or produced *Eph.* ii.
3. The skill of a workman; or the execution or manner of making any thing. The *workmanship* of this cloth is admirable. *Woodward.*
4. The art of working. *Spenser.*

WORK'-MAS-TER, (wurk'-,) *n.* [*work* and *master.*] The performer of any work.

WORK'SHOP, (wurk',) *n.* [*work* and *shop.*] A shop where any manufacture is carried on.

WORK'-TA-BLE, (wurk'-,) *n.* A small table, containing drawers and other conveniences for ladies in respect to their needlework.

WORK'-WOM-AN, (wurk'-,) *n.* A woman who performs any work, or one skilled in needlework. *Spenser.*

WORK'Y-DAY, *n.* [Corrupted from *working-day.*] A day not the Sabbath. *Shak.*

WORLD, (wurld,) *n.* [Sax. *weorold*, *woruld*; D. *waereld*; Sw. *verld.* This seems to be a compound word, and probably is named from roundness, the vault, but this is not certain.]
1. The universe; the whole system of created globes or vast bodies of matter.
2. The earth; the terraqueous globe; sometimes called the *lower world.*
3. The heavens; as when we speak of the heavenly *world*, or upper *world.*
4. System of beings; or the orbs which occupy space, and all the beings which inhabit them. *Heb.* xi.
God — hath in these last days spoken to us by his Son, whom he hath appointed heir of all things; by whom also he made the *worlds*. — Heb. i.
There may be other *worlds*, where the inhabitants have never violated their allegiance to their Almighty Sovereign. *W. B. Sprague.*
5. Present state of existence; as, while we are in the *world.*

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6. A secular life. By the *world* we sometimes understand the things of this world, its pleasures and interests. A great part of mankind are more anxious to enjoy the *world* than to secure divine favor.

7. Public life or society; as, banished from the *world*. *Shak.*

8. Business or trouble of life.

From this *world*-wearied flesh. *Shak.*

9. A great multitude or quantity; as, a *world* of business; a *world* of charms. *Milton.*

10. Mankind; people in general; *in an indefinite sense.* Let the *world* see your fortitude.

Whose disposition all the *world* well knows. *Shak.*

11. Course of life. He begins the *world* with little property, but with many friends.

12. Universal empire.

This through the East just vengeance hurled,
And lost poor Antony the *world*. *Prior.*

13. The customs and manners of men; the practice of life. A knowledge of the *world* is necessary for a man of business; it is essential to politeness.

14. All the world contains.

Had I a thousand *worlds*, I would give them all for one year more to devote to God. *Law.*

15. The principal nations or countries of the earth. Alexander conquered the *world*.

16. The Roman empire. *Scripture.*

17. A large tract of country; a wide compass of things.

I must descry new *worlds*. *Cowley.*

18. The inhabitants of the earth; the whole human race. *John* iii.

19. The carnal state or corruption of the earth; as, the present evil *world*; the course of this *world*. *Gal.* i. *Eph.* ii.

20. The ungodly part of the world.

I pray not for the *world*, but for them that thou hast given me. —John xvii.

21. Time; as in the phrase, *world* without end.

22. A collection of wonders. [*Not in use.*]

In the world; in possibility. All the precaution *in the world* would not save him.

For all the world; exactly. [*Little used.*] *Sidney.*

2. For any consideration.

WŌRLD'-HĂRD-EN-ED, (wurld'härd-nd,) *a.* Hardened by the love of worldly things.

WŌRLD'LI NESS, *n.* [from *world.*] A predominant passion for obtaining the good things of this life; covetousness; addictedness to gain and temporal enjoyments.

WŌRLD'LING, *n.* A person whose soul is set upon gaining temporal possessions; one devoted to this world and its enjoyments.

If we consider the expectations of futurity, the *worldling* gives up the argument. *Rogers.*

WŌRLD'LY, (wurld'le,) *a.* Secular; temporal; pertaining to this world or life, in contradistinction to the life to come; as, *worldly* pleasures; *worldly* affairs; *worldly* estate; *worldly* honor; *worldly* lusts. *Tit.* ii.

2. Devoted to this life and its enjoyments; bent on gain; as, a *worldly* man; a *worldly* mind.

3. Human; common; belonging to the world; as, *worldly* actions; *worldly* maxims.

WŌRLD'LY, *adv.* With relation to this life.

Subverting *worldly* strong and *worldly* wise
By simply meek. *Milton.*

WŌRLD'LY-MIND-ED, *a.* Devoted to the acquisition of property and to temporal enjoyments.

WŌRLD'LY-MIND-ED-NESS, *n.* A predominating love and pursuit of this world's goods, to the exclusion of piety and attention to spiritual concerns.

2. State of being worldly-minded.

WŌRM, (wurm,) *n.* [Sax. *wyrm*; G. *wurm*; D. *worm*; Dan. *orm*; Sw. *id.*, a serpent. This word is probably named from a winding motion, and the root of *swarm.*]

1. In *common usage*, any small, creeping animal, or reptile, either entirely without feet, or with very short ones, including a great variety of animals of different classes and orders, viz., certain small serpents, as the blind-worm or slow-worm; the larvas of insects, viz., grubs, caterpillars, and maggots, as the wood-worm, canker-worm, silk-worm, (the larva of a moth, (*Phalæna,*) which spins the filaments of which silk is made,) the grub that injures corn, grass, &c., the worms that breed in putrid flesh, the bots in the stomach of horses, and many others; certain wingless insects, as the glow-worm; the intestinal worms, or such as breed in the cavities and organs of living animals, as the tape-worm, the round-worm, the fluke, &c.; and numerous animals found in the earth, and in water, particularly in the sea, as the earth-worm or *lumbricus*, the hair-worm or *gordius*, the *teredo*, or worm that bores into the bottom of ships, &c. *Worms*, in the plural, in common usage, is used for intestinal worms, or those which breed in the stomach and bowels, particularly the round and thread worms, (*ascarides* and *oxyurides,*) which are often found there in great numbers; as we say, a child has *worms*.

2. In *zoölogy*, the term *Vermes* or *worms* has been applied to different divisions of invertebral animals, by different naturalists. Linnæus's class of *Vermes* includes the following orders, viz., *Intestina*, including the proper intestinal worms, the earth-worm, the hair-worm, the *teredo*, and some other marine worms; *Mollusca*, including the slug, and numerous soft animals inhabiting the water, particularly the sea; *Testacea*, including all the proper shell-fish; *Zoöphyta*, or compound animals, including corals, polypes, and sponges; and *Infusoria*, or simple microscopic animalcules. His character of the class is, spiracles obscure, jaws various, organs of sense usually tentacula, no brain, ears, nor nostrils, limbs wanting, frequently hermaphrodite. This class includes all the invertebral animals, except the insects and *crustacea*. The term *Vermes* has been since greatly limited, particularly by the French naturalists. Lamarck confined it to the intestinal worms, and some others, whose organization is equally simple. The character of his class is, suboviparous, body soft, highly reproductive, undergo no metamorphosis; no eyes, nor articulated limbs, nor radiated disposition of internal organs. *Linnæus. Cyc.*

3. Remorse; that which incessantly gnaws the conscience; that which torments.

Where their *worm* dieth not. — Mark ix.

4. A being debased and despised.

I am a *worm*, and no man. — Ps. xxii.

5. A spiral instrument or iron screw, used for drawing wads and cartridges from cannon or small arms.

6. Something spiral, vermiculated, or resembling a worm, as the threads of a screw. *Moxon.*

7. In *chemistry* and *distilleries*, a spiral metallic pipe placed in a tub of water, through which the vapor passes in distillation, and in which it is cooled and condensed. It is called also a SERPENTINE.

8. A small worm-like part situated beneath a dog's tongue. *Cyc.*

WŌRM, (wurm,) *v. i.* To work slowly, gradually, and secretly.

When debates and fretting jealousy
Did *worm* and work within you more and more,
Your color faded. *Herbert.*

WŌRM, (wurm,) *v. t.* To expel or undermine by slow and secret means.

They find themselves *wormed* out of all power. *Swift.*

2. To cut something, called a worm, from under the tongue of a dog. *Cyc.*

3. To draw the wad or cartridge from a gun; to clean by the worm.

4. To wind a rope spirally round a cable, between the strands; or to wind a smaller rope with spun yarn. *Mar. Dict.*

To worm one's self into; to enter gradually by arts and insinuations; as, *to worm one's self into* favor.

WŌRM'-ĔAT-EN, (wurm'eet-n,) *a.* [*worm* and *eat.*] Gnawed by worms; as, *worm-eaten* boards, planks, or timber.

2. Old; worthless. *Raleigh.*

WŌRM'ED, *pp.* Cleared by a worm or screw.

WŌRM'-FENCE, *n.* A zigzag fence, made by placing the ends of the rails upon each other; sometimes called a STAKE FENCE.

WŌRM'-GRĂSS, *n.* A plant of the genus Spigelia, used as a vermifuge.

WŌRM'-HŌLE, *n.* A hole made by the gnawing of a worm.

WŌRM'ING, (wurm'ing) *n.* The act or operation of cutting a worm-like ligament from under a dog's tongue.

WŌRM'ING, *ppr.* Entering by insinuation: drawing, as a cartridge; clearing, as a gun; cutting out the worm from under a dog's tongue.

WŌRM'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a worm; spiral; vermicular.

WŌRM'-POW-DER, *n.* A powder used for expelling worms from the stomach and intestines.

WŌRM'-SEED, *n.* A seed which has the property of expelling worms from the stomach, bowels, and intestines. It is said to be brought from Persia, and to be the produce of a species of Artemisia. *Cyc.*

2. A plant of the genus Chenopodium. *Lee.*

WŌRM'-TINC-TURE, *n.* A tincture prepared from earth-worms dried, pulverized, and mixed with oil of tartar, spirit of wine, saffron, and castor. *Cyc.*

WŌRM'WOOD, *n.* [Sax. *wermod*; G. *wermuth.*]

A plant, the Artemisia Absinthium. It has a bitter, nauseous taste; but it is stomachic and corroborant. *Cyc.*

Tree-wormwood; a species of Artemisia, with woody stalks. *Cyc.*

WŌRM'Y, (wurm'e,) *a.* Containing a worm; abounding with worms.

2. Earthy; groveling.

WŌRN, *pp.* of WEAR; as, a garment long *worn*.

WŌRN'-OUT, *pp.* or *a.* Consumed or rendered useless by wearing.

WOR'NIL, *n.* A maggot that infests the backs of cows. *Derham.*

WOR'RAL, *n.* An animal of the lizard kind, about four feet long and eight inches broad, with a forked tongue. It feeds on flies, and is harmless. It is found in Egypt. *Pococke. Cyc.*

WŌR'RI-ED, (wur'rid,) *pp.* [from *worry.*] Harassed; fatigued.

WŌR'RI-ER, *n.* [from *worry.*] One that worries or harasses.

WŌR'RY, (wur're,) *v. t.* [Sax. *werig*, malign, vexatious; *werigan*, *werian*, to disturb, to tease, to harass, to *weary*; or Dan. *uroe*, trouble, Sw. *oro*. The sense of *tearing* does not properly belong to this word. It may have that sense as secondary.]

1. To tease; to trouble; to harass with importunity, or with care and anxiety. Persons are often *worried* with care and solicitude.

Let them rail,
And then *worry* one another at their pleasure *Rowe.*
Worry him out till he gives his consent. *Swift.*
A church *worried* with reformation. *South.*

2. To fatigue; to harass with labor; *a popular sense of the word.*

3. To harass by pursuit and barking; as, dogs *worry* sheep.

4. To tear; to mangle with the teeth.

5. To vex; to persecute brutally.

WŌR'RY-ING, *ppr.* Teasing; troubling; harassing; fatiguing; tearing.

WŌR'RY-ING-LY, *adv.* Teasingly; harassingly.

WŌRSE, (wurse,) *a.* [Sax. *wærse*, *wyrse*; Dan. *verre*, Sw. *värre*. This adjective has the signification of the comparative degree, and as *bad* has no comparative and superlative, *worse* and *worst* are used in lieu of them, although radically they have no relation to *bad.*]

1. More evil; more bad or ill; more depraved and corrupt; *in a moral sense.*

Evil men and seducers shall wax *worse* and *worse*. — 2 Tim. iii.
There are men who seem to believe they are not bad while another can be found *worse*. *Rambler.*

2. In *a physical sense*, in regard to health, more sick.

She was nothing bettered, but rather grew *worse*. — Mark v.

3. More bad; less perfect or good. This carriage is *worse* for wear.

The worse; the loss; the disadvantage.

Judah was put to *the worse* before Israel. — 2 Kings xiv.

2. Something less good. Think not the *worse* of him for his enterprise.

WŌRSE, *adv* In a manner more evil or bad

We will deal *worse* with thee than with them. — Gen. xix.

WŌRSE, to put to disadvantage, is not in use. [See WORST.] *Milton.*

WŌRS'EN, *v. t.* To worse. [*Not in use.*] *Milton.*

WŌRS'ER, for WORSE, is a vulgar word, and not used in good writing or speaking.

WŌR'SHIP, (wur'ship,) *n.* [Sax. *weorthscype*; *worth* and *ship*; the state of worth or worthiness. See WORTH.]

1. Excellence of character; dignity; worth; worthiness.

Elfin, born of noble state,
And muckle *worship* in his native land. *Spenser.*

In this sense, the word is nearly or quite obsolete; but hence,

2. A title of honor, used in addresses to certain magistrates and others of respectable character.

My father desires your *worship's* company. *Shak.*

3. A term of ironical respect. *Pope.*

4. *Chiefly* and *eminently*, the act of paying divine honors to the Supreme Being; or the reverence and homage paid to him in religious exercises, consisting in adoration, confession, prayer, thanksgiving, and the like.

The *worship* of God is an eminent part of religion. *Tillotson.*
Prayer is a chief part of religious *worship*. *Tillotson.*

5. The homage paid to idols or false gods by pagans; as, the *worship* of Isis.

6. Honor; respect; civil deference.

Then shalt thou have *worship* in the presence of them that sit at meat with thee. — Luke xiv.

7. Idolatry of lovers; obsequious or submissive respect. *Shak.*

WŌR'SHIP, (wur'ship,) *v. t.* To adore; to pay divine honors to; to reverence with supreme respect and veneration.

Thou shalt *worship* no other God. — Ex. xxxiv.
Adore and *worship* God supreme. *Milton.*

2. To respect; to honor; to treat with civil reverence.

Nor *worshiped* with a waxen epitaph. *Shak.*

3. To honor with extravagant love and extreme submission, as a lover.

With bended knees I daily *worship* her. *Carew.*

WŌR'SHIP, *v. i.* To perform acts of adoration.

2. To perform religious service.

Our fathers *worshiped* in this mountain. — John iv.

WŌR'SHIP-ED, (wur'shipt,) *pp.* Adored; treated with divine honors; treated with civil respect.

WŌR'SHIP-ER, *n.* One who worships; one who pays divine honors to any being; one who adores. *South.*

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WŌR'SHIP-FUL, *a.* Claiming respect; worthy of honor from its character or dignity.

This is *worshipful* society. *Shak.*

2. A term of respect, sometimes ironically.

WŌR'SHIP-FUL-LY, *adv.* Respectfully. *Shak.*

WŌR'SHIP-ING, *ppr.* Adoring; paying divine honors to; treating with supreme reverence; treating with extreme submission.

WŌRST, (wurst,) *a.* [*superl.* of WORSE, which see.]

1. Most bad; most evil; *in a moral sense*; as, the *worst* man; the *worst* sinner.

2. Most severe or dangerous; most difficult to heal; as, the *worst* disease.

3. Most afflictive, pernicious, or calamitous; as, the *worst* evil that can befall a state or an individual.

WŌRST, *n.* The most evil state; *in a moral sense.*

2. The most severe or aggravated state; the hight; as, the disease is at the *worst.*

3. The most calamitous state. Be armed against the *worst.*

WŌRST, (wurst,) *v. t.* To get the advantage over in contest; to defeat; to overthrow. It is madness to contend when we are sure to be *worsted.*

WŌRST'ED, (wurst'ed,) *pp.* Defeated; overthrown.

WORST'ED, (wust'ed,) *n.* [The origin of this word is uncertain. It is usually supposed to take its name from a town in England or in Flanders.]

Yarn made of wool drawn out into long filaments by passing it, when oiled, through heated combs. It is used for stockings and various other fine fabrics. *Ure.*

WORST'ED, *a.* Consisting of worsted; made of worsted yarn; as, *worsted* stockings.

WŌRT, (wurt,) *n.* [Sax. *wyrt*; G. *wurz*; Sw. *ort*; Dan. *urt*; Fr. *vert, verd*; from the root of L. *vireo*, to grow; *viridis*, green.]

1. A plant; an herb; now used chiefly or wholly in compounds; as in *mugwort, liverwort, spleenwort.*

2. A plant of the cabbage kind.

3. New beer unfermented, or in the act of fermentation; the sweet infusion of malt. *Bacon. Cyc.*

WŌRTH, (wurth,) a termination, signifies a farm or court; as, in *Wordsworth.*

WŌRTH, (wurth,) *v. i.* [Sax. *weorthan*, to be.]

This verb is now used only in the phrases, woe *worth* the day, woe *worth* the man, &c., in which the verb is in the imperative mode, and the noun in the dative; woe *be to* the day.

WŌRTH, (wurth,) *n.* [Sax. *weoth, wurth, wyrth*; G. *werth*; D. *waarde*; Sw. *värd*: Dan. *værd*; W. *gwerth*; L. *virtus*, from the root of *vireo.* The primary sense is strength.]

1. Value; that quality of a thing which renders it useful, or which will produce an equivalent good in some other thing. The *worth* of a day's labor may be estimated in money, or in wheat. The *worth* of labor is settled between the hirer and the hired. The *worth* of commodities is usually the price they will bring in market; but *price* is not always *worth.*

2. Value of mental qualities; excellence; virtue; usefulness; as, a man or magistrate of great *worth.*

As none but she, who in that court did dwell,
Could know such *worth*, or *worth* describe so well. *Waller.*
All *worth* consists in doing good, and in the disposition by which it is done. *Dwight.*

3. Importance; valuable qualities; *applied to things*; as, these things have since lost their *worth.*

WŌRTH, (wurth,) *a.* Equal in value to. Silver is scarce *worth* the labor of digging and refining. In one country, a day's labor is *worth* a dollar; in another, the same labor is not *worth* fifty cents. It is *worth* while to consider a subject well before we come to a decision.

If your arguments produce no conviction, they are *worth* nothing to me. *Beattie.*

2. Deserving of; *in a good or bad sense, but chiefly in a good sense.* The castle is *worth* defending.

To reign is *worth* ambition, though in hell. *Milton.*
This is life indeed, life *worth* preserving. *Addison.*

3. Equal in possessions to; having estate to the value of. Most men are estimated by their neighbors to be *worth* more than they are. A man *worth* a hundred thousand dollars in the United States is called rich; but not so in London or Paris.

Worthiest of blood; an expression in law, denoting the preference of sons to daughters in the descent of estates.

WŌR'THI-ER, *a. comp.* More worthy.

WŌR'THI-EST, *a. superl.* Most worthy. *Borrow.*

WŌR'THI-LY, (wur'the-le,) *adv.* In a manner suited to; as, to walk *worthily* of our extraction. [*Bad.*] *Ray.*

2. Deservedly; according to merit.

You *worthily* succeed not only to the honors of your ancestors, but also to their virtues. *Dryden.*

3. Justly; not without cause.

I affirm that some may very *worthily* deserve to be hated. *South.*

WŌR'THI-NESS, (wur'the-ness,) *n.* Desert; merit.

The prayers which our Savior made were for his own *worthiness* accepted. *Hooker.*

2. Excellence; dignity; virtue.

Who is sure he hath a soul, unless
It see, and judge, and follow *worthiness?* *Donne.*

3. Worth; quality or state of deserving. *Sidney.*

WORTH'LESS, *a.* Having no value; as, a *worthless* garment; a *worthless* ship.

2. Having no value of character or no virtue; as, a *worthless* man or woman.

3. Having no dignity or excellence; as, a *worthless* magistrate.

WŌRTH'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a worthless manner.

WŌRTH'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of value; want of useful qualities; as, the *worthlessness* of an old garment, or of barren land.

2. Want of excellence or dignity; as, the *worthlessness* of a person.

WŌR'THY, (wur'the,) *a.* [G. *wurdig*; D. *waardig*; Sw. *värdig.*]

1. Deserving; such as merits; having worth or excellence; equivalent; with *of* before the thing deserved. She has married a man *worthy of* her.

Thou art *worthy of* the sway. *Shak.*
I am not *worthy of* the least of all the mercies. — Gen. xxxii.

2. Possessing worth or excellence of qualities; virtuous; estimable; as, a *worthy* citizen; a *worthy* magistrate.

Happier thou mayst be, *worthier* canst not be. *Milton.*
This *worthy* mind should *worthy* things embrace. *Davies.*

3. Suitable; having qualities suited to; *either in a good or bad sense*; equal in value; as, flowers *worthy* of paradise.

4. Suitable to any thing bad.

The merciless Macdonald,
Worthy to be a rebel. *Shak.*

5. Deserving of ill; as, things *worthy of* stripes. *Luke* xii.

WŌR'THY, (wur'the,) *n.* A man of eminent worth; a man distinguished for useful and estimable qualities; a man of valor; *a word much used in the plural*; as, the *worthies* of the church; political *worthies*; military *worthies.* *Holyday. Milton.*

WŌR'THY, (wur'the,) *v. t.* To render worthy; to exalt. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

WOT, *v. i.* [Originally WAT; the preterit of Sax. *witan*, to know, formerly used also in the present tense.]

To know; to be aware. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

WOULD, (wood,) *pret.* of WILL. [G. *wollen*; L. *volo.*]

Would is used as an auxiliary verb in conditional forms of speech. "I *would* go *if* I could." This form of expression denotes *will* or *resolution*, under a condition or supposition.

You *would* go, } denote simply an event under a
He *would* go, } condition or supposition.

The condition implied in *would* is not always expressed. "By pleasure and pain I *would* be understood to mean what delights or molests us;" that is, *if it should be asked* what I mean by pleasure and pain, I *would* thus explain what I wish to have understood. In this form of expression, which is very common, there seems to be an implied allusion to an inquiry, or to the supposition of something not expressed.

Would has the sense of *wish* or *pray*, particularly in the phrases "*would* to God," "*would* God we had died in Egypt," "I *would* that you knew what conflict I have;" that is, I *could* wish such a thing, *if* the wish could avail. Here also there is an implied condition.

Would is used also for *wish to do*, or *to have.* What *wouldst* thou? What *would* he?

WOULD'ING, (wud'ding,) *n.* Motion of desire. [*Not in use.*] *Hammond.*

WOUND, (wound *or* woond,) *n.* [Sax. *wund*; D. *wond*; G. *wunde*; W. *gwanu*, to thrust, to stab.]

1. A breach of the skin and flesh of an animal, or of the bark and wood of a tree, or of the bark and substance of other plants, caused by violence or external force. The self-healing power of living beings, animal or vegetable, by which the parts separated in *wounds* tend to unite and become sound, is a remarkable proof of divine benevolence and wisdom.

2. Injury; hurt; as, a *wound* given to credit or reputation.

[Walker condemns the pronunciation *woond* as a "capricious novelty." It is certainly opposed to an important principle of our language, viz., that words in *ou*, of Saxon origin, retain the regular Saxon sound of *ou*, as *sound, ground, found*, &c., while words derived from the French have the sound of *ou* in that language, as *soup, group*, &c. It is very undesirable to break in upon this rule, though *woond* is undoubtedly the fashionable pronunciation. — *Ed.*]

WOUND, (wound *or* woond,) *v. t.* To hurt by violence; as, to *wound* the head or the arm; to *wound* a tree.

He was *wounded* for our transgressions. — Is. liii.

WOUND, *pret.* and *pp.* of WIND.

WOUND'ED, *pp.* Hurt; injured.

WOUND'ER, *n.* One that wounds.

WOUND'ING, *ppr.* Hurting; injuring.

WOUND'ING, *n.* Hurt; injury. *Gen.* iv.

WOUND'LESS, *a.* Free from hurt or injury.

WOUND'WŌRT, *n.* The name of several plants; one a species of Achillea; another of the genus Stachys or Hedgenettle; another a species of Laserpitium; another a species of Solidago; and another a species of Senecio. *Cyc.*

WOUND'Y, *a.* Excessive. [*Vulgar.*] *Gay.*

WŌVE, *pret.* of WEAVE, sometimes the participle.

WŌV'EN, *pp.* or *a.* from WEAVE.

WOX, WOX'EN, for WAXED. [*Not used.*]

Note. — *W* before *r* is always silent.

WRACK, (rak,) *n.* [See WRECK.] A name given to a marine plant, out of which kelp is made, and which is also of great utility as a manure. It is sometimes called SEA-WRACK or SEA-WRECK, and SEA-OAK and SEA-TANGLE. It is the Fucus vesiculosus of Linnæus, a plant found on rocks left dry at low water. The stalk runs along the middle of the leaf, and is terminated by watery bladders. *Cyc.*

The *grass-wrack* is of the genus Zostera. *Lee.*

Wrack, and *to wrack* See WRECK.

WRACK'FUL, *a.* Ruinous; destructive.

WRĀIN'-BOLT. See WRING-BOLT.

WRĀITH, *n.* An apparition of a person in his exact likeness, seen before death or a little after. [*Scottish.*] *Jamieson.*

WRAN'GLE, (rang'gl,) *v. i.* [from the root of *wring*, Sw. *vränga*; that is, to wring, to twist, to struggle, to contend; or it is from the root of *ring*, to sound.]

To dispute angrily; to quarrel peevishly and noisily; to brawl; to altercate.

For a score of kingdoms you should *wrangle.* *Shak.*
He did not know what it was to *wrangle* on indifferent points. *Addison.*

WRAN'GLE, (rang'gl,) *v. t.* To involve in contention. [*Little used.*] *Sanderson.*

WRAN'GLE, (rang'gl,) *n.* An angry dispute; a noisy quarrel. *Swift.*

WRAN'GLER, (rang'gler,) *n.* An angry disputant; one who disputes with heat or peevishness; as, a noisy, contentious *wrangler.* *Watts.*

Senior wrangler; in *the university of Cambridge*, the student who passes the best examination in the senate-house. Then follow the *second, third*, &c., *wranglers.*

WRAN'GLE-SŌME, (rang'gl-sum,) *a.* Contentious; quarrelsome. *Moore.*

WRAN'GLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Disputing or contending angrily.

WRAN'GLING, *n.* The act of disputing angrily.

WRAP, (rap,) *v. t.*: *pret.* and *pp.* WRAPPED or WRAPT

1. To wind or fold together. *John* xx.

2. To involve; to cover by winding something round; often with *up*; as, to *wrap up* a child in its blanket; *wrap* the body well with flannel in winter.

I, *wrapt* in mist
Of midnight vapor, glide obscure. *Milton.*

3. To involve; to hide; as, *truth* wrapt in tales.

4. To comprise; to contain.

Leontine's young wife, in whom all his happiness was *wrapped up*, died in a few days after the death of her daughter. *Addison.*

5. To involve totally.

Things reflected on in gross and transiently, are thought to be *wrapped* in impenetrable obscurity. *Locke.*

6. To inclose.

7. To snatch up; to transport. [This is an error; the true spelling is RAP or RAPT, from the verb *rapio.*]

WRAP'PAGE, *n.* That which wraps.

WRAP'PED, (rapt,) } *pp.* Wound; folded; inclosed.
WRAPT, }

WRAP'PER, *n.* One that wraps.

2. That in which any thing is wrapped or inclosed.

3. A loose garment; applied sometimes to a lady's undress, and sometimes to a loose overcoat.

WRAP'PING, *ppr.* Winding; folding; involving; inclosing.

2. *a.* Used or designed for wrapping or covering; as, *wrapping* paper.

WRAP'RAS-CAL, *n.* An old cant term for a coarse upper coat. *Smart.*

WRASSE, *n.* The English name of a number of fishes inhabiting the rocky parts of the coast, and belonging to the family Labridæ, (genus Labrus, Linn.) They are prickly-spined, hard-boned fishes, with oblong, scaly bodies, and a single dorsal fin. Many of them present vivid colors. *P. Cyc.*

WRĀTH, (rāth,) *n.* [Sax. *wrath, wræth*; Sw. and D. *vrede*; W. *irad*, of which L. *ira* is a contraction; Ar. غ ض ب *ergtha*; Gr. ερεθω, to provoke. Class Rd, No. 36.]

1. Violent anger; vehement exasperation; indignation; as, the *wrath* of Achilles.

When the *wrath* of King Ahasuerus was appeased. — Esth. ii.
O Lord — in *wrath* remember mercy. — Hab. iii.

2. The effects of anger. *Prov.* xxvii.

3. The just punishment of an offense or crime. *Rom.* xiii.

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God's wrath, in *Scripture*, is his holy and just indignation against sin. *Rom.* i.

WRĀTH'FUL, (rāth'-,) *a.* Very angry; greatly incensed. The king was very *wrathful*.

2. Springing from wrath, or expressing it; as, *wrathful* passions; a *wrathful* countenance.

WRĀTH'FUL-LY, *adv.* With violent anger. *Shak.*

WRĀTH'FUL-NESS, *n.* Vehement anger.

WRĀTH'I-LY, *adv.* Very angrily.

WRĀTH'LESS, *a.* Free from anger. *Waller*

WRĀTH'Y, *a.* Very angry; *a colloquial word.*

WRAWL, (rawl,) *v. i.* [Sw. *vrala*, to bawl.]

To cry as a cat. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

WRĒAK, (reek,) *v. t.* [Sax. *wrecan*, *wræccan*; D. *wreeken*; G. *rächen*; perhaps allied to *break*. The sense is, to drive or throw, to dash with violence.

See Ar. حرج. Class Rg, No. 32, and No. 48.]

1. To execute; to inflict; to hurl or drive; as, to *wreak* vengeance on an enemy.

On me let Death *wreak* all his rage. *Milton.*

2. To revenge.

Come *wreak* his loss, whom bootless ye complain. *Fairfax.*
Another's wrongs to *wreak* upon thyself. *Spenser.*

[*This latter sense is nearly or quite obsolete.*]

WRĒAK, for Reck, to care, is a mistake. *Shak.*

WRĒAK, *n.* Revenge; vengeance; furious passion. [*Obs.*] *Shak. Spenser.*

WRĒAK'FUL, *a.* Revengeful; angry. *Shak.*

WRĒAK'LESS, *a.* Unrevengeful; weak. *Shak.*

WRĒATH, (reeth,) *n.* [Sax. *wræth*, *wreoth*. See Writhe.]

1. Something twisted or curled; as, a *wreath* of flowers. Hence,

2. A garland; a chaplet.

Nor wear his brows victorious *wreaths*. *Anon.*

WRĒATHE, *v. t.*; *pret.* Wreathed; *pp.* Wreathed, Wreathen.

1. To twist; to convolve; to wind one about another; as, to *wreathe* a garland of flowers.

2. To interweave; to entwine; as, chains of *wreathed* work.

3. To encircle, as a garland.

The flowers that *wreathe* the sparkling bowl. *Prior.*

4. To encircle as with a garland; to dress in a garland.

And with thy winding ivy *wreathes* her lance. *Dryden.*

WRĒATHE, *v. i.* To be interwoven or entwined; as, a bower of *wreathing* trees. *Dryden.*

WRĒATH'ED, (reethd,) *pp.* or *a.* Twisted; entwined; interwoven.

WRĒATH'ING, *ppr.* Twisting; entwining; encircling.

WRĒATH'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a wreath.

WRĒATH'Y, (ree'the,) *a.* Twisted; curled; spiral; as, a *wreathy* spire.

WRECK, (rek,) *n.* [Dan. *vrag*, a *wreck*, *shipwreck*; Sw. *vrak*, refuse; Sax. *wræc*, *wræcca*, an exile, a wretch; D. *wrak*, broken, a wreck. This word signifies properly that which is cast, driven, or dashed, or that which is broken.]

1. Destruction; *properly*, the destruction of a ship or vessel on the shore. Hence,

2. The ruins of a ship stranded; a ship dashed against rocks or land, and broken, or otherwise rendered useless, by violence and fracture.

3. In *law*, goods, &c., which, after a shipwreck, are cast upon the land by the sea. *Bouvier.*

4. Dissolution by violence; ruin; destruction.

The *wreck* of matter and the crush of worlds. *Addison.*

5. The remains of any thing ruined; dead weeds and grass.

6. In *metallurgy*, the vessel in which ores are washed the third time.

7. Wreck, for Wreak, is less proper. [See also Rack.]

WRECK, *v. t.* [Sw. *vräka*, to throw away.]

1. To strand; to drive against the shore, or dash against rocks, and break or destroy. The ship Diamond of New York was *wrecked* on a rock in Cardigan Bay, on the const of Wales.

2. To ruin; as, they *wreck* their own fortunes.

3. Wreck, for Wreak, is improper. *Shak.*

WRECK, *v. i.* To suffer wreck or ruin. *Milton.*

WRECK'ED, (rekt,) *pp.* Dashed against the shore or on rocks; stranded and ruined.

WRECK'ER, *n.* One who seeks the wrecks of ships.

WRECK'FUL, *a.* Causing wreck.

WRECK'ING, *ppr.* Stranding; running on rocks or on shore; ruining.

WRECK'-MAS-TER, *n.* A person appointed by law to take charge of goods, &c., thrown on shore after a shipwreck.

WREN, (ren,) *n.* [Sw. *wrenna*; Ir. *drean*.]

One of a group of small insessorial birds. Wrens feed on insects, &c., and are often very familiar with man. According to Cuvier's arrangement, the common wrens are of the genus Troglodytes; the gold-crested wrens of the genus Regulus. *P. Cyc.*

WRENCH, (rench,) *v. t.* [G. *verrenken*; D. *verwringen*. See Wring. Qu. Ir. *freanc*.]

1. To pull with a twist; to wrest, twist, or force by violence; as, to *wrench* a sword from another's hand.

2. To strain; to sprain; to distort.

You *wrenched* your foot against a stone. *Swift.*

WRENCH, (rench,) *n.* A violent twist, or a pull with twisting.

2. A sprain; an injury by twisting; as in a joint. *Locke.*

3. An instrument for screwing or unscrewing iron work.

4. Means of compulsion. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

5. In *the plural*, sleights; subtilties. [*Obs.*] *Chaucer.*

WRENCH'ED, (rencht,) *pp.* Pulled with a twist; sprained.

WRENCH'ING, *ppr.* Pulling with a twist; wresting violently; spraining.

WREST, (rest,) *v. t.* [Sax. *wræstan*; G. *reissen*, to wrest, to snatch or pull, to burst, to tear; Dan. *vrister*. Qu. L. *restis*, a rope.]

1. To twist or extort by violence; to pull or force from by violent wringing or twisting; as, to *wrest* an instrument from another's hands.

2. To take or force from by violence. The enemy made a great effort, and wrested the victory from our hands.

But fate has *wrested* the confession from me. *Addison.*

3. To distort; to turn from truth or twist from its natural meaning by violence; to pervert.

Wrest once the law to your authority. *Shak.*
Thou shalt not *wrest* the judgment of the poor.—Ex. xxiii.
Which they that are unlearned and unstable *wrest*, as they do also the other scriptures, to their own destruction.—2 Pet. iii.

WREST, (rest,) *n.* Distortion; violent pulling and twisting; perversion. *Hooker.*

2. Active or moving power. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

3. An instrument to tune.

WREST'ED, *pp.* Pulled with twisting; distorted; perverted.

WREST'ER, *n.* One who wrests or perverts.

WREST'ING, *ppr.* Pulling with a twist; distorting; perverting.

WRES'TLE, (res'l,) *v. i.* [Sax. *wræstlian* or *wraxlian*; D. *worstelen*. If *wraxlian* is the true orthography, this word belongs to Class Rg; otherwise it is from *wrest*.]

1. To strive with arms extended, as two men, who seize each other by the collar and arms, each endeavoring to throw the other by tripping up his heels and twitching him off his center.

Another, by a fall in *wrestling*, started the end of the clavicle from the sternum. *Wiseman.*

2. To struggle; to strive; to contend.

We *wrestle* not against flesh and blood.—Eph. vi.

WRES'TLER, *n.* One who wrestles; or one who is skillful in wrestling.

WRES'TLING, *ppr.* Striving to throw; contending.

WRES'TLING, *n.* Strife; struggle; contention.

WRETCH, (retch,) *n.* [Sax. *wræcca*, one who is driven; an exile. See Wreck, and ערץ, Class Rg, No. 48.]

1. A miserable person; one sunk in the deepest distress; as, a forlorn *wretch*.

2. A worthless mortal; as, a contemptible *wretch*.

3. A person sunk in vice; as, a profligate *wretch*.

4. It is sometimes used by way of slight or ironical pity or contempt.

Poor *wretch* was never frighted so. *Drayton.*

5. It is sometimes used to express tenderness; as we say, *poor thing*.

WRETCH'ED, *a.* Very miserable; sunk into deep affliction or distress, either from want, anxiety, or grief.

The *wretched* find no friends. *Dryden.*

2. Calamitous; very afflicting; as, the *wretched* condition of slaves in Algiers.

3. Worthless; paltry; very poor or mean; as, a *wretched* poem; a *wretched* cabin.

4. Despicable; hatefully vile and contemptible. He was guilty of *wretched* ingratitude.

WRETCH'ED-LY, *adv.* Most miserably; very poorly. The prisoners were *wretchedly* lodged.

2. Unhappily; as, two wars *wretchedly* entered upon. *Clarendon.*

3. Meanly; despicably; as, a discourse *wretchedly* delivered.

WRETCH'ED-NESS, *n.* Extreme misery or unhappiness, either from want or sorrow; as, the *wretchedness* of poor mendicants.

We have, with the feeling, lost the very memory of such *wretchedness* as our forefathers endured. *Raleigh.*
The prodigal brought nothing to his father but his rags and *wretchedness*. *Dwight.*

2. Meanness; despicableness; as, the *wretchedness* of a performance.

WRETCH'LESS, for Reckless, **WRETCH'LESS-NESS**, for Recklessness, } are improper

WRIG, for Wriggle. [*Not in use.*]

WRIG'GLE, (rig'gl,) *v. i.* [W. *rhuglaw*, to move briskly; D. *wriggelen* or *wrikken*.]

To move the body to and fro with short motions.

Both he and his successors would often *wriggle* in their seats, as long as the cushion lasted. *Swift.*

WRIG'GLE, (rig'gl,) *v. t.* To put into a quick, reciprocating motion; to introduce by a shifting motion.

Wriggling his body to recover
His seat, and cast his right leg over. *Hudibras.*

WRIG'GLER, *n.* One who wriggles.

WRIG'GLING, *ppr.* or *a.* Moving the body one way and the other with quick turns.

WRIGHT, (rīte,) *n.* [Sax. *wryhta*; from the root of *work*.]

An artificer; one whose occupation is some kind of mechanical business; a workman; a manufacturer. This word is now chiefly used in compounds, as in *shipwright*, *wheelwright*.

WRING, (ring,) *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* Wringed and Wrung. The latter is chiefly used. [Sax. *wringan*; G. *ringen*; D. *wringen*; Dan. *vrænger*; Sw. *vränga*; Dan. *ringer*. The sense is, to strain.]

1. To twist; to turn and strain with violence; as, to *wring* clothes in washing.

2. To squeeze; to press; to force by twisting; as, to *wring* water out of a wet garment.

3. To writhe; as, to *wring* the body in pain.

4. To pinch.

The king began to find where his shoe did *wring* him. [*Obs.*] *Bacon.*
If he had not been too much grieved and *wrung* by an uneasy and strait fortune. [*Obs.*] *Clarendon.*

5. To distress; to press with pain.

Didst thou taste but half the griefs
That *wring* my soul, thou couldst not talk thus coldly. *Addison.*

6. To distort; to pervert.

How dare these men thus *wring* the Scriptures? *Whitgifte.*

7. To persecute with extortion.

These merchant adventurers have been often wronged and *wringed* to the quick. *Hayward.*

8. To bend or strain out of its position; as, to *wring* a mast. *Mar. Dict.*

To wring off; to force off or separate by wringing; as, to *wring off* the head of a fowl.

To wring out; to force out; to squeeze out by twisting; as, to *wring out* dew or water. *Judges* vi.

2. To free from a liquor by wringing; as, to *wring out* clothes.

To wring from; to force from by violence; to extort; as, revenues *wrung from* the poor; to *wring from* one his rights; to *wring* a secret *from* one.

WRING, *v. i.* To writhe; to twist; as with anguish. *Shak.*

WRING, *n.* Action of anguish. *Hall.*

WRING'-BŌLT, *n.* [*wring* and *bolt*.] A bolt used by shipwrights, to bend and secure the planks against the timbers till they are fastened by bolts, spikes, and tree-nails. *Mar. Dict.*

WRING'ED, (ringd,) *pp.* Twisted; pressed; distressed; extorted.

WRING'ER, *n.* One who wrings; one that forces water out of any thing by wringing.

WRING'ING, *ppr.* Twisting; writhing; extorting.

WRING'ING-WET, *a.* So wet as to require wringing, or that water may be wrung out.

WRING'-STAVES, *n. pl.* Strong bars of wood used in applying wring-bolts. *Mar. Dict.*

WRINK'LE, (rink'l,) *n.* [Sax. *wrincle*; Sw. *rynka*; Dan. *rynke*. This coincides with *ring*, a circle. The Dutch write this word *krinkle*, and *kring* is *ring*. The G. *runzel* is probably of the same family, formed on *Rg*; Ir. *rang*. If *n* is casual, the root coincides with L. *ruga*, a wrinkle, and W. *rhyg*, a furrow.]

1. A small ridge or prominence, or a furrow, formed by the shrinking or contraction of any smooth substance; corrugation; a crease; as, *wrinkles* in the face or skin.

2. A fold or rumple in cloth.

3. Roughness; unevenness.

Not the least *wrinkle* to deform the sky. *Dryden.*

WRINK'LE, (rink'l,) *v. t.* [Sax. *wrinclian*; Sw. *rynka*; Dan. *rynker*.]

1. To contract into furrows and prominences; to corrugate; as, to *wrinkle* the skin; to *wrinkle* the brow.

Her *wrinkled* form in black and white arrayed. *Pope.*

2. To make rough or uneven.

A keen north wind, blowing dry,
Wrinkled the face of deluge, as decayed. *Milton.*

WRINK'LE, *v. i.* To shrink into furrows and ridges.

WRINK'LED, (rink'ld,) *pp.* or *a.* Contracted into ridges and furrows.

WRINK'LING, *ppr.* Shrinking; contracting into furrows and ridges.

WRIST, (rist,) *n.* [Sax. *wrist*; allied probably to *wrest* and *wrestle*; that is, a twist or junction.]

1. The joint by which the hand is united to the arm.

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2. In *the manege*, the *bridle wrist* is that of the cavalier's left hand. *Cyc.*

WRIST'LET, *n.* An elastic band worn by ladies around the wrist, to confine the upper part of a glove.

WRIST'BAND, *n.* [*wrist* and *band.*] That band or part of a shirt sleeve which covers the wrist.

WRIT, (rit,) *n.* [from *write.*] That which is written. In this sense, *writ* is particularly applied to the Scriptures, or books of the Old and New Testament; as, holy *writ*; sacred *writ*.

2. In *law*, a precept issued from the proper authority to the sheriff, his deputy, or other subordinate officer, commanding him to perform some act, as to summon a defendant into court to answer, and the like.

In *England*, writs are issued from some court under seal. In *some of the United States*, writs are issued by any single judge or justice of the peace, in the name and by the authority of the State.

In *some of the United States*, the writ, in a civil suit, contains both the summons and the plaintiff's declaration or cause of action set forth at large, and a writ is either a summons or an attachment.

Writs are *original* or *judicial*. An *original* writ, in England, is issued from the high court of chancery. A *judicial* writ is issued by order of a court upon a special occasion, during the pendency of the suit.

Writs are of various kinds; as, writs of *assize*, writs of *capias*, writs of *distringas*, &c. *Shak.*

3. A legal instrument. *Shak.*

WRIT, *pret.* of WRITE, is not now used. [See WRITE and WROTE.]

WRITE, (rīte,) *v. t.*; *pret.* WROTE; *pp.* WRIT, WRITTEN. [Sax. *writan, awritan, gewritan*; Ice. *rita*; Goth. *writs*, a letter. The sense is, to scrape, to scratch, to rub; probably from the root of *grate*, and L. *rado*.]

1. To form by a pen on paper or other material, or by a graver on wood or stone; as, to *write* the characters called letters; to *write* figures. We *write* characters on paper with pen and ink; we *write* them on stone with a graving tool.

2. To express by forming letters and words on paper or stone; as, to *write* a deed; to *write* a bill of divorcement. The ten commandments were *written* with the finger of God on tables of stone. *Exod.* xxxi.

3. To engrave. [See the preceding definition.]

4. To impress durably. *Write* useful truths on the

5. To compose or produce, as an author. [heart.

6. To copy; to transcribe.

7. To communicate by letter.

I chose to *write* the thing I durst not speak
To her I loved. *Prior.*

WRITE, (rīte,) *v. i.* To perform the act of forming characters, letters, or figures, as representatives of sounds or ideas. Learn to *write* when young.

2. To be employed as a clerk or an amanuensis. A *writes* for B. D *writes* in one of the public offices.

3. To play the author; as, he thinks, he speaks, he *writes*, he sings.

4. To recite or relate in books. Josephus *wrote* of the wars of the Jews.

5. To send letters.

He *wrote* for all the Jews concerning their freedom. *Esdras.*

6. To call one's self; to be entitled; to use the style of.

Those who began to *write* themselves men, but thought it no shame to learn. *Fell.*

7. To compose; to frame or combine ideas and express them in words.

They can *write* up to the dignity and character of their authors. *Felton.*

WRIT'ER, (rīt'er,) *n.* One who writes or has written.

2. An author.

3. A clerk or amanuensis.

Writer to the signet; one of a class of lawyers in Scotland, answering to the highest class of attorneys in England. *Brande.*

Writer of the tallies; an officer of the exchequer of England; a clerk to the auditor of the receipt, who writes upon the tallies the whole of the tellers' bills. *Cyc.*

WRITHE, (rīthe,) *v. t.* [Sax. *writhan*; Sw. *vrida*; Dan. *vrider.*]

1. To twist; to distort.

Her mouth she *writhed*. *Dryden.*

2. To twist with violence; as, to *writhe* the body. *Addison*

3. To wrest; to distort; to torture; as, to *writhe* words. [*Obs.*] *Hooker.*

WRITHE, *v. i.* To twist; to be distorted; as, to *writhe* with agony. *Addison.*

WRITH'ED, (rīthd,) *pp.* Twisted; distorted.

WRITH'ING, *ppr.* Twisting; distorting.

WRITH'LE, (rith'l,) *v. t.* [from *writhe.*] To wrinkle. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

WRIT'ING, *ppr.* Forming, as characters, with a pen, style, or graver.

2. *a.* Used or intended for writing; as, *writing* paper.

WRIT'ING, *n.* The act or art of forming letters and characters on paper, wood, stone, or other material, for the purpose of recording the ideas which characters and words express, or of communicating them to others by visible signs. We hardly know which to admire most, the ingenuity or the utility of the art of *writing*.

2. Any thing written or expressed in letters; hence, any legal instrument, as a deed, a receipt, a bond, an agreement, &c.

3. A book; any written composition; a pamphlet; as, the *writings* of Addison.

4. An inscription. *John* xix.

5. *Writings, pl.*; conveyances of lands; deeds; or any official papers.

WRIT'ING-BOOK, *n.* A book for practice in penmanship.

WRIT'ING-MAS-TER, *n.* One who teaches the art of penmanship.

WRIT'ING-SCHOOL, *n.* A school for instruction in penmanship.

WRIT'TEN, *pp.* or *a.* Expressed in letters.

Written laws; statutes; laws enacted by the supreme power and recorded; as contradistinguished from *unwritten* or *common* law.

WRIZ'ZLED, for WRITHLED. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

WRŌ'KEN, for WREAKED. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

WRONG, (rong,) *a.* [Sw. *vrang*; Dan. *vrang*; properly the participle of *wring*, Sw. *vränga*, Dan. *vrænger.*] *Literally*, wrung, twisted, or turned from a straight line or even surface. Hence,

1. Not physically right; not fit or suitable; not appropriate for use; as, the *wrong* side of a garment. You hold the book the *wrong* end uppermost. There may be something *wrong* in the construction of a watch or an edifice.

2. Not morally right; that deviates from the line of rectitude prescribed by God; not just or equitable; not right or proper; not legal; erroneous; as, a *wrong* practice; *wrong* ideas; a *wrong* course of life; *wrong* measures; *wrong* inclinations and desires; a *wrong* application of talents; *wrong* judgment. *Hab.* i.

3. Erroneous; not according to truth; as, a *wrong* statement.

WRONG, (rong,) *n.* Whatever deviates from moral rectitude; any injury done to another; a trespass; a violation of right. Wrongs are *private* or *public*. *Private* wrongs are civil injuries, immediately affecting individuals; *public* wrongs are crimes and misdemeanors which affect the community. *Blackstone.*

Sarai said to Abraham, My *wrong* be on thee. —Gen. xvi.
Friend, I do thee no *wrong*. — Matt. xx.
The obligation to redress a *wrong*, is at least as binding as that of paying a debt. *E. Everett.*

WRONG, (rong,) *adv.* Not rightly; amiss; morally ill; erroneously.

Ten censure *wrong* for one that writes amiss. *Pope.*

WRONG, (rong,) *v. t.* To injure; to treat with injustice; to deprive of some right, or to withhold some act of justice from. We *wrong* a man when we defraud him, and when we trespass on his property. We *wrong* a man when we neglect to pay him his due. *Philemon* 18.

2. To do injustice to by imputation; to impute evil unjustly. If you suppose me capable of a base act, you *wrong* me.

WRONG'-DŌ-ER, *n.* One who injures another or does wrong.

2. In *law*, one who commits a tort or trespass. *Bouvier.*

WRONG'-DŌ-ING, *n.* Evil or wicked act or action.

WRONG'ED, *pp.* Treated unjustly; injured.

WRONG'ER, *n.* One who injures another.

WRONG'FUL, *a.* Injurious; unjust; as, a *wrongful* taking of property; *wrongful* dealing.

WRONG'FUL-LY, *adv.* Unjustly; in a manner contrary to the moral law or to justice; as, to accuse one *wrongfully*; to suffer *wrongfully*

WRONG'HEAD, (rong'hed,) *n.* A person of a perverse understanding.

WRONG'HEAD-ED, *a.* [*wrong* and *head.*] Wrong in opinion or principle; having a perverse understanding; perverse.

WRONG'HEAD-ED-NESS, *n.* Perverseness; erroneousness.

WRONG'ING, *ppr.* Injuring; treating with injustice.

WRONG'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without injury to any one. [*Not used.*] *Sidney.*

WRONG'LY, *adv.* In a wrong manner; unjustly; amiss. He judges *wrongly* of my motives.

WRONG'NESS, *n.* Wrong disposition; error. *Butler.*

WRONG'-TIM-ED, *a.* Done at an improper time.

WRŌTE, *pret.* of WRITE. He *wrote* a letter yesterday. Herodotus *wrote* his history more than two thousand years ago.

Note. — WROTE is not now used as the participle.

WROTH, (rawth,) *a.* [Sax. *wræth, wrath.* See WRATH.]

Very angry; much exasperated.

Cain was very *wroth*, and his countenance fell. — Gen. iv.
I was *wroth* with my people. — Is. xlvii.

[*An excellent word, and not obsolete.*]

WROUGHT, (rawt,) *pret.* and *pp.* or *a.* from WORK. [Sax. *worhte*, the *pret.* and *pp.* of *wircan, weorc.an*, to work.]

1. Worked; formed by work or labor.

2. Effected; performed.

She hath *wrought* a good work upon me. — Matt. xxvi.

3. Effected; produced. He *wrought* the public safety. A great change was *wrought* in his mind.

This *wrought* the greatest confusion in the unbelieving Jews. *Addison.*

4. Used in labor.

The elders of that city shall take a heifer that hath not been *wrought* with. — Deut. xxi.

5. Worked; driven; as, infection *wrought* out of the body. [*Not used.*] *Bacon.*

6. Actuated.

Vain Morat, by his own rashness *wrought*. *Dryden.*

7. Worked; used; labored in. The mine is still *wrought*.

8. Formed; fitted.

He that hath *wrought* us for the self-same thing is God. — 2 Cor. v.

9. Guided; managed. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

10. Agitated; disturbed.

My dull brain was *wrought*
With things forgot. *Shak.*

Wrought iron; iron deprived of its carbon, usually by the process called *puddling*, which see. *Wrought iron* is tough, flexible, malleable, and ductile.

Wrought on or *upon*: influenced; prevailed on. His mind was *wrought upon* by divine grace.

Wrought to or *up to*; excited; inflamed. Their minds were *wrought up* to a violent passion. She was *wrought up* to the tenderest emotions of pity.

WRUNG, (rung,) *pret.* and *pp.* of WRING.

WRŸ, (rī,) *a.* [Goth. *wraiwa*, or Dan. *vrier*, to twist, contracted from *vrider*, Eng. to *writhe*.]

1. Twisted; turned to one side; distorted; as, a *wry* neck; a *wry* mouth.

2. Deviating from the right direction; as, *wry* words.

3. Wrested; perverted; as, to put a *wry* sense on an author's words. *Atterbury.*

WRŸ, *v. i.* To be writhed or distorted. [*Not used.*]

WRŸ, *v. t.* To distort; to wrest. [*Not used.*]

WRŸ'NECK, *n.* [*wry* and *neck.*] A twisted or distorted neck; a deformity in which the neck is drawn to one side, and at the same time somewhat forward. *Cyc.*

2. A disease of the spasmodic kind in sheep, in which the head is drawn to one side. *Cyc.*

3. In *ornithology*, a small bird of the eastern continent, resembling the woodpeckers, the Yunx torquilla; so called from the singular manner in which, when surprised, it turns its head over its shoulders. *Ed. Encyc.*

WRŸ'NECK-ED, (rī'nekt,) *a.* Having a distorted neck.

WRŸ'NESS, *n.* The state of being wry or distorted. *Mountague.*

WYCH'-ELM, *n.* A variety of the elm, or a peculiar species, (Ulmus montana,) which is said by some to be only a variety of Ulmus campestris, a native of Europe. *Cyc.*

WŸND, *n.* A narrow lane or alley. [*Scottish.*]

WŸ'VERN, *n.* A kind of flying serpent, sometimes represented in coats of arms. *Buchanan.*

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X.

X, THE twenty-fourth letter of the English alphabet, is borrowed from the Greek. In the middle and at the end of words, it has the sound of *ks*, as in *wax*, *lax*, *luxury*. At the beginning of a word, it has precisely the sound of *z*. It is used as an initial in a few words borrowed from the Greek.

As *a numeral*, X stands for 10. It represents one V, which stands for 5, placed on the top of another. When laid horizontally, thus, ⋊, it stands for 1000; and with a dash over it, thus, $\overline{X}$, it stands for 10,000.

As *an abbreviation*, X. stands for *Christ*, as in Xn. *Christian*, Xm. *Christmas*.

XAN'THIC, *a.* [Gr. ξανθος, yellow.] Tending toward a yellow color.

XAN'THIC AC'ID, *n.* An acid consisting of bisulphuret of carbon, water, and oxyd of ethyl or ether. *Graham.*

XAN'THIC OX'YD, *n.* A brown substance composing a urinary calculus. *Graham.*

XAN'THID, (zan'thid,) *n.* A term applied to a supposed compound of *xanthogen* with some basifiable or acidifiable element.

XAN'THINE, (-thin,) *n.* The yellow dyeing matter contained in madder. *Ure.*

XAN'THO-GEN, (zan'tho-jen,) *n.* [Gr. ξανθος, yellow, and γενναω, to generate, from the yellow color of its compounds.]

A supposed basifying and acidifying compound principle, considered to be analogous to cyanogen, and believed to consist of sulphur and carbon, which, with certain metals, forms xanthids, and with hydrogen forms xanthohydric acid, analogous to cyanohydric acid. The above views, however, in regard to these compounds, are not considered as well established.

XE'BEC, (zē'bek,) *n.* A small, three-masted vessel, used in the Mediterranean Sea. With a fair wind, in good weather, it carries two large square sails; when close hauled, it carries large lateen sails. *Mar. Dict.*

XE-NOD'O-CHY, (ze-nod'o-ke,) *n.* [Gr. ξενοδοχια.] Reception of strangers; hospitality. *Cockeram.*

XEN'O-TIME, *n.* [Gr. ξενος, a stranger.] A native phosphate of yttria, having a yellowish-brown color. *Dana.*

XE-RO-COL-LYR'I-UM, *n.* [Gr. ξηρος, dry, and κολλυριον.] A dry collyrium or eye-salve. *Coxe.*

XE-RŌ'DĒS, *n.* Any tumor attended with dryness.

XE-RO-MY'RUM, *n.* [Gr. ξηρος, dry, and μυρον, ointment.] A dry ointment. *Coxe.*

XE-ROPH'A-GY, (ze-rof'a-je,) *n.* [Gr. ξηρος, dry, and φαγω, to eat.] The eating of dry meats, a sort of fast among the primitive Christians.

XE-ROPH'THAL-MY, (ze-rof'thal-me,) *n.* [Gr. ξηρος, dry, and οφθαλμια.] A dry, red soreness or itching of the eyes, without swelling or a discharge of humors.

XE-RŌ'TĒS, (ze-rō'tēz,) *n.* A dry habit or disposition

XIPH'I-AS, (zif'e-as,) *n.* [Gr., from ξιφος, a sword.] 1. The sword-fish. In *natural history*, the name of a genus of fishes, to which the Xiphias Gladius, or common sword-fish, belongs.

2. A comet shaped like a sword.

XIPH'OID, (zif'oid,) *a.* [Gr. ξιφος, a sword, and ειδος, likeness, i. e., sword-like.] The *xiphoid* or *ensiform cartilage*, is a small cartilage placed at the bottom of the breast-bone. *Cyc. Coxe.*

XY'LITE, *n.* [Gr. ξυλον, wood.] A liquid which exists in commercial pyroxylic spirit. *Graham.*

XY-LO-BAL'SA-MUM, *n.* The wood of the balsam-tree.

XY-LO-GRAPH'IC, *a.* Belonging to xylography, or wood-engraving.

XY-LOG'RA-PHY, (zī-log'ra-fe,) *n.* [Gr. ξυλον, wood, and γραφω, to engrave.] Wood-engraving; the act or art of cutting figures in wood, in representation of natural objects.

XY-LOPH'A-GOUS, *a.* [Gr. ξυλον, wood, and φαγω, to eat.] Eating or feeding on wood.

XYST, (zist,) / XYS'TOS, (zis'-,) } *n.* [Gr. ξυστος.] In *ancient architecture*, a long and open, or sometimes covered, court, with porticos, for athletic exercises, as wrestling, running, &c. *Brande.*

XYS'TER, (zis'ter,) *n.* [Gr. ξυστρον, from ξυω, to scrape.] A surgeon's instrument for scraping bones.

Y.

Y, THE twenty-fifth letter of the English alphabet, is taken from the Greek υ. At the beginning of words, it is called an articulation or consonant, and with some propriety, perhaps, as it *brings* the root of the tongue in close contact with the lower part of the palate, and nearly in the position to which the close *g* brings it. Hence it has happened that in a great number of words, *g* has been changed into *y*, as the Sax. *gear* into *year*, *geornian* into *yearn*, *gyllan* into *yell*, *gealew* into *yellow*.

In the middle and at the end of words, *y* is precisely the same as *i*. It is sounded as *i* long, when accented, as in *defy*, *rely*; and as *i* short, when unaccented, as in *vanity*, *glory*, *synonymous*. This latter sound is a vowel. At the beginning of words, *y* answers to the German and Dutch *j*.

Y, as *a numeral*, stands for 150, and with a dash over it, $\overline{Y}$, for 150,000.

YACHT, (yot,) *n.* [D. *jagt*: G. *jacht*, from *jagen*. It is originally a boat drawn by horses.] A light and elegantly furnished vessel, used either for private parties of pleasure, or as a vessel of state to convey princes, &c., from one place to another.

YACHT'ER, *n.* One engaged in sailing a yacht.

YACHT'ING, (yot'ing,) *n.* Sailing on pleasure excursions in a yacht.

YA'GER, (yaw'ger,) *n.* [G. *jäger*, from *jagen*, to chase.] One belonging to a body of light infantry armed with rifles. *Brande.*

YA'HOO, *n.* A name given by Swift, in one of his imaginary voyages, to a race of brutes having the form and all the degrading passions of man. They are set in contrast with the *Houyhnhnms*, or horses endowed with reason, and the whole is designed as a satire on our race.

YAK, *n.* A ruminant mammal of the bovine tribe, the Bos Poephagus, or Bison Poephagus; a species of ox, with cylindric horns curving outward, long, pendent hair, and villous, horse-like tail; the grunting ox of Pennant. This ox is found in Thibet. *Cyc.*

YAM, *n.* A large, esculent tuber or root of various climbing plants, of the genus Dioscorea, growing in tropical climates, and forming, when roasted or boiled, a wholesome, palatable, and nutritious food. The yam sometimes grows to the length of three feet, and weighs thirty pounds. *Loudon.*

YAN'KEE, (yank'e,) *n.* [A corrupt pronunciation of the word *English* by the native Indians of America, or more probably of the French word *Anglais*.] The popular name for the citizens of New England, but applied, among foreigners, to all the inhabitants of the United States indiscriminately. *Heckewelder.*

YAN'O-LITE, *n.* A mineral, called also AXINITE, whose crystals resemble an ax. *Ure.*

YAP, to bark, is not a legitimate word.

YA'PON or YA'PON, *n.* The cassine or South Sea tea.

The *Ilex Cassine* or youpon, is a shrub growing in the Southern States, used as a tea and a medicine. *Mease.*

YARD, *n.* [Sax. *geard*, *gerd*, *gyrd*, a rod, that is, a shoot.]

1. A measure of three feet or thirty-six inches. It is just seven ninths of the Paris ell.

2. [Sax. *gyrdan*, to inclose; Dan. *gierde*, a hedge, an inclosure; *gierder*, to hedge in, Sw. *gärda*.] An inclosure; *usually*, a small, inclosed place in front of or around a house or barn. The yard in front of a house is called a COURT, and sometimes a COURT-YARD. In the United States, a small yard is fenced round a barn for confining cattle, and called BARN-YARD or COW-YARD.

3. In *ships*, a long, slender piece of timber, nearly cylindrical, suspended upon the mast, by which a sail is extended.

Yard of land; in *old books*, a certain quantity of land, but different in different counties. In some counties it was 15 acres, in others 20 or 24, and even 40.

Dock-yard; a place where ships are laid up.

Prison-yard; *primarily*, an inclosure about a prison, or attached to it. Hence *liberty of the yard*, is a liberty granted to persons imprisoned for debt, of walking in the yard, or within any other limits prescribed by law, on their giving bond not to go beyond those limits. *United States.*

YARD, *v. t.* To confine cattle to the yard; as, to *yard* cows. [*A farmer's word.*]

YARD'-ARM, *n.* [*yard* and *arm*.] Either half of a ship's yard, from the center or mast to the end.

Ships are said to be *yard-arm and yard-arm*, when so near as to touch, or interlock their yards.

YARD'-LAND, *n.* See YARD OF LAND, under YARD.

YARD'STICK, *n.* [*yard* and *stick*.] A stick three feet in length, used as a measure of cloth, &c.

YARD'WAND, *n.* [*yard* and *wand*.] A measure of a yard; now YARDSTICK.

YARE, *a.* [Sax. *gearwe*, prepared; from the root of *gear*. See EAGER.] Ready; dextrous; eager. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

YARE'LY, *adv.* Readily; dextrously; skillfully. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

YARN, *n.* [Sax. *gearn*; G. Icc. and Sw. *garn*; D. *garen*.]

1. Spun wool; woolen thread; but it is applied also to other species of thread, as to cotton and linen.

2. In *rope-making*, one of the threads of which a rope is composed. It is spun from hemp.

3. Among *seamen*, a story spun out by a sailor for the amusement of his companions. [*Low.*] *Marryat.*

YARR, *v. i.* [Low L. *hirrio*; Celtic, *gar*, W. *garw*, rough.] To growl or snarl, as a dog. [*Not in use.*] *Ainsworth.*

YAR'RISH, *a.* Having a rough, dry taste. [*Local.*]

YAR'RŌW, *n.* [Sax. *gearwe*: Sp. *yaro*.] A plant of the genus Achillea; the milfoil, or plant of a thousand leaves.

YAT'A-GHAN, *n.* A long, Turkish dagger. [See ATAGHAN.]

YATE, *n.* A gate. *Spenser.*

[Still used in the north of England.]

YAULP, / YAUP, } *v. i.* To yelp; to cry out like a child. *Jamieson. Brockett.*

[*Scottish, and sometimes used in America.*]

YAW, *v. i.* To rise in blisters, breaking in white froth, as cane-juice in the sugar-works. [Qu. *yew*. See YEW.] *West Indies.*

2. In *navigation*, to steer wild, or out of the line of her course, as a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

YAWL, *n.* A small ship's boat, usually rowed by four or six oars.

YAWL, *v. i.* To cry out like a dog; *usually pronounced* yowl. [See YELL.]

YAWN, *v. i.* [Sax. *geonan*, *gynian*; G. *gähnen*; W. *agenu*; Gr. χαινω.]

1. To gape; to oscitate; to have the mouth open involuntarily through drowsiness or dullness.

The lazy, *yawning* drone. *Shak.*
And while above he spends his breath,
The *yawning* audience nod beneath. *Trumbull.*

2. To open wide; as, wide *yawns* the gulf below.

3. To express desire by yawning; as, to *yawn* for fat livings. *Hooker.*

YAWN, *n.* A gaping; an involuntary opening of the mouth from drowsiness; oscitation.

One person yawning in company will produce a spontaneous *yawn* in all present. *N. Chipman.*

2. An opening wide. *Addison.*

YAWN'ED, *pp.* Gaped; opened wide.

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YAWN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Gaping; opening wide.
2. *a.* Sleepy; drowsy; dull. *Shak.*

YAWN'ING, *n.* The act of gaping or opening wide.

YAWN'ING-LY, *adv.* In a yawning manner. *Irving.*

YAWS, *n.* [African *yaw*, a raspberry.]
A disease called by Good RUBULA, from *rubus*, a raspberry. It is characterized by cutaneous tumors, numerous and successive; gradually increasing from specks to the size of a raspberry; one, at length, growing larger than the rest; core a fungous excrescence; fever slight, and probably irritative merely. It is commonly supposed to be contagious, and to occur but once during life; but both of these points are doubtful. It is sometimes called FRAMBŒSIA, a barbarous name derived from the French *framboise*, a raspberry. There are two varieties of this disease, which differ considerably; the one occurring in Africa, the other in America. It is scarcely known in Europe. *Good.*

Y-CLAD', (e-klad',) *pp.* Clad. [This word and the following retain the *y*, which is the remains of the Saxon *ge* prefixed to verbs. But it is obsolete, except in poetry, and perhaps in burlesque only.]

Y-CLEP'ED, (e-klept',) *pp.* of Sax. *ge-clypian*, *clepan*, to call. [See YCLAD.] Called; named. It is obsolete, except in burlesque.

Y-DRAD', (e-drad',) *pp.* Dreaded. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

YE, *pron.* [Sax. *ge.*]
The nominative plural of the second person, of which *thou* is the singular. But the two words have no radical connection. *Ye* is now used only in the sacred and solemn style. In common discourse and writing, *you* is exclusively used.

But *ye* are washed, but *ye* are sanctified. — 1 COR. vi.

YEA, (yē *or* yā,) *adv.* [Sax. *gea*, *geac*; G. D. and Dan. *ja*: Sw. *jaka*, to consent. Qu. G. *bejaken*, to affirm. Class Cg, No. 25, 26.]
1. Yes; a word that expresses affirmation or assent. Will you go? *Yea.* It sometimes introduces a subject, with the sense of indeed, verily, truly, it is so.

Yea, hath God said, Ye shall not eat of every tree in the garden? — Gen. iii.
Let your communication be *yea*, *yea*; nay, nay. — Matt. v.

2. It sometimes enforces the sense of something preceding; not only so, but more.

Therein I do rejoice, *yea*, and will rejoice. — Phil. i.

3. In *Scripture*, it is used to denote certainty, consistency, harmony, and stability.

All the promises of God in him are *yea*, and in him are amen. — 2 Cor. i.

[In this use, the word may be considered a noun.]
Yea is used rarely except in the sacred and solemn style. [See YES.]

YEAD, } GEAD, } *v. i.* To go. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

YEAN, *v. i.* [Sax. *eanian*.]
To bring forth young, as a goat or sheep; to lamb. [*Obsolete or local.*]

YEAN'ED, (yeend,) *pp.* Brought forth.

YEAN'LING, *n.* The young of sheep; a lamb. [*Obsolete or local.*]

YEAR, *n.* [Sax. *gear*; G. *jahr*; D. *jaar*; Sw. *ar*; Dan. *aar*; Sans. *jahran*; probably a course or circle; the root *gar*, *ger*, signifying to run.]
1. The space or period of time in which the sun moves through the twelve signs of the ecliptic, or whole circle, and returns to the same point. This is the solar year, and the year in the strict and proper sense of the word. It is called also the tropical or equinoctial year. This period comprehends what are called the twelve calendar months, or 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 47 7-10 seconds. But *in popular usage*, the year consists of 365 days, and every fourth year of 366; a day being added to February on that year, on account of the excess above 365 days.
2. The time in which any planet completes a revolution; as, the *year* of Jupiter or of Saturn.
3. The time in which the fixed stars make a revolution is called the GREAT YEAR.
4. *Years*, in the plural, is sometimes equivalent to age or old age; as, a man in *years*.
In *popular language*, *year* is often used for *years*. The horse is ten *year* old.
Sidereal year; the time in which the sun, departing from any fixed star, returns to the same. This is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 9 6-10 seconds. *Baily.*
Anomalistical year; the time that elapses from the sun's leaving its apogee or perigee, till it returns to it; which is 365 days, 6 hours, 14 minutes, nearly. *Baily.*
Civil year; the year which any nation has contrived for the computation of time.
Bissextile or *leap year*; the year consisting of 366 days.
Lunar year, consists of 12 lunar months.
Lunar astronomical year, consists of 12 lunar synodical months, or 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes, 36 seconds.
Common lunar year, consists of 12 lunar civil months, or 354 days.
Embolismic or *intercalary lunar year*, consists of 13 lunar civil months, and contains 384 days.
Julian year, established by Julius Cesar, consists of 365 days, 6 hours.
Gregorian year, is the Julian year corrected, and is the year now generally used in Europe. From the difference between this and the Julian year arises the distinction of Old and New Style. [See STYLE, No. 12.]
Sabbatic year, among *the Israelites*, was every seventh year, when their land was suffered to lie untilled. *Cyc. Encyc.*
The *civil* or *legal year*, in *England*, formerly commenced on the 25th day of March. This practice continued throughout the British dominions till the year 1752.

YEAR'-BOOK, *n.* [*year* and *book*.] A book containing annual reports of cases adjudged in the courts of England.

YEAR'ED, *a.* Containing years. [*Not in use.*] *B. Jonson.*

YEAR'LING, *n.* A young beast one year old, or in the second year of his age.

YEAR'LING, *a.* Being a year old; as, a *yearling* heifer.

YEAR'LY, *a.* Annual; happening, accruing, or coming every year; as, a *yearly* rent or income.
2. Lasting a year; as, a *yearly* plant.
3. Comprehending a year; as, the *yearly* circuit or revolution of the earth.

YEAR'LY, *adv.* Annually; once a year; as, blessings *yearly* bestowed.

YEARN, (yern,) *v. i.* [Sax. *geornian*, *giernan*, *gyrnan*, *earnian*, to desire; to yearn; Sw. *gerna*, willingly; Dan. *gierne*, G. *gern*, D. *gaarne*. The sense is, to *strain*, or stretch forward. We have *earnest* from the same root.]
1. To be strained; to be pained or distressed; to suffer.

Falstaff, he is dead,
And we must *yearn* therefore. *Shak.*

2. *Usually*, to long; to feel an earnest desire; that is, literally, to have a desire or inclination stretching toward the object or end. 1 *Kings* iii.

Joseph made haste, for his bowels did *yearn* upon his brother. — Gen. xliii.
Your mother's heart *yearns* toward you. *Addison.*
Anticlus, unable to control,
Spoke loud the language of his *yearning* soul. *Pope.*

YEARN, (yern,) *v. t.* To pain; to grieve; to vex.

She laments for it, that it would
Yearn your heart to see it. *Shak.*
It *yearns* me not if men my garments wear. [*Obs.*] *Shak.*

YEARN'FUL, *a.* Mournful; distressing. [*Obs.*]

YEARN'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Longing; having longing desire.

YEARN'ING, *n.* Strong emotions of desire, tenderness, or pity.

YEARN'ING-LY, *adv.* With yearning.

YEAST, (yeest,) *n.* [Sax. *gist*, yeast, a guest, also a storm; *yst*, a storm; G. *gascht*, yeast, and *gast*, a *guest*, *gäschen*, to foam or froth; D. *gist*, yeast; *gisten*, to ferment. This coincides with *gas* and *ghost*. The primary sense of the noun is wind, spirit, flatulence, or froth, from rushing; Ch. ּדּדּ, to inflate. Class Gs, No. 18.]
1. Barm; the foam, froth, or flower, of beer or other liquor in fermentation; any preparation used for raising dough for bread or cakes, and making it light and puffy.
2. Spume or foam of water. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

YEAST'Y, *a.* Frothy; foamy; spumy; like yeast.

YELK, *n.* [Sax. *gealew*, yellow; G. *gelb*, yellow. See GOLD and YELLOW.]
The yellow part of an egg; the vitellus. It is sometimes written and pronounced YOLK, but YELK is the proper word. *Yolk* is a corruption.

YELL, *v. i.* [Sax. *giellan*, *gyllan*; D. *gillen*; Sw. *gälla*, to ring. It agrees in elements with CALL.]
To cry out with a hideous noise; to cry or scream as with agony or horror. Savages *yell* most frightfully when they are rushing to the first onset of battle.

Nor the night raven, that still deadly *yells*. *Spenser.*

YELL, *n.* A sharp, loud, hideous outcry
Their hideous *yells*
Rend the dark welkin. *Philips.*

YELL'ED, *pp.* Uttered hideous cries; shrieked.

YELL'ING, *ppr.* or *a.* Uttering hideous outcries; shrieking; as, *yelling* monsters. *Milton.*

YELL'ING, *n.* The act of screaming hideously.

YEL'LOW, *a.* [Sax. *gealew*, yellow; *gealla*, gall; G. *gelb*; D. *geel*; Dan. *gul*; Sw. *gaal*, *gul*. Hence *gold*, Dan. *guld*. The Fr. *jaune* is the same word, contracted from *jaulne*, as it is written in the Norman; It. *giallo*; Russ. *jelknu*, to become yellow; *jeltnie*, yellow; L. *galbanus*. Qu. *gilvus*. The root is the Celtic *gal*, *geal*, bright. (See GOLD.) Class Gl, No. 7.]
Being of a bright color; of the color of gold. *Newton.*

YEL'LOW, *n.* A bright golden color, reflecting the most light of any, after white. It is one of the simple or primitive colors.

YEL'LOW-BIRD, *n.* A small singing-bird of the genus Carduelis of Brisson, common in the United States. It is the Fringilla tristis of Linnæus. The summer dress of the male is of a lemon yellow, with the wings, tail, and fore part of the head black. The female and the male, during the winter, are of a brown olive color. *Wilson.*

YEL'LOW-BLOS'SOM-ED, *a.* Furnished or adorned with yellow flowers. *Goldsmith.*

YEL'LOW-BOY, *n.* A gold coin. [*Vulgar.*]

YEL'LOW-EARTH, (-erth,) *n* A yellowish clay, colored by iron. *Ure.*

YEL'LOW-FE'VER, *n.* A malignant febrile disease of warm climates, which is often attended with yellowness of the skin, of some shade between lemon-yellow and the deepest orange-yellow, and often also with what is called black-vomit.

YEL'LOW-GOLDS, *n.* A flower. *B. Jonson.*

YEL'LOW-HAIR-ED, *a.* Having yellow hair.

YEL'LOW-HAM-MER, *n.* A European bird of the genus Emberiza; also called the YELLOW-BUNTING. Its principal colors are shades of gamboge, yellow, and brown. *Jardine.*

YEL'LOW-ISH, *a.* Somewhat yellow; as, amber is of a *yellowish* color. *Woodward.*

YEL'LOW-ISH-NESS, *n.* The quality of being somewhat yellow. *Boyle.*

YEL'LOW-NESS, *n.* The quality of being yellow; as, the *yellowness* of an orange.
2. Jealousy. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

YEL'LOWS, *n.* A disease of the bile in horses, cattle, and sheep, causing yellowness of eyes.
2. A disease of peach-trees in the United States, causing them to produce abortive, yellow sprouts on the trunk and limbs, and soon destroying them. *Prof. E. Ives.*

YEL'LOW-THROAT, *n.* A small North American singing-bird, of the genus Sylvia, a species of warbler. *Peabody's Mass. Rep.*

YELP, *v. i.* [Sax. *gealpan*, to bray; Dan. *gylper*, to croak.]
To bark, as a beagle-hound after his prey, or as other dogs.

YELP'ING, *ppr.* Barking in a particular manner.

YE'NITE, *n.* A mineral of a black or brownish-black color and sub-metallic luster, inclining to resinous, occurring massive and in prismatic crystals. It consists of oxyd of iron, lime, and silica, and is properly an ore of iron. It was first obtained at Elba, and was called JENITE, in commemoration of the battle of Jena. It is also called LIEVRITE, from its discoverer. *Dana.*

YEO'MAN, (yō'man,) *n.* [Sax. *gemæne*, common, Sw. *gemen*, Dan. *gemeen*. See COMMON.]
1. A common man, or one of the plebeians, of the first or most respectable class; a freeholder; a man free born. A yeoman in England is considered as next in order to the gentry. The word is little used in the United States, unless as a title in law proceedings and instruments, designating occupation, and this only in particular States. But YEOMANRY is sometimes used.
2. An officer in the king's household, of a middle rank between a gentleman and a groom. *England.*
3. In *ships*, an inferior officer under the boatswain, gunner, or carpenters, charged with the stowage, account, and distribution of the stores. *Mar. Dict.*
4. *Yeomen of the guard*, are a body-guard of the English sovereign, consisting of 100 men, armed with partisans, and habited in the costume of the 16th century. *P. Cyc.*

YEO'MAN-LIKE, (yō'man-,) *a.* Like yeomen.

YEO'MAN-LY, *a.* Pertaining to a yeoman.

YEO'MAN-RY, (yō'man-re,) *n.* The collective body of yeomen or freeholders. Thus the common people in America are called the *yeomanry*.

YERK, *v. t.* [This seems to be the Heb. and Ch. ירק, Eth. ዐረፀ *waraka*, to spit, that is, to thrust out. It is the same as JERK. Class Rg, No. 35.]
To throw or thrust with a sudden, smart spring; as, horses *yerk* their heels. *Far. Dict.*

YERK, *n.* A sudden or quick thrust or motion.

YERK'ING, *ppr.* Thrusting with a quick spring.

YERN. See YEARN.

YER'-NUT, } YAR'-NUT, } *n.* An earth-nut; a pig-nut. *Wilbraham.*

YES, *adv.* [Sax. *gise*.]
A word which expresses affirmation or consent; opposed to No; as, are you married, madam? *Yes.*
It is used, like YEA, to enforce, by repetition or addition, something which precedes. You have done all this; *yes*, you have done more.

Yes, you despise the man to books confined. *Pope.*

[Walker's pronunciation of this word as *yis* is now considered vulgar, and no polite speaker, as Jamieson remarks, would so pronounce it on his authority.]

YEST. See YEAST.

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YES'TER, *a.* [G. *gestern*; D. *gisteren*; Sax. *gystern*; L. *hesternus*.]
Last; last past; next before the present; as, *yester* sun. *Dryden.*
Note.—This is seldom used except in the compounds which follow.

YES'TER-DĀY, *n.* [Sax. *gyrstan-dæg, gyrsterlnic dæg.* See YESTER.]
1. The day last past; the day next before the present.

All our *yesterdays* have lighted fools
The way to dusty death. *Shak.*
We are but of *yesterday*, and know nothing.—Job viii.

2. *Yesterday* is used generally without a preposition; as, I went to town *yesterday*. *Yesterday* we received letters from our friends. In this case, a preposition is understood; as, *on yesterday*, or *during yesterday*. The word may be considered as adverbially used.

YES'TERN, *n.* Relating to the day last past.

YES'TER-NIGHT, (-nīte,) *n.* [*yester* and *night.*] The last night.
2. It is used without a preposition. My brother arrived *yesternight*; where *on* or *during* is understood, but it may be considered as adverbially used.

YEST'Y. See YEASTY.

YET, *conj.* [Sax. *get, gyt*; Gr. ετι; W. *etto*. It seems to be from the root of the verb *get.*]
Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however. I come to you in the spirit of peace; *yet* you will not receive me.

Yet I say to you, that Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these.—Matt. vi.

YET, *adv.* Beside; over and above There is one reason *yet* further to be alleged.
2. Still; the state remaining the same.

They attest facts they had heard while they were *yet* heathens. *Addison.*

3. At this time; so soon. Is it time to go? Not *yet.*
4. At least; at all.

A man that would form a comparison between Quintilian's declamations, if *yet* they are Quintilian's. *Baker.*

5. It is prefixed to words denoting extension of time or continuance.

A little longer; *yet* a little longer. *Dryden.*

6. Still; in a new degree. The crime becomes *yet* blacker by the pretense of piety.
7. Even; after all; a kind of emphatical addition to a negative.

Men *may not too* rashly believe the confessions of witches, nor *yet* the evidence against them. *Bacon.*

8. Hitherto. You have *yet* done nothing; you have as *yet* done less than was expected.

YEV'EN, for GIVEN, is not in use. *Spenser.*

YEW, (yū,) *n.* [Sax. *iw*; W. *yw* or *ywen*; G. *eibe* or *eibenbaum*; D. *ibenboom*; Fr. *if.*]
An evergreen tree of the genus Taxus, allied to the pines, valued for its wood or timber. The yew frequently occurs in British churchyards.

YEW, *v. i.* To rise, as scum on the brine in boiling at the salt works. [See YAW.] *Cyc.*

YEW'EN, (yū'en,) *a.* Made of yew. *Habberd.*

YEX, *n.* [Sax. *geocsa.* See HICCOUGH.]
A hiccough. [*Little used.*]

YEX, *v. i.* To hiccough.

YEZ'I-DEES, *n. pl.* A small nation bordering on the Euphrates, whose religion is said to be a mixture of the worship of the devil, with some of the doctrines of the Magi, Mohammedans, and Christians. *P. Cyc.*

Y-FĒRE', (e-fēre',) *adv.* Together. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

YIELD, (yeeld,) *v. t.* [Sax. *gieldan, gildan, gyldan*, to render, to pay. But the word seems to be directly from the W. *gildiaw*, to produce, to yield, to concede, to contribute. The sense is obvious.]
1. To produce, as land, stock, or funds; to give in return for labor, or as profit. Lands *yield* not more than three per cent. annually; houses *yield* four or five per cent. Maize, on good land, *yields* two or three hundred fold.
2. To produce, in general. Most vegetable juices *yield* a salt.
3. To afford; to exhibit. The flowers in spring *yield* a beautiful sight.
4. To allow; to concede; to admit to be true; as, to *yield* the point in debate. We *yield* that there is a God.
5. To give, as claimed of right; as, to *yield* due honors; to *yield* due praise.
6. To permit; to grant.

Life is but air,
That yields a passage to the whistling sword. *Dryden.*

7. To emit; to give up. To *yield* the breath, is to expire.
8. To resign; to give up; sometimes with *up* or *over*; as, to *yield up* their own opinions. We *yield* the place to our superiors.
9. To surrender; sometimes with *up*; as, to *yield* a fortress to the enemy; or to *yield up* a fortress.

YIELD, *v. i.* To give up the contest; to submit.

He saw the fainting Grecians *yield.* *Dryden.*

2. To comply with; as, I *yielded* to his request.
3. To give way; not to oppose. We readily *yield* to the current of opinion; we *yield* to the customs and fashions.
4. To give place, as inferior in rank or excellence. They will *yield* to us in nothing.

Tell me in what more happy fields
The thistle springs, to which the lily *yields?* *Pope.*

YIELD, *n.* Amount yielded; product; applied particularly to products resulting from growth or cultivation.

YIELD'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Disposition to comply. [*A bad word, and not used.*]

YIELD'ANCE, *n.* Act of producing; concession. [*Not used.*] *Hall.*

YIELD'ED, *pp.* Produced; afforded; conceded; allowed; resigned; surrendered.

YIELD'ER, *n.* One who yields.

YIELD'ING, *ppr.* Producing; affording; conceding; resigning; surrendering; allowing.
2. *a.* Inclined to give way or comply; flexible; accommodating; as, a *yielding* temper.

YIELD'ING, *n.* Act of producing; act of surrendering; submission. *Shak.*

YIELD'ING-LY, *adv.* With compliance.

YIELD'ING-NESS, *n.* Disposition to comply; quality of yielding. *Paley.*

YŌ'JAN, *n.* In *the East Indies*, a measure or distance of five miles. *Asiat. Res.*

YŌKE, *n.* [Sax. *groc* or *ioc*: D *juk*; G. *joch*; Sw. *ok*; Sans. *yuga* or *yuj*; Pers. *yugh, yoo*; W. *jau*; Fr. *joug*; It. *giogo*: Sp. *yugo*; L. *jugum*; Gr. ζυγος; Slav. Russ. *igo*; Ch. Syr. and Ar. יע *zug*, to join, L. *jungo*, Gr. ζυγοω.]
1. A piece of timber, hollowed or made curving near each end, and fitted with bows for receiving the necks of oxen; by which means two are connected for drawing.
2. A frame of wood fitted to a person's shoulders for carrying a pail, &c., suspended on each side.
3. A mark of servitude; slavery; bondage.

Our country sinks beneath the *yoke.* *Shak.*

4. A chain; a link; a bond of connection; as, the *yoke* of marriage. *Dryden.*
5. A couple; a pair; as, a *yoke* of oxen.
6. Service.

My *yoke* is easy.—Matt. xi.

7. A frame at right angles to the head of a boat's rudder, from the end of which are lines by which the boat is steered. *Totten.*

YŌKE, *v. t.* To put a yoke on; to join in a yoke; as, to *yoke* oxen, or a pair of oxen.
2. To couple; to join with another.

Cassius, you are *yoked* with a lamb. *Shak.*

3. To enslave; to bring into bondage. *Shak.*
4. To restrain; to confine. Libertines like not to be *yoked* in marriage

The words and promises that *yoke*
The conqueror, are quickly broke. *Hudibras.*

YŌK'ED, (yōkt,) *pp.* Confined in a yoke; joined; coupled.

YŌKE'-ELM, *n.* A tree.

YŌKE'-FEL-LŌW, } *n.* [*yoke* and *fellow* or *mate.*] An
YŌKE'MĀTE, } associate or companion.
2. A mate; a fellow. *Spectator.*

YŌK'ING, *ppr.* Putting a yoke on; joining; coupling.

YŌLD, for YIELDED. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

YŌLK, *n.* The yelk of an egg. [See YELK.]
2. The unctuous secretion from the skin of sheep, consisting of a peculiar potash soap, which renders the pile soft and pliable. *Ure.*
3. The *vitellus*, a part of the seed of plants, so named by Gærtner, from its supposed analogy to the yelk of an egg. It is characterized as very firmly and inseparably connected with the embryo, yet never rising out of the integuments of the seed in germination, but absorbed, like the *albumen*, (see WHITE and PERISPERM,) for the nourishment of the embryo. When the albumen is present, it is always situated between it and the embryo. In the grasses it forms a scale between the embryo and albumen. It is considered by Smith as a subterraneous cotyledon. *Cyc. Smith.*

YON, } *a.* [Sax. *geond.* This seems to be formed
YOND, } from *gan*, to go, or its root, and signi-
YON'DER, } fies properly *gone*; or it is from *geonan*, to open; whence distant. The G. *jener*, and D. *gins, ginder*, may be the same word, or from the same root.]
Being at a distance within view.

Yonder men are too many for an embassy. *Bacon.*
Read thy lot in *yon* celestial sign. *Milton.*
Yon flowery arbors, *yonder* alleys green. *Milton.*

YON, } *adv.* At a distance within view. When
YOND, } we use this word, we often point the
YON'DER, } hand or direct the eye to the place or object.

First and chiefest, with thee bring
Him that *yon* soars on golden wing. *Milton.*
Yonder are two apple-women scolding. *Arbuthnot.*

YOND, *a.* Mad; furious, or alienated in mind; that is, *gone*, wandering; and allied to the preceding. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

YŌNK'ER, (yunk'er,) *n.* A young fellow. *Walter Scott.*

YŌRE, *adv.* [Sax. *geara.* It probably signifies past, gone, from the root of *year.*]
Long. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*
Of yore; of old time; long ago; as, in times or days *of yore.*

But Satan now is wiser than *of yore.* *Pope.*

YOŪ, (yu,) *pron.* [Sax. *eow, iu, iuch*: G. *euch*; Arm. *chuy*; D. *gu* or *yu*, thou. *You* has been considered as in the plural only, and is so treated in the Saxon grammar. But from the Belgic dialect, it appears to be in the singular as well as the plural, and our universal popular usage, in applying it to a single person with a verb in the singular number, is correct. *Yourself* is in the singular number.]
1. The pronoun of the second person, in the nominative or objective case. In familiar language, it is applied to an individual, as *thou* is in the solemn style. In the plural, it is used in the solemn style in the objective case.

In vain *you* tell your parting lover,
You wish fair winds may waft him over. *Prior.*
He that despiseth *you*, despiseth me.—Luke x.

2. *You* is used, like *on* in French, for any one. This at a distance looks like a rock; but as *you* approach it, *you* see a little cabin.

YOUNG, (yung,) *a.* [Sax. *iong, geong*; G. *jung*; D. *jong*; Sw. and Dan. *ung*; Arm. *yaouncq*; W. *ieuanc*; Sans. *yuwana*; L. *juvenis.* Qu. Ch. Syr. Heb. and Sam. נר, to suck, or Goth. *yuggs*, young. The Welsh makes the word a compound, and the origin is not evident.]
1. Not having been long born; being in the first part of life; not old; *used of animals*; as, a *young* child; a *young* man; a *young* fawn.
2. Being in the first part of growth; as, a *young* plant; a *young* tree.
3. Ignorant; weak; or rather, having little experience.

Come, elder brother, thou'rt too *young* in this. *Shak.*

YOUNG, (yung,) *n.* The offspring of animals, either a single animal, or offspring collectively. The cow will take care of her *young*, as will the hen. Animals make provision for their *young.*

YOUN'GER, (yung'ger,) *a. comp.* Not so old as another. A person of ninety years old is *younger* than one of a hundred, though certainly not a *young* man, nor in the first part of life.

YOUN'GEST, (yung'gest,) *a. superl.* Having the least age. There are three persons living, the *youngest* of whom is ninety years old.

YOUNG'ISH, (yung'ish,) *a.* Somewhat young. *Tatler.*

YOUNG'LING, (yung'ling,) *n.* [Sax. *geongling.*]
Any animal in the first part of life. *Dryden.*

YOUNG'LY, (yung'le,) *adv.* Early in life. *Shak.*
2. Ignorantly; weakly. [*Little used.*]

YOUNG'STER, (yung'ster,) *n.* A young person; a lad. [*A colloquial word.*] *Shak.*

YOUNG'TH, for YOUTH, is not in use. *Spenser.*

YOUNK'ER, *n.* Among *seamen*, a stripling in the service.

YOUR, (yūre,) *a. pronoun.* [from *you*; Sax. *eower*; G. *euer.*]
1. Belonging to you; *equally applicable to both numbers*; as, *your* father; *your* heart; *your* prince; *your* subjects.
2. It is used indefinitely.

Your medallist and *your* critic are much nearer related than the world imagine. *Addison.*

3. *Yours* is used as a substitute for a noun in the nominative or objective. This book is *yours*. I have no pen; give me *yours*. My sword and *yours* are kin. *Shak.*

YOUR-SELF', *pron.*; *pl.* YOURSELVES. [*your* and *self*]
A word added to *you*, to express distinction emphatically between you and other persons. This work you must do *yourself*; or you *yourself* must do it; that is, *you* and no other person.
Sometimes it is used without *you.*

Allow obedience, if *yourselves* are old. *Shak.*

It is used as the reciprocal pronoun. You love only *yourself*; you have brought this calamity on *yourselves*; be but *yourselves.*

YOUTH, (yūth,) *n.* [Sax. *iuguth, iugoth, iogoth, geogath*; Goth. *yuggs*; G. *jugend*; D. *jeugd.*]
1. The part of life that succeeds to childhood. In *a general sense*, *youth* denotes the whole early part of life, from infancy to manhood; but it is not unusual to divide the stages of life into *infancy, childhood, youth*, and *manhood.* In this sense, the word can have no plural.

Those who pass their *youth* in vice, are justly condemned to spend their age in folly. *Rambler.*

2. A young man. In this sense, it has a plural.

Seven *youths* from Athens yearly sent. *Dryden.*

3. A young person, male or female.

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4. Young persons, collectively.

It is fit to *youth* to read the best authors first. *B. Jonson.*

YOŬTH'FŬL, *a.* Young; as, two *youthful* knights. *Dryden.*

2. Pertaining to the early part of life; as, *youthful* days; *youthful* age.

3. Suitable to the first part of life; as, *youthful* thoughts; *youthful* sports.

4. Fresh; vigorous; as in youth. *Bentley.*

YOŬTH'FŬL-LY, *adv.* In a youthful manner.

YOŬTH'FŬL-NESS, *n.* Fullness of youth.

YOŬTH'LY, *a.* Young; early in life. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

YOŬTH'Y, *a.* Young. [*Bad, and not used.*] *Spectator.*

Y-PIGHT', (e-pīte',) *a.* Fixed, that is, pitched. [*Obs.*] *Spenser.*

YT'TRI-A, *n.* [So called from *Ytterby*, a quarry in Sweden.]

A metallic oxyd. It has the appearance of a fine, white powder, without taste or smell. It is insoluble in water, and does not affect vegetable blues. It combines with acids, and forms salts. Its metallic base is yttrium. It was discovered in 1794, by Professor Gadolin, in a mineral found at Ytterby. The metal of which it is an oxyd was first obtained by Woehler in 1828. *Cyc. Ure. Davy.*

YT'TRI-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to yttria; containing yttria; as, the *yttrious* oxyd of columbium. *Cleaveland.*

YT'TRI-ŬM, *n.* The metallic base of yttria. It was first obtained pure in 1828, by Woehler. Its texture is scaly, its color grayish-black, and its luster perfectly metallic. Its oxyd, called YTTRIA, was discovered in 1794, by Professor Gadolin, in a mineral found at Ytterby, in Sweden.

YT'TRO-CĒ'RITE, *n.* A mineral occurring very sparingly at Finbo and Brodbo, near Fahlun, imbedded in quartz. Its color is violet-blue, inclining to gray and white. It is sometimes white. It consists of fluorid of calcium, fluorid of yttrium, and fluorid of cerium.

YT'TRO-CO-LUM'BITE, } *n.* An ore of columbium
YT'TRO-TAN'TA-LITE, } and yttrium found in Sweden. It occurs of yellow, brown, and black colors. *Dana.*

YUCK, *v. i.* To itch. [*Local.*] *Grose.*

YUFTS, *n.* Russia leather, prepared from ox-hides in a peculiar manner. *Tooke.*

YUG, } *n.* In *the mythology of India*, an age; one of
YOG, } the ages into which the Hindoos divide the duration or existence of the world.

YŬ'LAN, *n.* A beautiful flowering tree of China; the Magnolia yulan, a tree of 30 or 40 feet in its native country, but, in European gardens, of not more than 12 feet. *Grosier.*

YULE, *n.* [Sax. *iule, geohol, gehul, geol*; Arm. *goud, gouil*, a feast; W. *gwyl*, a holiday.]

The name anciently given to Christmas, or the feast of the nativity of our Savior.

YUX, *n.* A hiccough. [*Not used.*]

YUX, *v. i.* To hiccough. [*Obs.*]

Z.

Z, THE last letter of the English alphabet, is a sibilant articulation, and is merely a vocal *s*. It bears the same relation to *s* as *v* does to *f*. With us it has not a compound sound, nor is it a double consonant, as in the Italian and German. It is as simple in its sound as *s*.

As *a numeral*, Z stands for 2000, and with a dash over it, $\overline{Z}$, for 2,000,000. It is pronounced *zec*.

ZĀ'BA-ISM. See SABIANISM.

ZAC'CHO, *n.* The lowest part of the pedestal of a column.

ZAF'FER, *n.* Impure oxyd of cobalt. The residuum of cobalt, after the sulphur, arsenic, and other volatile matters have been expelled by calcination; so that it is a gray or dark-gray oxyd of cobalt, mixed with a portion of silex. *Cyc.*

ZAM'BO, *n.* The child of a mulatto and a negro, also sometimes of an Indian and a negro. *Humboldt.*

ZĀ'MI-A, *n.* A genus of plants, possessing nearly equal affinities with palms and tree-ferns, and bearing heads of flowers like pine cones. *P. Cyc.*

ZĀ'MITE, *n.* A fossil plant of the genus Zamia. *Brande.*

ZĀ'NY, *n.* [It. *zanni*, a buffoon.]

A merry-andrew; a buffoon. *Pope.*

ZĀ'NY, *v. t.* To mimic. *Beaum. & Fl.*

ZĀ'NY-ISM, *n.* The state or character of a zany.

ZAPH'A-RA, *n.* A mineral used by potters to produce a sky-color in their wares.

ZAP'OTE, *n.* In *Mexico*, the general name of fruits which are roundish and contain a hard stone.

ZAR'NICH, (zär'nik,) *n.* [See ARSENIC.] A name applied to the native sulphurets of arsenic, sandarach or realgar, and orpiment. *Rees's Cyc.*

ZAX, *n.* An instrument for cutting slate.

ZA'YAT, *n.* A Burman caravansary, or resting-place for travelers.

ZĒ'A, *n.* In *natural history*, the generic name of maize. Two species only of Zea are known, viz., Zea Mays and Zea Caragua. The former is common Indian corn; the latter is quite different as respects the ear and seeds.

ZĒAL, (zeel,) *n.* [Gr. ζηλος; L. *zelus*.]

Passionate ardor in the pursuit of any thing. Excessive *zeal* may rise to enthusiasm. In general, *zeal* is an eagerness of desire to accomplish or obtain some object, and it may be manifested either in favor of any person or thing, or in opposition to it, and in a good or bad cause.

Zeal, the blind conductor of the will. *Dryden.*

They have a *zeal* of God, but not according to knowledge.—Rom. x.

A *zeal* for liberty is sometimes an eagerness to subvert, with little care what shall be established. *Johnson.*

ZĒAL'LESS, *a.* Wanting zeal. *Hammond.*

ZEAL'OT, (zel'ot,) *n.* One who engages warmly in any cause, and pursues his object with earnestness and ardor. It is generally used in dispraise, or applied to one whose ardor is intemperate and censurable. The fury of *zealots* was one cause of the destruction of Jerusalem. *K. Charles.*

ZEA-LO'T'IC-AL, *a.* Ardently zealous. [*Little used.*]

ZEAL'OUS, (zel'us,) *a.* Warmly engaged or ardent in the pursuit of an object.

Being thus saved himself, he may be *zealous* in the salvation of souls. *Law.*

ZEAL'OUS-LY, (zel'us-le,) *adv.* With passionate ardor; with eagerness.

It is good to be *zealously* affected always in a good thing.—Gal. iv.

ZEAL'OUS-NESS, (zel'us-ness,) *n.* The quality of being zealous; zeal.

ZE'BRA, *n.* A pachydermatous mammal, the Equus Zebra, a quadruped of Southern Africa, nearly as large as a horse, white, with numerous brownish-black bands, of greater or less intensity, and lighter down the middle of each band. It is one of the six species which constitute the genus to which the horse belongs.

ZĒ'BU, *n.* A ruminant mammal of the bovid tribe, the Taurus Indicus or Bos Indicus of the naturalists. This bovine quadruped varies in size, from a large mastiff-dog to a full-grown European bull. It is ordinarily furnished with a fatty excrescence or hump on the shoulders, which has been said sometimes to reach the weight of fifty pounds. It is found extensively in India and also in Northern Africa. It is often called the INDIAN BULL or OX and COW.

ZĒ'CHIN, (zē'kin,) *n.* [It. *zecchino*.] An Italian gold coin; usually written SEQUIN, which see. If named from *Zecha*, the place where minted, this is the correct orthography.

ZEC'H'STEIN, *n.* [Ger.] A magnesian limestone, inferior in relative position to the lias. *Brande.*

ZED, *n.* A name of the letter Z. *Shak.*

ZED'O-A-RY, *n.* A medicinal root, belonging to Curcuma Zedoaria, a plant growing in the East Indies, whose leaves resemble those of ginger, only they are longer and broader. It comes in oblong pieces, about the thickness of the little finger, and two or three inches in length. It is a warm stomachic. *Cyc.*

ZĒ'IN, *n.* The gluten of maize; a substance of a yellowish color, soft, insipid, and elastic, procured from the seeds of the *Zea Mays*, or Indian corn. It is said to differ essentially from the gluten of *wheat*. *Gorham.*

ZEM-IN-DAR', *n.* [from *zem, zemin*, land.] In *India*, a feudatory or landholder under the government, with the right of underletting the land and certain other privileges, leading to much oppression. *Malcom.*

ZEM'IN-DA-RY, *n.* The jurisdiction of a zemindar.

ZEND, *n.* A language that formerly prevailed in Persia.

ZEND'A-VES-TA, *n.* A sacred book of the Guebers or Parsees, ascribed to Zoroaster, and reverenced as a bible, or sole rule of faith and practice. It is often called ZEND, by contraction.

ZĒ'NITH, *n.* [Fr.; It. *zenit*; Sp. *zenit* or *cenit*. I have not found the oriental original.]

That point in the visible celestial hemisphere which is vertical to the spectator, and from which a direct perpendicular line passing through the spectator, and extended, would proceed to the center of the earth. It is opposed to NADIR.

ZĒ'NITH-SECT'OR, *n.* An astronomical instrument for measuring with great accuracy the distances from the zenith of stars which pass near that point. *Brande.*

ZĒ'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. ζεω, to boil, to foam, and λιθος, stone.]

A mineral species in the early works on mineralogy, but now subdivided into several, both on chemical and crystallographic grounds. Some of them are Stilbite, Natrolite, Apophyllite, Scolecite, Laumonite. The term is now used to designate a family including these and other *hydrous silicates of alumina, with some of the earths or alkalies*. These species are most abundant in the cavities of amygdaloids, basalts, and lavas, though occasionally found in granite or gneiss. They are always subsequent in origin to the formation of the containing rock. *Dana.*

ZE-O-LIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to zeolite; consisting of zeolite, or resembling it.

ZE-O-LIT'I-FORM, *a.* Having the form of zeolite.

ZEPH'YR, (zef'er,) *n.* [L. *zephyrus*; Gr. ζεφυρος.]

The west wind; and poetically, any soft, mild, gentle breeze. The poets personify Zephyrus, and make him the most mild and gentle of all the sylvan deities. *Cyc.*

Mild as when *Zephyrus* on Flora breathes. *Milton.*

ZEPH'Y-RUS, *n.* [L.] The west wind or zephyr. *Spenser.*

ZER'DA, *n.* [African.] A canine quadruped of Africa, with large ears, belonging to the genus Megalotis of Illiger. It bears some resemblance to the fox and jackal, but is smaller. *C. H. Smith.*

ZĒ'RO, *n.* [It.] Cipher; nothing. The point of a thermometer from which it is graduated. Zero, in the thermometers of Celsius and Reaumur, is at the point at which water congeals. The zero of Fahrenheit's thermometer is fixed at the point at which the mercury stands when immersed in a mixture of snow and common salt. In Wedgwood's pyrometer, the zero corresponds with 1077° on Fahrenheit's scale.

ZEST, *n.* [Pers. زستن *zistan*, to peel. Class Sd.]

1. A piece of orange or lemon peel, used to give flavor to liquor; or the fine, thin oil that spurts out of it when squeezed; also, the woody, thick skin quartering the kernel of a walnut. *Cyc.*

2. Relish; something that gives a pleasant taste; or the taste itself.

ZEST, *v. t.* To give a relish or flavor to; to highten taste or relish.

2. To cut the peel of an orange or lemon from top to bottom into thin slips; or to squeeze the peel over the surface of any thing. *Cyc.*

ZĒ'TA, *n.* A Greek letter, ζ or ϛ, corresponding to our *z*.

2. A little closet or chamber, with pipes running along the walls, to convey into it fresh air, or warm vapor, from below. *Cyc.*

ZE-TET'IC, *a.* [Gr. ζητεω, to seek.]

That seeks; that proceeds by inquiry. The *zetetic* method, in mathematics, is that used in investigation, or the solution of problems. [*Rare.*] *Hutton.*

ZE-TIC'U-LA, *n.* A small withdrawing room.

ZEUG'MA, (zūg'ma,) *n.* [Gr. ζευγμα, from ζευγνυω, to join. See YOKE.]

A figure in grammar by which an adjective or verb which agrees with a nearer word, is, by way of supplement, referred also to another more remote. Thus, in Virgil, "Hic illius *arma*, hic *currus fuit*;" where *fuit*, which agrees directly with *currus*, is referred also to *arma*. *Cyc.*

ZIB'ET, *n.* [See CIVET.] A digitigrade carnivorous mammal, the Viverra Zibetha. This is a small quadruped, somewhat resembling the weasel. It inhabits both India and Africa. It is distinct from the civet, though nearly allied to it.

ZIG'ZAG, *a.* Having short turns.

ZIG'ZAG, *n.* Something that has short turns or angles.

2. In *architecture*, a molding running in a zigzag line. *Oxf. Gloss.*

ZIG'ZAG, *v. t.* To form with short turns.

ZIG'ZAG-GED, *pp.* Formed with short turns.

ZIG'ZAG-GING, *ppr.* Forming with short turns.

ZIM'ENT WA'TER, or COP'PER WA'TER, is a

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name given to water found in copper mines; water impregnated with copper.

ZI'MOME, *n.* See ZYMOME.

ZINC, *n.* [G. Sw. and Dan. *zink.* The spelling ZINK, in accordance with the German, Swedish, and Danish, would be preferable.]

A metal of a brilliant white color, with a shade of blue, and appearing as if composed of plates adhering together. It is not brittle, but less malleable than copper, lead, or tin. When heated, however, it is malleable, and may be rolled into plates. *Cyc.*

ZIN-CIF'ER-OUS, ZINCK-IF'ER-OUS, } *a.* [*zinc* and L. *fero.*]

Containing or affording zinc; as, *zinciferous* ore. *Journ. of Science.*

ZINC'ODE, *n.* The positive pole of a galvanic battery. *Graham.*

ZINC'OUS, *a.* Pertaining to zinc, or to the positive pole of a galvanic battery. *Graham.*

ZINCK'Y, *a.* Pertaining to zinc, or having its appearance.

Some effervesce with acids, some not, though soluble therein, as to the *zincky* part. *Kirwan.*

The *zincky* ores are said to be grayer than other ores. *Kirwan.*

ZINK'EN-ITE, *n.* [from M. *Zinken.*]

A steel-gray ore of antimony and lead. *Dana.*

ZI'ON, *n.* A hill in Jerusalem, which, after the capture of that city, became the royal residence of David and his successors. Hence,

2. The theocracy, or church of God. *Kitto.*

ZIR'CON, *n.* A mineral containing the earth zirconia and silica, occurring in square prisms with pyramidal terminations of a brown or gray color, occasionally red, and often nearly transparent. *Hyacinth is* the red variety. *Dana.*

ZIR-CŌ'NI-A, *n.* An oxyd of the metal *zirconium*, discovered by Klaproth, in the year 1789, in the *zircon* of Ceylon, and subsequently in the hyacinth of Expaily in France. It resembles *alumine* in appearance. It is so hard as to scratch glass. When pure, it is a white powder.

ZIR'CO-NITE, *n.* A variety of the zircon.

ZIR-CŌ'NI-UM, *n.* The metallic basis of zirconia. Berzelius first obtained *zirconium* in 1824; but Davy had previously rendered its existence quite probable. It is commonly obtained in the form of a black powder. Its metallic character is questioned by some.

ZIZ'EL, *n.* A rodent mammal, the Arctomys Citillus It is found in Russia and Germany and also in Asia. It is the *Suslik*, often called the EARLESS MARMOT. It is a small quadruped.

ZOC'CO, ZŌ'CLE, ZOC'CO-LO, } *n* [It. *zoccolo*; from L. *soccus*, a sock.]

A socle, which see.

ZŌ'DI-AC, *n.* [Fr. *zodiaque*; It. and Sp. *zodiaco*; L. *zodiacus*; Gr. ζωδιακος, from ζωον, an animal.]

1. A broad circle in the heavens, containing the twelve signs through which the sun passes in its annual course. The center of this belt is the ecliptic, which is the path of the sun. It intersects the equator at an angle of about twenty-three degrees and twenty-eight minutes. This is called its *obliquity.*

2. A girdle. *Milton.*

ZO-DI'AC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the zodiac.

Zodiacal light; a luminous track, of an elongated, triangular figure, lying nearly in the ecliptic, its base being on the horizon, and its apex at varying altitudes. In the evening, after twilight, it is in this latitude most conspicuous from January to April, and in the morning, before dawn, from September to December. Its nature is unknown. *E. C Herrick.*

ZŌ'HAR, *n.* [Heb.] A Jewish book of cabalistic commentaries on Scripture. *Brande.*

ZOIS'ITE, *n.* [from Van *Zois*, its discoverer.]

A grayish variety of Epidote. *Dana.*

ZŌNE, *n.* [L. *zona*; Gr. ζωνη.]

1. A girdle.

An embroidered *zone* surrounds her waist. *Dryden.*

2. In *geography*, a division of the earth, with respect to the temperature of different latitudes. The zones are five; the torrid zone, extending from tropic to tropic 46° 56′, or 23° 28′, on each side of the equator; two temperate or variable zones, situated between the tropics and polar circles, and two frigid zones, situated between the polar circles and the poles.

3. In *natural history*, a band or stripe running round any object. *Gardner.*

4. Circuit; circumference. *Milton.*

Ciliary zone; in *anatomy*, the black impression of the ciliary processes on the vitreous humor of the eye. *Cyc.*

ZŌN'ED, *a.* Wearing a zone. *Pope.*

2. Having zones or concentric bands.

ZŌNE'LESS, *a.* Not having a zone.

ZON'NAR, *n.* A belt or girdle, which the Christians and Jews in the Levant are obliged to wear, to distinguish them from the Mohammedans. *Cyc.*

ZO-OG'RA-PHER, *n.* [See ZOÖGRAPHY.] One who describes animals, their forms, and habits.

ZO-O-GRAPH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the description of animals.

ZO-OG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ζωον, an animal, and γραφω, to describe.]

A description of animals, their forms, and habits. [But ZOÖLOGY is generally used.]

ZŌ-OL'A-TRY, *n.* [Gr. ζωον and λατρεια.]

The worship of animals.

ZŌ'O-LITE, *n.* [Gr. ζωον, an animal, and λιθος, stone.]

An animal substance petrified or fossil. [*Not in use.*] *Morin.*

ZO-O-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* [from *zoölogy.*] Pertaining to zoölogy, or the science of animals.

ZO-O-LOG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the principles of zoölogy. *Lawrence.*

ZŌ-OL'O-GIST, *n.* [from *zoölogy.*] One who is well versed in the natural history of animals, or who describes animals.

ZO-OL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ζωον, an animal, and λογος, discourse.]

That part of natural history which treats of the structure, habits, classification, and habitations of all animals, from man to the lowest of all the tribes.

ZO-ON'IC, *a.* [Gr. ζωον, an animal.]

Pertaining to animals; obtained from animal substances.

ZO-ON'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. ζωον, an animal, and νομος, law.]

The laws of animal life, or the science which treats of the phenomena of animal life, their causes and relations. *Darwin.*

ZO-OPH'A-GAN, *n.* [Gr. ζωον, an animal, and φαγω, to eat.]

An animal that feeds on animal food; a carnivorous quadruped.

ZO-OPH'A-GOUS, (zo-of'a-gus,) *a.* [Gr. ζωον, an animal, and φαγω, to eat.]

Feeding on animals. *Kirby.*

ZŌ'O-PHITE. See ZOÖPHYTE.

ZO-O PHOR'IC, *a.* [Gr. ζωον, an animal, and φορεω, to bear.]

The zoöphoric column is one which supports the figure of an animal.

ZO-OPH'O-RUS, *n.* [Supra.] In *ancient architecture*, the same with the FRIEZE in modern architecture; a part between the architrave and cornice; so called from the figures of animals carved upon it. *Dict.*

ZŌ'O-PHYTE, *n.* [Gr. ζωον, an animal, and φυτον, a plant.]

A general term, applied to simple polyps, and compound individuals consisting of many polyps united together, as in most corals. They often branch like vegetation, and the polyps resemble flowers in form. The term formerly included sponges and corallines, in addition to the above. *Dana.*

ZO-O-PHYT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to zoöphytes.

ZO-O-PHY-TO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to zoöphytology.

ZO-O-PHY-TOL'O-GY, *n.* [*zoöphyte*, and Gr. λογος, discourse.]

The natural history of zoöphytes. *Ed. Encyc.*

ZO-O-TOM'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to zoötomy.

ZO-OT'O-MIST, *n.* [See ZOÖTOMY.] One who dissects the bodies of animals; a comparative anatomist.

ZO-OT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. ζωον, an animal, and τεμνω, to cut.]

The anatomy of all animals; the dissection of all animals for the purpose of discovering their structure, the functions of their several parts, &c. *Zoötomy* is divided into *anthropotomy*, or the anatomy of man; *ornithotomy*, or the anatomy of birds; *ichthyotomy*, or the anatomy of fishes, &c. The anatomy of brute animals, and more especially quadrupeds, is called COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

ZOR'IL, *n.* A fetid animal, a mere variety of the Memphitis Americana, or skunk, found in South America. [In Sp. *zorro* is a fox, and *zorillo* the whelp of a fox.] *Cyc.*

ZOUNDS. *n.* An exclamation contracted from "God's wounds;" formerly used as an oath, and an expression of anger or wonder. *Smart.*

ZUF'FO-LO, *n.* [It. *zufolo*, from *zufolare*, to hiss or whistle, L. *sufflo.*]

A little flute or flageolet, especially that which is used to teach birds. *Busby.*

ZŪ'MATE. See ZYMATE.

ZŪ'MIC. See ZYMIC ACID.

ZU-MO-LOG'IC-AL, *a.* [See ZUMOLOGY.] Pertaining to zumology.

[This word should be written ZYMOLOGICAL.]

ZU-MOL'O-GIST, *n.* One who is skilled in the fermentation of liquors.

[This word should be written ZYMOLOGIST.]

ZU-MOL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. ζυμη, ferment, from ζυμοω, to ferment, and λογος, discourse.]

A treatise on the fermentation of liquors, or the doctrine of fermentation. *Cyc.*

[This word should be written ZYMOLOGY.]

ZU-MOM'E-TER, ZU-MO-SIM'E-TER, } *n.* [Gr. ζυμωσις, fermentation, or ζυμη, ferment, and μετρεω, to measure.]

An instrument proposed by Swammerdam for ascertaining the degree of fermentation occasioned by the mixture of different liquids, and the degree of heat which they acquire in fermentation. *Cyc.*

[These should be written ZYMOSIMETER and ZYMOMETER.]

ZUR'LITE, *n.* A newly-discovered Vesuvian mineral, whose primitive form is a cube, or, according to some authors, a rectangular prism. *Journ. of Science.*

ZYG-O-DAC-TYL'IC, ZYG-O-DAC'TYL-OUS, } *a.* [Gr. ζυγοω, to join, and δακτυλος, a finger.]

Having the toes disposed in pairs; distinguishing an order of birds which have the feet furnished with two toes before and two behind, as the parrot, woodpecker, &c. *Partington. Ed Encyc.*

ZYG-O-MAT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ζευγμα, a joining.]

Pertaining to a bone of the head, called also *os jugale*, or cheek-bone, or to the bony arch under which the temporal muscle passes. The term *zygoma* is applied both to the bone and the arch. *Cyc.*

Zygomatic arch. See ZYGOMATIC.

Zygomatic bone: the cheek-bone.

Zygomatic muscles; two muscles of the face, which rise from the zygomatic bone, and are inserted into the corner of the month.

Zygomatic processes; the processes of the temporal and cheek-bones, which unite to form the zygomatic arch.

Zygomatic suture: the suture which joins the zygomatic processes of the temporal and cheek bones. *Parr.*

ZY'MATE, ZŪ'MATE, } *n.* A supposed compound of the imaginary *zymic acid* with a base. As there is no such acid, there can be no such salt.

ZY'MIC-AC'ID, ZŪ'MIC-AC'ID, } *n.* [Gr. ζυμη, ferment.]

A supposed peculiar acid obtained by the acetous fermentation of vegetable substances. No such peculiar acid exists.

ZY'MOME, ZI'MOME, } *n.* [Gr. ζυμη.]

One of the supposed proximate principles of the gluten of wheat. It is a tough substance, insoluble in alcohol. There are doubts as respects the existence of *zymome*, as a truly distinct substance.

ZY-THEP'SA-RY, *n.* A brewery, or brew-house.

ZY'THUM, *n.* [Gr. ζεω, to boil.]

A beverage; a liquor made from malt and wheat.

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TABLES

OF

SCRIPTURE NAMES,

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES,

AND

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES;

DESIGNED

TO EXHIBIT THE PRONUNCIATION OF EACH;

WITH RULES, ETC.;

PREPARED FOR

WEBSTER'S LARGER DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

N. PORTER,

PROFESSOR IN YALE COLLEGE.

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PREFACE.

THE publishers of Webster's larger English Dictionary, desiring to append to it tables prepared expressly for their edition, which should exhibit the correct pronunciation of Scriptural, Classical, and Modern Geographical Names, requested the subscriber to undertake the direction of the work. This service has been performed in the following manner: —

The list of Scriptural Names added by Taylor to his edition of Calmet's "Dictionary of the Bible," has been carefully collated with that prepared by Walker. In those cases in which the pronunciation of Walker differs from Taylor's, Walker's method has been subjoined, or substituted in its place. The methods of Walker and of Taylor generally coincide, and the authority of Taylor has been preferred to that of Walker in those instances only in which Walker's is opposed by the best and the established usage. The words omitted by Taylor have been added from Walker, and the table, in the number of names and in their pronunciation, is substantially the same with that which usually accompanies Walker's "Key."

The table of Greek and Latin Proper Names contains all the *classical* names which are found in Walker's table, together with such as are furnished in addition by Trollope, in his edition of Walker's "Key," and by Thomas Swinburne Carr, in his "Classical Pronunciation of Proper Names." A few have also been taken from Pauly's "Encyclopedia of Classical Antiquities," and from Freund's "Dictionary of the Latin Language."

This table has been revised by Professor Thacher, of Yale College. In conducting this revision, he found it necessary to correct numerous errors, especially in the division of words into syllables, which, from errors of the press, a confusion of principles, and a want of care in the application of the rules, have been accumulated in other published tables of Proper Names. It will be seen, on noticing the changes which have been introduced, that the aim has been to remove all inconsistencies in the application of the rules of pronunciation which have been adopted by Walker in common with many others.

A few errors of accent have also been corrected, as more recent investigations have ascertained the quantity of some words, which earlier lexicographers, guided only by the general rules of quantity, had given erroneously.

The pronunciation of these names is in all cases determined by the place of the accent, and by the forms of the syllables which the accent determines. To attempt to indicate to the English ear the *sounds* of the vowels by marks which in classical usage are employed to indicate their *quantity*, would only lead to confusion, and cannot fail to be especially disadvantageous to students of the languages. The classical table is accompanied by a few rules, designed to guide the scholar in settling those questions of pronunciation which are not answered in the table itself. These rules do not disagree with those adopted in Walker's "Key;" but, in connection with the table, will guide to that pronunciation which is in vogue at the University of Oxford and other learned schools. It is believed that these few rules will be found to be more convenient and useful than the corresponding ones in Walker's "Key."

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The same preference will be given, it is believed, to the rules abridged from Walker, which accompany the Scripture Proper Names.

The Modern Geographical Names were mostly selected from Black's "General Atlas," (Edinburgh, 1846,) as being the latest and best authority. The design of the compiler was, primarily, to present the names of the countries, provinces, important towns, rivers, &c., on the continent of Europe and Spanish America, and to indicate their pronunciation as perfectly as this can be represented by English sounds. As these names frequently occur in books of all kinds, and occasion great perplexity to the reader and public speaker, and as their pronunciation is conformed to that of the languages to which they belong, it was thought advisable to prepare a copious list of words of this character, and to give them the chief place in the table. When these words have been Anglicized, the Anglicized has been subjoined to the native pronunciation.

To these European names many others have been added of places in Great Britain and the United States, in respect to the pronunciation of which, it was thought, information would be esteemed of any value, or could be given with any exactness. In a few instances, a provincial, and what will be thought by some an improper, method has been given. It was thought, however, to be impossible and useless to attempt to furnish a complete list of English and American names, with their pronunciation. The pronunciation of the great majority of these names is familiar to all, and is never sought for in a dictionary, while that of a very large number can hardly be considered as fixed.

A few names of places in other and ruder countries are given. There are two reasons, however, why it was not thought expedient to swell the list with names of this character. They are, in most cases, the result of an effort to represent native sounds by English spelling. If this representation is imperfect, it is of little authority, and is liable to constant changes. If it is perfect, or nearly so, the pronunciation is indicated by the name itself.

The catalogue of European names was prepared by a gentleman familiar with the countries and the languages in which the names occur; and it is believed that the pronunciation and the accent are as well represented as the nature of the work and the means at hand would allow. No pains have been spared to render this table as complete and convenient as any within reach of the public.

N. PORTER.

YALE COLLEGE *August* 10, 1847

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PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

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RULES

FOR THE

PRONUNCIATION OF SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

[ABRIDGED FROM WALKER'S KEY.]

1. In the pronunciation of the letters of the Hebrew proper names, we find nearly the same rules prevail as in those of Greek and Latin. Where the vowels end a syllable with the accent on it, they have their long, open sound; as, *Na'bal*, *Je'hu*, *Si'rach*, *Go'shen*, and *Tu'bal*.

2. When a consonant ends the syllable, the preceding vowel is short; as, *Sam'u-el*, *Lem'u-el*, *Sim'e-on*, *Sol'o-mon*, *Suc'coth*, *Syn'a-gogue*.

3. Every final *i* forming a distinct syllable, though unaccented, has the long, open sound; as, *A'i*, *A-ris'a-i*.

4. Every unaccented *i* ending a syllable not final, is pronounced like *e*; as, *A'ri-el*, *Ab'di-el*, pronounced *A're-el*, *Ab'de-el*.

5. The vowels *ai* are sometimes pronounced in one syllable, and sometimes in two; as, *Ben-ai'ah*, *Hu'shai*, *Hu'rai*, &c.; or, as *Sham'ma-i*, *Shash'a-i*, *Ber-a-i'ah*, &c., following in these, as in most Hebrew proper names, the pronunciation of the Septuagint version of the Bible.

6. *Ch* is pronounced like *k*; as, *Chemosh*, *Enoch*, &c., pronounced *Kemosh*, *Enok*, &c. *Cherubim* and *Rachel* seem to be perfectly Anglicized, as the *ch* in these words is always heard as in the English words *cheer*, *child*, *riches*, &c. The same may be observed of *Cherub*, signifying an order of angels; but when it means a city of the Babylonish empire, it ought to be pronounced *Ke'rub*.

7. Almost the only difference in the pronunciation of the Hebrew and the Greek and Latin proper names, is in the sound of the *g* before *e* and *i*. In the last two languages, this consonant is always soft before these vowels; as, *Gellius*, *Gippius*, &c., pronounced *Jellius*, *Jippius*, &c.; and in the first, it is hard; as, *Gera*, *Gerizim*, *Gideon*, *Gilgal*, *Megiddo*, &c. This difference is without foundation in etymology; for both *g* and *c* were always hard in the Greek and Latin languages, as well as in the Hebrew; but the latter language being studied so much less than the Greek and Latin, it has not undergone that change which familiarity is sure to produce in all languages. The solemn distance of this language has not been able, however, to keep the letter *c* from sliding into *s* before *e* and *i*, in the same manner as in the Greek and Latin. Thus, though *Gehazi*, *Gideon*, &c., have the *g* hard, *Cedrom*, *Cedron*, *Cisai*, and *Cittern*, have the *c* soft, as if written *Sedrom*, *Sedron*, &c. The same may be observed of *Igeabarim*, *Igeal*, *Nagge*, *Shage*, *Pagiel*, with the *g* hard; and *Ocidelus*, *Ocina*, and *Pharacion*, with the *c* soft, like *s*.

8. Gentiles, as they are called, ending in *ines* and *ites*, as *Philistines*, *Hivites*, *Hittites*, &c., being Anglicized in the translation of the Bible, are pronounced like formatives of our own; as, *Philistins*, *Whitfieldites*, *Jacobites*, &c.

9. The unaccented termination *ah*, so frequent in Hebrew proper names, ought to be pronounced like the *a* in *father*. The *a* in this termination, however, frequently falls into the indistinct sound heard in the final *a* in *Africa*, *Ætna*, &c.; nor can we easily perceive any distinction in this respect between *Elijah* and *Elisha*; but the final *h* preserves the other vowels open, as *Colhozeh*, *Shiloh*, &c., pronounced *Colhozee*, *Shilo*, &c. The diphthong *ei* is always pronounced like *ee*; thus *Sa-mei'us* is pronounced as if written *Sa-mee'us*. But if the accent be on the *ah*, then the *a* ought to be pronounced like the *a* in *father*; as, *Tah'e-ra*, *Tah'pe-nes*, &c.

10. It may be remarked, that there are several Hebrew proper names, which, by passing through the Greek of the New Testament, have conformed to the Greek pronunciation; such as *Aceldama*, *Genezareth*, *Bethphage*, &c., pronounced *A-sel'da-ma*, *Jenez'a-reth*, *Beth'pha-je*, &c. This is, in my opinion, more agreeable to the general analogy of pronouncing these Hebrew-Greek words than preserving the *c* and *g* hard.

Rules for the Quantity of the Vowels.

11. In dissyllables, with but one middle consonant, the first vowel is accented and pronounced long; as, *Kō'rah*, *Mō'loch*. The same analogy is observed in the penultimate of polysyllables; as, *Balthā'sar*.

12. When the accent is on the antepenultimate syllable, the vowel is always short, except when followed by two vowels; thus, *Je-hos'a-phat*. The secondary accent has the same shortening power when the primary accent is on the third and the secondary on the first syllable; as, *Oth-o-ni'as*.

Rules for placing the Accent on Hebrew Proper Names.

13. The accent of Hebrew words cannot be better regulated than by the laws of the Greek language. By this it is not intended that every word which is Græcized in the Septuagint should be accented exactly according to the Greek rule of accentuation. For many words, that are purely Greek, do, when they are Anglicized, receive the Latin accentuation, instead of retaining the Greek. When the Hebrew word has been Græcized *into the same number of syllables*, we prefer the Latin accentuation to what may be called our own. Thus we accent *Cathua* on the penult, since it comes to us through the Greek *Καθουά*, and because the Latins would have placed the accent on this syllable, and notwithstanding that the English ear would be better pleased with the antepenultimate accent. But when the Hebrew word does not contain the same number of syllables as the same word in the Greek,— as *Mes'o-bah*, *Μεσοβία*, *Id'u-el*, *Ἰδουήλος*, — it comes under our own analogy, and we place the accent on the antepenultimate.

14. As we never accent a proper name from the Greek on the last syllable, so, if the Greek word be accented on any other syllable, we seldom pay any regard to it, unless it coincide with the Latin accent. Thus the word *Ged-e'rah* is accented on the penultimate, because it is Græcized by *Γαδήρα*, though it is accented on the antepenultimate, and this because the penultimate is long, and the long penultimate in Latin always has the accent.

15. All words ending in *ias* and *iah* have the accent on the *i*, without any foundation in the analogy of Greek and Latin pronunciation, except the very vague reason that the Greek word has the accent on this syllable. This reason is called vague, because the Greek accent has no influence on words in *ael*, *iel*, *ial*, &c.; as, *Ισραήλ*, *Ἀβδιήλ*, *Βελίαλ*, *κ. τ. λ.* Hence the impropriety of pronouncing *Messias* with the accent on the first syllable. It is the broad, diphthongal sound of the English *i*, with the accent on it, which makes the word sound so much better in English than it does in French, or even in the true ancient Greek pronunciation.

16. The termination *aim* seems to attract the accent on the *a* only in words of more than three syllables; as *Ephraim*, *Mizraim*, have the accent on the antepenultimate, but *Horona'im*, *Ramatha'im*, &c., on the penultimate. This is the general rule; but if the Greek word have the penultimate long, the accent ought to be on that syllable; as, *Pharva'im*, *Φαρουίμ*, &c.

17. *Kemuel*, *Jemuel*, *Nemuel*, and other words of the same form, having the same number of syllables as the Greek words into which they are translated, ought to have the accent on the penultimate, as that syllable is long in Greek; but *Emanuel*, *Samuel*, *Lemuel*, are irrecoverably accented on the antepenultimate, and follow the analogy of the English accentuation.

18. It is plain from these observations, that the Hebrew accent is regulated by a sort of compromise between this ancient language and our own; and the best we can do is to form a kind of compound ratio of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English, and to let each of these prevail as usage has permitted them.

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PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

THE basis of the following Vocabulary is that of Taylor, in "Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible." To this have been added several hundred names from Walker. In the cases in which the pronunciation of Walker differs from that of Taylor, that of Walker is added or substituted in its place. The pronunciation of Walker is not always to be preferred, nor is it followed in actual usage by the best authorities. The notation of the vowel sounds may be consulted below. — ED.

A.

AALAR *ā'a-lär*
Aaron *ā'ron*
Abacue *ăb'a-cue*
Abadah *ăb'a-dah*
Abaddon *a-băd'don*
Abadias *ăb-a-dī'as*
Abagtha *a-bāg'thah*
Abal *ā'bal*
Abana *ăb'a-nah*
Abarim *ăb'a-rim*
Abaron *ăb'a-ron*
Abba *ăb'bah*
Abda *ăb'dah*
Abdias *ăb-dī'as*
Abdiel *ăb'dĭ-el*
Abednego *a-bed'ne-go*
Abel *ā'bel*
Abel Maim *ā'bel mā'im*
Abel Meholath *ā'bel me-hō'lath*
Abesan *ăb'be-san*
Abez *ā'bez*
Abiah *a-bī'ah*
Abialbon *a-bĭ-ăl'bon*
Abiasaph *a-bī'a-saf*
Abiathar *a-bī'a-thar*
Abib *ā'bib*
Abidah *a-bī'dah*
Abidan *ăb'i-dan*
Abiel *ăb'ĭ-el* or *a-bī'el*
Abiezer *ăb-ĭ-ē'zer*
Abiezrite *ăb-ĭ-ez'rite*
Abigail *ăb'ĭ-gale* or *ăb'ĭ-gāl*
Abihail *ăb'ĭ-hale*
Abihu *a-bī'hu*
Abihud *a-bī'hud*
Abijah *a-bī'jah*
Abijam *a-bī'jam*
Abilene *ăb-bĭ-lē'ne*
Abimael *ăb-bĭ-mā'el*
Abimelech *ab-im'me lek*
Abinadab *ab-in'a-dab*
Abinoam *ab-in'no-am*
Abiram *a-bī'ram*
Abisei *ab-ĭ-sē'i*
Abishag *ăb'bĭ-shag* or *a-bī'shag*
Abishai *ăb-bĭ-shā'i*
Abishahar *ăb-bĭ-shā'har*
Abishalom *ăb-bĭ-shā'lom*
Abishua *ăb-bĭ-shū'ah*
Abishur *ăb'ĭ-shur*
Abisum *ăb'ĭ-sum*
Abital *ăb'ĭ-tal*
Abitub *ăb'ĭ-tub*
Abiud *ăb'ĭ-ud* or *a-bī'ud*
Abner *ăb'ner*
Abram *ā'bram*
Absalom *ăb'sa-lom*
Abubus *a-bū'bus*
Acaron *ăk'a-ron*
Acatan *ăk'a-tan*
Accad *ăk'kad*
Aceldama *a-cel'da-mah*
Achaia *a-kī'yah*
Achaichus *a-kā'ĭ-kus*
Achan *ā'kan*
Achiacharus *ăk-kĭ-ăk'a-rus*
Achim *ā'kim*
Achimelech *a-kim'ĭ-lek*
Achior *ā'kĭ-or*
Achiram *a-kī'ram*
Achish *ā'kish*
Achitob *ăk'i-tob*
Achitophel *a-kit'o-fel*
Achmetha *ak-mē'thah*
Achor *ā'kor*
Achsah *ăk'sah*
Achshaph *ăk'shaf*
Achzib *ăk'zib*
Acipha *ăs'ĭ-fah*
Acitho *ăs'ĭ-tho*
Acua *a-kū'a*
Adadah *ăd'a-dah*
Adadezer *ăd-ăd-ē'zer*
Adadrimmon *ăd-ăd-rim'mon*
Adaiah *ăd-a-ī'ah*
Adalia *ăd-a-lī'a*
Adam *ăd'am*
Adamah *ăd'a-mah*
Adami *ăd'a-mi*
Adasa *ăd'a-sa*
Adatha *ăd'a-tha*
Adbeel *ăd-bē'el*
Addi *ăd'dī*
Ader *ā'der*
Adiel *ăd'ĭ-el* or *ā'dĭ-el*
Adida *ăd'ĭ-da*
Adina *a-dī'nah*
Aditha *ăd'ĭ-tha*
Adithaim *ăd-ĭ-thā'im*
Adlai *ăd-lā'i* or *ăd'la-i*
Admah *ăd'mah*
Admatha *ăd'ma-tha*
Adonai *ăd'o-nā*
Adonias *ăd-o-nī'as*
Adonibesek *a-don'ĭ-bē'zek*
Adonijah *ăd-o-nī'jah*
Adonikam *ăd-o-nī'kam*
Adoniram *ăd-o-nī'ram*
Adonis *a-dō'nis*
Adonizedek *a-don'ĭ-zē'dek*
Adora *a-dō'ra*
Adoraim *ăd-o-rā'im*
Adoram *a-dō'ram*
Adrammelech *ăd-răm'me-lek*
Adramyttium *ăd-ra-mit'tĭ-um*
Adria *ā'drĭ-ah*
Adriel *ā'drĭ-el*
Aduel *a-dū'el*
Adullam *a-dul'lam*
Adummim *a-dum'mim*
Aedias *a-e-dī'as*
Æneas *e-nē'as*
Æthiopia *e-thĭ-ō'pĭ-a*
Agaba *ăg'a-ba*
Agabus *ăg'a-bus*
Agag *ā'gag*
Agagite *ā'gag-ite*
Agarenes *ăg-a-renes'*
Agate *ăg'ate*
Agee *ăg'e-e*
Aggeus *ăg-gē'us*
Agnothtabor *ăg-noth-tā'bor*
Agrippa *a-grip'pah*
Agur *ā'gur*
Ahab *ā'hab*
Aharah *a-har'ah*
Aharal *a-har'al*
Ahasai *a-hās'a-i*
Ahasbai *a-hās'ba-i*
Ahasuerus *a-hăs-ụ-ē'rus*
Ahava *a-hā'vah*
Ahaz *ā'haz*
Ahazai *a-hăz'a-i*
Ahaziah *a-ha-zī'ah*
Ahban *ăh'ban*
Ahi *ā'hī*
Ahiah *a-hī'ah*
Ahiam *a-hī'am*
Ahiezer *a-hī-ē'zer*
Ahihud *a-hī'ud*
Ahijah *a-hī'jah*
Ahikam *a-hī'kam*
Ahilud *a-hī'lud*
Ahimaaz *a-him'a-ăz*
Ahiman *a-hī'man*
Ahimelech *a-him'me-lek*
Ahimoth *ā'hĭ-moth* or *a-hī'moth*
Ahinadab *a-hin'a-dab*
Ahinoam *a-hin'o-am*
Ahio *a-hī'o*
Ahira *a-hī'rah*
Ahiram *a-hī'ram*
Ahiramites *a-hī'ram-ites*
Ahisamach *a-his'a-măk*
Ahishahur *a-hĭ-shā'hur* or *a-hī'-sha-hur*
Ahisham *a-hī'sham*
Ahishar *a-hī'shar*
Ahitob *a-hī'tob*
Ahitophel *a-hit'o-fel*
Ahitub *a-hī'tub*
Ahlah *ăh'lah*
Ahlai *ăh'lī*
Ahoah *a-hō'ah*
Ahohite *a-hō'hite*
Aholah *a-hō'lah*
Aholbah *a-hol'bah*
Aholiab *a-hō'lĭ-ab*
Aholibah *a-hol'ĭ-bah*
Aholibamah *a-ho-lĭ-bā'mah* or *a-ho lib'a-mah*
Ahumai *a-hū'ma-i*
Ahuzam *a-hū'zam*
Ahuzzah *a-huz'zah*
Ai *ā'i*
Aiah *a-ī'ah*
Aiath *a-ī'ath*
Aijah *a-ī'jah*
Aijaleth Shahur *ăd'ja-leth-shā'hur*
Ain *ā'in*
Aioth *a-ī'oth*
Airus *a-ī'rus*
Ajah *ā'jah*
Ajalon *ăd'ja-lon*
Akkub *ăk'kub*
Akrabbim *ăk-răb'bim*
Alammelech *a-lăm'me-lek*
Alamoth *ăl'a-moth*
Alema *ăl'e-ma*
Alemeth *ăl'e-meth*
Alexandria *ăl-ex-ăn'drĭ-a*
Aliah *a-lī'ah*
Alian *a-lī'an*
Allelujah *al-le-lū'yah* or *al-le-lū jah*
Allonbachuth *ăl'lon-băk'uth*
Almodad *al-mō'dad*
Almondiblathaim *ăl'mon-dib-la-thā'im*
Almug *ăl'mug*
Alnathan *ăl'na-than*
Aloth *ā'loth*
Alpha *ăl'fah*
Alpheus *al-fē'us*
Altaneus *al-ta-nē'us*
Altaschith *al-tăs'kith*
Altekon *ăl'te-kon*
Alvah *ăl'vah*
Alush *ā'lush*
Amadathus *a-măd'a-thus*
Amal *ā'mal*
Amalda *a-măl'dah*
Amalek *ăm'a-lek*
Amalekites *ăm'a-lek-ites*
Amanah *a-mā'nah* or *ăm'a-nah*
Amariah *ăm-a-rī'ah*
Amasa *a-mā'sah* or *ăm'a-sah*
Amasai *ăm-a-sā'i* or *a-măs'a-i*
Amashai *ăm-a-shā'i*
Amashiah *ăm-a-shī'ah*
Amatheis *ăm-a-thē'is*
Amathis *ăm'a-this*
Amaziah *ăm-a-zī'ah*
Amen *ā'men*
Amethyst *ăm'e-thist*
Ami *ā'mi*
Aminadab *a-min'a-dab*
Amizabad *a-miz'a-bad*
Amittai *a-mit'tā* or *a-mit-tā'i*
Ammah *ăm'mah*
Ammi *ăm'mī*
Ammidiol *am-mid'i-oy*
Ammiel *ăm'mĭ-el*
Ammishaddai *ăm-mĭ-shăd'da-i*
Ammihud *ăm'mĭ-hud*
Ammizabad *ăm-miz'a-băd*
Ammonites *ăm'mon-ites*
Ammonitess *ăm-mon-ĭ'tess*
Amok *ā'mok*
Amorites *ăm'o-rites*
Amos *ā'moz* or *ā'mos*
Amphipolis *ăm-fip'o-lis*
Amplias *ăm'plĭ-as*
Amramites *ăm'ram-ites*
Amraphel *ăm'ra-fel*
Amzi *ăm'zī*
Anab *ā'nab*
Anah *ā'nah*
Anaharath *ăn-a-hā'rath*
Anaiah *ăn-a-ī'ah*
Anak *ā'nak*

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Anakims	*ăn'a-kĭms*
Anammelech	*a-năm'me-lĕk*
Anani	*ăn-ā'ni*
Ananiah	*ăn-a-nī'ah*
Ananins	*ăn-a-nī'as*
Ananiel	*a-năn'ĭ-el*
Anath	*ā'nath*
Anathema	*a-năth'e-mah*
Anathoth	*ăn'a-thoth*
Andronicus	*an-dro-nī'kus* or *an-dron'ĭ-kus*
Anem	*ā'nem*
Anes	*ā'nes*
Aneth	*ā'nĕth*
Anethothite	*a-nĕth'o-thite* or *ăn'eth-o-thite*
Aniam	*a-nī'am*
Antilibanus	*ăn-tĭ-lib'a-nus* or *an-ti-li-bā'nus*
Antioch	*ăn'tĭ-ok*
Antiochis	*an-tī'o-kis*
Antiochus	*an-tī'o-kus*
Antipas	*ăn'tĭ-pas*
Antipater	*ăn-tĭ-pā'ter*
Antipatris	*ăn-tĭ-pā'tris* or *ăn-tip'a-tris*
Antipha	*ăn'tĭ-fah*
Antothijah	*ăn-to-thī'jah*
Antothite	*ăn'toth-ite*
Anub	*ā'nub*
Apelles	*a-pĕl'les*
Apharaim	*ăf-a-rā'ĭm*
Apharsathchites	*a-făr'săth-kites*
Apharsites	*a-făr'sites*
Aphek	*ā'fek*
Aphekah	*a-fē'kah*
Apherema	*a-fĕr'e-ma*
Apherra	*a-fĕr'ra*
Aphiah	*a-fī'ah*
Aphra	*ăf'rah*
Aphses	*ăf'sez*
Apocalypse	*a-pok'a-lips*
Apocrypha	*a-pok'rĭ-fah*
Apollonia	*ăp-pol-lō'nĭ-a*
Apollos	*a-pol'los*
Apollyon	*a-pol'yon*
Appaim	*ap-pā'ĭm* or *ăp'pa-im*
Apphia	*ăf'ĭ-ah* or *ăf-fī'ah*
Apphus	*ăf'fus*
Appii Forum	*ăp'pĭ-i-fō'rum*
Aquila	*ăk'quil-lah* or *ăk-quil'lah*
Ara	*ā'rah*
Arab	*ā'rab*
Arabah	*ăr'ra-bah*
Arabattine	*ăr-ra-băt'ĭ-ne*
Arabia	*a-rā'bĭ-a*
Arad	*ā'rad*
Aradite	*ā'rad-ite*
Arah	*ā'rah*
Aram	*ā'răm*
Aramitess	*a-răm-ī'tes*
Ararat	*ăr'a-rat*
Araunah	*a-raw'nah*
Arbah	*ăr'bah*
Arbathite	*ăr'bath-ite*
Arbattis	*ăr-băt'tis*
Arbite	*ăr'bite*
Arbonai	*ăr-bō'na-i*
Archelaus	*ăr-kĭ-lā'us*
Archestratus	*ăr-kĕs'tra-tus*
Archevites	*ăr'ke-vites*
Archi	*ăr'kī*
Archiataroth	*ăr-kĭ-āt'a-roth*
Archippus	*ăr-kip'pus*
Archites	*ăr'kites*
Arcturus	*ărk-tū'rus*
Areli	*a-rē'lī*
Arelites	*a-rē'lites*
Areopagite	*ăr-e-op'a-ġite* or *ā-re-op'a-ġite*
Areopagus	*ăr-e-op'a-gus* or *ā-re op'a-gus*
Ares	*ā'rez*
Aretas	*a-rē'tas*
Argob	*ār'gob*
Aridai	*a-rīd'a-i*
Aridatha	*a-rīd'a-thah*
Arieh	*a-rī'eh*
Ariel	*ā'rĭ-el*
Arimathea	*ăr'ĭ-ma-thē'ah*
Arioch	*ā'rĭ-ok*
Arisai	*a-rĭs'a-i*
Aristarchus	*ar-is-tār'kus*
Aristobulus	*ar-is-to-bū'lus* or *ar-is tob'u-lus*
Armageddon	*ăr-ma-ġĕd'don*
Armenia	*ār-mē'nĭ-a*
Armishadai	*ar-mi-shād'a-i*
Armoni	*ār-nō'nĭ*
Arnepher	*ār-nē'fer* or *ār'no-fer*
Arodi	*a-rō'dī* or *ār'o-di*
Aroer	*a-rō'er*
Arphaxad	*ār-făx'ad*
Arsaces	*ār'sa-ces*
Artaxerxes	*ār-tax-erz'es*
Artemas	*ār'te-mas*
Aruboth	*ār'ru-both*
Arumah	*a-rū'mah*
Arvadites	*ār'vad-ites*
Asa	*ā'sah*
Asadias	*ăs-a-dī'as*
Asahel	*ās'e-el*
Asaiah	*ās-a-ī'ah*
Asana	*ās'a-na*
Asaph	*ā'saf*
Asara	*ās'a-ra*
Asareel	*ās-a-rē'el* or *a-sār'e-el*
Asarelah	*ās-a-rē'lah*
Asbazareth	*as-bāz'a-reth*
Ascalon	*ās'ka-lon*
Asebia	*ās-e-bī'a*
Asenath	*ās'e-nath*
Aserar	*a-sē'rar*
Ashabiah	*ăsh-a-bī'ah*
Ashael	*ās'ha-el*
Ashan	*ā'shan*
Ashbea	*ăsh'be-ah*
Ashchenaz	*ăsh'ke-naz*
Ashdothites	*ăsh'doth-ites*
Ashean	*ā'she-an*
Asher	*ăsh'er*
Ashima	*ăsh'ĭ-mah*
Ashon	*ā'shon*
Ashpenaz	*ăsh'pe-naz*
Ashriel	*ăsh'rĭ-el*
Ashtaroth	*ăsh'ta-roth*
Ashtemoth	*ăsh'te-moth*
Ashterathites	*ăsh-tĕr'ra-thites*
Ashuath	*a-shū'ath*
Ashur	*ăsh'ur*
Ashurim	*a-shū'rim*
Ashurites	*ăsh'ur-ites*
Asibias	*as-ĭ-bī'as*
Askelon	*ăs'ke-lon*
Asmadai	*ăs'ma-dā*
Asmaveth	*ăs'ma-veth*
Asmoneans	*as-mo-nē'ans*
Asnapper	*as-năp'per*
Asochis	*a-sō'kis*
Aspatha	*ăs'pa-thah*
Aspharasus	*as-făr'a-sus*
Asriel	*ās're-el*
Assalimoth	*as-săl'ĭ-moth*
Assanias	*ăs-sa-nī'as*
Assideans	*ăs-si-dē'ans*
Assir	*ās'sir*
Assos	*ās'sos*
Assyria	*ăs-sir'ĭ-a*
Astarte	*as-tär'te*
Asuppim	*a-sup'pim*
Asyncritus	*a-sin'krĭ-tus*
Atad	*ā'tad*
Atargatis	*a-tär'ga-tis*
Ataroth	*ăt'a-roth*
Athack	*ā'thak*
Athaiah	*ăth-a-ī'ah*
Athaliah	*ăth-a-lī'ah*
Atharias	*ăth-a-rī'as*
Athens	*ăth'ens*
Athenobius	*ăth-e-nō'bĭ-us*
Athlai	*ăth'lā*
Attai	*ăt'tā*
Attaliah	*ăt-ta-lī'ah*
Attharates	*at-thăr'a-tes*
Augia	*au'ġĕ-a*
Augustus	*au-gus'tus*
Auranitis	*au-ra-nī'tis*
Auranus	*au-rā'nus*
Auteus	*au-tē'us* or *au'to-us*
Ava	*ā'vah*
Avaran	*ăv'a-ran*
Aven	*ā'ven*
Avims	*ā'vims*
Avith	*ā'vith*
Azaelus	*ăz-a-ē'lus*
Azaliah	*ăz-a-lī'ah*
Azaphion	*a-zā'phĭ-on*
Azara	*ăz'a-ra*
Azareel	*ăz-a-rē'el* or *a-zā're-el*
Azariah	*ăz-a-rī'ah*
Azarias	*ăz-a-rī'as*
Azaz	*ā'zaz*
Azazel	*a-zā'zel*
Azaziah	*ăz-a-zī'ah*
Azbazareth	*ăz-băz'a-reth*
Azekah	*a-zē'kah*
Azem	*ā'zem*
Azephurith	*ăz-ze-fū'rith*
Azetas	*a-zē'tas*
Azgad	*ăz'gad*
Aziel	*ā'zĭ-el*
Aziza	*a-zī'zah*
Azmaveth	*ăz'ma-veth*
Azor	*ā'zor*
Azotus	*a-zō'tus*
Azriel	*ăz'rĭ-el*
Azrikam	*az-rī'kam* or *ăz'rĭ-kam*
Azubah	*az-ų'bah* or *a-zū'bah*
Azur	*ā'zur*
Azuran	*ăz'u-ran*
Azymites	*ăz'ĭ-mites*
Azzur	*ăz'zur*

B.

Baal	*bā'al*
Baalah	*bā'al-ah*
Baalath	*bā'al-ath*
Baal Hamon	*bā'al hăm'on*
Baal Hanan	*bā'al hăn'an*
Baali	*bā'al-ĭ* or *bā'al-ī*
Baalim	*bā'al-ĭm*
Baalis	*bā'al-is*
Baanah	*ba-ā'nah* or *bā'a-na*
Baanan	*bā'a-nan*
Baanath	*ba-ā'nath* or *bā'a-nath*
Baanias	*ba-a-nī'as*
Baara	*ba-ā'rah* or *bā'a-rah*
Banseiah	*ba-a-sī'ah*
Baashah	*ba-ā'shah* or *bā'a-shah*
Babel	*bā'bel*
Babylon	*băb'ĭ-lon*
Babylonians	*bab-ĭ-lō'nĭ-ans*
Baca	*bā'kah*
Bacchurus	*băk-kū'rus*
Bachrites	*băk'rites*
Bachuth Allon	*băk'uth ăl'lon*
Bagoas	*ba-gō'as*
Bagoi	*bāg'o-i*
Baharumite	*ba-hā'rum-ite*
Bahurim	*ba-hū'rim*
Bajith	*bād'jith* or *bā'jith*
Bakbakker	*bak-bak'ker*
Bakbuk	*bāk'buk*
Bakbukiah	*bak-buk-ī'ah*
Balaam	*bā'lam*
Baladan	*băl-ā'dan* or *băl'a dan*
Balak	*bā'lak*
Balamo	*băl'a-mo*
Balanus	*băl'a-nus*
Balthasar	*bal-thā'sar*
Bamoth	*bā'moth*
Banaias	*ban-a-ī'as*
Bani	*bā'nī*
Banuas	*bănu'ų-as*
Barabbas	*ba-răb'bas*
Barachel	*bär'a-kel*
Barachiah	*băr-a-kī'ah*
Barak	*bā'rak*
Barcenor	*bär-cē'nor*
Barhumites	*bär-hū'mites*
Bariah	*ba-rī'ah*
Barjesus	*bär-jē'sus*
Barjonah	*bär-jo'nah*
Barodis	*ba-rō'dis*
Barsabas	*bär'sa-bas*
Bartacus	*bär'ta-kus*
Bartholomew	*bär-thŏl'o-mew*
Bartimeus	*bär-tĭ-mē'us* or *bär tim'e-us*
Baruch	*bā'ruk*
Barzillai	*bär-zil'la-i*
Bascama	*bās'ka-ma*
Bashan	*bā'shan*
Bashemath	*bāsh'e-math*
Basmath	*bās'math*
Bastai	*bās'ta-i*
Batane	*bāt'a-ne*
Bathaloth	*băth'a-loth*
Bathrabbim	*băth-răb'bim*
Bathshebah	*băth-shē'bah* or *băth'-she-bah*
Bathshua	*băth'shu-a*
Bavai	*bāv'a-i* or *ba-vā'i*
Bealiah	*be-a-lī'ah*
Bealoth	*be-ā'loth* or *bē'a-loth*
Bean	*bē'an*
Bebai	*bēb'a-i*
Becher	*bē'ker*
Bechorath	*be-kō'rath*
Bechtileth	*bĕk'ti-leth*
Bedaiah	*bĕd-a-ī'ah*
Bedad	*bē'dad*
Bedan	*bē'dan*
Beeliada	*be-el-ī'a-dah*
Beelsarus	*be-ĕl'sa-rus*
Beeltethmus	*be-el-tĕth'mus*
Beelzebub	*be-ĕl'ze-bub*
Beer	*bē'er*
Beera	*be-ē'rah*
Beerelim	*be-ēr'e-lim* or *be-er-ē'lim*
Beeri	*be-ē'rī*
Beerlahairoi	*bē'er-la-hā'roy* or *bē'er-la-ha'i-roy*
Beeroth	*be-ē'roth*
Beersheba	*bē'er-shē'bah* or *be-er'-she-bah*
Beeshterah	*be-ĕsh'te-rah*
Behemoth	*bē'he-moth*
Bekah	*bē'kah*
Bela	*bē'lah*
Belemus	*bĕl'e-mus*
Belgai	*bĕl'ga-ī*
Belial	*bē'lĭ-al* or *be-lī'al*
Belmaim	*bĕl'ma-im*
Belshazzar	*bĕl-shăz'ar*
Belteshazzar	*bĕl-te-shăz'ar*
Benaiah	*bĕn-ā'yah*
Benammi	*bĕn-ăm'mī*
Beneberak	*bĕn-ĕb'e-rak*
Benejaakan	*bĕn-e-jā'a-kan*
Benhadad	*bĕn-hā'dăd* or *bĕn'ha-dad*
Benhail	*bĕn-hā'il*
Benhanan	*bĕn-hā'nan*
Beninu	*bĕn-ī'nū* or *bĕn'ĭ-nū*
Benjamin	*bĕn'ja-min*
Benjamite	*bĕn'ja-mite*
Beno	*bē'no*
Benoni	*bĕn-ō'nī* or *be-nō'nī*
Benui	*bĕn-ų'ĭ*
Benzoheth	*bĕn-zō'hĕth*
Bera	*bē'rah*
Berachah	*bĕr-ā'kah* or *bĕr'a-kah*
Berachiah	*bĕr-a-kī'ah*
Beraiah	*bĕr-a-ī'ah*
Beren	*be-rē'a*
Bered	*bē'red*
Beri	*bē'rī*
Beriah	*be-rī'ah*
Berites	*bē'rites*
Berith	*bē'rith*
Bernice	*bĕr-nī'ce* or *bĕr'nice*
Berodach	*be-rō'dak*
Berothai	*be-rō'thī* or *bĕr'o-tha-i*
Berothath	*be-rō'thath*
Beryl	*bĕr'ril*
Berzelus	*ber-zē'lus*
Besai	*bē'sī*
Besodeiah	*bĕs-o-dī'ah*
Betah	*bē'tah*
Beten	*bē'ten*
Bethabara	*bĕth-ăb'a-rah*
Bethanath	*bĕth'a-nath*
Bethanoth	*bĕth'a-noth*
Bethany	*bĕth'a-nĭ*
Betharabah	*bĕth-ăr'a-bah*
Betharam	*bĕth'a-ram*
Betharbel	*bĕth-ăr'bel*
Bethaven	*bĕth-ā'ven*
Bethazmaveth	*bĕth-āz'ma-veth*
Bethbaalmeon	*bĕth-bā'al-mē'on*
Bethbarah	*bĕth-bā'rah*
Bethbasi	*bĕth'ba-si*
Bethbirei	*bĕth-bir'e-i*
Bethdagon	*bĕth-dā'gon*
Bethdiblathaim	*bĕth-dib-la-thā'im*
Bethel	*bĕth'el*
Bethemek	*bĕth-ē'mek*
Bethesda	*bĕth-ĕs'dah* or *be-thĕs'-dah*
Bethezel	*bĕth-ē'zel*
Bethgader	*bĕth-gā'der*
Bethgamul	*bĕth-gā'mul*
Bethhaccerim	*bĕth-hăk'ce-rim*
Bethharan	*bĕth-hā'ran*
Bethhoglah	*bĕth-hog'lah*
Bethhoron	*bĕth-hō'ron*
Bethjesimoth	*bĕth-jĕs'sĭ-moth*
Bethlebaoth	*bĕth-lĕb'a-oth*
Bethlehem	*bĕth'le-hem*
Bethlomon	*bĕth-lō'mon*
Bethmaacah	*bĕth-mā'a-kah*
Bethmarcaboth	*bĕth-mär'ka-both*
Bethmeon	*bĕth-mē'on*
Bethnimrah	*bĕth-nim'rah*
Bethoron	*bĕth-ō'ron*
Bethpalet	*bĕth-pā'let*
Bethpazzer	*bĕth-păz'zer*
Bethpeor	*bĕth-pē'or*
Bethphage	*bĕth-fā'ġe* or *bĕth'faġe*
Bethphelet	*bĕth-fē'let* or *bĕth'fe-let*
Bethrabah	*bĕth-rā'bah* or *bĕth'ra-bah*
Bethrehob	*bĕth-rē'hob* or *bĕth're-hob*
Bethrapha	*bĕth'ra-fa* or *bĕth-rā'fa*
Bethsaida	*bĕth-sā'dah* or *bĕth-sā'i-da*
Bethshean	*bĕth-shē'an*
Bethshemesh	*bĕth-shē'mesh* or *bĕth'-she-mesh*
Bethshemite	*bĕth'she-mite*
Bethshittah	*bĕth-shit'tah*
Bethsimos	*bĕth-sī'mos* or *bĕth'sĭ-mos*
Bethsura	*bĕth-sū'ra*
Beththappua	*bĕth-tăp'pu-ah*
Bethuel	*bĕth-ų'el* or *be-thū'el*
Bethul	*bē'thul*
Bethulia	*bĕth-ų-lī'a*
Betolius	*be-tō'lĭ-us*

Fāte, făr, bât. — Mēte, hĕlp — Pīne, marīne. — Nōte. — Tūne, ųnite. — ġ as j; ċh as sh.

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Betomestham *bet-o-mĕs'tham*
Betonim *bĕt'o-nim*
Beulah *bū'lah* or *be-ų'lah*
Bezai *bē'zāi*
Bezaleel *bĕz-a-lē'el* or *bez-ăl'ecl*
Bezek *bē'zek*
Biatas *bī'a-tas*
Bichri *bik'rī*
Bigthana *big'tha-na*
Bigvai *big-vā'i*
Bileam *bil'e-am*
Bilgai *bil-gā'i*
Binea *bin'e-a*
Binnui *bin'nu-i*
Birzavith *bir-zā'vith* or *bir'zā-vith*
Bithiah *bith-ī'ah*
Bithron *bith'ron*
Bithynia *bi-thin'ĭ-a*
Bizjothiah *biz-jo-thī'ah*
Bizjothjah *biz-joth'jah*
Boanerges *bo-a-ner'ģez*
Boaz *bō'az*
Bocheru *bok'er-ru*
Bochim *bō'kim*
Bosor *bō'zor*
Bozez *bō'zez*
Bozrah *boz'rah*
Brigandine *brig'an-dine*
Bukki *buk'ki*
Bul *bul* (as *dull*)
Bunah *bū'nah*
Bunni *bun'nī*
Buzi *bū'zī*
Buzite *buz'ite*

C.

Cabul *kā'bul*
Cades *kā'dez*
Cæsar *sē'zar*
Caiaphas *kā'a-fas*
Cain *kain*
Cainan *kā'nan* or *ka-ī'nan*
Cairites *kaī'rites*
Calah *kā'lah*
Calamolalus *kal-a-mol'a-lus*
Calamus *kal'a-mus*
Calcol *kal'kol*
Caldees *kal-dēez'*
Caleb *kā'leb*
Calitas *kal'ĭ-tas*
Calneh *kal'neh*
Calvary *kal'va-rĭ*
Cambyses *kam-bī'sez*
Camon *kā'mon*
Cana *kā'nah*
Canaan *kā'nan*
Canaanites *kā'nan-ītes* or *kān'an-ites*
Canaanitish *kā-nan-ī'tish*
Candace *kan-dā'ce* or *kăn'da-ce*
Canneh *kăn'neh*
Canticles *kăn'tĭt-kels*
Capernaum *ka-per'na-um*
Capharsalama *kăf-ar-sāl'a-mah*
Caphenatha *ka-fēn'a-tha*
Caphira *ku-fī'rah*
Caphtor *kăf'tor*
Caphtorim *kăf'to-rim*
Cappadocia *kăp-pa-dō'shĭ-a*
Carnbasion *kär-a-bā'zĭ-on*
Carbuncle *kär'bun-kel*
Carchamis *kär'ka-mis*
Carchemish *kär'ke-mish*
Careah *ka-rē'ah*
Carkas *kär'kas*
Carmel *kär'mel*
Carmelite *kär'mĕl-ite*
Carmelitess *kär'mĕl-i-tess*
Carmi *kär'mī*
Carnaim *kär'na-im*
Carshena *kar-shē'na*
Casiphia *kās-sĭ-fī'ah* or *ka-sif'ĭ-ah*
Casluim *kās-lū'im*
Cassia *kăsh'ĭ-a*
Cathuath *ku-thū'ath*
Cedron *sē'dron* or *kē'dron*
Ceilan *sē'lan* or *sī'lan*
Celemia *ce-le-mī'a*
Cenchrea *cen-krē'ah*
Cendebeus *cen-de-bē'us*
Cephas *sē'fas*
Cesarea *cĕs-a-rē'ah*
Chadias *kā'dĭ-as*
Chalcedony *kăl'ce-do-ny*
Chalcol *kăl'kol*
Chaldea *kal-dē'ah*
Chamelion *ka-mē'lĭ-on*
Chanes *kā'nez*
Channuneas *kan-nu-nē'as*
Charaathalar *kar-a-āth'a-lar*
Characa *kăr'a-ka*
Charashim *kăr'a-shim*
Charea *kā're-a*
Charran *kăr'ran*
Chaseba *kās'e-ba*
Chebar *kē'bar*
Chederlaomer *kĕd-er-lā-ō'mer*
Chelal *kē'lal*
Chelcias *kĕl'shĭ-as* or *kĕl'ci-as*
Chelleh *kĕl'leh*
Chelubai *ke-lū'bā*
Chelubar *ke-lū'bar*
Chemarims *kĕm'a-rims*
Chemosh *kē'mosh*
Chenaanah *ke-nā'a-nah*
Chenani *kēn'a-ni*
Chenaniah *kēn-a-nī'ah*
Chepharhaammonai *kē'far-ha-ăm'o-nā*
Chephirah *kĕf-ī'rah*
Cheran *kē'ran*
Chereas *kē're-as*
Cherethims *kĕr'eth-ims*
Cherethites *kĕr'eth-ites*
Cherith *kē'rith*
Cherub (a city) *kē'rub*
Cherub (a spirit) *chĕr'ub*
Cherubim *chĕr'u-bim*
Chesalon *kĕs'a-lon*
Chesed *kē'sed*
Chesulloth *ke-sul'loth*
Chezib *kē'zib*
Chidon *kī'don*
Chileab *kil'e-ab*
Chilion *kil'ĭ-on* or *ki-lī'on*
Chilmad *kil'mad*
Chimham *kim'ham*
Chinnereth *kin'er-eth*
Chios *kī'os*
Chisleu *kis'lū*
Chislon *kis'lon*
Chisloth *kis'loth*
Chisloth Tabor *kis'loth tā'bor*
Chittim *chit'tim* or *kit'tim*
Chiun *kī'un*
Chloe *klō'e*
Chorashan *ko-rā'shan*
Chorazin *ko-rā'zin*
Chosameus *kos-a-mē'us*
Chozeba *ko-zē'bah*
Chronicles *kron'ĭ-kles*
Chrysolite *kris'o-lite*
Chrysoprasus *kris-op'ra-sus*
Chub *kub*
Chusa *kū'sah*
Chushan Rishathaim *kush'an rish-a-thā'im*
Cilicia *cil-ish'ĭ-a*
Cinnereth *cin'ner-eth*
Cirama *cir'a-ma*
Cisai *cis'sū-i*
Citherus *cith'e-rus*
Claudia *klaw'dĭ-a*
Claudia *klaw'dĭ-a*
Claudius *klaw'dĭ-us*
Cleasa *kle-ā'sa*
Clement *klē'ment* or *klĕm'ent*
Cleophas *klē'o-fas*
Cloe *klō'e*
Cnidus *nī'dus*
Colhozeh *kol-hō'zeh*
Collius *kol'lĭ-us*
Colosse *ko-los'se*
Colossians *ko-lush'ĭ-ans*
Conaniah *ko-na-nī'ah*
Coniah *ko-nī'ah*
Corbe *kor'be*
Core *kō're*
Coos *kō'os*
Corinth *kō'rinth* or *kor'inth*
Corinthians *ko-rinth'ĭ-ans*
Cornelius *kor-nē'lĭ-us*
Cosam *kō'zam*
Cozbi *koz'bī* or *koz'bi*
Crescens *kres'cens*
Crete *krēte*
Cretes *krētes*
Cretians *krē'shĭ-ans*
Crispus *kris'pus*
Cubit *kū'bit*
Cush *kush*
Cushan Rishathaim *kush'an rish-a-thā'im* or *kū'shan rish-a-thā'im*
Cushi *kush'i*
Cuthah *kuth'ah*
Cutheans *kū'the-ans*
Cyprus *cy'prus*
Cyrene *cy-rē'ne*
Cyrenius *cy-rē'nĭ-us*
Cyrus *cy'rus*

D.

Dabareh *dāb'a-reh*
Dabbasheth *dāb'ba-sheth*
Daberath *dāb'e-rath*
Dabria *dā'brĭ-a*
Dacobi *da-cō'bi*
Daddeus *dad-dē'us*
Dagon *dā'gon*
Daisan *dā'san*
Dalaiah *dāl-a-ī'ah*
Dalilah *dāl'ĭ-lah*
Dalmanutha *dāl-ma-nū'thah*
Dalmatia *dāl-mā'shĭ-a*
Dulphon *dāl'fon*
Damaris *dām'a-ris*
Damascenes *dām-a-seens'*
Damascus *da-mās'kus* or *da-mās'kus*
Danites *dān'ites*
Danjaan *dan-jā'an*
Danobrath *dān'o-brath*
Dara *dā'rah*
Darda *dār'dah*
Darian *dā'rĭ-an*
Darius *da-rī'us*
Darkon *dār'kon*
Dathan *dā'than*
Dathemah *dāth'e-mah*
Debir *dē'ber*
Deborah *dē'bo-rah* or *dĕb'o-rah*
Decapoli *de-kăp'o-li*
Decapolis *de-kăp'o-lis*
Dedan *dē'dan*
Dedanim *ded-ā'nim* or *dĕd'a-nim*
Dehavites *dē'ha-vites* or *de-hā'-vites*
Dekar *dē'kar*
Delaiah *de-la-ī'ah*
Delilah *dĕl'ĭ-lah*
Demas *dē'mas*
Demetrius *de-mē'trĭ-us*
Derbe *der'be*
Deuel *de-ų'el* or *de-ū'el*
Deuteronomy *deu-ter-on'o-mĭ*
Diana *dī-ā'nah*
Diblaim *dib-lā'im* or *dib'lā-im*
Diblath *dib'lath*
Dibon *dī'bon*
Dibri *dib'rī*
Dibzahab *dib'za-hab*
Didrachm *dī'dram*
Didymus *did'ĭ-mus*
Dilean *dī'le-an* or *dil'e-an*
Dimon *dī'mon*
Dimonah *dī-mō'nah*
Dinaites *dī'na-ites*
Dinhabah *din-hā'bah*
Dionysius *dy-o-nish'ĭ-us*
Diotrephes *di-ot'ro-fez* or *di-ot-rē' fez*
Dishan *dī'shan*
Dizahab *diz'za-hab*
Dodai *do-dā'i* or *dod'ā-i*
Dodanim *do-dā'nim* or *dod'a-nim*
Dodavah *do-dā'vah* or *dod'a-vah*
Dodo *dō'do*
Doeg *dō'eg*
Dophkah *dof'kah*
Dorcas *dor'kus*
Dorymenes *do-rim'e-nes*
Dositheus *do-sī-thē'us*
Dothaim *do-thā'im* or *dō'tha-im*
Dothan *dō'than*
Drachma *drak'mah*
Drusilla *drū-sil'lah*
Dumah *dū'mah*
Dura *dū'rah*

E.

Eanas *ē'a-nas*
Ebal *ē'bal*
Ebed Melech *ē'bed mē'lek* or *e-bed'-me-lek*
Ebenezer *eb-en-ē'zer*
Eber *ē'ber*
Ebiasaph *e-bī'a-saf*
Ebronah *eb-rō'nah* or *e-brō'nah*
Ecanus *e-kā'nus*
Ecbatana *ek-băt'a-na*
Ecclesiastes *ek-kle-ze-ās'tes*
Ecclesiasticus *ek-kle-ze-as'ti-kus*
Edar *ē'dar*
Eden *ē'den*
Edias *ē'dĭ-as*
Edom *ē'dom*
Edomites *ē'dom-ites*
Edrei *ed're-i*
Eglah *ėg'lah*
Eglaim *ėg-lā'im* or *ėg'lā-im*
Ehi *ē'hi*
Ekrebel *ėk're-bel*
Ekron *ē'kron* or *ėk'ron*
Ekronites *ėk'ron-ites*
Eladah *el-ā'dah* or *ėl'a-dah*
Elah *ē'lah*
Elamites *ē'lam-ites*
Elasah *el-ā'sah* or *ėl'a-sah*
Elbethel *el-bĕth'el*
Elcia *ĕl'cĭ-a*
Eldaah *el-dā'ah* or *ėl'da-ah*
Elead *ē'le-ad*
Elealeh *ėl-e-ā'leh* or *e-le-ā'leh*
Eleasah *ėl-e-ā'sah* or *e-lē'a-sah*
Eleazar *ėl-e-ā'zar* or *e-le-à'zar*
Eleazurus *e-le-a-zū'rus*
Elelohe *ėl-ėl'o-he* or *ėl-e-lō'he*
Eleph *ē'lef*
Eleutherus *e-leu'the-rus*
Eleuzai *el-eu-zā'i*
Elhaynan *ėl-hā'nan*
Eli *ē'lī*
Eliab *e-lī'ab*
Elinda *e-lin'da-dah*
Eliadun *e-lī'a-dun*
Eliah *e-lī'ah*
Eliahba *e-lī'ah-bah*
Eliaka *e-lī'a-kah*
Eliakim *e-lī'a-kim*
Elali *e-lī'a-li*
Eliam *e-lī'am*
Elias *e-lī'as*
Eliasaph *e-lī'a-saf*
Eliashib *e-lī'a-shib*
Eliasis *e-lī'a-sis*
Eliathah *e-lī'a-thah*
Eliazar *e-li-ā'zar*
Elidad *e-lī'dad*
Eliel *ē'lĭ-el*
Elienai *e-li-ē'na-i*
Eliezer *e-li-ē'zer*
Elihoreph *ėl-e-hō'ref*
Elihu *e-lī'hū*
Elijah *e-lī'jah*
Elika *e-lī'kah* or *ėl'i-kah*
Elimelech *e-lim'e-lek*
Elim *ē'lim*
Elionai *el-ĭ-ē'nā-i* or *e-le-ē'nā-i*
Elionas *e-li-ō'nas*
Eliphal *ėl'i-fal*
Eliphaleh *e-lif'a-leh*
Eliphalet *e-lif'a-let*
Eliphaz *ėl'ĭ-faz* or *e-lī'faz*
Elisæus *ėl-ĭ-sē'us*
Eliseus *ėl-ĭ-sē'us*
Elisha *e-lī'shah*
Elishama *e-lish'a-mah*
Elishaphat *e-lish'a-fat*
Elisheba *e-lish'e-bah*
Elishua *ėl-ĭ-shū'ah*
Elisimus *e-lis'ĭ-mus*
Eliu *e-lī'ų*
Eliud *e-lī'ud*
Elizaphan *e-liz'a-fan*
Elizur *e-lī'zur*
Elkanah *el-kā'nah* or *ėl'ka-nah*
Elkoshite *ėl'ko-shite*
Ellasar *ėl-lā'sar* or *ėl'lā sar*
Elmodam *ėl-mō'dam* or *ėl'mo-dam*
Elnaam *ėl'na-am*
Elnathan *ėl-nā'than* or *ėl'na-than*
E oi *ē'o-hī*
Elon *ē'lon*
Elon Bethhanan *ē'lon bĕth'ha-nan*
Elonites *ē'lon-ites*
Eloth *ē'loth*
Elpaal *ėl-pā'al* or *ėl'pa-al*
Elpalet *ėl-pā'let* or *ėl'pa-let*
Elparan *ėl-pā'ran* or *ėl'pa-ran*
Eltekeh *ėl-tē'keh* or *ė' te-keh*
Eltekon *ėl'te-kon*
Eltolad *ėl-tō'lad* or *ėl'to-lad*
Elul *ē'lul*
Eluzai *e-lū'za-i*
Elymais *el-ĭ-mā'is*
Elymas *ėl'ĭ-mas* or *e-lī'mas*
Elzabad *ėl'za-bad*
Elzaphan *el-zā'fan* or *ėl'za-fan*
Emalcuel *e-mal-kū'el*
Emanuel *e-măn'ų-el*
Emims *ē'mims*
Emmaus *ėm-mā'us* or *ėm'ma-us*
Emmor *ėm'mor*
Enam *ē'nam*
Eneas *e-nē'as* or *ē'ne-as*
Eneglaim *ėn-eg-lā'im*
Enemessar *ėn-e-mĕs'sar*
Enenias *e-nē'nĭ-as*
Engannim *en-găn'nim*
Engedi *en-ge'dī* or *ėn'ge-dī*
Enhaddah *en-hăd'dah*
Enhakkore *en-hăk'ko-re*

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Enhazor *en-hā'zor*
Enmishpat *en-mish'pat*
Enoch *ē'nok*
Enrimmon *ėn-rim'mon*
Enrogel *ėn-rō'gel*
Enshemesh *ėn-shē'mesh* or *ėn'she-mesh*
Entappuah *en-tăp'pū-ah*
Epaphras *ėp'a-fras*
Epaphroditus *e-păf'ro-dī'tus*
Epenetus *e-pe-nē'tus* or *e-pėn'e-tus*
Ephah *ē'fah*
Ephai *ē'fī*
Ephes Dammim *ē'fes dăm'mim*
Ephesians *e-fē'zhī-ans*
Ephesus *ėf'e-sus*
Ephlal *ėf'lal*
Ephod *ē'fod*
Ephphatha *ėf'fa-thah*
Ephraim *ėf'ra-im* or *ē'fra-im*
Ephraimites *ē'fra-im-ites*
Ephratah *ėf'ra-tah*
Ephrath *ėf'rath*
Ephrathites *ėf'rath-ites*
Ephron *ē'fron*
Epicureans *ep-e-kū'rī-ans*
Eran *ē'ran*
Eranites *ē'răn-ites*
Erastus *e-răs'tus*
Erech *ē'rek*
Esaias *ez-zā'yas* or *e-zā'yas*
Esar Haddon *ē'sar hăd'don*
Esau *ē'saw*
Esdrelon *es-drē'lon*
Esebon *ės'e-bon*
Esebrias *e-sē'bri-as*
Esek *ē'sek*
Eshbaal *ėsh-bā'al* or *ėsh'ba-al*
Eshcol *ėsh'kol*
Eshean *ėsh'e-an* or *ē'she-an*
Eshkalon *ėsh'ka-lon*
Eshtaol *ėsh'ta-ol*
Eshtaulites *ėsh'taw-lites*
Eshtemoa *esh-tėm'o-ah*
Eshtemoth *ėsh'to-moth*
Esli *ės'lī*
Esmachiah *ės-ma-kī'ah*
Esora *e-sō'ra*
Esrom *ės'rom*
Essenes *es-seens'* or *es-sē'nes*
Esthaol *ėst'ha-ol*
Esther *ės'ter*
Etam *ē'tam*
Ethanim *ėth'a-nim*
Ethbaal *eth-bā'al* or *ėth'ba-al*
Ether *ē'ther*
Ethiopia *e-thī-ō'pī-a*
Ethnan *ėth'nan*
Euasibus *ų-ās'ī-bus*
Eubulus *ų-bū'lus*
Eunathan *ų'na-than*
Eunice *ų-nī'se* or *ų'nisę*
Euodias *ų-ō'dī-as*
Euphrates *ų-frā'tes*
Eupolemus *ų-pol'e-mus*
Euroclydon *ų-rok'lo-don*
Eutychus *ų'tī-kus*
Eve *ēve*
Evi *ē'vī*
Evil Merodach *ē'vil me-rō'dak*
Exodus *ėx'o-dus*
Ezar *ē'zar*
Ezbai *ėz'ba-ı*
Ezechias *ėz-e-kī'as*
Ezekias *ėz-e-kī'as*
Ezekiel *e-zē'kī-el*
Ezel *ē'zel*
Ezerias *ėz-e-rī'as*
Ezias *e-zī'as*
Ezion *e-zī'on* or *ē'zī-on*
Ezion Geber *ē'zī-on gē'ber*
Ezrahite *ėz'ra-hite*
Ezriel *ėz'rī-el*
Ezronites *ėz'ron-ites*

F.

Felix *fē'liz*
Festus *fės'tus*
Fortunatus *for-tu-nā'tus*

G.

Gaal *gā'al*
Gaash *gā'ash*
Gaba *gā'ba*
Gabael *găb'a-el*
Gabbai *găb'bā* or *găb'ba-i*
Gabbatha *găb'ba-thah*
Gabrias *gā'bri-as*
Gabriel *gā'brī-el*
Gadara *găd'a-ra*
Gadarenes *găd-a-reens'*
Gaddes *găd'des*
Gaddi *găd'dy*
Gaddiel *găd'dī-el*
Gadi *gā'dī*
Gadites *găd'ites*
Gaius *gā'yus*
Galadad *gāl'a-dad*
Galal *gā'lal*
Galatia *ga-lā'shī-a*
Galbanum *găl'ba-num*
Galeed *găl'e-ed*
Galgala *găl'ga-la*
Galileans *găl-lī-lē'ans*
Galilee *găl'lī-lee*
Gallio *găl'lī-o*
Gamael *găm'a-el*
Gamaliel *ga-mā'le-el*
Gammadims *găm'ma-dims*
Gamul *gā'mul*
Gareb *gā'reb*
Garizim *găr'ī-zim*
Gashmu *găsh'mew*
Gatam *gā'tam*
Gathhepher *găth-hē'fer*
Gathrimmon *găth-rim'mon*
Gaza *gā'zah*
Gazabar *găz'a-bar*
Gazara *ga-zā'ra*
Gazathites *gā'zath-ites*
Gazera *ga-zē'ra*
Gazez *gā'zez*
Gazites *găz'ites*
Gazzam *găz'zam*
Gebal *gē'bal*
Geber *gē'ber*
Gebim *gē'bim*
Gedaliah *gėd-a-lī'ah*
Geder *gē'der*
Gederah *ge-dē'rah*
Gederathite *ge-dē'rath-ite*
Gederite *gė'de-rite*
Gederoth *ge-dē'roth*
Gederothaim *ge-der-oth-ā'im*
Gehazi *ge-hā'zī*
Gelilloth *gė'lil'ī-loth*
Gemalli *ge-măl'lī*
Gemariah *gėm-a-rī'ah*
Genesareth *ge-nės'a-reth*
Genesis *ģen'e-sis*
Genezar *ge-nē'zar*
Genneus *ģėn'ne-us* or *ģen-nē'us*
Gentiles *ģen'tīles*
Genubath *ģėn'u-bath* or *gē'nu-bath*
Gera *gē'rah*
Gerasa *ģėr'a-sah*
Gergasenes *ģer-ga-seens'*
Gergashi *ger'ga-shī*
Gergashites *ger'ga-shites*
Gerizim *ger're-zim*
Gerræans *ger-rē'ans*
Gerrinians *ģėr'rin-i-ans*
Gershom *ger'shom*
Geshem *gē'shem*
Geshuri *ģėsh'ų-rī*
Geshurites *ģėsh'ų-rites*
Gether *gē'ther*
Getholias *geth-o-lī'as*
Gethsemane *geth-sėm'a-ne*
Geuel *ge-ų'el*
Gezer *gē'zer*
Gezerites *gē'zer-ites*
Giah *gī'ah*
Gibbah *gib'bah*
Gibbethon *gib'bė-thon*
Gibea *gib'e-ah*
Gibeath *gib'e-ath*
Gibeon *gib'e-on*
Gibeonites *gib'e-on-ites*
Giblites *gib'lites*
Giddalti *gid-dăl'tī*
Giddel *gid'del*
Gideon *gid'e-on*
Gideoni *gid-e-ō'nī*
Gidom *gī'dom*
Gier *gī'er*
Gihon *gī'hon*
Gilalai *gil-a-lā'* or *gil'a-lā*
Gilboa *gil-bō'ah* or *gil'bo-ah*
Gilead *gil'e-ad*
Gileadite *gil'e-ad-ite*
Gilgal *gil'gal*
Giloh *gī'lo*
Gilonite *gī'lo-nite*
Gimzo *gim'zo*
Ginath *gī'nath*
Ginnetho *gin'ne-tho*
Girgashites *gir'ga-shites*
Girgasite *gir'ga-site*
Gittaim *git-tā'im* or *git'ta-im*
Gittites *git'tites*
Gizonite *gī'zo-nite*
Gnidus *nī'dus*
Gonth *gō'ath*
Golan *gō'lan*
Golgotha *gol'goth-ah*
Goliah *go-lī'ah*
Gomer *gō'mer*
Gomorrah *go-mor'rah*
Gopher *gō'fer*
Goshen *gō'shen*
Gothoniel *go-thon'ī-el*
Gozan *gō'zan*
Grecia *grē'shī-a*
Greece *grēēce*
Gudgodah *gud'go-dah*
Guni *gū'nī*
Gunites *gū'nites*
Gurbaal *gur-bā'al*

H.

Haahashtari *hā-a-hăsh'ta-rī*
Habaiah *hā-bā'yah*
Habakkuk *hăb'a-kuk* or *ha-băk'uk*
Habaziniah *hab-a-zī-nī'ah*
Habergeon *ha-ber'ģe-on*
Habor *hā'bor*
Hachaliah *hăk-a-lī'ah*
Hachelah *hăk'e-lah*
Hachmoni *hak-nō'nī* or *hăk'mo-ni*
Hadad *hā'dad*
Hadadezer *hăd-ad-ē'zer*
Hadad Rimmon *hā'dăd rim'mon*
Hadar *hā'dar*
Hadarezer *hăd-a-rē'zer*
Hadashah *had-ā'shah* or *hăd'a-shah*
Hadassah *ha-dăs'sah*
Hadattah *ha-dăt'tah*
Hadid *hā'did*
Hadlai *hăd'la-i*
Hadoram *ha-dō'ram*
Hadrach *hā'drak*
Hagab *hā'gab*
Hagabah *hăg'a-bah*
Hagai *hăg'a-i*
Hagar *hā'gar*
Hagarenes *hăg-a-reens'* or *ha-ga-reens'*
Hagarites *hā'gar-ites*
Haggai *hăg'ga-i*
Haggeri *hăg'ge-rī*
Haggi *hăg'gī*
Haggiah *hăg-gī'ah*
Haggites *hăg'gites*
Haggith *hăg'gith*
Hai *hā'i*
Hakkatan *hăk'ka-tan*
Hakkoz *hăk'koz*
Hakupha *hak-ų'fah* or *ha-kū'fah*
Halac *hā'lak*
Hali *hā'lī*
Hallelujah *hal-le-lū'yah* or *-jah*
Halloesh *hal-lō'esh*
Haman *hā'man*
Hamath *hā'math*
Hamathite *hām'ath-ite*
Hamath Zobah *hā'math zō'bah*
Hameleth *hām'e-leth*
Hamital *hām'i-tal*
Hammedatha *ham-mėd'a-thah*
Hammelech *hām'me-lek*
Hammoleketh *hām-mō'le-keth* or *ham-mol'e-keth*
Hamonah *hăm-ō'nah* or *hăm'o-nah*
Hamongog *hā'mon-gog*
Hamothdor *hā'moth-dor*
Hamuel *hā-mū'el*
Hamul *hā'mul*
Hamutal *hā-mū'tal*
Hanameel *hā-năm'e-el*
Hanan *hā'nan*
Hananeel *ha-năn'e-el* or *hăn'nan-e-el*
Hanani *ha-nā'nī*
Hananiah *han-a-nī'ah*
Hanes *hā'nez*
Haniel *hā'nī-al*
Hannathon *hăn'na-thon*
Hanniel *hăn'nī-el*
Hanoch *hā'nok*
Hanochites *hā'nok-ites*
Hanun *hā'nun*
Hapharaim *haf-a-rā'im*
Hara *hā'rah*
Haradah *hăr'a-dah*
Haraiah *hăr-a-ī'ah*
Hararite *hā'ra-rite*
Harbonah *hăr-bō'nah* or *hăr'bo-nah*
Hareph *hā'ref*
Hareth *hā'reth*
Harhaiah *hăr-ha-ī'ah*
Harhata *hăr-hā'tah* or *hăr'ha-tah*
Harim *hā'rim*
Harnepher *hăr-nē'fer* or *hăr'ne-fer*
Harod *hā'rod*
Haroeh *hăr'o-eh*
Harorite *hā'ro-rite*
Harosheth *hăr'o-sheth*
Harsha *hăr'shah*
Harum *hā'rum*
Harumaph *ha-rū'maf*
Haruphite *ha-rū'fite*
Haruz *hā'ruz*
Hasadiah *hăz a-dī'ah*
Hasenuah *hăz-e-nū'ah*
Hashabiah *hăsh-a-bī'ah*
Hashabnah *hăsh-ab'nah*
Hashabniah *hăsh-ab-nī'ah*
Hashbadana *hăsh-băd'a-nah*
Hashem *hā'shem*
Hashmonah *hăsh-mō'nah*
Hashub *hăsh'ub*
Hashubah *hăsh ų'bah*
Hashum *hăsh'um*
Hashupha *ha-shū'fah*
Hassenaah *has-se-nā'ah*
Hasupha *has-ū'fah* or *ha-sū'fah*
Hatach *hā'tak*
Hathath *hā'thath*
Hatita *hāt'i-tah*
Hattaavah *hat-tā'a-vah*
Hattipha *hāt'tī-fah* or *hat-tī'fah*
Hauran *haw'ran*
Havilah *hāv'ī-lah*
Havoth Jair *hā'voth jā'ir*
Hazael *hāz'a-el* or *ha-zā'el*
Hazaiah *ha-zā'yah*
Hazar Hatticon *hā'zar hăt'tī-kon*
Hazaroth *ha-zā'roth*
Hazel Elponi *hā'zel el-pō'nī*
Hazerim *haz-ē'rim* or *ha-zē'rim*
Hazeroth *haz-ē'roth* or *ha-zē'roth*
Hazezon *hāz'e-zon*
Haziel *hā'zi-el*
Hazor *hā'zor*
Hazubah *hāz'ų-bah*
Heber *hē'ber*
Heberites *hē'ber-ites*
Hebron *hē'bron*
Hebronites *hē'bron-ites*
Hegai *he-gā'i* or *hėg'a-i*
Hege *hē'ge*
Helah *hē'lah*
Helchiah *hel-kī'ah*
Heldai *hēl'da-i*
Heleb *hē'leb*
Helekites *hē'lek-ites*
Heleph *hē'lef*
Helkai *hēl'ka-i*
Helkath Hazzurim *hėl'kath hāz'ų-rim*
Helkias *hel-kī'as*
Helon *hē'lon*
Heman *hē'man*
Hena *hē'nah*
Henadad *hėn'a-dad*
Henoch *hē'nok*
Hepher *hē'fer*
Hepherites *hē'fer-ites*
Hephzibah *hėf'zī-bah*
Heres *hē'res*
Hermas *her'mas*
Hermes *her'mes*
Hermogenes *her-mog'e-nes*
Hermonites *hėr'mon-ites*
Herod *hėr'rod*
Herodians *he-rō'dī-ans*
Herodias *he-rō'dī-as*
Herodion *he-rō'dī-on*
Hesed *hē'sed*
Heshbon *hėsh'bon*
Hezeki *hėz'e-kī*
Hezekiah *hėz-e-kī'ah*
Hezion *hē'zī-on*
Hezir *hē'zer*
Hezrai *hėz'ra-i*
Hezron *hėz'ron*
Hezronites *hėz'ron-ites*
Hiddai *hid'dā-i*
Hiddekel *hid'de-kel*
Hiel *hī'el*
Hierapolis *hī-er-rdp'o-lis*
Hiereel *hī-ēr'e-el*
Hieremoth *hī-ēr'e-moth*
Hierielus *hī-er-rī-ē'lus*
Hiermas *hi-ēr'mas*
Higgaion *hig-gā'yon*
Hilen *hī'len*
Hilkiah *hil-kī'ah*
Hirah *hī'rah*
Hiram *hī'ram*
Hircanus *hir-kā'nus*

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Hittites *hit'tites*
Hivites *hī'vites*
Hizkijah *hiz-kī'jah*
Hobab *hō'bab*
Hodaiah *hod-a-ī'ah*
Hodaviah *hod-a-vī'ah*
Hodevah *ho-dē'vah*
Hodiah *ho-dī'ah*
Hodijah *ho-dī'jah*
Hoglah *hog'lah*
Holofernes *hol-o-fer'nes*
Holon *hō'lon*
Homam *hō'mam*
Hophni *hof'ni*
Hophra *hof'rah*
Horam *hō'ram*
Horhagidgad *hor-ra-gid'gad*
Hori *hō'rī*
Horims *hō'rims*
Horites *hō'rites*
Horonaim *hor-o-nā'im*
Horonites *hor'ro-nites*
Hosah *hō'sah*
Hosannah *ho-zan'nah*
Hosea *ho-zē'ah*
Hoshaiah *hosh-a-ī'ah*
Hoshama *hosh'a-mah*
Hoshea *ho-shē'a*
Hotham *hō'tham*
Hothir *hō'thir*
Hupham *hū'fam*
Huphamites *hū'fam-ites*
Hurai *hū'rā*
Hushah *hū'shah*
Hushai *hū'shā*
Husham *hū'sham*
Hushathité *hū'shath-ite*
Hushubah *hū-shū'bah*
Huzoth *hū'zoth*
Hydaspes *hy-dās'pes*
Hyena *hy-ē'nah*
Hymeneus *hy-men-ē'us*

I.

Ibleam *ib'le-am*
Ibneiah *ib-nī'ah*
Ibnijah *ib-nī'jah*
Ichabod *ik'a-bod*
Iconium *i-kō'nĭ-um*
Idalah *i-dā'lah* or *id'a-lah*
Idalan *id'a-lan*
Iddo *id'do*
Iduel *id'ų-el*
Idumæa *id-u-mē'ah*
Idumeans *id-u-mē'ans*
Igal *ī'gal*
Igdaliah *ig-da-lī'ah*
Igeabarim *ig-e-ăb'a-rim*
Igeal *ig-ē'al* or *ig'e-al*
Iim *ī'im*
Ijon *ī'jon*
Ilai *ī'lā*
Illyricum *il-lyr'ĭ-kum*
Immanuel *im-măn'ų-el*
Iphedeiah *if-e-dī'ah*
Ira *ī'rah*
Iram *ī'ram*
Iry *ī'ry*
Irijah *i-rī'jah*
Irnahash *ir-nā'hash* or *ir'na-hash*
Irpeel *ir-pē'el*
Irshemesh *ir-shē'mesh*
Iru *ī'rū*
Isaac *ī'zak*
Isaiah *i-zā'yah*
Iscah *is'cah*
Iscariot *is-kăr'ĭ-ot*
Isdael *is'da-el*
Ishbi Benob *ish'bī bē'nob* or *ish-bī'-be-nob*
Ishbosheth *ish-bō'sheth* or *ish'bo-sheth*
Ishi *ī'shī*
Ishiah *i-shī'ah*
Ishijah *i-shī'jah*
Ishmael *ish'ma-el*
Ishmaelites *ish'ma-el-ites*
Ishmaiah *ish mā'yah* or *ish-ma-ī'ah*
Ishmerai *ish'me-rā*
Ishod *ī'shod*
Ishuah *ish'ų-ah*
Ishuai *ish'ų-a*
Ismachiah *is-ma-kī'ah*
Ismaiah *is-ma-ī'ah*
Israel *is'ra-el*
Israelites *is'ra-el-ites*
Issachar *is'sa-kar*
Istalcurus *is-tal-kū'rus*
Isui *is'ų-i*
Isuites *is'ų-ites*
Ithai *ith'a-i*
Ithamar *ith'a-mar*
Ithiel *ith'ĭ-el*
Ithream *ith're-am*
Ithrites *ith'rites*
Ittah Kazin *it'tah kā'zin*
Ittai *it'ta-i*
Iturea *it-u-rē'ah*
Ivah *ī'vah*
Izehar *iz'e-har*
Izhar *iz'har*
Izharite *iz'har-ite*
Izrahiah *iz-ra-hī'ah*
Izrahite *iz'ra-hite*
Izraiah *iz-ra-ī'ah*
Izreel *iz're-el*
Izrites *iz'rites*

J.

Jaakan *jā'a-kan*
Jaakobah *jā-ăk'o-bah*
Jaala *jā-ā'lah*
Jaalam *ja-ā'lam*
Jaanai *jā-ā'na*
Jaareoragim *ja-ar-e-or'a-gim*
Jaasania *ja-ās-a-nī'ah*
Jaasau *ja-ā'saw* or *jā'a-saw*
Jaasiel *ja-ā'sĭ-el*
Jaazah *jā-ā'zah*
Jaazaniah *jā-āz-za-nī'ah*
Jaaziah *ja-a-zī'ah*
Jaaziel *ja-ā'zĭ-el*
Jabal *jā'bal*
Jabesh *jā'besh*
Jabez *jā'bez*
Jabin *jā'bin*
Jabneel *jāb'ne-el*
Jachan *jā'kan*
Jachin *jā'kin*
Jachinites *jā'kin-ites*
Jacinth *jā'sinth*
Jacobus *ja-kō'bus*
Jada *jā'dah*
Jadau *ja-dā'ų*
Jaddua *jad-dū'ah*
Jadon *jā'don*
Jael *jā'el*
Jagur *jā'gur*
Jahaleel *ja-hā'le-el*
Jahalelel *ja-hāl'e-lel*
Jahaz *jā'haz*
Jahaza *ja-hā'zah*
Jahazael *ja-haz-ā'el*
Jahaziah *ja-ha-zī'ah*
Jahaziel *ja-hā'zĭ-el*
Jahdai *jah-dā'i* or *jăh'da-ī*
Jahdiel *jăh'dĭ-el*
Jahdo *jah'do*
Jahleelites *jah'le-el-ites*
Jahliel *jah'lĭ-el*
Jahmai *jah-mā'i* or *jăh'ma-i*
Jahzeelites *jah'ze-el-ites*
Jahzerah *jăh'ze-rah*
Jahziel *jah'zĭ-el*
Jair *jā'er*
Jairites *jā'ĭ-rites*
Jairus *jā'ĭ-rus*
Jakan *jā'kan*
Jakkim *jāk'kim*
Jalon *jā'lon*
Jambres *jām'brez*
Jambri *jām'brī*
Jamin *jā'min*
Jaminites *jā'min-ites*
Jamlech *jām'lek*
Jamnaan *jām'na-an*
Jamnia *jām'nĭ-a*
Jamnites *jām'nites*
Janna *jăn'nah*
Jannes *jăn'nez*
Janoah *ja-nō'ah*
Janum *jā'num*
Japheth *jā'feth*
Japhiah *ja-f'ī'ah*
Japhlet *jāf'let*
Japhleti *jāf-lē'tī* or *jāf'le-tī*
Japho *jā'fo*
Jarah *jā'rah*
Jareb *jā'reb*
Jaresiah *jăr-e-sī'ah*
Jaroah *ja-rō'ah*
Jasaël *jās'a-el*
Jashem *jā'shem*
Jasher *jā'sher*
Jashobeam *ja-shō'be-am*
Jashub *jā'shub* or *jăsh'ub*
Jashubi Lehem *jā'shu-bī lē'hem* or *jăsh'u-bi lē'hem*
Jashubites *jăsh'ub-ites*
Jasiel *jā'sĭ-el*
Jason *jā'son*
Jasper *jās'per*
Jasubus *ja-sū'bus*
Jathniel *jāth'nĭ-el*
Jattir *jāt'ter*
Javan *jā'van*
Jazer *jā'zer*
Jaziel *jā'zĭ-el*
Jearim *jē'a-rim*
Jeaterai *je-āt'e-rā*
Jeberechiah *jeb-er-re-kī'ah*
Jebus *jē'bus*
Jebusi *je-bū'si*
Jebusites *jĕb'u-sites*
Jecamiah *jĕk-a-mī'ah*
Jecoliah *jĕk-o-lī'ah*
Jeconiah *jĕk-o-nī'ah*
Jedaiah *je-dā'yah*
Jediael *jĕd-ĭ-ā'el*
Jedidiah *jĕd-ĭ-dī'ah*
Jediel *jĕd'ĭ-el* or *jē'di-el*
Jeduthun *jed-ų'thun* or *jĕd'ų-thun*
Jeezer *je-ē'zer*
Jegar Sahadutha *jē'gar sa-ha-dū'thah*
Jehaleleel *je-hāl'e-leel* or *je-hā'lĭ-le-el*
Jehalelel *je-hāl'e-lel*
Jehaziel *je-hā'zĭ-el* or *je-hā'zĭ-el*
Jehdeiah *jĕh-dī'ah*
Jeheiel *je-hī'el*
Jehezekel *je-hĕz'e-kel*
Jehiah *je-hī'ah*
Jehiel *je-hī'el*
Jehieli *je-hī'e-li*
Jehishai *je-hish'a-i*
Jehiskiah *je-his-kī'ah*
Jehoadah *je-hō'a-dah*
Jehoaddan *je-ho-ăd'dan*
Jehoahaz *je-hō'a-haz*
Jehoash *je-hō'ash*
Jehohanan *je-ho hā'nan* or *je-hō'-ha nan*
Jehoiachin *je-hoy'a-kin*
Jehoiada *je-hoy'a-dah*
Jehoiakim *je-hoy'a-kim*
Jehoiarib *je-hoy'a-rib*
Jehonadab *je-hon'a-dab*
Jehonathan *je-hon'a-than*
Jehoram *je-hō'ram*
Jehoshabeath *je-ho-shăb'e-ath*
Jehoshaphat *je-hosh'a-fat*
Jehosheba *je-hosh'e-bah*
Jehoshua *je-hosh'ų-ah*
Jehovah *je-hō'vah*
Jehozabad *je-hoz'a-bad*
Jehozadak *je-hoz'a-dak*
Jehu *jē'hū*
Jehubbah *je-hub'bah*
Jehucal *je-hū'kal* or *jē'hu-kal*
Jehudi *je-hū'dī*
Jehudijah *je-hu-dī'jah*
Jehush *jē'hush*
Jeiel *je-ī'el*
Jecabzeel *je-kăb'ze-el*
Jekameam *jĕk-a-mē'am*
Jekamiah *jĕk-a-mī'ah*
Jekuthiel *je-kū'thĭ-el*
Jemima *je-mī'mah* or *jĕm'i-mah*
Jemuel *jĕm'u-el* or *jem-ū'el*
Jephthah *jĕf'thah*
Jephunneh *je-fun'neh*
Jerah *jē'rah*
Jerahmeel *jer-ah-mē'el* or *je-rāh'-me-el*
Jerahmeelites *je-rāh'me-el-ites*
Jerechus *jĕr'e-kus*
Jered *jē'red*
Jeremai *jĕr'e-mā*
Jeremiah *jĕr-e-mī'ah*
Jeremoth *jĕr'e-moth*
Jeriah *je-rī'ah*
Jeribai *jĕr'ĭ-bā*
Jericho *jĕr'ĭ-ko*
Jeriel *je-rī'el* or *jē'ri-el*
Jerijah *jĕr-rī'jah*
Jerioth *jĕr'ĭ-oth*
Jeroboam *jĕr-o-bō'am*
Jerodon *jĕr'o-don*
Jeroham *jĕr-ō'ham* or *jĕr'o-ham*
Jerubbaal *je-rub-bā'al* or *je-rub'-ba-al*
Jerubesheth *je-rub-ĕsh'eth* or *je-rub'-e-sheth*
Jeruel *je-rū'el*
Jerusalem *je-rū'sa-lem*
Jerusha *je-rū'shah*
Jesaiah *je-sā'yah*
Jeshaiah *jesh-a-ī'ah*
Jeshanah *jesh-ā'nah*
Jesharelah *jesh-ăr'e-lah*
Jeshebeab *jesh-ĕb'e-ab*
Jeshebeah *jesh-ĕb'e-ah*
Jesher *jē'sher*
Jeshimon *jĕsh'ĭ-mon*
Jeshishai *je-shish'a-i*
Jeshohaiah *jesh-o-ha-ī'ah*
Jeshua *jĕsh'u-ah*
Jeshui *jĕsh'u-i*
Jeshurun *jĕsh'ur-run*
Jesiah *je-sī'ah*
Jesimiel *jĕs-im'mĭ-el*
Jesse *jĕs'se*
Jesua *jĕs'ų-a*
Jesui *jĕs'ų-i*
Jesus *jē'sus*
Jether *jē'ther*
Jethlah *jĕth'lah*
Jethro *jē'thro*
Jetur *jē'tur*
Jeuel *jē'ų-el*
Jeush *jē'ush*
Jeuz *jē'uz*
Jezaniah *jĕz-a-nī'ah*
Jezebel *jĕz'e-bel*
Jezelus *je-zē'lus*
Jezer *jē'zer*
Jezerites *jē'zer-ites*
Jeziah *je-zī'ah*
Jeziel *jē'zĭ-el*
Jezliah *jez-lī'ah*
Jezoar *jĕz'o-ar*
Jezrahiah *jez-ra-hī'ah*
Jezreel *jĕz're-el*
Jezreelite *jĕz're-el-ite*
Jezreelitess *jĕz're-el-i-tess*
Jidlaph *jid'laf*
Jiphtah *jif'tah*
Jiphthahel *jif'thah-el*
Jireth *jī'reth*
Joab *jō'ab*
Joah *jō'ah*
Joahaz *jo-ā'haz* or *jō'a-haz*
Joakim *jō'a-kim*
Joanna *jo-ăn'nah*
Joash *jō'ash*
Joatham *jo-ā'tham* or *jō'a-tham*
Joazabdus *jo-a-zăb'dus*
Job *jōbe*
Jobab *jō'bab*
Jochebed *jok'e-bed*
Joed *jō'ed*
Joel *jō'el*
Joelah *jo-ē'lah*
Joezer *jo-ē'zer*
Jogbeah *jog-bē'ah* or *jog'be-ah*
Jogli *jog'li*
Joha *jō'hah*
Johanan *jo-hā'nan*
John *jon*
Joiadah *joy'a-dah*
Joiakim *joy'a-kim*
Joiarib *joy'a-rib*
Jokdeam *jok-dē'am* or *jok'de-am*
Jokim *jō'kim*
Jokmeam *jok-mē'am* or *jok'me-am*
Jokneam *jok'ne-am*
Jokshan *jok'shan*
Joktheel *jok'theel* or *jok'the-el*
Jonadab *jon'a-dab*
Jonah *jō'nah*
Jonan *jō'nan*
Jonathan *jon'a-than*
Jonath Elim Rechochim *jō'nath ē'lim re-kō'kim*
Joppa *jop'pah*
Jorah *jō'rah*
Jorai *jō'ra-i*
Joram *jō'ram*
Joribas *jor'i-bas*
Jorkoam *jor-kō'am* or *jor'ko-am*
Josabad *jos'a-bad*
Josaphat *jos'a-fat*
Josaphias *jos-a-fī'as*
Jose *jō'se*
Josedech *jos'e-dek*
Joseel *jō'se-el*
Joses *jō'sez*
Joshabad *josh'a-bad*
Joshah *jō'shah*
Joshaphat *josh'a-fat*
Joshaviah *josh-a-vī'ah*
Joshbekashah *josh-bĕk'a-shah*
Joshua *josh'u-a*
Josiah *jo-sī'ah*
Josias *jo-sī'as*
Josibiah *jos-e-bī'ah*
Josiphiah *jos-e-fī'ah*
Josiphus *jo-sī'fus*
Jotbatha *jot'ba-thah*
Jotham *jō'tham*
Jozabad *joz'a-bad*
Jozachar *joz'a-kar*
Jozadak *joz'a-dak*,
Jubal *jū'bal*
Jucal *jū'kal*
Judæa *jū-dē'ah*

Fāte, fär, bāt.— Mēte, hèlp.— Pīne, marīne.— Nōte.— Tūne, ų̄nite.— ġ as j; c̈h as sh.

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Judah *jū'dah*
Judith *jū'dith*
Julia *jūl'i-a*
Julius *jūl'i-us*
Junia *jū'ni-a*
Jupiter *jū'pit-ter*
Jushabheshed *jū-shāb'he-shed*

K.

Kabzeel *kāb'ze-el*
Kades *kā'dez*
Kadesh Barnea *kā'desh bär'ne-a*
Kadmiel *kād'mi-el*
Kadmonites *kād'mon-ites*
Kallai *kāl'la-i*
Kanah *kā'nah*
Kareah *ka-rē'ah*
Karkaa *kär-kā'ah* or *kär'ka-ah*
Karnaim *kär-nā'im* or *kär'na-im*
Karta *kär'tah*
Kedemah *kēd'e-mah*
Kedemoth *kēd'e-moth*
Keder *kē'der*
Kehelathah *ke-hēl'a-thah*
Keilah *kī'lah*
Kelaiah *ke-lā'yah*
Kelita *kēl'i-tah*
Kelkathhazurim *kēl'kath-ha-zū'rim*
Kemuel *kēm'u-el* or *ke-mū'el*
Kenah *kē'nah*
Kenaz *kē'naz*
Kenites *kē'nites* or *kēn'ites*
Kennizzites *kēn'niz-zites*
Keren Happuch *kēr'en hăp'puk*
Kerioth *kēr'i-oth*
Keros *kē'roz*
Keturah *ke-tū'rah*
Kezia *ke-zī'ah*
Keziz *kē'ziz*
Kibroth Hattaavah *kib'roth hat-tā'a-vah*
Kibzaim *kib-zā'im* or *kib'za-im*
Kidron *kid'ron* or *kī'dron*
Kinah *kī'nah*
Kirharaseth *kir-hăr'a-seth*
Kirharesh *kir-hā'resh* or *kir'ha-resh*
Kiriathaim *kir-e-a-thā'im*
Kirioth *kir'e-oth*
Kirjath Aim *ker'jath ā'im*
Kirjath Arba *ker'jath är'bah*
Kirjath Arim *ker'jath ā'rim*
Kirjath Arius *ker'jath ā'ri-us*
Kirjath Baal *ker'jath bā'al*
Kirjath Huzoth *ker'jath hū'zoth*
Kirjath Jearim *ker'jath jē'a-rim*
Kirjath Sannah *ker'jath săn'nah*
Kirjath Sepher *ker'jath sē'fer*
Kishi *kish'i*
Kishion *kish'i-on*
Kishon *kī'shon*
Kitron *kit'ron*
Koa *kō'ah*
Kohath *kō'hath*
Kohathites *kō'hath-ites*
Kolaiah *kol-a-ī'ah*
Korah *kō'rah*
Korahites *kō'rah-ites*
Korathites *kō'rath-ites*
Kore *kō're*
Korhite *kor'hite*
Kushaiah *kush-ā'yah*

L.

Laadah *lā'a-dah*
Laadan *la-ā'dan* or *lā'a-dan*
Laban *lā'ban*
Labana *la-bā'nah* or *lăb'a-nah*
Lachish *lā'kish*
Lacunus *la-kū'nus*
Lael *lā'el*
Lahad *lā'had*
Lahairoi *la-hā'roy*
Lahman *lăh'man*
Lahmi *lăh'mī*
Laish *lā'ish*
Lakum *lā'kum*
Lamech *lā'mek*
Laodicea *lā-od-i-sē'ah*
Laodiceans *lā-od-i-sē'ans*
Lapidoth *lăp'i-doth*
Lasea *la-sē'ah*
Lashah *lā'shah*
Lasharon *la-shā'ron*
Lazarus *lăz'a-rus*
Leah *lē'ah*
Lebanah *lēb'a-nah*
Lebanon *lēb'a-non*
Lebaoth *le-bā'oth* or *lēb'a-oth*
Lebbeus *leb-bē'us*
Lebonah *le-bō'nah*
Lechah *lē'kah*
Lehabim *le-hā'bim* or *lē'ha-bim*
Lehi *lē'hī*
Lemuel *lēm'u-el*
Leshem *lē'shem*
Letushim *le-tū'shim*
Leummim *le-um'mim*
Levi *lē'vi*
Leviathan *le-vī'a-than*
Levites *lē'vites*
Leviticus *le-vit'i-kus*
Libni *lib'nī*
Libnites *lib'nites*
Lign-aloes *line-āl'oes*
Ligure *lī'gure*
Likhi *lik'hi*
Linus *lī'nus*
Loammi *lo-ăm'mī*
Lodebar *lo-dē'bar* or *lod'e-bar*
Lois *lō'is*
Lo Ruhamah *lo ru-hā'mah*
Lotan *lō'tan*
Lothasubus *loth-a-sū'bus*
Lubim *lū'bim*
Lucas *lū'kas*
Lucifer *lū'si-fer*
Lucius *lū'shi-us*
Lybia *lib'e-ah*
Lycaonia *ly-ka-ō'ni-a*
Lycca *lik'kah*
Lydda *lid'dah*
Lydia *lid'i-a*
Lysanias *ly-sā'ni-as*
Lysias *lish'i-as*
Lystra *lis'tra*

M.

Maacathi *ma-āk'a-thi*
Maachah *ma-ā'kah* or *mā'a-kah*
Maachathites *ma-āk'a-thites*
Maadai *ma-ād'dā* or *ma-a-dā'i*
Maadiah *ma-a-dī'ah*
Maai *ma-ā'i*
Maaleh Acrabbim *ma-ā'leh ak-răb'bim*
Maanai *mā'a-nā*
Maarath *ma-ā'rath*
Maaseiah *ma-a-sī'ah*
Maasiai *ma-a-sī'ā*
Maath *mā'ath*
Maaz *mā'az*
Manziah *ma-a-zī'ah*
Mabdai *măb'da-i*
Macalon *măk'a-lon*
Maccabæus *mak-ku-bē'us*
Maccabees *măk'ka-bees*
Macedonia *mas-se-dō'ni-a*
Machbana *măk-bā'na*
Machbena *măk-bē'nah*
Machbenai *măk'be-nā*
Machheloth *mak-hē'loth*
Machi *mā'kī*
Machir *mā'kir*
Machirites *mā'kir-ites*
Machnadebai *mak-na-dē'bā*
Machpelah *mak-pē'lah*
Madai *mād'a-i*
Madiabun *ma-dī'a-bun*
Madiah *ma-dī'ah*
Madian *mā'di-an*
Madmannah *mad-măn'nah*
Madmenah *mad-mē'nah*
Madon *mā'don*
Magdala *măg'da-lah*
Magdalen *măg'da-len*
Magdalene *măg-da-lē'ne*
Magdiel *mag-dē'el* or *măg'de-el*
Magog *mā'gog*
Magor Missabib *mā'gor mis'sa-bib*
Magpiash *măg'pi-ash*
Mahalah *ma-hā'lah* or *mā'ha-lah*
Mahalaleel *ma-hāl'a-leel* or *ma-hā'-la-leel*
Mahali *ma-hā'lī*
Mahanaim *ma-ha-nā'im*
Mahanehdan *ma-hā'neh-dan*
Mahanem *ma-hā'nem* or *mā'ha-nem*
Maharai *ma-hār'a-i*
Mahath *mā'hath*
Mahavites *mā'ha-vites*
Mahazioth *ma-hāz'i-oth* or *ma-hā'-zi-oth*
Maher shalal hashbaz *mā'her shāl'al hăsh'baz*
Mahlah *mäh'lah*
Mahli *mäh'lī*
Mahlites *mäh'lites*
Mahlon *mäh'lon*
Mahol *mā'hol*
Maianeas *ma-ān'e-as*
Makas *mā'kas*
Makheloth *mäk-hē'loth*
Makkedah *mäk-kē'dah*
Malachi *măl'a-kī*
Malcham *măl'kam*
Malchiah *măl-kī'ah*
Malchiel *măl'ki-el*
Malchielites *măl'ki-el-ites*
Malchijah *mal-kī'jah*
Malchiram *mal-kī'ram*
Malchishuah *mal-kī-shū'ah*
Malchom *măl'kom*
Malchus *măl'kus*
Maleleel *măl-le-lē'el*
Mallothi *măl'lo-thī*
Malluch *măl'luk*
Mamaias *ma-mā'yas*
Mamnitanaimus *mām'nī-ta-nā'mus*
Mamre *mām're*
Mamucus *ma-mū'kus*
Manaen *ma-nā'en*
Manahath *măn'a-hath*
Manahem *măn'a-hem*
Manahethites *ma-năh'eth-ites*
Manasseas *măn-as-sē'as*
Manasseh *ma-nās'seh*
Manassites *ma-nās'sites*
Manhanaim *măn-ha-nā'im*
Manna *măn'nah*
Manoah *ma-nō'ah*
Maoch *mā'ok*
Maon *mā'on*
Maonites *mā'on-ites*
Marah *mā'rah*
Maralah *măr'a-lah*
Maranatha *mär-an-ā'thah* or *mär a-năth'a*
Marcus *mär'kus*
Mardocheus *mär-do-kē'us*
Mareshah *mär'e-shah* or *ma-rē' sha*
Marisa *ma-rī'sah* or *mär'i-sa*
Marsena *mär-sē'nah*
Martena *mär'te-na*
Masa *mā'sah*
Maschil *mās'kil*
Maseloth *mās'e-loth*
Mashal *mā'shal*
Masrekah *mās're-kah*
Massah *mās'sah*
Massias *mas-sī'as*
Matred *mā'tred*
Matri *mā'trī*
Mattanah *măt'ta-nah*
Mattaniah *măt-ta-nī'ah*
Mattatha *măt'ta-thah*
Mattathias *mat-ta-thī'as*
Mattenai *mat-te-nā'i*
Matthat *măt'that*
Matthew *măth'thū*
Matthias *măth-ī'as*
Mattithiah *măt-tith-ī'ah*
Mazitias *măz-i-tī'as*
Mazzaroth *măz'za-roth*
Meah *mē'ah*
Meani *me-ā'ni*
Mearah *me-ā'rah*
Mebunai *me-bū'nā*
Mecherath *mēk'e-rath*
Mecherathit *mēk'e-rath-ite*
Medad *mē'dad*
Medalah *mēd'a-lah*
Medebah *mēd'e-bah*
Medes *mēdz*
Media *mē'di-a*
Median *mē'di-an*
Meeda *me-ē'da*
Megiddo *me-gid'do*
Megiddon *me-gid'don*
Mehali *me-hā'li*
Mehetabel *me-hēt'a-bel*
Mehida *me-hī'dah*
Mehir *mē'her*
Meholathite *me-hol'ath-ite*
Mehujael *me-hū'ja-el*
Mehuman *me-hū'man*
Mehunim *me-hū'nim*
Mejarkon *me-jär'kon*
Mekonah *me-kō'nah* or *mēk'o-nah*
Melatiah *mel-a-tī'ah*
Melchi *mēl'kī*
Melchiah *mel-kī'ah*
Melchiel *mēl'ki-el*
Melchisedek *mel-kiz'ze-dek*
Melchishua *mel-ki-shū'a*
Melea *me-lē'ah*
Melech *mē'lek*
Melita *me-lī'tah* or *mēl'i-ta*
Mellicu *mēl'li-kū*
Memphis *mēm'fis*
Memucan *me-mū'kan*
Menahem *mēn'a-hem*
Menan *mē'nan*
Mene *mē'ne*
Menothai *mēn'o-thā*
Meonenem *me-on'e-nem*
Mephaath *me-fā'ath* or *mēf'a-ath*
Mephibosheth *me-fib'o-sheth*
Merab *mē'rab*
Meraiah *me-ra-ī'ah*
Meraioth *me-rā'yoth*
Merari *me-rā'rī* or *mēr'a-rī*
Merarites *mēr'a-rites*
Merathaim *mēr-a-thā'im*
Mercurius *mer-kū'ri-us*
Mered *mē'red*
Meremoth *mēr're-moth*
Meres *mē'rez*
Meribah *mēr'i-bah*
Meribbaal *mer-i-bā'al* or *me-rib'-ba-al*
Merodachbaladan *me rō'dak-băl'a-dan*
Merom *mē'rom*
Meronothite *me-ron'o-thite*
Meroz *mē'roz*
Mesech *mē'sek*
Mesha *mē'shah*
Meshech *mē'shek*
Meshelemiah *mēsh-el-e-mī'ah*
Meshezabeel *mēsh-ēz'a-be-el*
Meshilamith *mēsh-il'la-mith* or *mēsh-il-lā'mith*
Meshobab *me-shō'bab*
Meshullam *me-shul'lam*
Mesobah *mēs'o-bah*
Mesobaite *mēs-o-bā'ite* or *mēs'o-ba-ite*
Mesopotamia *mēs-o-po-tā'mi-a*
Messiah *mēs-sī'ah*
Meterus *me-tē'rus*
Metheg Ammah *mē'theg ăm'mah*
Methredath *mēth're-dath*
Methusael *me-thū'sa-el*
Methusalah *me-thū'sa-lah*
Meunim *me-u'nim*
Mezahab *mēz'a-hab*
Mianim *mi-ā'nim*
Mibhar *mib'har*
Mica *mī'kah*
Micaiah *mi-kā'yah*
Micha *mī'kah*
Michael *mī'ka-el*
Michaiah *mi-kā'yah*
Michmash *mik'mash*
Michmethah *mik'me-thah*
Michri *mik'rī*
Michtam *mik'tam*
Midian *mid'i-an*
Midianites *mid'i-an-ites*
Migdalel *mig'da-lel*
Migron *mig'ron*
Mijamin *mī'ja-min* or *mij'a-min*
Mikloth *mik'loth*
Miknaiah *mik-nī'ah*
Milalai *mil-a-lā'i*
Milcah *mil'kah*
Miletum *mi-lē'tum*
Miletus *mi-lē'tus*
Miniamin *min-nī'a-min*
Minni *min'nī*
Miphkad *mif'kad*
Miriam *mir'i-am*
Mirmah *mer'mah*
Misgab *mis'gab*
Mishael *mī-shā'el*
Mishal *mī'shal*
Misham *mī'sham*
Mishenl *mi-shē'al*
Mishma *mish'mah*
Mishmannah *mish-măn'nah*
Mishraites *mish'ra-ites*
Mispereth *mis-pē'reth*
Misrephoth Maim *mis're-foth mā'im*
Mithredath *mith're-dath*
Mitylene *mit-i-lē'ne*
Mizraim *miz-rā'im* or *miz'ra-im*
Mizar *mī'zar*
Mnason *nā'son*
Moabites *mō'ab-ites*
Moadiah *mo-a-dī'ah*
Moladah *mol'a-dah*
Molech *mō'lek*
Molid *mō'lid*
Moloch *mō'lok*
Moosias *mo-o-sī'as*
Morashite *mō'rash-ite*
Morasthite *mo-ras'thite*
Mordecai *mor'de-kā*
Moreh *mō'reh*
Moresheth Gath *mō'resh-eth gath* or *mor'esh-eth gath*

Fāte, fär, bāt. — Mēte, hēlp. — Pīne, mar'ine. — Nōte. — Tūne, u'nite. — ġ as j; ch as sh.

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Moriah *mo-rī'ah*
Mosallam *mo-sal'lam*
Moserah *mo-sēr'ah* or *mo-sē'rah*
Moses *mō'zez*
Mosoroth *mo-sor'oth* or *mo-sō'roth*
Mosullamon *mo-sul'la-mon*
Mozah *mō'zah*
Muppim *mup'pim*
Mushi *mū'shī*
Mushites *mū'shites*
Muthlabben *muth-lab'ben*
Myra *mī'rah*
Mysia *mish'i-a*

N.

Naam *nā'am*
Naamah *nā'a-mah* or *na-ā'mah*
Naaman *nā'a-man* or *na-ā'man*
Naamathites *nā'a-ma-thites*
Naarah *nā'a-rah*
Naarai *nā'a-rā*
Naaran *nā'a-ran*
Naashon *na-ā'shon*
Naathus *nā'a-thus*
Nabal *nā'bal*
Nabarias *nab-a-rī'as*
Nabatheans *na-ba-thē'ans*
Nabathites *nā'bath-ites*
Naboth *nā'both*
Nachon *nā'kon*
Nachor *nā'kor*
Nadab *nā'dab*
Nadabatha *na-dab'a-tha*
Nagge *nag'gee*
Nahabi *nā'ha-bi*
Nahaliel *na-hā'li-el*
Nahallal *na-hal'lal*
Nahalol *nā'ha-lol*
Naham *nā'ham*
Nahamani *na-ham'a-nī*
Naharai *na-har'a-i*
Nahash *nā'hash*
Nahbi *nah'bī*
Nahor *nā'hor*
Naidus *nā'i-dus*
Naim *nā'im*
Nain *nā'in*
Naioth *nā'yoth*
Nanea *na-nē'a*
Naomi *na-ō'mi* or *nā'o-mi*
Naphish *nā'fish*
Naphisi *naf'i-sī*
Naphthali *naf'tha-lī*
Naphtuim *naf'tu-im*
Narcissus *nar-cis'sus*
Nasor *nā'sor*
Nathan *nā'than*
Nathanael *na-than'a-el*
Nathanias *nath-a-nī'as*
Nathan Melech *nā'than mē'lek*
Naum *nā'um*
Nave *nā've*
Nazarene *naz-a-rēne'*
Nazareth *naz'a-reth*
Nazarite *naz'a-rite*
Neah *nē'ah*
Neapolis *ne-ap'po-lis*
Neariah *ne-a-rī'ah*
Nebai *ne-bā'i* or *nēb'a-i*
Nebaioth *ne-bā'yoth*
Nebajoth *ne-bā'joth*
Neballat *ne-bal'lat*
Nebat *nē'bat*
Nebo *nē'bo*
Nebuchadnezzar *neb-u-kad-nēz'zar*
Nebuchadrezzar *neb-u-kad-rēz'zar*
Nebuchasban *neb-u-kas'ban*
Nebuchodonosor *neb-u-kod-on'o-sor*
Nebuzaradan *neb-u-zar'a-dan*
Nechoh *nē'ko*
Necodan *ne-kō'dan*
Nedabiah *ned-a-bī'ah*
Neemias *ne-e-mī'as*
Neginoth *nēg'i-noth*
Nehelamite *ne-hēl'a-mite*
Nehemiah *ne-he-mī'ah*
Nehum *nē'hum*
Nehushtah *ne-hush'tah*
Neiel *nē'i-el*
Nekeb *ne'keb*
Nekoda *ne-kō'dah*
Nemuel *nem-u'el*
Nemuelites *nem-u'el-ites*
Nepheg *nē'feg*
Nephishesim *ne-fish'e-sim*
Nephthoah *nef-thō'ah* or *nēf'tho-ah*
Nephtuim *nēph'tu-im*
Nephusim *ne-fū'sim*
Nereus *nē're-us*
Nergal Sharezer *nēr'gal sha-rē'zer*
Neri *nē'rī*
Neriah *ne-rī'ah*
Nero *nē'ro*
Nethaneel *ne-than'e-el*
Nethaniah *nēth-a-nī'ah*
Nethinims *nēth'in-ims*
Netophathites *ne-tof'a-thites*
Neziah *ne-zī'ah*
Nezib *nē'zib*
Nicanor *ni-kā'nor*
Nicodemus *nik-o-dē'mus*
Nicolaitans *nik-o-lā'i-tans*
Nicolas *nik'o-las*
Nicopolis *nī-kop'o-lis*
Nimrah *nim'rah*
Nimshi *nim'shī*
Nineveh *nin'e-veh*
Ninevites *nin'e-vites*
Nisan *nī'san*
Nisroch *nis'rok*
Noadiah *no-ah-dī'ah*
Noah *nō'ah*
Noe *nō'e*
Nobah *nō'bah*
Nogah *nō'gah*
Noph *noff*
Nophah *nō'fah*
Notophah *no-tō'fah*
Nymphas *nim'fas*

O.

Obadiah *o-ba-dī'ah* or *ob-a-dī'ah*
Obal *ō'bal*
Obed Edom *ō'bed ē'dom*
Obil *ō'bil*
Oboth *ō'both*
Ochiel *ō'ki-el*
Ocidelus *os-i-dē'lus*
Ocina *os'i-na*
Ocran *ok'ran*
Oded *ō'ded*
Odollam *o-dol'lam*
Odonarkes *od-on-ār'kes*
Olamus *ol'a-mus*
Olymphas *o-lim'fas*
Omaerus *om-a-ē'rus*
Omar *ō'mar*
Omega *ō'me-ga* or *o-mā'ga*
Omri *om'rī*
Onam *ō'nam*
Onesimus *o-nēs'i-mus*
Onesiphorus *on-e-sif'o-rus*
Onias *o-nī'as*
Ono *ō'no*
Onyas *o-ny'as*
Onycha *o-ny'kah* or *on'i-kah*
Onyx *ō'nix*
Ophel *ō'fel*
Ophir *ō'fir*
Ophni *off'nī*
Ophrah *off'rah*
Oreb *ō'reb*
Orion *o-rī'on*
Orphah *or'fah*
Orthosias *or-tho-sī'as*
Osnias *o-zā'yas*
Oseas *o-zē'as*
Osee *ō'zee*
Oshea *ō'she-ah*
Othni *oth'nī*
Othniel *oth'nī-el*
Ozem *ō'zem*
Ozins *o-zī'as*
Oziel *ō'zī-el*
Ozni *oz'nī*
Oznites *oz'nites*
Ozora *o-zō'ra*

P.

Paarai *pā'a-rā*
Padan Aram *pā'dan ā'ram*
Padon *pā'don*
Pagiel *pā'gī-el* or *pā'gi-el*
Pahath Moab *pā'hath mō'ab*
Pai *pā'i*
Palal *pā'lal*
Palestina *pal-es-tī'nah*
Palestine *pal'es-tīne*
Pallu *pal'lū*
Palluites *pal'lu-ites*
Palti *pal'tī*
Paltiel *pal-tī'el* or *pal'tī-el*
Pamphylia *pam-fil'i-a*
Paphos *pā'fos*
Paradise *par'a-dise*
Parun *pā'ran*
Parmashta *pär-mash'tah*
Parmenas *pär'me-nas*
Parnach *pär'nak*
Parosh *pā'rosh*
Parshandatha *pär-shan'da-thah*
Parthians *pär'thi-ans*
Paruah *par'u-ah*
Parvaim *pär-vā'im*
Pasach *pā'sak*
Pasdammim *pas-dam'mim*
Paseah *pa-sē'ah*
Pashur *pash'ur*
Passover *pass'o-ver*
Patara *pat'a-rah*
Pateoli *pa-tē'o-li*
Patheus *pa-thē'us*
Pathros *pā'thros*
Pathrusim *path-rū'sim*
Patrobas *pat-rō'bas* or *pat'ro-bas*
Pau *pā'hū*
Pedahel *ped'a-hel*
Pedahzur *ped-ah'zur* or *ped'ah-zur*
Pedaiah *ped-ā'yah*
Pekah *pē'kah*
Pekahiah *pek-a-hī'ah*
Pekod *pē'kod*
Pelaiah *pel-a-ī'ah*
Pelaliah *pel-a-lī'ah*
Pelatiah *pel-a-tī'ah*
Peleg *pē'leg*
Peleth *pē'leth*
Pelethites *pē'leth-ites*
Pelonite *pel'o-nite*
Peniel *pe-nī'el*
Peninnah *pe-nin'nah*
Penninah *pen'ni-nah*
Pentapolis *pen-tap'o-lis*
Pentateuch *pen'ta-tuke*
Pentecost *pen'te-kōste*
Penuel *pen-u'el* or *pe-nū'el*
Peor *pē'or*
Perazim *per'a-zim*
Perez Uzzah *pē'rez uz'zah*
Perga *per'gah*
Pergamos *per'ga-mos*
Perida *pe-rī'dah*
Perizzites *per'iz-zites*
Persia *per'shi-a*
Perudah *per-u'dah*
Pethahiah *peth-a-hī'ah*
Pethor *pē'thor*
Pethuel *peth-u'el* or *pe-thū'el*
Peulthai *pe-ul'thā*
Phaldaius *fal-dā'yus*
Phalec *fā'lek*
Phalti *fal'tī*
Phaltiel *fal'ti-el*
Phanuel *fan-u'el* or *fa-nū'el*
Pharaoh *fā'ro*
Pharaoh Hophra *fā'ro hof'rah*
Pharathoni *far-a-thō'nī* or *far-ath'-o-nī*
Pharez *fā'rez*
Pharezites *fā'rez-ites*
Pharisees *fär'i-sees*
Pharphar *fär'fär*
Pharzites *fär'zites*
Phaseah *fa-sē'ah*
Phebe *fē'be*
Phenice *fe-nī'ce* or *fē'nice*
Phenicia *fe-nish'i-a*
Phibeseth *fib'e-seth*
Phicol *fī'kol*
Philadelphia *fil-a-del'fi-a*
Philarches *fi-lär'kes*
Philemon *fi-lē'mon*
Philetus *fi-lē'tus*
Philip *fil'lip*
Philippi *fil-lip'pī*
Philistia *fil-lis'ti-a*
Philistim *fil-lis'tim*
Philistines *fil-lis'tins*
Philologus *fil-lol'o-gus*
Philometer *fil-o-mē'ter*
Phinehas *fin'ne-as*
Phison *fī'son*
Phlegon *fleg'on* or *flē'gon*
Phrygia *frij'i-a*
Phubah *fū'bah*
Phud *fud*
Phurah *fū'rah*
Phut *fut* (as *nut*)
Phygellus *fy-jel'lus*
Phylacteries *fy-lak'te-reez*
Pihahiroth *pi-ha-hī'roth*
Pilate *pī'lat*
Pildash *pil'dash*
Piletha *pil'e-thah*
Piltai *pil'tā*
Pinon *pī'non*
Piram *pī'ram*
Pirathon *pir'a thon*
Pirathonite *pir'a thon-ite*
Pisgah *piz'gah*
Pisidiah *pī sid'i-a*
Pison *pī'son*
Pithon *pī'thon*
Pleiades *plī'a dēz*
Pochereth *pok'e-reth*
Pollux *pol'lux*
Pontius *pon'shi-us*
Poratha *por'a-thah*
Portius Festus *por'shus fēst'us*
Potiphar *pot'i-far*
Potiphera *pot-i-fē'rah* or *po-tī'fe-rah*
Prisca *pris'kah*
Priscilla *pris-sil'lah*
Prochorus *prok'o-rus*
Ptolemeus *tol-e-mē'us*
Puah *pū'ah*
Publius *pub'li-us*
Pudens *pū'dens*
Puhites *pū'hites*
Pul *pul* (as *dull*)
Punites *pū'nites*
Punon *pū'non*
Put *put* (as *nut*)
Puteoli *pū-tē'o-li*
Putiel *pū'ti-el*

R.

Raamah *rā'a-mah*
Raamiah *ra-a-mī'ah*
Raamses *ra-am'ses*
Rabbah *rab'bah*
Rabbi *rab'bī*
Rabboni *rab-bō'nī*
Rabsaces *rab'sa-ces*
Rabsaris *rab'sa-ris*
Rabshakeh *rab'sha-keh*
Raca *rā'kah*
Rachal *rā'kal*
Rachel *rā'chel*
Raddai *rad'da-i*
Ragau *rā'gaw*
Rages *rā'ges*
Ragua *rag'u-ah*
Raguel *rag'u-el* or *ra-gū'el*
Rahab *rā'hab*
Rakem *rā'kem*
Rakkath *rak'kath*
Rakkon *rak'kon*
Ramah *rā'mah*
Ramathaim *ra-math-ā'im*
Ramathem *ram'a-them*
Ramathite *rā'math-ite*
Ramath Lehi *rā'math lē'hī*
Ramath Mispeh *rā'math mis'peh*
Rameses *ra-mē'ses*
Ramesis *ram'e-sis*
Ramoth *rā'moth*
Ramiah *ra-mī'ah*
Raphael *rā'fa-el*
Raphah *rā'fah*
Raphaim *raph'a-im*
Raphu *rā'fū*
Rathumus *rath'u-mus*
Reaiah *re-ā'i-ah* or *re-a-ī'ah*
Reba *rē'bah*
Rehekah *re-bek'ah*
Rechab *rē'kab*
Rechabites *rē'kab-ites*
Rechah *rē'kah*
Reelaiah *re-el-ā'yah*
Reelias *re-el-ī'as*
Reesaias *ree-sā'yas*
Regem *rē'gem* or *rē'gem*
Regem Melek *rē'gem mē'lek* or *rē'gem mē'lek*
Rehabiah *re-ha-bī'ah*
Rehob *rē'hob*
Rehoboam *re-ho-bō'am*
Rehoboth *rē'ho-both* or *re-hō'both*
Rehum *rē'hum*
Rei *rē'i*
Rekim *rē'kim*
Remaliah *rem-a-lī'ah*
Remeth *rē'meth*
Remmon Methoar *rem'mon meth ō'ar*
Remphan *rem'fan*
Rephael *rē'fa-el*
Rephaiah *re-fā'yah* or *ref-a-ī'ah*
Rephaim *re-fā'im*
Rephidim *re-fid'im* or *ref'i-dim*
Resen *rē'sen*
Reu *rē'u*
Reuben *rū'ben*
Reuel *re-u'el*
Reumah *rū'mah*

Fāte, fär, bat. — Mēte, hēlp. — Pīne, marīne. — Nōte. — Tūne, ụnite. — ġ as j; c̈h as sh.

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Rezeph	*rē'zef*
Rezia	*re-zī'ah*
Rezon	*rē'zon*
Rhegium	*rē'ġī-um*
Rhesa	*rē'sah*
Rhoda	*rō'dah*
Rhodes	*rōdz*
Rhodocus	*rod'o-kus*
Ribai	*rī'bā*
Rimmon Parez	*rim'mon pā'rez*
Riphath	*rī'fath*
Rogelim	*ro-gē'lim*
Rohgah	*rō'gah*
Roimus	*rō'i-mus*
Romamti Ezer	*ro-mām'ti ē'zer*
Rufus	*rū'fus*
Ruhamah	*ru-hā'mah* or *rū'ha-mah*
Rusticus	*rus'tī-kus*
Ruth	*rooth*

S.

Sabacthani	*sa-bak-thā'nī*
Sabaoth	*sab-ā'oth* or *sāb'a-oth*
Sabatus	*sāb'a-tus*
Sabbatheus	*sab-ba-thē'us*
Sabbeus	*sab-bē'us*
Sabdeus	*sab-dē'us*
Sabdi	*sāb'dī*
Sabeans	*sa-bē'ans*
Sabtechah	*sāb'te-kah*
Sacar	*sā'kar*
Sackbut	*sāk'but*
Sadamias	*sad-a-mī'as*
Saddeus	*sad-dē'us*
Sadducees	*sād'du-cēz*
Sadoc	*sā'dok*
Sahadutha	*sa-ha-dū'thah*
Salah	*sā'lah*
Salamis	*sāl'a-mis*
Salasadai	*sāl-a-sād'a-i*
Salathiel	*sa-lā'thī-el*
Salcah	*sāl'kah*
Salem	*sā'lem*
Sallai	*sāl'la-ī*
Sallumus	*sal-lū'mus*
Salmoni	*sal-mō'nī*
Salome	*sa-lō'me*
Samael	*sām'a-el*
Samaias	*sa-mā'yas*
Samaria	*sa-mā'rī-a*
Samaritan	*sa-mār'ī-tan*
Samatus	*sām'a-tus*
Sameius	*sa-mē'yus*
Samgar Nebo	*sām'gar nē'bo*
Samlah	*sām'lah*
Samos	*sā'mos*
Samothrncia	*sām-o-thrā'shī-a*
Sampsames	*sāmp'sa-mes*
Samuel	*sām'u-el*
Sanabassarus	*san-a-bās'sa-rus*
Sanasib	*sān'a-sib*
Sanballat	*san-bāl'lat*
Sanhedrim	*san-hē'drim* or *sān'he-drim*
Sansannah	*san-sān'nah*
Saph	*sāf*
Saphatias	*sāf-a-tī'as*
Saphir	*sāf'fir*
Sapphira	*saf-fī'rah*
Sapphire	*sāf'fire*
Sarabias	*sar-a-bī'as*
Sarah	*sā'rah*
Sarai	*sā'rā*
Saraiah	*sār-a-ī'ah*
Sarnias	*sa-ra-ī'as*
Saramael	*sa-rām'a-el*
Saramel	*sār'a-mel*
Saraph	*sā'raf*
Sarchedonus	*sar-kē'do-nus*
Sardine	*sār'dine*
Sardis	*sār'dis*
Sardites	*sār'dites*
Sardius	*sār'dī-us*
Sardonyx	*sār-dō'nix* or *sār'don-iz*
Sarea	*sā're-a*
Sarepta	*sa-rep'tah*
Sargon	*sār'gon*
Sarid	*sā'rid*
Sarothi	*sa-rō'thī*
Sarsekim	*sār-sē'kim*
Saruch	*sā'ruk*
Satan	*sā'tan*
Sathrabaznes	*sāth-ra-bāz'nes*
Sathrabouzanes	*sath-ra-bou-zā'nes*
Saul	*sawl*
Savaran	*sāv'a-ran*
Savias	*sā'vī-as*
Sceva	*sē'vah*
Scythians	*sith'ī-ans*
Scythopolitans	*sith-o-pol'i-tans*
Seba	*sē'bah*
Sebat	*sē'bat*
Secacah	*se-kā'kah* or *sēk'a-kah*
Sechenias	*sek-e-nī'as*
Sechu	*sē'kū*
Secundus	*se-kun'dus*
Sedecias	*sēd-e-cī'as*
Segub	*sē'gub*
Seir	*sē'ir*
Seirath	*sē'ir-ath*
Selah	*sē'lah*
Sela Hammah Lekoth	*sē'lah hām'mah lē'koth*
Seled	*sē'led*
Selemias	*sēl-e-mī'as*
Seleucia	*se-lū'shī-a*
Semachiah	*sēm-a-kī'ah*
Semaiah	*sem-a-ī'ah*
Semei	*sēm'e-i*
Semelleus	*se-mēl'le-us*
Senaah	*se-nā'ah* or *sēn'a-ah*
Senir	*sē'ner*
Sennacherib	*sen-nāk'e-rib*
Senua	*sēn'ų-ah*
Seorim	*se-ō'rim*
Sephar	*sē'far*
Sepharad	*sēf'a-rad*
Sepharvaim	*sēf-ar-vā'im*
Sepharvites	*sē'far-vites*
Sephela	*sēf'fe-lah* or *sef-fē'lah*
Serah	*sē'rah*
Seraiah	*ser-a-ī'ah*
Seraphim	*sēr'ra-fim*
Sered	*sē'red*
Sergius	*sēr'ġī-us*
Serug	*sē'rug*
Sether	*sē'ther*
Shaalabbin	*sha-al-āb'bin*
Shaalbim	*sha-āl'bim*
Shaalbonite	*sha-āl'bon-ite*
Shaaph	*shā'af*
Shaaraim	*sha-a-rā'im*
Shaashgaz	*sha-āsh'gaz*
Shabbethai	*shab-bēth'a-i*
Shachia	*shak-ī'ah*
Shaddai	*shād'da-i*
Shadrach	*shā'drak*
Shage	*shā'ge*
Shahazimath	*sha-hāz'ī-math*
Shalem	*shā'lem*
Shalisha	*shāl'ī-shah*
Shallecheth	*shāl'le-keth*
Shallum	*shāl'lum*
Shalmai	*shāl'ma* or *shāl'ma-ī*
Shalmanezer	*shāl-ma-nē'zer*
Shamariah	*shām-a-rī'ah*
Shamgar	*shām'gar*
Shamir	*shā'mer*
Shammai	*shām'ma-i*
Shammua	*sham-mū'ah*
Shamsherai	*shām-she-rā'i*
Shaphan	*shā'fan*
Shaphat	*shā'fat*
Shapher	*shā'fer*
Sharai	*sha-rā'i* or *shār'a-i*
Sharaim	*sha-rā'im*
Sharar	*shā'rar*
Sharezer	*sha-rē'zer*
Sharmaim	*shār'ma-im*
Sharon	*shā'ron* or *shār'on*
Sharonite	*shā'ron-ite*
Sharuhen	*sha-rū'hen*
Shashai	*shāsh'a-i*
Shashak	*shā'shak*
Shaul	*shā'ul*
Shaulites	*shā'ul-ites*
Shausha	*sha-ū'sha*
Shaveh	*shā'veh*
Sheal	*shē'al*
Shealtiel	*she-āl'tī-el*
Sheariah	*she-a-rī'ah*
Shear Jashub	*shē'ar jā'shub*
Shebah	*shē'bah*
Shebam	*shē'bam*
Shebaniah	*shēb-a-nī'ah*
Shebarim	*shēb'a-rim*
Sheber	*shē'ber*
Shebnah	*shēb'nah*
Shebuel	*shēb'ų-el*
Shecaniah	*shēk-a-nī'ah*
Shechem	*shē'kem*
Shechinah	*shēk'ī-nah* or *she-kī'nah*
Shedeur	*shēd'e-ur*
Shehariah	*she-ha-rī'ah*
Shelanites	*shē'lan-ites*
Shelemiah	*shel-e-mī'ah*
Sheleph	*shē'lef*
Shelesh	*shē'lesh*
Shelomi	*she-lō'mī*
Shelomoth	*shēl'o-moth*
Shelumiel	*she-lū'mī-el*
Shemaah	*shēm'a-ah*
Shemah	*shē'mah*
Shemaiah	*shēm-a-ī'ah*
Shemariah	*shēm-a-rī'ah*
Shemeber	*shem-ē'ber* or *shēm'e-ber*
Shemida	*she-mī'dah*
Sheminith	*shēm'ī-nith*
Shemir	*shē'mer*
Shemiramoth	*she-mir'a-moth*
Shemuel	*shē'mu-el* or *she-mū'el*
Shenazar	*she-nā'zar*
Shenir	*shē'ner*
Shephatiah	*shef-a-ī'ah*
Shephi	*shē'fī*
Shephuphan	*she-fū'fan*
Sherah	*shē'rah*
Sherebiah	*shēr-e-bī'ah*
Sheresh	*shē'resh*
Sherezer	*she-rē'zer*
Sheshach	*shē'shak*
Sheshai	*shē'shā*
Sheshan	*shē'shan*
Sheshbazzar	*shēsh-bāz'zar*
Shethar	*shē'thar*
Shethar Boznai	*shē'thar boz'na-ī*
Shibboleth	*shib'bo-leth*
Shicron	*shī'kron*
Shiggaion	*shig-gā'yon*
Shihon	*shī'hon*
Shihor Libnah	*shī'hor lib'nah*
Shilhim	*shi-l'him*
Shilemites	*shil'lem-ites*
Shilhi	*shil'hī*
Shiloah	*shi-lō'ah*
Shiloh	*shī'lo*
Shiloni	*shī-lō'nī*
Shilonites	*shī-lō'nites*
Shilshah	*shil'shah*
Shimea	*shim-ē'ah* or *shim'e-ah*
Shimeath	*shim'e-ath*
Shimeathites	*shim'e-ath-ites*
Shimei	*shim'e-i*
Shimeon	*shim'e-on*
Shimi	*shī'mī*
Shimites	*shim'ites*
Shimon	*shī'mon*
Shimrath	*shim'rath*
Shimri	*shim'ri*
Shimronites	*shim'ron-ites*
Shimshai	*shim'sha*
Shinab	*shī'nab*
Shinar	*shī'nar*
Shiphi	*shī'fī*
Shiphrah	*shif'rah*
Shiphtan	*shif'tan*
Shisha	*shī'shăh*
Shishak	*shī'shak*
Shitrai	*shit'rā*
Shiza	*shī'zah*
Shoa	*shō'ah*
Shoab	*shō'ab*
Shobab	*shō'bab*
Shobach	*shō'bak*
Shobal	*shō'bal*
Shobai	*sho-bā'i* or *shō'ba-i*
Shochob	*shō'kob*
Shoco	*shō'ko*
Shophach	*shō'fak*
Shophan	*shō'fan*
Shoshannim	*sho-shān'nim*
Shua	*shū'ah*
Shual	*shū'al*
Shubael	*shū'ba-el*
Shuhamites	*shū'ham-ites*
Shuhites	*shū'hites*
Shulamite	*shū'lam-ite*
Shumathites	*shū'math-ites*
Shunamite	*shū'nam-ite*
Shunem	*shū'nem*
Shuni	*shū'nī*
Shunites	*shū'nites*
Shupham	*shū'fam*
Shushan Eduth	*shū'shan ē'duth*
Shuthalites	*shū'thal-ites*
Shuthelah	*shū'the-lah*
Sia	*sī'ah*
Siaha	*si-ā'hah*
Sibbechai	*sib'be-ka*
Sibboleth	*sib'bo-leth*
Sibraim	*sib-rā'im* or *sib'ra-im*
Sichem	*sī'kem*
Sidon	*sī'don*
Sigionoth	*sī-gī'o-noth*
Sihon	*sī'hon*
Silas	*sī'las*
Siloah	*sil'o-ah*
Siloas	*sil'o-as*
Siloe	*sil'o-e*
Silla	*sil'lah*
Silvanus	*sil-vā'nus*
Simalcue	*si-mal-cū'e*
Simeon	*sim'e-on*
Simeonites	*sim'e-on-ites*
Simon	*sī'mon*
Sinai	*sī'nā* or *sī'na-ī*
Sinim	*sī'nim*
Sinites	*sin'ites*
Sion	*sī'on*
Siphmoth	*sif'moth*
Sippai	*sip'pā*
Sirach	*sī'rak*
Sirion	*sir'ī-on*
Sisamai	*sis-ām'a-i*
Sisera	*sis'e-rah*
Sisinnes	*si-sin'nes*
Sivan	*sī'van*
Smyrna	*smir'nah*
Sochoh	*sō'ko*
Sodi	*sō'dī*
Sodom	*sod'om*
Sodoma	*sod'o-ma*
Sodomites	*sod'om-ites*
Solomon	*sol'o-mon*
Sopater	*sop'a-ter*
Sophereth	*so-fē'reth* or *sof'e-reth*
Sorek	*sō'rek*
Sosthenes	*sos'te-nes* or *sos'the-nes*
Sotai	*sō'ta-i*
Stachys	*stā'kēs* or *stā'kis*
Stacte	*stāk'te*
Stephanas	*stēf'a-nas*
Suah	*sū'ah*
Subai	*sū'ba-i*
Succoth Benoth	*suk'koth bē'noth*
Suchaathites	*suk'a-a-thites*
Sudias	*sū'di-as*
Sukkiims	*suk'kī-ims*
Susa	*sū'sah*
Susanchites	*sū'san-kites*
Susannah	*su-sān'nah*
Susi	*sū'sī*
Sycamine	*sik'a-mine*
Sycene	*si-sē'ne*
Sychar	*sī'kar*
Syelus	*si-ē'lus*
Syene	*si-ē'ne*
Syntiche	*sin'tī-ke*
Syracuse	*sir'a-kuse*
Syria	*sir'ī-a*
Syrion	*sir'ī-on*
Syrophenicia	*sī-ro-f-t-nish'ī-a*

T.

Taanac Shiloh	*ta-ā'nak shī'loh*
Tabbaoth	*tāb'ba-oth*
Tabeal	*ta-bē'al*
Tabeel	*tā'be-el*
Tabellius	*ta-bēl'lī-us*
Taberah	*ta-bē'rah* or *tāb'e-rah*
Tabitha	*tāb'ī-thah*
Tabor	*tā'bor*
Tabrimon	*tāb'rī-mon*
Tachmonite	*tāk'mo-nite*
Tahan	*tā'han*
Tahapanes	*ta-hāp'a-nēs*
Tahaphanes	*ta-hāf'a-nēs*
Tahpenes	*tāh'pe-nes*
Tahrea	*tāh're-ah*
Tahtim Hodshi	*tāh'tim hod'shī*
Talitha cumi	*tāl'e-thah kū'mī*
Talmai	*tāl'mā*
Tamar	*tā'mar*
Tammuz	*tām'muz*
Tanach	*tā'nak*
Tanhumeth	*tan-hū'meth* or *tān'hu meth*
Taphath	*tā'fath*
Tappuah	*tāp'pu-ah*
Tarah	*tā'rah*
Taralah	*tār'a-lah*
Tarea	*tā're-ah*
Tarpelites	*tār'pel-ites*
Tarshish	*tār'shish*
Tarshisi	*tar-shī'si*
Tatnai	*tāt'na-i*
Tebah	*tē'bah*
Tebaliah	*tēb-a-lī'ah*
Tebeth	*tē'beth*
Tehaphnehes	*te-hāf'ne-hes*
Tehinnah	*te-hin'nah*
Tekel	*tē'kel*
Tekoah	*te-kō'ah*
Tekoites	*te-kō'ites*
Telabid	*tel-ā'bid* or *tēl'a-bib*
Telah	*tē'lah*
Telahim	*te-lā'im*
Telassar	*te-lās'sar*
Telem	*tē'lem*
Telharesha	*tēl-har'sah*
Telharsa	*tel-hār'sah*
Telmelah	*tel-mē'lah* or *tēl'me-lah*
Tema	*tē'mah*
Teman	*tē'man*
Temani	*tēm'a-nī*

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Temanites	*tē'man-ites*
Terah	*tē'rah*
Teraphim	*tĕr'a-fim*
Teresh	*tē'resh*
Tertius	*tĕr'shĭ-us*
Tertullus	*ter-tul'lus*
Tetrarch	*tĕt'rărk* or *tē'trărk*
Thaddeus	*thad-dē'us*
Thamnatha	*thăm'na-tha*
Thara	*thā'rah*
Thecoe	*the-kō'e*
Thelasser	*the-lăs'ser*
Thelersas	*the-lĕr'sas*
Theocanus	*the-ok'a-nus*
Theodotus	*the-od'o-tus*
Theophilus	*the-of'fĭ-lus*
Thermeleth	*thĕr'me-leth*
Thessalonica	*thes-a-lo-nī'kah*
Theudas	*thū'das*
Thimnathah	*thim-nā'thah*
Thomoi	*thom'o-i*
Thraseas	*thra-sē'as*
Thyatira	*thi-a-tī'rah*
Tiberias	*ti-bē'rĭ-as*
Tibni	*tib'nī*
Tidal	*tī'dal*
Tikvah	*tik'vah*
Tilon	*tī'lon*
Timelus	*ti-mē'lus*
Timeus	*ti-mē'us*
Timna	*tim'nā*
Timnah	*tim'nah*
Timnathah	*tim'na-thah*
Timnath Heres	*tim'nath hē'res*
Timon	*tī'mon*
Timotheus	*ti-mō'thĭ-us*
Tiphsah	*tif'sah*
Tiras	*tī'ras*
Tirathites	*tī'rath-ites*
Tirhakah	*tir-hā'kah*
Tirhanah	*tir-hā'nah*
Tirin	*tir'ĭ-a*
Tirshatha	*tir'sha-thăr*
Tishbite	*tish'bite*
Titus	*tī'tus*
Tizite	*tī'zite*
Toah	*tō'ah*
Tohah	*tō'a-nah*
Tobiah	*to-bī'ah*
Tobias	*to-bī'as*
Tobiel	*tō'bĭ-el*
Tobijah	*to-bī'jah*
Tochen	*tō'ken*
Togarmah	*to-gär'mah*
Tohu	*tō'hū*
Toi	*tō'i*
Tola	*tō'lah*
Tolad	*tō'lad*
Tolbanes	*tol'ba-nes*
Tolmai	*tol'mā*
Tophel	*tō'fel*
Tophet	*tō'fet*
Trachonitis	*trăk-o-nī'tis*
Trogyllium	*tro-ġil'le-um*
Trophimus	*trof'ĭ-mus*
Tryphena	*trī-fē'nah*
Tryphosa	*trī-fō'sah*
Tubal Cain	*tū'bal kān*
Tubieni	*tu-bī'e ni*
Tychicus	*tik'ĭ-kus*
Tyrannus	*ty-răn'nus*
Tyre	*tīr*
Tyrus	*tī'rus*

U.

Ucal	*ų'kal*
Uel	*ų'el*
Ulai	*ų'la-i*
Ulam	*ų'lam*
Ulla	*ul'lah*
Ummah	*um'mah*
Unni	*un'ni*
Upharsin	*ų-făr'sin*
Uphaz	*ų'faz*
Urbane	*ur'ba-ne*
Uri	*ų'rī*
Uriah	*ų-rī'ah*
Uriel	*ų'rĭ-el*
Urijah	*ų-rī'jah*
Urim	*ų'rim*
Uthai	*ų'tha-i*
Uzai	*ų'za-i*
Uzal	*ų'zal*
Uzzah	*uz'zah*
Uzzen Sherah	*uz'zen shē'rah*
Uzzi	*uz'zī*
Uzziah	*uz-zī'ah*
Uzziel	*uz-zī'el*
Uzzielites	*uz-zī'el-ites*

V.

Vajesatha	*va-jĕs'a-thah*
Vaniah	*va-nī'ah*
Vashni	*vash'nī*
Vashti	*vash'tī*
Vophsi	*vof'sī*

X.

Xanthicus	*zăn'thi-kus*
Xeneas	*zē'ne-as*
Xerolybe	*ze-rol'ĭ-be*
Xerophngia	*ze-ro-phā'jĭ-a*
Xystus	*zis'tus*

Z.

Zaanaim	*za-a-nā'im*
Zaanan	*zā'a-nan*
Zaanannim	*za-a-năn'nim*
Zaavan	*zā'a-van*
Zabad	*zā'bad*
Zabadæans	*zab-a-dē'ans*
Zabadaias	*zab-a-dā'yas*
Zabbai	*zab'ba*
Zabdeus	*zab-dē'us*
Zabdi	*zab'dī*
Zabdiel	*zab'dĭ-el*
Zabina	*zab-bī'nah* or *za-bī'nah*
Zabulon	*zab'u-lon*
Zaccai	*zak'ka-i*
Zaccheus	*zak-kē'us*
Zaccu	*zak'ku*
Zachariah	*zak-a-rī'ah*
Zacher	*zā'ker*
Zadok	*zā'dok*
Zaham	*zā'ham*
Zair	*zā'ir*
Zalaph	*zā'laf*
Zalmonah	*zal-mō'nah*
Zalmunnah	*zal-mun'nah*
Zamzummims	*zam-zum'mims*
Zanoah	*zan-ō'ah*
Zaphnath Paaneah	*zaf'nath pa-a-nē'ah*
Zaphon	*zā'fon*
Zaraces	*zăr'a-ces*
Zarah	*zā'rah*
Zarains	*zar-a-ī'as*
Zareah	*za-rē'ah*
Zareathites	*zā're-ath-ites*
Zared	*zā'red*
Zarephath	*zăr'e-fath*
Zaretan	*zăr'e-tan*
Zareth Shahar	*zā'reth shā'har*
Zarhites	*zăr'hites*
Zartanah	*zăr-tā'nah*
Zathui	*za-thū'i*
Zatthu	*zat'thū*
Zaza	*zā'zah*
Zebadiah	*zeb-a-dī'ah*
Zebah	*zē'bah*
Zebaim	*ze-bā'im*
Zebedee	*zĕb'be-dee*
Zebina	*ze-bī'nah*
Zeboim	*ze-bō'im*
Zebuda	*ze-bū'dah*
Zebul (as *dull*)	*zē'bul*
Zebulon	*zĕb'u-lun*
Zebulonites	*zĕb'u-lon-ites*
Zechariah	*zek-a-rī'ah*
Zedah	*zē'dah*
Zedekiah	*zed-e-kī'ah*
Zeeb	*zē'eb*
Zelah	*zē'lah*
Zelek	*zē'lek*
Zelophehad	*ze-lō'fe-had*
Zelotes	*ze-lō'tēs*
Zelzah	*zĕl'zah*
Zemaraim	*zĕm-a-rā'im*
Zemarite	*zĕm'a-rite*
Zemirah	*ze-mī'rah*
Zenan	*zē'nan*
Zenas	*zē'nas*
Zeorim	*ze-or'im*
Zephaniah	*zĕf-a-nī'ah*
Zephath	*zē'fath*
Zephathah	*zĕf'a-thah*
Zephon	*zē'fon*
Zephonites	*zĕf'on-ites*
Zerah	*zē'rah*
Zerahiah	*zĕr-a-hī'ah*
Zeraia	*zĕr-a-ī'a*
Zereda	*zĕr'e-dah*
Zeredatha	*ze-rĕd'a-thah*
Zererth	*ze-rē'reth*
Zeresh	*zē'resh*
Zeror	*zē'ror*
Zeruah	*ze-rū'ah*
Zerubbabel	*ze-rub'ba-bel*
Zeruiah	*zĕr-u-ī'ah*
Zerviah	*zĕr-vī'ah*
Zetham	*zē'tham*
Zetho	*zē'tho*
Zia	*zī'ah*
Ziba	*zī'bah*
Zibeon	*zib'e-on*
Zibiah	*zib-ī'ah*
Zibion	*zib'ĭ-on*
Zichri	*zik'rī*
Zidkijah	*zid-kī'jah*
Zidon	*zī'don*
Zidonians	*zi-dō'nĭ-ans*
Ziha	*zī'hah*
Zilthai	*zil'thā*
Zimri	*zim'rī*
Zina	*zī'nah*
Ziph	*zif*
Ziphah	*zī'fah*
Ziphion	*zif'ĭ-on*
Ziphites	*zif'ites*
Ziphron	*zif'ron*
Zipporah	*zip-pō'rah*
Zithri	*zith'rī*
Ziza	*zī'zah*
Zoan	*zō'an*
Zoar	*zō'ar*
Zobeba	*zo-bē'bah*
Zoheleth	*zō'he-leth*
Zonaras	*zon'a-ras*
Zophah	*zō'fah*
Zophai	*zō'fa*
Zophim	*zō'fim*
Zorah	*zō'rah*
Zorathites	*zō'rath-ites*
Zoreah	*zo-rē'ah*
Zorites	*zō'rites*
Zorobabel	*zo-rob'a-bel*
Zuar	*zū'ar*
Zuriel	*zū'rĭ-el*
Zuri Shaddai	*zū'rī shăd'a-i*
Zuzims	*zū'zims*

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PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

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RULES

FOR

PRONOUNCING THE VOWELS AND CONSONANTS

OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

It will be perceived by a glance at the following table, that the indicated accentuation of the words, and their separation into syllables, prevent the necessity of inserting any thing here to guide to a correct pronunciation, except the rules for the sounds of the vowels and consonants.

In settling the place of the primary accent, which is the first and most important point in the pronunciation of a word, the aim, of course, has been to follow the ancient and simple rules, which direct, that, in words of two syllables, the penult be accented, and in words of more than two syllables, that the penult be accented if long in quantity, if not, the antepenult. The words have been divided into syllables, in accordance with the commonly received rules on that subject. The rules that follow have been derived, in the main, from Walker. Sometimes the language of Grant, or some other grammarian, has been preferred.

Rules for the Vowels.

1. Any vowel at the end of an accented syllable, and *e*, *o*, and *u*, at the end of an unaccented syllable, have the long English sound; as, *Ca'to*, *Ce'crops*, *Di'do*, *So'lon*, *Cu'mæ*, *Me-lis'sa*, *Mo-los'sus*, *Tu-lin'gi*; in which words the final vowels of the first syllables have the same sound as the corresponding vowels in the first syllables of the English words *pa'per*, *ce'dar*, *si'lent*, *co'lon*, *du'ty*.

2. *A*, ending an unaccented syllable, has the sound of *a* in *fa'ther*; as, *Ga-bi'na*, *A-re'ne*, pronounced *Gah-bi'na*, *Ah-re'ne*.

3. *I*, ending a final syllable, or preceding an accented vowel, has the long sound; as, *I-u'li*.

In all other cases, *i*, ending an unaccented syllable, is pronounced like *e*; as, *Fa'bi-i*, *Ho-ra'ti-i*, pronounced *Fa'be-i*, *Ho-ra'te-i*.

4. *Y* is pronounced as *i* would be in the same situation.

5. *Æ* and *œ* are pronounced as *e* would be in the same situation.

6. If a syllable end in a consonant, the vowel has the short English sound; as, *Bal'bus*, *Del'phi*, *Cin'na*, *Mos'chus*, *Tus'cus*, in which the vowels have the same sounds as in the English words *man'ner*, *sel'dom*, *din'ner*, *scof'fer*, *mus'ter*.

Exception. — *E*, in final *es*, is pronounced as in the familiar proper name *An'des*.

Rules for the Consonants.

1. *C*, before *e*, *i*, *y*, *æ*, and *œ*, is pronounced like *s*; before *a*, *o*, and *u*, and before consonants, like *k*; as, *Ce'a*, *Cic'e-ro*, *Cy'prus*, *Cæ'sar*, *Cæ'li-a*, *Ca'to*, *Co'cles*, *Cu'mæ*.

2. *G*, before *e*, *i*, *y*, *æ*, *œ*, or another *g* followed by *e*, has the sound of *j*; before *a*, *o*, and *u*, and before consonants other than *g*, as above excepted, the hard sound, as in the English words *gave*, *gone*; as, *Ge'lo*, *Gi-gan'tes*, *Gy-gæ'us*, *Ag'ger*, *Ga'bi-i*, *Gor'gi-as*, *Sa-gun'tum*.

3. *Ch* has the sound of *k*, except when preceding a mute consonant at the beginning of a word, when they are silent; as, *Chtho'ni-a*, pronounced *Tho'ni-a*.

4. *T*, *s*, and *c*, before *ia*, *ie*, *ii*, *io*, *iu*, and *eu*, preceded immediately by the accent, in Latin words, as in English, change into *sh* and *zh*. But when the accent falls on the first of the vowels following, the consonant does not change into *sh* or *zh*, but preserves its pure sound; as, *Mil-ti'a-des*, &c. *T*, in the termination *tion*, also retains its original sound; as, *The-o-do'ti-on*.

5. *S* has, in general, the sound of *s* in *this*.

Final *s*, preceded by *e*, or a liquid, has the sound of *z*.

6. Initial *x* has the sound of *z*.

7. Initial *ph*, before a mute, is silent, as, *Phthi'a*, pronounced *Thi'a*. Initial *p*, before *s*, is silent; as, *Psy'che*, pronounced *Sy'ke*. Initial *p*, before *t*, is silent; as, *Ptol-e-mæ'us*, pronounced *Tol-e-mæ'us*.

8. At the beginning of Greek words we frequently find the uncombinable consonants *mn*, *tm*, &c.; as, *Mne-mos'y-ne*, *Tmo'lus*, &c. These are to be pronounced with the first consonant mute, as if written *Ne-mos'y-ne*, *Mo'lus*, &c.

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PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

THE words in the following table to which a * is prefixed are taken from "The Classical Pronunciation of Proper Names," &c., by Thomas Swinburne Carr.

Those to which a † is prefixed are such as Trollope has added to his edition of Walker's Key.

Those marked with a ‡ are taken from Freund's "Wörterbuch der lateinischen Sprache."

Those marked with a ¶ are taken from Pauly's "Real-Encyclopädie der classischen Alterthumswissenschaft."

Those to which no mark is prefixed are found in the list usually published with Walker's Key.

It will be observed, by any who may compare this table with those of Walker and Trollope, that many changes in the division of words for pronunciation have been introduced; but it is believed that these changes are all required by a consistent application of the rules of classical pronunciation, as they are generally received.

A.

A'BA, *and* A'BÆ
Ab'a-a
Ab'a-ba
*A-bac'e-na
Ab-a-ce'ne
†A-bæ'a
Ab'a-ga
*A-bag'a-rus
†Ab'a-la
Ab'a-lus
A-ba'na
A-ban'tes
Ab-an-ti'a-des
A-ban'ti-as
A-ban'ti-das
A-ban'tis
Ab-ar-ba're-a
Ab'a-ri
A-bar'i-mon
Ab'a-ris
A-ba'rus
A'bas
A-ba'sa
*Ab'a-sa
Ab-a-si'tis
Ab-as-se'na
Ab-as-sc'ni
A-bas'sus
Ab'a-tos
Ab-da-lon'i-mus
Ab-de'ra
Ab-de'ri-a
Ab-de-ri'tes
Ab-de'rus
A-be'a-tæ
*A-be-a'tæ
A-bel'la
†Ab-el-la'ni
†Ab-el-li'num
Ab-el-li'nus
*A-be'lus
†Ab'e-lux
A-ben'da
*Ah-es-sa'lon
Ab'ga-rus, *or* A-bag'a-rus
A'bi-a
A'bi-i
Ab'i-la
A-bis'a-res
A-bis'a ris
Ab-i-son'tes
*A-ble'rus
A-ble'tes
†Ab'no ba
*Ab'no-bi
A-bob'ri-ca
A-bo'bus
A-bœc'ri-tus
Ab-o-la'ni
A-bo'lus
A-bon-i-tei'chos
Ab-o-ra'ca
*Ab'o-ras
Ab-o-rig'i-nes
A-bor'ras
*Ab'o-tis
Ab-ra-da'tas
Ab-ra-da'tes
*A-bra'ha-mus
A-bren'ti-us
A-broc'o-mas
Ab-ro-di-æ'tus
†A'bron
A-bro'ni-us
A-bron'y-cus
Ab'ro-ta
A-brot'o-num
†A'brus
A-bryp'o-lis
Ab-se'us
Ab-sin'thi-i
Ab'so-rus
†Ab-syr'ti-des
Ab-syr'tos
Ab-syr'tus
*Ab'u-la
Ab-u-li'tes
†A'bus
Ab-y-de'ni
Ab-y-de'nus
A-by'di
A-by'dos
A-by'dus
Ab'y-la
Ab'y-lon
Ab-ys-si'ni
Ab-ys-sin'i-a
Ac-a-cal'lis
Ac-a-ce'si-um
A-ca'ci-us
†Ac'a-cus
Ac-a-de'mi-a
Ac-a-de'mus
*A-cæn'i-tus
Ac-a-lan'drus
A-cal'le
Ac-a-mar'chis
Ac'a-mas
A-camp'sis
A-can'tha
*A-can'thi-ne
A-can'thus
Ac'a-ra
A-ca'ri-a
*Ac-ar-na'nes
Ac-ar-na'ni-a
A-car'nas
A-cas'ta
A-cas'tus
Ac-a-than'tus
*Ac'a-ton
†Ac'ca Lau-ren'ti-a
Ac'ci-a
Ac'ci-la
Ac'ci-us
†Ac'co
Ac'cu-a
A'ce
Ac-e-di'ci
Ac'e-la
*Ac'e-le
†Ac'e-lum
*A-ceph'a-li
Ac-e-ra'tus
A-cer'bas
Ac-e-ri'na
A-cer'ræ
Ac-er-sec'o-mes
A'ces
A-cc'si-a
Ac-e-si'nes
Ac-e-si'nus
A-ce'si-us
A-ces'ta
A-ces'tes
A-ces'ti-um
A-ces-to-do'rus
Ac-es-tor'i-des
A-ce'tes
Ach-a-by'tos
A-chæ'a
A-chæ'i
A-chæ'i-um
A-chæm'e-nes
Ach-æ-me'ni-a
Ach-æ-men'i-des
A-chæ'us
A-cha'i-a
*A-cha'is
Ach'a-ra
Ach-a-ren'ses
A-char'næ
A-cha'tes
Ach-e-lo'i-des
Ach-e-lo'ri-um
Ach-e-lo'us
*A-che'lus
*A-che'ras
A-cher'dus
A-cher'i-mi
*Ach'e-ro
Ach'e-ron
Ach-e-ron'ti-a
Ach-e-ru'si-a
Ach-e-ru'si-as
A-che'tus
*A-chi'las
A-chil'las
Ach-il-le'a
A-chil-lei-en'ses
*Ach-il-le'is
A-chil'les
Ach-il-le'um
A-chil'leus
*Ach-il-li'des
A-chi'vi
Ach-la-dæ'us
*Ach'o-la
Ach-o-la'i, *or* †Ach-o-a'li
Ach-o-lo'e
*A-cho're-us
*A-cho'rus
Ach-ra-di'na
*Ach'ra-dos
Ac-i-cho'ri-us
Ac-i-da'li-a
Ac-i-da'sa
*A-ci'la
A-cil'i-a
Ac-i-lig'e-na
A-cil'i-us
A-cil'la
*Ac-in-di'nus, *and* *A-cin'di-nus
A'cis
Ac'mon
Ac-mon'i-des
*Ac-œ-me'tæ
A-cœ'tes
*Ac-o-ly'ti
A-co'næ
*Ac'o-næ
A-con'tes
A-con'te-us
A-con'ti-us
*Ac-on-tob'o-li
A-con-to-bu'lus
A-co'ris
Ac'o-rus
A'cra
Ac-ra-di'na
A'cræ
A-cræ'a
A-cræph'ni-a
Ac-ra-gal-li'dæ
Ac'ra-gas
A-cra'tus
†A'cri-æ
A'cri-as
Ac-ri-doph'a-gi
A-cri'on
A-cris'e-us
Ac-ris-i-o'ne
A-cris-i-o-ne'us
A-cris-i-o-ni'a-des
†A-cris'i-us
A-cri'tas
Ac-ro-a'thon
*A-cro'a-thos
*Ac-ro-ce-rau'ni-a
Ac-ro-ce-rau'ni-um
*Ac-ro-ce-re'tes
*A-croc'o-mæ
Ac-ro-co-rin'thus
*A-cro'ma
A'cron
*A-crop'a-thos
Ac-ro-pa'tos
A-crop'o-lis
*Ac-ro-re'a
*Ac-ro-re'i
Ac'ro-ta
A-crot'a-tus
*Ac-ro-tho'i
*Ac-ro-tho'on
Ac-roth'o-os
*Ac-ro-tho'um
Ac'ta
Ac-tæ'a
Ac-tæ'on
Ac-tæ'us
Ac'te
Ac'ti-a
Ac'tis
Ac-tis'a-nes
Ac'ti-um
Ac'ti-us
Ac'tor
Ac-tor'i-des
Ac-to'ris
*Ac'to-ris
†A-cu'le o
A-cu'phis
A-cu-si-la'us
A-cu'ti-cus
*A-cy'rus
*Ac'y-tus
A'da
A-dæ'us
Ad-a-man-tæ'a
Ad'a-mas
Ad-a-mas'tus
*A-da'mus
†Ad'a-na
A-das'pi-i
Ad'a-tha
Ad-de-pha'gi-a
Ad'du-a
A-del'phi-us
A-de'mon
*A-deph'a-gus
A'des, *or* Ha'des
Ad-gan-des'tri-us
Ad-her'bal
Ad-her'bas
*A-di-a-be'ne
A-di-an'te
A-di-at'o-rix
Ad-i-man'tus
Ad-i-me'te
Ad-me'ta
Ad-me'tus
*A-do'ne-us, *or* *Ad-o-ne'us
A-do'ni-a
A-don'i-cus
A-do'nis
Ad-ra-myt'ti-um
A-dra'na
*A-dra'ne
A-dra'num
A-dras'ta
A-dras'ti-a, *or* †Ad-ras-ti'a
*Ad-ras-ti'i Cam'pi
*Ad-ras-ti'ne
A-dras'tus
*A-dre'ne
A'dri-a
A-dri-an-op'o-lis
A-dri-a'num
A-dri-a'nus
A-dri-at'i-cum
Ad-ri-mæ'tum
Ad-u-at'i-ci
*A-du'la
*A-du'las
*A-du'lis
*Ad-u-li'ton
A-dyr-ma-chi'dæ, *or* *Ad-yr-mach'i-dæ
Æ'a
Æ-a-ce'a
Æ-ac'i-das
Æ-ac'i-des
*Æ-a-ci'um
Æ'a-cus
Æ'æ
Æ-æ'a
Æ-a-me'ne
Æ-an-te'um
Æ-an'ti-des
Æ-an'tis
Æ'as
Æ'a-tus
Æch-mac'o-ras
Æch'mis
Æ-dep'sum
Æ-des'sa
Æ-dic'u-la
*Æd'i-la
Æ-di'les
*Æ-di'lis
*Æd'i-lus
Æ-dip'sus
Æ'don
*A-ë-do'nis
Æd'u-i, *or* Hed'u-i
Æ-el'lo, *or* A-el'lo
Æ-e'ta, *or* †Æ-e'tes
Æ-e'ti-as
Æ'ga
Æ'gæ
Æ-gæ'æ
Æ-gæ'on
Æ-gæ'um
Æ-gæ'us
Æ-ga'le-os
Æ-ga'le-um
Æ'gan
Æ'gas
Æ-ga'tes
Æ-ge'as, *or* *Æ'ge-as
Æ-ge'le-on
*Æ-ge'li
Æ-ge'ri-a
Æ-ges'ta
Æ-ge'us
Æ-gi'a-le
Æ-gi-a'le-us
Æ-gi-a'li-a
Æ-gi'a-lus
*Æ-gic'o-res
Æ-gi'des
Æ-gi'la, *or* *Æg'i-la
Æ-gil'i-a
*Æg'i-lips
Æ-gim'i-us
Æg-i-mo'rus, *or* *Æ-gim'o-rus
*Æ-gim'u-rus
Æ-gi'na
Æg-i-ne'ta
Æg-i-ne'tes
Æ-gi'o-chus
*Æ'gi-on
Æ-gi'pan, *or* *Æg'i-pan
*Æg-i-pa'nes
Æ-gi'ra
Æ-gir-o-es'sa
Æ'gis
Æ-gis'thus
Æ-gi'tum
Æ'gi-um
Æg'le
Æg'les
Æg-le'tes
Æg'lo-ge
Æ-gob'o-lus
Æ-goc'e-ros
Æ'gon
*Æ-go'ne
*Æg-o-ne'a
*Æ-go'nes
Æg-o-sa'gæ
Æg-os-pot'a-mos
Æ-gos'the-na

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Æ'gus
Æ'gy
*Æg'y-la
Æg-y-pa'nes
Æ-gyp'sus
†Æ-gyp'ta
Æ-gyp'ti-i
Æ-gyp'ti-um
Æ-gyp'tus
Æ'li-a
Æ-li-a'nus
*Æl'i-nos
Æ'li-us, *and* Æ'li-a
Æ-lu'rus
†Æ-ma'thi-a
Æ-mil'i-a
Æm-il-i-a'nus
Æ-mil'i-us
Æm-nes'tus
Æ'mon
Æm'o-na
¶*Æ-mo'na
Æ-mo'ni-a
Æ-mon'i-des
*Æm'o-nis
Æ'mus
Æ-myl'i-a
Æm-yl-i-a'nus
Æ-myl'i-i
Æ-myl'i-us
Æ-na'ri-a
†Æ-na'si-us
Æ-ne'a, *or* †Æ-ne'ı-a
Æ-ne'a-dæ
Æ-ne'a-des
Æ-ne'as
Æ-ne'i-a
Æ-ne'i-des
*Æ-ne-i'des
Æ-ne'is, *and* *Æ'ne-is
Æ-nes-i-de'mus
Æ-ne'si-us
Æ-ne'tus
Æ'ni-a
Æ-ni'a-cus
*Æn'i-cus
*Æ-ni'dæ
Æ-ni'o-chi
Æn-o-bar'bus
Æn'o-cles
Æ'nos
Æ'num
†Æ'nus
Æ-ny'ra
Æ-o'li-a
Æ-o'li-æ
Æ-ol'i-da
Æ-ol'i-des
Æ'o-lis
Æ'o-lus
*Æ-o'nes
Æ-o'ra
Æ-pa'li-us
Æ-pe'a
Æp'u-lo
Æ'py
Æp'y-tus
Æ-qua'na
Æ'qui
Æ-quic'o-li
Æq-ui-me'li-um
Æ'ri-as
Ær'o-pe
*A-er'o-pe
Ær'o-pus
*A-er'o-pus
*Æs'a-cos
Æs'a-cus
*Æ-sa'ge-a
Æ-sa'pus
Æ'sar, *or* Æ-sa'rus
*Æ-sa'rus, *and* Æs'a-rus
Æs'chi-nes
Æs'chi-ron
Æs'chri-on
Æs-chy-li'des
Æs'chy-lus
Æs-cu-la'pi-us
Æ-se'pus
Æ-ser'ni-a
Æ-si'on
Æ'son
Æ-son'i-des
*Æs-o-pe'us
Æ-so'pus
Æs'tri-a
Æs'u-a
†Æs'u-la
*Æs'u-læ
Æ-sy'e-tes
*Æ-sy'me
*Æs-ym-ne'tæ
Æs-ym-ne'tes
Æ-sym'nus
*Æth'a-le
Æ-thal'i-des
*Æth-a-li'a
*Æ-tha'li-os
*Æ-thi'ces
*Æth'i-cus
†Æ-thi'on
*Æ-thi'o-pes
Æ-thi-o'pi-a
Æth'li-us
Æ'thon
Æ'thra
Æ-thu'sa
Æ'ti-a
Æ'ti-on, *or* E-e'ti-on
*Æ-ti-o-ne'a
*Æ-ti'tes
Æ'ti-us
*A-e'ti-us
Æt'na
*Æ-to'li
Æ-to'li-a
Æ-to'lus
†Æx
*A-ex-o'ne
A'fer
A-fra'ni-a
A-fra'ni-us
Af'ri-ca
Af-ri-ca'nus
Af'ri-cum
*Af'ri-cus
*Ag'a-bus
*A-gac'ly-tus
A-ga-gri-a'næ
Ag-a-las'ses
A-gal'la
*Ag'a-me
*Ag-a-me'de
Ag-a-mo'des
Ag-a-mem'non
Ag-a-mem-no'ni-us
Ag-a-me'tor
A-gam'ma-tæ
Ag-am-nes'tor
*Ag'a-mus
Ag-a-nip'pe
*Ag-a-nip-pe'us
A-gan'za-ga
*Ag'a-pæ
Ag-a-pe'nor
*Ag-a-pe'tus
†A'gar
Ag-a-re'ni
Ag-a-ris'ta
A-gas'i-cles
*A-ga'so
A-gas'sæ
A-gas'the-nes
A-gas'thus
A-gas'tro-phus
†Ag'a-sus
Ag'a-tha
Ag-ath-ar'chi-das
Ag-ath-ar'chi-des
Ag-ath-ar'chus
*Ag'a-thi Dæm'o nis
*Ag-a-thi'a
A-ga'thi-as
*Ag-a-thi'nus
Ag'a-tho
Ag-a-tho-cle'a
A-gath'o-cles
Ag'a-thon
Ag-a-tho-ny'mus
*Ag-a-thon'y-mus
*A-gath'o-pus
Ag-a-thos'the-nes
Ag-a-thyr'num
Ag-a-thyr'si
†Ag-a-thy'rus
A-gau'i
A-ga've
A-ga'vus
*Ag-bat'a-na
Ag-des'tis
A-ge-e'nn
*Ag-e-la'das
Ag-e-las'tus
Ag-e-la'us
*Ag-e-le'a
*Ag'e-les
A-gen'a-tha
Ag-en-di'cum
A-ge'nor
Ag-e-nor'i-des
Ag-e-ri'nus
Ag-e-san'der
A-go'si-as
*A-ges-i-da'mus
A-ges-i-la'us
Ag-e-sip'o-lis
Ag-e-sis'tra-ta
Ag-e-sis'tra-tus
*A-ge'tor
*A-ge'tus
*Ag-ge'nus
Ag-gram'mes
Ag-gri'næ
†Agg-thyl'lus
Ag'i-dæ
Ag-i-la'us
A'gis
Ag-la'i-a
Ag-la-o-ni'ce
Ag-la'o-pe
*Ag-la'o-pes
Ag-la-o-phæ'na
Ag-la'o-phon
Ag-la-os'the-nes
Ag-lau'ros
Ag-la'us
*Ag'la-us
Ag'na
Ag'no
Ag-nod'i-ce
Ag'non
*Ag-no-ni'a
Ag-non'i-des
*Ag-no'tes
*Ag-noth'e-tæ
Ag-o-na'li-a, *and* A-go'ni-a
A-go'nes
Ag'o-nis
*A-go'nis
A-go'ni-us
*A-go'nus
*Ag'o-ra
Ag-o-rac'ri-tus
Ag-o-ræ'a
Ag-o-ra'nis
Ag-o-ran'o-mi
*Ag-o-re'sus
A'gra
†A-græ'a
A-græ'i, *or* †A-gren'-ses
Ag'ra-gas
A-grau'le
A-grau'li-a
A-grau'los
A-grau-o-ni'tæ
A-gri-a'nes
A-gric'o-la
Ag-ri-gen'tum
A-grin'i-um
*A-gri'o-dos
A-gri-o'ni-a
A-gri'o-pas
A-gri'o-pe
*A-gri-oph'a-gi
A-grip'pa
*Ag-rip-pe'um
Ag-rip-pi'na
A-gris'o-pe
A'gri-us
Ag'ro-lus
A'gron
A-gro'tas
A-grot'e-ra
†A-gyi'e-us
A-gyl'e-us
A-gyl'la
Ag-yl-læ'us
A-gyr'i-um, *and* A-gyr'i-us
A-gyr'tes
A-gy'rus
A-lia'la
Ai-do'ne-us
*A-i'la
A-im'y-lus
Ai'us Lo-cu'ti-us
A'jax
Al-a-ban'da
†Al-a-ban'di, *or* †Al-a-ban-den'ses
*Al-a-ban'di-cus
Al'a-bus
A-læ'a
A-læ'i
A-læ'sa
†A-læ'sus
A-læ'us
Al-a-go'ni-a
A-la'la
Al-al-com'e-næ
A-la'li-a, *or* †Al'a-lis
Al-a-ma'nes
¶Al-a-ma'ni, *or* Al a man'ni
Al-e-man'ni, *or* ¶Al le-man'ni
A-la'ni
Al'a-res
Al-a-ri'cus
Al-a-ro'di-i
A-las'tor
*A-las'to-res
†A-lau'dæ
†Al'a-zon
*A-la'zon
*Al-a-zo'nes
†Al'ba Lon'ga
Al'ba Syl'vi-us
†Al-ba'ni, *or* Al-ben'-ses
Al-ba'ni-a
Al-ba'nus
†Al'bi-a Te-ren'ti-a
Al-bi'ci
Al-bi-e'tæ
†Al-bi-gau'num
Al-bi'in
Al-bi-no-va'nus
Al-bin-te-me'li-um
Al-bi'nus
Al'bi-on
*Al-bi'o-nes
†Al'bis
Al'bi-us
Al-bu-cil'la
Al'bu-la
*Al-bu'na
Al-bu'ne-a
Al-bur'nus
Al'bus Pa'gus
Al-bu'ti-us
*Al-cæn'e-tus
Al-cæ'us
Al-cam'e-nes
Al-can'der
Al-can'dre
Al-ca'nor
Al-cath'o-e
Al-cath'o-us
Al'ce
Al-ce'nor
Al-ces'te *or* Al-ces'tis
Al'ce-tas
Al'chi-das
Al-chim'a-chus
Al-ci-bi'a-des
*Al-ci'dæ
Al-cid'a-mas
Al-ci-da-me'a
Al-ci-dam'i-das
Al-cid'a-mus
*Al-ci-da'mus
Al-ci'das
Al-ci'des
Al-cid'i-ce
*Al-cid'o-cus
Al-cim'e-de
Al-cim'e-don
Al-cim'e-nes
*Al-cim'o-us
Al'ci-mus
Al-cin'o-e
Al'ci-nor
Al-cin'o-us
*Al'ci-nus
Al-ci-o'ne-us
Al'ci-phron
Al-cip'pe
Al-cip'pus
Al'cis
Al-cith'o-e
Alc-mæ'on
Alc-mæ-on'i-dæ
Alc'man
Alc-mo'na
†Al'con
*Al'co-ne
Al-cy'o-na
Al-cy'o-ne
Al-cy-o'ne-us
Al-des'cus
Al-du'a-bis
A'le-a
A-le'bas
A-le'bi-on
A-lec'to
A-lec'tor
A-lec'try-on
A-lec'tus
*A-le'i
A-le'i-us Cam pus
Al-e-man'ni
*Al-e-ma'nus
A-le'mon
Al-e-mon'i-des
Al-e-mu'si
A'lens
A'le-on
*A-le'ris
†A-le'sa *or* †A-læ'so
A-le'se
A-le'si-a, *or* A-lex'i-a
A-le'si-um
*A-le'sus
A-le'tes
A-le'thes
A-le'thi-a
A-let'i-das
*A-le'tis
†Al-e-tri-na'tes
‡Al-e-tri-nen'ses
A-le'tri-um
A-le'tum
Al-eu-a'dæ
*A-leu'a-dæ
A-le'us
*A'le-us
A'lex
A-lex-a-me'nus
Al-ex-an'der
Al-ex-an'dra
*Al-ex-an'dri-a, (*a woman*)
*Al-ex-an-dri'a, (*a city*)
Al-ex-an'dri-des
Al-ex-an-dri'na
Al-ex-an-drop'o-lis
Al-ex-a'nor
Al-ex-ar'chus
A-lex'as
A-lex'i-a
Al-ex-ic'a-cus
Al-ex-i'nus
A-lex'i-o
†A-lex'i-on
Al-ex-ip'pus
Al-ex-ir'a-es
Al-ex-ir'ho-e
A-lex'is
A-lex'on
Al-fa-ter'na
Al-fe'nus
Al'gi-dum
*Al-go'num
A-li-ac'mon
A-li-ar'tum
A-li-ar'tus
Al'i-cis
A-li-e'nus
Al'i-fæ, *or* †A-li'fa
Al-i-læ'i
Al-i-men'tus
*A-lim'e-nus
A-lin'dæ
Al-in-do'i-a
*A-li'phæ
*Al-i-pha'nus
Al-i-phe'ri-a, *or* *Al-i-phe'ra
*Al-i-phe'rus
Al-ir-ro'thi-us
*Al-i-son'ti-a
*A-li'sum
Al-le'di-us
Al'li-a
Al-li-e'nos
*Al-li'fæ
Al-lob'ro-ges
Al-lo-bry'ges
*Al-lo-phy'lus
Al-lot'ri-ges
Al-lu'ti-us
*Al-me'ne
†Al'mo
†Al'mon
*Al-mo'pes
*Al-my-ro'de
A-lo'a
†A-lo'as, *or* †A-lo'is
Al-o-e'us
*A-lo'e-us
Al-o-i'dæ, *or* Al-o-i'-des
A-lo'ne, *or* †A-lo'na
*A-lo'nis
Al'o-pe
*A-lop'e-ca
A-lop'e-ce
A-lop'e-ces
*A-lop-e-con-ne'sus
A-lo'pi-us
*A-lo'rus
A'los
A-lo'ti-a
Al-pe'nus
Al'pes
Al-phe'a
Al-phe'i-a
Al-phe'nor
Al-phe'nus
Al-phe-si-bœ'a
Al-phe-si-bœ'us
Al-phe'us
Al-phi'on
Al'phi-us
Al-pi'nus
Al'pis
*Al-po'nus
Al'si-um
Al'sus
Al-thæ'a
Al-thæm'e-nes
*Al-the'pus
Al-ti'num
Al'tis
†Al'tus
A-lun'ti-um
A'lus, *or* Al'u-us
A-ly-at'tes
Al'y-ba
*Al-y-bi'da
Al-y-cæ'a
Al-y-cæ'us
†Al'y-mon, *or* *A-ly'-mon
*A-ly'pus
A-lys'sus
Al-yx-oth'o e
*Al-y-ze'a
A-mad'o-ci
A-mad'o-cus
Am'a-ge
Am-al-thæ'a
Am-al-the'um
Am'a-na, *or* †Am'a-nus
†A-man'dus
*A-man'i-cæ
A-man'tes, *or* Am-anti'ni
A-ma'nus, *or* †O-ma'-nus
A-mar'a-cus
A-mar'di
A-mar'tus
Am-a-ryl'lis
Am-a-ryn'ce-us
†Am-a-ryn-thi'a
Am-a-ryn'thus
†Am-a-rys'i-a
A'mas
*Am-a-se'a
Am-a-se'nus
A-ma'si-a
A-ma'sis
A-mas'tris
A-mas'trus
A-ma'ta
Am-a-the'a
†Am-a-the'i
Am'a-thus, *or* *A-ma'-thus
A-max-am-pe'us
*A-max-an-ti'a
A-max'i-a
Am-ax-i'tus
*Am-ax-o'bi-i
Am-a-ze'nes, *or* †Maz'e-nes
‡A-mu'zon
A-maz'o-nes
Am-a-zo'ni-a
*Am-a-zon'i-cus
Am-a-zon'i-des
Am-a-zo'ni-um
Am-a-zo'ni-us
Am-bar'ri
*Am-bar-va'les Hos'-ti-æ
Am-bar-va'li-a
*Am-ba'tæ
Am'be-nus
Am-bi-a-li'tes
Am-bi-a'num
Am-bi-a-ti'nun
*Am-bi-bar'e-ti
*Am-bi'cus
Am-bi-ga'tus
†Am-bi-o'rix, *or* Am-bi'o-rix
Am'blа-da
Am-bra'ci-a
Am-bra'ci-us
Am'bri
*Am-bro'dax
Am-bro'nes
Am-bro'si-a
Am-bro'si-us
Am-bry'on
Am-brys'sus
†Am-bu-ba'jæ
Am-bul'li
*Am'bu-li
Am'e-les
Am-e-na'nus
Am-e-ni'des
A-men'o-cles
*Am-e-no'phis
A-me'ri-a
A-mes'tra-tus
A-mes'tris
*A-mi-a'nus
Am-i-clæ'us
A-mi'clas
A-mic'tas
A-mi'da
A-mil'car
Am'i-los
A-mim'o-ne, *or* A-mym'o-ne
A-min'e-a, *or* Am-min'e-a
A-min'i-as
A-min'i-us
A-min'o-cles
Am-i-se'na
†Am-i-si'a
A-mis'i-as
A-mis'sas
A-mi'sum, *or* A-mi'-sus
Am-i-ter'num
Am-i-tha'on, *or* Am-y-tha'on
Am-ma'lo
Am-mi-a'nus
†Am-mo-chos'tos
Am'mon, *or* Ham'-mon
Am-mo'ni-a
Am-mo'ni-i
Am-mo'ni-us
Am-mo'the-a
*Am-nem'o-nes
Am'ni-as
Am-ni'sus
*Am-ni'tes
Am-œ-bæ'us
Am-o-me'tus
*Am-om-phar'e-tus
A'mor
A-mor'ges
A-mor'gos
Am'pe-lus
Am-pe-lu'si-a
Am-phe'a
Am-phi-a-la'us
*Am-phi'a-lus
Am-phi'a-nax
†Am-phi-a-ru'i-des
Am-phi-a-ra'us
*Am-phi-ar-a-o'um
Am-phi-cle'a
Am-phic'ra-tes
Am-phic'ty-on
†Am-phic-ty'o-nes
Am-phid'a-mus
*Am-phid'o-li
Am-phi-dro'mi-a
Am-phi-ge'ni-a, *or* Am-phi-ge-ni'a
Am-phil'o-chus
Am-phil'y-tus
Am-phim'a-chus
Am-phim'e-don
Am-phin'o-me
Am-phin'o-mus
Am-phi'on
*Am-phip'a-gus
Am-phip'o-les
Am-phip'o-lis
Am-phip'y-ros
Am-phi-re'tus
Am-phir'o-e
Am'phis
*Am-phi'sa
Am-phis-bæ'na
Am-phis'sa
Am-phis-se'ne
Am-phis'sus
Am-phis'the-nes
Am-phis-ti'des
Am-phis'tra-tus
*Am-phi'sus
Am-phit'e-a
*Am-phi-the-a'trum
Am-phith'e-mis
Am-phith'o-e
Am-phi-tri'te
Am-phit'ry-on
Am-phit-ry-o-ni'a-des
Am'phi-tus
*Am-phi'us
Am-phot'e-rus
Am-phry'sus
*Am'py-cus
Amp'sa-ga
Amp'sa-gas
*Am-pyc'i-des
Am-pys'i-des
Am'pyx
Am-sanc'tus
A-mu'li-us
A-my'cla
*Am'y-clæ
¶A-my'clæ
†Am-y-clæ'us
*A-my'clas
*Am-y-cli'des
Am'y-cus
Am'y-don
Am-y-mo'ne
A-myn'tas
A-myn-ti-a'nus
A-myn'tor
*Am-y-ri'cus Cam'-pus
A-my'ris
A-myr'i-us

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Am'y-rus
A-mys'tis
Am-y-tha'on
†Am-y-tha-o'ni-us
Am'y-tis
*A-nab'a-sis
*A-nab'a-tæ
†An-a-ce'i-a
An'a-ces, *or* †A-nac'-tes
An-a-char'sis
A-na'ci-um, *or* *An-a-ci'um
*An-a-cle'tus
A-na'cre-on
An-ac-to'ri-a, *or* An-ac-to'ri-um
†An-ac-to'ri-e
*A-nac'to-rum
An-a-dy-om'e-ne
A-nag'ni-a
An-a-gy-ron'tum
*A-nag'y-rus
An-a-i'tis
†An-a-ni'as
An'a-phe
An-a-phlys'tus
†A-na'pi-us
A-na'pus
*A-nar'gy-ri
A-nar'tes
A'nas
*A-nath'e-ma
A-nat'o-le
A-nau'chi-das
A-nau'rus
A-nau'sis
A'nax
An-ax-ag'o-ras
An-ax-an'der
An-ax-an'dri-des
An-ax-ar'chus
An-ax-ar'o-te
An-ax-e'nor
A-nax'i-as
An-ax-ib'i-a
An-ax-ic'rn-tes
†An-ax-id'a-mus, *or* ¶*A-nax-i-da'mus
A-nax'i-las, *or* A-nax-i-la'us
An-ax-il'i-des
A-nax-i-man'der
An-ax-im'e-nes
An-ax-ip'o-lis
An-ax-ip'pus
An-ax-ir'rho-e
A-nax'is
A-nax'o
An-cæ'us
An-ca-li'tes
An-ca'ri-us
*An-cha'res
An-cha'ri-a
An-cha'ri-us
*An-cha'tes
An-chem'o-lus
An-che-si'tes
An-ches'mus
An-chi'a-la, *or* An-chi'a-le
*An-chi-a-li'a
An-chi'a-lus
An-chi-mo'li-us
An-chin'o-e
†An-chi'sa
†An-chi'se
An-chi'ses
An-chis'i-a
An-chi-si'a-des
An'cho-e
†Anch'o-ra
An-chu'rus
An-ci'le
An'con, *or* An-co'na
An'cus Mar'ti-us
An-cy'le
†An-cy'ra
An-cy'ræ
*An-cy'ron
An'da
*An-dab'a-lis
An-dab'a-tæ
*An-da'na
An-da'ni-a
An-de-ca'vi-a
*An-de-ga'vum
*An-de'ra
An'des, *or* †An-de-ca'o-nes
An-doc'i-des
An-dom'a-tis
An-dræ'mon
An-dra-ga'thi-us
An-drag'a-thus
An-drag'o-ras
An-dram'y-les
An-dre'as
*An'dre-as
*An'dre-us
*An-dre'mon
*An'dri-a
An'dri-clus
An'dri-on
An-dris'cus
An-dro'bi-us
An-dro-cle'a
†An-dro'cles
An'dro-cles
An-dro-cli'des
An-dro'clus
An-dro-cy'des
An-drod'a-mus
†An-dro'dus
An-dro'ge-os
An-dro'ge-us
An-drog'y-næ
*An-drog'y-nus
An-drom'a-che
An-dro ma-chi'dæ
An-drom'a-chus
An-drom'a-das
An-drom'e-da
*An-drom'e-des
An'dron
An-dro-ni'cus
An-droph'a-gi
An-dro-pom'pus
An'dros
An-dros'the-nes
An-dro'ti-on
An-e-lon'tis
An-e-mo'li-a
An-e-mo'sa
An-e-ras'tus
*A-ne'tor
An-fin'o-mus, *or* †Am-phin'o-mus
*An'ga-ri
An-ge'li-a
An-ge'li-on
An'ge-lus
An-gi'tes
†Ang'li
†An-gli'a
An'grus
An-gru-it'i-a
A'ni-a
An-i-ce'tus
A-nic'i-a
A-nic'i-um
A-nic'i-us Gal'lus
*A-ni'gros
An'i-grus
A'ni-o, A'ni-en
*An'i-sus
An-i-tor'gis
A'ni-us
An'na
†An'na Com-ne'na
An-ni-a'nus
An'ni-bal
An'ni-bi
An-nic'e-ris
*An-ni-cho'ri
†An'ni-us Scap'u-la
*A-no'lus
An'non, *or* Han'no
*An'o-nus
An-o-pæ'a
An'ser
An-si-ba'ri-a
An-tæ'a
An-tæ'as
†An-tæ-op'o-lis
An-tæ'us
An-tag'o-ras
An-tal'ci-das
An-tan'der
An-tan'dros
*An-te'a
An-tei'us
An-tem'næ
An-te'nor
An-te-nor'i-des
An-ter-bro'gi-us
An'te-ros
*An'te-rus
An-the'a
An'the-as, *or* †An-the'as
An-the'don
An-the'la
An'the-mis
An'the-mon
An'the-mus
An-the-mu'si-a
An-the'ne
An-ther'mus
*An-the'rus
An'thes
An-thes-pho'ri-a
An-thes-te'ri-a
An-the'us
An-thi'a
An-thi'as, *or* *An'thi-us
*An'thi-næ
An'thi-um
An'thi-us
An'tho
An-tho'res
An-thra'ci-a
An-thro-pi'nus
*An-thro-po-mor-phi'-tæ
An-thro-poph'a-gi
An-thyl'la
An-ti-a-ni'ra
An'ti-as
*An-ti-bac-chi'us
*An-tic'a-nis
*An-tic'a-to
*An-tich'tho-nes
*An-tic-i-no'lis
An-ti-cle'a
An'ti-cles
An-ti-cli'des
An-tic'ra-gus
An-tic'ra-tes
An-tic'y-ra
An-tid'o-mus
An-tid'o-tus
An-tig'e-nes
An-ti-gen'i-das
*An-ti-ge-ni'das
An-tig'o-na
An-tig'o-ne
‡An-ti-go-ne'a
An-ti-go'ni-a
*An-ti-go-ni'a
An-tig'o-nus
An-til'co
An-ti-lib'a-nus
An-til'o-chus
An-tim'a-chus
An-tim'e-nes
†An-tin'o-e
*An-tin-o-e'a
An-ti-nœ'i-a
An-ti-nop'o-lis
An-tin'o-us
An-ti-o'chi-a, *or* *An-ti-o-chi'a
An-ti'o-chis
An-ti'o-chus
*An-ti'o-pa
An-ti'o-pe
An-ti-o'rus
†An-ti-pa'ros
*An-tip'a-ros
An-tip'a-ter
An-ti-pa'tri-a
*An-ti-pa-tri'a
An-ti-pat'ri-das
An-tip'a-tris
An-tiph'a-nes
An-tiph'a-tes
An-tiph'i-lus
An'ti-phon
An-tiph'o-nus
An'ti-phus
*An-tip'o-des
An-ti-pœ'nus
An-tip'o-lis
*An-tir'rhi-um
*An-tir'rho-dos
An-tis'sa
An-tis'the-nes
An-tis'ti-us
An-tith'e-us
An'ti-um
An-tom'e-nes
An-to'ni-a
An-to'ni-i
An-to-ni'na
An-to-ni'nus
An-to-ni-op'o-lis
An-to'ni-us
An-tor'i-des
A-nu'bis
Anx'i-us
Anx'ur
*Anx'u-rus
An'y-ta
An'y-tus
An-za'be
†A-ob'ri-ca, *or* †A-bob'ri-ca
A-ol'li-us
A'on
A'o-nes
†A-o'ni-a
†A-on'i-des
A-o'ris
A-or'nos, *or* †A-or'nis
†A-or'si
*A-o'rus
A-o'ti
*A-o'us
A-pa'i-tæ
A-pa'ma
A-pa'me
Ap-a-me'a, *or* Ap-a-mi'a
*Ap-a-me'ne
A-par'ni
Ap-a-tu'ri-a
A-pe-au'ros
*A-pe-li-o'tes
A-pel'la
A-pel'les
*Ap-el-le'us
A-pel'li-con
Ap-en-ni'nus
A'per
*Ap-e-ran-ti'a
Ap-e-ro'pi-a
Ap'e-sus, †Ap'e-sas, *or* †Ap'e-san-tes
Aph'a-ca
*Aph'a-ce
A-phæ'a
A'phar
Aph-a-re'tus
Aph-a-re'us
*A-phu're-us
A'phas
A-phel'las
Aph'e-sas
Aph'e-tæ
*A-phe'tor
Aph'i-das, *or* *A-phi'-das
A-phid'na
A-phid'nus
*Aph-ne'um
Aph-œ-be'tus
A-phri'ces
*Aph-ro-dis'e-us
Aph-ro-dis'i-a
†Aph-ro-dis'i-as
Aph-ro-di'sum
Aph-ro-di'te, *or* *Aph-ro-di'ta
†Aph-ro-di-top'o-lis
A-phy'te, *or* †A-phy'-tis
A'pi-a
A-pi-a'nus
Ap-i-ca'ta
A-pic'i-us
A-pid'a-nus
*A-pid'o-nes
Ap'i-na, *or* †A'pi-næ
A-pi'o-la, *or* †A-pi'o-læ
A'pi-on
A'pis
A-pit'i-us
*A-poc'o-pa
*Ap-o-do'ti
A-pol-li-na'res
A-pol-li-na'ris
Ap-ol-lin'e-us
Ap-ol-lin'i-des
A-pol'li-nis
A-pol'lo
Ap-ol-loc'ra-tes
A-pol-lo-do'rus
Ap-ol-lo'ni-a
A-pol-lo-ni'a-des
Ap-ol-lo'ni-as
Ap-ol-lon'i-des
Ap-ol-lo'ni-us
Ap-ol-loph'a-nes
*A-pol'ly-on
A-po-my-i'os
A-po-ni-a'na
A-po'ni-us
Ap'o-nus
Ap-os-tro'phi-a
Ap-o-the-o'sis
Ap-pi'a-des
Ap-pi-a'nus
Ap'pi-a Vi'a
Ap'pi-i Fo'rum
Ap'pi-us
Ap'pu-la
A'pri-es, *or* A'pri-us
Ap-sin'thi-i
Ap'si-nus
†Ap'sus
Ap'te-ra
Ap-u-le'i-a
Ap-u-le'i-us
A-pu'li-a
*Ap'u-lus
Ap-u-scid'a-mus
*Ap'y-ri
A-qua'ri-us
*Aq'ui-la
Aq-ui-la'ri-a
Aq-ui-le'i-a, *or* †Aq-ui-le'gi-a
A-quil'i-us
A-quil'li-a
Aq'ui-lo
Aq-ui-lo'ni-a
*A-qui'nas
A-quin'i-us
A-qui'num
Aq-ui-ta'ni-a
*Aq-ui-tan'i-cus
*Aq'ui-tes
A'ra
Ar-a-bar'ches
*Ar'a-bes
A-ra'bi-a
A-rab'i-cus
Ar'a-bis, *or* Ar'bis
A'rabs, *or* Ar'a-bus
A-rac'ca, *or* A-rec'-ca
A-rach'ne
*Ar-ach-ne'a
Ar-a-cho'si-a
Ar-a-cho'tæ, *or* Ar-a-cho'ti
A-rac'thi-as
Ar-a-cil'lum
Ar-a-co'si-i
Ar-a-cyn'thus
Ar'a-dus
A'ræ
*Ar-a-phi'a
A'rar
*Ar'a-ris
Ar'a-rus
*Ar-a-te'us
Ar-a-thyr'e-a
A-ra'tus
*A-rau'ri-cus
*A-ra'vus
*Ar-ax-e'nus
A-rax'es
Ar-ba'ces, *or* Ar'ba-ces
Ar-be'la, *or* Ar'be-la
*Ar-be'lus
Ar'bis
Ar-bo-ca'la
*Ar-bo'na
Ar-bus'cu-la
*Ar'ca-des
Ar-ca'di-a
Ar-ca'di-us
Ar-ca'num
Ar'cas
†Ar'ce
Ar'ce-na
Ar'cens
*Ar-ces'i-las
Ar-ces-i-la'us
Ar-ce'si-us
Ar-chæ'a
Ar-chæ'a-nax
Ar-chæ-at'i-das
Ar-chag'a-thus
Ar chan'der
Ar-chan'dros
Ar'che
*Ar-ched'i-cus
Ar-cheg'e-tes
Ar-che-la'us
Ar-chem'a-chus
Ar-chem'o-rus, *or* O-phel'tes
Ar-chep'o-lis
Ar-chep-tol'e-mus
Ar-ches'tra-tus
Ar-che-ti'mus
Ar-che'ti-us
Ar'chi-a
Ar'chi-as
Ar-chi-bi'a-des
Ar-chib'i-us
*Ar-chid'a-mas
Ar-chi-da'mi-a
*Ar-chi-da-mi'a
Ar-chi-da'mus, *or* Ar-chid'a-mus
Ar'chi-das
Ar-chi-de'mus
Ar-chi-de'us
Ar-chid'i-um
Ar-chi-gal'lus
Ar-chig'e-nes
Ar-chil'o-chus
Ar-chi-me'des
Ar-chi'nus
Ar-chi-pel'a-gus
Ar-chip'o-lis
Ar-chip'pe
Ar-chip'pus
Ar-chi'tis
Ar'chon
Ar-chon'tes
Ar'chy-lus
Ar-chy'tas
*Ar-cit'e-nens
Arc-ti'nus
Arc-toph'y-lax
Arc'tos
Arc-to'us
Arc-tu'rus
Ar'da-lus
Ar-da'ni-a
Ar-dax-a'nus
Ar'de-a
Ar-de-a'tes
Ar-de-ric'ca
Ar-di-æ'i
Ar-dis'cus
*Ar'do-ne
Ar-do'ne-a
†Ar-du'a
Ar-du-en'na
Ar-du-i'ne
Ar-dy-en'ses
Ar'dys
A're
A-re'a
A-re-ac'i-dæ
A-re'as
*A-re'gon
A-reg'o-nis
*Ar'e-las
Ar-e-la'tum
*Ar-e-la'tus
A-rel'li-us
Ar-e-mor'i-ca
†A-re'na, *or* †A-re'næ
*A-re'ne
A-ren'a-cum
A-re-o-pa-gi'tæ
A-re-op'a-gus
*A-ro'os
†A'res
A-res'tæ
A-res'tha-nas
A-res'tor
Ar-es-tor'i-des
Ar'e-ta
Ar-e-tæ'us
Ar-e-ta'les
Ar-e-taph'i-la
*Ar'e-tas
A-re'te
*Ar'e-te
A-re'tes
*Ar'e-thon
Ar-e-thu'sa
†Ar-e-ti'ni
Ar-e-ti'num
Ar'e-tus
*A-re'tus
A're-us
Ar-gæ'us
Ar'ga-lus
*Ar-gan-tho'na
*Ar-gan-tho-ni'um
Ar-gath'o-na
Ar-ga-tho'ni-us
Ar'ge
Ar-ge'a
Ar-ge-a'thæ
Ar-gen'num
Ar'ges
Ar-ges'tra-tus
Ar-ge'us
Ar'gi
Ar-gi'a
Ar'gi-as
Ar-gi-le'tum
Ar-gil'i-us
Ar-gil'lus
Ar'gi-lus
*Ar-gi'nus
Ar-gi-nu'sæ
Ar-gi'o-pe
Ar-gi-phon'tes
Ar-gip'pi-i
*Ar-gith'e-a
Ar-gi'va
Ar-gi'vi
*Ar-gi'vus
Ar'gi-us
Ar'go
*Ar-go'da
Ar-gol'i-cus
Ar'go-lis
Ar'gon
Ar-go-nau'tæ
Ar'gos
Ar-go'us
Ar'gus
Ar-gyn'nis
†Ar-gyn'nus
Ar-gy'ra
Ar-gy-ras'pi-des
Ar'gy-re
Ar-gyr'i-pa
*Ar-gy-ri'pa
*Ar-gy-rop'o-lis
A'ri-a
A-ri-ad'ne
A-ri-æ'us
A-ri-am'nes
A-ri-a'ni, *or* A-ri-e'ni
A-ri-an'tas
*A-ri-a-ra-the'a
A-ri-a-ra'thes
*A-ri-as'me-nus
Ar-ib-bæ'us
*Ar'i-bes
A-ric'i-a
Ar-i-ci'na
Ar-i-dæ'us
A-ri-e'nis
*A-ri'e-tis
Ar-i-gæ'um
*Ar-ig-no'tus
A-ri'i
Ar'i-ma
Ar-i-mas'pi
Ar-i-mas'pi-as
Ar-i-mas'thæ
*Ar-i-ma-the'a
Ar-i-ma'zes
Ar'i-mi
A-rim'i-num
A-rim'i-nus
Ar-im-phæ'i
Ar'i-mus
*Ar'i-nes
A-ri-o-bar-za'nes
A-ri-o-man'des
A-ri-o-mar'dus
A-ri-o-me'des
A-ri'on
A-ri-o-vis'tus
*Ar-i-pi'thes
A'ris
A-ris'ba
Ar-is-tæn'e-tus
Ar-is-tæ'um
Ar-is-tæ'us
Ar-is-tag'o-ras
Ar-is-tan'der
Ar-is-tan'dros
Ar-is-tar'che
Ar-is-tar'chus
A-ris-ta-za'nes
A-ris'te-as
A-ris'te-næ
A-ris'te-us
A-ris'the-nes
A-ris'thus
Ar-is-ti'bus
Ar-is-ti'des
Ar-is-til'lus
Ar-is-tip'pus
A-ris'ti-us
†A-ris'to, *or* A-ris'-ton
A-ris-to-bu'la
A-ris-to-bu'lus
A-ris-to-cle'a
A-ris'to-cles
A-ris-to-cli'des
Ar-is-toc'ra-tes
Ar-is-to'cre-on
Ar-is-toc'ri-tus
*A-ris-to-da'ma
A-ris-to-de'mus
Ar-is-tog'e-nes
A-ris-to-gi'ton
A-ris-to-la'us
Ar-is-tom'a-che
Ar-is-tom'a-chus
A-ris-to-me'des
Ar-is-tom'e-nes
A-ris-to-nau'tæ
A-ris-to-ni'cus
Ar-is-ton'i-des
*Ar-is-ton'o-us
A-ris'to-nus
Ar-is-ton'y-mus
Ar-is-toph'a-nes
A-ris-to-phi-li'des
A-ris'to-phon
*A-ris-to-phy'li
A-ris'tor
Ar-is-tor'i-des
Ar-is-tot'e-les
A-ris-to-ti'mus
Ar-is-tox'e-nus
A-ris'tus
Ar-is-tyl'lus
A'ri-us, (*the heretic*)
*A-ri'us, *or* Ar'i-as
*A-ri'us
*A-ri'i
*Ar'me-ne
Ar'me-nes
Ar-mo'ni-a
Ar-men-ta'ri-us
Ar-mil'la-tus
Ar-mi-lus'tri-um
Ar-min'i-us
Ar-mor'i-cæ
*Ar-mor'i-cus

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*Ar'mo-zon
Ar'ne
Ar'ni
†Ar-ni-en'sis
Ar-no'bi-us
Ar'nus
Ar'o-a
*Ar'o-e
Ar'o-ma
*A-ro'ma
*A-rom'a-ta
†A-rom'a-tum
*Ar'o-tæ
*Ar-o-te'res
*A-rot're-bæ
Ar'pa-ni
Ar'pi
*Ar'pi-nas
Ar-pi'num
*Ar'qui-tus
*Ar-ra-bo'na
*Ar-ra-chi'on
Ar-ræ'i
*Ar-re'chi
Ar-rha-bæ'us
Ar'ri-a
Ar-ri-a'nus
Ar'ri-us, *or* A'ri-us
Ar-run'ti-us
Ar-sa'bes
Ar'sa-ces, *or* Ar-sa'-ces
Ar-sa'ci-a
Ar-sac'i-dæ
Ar-sam'e-nes
Ar-sam'e-tes
Ar-sam-o-sa'ta
*Ar-sa-mos'a-ta
Ar-sa'nes
Ar-sa'ni-as
Ar-se'na
Ar'ses
*Ar-se'sa
Ar'si-a
Ar-si-dæ'us
Ar-sin'o-e
†Ar-si'tes
Ar-ta-ba'nus
†Ar-ta-ba-za'nes, *or* †Ar-tam'e-nes
Ar-ta-ba'zus
Ar'ta-bri, *or* Ar-ta-bri'tæ
Ar-ta-cæ'na
Ar'ta-ce
Ar-ta-ce'ne
Ar-ta'ci-a
Ar-tæ'l
*Ar-tn-ge'ras
Ar-tag'e-ras, *or* †Ar-tag-i-cer'ta
Ar-ta-ger'ses
Ar-ta'nes
*Ar-ta'o-zus
*Ar-ta-pa'nus
Ar-ta-pher'nes
Ar-ta'tus
Ar-ta-vas'des
Ar-tax'a, *or* Ar-tax'i-as
†Ar-tax'a-res
*Ar-tax-as'a-ta
Ar-tax'a-ta
Ar-tax-erx'es
Ar-tax'i-as
Ar-ta-yc'tes
Ar-ta-yn'ta
Ar-ta-yn'tes
*Ar'te-mas
Ar-tem-ba'res
Ar-tem-i-do'rus
Ar'te-mis
Ar-te-mis'i-a
Ar-te-mis'i-um
Ar-te-mi'ta
Ar'te-mon
†Ar-te-mo'na
Ar-te'na
Arth'mi-us
Ar-tim'pa-sa
†Ar-to-bar-za'nes, *or* †Ar-to-bar'za-nes
Ar-toch'mes
Ar-to'na
Ar-to'ni-us
Ar-ton'tes
*Ar-to-tro'gus
Ar-tox'a-res
Ar-tu'ri-us
Ar-ty'nes
Ar-tyn'i-a
Ar-tys'to-na
Ar'u-æ
Ar-va'les, *or* †Am-bar-va'les
A-ru'ci, *or* †A-ruc'ci
A-ru'e-ris
A'runs
A-run'ti-us
*Ar-u-pi'num
Ar-u-pi'nus
Ar-ver'ni
Ar-vir'a-gus
Ar-vis'i-um, *or* Ar-vi'-sus
A-ry-an'des
Ar'y-bas
Ar-yp-tæ'us
†A-ryx'a-ta
A-san'der
As-ba-me'a
As-bes'tæ, *or* As-bys'-tæ
As'bo-lus
*As-bo'tus
*As-by'te
As-cal'a-phus
As'ca-lon
As-ca'ni-a
As-ca'ni-us
*As'che-tus
*As-che'um
As-ci'i
As-cle'pi-a
*As-cle-pi'a
As-cle-pi'a-des
As-cle-pi-o-do'rus
As-cle-pi-o-do'tus
*As-cle-pi-od'o-tus
As-cle'pi-us
As-cle-ta'ri-on
As'clus
As-co'li-a
As-co'ni-us La'be-o
As'crif
As'cu-lum
As'dru-bal
*A'se-a
A-sel'li-o
*A-se'us
A'si-a
*A-si-ag'e-nes
A-si-at'i-cus
*A-si-a-ge'tes
A-si'las
*A-si'lus
As'i-na, *or* As'i-ne
As-i-na'ri-a
As-i-na'ri-us
As'i-nes
A-sin'i-us Gal'lus
A'si-us
As-na'us
A-so'phis
A-so'pi-a
As-o-pi'a-des
A-so'pis
A-so'pus
*As-pal-a-thi'a
As-pam'i-thres
As-pa-ra'gi-um
As-pa'si-a
As-pa-si'rus
As-pa'si-us
As-pas'tes
*As-pa-the'sis
As-pa-thi'nes
As-pen'dus
*As-phal-ti'tes La'-cus
As'pis
As-ple'don
As-po-re'nus
As'sa
As-sa-bi'nus
As-sar'a-cus
*As-se'ra
As-se-ri'ni
*As-se'sus
†As-so'rus
As'sos
*As-su-e'rus
As-syr'i-a
As'ta
†As-tab'o-ras
As-ta-cœ'ni
As'ta-cus
*As-ta-ge'ni
As'ta-pa
As'ta-pus
As-tar'te
*As-tel'e-be
As'ter
As-te'ri-a
As-te'ri-on, *or* As-te'-ri-us
*As'te-ris
As-te-ro'di-a
As-ter-o-pæ'us
As-ter'o-pe, *or* *As-ter-o-pæ'a
As-te-ru'si-us
As-tin'o-me
As-ti'o-chus
As'to-mi
As-træ'a
As-træ'us
As'tu
As'tur
As'tu-ra
As'tu-res
*As-tu'ri-cus
As-ty'a-ge
As-ty'a-ges
As-ty'a-lus
As-ty'a-nax
*As-ty-cra-te'a
As-ty-cra'ti-a
As-tyd'a-mas
As-ty-da-mi'a
As'ty-lus
As-tym-e-du'sa
As-tyn'o-me
As-tyn'o-mi
As-tyn'o-us
As-ty'o-che, *or* As-ty-o-chi'a
As-ty-pa-læ'a
As-typh'i-lus
†As-ty'ra
*As'ty-ron
As-ty'ron
As'y-chis
A-sy'las
A-syl'lus
*A-syn'cri-tus
A-tab'u-lus
At-a-by'ris
*A-tab'y-ris
At-a-by-ri'te
At'a-ce
†At'a-ces
At-a-lan'ta
*At-a-ly'da
At-a-ran'tes
A-tar'be-chis
A-tar'ga-tis
A-tar'ne-a
A'tas, *and* A'thas
A'tax
A'te
A-tel'la
At'e-na
At-e-no-ma'rus
*A-ter'ga-tis
Ath-a-ma'nes
Ath'a-mas
Ath-a-man-ti'a-des
Ath-a-na'si-us
*A-than'a-ti
Ath'a-nis
A'the-as
A-the'na
A-the'næ
Ath-e-næ'a
Ath-e-næ'um
Ath-e-næ'us
Ath-e-nag'o-ras
Ath-e-na'is
A-the'ni-on
A-then'o-cles
A-then-o-do'rus
A'the-os
Ath'e-sis
*Ath'mo-num
A'thos
*A-tho'us
*A-thrul'la
A-thym'bra
*Ath'y-ras
A'ti-a
A-til'i-a
A-til'i-us
A-til'la
A-ti'na
A-ti'nas
A-tin'i-a
At-lan'tes
At-lan-ti'a-des
At-lan'ti-des
At'las
*At'mo-ni
A-tos'sa
At'ra-ces
At-ra-myt'ti-um
At'ra-pes
A'trax
At-re-ba'tæ
At-re-ba'tes
A-tre'ni
A'tre-us
A-tri'dæ
A-tri'des
A-tro'ni-us
At-ro-pa-te'ne
At-ro-pa'ti-a
*A-trop'a-tus
At'ro-pos
At'ta
*At-tac'o-ræ
*At-ta-li'a
At-ta'li-a
At'ta-lus
At-tar'ras
†At-teg'u-a
At-te'i-us Cap'i-to
At'tes
At'this
At'ti-ca
At'ti-cus
At-ti-da'tes
At'ti-la
At-til'i-us
At-ti'nas
At'ti-us Pe-lig'nus
At-u-at'i-ci
At'u-bi
*At'u-rus
A-ty'a-dæ
A'tys
*Au-cha'tæ
*Au-de'ra
Au-fe'i-a A'qua
Au-fi-de'na
Au-fid'i-a
Au-fid'i-us
Au'fi-dus
Au'ga
Au'ge, *and* Au-ge'a
Au'ga-rus
Au'ge-æ
*Au-gi'as
Au'gi-as, *and* Au'ge-as
Au'gi-læ
Au-gi'nus
Au'gu-res
Au-gus'ta
Au-gus-ta'li-a
Au-gus-ti'nus
*Au-gus-to-nem'e-tum
Au-gus'tu-lus
Au-gus'tus
Au-les'tes
Au-le'tes
Au'lis
*Au-lo-cre'ne
Au'lon
Au-lo'ni-us
Au'lus
Au'ras
Au-re'li-a
Au-re-li-a'nus
Au-re'li-us
Au-re'o-lus
Au-ri'ga
Au-rin'i-a
Au-ro'ra
Au-run'ci
Au-run-cu-le'i-us
Aus-chi'sæ
Aus'ci
Au'ser, *or* Au'se-ris
Au'ses
Au'son
*Au'so-nes
Au-so'ni-a
*Au-son'i-dæ
Au-so'ni-us
Aus'pi-ces
*Aus-ta-ge'na
Aus'ter
Aus-te'si-on
Au-tu-ni'tis
Au-to-bu'lus, *or* At-a-bu'lus
*Au-toc'a-nes
Au-toch'tho-nes
Au'to-cles
Au-toc'ra-tes
Au-to-cre'ne
*Au-tol'e-mus
Au-tol'o-læ
*Au-tol'o-les
Au-tol'y-cus
Au-tom'a-te
Au-tom'e-don
Au-to-me-du'sa
Au-tom'e-nes
Au-tom'o-li
Au-ton'o-e
*Au-ton'o-us
Au-toph-ra-da'tes
*Au-tri'cum
Au-trig'o-nes
†Au-tu'ra
Aux-e'si-a
*Aux'i-mon
Av-a-ri'cum
*A-var'i-cus
*Av'a-scs
A-vol'la
Av-en-ti'nus
A-ver'nus, *or* A-ver'-na
A-ves'ta
A-vid-i-e'nus
A-vid'i-us Cas'si-us
A-vi-e'nus
*A-vi'tus
A'vi-um
Ax'e-nus
Ax-i'o-chus
Ax-i'on
Ax-i-o-ni'cus
*Ax-i-o'tæ
Ax-i-o'te-a
Ax-i-o'the-a
†Ax'is
Ax'i-us
*Ax'o-na
*Ax-o'nes, (*a people*)
*Ax'o-nes, (*tablets*)
Ax'ur, *and* Anx'ur
Ax'us
*A-zam'o-ra
A'zan
*A-za'ni
*A-ze'ca
*A-zi'des
*A-zi'lis
A-zi'ris
Az'o-nax
A-zo'rus
A-zo'tus

B.

Ba-bil'i-us
Bab'i-lus
Bab'y-lon
Bab-y-lo'ni-a
Bab-y-lo'ni-i
Ba-byr'sa
Ba-byt'a-ce
Bac-a-ba'sus
Bac'chæ
*Bac-cha'nal
Bac-cha-na'li-a
Bac-chan'tes
*Bac-che'is
*Bac-chi'us
Bac'chi
Bac-chi'a-dæ
*Bac-chi'das
Bac'chi-des
Bac'chis, *or* †Ba'lus
Bac'chi-um
*Bac-chi'um
*Bac-chi'us, (*metrical*)
Bac'chi-us
Bac'chus
Bac-chyl'i-des
*Ba-ce'lus
Ba-ce'nis
Ba'cis
*Bac'o-rus
Bac'tra
Bac'tri, *and* Bac-tri-a'-ni
Bac-tri-a'na, *or* Bac'-tri-a
Bac'tros
†Ba-cun'ti-us
Bad'a-ca
Ba'di-a
*Bad-i-cho'ra
Ba'di-us
Bad-u-hen'næ
Bæ'bi-us
*Bæ-so'la
*Bæ-tho'ron
Bæ'tis
Bæ'ton
*Bag-a-da'o-nes
*Ba-ge'sus
Ba-gis'ta-me
*Ba-gis'ta-na
Ba-gis'ta-nes
Ba-go'as, *and* Ba-go'-sas
Bag-o-da'res
Ba-goph'a-nes
*Ba-go'us
Bag'ra-da
Bai'æ
Ba'la
Ba-la'crus
Bal-a-na'græ
Ba-la'nus
Ba-la'ri
*Bal'a-rus
Bal-bil'lus
Bal-bi'nus
Bal'bus
*Bal-ce'a
Ba-lo-a'res
Ba-le'tus
*Bal-is-be'ga
Ba-lis'ta
Ba'li-us
Bal-lon'o-ti
Bal-ven'ti-us
*Bal'y-ra
Bal'y-ras
*Bam-by'ce
*Ba-mu'ræ
Bam-u-ru'æ
*Ba-ni-u'bæ
Ban'ti-æ
Ban'tis-us
Baph'y-rus
Bap'tæ
*Bar'a-do
Ba-ræ'i
Bar'a-thrum
Bar'ba-ri
Bar-ba'ri-a
*Bar-ba'tus
Bar-bos'the-nes
Bar-byth'a-ce
Bar'ca
Bar-cæ'i, *or* Bar-ci'-tæ
Bar'ce
Bar'cha
*Bar'ci-no
*Bar-ci'nus
Bar-dæ'i
*Bar-da'nes
Bar'di
†Bar-di'ne
Bar-dyl'lis
Ba-re'a
*Ba're-a
Ba're-as So-ra'nus
Ba'res
*Bar'go-se
Bar-gu'si-i
Ba-ri'ne
*Bar'i-sas
Ba-ris'ses
Ba'ri-um
Bar'nu-us
Bar-si'ne, *and* Bar-se'-ne
Bar-za-en'tes
Bar-za'nes
*Ba-se'ra
Bas-i-le'a
*Bas-i-li'a
Bas-i-li'dæ
Bas-i-li'des
*Bas-i-li'i
Ba-sil-i-o-pot'a-mos, *or* *Ba-sil-i-o-pot'a-mus
Bas'i-lis
Ba-sil'i-us, (*a person*)
*Bas-i-li'us, (*a river*)
Bas'i-us
Bas'sæ
Bas-sa'ni-a
Bas-sa're-us
†Bas-sar'i-des
Bas'sa-ris
Bas'sus Au-fid'i-us
Bas-tar'næ, *and* Bas-ter'næ
Bas'ti-a
Ba'ta
*Bat-a-no'chus
Ba-ta'vi
†Ba-ta'vi-a
*Ba-ta'vus, *or* Bat'a-vus
Ba'thos
Bath'y-cles
Ba-thyl'lus
Ba-ti'a, *or* Ba'ti-a
Ba-ti-a'tus
*Ba-ti-e'a
Ba-ti'na, *and* Ban-ti'-na
*Bat'i-na
Ba'tis
Ba'to
Ba'ton
Bat-ra-cho-my-o-ma'-chi-a
*Bat'ra-chus
*Bat'ta-rus
Bat-ti'a-des
Bat'tis
Bat'tus
Bat'u-lum
Bat'u-lus
Ba-tyl'lus
Bau'bo
Bau'cis
Bau'li
Ba'vi-us
*Bav'o-ta
Baz-a-en'tes
Ba-za'ri-a
*Be-a'trix
Be'bi-us
Be-bri'a-cum
Beb'ry-ce
Beb'ry-ces, *and* Be-bryc'i-i
Be-bryc'i-a
*Be-chi'res
*Be-chi'ri
*Bel'a-tes
Bel-e-mi'na
*Bel'e-nus
Bel-e-phan'tes
Bel'e-sis
Bel'gæ
Bel'gi-ca
Bel'gi-um
Bel'gi-us
*Be'li-as
†Be-li'des, *sing.* (*male desc. of Belus*)
†Be'lis, *pl.* Bel'i-des, (*fem. desc. of Belus*)
Be-lis'a-ma
Bel-i-sa'ri-us
Bel-is-ti'da
Bel'i-tæ
*Bel-lag'i-nes
Bel-ler'o-phon
Bel-le'rus
*Bel'le-rus
Bel-li-e'nus
Bel-lo'na
Bel-lo-no'ri-i
Bel-lov'a-ci
*Bel-lo-o-va'cum
Bel-lo-ve'sus
Be'lon
*Bel'phe-gor
Be'lus
*Bem-bi'na
Be-na'cus
*Ben-di-di'a
Ben-did'i-um
Ben'dis
Ben-e-did'i-um
Ben-e-ven'tum
Ben-the-sic'y-me
Be-pol-i-ta'nus
Ber'bi-cæ
Ber-e-cyn'thi-a
†Ber-e-cyn'thus
Ber-e-ni'ce
Ber-e-ni'cis
*Ber'gi-ne
Ber'gi-on
Ber-gis'ta-ni
*Ber'go-mum
Be'ris, *and* Ba'ris
Ber'mi-us
Ber'o-e
Be-ræ'a
Ber-o-ni'ce
Be-ro'sus
Ber-rhœ'a
*Be-ryb'ra-ces
Ber'y-tus
*Be-ry'tus
*Bes'a-ra
*Bes'a-ro
Be-sid'i-æ
Be-sip'po
Bes'si
Bes'sus
Bes'ti-a
*Bes-yn-ge'ti
*Be-tar'mo-nes
†Bet'a-si
*Be-tho'ron
*Bet'i-ra
Be'tis
Be-tu'ri-a
Bi'a
Bi-a'nor
Bi'as
Bi-bac'u-lus
Bib'a-ga
Bib'li-a, *and* Bil'li-a
†Bib'li-na
Bib-li'na
Bib'lis, *or* Bi'blis
Bib'lus, *or* Bi'blus
Bi-brac'te
Bib'u-lus
Bi'ces
Bi'con
Bi-cor'ni-ger
Bi-cor'nis
*Bi-e'phi
Bi-for'mis
Bi'frons

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Bil'bi-lis
Bi-ma'ter
Bin'gi-um
Bi'on
*Bi-o-ne'us
Bir'rhus
Bi-sal'tæ
Bi-sal'tes
Bi-sal'tis
Bi-san'the
Bis'ton
*Bis'to-nes
†Bis-to'ni-a
Bis'to-nis
*Bis-to'nis
Bi'thus
Bith'y-æ
Bi-thyn'i-a
*Bi-thy'ni
Bit'i-as
Bi'ton
Bit-u-i'tus
Bi-tun'tum
*Bi-tu'ri-cum
*Bi-tu'ri-ges
*Bit'u-rix
Biz'i-a
*Bi-zo'ne
Blæ'na
Blæ'si-i
Blæ'sus
Blan-de-no'na
Blan-du'si-a
Blas-to-phœ-ni'ces
*Ble'my-æ
Blem'my-es
Ble-ni'na
Blit'i-us
Blu'ci-um
†Bo-ad-i-ce'a
Bo-a-dic'e-a
Bo'æ, *and* Bo'e-a
Bo-a'gri-us
*Bob-o-ne'a
Bo-ca'li-as
Boc'car
Boc'cho-ris
Boc'chus
Bo-du-ng-na'tus
Bo-du'ni
Bœ-be'is
Bœ'bi-a
*Bo-ɛ-dro'mi-a
Bœ-or-o-bis'tas
Bœ-o-tar'chæ
*Bœ-o'ti
Bœ-o'ti-a
Bœ-o'tus
Bo-e'thi-us
*Bo-e'thus
Bo'e-tus
Bo'e-us
Bo'ges
Bo'gud
Bo'gus
Bo'i-i
Bo-joc'a-lus
Bo'la
Bol'be
*Bol-be'ne
Bol-bi-ti'num
Bol'gi-us
Bo-li'na
Bol-i-næ'us
Bo-lis'sus
Bol-la'nus
Bo'lus
Bo-mi-en'ses
Bo-mil'car
Bom-o-ni'cæ
Bo-no'ni-a
Bo-no'si-us
*Bo-os'u-ra
Bo-o-su'ra
Bo-o'tes
Bo-o'tus, *or* Bœ-o'tus
Bo're-a
Bo-re'a-des
Bo're-as
Bo-re-as'mi
*Bo-re'on
Bo're-us
Bor'ges
Bor-go'di
*Bo-ri'nus
Bor'nos
Bor-sip'pa
Bo'rus
Bo-rys'the-nes
Bos'pho-rus, *or* *Bos'-po-rus
*Bos-tre'nus
*Bo-tro'dus
Bot'ti-a
Bot-ti-æ'is
Bo-vi-a'num
Bo-vil'læ
*Brac'a-ra
*Brac-ca'ti
Brach-ma'nes
*Brach-ma'ni
Bræ'si-a
Bran-chi'a-des
Bran'chi-dæ
†Bran'chus
Bran-chyl'li-des
Bra'si-æ
Bras'i-das
Bras-i-de'i-a
†Bras'i-las
Brau're
Brau'ron
Bren'ni, *and* Breu'ni
*Bren'ni-cus
Bren'nus
Bren'the
Bres'ci-a
Bret'ti-i
Bri-a're-us
Bri'as
Bri-gan'tes
Brig-an-ti'nus
†Bri-gan'ti-um
†Bri-les'sus
Bri'mo
†Bri'na
Bri-se'is
Bri'ses
Bri-se'us
Bri-tan'ni
Bri-tan'ni-a
Bri-tan'ni-cus
Brit-o-mar'tis
Brit-o-ma'rus
Brit'o-nes
*Brit'o-nes, *or* Bri-to'nes
Brix-el'lum
Brix'i-a
*Brix'i-no
Bri'zo
Broc-u-be'lus
Bro'mi-us
Bro'mus
†Bron'gus
Bron'tes
Bron-ti'nus
Bro'te-as
Bro'the-us
Bruc'te-ri
Bru-ma'li-a
Brun-du'si-um
Bru-tid'i-us
Bru'ti-i, *or* ‡Brut'ti-i
Bru'tu-lus
Bru'tus
Bry'as
Bry-ax'is
Bry'ce
Bry'ges
Bry'gi
*Brys'e-a
*Brys'e-æ
*Bry-se'æ
Bu-ba-ce'ne
Bu-ba'ces
Bu'ba-ris
Bu-bas-ti'a-cus
†Bu-bas'tis
Bu'ba-sus
Bu'bon
Bu-ceph'a-la
Bu-ceph'a-lus
*Bu'che-ta
Bu-col'i-ca
Bu-col'i-cum
Bu-co'li-on
Bu'co-lus
*Bu-de'a
*Bu-de'um
Bu'di-i, *or* Bu-di'ni
*Bu-do'ris
Bu-do'rum
*Bu'ge-nes
Bu'lis
Bul-la'ti-us
*Bul-li'o-nes
Bu'ne-a
*Bu-ni'ma
*Bu-no-me'a
Bu'nus
Bu'pa-lus
Bu'pha-gus
Bu-pho'ni-a
Bu-pra'si-um
Bu'ra *or* †Bu'ris
Bu-ra'i-cus
*Bur-dig'a-la
Bur'rhus
Bur'sa
Bur'si-a
Bu'sæ
Bu-si'ris
Bu'ta
Bu'te-o
Bu'tes
*Bu'tho-e
Bu-thro'tum
†Bu-thro'tus
Bu-thyr'e-us
Bu-to'a
*Bu'to-nes
Bu-tor'i-des
Bu'tos
Bu-tun'tum
Bu'tus
*Bu'zy-ges
Bu-zy'ges
Byb-le'si-a, *and* By-bas'si-a
Byb'li-a
Byb'li-i
*By'blis
Byl-li'o-nes
Byr'rhus
Byr'sa
By-za'ci-um
Byz-an-ti'a-cus
*By-zan'ti-on
By-zan'ti-um
By'zas
By-ze'nus
Byz'e-res
*By-ze'res
By'zes
Byz'i-a

C.

Ca-an'thus
Cab'a-des
†Cab'a-la
Cab'a-les
*Ca-ba'li-i
Cab-a-li'nus
*Ca-ba'lis
*Ca-bal'la-ca
Cab-al-li'num
*Cab-al-li'nus
Ca-bal'li-o
Ca-bar'ni
Ca-bar'nos
Ca-bas'sus
*Ca-be'les
*Ca-be'sus
Ca-bi'ra
Ca-bi'ri
Ca-bir'i-a
Ca-bu'ra
Cab'u-rus
Ca'ca
Cach'n-les
*Cac-o-dæm'o-nes
Ca'cus
Ca-cu'thus
Ca-cyp'a-ris
Ca'di
Cad-me'a
Cad-me'is
Cad'mus
Ca'dra
*Cad're-ma
Ca-du'ce-us
Ca-dur'ci
Ca-dus'ci
*Ca-du'si
Cad'y-tis
Cæ'a
Cæ-ce'ti-us
Cæ'ci-as
Cæ-cil'i-a
Cæ-cil-i-a'nus
Cæ-cil'i-i
Cæ-cil'i-us
Cæc'i-lus
Cæ-ci'na Tus'cus
Cæc'u-bum
*Cæc'u-bus
Cæc'u-lus
Cæ-dic'i-us
*Cæd'i-cus
Cæ'li-a
*Cæl'i-nus
Cæ'li-us
Cæm'a-ro
Cæ'ne, *or* †Cæ-nop'o-lis
Cæ'ne-us
*Cæ-ni'des
Cæn'i-des
Cæ-ni'na
Cæ'nis
Cæ-not'ro-pæ
Cæ'pi-o
Cæ-ra'tus
Cæ're, *or* Cæ'res
Cær'e-si
*Cær'i-tes
Cæ'sar
Cæs-a-re'a
*Cæ-sa're-us
Cæ-sa'ri-on
Cæ-sa-ro-du'num
†Cæs-a-rom'gus
Cæ-se'na
Cæ-sen'ni-us
Cæ'si-a
Cæ'si-us
Cæ'so
Cæ-so'ni-a
Cæ-so'ni-us
Cæt'o-brix
Cæt'u-lum
Cæ'yx
Ca-ga'co
Ca-i-ci'nus
Ca-i'cus
Ca-i-e'ta
*Ca'i-phas
Ca'i-us, *and* Ca'i-a
*Ca-je'ta
Cal'a-ber
Ca-la'bri-a
Cal'a-brus
Cal-a-gur-rit'a-ni
†Cal-a-gur-ri-ta'ni
*Cal-a-gu'ris
Ca-lag'u-tis
Cal'a-is
Cal'a-mis
Cal-a-mi'sæ
Cal'a-mos
Cal'a-mus
Ca-la'nus
Cal'a-on
*Ca-laph'a-tes
Cal'a-ris
*Ca-la'rus
*Cal'a-tes
Cal-a-tha'na
Ca-la'thi-on
Cal'a-thus
Ca-la'ti-a
Ca-la'ti-æ
*Ca-lau're-a
Cal-au-re'a, *and* Cal-au-ri'a
Ca-la'vi-i
Ca-la'vi-us
Cal'bis
†Cal-ca'gus
Cal'ce
Cal'chas
Cal-che-do'ni-a
Cal-chin'i-a
Cal'dus Cæ'li-us
Ca'le, Ca'lis, *or* †Ca-le'num
*Ca-led'o-nes
Cal-e-do'ni-a
†Ca-len'tum
Ca-le'nus
*Ca-le'rus
Ca'les
Ca-le'si-us
Ca-le'tæ
*Cal'e-ti
*Cal'e-tor
*Ca-le'tor
Ca'lex
Ca-li-ad'ne
Cal-i-ce'ni
Ca-lid'i-us
Ca-lig'u-la
†Ca-lip'e-des
Cal'i-pus
Ca'lis
Cal-læs'chrus
Cal-la'i-ci
*Cal-la'i-nus
Cal'las
Cal-la-te'bus
†Cal'le
Cal-le'ni
Cal-le-te'ri-a
Cal'li-a
Cal-li'a-des
*Cal-li-a-ni'ra
*Cal-li'a-rus
Cal'li-as
Cal-lib'i-us
Cal-li-ce'rus
Cal-lich'o-rus
Cal'li-cles
Cal-li-co-lo'na
*Cal-li-co-lo'ne
Cal-lic'ra-tes
Cal-li-crat'i-das
*Cal-li-dam'a-tes
Cal-lid'i-us
Cal-lid'ro-mus
Cal-li-ge'tus
*Cal-li-gi'tus
Cal-lim'a-chus
Cal-lim'e-don
Cal-lim'e-les
*Cal-li-ni'cus
Cal-li'nus
*Cal-li-o-do'rus
*Cal-li'o-pas
Cal-li'o-pe
Cal-li-pa-ti'ra
Cal'li-phon
Cal'li-phron
Cal-lip'i-dæ
Cal-lip'o-lis
Cal'li-pus, *or* †Ca-lip'-pus
Cal-lip'y-ges, *or* *Cal-i-py'ges
Cal-lir'ho-e
Cal-lis'te
Cal-lis-te'i-a, *or* *Cal-lis-ti'a
Cal-lis'the-nes
Cal-lis'to
Cal-lis-to-ni'cus
Cal-lis'tra-tus
Cal-lix'e-na
Cal-lix'e-nus
Ca'lon
*Cal'o-pus
Ca'lor
Cal'pe
*Cal'pe-tus
Cal-phur'ni-a
Cal-phur'ni-us
Cal-pur'ni-a
Cal-u-sid'i-us
Cal-u'si-um
Cal'vi-a
Cal-vi'na
*Cal-vi'nus
Cal-vis'i-us
†Cal'vus
Cal'y-be, *or* †Ca-by'le
Cal-y-cad'nus
Cal'y-ce
Ca-lyd'i-um
Ca-lyd'na
Cal'y-don
Cal-y-do'nis
Cal-y-do'ni-us
Ca-lym'ne
Ca-lyn'da
Ca-lyp'so
†Ca-ma-lo-du'num
Ca-man'ti-um
†Ca-mar'a-cum
Cam-a-ri'na
*Cam-a-ri'tæ
Cam-bau'les
Cam'bes
Cam'bre
Cam-bu'ni-i
Cam-by'ses
Cam-e-la'ni
Cam-e-li'tæ
Cam'e-ra
*Cam-e-ra'cum
Cam-e-ri'num, *and* Ca-mer'ti-um
Cam-e-ri'nus
Ca-mer'tes
Ca-mil'la
Ca-mil'li, *and* Ca-mil'-læ
Ca-mil'lus
Ca-mi'ro
Ca-mi'rus, *and* Ca-mi'ra
Cam-is-sa'res
Cam'ma
Ca-mœ'næ
Cam-pa'na Lex
Cam-pa'ni-a
*Cam-pa'nus
Cam-pas'pe, *or* †Pan cas'te
Cam'pe
*Cam'pe-sus
Camp'sa
Cam'pus Mar'ti-us
Cam-u-lo-gi'nus
Ca'na
Can'a-ce
Can'a-che
Can'a-chus
Ca'næ
†Ca-na'ri-a
Ca-na'ri-i
Can'a-thus
Can'da-ce
Can-da'vi-a
Can-dau'les
*Can-di'o-ni
Can-di'o-pe
Ca'nens
Can-e-pho'ri-a
Can'e-thum
Ca-nic-u-la'res Di'es
Ca-nid'i-a
Ca-nid'i-us
Ca-nin-e-fa'tes
Ca-nin'i-us
Ca-nis'ti-us
Ca'ni-us
Can'næ
*Ca-no'bus
Ca-nop'i-cum
Ca-no'pus
*Can'ta-ber
Can'ta-bra
Can'ta-bri
Can-ta'bri-a
Can-ta'bri-æ
*Can-tha-rol'e-thron
Can'tha-rus
*Can-the'la
Can'thus
Can'ti-um
Can-u-le'i-a
Can-u-le'i-us
Ca-nu'li-a
Ca-nu'si-um
Ca-nu'si-us
Ca-nu'ti-us
Ca-pa'ne-us
Ca-pel'la
Ca-pe'na
Ca-pe'nas
Ca-pe'ni
Ca'per
Ca-pe'tus
*Cap'e-tus
Ca-pha're-us
*Ca-phe'ris
*Ca-phy'æ
*Caph'y-e
Ca'pi-o
†Ca-pis'sa
Cap-is-se'ne
Cap'i-to
Cap-i-to-li'nus
Cap-i-to'li-um
*Cap-nob'a-tæ
*Cap-pad'o-ces
Cap-pa-do'ci-a
Cap'pa-dox
Ca-pra'ri-a
Ca'pre-æ
Cap-ri-cor'nus
Cap-ri-fic-i-a'lis
Ca-pri'na
Ca-prip'e-des
Ca'pri-as
Ca'pri-us
Cap-ro-ti'na
Cap'rus
Cap'sa
Cap'sa-ge
Cap'u-a
Ca'pys
Ca'pys Sil'vi-us
†Car
Car-a-hac'tra
Car'a-bis
Car-a-cal'la
Ca-rac'a-tes
Ca-rac'ta-cus
Ca'ræ
Ca-ræ'us
Car'a-lis
*Car-a-ma'lus
†Ca-ram'bri
*Ca-ran'to-nus
Car'a-nus
Ca-rau'si-us
Car'bo
*Car-bo'nes
*Car'bu-la
Car-che'don
Car-ci'nus
*Car'ci-nus
Car-da'ces
*Car-da-me'ne
Car-dam'y-le
*Car-de'sus
Car'di-a
*Car'du-æ
Car-du'chi
*Car-dy'tus
Ca'res
Car'e-sa
*Ca-re'sus
Ca-res'sus
Car-fin'i-a
Ca'ri-a
Ca'ri-as
Ca-ri'a-to
†Ca-ril'la
Ca-ri'na
Ca-ri'næ
Car'i-ne
Ca-ri'nus
*Ca-ri'on
Ca-ris'sa-num
Ca-ris'tum
*Car-ma'ni
Car-ma'ni-a
Car-ma'nor
Car'me
Car-mo'lus
Car-men'ta, *and* Car-men'tis
Car-men-ta'les
Car-men-ta'lis
Car'mi-des
Car'na, *and* Car-din'-e-a
Car-na'si-us
Car-ne'a-des
Car-ne'i-a
†Car'ne-us
Car'ni-on
*Car'no-nes
Car'nus
Car-nu'tes
*Car-nu'tum
*Car-os-ce'pi
Car-pa'si-a, *and* Car-pa'si-um
*Car'pa-tes
Car'pa-thus
*Car-pe'i-a
Car'pi-a
*Car-pi'a
Car'pis
Car'po
Car-poph'o-ra
Car-poph'o-rus
Car'ræ, *and* Car'rhæ
Car-ri-na'tes
Car-ru'ca
Car-se'o-li
Car-ta'li-us
*Car'ta-re
Car-te'i-a
*Car'te-nus
Car-thæ'a
Car-thag-i-ni-en'ses
Car-tha'go
*Car-tha'lo
Car'tha-sis
*Car-the'a
Car-vil'i-us
Ca'rus
Ca'ry-a
*Ca'ry-æ
Ca-ry-a'tæ
‡Ca-ry-at'i des, *pl.*
Ca-ry-a'tis
*Ca-ry'o-nes
*Car-ys-te'us
Ca-rys'ti-us
Ca-rys'tus
Ca'ry-um
*Ca-sa'le
Cas'ca
Cas-cel'li-us
Cas-i-li'num
Ca-si'na, *or* Ca-si'-num
*Cas'i-na
Ca'si-us
*Cas'me-na
Cas'me-næ
Cas-mil'la
Cas-pe'ri-a
Cas-per'u-la
Cas-pi-a'na
Cas'pi-i
*Cas-pi'ra
Cas'pi-um Ma're
Cas-san-da'ne
Cas-san'der
Cas-san'dra
‡Cas-san-dre'a
*Cas-san-dri'a
Cas-san'dri-a
Cas'si-a
†Cas-si-o-do'rus
Cas-si'o-pe, *or* Cas si-o-pe'a
*Cas-sit'e-ra
Cas-si-ter'i-des
Cas'si-us
Cas-si-ve-lau'nus
*Cas-so'pe
Cas-so'tis
Cas-tab'a-la
Cas'ta-bus
Cas-ta'li-a, *or* Cas-ta'-li-us Fons
*Cas'ta-lis
Cas-ta'no-a
†Cas-the'nes
Cas-ti-a-ni'ra

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*Cas-to'lus
Cas'tor and Pol'lux
*Cas'to-res, *pl.*
Cas-tra'ti-us
*Cus'tri-cus
Cas'tu-lo
*Cat-a-ba'nes
*Cat-a-clo'thes
Cat-a-du'pa
*Cat-a-du'pi
*Cat-a-ke-kau'me ne
Cat-a-men'te-les
Cat'a-na
*Ca-ta'o-nes
Cat-a-o'ni-a
*Ca-taph'ry-ges
Cat-a-rac'ta
Cat-a-rac'tes
*Ca-tar'rhy-tus
Cat'e-nes
Ca-thæ'a
Cath'a-ri
Ca'ti-a
Ca-ti-e'na
Ca-ti-e'nus
Cat-i-li'na
†Ca-til'i-us
Ca-til'li
Ca-til'lus, *or* Cat'i-lus
Ca-ti'na, *or* *Cat'i-na
Ca'ti-us
Cat-i'zi
Ca'to
Cu'tre-us
Cat'ta
Cat'ti
Cat-u-li-a'na
Ca-tul'lus
Cat'u-lus
†Ca-tu'ri-ges
Cau'ca-sus
*Ca-u'ci
Cau'con
*Cau co'nes
Cau'co-nes
Cau'di, *and* Cau'di-um
*Cau-di'nus
Cau-lo'ni-a
†Cau'ni-i
Cau'ni-us
Cau'nus
Cau'ros
Cau'rus
Ca'us
†Cav'a-res
Cav-a-ril'lus
Cav-a-ri'nus
Ca'vi-i
Ca-y'ci, *or* Chau'ci
Ca-y'cus
Ca-ys'ter, *or* Ca-ys'-trus
*Caz'e-ca
Ce'a, Ce'os, *or* Cos
Ce'a-des
†Ce'ba
Ceb-al-li'nus
Ceb-a-ren'ses
Ce'bes
Ce'bren
Ce-bre'ni-a
*Ce-bre'nis
Ce-bri'o-nes
†Ce'brus
Cec'i-das
Ce-cil'i-us
†Ce-ci'na
Cec'i-na
Ce-cin'na
Ce-cro'pi-a
Ce-crop'i-dæ
*Cec'ro-pis
Ce'crops
*Ce-cryph-a-le'a
Ce'don
*Ce-dre'a
Ce-dre-a'tis
Ce-dru'si-i
Ceg'lu-sa
Ce'i
Cel'a-don
Cel'a-dus
Ce-læ'næ, *or* †Ce-le'-ne
Ce-læ'no
*Ce'le-æ
Ce-le'i-a, *and* Ce'la
Cel-e-la'tes
Ce-len'dræ, Ce-len'-dris, *and* Ce-len'de-ris
Ce-le'ne-us
Ce-len'na, *or* Ce-læ'-na
Ce'ler
Cel'e-res
Cel'e-trum
Ce'le-us
Cel'mus
Cel'o-næ
Cel'sus
Cel'tæ
*Cel'ti-ber
*Cel-ti-be'res
Cel-ti-be'ri
Cel'ti-ca
Cel'ti-ci
Cel-til'lus
*Cel-to-gal'a-tæ
Cel-to'ri-i
Cel-tos'cy-thæ
†Ce'ma
Cem'me-nus
*Cemp'si
¶Cen'a-bum, *or* Gen'a-bum
Ce-næ'um
Cen'chre-æ
Cen'chre-is
Cen'chre-us
*Cen-chre'us
Cen'chri-us
Ce-nes'po-lis
Ce-ne'ti-um
Ce'ne-us
Cen-i-mag'ni
Ce-ni'na
*Ce-ni'nes
Cen-o-ma'ni
Ce'non
Cen-so'res
Cen-so-ri'nus
Cen'sus
Cen-ta-re'tus
Cen-tau'ri
*Cen-tau'ri-cus
Cen-tau'rus
*Cen-tim'a-nus
Cen-tob'ri-ca
Cen'to-res
Cen-tor'i-pa, *or* †Cen-tu'ri-pa
*Cen-tu'ri-pe
Cen-tri'tes
†Cen-tro'nes
Cen-tro'ni-us
Cen-tum'vi-ri
Cen-tu'ri-a
Ce'os, *and* Ce'a
Ceph'a-las
Ceph-a-le'di-on
Ce-phal'len
Ceph-a-le'na, *and* Ceph-al-le'ni-a
*Ceph-al-le'ni
Ceph'a-lo
Ceph-a-læ'dis, *and* Ceph-a-lu'di-um
Ceph'a-lon
Ceph-a-lot'o-mi
Ceph'a-lus
*Ce-phe'is
Ce-phe'nes
Ce'phe-us
Ce-phis'i-a
Ceph-i-si'a-des
Ce-phis-i-do'rus
Ce-phis'i-on
Ceph-i-sod'o-tus
Ce-phi'sus, *or* Ce-phis'sus
Ce'phren
Ce'pi-o, *or* †Cæ'pi-o
Ce'pi-on
Cer'a-ea
Ce-rac'a-tes
Ce-ram'bus
Cer-a-mi'cus
Ce-ra'mi-um
Cer'a-mus
Ce'ras
Cer'a-sus
Cer'a-ta
*Ce-ra'thus
*Ce-ra'ton
Ce-ra'tus
Ce-rau'ni-a
Ce-rau'ni-i
Ce-rau'nus
Ce-rau'si-us
†Cer'ba-lus
Cer-be'ri-on
Cer'be-rus
Cer'ca-phus
Cer-ca-so'rum
Cer-co'is
Cer-co'ne
Cer-ces'tes
*Cer'ce-tæ
Cer'ci-des
Cer'ci-i
Cer-ci'na, *or* Cer-cin'-na
Cer-cin'i-um
Cer'ci-us
Cer-co'pes
Cer'cops
Cer'cy-on, *or* Cer-cy'-o-nes
*Cer-cy'on
*Cer-cyph'a-læ
Cer-cy'ra. *or* Cor-cy'-ra
*Cer-do'us
Cer-dyl'i-um
Ce-re-a'li-a
Ce'res
Ce-res'sus
Cer'e-tæ
*Ce-re'tes
Ce-ri-a'lis
Ce'ri-i
†Ce-ril'li
Ce-ril'lum
Ce-rin'thus
*Cer'i-tes
Cer-nia'nus
Cer'ne
Cer'nes
Ce'ron
Cer-o-pas'se-das
Ce-ros'sus
Cer'phe-res
†Cer-re-ta'ni
Cer-rhæ'i
Cer-so-blep'tes
Cer'ti-ma
Cer-to'ni-um
Cer-va'ri-us
*Cer'vi-us
‡*Ce-ry'ces
Ce-ryc'i-us
Cer-y-mi'ca
*Cer-y-ne'a
Cer-y-ni'tes
Ce-sel'li-us
Ce-sen'ni-a
Ces'ti-us
Ces-tri'na
Ces-tri'nus
*Ce-te'i
Ce'tes
Ce-the'gus
Ce'ti-i
Ce'ti-us
Ce'to
Ce'us, *and* Cæ'us
Ce'yx
*Cha-be'rus
Cha'bes
Cha-bi'nus
†Cha-bo'rus
Cha'bri-a
Cha'bri-as
*Cha'bry-is
Chæ-an'i-tæ
*Chæ're-a
Chæ're-as
Chær-e-de'mus
Chæ-re'mon
Chær'e-phon
Chæ-res'tra-ta
Chæ-rin'thus
Chæ-rip'pus
Chæ'ro
Chær-o-ne'a, *and* Cher-ro-ne'a
Cha-læ'on
Chal-cæ'a
Chal'ce-a
*Chal-ce'a
Chal-ce'don, *and* Chal-ce-do'ni-a
*Chal-ce'o-res
Chal-ci-de'ne
Chal-ci-den'ses
Chal-cid'e-us
Chal-cid'i-ca
Chal-cid'i-cus
*Chal-ci-œ'cus
Chal-ci'o-pe
Chal'cis
*Chal-ci'tes
Chal-ci'tis
Chal'co-don
Chal'con
Chal'cus
Chal-dæ'a
Chal-dæ'i
Cha-les'tra
*Chal'e-tos
Chal-o-ni'tis
Chal'y-bes, *and* Cal'y-bes
†Chal'y-bon
Chal-y-bo-ni'tis
*Cha'lybs
Cha-ma'ni, *and* Cha-ma'vi
Cha'ne
Cha'on
Cha'o-nes
Cha-o'ni-a, *and* Cha-o-ni'tis
Cha'os
*Char-ac-mo'ba
*Char-a-co'ma
Char'a-dra
Char'a-dros
†Cha-ra'drus
*Char'a-drus
Cha-ræ'a-das
Char-an-dæ'i
Cha'rax
Cha-rax'es, *and* Cha-rax'us
Cha'res
Char'i-cles
Char-i-cli'des
Char'i-clo
Char-i-de'mus
Char'i-la
Char-i-la'us, *and* Cha-ril'lus
Cha-ri'ni, *and* Ca-ri'-ni
Cha'ris
Cha-ris'i-a
Char'i-tes
Char'i-ton
†Char'ma-das
Char'me, *and* Car'me
Char'mi-das
Char'mi-des
Char-mi'nus
Char-mi'o-ne
Char'mis
Char-mos'y-na
Char'mo-tas
Char'mus
Cha'ron
Cha-ron'das
Char-o-ne'a
Cha-ro'ni-um
Cha'rops, *and* Char'o-pes
*Char'o-pus
Cha-ryb'dis
*Chat'ra-mis
Chau'bi, *and* Chau'ci
Chau'la
Chau'rus
*Chav'o-nes
*Cha-y'ci
*Cha-ze'ne
†Che'a
Che'læ
Che'les
Chel-i-do'ni-a
Chel-i-do'ni-æ
Che-lid'o-nis
*Che-lid-o-ni'sum
Chel'o-ne
Chel'o-nis
Chel-o-noph'a-gi
Chel-y-do'ri-a
Chem'mis
Che'na
Che'næ
Che'ni-on
Che'ni-us
*Che'o-pes
Che'ops, *and* Che-os'pes
Che'phren
Cher-e-moc'ra-tes
Che-ris'o-phus
Cher'o-phon
Cher'si-as
Cher-sid'a-mas
Cher'si-pho
†Cher'si-phron
*Cher-so'na
Cher-so-ne'sus, *or* Cher-ro-ne'sus
Che-rus'ci
Chid-næ'i
*Chi-do'rus
Chil-i-ar'chus
Chil'i-us, *and* Chil'e-us
Chi'lo
Chi-lo'nis
Chi-mæ'ra
Chim'a-rus
*Chim'e-ra
Chi-me'ri-um
Chi-om'a-ra
Chi'on
Chi'o-ne
Chi-on'e-des
Chi'o-nis
Chi'os
Chi'ron
Chit'o-ne
*Chi-to'ne
†Chit'ri-um
Chlo'e
Chlo're-us
Chlo'ris
Chlo'rus
Cho-a-ri'na
Cho-as'pes
*Cho'a-træ
Cho'bus
Chœr'a-des
*Chœ're-æ
Chœr'i-us
*Chol-on-ti'chus
Chon'ni-das
*Cho-nu'phis
*Cho-ra'gus
Cho-ras'mi
Cho-rin'e-us
Cho-ræ'bus
Chor-om-næ'i
*Chor'o-ne
Chos'ro-es
Chre'mes.
Chrem'e-tes
Chres'i-phon
Chres-phon'tes
Chres'tus
Chro'mi-a
Chro'mi-os
Chro'mis
Chro'mi-us
Chro'ni-us
Chro'nos
Chry'a-sus
Chry'sa, *and* Chry'se
Chrys'a-me
Chry-san'tas
Chry-san'thi-us
Chry-san'tis
Chry-sa'or
*Chrys'a-or
Chrys-a-o're-us
Chry-sa'o-ris
Chry'sas
*Chry-sas'pi-des
Chry-se'is
Chry-ser'mus
*Chrys'e-rus
Chry'ses
Chry-sip'pe
Chry-sip'pus
Chry'sis
Chrys-o-as'pi-des
*Chry-soc'e-ros
*Chrys'o-cher
Chry-sog'o-nus
Chrys-o-la'us
*Chrys-o-lo'ras
†Chry-son'di-um
Chry-sop'o-lis
Chry-sor'rho-æ, *or* Chry-sor'rho-as
*Chry-sos'to-mus
*Chry-soth'e-mis
Chryx'us
Chtho'ni-a
Chtho'ni-us
*Chthon-o-phy'le
*Ci-a-gi'si
†Cib'a-læ
Cib-a-ri'tis
*Ci-bo'tus
Cib'y-ra
Cic'e-ro
†Cich'y-ris
Cic'o-nes
Ci-cu'ta
*Cic-y-ne'thus
*Cil'i-ces
Ci-lic'i-a, *and* Ci-lis'sa
Ci'lix
Cil'la
Cil'les
Cil'lus
Cil'ni-us
Ci'lo
Cim'ber
Cim-be'ri-us
Cim'bri
Cim'bri-cum
*Cim'bri-cus
Cim'i-nus
Cim-me'ri-i
Cim'me-ris
*Cim-me'ri-um
Ci-mo'lis, *and* Ci-no'-lis
Ci-mo'lus
Ci'mon
Ci-næ'thon, *or* Ci-ne'-thon
*Cin'a-ra
Ci-nar'a-das
Cin'ci-a
Cin-cin-na'tus
Cin'ci-us
Cin'e-as
Ci-ne'si-as
Cin'e-thon
Cin'ga
Cin-get'o-rix
†Cin'gu-la-ni
Cin'gu-lum
Cin-i-a'ta
Ci-nith'i-i
Cin'na
Cin'na-don
Cin'na-mus
Cin-ni'a-na
Cinx'i-a
Ci'nyps, *and* Cin'y phus
Cin'y-ras
Ci'os
*Ci-pe'rus
Cip'pus
*Cir-cæ'um
Cir'ce
Cir-cen'ses Lu'di
Cir'ci-us
Cir'cus
Ci'ris
Cir-ræ'a-tum
Cir'rha, *and* Cyr'rha
Cir'tha, *and* Cir'ta
Cis-al-pi'na Gal'li-a
Cis'pa
Cis'sa
Cis'se-is
Cis-se'us
Cis'si-a
Cis'si-æ
Cis'si-des
Cis-sœs'sa
†Cis-so-es'sa
Cis'sus
Cis-su'sa
Cis-te'næ
*Cis-the'ne
*Cis-to-bo'ci
Ci-thæ'ron
Cith-a-ris'ta
*Ci-the'las
*Cith'e-ron
Cit'i-um
Ci'us
Ci-vi'lis
Ciz'y-cum, *or* †Cyz'i-cus
Cla'de-us
Cla'nes
Cla'nis
Cla'ni-us, *or* †Cla'nis
*Cla-ra'nus
Cla'rus, *or* †Cla'ros
Clas-tid'i-um
Clau'di-a
Clau'di-æ A'quæ
Clau-di-a'nus
Clau-di-op'o-lis
Clau'di-us
Clau'sus
Cla-vi-e'nus
Clav'i-ger
Cla-zom'e-næ, *and* Cla-zom'e-na
Cle'a-das
*Cle-æ'r'e-ta
Cle-an'der
Cle-an'dri-das
Cle-an'thes
Cle-ar'chus
Cle-ar'i-des
Cle'mens
Cle'o
Cle'o-bis
Cle-o-bu'la
Cle-ob-u-li'na
Cle-o-bu'lus
Cle-o-cha'res
Cle-o-cha'ri-a
Cle-o-dæ'us
Cle-od'a-mus
Cle-o-de'mus
Cle-o-do'ra
Cle-o-dox'a
Cle-og'e-nes
Cle-o-la'us
Cle-om'a-chus
Cle-o-man'tes
Cle-om'bro-tus
Cle-o-me'des
Cle-on'e-nes
Cle'on
Cle-o'næ, *and* Cle'o-na
Cle-o'ne
Cle-o-ni'ca
Cle-o-ni'cus
Cle-on'nis
Cle-on'y-mus
*Cle'o-pas
Cle-op'a-ter
Cle-op'a-tra
Cle-op'a-tris
Cle-oph'a-nes
Cle-o-phan'thus
Cle'o-phes
Cle-oph'o-lus
Cle'o-phon
Clé-o-phy'lus
Cle-o-pom'pus
Cle-op-tol'e-mus
Cle'o-pus
Cle-o'ra
Cle-os'tra-tus
Cle-ox'e-nus
Clep'sy-dra
Cle'ri
Cles'i-des
Cle'ta
*Clet-a-be'ni
Clib'a-nus
Cli-de'mus
†Cli'max
Clim'e-nus
Cli'nas
Clin'i-as
Cli-nip'pi-des
Cli'nus
Cli'o
Cli-sith'e-ra
Clis'the-nes
Cli'tæ
Cli-tar'chus
Cli'te
Cli-ter'ni-a
Clit-o-de'mus
Cli-tom'a-chus
Cli-ton'y-mus
Clit'o-phon
Cli'tor
Cli-to'ri-a
Cli-tum'nus
Cli'tus
*Clo-a'ca
Clo-a-ci'na
Clo-an'thus
Clo'di-a
Clo'di-us
Cloe'li-a
Cloe'li-æ
Cloe'li-us
Clo'nas
Clon'di-cus
Clo'ni-a
Clo'ni-us
Clo'tho
Clu-a-ci'na
Clu-en'ti-us
Clu'pe-a, *and* Clyp'e-a
Clu'si-a
Clu-si'ni Fon'tes
Clu-si'o-lum
Clu'si-um
Clu'si-us
Clu'vi-a
Clu'vi-us Ru'fus
Clym'e-ne
*Clym-e-ne'i-des
Clym'e-nus
Cly-son'y-mus
Cly-son-y-mu'sa
Clyt-em-nes'tra
Clyt'i-a, *or* Clyt'i-e
Clyt'i-us
Cly'tus
Cna-ca'di-um
Cnac'a-lis
*Cnac'a-lus
Cna'gi-a
Cne'mus
Cne'us, *or* Cnæ'us
Cni-din'i-um
Cni'dus, *or* Gni'dus
Cno'pus
Cnos'si-a
†Cnos'sus
Cno'sus
Co-a-ma'ni
Co-as'træ, *and* Co-ac'-træ
Cob'a-res
Coc'a-lus
Coc-ce'i-us
Coc-cy'i-us
Co'cli-s
*Coc'li-tes
Coc'ti-æ, *and* Cot'ti-æ
Co-cy'tus
†Co-da'nus Si'nus
Co-dom'a-nus
Cod'ri-dæ
Co-drop'o-lis
Co'drus
Cœ-cil'i-us

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Cœ'la
Cœ-lal'e-tæ
†Cœ'le
Cœl-e-syr'i-a, *and* Cœl-o-syr'i-a
Cœ'li-a
Cœl-i-ob'ri-ga
Cœ'li-us
Cœ'lus
Cœ'nus
Cœr'a-nus
Co'es
*Cœs'y-ra
Cœ'us
Cog'a-mus
Cog-i-du'nus
Co'hi-bus
Co'hors
*Col-a-ce'a
Co-læ'nus
*Co-lan'co-rum
Co-lax'a-is
Co-lax'es
Col'chi
Col'chis, *and* Col'chos
Co-len'da
Co'li-as
Col-la'ti-a
Col-la-ti'nus
Col-li'na
Col-lu'ci-a
Co'lo
Co-lo'næ
Co-lo'ne
†Co-lo'ni-a
Co-lo'nos
Col'o-phon
Co-los'se, *and* Co-los'sis
Co-los'sus
†Co-lo'tes
Col'pe
*Col-the'ne
†Col-u-bra'ri-a
Co-lum'ba
Col-u-mel'la
†Co-lum'næ Her'cu-lis
Co-lu'thus
Co-lyt'tus
Com-a-ge'na
Com-a-ge'ni
Co-ma'na
Co-ma'ni-a
†Co-ma're-a
Com'a-ri
Com'a-rus
Co-mas'tus
*Co-ma'ta
Com-ba'bus
Com'be
Com'bi
Com-bre'a
Com'bu-tis
*Co-me'dæ
Co-me'tes
Com'e-tho
Co-min'i-us
Co-mit'i-a
Co'mi-us
*Com-ma-ge'nus
Com'mo-dus
Co'mon
Com-pi-ta'li-a
*Com-plu'tum
Comp'sa-tus
Com-pu'sa
†Co'mum
Co'mus
Con'ca-ni
Con-cor'di-a
Con'da-lus
Con'da-te
¶*Con-da'te
†Con-di-vic'num
Con-do-cha'tes
Con-dru'si
Con-dyl'i-a
*Con-dy'lus
Co'ne
Con-e-to-du'nus, *and* †Cot-u-a'tus
Con-fu'ci-us
Con-ge'dus
†Co-ni'a-ci
Co'ni-i
†Co-nim'bri-ca
Con-i-sal'tus
Co-nis'ci
Con-ni'das
Co'non
*Co-no'pe
*Con-o-pe'um
*Co-no'pe-um
Con-sen'tes
Con-sen'ti-a
Con-sid'i-us
Con-si-li'num
Con'stans
Con-stan'ti-a
*Con-stan-ti'a, (*a city*)
Con-stan-ti'na
Con-stan-ti-nop'o-lis
Con-stan-ti'nus
Con-stan'ti-us
†Con'su-les
Con'sus
Con-syg'na
Con-ta-des'dus
*Con-to-po-ri'a
Con-tu'bi-a
*Co'nus Con-col'o-rus
*Con've-næ
Co'on
Co'os, Cos, Ce'a, *and* Cu
Co'pæ
*Cop'a-is
Co'phas
Co-phon'tis
Co'pi-a
Co-pil'lus
Co-po'ni-us
Cop'ra-tes
Co'pre-us
Cop'tus, *or* Cop'tos
Co'ra
Cor-a-ce'si-um, *or* Cor-a-cen'si-um
Cor-a-co-na'sus
*Cor-a-co-ne'sus
Co-ral'e-tæ
*Co-ra'li
Co-ral'li
Co-ra'nus
Co'ras
Co'rax
Co-rax'i
Cor'be-us
Cor'bis and †Or'su-a
Cor'bu-lo
*Cor'co-ba
*Cor'co-ras
Cor-cy'ra
Cor'du-ba
Cor-du-e'ne
*Cor-dy'la
Co're
Co-res'sus
Cor'e-sus
*Co-re'sus
Cor'e-tas
Cor-fin'i-um
Co'ri-a
*Co-ri'a
Co-rin'e-um
Co-rin'na
Co-rin'nus
Co-rin'thus
Co-ri-o-la'nus
Co-ri'o-li, *and* Co-ri-ol'la
Co-ris'sus
*Co-ri'tha
Cor'i-tus
Cor'ma-sa
Cor'nus
Cor-ne'li-a
Cor-ne'li-i
Cor-nic'u-lum
Cor-ni-fic'i-us
Cor'ni-ger
Cor-nu'tus
Co-rœ'bus
Co-ro'na
Cor-o-ne'a
†Co-ro'ni-a
*Cor-o-ni'des
Co-ro'nis
Co-ron'ta
Co-ro'nus
*Co-ro'pe
Cor-rha'gi-um
*Cor-se'a
Cor'si
Cor'si-a
Cor'si-ca
Cor'so-te
†Cor-su'ra
†Cor-to'na
Cor-to'næ
*Cor-ty'na
Cor-un-ca'nus
Co'rus
Cor-vi'nus
Cor-y-ban'tes
Cor'y-bas
Cor-y-bas'sa
Cor'y-bus
Co-ryc'i-a
Co-ryc'i-des
Co-ryc'i-us
Cor'y-cus
*Co-ry'cus
Cor'y-don
Cor'y-la, *or* Cor-y-le'-um
Co-rym'bi-fer
Cor'y-na
Cor-y-ne'ta, *or* Cor-y-ne'tes
Cor-y-pha'si-um
†Cor'y-phe
*Co-ry'tha
Cor-y-then'scs
Cor'y-thus
Co-ry'tus
Cos
Co'sa, Cos'sa, Co'sæ
Cos-co'ni-us
Co-sin'gas
Co'sis
Cos'inus
Cos'se-a
Cos'sus
Cos-su'ti-i
*Cos-to-bo'ci
Cos-to-bœ'i
Co-sy'ra
Co'tes, *or* Cot'tes
Co'thon
Co-tho'ne-a
*Cot-i-nu'sa
Cot'i-so
Cot'ta
Cot'ti-æ Al'pes
Cot-to'nis
Cot'tus
Co-ty-œ'um
*Co-ty-a-i'on
Cot-y-læ'us
Co-tyl'i-us
Co-ty'o-ra
*Co-ty'o-rus
Co'tys
*Co-ty'to
Co-tyt'to
Cra'gus
Cram-bu'sa
*Cram'bu-tis
*Cran'a-e
Cran'a-i
Cran'a-pes
Cran'a-us
Cra'ne
*Cra-ne'a
Cra-ne'um
Cra'ni-i
Cra'non, *or* Cran'non
Cran'tor
*Crap'a-thus
†Cras'si-pes
Cras-sit'i-us
Cras'sus
Cras-ti'nus
¶*Cras'ti-nus
Crat'a-is
Cra-tæ'us
Cra'ter
Crat'e-rus
Cra'tes
Crat-es-i-cle'a
Crat-e-sip'o-lis
Crat-e-sip'pi-das
†Cra'te-us
Cra-te'vas
Cra'this
Cra-ti'nus
Cra-tip'pus
Crat'y-lus
Crau'si-æ
Crau'sis
Cra-ux'i-das
Crem'e-ra
Crem'i-des
Crem'ma
*Cre'my-on
Crem'my-on, *or* Crom'my-on
Crem'ni, *or* Cren'nos
Cre-mo'na
Cre-mu'ti-us
*Cre-na'cus
Cre'on
Cre-on-ti'a-des
Cre-oph'i-lus
*Cre-o-phy'lus
*Cre-o-po'lus
Cre-pe'ri-us
*Creph-a-ge-ne'tus
Cres
Cre'sa, *or* Cres'sa
†Cres'sas
Cre'si-us
Cres-phon'tes
Cres'si-us
Cres'ton
*Cres-to'ne
Cre'sus
Cre'ta
Cre'tæ-us
Cre'te
Cre'te-a
Cre'tes
Cre'te-us
Cre'the-is
Cre'the-us
*Cre-thi'des
*Cre'thon
Creth'o-na
Cret'i-cus
Cre-u'sa
Cre-u'sis
Cri'a-sus
Cri-nip'pus
Cri'nis
Cri-ni'sus, *or* Cri-mi'-sus
Cri'no
*Cri-o'a
Cri'son
Cris-pi'na
Cris-pi'nus
Crit'a-la
†Cri-the'is
Cri-tho'te
Crit'i-as
Cri'to
Crit-o-bu'lus
†Crit-o-de'mus
Crit-og-na'tus
Crit-o-la'us
*Cri'u-Me-to'pon
Cri'us
Cro-bi'a-lus
Crob'y-zi
Croc'a-le
Cro'cc-æ
*Croc-o-di'lon
Croc-o-di-lop'o-lis
Cro'cus
*Croc-y-le'a
Crœ'sus
Cro-i'tes
Cro'mi
†Cro-mi'tis
Crom'my-on
Crom'na
Cro'mus
Cro'ni-a
Cron'i-des
Cro'ni-um
Cro'phi
Cros-sæ'a
*Crot'a-le
Crot'a-lus
Cro'ton
Cro-to'na
†Crot-o-ni'a-tæ
*Cro-to-ni-a'tæ
Crot-o-ni'a-tis
Cro-to'pi-as
Cro-to'pus
†Cro'tus
Cru'nos
Cru'sis
Crus-tu-me'ri
*Crus-tu'me-ri
Crus-tu-me'ri-a, *or* Crus tu-me'ri-um
Crus-tu-mi'num
Crus-tu'mi-um, Crus-tu'nus, *and* Crus-tur-ne'ni-us
Cry'nis
*Cryp-te'a
Cte'a-tus
Ctem'e-ne
Cte'nos
Cte'si-as
Cte-sib'i-us
Ctes'i-cles
Cte-sil'o-chus
Ctes'i-phon
Cte-sip'pus
Ctim'e-ne
*Cu'cu-fas
Cu'la-ro
Cu'ma, *or* Cu'mæ
Cu-nax'a
*Cu-ni'na
Cu-pa'vo
Cu-pen'tus
Cu-pi'do
Cu-pi-en'ni us
Cu'res
Cu-re'tes
Cu-re'tis
Cu'ri-a
Cu-ri-a'ti-i
Cu'ri-o
*Cu-ri-o'nes
Cu-ri-o-sol'i-tæ
Cu'ri-um
Cu'ri-us Den-ta'tus
Cur'ti-a
Cur-til'lus
Cur'ti-us
Cu-ru'lis
Cus-sæ'i
†Cu'sus
Cu-til'i-um
Cy-am-o-so'rus
Cy'a-ne
Cy-a'ne-æ
*Cy-a'ne-e, *or* Cy-a'-ne-a
Cy-a'ne-us
Cy-a-nip'pe
Cy-a-nip'pus
Cy-a-nax'es, *or* Cy-nax'a-res
*Cyb'a-le
Cy-be'be
*Cy-be'la, *and* Cyb'e-la
Cyb'e-le
Cyb'e-lus
Cyb'i-ra
†Cy-bis'tri-a
Cy-ce'si-um
Cych're-us
*Cyc'la-des
*Cy-clob'o-rus
*Cy-clo-pæ-di'a
Cy-clo'pes
*Cyc-lo-pe'us
Cyc'nus
Cy'da
†Cy'das
Cyd'i-as
*Cyd'i-mos
Cy-dip'pe
Cyd'nus
Cy'don
*Cyd-o-ne'a
*Cy-do'nes
*Cyd-o-ne'us
Cy-do'ni-a
*Cy-do'ni-us
Cyd'ra-ra
*Cy-dre'lus
Cyd-ro-la'us
Cyg'nus
Cyl'a-bus
†Cyl-bi-a'ni
Cyl'i-ces
Cy-lin'dus
Cyl-lab'a-ris
Cyl'la-rus
Cyl'len
Cyl-le'ne
Cyl-le-ne'i-us
*Cyl-le-ne'us
Cyl-lyr'i-i
Cy'lon
*Cyl-o-ni'um
Cy'ma, *or* Cy'mæ
*Cy-me'lus
*Cym'i-nus
Cy-mod'o-ce
Cy-mod-o-ce'a
Cy-mod-o-ce'as
Cy'me, *or* Cy'mo
*Cy-mo'lus, *or* Ci-mo'lus
Cym-o-po-li'a
Cy-moth'o-e
Cyn-æ-gi'rus
Cy-næ'thi-um
Cy-na'ne
Cy-na'pes
Cyn'a-ra
Cy-nax'a
Cyn'e-as
*Cy-neg'e-tæ
*Cyn-e-gi'rus
Cy-ne'si-i, *or* Cyn'e-tæ
*Cy-ne'tæ
*Cyn-e-te'a
Cyn-e-thus'sa
Cyn'i-a
Cyn'i-ci
*Cyn'i-cus
Cy-nis'ca
Cy'no
Cyn-o-ceph'a-le
Cyn-o-ceph'a-li
Cyn-o-phon'tis
*Cy-nop'o-lis
Cy-nor'tas
Cy-nor'ti-on
Cy'nos
Cyn-o-sar'ges
Cyn-os-se'ma
Cyn-o-su'ra
Cyn'thi-a
Cyn'thi-us
Cyn'thus
Cyn-u-ren'ses
Cy'nus
Cyp-a-ris'si, *or* Cyp-a-ris'si-a
Cyp-a-ris'sus
Cyph'a-ra
Cyp-ri-a'nus
Cy'prus
*Cyp-se'la
Cyp-sel'i-des
Cyp'se-lus
Cy-rau'nis
Cy're
Cyr-e-na'i-ca
Cyr-e-na'i-ci
Cy-re'ne
*Cy-res'chia-ta
Cy-ri'a-des
Cy-ril'lus
Cy-ri'nus
Cyr'ne
Cyr'nus
*Cy-ro-pæ-di'a
Cyr-ræ'i
Cyr'rha-dæ
Cyr'rhes
†Cyr-rhes'ti-ca
Cyr'rhus
Cyr-ri-a'na
†Cy-rop'o-lis
Cyr-si'lus
*Cyr'si-lus
*Cyr-to'na
Cy'rus
Cy'ta
Cy-tæ'is
Cy-the'ra
Cyth-e-ræ'a, *or* Cyth-e-re'a
Cyth'e-ris
*Cy-the'ris
Cy-the're-us
Cy-tho'ri-us
Cy-the'ron
Cy-the'run
Cyth'e-rus
Cyth'nos
Cy-tin'e-um
Cyt-is-so'rus
*Cy-to'ri-us
Cy-to'rus
Cyz-i-ce'ni
Cyz'i-cum
Cyz'i-cus

D.

Da'æ, *or* Da'hæ
Da'ci, *or* Da'cæ
Da'ci-a
†Da'ci-us
Dac'ty-li
Dad'i-cæ
*Da-du'chus
Dæd'a-la
*Dæd-a-le'a
Dæ-da'li-on
Dæd'a-lus
Dæ'mon
*Dæm'o-nes
*Dæm'o-num
Da'i
Da'i-cles
†Da'i-des
Da'i-dis
Da-im'a-chus
Da-im'e-nes
Da'i-phron
Da-i'ra
Dal'di-a
*Dal'ma-tæ
Dal-ma'ti-a
Dal-ma'ti-us
†Dal'mi-um
Dam-a-ge'tus
Dam'a-lis
*Da-mar'e-tus
Da'mas
Dam-as-ce'na
*Dam-as-ce'ne
Da-mas'ci-us
Da-mas'cus
*Da-ma'si-a
Dam-a-sic'thon
Dam-a-sip'pus
Dam-a-sis'tra-tus
*Dam-a-si-thy'mus
Dam-a-sith'y-nus
*Dam-a-si'ton
Da-mas'tes
*Dam'a-sus
*Da'me-as
Da'mi-a
Da-mip'pus
Da'mis
†Dam-no'ni-i, *or* †Dum-no'ni-i
Dam'no-rix
Da'mo
Dam'o-cles
Da-moc'ra-tes
Da-moc'ri-ta
Da-moc'ri-tus
*Da-mom'e-les
Da'mon
*Dam-o-ni'cus
Dam-o-phan'tus
Da-moph'i-la
Da-moph'i-lus
Dam'o-phon
Da-mos'tra-tus
Da-mox'e-nus
Da-myr'i-as
Da'na
Dan'a-e
Dan'a-i
Da-na'i-des
Dan'a-la
Dan'a-us
Dan'da-ri, *or* Dan-dar'i-dæ
Dan'don
Da-nu'bi-us
Da'o-chus
*Da'o-nes
Daph'næ
*Daph-ne'us
Daph'ne
Daph-ne-pho'ri-a
Daph'nis
Daph'nus
Dar'u-ba
*Dar'a-bes
†Dar-an-ta'si-a
Da'raps
Dar'da-ni
Dar-da'ni-a
Dar-dan'i-des
Dar'da-nis
Dar'da-nus
*Da-re'i-um
Da'res
Da-re'tis
*Da-re'us, *or* Da-ri'us
Da-ri'a
Da-ri'a-ves
*Da-ri'cus
Da-ri'tæ
Das'con
*Das-cy-le'um
*Das-cy-li'tis
Das'cy-lus
Da'se-a
Da'si-us
Das-sar'e-tæ, *or* Das-sa-ri'tæ
Das-sa-re'ni, *or* Das-sa-rit'i-i
Dat'a-mes
Dat-a-pher'nes
Da'tis
Da'tos, *or* Da'ton
Dau'lis
Dau'ni
Dau'ni-a
Dau'nus
Dau'ri-fer, *or* Dau'ri-ses
Dav'a-ra
*Deb'o-rus
*Dec-a-du'chi
*De-cap'o-lis
De-ceb'a-lus
*Dec-e-le'a
De-ce'le-um
*Dec-e-li'cum
Dec'e-lus
De-cem'vi-ri
De-ce'ti-a
*De-ci-a'tum
De-cid'i-us Sax'a
*Dec'i-mus
De-cin'e-us
De'ci-us
*Dec'u-ma
*Dec-u-ma'tes
De-cu'ri-o
Ded-i-tam'e-nes
De-ic'o-on
De-id-a-mi'a
¶*De-il'e-on
De-il'o-chus
De-im'a-chus
*De-i'o-ces
De-i'o-chus
De-i'o-ne
De-i-o'ne-us
De-i-o-pe'i-a
*De-i-ot'a-rus

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D·-ipl'i-la
De-ipl'o-be
De-ipl'o-bus
De'i-phon
De-i-phon'tes
De-ip'y-le
De-ip'y-lus
De-ip'y-rus
Dej-a-ni'ra
*Dej'o-ces
De-jot'a-rus
Del'don
De'li-a
De-li'a-des
De'li-um
De'li-us
Del-ma'ti-us
Del-min'i-um
De'los
Del'phi
Del'phi-cus
Del-phin'i-a
Del-phin'i-um
Del'phus
Del-phy'ne
Del'ta
*Del-to'ton
Dem'a-des
De-mæn'e-tus
De-mag'o-ras
Dem-a-ra'ta
Dem-a-ra'tus
De-mar'chus
Dem-a-re'ta
Dem-a-ris'te
†De-ma'tri-a
De'me-a
*De-me'ter
De-me'tri-a
De-me'tri-as
De-me'tri-us
De'mo
Dem-o-a-nas'sa
Dem-o-ce'des
De-moch'a-res
Dem'o-cles
De-moc'o-on
De-moc'ra-tes
De-moc'ri-tus
De-mod'i-ce
De-mod'o-cus
*Dem-o-do'rus
De-mo'le-on
De-mo'le-us
De'mon
Dem-o-nas'sa
De-mo'nax
Dem-o-ni'ca
Dem-o-ni'cus
Dem-o-phan'tus
De-moph'i-lus
Dem'o-phon
De-moph'o-on
De-mop'o-lis
De'mos
De-mos'the-nes
De-mos'tra-tus
*De-mu'chus
Dem'y-lus
*Den-se-le'tæ
De-od'a-tus
De-o'is
†Der'be
Der'bi-ces
¶Der'bi-ces
*Der-bi'ces
Der'ce
*Der-ce'bi-i
Der-ceu'nus
Der'ce-to, *or* Der'ce-tis
Der-cyl'li-das
Der-cyl'lus
*Der'cy-los
Der'cy-nus
Der-sæ'i
†Der-tho'na
De-ru-si-æ'i
*Des'po-ta
*De-su'da-ba
Deu-ca'li-on
Deu-ce'tl-us
Deu'do-rix
*Deu-ri'o-pus
*Dev'o-na
Dex-am'e-ne
Dex-am'e-nus
Dex-ip'pus
Dex-ith'e-a
Dex'i-us
Di'a
Di-ac-o-pe'na
*Di-a-cre'a
*Di'a-cris
Di-ac-tor'i-des
*Di-a-du'me-nus
Di-a-du-me-ni-a'nus
Di-æ'us
Di'a-gon, *or* Di'a-gum
†Di-a-gon'das
Di-ag'o-ras
Di-a'lis
Di-al'lus
Di-a-mas-ti-go'sis
Di-a'na
Di-an'a-sa
†Di-a'ni-um
*Di-aph'a-nes
Di-a'si-a
†Dib'i-o
Di-cæ'a
*Di-cæ-ar-che'us
*Di-cæ-ar-chi'a
Di-cæ'us
Di'ce
Dic-e-ar'chus
Di-ce'ne-us
Dic'o-mas
Dic'tæ
Dic-tam'num, *or* Dic-tyn'na
Dic-ta'tor
Dic-tid-i-en'ses
Dic-tyn'na
Dic'tys
Did'i-us
Di'do
Did'y-ma
Did-y-mæ'us
Did-y-ma'on
Did'y-me
Did'y-mum
Did'y-mus
Di-en'e-ces
Di-es'pi-ter
*Di-ge'na
Di-gen'ti-a
*Di-ge'ri
Dig'ma
*Di-i-po-li'a
Di'i
Di-mas'sus
Di-nar'chus
*Din'dy-ma
*Din-dy-me'ne
Din'dy-mus
Din'i-a
Din'i-as
Din'i-che
Di-noch'a-res
Di-noc'ra-tes
Di-nod'o-chus
*Din-o-ge-ti'a
Di-nol'o-chus
Di-nom'e-nes
Di'non
Di-nos'the-nes
Di-nos'tra-tus
*Di-o-cæs-a-re'a
Di-o-cle'a
Di'o-cles
Di-o-cle-ti-a'nus
Di-o-do'rus
Di-o'e-tas
Di-og'e-nes
Di-o-ge'ni-a
Di-og'e-nus
Di-og-ne'tus
*Di-o-me'a
Di-o-me'da
*Di-om-e-de'a
*Di-om-e-de'æ
Di-o-me'des
Di-o-me'don
*Di-o'mus
Di'on
Di-o-næ'a
Di-o'ne
*Di-on-y-se'us
Di-o-nys'i-a
Di-o-ny-si'a-des
Di-o-nys'i-as
Di-o-nys'i-des
Di-o-nys-i-o-do'rus
Di-o-nys'i-on
Di-o-ny-sip'o-lis
Di-o-nys'i-us
*Di-o-ny'sus
Di-oph'a-nes
Di-o-phan'tus
Di-o-pæ'nus
*Di-o-pi'tes, *or* *Di-o-pi'thes
Di-op'o-lis
Di-o'res
Di-o-ryc'tus
Di-os-cor'i-des
*Di-os'co-rum
Di-os'co-rus
Di-os-cu'ri
Di-os'pa-go
Di-os'po-lis
Di-o-ti'me
Di-o-ti'mus
Di-ot're-phes
Di-ox-ip'pe
Di-ox-ip'pus
Di-pæ'æ
Diph'i-las
Diph'i-lus
Di-phor'i-das
*Diph'ry-ges
Di-pœ'næ
†Dip'o-lis
Dip'sas
*Dip'y-lum
Di'ræ
Dir'ce
Dir-cen'na
Dir'phi-a
†Dir-phy'i-a
Dis-cor'di-a
*Dis'co-rum
*Dis'o-ræ
Dith-y-ram'bus
*Dit-i-o'nes
Dit'ta-ni
†Di'um
Div-i-ti'a-cus
†Div-o-du'rum
*Div'o-na
Di'vus Fid'i-us
Di-yl'lus
*Di-ze'rus
Do-be'res
*Do-be'rus
*Doc'i-lis
*Doc-i-me'um
*Doc'i-mus
Do'cle-a
Do-do'na
Dod-o-næ'us
Do-do'ne
Do-don'i-des
*Do'i-i
Dol-a-bel'la
Dol-i-cha'on
Dol'i-che
*Dol'i-chos
*Do-li'on
*Do-li'o-nes
*Do-li'o-nis
Do'li-us
Dol-o-me'na
*Dol-o-me'ne
Do'lon
Do-lon'ci
Dol'o-pes
Do lo'phi-on
Do-lo'pi-a
*Dol-o-pi'on
Do'lops
*Dom-i-du'ca
Dom-i-du'cus
Do-min'i-ca
Do-mit'i-a
Do-mit-i-a'nus
Do-mi-til'la
Do-mit'i-us
*Dom-not'i-num
*Dom-not'i-nus
Do-na'tus
Don-i-la'us
Do-nu'ca
Do-ny'sa
Do-rac'te
*Dor-ce'a
Do'res
†Do'ri
*Dor'i-ca
Dor'i-cus
*Dor'i-das
Do-ri-en'ses
†Do-ri-e'us
Dor'i-las
Dor-i-la'us
Do'ri-on
Do'ris
Do-ris'cus
Do'ri-um
Do'ri-us
*Do-ros'to-lum
Do-ros'to-rum
Dor-sen'nus
Dor'so
Do'rus
Do-ry'a-sus
Do-ry'clus
Dor-y-læ'um, *or* Dor-y-læ'us
Dor'y-las
Dor-y-la'us
*Do-ryph'o-ri
Do-rys'sus
Dos'ci
†Do-si'a-das
Do-si'a-des
*Do-sith'e-us
Do-se'nus
†Do'son
Dot'a-das
Do'to
Do'tus
Dox-an'der
¶Drac'a-non, *or* Drac'o-non
Dra-ca'nus
*Drac'a-nus
Dra'co
Dra-con'ti-des
*Drac'o-num
Dra'cus
*Dra-ho'nus
Dran'ces
Dran-gi-a'na
Dran-gi'na
Dra'pes
Drep'a-na, *or* Drep'a-num
Drim'a-chus
*Dri-od'o-nes
Dri-op'i-des
Dri'os
Dro'i
*Dro-mach'e-tus
Dro-mæ'us
Drop'i-ci
Dro'pi-on
Dru-en'ti-us, *or* Dru-en'ti-a
*Dru-ge'ri
Dru'ge-ri
Dru'i-dæ
Dru-sil'la Liv'i-a
Dru'so
Dru'sus
Dry'a-des
Dry-an-ti'a-des, *or* Dry-an'ti-des
*Dry-an-ti'des
Dry-mæ'a
Dry'mo
*Dry-mo'des
Dry'mus
*Dry-mæm'e-tum
Dry'o-pe
Dry-o-pe'i-a
Dry'o-pes
Dry'o-pis, *or* Dry-op'i-da
Dry'ops
Dryp'e-tis
†Du'bis
†Du'bris
Du-ce'ti-us
Du-il'li-a
Du-il'li-us Ne'pos
Du-lich'i-um
*Du-lop'o-lis
Dum'no-rix
Du'nax
*Du'ra-nus
Du-ra'ti-us
*Du'ra-to
Du'ri-us
*Du-ro-cor'to-rum
Du-ro'ni-a
Du-um'vi-ri
Dy-a-gon'das
Dy-ar-den'ses
Dy'mæ
Dy-mæ'i
Dy'mas
Dym'nus
Dy-nam'e-ne
*Dy-nas'te
Dy'ras
Dy-ras'pes
†Dy'ris
*Dy-ra'chi-um
Dy-sau'les
Dys-ci-ne'tus
Dy-so'rum
*Dy-so'rus
Dys-pon'ti-i

E.

E'A-NES
E-a'nus
E-ar'i-nus
E-a'si-um
Eb'do-me
*Eb'o-da
†E'bon
†Eb'o-ra
E-bor'a-cum
¶Eb-o-ra'cum
*Eb'o-rum
*Eb-ro-i'ces
†E-bu'dæ
*Eb'u-ra
*Eb'u-ro
Eb-u-ro'nes
*Eb-u-ro-vi'ces
Eb'u-sus
Ec-a-me'da
Ec-bat'a-na
Ec-e-chir'i-a, *or* Es-e-kir'i-a
†E-ce'tra
*E-che'æ
E-chec'ra-tes, *or* E-kek'ra-tes
*Ech'e-dæ
Ech-e-da'mi-a
¶*Ech-e-da-mi'a
E-chel'a-tus
E-chel'ta
Ech'e-lus
E-chem'bro-tus
E-che'mon
Ech'e-mus
Ech-e-ne'us
Ech'e-phron
E-chep'o-lis
*Ech-e-po'lus
E-ches'tra-tus
*Ech'e-tla
*Ech'e-tra
*Ech'e-tus
E-chev-e-then'ses
E-chid'na
Ech-i-do'rus
E-chin'a-des
E-chi'non
E-chi'nus
Ech-i-nus'sa
E-chi'on
E-chi-on'i-des
E-chi-o'ni-us
*E'chi-us
*E'cho
†Ec-no'mos
E-des'sa, *or* E-de'sa
E-dis'sa
E'don
*E-do'nes
*Ed'o-nes
E-do'ni
*E-du'sa
E-dyl'i-us
E-e'ti-on
*E-ga'le-os
E-gel'i-dus
E-ge'ri-a
E-ges-a-re'tus
Eg-e-si'nus
E-ges'ta
*E-ge'ta
Eg-na'ti-a
Eg-na'ti-us
E-i'on
E-i'o nes
E-i-o'ne-us, *or* E-jo'ne-us
*E-i-ze'lus
El-a-bon'tas
E-læ'a
E-læ'us
*E-læ-u-ti'chus
El-a-ga-ba'lus, *or* El-a-gab'a lus
*E-la'is
El-a-i'tes
E-la'i-us
El-a-phe-bo'li-a
El-a-phi-æ'a
El'a-phus
El-ap-to'ni-us
E-la'ra
El-a-te'a
E-la'tus
*El'a-tus
E-la'vet
E'le-a
E-le-a'tes
E-lec'tra
E-lec'træ
E-lec'tri-des
E-lec'try-on
*El-e-gi'a
E-le'i
El-e-le'us
E'le-on
E-le-on'tum
*El-e-phan'ti-ne
El-e-phan'tis
El-e-phan-toph'a-gi
*El-e-phan-to-the'ræ
El-e-phe'nor
El-e-po'rus
*El-eu-chi'a
E'le-us
El-eu-sin'i-a
*El-eu-si'nus
E-leu'sis
E-leu'ther
E-leu'the-ræ
El-eu-the'ri-a
E-leu-ther-o-cil'i-ces
*E-leu-the-ro-la-co'nes
*E-leu'the-rus
E-leu'tho
†E-leu'the-ros
E-lic'i-us
E-li-on'sis, *or* E-li'a-ca
El-i-me'a
El-i-pha'si-i
E'lis
*E-li'sa
E-lis'sa
E-lis'sus
*E-lo'ne
El-o'pi-a
E-lo'rus
E'los
El-pe'nor
El-pi-ni'ce
El-u-i'na
El'y-ces
El-y-ma'is
El'y-mi
El'y-mus
El'y-rus
*El'y-sa
E-lys'i-um
E-ma'thi-a
E-ma'thi-on
Em'ba-tum
Em-bo-li'ma
E-mer'i-ta
E-mes'sa, *or* E-mis'sa
E-mo'da, *or* E-mo'dus
*E-mo'di
Em-ped'o-cles
*Em'pe-dus
Em pe-ra'mus
Em-po'clus
Em-po'ri-a
†Em-po'ri-æ
Em-pu'sa
*Em-pyr'i-um
*E-næs'i-mus
En-cel'a-dus
*En-che'le-æ
En'de-is
En-de'ra
*En-dœ'rum
En-dym'i-on
E-ne'ti
*En'e-ti
*En-gon'a-sis
En-gy'um
E-ni-en'ses
E-ni-o'pe-us
E-ni'pe-us
E-nis'pe
En'na
En'ni-a
En'ni-us
En'no-mus
En-nos-i-gæ'us
En'o-pe
E'nops
E'nos
En-o-sic'thon
E-not-o-cœ'tæ
En-tel'la
En-tel'lus
E-ny-a'li-us
E-ny'o
E'o-ne
E'os
E-o'us
*E-pæn'e-tus
E-pa'gris
E-pam-i-non'das
*Ep-an-te'li-i
E-paph-ro-di'tus
Ep'a-phus
Ep-as-nac'tus
E-peb'o-lus
E-pe'i
*Ep-e-tri'mi
E-pe'us
*E-phe'bi
Eph'e-sus
Eph'e-tæ
Eph-i-al'tes
Eph'o-ri
Eph'o-rus
*Eph'rn-ta
Eph'y-ra
*Eph'y-re
*Ep-i-ca'rus
Ep-i-cas'te
Ep-i-cer'i-des
Ep-i-cha'i-des
E-pich'a-ris
Ep-i-char'mus
Ep'i-cles
Ep-i-cli'des
*Ep-ic-ne-mid'i-i
E-pic'ra-tes
*Ep-i-cre'ne
Ep-ic-te'tus
*Ep-i-cu-re'i
Ep-i-cu'rus
E-pic'y-des
*Ep-i-cy-di'des
*Ep-i-dam-ne'us
Ep-i-dam'nus
Ep-i-daph'ne
E-pi-dau'ri-a
Ep-i-dau'rus
†E-pid'i-um
E-pid'i-us
Ep-i-do'tæ
*E-pid'o-tus
E-pig'e-nes
E-pig'e-us
E-pig'o-ni
E-pig'o-nus
†Ep-i-gra'ne-a
E-pi'i, *or* E-pe'i
E-pil'a-ris
Ep-i-mel'i-des
E-pim'e-nes
Ep-i-men'i-des
Ep-i-me'the-us
Ep-i-me'this
E-pi'o-chus
E-pi'o-ne
†Ep-i-pha'ne-a
‡Ep-i-pha-ne'a
‡*Ep-i-pha-ni'a
E-piph'a-nes
Ep-i-pha'ni-us
†E-pip'o-læ
E-pi'rus
†E-pis-co-pi'um
E-pis'tro-phus
E-pit'a-des
*Ep-i-the'ras
*Ep'i-tos
E'pi-um
Ep'o-na
*E-pon'y-mus
*E-po'pe
E-po'pe-us
Ep-o-red'o-rix
Ep'u-lo
E-pyt'i-des
Ep'y-tus
Eq-ua-jus'ta
E-quic'o-lus
*E-quir'i-a
*Eq'ui-tes
Eq-uo-tu'ti-cum
Er'a-con
E-ræ'a
Er-a-se'nus
*Er-a-si'nus
Er-a-sip'pus
Er-a-sis'tra-tus
Er'a-to
Er-a-tos'the-nes
Er-a-tos'tra-tus
E-ra'tus
Er-bes'sus
†Er-chi'a
Er'e-bus
*Er-ech-the'um
E-rech'the-us
*Er-ech-thi'dæ
E-rech'thi-des
E-rem'bi
E-re'mus
Er-e-ne'a
E-res'sa
E-re'sus
*Er'e-sus, *or* E-res'sus
E-re'tri-a
E-re'tum
Er-eu-tha'li-on
Er'ga-ne
*Er-gan'i-ca
Er-gen'na
Er'gi-as
Er-gi'nus
Er-gin'nus
Er-i-bœ'a
*Er-i-bo'tes
*Er-i-ca'tes
*Er-i-ce'a
Er-i-ce'tes
E-rich'tho
Er-ich-tho'ni-us
Er-i-cin'i-um
Er-i-cu'sa
E-rid'a-nus
*Er-ig-du'pus
E-rig'o-ne
†E-rig-o-ne'i-us
E-rig'o-nus

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Er-i-gy'us
E-ril'lus
E-rin'des
*E-rin'e-os
E-rin'na
E-rin'nys
E-ri'o-pis
E-riph'a-nis
E-riph'i-das
Er-i-phy'le
E'ris
Er-i-sich'thon
Er'i-thus
E-rix'o
E-ro'chus
E-ro'pus, *and* Er'o-pas
E'ros
E-ros'tra-tus
*E-ro'ti-a
Er-ru'ca
Er'se
Erx'i-as
†E-ry'a-lus
E-ryb'i-um
Er-y-ci'na
Er-y-man'this
Er-y-man'thus
Er'y-mas
E-rym'na
E-rym'ne-us
Er'y-mus
*Er-ys-the'a
Er-y-the'a
*Er-y-thi'a
Er-y-thi'ni
†Er-y-thræ'um
Er'y-thra
*E-ryth-ra-bo'lus
Er'y-thræ
Er'y-thras
E-ryth'ri-on
E-ryth'ros
E'ryx
E-ryx'o
E-ser'nus
Es-quil'i-æ, *and* Es-qui-li'nus
Es-sed'o-nes
Es'se-nes
Es'su-i
†Es-ti-æ-o'tis
Es-ti-ni'a
Es'u-la
E-te-ar'chus
E-te'o-cles
E-te'o-clus
E-te-o-cre'tæ
E-te'o-nes
E-te-o'ne-us
E-te-o-ni'cus
*E-te-o'nus
E-te'si-æ
E-tha'li-on
E-thc'le-um
*E-the'lus
E-the'mon
Eth'o-da
E'ti-as
E'tis
E-tru'ri-a
†E-trus'ci
Et'y-lus
Eu'ba-ges
Eu-ba'tas
Eu'bi-us
Eu-bœ'a
Eu-bo'i-cus
Eu'bo-te
Eu'bo-tes
Eu-bu'le
Eu-bu'li-des
Eu-bu'lus
Eu-ce'rus
Eu-che'nor
Eu'chi-des
Eu-cli'des
Eu'clus
Eu'cra-te
Eu'cra-tes
Eu'cri-tus
Euc-te'mon
Euc-tre'si-i
Eu-dæ'mon
Eu-dam'i-das
Eu'da-mus, *or* *Eu-da'mus
Eu-de'mus
Eu-do'ci-a
Eu-doc'i-mus
Eu-do'ra
Eu-do'rus
Eu-dox'i-a
Eu-dox'us
*Eu-el-ge'a
Eu-e-mer'i-das
*Eu-es'pe-ris
Eu-ga'ne-i
Eu-ge'ni-a
†Eu-ge'ni-um
Eu-ge'ni-us
Eu'ge-on
*Eu-gi'a
Eu-hem'e-rus
*Eu'hy-dra
Eu'hy-drum
Eu'hy-us
Eu-lim'e-ne
Eu-ma'chi-us
Eu-mæ'us
*Eu-ma'ras
*Eu-me'ces
Eu-me'des
Eu-me'lis
†Eu-me'lus, (*son of Admetus*)
Eu'me-lus
Eu'me-nes
Eu-me'ni-a, (*a female*)
*Eu-me-ni'a, (*a city*)
Eu-men'i-des
Eu-me-nid'i a
Eu-me'ni-us
Eu-mol'pe
Eu-mol'pi-dæ
Eu-mol'pus
Eu-mon'i-des
*Eu'ne-os
Eu-næ'us
Eu-na'pi-us
*Eu-ni'ce
*Eu-no'mi-a
Eu'no-mus
*Eu-nu'chus
Eu'nus
*Eu'o-dus
†Eu-on'y-mos
Eu'o-ras
Eu-pa'gi-um
Eu-pal'a-mon
*Eu-pal'a-mos
Eu-pal'a-mus
Eu'pa-tor
Eu-pa-to'ri-a
*Eu-pat'o-ris
Eu-pei'thes
Eu'pha-es
Eu-phan'tus
Eu-phe'me
Eu-phe'mus
Eu-phor'bus
Eu-pho'ri-on
†Eu-phra'nor
Eu-phra'tes
Eu'phron
Eu-phros'y-ne
*Eu-pi'thes
Eu-plæ'a, *or* Eu-plœ'a
Eu'po-lis
*Eu-po'lus
Eu-pom'pus
Eu-ri-a-nas'sa
Eu-rip'i-des
Eu-ri'pus
*Eu-ro-aq'ui-lo
*Eu-roc'ly-don
Eu-ro'mus
*Eu-ron'o-tus
Eu-ro'pa
Eu-ro-pæ'us
Eu'rops
*Eu-ro'pus
Eu-ro'tas
Eu-ro'to
*Eu-ro'us
Eu'rus
Eu-ry'a-le
Eu-ry'a-lus
Eu-ryb'a-tes
Eu-ryb'i-a
Eu-ry-bi'a-des
Eu-ryb'i-us
*Eu-ryb'o-tus
Eu-ry-cle'a
Eu'ry-cles
Eu-ry-cli'des
Eu-ryc'ra-tes
Eu-ry-crat'i-das
Eu-ryd'a-mas
Eu-ryd'a-me
Eu-ry-dam'i-das
Eu-ryd'i-ce
*Eu-ry-e'lus
Eu-ry-gan'i-a
*Eu-ryl'e-on
Eu-ryl'o-chus
Eu-rym'a-chus
Eu-rym'e-de
Eu-rym'e-don
Eu-rym'e-nes
Eu-ryn'o-me
Eu-ryn'o-mus
Eu-ry'o-ne
Eu'ry-pon
*Eu-ry-pon'ti-dæ
Eu-ryp'y-le
Eu-ryp'y-lus
Eu-rys'the-nes
Eu-rys-then'i-dæ
Eu-rys'the-us
Eu'ry-te
Eu-ryt'e-æ
Eu-ryt'e-le
†Eu-ry-the'mis
Eu-ryth'i-on, *and* Eu-ryt'i-on
Eu'ry-tis
Eu'ry-tus
*Eu'se-bes
*Eu-se'bi-a, (*a woman*)
*Eu-se-bi'a, (*a city near Mt. Taurus*)
Eu-se'bi-us
*Eu-sem'a-ta
Eu'se-pus
Eu-sta'thi-us
Eu-sto'li-a
Eu-sto'li-us
Eu-tæ'a
Eu-tel'i-das
Eu-ter'pe
Eu-tha'li-a
Eu-tha'li-us
*Eu-the'næ
Eu-thyc'ra-tes
Eu-thy-de'mus
Eu-thy'mus
*Eu-thyn'o-us
Eu-trap'e-lus
*Eu-tre'sis
Eu-tro'pi-a
Eu-tro'pi-us
Eu'ty-ches
Eu-tych'i-de
Eu-tych'i-des
*Eu'ty-chus
Eux-an'thi-us
Eux'e-nus
Eux-i'nus Pon'tus
*Eux-ip'pe
*Eux-yu'the-tus
E-vad'ne
Ev'a-ges
*Ev'a-gon
E-vag'o-ras
E-vag'o-re
E'van
E-van'der
E-van'ge-lus
Ev-an-gor'i-des
E-van'thes
E-var'chus
E'vas
E'vax
E-vel'thon
E-vem'e-rus
*E-ve'nor
E-ve'nus
Ev-e-phe'nus
Ev'e-res
E-ver'ge-tæ
E-ver'ge-tes
†Ev-es-per'i des
E-vip'pe
E-vip'pus
Ex-a'di-us
Ex-æ'thes
Ex-ag'o-nus
*Ex-om'a-tæ
Ex-om'a-træ
*Ex-quil'i-a

F.

†Fa-ba'ri-a
Fab'a-ris
Fa'bi-a
Fa-bi-a'ni
Fa'bi-i
Fa'bi-us
Fab-ra-te'ri-a
Fa-bric'i-us
Fa-bul'la
†Fa-cel'i-na
*Fac-e-li'na
Fa'dus
Fæs'u-læ
Fal-cid'i-a
†Fa-le'ri-a
Fa-le'ri-i
Fal-e-ri'na
Fa-ler'nus
Fa-lis'ci
Fa-lis'cus
Fa'ma
Fan'ni-a
Fan'ni-i
Fan'ni-us
Far'fa-rus
*Far'si-na
Fas'ce-lis
Fas-cel'li-na
*Fa-tic'a-nus
Fau-cu'la
Fau'la
Fau'na
Fau-na'li-a
Fau'ni
Fau'nus
Faus'ta
Faus-ti'na
*Faus-ti'nus
Faus'ti-tas
Faus'tu-lus
Faus'tus
Fa-ven'ti-a
Fa-ve'ri-a
Fa'vo
†Fav-o-ri'nus
Feb'ru-a
Fe-ci-a'les
Fel'gi-nas
*Fe-lic'i-tas
*Fel'si-na
Fen-es-tel'la
†Fen'ni
Fe-ra'li-a
Fer-en-ti'num
Fe-ren'tum, *or* †Fo-ren'tum
Fe-re'tri-us
Fe-ro'ni-a
Fes-cen'ni-a
*Fes-cen-ni'nus
†Fes'cu-læ
Fes'tus
Fi-bre'nus
Fi-cul'ne-a
Fi-de'na, *or* Fi-de'næ
†*Fid-e-na'tes
Fi-den'ti-a
*Fid-en-ti'nus
Fi'des
Fi-dic'u-læ
Fim'bri-a
Fir'mi-us
Fis-cel'lus
Flac'cus
Fla-cel'li-a
Fla-cil'la
Fla-cil'la Æ'li-a
*Flam'i-nes
Fla-min'i-a
Fla-min'i-us, *or* Flam-i-ni'nus
Fla'vi-a
Fla-vi-a'num
*Fla-vi'na
Fla-vin'i-a
Fla-vi-ob'ri-ga
Fla'vi-us
*Fla-vo'na
Flo'ra
Flo-ra'li-a
*Flo-ra'lis
†Flo-ren'ti-a
Flo-ri-a'nus
Flo'rus
Flu-o'ni-a
Fo'li-a
*Fon-ta'nus
Fon-te'i-a
Fon-te'i-us Cap'i-to
For'mi-æ
For-mi-a'num
For'nax
For-tu'na
For'u-li
Fo'rum Ap'pi-i
Fran'ci
Fre-gel'la
Fre-ge'næ
Fren-ta'ni
Frig'i-dus
Fris'i-i
Fron'ti-nus
*Fron-ti'nus
Fron'to
Fru'si-no
Fu-ci'na
Fu-ci'nus
†*Fu'ci-nus
Fu-fid'i-us
Fu'fi-us Gem'i-nus
†Fu-ga'li-a
Ful-gi-na'tes
Ful-gi'nus
Ful'li-num, *and* Ful-gi'num
Ful'vi-a
Ful'vi-us
Fun-da'nus
Fun'di
Fu'ri-a
Fu'ri-æ
Fu'ri-i
Fu-ri'na
Fu-ri'næ
Fu'ri-us
Fur'ni-us
Fus'cus
*Fus-ci'na
Fu'si-a
Fu'si-us

G.

Gab'a-les
*Gab'a-lus
*Gab'a-rus
*Gab'a-za
Ga-be'ne, *and* Ga-bi e'ne
Ga-bi-e'nus
Ga'bi-i
Ga-bi'na
Ga-bin'i-a
Ga-bin-i-a'nus
Ga-bin'i-us
*Ga-bi'nus
*Gad'a-ra
Ga'des, *and* †Ga-di'ra
Gad-i-ta'nus
Gæ-sa'tæ
*Gæ-tu'li
Gæ-tu'li-a
Gæ-tu'li-cus
Ga-la'bri-i
Gal-ac-toph'a-gi
Ga-læ'sus
Ga-lan'this
Gal'a-ta
Gal'a-tæ
Gal-a-tæ'a, *and* Gal-a-thæ'a
*Gal-a-te'a
Ga-la'ti-a
Ga-lax'i-a
Gal'ba
*Gal'bu-la
Ga-le'nus
Ga-le'o-læ
*Ga-le-o'tæ
Ga-le'ri-a
Ga-le'ri-us
Ga-le'sus
Gal-i-læ'a
Ga-lin-thi-a'di-a
Gal'li
Gal'li-a
Gal-li-ca'nus
*Gal-lic'i-nus
*Gal'li-cus
Gal-li-e'nus
Gal-li-na'ri-a
Gal-lip'o-lis
*Gal-li'ta
Gal-lo-græ'ci-a
Gal-lo'ni-us
Gal'lus
Ga-max'us
*Gam-bre'um
Ga-me'li-a
Gan-da-ri'tæ
Gan'gа-ma
Gan-gar'i-dæ
*Gan-gar'i-des
Gan'ges
*Gan-ge'tis
Gan-nas'cus
Gan-y-me'de
Gan-y-me'des
*Ga-ræt'i-cum
Gar-a-man'tes
Gar-a-man'tis
Gar'a-mas
Gar'a-tas
Ga-re'a-tæ
Ga-re-ath'y-ra
Gar-ga'nus
Gar-ga'phi-a
Gar'ga-ra
*Gar-gar'i-dæ
Gar'ga-ris
†Gar'ga-rus
‡*Gar-get'tus
Gar-git'ti-us
Ga-ril'i-us
*Ga-ri'tes
Ga-rum'na
Gas'tron
*Ga'the-æ
Ga-tho'a-tas
†*Gau-ga-me'la
Gau'lus, *or* Gau'le-on
*Gau-ra'nus
Gau'rus
Ga'us, *or* Ga'os
*Ga-zo'rus
Ge ben'na
*Ge-dro'si
Ge-dro'si-a
Ge-ga'ni-i
Ge'la
Ge-la'nor
Gel'li-a
Gel'li-as
Gel'li-us
Ge'lo, *or* Ge'lon
*Gel'o-i
‡*Ge-lo'i
Gel'o-nes, *or* Ge-lo'ni
Ge'los
*Gem'i-ni
Ge-min'i-us
Gem'i-nus
*Ge-mi'nus
Ge-na'bum
Ge-nau'ni
*Ge-ne'tes
Ge-ne'va
*Gen'e-va
¶Ge-ne'va, *or* ¶Ge na'va
Ge-ni'sus
Ge'ni-us
*Gen-na'i-des
*Ge-no'ni
Gen'se-ric
Gen'ti-us
Gen'u-a
Ge-nu'ci-us
¶Ge-nu'rus
Ge-nu'sus
‡*Gen'u-sus
Ge-nu'ti-a
*Gen'y-sus
*Ge-om'o-ri
Ge-or'gi-ca
Ge-phy'ra
Ge-phyr'æ-i
*Geph-y-ræ'i
*Ge-phy'res
*Geph-y-ro'te
*Gep'i-dæ
Ge-ræs'tus
*Ger-a-ne'a
Ge-ra'ni-a
Ge-ran'thræ
*Ger'a-sa
*Ge-re'a
Ge-res'ti-cus
Ger'gi-thum
Ger-go'bi-a
Ge'ri-on
Ger-ma'ni-a
*Ger-man-i-ci'a
Ger-man'i-cus
Ger-ma'ni-i
*Ger-ma'nus
*Ger-on-te'us
Ge-ron'thræ
Ger'rhæ
Ge'rus, *and* Ger'rhus
Ge'ry-on, *and* Ge-ry'-o-nes
*Ge-sith'o-us
Ges'sa-tæ
†Ges-so-ri'a-cum
Ges'sos
Ges'sus
Ge'ta
Ge'tæ
*Ge-thos'y-ne
*Geth-sem'a-ni
*Get'i-cus
Ge-tu'li-a
Gi-gan'tes
*Gig-an-te'us
Gi-gar'tum
Gi'gis
*Gi-go'nus
Gil'do
Gil'lo
Gin-da'nes
Gin'des
Gin'ge
Gin-gu'num
Gip'pi-us
Gis'co
Gla-di-a-to'ri-i Lu'di
*Glan-do-mo'rum
Gla'nis
Gla'num
Glaph'y-re, *and* Glaph'y-ra
Glaph'y-rus
Glau'ce
Glau'ci-a
Glau-cip'pe
Glau-cip'pus
Glau'con
Glau-con'o-me
Glau-co'pis
Glau'cus
Glau'ti-as
Gli'con
Glis'sas
Glyc'e-ra
Gly-ce'ri-um
Gly'con
Glym'pes
Gna'ti-a
Gni'dus
Gnos'si-a, *or* Gnos'sis
Gnos'sus
Gob-a-nit'i-o
Go'bar
Gob'a-res
Go'bry-as
Gol'gi
*Gom'o-ra
Gom'phi
Go-na'tas
Go-ni'a-des
Go-nip'pus
Gon'ni
Go-næs'sa
Go-nus'sa
Gor-di-a'nus
*Gor-di-e'um
*Gor-di-u-co'mon
Gor'di-um
Gor'di-us
*Gor-di-u-ti'chus
Gor-ga'sus
Gor'ge
Gor'gi-as
Gor'go
Gor'go-nes
*Gor-go'ne-us
Gor-go'ni-a
Gor-go'ni-us
Gor-goph'o-ne
Gor-goph'o-ra
*Gor-go'pis
Gor'gus
Gor-gyth'i-on
Gor'tu-æ
Gor'tyn, Gor'tys, *or* Gor-ty'na
Gor-tyn'i-a
*Go-tho'nes
¶Go'thi
Got'thi
Grac'chus
Gra-di'vus
Græ'ci
Græ'ci-a
Græ'ci-a Mag'na
Græ-ci'nus
*Græ-cos'ta-sis
Græ'cus
Gra'i-us
*Gra-ju'ge-næ
Gra-ni'cus
Gra'ni-us
*Gra-te'æ In'su-læ
Gra'ti-æ
Gra-ti-a'nus
Gra-tid'i-a
Gra'ti-on
Gra'ti-us
Gra'vi-i
Gra-vis'cæ
Gra'vi-us
Gre-go'ri-us
Grin'nes
*Gro-ne'a
Gros'phus
Gryl'lus
Gry-ne'um
Gry-ne'us
Gry-ni'um
*Gy'a-ra
Gy'a-rus, *and* Gy'a-ros
Gy'as
Gy-gæ'us
Gy'ge
Gy'ges, *or* Gy'es
*Gyl-a-ce'a
Gy-lip'pus
Gym-na'si-a
Gym-na'si-um
Gyn-ne'si-æ
Gym'ne-tes
*Gym-ne'tes
*Gym-no-pæ-di'a
Gym-nos-o-phis'tæ
Gy-næ'ce-as
Gy-næ-co-thœ'nas
Gyn'des
*Gyr-to'na
Gy-the'um

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H.

Ha'bis
Ha-dri-a-nop'o-lis
Ha-dri-a'nus
Ha-dri-at'i-cum
*Had-y-le'um
Hæ'mon
Hæ-mo'ni-a
*Hæm'o-nis
Hæ'mus
Ha'ges
Hag-nag'o-ra
Hag'no
Ha-læ'sus, *and* Ha-le'-sus
Hal'a-la
Hal-cy'o-ne
†Ha-len'tum
†*Hal'e-sa
†Ha-le'sa
Ha-le'si-us
*Ha-le'sus
Ha'li-a
Ha-li-ac'mon
*Ha-li-ac'e-tus
Ha-li-ar'tus
*Hal-i-car-nas'se-us
Hal-i-car-nas'sus
Ha-lic'y-æ
Ha-li'e-is
Ha-lim'e-de
Hal-ir-rho'ti-us
Hal-i-ther'sus
*Ha-li'um
Ha'li-us
Hal-i-zo'nes
*Hal-mo'nes
Hal'mus
Hal-my-des'sus
*Hal'my-ris
*Hal-my-ro'tes
*Ha-lo'a
Ha-loc'ra-tes
Ha-lo'ne
Hal-on-ne'sus
Ha-lo'ti-a
Ha-lo'tus
Ha'lus
Ha-ly-æ'tus
Ha-ly-at'tes
†Ha-ly'cus
Ha'lys
Ha-lyz'i-a
Ham-a-dry'a-des
*Ha-mad'ry-as
*Ham-ar-to'lus
Ha-max'i-a
*Ha-max'i-tus
*Ham-ax-o'bi-i
Ha-mil'car
Ha-mil'us
Ham'mon
Han'ni-bal
Har'ca-lo
Har-ma-te'li-a
Har'ma-tris
*Har'ma-tus
*Har-men-o-pu'lus
Har-mo'di-us
Har-mo'ni-a
Har-mon'i-des
*Har-mos'y-ni
*Har'mo-zon
*Har-pa'gi-a
*Har-pag'i-des
Har'pa-gus
Har-pal'i-ce
Har-pa'li-on
Har'pa-lus
Har-pal'y-ce
Har-pal'y-cus
Har'pa-sa
Har'pa-sus
Har-poc'ra-tes
*Har-py'i-a
Har-py'i-æ
†Har'u-des
*Ha-ru'des
Ha-rus'pex
*Has-by'te
Has'dru-bal
Ha-te'ri-us
Haus'ta-nes
*He-au-ton-ti-mo-ru'-me-nos
Heb'do-le
*Heb'do-me
He'be
He-be'sus
*Heb'ri-nus
*He-brom'a-gum
*He-brom'a-nus
He'brus
*He-bu'des
Hec'a-le
Hec-a-le'si-a
Hec-a-me'de
†Hec'a-tæ
Hec-a-tæ'us
Hec'a-te
Hec-a-te'si-a
†Hec'a-to
Hec-a-tom-bo'i-a
Hec-a-tom-pho'ni-a
Hec-a-tom'po-lis
Hec-a-tom'py-los
*Hec-a-tom'py-lus
*Hec-a-ton-ne'si
*Hec-te'næ
Hec'tor
Hec'u-ba
*Hec'y-ra
Hed'i-la
†Hed-o-næ'um
*Hed'u-es
Hed'u-i
*Hed'y-lus
He-dym'e-les
He-gel'o-chus
He-ge'mon
Heg-e-si'a-nax
He-ge'si-as
Heg-e-sil'o-chus
Heg-e-sin'o-us
Heg-e-si'nus
Heg-e-sip'pus
Heg-e-sip'y-le
Heg-e-sis'tra-tus
Heg-e-syp'e-le
Heg-e-tor'i-des
Hel'e-na
He-le'ni-a
*Hel-e-ni'us
He-lo'nor
Hel'e-nus
*He'le-on
He-ler'ni Lu'cus
†He'les, *or* †Ha'les
*He'li-a
He-li'a-des
He-li-as'tæ
Hel-i-ca'on
Hel'i-ce
Hel'i-con
Hel-i-co-ni'a-des
Hel-i-co'nis
*Hel-i-me'na
*Hel'i-mus
He-li-o-do'rus
He-li-o-gab'a-lus
*He-li-o-ga-ba'lus
He-li-op'o-lis
He-lis'son
*He-li'um
He'li-us
He-lix'us
*Hel'la-da
Hel-lan'i-ce
Hel-lan'i-cus
Hel-la-noc'ra-tes
*Hel-la-nod'i-cæ
Hel'las
Hel'le
Hel'len
Hel-le'nes
Hel-les-pon'tus
*Hel'lo-pes
Hel-lo'pi-a
Hel-lo'ti-a
He-lo'ris
He-lo'rum, *and* He-lo'rus
He'los
He-lo'tæ, *and* He-lo'tes
He'lum
Hel-ve'ti-a
Hel-ve'ti-i
*Hel-ve'tum
Hel'vi-a
†Hel-vid'i-a
Hel'vi-i
†Hel-vil'lum
Hel-vi'na
Hel'vi-us Cin'na
Hel'y-mus
He-ma'thi-on
*Hem-e-ros-co-pi'um
*He-mic'y-nes
He-mith'e-a
*He-mo'dus
He'mon
*He-mo'na
He'mus
Hen'e-tl
He-ni'o-chi
*He-ni-o-chi'a
He-phæs'ti-a
*Heph-æs-ti'a
†Heph-æs-ti'a-des
He-phæs'ti-i
He-phæs'ti-o
He-phæs'ti-on
Hep-ta-pho'nos
Hep-tap'o-lis
*Hep-tap'o-rus
Hep-tap'y-los
*Hep-ta-yd'a-ta
He'ra
Her-a-cle'a
Her-a-cle'i-a
*Her'a-cles
He-rac'le-um
He-rac-le-o'tes
Her-a-cli'dæ
Her-a-cli'des
Her-a-cli'dis
Her-a-cli'tus
He-rac'li-us
*Her-a-cli'us
He-ræ'a
He-ræ'um
*Her-be'sus
Her-bes'sus
†Her-bi'ta
Her-ce'i-us
*Her-ce'us
Her-cu-la'ne-um
*Her-cu-la'ne-us
Her'cu-les
Her-cu'le-um
Her-cu'le-us
Her-cy'na
Her-cyn'i-a
*Her-cyn'i-us
Her-do'ni-a
Her-do'ni-us
He're-a
*He-re'a
He-ren'ni-us Se-ne'-ci-o
He're-us
He-ril'lus
Hor'i-lus
*He-ri'us, *and* *He'ri-us
Her'ma-chus
Her'mæ
Her-mæ'a
Her-mæ'um
Her-mag'o-ras
†Her-man'di-ca
Her-man-du'ri
Her-man'ni
Her-maph-ro-di'tus
†Her'mas
Her-ma-the'na
Her-me'as
Her-me'i-as
Her'mes
Her-me-si'a-nax
Her-mi'nas
Her-min'i-us
Her-mi'o-ne
*Her-mi'o-nes
Her-mi-o'ni-æ
Her-mi-on'i-cus Si'nus
*Her-mi'o-nis
Her-mip'pus
*Her-mo-cop'i-dæ
Her-moc'ra-tes
Her-mo-do'rus
Her-mog'e-nes
Her-mo-la'us
*Her-mo'nax
*Her-mon'do-ri
†Her-mop'o-lis
Her-mo-ti'mus
Her-mun-du'ri
Her'mus
Her'ni-ci
He'ro
He-ro'des
He-ro-di-a'nus
He-rod'i-cus
*Her-o-di'um
He-rod'o-tus
*Her-o-du'lus
Her'o-es
†*He-ro'es
He-ro'is
He'ron
He-roph'i-la
*He-roph'i-le
He-roph'i-lus
He-ros'tra-tus
Her'pa
Her'se
Her-sil'i-a
Her'tha, *and* Her'ta
Her'u-li
*Her'u-lus
He-sm'nus
He-si'o-dus
He-si'o-no
*He-si'o-nes
Hes-pe'ri-a
Hes-per'i-des
Hes'pe-ris
†Hes-pe-ri'tis
Hes'pe-rus
Hes'ti-a
†Hes-ti'a
Hes-ti-æ'a
*Hes-ti-o'nes
He'sus
He-sych'i-a
He-sych'i-us
He-tric'u-lum
He-tru'ri-a
Heu-rip'pa
Hex-ap'y-lum
†Hi-ar'bas, *or* I ar'bas
Hi-ber'ni-a, *and* Hy-ber'ni-a
*Hi-be'rus
Hi-bril'des
Hic-e-ta'on
¶*Hic'e-tas
Hi-emp'sal
¶*Hi'e-ra, (*an island*)
¶*Hi-e'ra, *or* I-æ'ra, (*a person*)
¶*Hi-e-ra-do'me
Hi-e-rap'o-lis
Hi'e-rax
*Hi'e-ri
*Hi-er'i-chus
Hi'e-ro
Hi-e-ro-ce'pi-a
*Hi-e-ro-ce'pis
Hi-er'o-cles
*Hi-e-ro-cæs-a-re'a
*Hi-e-ro-du'li
Hi-e-ro-du'lum
*Hi-e-ro-ke'ryx
†Hi-er-om-ne'mon
*Hi-er-om-nem'o-nes
Hi-e-ro-ne'sos
Hi-e-ron'i-ca (Lex)
*Hi-e-ro-ni'cæ
Hi-er-o-ni'ces
Hi-e-rou'i-cus
Hi-e-ron'y-mus
Hi-e-roph'i-lus
Hi-e-ro-sol'y-ma
*Hi-gi'nus
Hig-na'ti-a Vi'a
Hi-la'ri-a
Hi-la'ri-us
*Hi-man-top'o-des
Hi-mel'la
Him'e-ra
Hi-mil'co
Hip-pag'o-ras
*Hip-pag're-tus
Hip-pal'ci-mus
Hip'pa-lus
Hip-par'chi-a
Hip-par'chus
Hip-pa-ri'nus
Hip-pa'ri-on
*Hip'pa-ris
Hip'pa-sus
Hip'po-us
Hip'pi
Hip'pi-a
Hip'pi-as
Hip'pis
Hip'pi-us
Hip'po
Hip-pob'o-tes
*Hip-pob'o-tum
Hip-pob'o-tus
Hip-po-cen-tau'ri
*Hip-po-co'me
Hip-poc'o-on
Hip-po-co-rys'tes
†Hip-poc'ra-te
Hip-poc'ra-tes
Hip-po-cra'ti-a
Hip-po-cre'ne
Hip-pod'a-mas
Hip-pod'a-me, *and* Hip-po-da-mi'a
Hip-pod'a-mus
Hip-pod'i-ce
*Hip-po-do'rus
Hip-pol'ro-mus
Hip'po-la
Hip-pol'o-chus
Hip-pol'y-te
Hip-pol'y-tus
Hip-pom'a-chus
Hip-pom'e-don
†Hip-pom-e-du'sa
Hip-pom'e-ne
Hip-pom'e-nes
Hip-po-mol'gi
Hip'pon, *and* Hip'po
Hip-po'na
†*Hip-po'nax
Hip-po-ni'a-tes
*Hip-po-ni'cus
Hip-po'ni-um
Hip-pon'o-us
*Hip-poph'a-gi
Hip-pop'o-des
Hip-pos'tra-tus
Hip-pot'a-des
Hip'po-tas, *or* Hip'po-tes
Hip-poth'o-e
Hip-poth'o-on
Hip-poth-o-on'tis
Hip poth'o-us
Hip-po'ti-on
*Hip-po-tox'o-tæ
Hip-pu'ris
*Hip-pu'rus
Hip'pus
Hip'si-des
Hi'ra
Hir-pi'ni
Hir-pi'nus
Hir'ti-a (Lex)
Hir'ti-us Au'lus
Hir'tus
His'bon
†His'pa-lis
His-pa'ni-a
*His-pa'nus
His-pel'lum
His'po
His-pul'la
His-tas'pes
His'ter Pa-cu'vi-us
His-ti-æ'a
His-ti-æ'o-tis
His-ti-æ'us
His'tri-a
Ho'di-us
*Hol-mi'um
Hol'o-cron
*Hom-e-re'us
*Ho-mer'i-dæ
†Ho-me-ro-mas'tix
*Ho-me-ro-mas-ti'ges
Ho-me'rus
*Ho-mi'læ
Hom'o-le
Ho-mo'le-a
Hom-o-lip'pus
Hom-o-lo'i-des
Ho-mon-a-den'ses
*Hom-o-ti'mi
†Ho'nor
Ho-no'ri-us
*Ho-ple'tes
Ho'ra
Ho-rac'i-tæ
Ho'ræ
Hor-a-pol'lo
†Ho-ra'ti-a
Ho-ra'ti-us
Hor'ci-as
*Ho-ri'zon
Hor-mis'das
Hor-ra'tus
†Hor'ta
Hor-ten'si-a
Hor-ten'si-us
Hor-ti'num
Hor-to'na
Ho'rus
Hos-til'i-a
Hos-til'i-us
Hun-ne-ri'cus
†Hun'ni, *or* Hun-ni'a-des
Hy-a-cin'thi-a
Hy-a-cin'thus
Hy'a-des
Hy-ag'nis
Hy'a-la
*Hy'a-le
*Hy-a-me'a
*Hy-am-pe'a
Hy-am'po-lis
Hy-an'thes
Hy-an'tis
*Hy-a-pe'a
Hy-ar'bi-ta
*Hy-ar-bi'ta
Hy'as
*Hyb'e-la
Hy'bla
Hy-bre'as, *or* Hyb're-as
Hy-bri'a-nes
Hyc'ca-ra
Hy'da, *and* Hy'de
Hyd'a-ra
Hy-dar'nes
Hy-das'pes
Hy'dra
Hy-dra'mi-a
Hyd-ra-o'tes
*Hyd're-a
*Hy-dre'la
Hy-droch'o-us
Hy-dro-pho'ri-a
Hy'drus
Hy-dru'sa
Hy'e-la
*Hy'e-le
Hy-emp'sal
Hy-et'tus
*Hy-ge'a
Hy-ge'i-a
Hy-gi'a-na
Hy-gi'nus
Hy'la
Hy-lac'i-des
Hy-lac'tor
Hy'læ
*Hy-le'a
Hy-læ'us
Hy'las
Hy'lax
Hyl'i-as
Hyl-la'i-cus
Hyl'lus
Hy-lon'o-me
Hy-loph'a-gi
Hym-e-næ'us, *and* Hy'men
Hy-met'tus
*Hy-o'pe
Hy-pæ'pa
Hy-pæ'si-a
Hyp'a-nis
Hyp-a-ri'nus
*Hyp'a-ta
Hy-pa'tes
Hyp'a-tha
*Hyp'a-tus
Hy-pe'nor
Hyp-e-ra'on
*Hy-per'ba-tus
Hy-per'bi-us
Hyp-er-bo're-i
Hy-pe're-a, *and* Hy pe'ri-a
Hyp-e-re'si-a
*Hyp-e-ri'a
Hy-per'i-des
Hy-pe-ri'on
Hyp-e-ri'on
Hyp-erm-nes'tra
Hy-per'o-chus
Hy-per-och'i-des
Hy-phæ'us
*Hyph-an-te'on
*Hyp-o-the'bæ
*Hyp-o-the'cæ
Hyp'sa
Hyp-se'a
*Hyp-se'la
Hyp-se'nor
Hyp-se'us
Hyp-si-cra-te'a
Hyp-sic'ra-tes
Hyp-sip'y-le
Hyr-ca'ni-a
Hyr-ca'num Ma're
Hyr-ca'nus
Hyr'i-a
*Hyr'i-e
Hy-ri'e-us, *and* Hyr'e-us
Hyr-mi'na
*Hyr-mi'ne
Hyr'ne-to, *and* Hyr'no-thio
Hyr-nith'i-um
Hyr'ta-cus
Hys'i-a
Hys'pa
Hys'sus, *and* Hys'si
Hys-tas'pes
Hys-ti-e'us

I.

I'a
I-ac'chus
I-a'der
I-a-le'mus
*I-al'me-nus
I-al'y-sus
I-am'be
I-am'bli-cus
I-am'e-nus
I-am'i-dæ
I-a-ni'ra
I-an'the
I-an'the-a
*I-an-the'a
*I-a'on
*I-a'o-nes
I-ap-e-ron'i-des
I-a-pet'i-des
†I-ap-e-ti-on'i-des
I-ap'e-tus
I-a'pis
*I-ap'o-des
†I-a-pyd'i-a
*I-a-py'ges
I-a-pyg'i-a
I-a'pyx
I-ar'bas
*I-ar-bi'ta
I-ar'chas, *and* Jar'chas
I-ar'da-nus
I-as'i-des
I-a'si-on, *and* I-a'si us
*I-a'sis
I'a-sus
*I-ax-am'a-tæ
†I-ax'ar-tes
I-be'ri
I-be'ri-a
*I-ber'i-cus
I-be'rus
I'bi
I'bis
*Ib'y-cus
I-ca'ri-a
I ca'ri-us
Ic'a-rus
Ic'ci-us
Ic'e-los
*Ic'e-lus
I-ce'ni
Ic'e-tas
Ich'næ
*Ich-nob'a-tes
Ich-nu'sa
Ich-o-nu'phis
Ich-thy-oph'a-gi
Ich'thys
I-cil'i-us
Ic'i-us
†I-co'ni-um
I'cos
Ic-ti'nus
†Ic-u-lis'ma
I'da
I-dæ'a
I-dæ'us
†I-da'lis, *or* *Id'a-lis
Id'a-lus
Id-an-thyr'sus
I-dar'nes
I'das
Id'e-a
*I-de'a
I-des'sa
†I'dex
†I-dis-ta-vi'sus
Id'mon
I-dom'e-ne
I-dom-e-ne'us, *or* †I-dom'e-neus
I-do'the-a
I-dri'e-us
I-du'be-da
I-du'me, *and* Id-u-me'a
I-dy'a
I-dy'i-a
I-e'tæ
Ig'e-ni
Ig-na'tl-us
*Ig-ne'tes
†I-gu'vi-um
I-la-i'ra
Il'ba
*Il-e-a'tes
Il-e-ca'o-nes, *and* Il-e ca-o-nen'ses
I-ler'da
*Il-er-ge'tes
Il'i-a, *or* Rhe'a
I-li'a-ci Lu'di
I-li'a-cus
I-li'a-des
Il'i-as
†Il-i-en'ses
Il'i-on
I-li'o-ne
Il-i-o'ne-us, *or* †I-li'o-neus
I-lis'sus
I-lith-y-i'a, *or* *Il-thy'-i-a
Il'i-um, *or* Il'i-on
*Il-lib'a-nus
Il-lib'e-ris
Il-lip'u-la
Il-li-tur'gis
Il-lyr'i-cum, Il'ly-ris, *and* Il-lyr'i-a
Il-lyr'i-cus Si'nus

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Il-lyr'i-us
Il'u-a
I'lus
*Il-ur-ge'a
I-lyr'gis
I-man-u-en'ti-us
*I-ma'on
Im'a-us
Im'ba-rus
Im-brac'i-des
Im-bras'i-des
Im'bra-sus
Im'bre-us
Im'bri-us
Im-briv'i-um
Im'bros
*Im'o-la
In'a-chi
I-na'chi-a
I-nach'i-dæ
I-nach'i-des
I-na'chi-um
In'a-chus
I-nam'a-mes
I-nar'i-me
In'a-rus
In-ci-ta'tus
In-da-thyr'sus
In'di-a
†In-dib'i-lis
*In'di-cus
In-dig'e-tes
*In-di-ge'tes, (*a people*)
In-dig'e-ti
In'dus
*In-gæv'o-nes
*In-ne'sa
I'no
I-no'a
I-no'pus
I-no'res
I-no'us
In'su-bres
†In-su'bri-a
†In-ta-me'li-um
In-ta-pher'nes
In-te-ram'na
In-ter-ca'ti-a
In'u-us
I-ny'cus
I'o
I-ob'a-tes, *and* Jo-ba'tes
I'o-bes
I-o-la'i-a
I'o-las, *or* I-o-la'us
I-ol'chos
I'o-le
*I-o'lum
I'on
I-o'ne
I-o'nes
I-o'ni-a
*I-on'i-cus
I-o'pas
I'o-pe, *and* Jop'pa
I'o-phon
*I-o'pis
I'os
*I-o-taph'a-ta
Ip'e-pæ
Iph-i-a-nas'sa
Iph'i-clus, *or* Iph'i-cles
I-phic'ra-tes
*Iph-i-crat'i-des
*Iph-i-da-mi'a
I-phid'a-mus
Iph-i-de-mi'a
Iph-i-ge-ni'a
Iph-i-me-di'a
I-phim'e-don
Iph-i-me-du'sa
I-phin'o-e
I-phin'o-us
I'phis
I-phit'i-on
Iph'i-tus
Iph'thi-me
Ip-se'a
†Ip'sus
I'ra
*I-ra'is
*Ir-a-phi-o'tes
Ir-e-næ'us
I-re'ne
I-re'sus
I'ris
I'rus
*I-sa'cus
Is'a-das
I-sæ'a
I-sæ'us
Is'a-mus
I-san'der
I-sa'pis
I'sar, *and* Is'a-ra
I'sar, *and* I-sæ'us
I-sar'chus
I-sau'ri-a
I-sau'ri-cus
I-sau'rus
Is-che'ni-a
Is-cho-la'us
*Is-chom'a-che
Is-chop'o-lis
*Is-chy'ras
Is-com'a-chus
Is-de-ger'des
*I-se'a
*I-sep'us
Is'i-a
*I-si'a-ci
*I-si'a-cus
Is-i-do'rus
I'sis
*Is-ma-e'la
Is'ma-rus, *and* Is'ma-ra
Is-me'ne
Is-me'ni-as
Is-men'i-des
Is-me'nus
I-soc'ra-tes
Is'sa
Is'so
*Is-se'don
*Is-sed'o-nes
Is'sus
*Is-tæv'o-nes
Is'ter, *and* Is'trus
Isth'mi-a
Isth'mi-us
Isth'mus
Is-ti-æ'o-tis
*Is-to'ne
Is'tri-a
Is-trop'o-lis
I'sus
*It'a-li
I-ta'li-a
I-tal'i-ca
I-tal'i-cus
It'a-lus
I-tar'gris
It'e-a
I-tem'a-les
Ith'a-ca
†Ith-a-ce'si-æ
I-thob'a-lus
I-tho'ne
Ith-o-ma'i-a
*Ith-o-ma'tas
†I-thom'a-tes
*I-tho'me
I-tho'mus
*I-tho'ne
*Ith-u-re'i
Ith-y-phal'lus
I-to'ni-a
I-to'nus
*It'o-rum
†It'u-na
It-u-ræ'a
I-tu'rum
It'y-lus
It-y-ræ'i
I'tys
*I-u-le'us
*I-u-li'a-cum
I-u'lus
Ix-ib'a-tæ
Ix-i'on
*Ix-i-o'ne-us
Ix-i-on'i-des

J.

*Ja-co'bus
*Jad'e-ra
*Jam'ni-a, *or* *Jam-ni'a
Ja-nic'u-lum
*Ja-no'ca
Ja'nus
Ja-pet'i-des
Jap'e-tus
Jar'chas
Ja'son
*Jaz'y-ges
Jen'i-sus
Je'ra
†Jer'ne
Je-ro'mus, *and*
Je-ron'y-mus
Je-ru'sa-lem
*Je'sus
Jo-ba'tes
Jo-cus'ta
Jop'pa
Jor-da'nes
*Jor'da-nes
Jor-nan'des
Jo-se'phus, Fla'vi-us
Jo-vi-a'nus
*Jo-vi'nus
*Jo'za
Ju'ba
Ju-dæ'a
Ju-ga'lis
Ju-gan'tes
Ju-ga'ri-us
Ju-gur'tha
Ju'li-a
Ju-li'a-des
Ju-li-a'nus
Ju'li-i
*Ju-li-o-bo'na
Ju-li-o-ma'gus
Ju-li-op'o-lis
Ju'lis
Ju'li-us Cæ'sar
Ju'ni-a
Ju'no
Ju-no-na'li-a
Ju-no'nes
Ju-no'ni-a
Ju-no'nis
Ju'pi-ter
*Ju'ra
Jus-ti'nus
Ju-tur'na
Ju-ve-na'lis
Ju-ven'tas
Ju-ver'na, *or*
Hi-ber'ni-a

L.

La an'der
La-ar'chus
Lab'a-ris
*Lab'a-rus
Lab'da
†Lab-dac'i-des
Lab'da-cus
Lab'da-lon
La'be-o
La-be'ri-us
*La-be'rus
La-bi'ci
La-bi'cum
*La-bi'cus
La-bi-e'nus
Lab-i-ne'tus
La-bo'bi-us
La-bob'ri-gi
*Lab-o-ri'ni
*La-bo'tas
La-bra'de-us
†La'bron
*La-by'cus
Lab-y-rin'thus
La-cæ'na
Lac-e-dæ'mon
*Lac-e-dæ-mon'i cus
Lac-e-dæ-mo'ni-i, *or*
Lac-e-dæm'o-nes
†Lac-e de-mo'ni-us
La-cer'ta
†Lac-e-ta'ni-a
Lach'a-res
La'ches
Lach'e-sis
Lac'i-das
†Lac'i-des
La-cin'i-a
La-cin-i-en'sis
La-cin'i-um
Lac'mon
La'co
La-cob'ri-ga
*La-co'nes, *pl.*
La-co'ni-a, *and*
La-con'i-ca
Lac'ra-tes
Lac'ri-nes
Lac-tan'ti-us
Lac'ter
Lac'y-des
†Lac'y-des
*La-cy'des
Lac'y-dus
La'das
La'de
La'des
†Lad-o-ce'a
La'don
*La-e'a
Læ'laps
Læ'li-a
Læ-li-a'nus
Læ'li-us
Læ'na, *and* Le-æ'na
Læ'nas
Læ'ne-us
La'pa Mag'na
La-er'tes
*La-er-ti'a-des
La-er'ti-us, Di-og'e-nes
*Læs-try'gon
Læ-stryg'o-nes
Læ'ta
Læ-to'ri-a (Lex)
Læ'tus
Læ'vi
Læ-vi'nus
La-ga'ri-a
*La-ge'us
La'gi-a
Lag'i-des
*La-gin'i-a, (*in Caria*)
*Lag-i-ni'a, (*in Bithynia*)
La'gus
La-gu'sa
La-gy'ra
La-i'a-des
La'i-as
La'is
La'i-us
Lal'a-ge
La-las'sis
Lam'a-chus
La-mal'mon
*Lam-be'ca
Lam-bra'ni
Lam'brus
La'mi-a
La-mi'a-cum Bel'lum
La'mi-æ
La'mi-as Æ-li'us
La-mi'rus
Lam'pe-do
*Lam-pe'ti-a, (*a female*)
*Lam-pe-ti'a, (*a city*)
*Lam-pe-ti'um
Lam'pe-to, *and*
*Lam-pe'do
*Lam'pe-tus
*Lam-pe'us, Lám-pi'a
Lam'pon, Lam'pos, *or*
Lam'pus
Lam-po-ne'a,
Lam-po'ni-a, *and*
Lam-po'ni-um
Lam-po'ni-us
Lam-prid'i-us Æ'li-us
Lam'pro-cles
Lam'prus
Lamp'sa-cus, *and*
Lamp'sa-chum
Lamp-te'ri-a
Lam'pus
La'mus
*Lam'y-ra
*Lam'y-ros
Lam'y-rus
La-nas'sa
Lan'ce-a
*Lan-ce'a
Lan'ci-a
Lan'di
Lan'gi-a
*Lan-gi'a
Lan-go-bar'di
La-nu'vi-um
La-o-bo'tas, *or* Lab'o-tas
La-oc'o-on
La-od'a-mas
†*La-od-a-mi'a
La-o-da'mi-a
La-od'i-co
La-od-i-ce'a
La-od-i-ce'ne
La-od'o-chus
La-og'o-nus
La-og'o-ras
La-og'o-re
La-o-me-di'a
La-om'e-don
*La-om-e-don-te'us
La-om-e-don-ti'a-dæ
*La-om-e-don'ti-a-des
*La-om-e-don'ti-us
*La-on'i-cus
La-on'o-me
La-on-o-me'ne
La-oth'o-e
La'o-us
Lap'a-thus
*La-pe'thus
Laph'ri-a
*La-phy'ra
La-phys'ti-um
La-pid'e-i
Lat-pid'e-us
Lap'i-thæ
Lap-i-thæ'um
Lap'i-tho
Lap'i-thus
La'ra, *or* La-ran'da
La-ren'ti-a, *and*
Lau-ren'ti-a
La'res
Lar'ga
Lar'gus
La-ri'des
La-ri'na
La-ri'num
La-ris'sa
La ris'sus
La'ri-us
Lar'nos
La-ro'ni-a
†Lars To-lum'ni-us
Lar'ti-us, Fla'vi-us
Lar-to-læ'a-ni
Lar'væ
La-rym'na
La-rys'i-um
Las'si-a
Las'sus, *or* La'sus
Las'the-nes
Las-the-ni'a
Lat'a-gus
Lat e-ra'nus Plau'tus
La-te'ri-um
*Lath'u-rus
La-ti-a'lis
La-ti-a'ris
La-ti'ni
La-tin'i-us
La-ti'nus
La'ti-um
La'ti-us
Lat'mus
La-to'i-a
†La-to'bi-us
†La-tob'ri-gi
La-to'is
*Lat'o-is
La-to'na
La-top'o-lis
*Lat-o-re'a
La-to'us
La'tre-us
†La-tu'mi-æ, *or*
†La-to'mi-æ
†Lau-da'mi-a
Lau-do'ni-a
Lau-fel'la
Lau'ra
†Lau-re'a-cum
Lau-ren-ta'li-a
Lau-ren'tes A'gri
Lau-ren'ti-a
Lau-ren-ti'ni
Lau-ren'ti-us
Lau-ren'tum
*Lau-re'o-lus
Lau'ri-on, *or* Lau-ri'on
Lau'ron
†La'us
La'us Pom-pe'i-a
Lau'sus
Lau'ti-um
La-ver'na
†La-ver'ni-um
La-vi-a'na
La-vin'i-a
La-vin'i-um, *or*
La-vi'num
*Laz'a-rus
Le'a-des
Le-æ'i
Le-æ'na
Le-an'der
Le-an'dre
Le-an'dri-as
*Le-an'dri-us
Le-ar'chus
Leb-a-de'a
*Leb-a-di'a
Leb'e-dus, *or* Leb'e-dos
Le-be'na
Le-bin'thos, *and*
Le-byn'thos
Le-chæ'um
Lec'tum
Lec'y-thus
Lo'da
Le-dæ'a
Le'dus
Le'gi-o
Le'i-tus
Le'laps
Lel'e-ges
Le'lex
Le-man'nus
*Le-ma'nus
Lem'nos
Le-mo'vi-i
*Lem-o-vi'ces
Lem'u-res
Le-mu'ri-a, *and*
Lem-u-ra'li-a
Le-næ'us
Len'tu-lus
Le'o
*Le-ob'o-tes
Le-o-ca'di-a
*Le-och'a-res
Le-o-co'ri-on
Le-oc'ra-tes
Le-od'a-mas
Le-od'o-cus
Le-og'o-ras
Le'on
Le-o'na
Le-o-na'tus
*Le-on'i-da
Le-on'i-das
*Le-on'ti-chus
Le-on'ti-um, *and*
Le-on-ti'ni
*Le-on-to-ceph'a-le
Le-on-to-ceph'a-lus
Le-on'ton, *or*
Le-on-top'o-lis
Le-on-tych'i-des
*Le-oph'o-ra
*Le'o-phron
*Le-op're-pes
*Le-o-prep'i-des
Le'os
Le-os'the-nes
Le-o-tych'i-des
Le-phyr'i-um
Lep'i-da
Lep'i-dus
Le-pi'nus
Le-pon'ti-i
Le'pre-os
Le'pri-um
Lep'ti-nes
Lep'tis
Le'ri-a
Le-ri'na
Ler'na
Le'ro
Le'ros
*Les-bo-ni'cus
Les'bos
*Les-bo'us
Les'bus, *or* Les'bos
Les'ches
Les-tryg'o-nes
*Les'u-ra
Le-ta'num
Le-thæ'us
Le'the
Le'tus
Leu'ca
*Leu-ca'di-a
Leu-ca'ni
Leu'cas
Leu-ca'si-on
Leu-cas'pis
Leu-ca'tes
Leu'ce
Leu'ci
Leu-cip'pe
Leu-cip'pi-des
Leu-cip'pus
*Leu-co-ge'i
Leu'co-la
Leu'con
Leu-co'ne
Leu-co'nes
*Leu-con'i-cus
Leu-con'o-e
*Leu-con'o-tus
Leu-cop'e-tra
*Leu-co-phry'ne
Leu'co-phrys
Leu-cop'o-lis
Leu'cos
Leu-co'si-a
*Leu-cos'y-ri
Leu-co-syr'i-i
Leu-coth'o-e, *or*
Leu-co'the-a
Leuc'tra
Leuc'trum
Leu'cus
Leu-cy-a'ni-as
Leu-tych'i-des
Le-va'na
Le-vi'nus
Lex-o'vi-i
*Lib'a-næ
Li-ba'ni-us
Lib'a-nus
Lib-en ti'na
Li'ber
Lib'e-ra
Lib-e-ra'li-a
Li-ber'tas
Li-be'thra
Li-beth'ri-des
Lib'i-ci, *or* Li-be'ci-i
Lib-l-ti'na
Li'bo
Li'bon
*Li-bon'o-tus
Lib-o-phœ-ni'ces
Li'bri
Libs
Li-bur'na
Li-bur'ni-a
Li-bur'ni-des
Li-bur'num Ma're
Li-bur'nus
Lib'y-a
Lib'y-cum Ma're
Lib'y-cus, *and*
Li-bys'tis
Li'bys
Li-bys'sa
*Lib-ys-si'nus
Lic'a-tes
Li'cha
*Lich'a-des
†Li-cha'des
Li'chas
Li'ches
Li-cin'i-a
Li-cin'i-us
*Lic'i-nus
Li-ci'nus
Li-cym'ni-us
Li'de
Li-ga'ri-us
Li-ge'a
Li'ger
Li'ger, *or* Lig'e-ris
Lig'o-ras
Lig'u-res
Li-gu'ri-a
Lig-u-ri'nus
Li'gus
†Li-gus'ti-cum Ma're
Lig'y-es
Li-gyr'gum
Li-læ'a
Lil-y-bæ'um
*Lil'y-be
Li-mæ'a
Li-me'ni-a
*Li-me'ra
Lim'næ
Lim-næ'um
Lim-na-tid'i-a
Lim-ni'a-ce
*Lim-ni'a-des
Lim-ni-o'tæ
Lim-no'ni-a
*Lim-no-ro'a
Li'mon
*Li-mo'ne
†Li-mo'num
†Li-my'ra
Lin-ca'si-i
*Lin'di-us
†Lin'dum
Lin'dus
Lin'go-nes
*Lin-gon'i-cus
Lin-ter'na Pa'lus
Lin-ter'num
Li'nus
Li'o-des
Lip'a-ra
*Lip'a-re
*Lip-a-re'us
Lip'a-ris
Liph'lum
Lip-o-do'rus
Li-quen'ti-a
Lir-cæ'us
Li-ri'o-pe
Li'ris
Li-sin'i-as
Lis'son
Lis'sus
Lis'ta
Lit'a-brum
Lit'a-na
Li-tav'i-cus
Li-ter'num
Lith-o-bo'li-a
Li'thrus
Li-thu'bi-um
Li-tu'bi-um
Lit-y-er'sas
Liv'i-a Dru-sil'la
Li-vil'la
Liv-i-ne'i-us
Liv'i-us
†Lix'us
Lo'bon
Lo'ce-us
Lo'cha
*Lo-cha'gus
Lo'chi-as

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*Loc'o-zus
Lo'cri
Lo'cris
Lo-cus'ta
Lo-cu'ti-us
*Lo-gi'um
Lol'li-a Pau-li'na
Lol-li-a'nus
Lol'li-us
Lon-di'num
Lon-ga-re'nus
Lon-gim'a-nus
Lon-gi'nus
Lon-go-bar'di
*Lon-go'ne
Lon'gu-la
Lon-gun'ti ca
†Lon'gus
Lor'di
Lor'y-ma
Lo'tis, *or* Lo'tos
Lo-toph'a-gi
Lo'us, *or* A'o-us
*Lox'i-as
Lu'a
Lu'ca
Lu'ca-gus
Lu-ca'ni
Lu-ca'ni-a
*Lu-can'i-cus
Lu-ca'ni-us
Lu-ca'nus
Lu-ca'ri-a, *or* Lu-ce'-ri-a
Luc-ce'i-us
Lu'ce-res
Lu-ce'ri-a
†Lu-ce'ri-us
Lu-ce'ti-us
Lu'ci-a
Lu-ci-a'nus
Lu'ci-fer
Lu-cil'i-us
Lu-cil'la
Lu-ci'na
*Lu-ci'o-lus
Lu'ci-us
Lu-cre'ti-a
Lu-cret'i-lis
Lu-cre'ti-us
Lu-cri'num
Lu-cri'nus
Luc-ta'ti-us
Lu-cul'le-a
†Lu-cul'li Hor'ti
Lu-cul'lus
Lu'cu-mo
Lu'cus
Lug-du'num
Lu'na
Lu'pa
Lu-per'cal
Lu-per-ca'li-a
Lu-per'ci
Lu-per'cus
Lu'pi-as, *or* Lu'pi-a
*Lu-po-du'num
Lu'pus
Lu-si-ta'ni-a
*Lu-si-ta'nus
Lu-so'nes
Lus'tri-cus
Lu-ta'ti-us
Lu-te'ri-us
Lu-te'ti-a
Lu-to'ri-us
Ly-æ'us
Ly'bas
*Ly-bo'tus
Lyb'y a, *or* Ly-bis'sa
Lyc'a-bas
Lyc-a-be'tus
Ly-cæ'a
Ly-cæ'um
Ly-cæ'us
Ly-cam'bes
*Lyc-am-be'us
Ly-ca'on
Lyc-a-o'ni-a
*Ly-ca'o-nes
Ly'cas
Ly-cas'te
Ly-cas'tum
Ly-cas'tus
Ly'ce
*Lyc'e-as
Ly'ces
Ly-ce'um
*Ly-ce'us
Lych-ni'des
Lych-ni'dus
Lyc'i-a
Lyc'i-das
Ly-cim'na
Ly-cim'ni-a
Ly-cis'cus
*Ly-ci'us, (*Epith.*)
*Lyc'i-us, *adj.*
*Lyc'o-a
Lyc-o-me'des
Ly'con
Ly-co'ne
*Ly-co'pes
Lyc'o-phron
Ly-cop'o-lis
Ly-co'pus
†Lyc-o-re'a
†Lyc-o-re'us
Ly-co'ri-as
Ly-co'ris
Ly-cor'mas
Ly-cor'tas
*Ly-cos'the-ne
Lyc-o-su'ra
*Ly-co'tas
*Lyc-o-ze'a
Lyc'tus
Ly-cur'gi-des
*Lyc-ur-gi'des
Ly-cur'gus
Ly'cus
Ly'de
Lyd'i-a
Lyd'i-as
Lyd'i-us
Ly'dus
Lyg'da-mis, *or* Lyg' da-mus
Lyg'i-i
†Lyg-o-des'ma
Ly'gus
Ly-mi're
*Lym'i-re
Ly'max
Lyn-ces'tæ
Lyn-ces'tes
Lyn-ces'ti-us
Lyn-ce'us
†Lyn'ceus
Lyn-ci'des
Lyn'cus, Lyn-cæ'us, *or* Lynx
Lyr'cæ
Lyr-cæ'us
Lyr-ce'a
*Lyr-ci'us
Lyr'cus
*Lyr'i-ce
Lyr-nes'sus
*Lyr'o-pe
Ly-san'der
Ly-san'dra
Ly-sa'ni-as
Ly'se
Ly-si'a-des
Lys-i-a-nas'sa
Ly-si'a-nax
Lys'i-as
Lys'i cles
Ly-sid'i-ce
Ly-sim'a-che
Lys-i-ma'chi-a
†*Ly-sim-a-chi'a
Lys-i-mach'i-des
Ly-sim'a-chus
Lys-i-me'li-a
*Lys-i-me-li'a
Ly-sin'o-e
Ly-sip'pe
Ly-sip'pus
Ly'sis
Ly-sis'tra-tus
*Lys-i-thi'des
Ly-sith'o-us
Ly'so
†Lys'tra
Ly-tæ'a
*Lyx-e'a
Ly-za'ni-as

M.

Ma'cæ
Ma'car
*Mac-a-re'is
Ma-ca're-us
Ma-ca'ri-a
Mac'a-ris
*Mac'a-ron
*Ma-car'ta-tus
Ma-ced'nus
Mac'e-do
Mac-e-do'ni-a
Mac-e-don'i-cus
Ma-cel'la
Ma'cer Æ-myl'i-us
*Ma-ce'ris
*Mac'e-tæ
Ma-chæ'ra
*Ma-chag'e-ni
Ma-chan'i-das
Ma-cha'on
*Ma-cha'o-nes
*Ma-che'rus
Ma'cra
Ma-cri-a'nus
Ma-cri'nus
*Mac'ri-tus
Ma'cro
Ma-cro'bi-i
Ma-cro'bi-us
Mac'ro-chir
Ma-cro'nes
*Mac-ron-ti'chus
*Mac-rop-o-go'nes
*Mac-ry-ne'a
Mac-to'ri-um
Mac-u-lo'nus
†Ma-dau'ra
Ma-des'tes
Ma-de'tes
*Ma-dre'ni
†Mad-u-at'e-ni
Ma'dy-es
Mæ-an'der
Mæ-an'dri-a
Mæ-ce'nas
Mæ'di
*Mæ-dob-i-thy'ni
Mæ'li-us
Mæm-ac-te'ri-a
Mæn'a-des
Mæn'a-la
Mæn'a-lus
Mæ'ni-us
*Mæn-o-bo'ra
*Mæ-nom'e-na
Mæ'non
Mæ'nus
Mæ-o'ni-a
*Mæ'o-nes
Mæ-on'i-dæ
Mæ-on'i-des
Mæ'o-nis
Mæ-o'tæ
*Mæ-ot'i-cus
*Mæ-ot'i-des
Mæ-o'tis Pa'lus
Mæ'si-a Syl'va
*Mæ-so'li
*Mæt'o-na
Mæ'vi-a
Mæ'vi-us
Ma'gas
*Mag-do'lus
Ma-gel'la
Mag'e-tæ
Ma'gi
*Ma'gi-a
Ma'gi-us
Mag'na Græ'ci a
Mag-nen'ti-us
Mag'nes
Mag-ne'si-a
*Mag-ne'tes
Ma'go
Ma'gon
Mag-on-ti'a-cum
Ma'gus
Ma-her'bal
Ma'i-a
*Mai-u'ma
*Mai'u-mas
Ma-jes'tas
Ma-jor'ca
Ma-jo-ri-a'nus
†Mak'a-reus
*Mal'a-ca, *or* Mal'a-cha
*Mal-ach-be'lus
Ma'la For-tu'na
*Mal'chi-on
Ma-le'a, *or* *Ma'le-a
*Ma-le'ba
*Ma-le'os
†Mal-e-ven'tum
Mal'ho, *or* Ma'tho
Ma'li-a
Ma'li-i
Ma'lis
Mal'le-a, *or* Mal'li-a
Mal'li-us
*Mal-loph'o-ra
†Mal-lo-pho'ra
Mal'los
*Ma-lo'des
Mal'thi-nus
*Mal-thi'nus
*Ma-lu'ca
Mal-va'na
Ma-ma'us
Ma-mer'cus
Ma-mer'thes
Mam-er-ti'na
Mam-er-ti'ni
*Mam-er-ti'nus
Ma-mil'i-a (Lex)
Ma-mil'i-i
Ma-mil'i-us
Mam-mæ'a
Mam-me'a
*Mam-mo'nas
*Ma-nu-ri-a'nus
Ma-mu'ri-us
Ma-mur'ra
*Ma-næ'thon
Ma-nas'sa-bal
Man-ci'nus
Man-da'ne
Man-da'nes
Man-de'la
Man-do'ni-us
Man'dro-cles
Man-droc'li-das
Man'dron
Man-du'bi-i
Mun-du-bra'ti-us
†Man-du'ri-a
*Man'e-ros
Ma'nes
*Man'e-tho
Ma-ne'tho
Ma'ni-a
Ma-nil'i-a (Lex)
Ma-nil'i-us
Mun'i-mi
Man'li-a (Lex)
Man'li-us Tor-qua'tus
Man'nus
Man-sue'tus
*Man-te'um
Man-ti-ne'a
Man-ti-ne'us
Man'ti-us
Man'to
Man'tu-a
Mar-a-can'da
Mar'a-tha
Mar'a-thon
Mar'a-thos
*Mar'a-thus
Mar-cel'la
Mar-cel-li'nus, Am-mi-a'nus
Mar-cel'lus
Mar'ci-a
Mar-ci-a'na
Mar-ci-a-nop'o-lis
Mar-ci-a'nus
*Mar'ci-on
*Mar-ci'ta
Mar'ci-us Sa-bi'nus
*Mar-com'a-ni
Mar-co-man'ni
*Mar-com'e-res
Mar'cus
Mar'di
Mar'di-a
*Mar'do-nes
Mar-do'ni-us
Mar'dus
*Ma're-a, *or* Ma-re-o'-tis
*Ma-re-ot'i-cus
*Mar-ga-ri'ta
Mur-gin'i-a, *and* Mar-gi-a'ni-a
Mar-gi'tes
Ma'ri-a (Lex)
*Ma-ri'a
Ma-ri'a-ba
Ma-ri-am'ne
Ma-ri-a'næ Fos'sæ
*Ma-ri-an-dy'ni
Ma-ri-an-dy'num
Ma-ri-a'nus
Ma-ri'ca
Ma-ri'ci
Mar'i-cus
Ma-ri'na
Ma-ri'nus
Ma'ri-on
Ma'ris
Ma-ris'sa
Mar'i-sus
Mar-ri'ta (Lex)
*Ma-rit'i-ma
Ma'ri-us
Mar'ma-cus
Mar-ma-ren'ses
Mar-mar'i-ca
Mar-mar'i-dæ
Mar-ma'ri-on
Ma'ro
Mar-o-bu'du-i
Ma'ron
Mar-o-ne'a
Mar-pe'si-a
Mar-pes'sa
Mar-pe'sus
Mar'res
*Mar-ru'bi-i
Mar-ru-ci'ni
Mar-ru'vi-um, *or* Mar-ru'bi-um
Mars
Mar-sæ'us
Mar'su-la
Mar'se
Mar'si
Mar-sig'ni
*Mars'pi-ter
Mar-sy'a-ba
*Mar'sy-as
Mar'tha
Mar'ti-a
Mar-ti-a'lis
Mar-ti-a'nus
*Mar-tig'e-na
Mar-ti'na
Mar-tin-i-a'nus
Mar'ti-us
Ma-rul'lus
Mas-æ-syl'i-i
*Mas-ce'zel
*Mas'cli-on
*Mas-i-gi'ton
Mas-i-nis'sa
Mas'sa
Mas'sa-ga
Mas-sag'e-tæ
Mas-sa'na
Mas-sa'ni
Mas'si-cus
Mas-sil'i-a
Mas-sy'la
*Mas sy'li
*Mas-syl'i-a
*Mas-syl'i-us
*Mas-tram'e-la
Ma-su'ri-us
*Ma-thi'on
Ma'tho
Ma-ti-e'ni
Ma-ti'nus
Ma-tis'co
Ma-tra'li-a
*Ma'tre-as
*Mat'ro-na, (*a river*)
Ma-tro'na
Mat-ro-na'li-a
Mat-ti'a-ci
*Ma-tu'ce-tæ
Ma-tu'ta
*Mat-u-ti'nus
Mau'ri
*Mau'ri-cus
Mau-ri-ta'ni-a
Mau'rus
†Mau-ru'si-a
Mau-ru'si-i
*Mau-so-le'um
*Mau-so'li
Mau-so'lus
Mn'vors
Ma-vor'ti-a
Max-en'ti-us
*Max-e'ræ
Max-i-mil-i-a'na
Max-im-i-a'nus
Max-i-mi'nus
Max'i-mus
Maz'a-ca
*Maz'a-ces
Ma-za'ces
Ma-zæ'us
Ma-za'res
*Maz'a-res
Maz'e-ras
Ma-zi'ces, *and* Ma-zy'-ges
*Me'a-rus
Me-cæ'nas, *or* Me-cœ'-nas
*Mec-œ-na'tes, (*pl.*)
Me-cha'ne-us
Me-cis'te-us
Mec'ri-da
Me-de'a
*Me'de-on
Me-des-i-cas'te
Me'di-a
Me'di-as
Med'i-cus
Me-di-o-la'num
*Me-di'o-lum
Me-di-o-ma-tri'ces, *or* Me-di-o-ma-tri'ci
*Me'di-on
Me-di-ox'u-mi
Med-i-tri'na
Me-do'a-cus, *or* Me-du'a-cus
Med-o-bith'y-ni
Me-dob'ri-ga
Me'don
Me-don'ti-as
*Me-do'res
Med-u-a'na
*Med'u-li
*Me-dul'li-a
Med-ul-li'na
Me'dus
Me-du'sa
Me-gab'i-zi
*Meg-a-by'si
Meg-a-by'zus
Meg'a-cles
Me-gac'li-des
Me-gæ'ra
Me-ga'le
Me-ga'le-as
Meg-a-le'si-a
Me-ga'li-a
Meg-a-lop'o-lis
Meg-a-me'de
Meg-a-ni'ra
Meg-a-pen'thes
Meg'a-ra
*Meg'a-reus, *or* Me-ga're-us
*Meg-a-re'us, *adj*
Meg'a-ris
Me-gar'sus
Me-gas'the-nes
*Meg-a-ti'chus
Me'ges
Me-gil'la
Me-gis'ta
Me-gis'ti-a
†Me-gis'ti-as
Me-læ'næ
*Mel-am-pe'a
Me-lam'pus
Mel am-py'ges
*Mel-am-py'gus
Me'la, Pom-po'ni-us
†Mel-an-chæ'tes
Mel-an-chlæ'ni
Me-lan'chrus
Mel'a-ne
*Mel'a-nes
Mel'a-neus
Me-la'ne-us
*Me-la'ni-a
Me-lan'i-da
Me-la'ni-on
Mel-a-nip'pe
Mel-a-nip'pi-des
Mel-a-nip'pus
Mel-a-no'pus
Mel-a-nos'y-ri
Mel-an'thi-i
*Me-lan'thi-on
Me-lan'thi-us
Me-lan'tho
Me-lan'thus
Me'las
*Mel-com'a-ni
Me-le-a'ger
*Me-le'a-ger
Me-le-ag'ri-des
Mel-e-san'der
Me'les
Mel'e-se
Mel-e-sig'e-nes, *or* Mel-e-sig'e-na
*Mel'e-te
Me'li-a
*Me-lib'o-cus
†Mel-i-bœ'a
Mel-i-bœ'us
Mel-i-cer'ta
*Mel'i-chus
*Me'li-e
Mel-i-gu'nis
Me-li'na
*Mel'i-nus
Me-li'sa
*Mel'i-se
Me-lis'sa
Me-lis'sus
Mel'i-ta, *or* Mel'i-te
*Mel-i-te'na
Mel-i-te'ne
*Mel'i-to
Mel'i-tus
Me'li-us
Mel-ix-an'drus
†Mel'la An-næ'us
Me-lob'o-sis
Me'lon
Me'los
Mel'pi-a
Mel-pom'e-ne
Me-mac'e-ni
Mem'mi-a Sul-pit'i-a
Mem'mi-us
Mem'non
*Mem'no-nes
*Mem-no-ni'um
*Mem-no'ni-us
Mem'phis
*Mem-phi'tes
Mem-phi'tis
Me'na, *or* Me'nes
Me-nal'cas
Me-nal'ci-das
Men-a-lip'pe
Men-a-lip'pus
Me-nan'der
*Men-an-dre'us
*Men'a-pi
Me-na'pi-i
Men'a-pis
Me'nas
Men-che'res
Men'des
Me-ne'cles
Men-e-cli'des
*Men-e-co'lus
Me-nec'ra-tes
Men-e-de'mus
Me-neg'e-tas
Men-e-la'i-a
*Men-e-la-i'a
Men-e-la'us
Me-ne'ni-us A-grip'pa
Men'e-phron
Me'nes
Men-es-the'i Por'tus
Me-nes'the-us, Mnes'the-us, *or* Me-nes'te-us
Me-nes'thi-us
Men'e-tas
Me-nip'pa
Me-nip'pi-des
Me-nip'pus
Me'ni-us
Men'nis
Me-nod'o-tus
Me-nœ'ce-us
Me-nœ'tes
*Men-œ-ti'a-des
Me-nœ'ti-us
Me'non
Me-noph'i-lus
Men'ta, *or* Min'the
Men'tes
Men-tis'sa
Men'to
Men'tor
*Men'to-res
Me-ny'lus
*Me-phi'tis
Me'ra
Me'ra, *or* Mæ'ra
*Mer-ce-di'nus
Mer-cu'ri-us
Me-ri'o-nes
Mer'me-ros
Mer'me-rus
Merm'na-dæ
*Mer'mo-das
Mer'o-e
Mer'o-pe
*Mer'o-pis
Me'rops
Me'ros
Mer'u-la, Cor-ne'li-us
Me-sab'a-tes
Me-sa'bi-us
Me-sa'pi-a
Me-sau'bi-us
Me-sem'bri-a
Me-se'ne
*Me-sob'o-a
Mes-o-me'dos
Mes-o-po-ta'mi-a
*Mes-sab'a-tæ
Mes-sa'la
Mes-sa-li'na Va-le'ri-a
Mes-sa-li'nus, M. Va-le'ri-us
Mes-sa'na
Mes-sa'pi-a
*Mes-sa'pus
Mes'sa-tis
Mes'se
Mes-se'is
Mes-se'ne, *or* Mes-sc'-na
Mes-se'ni-a
*Mes'o-a
*Mes-so'gis
Mes'tor
Me-su'la
Met'a-bus
Met-a-git'ni-a
*Met'a-gon
*Met-a-mor-pho'sis
Met-a-ni'ra
*Met-a-pon-ti'ni
Met-a-pon'tum
Met-a-pon'tus
Me-tau'rus
*Me-te'lis

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Me-tel'la
Me-tel'li
*Me-temp-sy-cho'sis
*Met-e-re'a
*Meth'a-na
Me-thar'ma
Me-thi'on
Me-tho'di-us
Me-tho'ne
*Meth'o-ra
Me-thyd'ri-um
Me-thym'na
Me-ti-a-du'sa
Me-til'i-a Lex
Me-til'i-i
*Me-ti'lis
Me-til'i-us
Me-ti'o-chus
Me'ti-on
Me'tis
Me-tis'cus
Me'ti-us
Me-tœ'ci-a
Me'ton
Met'o-pe
*Me-to'pe
*Met'o-res
Me'tra
†Met-ra-gyr'te
*Me-tro'a
Me-tro'bi-us
Met'ro-cles
Met-ro-do'rus
Me-troph'a-nes
Me-trop'o-lis
Met'ti-us
‡Met'tus Cur'ti-us
†Me-tu'lum
Me-va'ni-a
Me'vi-us
Me-zen'ti-us
*Mi-a-co'rus
*Mic-co-tro'gus
Mi-ce'a
*Mi-ce'læ
Mi-cip'sa
*Mic'i-te
Mi-cy'thus
*Mid-a-i'on
Mi'das
Mid'e-a
Mid-e'a
*Mi'e-za
Mi-la'ni-on
Mi-le'si-i
Mi-le'si-us
Mi-le'ti-a
Mi-le'ti-um
Mi-le'tus
Mil'i-as
Mil'i-chus
Mi-li'nus
Mil-i-o'ni-a
*Mil-iz-i-ge'ris
Mi'lo
Mi-lo'ni-us
Mil-ti'a-des
Mil'to
Mil'vi-us
Mil'y-as
Mi-mal'lo-nes
Mi'mas
*Mim-ne'dus
Mim-ner'mus
Min'ci-us
Min'da-rus
Mi-ne'i-des
Mi-ner'va
Min-er-va'li-a
Min'i-o
Min-næ'i
Mi-no'a
Mi-no'is
Mi'nos
Min-o-tau'rus
Min'the
Min-tur'næ
Mi-nu'ti-a
Mi-nu'ti-us Au-gu-ri'-nus
Min'y-æ
Min'y-as
Min'y-cus
Mi-ny'i-a
Min'y-tus
Mir'a-ces
*Mis'ce-ra
Mi-se'num
Mi-se'nus
*Mis-ge'tes
Mi-sith'e-us
†Mith-ra-cen'ses
Mith-ra-da'tes
Mi'thras
Mi-thre'nes
Mith-ri-da'tes
Mith-ri-da'tis
Mith-ro-bar-za'nes
Mit-y-le'ne
Mit-y-le'næ
Mi'tys
Mi-zæ'i
Mna-sal'ces
*Mna'se-as
Mnas'i-cles
Mna-sip'pi-das
Mna-sip'pus
Mna-sith'e-us
Mna'son
†Mna-sy'lus
Mna-syr'i-um
*Mne-mi'um
Mne'mon
Mne-mos'y-ne
Mne-sar'chus
*Mnes-i-bu'lus
Mne-sid'a-mus
*Mnes-i-da'mus, *or* *Mnes-i-de'mus
Mnes-i-la'us
Mne-sim'a-che
Mne-sim'a-chus
*Mne-sith'e-us
Mnes'ter
Mnes'the-us
Mnes'ti-a
Mnes'tra
Mne'vis
Mo-a-pher'nes
*Mo-cor'e-tæ
Mo-des'tus
Mo'di-a
*Mod'o-nus
Mœ'ci-a
Mœ'nus
Mœ'di
Mœ'on
Mœ-on'i-des
Mœ'ra
Mœ-rag'e-tes
Mœ'ris
Mœ'si-a
*Mo-gun'ti-a
Mo-gy'ni
Mo-le'i-a
*Mo-li'a
†Mo-li'on
Mo-li'o-ne
Mo'lo
Mo-lœ'is
Mo-lor'chus
Mo-los'si
Mo-los'si-a, *or* Mo-los'sis
Mo-los'sus
Mol-pa'di-a
Mol'pus
Mo'lus
*Mol-y-cre'um
*Mo-lyc'ri-a
Mo-lyc'ri-on
*Mo-ly'rus
Mo-mem'phis
Mo'mus
Mo'na
*Mon'a-chi
*Mon-a-chi'um
Mo-næ'ses
*Mo-ne'ses
Mo-ne'sus
Mo-ne'ta
*Mon'i-ca
Mon'i-ma
Mon'i-mus
*Mon-o-dac'ty-lus
Mon'o-dus
Mo-nœ'cus
Mo-no'le-us
*Mon'o-mus
Mo-noph'a-ge
Mo-noph'i-lus
*Mo-nos'ce-li
*Mo-no-the-li'tæ
Mon-ta'nus
Mon'y-chus
Mon'y-mus
Mo'phis
Mop'si-um
Mop-so'pi-a
*Mop'so-pus
*Mop-su-es'ti-a
Mop'sus
Mor-gan'ti-um
*Mor-ge'tes
*Mor-i-me'ne
Mor'i-ni
Mor-i-tas'gus
Mo'ri-us
Mor'phe-us
Mors
Mo'rys
Mo'sa
Mos'cha
Mos'chi
Mos'chi-on
*Mos-cho-pu'lus
Mos'chus
Mo-sel'la
Mo'ses
Mo-sych'lus
Mos-y-næ'ci
*Mo-sy'ni
Mo-tho'ne
*Mo-ti-e'ni
Mo-ty'a
*Mo'y-ses
Mu-ci-a'nus
Mu'ci-us
Mu'cræ
Mul'ci-ber
Mu-lu'cha
Mul'vi-us Pons
Mum'mi-us
Mu-na'ti-us
Mun'da
Mu-ni'tus
Mu-nych'i-a
Mu-nych'i-æ
Mu-ræ'na
Mur'cus
Mu-re'tus
Mur-gan'ti-a
*Mur-ra'nus
Mur-rhe'nus
Mur'ti-a
Mus
Mu'sa An-to'ni-us
Mu'sæ
Mu-sæ'us
*Mu-sag'e-tes
*Mu-se'a
*Mu-se'um
Mu-so'ni-us Ru'fus
Mus-te'la
†Mu'ta
Mu-thul'lus
Mu'ti-a
†Mu-ti'ca
Mu-til'i-a
Mu'ti-na
Mu-ti'na
Mu-ti'nes
Mu-ti'nus
Mu'ti-us
Mu-tu'nus
Mu-tus'cæ
†Mu-ze'ris
My-a'grus, *or* My'o-des
Myc'a-le
Myc-a-les'sus
My-ce'næ
Myc-e-ri'nus
Myc-i-ber'na
Myc'i-thus
My'con
Myc'o-ne, *or* †Myc'o-nos
My'don
My-ec'pho-ris
My-e'nus
*Myg'a-le
Myg'don
*Myg'do-nes
Myg-do'ni-a
Myg'do-nus
†Myg-do'nus
My-i'a-grus
My-las'sa
My'le, *or* My'las
My'les
My-lit'ta
*Myn'do-nes
Myn'dus
My'nes
Myn'i-æ
*My'o-nes
*My-o-ne'sus
My-o'ni-a
†My'ra
*Myr'a-ces
*Myr'ge-tæ
*My-ri'ca
*My-ri'co
My-ri'cus
My-ri'na
‡*My-ri'nus, (*Epith. of Apollo*)
*Myr'i-nus, (*a man*)
Myr'i-æ
*Myr-i-on'y-ma
*Myr-le'a
Myr-mec'i-des
*Myr-me'ci-um
Myr-mid'o-nes
My'ron
My-ro-ni-a'nus
My-ron'i-des
My-ro'nus
Myr'rha
*Myr'rhi-nus
Myr'si-lus
Myr'si-nus
Myr'sus
Myr'ta-le
Myr'te-a
Myr'ti-lus
Myr'tis
Myr-to'um Ma're
Myr-tun'ti-um
Myr-tu'sa
My-scel'lus
Mys'i-a
My-so-ma-ced'o-nes
My'son
Mys'tes
Myth'e-cus
Myt-i-le'ne
My'us

N.

NAB-AR-ZA'NES
Nab-a-thæ'a
*Nab'a-thes
Na'bis
*Nac'o-le
*Nac'o-ne
Na-dag'a-ra
Næ'ni-a
*Næ'vi-a
Næ'vi-us
Næv'o-lus
*Na-ge'ri
Na-har'va-li
Na-i'a-des
†Nai'a-des
*Na'i-as
*Na'i-cus
Na'is
†Na-is'sus, *or* Nes'sus
*Nam-ne'tes
Na-pæ'æ
*Na-pe'æ
Na-pa'ta
*Na-pe'gus
Naph'i-lus
Nar
Nar'bo
*Nar-bo'na
Nar-bo-nen'sis
Nar-cæ'us
†Nar-ce'a
Nar-cis'sus
Nar'ga-ra
Na-ris'ci
Nar'ni-a, *or* Nar'na
Nar'ses
Nar-the'cis
Na-ryc'i-a
*Nas'a-mon
Nas-a-mo'nes
Nas'ci-o, *or* Na'ti-o
*Na-si'ca
Na-sid-i-e'nus
Na-sid'i-us
Na'so
Nas'sus, *or* Na'sus
Nas'u-a
Na-ta'li-a
Na-ta'lis
Nat'ta
Nau'bo-lus
Nau'cles
Nau'cra-tes
Nau'cra-tis
*Nau-cy'des
Nau'lo-chus
Nau-pac'tus, *or* Nau-pac'tum
Nau'pli-a
Nau-pli'a-des
Nau'pli-us
†Nau-por'tus
Nau'ra
Nau-sic'a-a
*Nau-sic'a-e
Nau'si-cles
Nau-sim'e-nes
*Nau-si-ni'cus
Nau-sith'o-e
Nau-sith'o-us
Nau'tes
Na'va
Na'vi-us Ac'ti-us
Nax'os
Ne-æ'ra
Ne-æ'thus
Ne-al'ces
Ne-al'i-ces
*Ne-an-dri'a
Ne-an'thes
*Ne-ap'a-phos
Ne-ap'o-lis
Ne-ar'chus
Ne-bro'des
Ne-broph'o-nes
*Ne-broph'o-nus
*Neb'u-la
Ne'chos
*Ne-crop'o-lis
Nec-ta-ne'bus, *and* Nec-tan'a-bis
*Nec-ti-be'res
Ne-cys'i-a
Ne'is
*Ne-i'tæ
Ne'le-us
*Ne-li'des
Ne'lo
Ne-mæ'a, (*games*)
*Ne-me'a, *or* Ne'me-a, (*town*)
Ne-me-si-a'nus
Nem'e-sis
Ne-me'si-us
Nem'e-tes
Ne-me'us
Nem-o-ra'li-a
Ne-mos'sus
Ne-o-bu'le
Ne-o-cæs-a-re'a
Ne-och'a-bis
Ne'o-cles
*Ne-o-cli'des
*Ne-o-co'rus
Ne-og'e-nes
*Ne-om'a-gus
*Ne-o-me'ni-a
Ne-om'o-ris
Ne'on
Ne-on-ti'chos
*Ne-on-ti'chus
*Ne'o-phron
Ne-op-tol'e-mus
Ne'o-ris
*Ne-o'the-us
Ne'pe
*Nep'e-te
Ne-pha'li-a
Neph'e-le, *Neph-e-le'is
Neph-e-ri'tes
Ne'phus
No'pi-a
Ne'pos
Ne-po-ti-a'nus
Nep'thys
Nep-tu'ni-a
*Nep-tu-ni'ne
Nep-tu'ni-um
Nep-tu'ni-us
Nep-tu'nus
Ne-re'i-des
*Ne-re'is, *or* *Ne're-is
Ne-re'i-us
Ne're-us
†Ne-ri-e'ne
Ner'i-ne
Ner'i-phus
*Ne-ri'tæ
Ner'i-tos
Ne'ri-us
Ne'ro
Ne-ro'ni-a
Ner-to-brig'i-a
Ner'u-lum
Ner'va Coc-ce'i-us
Ner'vi-i
Ne-sæ'a
*Ne-si'des
Ne-sim'a-chus
Ne-si-o'pe
Ne'sis
Ne-so'pe
*Nes'pe-tos
*Nes-so'nis
Nes'sus
Nes'to-cles
Nes'tor
*Nes-tor'i-des
Nes-to'ri-us
Nes'tus, *or* Nes'sus
Ne'tum
Ne'u-ri
Ni-cæ'a
*Ni-cæn'e-tus
Ni-cag'o-ras
Ni-can'der
Ni-ca'nor
Ni-car'chus
*Ni-car'e-te
Nic-ar-thi'des
Ni-ca'tor
*Ni-cat'o-ris
Ni'ce
*Nic'e-a
Nic-e-pho'ri-um
Nic-e-pho'ri-us
Ni-ceph'o-rus
Ni'cer
*Ni-cer'a-tus
*Nic'e-ros
Ni-ce'tas
Nic-e-te'ri-a
Nic'i-a
Nic'i-as
Ni-cip'pe
Ni-cip'pus
Ni'co
*Nic-o-bu'lus
Ni-coch'a-res
Nic'o-cles
Ni-coc'ra-tes
Ni-co'cre-on
*Nic-o-da'mus
Nic-o-de'mus
Nic-o-do'rus
Ni-cod'ro-mus
Nic-o-la'us
*Ni-co'le-os
Ni-com'a-cha
Ni-com'a-chus
Nic-o-me'des
‡*Nic-o-me-di'a
Nic-o-me'di-a
Ni'con
Ni-co'ni-a
Ni-coph'a-nes
Nic'o-phron
Ni-cop'o-lis
Ni-cos'tra-ta
Ni-cos'tra-tus
Nic-o-te'le-a
*Nic-o-te-le'a
Ni-cot'e-les
Ni'ger
Ni-gid'i-us Fig'u-lus
*Ni-gre'tes
Ni-gri'næ
*Ni-la'mon
Nil'e-us
*Ni-li'a-cus
*Ni-lo'tis
Ni'lus
*Nin'i-ve
Nin'i-as
Nin'ni-us
*Nin'o-e
Ni'nus
Nin'y-as
Ni'o-be
Ni-phæ'us
Ni-pha'tes
Ni'phe
Nir'e-us
Ni'sa
Ni-sæ'a
Ni-sæ'e
Ni-se'i-a
Nis'i-bis
*Ni-so'pe
Ni'sus
Ni-sy'ros
*Ni-sy'rus
Ni-te'tis
*Nit-i-ob'ri-ges
Ni-to'cris
Nit'ri-a
†Ni-va'ri-a
No'as
Noc'mon
Noc-ti-lu'ca
*No-di'nus
*No-e'mon
No'la
*No-la'nus
Nom'a-des
No'mæ
Nom-en-ta'nus
No-men'tum
No'mi-i
*No-mi'on
No'mi-us
*No-moph'y-lax
*No-moth'e-tæ
*Non-a-cri'nus
*Non'a-cris
No-na'cris
‡No-na'cris
No'ni-us
Non'ni-us
Non'nus
†No'nus
No'pi-a, *or* Ci-no'pi-a
No'ra
No'rax
Nor'ba
Nor-ba'nus
*No-ric'i-i
Nor'i-cum
Nor-thip'pus
Nor'ti-a
*Nos-o-co-mi'um
*Nos'o-ra
No'thus
No-ti'um
No'tus
No-va'ri-a
No-va'tus
*Nov-em-pa'gi
*Nov-em-pop'u-lis
*No-vem'si-les
*Nov'e-rus
†No-ve'si-um
No-vi-o-du'num
No-vi-om'a-gum
No-vi-om'a-gus
†No'vi-um
No'vi-us Pris'cus
*Nov-o-co'mum
*No-vom'a-gus
Nox
Nu-ce'ri-a
Nu-ith'o-nes
Nu'ma Mar'ti-us
Nu'ma Pom-pil'i-us
Nu-ma'na
Nu-man'ti-a.
Nu-man-ti'na
*Nu-man'ti'nus
Nu-mi'nus Rem'u-lus
Nu'me-nes
Nu-me'ni-a, *or* Ne-o-me'ni-a
Nu-me'ni-us
†Nu-me'ri-a
Nu-me-ri-a'nus
Nu-me'ri-us
*Nu-mic'i-us
Nu-mi'cus
Nu'mi-da
*Nu'mi-dæ
Nu-mid'i-a
Nu-mid'i-us
†Nu-mis'tro
Nu'mi-tor
Nu mi-to'ri-us
Nu-mo'ni-us
Nun-co're-us
Nun'di-na
Nur'sæ
Nur'sci-a
Nur'si-a
Nu'tri-a
Nyc-te'lis
†Nyc-te'li-a
Nyc-te'li-us
Nyc'te-us
*Nyc'ti-lus
Nyc-tim'e-ne
Nyc'ti-mus
Nym-bæ'um
Nym'phæ
Nym-phæ'um
Nym-phæ'us
Nym-phid'i-us
Nym'phis
Nym-pho-do'rus
Nym-pho-lep'tes
*Nym-phom'a-nes
Nym'phon
Nyp'si-us
Ny'sa, *or* Nys'sa
Ny-sæ'us
Ny'sas
*Ny-se'um
Ny-se'i-um
Ny-si'a-des
Nys'i-æ Por'tæ
*Nys'i-as
*Ny-sig'e-na
Ny-si'ros
†Nys'i-us
Nys'sa

O.

*O-a'RI-ON
O-ar'ses
O'a-rus
*O'a-ses
O'a-sis
O-ax'es
O-ax'us
*Ob'o-da
*Ob'ri-mo
*Ob'se-quens
Ob-ul-tro'ni-us
O-ca'le-a, *or* O-ca'li-a
O-ce'a-nus
O-ce-an'i-des, *and* O-ce-a-nit'i-des
*O-ce-an-i'tis

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O-ce′a-nus
O-ce′i-a
*O-ce′lis
O-cel′lus
*Oc′e-lum
O′cha
*O-che′ni-us
O-che′si-us
*Och′ro-na
O′chus
*Och-y-ro′ma
Oc′nus
*O-co′lum
*O-cric′o-la
O-cric′u-lum
O-crid′i-on
O-cris′i-a
Oc-ta-cil′li-us
Oc-ta′vi-a
Oc-ta-vi-a′nus
Oc-ta′vi-us
†Oc-to-ge′sa
Oc-tol′o-phum
O-cy′a-lus
O-cyp′e-te
O-cyr′o-e
Od-e-na′tus
O-des′sus
*O-de′um
O-di′nus
O-di′tes
*O-do′a-cer
Od-o-a′cer
*O-do′ca
Od-o-man′ti
Od′o-nes
Od′ry-sæ
O-dys′se-a
*Od-ys-se′a
*Od-ys-se′um
Œ-ag′a-rus, *and* Œ′a-ger
*Œ′a-grus
Œ-an′thæ, *and* Œ-an′-thi-a
*Œ-an-the′a
Œ′ax
Œ-ba′li-a
Œb′a-lus
Œb′a-res
*Œ-bo′tas
Œ-cha′li-a
Œ′cle-us
Œ-cli′des
Œc-u-me′ni-us
Œd-i-po′di-a
*Œd-i-po-di′on
Œd′i-pus
Œ′me
Œ-nan′thes
Œ′ne
Œ′ne-a
*Œ-ne-o′ne
Œ′ne-us
Œ-ni′des
Œn′o-e
Œ-nom′a-us
Œ′non
Œ-no′na
Œ-no′ne
Œ-no′pi-a
Œ-nop′i-des
Œ-no′pi-on
†*Œ-no′tri
Œ-no′tri-a
Œ-no′trus
Œ-nu′sæ
Œ′o-nus
Œr′o-e
*Œ-sy′me
Œ′ta
Œt′y-lus, *or* Œt′y-lum
O-fel′lus
O′fi
Og-dol′a-pis
Og-do′rus
*Óg′e-nos
†O-glo′sa
Og′mi-us
Og′o-a
*O-go′a
O-gul′ni-a
Og′y-ges
O-gyg′i-a
*O-gyg′i-dæ
Og′y-ris
O-ic′le-us
O-il′e-us
O-i-li′des
Ol′a-ne
O-la′nus
Ol′ba, *or* Ol′bus
*Ol-be′lus
Ol′bi-a
Ol′bi-us
Ol-chin′i-um
O-le′a-ros, *or* Ol′i-ros
O-le′a-trum
O′len
*Ol′e-nos
Ol′e-nus, *or* Ol′e-num
O-le-o′rus
*Ol′e-rus
Ol′ga-sys
Ol-i-gyr′tis
O-lin′i-æ
O-lin′thus
*Ol-i-si′po, *Ol-i-sip′-po, *or* *O-lys′si-po
Ol-i-tin′gi
*O-li′zon
Ol′li-us
Ol-lov′i-co
Ol′mi-æ
Ol′mi-us
*Ol-ini′us
*Ol-mo′nes
Ol-o-phyx′us
*Ol′o-rus
*Ol-ym-pe′ne
O-lym′pe-um
O-lym′pi-a
*Ol-ym-pi′a-des
O-lym′pi-as
*O-lym′pi-cus
*O-lym-pi-e′um
O-lym-pi-o-do′rus
*O-lym-pi-o-ni′ces
O-lym′pi-us
O-lym′pus
Ol-ym-pu′sa
O-lyn′thus
O-ly′ras
O-ly′zon
O-ma′ri-us
Om′bi
Om′bri
*Om′bri-ci
*Om′bri-os
*Om-bro′nes
Om′o-le
Om-o-pha′gi-a
*Om′pha-ce
Om′pha-le
Om′pha-los
†Om′phis
O-næ′um, *or* O-œ′ne-um
*On′a-ger
O-na′rus
O-nas′i-mus
O-na′tas
*On-ce′um
On-ches′tus
*On′cho-e
O-ne′i-on
On-e-sic′ri-tus
O-nes′i-mus
On-e-sip′pus
O-ne′si-us
On-e-tor′i-des
O′ni-um
*O-ni′on
*O-ni′um
On′o-ba
*On-o-cho′nus
On-o-mac′ri-tus
On-o-mar′chus
On-o-mas-tor′i-des
On-o-mas′tus
On′o-phas, *or* On′o-phis
On-o-san′der
*O-nug′na-thus
*O-ny′thes
O-pa′li-a
*O-pel′i-cus
O-phe′as
O-phe′las
O-phel′tes
O-phen′sis
O′phi-a
O-phi′a-des
O′phi-as
*O-phi-o′des
*O-phi-og′e-nes
O-phi′on
*O-phi′o-nes
O-phi-o′ne-us
†O′phis
*Oph-i-te′a
*O-phi′tes
*O-phi-u′chus
O′phi-us
O-phi-u′sa
*O-phlo′nes
*Oph-ry-ne′um
Op′i-ci
O-pig′e-na
O-pil′i-us
*O-pi′ma Spo′li-a
*O-pim-i-a′nus
O-pim′i-us
O′pis
*Op-is-thoc′o-mæ
Op′i-ter
Op-i-ter-gi′ni
O-pi′tes
*Op′o-is
*O-po′pe-us
*O-por′i-nus
Op′pi-a
Op-pi-a′nus
Op-pid′i-us
Op′pi-us
†Ops
Op-ta′tus
Op′ti-mus
*O-pun′ti-a
O′pus
O′ra
O-rac′u-lum
O-ræ′a
Or′a-sus
Or-be′lus
Or-bil′i-us
Or-bo′na
Or′ca-des
Or-cha′lis
Or′cha-mus
*Or-chis-te′ne
Or-chom′e-nus, *or* Or-chom′e-num
*Or-chom′e-nos
*Or-ci′nus
Or′cus
Or-cyn′i-a
Or-des′sus
*Or-do-vi′ces
O-re′a-des
O′re-as
*O′re-os
*Or-e-sit′ro-phus
O-res′tæ
O-res′tes
O-res′te-um
Or-es-ti′dæ
*Or-es-ti′des, *and* *O-res′ti-des
Or-es-til′la
Or′e-tæ
Or-e-ta′ni
Or-e-til′i-a
O-re′um
*O′re-us
Or′ga, *or* Or′gas
*Or′ga-na
Or-ges′sum
Or-get′o-rix
Or′gi-a
O-rib′a-sus
*Or′i-cos
Or′i-cum, *or* Or′i-cus
O′ri-ens
Or′i-gen
*O-rig′e-nos
O-ri′go
*O-ri′ne
O-ri′nus
O-ri-ob′a-tes
O-ri′on
O-ris′sus
Or-i-sul′la Liv i-a
O-ri′tæ
*O-rith′i-as
O-rith-y-i′a
*Or-i-thy′os
O-rit′i-as
O-ri-un′dus
*O-ri′us
Or′me-nus
*Or′me-nos
Or′ne-a
*Or′ne-æ
Or′ne-us
*Or-ne′us
Or-ni′thon
Or′ni-tus
Or-nos′pa-des
Or-nyt′i-on
†Or-o-an′da
*Or′o-ba
O-ro′bi-a
O-ro′bi-i
*Or′o-bis
O-ro′des
O-ræ′tes
O-rom′e-don
O-ron′tas
O-ron′tes
*Or-on-te′us
Or-o-pher′nes
O-ro′pus
*Or′o-sa
O-ro′si-us
*O-ros′pe-da
Or′phe-us, *or* Or′-pheus
*Or′phi-tus
Or-sed′i-ce
Or-se′is
Or-sil′lus
Or-sil′o-chus
Or-si′nes
Or-sip′pus
Or′ta-lus
Or-thæ′a
Or-thag′o-ras
Or′the
Or′thi-a
*Or-tho′sis
Or′thrus
*Or-to′na
Or-tyg′i-a
Or-tyg′i-us
O′rus
O-ry-nn′der
O-ry′us
O′ryx
†O-sa′ces
Os-cho-pho′ri-a
Os′ci
Os′ci-us
Os′cus
†O′si
O-sin′i-us
O-si′ris
O-sis′mi-i
Os′pha-gus
Os-rho-e′ne
Os′sa
Os-te-o′des
Os′ti-a
*Os-ti-o′nes
Os-to′ri-us
Os-tra-ci′ne
Os-trog′o-thi
Os-y-man′dy-as
*Ot′a-ces
Ot-a-cil′i-us
O-ta′nes
Oth′ma-rus
O′tho, M. Sal′vi-us
*O-thro′nus
*O-thry′a-des
Oth-ry-o′ne-us
O′thrys
*O-thrys′i-us
O′tre-us
O-træ′da
*Ot-ryn-ti′des
*Ot-to-roc′o-ræ
O′tus
O′tys
O-vid′i-us
O-vin′i-a (Lex)
O-vin′i-us
Ox-ar′tes, *and* *Ox′a-tres
Ox-a′thres
*Ox-i′æ
Ox-id′a-tes
Ox′i-mes
Ox-i′o-næ
Ox′us
Ox-y′a-res
Ox-y-ca′nus
Ox-yd′ra-cæ
Ox′y-lus
*Ox-y-ne′a
*Ox-y-o′pum
Ox-yn′thes
Ox-yp′o-rus
Ox-y-ryn-chi′tæ
Ox-y-ryn′chus
O-zi′nes
Oz′o-læ, *or* Oz′o-li

P.

Pa-ca-ti-a′nus
Pac′ci-us
Pa′ches
Pa-chi′nus
*Pa-chy′nus
Pa-co′ni-us
Pac′o-rus
*Pac′ti-a
Pac-to′lus
Pac′ty-as
Pac′ty-es
Pa-cu′vi-us
Pa-dæ′i
*Pa-de′i
Pad′u-a
Pa′dus
Pa-du′sa
Pæ′an
*Pæ-a′nes
*Pæ-dar′e-tus
Pæ′di-us
Pæ-ma′ni
Pæ′on
Pæ′o-nes
Pæ-o′ni-a
Pæ-on′i-des
*Pæ′o-plæ
Pæ′os
Pæ′sos
Pæs′tum
Pæ-to′vi-um
Pæ′tus Cæ-cin′na
*Pa-gæ′ni
Pag′a-sæ, *or* Pag′a-sa
Pag′a-sus
†Pa′græ
Pa′gus
Pa-la′ci-um, *or* Pa-la′-ti-um
Pa-læ′a
Pa-læ-ap′o-lis
*Pa-læb′y-blus
Pa-læ′mon, *or* †Pal′e-mon
Pa-le′mon
Pa-læp′a-phos
*Pa-læph-ar-sa′lus
Pa-læph′a-tus
Pa-læp′o-lis
Pa-læs′te
Pal-æs-ti′na
Pal-æs-ti′nus
*Pa-læt′y-rus
Pal-a-me′des
Pa-lan′ti-a
Pa-lan′ti-um
Pal-a-ti′nus
*Pa-le′a
Pa′le-is, *or* Pa′læ
Pa′les
Pal-fu′ri-us Su′ra
*Pa-lib′o-thra
*Pa-li′co
Pa-li′ci, *or* Pa-lis′ci
Pa-lil′i-a
*Pa-li′lis
*Pa-lin′dro-mos
Pal-i-nu′rus
Pal-i-sco′rum, *or* Pal-i-co′rum
†Pa-li-u′rus
*Pal-lac′o-pas
Pal′la-des
Pal-la′di-um
Pal-la′di-us
Pal-lan-te′um
Pal-lan′ti-as
Pal-lan′ti-des
Pal-lan′ti-on
Pal′las
Pal-le′ne
Pal′ma
†Pal′me
Pal-mi′sos
Pal-my′ra
*Pal′pe-tus
Pal-phu′ri-us
†Pal-um-bi′num
Palm′me-nes
Palm′mon
Pam′pa
Pam′phi-lus
Pam′phos
Pan′phy-la
Pam-phyl′i-a
*Pam-phy′lis
Pan
Pan-a-ce′a
*Pan′a-cra
Pa-næ′ti-us
Pan′a-res
*Pa-nar′e-tus
Pan-a-ris′to
Pan-ath-e-næ′a
Pan-chæ′a, Pan-che′a, *or* Pan-cha′i-a
*Pan′che-a
*Pan-cra′ti-um
Pan′da
Pan′da-ma
Pan-da′ri-a
Pan′da-rus
†Pan-da-ta′ri-a
Pan′da-tes
†Pan-de′mi-a
Pan-de′mus
†Pan-di′a
*Pan-di′on
*Pan-di′o-nis
*Pan-do-chi′um
Pan-do′ra
Pan-do′si-a
Pan′dro-sos
*Pa′ne-as
*Pa-neg′y-ris
*Pan′e-las
*Pan′e-mus, (*river*)
*Pa-ne′mus, (*man*)
Pan′e-nus, *or* Pa-næ′-nus
Pan-ge′us
*Pan-hel-le′nes
*Pa′ni-a
Pa-ni′a-sis
*Pan-i-ge′ris
Pa-ni-o′ni-um
Pa′ni-us
Pan-no′ni-a
*Pan′no-nes
Pan-om-phæ′us
Pan′o-pe, *or* Pan-o-pe′a
*Pa-no′pe-æ
Pan′o-pes
Pa-no′pe-us
Pa-no′pi-on
*Pan′o-pis
Pa-nop′o-lis
†Pa-nop′tes
Pa-nor′mus
Pan′sa
*Pan-tæn′e-tus
*Pan-tag′a-thus
*Pan-ta′gi-a
Pan-tag-nos′tus
Pan-ta′gy-as
Pan-ta′le-on
Pan tan′chus
Pan′te-us
Pan-the′a
Pan′the-on, *or* *Pan-the′on
Pan′the-us, *or* Pan′-thus
Pan-thi-ca-pæ′um
Pan′thi-des
Pan-tho′i-des
*Pan′tho-us
Pan-tic′a-pes
Pan-til′i-us
*Pan-tol′a-bus
Pa-ny′a-sis
Pa-ny′a-sus
Pa-pæ′us
Pa-pha′ges
Pa′phi-a
*Pa′phi-us
*Paph′la-gon
Paph-la-go′ni-a
Pa′phos
Pa′phus
Pa-pi-a′nus
Pa′pi-as
Pa-pin-i-a′nus
Pa-pin′i-us
Pa-pir′i-a
Pa-pir′i-us
Pap′pus
Pa-pyr′i-us
Par-a-bys′ton
*Par-a-chel-o-i′tæ
*Par-a-cli′tus, *or* Par-a-cle′tus
*Pa-rac′ly-tus
Par-a-di′sus
Pa-ræt′a-cæ
*Par-æ-to′ni-i
Par-æ-to′ni-um
Par′a-li
*Par-a-li-pom′-e-na
Par′a-lus
*Par-a-po-ta′mi-a
Pa-ra′si-a
Pa-ra′si-us
Par′cæ
*Par′e-dri
Pa-ren-ta′li-a
*Pa-ret′ro-nes
Pa′ris
Pa-ris′a-des
Pa-ris′i-i
Par′i-sus
Pa′ri-um
*Pa′ri-us
Par′ma
*Par′me-nas
Par-men′i-des
Par-me′ni-o
*Par′me-no
*Pur-na′sus
Par-nas′sus
Par′nes
Par-nes′sus
Par′ni
Pa′ron
*Par-o-pam′i-s
Par-o-re′i-a
Pa′ros
Par-rha′si-a
*Par′rha-sis
Par-rha′si-us
Par-tha-mis′i-ris
Par-tha′on
Par-the′ni-a
Par-the′ni-æ, *and* Par-the′ni-i
Par-the′ni-as
*Par-then′i-ce
Par-the′ni-on
Par-the′ni-us
Par′the-non
Par-then-o-pæ′us
Par-then′o-pe
Par′thi-a
†Par-thi′ni
Par-thy-e′ne
*Pa-ry′a-dres
Pa-rys′a-des
Par-y-sa′tis
Pa-sar′ga-da
*Pa-sar′ga-dæ
Pa′se-as
Pas′i-cles
Pa-sic′ra-tes
*Pas-i-pe′da
Pa-siph′a-e
*Pa-siph′i-le
Pa-sith′e-a
*Pa-sith′o-e
Pa-sit′i-gris
Pas′sa-ron
*Pas-se-ri′nus
Pas-si-e′nus
Pas′sus
*Pat′a-ge
*Pat′a-lus
Pat′a-ra
*Pat-a-vi′nus
Pa-ta′vi-um
*Pa-te′ræ
Pa-ter′cu-lus
Pa-tiz′i-thes
*Pat-i-zi′thes
Pat′mos
Pa′træ
Pa′tro
*Pat′ro-bas
Pa-tro′cles
Pa-tro′cli
Pat-ro-cli′des
Pa-tro′clus
*Pat′ro-clus
Pa′tron
Pat′ro-us, *or* *Pa-tro′-us
Pa-tul′ci-us
Pau′la
Pau-li′na
Pau-li′nus
Pau′lus Æ-myl′i-us
Pau-sa′ni-as
Pau′si-as
*Pau-si-li′pon
Pa′vor
Pax
Pax′os
Pe′as
Pe-da′si-a
Pe-dæ′us
Pe-da′ni
Pe-da′ni-us
†Ped′a-sa
Ped′a-sus
Pe-di′a-dis
Pe-di-a′nus
Pe′di-as
Pe′di-us Blæ′sus
Pe′do
Pe′dum
†Pe′gæ
Pe-gas′i-des
Peg′a-sis
Peg′a-sus
*Pe-la′gi-us
Pel′a-gon
*Pe-lag′o-nes
Pe-lar′ge
Pe-las′gi
Pe-las′gi-a, *or* †Pe-las-gi-o′tis
Pe-las′gus
*Pel′a-tes
*Pe-le′ces
*Pe-len′do-nes
Pel-e-thro′ni-i
*Pe-let′ro-nes
Pe′le-us
Pe-li′a-des
Pe′li-as
Pe-li′des
Pe-lig′ni
Pe-lig′nus
Pel-i-næ′um
Pel-i-næ′us
Pe′li-on

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Pe'li-um
Pel'la
Pel-la'næ
Pel-le'ne
*Pel'o-pe
Pel-o-pe'a, *or* Pel-o-pi'a
Pel-o-pe'i-a
*Pel-o-pe'us
Pe-lop'i-das
*Pe-lo'pi-us
Pel-o-pon-ne'sus
Pe'lops
Pe'lor
Pe-lo'ri-a
Pe-lo'rum, *or* Pe-lo'-rus
Pe-lu'si-um
Pe-na'tes
Pen-da'li-um
Pe-ne'i-a, *or* Pe'ne-is
Pe-ne'is, [*Schiller and Facciolati.*]
*Pe-ne'i-us
*Pe-ne'le-us
Pe-ne'li-us
Pe-nel'o-pe
Pe're-us, *or* Pe-ne'us
Pen'i-das
Pen-tap'o-lis
*Pen-tap'y-lon
Pen-ta'thlum
*Pen-te-dac'ty-lon
*Pen'te-le
†Pen-tel'i-cus
Pen-the-si-le'a
Pen'the-us
*Pen-thi'des
Pen'thi-lus
Pen'thy-lus
Pep-a-re'thos
Pe-phre'do
Pe-ræ'a
Per-a-sip'pus
*Per'a-tus
Per-co'pe
*Per-co'si-a
Per-co'si-us
Per-co'te
Per-dic'cas
Per'dix
Pe-ren'na
Pe-ren'nis
Pe're-us, *or* Pe'reus
Per'ga
*Per-ga'me-us
Per'ga-mus
*Per'ga-se
Per'ge
Per'gus
Pe-ri-an'der
Pe-ri-ar'chus
Per-i-bœ'a
*Pe-rib'o-lus
Per-i-bo'mi-us
Per'i-cles
Per-i-clym'e-nus
Pe-rid'i-a
*Per-i-di'a
Pe-ri-e-ge'tes
Pe-ri-e're
Pe-rig'e-nes
Pe-rig'o-ne
Per-i-la'us
Per-i-le'us
Pe-ril'la
*Pe-ril'li-us
Pe-ril'lus
Per-i-me'de
Per-i-me'la
*Per-i-me'le
*Per-i-mel'i-des
Pe-rin'thus
Per-i-pa-tet'i-ci
*Pe-rip'a-tus
Pe-riph'a-nes
Per'i-phas
Pe-riph'a-tus
Per-i-phe'mus
*Per-i-phe'tes
Per-i-pho-re'tas
Pe-ris'a-des
*Pe-ris'te-re
Pe-ris'the-nes
*Per-i-sty'lum
*Pe-ris'ty-lum
Pe-rit'a-nus
Per'i-tas
Per-i-to'ni-um
Per-mes'sus
Pe'ro, *or* †Pe-ro'ne
Per'o-e
Per'o-la
Per-pen'na
Per-pe-re'ne
Per-pho-re'tus
Per-ran'thes
Per-rhæ'bi-a
Per'sa, *or* Per-se'is
Per'sæ
Per-sæ'us
Per-se'e
Per-seph'o-ne
Per-sep'o-lis
Per'ses
Per'se-us
Per'si-a
Per'sis
Per'si-us Flac'cus
Per'ti-nax
Pe-ru'si-a
*Per-u-si'nus
Pes-cen'ni-us
Pes-si'nus
*Pet'a-le
Pe-ta'li-a
Pet'a-lus
Pe-te'li-a
Pet-e-li'nus
*Pe'te-on
Pe'te-us
Pe-til'i-a
Pe-til'i-i
Pe-til'i-us
Pet-o-si'ris
Pe'tra
Pe-træ'a
Pe-tre-i'us
Pe-tri'num
Pe-tro'ni-a
Pe-tro'ni-us
Pet'ti-us
Peu'ce
*Peu-ced'a-nos
Peu-ces'tes
Peu-ce'ti-a
*Peu-ce'ti-i
Peu-ci'ni
Peu-co-la'us
Pex-o-do'rus
Phæ'a
*Phæ-a'ces
Phæ-a'ci-a
Phæ'ax
Phæd'i-mus
Phæ'don
Phæ'dra
Phæ'dri-a
Phæ'drus
Phæd'y-ma
Phæ-nion'o-e
*Phæ-nag'o-re
*Phæ-nar'e-te
Phæn-a-re'te
Phæ'ni-as
Phæn'na
Phæn'nis
*Phæn-o-me'ris
Phæ-oc'o-mes
Phæs'a-na
Phæs'tum
*Pha'e-thon
*Pha-e-thon-te'us
*Pha-e-thon'ti-us
Pha'e-ton
Pha-e-ton-ti'a-des
Pha-e-tu'sa
Phæ'us
Pha-ge'si-a
*Pha'i-nus
†Phal-a-cri'ne
Pha'læ
Pha-læ'cus
Pha-læ'si-a
Pha-lan'thus
*Pha-la'ra
Phal'a-ris
Phal'a-rus
*Pha-la'rus
Phal'ci-don
Pha'le-as
Pha-le're-us
Pha-le'ri-a
Pha-le'ris
Pha-le'ron, *or* Phal'e-rum
Pha-le'rus
Pha'li-as
Phal'li-ca
*Pha-lo're
Pha-lys'i-us
*Phan-e-no'phis
*Pha-na'ces
Pha-næ'us
*Pha-nag'o-ra
Phan-a-ræ'a
Pha'nas
*Pha-na'tes
Pha'nes
*Pha'ni-um
Phan'o-cles
Phan-o-de'mus
*Phan'o-tis
Phan-ta'si-a
Pha'nus
Pha'on
Pha'ra
Pha-rac'i-des
Pha'ræ, *or* Phe'ræ
*Phar'a-o
Pha-ras'ma-nes
Pha'rax
*Phar-be'lus
*Phar-ce'don
Pha'ris
*Pha'ri-us
Phar-me-cu'sa
Phar-na-ba'zus
Phar-na'ce
Phar-na'ce-a
Phar-na'ces
*Phar-na'ci-a
Phar-na-pa'tes
Phar-nas'pes
Phar'nus
Pha'ros
Phar-sa'li-a
*Phar-sa'lus
Phar'te
Pha'rus
Pha-ru'si-i, *or* Phau-ru'si-i
Phar'y-bus
Pha-ryc'a-don
Phar'y-ge
*Phas-a-e'lis
Pha-se'lis
Pha-si-a'na
Pha'si-as
Pha'sis
Phas'sus
Phau'da
Phav-o-ri'nus
Pha-yl'lus
Phe'a, *or* Phe'i-a
Phe-ca'dum
*Phe-ge'a
Phe'ge-us, *or* Phle'ge-us
Phel'li-a
Phel'lo-e
Phel'lus
*Phe'mi-æ
Phe'mi-us
Phe-mon'o-e
*Phen-e-bo'this
Phe-ne'um
Phe-ne'us, (*a man*)
*Phe'ne-us, (*a lake*)
Phe'ræ
Phe-ræ'us
Phe-rau'les
Phe-re'clus
Phe-rec'ra-tes
*Pher-e-cy'a-dæ
Pher-e-cy'des
Pher-en-da'tes
Pher-e-ni'ce
†Phe-reph'a-te
Phe'res
Phe-re'ti-as
Pher-e-ti'ma
Pher'i-num
†Phe-ri'num
Phe'ron
Phi'a-le
Phi-a'li-a, *or* Phi-ga'-li-a
Phi'a-lus
*Phi-ce'on
Phic'o-res
Phid'i-as
Phid'i-le
Phi-dip'pi-des
Phi-dit'i-a
*Phi-do'las
Phi'don
Phid'y-le
*Phig-a-le'a
Phi-ga'le-i
Phi'la
Phil-a-del'phi-a
*Phil-a-del-phi'a
Phil-a-del'phus
Phi'læ
Phi-læ'ni
Phi-læ'us
*Phi-la'mon
Phi-lam'mon
Phi-lar'chus
*Phi-lar'e-tus
*Phi-lar'gy-rus
*Phil'e-as
Phi-le'mon
Phi-le'ne
Phi-le'ris
Phil'e-ros
Phi-lo'si-us
Phil-e-tæ'rus
Phi-le'tas
Phi-le'ti-us
Phil'i-das
Phil'i-des
Phi-lin'na
Phi-li'nus
Phi-lip'pe-i
*Phil-ip-pe'us
Phi-lip'pi
Phi-lip'pi-des
Phil-ip-pop'o-lis
Phi-lip'pus
Phi-lis'cus
*Phil-is-ti'des
*Phi-lis'ti-o
Phi-lis'ti-on
Phi-lis'tus
Phil'lo
Phi'lo
†Phil-o-bœ-o'tus
Phi-loch'o-rus
Phil'o-cles
Phi-loc'ra-tes
Phil-oc-te'tes
Phil-o-cy'prus
Phil-o-da-me'a
Phil-o-de'mus
Phi-lod'i-ce
*Phil-o-du'lus
Phil-o-la'us
Phi-lol'o-gus
Phi-lom'a-che
Phi-lom'bro-tus
Phil-o-me'di-a
Phil-o-me'dus
Phil-o-me'la
Phil-o-me'lus
*Phil-o-me'tor
*Phil-o-mu'sus
Phi'lon
Phi-lon'i-des
Phil'o-nis
Phi-lon'o-e
Phi-lon'o-me
Phi-lon'o-mus
Phil'o-nus
Phi-lop'a-tor
†Phi-lo'phi-on
Phil'o-phron
Phil-o-pœ'men
*Phi-lop'o-nus
*Phil-o-ro'mus
*Phil-o-steph'a-nus
Phi-los'tra-tus
Phi-lo'tas
Phi-lot'e-ra
*Phi-lo'the-a
*Phil-o-the'rus
*Phil-o-ti'mus
Phi-lo'tis
Phi-lox'e-nus
Phi-lyl'li-us
Phil'y-ra
Phil'y-res
Phi-lyr'i-des
*Phi-ne'um
Phin'e-us, Phi-ne'-us, *adj.*
*Phi-ni'des
Phin'ta
Phin'ti-a
Phin'ti-as
Phla
Phleg'e-las
Phleg'e-thon
Phle'gi-as
Phle'gon
Phle'gra
Phle'gy-a, Phle'gy-æ
Phle'gy-as
Phli'as
Phli-a'si-a
Phli'us
Phlœ'us
*Phlo'gi-us
Pho-be'tor
†Pho'bos
Pho-cæ'a
*Pho-ca'i-cus
*Phoc'a-is
Pho-cen'ses, *and* Phoc'i-ci
Pho-cil'i-des
Pho'ci-on
Pho'cis
Pho'cus
Pho-cyl'i-des
Phœ'be
†Phœ-be'um
*Phœ-be'us
Phœb'i-das
Phœ-big'a-na
Phœ'bus
Phœ'mos
Phœ-ni'ce, *or* Phœ-nic'i-a
*Phœ-ni'ces
Phœ-nic'e-us
Phœ-nic'i-des
Phœ-ni'cus
Phœn-i-cu'sa
Phœ-nis'sa
Phœ'nix
*Phœ'te-um
Phol'o-e
Pho'lus
*Pho-mo'this
Phor'bas
Phor'cus, *or* Phor'cys
*Phor-cy'nis
Phor'mi-o
Phor'mis
Pho-ro'ne-us
*Phor-o-ne'us, *adj.*
*Phor-o-ni'dæ
Pho-ro'nis
Pho-ro'ni-um
*Phos'pho-rus
Pho-ti'nus
Pho'ti-us
Phox'us
Phra-a'tes
Phra-at'i-ces
Phra-da'tes
†Phra-gan'dæ
Phra ha'tes
Phra nic'a-tes
Phra-or'tes
Phras'i-cles
Phras'i-mus
Phra'si-us
Phrat-a-pher'nes
*Phre-ge'na
Phri-a-pa'ti-us
*Phric'i-on
Phrix'us
Phron'i-ma
Phron'tis
*Phru-gun-di'o-nes
Phru'ri
Phry'ges
Phryg'i-a
*Phryg'i-us
Phry'ne
Phryn'i-cus
Phry'nis
Phry'no
*Phryx'e-us
Phryx'us
Phthi'a
Phthi-o'tis
Phy'a
*Phy-a'ces
Phy'cus
*Phyg'e-la
Phyl'a-ce
*Phyl-a-ce'us
Phyl'a-cus
Phy-lar'chus
Phy'las
Phy'le
Phyl'e-is
Phy-le'us
*Phy-li'des
Phyl'i-ra
Phyl'la
Phyl-la'li-a
Phyl-le'i-us
Phyl'lis
Phyl'li-us
Phyl-lod'o-ce
Phyl'los
Phyl'lus
Phy-rom'a-chus
Phys-cel'la
Phys'co-a
Phys'con
Phys'cos
Phys'cus
*Phys-i-og-no'mon
Phy-tal'i-des
Phyt'a-lus
*Phy-te'um
Phy'ton
Phyx'i-um
Pi'a, *or* Pi-a'li-a
Pi'a-sus
Pi-ce'ni
Pi-cen'ti-a
Pic-en-ti'ni
Pi-ce'num
Pi'cra
Pic'tæ, *or* Pic'ti
Pic-ta'vi, *or* Pic'to-nes
Pic-ta'vi-um
*Pic'to-nes
Pic'tor
Pi'cus
Pi-do'rus
Pid'y-tes
*Pi-dy'tes
Pi'e-lus
Pi'e-ra
Pi-e'ri-a
Pi-er'i-des
Pi'e-ris
Pi'e-rus
Pi-e'tas
Pi'gres
*Pi-la'tus
*Pi-le'sus
*Pi-lo'rus
Pi-lum'nus
Pim'pla
*Pim-ple'a
Pim-ple'i-des, *or* †Pim-ple'a-des
Pim-pra'na
Pin'a-re
Pi-na'ri-us
*Pin'a-rus
Pin'da-rus
Pin'da-sus
Pin de-nis'sus
Pin'dus
†Pin'gus
Pin'na
Pin'thi-as
†Pi'o-ne
Pi-o'ni-a
*Pi'o-nis
Pi-ræ'us, *or* Pi-ræ'e-us
Pi-re'ne
*Pi-ri'cus
Pi-rith'o-us
*Pi-ro'mis
Pi'rus
†Pi-rus'tæ
Pi'sa
Pi'sæ
Pi-sæ'us
Pi-san'der
*Pi-sa'nus
Pi-sa'tes, *or* Pi-sæ'i
Pi-suu'rus
Pi-se'nor
Pis'e-us
Pis'i-as
*Pis'i-dæ
Pi-sid'i-a
Pi-sid'i-ce
Pi'sis
Pis-is-trat'i-dæ
Pis-is-trat'i-des
Pi-sis'tra-tus
Pi'so, [*Pi-so'nes, pl.*]
Pi-so'nis
Pis'si-rus
Pis'tor
Pi'sus
Pi-suth'nes
Pit'a-ne
*Pi-the'con Col'pos
Pith-e-cu'sa
*Pith-e-cu'sæ
Pith'e-us
Pi'tho
Pith-o-la'us
Pi-tho'le-on
Pi'thon
Pi'thys
Pit'ta-cus
Pit'tho-a
Pit-the'is
Pit-tho'us
Pit-u-a'ni-us
Pit-u-la'ni
Pit-y-æ'a
Pit-y-as'sus
Pit-y-o-ne'sus
†Pit'y-us
Pit-y-u'sa
Pla-cen'ti-a
Pla-cid-e-i-a'nus
Pla-cid'i-a
Pla-cid'i-us
Pla-na'si-a
Plan-ci'na
Plan'cus
Pla-tæ'a
Pla-tæ'æ
*Plat'a-ge
*Plat-a-mo'des
Pla-ta'ni-us
*Plat'a-nus
*Pla-te'a
*Pla-te'æ
Pla'to
*Pla-ton'i-ci
Plau'ti-a (Lex)
Plau-ti-a'nus
Plau-til'la
Plau'ti-us
Plau'tus
†Pla'vis
*Pleb-is-ci'tum
Plei'a-des, *or* Ple-i'a-des
*Ple'i-as
Plei'o-ne
Plem-myr'i-um
Plem'ne-us
†Pleu-mo'si-i
Pleu-ra'tus
Pleu'ron
Plex-au're
Plex-ip'pus
Plin'i-us
Plin-thi'ne
*Plin'thi-ne
Plis-tar'chus
Plis'tha-nus
Plis'the-nes
Plis-ti'nus
Plis-to'a-nax, *or* Plis-to'nax
Plis-to-ni'ces
*Plis-to-ni'cus
Plo'tæ
*Plo-the'a
Plo-ti'na
Plot-i-nop'o-lis
Plo-ti'nus
Plo'ti-us
Plu-tar'chus
Plu'ti-a
Plu'to
Plu-to'ni-um
Plu'tus
Plu'vi-us
Plyn-te'ri-a
*Pneb'e-bis
Pnig'e-us
†Pnyx
Po-blic'i-us
*Pod-a-le'a
Pod-a-lir'i-us
Po-dar'ce
Po-dar'ces
Po-da'res
Po-dar'ge
Po-dar'gus
Pœ'as
Pœc'i-le
*Pœm'e-nis
Pœ'ni
*Pœn'i-cus
Pœ'on
Pœ-o'ni-a
Pœ'us
Po'gon
Po'la
Pol-e-mo-cra'ti-a
Pol'e-mon
Po-le'nor
Po'li-as
†Po-li-ci'a
*Po-li-e'um
*Po'li-cus
Po-li-or-ce'tes
Po-lis'ma
Po-lis'tra-tus
*Pol-i-te'a
Po-li'tes
Pol-i-to'ri-um
Pol-len'ti-a
Pol-lin'e-a
Pol'li-o
Pol'lis
Pol'li-us Fe'lix
Pol-lu'ti-a
Pol'lux
†Pol'tis
Po'lus
Po-lus'ca
Po-ly-æ-mon'i-des
Po-ly-æ'nus
*Po-ly-a-ra'tus
Po-ly-ar'chus
*Pol-y-be'tes
Po-lyb'i-das
Po-lyb'i-us, *or* Pol'y-bus
Pol-y-bœ'a
Pol-y-bœ'tes
Pol-y-bo'tes
*Po-lyb'o-tum
*Pol'y-bus
Pol-y-ca'on
Pol-y-car'pus
Pol-y-cas'te
Po-lych'a-res
Pol-y-cle'a
Pol'y-cles
Pol-y-cle'tus
Po-lyc'ra-tes
Pol-y-cre'ta, *or* Pol-y-cri'ta
Po-lyc'ri-tus
Po-lyc'tor
Pol-y-dæ'mon
Po-lyd'a-mas

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Pol-y-dam'na
Pol-y-dec'tes
Pol-y-deu-ce'a
Pol-y-do'ra
Pol-y-do'rus
Pol-y-gi'ton
Po-lyg'i-us
Pol-yg-no'tus
Po-lyg'o-nus
Po-ly-hym'ni-a, *or* Po-lym'ni-a
Po-ly-id'i-us
*Po-ly-i'dus
Pol-y-la'us
Po-lym'e-nes
Pol-y-me'de
Po-lym'e-don
Pol-y-me'la
Pol-ym-nes'tes
Pol-ym-nes'tor
Pol-y-ni'ces
Po-lyn'o-e
Pol'y-nus
Pol-y-pe'mon
Pol-y-per'chon
Pol-y-phe'mus
Pol-y-phon'tes
Pol'y-phron
Pol-y-pœ'tes
*Pol'y-ren
*Pol-y-steph'a-nus
Po-lys'tra-tus
Pol-y-tech'nus
*Po-ly'tes
Pol-y-ti-me'tus
*Pol-y-ti'mus
Po-lyt'i-on
Po-lyt'ro-pus
Po-lyx'e-na
Po-lyx'e-nus
Po-lyx'o
Pol-y-ze'lus
Pom-ax-æ'thres
Po-me'ti-a, *or* Po-me'-ti-i
Pom-e-ti'na
Po-mo'na
Pom-pe'i-a
Pom-pe-i-a'nus
Pom-pe'i-i, *or* Pom-pe'i-um
Pom-pe-i-op'o-lis
Pom-pe'i-us
Pom'pe-lon, *or* Pom-pe-lo'na
Pom-pil'i-a
Pom-pil'i-us Nu'ma
Pom-pi'lus
Pom-pis'cus
Pom-po'ni-a
Pom-po'ni-us
Pom-po-si-a'nus
Pomp-ti'na
Pomp-ti'ne
Pomp-ti'nus
Pom'pus
Pon'ti-a
Pon'ti-cum Ma're
Pon'ti-cus
Pon-ti'na
Pon-ti'nus
Pon'ti-us
*Pon-to-po-ri'a
Pon'tus
Pon'tus Eu-xi'nus
Po-pil'i-us Læ'nas
Po-plic'o-la
Pop-pæ'a Sa-bi'na
Pop-pæ'us
Pop-u-lo'ni-a
*Por'a-ta
Por'ci-a
Por'ci-us
*Por-do-se-le'ne
Po-red'o-rax
Po-ri'na
Por-o-se-le'ne
Por-phyr'i-on
Por-phyr'i-us
*Por-phy-rog-en-ni'-tus
Por'ri-ma
Por-sen'na, *or* Por'se-na
Por'ti-a, *and* Por'ti-us
Port'mos
Por-tum-na'li-a
Por-tum'nus
*Por-tu'nus
Po'rus
*Po-sid'e-on
Po-si'des
Pos-i-de'um
Po-si'don
Pos-i-do'ni-a
Pos-i-do'ni-us
Po'si-o
†Pos-si-do'ni-um
Pos-thu'mi-a
Pos-thu'mi-us
*Post'hu-mus
Pos-tu'mi-us
Post-ver'ta
Po-tam'i-des
Pot'a-mon
*Pot'a-mus
Po-thi'nus
Po'thos
Pot-i-dæ'a
Po-ti'na
Po-tit'i-us
*Pot-ni'a-des
Pot'ni-æ
Prac'ti-um
Præ'ci-a
Præ-nes'te
*Præn-es-ti'ni
Præ'sos
Præs'ti
Præ'tor
Præ-to'ri-us
Præ-tu'ti-um
*Pram'ni-um, *or* Pram-ni'um, *adj*
†Pra'si-i
*Pras'i-nus
Prat'i-nas
Prax-ag'o-ras
Prax'i-as
*Prax-i-bu'lus
Prax-id'a-mas
Prax-id'i-ce
Prax'i-la
Prax-iph'a-nes
Prax'is
Prax-it'e-les
Prax-ith'e-a
†Pre'li-us
*Pres-byt-e-ri'um, (*domicile for priest*)
*Pres-by-te'ri-um, (*sacerdotal order*)
Pre-u'ge-nes
Prex-as'pes
Pri-am'i-des
Pri'a-mus
Pri-a'pus
Pri-e'ne
Pri'ma
*Prim-i-pi'lus
*Pri'o-la
Pri'on
*Pri-o-no'tus
*Pris-ci-a'nus
Pris-cil'la
Pris'cus
Pris'tis
Pri-ver'num
Pri-ver'nus
Pro'ba
Pro'bus, M.
Pro'cas
Proch'o-rus
Proch'y-ta
Pro-cil'i-us
Pro-cil'la
Pro-cil'lus
Pro'cle-a
Pro'cles
Pro-cli'dæ
Proc'ne
Proc-on-ne'sus
Pro-co'pi-us
Pro'cris
Pro-crus'tes
Proc'u-la
Proc-u-le'i-us
*Proc-u-li'na
Proc'u-lus
Pro'cy-on
Prod'i-cus
*Prod'ro-mus
*Pro'e-dri
Pro-er'na
Pro-at'i-des
Prœ'tus
Prog'ne
Pro-la'us
Prom'a-chus
Pro-math'i-das
Pro-ma'thi-on
Prom'e-don
Prom-e-næ'a
Pro-me'the-i
Pro-me'the-us
Pro-me'this, *and* Prom-e-thi'des
Prom'e-thus
Prom'u-lus
Pro-nap'i-des
*Pro-na'um
Pro'nax
Pron'o-e
Pron'o-mus
Pron'o-us
Pron'u-ba
Pro-per'ti-us
*Pro-phe'ta
Pro-pœt'i-des
Pro-pon'tis
Prop-y-le'a
Pros-chys'ti-us
*Pros-e-le'ni
*Pro-sel'y-tus
Pro-ser'pi-na
*Pro-so'pis
†Pros-o-pi'tes
Pros-o-pi'tis
Pro-sym'na
Pro-tag'o-ras
Prot-a-gor'i-des
Pro'te-i Co-lum'næ
Pro-tes-i-la'us
Pro'te-us
Pro'the-us
Proth-o-e'nor
Proth'o-us
Pro'to
Prot-o-ge-ne'a
Pro-tog'e-nes
Prot-o-ge-ni'a
Prot-o-me-di'a
Prot-o-me-du'sa
*Pro-tot'y-pon
*Prot-ry-ge'a
Prox'e-nus
Pru-den'ti-us
Prum'ni-des
Pru'sa
Pru-sæ'us
Pru'si-as
*Prym-ne'si-a
Prym'no
Pryt'a-nes
Pryt-a-ne'um
Pryt'a-nis
Psam'a-the
Psam'a-thos
Psam-me-ni'tus
Psam-met'i-chus
Psam'mis
Psa'phis
Psa'pho
*Pse-bo'a
Pse'cas
*Pse-ne'rus
*Pseu-do-ce'lis
*Pseu-do-man-ti'a
*Pseu-dos'to-ma
*Psit'ta-ce
*Psit'ta-cus
Pso'phis
Psy'che
*Psy-cho-man-te'um
Psy'chrus
Psyl'li
*Psyt-ta-li'a
*Pte'le-os
Pte'le-um
*Pter'e-las
Pter-e-la'us
Pte'ri-a
*Pte'ri-on
*Pto-chi'um
Ptol-e-der'ma
Ptol-e-mæ'um
Ptol-e-mæ'us
Ptol-e-ma'is
Ptol'y-cus
Pto'us
Pub-lic'i-a (Lex)
Pub-lic'i-us
Pub-lic'o-la
Pub'li-us
*Pu-di'ca
Pul-che'ri-a
Pul'chrum
†Pul'lus
Pu'ni-cum Bel'lum
Pu'pi-us
Pu-pi-e'nus
Pup'pi-us
Pu-te'o-li
Py-a-nep'si-a
Pyd'na
Pyg'e-la
Pyg-mæ'i
†Pyg-mæ'on
Pyg-ma'li-on
Pyl'a-des
Py'læ
Py-læm'e-nes
Py-lag'o-ræ
Py-lag'o-ras
Py-la'on
Py-lar'ge
Py-lar'tes
Py'las
Py-le'ne
Pyl'e-us
*Pyl'i-us
Pyl'le-on
Py'lo
Py'los
Py'lus
*Pym'a-tus
Py'ra
Py-rac'mon
Py-rac'mos
Py-ræch'mes
*Py-ræ'eus, *or* Py-ræ'-us
*Py-ram'i-des
Pyr'a-mus
*Pyr'a-sus
*Py-re'i-cus
Pyr-e-næ'i
Pyr-e-næ'us
Py-re'ne
*Py-re'tus
*Pyr'e-tus
Pyr'gi
Pyr'gi-on
Pyr'go
Pyr-got'e-les
Pyr'gus
Py-rip'pe
Py'ro
†Pyr'o-des
*Pyr'o-eis
*Pyr-o-ge'ri
Pyr'o-is
Py-ro'ni-a
*Py-ro-phleg'e-thon
Pyr'rha
Pyr'rhi-as
Pyr'rhi-ca
Pyr'rhi-cus
Pyr'rhi-dæ
Pyr'rho
Pyr'rhus
*Pyr'ri-cha
Pys'te
*Py-thæn'e-tus
Py-thag'o-ras
*Pyth-a-go-re'i
*Py-than'ge-lus
Pyth-a-ra'tus
Pyth'e-as
Py'thes
Pyth'e-us
Pyth'i-a
Pyth'i-as
Pyth'i-on
*Pyth-i-o-ni'ce
*Pyth-i-o-ni'ces
Pyth'i-um
Pyth'i-us
Py'tho
Py-thoch'a-ris
Pyth'o-cles
*Pyth-o-do'lus
Pyth-o-do'rus
Pyth-o-la'us
Py'thon
*Py-tho'nes
Pyth-o-ni'ce
*Py-thon'i-ci
*Pyth-o-ni'cus
Pyth-o-nis'sa
Pyt'na
Pyt'ta-lus
*Pyx-ag'a-thus

Q.

Qua-der'na
Qua'di
*Qua-dra'ta
Qua-dra'tus
Quad'ri-frons, *or* Quad'ri-ceps
Quæs-to'res
Qua'ri
Qua'ri-us
Quer'cens
Qui-e'tus
Quinc-ti-a'nus
Quinc-til'i-a
Quinc'ti-us, T.
†Quin'da
Quin-de-cem'vi-ri
Quin-qua'tri-a
*Quin'qua-trus
Quin-quen-na'les
*Quin-quev'i-ri
*Quin-til'i-a
Quin-til-i-a'nus
*Quin-ti'lis
Quin-til'i-us Va'rus
Qnin-til'la
Quin-til'lus
Quin'ti-us
Quin'tus, *or* Quinc'ti-us
Quin'tus Cur'ti-us
Quir-i-na'li-a
Quir-i-na'lis
Qui-ri'nus
Qui-ri'tes

R.

Ra-bir'i-us
Ra-cil'i-a
Ræ-sa'ces
Ra-mi'ses
Ram'nes
Ran'da
*Ra-pha'ne-æ
Ra'po
Ra-scip'o-lis
*Ra-tu'me-na
Rau-ra'ci, *or* Rau-ri'ci
Ra-ven'na
*Rav-en-na'tes
Rav'o-la
Re-a'te
Re-dic'u-lus
Red'o-nes
Re-gil'læ
Re-gil-li-a'nus
Re-gil'lus
*Re-gi'na
†Re-gi'num
Reg'u-lus
Re'mi
Rem'u-lus
Re mu'ri-a
Re'mus
Re'sus
†Re-ti'na
Re-u-dig'ni
†Rha
*Rhab-du'chi
*Rha-ce'lus
Rha'ci-a
Rha'ci-us
*Rha-co'tes
Rha-co'tis
Rhad-a-man'thus
Rhad-a-mis'tus
*Rhad'i-ne
Rha'di-us
*Rhæs'e-na
Rhæ'te-um
Rhæ'ti, *or* Ræ'ti
Rhæ'ti-a
*Rhæ-ge'a
*Rha-me'lus
Rham-nen'ses
Rham'nes
Rham-si-ni'tus
Rham'nus
*Rham-nu'si-a
Rha'nis
*Rha-phe'a
*Rhap-so'di
*Rha'ri-us
Rha'ros
*Rhas-cu'po-lis
Rhas-cu'po-ris
*Rha-to'us
Rhe'a
Rhe'bas, *or* Rhe'bus
Rhed'o-nes
Rhe'gi-um
Rhe-gus'ci
Rhe'mi
Rhe'ne
*Rhe-ne'a
Rhe'ni
Rhe'nus
Rhe-o-mi'tres
Rhe'sus
Rhet'i-co
Rhe-tog'e-nes
Rhe-u'nus
Rhex-e'nor
Rhex-ib'i-us
Rhi-a'nus
Rhid'a-go
Rhi-mot'a-cles
*Rhi-noc-o-lu'ra
Rhi'on
Rhi'pha, *or* Rhi'phe
Rhi-phæ'i
Rhi-phæ'us
Rhi'um
*Rho-be'a
*Rhod'a-lus
Rhod'a-nus
Rho'de
Rho'di-a
*Rho'di-i
Rhod-o-gy'ne, *or* Rhod-o-gu'ne
Rhod'o-pe, *or* Rho-do'pis
Rho'dus
Rhœ'bus
Rhœ'cus
Rhœ-te'um
Rhœ'tus
*Rhom-bi'tes
Rho-sa'ces
Rho'sus
Rhox-a'na, *or* Rox-a'-na
Rhox-a'ni
Rhu-te'ni, *and* Ru-the'ni
Rhyn'da-cus
Rhyn'thon
Rhy'pæ
*Rhyt'i-us
*Ric'i-mer
*Rin-gi-be'ri
Ri-phæ'i
Ri-phe'us
*Riq-ue-bo'lus
*Rix'a-mæ
Rix-um'a-ræ
Ro-bi'go, *or* Ru-bi'go
Rod-e-ri'cus
Ro'ma
Ro-ma'ni
Ro-ma'nus
Ro-mil'i-us
Rom'u-la
Ro-mu'li-dæ
Rom'u-lus
Ro'mus
Ros'ci-us
Ro-sil'la-nus
Ro'si-us
Ro-tom'a-gus
Rox-a'na
Rox-o-la'ni
Ru-hel'li-us
Ru'bi
Ru'bi-con
Ru-bi-e'nus Lap'pa
Ru-bi'go
Ru'bra Sax'a
*Ru-bre'nus
Ru'bri-us
Ru'di-æ
Ru'fæ
Ruf-fi'nus
Ruf'fus
Ru-fil'lus
Ru-fi'nus
*Ru'fi-us
Ru'fus
Ru'gi-i
*Ru'mi-na
Ru'mi-nus
Rum-ci'na
Ru-pil'i-us
*Rus'ci-no
Rus'ci-us
Rus-co'ni-a
Ru-sel'læ
Rus'pi-na
Rus'ti-cus
Ru-te'ni
*Ru-the'ni
Ru'ti-la
Ru'ti-lus
Ru-til'i-us Ru'fus
Ru'tu-ba
Ru'tu-bus
Ru'tu-li
Ru'tu-pæ
Ru-tu-pi'nus

S.

Sa'ba
Sab'a-chus, *or* Sab'a-con
Sa'bæ
†Sa-bæ'i
Sa-ba'ta
†Sa-ba'tha
*Sab'a-thæ
†Sa-ba'tra
Sa-ba'zi-us
Sab'bas
Sa-bel'la
Sa-bel'li
†Sa-bel'lus
*Sa-bid'i-us
Sa-bi'na
Sa-bi'ni
Sa-bin-i-a'nus
Sa-bi'nus Au'lus
*Sa-bi'ra
Sa'bis
*Sa-bo'ci
*Sa-bo'tha
Sab'ra-cæ
Sab'ra-ta
Sa-bri'na
Sab'u-ra
Sab-u-ra'nus
Sa'bus
Sac'a-das
Sa'cæ
*Sac-a-pe'ne
Sa'cer
*Sach-a-li'tæ
Sach-a-li'tes
Sa-cra'ni
Sa-cra'tor
Sa-crat'i-vir
*Sac'ro-ne
Sad'a-les
Sa'dus
Su-dy-a'tes
*Sæg-i-me'rus
*Sæt'a-bes
†Sag-a-las'sus
Sag'a-na
Sag'a-ris
Sa-git'ta
Sa-gun'tum, *or* Sa-gun'tus
*Sag-un-ti'nus
Sa'is
*Sa-i'tæ
Sa'la
*Sa-la'ci-a
Sal'a-con
*Sal-a-gi'sa
Sal-a-min'i-a
Sal'a-mis
Sal-a-mi'na
†Sa-lam'ti-ca
Sa-la'pi-a, *or* Sa-la'-pi-æ
Sal'a-ra
†Sa-lar'i-ca
Sa-las'ci
Sa-le'i-us
Sa-le'ni
Sal-en-ti'ni
Sa-ler'num
Sal-ga'ne-us, *or* Sal-ga'ne-a
†Sa'li-a
*Sa-li-a'ris
Sa'li-i
Sal-i-na'tor
Sa'li-us
Sal-lus'ti-us
Sal'ma-cis
Sal-mo'ne
Sal-mo'ne-us
*Sal-mo'nis
Sal'mus
Sal-my-des'sus
Sa'lo
Sa-lo'me
*Sal'o-mon
Sa'lon
Sa-lo'na, *or* Sa-lo'-næ
*Sal-o-ne'a
Sal-o-ni'na
Sal-o-ni'nus
Sa-lo'ni-us
*Sal-pi'nas
Sal'pis
*Sal-tu-a'res
Sal'vi-an
Sal-vid-i-e'nus
Sal'vi-us
*Sa'ly-es
Sa-ma'ri-a
*Sam-a-ri'a
*Sam-a-ri'tu
*Sam'o-næ
Sam-bu'los
†Sam'bus
Sa'me, *or* Sa'mos
*Sa-me'ni
Sa'mi-a
*Sa'mi-us
Sam-ni'tæ
Sam-ni'tes
Sam'ni-um
†Sam-o-cho-ni'tes
*Sa-mon'i cus
Sa-mo'ni-um
Sa'mos
Sa-mos'a-ta
Sam-o-thra'ce, *or* Sam-o-thra'ci-a

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*Sam-o-thra'ces
Sa'mus
*Sa-myl'i-a
Sa'na
San'a-os
San-cho-ni'a-thon
San-da'ce
*San-da-li-o'tis
San-da'li-um
San'da-nis
San'da-nus
San-di'on
*San-do'ces
San-dro-cot'tus
San'ga-la
San-ga'ri-us, *or* San'-ga-ris
San-guin'i-us
San-nyr'i-on
San'to-nes, *and* San'-to-næ
*San-ton'i-cus
*Sa-o'ce
*Sa-oc'o-ras
Sa'on
*Sa-o'tes
Sa-pæ'i, *or* Sa-phæ'i
*Sapli'a-rus
†Sap-i-re'ne
*Sa-pi'res
Sa'por
Sa-po'res
Sap'pho
*Sap-pho'us
Sap'ti-ne
Sar-a-ce'ne
*Sar-a-ce'ni
Sa-rac'o-ri
*Sar-a-me'ne
Sa-ran'ges
Sar-a-pa'ni
Sar'a-pus
Sar'a-sa
Sa-ras'pa-des
*Sa-ra'vus
Sar-da-na-pa'lus
*Sar-de'ne
Sar'di
Sar'di-ca
Sar-din'i-a
Sar'dis, *or* Sar'des
*Sar'do-nes
Sar-don'i-cus
*Snr'do-nyx
*Sar-dop'a-tris
*Sar-do'us
Sar'dus
Sa-ri-as'ter
*Sar'ma-tæ
Sar-ma'ti-a
Sar-men'tus
Sar'ni-us
Sa'ron
Sa-ron'i-cus Si'nus
*Sa-ro'nis
Sar-pe'don
†Sar'ra
*Sar-ra'nus
*Sar'ra-pis
Sar-ras'tes
†Sars
Sar'si-na
Sar-san'da
Sa'son
*Sas'o-nes
*Sas'i-na
*Sat-a-gy'tæ
*Sat'a-nas
Sa-tas'pes
Sa'ti-æ
Sat-i-bar-za'nes
Sa-tic'u-la, *and* Sa-tic'u-lus
Sa'tis
*Sa-tra'i-dæ
*Sat-ra-pe'a
Sat-ra-pe'ni
*Sat'ra-pes
Sa-tri'cum
Sa-trop'a-ces
Sat'u-ra
Sat-u-re'i-um, *or* Sa-tu're-um
Sat-u-re'i-us
Sat-ur-na'li-a
Sa-tur'ni-a
Sat-ur-ni'nus
Sa-tur'ni-us
Sat'u-rum
Sat'y-ri
Sat'y-rus
Sau-fe'i-us Tro'gus
Sau-rom'a-tæ
Sau'rus
Sav'e-ra
Sa'vo, *or* Sa-vo'na
Sa'vus
*Sax'o-nes
Saz'i-ches
Scæ'a
Scæ'va
Scæv'o-la
Scal'pi-um
Sca-man'der
Sca-man'dri-us
Scan-da'ri-a
*Scan-de'a
Scan-di-na'vi-a
Scan-til'la
Scap-tes'y-le
Scap'ti-a
Scap'ti-us
Scap'u-la
Scar'di-i
*Scar-phe'a
Scar-phi'a, *or* Scar'phe
Scau'rus
Sced'a-sus
Scel-e-ra'tus
*Sce-ni'tæ
Sche'di a, *or* Ske'di-a
Sche'di-us
Sche'ri-a
*Schœ-ne'is
Schœ'ne-us
Schœ'nus, *or* Sche'no
*Sci-ap'o-des
Sci'a-this, *or* Si'a-this
Sci'a-thos
Sci'dros
Scil'lus
Sci'nis
Scin'thi
Sci-o'ne
Sci-pi'a-dæ
*Sci-pi'a-des
Scip'i-o
Sci'ra
Sci-ra'di-um
Sci'ras
Sci'ron
*Sci-ron'i-des
Sci'rus
*Scol'o-ti
Sco'lus
Scom'brus
Sco'pas
*Scop'e-los
Sco'pi-um
Scor-dis'ci, *and* Scor-dis'cæ
Sco-ti'nus
Sco-tus'sa
Scri-bo'ni-a
Scri-bo-ni-a'nus
Scri-bo'ni-us
*Scyl'a-ce
Scyl-a-ce'um
Scy'lax
Scyl'la
Scyl-læ'um
Scyl'li-as
Scyl'lis
Scyl'lus
Scy-lu'rus
Scyp'pi-um
Scy'ras
*Scy-ri'a-des
Scy'ros
†Scyr'pi-um
*Scyt'a-le
Scy'thæ
*Scy-the'ni
Scy'thes, *or* Scy'tha
Scyth'i-a
Scyth'i-des
Scy-thi'nus
Scy'thon
Scy-thop'o-lis
Se-bas'ta
*Seb-as-te'a
*Seb-as-te'ni
Se-bas'ti-a
*Seb-as-top'o-lis
*Seb'o-da
Seb-en-ny'tus
*Se-be'this
*Se-be'tos
Se-be'tus
Se-bu-si-a'ni, *or* Se-gu-si-a'ni
*Sec'e-la
Sec-ta'nus
*Se-dig'i-tus
Sed-i-ta'ni, *or* Sed-en-ta'ni
Se-du'ni
Se-du'si-i
Se-ges'ta
Se-ges'tes
†Se-ge'ti-a
Seg'ni
Se-gob'ri-ga
Seg'o-nax
Se-gon'ti-a, *or* Se-gun'ti-a
Seg-on-ti'a-ci
Se-go'vi-a
Se-gun'ti-um
Se-gu-si-a'ni
†Se-gu'si-o
Se-ja'nus Æ'li-us
*Se-i-sach-thi'a
Se'i-us Sta'bo
*Sel-do'mus
Se-lem'nus
Se-le'ne
Sel-eu-ce'na, *or* Se-leu'cis
Se-leu'ci-a
*Sel-eu-ci'a
Se-leu'ci-dæ
Se-leu'cis
*Se-leu-co-be'lus
Se-leu'cus
Sel'ge
Se-lim'nus
Se-li'nuns, *or* Se-li'-nus
*Se'li-us
Sel-la'si-a
Sel-le'is
Sel'li
Se-lym'bri-a
Sem'e-le
*Sem-en-ti'nus
*Se-mid'e-i
Sem-i-ger-ma'ni
Sem-i-gun'tus
Se-mir'a-mis
Sem'no-nes
*Sem-no'the-i
Se-mo'nes
Sem-o-sanc'tus
Sem-pro'ni-a
Sem-pro'ni-us
Se-mu'ri-um
Se'na
*Se-na'tor
Se-na'tus
Sen'na, *or* Se'na
Sen'e-ca
†Se'ni-a
Sen'o-nes
*Se-no'nes
Sen'ti-us
*Se'pi-as
†Se'pi-us
*Se-pla'si-a
*Sep-tem'pe-da
*Sep-tem'tri-o
Sep-te'ri-on
Sep-tim'i-us
Sep-ti-mu-le'i-us
Sep'y-ra
Seq'ua-na
Seq'ua-ni
*Se-quan'i-cus
Se-quin'i-us
*Se-ra'pes
*Ser-a-pe'um
Se-ra'pi-o
*Se-ra'pi-on
Se-ra'pis
Se'res
Ser-bo'nis
Se-re'na
Se-re-ni-a'nus
Se-re'nus
Ser-ges'tus
Ser'gi-a
Ser-gi'o-lus
Ser'gi-us
*Ser'i-cus
Se-ri'phus
Ser'my-la
Se'ron
Ser-ra'nus
*Ser-re'um
Ser-to'ri-us
Ser-væ'us
Ser-vi-a'nus
Ser-vil'i-a
Ser-vil-i-a'nus
Ser-vil'i-us
Ser'vi-us Tul'li-us
*Ses-a-me'ni
*Ses'a-mum
Ses'a-ra
*Ses-a-re'thus
*Ses-o-os'tris, *or* Se-sos'tris
Ses'ti-us
Ses'tos, *or* Ses'tus
Se-su'vi-i
Set'u-bis
Se'thon
Se'ti-a
Seu'thes
Se-ve'ra
Se-ve-ri-a'nus
Se-ve'rus
†Se'vo
Sex'ti-a
Sex-til'i-a
*Sex-ti'lis
Sex-til'i-us
Sex'ti-us
Sex'tus
Si-bi'ni
*Sib'o-tes
Si-bur'ti-us
Si-byl'læ
*Sib-yl-li'nus
Si'ca
Si-cam'bri, *or* Sy-gam'bri
Si-ca'ni
Si-ca'ni-a
*Si-ca'nus
*Sic'a-nus
Sic'e-lis, *or* Si-cel'i-des
*Si-ce'mus, *and* Si-ce'ma
*Si-ce'nus
Si-chæ'us
Si-cil'i-a
Si-cin'i-us Den-ta'tus
Si-ci'nus
*Sic'o-ris
Sic'o-rus
Sic'u-li
*Sic'u-lus
Sic'y-on
Sic-y-o'ni-a
*Sid-a-ce'ne
Si'de
*Si-de'le
*Si-de'ne
Si-de'ro
Sid-i-ci'num
Si'don
*Si-do'nes
*Sid'o-nis, *or* Si-do'nis
Si-do'ni-us
Si'ga
Si-gæ'um, *or* Si-ge'um
Sig'ni-a
*Sig-ni'nus
Sig-o-ves'sus
Sig'u-næ, Si-gy'ni, *or* Si-gyn'næ
Si'la, *or* Sy'la
*Si-la'i
Si-la'na Ju'li-a
Si-la'nus
Sil'a-rus
Si-le'ni
Si-le'nus
Sil-i-cen'se
Sil'i-us I-tal'i-cus
Sil'phi-um
†Sil'pi-a
Sil-va'nus
*Si-man'ge-lus
Sim-briv'i-us, *or* Sim-bru'vi-us
*Si-me'na
Si-me'thus, *or* Sy-me'thus
Sim'i-læ
Sim'i-lis
Sim'mi-as
Si'mo
*Sim'o-eis
Sim'o-is
Sim-o-is'i-us
Si'mon
Si-mon'i-des
Sim-plic'i-us
Sim'u-lus
Si'mus
Sim'y-ra
†Sin'dæ
Sin'di
*Si-ne'ra
Sin-gu'i
*Sin-gu-lo'nes
†Sin'gus
Si'nis
Sin'na-ces
Sin'na-cha
Sin'o-e
Si'non
Si-no'pe
Si-no'pe-us
Sin'o-rix
†Sin-ti'ce
Sin'ti-i
Sin-u-es'sa
*Sin-u-es-sa'nus
*Si-o'pe
Siph'nos
Si-pon'tum, *or* Si'pus
Sip'y-lum, *and* Sip'y-lus
†Sir'bo
*Sir-bo'nis
*Si-red'o-nes
Si-re'nes
Si'ris
Sir'i-us
Sir'mi-um
*Si-ro'mus
*Sir-o-pæ'o-nes
*Sis'a-pon
Si-sam'nes
Sis'a-plio
*Sis'a-ra
†Sis-ci'a
Sis'e-nes
Si-sen'na
Sis-i-gam'bis, *or* Sis-y-gam'bis
Sis-o-cos'tus
Sis'y-phus
Si-tal'ces
*Si-the'ni
Sith'ni-des
Si'thon
*Sith'o-nes
*Sith'o-nis
Si-tho'ni-a
Sit'i-us
Sit'o-nes
*Sit-te-be'ris
*Siz'y-ges
†Sma-rag'dus
Sme'nus
Smer'dis
Smi'lax
Smi'lis
Smin-dyr'i-des
Smin'the-us
Smyr'na
So-a'na
So-an'da
So-a'nes
Soc'ra-tes
*Sod'o-ma
Sœ'mi-as
Sog-di-a'na
Sog-di-a'nus
*So-la'nus
*Sol'e-nus
†So-li'mus
*So-li'nus
*Sol-le'um
Sol'o-e, *or* So'li
So-læ'is
So'lon
So-lo'ni-um
So'lus
†Sol'va
*Sol-y-ge'a
Sol'y-ma, *and* Sol'y-mæ
*Sol'y-mi
Som'nus
Son'chis
Son-ti'a-tes
Sop'a-ter
So'phax
So-phe'ne
*So-phæn'e-tus
*So'phi-a
Soph'o-cles
Soph-o-nis'ba
So'phron
*Soph'ro-na
So-phro'ni-a
So-phron'i-cus
Soph-ro-nis'cus
*So-phro'ni-us
So-phros'y-ne
*So-pi'thes
Sop'o-lis
So'ra
So-rac'tes, *and* So-rac'te
So-ra'nus
*Sor'di-ce
So'rex
So-rit'i-a
So's'i-a Gal'la
So-sib'i-us
Sos'i-cles
So-sic'ra-tes
So-sig'e-nes
So'si-i
Sos'i-lus
So-sip'a-ter
*So-sip'o-lis
So'sis
So-sis'tra-tus
*So-sith'e-us
So'si-us
†Sos'pi-ta
Sos'the-nes
Sos'tra-tus
*Sos'xe-tra
Sot'a-des
So'ter
*So-te'res
So-te'ri-a
So-ter'i-cus
So'this
†So-ti-a'tes
So'ti-on
*So-ti'ra
So'ti-us
So'us
*Sox'o-tæ
Soz'o-men
*So-zom'e-nus
Spa'co
*Spal'e-thra
*Spar-ga-pi'thes
Spar'ta
Spar'ta-cus
Spar'tæ, *or* Spar'ti
Spar-ta'ni, *or* Spar-ti-a'tæ
*Spar-ta'nus
Spar-ti-a'nus
*Spar-to'lus
*Spat'a-le
Spe'chi-a
Spen'di-us
Spen'don
*Sper-chi'a
Sper-chi'us
Sper-ma-toph'a-gi
Speu-sip'pus
Sphac-te'ri-æ
*Sphe-ce'a
Sphe'rus
Sphinx
Spho'dri-as
Sphra-gid'i-um
Spi-cil'lus
Spin'tha-rus
Spin'ther
Spi'o
Spi-tam'e-nes
Spi-thob'a-tes
Spith-ri-da'tes
Spo-le'ti-um
*Spo-le'tum
Spor'a-des
Spu-ri'na
Spu'ri-us
Sta-be'ri-us
Sta'bi-æ
*Stab'u-lum
Sta-gi'ra
Sta'i-us
*Stam'o-ne
Staph'y-lus
Sta-san'der
Sta-sil'e-us
†Sta-te'nus
Sta-til'i-a
Sta-til'i-us
Stat'i-næ
Sta-ti'ra
Sta'ti-us
Sta-se'as
Sta-sic'ra-tes
Sta'tor
*Steg'a-nos
Stel-la'tes
Stel'li-o
Ste'na
Sten-o-bœ'a
Ste-noc'ra-tes
Sten'tor
*Sten'to-ris
*Sten-y-cle'rus
Steph'a-na
Steph'a-nus
Ster'o-pe
Ster'o-pes
Ster-sich'o-rus
Ster-tin'i-us
Ste-sag'o-ras
*Ste-sich'o-rus
Stes-i-cle'a
†Stes-i-le'us
Stes-i-le'us
Ste-sim'bro-tus
*Sthen-e-la'i-das
Sthen'e-le
Sthen'e-lus
Sthe'nis
Sthe'no
Sthen-o-bœ'a
Stil'be, *or* Stil'bi-a
Stil'i-cho
Stil'po
Stim'i-con
Stiph'i-lus
*Sti-ri'tæ
Sto-bæ'us
Stœch'a-des
Sto'i-ci
*Sto'i-cus
Strn'bo
Stra-tar'chas
*Stra-te'gus
Stra'to, *or* Stra'ton
Strat'o-cles
*Strat-o-cli'a
Strat-o-ni'ce
*Stra-ton-i-ce'a
Strat-o-ni'cus
*Stro-go'la
Stron'gy-le
Stroph'a-des
Stro'phi-us
*Stru-thi'a
Stru-thoph'a-gi
Stru'thus
Stry'ma
Strym'no
Stry'mon
*Strym'o-nis
*Styg'i-us
Styg'ne
*Sty-lob'a-tes
Stym-pha'li-a, *or* Stym-pha'lis
*Stym'pha-lis
Stym-pha'lus
Sty'ra
Sty'rus
Styx
*Su-a'da
*Su-ag'e-la
†Su-a'na
Su-ar-do'nes
*Sub-al-pi'nus
Su-ba'tri-i
*Sub'la-cum
Su-blic'i-os
†Sub-mon-to'ri-um
Su'bo-ta
*Su-bu'ra
Su-bur'ra
Su'cro
*Su-de'ti
*Su-e'bus
Su-es'sa
*Su-es-sa'nus
*Su es-si-o'nes
Sues'so-nes, *or* ‡Su-es-so'nes
Sue-to'ni-us
Sue'vi
‡*Su-e'vi
Sue'vi-us
*Sue'vus, *or* ‡Su-e'-vus
Suf-fe'nus
*Suf-fe'tes
Suf-fe'ti-us, *or* Su-fe'ti-us
Sui'das
*Su'i-das
*Su-il-la'res
Su-il'li-us
Su-i'o-nes
Sul'chi
Sul'ci-us
†Sul'ga
Sul'mo, *or* Sul'mo-na
Sul-pit'i-a
Sul-pit'i-us, *or* Sul-pic'i-us
Sum-ma'nus
Su'ni-ci
Su'ni-des
Su'ni-um
*Su-od'o-na
Su-o-ve tau-ril'i-a
Su'pe-rum Ma're
Su'ra Æ-myl'i-us
Su-re'na
*Su-re'nas
†Su'ri-um
Sur-ren'tum
Su'rus
Su'sa
Su'sa-na
Su-sa'ri-on
Su-si-a'na, *or* Su'sis
†Su'thul
Su'tri-um
Sy-a'grus
Syb'a-ris
Syb-a-ri'ta
*Syb'e-rus
*Syb'o-ta
Syb'o-tas
Sy-cin'nus
Sy'e-dra
Sy'e-ne
Sy e-ne'si-us
Sy-e-ni'tes
*Sy-en'ne-sis

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Sy-le'a
*Sy-le'um
Syl'e-us
*Sy-li'o-nes
Syl'la
Syl'lis
Syl'o-es
Syl'o-son
Syl-va'nus
Syl'vi-a
Syl'vi-us
Sy'ma, *or* Sy'me
*Sym'bo-la
*Sym-bo-lo'rum
Sym'bo-lum
Sym'ma-chus
Sym-pleg'a-des
*Sym-ple'gas
Sy'mus
Syn-cel'lus
Syn'ge-lus
*Syn'e-dri
*Syn-e-phe'bi
Sy-ne'si-us
*Syn'ha-lus
*Syn'na-da
Syn-na-lax'is
Syn'nas
Syn'nis
*Syn'no-on
*Syn'o-dus
Sy-no'pe
Syn'ty-che
Sy-phœ'um
Sy'phax
Syr'a-ces
Syr-a-co'si-a
Syr-a-cu'sæ
Syr'i-a
Sy'rinx
*Syr'ma-tæ
*Syr-ne'tho
*Syr-o-cil'i-ces
*Syr-o-me'di-a
Syr-o-phœ'nix
Syr-o-phœ-ni'ces
Sy'ros
Syr'tes
Sy'rus
Sys-i-gam'bis
Sy-sim'e-thres
Sys'i-nas
Sy'thas

T

TA-AU'TES
*Tab'a-nus
*Ta-be'ni
†Ta'bor
Tab'ra-ca
†Ta-bu'da
Ta-bur'nus
†Ta-ca'pe
*Tac-a-pho'ris
†Tac-a-tu'a
Tac-fa-ri'nas
Ta-champ'so
*Tach'o-ri
Ta'chos, *or* Ta'chus
Tac'i-ta
Tac'i-tus
*Tac'o-la
Tæ'di-a
*Tæ-dif'e-ra
*Tæn'a-ros
Tæn'a-rus
Tæ'ni-as
*Ta-e'pa
Ta'ges
Ta-go'ni-us
Ta'gus
Ta-la'si-us
Tal'a-us
Ta-la'y-ra
Tal'e-tum
Tal-thyb'i-us
Ta'lus
Tam'a-rus
Ta-ma'se-a
*Tam'e-sis
Ta-me'sis
Ta'mos
Tam'pi-us
Tam'y-ras
Tam'y-ris
Tan'a-gra
*Tan-a-gre'us, *or*
*Tan-a-græ'us
Tan'a-grus, *or* Tan'a-ger
Tan'a-is
Tan'a-quil
Ta-ne'tum
†Ta'nis
Tan-tal'i-des
Tan'ta-lus
Ta-nu'si-us Ger'minus
*Ta-o'ca, Ta-o'ci
Ta'phi-æ
*Ta'phi-l
Ta'phi-us, *or* Ta-phi'as'sus
*Tap'o-ri
*Tap-o-si'ris
Ta-prob'a-ne
Tap'sus
Tap'y-ri
Tar'a-nis
Ta'ras
Ta-ras'co
Tar-ax-ip'pus
Tar-bel'li
*Tar-bel'li-cus
Tar-che'ti-us
*Tar'chi-a
Tar'chon
*Tar-chon-dim'o-tus
*Tar-en-ti'nus
Ta-ren'tum, *or* Taren'tus
*Tar-i-che'a
*Ta-rich'e-a
Tar'næ
Tar'pa
Tar-pe'i-a
Tar-pe'i-us
Tar-quin'i-a
Tar-quin'i-i
Tar-quin'i-us
Tar-quit'i-us
Tar'qui-tus
Tar-ra-ci'na
Tar'ra-co
Tar-ru'ti-us
Tar'sa
Tar'si-us
Tar'sus, *or* Tar'sos
*Tar-tar'i-nus
Tar'ta-rus
*Tar-te'sus
Tar-tes'sus
Ta-run'ti-us
†Ta'rus
†Tar-vis'i-um
Tas-ge'ti-us
*Tas'si-to
Ta'ti-an
Ta-ti-en'ses
*Ta'ti-i
Ta'ti-us
Tat'ta
*Tau-chi'ra
Tau-lan'ti-i
Tau'nus
Tau-ra'ni-a
Tau-ran'tes
Tau'ri
*Tau-ri'a
Tau'ri-ca Cher-so-ne'sus
Tau'ri-ca
Tau-ri'ni
Tau-ris'ci
Tau'ri-um
*Tau'ri-us
*Tau-rob'o-lus
*Tau'ro-is
*Tau-rom'e-nos
Tau-ro-min'i-um
*Tau-ro-po-li'a
*Tau-rop'o-lus
*Tau-ru'bu-læ
Tau'rus
Tax'i-la
*Tax'i-li
Tax'i-lus, *or* Tax'i-les
Tax-i-maq'ui-lus
Ta-yg'e-te, *or* Ta-yge'ta
Ta-yg'e-tus, *or* Tayg'e-ta
Te-a'num
Te'a-rus
Te-a'te-a, *Te-a'te, *or* Te-ge'a-te
†Te'ches
Tech-mes'sa
Tech'na-tis
Tec'ta-mus
Tec-tos'a-ges, *or* Tectos'a-gæ
*Tec'to-sax.
Te'ge-a, *or* Te-gæ'a
*Te-ge-a'tes
Teg'u-la
Teg'y-ra
Te'i-os
Te'i-um
*Te'i-us
†Te'la
Tel'a-mon
Tel-a-mo-ni'a-des
Tel-chi'nes
Tel-chin'i-a
Tel-chin'i-us
Tel'chis
Te'le-a
*Tel'e-ba
Te-leb'o-as
Te-leb'o-æ, *or* Te-leb'o-es
Tel-e-bo'i-des
Te-le'cles, *or* Te-le'clus
Tel-e-cli'des
Te-leg'o-nus
Te-lem'a-chus
Tel'e-mus
Tel-e-phas'sa
Tel'e-phus
Te-le'si-a
Te-les'i-clas
Te-les'i-cles
Te-le-sil'la
Tel-e-sin'i-cus
Tel-e-si'nus
Tel-e-sip'pus
Te-les'pho-nus
Tel-e-stag'o-ros
Te-les'tas
Te-les'tes
Te-les'to
Tel'e-thus
Te-le-thu'sa
Te-leu'ri-as
†Te-leu'te
Te-leu'ti-as
*Tel'i-nus
Tel-le'ne
Tel'les
Tel'li-as
Tel'lis
Tel'lus
*Tel'me-ra
Tel-mes'sus, *or* Telmis'sus
Te'lon
Tel-thu'sa
Te'lys
Te-ma'the-a
*Tem'bri-um
*Tem-e-ni'a
Tem-e-ni'tes
Te-me'ni-um
*Tem'e-nos
Tem'e-nus
Tem-e-rin'da
Tem'e-sa, *or* Tom'e-se
*Tem'i-sus
*Tem-mi'ces
Tem'nes
Tem'nos
Tem'pe
*Tem'pe-a
*Tenchi-te'ri
†Te'ne-a
*Te-ne'æ
Ten'e-dos
*Ten'e-rus
Te'nes
Ten'e-sis
*Te-ne'um
Ten'nes
Te'nos
Ten'ty-ra, (*in Egypt*)
Ten-ty'ra, *or* *Tempy'ra, (*in Thrace*)
Te'os, *or* Te'i-os
Te-re'don
Te-ren'ti-a
Te-ren-ti-a'nus
Te-ren'ti-us Pub'li-us
Te-ren'tus
Te're-us
*Ter-gem'i-nus
Ter-ges'te, *and* Terges'tum
Te'ri-as
Ter-i-bu'zus
Te-rid'a-e
Ter-i-da'tes
Ter'i-gum
*Te-ri'na
Ter-men'ti-a
*Ter'me-ra
Ter'me-rus
Ter-me'sus
Ter-mi-na'li-a
Ter-mi-na'lis
Ter'mi-nus
Ter'mi-sus, *or* Termes'sus
Ter-pan'der
Terp-sich'o-re
Terp-sic'ra-te
Ter'ra
Ter-ra-ci'na
Ter-ra-sid'i-us
Ter'ti-a
Ter'ti-us
Ter-tul-li-a'nus
Te'thys
*Tet-ra-co'mum
*Tet-ra-go'nis
Te-trap'o-lis
Tet'ri-cus
Teu'cer
*Teu-chi'ra
Teu'cri
Teu'cri-a
Teuc'te-ri
*Teu-me'sos
Teu-mes'sus
*Teu-o'chis
Teu'ta
Teu-ta'mi-as, *or* Teu'ta-mis
Teu'ta-mus
Teu'tas, *or* Teu-ta'tes
Teu'thras
*Teu-thro'no
Teu-tom'a-tus
Teu'to-ni, *and* Teu'tones
*Teu-ton'i-cus
Tha-ben'na
*Thac'co-na
Tha'is
Tha'la
Thal'a-me, *or* Thal'amæ
*Tha-las'si-o
Tha-las'si-us
Tha'les
Tha-les'tri-a, *or* Thales'tris
Tha-le'tes
*Tha-le'us
Tha-li'a
*Tha'li-us
†Thal'lo
Thal'pi-us
†Tham'u-da
Tham'y-ras
Tham'y-ris
*Than'a-tus
Thap'sa-cus
Thar-ge'li-a
*Thar-gib'u-lus
Tha-ri'a-des
Tha'rops
Tha'si-us, *or* Thra'sius
Tha'sos
Tha'sus
*Thau-ma'ci-a
Thau-man'ti-as, *and* Thau-man'tis
Thau'mas
Thau-ma'si-us
The'a
*The-æ-te'tus
The-ag'e-nes
The-a'ges
The-a'no
The-a'num
The-ar'i-das
The-ar'nus
The-a-te'tes
The'bæ
Theb'a-is
*The-ba'nus
The'be
*Theg-a-nu'sa
The'i-a
The'i-as
*Thel-a-i'ra
Thel-e-phas'sa
*Thel-e-si'nus
*Thel'i ne
Thel-pu'sa
Thel-xi'on
Thel-xi'o-pe
Them'o-nus
The-mes'si-on
The'mis
The-mis'cy-ra
Them'i-son
The-mis'ta
The-mis'ti-us
The-mis'to-cles
Them-i-stog'e-nes
The-o-cle'a
The'o-cles
The'o-clus
The-o-clym'e-nus
*The-oc'ly-tus
The-oc'ri-tus
The-od'a-mas, *or* Thiod'a-mas
*The-o-da'mus
*The-od'a-tus
The-o-dec'tes
†The-o-do'nis
The-o-do'ra
The-o-do-re'tus
*The-o-do-ri'cus
The-o-do-ri'tus
The-o-do'rus
The-o-do'si-us
The-od'o-ta
The-o-do'ti-on
The-od'o-tus
*The-o-du'lus
*The-o-gi'ton
The-og-ne'tes
The-og'nis
The-om-nes'tus
The'on
The'on O-che'ma
*The-o'nas, *and* *The-o-ni'cus
The-on'o-e
The'o-pe
The-oph'a-ne
The-oph'a-nes
The-o-pha'ni-a
*The-oph-a-ni'a
*The-oph'i-la
The-oph'i-lus
The-o-phras'tus
The-o-phy-lac'tus
The-o-pol'e-mus
The-o-pom'pus
*The-op'ro-pus
*The-o'ris
The-o'ri-us
The-o-ti'mus
The-ox'e-na
The-ox-e'ni-a
The-ox-e'ni-us
The'ra
The-ram'bus
The-ram'e-nes
The-rap'ne, *or* Terap'ne
The'ras
*The-rid'a-mas
The-rim'a-chus
*Ther'i-nus
The-rip'pi-das
Ther'i-tas
Ther'ma
Ther-mo'don
Ther-mop'y-læ
†Ther'mum
Ther'mus
The-rod'a-mas
The'ron
Ther-pan'der
Ther-san'der
Ther-sil'o-chus
Ther-sip'pus
Ther-si'tes
Thes-bi'tes
*The-se'a
The-se'i-dæ
The-se'is
*The-se'um
The'se-us, The'seūs
The-si'dæ
The-si'des
*Thes-moph'o-ra
Thes-mo-pho'ri-a
Thes-moth'e-tæ
*Thes'o-a
*Thes-pe'a
Thes-pi'a
Thes-pi'a-dæ
Thes-pi'a-des
Thes'pi-æ
Thes'pis
Thes'pi-us, *or* Thes'tius
*Thes-pro'ti
Thes-pro'ti-a
Thes-pro'tus
Thes-sa'li-a
Thes-sa'li-on
Thes-sa-li'o-tes
Thes-sa-lo-ni'ca
Thes'sa-lus
Thes'ta-lus
Thes'te
Thes'ti-a
Thes-ti'a-dæ, *and* Thes-ti'a-des
Thes'ti-us
*Thes-ti-di'um
Thes'ti-us
Thes'tor
Thes'ty-lis
*Thes'ty-lus
The'tis
*Theu'do-tus
Theu'tis, *or* Teu'this
Thi'a
*Thi-al-le'la
Thi'as
Thim'bron
Thi-od'a-mas
†Thir-mid'i-a
This'be
This'i-as
This'o-a
*Tho-an-te'us
Tho-an'ti-um
Tho'as
Tho'e
Tho'lus
Thom'y-ris
Thon
Tho'nis
*Tho-ni'tes
Tho'on
Tho'o-sa
Tho-o'tes
Tho-ra'ni-us
Tho'rax
Tho'ri-a (Lex)
Thor'nax
Thor'sus
†Thoth
Tho'us
Thra'ce
Thra'ces
Thra'ci-a
Thrac'i-dæ
Thra'cis
Thra'se-as
Thra-sid'e-us
Thra'si-us
Thra'so
Thras-y-bu'lus
Thras-y-dæ'us
Thra-syl'lus
Thra-sym'a-chus
Thras-y-me'des
*Thras-y-me'nus
Thre-ic'i-us
Thre-is'sa
Threp-sip'pas
Thri-an'bus
Thro'ni-um
Thry'on
Thry'us
Thu-cyd'i-des
Thu-is'to
Thu'le
Thu'ri-æ, *or* Thu'rium
†*Thu-ri'nus
Thuc'ci-a
Thy'a
Thy'a-des
*Thy-a-mi'a
Thy'a-mis
Thy'a-na
Thy-a-ti'ra
Thy-bar'ni
Thy-es'ta
Thy-es'tes
*Thy-es-te'us
*Thy'i-as
Thym'bra
Thym-bræ'us
*Thym'bri-a
Thym'bris
Thym'bron
Thym'e-le
Thy-mi'a-this
Thy-moch'a-res
Thy-mœ'tes
Thy-od'a-mas
Thy-o'ne
Thy-o'ne-us
Thy'o-tes
Thy're
Thyr'e-a
*Thyr-e-a'tis
Thyr'e-us
*Thyr'i-des
Thyr'i-on
Thyr-sag'e-tæ
*Thyr-sag'e-tes
Thys'sos
Thy'us
*Ti-a'ra
Ti'a-sa
Tib-a-re'ni
Ti-be'ri-as
Tib-e-ri'nus
Tib'e-ris
Ti-be'ri-us
*Ti-be'rus
Ti-be'sis
*Tib-i-se'nus
*Tib'u-la
Ti-bul'lus
Ti'bur
*Tib-ur-ti'nus
Ti-bur'ti-us
Ti-bur'tus
†Ti'chis
Tich'i-us
Tic'i-da
Ti-ci'nus, (*a river*)
*Tic'i-nus, (*a man*)
Tid'i-us
Ti-es'sa
‡*Ti-fa'ta
Ti-fer'num
Tig'a-sis
Tig-el-li'nus
Ti-gel'li-us
Ti-gra'nes
Tig-ran-o-cer'ta
Ti'gres
Ti'gris
Tig-u-ri'ni
Til-a-tæ'i
†Til-a-vemp'tus
†Til-phus'sus
Ti-mæ'a
*Ti-mæn'e-tus
Ti-mæ'us
Ti-mag'e-nes
*Tim-a-ge'tes
Ti-mag'o-ras
Ti-man'dra
Ti-man'dri-des
*Ti-man'ge-lus
Ti-man'thes
Ti-mar'chus
Tim-a-re'ta
Ti-ma'si-on
Tim-a-sith'e-us
Ti-ma'vus
*Tim'e-as
Ti-me'si-us
Ti-moch'a-ris
Tim-o-cle'a
*Tim'o-cles
Ti-moc'ra-tes
Ti-mo'cre-on
Tim-o-de'mus
Tim-o-la'us
Ti-mo'le-on
Ti-mo'lus
Ti-mom'a-chus
Ti'mon
*Ti-mo'nax
Ti-moph'a-nes
Ti-mo'the-us
Ti-mox'e-nus
Tin'gis
†Tin'i-a
Ti'pha
Ti'phys
Tiph'y-sa
Ti-re'si-as
Tir-i-ba'ses
Tir-i-da'tes
Ti'ris
Ti'ro
Ti-ryn'thi-a
Ti-ryn'thus
Ti-sæ'um
Ti-sag'o-ras
Ti-sam'e-nes
*Ti-sam'e-nus
Ti-san'drus
Ti-sar'chus
†Tis'dra
Ti-si'a-rus
Tis'i-as
*Ti-sim'a-nes
Ti-siph'o-ne
Ti-siph'o-nus
*Tis'i-o-bis
†Tis'sa
Tis-sam'e-nus
Tis-sa-pher'nes
Ti-tæ'a
Ti'tan, *or* Ti-ta'nus
Tit'a-na
Ti-ta'nes
*Tit-a-ne'us
Ti-ta'ni-a
Ti-tan'i-des
†Ti-ta'nus, (*a giant*)
†Tit'a-nus, (*a river*)
Tit-a-re'si-us
Tit-a-re'sus
Tit'e-nus
Tith-e-nid'i-a
Ti-tho'nus
*Ti-tho're-a
Ti-thrus'tes
Tit'i-a
Tit-i-a'na
Tit-i-a'nus
*Tit'i-es
Tit'i-i
Ti-tin'i-us
Tit'i-us

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Ti-tor′nus
*Tit-the′um
Ti-tu′ri-us
Ti′tus
Tit′y-rus
Tit′y-us
Tle-pol′e-mus
Tma′rus
Tmo′lus
*Toch′a-ri
To-ga′ta
†To-le′tum
*Tol-is-to′bi-i
Tol′mi-des
*Tol′o-phon
To-lo′sa
To-lum′nus
To′lus
To-mæ′um
Tom′a-rus
Tom′i-sa
*To-mi′tæ
*Tom′o-ri, *or* *To-mu′ri
To′mos, *or* To′mis
Tom′y-ris
*Ton-do′ta
To′ne-a
Ton-gil′li-us
*To-ni′a
To-pa′zos
*To-pa′zus
Top′i-ris, *or* Top′rus
*Tor′e-tæ
Tor′i-ni
To-ro′ne
Tor-qua′ta
Tor-qua′tus
Tor′tor
To′rus
Tor′y-ne
*To-ry′ne
Tox-a-rid′i-a
Tox′e-us
Tox-ic′ra-te
*Tox′i-li
*To-yg′e-ni
Tra′be-a
Trach′a-lus
Tra′chas
*Tra-che′a
Tra-chin′i-a
Trach-o-ni′tis
*Tra-go′di-a
Tra′gus
Traj-a-nop′o-lis
Tra-ja′nus
Tral′les
*Trans-al-pi′nus
*Trans-pa-du′nus
Trans-tib-er-i′na
*Trans-tib-e-ri′nus
*Trap′e-za
*Trap′e-zon
Tra-pe′zus
*Trap′e-zus
*Tra-phe′a
*Tras-i-me′nus
Tra-sul′lus
†Tre′ba
Tre-ba′ti-us
Tre-bel-li-a′nus
Tre-bel-li-e′nus
Tre-bel′li-us
Tre′hi-a
Tre′bi-us
Tre-bo′ni-a (Lex)
Tre-bo′ni-us
Treb′u-la
Tre′rus
*Tres′vi-ri
Trev′e-ri
Tri-a′ri-a
Tri-a′ri-us
Tri-bal′li
Trib′o-ci
Tri-bu′ni
†Tri-cas′ses
Tric-as-ti′ni
Tric′cæ
*Trich′i-nas
*Tri-cho′nis
Tri-cla′ri-a
*Tric-o-lo′ni
*Tri-cor′y-thus
*Tri-cra′na
Tri-cre′na
†Tri-den′tum
*Tri-e′res
Tri-e-ter′i-ca
*Tri-e-te′ris
Trif-o-li′nus
†Tri-gem′i-na
*Tri-go′num
*Tri-go′nus
Tri-na′cri-a, *or* Trin′a-
*Tri-ne′me-is [cris
Trin-o-ban′tes
Tri-oc′a-la, *or* Tri′o-cla
*Tri′o-dus
*Tri-o′nes
Tri′o-pas, *or* Tri′ops
*Tri-o-pe′i-us
Tri-phil′lis
Tri-phi′lus
Tri-phyl′i-a
*Tri-phy′lis
*Trip′o-di
Trip′o-lis
Trip-tol′e-mus
Triq′ue-tra
Tris-me-gis′tus
*Tri-te′a
Trit′i-a
Trit-o-ge-ni′a
Tri′ton
*Tri-to′nes
Tri-to′nis
*Tri-to′nus
Tri-um′vi-ri
Tri-ven′tum
Triv′i-a
Triv′i-æ An′trum
Triv′i-æ Lu′cus
Tri-vi′cum
Tro′a-des
Tro′as
Troch′a-ri
Troch′o-is
Træ-ze′ne
Trog′i-lus
Trog-lod′y-tæ
*Trog-lod′y-tes
Tro′gus Pom-pe′i-us
Tro′ja
Tro′i-lus
*Tro-ju′ge-næ
Trom-en-ti′na
Troph′i-mus
Tro-pho′ni-us
Tros
*Tros′su-li
Tros′su-lum
Trot′i-lum
Tru-en′tum, *or* Tru-en-ti′num
*Tryg-o-dæm′o-nes
Tryph′e-rus
Tryph-i-o-do′rus
Try′phon
Try-pho′sa
Tu′be-ro
Tuc′ci-a
*Tuc-cit′o-ra
Tu′ci-a
Tu′der, *or* Tu-der′ti-a
Tu′dri
Tu-gi′ni, *or* Tu-ge′ni
Tu-gu-ri′nus
Tu-is′to
Tu-lin′gi
Tul′la
Tul′li-a
*Tul-li-a′num
Tul-li′o-la
Tul′li-us
Tul′lus Hos-til′i-us
Tu-ne′ta, *or* Tu′nis
Tun′gri
Tu-ra′ni-us
Tur′bo
Tur-de-ta′ni
*Tur′du-li
Tu-re′sis
*Tu-ri-a′so
Tu′ri-us
Tur′nus
Tu′ro-nes
Tu′ro-ni, (*a people of Gaul*)
*Tu-ro′ni, (*a people of Germany*)
Tur′pi-o
Tu-rul′li-us
Tus-ca′ni-a, *and* Tus′ci-a
Tus′ci
Tus-cu-la′num
Tus′cu-lum
Tus′cus
Tu′ta
*Tu-ta′nus
*Tu′tho-a
Tu′ti-a
Tu-ti-ca′nus
Tu′ti-cum
*Tu-tu-li′na
Ty′a-na
Ty-a′ne-us, *or* Ty-a-
Ty-a-ni′tis [næ′us
Ty′bris
Ty′bur
Ty′che
Tych′i-cus
Tych′i-us
Ty′de
Tyd′e-us
Ty-di′des
Ty-e′nis
†Ty′los
Tym′ber
Ty-mo′lus
Tym-pa′ni-a
Tym-phæ′i
Tyn-dar′i-des
Tyn′da-ris
Tyn′da-rus
Tyn′ni-chus
Ty-phœ′us, *or* Ty′-phon
*Ty-pho′e-us
*Typh-o-e′us
*Ty-pho′nis
*Tyr-an-gi′tæ
†Ty-ran′ni-on
Ty-ran′nus
Ty′ras, *or* Ty′ra
Ty′res
Tyr-i-da′tes
Tyr′i-i
Ty-ri′o-tes
*Tyr′i-us
Ty′ro
Ty-rog′ly-phus
Ty′ros
Tyr-rhe′i-dæ, Tyr-rhe′i-des
Tyr-rhe′ni
Tyr-rhe′num
Tyr-rhe′nus
Tyr′rhe-us
Tyr-rhi′dæ
*Tyr-se′ta
Tyr′sis
Tyr-tæ′us
Ty′rus, *or* Ty′ros
Tys′i-as
*Tzac′o-nes

U.

U′BI-I
U-cal′e-gon
U′cu-bis
U′fens
U-fen-ti′na
Ul-pi-a′nus
U′lu-bræ
U-lys′ses
Um′ber
Um′bra
*Um-bre′nus
Um′bri-a
Um-brig′i-us
Um′bro
Un′ca
Un′chæ
Un-de-cem′vi-ri
U-nel′li
Unx′i-a
†U′pis
*Up-sa′lum
*U-ra′ca
*U-ra′gus
U-ra′ni-a
U-ra′ni-i, *or* U-ri′i
U′ra-nus
Ur-bic′u-a
Ur′bi-cus
*U-re′um
*Ur′ge-num
U′ri-a
*U-ri′on
U′ri-tes
Ur-sid′i-us
*Ur-si′nus
Us-ca′na
*Us′ce-num
U-sip′e-tes, *or* U-sip′i-ci
Us′pi-i
Us-ti′ca
†Us′ti-cas
U′ti-ca
*Ux′a-ma
†Ux-an′tis
Ux-el-lo-du′num
Ux′i-i
Ux-is′a-ma
U′zi-ta, *or* †U-zi′ta

V.

†VAC′CA
Vac-cæ′i
Va-cu′na
*Va-dav′e-ro
*Vad-i-mo′nis
Va′ga
Vag-e-dru′sa
Va-gel′li-us
Va-ge′ni
*Va-ge′sus
*Va′ha-lis
*Va-i′cus
Va′la
*Val-a-mi′rus
Va′lens
Va-len′ti-a
Va-len-tin-i-a′nus
*Val-en-ti′nus
Va-le′ri-a
Va-le-ri-a′nus
Va-le′ri-us
Val′e-rus
Val′gi-us
*Val-leb′a-na
*Van′da-li
Van-da′li-i
Van-gi′o-nes
Van′ni-us
Va-ra′nes
Var-dæ′i
Va′ri-a
*Var′i-cus
Va-ri′ni, *or* Va-ris′ti
Va′ri-us
Var′ro
Va′rus
*Va-sa′tæ
†*Vas′co-nes
Vat-i-ca′nus
Va-ti-e′nus
Va-tin′i-us
*Va-tre′nus
*Ve-chi′res
Vec′ti-us
*Vec-to′nes
Ve′di-us Pol′li-o
Ve-ge′ti-us
Ve′i-a
Ve-i-a′nus
Ve-i-en′tes
Ve-i-en′to
Ve′i-i
Vej′o-vis
Ve-la′bram
Ve-la′crum
Ve-la′ni-us
*Vel′e-da
Ve′li-a
*Ve-lib′o-ri
Vel′i-ca
Ve-li′na
Ve-li′num
Ve-li-o-cas′si
Vel-i-ter′na, Ve-li′træ, *or* *Vel′i-træ
*Vel′i-tes
†Ve-li′træ
Vel′la-ri
Vel′le-da
Vel-le′i-us Pa-ter′cu-lus
Ve-na′frum
*Ven′e-dæ
Ven′e-di
Ven′e-li
Ven′e-ti
Ve-ne′ti-a
Ven′e-tus
Ve-nil′i-a
*Ven-no′nes
Ve-no′nes
Ve-no′ni-us
Ven-tid′i-us
Ven′ti
Ven-u-le′i-us
†Ve-nu′lus
*Ven′u-lus
Ve′nus
Ve-nu′si-a, *or* Ve-nu′-si-um
*Ve-pi′cus
Ve-ra′gri
Ve-ra′ni-a
Ve-ra′ni-us
Ver-big′e-nus
Ver-cel′læ
Ver-cin-get′o-rix
Ve-re′na
*Ve-re′tum
Ver-gas-i-lau′nus
Ver-gel′lus
Ver-gil′i-a
Ver-gil′i-æ
Ver-gin′i-us
Ver′gi-um
*Ver-gob′re-tus
Ver′i-tas
Ver-o-doc′ti-us
Ver-o-man′du-i
Ve-ro′na
Ve-ro′nes
Ver-o-ni′ca
Ver-re-gi′num
Ver′res
Ver′ri-tus
Ver′ri-us
Ver-ru′go
*Ver′ta-gus
Ver′ti-co
Ver-ti-cor′di-a
Ver-tis′cus
Ver-tum′nus
Ver-u-la′nus
Ve′rus
*Ves′a-gus
Ves′bi-us, *or* Ve-su′-bi-us
Ves-ci-a′num
Ves-cu-la′ri-us
*Ve-se′vus
Ves-pa-si-a′nus
Ves′e-ris
Ve-se′vi-us, *and* Ve-se′vus
Ves′ta
Ves-ta′les
Ves-ta′li-a
*Ves-ta′lis
Ves-tic′i-us
Ves-til′i-us
Ves-til′la
Ves-ti′ni
Ves-ti′nus
Ves′u-lus
Ve-su′vi-us
*Ves′vi-us
Vet′ti-us
Vet-to′nes, *or* *Ve-to′-nes
Vet-u-lo′ni-a
Ve-tu′ri-a
Ve-tu′ri-us
Ve′tus
Vi-a′drus
*Vi-a′lis
Vi-bid′i-a
Vi-bid′i-us
Vib′i-us
*Vib-i-o′nes
Vi′bo
Vib-u-le′nus
Vi-bul′li-us
Vi′ca Po′ta
Vi-cel′li-us
Vi-cen′ta, *or* Vi-ce′-ti-a
Vic′tor
Vic-to′ri-a
Vic-to-ri′na
Vic-to-ri′nus
Vic-to′ri-us
Vic-tum′vi-æ
Vi-en′na
Vil′li-a (Lex)
Vil′li-us
Vim-i-na′lis
Vin-cen′ti-us
Vin′ci-us
Vin-da′li-us
Vin-del′i-ci
Vin-de-mi-a′tor
*Vin-dem′i-tor
Vin′dex Ju′li-us
Vin-dic′i-us
Vin-do-nis′sa
Vi-nic′i-us
Vi-nid′i-us
Vin′i-us
Vin′ni-us
Vip-su′ni-a
*Vi-ra′go
Vir′bi-us
*Vir-du′ma-rus
Vir-gil′i-us
Vir-gin′i-a
Vir-gin′i-us
Vir-i-a′thus
Vir-i-dom′a-rus
†*Vir-i-pla′ca
Vir′ro
Vir′tus
Vi-sel′li-us
Vi-sel′lus
†Vis′tu-la
Vi-sur′gis
Vi-tel′li-a
Vi-tel′li-us
Vit′i-a
*Vi-tis′a-tor
Vit′ri-cus
Vi-tru′vi-us
Vit′u-la
Vo-co′ni-a (Lex)
Vo-co′ni-us
Vo-con′ti-a
Vog′e-sus
Vol-a-gin′i-us
Vo-la′na
Vo-lan′dum
Vol-a-ter′ra
Vol′cæ, *or* Vol′gæ
*Vol′e-sus
Vo-log′e-ses
Vo-log′e-sus
Vol′scens
Vol′sci, *or* Vol′ci
Vol-sin′i-um
Vol-tin′i-a
†Vo-lum′na, *and* Vo-lum′nus
Vo-lum′næ Fa′num
Vo-lum′ni-a
Vo-lum′ni-us
Vo-lum′nus
Vo-lup′tas, *and* Vo-lu′pi-a
Vol-u-se′nus
Vo-lu-si-a′nus
Vo-lu′si-us
Vol′u-sus
Vo′lux
Vo-ma′nus
Vo-no′nes
Vo-pis′cus
Vo-ra′nus
‡*Vos′e-gus, *or* *Vo-se′gus
Vo-ti-e′nus
Vul-ca-na′li-a
Vul-ca′ni
Vul-ca′ni-us
Vul-ca′nus
Vul-ca′ti-us
Vul-si′num
Vul′so
‡Vul′tur
Vul-tu-re′i-us
Vul-tur′num
Vul-tur′nus
†Vul-tur′ti-us

X.

XAN′THE
Xan′thi
Xan′thi-a
*Xan′thi-as
Xan′thi-ca
Xan-thip′pe
Xan-thip′pus
Xan′tho
*Xan-tho-pu′lus
Xan′thus
Xan′ti-cles
Xan-tip′pe
Xan-tip′pus
Xe-nag′o-ras
Xe-nar′chus
†Xen′a-les
Xen′e-tus
Xe′ne-us
Xe-ni′a-des
Xe′ni-us
Xen-o-cle′a
Xen′o-cles
Xen-o-cli′des
Xe-noc′ra-tes
Xe-nod′a-mus
*Xen-o-da′mus, *or* Xen-o-de′mus
Xe-nod′i-ce
Xe-nod′o-chus
Xen-o-do′rus
†Xe-nod′o-tes
Xe-nod′o-tus
Xe-noph′a-nes
Xe-noph′i-lus
X n′o-phon
Xen-o-phon-ti′us
Xen-o-pi-thi′a
*Xer-o-lib′y-a
*Xerx-e′ne
Xerx′es
Xeux′es
*Xi-ne′ne
*Xi-phe′ne
Xu′thus
Xy′chus
Xyñ′i-as
Xyn-o-ich′i-a
*Xyp′e-te
*Xys′ti-ci

Z.

ZA-BA′TUS
Zab di-ce′ne
Za-bir′na
Zab′u-lus
*Zac′o-rus
Za-cyn′thus
Za-græ′us
Za′grus
Zal′a-tes
Za-leu′cus
Za′ma, *or* Zag′ma
Za′me-is
Za-molx′is
Zan′cle
Zan′the-nes
Zan′thi-cles
Za′rax
Zar-bi-e′nus
*Zar-do′ces
*Zar′e-tæ
Za-ri-as′pes
*Zar-man-o-che′gas
Zan′thes
*Za-ve′ces
Ze-bi′na
*Ze-i-te′um
Ze′la, *or* Ze′li-a
*Ze-le′a
Ze′les
Ze-lot′y-pe
Ze′lus
Ze′no
Ze-no′bi-a
†Ze-no′bi-i
Zen′o-cles
Zen-o-cli′des
Zen-o-do′rus
Zen-o-do′ti-a
Ze-nod′o-tus
Ze-noph′a-nes
*Zen-o-po-si′don
Ze-noth′e-mis
Ze-phyr′i-um
Zeph′y-rum
Zeph′y-rus
Ze-ryn′thus
Ze′thes, *or* Ze′tus
Zeu-gi-ta′na
Zeug′ma
Ze′us
Zeux-id′a-mus
*Zeux-i-da′mus
Zeux′i-das
Zeux-ip′pe
Zeux′is
Zeux′o
Zi-gi′ra
*Zi-e′la
Zil′i-a, *or* Ze′lis
Zi-ma′ra
Zi-my′ri
Zi-ob′e-ris
Zi-pœ′tes
Zi′tha
Zmil′a-ces
*Zo-di′a-cus
Zu′i-lus
Zo-ip′pus
*Zo-i-te′um
Zo′na
Zon′a-ras
Zoph′o-rus
Zo-pyr′i-o
Zo-pyr′i-on
Zop′y-rus
Zor-o-as′ter
Zor-o-as-tre′us
Zos′i-mus
Zos′i-ne
Zos-te′ri-a
Zo-thraus′tes
Zy-gan′tes
Zyg′e-na
Zyg′i-a
*Zyg′i-i
Zy-gom′e-la
Zy-gop′o-lis
Zy-gri′tæ

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PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

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BRIEF RULES

FOR THE

PRONUNCIATION OF THE PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

FRENCH.

1. Vowels.

A, *ah*, long and short, (marked *ä*.)
ai, as *e* in *there*, when followed by *e*, *re*, *rs*, *ts*, *s*, and when it has the circumflex, thus, *aî*, (*ê*.)
When in the middle or at the end of words, it has the sound of the open acute *é*, (*ę*.)
au has the sound of *ō*, (*o*.)
E has three sounds: —
é as the English vowel *a* in *fate*, (*e*.)
è and *ê* are similar to the *e* in *there*, (*ê*.)
E, not accented, is either,
(1.) open acute, as *e* in the English words *met*, *ebb*, when it is followed, in the same syllable, by a consonant that is pronounced, or when the following syllable begins with *x*, (*ė*;)
(2.) guttural, and like *e* in *her* at the end of monosyllables, or the first syllable of polysyllables, (*ę*;) or,
(3.) is entirely mute at the end of polysyllables. It is like the second *e* in *there*, and generally serves to lengthen or open the preceding vowel. In other places, where it is more perceptible, it is like the *e* in *battery* or *over*; and even then the French suppress it as often as they can, especially when the preceding or following syllable has a full sound. — Rem. *Es*, not accented, in polysyllables, is silent.
Ei has the sound of *e* in *there*, (*ėu*.)
Eu has three sounds. —
(1.) long and close. This sound has no standard in English, but it may be obtained by pressing the lips a little forward, in such a manner as to leave to the breath a narrower passage than for the *e* in *over*, and by dwelling longer upon it, (*e͡u*.)
(2.) short, somewhat more open than *e* in *over*, (*e͡ŭ*.)
(3.) long and open, by opening the lips somewhat wider and in a more circular form than for the *e* in *over*, and by protracting the sound, (*ė͡u*.)
I is long, as in the English word *marīne*, and short, as in *fig*, (*ī*, *i*.)
O has three sounds: —
(1.) long and open, as in the English word *rōbe*, (*ō*.)
(2.) short, as in *rob*, (*o*.)
(3.) long and broad, (*o*.)
oi as *wa*.
ou has two sounds, — long, as in *mood*; short, as in *good*, (*o͞o*.)
U has two sounds, — long, as in *vue*, (*u͞*;) short, as in *but*, (*ŭ*.)

There is no standard for these sounds in English. To form the first, observe the situation of the tongue in pronouncing the English letter *a*. It widens itself into the cheeks, so that it touches the first grinders. When the tongue is in this situation, advance both lips a little forward, shutting them at the same time in such a manner as to leave a narrow, oval passage to the breath. This movement will lightly press the tongue between the grinders, and its tip against the fore teeth of the inferior jaw, and thus let the breath pass, which is necessary to emit the sound of the French *u*. The short sound is formed by dwelling less upon it.

2. Consonants.

Division of Syllables. — When syllables in any word are separated by a single or compound consonant, that consonant is to be spelled and articulated with the following vowel, and not with the preceding one. By several consonants which cannot form a compound consonant, the first must be spelled with the preceding, and the remainder with the succeeding, simple or compound vowel.

Compound consonants are the following: — *bl*, *br*, *ch*, *cl*, *chr*, *cr*, *dr*, *fl*, *fr*, *gl*, *gn*, *gr*, *il*, and *ill*, (when liquid,) *ph*, *phl*, *phr*, *pl*, *pr*, *rh*, *sc*, *sg*, *sl*, *sm*, *sn*, *sp*, *st*, *sr*, *th*, *thl*, *tr*, *tl*, *vr*.

The French syllables are divided into masculine and feminine syllables, the latter being those that contain *e* mute.

General Rule. — Every masculine syllable before another masculine syllable is short, so that the accent lies upon the last syllable that is pronounced.

B has the same sound as in English.
C has,
(1.) the sound of English *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*, and before consonants;
(2.) the sound of hard *s* before *e*, *i*, *y*, and before the hard vowels, *a*, *o*, *u*, when with a cedilla, (*ç*.)
c, before *q* and *c*, and after a nasal sound, is always silent.
ch has the sound of *sh*, and followed by a consonant, it is like *k*. At the end, it sounds like *k*.
D is like English *d*. It is sounded at the end of words, unless followed by *s* or preceded by *r* or *n*.
F is like English *f*.
G has two sounds: —
(1.) the sound of *g* in *go*, before *a*, *o*, *u*.
(2.) the sound of *s* in *pleasure* before *e*, *i*, *y*.
The hard *g* is rendered soft before *a*, *o*, *u*, by inserting the letter *e* between *g* and *a*, *o*, *u*. The *e* after the *g* is then not to be sounded, but is considered as a mark to show that the *g* must be pronounced soft.
The soft *g*, on the other hand, is rendered hard before *e*, *i*, *y*, by writing the letter *u* between *g* and *e*, *i*, *y*. Therefore the *u* that is immediately after the *g* must not be sounded, but is to be considered as a sign that *g* must be articulated hard.
gn is pronounced like *ni* in *onion*, *minion*, (final *gne*, represented in the table *ny*.)
Final *g* is silent except in the noun *bourg*, and in nouns terminating in *berg*, where it has the sound of *k*.
H is either aspirated or silent

Remark. — When *h* is deemed aspirate, it only communicates to the vowel the properties of a consonant; that is to say, when the preceding word ends with a vowel, that vowel is never suppressed; if it ends with a consonant, that consonant is never connected with the vowel that follows.

J has always the sound of *z* in *azure*, or *s* in *pleasure*.
L has two sounds: —
(1.) It is like the English *l*.
(2.) It is liquid, like *l* in *brilliant*.

N. B. — The modern pronunciation, however, lets the *l* entirely disappear, and substitutes a long *é* sound (*ī*, *ıı*) for it.

Exception. — All nouns in *ville* are not liquid.

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ll, ill, preceded by another vowel, are always liquid, in which case, *il, ill*, are compound consonants, the *i* being considered as a mere sign to make the *l* liquid; therefore the *i* must not be combined with the preceding vowel, which preserves its natural sound.

M, *N*, } when not nasal, are like the English *m*, *n*.

m, n, preceded in the same syllable by a vowel, are always nasal, unless followed by a syllable that begins with a vowel or *h* mute, in which case, *m* and *n* resume their natural sound.

NASAL SOUND. — An exact standard for the nasal sound is not to be found in the English pronunciation. However, something like it is found in the sound of *en* in *encore*. But if, in pronouncing these sounds, the tongue should once touch the roof of the mouth, the French nasal sound would be ruined.

There are four nasal sounds: —

em, am, en, an, } *ang*.

om, on, aun, } *ong*, or *ong*.

im, in, aim, ain, eim, ein, o–in, } *ing*.

um, un, eun, eum, } *ung*.

P is like the same letter in the English language.

Q, except in a few words, is always followed by *u*, and these two letters together have the sound of English *k* in *king*.

R is much more rolled than the English *r*. At the end of a word it is always pronounced, when preceded by *a, i, o, u, y*, and their compounds

r, preceded by *e* in polysyllables, is silent, and in this case the *e* has the acute sound *e*. In monosyllables, the *r* is pronounced, and the *e* has a more open sound, resembling *e*.

rh is like *r*.

S has two sounds: —

(1.) the soft of *rose, please*, between two vowels and following *b*.

(2.) the hard sound of *sister*, in the beginning, and in the middle of a word, when preceded or followed by a consonant.

Final *s* is silent, with a few exceptions.

T has two sounds: —

(1.) soft, like *c* in *cedar, civil*, in the syllable *tion*, unless preceded by *s* or *x*, in which case the *t* is hard.

(2.) hard, like *t* in *tit*, in all other cases.

th has the single sound of *t* hard.

t, st, ct, final, are silent.

V is like English *v*.

X, (1.) is like *gs* in all words beginning in *x* or *ex*, followed by a vowel or the letter *h*.

(2.) like *k* in words beginning in *exce, exci, exs*.

(3.) like *ss*, in *Aix, Aix la Chapelle, Auxerre, Auxonne, Bruxelles, Luxeuil*, and some few others.

(4.) like *ks* in all other cases.

Final *x* is silent.

Z is like *z* in *zone*.

Final *z* is silent.

Y is like single French *i*, but like double *i* between two vowels.

ITALIAN.

1. VOWELS.

A is sounded as *ah* in English, (*a*.)

E has two sounds: —

(1.) the open, as in the English word *fair*, (*e* and *e*.)

(2.) close, as in the word *pain*, (*e*)

I is sounded like *ee* in English.

O has two sounds: —

(1.) the open *o*; (2.) the close *o*.

U is sounded like *oo*.

N. B. — When these vowels are at the end of words, marked with an accent, they have a quick and sharp sound.

2. CONSONANTS.

B is like the same letter in English.

C is like *k* before *a, o, u*. Followed by the vowels *e, i*, it is pronounced like *ch* in the words *cherry, chilly*.

cc followed by *e, i*, is pronounced like *tch* in the English word *match*.

cia, cio, ciu, are pronounced *cha, cho, choo*.

ch, followed by *e, i*, is pronounced like English *k*.

D and *F* are like the English *d* and *f*.

G is like the English *g* in *go*, when followed by *a, o, u*. Followed by the vowels *e, i*, it is like *j* in English, or like *g* in the words *gem, ginger*.

gg, followed by *e, i*, is pronounced like *dg* in the English word *lodge*.

gh, followed by *e, i*, has the sound of *g* in *go*.

gl, followed by *i*, and in all words in which *i* is followed by another vowel, is pronounced like *ll* in *brilliant*.

But in all words in which *gl* is followed by a consonant, it is pronounced like *gl* in *glimmer*.

gn, followed by *a, e, i, o, u*, is somewhat like the English *ni* in *onion, minion*.

gia, gio, giu, are pronounced like *ja, jo, joo*.

gua, gue, gui, are like *gwa, gwei, gwee*, in *language, languei, languid*.

H has no sound. It is only used to denote the hard sound of the consonants *c, g*, before the vowels *e, i*.

J is considered a vowel. It is used instead of *ii* at the end of words, and sounds like *ee* in the English word *fee*, each *e* being distinctly pronounced.

L, M, N, and *P*, are like the corresponding English letters.

Q. Qua, que, qui, quo, are pronounced like *qua, que, qui, quo*, in the English words *quality, question, quibble, quote*; the vowels *a, e, i, o*, adhering to their proper pronunciation, as stated above.

R, in the beginning of words, or in the middle when it begins a syllable, is like *r* in the words *ruin, marine*. At the end of words, or when it ends a syllable, or preceded by another consonant, or doubled, it has a rolling sound.

S, in the beginning of words, preceded or followed by another consonant, or when doubled, is pronounced sharp, like *sister*. Between two vowels, and in the last syllable of all substantive and adjective nouns that end in *ese, uso, usa*, it is pronounced like *s* in the English word *rose*. In the last syllable of all adjective nouns in *oso, osa, s* preserves its sharp sound.

sc, followed by *e, i*, is pronounced like *sh* in *shell*.

sch, followed by *e, i*, is pronounced like *sk*.

scia, scio, sciu, are like *sha, sho, shoo*.

T is always hard, and

V like the English *v*.

W and *X* are not found in the Italian alphabet.

Z. GENERAL RULE. — In the beginning of words, or when single, it is like *ds* in the English word *Windsor*. When preceded by a consonant, or when followed by two vowels, or when doubled, it is pronounced sharp, like *ts* in the word *benefits*.

REMARK. — Italian words are pronounced exactly as they are written, there being no silent letter, except *h*. Every vowel always preserves its proper sound, independently of the consonants which accompany it.

SPANISH.

1. VOWELS.

A. This letter is pronounced as *ah* in English, (*a*.)

E is pronounced as *a* in the alphabet in English, (*e*,) except before *n, r, s, z*, in which case it is more open, as in the English word *care*.

I is pronounced as *e* in English. It is long when under the acute accent, (*i*.)

O is generally pronounced as in English. It is, however, necessary to observe, that it is sometimes open, (*o*,) sometimes close, (*o*,) and sometimes long, (*o*.)

It is open in words of one syllable, when it is not immediately followed by another vowel, and before *n* and *r* at the end of a syllable; at the end of a word, when it is accented. It is long whenever it is immediately followed by another vowel.

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U is pronounced *oo*.

N. B. — From this rule must be excepted the syllables *gue*, *gui*, *que*, *qui*, in which the *u* is not sounded, unless the *u* has two dots over it, (*ü*.)

Y. This letter is sometimes a vowel and sometimes a consonant. It is a vowel when it is preceded by another vowel, making with it a diphthong; and then
ay and *ey* are like *i*, (*ī*;)
oy and *uy*, like *oi*.
In almost every other case, it is a consonant.

2. Consonants.

B, in the beginning of a word, is always pronounced as in English. In the middle of a word, between two vowels, *b* is softened into nearly a *v*.

C has the sound of *th* in English, as in the word *pith*, before *e* and *i*; and the sound of *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*.
Formerly the *c* with the cedilla (*ç*) was used to soften the *c* before *a*, *o*, *u*. The letter *z*, however, has now been substituted for it.
Double *cc*, followed by *e*, *i*. The first *c* is hard, the second soft.
ch. These two letters are pronounced as in English in the word *cheek*.

D is pronounced, in the beginning of a word, as in English; but when the *d* is between two vowels, it is as soft as the *th* in the words *though*, *the*. It is pronounced lisping at the end of a word.

F is pronounced as in English.

G is pronounced as in English before *a*, *o*, *u*. It is guttural before *e*, *i*, (*ğ*.) Before *n*, it has the English pronunciation.
For the syllables *gue*, *gui*, see the vowel *U*.

H is mute, and only lightly aspirated before *ue*. The letter *h* has been retained in many words, though not pronounced, and in several it has taken the place of the letter *f*, formerly used.
th. The Academy suppresses *h* after *t*, and instead of *ph* uses *f*.

J is guttural before all the vowels, (*ğ*, *čh*.)

L is pronounced as in English.
ll. When *ll* occurs in a word, it is liquid, and pronounced as in the words *brilliant*, *seraglio*, *William*.

M and *N* are pronounced as in English.
ñ, having this mark, (¯, *ñ*,) which the Spaniards call *n* with *tilde*, (tĭl'dę,) has the same sound as *n* in *onion*, *minion*.

P and *Q* are pronounced as in English.
As to the syllables *que*, *qui*, look for the vowel *U*.

N. B. — *Q* is changed into *c* in all words where it is followed by *ua*, *uo*, *ue*, *ui*, (the *u* in the latter two preserving its natural sound.)

R, in the beginning and middle of words, is pronounced a little stronger than in English; but double *r* is much stronger than the English *rr*.

S is always pronounced hard, like double *s*, even between two vowels.

T is always hard.

V. The Spaniards often confound the sound of this letter with that of *b*; but the Academy disapproves of it, and recommends that it should be pronounced as in English.

X is pronounced as *s* when followed by a consonant; and it is lightly sounded *s* when followed by *ce*, *ci*. It is pronounced like *ks* between two vowels. In a few words ending in *x*, it is guttural.

N. B. — *X* was formerly used as a guttural, (unless the following vowel had the circumflex accent;) but *j* is now used instead before *a*, *o*, *u*, and *g* before *e* and *i*.

Z is only used now before *a*, *o*, *u*, and is pronounced like the *c* before *e* and *i*. It is always pronounced lisping after a vowel.

The pronunciation of Spanish by the Mexicans is different from that by the Spaniards: —
(1.) They pronounce the liquid *ll* like the modern French pronunciation long *ee*.
(2.) They pronounce *b* and *v* interchangeably.
(3.) They substitute, in general, the *s* sound for the *th* sound.

PORTUGUESE.

1. Vowels.

The vowels are the same as in the Spanish language.
Ao, the *o* having a deep sound, nearly *oo*, is somewhat like *oung*.

2. Consonants.

The consonants, with the following exceptions, are like the English: —
C. *ç* is like the same French letter.
ch is like English *sh*.
G is like the French *g*.
H is always silent, and serves only, when immediately preceded by *l* or *n*, to make these letters liquid.
J is like the corresponding French letter.
M and *N* are like the same English letters, but have sometimes a nasal sound.
Q is like the French, being always accompanied by a silent *u*.
R is like the Spanish, rolling.
X is like English *sh*.

GERMAN.

1. Vowels.

A has two sounds: —
(1.) long, (*ä*,) as in the English word *half*.
(2.) short, (*ă*,) which has no corresponding sound in English.
ae, or *ä*. (1.) long, as the sound between *name* and *care*; (2.) short, nearly like *e* in the word *rent*.
ai and *ay* sound broader than the English *i* in *kite*.
au approaches the sound of the English *ou* in *our*, *loud*.
äu or *au* has nearly the same sound as the English *oi*.

E has three sounds: —
(1.) long; 1st, the close or acute sound (*ę*), the French *e fermé*. 2d, the open sound, (*ę́*,) the *e ouvert* of the French.
(2.) short, (*ę̆*,) nearly like *e* in the word *help*.
(3.) obscure in all unaccented syllables, like *a* in the English word *sofa*, except before liquids, where it sounds like *e* in the last syllable of the word *heaven*.
ei, or *ey*, are like *i* in *fine*, *kind*.
eu is similar to *oi*, *oy*, in *boil*, *toil*, *joint*.

I has two sounds: —
(1.) long, as in *mete*, (*ī*.)
(2.) short, nearly as *i* in *pin*, *fig*, (*i*.)
ie is like long *i*, (*ī*.)

O is, (1.) long, as in *bone*, (*ō*;) (2.) short, (*o*,) as in *got*.
oe, *ö*. (1.) long, French *eu*; (2.) short, French *eu*.
oi, *oy*, are like the English *oi*, *oy*.

U has two sounds: —
(1.) long, (*oo*,) as in *to*, *do*, *move*, *prove*.
(2.) short, (*o͝o*,) resembling *u* in *bull*. *full*, *bushel*.
ue, *ü*. (1.) long French *û*; (2.) short French *ŭ*.

N. B. — *Aa*, *oo*, *ee*, are pronounced as a single long *a*, *o*, *e*.

2. Consonants.

B is like the English *b*. But when it ends a syllable, or stands next to the final consonant or consonants, not being liquids, or the consonant *b*, it approximates to the sound of *p*.

C before *a*, *o*, *u*, *au*, and before a consonant, is pronounced like *k*. Before the other vowels, with a few exceptions, it is like *ts*.

D is like the English *d*. But at the end of a syllable, it approximates to the sound of *t*.

F is like English *f*.

G, in the beginning of a syllable, is always like *g* in the English word *go*. After *a*, *o*, *u*, *e*, *i*, *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, *l*, *r*, it has a peculiar lingual sound, somewhat softer than the guttural *ch*. (See *Ch*.)
When preceded by *n*, *g* (except in derivative and compound words) has the sound of a gentle *k*.

H, in the beginning of a word or syllable, is aspirated, as in the English words *have*, *hold*. Between two vowels, the aspiration is less strong, and sometimes hardly perceptible. At any other place than in the beginning of a word or a syllable, *h* is mute, and indicates then the length of the preceding vowel.

th is pronounced as a single *t*.

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J is pronounced as *y*, and always followed by a vowel.
K is like English *k*.
L, *M*, *N*, and *P*, are like the corresponding English letters.
Q is always joined with *u*. It has the sound *kw*, but is uttered shorter than in English.
R is sounded stronger than in English.
S is always like *z*, except before a consonant and at the end of a word or syllable, where it is pronounced sharp. It is also pronounced like *z* between two vowels and after a liquid.
T is like English *t*. Before *i* and a following vowel, *t* is pronounced like *ts*. But when *s* precedes *t*, *t* keeps its proper sound.
V is always like *f*.
W is like *v*. The *w* in final *ow* is always silent.
X is like *ks*.
Z is like *ts*.

3. Compound Consonants.

Ch is always guttural when preceded by a vowel, or a vowel and a liquid. *Ch*, in the beginning of a word, followed by *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant, is like *k*.
Chs, in primitive words, is like *ks*.
Sch, in primitive words, is like *sh*.
Gn and *Kn*. Both the *g* and *k* are hard.
Ph is like *f*.
Sz is like hissing *s*.
Tz doubles the sound of *z*.

Spelling. — When two vowels are divided by a single or compound consonant, that consonant is spelled and articulated with the second vowel; by more than one consonant, all but the last single or compound consonant belong to the first vowel.

DUTCH.

1. Vowels.

A has two sounds, like the German *a*.
aa, *ae*, } are pronounced like long *a*.
E has the three sounds of the German *e*.
ee is like long open *e*.
I has the two German *i* sounds.
ie is like the German *ie*.
O has the two German *o* sounds.
oo is long *o*.
oe is pronounced as *oo*.
U has the two French *u* sounds.
ui resembles the English *oi* in *boy*.
Y, or sometimes spelt *ij*, is equivalent to the German *ei*, *ey*, or the English long *i* sound.

2. Consonants.

The consonants are the same as the German, except the following ones: —
G is always strong guttural, unless spelt *gh*, which is like *g* in the English word *go*, or at the end of a word preceded by *n*.
Sch is not pronounced as *sh*, but as *sk*.

SWEDISH.

There are nine vowels, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*, *å*, *ä*, (*æ*,) *ö*, (*æ*;) and it is to be remarked, that they are never found compound.

1. Vowels.

A is like the German *a*.
å is long *o*, (*ō*.)
ä (*æ*) is like the German *ä*, (*æ*.)
E has two different pronunciations: —
(1.) long, (the close and acute sound of the German *e*, — *ę*,) in the beginning of words, where *e* makes a syllable by itself, and at the end of a syllable or a word, as also in all syllables that have the tonic accent, and in all words terminating in *het*.
(2.) like *æ*, or German *e* short, when it precedes the consonants *f*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*.
I is like the German *i*.
O. (1.) *O* is like a deep *ǫǫ*, in the beginning of words, when it is a syllable by itself, and at the end of a syllable or a word.
(2.) It is like a long *o*, when it is immediately followed by one of the consonants *f*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *t*, and before double consonants.
æ (*ö*) is like the corresponding German letter.
U has almost always a sound like that of *ɨ–ǫǫ* combined.
Y is like the French *u*.

2. Consonants.

The consonants are the same as the English, with the following modifications: —
G, before *a*, *o*, *u*, *å*, is always hard, as in the English word *go*, and also before *e*, when it is pronounced like *ae*.
Before *i*, *y*, *æ*, *ø*, and before the close and acute *e*, it is like the English *y*; but the *g* retains its hard sound when the acute *e* terminates the syllable. See *J*.
gjo, *gju*, has, in common pronunciation, the sound of *yo*, *yǫǫ*.
H is always aspirated, except before *v* and *j*, where it is silent, and in *ch*, which is pronounced like *k*.
J is like the English *y*. In all those words where *j* is changed into *g*, that *g* has a very slight guttural sound.
K is hard before *a*, *o*, *u*, *å*, and *e*, (having the sound of *æ*,) and before *e* acute, terminating the syllable or word.
k, before the vowels *i*, *y*, *æ*, *ø*, and *e* acute, is pronounced as if there were Swedish *j* between *k* and the vowel.
In common pronunciation, *k* before the mentioned vowels, and *kj* before *a*, *o*, *u*, *å*, sound like English *ch*.
L, beginning a word, and followed by *y*, is almost silent, the *y* alone being pronounced, with a slight liquid sound before it.
S is like English *s*. When followed by *k*, it is like *sk* English, in all those cases where *k* has its hard sound; but like *sh* (or French *ch*, or German *sch*) when *k* is followed by *i*, *y*, *æ*, *ø*, and *e* acute, or when followed by *j* and any of the hard vowels.
T is always hard.
tj, followed by a vowel, has, in common language, a sound like English *ch*, but much softer; *stj*, followed by a vowel, like *sh*.

DANISH.

1. Vowels.

The Danish language has eight vowels: — *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*, *å*, (*æ*,) *ø*, (*ø*.) There is but one combined vowel that changes pronunciation. The doubling of the other vowels, which hardly takes place except with *e*, *i*, *u*, indicates only the length of the syllable.
The diphthongs are *ai*, *ei*, *oi*, *øi*, (*øi*,) *au*, *eu*, *ou*, *ui*. These make two distinct sounds, pronounced by a single emission of the voice.
A has the two sounds of German *a*, (*ä*.)
aa is pronounced long *o*, (*ō*;) *ae* (*ä*) is like the corresponding German *ae*.
ai is similar to the German *ai*, (*ī*;) *au* is like the German *au*.
E has the three German sounds: —
e is mute after a vowel, which it then lengthens;
(1.) at the end of substantives terminating in *i*, when they derive from the Latin *ia*;
(2.) at the end of the infinitive of verbs after a vowel, (*e* being the proper termination of the infinitive of all verbs;)
(3.) at the end of adjectives that terminate in a vowel, under the inflection;
(4.) in the middle of some words, after a long vowel, to distinguish two words, which without the *e* would have the same orthography, though the vowels have a different length in pronunciation.
ee. The vowels *e*, *i*, *u*, are doubled in the middle of monosyllables, to indicate the *e*, *i*, *u*, long, except before the consonants *b*, *d*, *g*, *v*, *p*.
ei is like the German *ei*.
eu is like the German *eu*.
I is like the German *i*.
ii. See *ee*.
O is like the German *o*.
oi, *øi*, or *œi*, resemble the English *oi*.
ø (*ǫ*) is like the German *ø*.
ou is like the English *ou*.

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U is like the German *u*.
ui resembles *u* French.
Y is like French *u*.

2. Consonants.

The consonants are like the English, with the following exceptions: —

D is not sounded after a consonant; and this omission is observed even when, by addition, the *d* passes into the following syllable.
After a vowel, *d* is pronounced like *th*.
G is pronounced slightly guttural after a vowel, and when it terminates the syllable.
Preceded by *n*, it gives a certain nasal sound to the *n*, without the *g* being distinctly pronounced.
H is always aspirate, and only mute before *v* and *j*.
J is like the English *y*.
R is like the German *r*.
V is sometimes found after *a*, in which cases it takes the place of the vowel *u*, and combines with the preceding vowel.
W is actually no Danish consonant, but borrowed from the German language, and is only employed in words borrowed from this language. It has the sound of *v*.

NORWEGIAN.

The written language being the same as the Danish, the Norwegian pronunciation differs chiefly from the Danish in the following instances: —

D is always like the English *d*.
G is always hard.
O is like the same Swedish vowel.

HUNGARIAN.

1. Vowels.

A accented (*á*) has always the long *a* sound in *father*, (*ā*;) unaccented, has the French short *o* sound.
E accented (*é*) resembles the *e* indicated in the following list by *ę*; unaccented, it has the German short sound in *help*.
I has the two German *i* sounds.
O accented (*ó*) has a long and deep *o* sound, (*ō*;) unaccented, has the two sounds of *morn*, *lot*.
œ (*ö*) has the two sounds of the corresponding German letter.
U accented (*ú*) has the deep and full sound of the Swedish letter *o*; unaccented, like English *oo*.
ue, or *ü*, has the two sounds of the German, *ue*, (*ü*.)
Y, when a vowel, has the sound of the Hungarian *i*.

2. Consonants.

The consonants are like the English, with the following exceptions: —

C is always joined with some other consonant.
cs is like *ch*.
cz is like *ts*.
D is like English *d*. Followed by *j* or *y*, is like *d* and a gentle aspiration, nearly like the Italian *gg* followed by a vowel.
G is always hard, like *g* in the English word *go*.
gh is like a simple *g*.
g, followed by *j* or *y*, is like *dj*, *dy*.
H is always aspirate.
J is like English *e*, unless preceded by *d*, *g*, *t*. (See these letters.)
R is like the German *r*.
S is like English *sh*.
sz is like *ss*.
T and *th* are always hard.
ts is like the English *ch*.
tz is like *ts*.
tj and *ty* is like *t* followed by a gentle aspiration, nearly like the Italian *cc* followed by a vowel, though the pronunciation does not sound as sharp.
Zs is like the French *j*.
Y is almost always a consonant. (See *dy*, *gy*, *ty*.) Immediately preceded by *l* and *n*, it serves to make these letters liquid, corresponding to the Spanish *ll*, *ñ*, as in *brilliant*, *onion*.

POLISH.

1. Vowels.

A has the two sounds of the German *a*.
E accented (*é*) has the German long *æ* sound; unaccented, the German short *e* sound.
I corresponds to the German *i*.
O accented is like English *oo*; unaccented, like long *o*, (*ō*.)
U is like the German *u*.
Y is like the German short *i*

2. Consonants.

B is always hard.
C is like the German *c*.
ch like the German *ch*.
cz like the English *ch*.
D, *F*, and *G*, are always hard.
H is always aspirate.
J is like the German *j*.
K, *L*, *M*, *N*, *P*, like the corresponding English letters; but *n* accented (*n'*) is like the Spanish *ñ*.
R is like the German *r*.
S is always sharp. S accented (*s'*) has a sound of *s* mixed with German *j*.
sc, both accented, (*s'c'*,) resembles *sts*.
sz is like English *sh*.
T is always hard.
W is like the German *w*.
Z is like English *z*. *Z*, with a point over it, (*ż*,) is like French *j*; and *z* with an accent, (*z'*,) which has no exact equivalent in English, resembles somewhat the *ż*.

WELSH.

The consonants are divided into mutes and semivowels, and again into labials, dentals, and palatals.

The vowels are of two kinds — the immutable and the mutable.

The mutable vowels are, *a*, *e*, *o*, *w*; the vowels that suffer no change, *i*, *u*, *y*.

The consonants, under the class of mutes, are *b*, *p*, *c*, *g*, *d*, *t*.

The semivowels are vocal and aspirated.

Vocal semivowels, *z*, *x*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*; and the aspirates, *ç*, *ng*, *ngh*, *f*, *h*, *th*.

L, *m*, *n*, *r*, are also distinguished by the name of *liquids*.

The consonants may be thus classed: —

Labials.	*Dentals.*	*Palatals.*
b, v, f, m, p, mh.	d, z, n, t, th, nh, s.	c, ç, ngh, g, ng, h, ll, l, r

There are various combinations of the vowels in the Welsh, forming diphthongs, triphthongs, and others, to the extent, in some cases, of six coming together.

All the vowels preserve their own primitive sounds under every circumstance of combination, without any deviation. So, therefore, whatever number come together, the sounds to be expressed are those of all such combined vowels, but rapidly passed over. There are instances of six vowels coming together, requiring so many quick inflections of the voice to express them.

The following is a list of the common combinations of the vowels: —

aa	ea	ey	iy	ow	uy	wy
ae	ei	ia	oa	ua	wa	ya
ai	eo	ie	oe	ue	we	yc
aw	eu	io	oi	uo	wi	yo
ay	ew	iw	ou	uw	wo	yw

aea	aia	aua	awa	awy	eia	euo	ewy	iau	ieu	wae	wei
aeo	aie	aue	awe	eai	eio	ewa	iae	iaw	oea	wai	wiw
aew	aio	auo	awo	eaw	eua	ewi	iai	iei	oia	waw	wyw

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1. Vowels.

A, (1.) short or open *a*, in *man*, *bar*, *as*, *glass*.
(2.) long, or *â*, is the same sound extended, as in *care*, *dare*.
E, (1.) short, as in *men*, *bed*, *fervent*.
(2.) long, or *ê*, as the French *ê*, as in *même*.
I, (1.) long, as in *street*, *keep*
(2.) short, as in *king*, *sing*.
O, (1.) long, or *ô*, as in the words *note*, *bone*, *gone*.
(2.) short, as in *go*, *no*, *got*, *not*, *lot*, *from*.
U has the sound of English *u* in *busy*, and of *i* as in *sin*, *thin*, *live*.
W, (1.) is sounded as *oo* in *good*, *hood*; and as *u* in the word *full*.
(2.) long, or *ŵ*, has the sound of *oo* in *mood*, *rood*.
Y, (1.) has the sound of *u*, as in the words *run*, *turn*, and of *i* as in *first*.
(2.) long, or *ŷ*, is sounded like the English *y* in *Sunday*, and is like the Welsh *u*, or less open than the *y* short.

2. Consonants.

The names of the consonants were anciently formed by sounding the vowel *i* after all of them; but in the present popular mode, the following are exceptions to that rule, and they begin their sounds with *e*, *c*, *ç*, *z*, *v*, *f*, *g*, *ng*, *ngh*, *h*, *ll*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*.

The sounds of the consonants, like the vowels, are preserved invariably in all their combinations. The sounds of the letters must be considered as the perfect standard of the pronunciation of the Welsh language.

(A.) *Labial Sounds.*

The letters *b*, *v*, *f*, *m*, *p*, have the same sound as in English.

The mutation of the *p*, denoted by *mh*, is a kind of aspirated *m*, whose power may be found by uniting the sound of *m*, in the word *am*, to *h*, in the word *here*, by a quick pronunciation of the phrase I *am here*.

(B.) *Dental Sounds.*

The *d*, *n*, *s*, are the same as the corresponding English letters.

The *z*, which is a mutation of *d*, has the soft or flat sound of *th*, as in the words *thus*, *neither*.

The *t* has the sound of English *t* in *not*, *ten*, *to*, but does not take the sound of *s* in any case.

The *th*, which is a mutation of *t*, has always the sharp and hard sound of English *th*, in the words *thank*, *both*, *nothing*.

The *nh*, another mutation of *t*, is a sort of aspirated *n*, whose power is perceivable in the word *inherent*.

(C.) *Palatal Sounds.*

The *h*, *l*, *n*, *r*, are similar to the same English letters.

The *c* is always sounded like English *k*.

The *ç*, (or *ch*,) being a mutation of *c*, is a sound which has no standard in English, but is the same as the *ch* of the German, or the *χ* of the Greek.

It is produced by the contact of the tongue and the palate about the eighth of an inch farther back than when *k* is expressed.

The *ngh* is another modification of *c*, the power of which may be made out in the word *Nottingham*, by suspending the breath on the letter *i*, instead of the proper division of the word.

The *g* is always like the English hard *g*, as in *go*, *give*, *again*, *leg*, *peg*.

The *ll* is a sound peculiar to the Welsh; but the Spanish *ll* approaches very near to it. The sound is produced by touching the palate with the tongue, about an eighth of an inch farther back than when *l* is articulated.

The accentuation of all words is known by one general rule; that is, such as consist of several syllables have the accent on the penultima, and upon every second syllable backwards. The same principle is applied to several monosyllables coming together, by accenting every second word to the last but one inclusively.

GAELIC.

The Gaelic language has five vowels and thirteen consonants.

1. Vowels.

A is sounded as in the English words *hall*, *halt*; but before *dh* and *gh*, it has often the sound of the diphthong *ao*.
E represents two different sounds:—
(1.) that of the Greek ε, or *ea* in the English word *bear*.
(2.) that of *a* in *care*.
I is like *ee* in English.
O has the different sounds of *bone*, *morn*, *lot*.
U is like *oo* in *moon*, *fool*.

The vowels are divided into broad, *a*, *o*, *u*, and small, *e*, *i*.

In a word of two or more syllables, if the former ends with a broad vowel, the next syllable must begin with a broad vowel; if with a small vowel, with a small, though these inserted vowels are never pronounced. But in compound words, this rule may often be properly dispensed with.

All the vowels are either long or short. When long, they are generally accented.

In all the syllables of polysyllables, except the first, the vowels have a short and obscure sound, as in the English words *sun*, *bird*, *mother*; and the broad, and sometimes the small, are used for one another.

There are thirteen diphthongs, which are either proper or improper.

Ao and *eu* are improper, representing simple sounds; the former of which is only attainable by the ear; the latter is like that of the Greek ε, (*epsilon*.) All the other diphthongs are proper, the sound of each of the vowels being more or less heard. In *æ*, *ai*, *ei*, *oi*, *io*, *ia*, *ua*, *ui*, the last vowel, and in *ia*, *io*, *iu*, the first vowel, is but faintly sounded.

There are five triphthongs, *aoi*, *eoi*, *iai*, *iui*, *uai*. They are pronounced like the diphthongs *ao*, *eo*, *ia*, *iu*, *ua*, with the addition of a short *i*. They are all long, and never occur but in monosyllables, or the first syllable of polysyllables.

2. Consonants.

The consonants are, *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *s*, *t*.

Consonants are mutable or immutable.

Mutable are such as, by having an *h* subjoined to them, either alter or lose their usual sound, viz., *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *m*, *p*, *s*, *t*.

Immutable are such as are never aspirated, or have an *h* subjoined to them, viz., the liquids *l*, *n*, *r*.

After a short vowel or diphthong, the consonants are generally pronounced as when written double in English.

A consonant standing alone is sounded as if it were the initial letter of the following word, if it begins with a vowel, or as the final letter of the preceding word, if it ends with a vowel.

Bh and *mh* have the sound of *v* in English. *Mh*, in the middle or end of polysyllables, is either silent or stands for a gentle aspiration.
C is always sounded as English *k*. *Ch* has the sound of the Greek *χ*, or of *gh* in *lough*, as the Irish pronounce it.
Dh and *gh*, in the beginning of words, are commonly sounded like the English consonant *y*. In the middle or end of words, they are often silent, or have the sound of a [faint aspiration.
Fh is silent.
G is always sounded as in the English words *get*, *good*.
Ph has the sound of English *f*.
S, before or after a broad vowel in the same syllable, is as in English. But when immediately before or after a small vowel, it has the sound of *sh*. *S*, in the beginning of words, when preceded by the article with *t* intervening, is silent.
Sh and *th*, in the beginning of words, have the sound of *h* alone
Th, after a long vowel, diphthong, or triphthong, is nearly silent; but after a short vowel or diphthong, it has the force of a rapid aspiration.

The immutable consonants *l*, *n*, *r*, when initials of words, not connected with others in a sentence, have a soft double sound, to be learned only by the ear. But whenever the order of construction requires that the mutable consonants should be aspirated, the immutable lose their double sound, and are pronounced nearly as in English.

When the consonants *l*, *n*, *r*, have their double sound in the middle or end of words, they are written double.

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OBSERVATIONS ON THE TABLE.

In the preparation of the following table, the compiler has aimed at the utmost possible simplicity. For this reason, he has employed in his key as small a number of English sounds as was possible, and has preferred to refer most of the sounds in the several languages to their nearest English equivalents, rather than to introduce a separate notation and key for each language To do the last, would have been to destroy the simplicity, and, in a great measure, to defeat the object, of the table, which was designed for easy reference, by all classes of readers. It will be sufficient, once for all, to observe, that certain sounds in several of the languages of Europe can be but imperfectly represented by the English letters and syllables which are given as their equivalents. The Swedish *u* is represented by the English *oo* or the French *u*. The Danish *g* final, not preceded by *n*, corresponds nearly to the English *h* guttural. The Dutch *ui*, *uy*, is represented by the English *oi*. In the German, *a* is indicated by the English *a* in *far*; *g* and *ch* are marked as gutturals; *ö*, *æ*, and *ü*, *ue*, correspond to the French *eu* and *u*; *ai* is indicated by *i* long; *eu* by the English *oi*. The Polish *z* has no corresponding English sound. The Spanish *g* soft and *j* differ from the German *ch* guttural in being pronounced also from the palate. In the French, *u* has no corresponding English sound; *eu* is nearly like the *u* in the English *spur*; *m* and *n* nasal are indicated by *ng*, but the sound of *g* should not be heard in the pronunciation; *l mouillé* final is indicated by *ly*, *gne* final by *ny*; in both these cases, the sound of *y* consonant being added to that of the *l* and *n*, as in *brilliant* and *mignonette*; *oi* is also expressed by *wa*, *a* being sounded as in *far*, except *oin*, in which *a* is sounded as in *bat*. In all names not English, *ch* at the end of syllables not guttural is *toh*.

The several countries are indicated by the following abbreviations:—

Af.	Africa.
As.	Asia.
Austr.	Austrian Dominions.
Austr. As.	Australasia.
Austral.	South Australia and New South Wales.
Braz.	Brazil.
Can.	Canada.
Ch.	China.
Den.	Denmark.
East. Isl.	Eastern Islands.
Eg.	Egypt.
Eng.	England.
Fr.	France.
Ger.	Germany.
Gr.	Greece.
Hind.	Hindostan.
Ind.	East Indies.
Ir.	Ireland.
It.	Italy.
Jap.	Japan.
Mex.	Mexico.
N. Am.	North America.
Neth.	Netherlands, Holland and Belgium.
N. S.	Nova Scotia.
N. Zeal.	New Zealand, Western Australia, Van Diemen's Land.
Pal.	Palestine.
Pen.	Peninsula, Spain and Portugal.
Per.	Persia, Cabool, Beloochistan, Bokhara.
Port.	Portugal.
Pruss.	Prussia.
R.	Russian Empire.
S. Am.	South and Central America.
Scot.	Scotland.
S. Isl.	Sandwich Islands.
Sc. Pen.	Scandinavian Peninsula, Sweden and Norway.
Sic.	Sicily.
Soc. Isl.	Society Islands.
Sp.	Spain.
Switz.	Switzerland.
Syr.	Syria.
Tur.	Turkey, Asiatic and European.
U. S.	United States.
W. Ind.	West Indies.

b.	bay.
c.	cape.
co. cy.	county.
distr.	district.
dep.	department.
ft.	fort.
g.	gulf.
h.	harbor.
isl.	island.
l.	lake.
miss. sta.	missionary station.
mt.	mountain.
pr.	province.
pt.	port *and* point.
r.	river.
st.	strait.
t.	tower.
val.	valley.

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PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

A.

Aabye, (Den.)	*ô'bŭ*
Aach, (Ger.) *r.*	*äċh*
Aagerup, (Den.)	*ô'gę-rǫǫp*
Aalbek, (Den.)	*ôl'bęk*
Aalborg, (Den.)	*ôl'bȯrğ*
Aalsund, (Sc. Pen.)	*ôl'sǫǫnd*
Aar, (Ger.) *r.*	*är*
Aar, (Switz.) *r.*	*är*
Aarberg, (Switz.)	*är'bėrğ*
Aarburg, (Switz.)	*är'bǫǫrğ*
Aargau, (Switz.)	*är'gou*
Aarhuus, (Den.)	*ôr'hǫǫs*
Aarup, (Den.)	*ô'rǫǫp*
Aarwangen, (Switz.)	*är'vdng-en*
Abbakan	*ȧb-ba-kän'*
Abbaye, (Switz.)	*ä-bē'*
Abbeville, (Fr.)	*äb'vile*
Abbeville, (U. S.)	*ȧb'be-ville*
Abenberg, (Ger.)	*ä'bėn-bėrğ*
Abensburg, (Ger.)	*ä'bėns-bǫǫrğ*
Aberdeen, (Scot.) *c.*	*ȧb'er-deen*
Abergavenny, (Scot.)	*ȧb-er-ga-vėn'ny*
Abervrach, (Fr.) *h.*	*ȧbr-vrak'*
Aberystwith	*ȧb-er-yst-wïth'*
Abingdon, (U. S.)	*ȧb'ing-don*
Abla, (Pen.)	*ä'bla*
Ablasserdam, (Neth.)	*äb'lȧs-sėr-dȧm*
Ablis, (Fr.)	*ä-blï'*
Abo, (R.)	*ô'bǫǫ*
Abondie, (Switz.)	*ä-bǫng-dï'*
Aboukir, (Eg.)	*ä-bǫǫ-kïr'*
Abrets, les, (Fr.)	*lę zȧ-brā'*
Abruzzo, (It.)	*ä-brǫǫdz'zo*
Abvigo, (Switz.)	*äb-vï'go*
Abyssinia, (Af.)	*ȧb-ys-sin'ï-a*
Acadia	*a-kā'dï-a*
Acadie, (Can.)	*ä-kä-dï'*
Acaponeta, (Mex.)	*ä-kä-pō-nę'ta*
Acapulco, (Mex.)	*äk-ä-pǫǫl'ko*
Acarnania, (Gr.)	*ä-kär-nā'nï-a* or *a-kär-nā'-nï-a*
Acatlan, (Mex.)	*ä-kät'lan*
Accumuli, (It.)	*äk-koǫ-mǫǫ'lï*
Acebedo, (Pen.)	*ä-thę-bę'do*
Acerenza, (It.)	*ä-chę-rėn'dza*
Acerna, (It.)	*ä-chėr'na*
Acerra, (It.)	*ä-chėr'ra*
Ach, (Ger.)	*äċh*
Acha, Sierra de, (Mex.)	*sï-ėr'ra dę ä'cha*
Achaia, (Gr.)	*a-kā'ya*
Acherings, (Ger.)	*äċh-ėr-ingz'*
Achern, (Ger.)	*äċh'ėrn*
Aciorolo, dell, (It.)	*dėll ä-chï-o-rō'lo*
Aci Reale, (It.)	*ä'chï rę-ä'lę*
Acinas, (Pen.)	*ä-thï'nȧs*
Acoma, (Mex.)	*ä-kō'ma*
Acqua Sparta, (Pen.)	*äk'koǫ-a spär'ta*
Acqui, (Pen.)	*äk'kï*
Acqs	*ȧks*
Acre, (Pal.)	*ä-kr'*
Aculapa, (Mex.)	*ä-koǫ-lä'pa*
Adalia, (Tur.)	*ä-dä'lï-a* or *a-dā'lï-a*
Adamello, (It.) *mt.*	*ä-dä-mėl'lo*
Adamuz, (Pen.)	*ä-dä-mǫǫth'*
Adana, (Tur.)	*ä'dä-na*
Adda, (It.) *r.*	*ȧd'da*
Adel, (Af.)	*ā'del* or *ä'del*
Adelsberg, (Austr.)	*ä-dėls-bėrğ'*
Adelsheim, (Ger.)	*ä'dėls-hïme*
Aden, (As.)	*ä'den* or *ā'den*
Adige, (It.) *r.*	*ä'dï-dge*
Adironluck	*ȧd-dï-rǫn'lak*
Adler, (Austr.) *r.*	*ȧd'lėr*
Adolf, (Sc. Pen.)	*ä'dǫlf*
Adorf, (Ger.)	*ä'dorf*
Adra, (Pen.)	*ä'dra*
Adria, (It.)	*ä'drï-a* or *ä'drï-a*
Adrianople, (Tur.)	*ȧd-rï-ä-nō'pl*
Adriatic, (It.)	*ȧd-ri-ä'tik*
Ægean	*e-jē'an*
Aelberg, (Austr.)	*äl'bėrğ*
Aeroe, (Den.) *isl.*	*är'eů*
Aerschot, (Neth.)	*är'skǫt*
Aersen, (Neth.)	*är'sen*
Aesch, (Switz.)	*äshe*
Ætna, (It.) *mt.*	*ėt'na*
Afferden, (Neth.)	*ȧf-fėr'den*
Afghanistan, (Per.)	*ȧf-gä'nis-tän'* or *ȧf-ga nis'tan*
Afoninska, (R.)	*ä-fō-nins'ka*
Africa	*ȧf'ri-ka*
Agatha, S. (Austr.)	*ä-gä'tä*
Agers, (Den.) *isl.*	*ä'gėrz*
Agerskov, (Den.)	*ä'gėr-skōve'*
Aggebye, (Den.)	*ȧg'ge-bŭ'*
Agger, (Den.)	*ȧg'gėr*
Aggerhuus, Sc. Pen.)	*ȧg'gėr-hǫǫcc'*
Agincourt, (Fr.)	*ä-gȧng-kǫǫr'*
Aglie, (It.)	*äl'yï-ę*
Agnuni, (It.)	*än-yǫǫ'nï*
Agoa de Paco, (Pen.)	*ä-gō'a dę pä'kō*
Agoa de Peixes, (Pen.)	*ä-gō'a dę pï'ĕhds*
Agoas de Moilra, (Pen.)	*ä-gō'ds dę mōïl'ra*
Agordo, (It.)	*ä-gor'do*
Agra, (Ind.)	*ä'gra*
Agram, (Austr.)	*ä'grǫm* or *ô'grǫm*
Agri, (It.) *r.*	*ä'grï*
Agua, (Mex.)	*ä'gǫǫ-a*
Aguajo, (Mex.)	*ä-gǫǫ-ä'ĕho*
Agualulco, (Mex.)	*ä-gǫǫ-ä-lǫǫl'ko*
Agun Nueva, (Mex.)	*ä'gǫǫ-ä nǫǫ-ę'va*
Aguas Calientes, (Mex.)	*ä'gǫǫ-ds kä-lï-en'tesse*
Aguda, (Pen.)	*ä-gǫǫ'dō*
Aguiar, (Pen.)	*ä-gï-är'*
Aguila Point, (Pen.)	*ä-gï'la*
Aguilar e Campo, (Pen.)	*ä-gï-lär' ę käm'po*
Aguilas, de los, (Pen.)	*dę lǫs ä-gï'lȧs*
Ahaus, (Ger.)	*ä'house*
Ahmedabad, (Hind.)	*ȧhm-męd-a-bȧd'*
Ahmednuggur, (Hind.)	*ȧhm-męd-nuǧ'gur*
Ahrensbock, (Den.)	*ȧh'rėns-bȯk'*
Aibling, (Ger.)	*ï'bling*
Aich, (Ger.)	*ïċh*
Aichstadt, (Ger.)	*ïċh'stät*
Aiebach, (Ger.)	*ï'ę-bäċh'*
Aigle, (Switz.)	*ā-gl'*
Aigle, (Fr.)	*ā-gl'*
Aigrefeuille, (Fr.)	*ā-gr'-fœ̆y'* or *ā-gr'-fœ̆yl'*
Aigueperse, (Fr.)	*ag-pėrce*
Ain, Dep. of, (Fr)	*ėng*
Aina, (Pen.)	*ä'ï'na*
Aire, (Fr.)	*air*
Aisne, Dep. of, (Fr.)	*ęne*
Aisne, (Fr.) *r.*	*ęne*
Aiterbuch, (Ger.) *r.*	*ï'tėr-bäċh*
Aitrach, (Ger.)	*ï'träċh*
Aix, (Fr.)	*āce*
Aix la Chapelle, (Ger.)	*āks'lä shä-pėll'*
Ajaccio, (It.)	*ä-yätch'ï-ō*
Ajaccio, Gulf of, (It.	*ä-yätch'ï-ō*
Ajasuluck	*ä-jas-sę-lǫǫk'*
Ajo, (Pen.)	*ä'ĕho*
Akasyto, (Austr.)	*ä-käsh'to*
Akbarrabad, (Hind.)	*ak-bär-ra-bȧd'*
Akerman, (R.)	*ô'ker-mȧn*
Akieva, (R.)	*ä'kï-va*
Akkrum, (Neth.)	*äk'krǫǫm*
Aksai, (R.) *r.*	*äk'sï*
Aksenska, (R.)	*äk-sėns'ka*
Ala, (Austr.)	*ä'la*
Alabama, (U. S.)	*ȧl-a-bä'ma*
Alacranes, (Mex.) *ist*	*ä-lä-krä'nesse*
Alachua, (U. S.)	*a-läch'u-a*
Alagon, (Pen.)	*ä'lä-gon*
Alagon, (Pen.) *r*	*ä'lä-gon*
Alais, (Fr.)	*ä-lä'*
Alalo, (R.)	*ä-lä'lo*
Alameda, (Pen.)	*ä-lä-mę'da*
Alamilla, (Mex.)	*ä-lä-mï'ya* or *ä-lä-mïl'ya*
Alamillo, (Pen.)	*ä-lä-mïl'yo*
Alamomocho, (Mex.)	*ä-lä-mō-mō'cho*
Alamora, (Pen.)	*ä-lä-mō'ra*
Aland, (R.) *isl.*	*ô'länd*
Alaohehr	*ȧl-a-o-hċhr'*
Ala Orillo del Rio, (Mex.)	*ä'la ô-rïl'ya (ô-rï'ya) dėl rï'o*
Alassio, (It.)	*ä-läs'sï-o*
Alatamaha, (U. S.)	*ȧl-ta-ma-haw'*
Alaymos, los, (Mex.)	*los ä-lï'mos*
Alb, (Ger.) *r.*	*älp*
Alba, (It.)	*äl'ba*
Alba de Tormes, (Pen.)	*äl'ba dę tor'messe*
Alba Longa, (It.)	*äl'ba lǫn'ga*
Albacete, (Pen.)	*äl-bä-thę'tę*
Alban, (Fr.)	*äl-bang'*
Albania, (Tur.)	*äl-bä'nï-a*
Albano, (It.)	*äl-bä'no*
Albans, (Eng.)	*ąl'bans*
Albany, (U. S.)	*ąl'ba-ny*
Albarracin, (Pen.)	*äl-bär-rä'thïn*
Albatana, (Pen.)	*äl-bä-tä'na*
Albatern, (Pen.)	*äl-bä-tę'ra*
Albegna, (It.) *r.*	*äl-bėn'ya*
Albemarle, (U. S.)	*ȧl-be-märl'*
Albena, (Ger.) *r.*	*äl'bę-na*
Albenga, (It.)	*äl-bėn'ga*
Alberea, (Pen.)	*äl-bę-rę'a*
Alberche, (Pen.) *r*	*äl-bėr-chę*
Albergaria, (Pen.)	*äl-bėr-gä-rï'a*
Alberoni, (It.)	*äl-bę-rō'nï*
Albert, (Fr.)	*äl-bęhr'*
Albertas, (Fr.)	*äl-bėr-täs'*
Alberti, (Austr.)	*äl-bėr'tï*
Albidona, (It.)	*äl-bï-dō'na*
Albinen, (Switz.)	*äl-bï'nėn*
Albinona, (It.)	*äl-bï-nō'na*
Albo, (It.) *mt.*	*äl'bo*
Alboz, (Pen.)	*äl-bǫth'*
Albreojos, los, (Mex.)	*los äl-brę-ō'ĕhos*
Albuera, (Pen.)	*äl-bǫǫ-ę'ra*
Albufera de Valencia, (Pen.)	*äl-bǫǫ'fę-ra dę vä-lėn'thï-a*
Albula, (Switz.) *r.*	*äl-bǫǫ'la*
Albuquerque, (Mex. & Pen.)	*äl-bǫǫ-kėr'kę*
Alburno, (It.) *mt.*	*äl-bǫǫr'no*
Alcala, (Pen.)	*äl-ka-lä'*
Alcala le Real, (Pen.)	*äl-ka-lä' lę rę-äl'*
Alcala de Guidara, (Pen.)	*äl-ka-lä' dę gï-dä'ra*
Alcala de los Gazules, (Pen.)	*äl-ka-lä' dę lǫs gä'thǫǫ-lesse*
Alcaniz, (Pen.)	*äl'ka-nïth*
Alcantara, (Pen.)	*äl-kän-tä'ra*
Alcantarilla, (Pen.)	*äl-kän-tä-rïl'ya*
Alcantaro, (It.) *r.*	*äl-kän-tä'ro*
Alcarez, (Pen.)	*äl-ka'ręth*
Alcazar de S. Juan, (Pen.)	*äl-ka-thar' dę sän ĕhǫǫ'än*
Alcino, (It.) *mt.*	*äl-chï'no*
Alcira, (Pen.)	*äl-thï'ra*
Alcobaca, (Pen.)	*äl-kō-bä'ka*
Alcobendas, (Pen.)	*äl-kō-bėn'dȧs*

Fāte, fȧr, fąll, what, bȧt. — *Mēte, prey, hėlp, thėre, hėr.* — *Pīne, marīne, bīrd, fig.* — *Nōte, dȯve, mȯve, wǫlf, bǫǫk, lǫrd.* — *Tūne, bųll, ųnite.* — Fr. long *vȧe*; Fr. short *bŭt.* — Fr. long *œ* and short *œ̆*, nearly as in *spur.* — Final *ly*, French *l mouillé.* — *An''ger, vi''cious.* — *ġ* as *s* in *pleasure*; *ğ* and *ċh* gutturul; *ny* liquid; *th* as in *pith.*

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Alcolea, (Pen.) *ăl-kō-lē'a*
Alcoy, (Pen.) *ăl-kō'ĭ*
Alcoy, (Pen.) *r.* *ăl-kō'ĭ*
Aldea Gallega, (Pen.) *ăl-dē'a gŭl-lē'ga*
Aldea Ponte, (Pen.) *ăl-dē'a pon-tę*
Aldea Davila, (Pen.) *ăl-dē'a dā-vē'la*
Aldea Nueva, (Pen.) *ăl-dē'a noo̧ē'va*
Aldenau, (Ger.) *ăl-dę-now'*
Alderney, (Fr.) *isl.* *ăl-dĕr-nē'* or *ăl'der-nęy*
Aldingen, (Ger.) *ăl-ding'ĕn*
Aledo, (Pen.) *ă-lē'do*
Aleksandroosk, (R.) *ă-lĕk-sän-drooskʹ*
Aleksandrooka, (R.) *ă-lĕk-sän-droo̧'ka*
Aleksievsk, (R.) *ă-lĕk-sĭ̆ę̆vskʹ*
Aleksieevka, (R.) *ă-lĕk-sĭ̆ę-ĕv'ka*
Aleksin, (R.) *ă-lĕkʹsin*
Aleksopal, (R.) *ă-lĕkʹso-păl*
Alencon, (Fr.) *ă-länng-songʹ* or *al-ĕn'son*
Alentejo, (Pen.) *ă-lĕn-tę'ĕho*
Aleppo, (Tur.) *ă-lĕp'po* or *ăl-ĕp'po*
Aleria, (It.) *t.* *ă-lę'rĭ-a*
Alessandria, (It.) *ă-lĕs-sänʹdrĭ-a*
Alessandro, (As.) *isl.* *ă-lĕs-sänʹdro*
Alet, (Fr.) *ă-lę'*
Aleur, (Neth.) *ă-lo͝or'*
Aleutian, *isl.* *al-ōʹshĭ-an*
Alexandria, (Eg.) *ăl-ez-dn'dri-a*
Alexandroo, (R.) *ăl-ĕz-dn'droo̧*
Alexandrooka, (R.) *ă-lĕz-dn-droo̧'ka*
Alexievka, (R.) *ă-lĕz-ĭ̆ęv'ka*
Alfajarin, (Pen.) *ăl-fa-chăʹrĭn*
Alfambra, (Pen.) *ăl-fămʹbrā*
Alfeld, (Ger.) *ălʹfĕlt*
Alferevka, (R.) *ăl-fę-rev'ka*
Alfidena, (It.) *ăl-fĭ-dę'na*
Alfontes, (Pen.) *ăl-fonʹtesse*
Alfsta, (Sc. Pen.) *ălfʹsta*
Algajola, (It.) *ăl-gă-yō'la*
Algarve, (Pen.) *ăl-gärʹvę*
Algeciras, (Pen.) *ăl-ĕhę-thĭ'rās*
Alghero, (It.) *ăl-gę'ro*
Algiers, (Af.) *al-jeersʹ*
Algonquins, (Can.) *ăl-gonʹquin* or *ăng-gonʹ-*
Alhama, (Pen.) *ăl-yăʹma* [*quin*
Alhandra, (Pen.) *ăl-yănʹdra*
Alibunar, (Austr.) *ăl-ĭ-boo̧-närʹ*
Alicante, (Pen.) *ă-lĭ-känʹtę*
Alicata, (It.) *ă-lĭ-kăʹta*
Alicudi, (It.) *isl.* *ă-lĭ-koo̧'di*
Alife, (It.) *ă-lĭʹfę*
Alingsas, (Sc. Pen.) *ă-lingʹsōse*
Aljezur, (Pen.) *ăl-ĕhe-thoo̧rʹ*
Alkieva, (R.) *ăl-kĭ̆ęv'a*
Alkmaar, (Neth.) *ălkʹmär*
All Falu, (Austr.) *ăll fă'loo̧*
Allahabad, (Ind.) *ăl-lă-hă-bădʹ*
Allaines, (Fr.) *ă-lānc'*
Allaman, (Switz.) *ălʹlă-mänʹ*
Alle, (Switz.) *ălʹlę*
Alleghany, (U. S.) *ăl-le-ghāʹny*
Allendorf, (Ger.) *ălʹlĕn-dorfʹ*
Allensteig, (Ger.) *ălʹlĕn-stĭ̆ę̆gʹ*
Allenstein, (Ger.) *ălʹlĕn-stīnʹ*
Aller, (Ger.) *r.* *ălʹlĕr*
Allerup, (Den.) *ăl-lę-roo̧pʹ*
Allia, (It.) *r.* *ălʹlĭ-ă*
Allier, (Fr.) *dep.* *ăl-lĭ-ę'*
Alloa, (Scot.) *ălʹlō-a*
Allone, (Fr.) *ăl-lōne'*
Allschuwyler, (Switz.) *ăl-shoo̧-vīʹlĕr*
Allstadt, (Prus.) *ălʹstădt*
Almadrones, (Pen.) *ăl-mă-drō'nesse*
Almagro, (Pen.) *ăl-măʹgro*
Almanza, (Pen.) *ăl-mänʹtha*
Almanzor, (Pen.) *r.* *ăl-mănʹthor*
Almanzora, (Pen.) *r.* *ăl-măn-thōʹra*
Almarez, (Pen.) *ăl-măʹrĕth*
Almazarron, (Pen.) *ăl-mă-thărʹroo̧n*
Almeira, Gulf of, (Pen.) *ăl-męĭ'ra*
Almenara, (Pen.) *ăl-mę-năʹra*
Almendolara, (It.) *ăl-mĕn-dō-lăʹra*
Almeria, Gulf of, (Pen.) *ăl-męʹrĭ-a*
Almerode, (Ger.) *ăl-mę-rōʹdę*
Almeteva, (R.) *ăl-mę-tę'va*
Almuzafes, (Pen.) *ăl-moo̧-thăʹfesse*
Alnwick, (Eng.) { *ălnʹwick*, sometimes *dnʹnik*
Alonzo, (Pen.) *ă-lon'so*
Alora, (Pen.) *ă-lōʹra*
Alp, (Swi.z.) *ălp*
Alpedriz, (Pen.) *ăl-pę'drĭth*
Alpera, (Pen.) *ăl-pę'ra*
Alpbach, (Switz.) *ălpʹbăĕh*
Alphen, (Neth.) *ălʹfĕn*
Alpes, Lower, (Fr.) *dep.* *ălp*
Alpes, Upper, (Fr.) *dep.* *ălp*
Alpi, (It.) *mt.* *ălʹpĭ*
Alps, (Ger. Wurtemburg) *ălps*
Alpujarras, (Mex.) *ăl-poo̧-ĕhărʹrās*
Alsace, (Fr.) *ăl-sāceʹ*
Alsbjerg, (Den.) *ălsʹbyĕrğʹ*
Alsen, (Den.) *isl.* *ălʹsĕn*
Alsfeld, (Ger.) *ălsʹfĕlt*
Alscog, (Sc. Pen.) *ălʹskoo̧g*

Alstetten, (Switz.) *ăl-stĕtʹtĕn*
Altamaha, (U. S.) *ăl-ta-ma-haw'*
Altamura, (It.) *ăl-tă-moo̧'ra*
Altels, (Switz.) *ălʹtĕls*
Altai, (As.) *ălʹtăʹi*
Alten, (Sc. Pen.) *ălʹtĕn*
Alten, (Switz.) *ălʹtĕn*
Altenburg, (Ger.) *ălʹtĕn-boo̧rğ*
Altenfeld, (Ger.) *ălʹtĕn-fĕltʹ*
Altengard, (Sc. Pen.) *ălʹtĕn-gōrdʹ*
Altenkirchen, (Ger.) *ăl-tĕn-kĭrʹchĕn*
Altensteig, (Ger.) *ăl-tĕn-stĭ̆ę̆gʹ*
Altinghausen, (Switz.) *ălʹting-houʹsĕn*
Altkirch, (Fr.) *ălʹkĭrch*
Alto, (It.) *mt.* *ălʹto*
Altona, (Den.) *ălʹtō-na*
Alumiera, (It.) *ă-loo̧-mĭ-ę'ra*
Alva, (Pen.) *ălʹva*
Alvarado, (Mex.) *ăl-vă-răʹdo*
Alvarado, (Mex.) *r.* *ăl-vă-răʹdo*
Alvito, (Pen.) *ăl-vĭʹto*
Alz, (Ger.) *r.* *ălts*
Alzonne, (Fr.) *ăl-zŏnʹ*
Amager, (Den.) *isl.* *ăʹmă-gĕr*
Amal, (Sc. Pen.) *ŏʹmălʹ*
Amazon, (S. Am.) *ămʹă-thon* or *ămʹa-zon*
Amarante, (Pen.) *ă-mă-rănʹtę*
Amatlan, (Mex.) *ă-mătʹlän*
Amberg, (Ger.) *ămʹbĕrğ*
Ambert, (Fr.) *ängʹbĕhr*
Ambleteuse, (Fr.) *äng-blʹtœ̆zse*
Amboy, (U. S.) *ămʹboy*
Amboyna, (Eastern Isl.) *am-boyʹna*
Ambrieres, (Fr.) *äng-brĭ-ĕreʹ*
Ameland, (Neth.) *isl.* *ăʹmę-lănt*
America *a-mĕrʹi-ka*
Amersfort, (Neth.) *ăʹmĕrs-fōrtʹ*
Amerstol, (Neth.) *ăʹmĕr-stōleʹ*
Amharn, (Af.) *ăm-hăʹrŭ*
Amherst, (U. S.) *ămʹherst*
Amiens, (Fr.) *ă-mĭ-ängʹ*
Amieva, (Pen.) *ă-mĭʹę-va*
Aminabad, (Mex.) *ă-mĭʹnă-bădʹ*
Amite, (U. S.) *ăm-ītoʹ*
Amlwch, (Eng.) *ămʹloo̧ch*
Ammer, (Ger.) *l.* *ămʹmĕr*
Ammer, (Ger.) *r.* *ămʹmĕr*
Ammon St. Gallen, (Switz.) *ămʹmon sănktʹ gŭlʹlĕn*
Ammonoosuck *ăm-mon-oo̧ʹsuck*
Amoor, (As.) *ă-moo̧rʹ*
Ampilley, (Fr.) *ăng-pĭʹlĕ-yĕʹ*
Amretsir, (Hind.) *ăm-rĕt-sĭʹr'*
Amposta, (Pen.) *ămʹpoo̧sʹta*
Amsieg, (Switz.) *ămʹsĭ̆ğ*
Amsterdam, (Neth.) *ămʹstĕr-dăm*
Anadolia, (Tur.) *ăn-a-dōʹlĭ-a*
Anagada de Fuera, (Mex.) *ă-nă-găʹda dę foo̧-ę'ra*
Anahuac, (Mex.) *ăʹnă-oo̧-ăkʹ*
Anahuac, (Mex.) *mt.* *ăʹnă-oo̧-ăkʹ*
Anatolia, (As.) *ă-nă-tōʹlĭ-a* or *ăn-a-tōʹli-a*
Anclam, (Prus.) *ănʹklam*
Ancona, (It.) *ăn-kōʹna*
Ancy le Franc, (Fr.) *äng-cĭʹ lĕ frängʹ*
Andalusia, (Pen.) *ăn-dă-loo̧ʹsĭ-a*
Andance, (Fr.) *äng-dängceʹ*
Andefingen, (Switz.) *ănʹdę-fing-en*
Andermatt, (Switz.) *ăn-dĕr-mătʹ*
Andernach, (Ger.) *ăn-dĕr-năĕhʹ*
Andeux, (Fr.) *äng-dœ̆ʹ*
Andes, (S. Am.) *ănʹdez*
Andorno, (It.) *ăn-dorʹno*
Andorra, (Pen.) *ăn-dorʹra*
Andover, (U. S.) *ănʹdo-ver*
Andreasberg, (Ger.) *ăn-dręʹăs-bĕrğ*
Andrews, St. *ănʹdroo̧z*
Andro, (Gr.) *ănʹdro*
Androscoggin, (U. S.) *ăn-dros-kogʹgin*
Angilsk, (R.) *ănʹgĭlsk*
Angerlo, (Neth.) *ănʹgĕr-lō*
Angerman, (Sc. Pen.) *ängʹĕr-mänʹ*
Angermunde, (Prus.) *ängʹĕr-mŭnʹdę*
Angillon, (Fr.) { *äng-gĭ-ong* or *äng-gĭl-yong'*
Anglesey, (Eng.) *ănʹgl-sęy*
Angora, (As.) *ăn-gōʹra*
Angostura, (S. Am.) *ăn-gōs-too̧'ra*
Anguleme, (Fr.) *äng-goo̧-lĕmeʹ*
Angoumois, (Fr.) *äng-goo̧-mwaʹ*
Angra, (Af.) *ănʹgra*
Angreville, (Fr.) *äng-gr-vĭ'leʹ*
Angula, (Af.) *ănʹgoo̧-la*
Angura, (Tur.) *ăn-goo̧'ra*
Anhalt, (Ger.) *ănʹhält*
Anholt, (Den.) *isl.* *ănʹhŏlt*
Anholtbye, (Den.) *ănʹhŏlt-bŭʹ*
Anialarra, (Pen.) *mt.* *ă-nĭʹă-lărʹra*
Aninas, (Mex.) *r.* *ă-nĭʹnās*
Anio, (It.) *r.* *ăʹnĭ-o*
Anjou, (Fr.) *äng-goo̧ʹ*
Ankennes, (Sc. Pen.) *mt.* *ănʹkę-nāseʹ*
Annapolis, (Nova Scotia) *an-năʹpo-lĭsse* or *ăn-năpʹ-*
Annonay, (Fr.) *ăn-no-nāʹ* [*po-lis*
Anpen, (Neth.) *ănʹpĕn*
Anspach, (Ger.) *ănsʹspăĕh*

Antino, (It.) *ăn-tĭʹno*
Antrim, (Ir.) *ănʹtrim*
Antwerp, (Neth.) *ănt'werp* or *ănt'vĕrp*
Anzico, (Af.) *ăn-thĭʹko*
Apaches, (Mex.) *ă-păʹchesse*
Apeldoorn, (Neth.) *ăpʹpĕl-dōrnʹ*
Apen, (Ger.) *ăʹpĕn*
Apennines, (It.) *ăpʹpĕn-nīnes*
Apenrade, (Den.) *ă-pĕn-răʹdę*
Apenrade, (Den.) *g.* *ă-pĕn-răʹdę*
Appalachicola, (U. S.) *ăp-pa-lăk-ĭ-kōʹla*
Appelsche, (Neth.) *ăpʹpĕls-skę*
Appelturn, (Neth.) *ăpʹpĕl-too̧rnʹ*
Appenzell, (Switz.) *ăpʹpĕn-tsĕlʹ*
Appia Via, (It.) *ăpʹpĭ-a vīʹa*
Appomattox, (U. S.) *ăp-po-mătʹtoz*
Aquafreddo, (It.) *ăʹkwă-frĕdʹdo*
Aquana, (It.) *ă-kwăʹna*
Aquaverde, (Mex.) *ă-koo̧-ă-vĕrʹdę*
Aquila, (Pen.) *ăʹkĭ-la*
Arabia, (As.) *a-răʹbi-a*
Aracan, (Eastern Isl. *ăʹră-kănʹ*
Aragon, (Pen.) *ărʹa-gon* or *ăʹră-goo̧n*
Aragon, (Pen.) *r.* *ărʹa-gon* or *ăʹră-goo̧n*
Aragona, (It.) *ăʹră-gōʹna*
Aral, (As.) *ăʹral*
Aran, (Fr.) *ăʹrängʹ*
Aranda, (Pen.) *ă-ränʹda*
Arandon, (Fr.) *ă-räng-dongʹ*
Arangos, (Austr. *ă-ränʹgos*
Aranjuez, (Pen.) *ăʹrän-thoo̧ʹĕth*
Ararat, *mt.* *ăʹră-rătʹ* or *ărʹa-răt*
Aras, (R.) *ăʹrās*
Aras, (R.) *r.* *ăʹrās*
Arau, (Switz.) *ăʹrou*
Arboga, (Sc. Pen.) *isl.* *ărʹbōʹga*
Arbois, (Fr.) *ărʹbwaʹ*
Arboleda, (Mex.) *c.* *ărʹbo-lę'da*
Arbos, (Pen.) *ărʹbos*
Arc, (Switz.) *ărk*
Arcachan, Bassin de, (Fr.) *bās-sängʹ dărʹkă-shängʹ*
Arcadia, (Cor.) { *ar-kāʹdĭ-a* or *ar-kăʹdĭ-a*
Arcadia, Gulf of
Archangel, (R.) *ărʹkhängʹĕl* or *ărkʹăne-jel*
Archangelsk, (R.) *ărʹkhängʹĕlsk*
Archipelago, (Tur.) *ărʹkt-pelʹa-go*
Arcuenta, (It.) *mt.* *ărʹkoo̧-ĕnʹta*
Arco, (It.) *r.* *ărʹko*
Arcoli, (It.) *ărʹko-lĭ*
Arcos, (Pen.) *ărʹkos*
Arcos, los, (Pen. & Mex.) *lōs ărʹkōs*
Arcot, (Hind.) *ărʹkotʹ*
Ardara, (R.) *ărʹdăʹra*
Ardato, (R.) *ărʹdăʹtō*
Ardeche, (Fr.) *dep.* *ărʹdĕshʹ*
Ardennes, (Fr.) *dep* *ărʹdĕneʹ*
Ardetz, (Switz.) *ărʹdĕts*
Ardobevo, (R.) *ărʹdo-bę'vo*
Ardoz, (Pen.) *ărʹdŏth*
Ardres, (Fr.) *ărʹdrʹ*
Arefina, (R.) *ă-rę-fĭʹna*
Arega, (Pen.) *ă-rę'ga*
Arena, (It.) *r.* *ă-rę'na*
Arenas, (Pen.) *ă-rę'năs*
Arenas, (Mex.) *c.* *ă-rę'năs*
Arendal, (Sc. Pen.) *ăʹrĕn-dălʹ*
Arendonk, (Neth.) *ăʹrĕn-donkʹ*
Arensburg, (R.) *ăʹrĕns-boo̧rğʹ*
Arenswalde, (Prus.) *ăʹrĕns-vălʹdę*
Arequipa, (S. Am.) *ă-rę-kĭʹpa*
Areskutan, (Sc. Pen.) *mt.* *ăʹrĕs-kŭʹtăn*
Arevalo, (Pen.) *ă-rę'vă-lo*
Arezzo, (It.) *ă-rĕtʹso*
Arganda, (Pen.) *ărʹgănʹda*
Argen, (Ger.) *r.* *ărʹgĕnğʹ*
Argent, (Fr.) *ărʹjĕnğʹta*
Argenta, (It.) *ărʹjĕn-tăʹro*
Argentaro, (It.) *mt* *ărʹgănğ-taʹ*
Argentat, (Fr.) *ărʹgănğ-tă'* or *ărʹgänğ-*
Argenteuil, (Fr.) *ărʹgănğ-tę-yʹ* [*tĭly*
Argenton, (Fr.) *ărʹgănğ-tonğʹ*
Arguisuelas, (Pen.) *ărʹgĭ-soo̧-ę'lăs*
Argyle, (Scot.) *ărʹgyleʹ*
Ariano, (It.) *ă-rĭʹă-noʹ*
Arica *ă-rĭʹka*
Arignano, (It.) *ă-rĭn-yăʹno*
Arispe, (Mex.) *ă-rĭsʹpę*
Aristovo, (R.) *ă-rĭ-stōʹvo*
Arizona, (Mex.) *ă-rĭ-thōʹ (sōʹ) na*
Arjes, (Pen.) *ărʹĕhesse*
Arjonilla, (Pen.) *ărʹĕho-nĭlʹya*
Arkansas, (U. S.) *ărʹkănʹsas* or *ărʹkan-sgw*
Arles, (Fr.) *ărlę*
Arlesheim, (Switz.) *ărʹlĕs-hīmeʹ*
Arlinsk, (R.) *ărʹlĭnsk*
Armagh, (Ir.) *ărʹmagh*
Armenia, (R. & Tur.) *ărʹmęĭ'ĭ-ă*
Armilio, (It.) *mt.* *ărʹmĭʹlĭ-o*
Armuno, (Pen.) *ărʹmoo̧'no*
Arnau, (Austr.) *ărʹnoo̧*
Arnay le Duc, (Fr.) *ărʹnăʹ lĕ dŭk*
Arnemuiden, (Neth.) *ărʹnę-moiʹden*
Arnheim, (Neth.) *ărʹnhīme*
Arno, (It.) *r.* *ărʹno*

Fāte, fȧr, fall, what, bȧt. — *Mēte, prey, hĕlp, thĕre, hėr.* — *Pīne, marīne, bĭrd, fig.* — *Nōte, dŏve, mŏve, woo̧lf, boo̧k, lo͝ord.* — *Tūne, bull, ynite.* — Fr. long *vûe*; Fr. short *bŭt.*—

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Arnould, (Fr.) *ăr-nǫǫ′*
Arnstadt, (Ger.) *ărn′stät*
Arnstein, (Ger.) *ărn′stīne*
Aroostook, (U. S.) *ă-rǫǫs′took*
Arpajon, (Fr.) *ăr-pă-ǧǫng′*
Arpino, (It.) *ăr-pē′no*
Arques, (Fr.) *ărk*
Arras, (Fr.) *ăr-ra′*
Arreau, (Fr.) *ăr-ro′*
Arriege, (Fr.) *dep.* *ăr-rē-ĕǧe′*
Arrone, (It.) *r.* *ăr-rō′nę*
Arsk, (R.) *ărsk*
Artchadinsk, (R.) *ărt′chä-dinsk*
Artegna, (It.) *ăr-tēn′ya*
Artenay, (Fr.) *ăr-tę-nā′*
Arth, (Switz.) *ărt*
Artois, (Fr.) *ăr-twa′*
Aruela, (Pen.) *ă-rǫǫ-ę′la*
Arundel, (U. S.) *ar′un-dĕl*
Arve, (It.) *r.* *ăr′vę*
Arvika, (Sc. Pen.) *ăr-vē′ka*
Ascatlan, (Mex.) *ăs-kät′lăn*
Aschaffenburg, (Ger.) *ăsh-shäf′fĕn-bǫǫrǧ*
Aschberg, (Den.) *ăsh′bĕrǧ*
Aschersleben, (Prus.) *ăsh′shĕrs-lę′bĕn*
Ascoli, (It.) *ăs′ko-lē*
Ascutney *ăs kut′ny*
Asele, (Sc. Pen.) *ä′sę-lę*
Ashantee, (Af.) *a-shăn′tē*
Ashtabula, (U S.) *ăsh-ta-bū′la*
Asia *ā′shī-a*
Asinara, (It.) *g.* *ä-sē-nä′ra*
Asinara, (It.) *isl.* *ä-sē-nä′ra*
Askersund, (Sc. Pen.) *ăs′kĕrs-soǫnd′*
Aspelaer, (Neth.) *ăs′pę-lăhr′*
Asperen, (Neth.) *ăs′pę-rĕn*
Assam, (Ind.) *ăs′sum*
Assen, (Neth.) *ăs′sĕn*
Astarah, (R.) *as-tä′rah*
Asterabad *as-tĕr-a-băd′*
Asti, (It.) *ăs′tē*
Astley, (Mex.) *r.* *ăst′lē*
Astrakhan *ăs′trä-ĕhän′* or *as-trä-*
Asturias, (Pen.) *ăs-tǫǫ′rē-ăs* [*ĕhăn′*
Atacama *ät-a-kä′ma*
Atatlauca, (Mex.) *ä-tat-lou′ka*
Atchafalaya, (U. S.) *ăch-a-fa-lī′a*
Atchitska *ach-ĭts′ka*
Athapescow, (U. S.) *ăth-a-pĕs′ko*
Athens, (Gr.) *ăth′ens*
Athlone *ath-lōne′*
Atlantic, *oc.* *at-lăn′tik*
Atlas, (Af.) *mt.* *ăt′las*
Attica, (Gr.) *ăt′tĭ-ka*
Atui *a-tǫǫ′ē*
Aubanchœuil, (Fr.) *o-băng-shĕ-ĭ′*
Aube, (Fr.) *dep.* *ōbe*
Aube, (Fr.) *r.* *ōbe*
Aubigny, (Fr.) *ō-bēn-yē′*
Aude, (Fr.) *dep.* *ōde*
Audierne, (Fr.) *ō-dē-ĕrne′*
Aue, (Ger.) *r.* *ou′ę*
Auerbach, (Ger.) *ou′ĕr-bŭĕh′*
Auge, (Fr.) *ōǧe*
Augsburg, (Ger.) *oukts′bǫǫrǧ*
Augusta, (U. S.) *au-gŭs′ta*
Aula, Lower, (Ger.) *ou′la*
Aulne, (Fr.) *r.* *ōne*
Ault, (Fr.) *ō*
Aumale, (Fr.) *ō-mäl′*
Aumetz, (Fr.) *ō-mĕtz′*
Aumont, (Fr.) *ō-mǫng′*
Aunis, (Fr.) *ō-nē′*
Aurungabad, (Hind.) *ō-rung′a-băd′*
Austerlitz, (Ger. Neth.) *ou′stĕr-lits*
Australasia *aus-tral-ā′shī-a*
Australia *aus-trā′lī-a*
Austria, Oesterreich, (Ger.) *ou′stĕr-rīĕh′*
Autauga, (U. S.) *au-tau′ga*
Auvergne, (Fr.) *ō-vĕrny′*
Auxerre, (Fr.) *ōs-sĕre′*
Auxon, (Fr.) *ōs-sōng′*
Auxonne, (Fr.) *ōs-sōne′*
Aveyron, (Fr.) *dep.* *ă-vā-rǫnǧ′*
Avellino, (It.) *ä′vĕl-lē′no*
Averno, (It.) *l.* *ä-vĕr′no*
Avesnes, (Fr.) *ä-vēne′*
Avignon, (Fr.) *ä-vēn-yǫnǧ′*
Avila, (Pen.) *ä-vē′la*
Avranches, (Fr.) *ä-vrängshe′*
Avry, (Switz.) *ä-vrē′*
Axel, (Neth.) *äk′sĕl*
Ayamonte, (Pen.) *ä′yä-mōn′tę*
Ayasoolook, (As.) *ä′yä-soǫ-lǫǫk′*
Ayr, (Scot.) *co.* *air*
Ayrshire, (Scot.) *air′shīre*
Azov, (R.) *ä′zǫv*
Azov, (R.) *s.* *ä′zǫv*
Azores *ă-zōrcs′*
Azuaga, (Pen.) *ä-thǫǫ-ä′ga*

B.

Baardwyk, (Neth.) *bärd′wīke*
Babelmandeb, (*or* -del,) (Ar.) *bä′bel-măn′dĕl*
Babinsk, (R.) *bä′bĭnsk*
Babinovitchi, (R.) *bä-bī-no-vit′chī*
Babiocora, (Mex.) *bä-bī-o-kō′ra*
Babispe, (Mex.) *bä-bīs′pę*
Babocsa, (Austr.) *bä-bo′cha*
Bacalar, (Mex.) *bä-kä-lär′*
Baccara, Plain of, (Eg.) *băk-kä′rä*
Bacchiglone, (It.) *băk-kī-glō′nę*
Bachanuchi, (Mex.) *bä-chä-nǫǫ′chī*
Bachmatchagovsk, (R.) *bäch-mätch-ä-gǫvsk′*
Bacovicza, (Austr.) *bä-ko-vī′cha*
Bacs, (Af.) *bäch*
Badagry, (Af.) *ba-dăg′ry*
Badajos, (Af.) *bä-dä-ĕhoth′*
Badalona, (Pen.) *bä-dä-lō′na*
Baden, (Ger. Switz.) *bä′dĕn*
Baden Weiler, (Ger.) *bä′dĕn vī′lĕr*
Baeza, (Pen.) *bä-ę′tha*
Bagajo, (Pen.) *bä-gä′ĕho*
Bagdad, (Tur.) *bag-dăd′*
Bagdat, (R.) *bäg′dät*
Bages, (Fr.) *bäǧe*
Bagneres de Bigorre, (Fr.) *bän-yĕre′ dĕ bī-gōre′*
Bagneres de Luchon, (Fr.) *bän-yĕre′ dĕ lŭ-shǫng′*
Bagnols, (Fr.) *bän-yōl′*
Bagnuoli, (It.) *bän-yǫǫ-ō′lī*
Bahamas, *isl.* *ba-hä′mas*
Bahar, (Austr.) *bä-här′*
Bahia, (Braz.) *pr* *bä-hī′a*
Bahia, *c. or* San Salvador, *bä-hī′a*
Bahireh, (Eg.) *bä-hī′rę̆h*
Bahlow, (Ger.) *bä′lo*
Baiern, *or* Bavaria, (Ger.) *bī′ĕrn*
Baikal, (As.) *bī′kal*
Bailleul, (Fr.) *bä-ĭ-ŏŭl′* or *bäl-yŏŭl′*
Bain, (Fr.) *băng*
Baita, (Mex.) *bī′ta*
Baja, (It.) *bä′yä*
Bakel, (Neth.) *bä′kĕl*
Bakonyer Wald, (Austr.) *bä-kǫn′yĕr vălt*
Bala, (Austr.) *bä′la*
Balaghauts, (Hind.) *bäl′a-ghauts*
Balaigue, (Switz.) *bä-lĕg*
Balakna, (R.) *bä-läk′na*
Balasore, (Hind.) *bäl′a-sōre*
Balaton, (Austr.) *l.* *bäl′lä-tǫn*
Balbec *or* Baalbec, (Syr.) *bäl-bĕk′* or *bä-äl′bek*
Balbigny, (Fr.) *bäl-bĭn-yē′*
Baldeker, (Switz.) *l.* *bäl′dę-kĕr*
Balfurosh, (Per.) *bal-fu-rosh′*
Balici, (It.) *r.* *bä-lī′chī*
Balize, (Mex.) *t. & r.* *bä-lī′thę* (or *sę*)
Balk, (Friesland, Neth.) *bälk*
Balkan, (Tur.) *mt.* *bäl-kän′*
Balki, (R.) *bäl-kī*
Balligrod, (Austr.) *bäl′lī-grŏd*
Ballinasloe, (Ir.) *bäl-lin-as-loe′*
Ballon d'Alsace, (Fr.) *bäl-lǫng′ dal-säce′*
Bally Shannon, (Ir.) *bäl′ly shăn′non*
Balmonte, (Pen.) *bäl′mǫn-tę*
Balok Stein, (Den.) *bäl′lǫck stīne*
Balta, (R.) *bäl′ta*
Baltrum, (Ger.) *isl.* *bäl′trǫǫm*
Balzers, (Switz.) *bält′sĕrs*
Bamberg, (Ger.) *bäm′bĕrǧ*
Bambook, (Af.) *bam-bǫǫk′*
Bana, la, (Pen.) *lä bä′na*
Baneveld, (Neth.) *bä′nę-fĕlt*
Banff, *or* Bamff, (Scot.) *bämf*
Banff, (Scot.) *co.* *bänf*
Banfy Hunyad, (Austr.) *bänfy hǫǫn′yŭd*
Bangkok, (As.) *bang-kok′*
Banhalma, (Austr.) *bän-häl′ma*
Bannat, (Austr.) *bän′nät*
Bannettes, les, (Fr.) *lę bän-nĕte*
Banovcze, (Austr.) *bä-nǫv′chę*
Bansach, (Ger.) *r.* *bän′zäĕh*
Bapaume, (Fr.) *bä-pōme′*
Bar, (R.) *bär*
Barbadoes, (W. Ind.) *bär-bā′dōz*
Barilla, (Mex.) *bä-rē′lya* or *bä-rī′ya*
Bar le Duc, (Fr.) *bär lĕ dŭk*
Bar sur Aube, (Fr.) *bär sŭr ōbe*
Bar sur Seine, (Fr.) *bär sŭr sāne*
Baran, (R.) *bä′rän*
Baranow, (Austr.) *bä′rä-no*
Baranyavar, (Austr.) *bä′rän-yä′vär*
Baraque, la, (Fr.) *lä bä-räke′*
Baraques, (Fr.) *bä-räke′*
Baratto Points, (It.) *bä-rät′to*
Barau, (Austr.) *bä′rou*
Barbary, (Af.) *bär′ba-ry*
Barbastro, (Pen.) *bär-bäs′tro*
Barbezieux, (Fr.) *bär-bę-zī-ŏŭ′*
Barbonne, (Fr.) *bär-bǫne′*
Barbuda, (W. Ind.) *bär-bǫǫ′da*
Baria, (Pen.) *bä-rī′a*
Barcarotta, (Pen.) *bär-kä-rǫt′ta*
Barcellos, (Pen.) *bär-thĕl′yos*
Barcelona, (Pen.) *bär-thę-lō′na*
Barcelonette, (Fr.) *bär-cę-lō-nĕte′*
Barco, el, (Pen.) *ĕl bär′ko*
Bardi, (It.) *bär′dē*
Bareges, (Fr.) *bä-rĕǧe*
Baren, (Neth. & Ger.) *bä′rĕn*
Barfleur, (Fr.) *bär-flŭr′*
Bargen, (Switz.) *bär′gĕn*
Bar le Duc, (Fr.) *bär′lĕ dŭk*
Bari, (It. & Pen.) *bä′rī*
Barletta, (It.) *bär-lĕt′ta*
Barneville, (Fr.) *bärn-vīle′*
Barnot, (Neth.) *bär-nō′*
Barnstorf, (Ger.) *bärn′storf*
Baroach, (Hind.) *bä-rōk′*
Barocero, (It.) *mt.* *bä-rō′chę-ro*
Barota, (Austr.) *bä-rō′ta*
Barra d'Arena, (Mex.) *bär′ra dä-rę′na*
Barra del Tordo, (Mex.) *bär′ra dĕl tōr′do*
Barra de Istapa *bär′ra dę ĭs-ta′pa*
Barra Nova, (Pen.) *bär′ra nō′va*
Barracas, (Pen.) *bär′rä-käs*
Barre, la, (Fr.) *lä bäre*
Barreme, (Fr.) *bär-rême*
Barrosa, (Pen.) *bär-rō′sa*
Barthelemey, (Fr.) *bär-tę-lę-mē′* (or *mī′*)
Baruth, (Prus.) *bä′rǫǫt*
Bas, (Fr.) *isl.* *bä*
Basle, (Switz.) *bä′zĕl*, Eng. *bäle*
Basilicata, (It.) *bä-zī-lī-ka′ta*
Basques, Rade des, (Fr.) *räde dę bäsk*
Bassano, (It.) *bäs-sä′no*
Bassarova, (R.) *bäs-sä-rō′va*
Basserstorf, (Switz.) *bäs′sĕrs-tǫrf′*
Bassora, (Tur.) *bäs′sō-ra*
Bastia, (It.) *bäs′tī-a*
Bastide de Seron, (Fr.) *bäs-tīde′ dĕ sĕ-rǫng′*
Bastogne, (Neth.) *bäs-tony′*
Batak, (Eastern Isl.) *bä′täke*
Batal Patchinsk, (R.) *bä′tal pät′chĭnsk*
Batavia, (Austra. & Braz.) *bä-tä′vī-a*
Bateal, (Mex.) *bä-tę-äl′*
Bath, (Neth. & Hungary, Austr.) *bäte*
Bathurst, (Austral.) *bä′thurst*
Baton Rouge, (U. S.) *bä′tong rǫǫǧe*
Batonya, (Austr.) *bä-tǫn′ya*
Batourinsk, (R.) *bä-tou-rinsk′*
Batrina, (Austr.) *bä-trī′na*
Battaglia, (It.) *bät-täl′ya*
Baturin, (R.) *bä-tu-rĭn′*
Bauge, (Fr.) *bōǧe*
Bauma, (Switz.) *bou′ma*
Baume les Dames, (Fr.) *bōme lę dāme*
Bausset, le, (Fr.) *lĕ bōs-sę′*
Bautersem, (Neth.) *bou′tĕr-sĕm*
Bautzen, (Ger.) *bout′tsĕn*
Bavaria, *or* Baiern, (Ger.) *ba-vā′rī-a*
Bavay, (Fr.) *bä-vā′*
Baxem, (Neth.) *bäk′sĕm*
Baynrid, (Arm.) *bī′a-rīd′*
Bayeux, (Fr.) *bä-yŏŭ′*
Bayona, (Pen.) *bä-yō′na*
Bayona, (Mex.) *r.* *bä-yō′na*
Bayonne, (Fr.) *bä-yŏne′*
Bayonne, (Mex.) *bä-yōn′ng*
Bayonne, (Fr.) *b.* *bä-yŏne′*
Bayonno, (Mex.) *bä-yōn′no*
Bayreuth, (Ger.) *bī′roit*
Bazage, la, (Fr.) *lä bä-zäǧe′*
Bazagona, (Pen.) *bä-thä-gō′na*
Beard, (Fr.) *bę-ärh′*
Beaufort, (Fr.) *bō-fōr′*
Beaugency, (Fr.) *bō-ǧäng-sē′*
Beauharnois, (Can.) *bō-här-nwa′*
Beaujolais, (Fr.) *bō-ǧo-lā′*
Beaulieu, (Fr.) *bō-lī-ŏŭ′*
Beaumes, les, (Fr) *lę bōme*
Beaumetz, (Fr.) *bo-mĕtz′*
Beaumont le Chetif, (Fr.) *bo-mǫng′ lĕ shę-tĭf′*
Beaumont le Vicomte, (Fr.) *bo-mǫng′ lĕ vī-kǫngt*
Beaumont Lomaque, (Fr.) *bo-mǫng′ lo-mäke′*
Beaupreau, (Fr.) *bo-prō′*
Beauvais, (Fr.) *bo-vā′*
Beauvoir, (Fr.) *bo-vwŏr′*
Bechin, (Austr.) *bĕ-ĕhĭn′*
Bedfordshire, (Eng.) *bĕd′ford-shīre*
Bedretti, (Switz.) *v.* *bę-drĕt′tē*
Bedretto, (Switz.) *bę-drĕt′to*
Beeder, (Hind.) *bee′der*
Beek, (Neth.) *bāke*
Beets, (Neth.) *bāts*
Behrend, (Prus.) *bĕh′rĕnt*
Beira, (Pen.) *bī′ra*
Bejapoor, (Hind.) *bĕ′ja-poor′*
Belfort, (Fr.) *bĕl-fōre′*
Belgium *bĕl′ǧī-um*
Belgrade, (Tur.) *bĕl′grāde*
Beliebei, (R.) *bĕl′yę-bī*
Belin, (Fr.) *bę-lăng′*
Belitz, (Prus.) *bę′lĭts*
Bella, la, (It.) *lä bĕl′la*

Fr. long *ŏŭ* and short *ŏŭ*, nearly as in *spur*. — Final *ly*, French *l mouillé*. — *An′ger, vi′cious*. — *ǧ* as *s* in *pleasure*; *ǧ* and *ĕh* guttural; *ny* liquid; *th* as in *pith*.

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Bellano, (It.) *bĕl-la'no*
Bellavista, (It.) *c.* *bĕl'lä-vis'ta*
Belle Alliance, (Neth.) *bĕl al-li'-ängce'*
Belle Etoile, (Fr.) *bĕl e-twäle'*
Belle Isle, (Fr.) *bĕl īle*
Bellechase, (Can.) *bĕl-shāse'*
Bellegarde, (Fr.) *bĕl-gärde'*
Belleville, (Fr.) *bĕl-vīle'*
Bellevue, (Fr.) *bĕl-vüe'*
Bellicourt, (Fr.) *bĕl-li-cǫǫr'*
Bellinge, (Den.) *bĕl'ling-ge*
Bellinzona, (Switz.) *bĕl-lin-dzō'na*
Bello, (It.) *mt.* *bĕl'lo*
Bellunese, (It.) *bĕl'lǫo-ne'zę*
Belluno, (It.) *bĕl-lǫo'no*
Belmez, (Pen.) *bĕl-mĕth'*
Belmont, (Fr.) *bĕl-mǫng'*
Belmonte, (Pen.) *bĕl-mǫn'tę*
Beloochistan, (Per.) *be-lǫo-chis-tän'*
Belorado, (Pen.) *bę-lo-rä'do*
Belp, (Switz.) *bĕlp*
Belt, Great and Little, (Den.) *bĕlt*
Bemheza, (Pen.) *r.* *bĕm-bę'tha*
Bembibre, (Pen.) *bĕm-bī'brę*
Benalva, (Pen.) *bę-nal'va*
Benameji, (Pen.) *bę'na-mę-ĕ'hī*
Benarez, (Hind.) *bĕn-ä'rez*
Benaudet, (Fr.) *b.* *bę-no-dę'*
Benavente, (Pen.) *bę-nä-vĕn'tę*
Benavento, (It.) *bę-na-vĕn'to*
Bender, (R.) *bĕn'dĕr*
Bengal, (Ind.) *ben-gäl'*
Benin, (Af.) *bę-nēn'*
Beninguet, (Fr.) *isl.* *bę-nängg'gĕä*
Benito, Don, (Pen.) *dǫn bę-nī'to*
Benken, (Switz.) *bĕng'kĕn*
Bennebrock, (Neth.) *bĕn'nę-brŏk'*
Benoitville, (Fr.) *bę-nwä-vīle'*
Bentheim, (Ger.) *bĕnt'hīme*
Bentschen, (Prus.) *bĕnt'shĕn*
Ber, Kleine, (Austr.) *klī'nę bĕhr'*
Berar, (Hind.) *bę-rär'*
Berat, (Tur.) *bę'rät'*
Beraun, (Hind.) *r.* *bę'roun*
Berberino, (It.) *bĕr-bę-rī'no*
Berda, (Sc. Pen.) *r.* *bĕr'da*
Berda, (R.) *bĕr'da*
Bere, (Switz.) *bę'rę*
Berenbach, (Ger.) *bę'rĕn-bäĕh'*
Beresina, (R.) *bę-rę-zī'na*
Berg, (Switz. & Ger.) *bĕrğ*
Berga, (Pen.) *bĕr'ga*
Bergamo, (It.) *bĕr'gä-mo*
Bergedorf, (Den.) *bĕr'gę-dǫrf'*
Bergen, (Ger. Neth. Sc. Pen.) *bĕr'gĕn*
Bergen-up-Zoom, (Neth.) *bĕr'gĕn-up-zōm*
Bergère, la, (Fr.) *lä bĕr-ğĕ'rc'*
Bergschehook, (Neth.) *bĕrg'skę-hōke'*
Beriklei, (R.) *bę'rī-klī*
Beringen, (Neth.) *bę'ring-ĕn*
Berislav, (R.) *bę-ris'läv*
Berkel, (Neth.) *r.* *bĕr'kĕl*
Berki, (Austr.) *bĕr'kī*
Berkshire, (Eng.) *burk'shīre*
Berlikum, (Neth.) *bĕr'li-kǫǫm*
Berlin, (Prus.) *bĕr-lēne'*
Berlingas, (Pen.) *isl.* *bĕr-lin'gäs*
Bern, (Switz.) *bĕrn*
Bernalda, (It.) *bĕr-näl'da*
Bernard, (Switz.) *bĕr'närd*
Bernau, (Ger.) *bĕr'nou*
Bernicourt, (Fr.) *bĕr-nī-cǫǫr'*
Bernstadt, (Ger.) *bĕrn'stät*
Bernstein, (Ger.) *bĕrn'stīne*
Berre, (Fr.) *l.* *bĕr*
Berri, (Fr.) *bĕr-rī'*
Berschis, (Switz.) *bĕr'shis*
Bersova, (Austr.) *bĕr-sō'va*
Berthier, (Can.) *bĕr-tī-ę'*
Bertischwyl, (Switz.) *bĕr'tish-vīle'*
Bertogne, (Neth.) *bĕr-tǫny'*
Berum, (Neth.) *bę'rǫǫm*
Berwick, (Scot.) *co.* *bĕr'rick*
Bery au Bac, (Fr.) *bę-rī' ō bäk'*
Besancon, (Fr.) *bę-sängg-sǫng'*
Bessarabin, (R.) *bĕs-sä-rä'bī-a*
Bessel, (Neth.) *bĕs'sĕl*
Bessem, (Neth.) *bĕs'sĕm*
Bessiere de Lif, le, (Fr.) *lĕ bĕs-sī-ĕrc' dĕ līf'*
Best, (Neth.) *bĕst*
Betanzos, (Pen.) *bę-tän'thǫs*
Bethon, (Fr.) *bĕ-tǫng'*
Bethune, (Fr.) *bĕ-tün'*
Bettivissen, (Switz.) *bĕt-tī-vis'sen*
Bettona, (It.) *bĕt-tō'na*
Betz, (Neth.) *bĕts*
Beugen, (Neth.) *boi'gĕn*
Beuthen, (Prus.) *boi'tĕn*
Beveland, North and South, (Neth.) *bę'vę-länt*
Beveren, (Neth.) *bę'vę-rĕn*
Bevers, (Switz.) *bę'vĕrs*
Beverwyk, (Neth.) *bę'vĕr-vīke*
Bevilagua, (It.) *bę-vī-lä'gwa*

Beyra, (Port.) *bī'ra* or *bā'ra*
Beysagoly, (R.) *bey-sä-gō'ly*
Beyroot, *or* Beirut, (As.) *bī-rǫǫt'* or *bī-rūt'*
Beziers, (Fr.) *bę-zī-ę'*
Bhatgong, (Hind.) *but-gǫng'*
Bhotan, (Ind.) *bō'tän*
Bhurtpoor, (Hind.) *bǫǫrt-pǫǫr'*
Biafra, (Af.) *bī-ä'fra*
Bialystok, (R.) *bī'ä-lis'tǫk*
Bianco, (It. & Gr.) *c.* *bī-än'ko*
Biasca, (Switz.) *bī-äs'ka*
Biasco, (It.) *bī-äs'ko*
Bibbieno, (It.) *bib-bī-ę'no*
Bibbona, (It.) *bib-bō'na*
Biberac, (Fr.) *bī-bę-räk'*
Biberach, (Ger.) *bī'bę-räĕh*
Biberist, (Switz.) *bī'bę-rist*
Bidart, (Fr.) *bī-därt'*
Biecz, (Austr.) *bī'ĕtch*
Biehla, (Switz.) *bī'la*
Biel Gorod, (R.) *bīęl gō'rǫd*
Bielaia Tserkov, (R.) *bī'ęl-äya tsĕr'kov*
Bielefeld, (Ger.) *bī'le-fĕlt*
Biella, (It.) *bī-ĕl'la*
Bielo, (R.) *l.* *bī'ę'lo*
Bielo Ozero, (R.) *bīe'lo ō'zę-ro*
Bieloe More, (R.) *bie'loe mō'rę*
Bielokalitvensk, (R.) *bīo-lo-kä-lit'vĕnsk*
Bielotch, (R.) *bī'ę-lotch'*
Bielovodsk, (R.) *bī'ę'lo-vodsk'*
Bielsk, (R.) *bī-elsk'*
Bienne, (Switz.) *l.* *bī-ĕne'*
Bienvenida, (Pen.) *bī-ĕn'vę-nī'da*
Bierbye, (Den.) *bīr'bŭ*
Bierna, (R.) *bī-ĕr'na*
Biessen, (Neth.) *bī'sĕn*
Biesverskov, (Den.) *bīcc'vĕrs-kōve*
Biferno, (It.) *r.* *bī-fĕr'no*
Bignasco, (Switz.) *bin-yäs'ko*
Bignglia, (It.) *l.* *bī-gǫǫl'ya*
Bikity, (Austr.) *bī-kī'tī*
Bilbno, (Pen.) *bīl-bā'o*
Biliarsk, (R.) *bīl-yärsk'*
Bille, (Den.) *r.* *bil'lę*
Billesborg, (Den.) *bil'lęs-bǫrğ*
Bilson, (Neth.) *bil'sǫn*
Bilten, (Switz.) *bil'tĕn*
Biltsy, (R.) *bilt'sy*
Biltzberg, (Switz.) *bilts'bĕrğ*
Binasca, (It.) *bī-näs'ka*
Bingen, (Ger.) *bing'ĕn*
Binnen, (Ger.) *l.* *bin'nĕn*
Binnenbuttel, (Ger.) *bin'nĕn-bǫǫt'tĕl*
Bionville, (Fr.) *bī-ǫng-vīle'*
Biobio, (S. Am.) *r.* *bī'o-bī-o*
Bircarcara, (It.) *bir-kär-kä'ra*
Birdann, (Neth.) *bir'dänc*
Biri, (Sc. Pen.) *bī'rī*
Birkenfeld, (Ger.) *bir'kĕn-fĕlt'*
Birket-el-Manot, (Eg.) *bir'kct-el-man-ǫǫt'*
Birmah *bur'ma*
Birnbach, (Ger.) *birn'bäĕh*
Birnbaum, (Ger.) *birn-boum'*
Biron, (Fr.) *bī-rǫng'*
Bironico, (Switz.) *bī-rō'nī-ko*
Birse, (Switz.) *r.* *bir'zę*
Birsk, (R.) *birsk*
Biscay, (Pen.) *bis'kay*
Bischoffstein, (Ger.) *bish'shǫf-stīne'*
Bischofsburg, (Ger.) *bish'shǫfs-bǫǫrğ*
Bischofswerda, (Ger.) *bish'shǫfs-vĕr'da*
Bischofszell, (Switz.) *bish'shǫfs-tsĕl'*
Bisignano, (It.) *bī-zin-yä'no*
Bissone, (Switz.) *bis'sōne*
Bistritiza, (Austr.) *bis-trī-tī'tsa*
Bistritzora, (Austr.) *bis-trit-tsō'ra*
Bisztra, (Austr.) *bīstch'tra*
Biszica, (Austr.) *bī-chī'ka*
Bitesch, (Austr.) *bī'tĕsh*
Bivers, (Neth.) *bī-vęrs'*
Bizesc, (R.) *bī'tsĕch*
Bjorko, (R.) *byŏr'ko*
Bjorkon, (Sc. Pen.) *isl.* *byŏr'kon*
Bjorna, (Sc. Pen.) *byŏr'na*
Bjorneberg, (R.) *byŏr'nę-bōrg*
Bjornholin, (Den.) *byŏr'nę-hǫlm*
Bjornoer, (Sc. Pen.) *byŏr-nŏŭ'ĕr*
Blaavand's Hook, (Den.) *blō'vänd*
Black Forrest, (Ger.) *blăck*
Bladel, (Neth.) *blä'dĕl*
Blain, (Fr.) *blăng*
Blainville, (Fr.) *blăng-vīle'*
Blamont, (Fr.) *blă-mǫng*
Blanc, le, (Fr.) *mt.* *lĕ blang'*
Blanca, (Pen.) *blăn'ka*
Blanco, (Pen.) *c.* *blăn'ko*
Blankenberg, (Neth. & Ger.) *blăn''ken-bĕrğ*
Blankenburg, (Ger.) *blăn''ken-bǫǫrğ*
Blankenhain, (Ger.) *blăn''ken-hīne*
Blankenheim, (Ger.) *blăn''ken-hīme*
Blankenstein, (Ger.) *blăn''ken-stīne*
Blaye, (Fr.) *blā*
Bledas, (Pen.) *isl.* *blę'dās*
Bleegum, (Neth.) *blę'gǫǫm*

Blegno, (Switz.) *val.* *blęn'yo*
Bleiswyk, (Neth.) *blīce'vīke*
Blenheim, *or* Blendheim, (Ger.) *blĕn'hīme* or *blĕnt'hīme*
Bleybach, (Switz.) *blīt'bäĕh*
Bligh, (Australia) *blī*
Blois, (Fr.) *blwa*
Bludenz, (Austr.) *blǫǫ'dĕnts*
Blue Mountains, (Australia, Austral. W. Ind. Eng. N. Am.) *blǫǫ mount'tains*
Blytterswyk, (Neth.) *blit'tĕrs-vīke*
Boback, (Sc. Pen.) *bō'băk*
Bober, (Prus.) *r.* *bō'bĕr*
Bobersberg, (Prus.) *bō'bĕrs-bĕrğ*
Bobina, (R.) *bo-bī'na*
Bobr, (R.) *bōbr*
Bobrinetz, (R.) *bo-brī'nĕtz*
Bobrouisk, (R.) *bō'brou-isk*
Bobrouska, (R.) *bo-brous'ka*
Bobrov, (R.) *bō'brov*
Bobty, (R.) *bǫb'ty*
Bocage, (Fr.) *bō-käge*
Boccheta Pass, (It.) *bǫk-kę'ta*
Bochnia, (Austr.) *bŏĕh'nī-a*
Bocholz, (Neth.) *bŏĕh'holts*
Bockelo, (Neth.) *bǫk'kę-lo*
Boco, (It.) *c.* *bō'ko*
Boda, (Sc. Pen.) *bō'da*
Bodal, (Sc. Pen.) *bō'dăhl*
Bodago, (Mex.) *bo-dä'go*
Bodenburg, (Ger.) *bō'dĕn-bǫǫrğ*
Bodensee, (Ger.) *bō'dĕn-zę*
Bodrog, (Austr.) *r.* *bō'drǫğ*
Boehmen, *or* Bohemia, (Austr.) *bĕū'men*
Bœotia, (Gr.) *bē-o'shī-a*
Bœuf *buff*
Bogato, (R.) *bo-gä'to*
Bogensee, (Den.) *bō'gĕn-zę*
Bogognano, (It.) *bō-gǫn-yä'no*
Bogorodsk, (R.) *bō'go-rǫdsk'*
Bogoroditsk, (R.) *bō-go-rō'ditsk*
Bogoroslan, (R.) *bō-go-rǫs'lăn*
Bogota *bō-gō'ta*
Bohemia, *or* Boehmen, (Austr.) *bo-hē'mī-a*
Bohorodezany, (Austr.) *bō-hō-rō-dę-shŭ'nī*
Bois le Duc, (Neth.) *bwa lĕ dŭk*
Boissy S. Leger, (Fr.) *bwäs-sī' sáng lę-ğę'*
Boisne, (Fr.) *bwäne*
Boisseuil, (Fr.) *bwäs-seū-i* or *bwäs-seūly*
Boitzen, (Den.) *boit'tsen*
Boizenburg, (Ger.) *boit'tsen-bǫǫrğ*
Bojador, (Af.) *c.* *bō-jä-dōre'*
Bojano, (It.) *bō-ī-ä'no*
Bokenlin, (Den.) *bō'ken-lĕne*
Bokhara, (Tur.) *bǫk-hä'ra*
Bocowiec, (Prus.) *bō-kō-vyĕts'*
Bol Solechinki, (R.) *bǫl sō-lę-chĭn'kī*
Boladore, (It.) *bō-lä-dō'rę*
Bolivar, (Mex.) *bō-lī-vär'*
Bolivia, (S. Am.) *bo-lī'vi-a*
Bolmen, (Sc. Pen.) *l.* *bǫl'men*
Bologna, (Ger.) *bo-lǫn'ya* or *bo-long'na*
Bolognese, (It.) *bō-lǫn-yę'sę*
Bolsas, (Mex.) *r.* *bol'säs*
Bolsena, (It.) *bǫl-sę'na*
Bolsena, (It.) *l.* *bǫl-sę'na*
Boltigen, (Switz.) *bǫl-tī'gen*
Bomba, (It.) *bǫm'ba*
Bombay, (Ind.) *bǫm-bay'*
Bomeni, (R.) *bō'mę-nī*
Bommal, (Neth.) *bǫm'mäl*
Bommel, (Neth.) *bǫm'mel*
Bommel Fjord, (Sc. Pen.) *bǫm'mel fyŏrd*
Bommeloe, (Sc. Pen.) *bǫm'mel-ōō'*
Bonacco, (Mex.) *bo-näk'ko*
Bonaventure, (Can.) *bon'a-vänng-tūre*
Bonboillon, (Fr.) *bǫng-bō ī-ǫng'* or *bǫng-bǫl-yǫng'*
Bonchamp, (Fr.) *bǫng-shäng'*
Bonelles, *bo-nĕle'*
Bonete, (Pen.) *bo-ng'tę*
Bonifacio, (It.) *bō-nī-fä'tchc*
Bonifacio, Strait of, (It.) *bō-nī-fä'tcho*
Bonilla, (Pen.) *bo-nil'ya*
Bonita, (Mex.) *bō'nī-ta*
Bonne, (Fr.) *bǫne*
Bonniaque, (Fr.) *bō-nī-äke'*
Bonnieres, (Fr.) *bō-nī-ĕre'*
Bonny, (Fr.) *bo-nī'*
Bono, (It.) *bō'no*
Bonorva, (It.) *bo-ngr'va*
Bonpas, (Fr.) *bǫng-pä'*
Bonsaint, (Neth.) *bǫng-sáng'*
Boraga, (Austr.) *bo-rä'ga*
Boraas, (Sc. Pen.) *bo-rōse'*
Borchorsdorf, (Prus.) *bǫr'ĕhǫrs-dǫrf'*
Bordes, (Fr.) *bǫrde*
Borgholm, (Sc. Pen.) *bǫrg-hǫlm'*
Borgo, (Switz.) *r.* *bǫr'go*
Borgoforte, (It.) *bǫr'gō-fǫr'tę*
Borgsjo, (Sc. Pen.) *bǫrg'shō*

Fāte, fȧr, fąll, whąt, bȧt. — *Mēte, prey, hèlp, thêre, hėr.* — *Pīne, marīne, l'ird, fig.* — *Nōte, dŏve, mōve, wǫlf, bǫǫk, lǫrd.* — *Tūne, byll, ųnite.* — Fr. long *vūe*; Fr. short *bŭt.*—

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Borisov, (R.) *bō'ri-sov*
Borizikowa, (Prus.) *bō'ri-shis-kō'va*
Borkulo, (Neth.) *bor'kǫǫ-lo*
Borkum, (Neth.) *bor'kǫǫm*
Bormeo, (Fr.) *bor-mē-ō'*
Bormida, (It.) *r.* *bor-mī'da*
Bormio, (It.) *bor'mī-o*
Bornbergum, (Neth.) *born'bèr-gǫǫm*
Borne, (Neth.) *bor'nē*
Borneo, (Eastern Isl.) *bor'nē-o*
Bornholm, (Sc. Pen.) *born-hǫlm'*
Bornou, (Af.) *bor-nǫǫ'*
Borodino, (R.) *bō-ro-dī'no*
Boros Sebes, (Austr.) *bō'ros sē'besse*
Borovitchi, (R.) *bō-ro-vit'chī*
Borovsk, (R.) *bo-rovsk'*
Borregaard, (Den.) *bor'rē-gōrd*
Borrev, (Austr.) *bor'rèv*
Borsele, (Neth.) *bor'sē-lē*
Borsk, (R.) *borsk*
Bos, (Austr.) *bos*
Bosa, (It.) *bō'sa*
Bosco, (Switz.) *bos'ko*
Boscone, (It.) *bos-kō'nē*
Boskam, (Neth.) *bos'kam*
Boskoop *bos-kōpe'*
Bosnia, (Tur.) *bos'nī-a*
Bosphorus, (Tur.) *bos'fo-rus*
Bostrop, (Den.) *bos'trop*
Bosweyl, (Switz.) *bos'vīle*
Boszormeny, (Austr.) *bo'shor-me-nī*
Bothnia, Gulf of, (R.) *both'nī-a*
Bothnia, N. & W. (Sc. Pen.) *both'nī-a*
Bottaro, (It.) *isl.* *bot-tā'ro*
Botte, (It.) *isl.* *bot'tē*
Botzen, (Austr.) *bot'sen*
Bouchain, (Fr.) *bǫǫ-shāng'*
Boucheresse, (Fr.) *bǫǫ-shē-rèsse'*
Boudri, (Switz.) *bǫǫ-drī'*
Bouilly, (Fr.) *bǫǫ-yī'* or *bǫǫl-yī'*
Boulogne, (Fr.) *bǫǫ-lony'*
Bourbon Lancy, (Fr.) *bǫǫr-bong' lāng-sī'*
Bourbon Vendee, (Fr.) *bǫǫr-bong' vāng-dē'*
Bourbonnois, (Fr.) *bǫǫr-bǫn-nwa'*
Bourbourg, (Fr.) *bǫǫr-bǫǫr'*
Bourdeaux, (Fr.) *bǫǫr-dō'*
Bourdonnicre, la, (Fr.) *lā bǫǫr-dǫn-nī-ēre'*
Bourdonnaye, (Fr.) *bǫǫr-dǫn-nā'*
Bourg, (Switz.) *bǫǫr*
Bourg d'Un, le, (Fr.) *lē bǫǫr-dēng'*
Bourganeuf, (Fr.) *bǫǫr-gā-nœf'*
Bourges, (Fr.) *bǫǫrge'*
Bourgneuf, (Fr.) *bǫǫr-nœf'*
Bourgoin, (Fr.) *bǫǫr-gwāng'*
Boussac, (Fr.) *bǫǫs-sāk'*
Bouvignois, (Neth.) *bǫǫ-vīn-yōa'*
Boveda, (Pen.) *bo-vē'da*
Bovedo, la, (Pen.) *lā bo-vē'do*
Boveret, (Switz.) *bō-vē-rē'*
Bovernier, (Switz.) *bō-vèr-nī-ē'*
Boviano, (It.) *bō-vī-ā'no*
Bovino, (It.) *bō-vī'no*
Boxmeer, (Neth.) *bǫks'mēre*
Boxtel, (Neth.) *bǫks'tel*
Bozengen, (Switz.) *bō'tsēng-ėn*
Braade, (Den.) *brō'dē*
Brabant, N. & S. (Neth.) *brā'bant*
Bracciano, (It.) *brät-chä'no*
Bracciano, (It.) *brät-chä'no*
Brad, (Austr.) *brād*
Braderup, (Den.) *brā'dē-rǫǫp*
Braeschaet, (Neth.) *brā'skāte*
Brahma Pootra, (As.) *r.* *brā'ma pǫǫ'tra*
Brahestad, (R.) *brā'hē-stät*
Braine, (Fr.) *brain*
Braine le Compte, (Neth.) *brain lē congte'*
Brakenheim, (Ger.) *brā'ken-hīme*
Bram, (Den.) *r.* *brām*
Bramois, (Switz.) *brā-mwa'*
Bramon, (Sc. Pen.) *isl.* *brā'mon*
Bramsche, (Ger.) *brām'shē*
Bramstedt, (Den.) *brām'stet*
Branca Nova, (It.) *brän'ka nō'va*
Brancalcone, (It.) *brän'kā-lē-ō'nē*
Brandeis, (Austr.) *brānt'īce*
Brandenburg, (Prus.) *brän'dėn-bǫǫrg̃*
Brando, (It.) *brän'do*
Brannen, (Switz.) *brän'nen*
Bransk, (R.) *brānsk*
Braskari *brās-kā'rī*
Bratbjerg, (Den.) *brät'byėrg̃*
Braunau, (Austr.) *brou'nou*
Braunsberg, (Prus.) *brouns'berg̃*
Brazil *bra-zil'* or *bra-zīl'*
Brazza, (Austr.) *l., isl.* *brät'sa*
Brechin, (Scot.) *brėch'in*
Brecknockshire, (Eng.) *brėck'nock-shīre*
Breda, (Neth.) *brē-da'*
Bredevoord, (Neth.) *brē'dē-fōrd*
Bree, (Neth.) *brē*
Bregenz, (Austr.) *brē'gents*
Breglio, (It.) *brēl'yo*
Breisach, Old, (Ger.) *brī'zāch*
Breiningegaard, (Den.) *brī'nīngē-gōrd'*

Bremen, (Ger.) *brē'men*
Bremerhafen, (Ger.) *brē'mėr-hä'fen*
Bremevorde, (Ger.) *brē'mē-fōr'dē*
Brendegaard, (Den.) *brėn'dē-gōrde*
Breno, (It. & Switz.) *brē'no*
Brento d'Alba, (It.) *brėn'to dāl'ba*
Brescia, (It.) *brē'sha*
Bresciano, (It.) *brē-shā'no*
Brescon, Ft. de, (Fr.) *fōr dē brès-kǫng*
Breskens, (Neth.) *brès'kens*
Breslau, (Prus.) *brès'lou*
Bresse, (Fr.) *brèsse*
Brest, (Fr.) *brèst*
Bretagne, (Fr.) *brē'tāny'*
Breteuil, (Fr.) *brē-tœ̄y'* or *brē-tœ̄ly'*
Breuil, le, (Fr.) *lē brœ̄-y* or *lē brœ̄ly*
Brevine, (Switz.) *brē-vīne'*
Breznicze, (Austr.) *bresh-nī'chē*
Brezno Banya, (Austr.) *brès'no bǫn'yo*
Briançon, (Fr.) *brī-āng-sǫng'*
Brie, (Fr.) *brī*
Brielle, (Neth.) *brī-ėle'*
Brienz, (Switz.) *brī'ents*
Brienz, (Switz.) *l.* *brī'ents*
Brienne le Chat, (Fr.) *brī-ėne' lē sha*
Brigels, (Switz.) *brī'gels*
Brignolles, (Fr.) *brīn-yōle'*
Brindisi, (It.) *brin'dī-sī*
Brion, (Fr.) *brī-ǫng'*
Brione, (Fr.) *brī-ōne'*
Brisago, (Switz.) *brī-zā'go*
Britannia *brī-tān'ī-a*
Britanny, (Fr.) *brit'tan-ny*
Brives, (Fr.) *brīve*
Brix, (Fr.) *brīk*
Brixen, (Austr.) *brik'sen*
Broby, (Sc. Pen.) *brō'bŭ*
Brocca, della, (It.) *dėl'la brok'ka*
Brockel, (Ger.) *brǫk'kel*
Brocken, (Ger.) *brǫk'ken*
Brockhuiszen, (Neth.) *brok'hoi'sen*
Brody, (Austr.) *brǫdėh*
Brodslev, (Den.) *brōde'slāve*
Broglio, (Switz.) *brǫl'yo*
Bromberg, (Prus.) *brǫm'bèrg̃*
Bromley, (Eng.) *brum'ley*
Bron, (Fr.) *brǫng*
Bronkhorst, (Neth.) *brǫngk'hǫrst*
Bronnitzi, (R.) *bron-nīt'zī*
Broto, (Pen.) *brō'to*
Brouwershaven, (Neth.) *brou'ers-hä'fen*
Brovary, (R.) *brō'vā-ry*
Bruges, (Fr.) *brūg̃e*
Brugiasco, (Switz.) *brǫǫ-djäs'ko*
Brunecken, (Austr.) *brǫǫ'nėk-kėn*
Brunn, (Austr.) *brūn*
Brunswick, [Braunschweig,] (Ger.) *bruns'wik* or *broun'shvīg̃*
Bruquière, la, (Fr.) *lā brŭ-kī-ēre'*
Brusa, (Tur.) *brǫǫ'sa*
Bruskow, (Prus.) *brǫǫs'ko*
Brussels, [Bruxelles,] (Neth.) *brus'sels* or *brŭ-sėl'*
Brusztura, (Austr.) *brǫǫs-tǫǫ'ra*
Brzesc, (Austr.) *br'-zėtch'*
Brzezany, (Austr.) *br'-zhe-zhä-nī*
Brzozow, (Austr.) *br'-zhō-shō*
Brzuchowice, (Austr.) *br'-zhǫǫ-čhō-vī'tsē*
Bublitz, (Prus.) *bǫǫ'blits*
Bucellas, (Pen.) *bǫǫ-thėl'yas*
Buchs, (Switz.) *bǫǫks*
Buckow, (Prus.) *bǫǫ'kō*
Buda, *or* Ofen, (Austr.) *bǫǫ'da, ō'fėn*
Buda, (R.) *isl.* *bǫǫ'da*
Budamer, (Austr.) *bǫǫ'dā-mėre*
Boodendikghof, (R.) *bǫǫ-dėn-dīk'ghōf*
Budweis, (Austr.) *bǫǫt'vīce*
Budwitz, (Austr.) *bǫǫt'vits*
Budzanow, (Austr.) *bǫǫt-zā'no*
Buena Vista, (Mex.) *bǫǫ-ē'na vīs'ta*
Buenos Ayres, (S. Am.) *bǫǫ-ē'nos ī'resse*
Buffalora Pass, (Switz.) *bǫǫf-fā-lō'ra*
Buhler, (Switz.) *bǫǫ'lėr*
Buhlerthal, (Ger.) *bǫǫ'lėr-tāhl*
Bukaria, Little. (As.) *bǫǫ-kā'* (or *kā!*) *rī-a*
Bukke Fjord, (Sc. Pen.) *bǫǫk'ke-fyōrd*
Bukowina, (Austr.) *bǫǫ-kō-vī'na*
Bulgaria, (Tur.) *bǫǫl-gā'* (or *gā!*) *rī-a*
Bumassa, (Austr.) *bǫǫ-mās'sa*
Buna Bradden Head, (Scot.) *bū'na brād'den hėd*
Buntziau, (Prus.) *bǫǫnts'lou*
Burbaguena, (Pen.) *bǫǫr-bā-gē'na*
Buren, (Switz.) *būe'ren*
Burg, (Den. & Neth.) *bǫǫrg̃*
Burgdorf, (Switz.) *bǫǫrg̃'dǫrf*
Burghausen, (Ger.) *bǫǫrg̃-hou'zen*
Burgia, (It.) *bǫǫrd'ja*
Burgos, (Pen.) *bǫǫr'gosse*
Burgundy, (Fr.) *bur-gun'dy*
Burica, (Mex.) *bǫǫ-rī'ka*
Bursa, (Tur.) *bǫǫr'sa*
Bursztyn, (Austr.) *bǫǫrs'tīne*
Burzlaff, (Prus.) *bǫǫrts'läf*
Busca, (It.) *bǫǫs'ka*
Bussein, (Neth.) *bǫǫs'sem*

Busserach, (Switz.) *bǫǫs'sē-rāčh*
Bussi, (Switz.) *bŭs-sī'*
Bussière, la, (Fr.) *lā bŭs-sī-ēre'*
Byen, (Den.) *isl.* *būe'en*

C.

Cabanes, (Pen.) *kä-bä'nesse*
Cabanes, les, (Fr.) *lē kä-bäne'*
Cabarras, (U. S.) *ka-bär'ras*
Cabello, (Mex.) *kä-bėl'yo* or *kä-bē'yo*
Cabiolo, (Switz.) *kä-bī-ō'lo*
Cabool, *or* Cabul, (As.) *kä-bǫǫl'*
Cabovillano, (Pen.) *kä-bō-vīl-yä'no*
Cabra, (Pen.) *kä'bra*
Cabra, *r.* *kä'bra*
Cabras, (Pen. & It.) *kä'bräs*
Cabras, Sierra de las, (Pen.) *sī-ėr'ra dē läs kä'bräs*
Cabrera, (Pen.) *isl.* *kä-brē'ra*
Cabrinc, (Fr.) *ka-brī-äk'*
Cabul, *or* Cabool, (As.) *kä-bǫǫl'*
Cabulistan, (As.) *kä-bǫǫl-is-tän'*
Cacalutta, (Mex.) *kä-kä-lǫǫt'ta*
Caceres, (Pen.) *kä'thē-resse*
Cadaujac, (Fr.) *ka-dō-ǧäk'*
Cadenazza, (Switz.) *kä-dē-nät'sa*
Cadereite, (Mex.) *kä-dē-rī'tē*
Cadiz, (Pen.) *kä'dīth*, Eng. *kā'diz*
Cadsand, (Neth.) *kät'zänt*
Caen, (Fr.) *käng*
Caermarthen, (Wales) *kėr-mär'thėn*
Cagli, (It.) *käl'yī*
Cagliari, (It.) *käl-yä'rī*
Cagny, (Fr.) *kän-yī'*
Cahir, (Ir.) *käh'hėr* or *kare*
Cahors, (Fr.) *kä-ōre'*
Cairo, (It. & Eg.) *kā-ī'ro* or *kī'ro*
Caithness, (Scot.) *kāth'ness*
Cajurichi, (Mex.) *kä-čhǫǫ-rī'chī*
Cala, Ras el, (It.) *räs ėl kä'la*
Cala, (Pen.) *r.* *kä'la*
Calabria, Citra, (It.) *kä-lä'brī-a chī'tra*, Eng. *ka-lā'brī-a*
Calabria, Ultra, (It.) *kä-lä'brī-a ǫǫl'tra*
Calafuria, (It.) *kä-lä-fǫǫ'rī-a*
Calais, (Fr.) *kä-lā'*, Eng. *kal'is*
Calais, (Fr.) *dep.* *kal-lā'*, Eng. *kal'is*
Calamocha, (Pen.) *kä'lä-mō'cha*
Calanda, (Pen.) *kä-län'da*
Calasparra, (Pen.) *kä-läs-pär'ra*
Calatabalotta, (It.) *kä-lä-tä-bä-lǫt'ta*
Calatabalotta, (It.) *r* *kä-lä-tä-bä-lǫt'ta*
Calatavatura, (It.) *kä-lä-tä-vä-tǫǫ'ra*
Calci, (It.) *käl'chī*
Calcasieu, (U. S.) *käl'ka-sheŭ* or *kul'ka-sheŭ*
Calcutta, (Ind.) *kal-kut'ta* or *kal-kǫǫt'ta*
Calderon, Point, (Pen.) *käl'dē-rǫn*
Calenberg, (Ger.) *kä'len-bèrg̃*
Calicut, (Ind.) *käl-ī-kut'*
California, (N. Am.) *käl-ī-for'nī-a*
Calipso, (It.) *kä-līp'so*
Callands Oog, (Neth.) *käl'länts ōčh*
Callao, (Pen.) *käl-yä'o*
Callunborg, (Den.) *käl'lǫǫn-bǫrg̃*
Calore, (It.) *r.* *kä-lō'rē*
Caltagirone, (Sic.) *käl-tä-ǧī-rō'nē*
Calva, (It.) *mt.* *käl'va*
Calvados, (Fr.) *dep.* *käl-vä'dos*
Calvados, Rocks of, (Fr.) *käl-vä'dos*
Calzadilla, (Pen.) *käl-thä-dīl'ya*
Camalon, (Mex.) *kä-mä-lō'a*
Cambe, la, (Fr.) *lā kängb*
Cambodia, (Ind.) *käm-* (or *kām-*) *bō'dī-a*
Cambray, (Fr.) *käng-brā'*
Cambresis le Chat, (Fr.) *käng-br'-zī' lē sha*
Cambridge, *kām'bridje*
Cambridgeshire, (Eng.) *kām'bridje-shīre*
Camenz, (Ger.) *kä'ments*
Camillare, (It.) *t.* *kä-mīl-lä'rē*
Cammin, (Prus.) *kām-mīne'*
Camogask, (Switz.) *käl'mo-ǧäsk*
Campagna, (It.) *kām-pän'ya*
Campaña, (Pen.) *r.* *kām-pän'ya*
Campaña, la, (Pen.) *lā kām-pän'ya*
Campanella, (It.) *c.* *käm-pä-nėl'la*
Campeche, (Mex.) *käm-pē'chē*, Eng. *kam-pī'-chī*
Campel, (Switz.) *käm'pel*
Campiglia, (It.) *käm-pīl'yī-a*
Campoformio, (It.) *käm-po-for'mī-o*
Campo Rosso, (Austr.) *käm'po rǫs'so*
Camporaghenu, (It.) *mt.* *käm-po-rä-gē'na*
Campos Ancos, (Pen.) *käm'pos än'kos*
Canada, (N. Am.) *kän'a-da*
Canada, la, (Mex.) *lā kä'nä-da*
Canada, del Hoyo, (Pen.) *kä'nä-da dėl ō-yo*
Canajoharrie, (U. S.) *kän-a-jō-här'rī*
Canandaigua, (U. S.) *kän-an-dā'gwa*
Canara, (Ind.) *kä'nä-ra*
Candahar, (Ind.) *kän-da-här'*
Candela, (Mex.) *kän'dē-la*
Cangas de Onis, (Pen.) *kän'gäs dē ō'nīsse*

Fr. long *œ̄* and short *œ*, nearly as in *spur*.— Final *ly*, French *l mouillé*. — *An''ger, vil''cious*. — *ǧ* as *s* in *pleasure*; *g̃* and *čh* gutturul; *ny*, liquid; *th* as in *pith*.

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Cannes, (Fr.) *känne*
Cano, del, (Pen.) *dĕl kä'no*
Canstadt, (Ger.) *kän'stät*
Cantal, (Fr.) *dep.* *käng-täl'*
Cantarca, (It.) *l.* *kän-tär'ka*
Cantire, *or* Kintyre, (Scot.) *kän-tire'*
Cantomank, (Austr.) *kän'to-mängk'*
Canton, (As.) *kän-ton'*
Cantos, Fuente de, (Pen.) *fo̤o̤-ĕn'tę dę kän'tos*
Caparrosa, (Pen.) *kä-pär-rō-sa*
Cape Breton, (Can.) *isl.* *brę-tọng'* or *brit'on*
Capel, (Den.) *isl.* *kä'pel*
Capella, (It.) *mt.* *kä-pĕl'la*
Capelle, la, (Fr.) *lä kä-pĕle'*
Capena, (It.) *kä-pe'na*
Capitanata, (It.) *kä-pē-tä-nä'ta*
Capo di Cagliari, (It.) *kä'po dē kal-yä'rē*
Capo di Gallo, (It.) *kä'po dē gal'lo*
Capo di Ponte, (It.) *kä'po dē po̤n'tę*
Capo di Sassari, (It.) *kä'po dē säs-sä'rē*
Cappacio, (It.) *käp-pä'chē-o*
Caprera, (It.) *isl.* *kä-pre'ra*
Capri, (It.) *isl.* *kä'prē*
Captieux, (Fr.) *käp-sē-ĕŭ'*
Capua, (It.) *kä'po̤o̤-a*
Caputo Rock, (Pen.) *kä-po̤o̤'to*
Caracas, (S. Am.) *kä-rä'käs* or *kä-rä'käs*
Caramania, (Tur.) *kär-a-mā'nē-a*
Carapella, (It.) *r.* *kä'rä-pĕl'la*
Carapelle, (It.) *kä'rä-pĕl'lę*
Carapipi, (It.) *kä'rä-pē'pē*
Caratasca, (Mex.) *l.* *kä'rä-täs'ka*
Caravaca, (Pen.) *kä'rä-vä'ka*
Carboni, (It.) *kär-bō'nē*
Carbonara, (It.) *c.* *kär'bo-nä'ra*
Carcagente, (Pen.) *kär'kä-chĕn'tę*
Carcastillo, (Pen.) *kär-käs-tēl'yo*
Carcans, (Fr.) *l.* *kär-käng'*
Carcassonne, (Fr.) *kär-käs-sōn'*
Carcelles, (Switz.) *kär-sĕle'*
Cardenosa, (Pen.) *kär'dę-nō'sa*
Cardigan, (Eng.) *kär'di-gan*
Cardiganshire, (Eng.) *kär'di-gan-shīre*
Cardinale, (It.) *kär-dē-nä'lę*
Cardona, (Pen.) *kär-dō'na*
Cardosa, el, (Pen.) *ĕl kär-dō'sa*
Carigliano, (It.) *r.* *kä-rēl'yē-a-no*
Carinthia, *or* Kærnthen, (Austr.) *ka-rin'thī-a* or *kĕrn'tĕn*
Carizal, el, (Mex.) *ĕl kä-rī-thäl* or *-säl*
Carl Johanstad, (Sc. Pen.) *kärl yo-hän'städ*
Carleton, (Can.) *kär'lo*
Carlo, Fort, (It.) *kär'lo-pä'go*
Carlopago, (Austr.) *kär'low*
Carlow, (Ir.) *co.* *kär'lo-wits*
Carlowitz, (Austr.) *kärls'bät*
Carlsbad, (Austr.) *kärls'bo̤o̤r-ğ*
Carlsburg, (Austr. & Ger.) *kärls'hamn*
Carlshamn, (Sc. Pen.) *kärls-krō'na*
Carlscrona, (Sc. Pen.) *kärls-lo̤o̤nd'*
Carlslund, (Den.) *kärls-ro̤o̤'hę*
Carlsruhe, (Ger.) *kärl'stät*
Carlstadt, (Sc. Pen. & Austr.) *kär-män-yō'la*
Carmagnola, (It.) *kär'mel*
Carmel, (Pal.) *mt.* *kär'men*
Carmen, (Mex.) *isl.* *kär-mō'na*
Carmona, (Pen.) *kar-nät'ĭk* or *kar-nät'ik*
Carnatic, (Ind.) *kär-nī-ō'la*
Carniola, (Austr.) *kär-o-lī'* (or *lī'*) *na*
Carolina, (U. S.) *kä-ro-mä'na*
Caromana, Fort, (It.) *kar-pä'thĭ-an*
Carpathian, (Austr.) *mt.* *kär-pĕn-tä'rē-a*
Carpentaria, (Austral.) *kär'rä'ra*
Carrara, (It.) *kär-rī'ra*
Carreira, (Pen.) *kär-rē'so*
Carriso, (Mex.) *kär-tä'go*
Cartago, (Mex.) *kär-vảng'*
Carvin, (Fr.) *kä'sa dĕl ko̤o̤-ĕr'vo*
Casa del Cuervo, (Pen.) *kä'sa dę sĕr'ra*
Casa de Serra, (Pen.) *kä-zät'chĭ-a*
Casaccia, (Switz.) *kä-zäl' mäd-ğē-ō'rę*
Casal Maggiore, (It.) *kä-zä'lę*
Casale, (It.) *kä-sä'sa dę don än-tō'nē-o*
Casas de Don Antonio, (Pen.) *kä'säs dĕl po̤o̤-ĕr'to*
Casas del Puerto, (Pen.) *kä'säs grän'desse*
Casas Grandes, (Mex.) *kä'sä-vē-ğ'ĕha*
Casavieja, (Pen.) *käs-bīne'*
Casbin, (Pen.) *käs-kän'tesse*
Cascantes, (Pen.) *käs'hĭ-a*
Cascia, (It.) *käs'hĭ-o*
Cascio, Point *käsh'el*
Cashel, (Ir.) *kásh-mēre'*
Cashmere, (As.) *käs'pĭ-an*
Caspian Sea, (As.) *käs'sa*
Cassa, (It.) *käs'sĕl*
Cassel, (Ger.) *käs'sĭ-a vī'a*
Cassia, Via, (It.) *käs-tän-yĕt'to*
Castagnetto, (It.) *t.* *käs-tän'yo-la*
Castagnola, (It.) *käs-ta-no̤o̤-ğ'la*
Castanuela, (Mex.) *käs-tēl' ä mā'rę*
Castel a Mare, (It.) *g.* *käs-tēl' ä mā'rę*
Castel a Mare, (It.) *käs-tēl' dō'rī-a*
Castel Doria, (It.) *käs-tēl' fräu'ka*
Castel Franca, (It.)

Castel Guelfo, (It.) *käs-tēl' go̤o̤-ĕl'fo*
Castelnau de Medoc, (Fr.) *käs-tel-nō' dĕ mę-dọk'*
Castelnaudary, (Fr.) *käs-tēl'no-dā-rī'*
Castel Novo di Monte, (It.) *käs-tēl' nō'vo dē mọn'tę*
Castel Vetrano, (It.) *käs-tēl' vę-trä'no*
Castel Volturno, (It.) *käs-tēl' vo̤l-to̤o̤r'no*
Castiglione, (It.) *käs-tēl-yō'nę*
Castiglione Fiorente, (It.) *käs-tēl-yō'nę fī-o-rĕn'tę*
Castillo de los Guardias, (Pen.) *käs-tēl'yo dę lo̤s go̤o̤-är'-dī-äs*
Castillon, (Fr.) *käs-tī-tyọng'* or *käs-tēl-yọng'*
Castine, (U. S.) *käs-tīne'* [*kästr'*
Castre, (Neth.) *kästr'*
Castres, (Fr.) *kästr'*
Castril, Sierra de, (Pen.) *sī-ĕr'ra dę käs-trēl'*
Castrillo, (Pen.) *käs-trēl'yo*
Castro, (Pen. & It.) *käs'tro*
Castro Giovanni, (It.) *käs'tro jī-o-vän'nī*
Castua, (Austr.) *käs'to̤o̤-a*
Casza, (Austr.) *isl.* *käs'sa*
Catahoola, (U. S.) *kät-a-ho̤o̤'la*
Catalano, (It.) *kä-tä-lä'no*
Catalonia, (Pen.) *kä-tä-lō'nī-a*
Catamarca, (Am.) *kä-tä-mär'ka*
Catania, (It.) *kä-tä'nī-a* or *ka-tä'nī-a*
Catania, (It.) *g.* *kä-tä'nī-a* or *ka-tä'nī-a*
Catanzaro, (It.) *kä-tänd-zä'ro*
Catarroja, (Pen.) *kä-tär-rō'ĕha*
Cati, (Pen.) *kä'tĭ*
Cattaraugus, (U. S.) *kät-tä-rau'gus*
Cattaro, (Austr.) *kät-tä'ro*
Cattegat, (Sc. Pen.) *kät'te-gät*
Cattenburg, (Austr.) *kät'ten-bo̤o̤r-ğ*
Caucasus, (R.) *kau'kä-so̤o̤s* or *kau'kä-sus*
Caucasus, (R.) *mt.* *kau'kä-so̤o̤s* or *kau'kä-sus*
Caussade, (Fr.) *kō-säde'*
Cavado, (Pen.) *r.* *kä-vä'do*
Cavalaire, (Fr.) *kä-vä-lêre'*
Cavalerie, la, (Fr.) *lä kä-väl-rī'*
Cavallo, (It.) *c.* *kä-väl'lo*
Cavallo, (It.) *isl.* *kä-väl'lo*
Cavan, (Ir.) *co.* *kav'an*
Cavignac, (Fr.) *kä-vīn-yäk'*
Cavoli, (It.) *isl.* *kä-vō'lī*
Cavria, (Austr.) *kä-vrī'a*
Cayo, (Mex.) *kä'yo*
Cayuga, (U. S.) *kä-yo̤o̤'ga*
Cazenovia, (U S.) *käz-en-ō'vī-a*
Ceciano, (It.) *chę-chī-ä'no*
Cecina, (It.) *r* *chę-chī'na*
Celano, (It.) *chę-lä'no*
Celano, (It.) *l.* *chę-lä'no*
Celebes *cĕl'e-bees*
Celigny, (Switz.) *cę-lĭn-yī'*
Celle, (Ger.) *tsĕl'lę*
Cellette, (Fr.) *cel-lĕte'*
Cellino, (It.) *chĕl-lī'no*
Cencios, (Mex.) *thę-* (or *sę-*) *nę'los*
Cenis, (It.) *mt.* *chę'nĭsse* or *cę-nī'*
Censo di Falcone, (It.) *chĕn'zo dī fäl-kō'nę*
Cento, (It.) *chĕn'to*
Cephalonia, (It.) *chĕf-ä-lō'nī-a*
Ceppo, (It.) *r.* *chĕp'po*
Cerentino, (Switz.) *chę-rĕn-tī'no*
Cerignola, (It.) *chę-rīn'yo-la*
Cerigo, (Gr.) *chę'rĭ-go*
Cerisy, (Fr.) *cę-rī-sī'*
Cernay, (Fr.) *cĕr-nā'*
Cerreto, (It.) *chĕr-rę'to*
Cerro Colbrado, (Mex.) *thĕr'* (or *sĕr'*) *ro kol-brä'do*
Cerro Gorda, (Mex.) *thĕr'* (or *sĕr'*) *ro go̤r'da*
Cerro de S. Claro, (Mex.) *thĕr'* (or *sĕr'*) *ro dę sän klä'ro*
Cerros, (Mex.) *isl.* *thĕr'* (or *sĕr'*) *ros*
Cervaro, (It.) *r.* *chĕr-vä'ro*
Cesano, (It.) *chę-zä'no*
Cesareo Port, (It.) *chę-zä-rę'o*
Cesone, (It.) *r.* *chę-zō'nę*
Cette, (Fr.) *cĕtte*
Ceva, (It.) *chę'va*
Ceylon, (Ind.) *cil-ōne'* or *cī'lọn*
Chaam, (Neth.) *Chähm*
Chabaricha, (R.) *chä-bä-rī'cha*
Chabarina, (R.) *chä-bä-rī'na*
Chabonois, (Fr.) *shä-bo-nwa'*
Chaboursk, (R.) *chä'boursk*
Chagre, (S. Am.) *shä-gr'*
Chaffoy, (Fr.) *shäf-fwa'*
Chagny, (Fr.) *shän-yī'*
Chagouta, (R.) *chä-gou'ta*
Chagvarsk, (R.) *chä'go-värsk*
Chailly, (Fr.) *shä-ī-yī'* or *shäl-yī'*
Chaisedieu, la, (Fr.) *lä shäse-dī-ŏ*
Chak Boulak, (R.) *chäk bou'lak*
Chalam, (Fr.) *shä-lảng'*
Challet, (Fr.) *shäl-lę'*
Chalonne, (Fr.) *shä-lōne'*
Chalons sur Marne, (Fr.) *shä-lọng' sŭr märne*
Chalons sur Soane, (Fr.) *shä-lọng' sŭr sōhn*
Chama, (Mex.) *chä'ma*
Chamarga, (Mex.) *chä-mär'ga*
Chamberet, (Fr.) *shảng-brę'*
Chambery, (Fr.) *shảng-brī'*
Chambrois, (Fr.) *shảng-brwa*

Chambry, (Fr.) *shảng-brī'*
Champaigne, (Fr.) *shảng-pänyʹ*
Chamouny, (Switz.) *shä-mo̤o̤-nī'*, Eng. *shä-mo̤o̤'ny*
Champlain, (Can.) *shảng-plảng'*, Eng. *chăm-*
Champoton, (Mex.) *chăm-pō'tọn* [*plāne'*
Chapala, (Mex.) *chä-pä'la*
Chanceaux, (Fr.) *shảng-sō'*
Chantenay, (Fr.) *shảngt-nā'*
Chantenoy, (Fr.) *shảngt-nwa*
Chapelle, la, (Fr.) *lä shä-pĕle*
Chapelle Royale, (Fr.) *shä-pĕle rwä-yäl'*
Charente, (Fr.) *dep.* *shä-rảngt'*
Charente, Lower, (Fr.) *dep.* *shä-rảngt'*
Charenton, (Fr.) *shä-räng-tọng'*
Charité, la, (Fr.) *lä shä-rī-tę'*
Charki, (R.) *chär'kĭ*
Charlatskoi, (R.) *chär-lăts'koi*
Charlemont, (Fr.) *shärl-mọng'*
Charleroi, (Neth.) *shärl-rwa'*
Charlottenberg, (Prus.) *shär-lo̤t'ten-bĕrğ*
Charlevoix, (U. S.) *shärle-voy'*
Charmes, (Fr.) *shärm*
Charmey, (Switz.) *shär-mā'*
Charny, (Switz.) *shär-nī'*
Charolles, (Fr.) *shä-rŏle'*
Charot, (Fr.) *shä-rō*
Charriore, (Fr.) *shär-rī-ōre'*
Chars, (Fr.) *shär*
Chartres, (Fr.) *shärtr'*
Chasseral, (Switz.) *mt.* *shäs-ę-räl'*
Chasseron, (Switz.) *mt.* *shäs-rọng*
Chat la Valiere, (Fr.) *shä lä vä-lī-ĕre'*
Chat Ligny, (Fr.) *shä lĭn-yī'*
Chatahooche, (U. S.) *r.* *chät-a-ho̤o̤'che*
Chataigneraye, (Fr.) *shä-tảny-rā'*
Chatauque, (U. S.) *cha-taw'que*
Chateaubourg, (Fr.) *shä-tō-bo̤o̤r*
Chateaubriant, (Fr.) *shä-tō-brī-ảng'*
Chateau Cambresis, (Fr.) *shä-tō' kảng-br-zī'*
Chateau Chinon, (Fr.) *shä-tō' shī-nọng'*
Chateau Loir, (Fr.) *shä-tō' lwär*
Chateaulin, (Fr.) *shä-tō-lảng'*
Chateauneuf, (Fr.) *shä-tō-nŭf'*
Chateauroux, (Fr.) *shä-tō' rọ-o̤o̤'*
Chateau Renault, (Fr.) *shä-tō' rę-nō'*
Chateau Salins, (Fr.) *shä-tō' sä-lảng'*
Chateau Thierry, (Fr.) *shä-tō' tī-ę-rī'*
Chatelet, (Neth.) *shät-lā'*
Chatellerault, (Fr.) *shä-tel-lī-rō'*
Chatellier, (Fr.) *shä-tēl-lī-ę'*
Chatillon, (Fr.) *shä-tīl-yọng'* or *shä-tī-lī-yọng'*
Chatillon en Bazois, (Fr.) *shä-tīl-yọng' ảng bä-zwa*
Chatillon sur Loire, (Fr.) *shä-tīl-yọng' sŭr lwär*
Chatillon sur Loing, (Fr.) *shä-tīl-yọng' sŭr lwảng*
Chatillon sur Indre, (Fr.) *shä-tīl-yọng' sŭr ản-dr'*
Chatillon sur Seine, (Fr.) *shä-tīl-yọng' sŭr sāne*
Chatre, la, *lä shätr'*
Chatsk, (R.) *chätsk*
Chaudenay, (Fr.) *shō-de-nā'*
Chaudiere, (U. S.) *shō-dī-ĕre'*
Chaumont, (Fr.) *shō-mọng'*
Chaussee, la, (Fr.) *lä shōs-sę'*
Chaux de Fonds, (Switz.) *shō dę fŏng*
Chaux du Milieu, (Switz.) *shō dŭ mī-lī-ŭ*
Chavignon, (Fr.) *shä-vīn-yọng'*
Chechkieev, (R.) *chĕch'kyoev*
Cheki, (R.) *chę'kĭ*
Cheles, (Pen.) *chę'lesse*
Chelmsford, (Eng.) *chĕlm'sford*
Chelsea, (Eng.) *chĕl'sy*
Cheltenham, (Eng.) *chĕl'ten-ham* or *chelt'num*
Chemille, (Fr.) *shę-mī-ĭ'* or *shę-mīly'*
Chemnitz, (Ger.) *Chĕm'nits*
Chemung, (U. S.) *she-mung'*
Chenango, (U. S.) *she-năn'go*
Chenisegorsk, (R.) *chę-nī'sę-gorsk*
Chenkoursk, (R.) *chĕn-koursk'*
Chepovska, (R.) *chę-po̤v-ska*
Cher, (Fr.) *dep.* *shĕre*
Cheran, (It.) *r.* *kę-rān'*
Cherbourg, (Fr.) *shĕre-bo̤o̤r'*
Chermontane Glacier, (Switz.) *shĕre-mọng tăhn' glä-sī-ę'*
Cherokee, (U. S.) *chĕr-o-kee'*
Cherso, (Austr.) *isl.* *kĕr'so*
Chertsey, (Eng.) *chĕs'se*
Chesapeake *chĕs'a-pēake*
Chesseaux, (Switz.) *shĕs-sō'*
Chetchkova, (R.) *chĕtch'ko-va*
Chetimaches, (U. S.) *shĕt-ĭ-mŭsh'*
Chevagnes le Roy, (Fr.) *shę-vāny' lę rwa*
Chevenceau, (Fr.) *shę-vảng-sō'*
Cheveney, (Switz.) *shĕve-nā'*
Cheviot, (Scot.) *mt.* *chĭv'ĭ-ot*
Chiana, Marsh of, (It.) *kī-ä'na*
Chiaro, (It.) *mt.* *kī-ä'ro*
Chiavari, (It.) *kī-ä-vä'rī*
Chiavenna, *or* Cieven, (It.) *kī-ä-vĕn'na*
Chicapee, *or* Chicopee, (U. S.) *chĭk-o-pee'* or *chĭk'o-pee*
Chicago, (U. S.) *shĭ-kaw'go*
Chichester, (Eng.) *chich'es ter*
Chichis, (Mex.) *chī'chĭs*

Fāte, fär, fąll, what, bât. — *Mēte, prey, hĕlp, thĕre, hĕr.* — *Pīne, marīne, bĭrd, fig.* — *Nōte, dŏve, mŏve, wo̤lf, bo̤o̤k, lord.* — *Tūne, bull, ụnite* — Fr. long *vûe*; Fr. short *bŭt.*—

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Chicot, (U. S.) *shĭ'ko*
Chienti, (R.) *chĭ-ĕn'tĭ*
Chievres, (Neth.) *shĭ-ĕvr'*
Chigiogna, (Switz.) *kĭd-ġọn'ya*
Chihuahua, (Mex.) *chĭ-ọọä'ọọä*
Chili, (S. Am.) *chĭ'lĭ*
Chilicothe, (U. S.) *chĭl-lĭ-kọth'e*
Chilpanzinga, (Mex.) *chĭl-pän-thĭn'* (or *sĭn'*) *ga*
Chiltepeque, (Mex.) *chĭl-tę-pe'kę*
Chimalapan, (Mex.) *chĭ-mä-lä'pän*
Chimalipa, (Mex.) *chĭ-mä-lĭ'pa*
Chimbornzo, (S. Am.) *chim-bo-rä'so*
China, (As.) *chĭ'na*
Chinandega, (Mex.) *chĭ-nän-dę'ga*
Chinese Empire *chĭ-nēse'*
Chinon, (Fr.) *shĭ-nọng'*
Chiny, (Neth.) *shĭ-nĭ'*
Chippenham, (Eng.) *chip'num*
Chippeway, (U. S.) *chip'pe-wāy*
Chirow, (Austr.) *čhĭ'rō*
Chiusa, (It.) *kĭ-ọọ'za*
Chiusano, (It.) *kĭ-ọọ-zä'no*
Chiusi, (It.) *kĭ-ọọ'zĭ*
Chlinitza, (Austr.) *čhlĭ-nĭt'sa*
Chliselburg, (R.) *čhlĭ'zel-bọọrğ*
Chlov, (R.) *chlōv*
Chlumetz, (Austr.) *čhlọọ'mĕts*
Chodziesen, (Pr.) *čhọt'tsĭ-zen*
Chokchinsk, (R.) *chọk-chĭnsk'*
Cholmoghory, (R.) *chọl-mō-g-hō-ry*
Cholula, (Mex.) *cho-lọọ'lä*
Chorbrow, (Pr.) *čhọr'bro*
Chorostkow, (Austr) *čhō-rọst'ko*
Chotzen, (Austr.) *čhọt'sen*
Chowes, (Eng.) *kowz*
Christburg, (Pr.) *krĭst'bọọrğ*
Christiania, (Sc. Pen.) *krĭst-ĭ-ä'nĭ-a*
Christiansand, (Sc. Pen.) *krĭ'stĭ-ähn-sänd'*
Christiansfeld, (Den.) *krĭ'stĭ-ähns-fĕlt*
Christiansoe, (Sc. Pen.) *krĭ'stĭ-ähns-ō̈*
Christianstadt, (Sc. Pen.) *krĭ'stĭ-ähn-stät* or *krĭ-shähn-stät*
Christinehamn, (Sc. Pen.) *krĭ-stĭ'nę-hämn*
Christinestadt, (Sc. Pen.) *krĭ-stĭ'nę-stat*
Christoval, (Mex.) *krĭs-tō-väl'*
Chuquisaca, (S. Am.) *chọọ-kĭ-sä'ka*
Cieszanow, (Austr.) *tsĭ-sha'no*
Cilicia, (As.) *cĭ-lĭsh'ĭ-a*
Cilician Gates *cĭ-lĭsh'an*
Cimbres, (Pen.) *thĭm'brĕsse*
Cimbrishamn, (Sc. Pen.) *cim'bris-hämn*
Cimiti, (It.) *c.* *chĭ-mĭ'tĭ*
Cimone, (It.) *chĭ-mō'nę*
Cincinnati, (U. S.) *cin-cin-nät'ĭ*
Ciney, (Neth.) *cĭ-nā'*
Cintra, (Pen.) *thĭn'tra*
Circassia, (R.) *cĭr-kăs'ĭ-a* or *cir-kăs'-sis'e-ter* [*shĭ-a*
Cirencester, (Corn., Eng.)
Citta Nuova, (It.) *chĭt-tä' nọọ-ō'va*
Citta Vecchia, (It.) *chĭt-tä' vĕk'kĭ-a*
Cittadella, (It.) *chĭt-tä'dĕl'la*
Ciudad Real, (Mex.) *thi-* (or *si-*) *ọọ-däd' rę-äl'*
Ciudad Rodrigo, (Pen.) *thĭ-ọọ-däd' rō-drĭ'go*
Ciudadela, (Pen.) *thĭ-ọọ-da'dę-la*
Ciurana, (Pen.) *thĭ-ọọ-rä'na*
Civita Vecchia, (It.) *chĭ'vĭ-ta vĕk'kĭ-a*
Clabbeeck, (Neth.) *klab'bäke*
Cladow, (Ger.) *klä'do*
Clagenfurt, (Austr.) *klä'gen-fọọrt*
Claiborne, (U. S.) *klā'borne*
Clan, (Sc. Pen.) *l.* *klähn*
Clape, la, (Fr.) *lä kläpe*
Clara, Sa, (Pen.) *sänʹta klä'ra*
Clareno, (Switz.) *klä-rę'no*
Claro, (Switz.) *klä'ro*
Clausenburg, (Austr.) *klow'zĕn-bọọrğ*
Clausholm, (Den.) *klous-họlm'*
Clausthal, (Ger.) *klous'tähl*
Claytte, la, (Fr.) *lä klĕte*
Clefmont, (Fr.) *klę-mọng'*
Clementino, (It.) *klę-mĕn-tĭ'no*
Clermont, (Fr.) *klĕre-mọng'*
Clermont de Lodeve, (Fr.) *klĕre-mọng' dĕ lō-dĕve'*
Clermont en Argonne, (Fr.) *klęre-mọng' än ăr-gŏno'*
Clermont Ferrand, (Fr.) *klĕre-mọng' fĕr-räng*
Cleven, *or* Chiavenna, (It.) *chĭ-ę'vĕn*
Cleves, (Ger.) *klę'vesse*
Cleves und Berg, (Ger.) *klę'vesse ọọnt bĕrğ*
Clissn, (Austr.) *klĭs'sa*
Clitheroe, (Eng.) *klĭth'er-ō*
Clogher, (Ir.) *klọğ'hĕr*
Cloghnakilty, (Ir.) *klọğ-na-kĭl'ty*
Clusone, (It.) *klọọ-zō'nę*
Cnua Germana, (Austr.) *knọọ'a gĕr-mä'na*
Cobadonga, (Pen.) *kō-bä-dọn'ga*
Coblentz, (Ger.) *kō'blĕnts*
Coburg, (Ger.) *kō'bọọrğ*
Cochin, (Hind.) *kō-chĭne'*
Coclois, (Fr.) *kō-klwa'*
Coco, (Mex.) *kō'ko*
Cocomaricopas, (Mex.) *kō'kō-mä-rĭ-kō'pŭs*
Coconato, (It.) *kō-kō-nä'to*
Codacavallo, (It.) *c.* *kō'dä-kä-väl'lo*
Cognac, (Fr.) *kọn-yäk'*
Cogollo Point, (Pen.) *kō-gọl'yo*
Coquinas, (It.) *r.* *kō-kwĭ'näs*
Coignères, (Fr.) *kwän-yĕre'*
Coimbra, (Pen.) *kō-ĭm'bra*
Colberg, (Pr.) *kọl'bĕrğ*
Colburn, (Neth.) *kọl'bọọrn*
Col de Cabres, (Fr.) *mt.* *kọl dĕ käbr'*
Colditz, (Ger.) *kọl'dits*
Coleggio, (It.) *kō-lĕd'jĭ-o*
Coligny, (Switz.) *kō-lĭn-yĭ'*
Collalto, (It.) *kọl-läl'to*
Colianzo, (Pen.) *kō-lĭ-än'thō*
Coliares, (Pen.) *kō-lĭ-ä'resse*
Colima, (Mex.) *kō-lĭ'ma*
Colimies, (Mex.) *kō-lĭ'mĭ-esse*
Colloroe, (Sw.) *kō'lō-rō̈*
Colmar, (Fr.) *kọl-mär'*
Colnett, (Mex.) *c.* *kọl'nĕt*
Cologne, *or* Kœln, (Ger.) *kō-lōny'*, *kœ̄ln*, Eng. *kō-ko-lom'bĭ-a* [*lōne'*
Colombia
Colorado, (S. Am.) *r.* *kō-lō-rä'do*
Colorados Point, (Mex.) *kō-lō-rä'dos*
Colorna, (It.) *kō-lọr'na*
Columbretes, (Pen.) *isl.* *kō-lọọm-brę'tesse*
Comaron, (Austr.) *kō-mä-ron'*
Comayagua, (S. Am.) *kō-mä-yä'gwä*
Combeau Fontaine, (Fr.) *kọng-bō' fŏng-tāne'*
Combrondes, (Fr.) *kọng-brọng-dę'*
Comero, (It.) *mt.* *kō'mę-ro*
Comino, (It.) *kō-mĭ'no*
Como, (It.) *kō'mo*
Como, (It.) *l.* *kō'mo*
Comorin, (Hind.) *kọm'o-rin*
Comporta, (Pen.) *kọm-pọr'ta*
Compostella, (Pen.) *kọm-pōs-tęl'ya*
Concentayna, (Pen.) *kọn-thĕn-tĭ'na*
Concepcion, (Chili, Am.) *kon-thĕp-thĭ-ọn'*, Eng. *kon-sĕp'shun*
Concise, (Switz.) *kọng-cīse'*
Concordia, (It.) *kọn-kọr'dĭ-a*
Condé, la, (Fr.) *lä kọng-dę'*
Conegliano, (It.) *kō-nĕl'yä-no*
Congaree, (U. S.) *kon'' gä-ree'*
Congleton, (Eng.) *kon-gl'ton*
Congo, (Af.) *kon'go*
Coni, (It.) *kō'nĭ*
Connaught, (Ir.) *kon'nąwt*
Connaux, (Fr.) *kọn-nō'*
Connecticut, (U. S.) *kon-nĕt'ĭ-kut*
Connemara, (Ir.) *kon-ne-mä'ra*
Conquista, la, (Pen.) *lä kọn-kĭs'ta*
Constance, *or* Constanz, (Ger.) *kọn-stänts*
Constance, (Switz.) *kọn-stänts* or *kōng-stängs'*
Constance, (Switz.) *l.* *kọn-stänts* or *kōng-stängs'*
Constantinople, [Stambool,] (Tur.) *kon-stăn-tĭ-nō'ple* or *stăm-bọọl*
Conza, (It.) *kọnd'za*
Coos, (U. S.) *kō'os*
Cooshatchie, (U. S.) *kọọs-hätch'y*
Copenhagen, [Kjobnhavn,] (Den.) *ko-pen-hā'gen*
Copiapo, (S. Am.) *ko-pĭ-ä-pō'*
Coquet, (Eng.) *kok'et*
Coquille, la, (Fr.) *lä kō-kĭ-y'* or *kō-kĭly'*
Coquimbo, (S. Am.) *kō-kĭm'bo*
Corbeil, (Fr.) *kọr-bę-y'* or *kọr-bęly*
Corbière, (Switz.) *kọr-bĭ-ĕre'*
Cordillera, (Brazil,) *mt.* *kọr-dĭl'yę-ra*
Cordouan, (Fr.) *t.* *kọr-dọọ-äng'*
Cordova, *or* Hinojosa, (Pen.) *kọr-dō'va*
Corea, (As.) *kō-rē'a*
Corella, (Pen.) *kō-rĕl'ya*
Corfu, (Gr.) *isl.* *kọr'fọọ*
Corgemont, (Switz.) *kōrğe-mọng'*
Coria, (Pen.) *kō'rĭ-a*
Corinth, (Gr.) *kor'inth*
Corinthia, (Gr.) *kō-rin'thĭ-a*
Corioli, (It.) *kō-rĭ-ō'lĭ*
Cork, (Ir.) *co.* *kọrk*
Cormelles, (Fr.) *kọr-mę-l'* or *kọr-męly'*
Cornellana, (Pen.) *kọr-nęl-yä'na*
Cornia, (It.) *r.* *kọr'nĭ-a*
Corno, (It.) *mt.* *kọr'no*
Cornwall, (Eng.) *korn'wall*
Coronata, (Austr.) *isl.* *kō-rō-nä'ta*
Corps, (Fr.) *kōhr*
Corral de Almaguer, (Pen.) *kō-räl' dę äl-mä-gĕr'*
Corrèze, (Fr.) *dep.* *kọr-rĕze'*
Corsica, (Fr.) *isl.* *kọr'sĭ-ka*
Corso, (It.) *c.* *kọr'so*
Corsoer, (Den.) *kọr-zō̈'ĕr*
Corte Figueira, (Pen.) *kọr'tę fʼĭ-gĭ'ra*
Cortes, (Pen.) *kọr'tesse*
Corunna, (Pen.) *kō-rọọ'na*
Corzola, (Austr.) *isl.* *kọr'd-zō-la*
Coscia, (It.) *isl.* *kō'shĭa*
Coselitz, (Prus.) *kō'zę-lits*
Coshocton, (U. S.) *kos-hok'ton*
Coslin, (Prus.) *kōs-lĭn'*
Cosse, le Nivier, (Fr.) *kōhsse lĕ nĭ-vĭ-ę'*
Cosseir, (Af.) *kos-sēr'*
Cossonex, (Switz.) *kos'sō-nex*
Cotanes, (Pen.) *kō-tä'nesse*
Côte d'Or, (Fr.) *dep.* *kōte dōre*
Côtes du Nord, (Fr.) *dep.* *kōte dŭe nōhr*
Cothen, (Prus.) *kō̈'tĕn*
Cotopaxi, (S. Am.) *kō-to-păx'ĭ* or *ko-to-pä'chĭ*
Cottbus, (Prus.) *kọt'bọọsse*
Cottens, (Switz.) *kọt'tens*
Couilly, (Fr.) *kọọ-yĭ'* or *kọọl-yĭ'*
Coulanges sur Yonne, (Fr.) *kọọ-längğe sŭr ĭ-ōne*
Coupois, le, (Fr.) *lę kọọ-pwa'*
Cour Chevemy, (Fr.) *kọọr shĕve-mĭ'*
Courgenay, (Switz.) *kọọrğe-nā'*
Courland, *or* Kurland, (R.) *kọọr'länt*
Coventry, (Eng.) *kuv'en-try*
Covington, (Eng.) *kuv'ing-ton*
Cowes, (Eng.) *kouz*
Coyna, (Pen.) *koi'na*
Cozzolina, (It.) *kọt-zō-lĭ'na*
Cracow, *or* Krakow, (Austr.) *krä'ko* or *krä-kọọf*
Cran, (Switz.) *kräne*
Crana, (Switz.) *krä'na*
Cranon, (Fr.) *krä-ọng*
Crasto, (Pen.) *krăs'to*
Cremona, (It.) *krę-mō'na*
Crescentino, (It.) *krę-shĕn-tĭ'nō*
Cressy, (Fr.) *krĕs-sĭ'*
Creuse, (Fr.) *dep.* *krō̈se*
Crimea, (R.) *krĭ'mę-a*
Crimitschau, (Ger.) *krĭ'mĭt-shou*
Crissier, (Switz.) *krĭs-sĭ-ę'*
Croatia, (Austr. & Tur.) *krō-ä'shĭ-a* or *krō-ä'sha*
Croisettes, (Switz.) *krwa-zĕte*
Croisy la Haye, (Fr.) *krwa-zĭ' lä hā*
Croix, (Switz.) *krwa*
Croix Verte, (Fr.) *krwa vĕrte*
Cronstadt, (R.) *krōne'stät*
Croupière, (Fr.) *krọọ-pĭ-ĕre*
Crustumerium, (It.) *krọọ-stọọ-mę'rĭ-ọọm*
Cruz de Mudela, Sta. (Pen.) *sänʹta krọọth dĕ mọọ-dę'la*
Cruz, Sa, (Pen.) *sänʹta krọọth*
Csaba, (Austr.) *chŏbʹbŏ*
Csalm, (Austr.) *chọlm*
Cseffa, (Austr.) *chĕf'fa*
Csege, (Austr.) *che' gę*
Csesztreg, (Austr.) *chĕss'trėğ*
Csongrad, (Austr.) *chọn-grädʹ*
Csorna Kapuvar, (Austr.) *chọr'na kä'pọọ-vär'*
Csosmond, (Austr.) *chọs-mọnd*
Csuesa, (Austr.) *chọọ-ę'sa*
Cuba, (Pen.) *kọọ'ba*
Cucole, (It.) *mt.* *kọọ'kō-lę*
Cudazzoni, (It.) *mt.* *kọọ-dät-zō'nĭ*
Cuença, (Pen.) *kọọ-ĕn'sa*
Cuerva, (Pen.) *kọọ-ĕr'va*
Cuevas, las, (Pen.) *läs kọọ-ę'vas*
Culla, (Pen.) *kọọl'ya*
Cully, (Switz.) *kŭl-lĭ'*, *kŭ-lyĭ'*, or *kŭl-yĭ'*
Culm, (Austr.) *pr.* *kọọlm*
Culmsee, (Prus.) *kọọlm'zę*
Cumbach, (Ger.) *kọọm'bäch*
Cumberland, (Eng.) *kum'ber-land*
Cunitz, (Ger.) *kọọ'nits*
Curaçao, *or* Curaçoa, (W. Ind.) *kọọ-rọọ-sä'o, ku-ra-sō*
Curdistan, *or* Koordistan, (As.) *kọọr-dis-tan'*
Cures, (It.) *kọọ'resse*
Curicatore, (It.) *kọọ-rĭ-kä-tō'rę*
Curische Nehrung, (Prus.) *kọọ'rĭ-shę nę-rọọngh*
Curische Haff, (Prus.) *kọọ'rĭ-shę häf*
Cusset, (Fr.) *kŭs-sę'*
Cussy, (Fr.) *kŭs-sĭ'*
Custrin, (Prus.) *kŭs-trĭne'*
Cutigliana, (It.) *kọọ-tĭl-yä'na*
Cutro, (It.) *kọọ'tro*
Cuxhaven, (Ger.) *kọọx'hä-fĕn*
Cuyahoga, (U. S.) *kĭ-a-hō'ga*
Cyllenia, (Gr.) *sĭl-lē'nĭ-a*
Czakova, (Austr.) *tsä-kō'va*
Czakvar, (Austr.) *tsäk'vär*
Czarnikow, (Prus.) *chär'nĭ-kọọf*
Czarnowo, (Prus.) *chär-nọọ-vo*
Czarskoselo, (R.) *chär-skō'sę-lo*
Czaslau, (Austr.) *tsäs'lou*
Czempin, (Prus.) *chĕm-pĭne'*
Czenstechau, (R.) *chĕn-stĕ'thou*
Czepedlak, (Austr.) *tsę-pĕd'läk*
Czernahora, (Austr.) *tsĕr-nä-hō'ra*
Czernowice, (Austr.) *tschĕr-nō-vĭt'sę*
Czichen, (Prus.) *chĭ'chen*
Czirknicz, (Austr.) *tsĭrk'nĭts*
Czortkow, (Austr.) *chọrt'kọọf*
Czueza, (Austr.) *chọọ'cha*

D.

Daber, (Prus.) *dä'bĕr*
Dacca, (Hind.) *däk'ka*
Dadizeel, (Neth.) *dä'dĭ-zęle*
Daelen, (Neth.) *dä'lĕn*
Daenemark, *or* Denmark *dä'nę-märk, dĕn'märk*
Dagerhort, (R.) *dä'gĕr-họrt*

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Daghestan, (R.) *dä'ghĕs-tän'*
Dago, (R.) *isl.* *dä'go*
Dahlen, (Ger.) *dä'hlĕn*
Dahomey, (Af.) *dä'ho-mäy*
Dakota, (U. S.) *dą-kō'ta*
Dal, (Sc. Pen.) *r.* *dähl*
Dalburgh, (Scot.) *dal'burğ*
Dalby, (Sc. Pen.) *däl'bŭ*
Dalecarlia, *or* Dalarna, (Sc. Pen.) } *dä-lę-kär'lĭ-a* or *däl'är-na*
Dalen, (Sc. Pen.) *däl'lĕn*
Dalfors, (Sc. Pen.) *däl'fors*
Dalhousie, (U. S.) *dal-hoo'zy*
Dalmatia, *or* Dalmazien, (Austr.) } *dal-mā'shĭ-a* or *däl-mä'-tsĭ-ĕn*
Dalnacardoch, (Scot.) *dal-na-kär'dochk*
Dalpe, (Switz.) *däl'pe*
Dalton, (Eng.) *dal'ton*
Dalya, (Austr.) *dä'lĭ-a* or *däl'ya*
Dalziel, (Scot.) *dal'zeel*
Damascus, (Tur.) *da-mas'kus*
Damaun, (Per.) *da-maun'*
Damet, (Fr.) *dä-me'*
Damietta, (Eg.) *dä-mĭ-ĕt'ta*
Damm, (Prus.) *dämm*
Damm, (Prus.) *l.* *dämm*
Dammartin, (Fr.) *däm-mär-tăng'*
Damme, (Neth. & Ger.) *däm'me*
Dampier's Archipelago, Group, and Strait, (Austral.) } *dam'peer*
Damsdorf, (Den.) *däms'dorf*
Damsig, (Den.) *däm'sĭg*
Damville, (Fr.) *dăng-vĭle'*
Danbury, (U. S.) *dan'bĕr-re*
Danilov, (R.) *dä'nĭ-lov*
Danilovka, (R.) *dä-nĭ-lov'ka*
Dankov, (R.) *dän'kov*
Dannemarie, (Fr.) *dän-mä-rē'*
Dannemoine, (Fr.) *dän-mwäne'*
Dantsic, *or* Danzig, (Prus.) *dän'tsĭch*
Danube, *or* Donau, (Ger.) *dän'ŭbe* or *dō'nou*
Daoudputra, (Ind.) *dä-ood-poo'tra*
Darda, (Austr.) *där'da*
Dardanelles, *or* Hellespont, Strait, (Tur.) } *där-dä-nĕlls'*
Darfo, (It.) *där'fo*
Darfour, *or* Darfur, (Af.) *där'foor*
Dargal, (Australia,) *mt.* *där'gal*
Dariel, Pass of, (R.) *dä'rĭ-ĕl*
Darien, (S. Am.) *dä'rĭ-en*
Darmstadt, [Hessen,] (Ger.) *därm'stät*
Daroca, (Pen.) *dä-rō'ka*
Dartmoor Forest, (Eng.) *därt'moor*
Dartuch, (Pen.) *c.* *där'tootch*
Darwar, (Hind.) *dar'war*
Dauphine, (Fr.) *dō-fĭ-ne'*
Daverdisse, (Neth.) *da'fĕr-dis'se*
Davidov, (R.) *da'vĭ-dov*
Dayara, (Af.) *mt.* *dä'ya-ra*
Dax, (Fr.) *dax*
De Bilt, (Neth.) *dę bilt*
De Brack, (Neth.) *dę brăck*
De Chats, (Can.) *l.* *dę shä*
De Haag, (Neth.) *dę hăch*
De Ham, (Neth.) *dę hăm*
De Haule, (Neth.) *dę how'lę*
De Hond, *or* Western Scheldt, (Neth.) } *dę hont*
De Hunse, (Neth.) *dę hoon'se*
De Kruis Schans, (Neth.) *dę krois skăns*
De Kuinder, (Neth.) *r.* *dę koin'dĕr*
De Maaren, (Neth.) *dę mä'rĕn*
De Meden, (Neth.) *dę me'dĕn*
De Pampel, (Neth.) *dę păm'pĕl*
De Pol, (Neth.) *dę pŏl*
De Witt's Land, (Austral.) *dę vĭts*
Dead Sea, *or* Bahr Lut, (Pal.) } *bär lŭt'*
Deba, (Pen.) *dę'ba*
Debretzin, (Austr.) *dę'brĕt-tsĭnc'*
Deccan, (Ind.) *dĕk'kan*
Dechkin, (R.) *detch-kin'*
Deda, (Austr.) *dę'da*
Dee Meeder, (Neth.) *dę me'dĕr*
Deetz, (Prus.) *dęts*
Deinhof, (Ger.) *dīne'hof*
Delaware, (N. Am.) *dĕl'a-ware*
Delden, (Neth.) *dĕl'dĕn*
Delderbroek, (Neth.) *dĕl'dĕr-brook*
Delemara, (It.) *dę-lę-mä'ra*
Delen, (Sc. Pen.) *l.* *dę'lĕn*
Delfino Castel, (It.) *dĕl-fī'no*
Delft, (Neth.) *dĕlft*
Delgadu Point, (Mex.) *dĕl-gä'da*
Delhi, (Ind.) *dĕl'hĭ* or *dĕl'hī*
Delitsch, (Prus.) *dę'litch*
Delos, (Gr.) *dę'los*
Delsperg, (Switz.) *dĕls'pĕrch*
Delta, (Eg.) *dĕl'ta*
Delvino, (Austr.) *dĕl-vī'no*
Demarara, (S. Am.) *dĕm-ä-rä'ra*
Demer, (Neth.) *r.* *dę'mĕr*
Demnia, (Austr.) *dĕm'nĭ-a*
Den Berg, (Neth.) *dĕne bĕrch*
Den Hitzert, (Neth.) *dĕne hĭt'zĕrt*
Den Hoek, (Neth.) *dĕne hook*
Denbigh, (Ir.) *dĕn'be*
Denbighshire, (Eng.) *dĕn'be-shĭre*
Dender, (Neth.) *r.* *dĕn'dĕr*
Denia, (Pen.) *dę'nĭ-a*
Denklingen, (Ger.) *dĕnk'lĭn-gĕn*
Denmark, *or* Danemark *dĕn'märk*
Dennevitz, (Prus.) *dĕn'ne-vĭts*
Dennoksenye, (Austr.) *dĕn'nok-sĕn'ye*
Dent de Midi, (Switz.) *mt.* *dăng dĕ mĭ-dē'*
Dent de Morèle, (Switz.) *mt.* *dăng dĕ mō-rĕle'*
Dento, (Austr.) *dĕn'to*
Deptford, (Eng.) *dĕt'furd*
Derevaragh, (Ir.) *dĕr-e-va-rägh'*
Der Teers, (Neth.) *dĕr tēhrs*
Dernis, (Austr.) *dĕr'nis*
Derpt, (R.) *dĕrpt*
Ders, (Austr.) *dĕrs*
Derval, (Fr.) *dĕr-väl'*
Derwent, (Eng.) *dĕr'went*
Derzow, (Prus.) *dĕrt'so*
Desaguadero, (S. Am.) *dĕs-ä-gwä-dā'ro*
Descoñocida Point, (Mex.) *dĕs'kō-nō-thī'* (or *sī'*) *da*
Desha, (U. S.) *desh-ä'*
Desiderada, (W. Ind.) *isl.* *dę'sĭ-dę-rä'da*
Des Moines, (U. S.) *dā-moin'*
Desna, (R.) *r.* *dĕs'na*
Dessau, (Prus.) *dĕs'sou*
Detmold, (Ger.) *dĕt'molt*
Detroit, (U. S.) Fr. *dę-trwŏ*
Dettelbach, (Ger.) *dĕt'tĕl-băch*
Dettingen, (Ger. & Switz.) *dĕt'tĭn-gĕn*
Deux Ponts, *or* Zweybruecken, (Ger.) } *dėu-pŏng'* or *tswī-brŭck'-en*
Deva, (Austr.) *dę'va*
Develiers, (Switz.) *dĕ-vę-lĭ-e*
Deventer, (Neth.) *dę'vĕn-tĕr*
Devizes *dĕ-vī'zes*
Devon, (New Zealand) *dĕv'on*
Devon, North, [Barrow's Strait,] (N. Am.) } *dĕv'on*
Dezna, (Austr.) *dĕsh'na*
Dharwar, (Hind.) *dhär-wär'*
Dherbières, (Fr.) *dĕr-bĭ-ĕre'*
Dhuy, (Neth.) *doi*
Dinbleretz, (Switz.) *dĭ-ŭbl-rĕtz'*
Diarbekir, (Tur.) *dĭ-är-bek-ĭr'* or *dĭ-är-bekr*
Diamante, (It.) *dĭ-ä-măn'tę*
Diatkovo, (R.) *dĭ-ät-kō'vo*
Dibeja, (It.) *dĭ-bę'ĭ-a*
Dikkebusch, (Neth.) *dik'kę-bŏŏsk'*
Dickirch, (Neth.) *dik'kĭrch*
Dicomano, (It.) *dĭ-kō-mä'no*
Die, (Fr.) *dĭ*
Die Clus, (Ger.) *dĭ kloos*
Dieboldsau, (Switz.) *dĭ'bolt-zou*
Dieffelt, (Ger.) *dĭf'fĕlt*
Diego, (Mex.) *dĭ-e'go*
Diemens Land, Van, (New Zealand) } *văn dĭ'mĕns lănd'*
Diepenheim, (Neth.) *dĭ'pĕn-hīme*
Diepholz, (Ger.) *dĭp'holts*
Dieppe, (Fr.) *dĭ-ĕp'*
Diesbach, (Switz.) *dĭs'băch*
Diessen, (Ger. & Switz.) *dĭs'sen*
Diest, (Noth.) *dĭst*
Dieu, (Fr.) *isl.* *dĭ-ŭ'*
Dieulonard, (Fr.) *dĭ-ŭ'lō-närd'*
Dievenbrug, (Neth.) *dĭ'fĕn-brŏŏk'*
Diezma, (Pen.) *dĭ-ĕth'ma*
Dignac, (Fr.) *dĭn-yăk'*
Dignato, (Austr.) *dĭn-yä'to* or *dĭn''nä''to*
Digne, (Fr.) *dĭny*
Digny, (Fr.) *dĭn-yĭ'*
Digoin, (Fr.) *dĭ-gō-ăng'*
Dijou, (Fr.) *dĭ-goo'*
Diknau Mjot, (Af.) *dĭk-nau mjŏt*
Dillenburg, (Ger.) *dĭl'lĕn-boorğ*
Dillengen, (Ger.) *dĭl'lĕn-gĕn*
Dinaburg, (R.) *dĭ'nä-boorğ*
Dinan, (Fr.) *dĭ-năng'*
Dinaut, (Neth.) *dĭ-nŏ'*
Dingelfangen, (Ger.) *ding'ĕl-fang-ĕn*
Dingelstadt, (Prus.) *dĭng'ĕl-stät'*
Dinkelsbuhl, (Ger.) *dĭnk'ĕls-bool'*
Dinne Fjord, (Sc. Pen.) *dĭn'ne f'ĭ-ord*
Dino, (It.) *isl.* *dĭ'no*
Dintenheim, (Ger.) *dĭn'tĕn-hīme*
Dinwiddie, (U. S.) *dĭn-wĭd'dy*
Dios Gyor, (Austr.) *dĭ'os jor*
Dioukova, (R.) *dyou-kō'va*
Diourmen, (R.) *dyour'mĕn*
Dipach, (Neth.) *dĭ'pŭch*
Dippeldswald, (Ger.) *dip'pĕlts-wält'*
Dirkshorn, (Neth.) *dirks'horne*
Dirschau, (Prus.) *dĭr'shou*
Dischingen, (Ger.) *dĭ'shing-ĕn*
Disna, (R.) *dĭs'na*
Distamo, (Gr.) *dĭs-tä'mo*
Dietriana, (Pen.) *dĭs-trĭ-ä'na*
Diu, (Ind.) *ft.* & *isl.* *di-ŭ*
Divassa, (Austr.) *dĭ-vŭs'sa*
Dixmude, (Neth.) *dix'mŏŏ'dę*
Djavat, (R.) *djä'vät*
Djura, (Sc. Pen.) *djŭ'ra*
Dmitriev, (R.) *dmĭ'trĭ-ĕv*
Dmitrievsk, (R.) *dmĭ'trĭ-ĕvsk'*
Dmitrievskoe, (R.) *dmĭ'trĭ-ĕv'skŏe*
Dmitroy, (R.) *dmĭ'troy*
Dnieper, (R.) *dnĭe'pĕr*
Dniester, (R.) *dnĭes'tĕr*
Doab, (Ind.) *dō'ăb*
Dobberan, (Ger.) *dob-bę-răn'*
Dobbertin, (Ger.) *dob-bĕr-tĭn'*
Dobrianka, (R.) *dō-brĭ-ăn'ka*
Dobrokoz, (Austr.) *dō'brō-kŏz'*
Dobromil, (Austr.) *dō'brō-mĭl'*
Dobrzyce, (Prus.) *dōbr-shĭt'se*
Dockchitsy, (R.) *dock-chĭt'sy*
Doeblitz, (Ger.) *dœl'blĭts*
Doesburg, (Neth.) *dŏŏs'bŏŏrğ*
Doetinchem, (Neth.) *dŏŏ-tĭn'chĕm*
Dogliani, (It.) *dol'yä-nĭ*
Dognacska, (Austr.) *dog-nätch'ka*
Dole, (Switz.) *mt.* *dō'lę*
Dolgelly, (Ir.) *dol-gĕth'ly*
Dolghinov, (R.) *dol-ghĭ'nov*
Dolgovka, (R.) *dol-gov'ka*
Dolina, (Austr.) *dō-lĭ'na*
Doljitska, (R.) *dol-yĭts'ka*
Dolores, (Mex.) *dō-lō'rĕsse*
Dolores, los, (Mex.) *los dō-lō'rĕsse*
Dolsk, (Prus.) *dolsk*
Dolstadt, (Sc. Pen.) *dol'stät*
Doltzig, (Prus.) *dŏlt'tsiğ*
Domanovitchi, (R.) *dō-mä-nō'vĭt'tchĭ*
Domau, (Prus.) *dō'mou*
Dombresson, (Switz.) *dong-brĕsse-song'*
Dombroka, (Austr.) *dōm'brō'ka*
Dombrovitza, (R.) *dōm-brō-vĭt'za*
Dombrowsk, (R.) *dōm-brōsk'*
Domburg, (Neth.) *dōme'bŏŏrğ*
Domdidier, (Switz.) *dong-dĭ-dĭ-ę*
Domfront, (Fr.) *dong-frŏng'*
Domo d'Ossola, (It.) *dō'mō dos'sō-la*
Domremy, (Fr.) *dōng-rĕ-mĭ'*
Domusnoas, (It.) *dō'mŏŏs-nō'as*
Don, (R.) *r.* *dŏn*
Donaghadee, (Ir.) *don-a-thŭ-dee'*
Donau, *or* Danube, (Ger.) *r.* *dō-nou*
Donaueschingen, (Ger.) *dō'nou-ĕ'shing-en*
Donauwerth, (Ger.) *dō'nou-vĕrte'*
Doncos, (Pen.) *dŏn-e-gal'*
Donegal, (Ir.) *dŏn'ga*
Donga, (Af.) *dŏn'ga*
Donga, (Af.) *mt.* *dŏn'ga*
Dongio, (Switz.) *dŏn'jo*
Dongola, (Af.) *don'gō-la*
Donjurn, (Neth.) *dŏn'yoorn*
Don Kossacks, (R.) *dŏn kos-săcks'*
Donnatto, (It.) *dŏn-nä'to*
Donnersberg, *or* Mt. Tonnere, (Ger.) } *don-nĕrs'bĕrğ* or *mŏng ton-nĕre'*
Donska, (R.) *dŏns'ka*
Donzenac, (Fr.) *dong-ze-năk'*
Donzere, (Fr.) *dong-zĕre'*
Doorn, (Neth.) *dōhrn*
Doornspyk, (Neth.) *dōhrn'spĭke*
Dora Baltea, (It.) *r.* *dō'ra băl-te'a*
Dora Ripuria, (It.) *r.* *dō'ra rĭ-pä'rĭ-a*
Dorat, le, (Fr.) *lę dō-ra'*
Dorchester, (Can.) *dor'ches-ter*
Dordogne, (Fr.) *dep.* *dōr-dōny'*
Dordrecht, (Neth.) *dort'rĕcht*
Dorfli, (Switz.) *dorf'lĭ*
Dorgali, (It.) *dōr-gä'lĭ*
Dormans, (Fr.) *dōr-măng*
Dorna, (Austr.) *dor'na*
Dornes, (Pen.) *dōr'nesse*
Dornoch, (Scot.) *dor-nok'*
Dorpat, *or* Doerpt, (R.) *dōr'pät* or *dorpt*
Dorset, (New Zealand) *dor'set*
Dorsetshire, (Eng.) *dōr'set-shĭre*
Dorsgaden, (Den.) *dōhrs'gä-den*
Dorston, (Neth.) *dor'stŏn*
Dort, (Neth.) *dort*
Dos Aguas, (Pen.) *dos ä'goo-äs*
Dos Barios, (Pen.) *dos bä-rĭ'os*
Dosterlnnd, (Neth.) *dōs'tĕr-länt'*
Dotis, (Austr.) *dō'tis*
Dotra, (Austr.) *dō'tra*
Douarnenez, (Fr.) *doo-ärn-ng'*
Douay, (Fr.) *doo-ä'*
Doubrka, (Austr.) *doobr'ka*
Doubrovka, (R.) *dou-brov'ka*
Doubrovsk, (R.) *dou-brovsk'*
Doubs, (Fr.) *r.* *doobz*
Doubs, (Fr.) *dep.* *doo-ę'*
Doué, (Fr.) *dou-kō-ne-kĭ'na*
Doukovehina, (R.) *doo-lang'*
Doulens, (Fr.) *doo-le-văng'*
Doulevant, (Fr.) *doun-stin'*
Dounstin, (R.) *dour-novsk'*
Dournovsk, (R.) *doo'ro*
Douro, (Pen.) *r.* *dou'vä-noi*
Douvanoi, (R.) *isl.*

Fāte, fär, fall, what, bât. — Mēte, prey, hĕlp, thĕre, hĕr. — Pīne, marīne, bīrd, fig. — Nōte, dōve, mŏve, wolf, book, lord. — Tūne, bull, unite. — Fr. long vûe; Fr. short bût.—

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Douve, (Fr.) *r.* *dǫǫve*
Dovre, (Sc. Pen.) *dō'vrĕ*
Dovre Field, (Sc. Pen.) *dō'vrĕ fi'hld*
Dowlatabad, (Hind.) *dou'la ta-bad'*
Down, (Ir.) *co.* *down*
Doyet, (Fr.) *dō yę'*
Draaby, (Den.) *drō'bŭ*
Dragoncella, (It.) *dra'gōn-chĕl'la*
Dragonera, (Pen.) *isl.* *dra-gō-ne'ra*
Dragton, (Neth.) *dra'sh'tǫn*
Draguignan, (Fr.) *dra-ghin-yän'*
Dramburg, (Prus.) *dram'bǫǫrğ*
Drammen, (Sc. Pen.) *dram'men*
Dranze, (It.) *r.* *dränd'zę*
Drausen, (Prus.) *l.* *drou'zen*
Drave, (Austr.) *r.* *dräve*
Draxholm, (Den.) *drax-holm'*
Dreisen, (Prus.) *drī'zen*
Drensteinfurth, (Ger.) *drĕn'stīne-fǫǫrt'*
Drenthe, (Neth.) *drĕn'tę*
Drepko, (Prus.) *drĕp'ko*
Dresden, (Ger.) *drĕs'den* or *drĕz'den*
Dreux, (Fr.) *dreŭ*
Drewitz, (Prus.) *dre'vits*
Dreyoe, (Den.) *isl.* *drī'eŭ*
Driburdn, (Neth.) *drī-bǫǫr'da*
Drillo, (It.) *r.* *dril'lo*
Drissa, (R.) *dris'sa*
Drittgeeste, (Ger.) *drit'ge'stę*
Drobakka, (Sc. Pen.) *drō-bak'ka*
Droge, (Prus.) *r.* *drō'gę*
Drogheda, (Ir) *droh'he-da*
Droitwich, (Eng.) *droit'itch*
Drome, (Fr.) *r.* *drōme*
Drome, (Fr.) *dep.* *drōme*
Drompierre, (Switz.) *drǫng-pī-ĕre'*
Drontheim, *or* Trondhjem, (Sc. Pen.) *drǫnt'hīme*
Drosendorf, (Austr.) *drō'zĕn-dǫrf*
Drosselberg, (Den.) *drǫs'sĕl-bĕrğ*
Drossen, (Prus.) *drǫs'sen*
Droué, (Fr.) *drǫǫ-ę'*
Drugeac, (Fr.) *drŭ-ğak'*
Drulingen, (Fr.) *drǫǫ'l ng-en*
Drummon Castle, (Neth.) *drǫǫn'mǫn*
Drummond, (Can.) *drŭm-mǫng'*
Drusenheim, (Fr.) *drǫǫ'zĕn-hīme*
Dubdendorf, (Switz.) *dǫǫb'dĕn-dǫrf*
Dubicza, (Austr.) *dǫǫ-bit'cha*
Dubiecko, (Austr.) *dǫǫ-bī-ę'ko*
Dublin, (Ir.) *dub'lin*
Dubovac, (Austr.) *dǫǫ-bō väk'*
Dubrovka, (R.) *du-brǫǫ'ka*
Dubuque, (U. S.) *du-bǫǫk'* or *du-bûque'*
Dubuskoro, (R.) *du-bus-kō'ro*
Ducali, (It.) *c.* *dǫǫ-ka'lī*
Duckerow, (Prus.) *dǫǫk'kę-ro*
Dudeldorf, (Ger.) *dǫǫ'dĕl-dǫrf*
Dudzeele, (Neth.) *dǫǫd-zę'lę*
Duejra, (It.) *dǫǫ-ī'ra*
Duerne, (Fr.) *dŭ-ĕrn'*
Duffel, (Neth.) *dǫǫf'fel*
Dugato, (It.) *dǫǫ-ga'to*
Duida, (S. Am.) *mt.* *dǫǫ-ī'da*
Duina, (Austr.) *c.* *dǫǫ-ī'na*
Duiveland, (Neth.) *doi'fe-länt*
Duiven, (Neth.) *doi'fĕn*
Dukella, (Af.) *dǫǫ-kĕl'ya*
Dukla, (Austr.) *dǫǫ'kla*
Dulce, (Mex.) *g.* & *l.* *dǫǫl'thę* (or *se*)
Dulwich, (Eng.) *dul'itch*
Dumbertonshire, (Scot.) *dum'bĕr-ton-shĭre*
Dumel, (Fr.) *isl.* *dŭ-mĕl'*
Dumel, (Ger.) *r.* *dǫǫ'mĕl*
Dumfries, (Scot.) *co.* *dum-freece'*
Dun, (Fr.) *dŭng*
Dundal, (Sc. Pen.) *dŭn'dahl*
Dundalk, (Ir.) *dun-dąlk'*
Dundas, (Can.) *dŭng-da'*
Dundee, (Scot.) *dun-dee'*
Dunderstadt, (Ger.) *dǫǫn'dĕr-stät*
Dungannon, (Ir.) *dun-găn'non*
Dunkirk, *or* Dunkirchen, (Fr.) *dŭn-kirk'* or *dŭn'kĭr-chĕn*
Dunnamaragh, (Ir.) *dun'na-mä-rägh'*
Durango, (Mex. & Pen.) *dǫǫ-răn'go*
Duranno, (It.) *dǫǫ-răn'no*
Durasno, (Mex.) *dǫǫ-ras'no*
Durbuy, (Neth.) *dǫǫr'boi*
Durdat, (Fr.) *dŭr-da'*
Durham, (Eng. Can.) *dur'ham*
Durlach, (Ger.) *dǫǫr'lach*
Dusseldorf, (Ger.) *dŭs'sĕl-dǫrf*
Dussen, (Neth.) *dŭs'sĕn*
Duszno, (Prus.) *dǫǫsh'no*
Dvina, (R.) *r.* *dwī'na*
Dyle, (Neth.) *dīle*
Dynapoor, (Hind.) *dy-na-pǫǫr'*
Dyxrenroth, (Switz.) *dix'rĕn-rōte*

E.

East India *ĭn'jĭ-a*
Eauze, (Fr.) *ōze*
Ebbelykke, (Den.) *ĕb'bę-lŭk'kę*
Ebeltoft, (Den.) *ĕb'bĕl-tǫft*
Ebeltoft, (Den.) *b.* *ĕ'bĕl-tǫft*
Eberbach, (Ger.) *ĕ'bĕr-bach*
Ebersfeld, (Ger.) *ĕ'bĕrs-fĕlt*
Eberswalde. (Ger.) *ĕ'bĕrs-wal'dę*
Ebesfalva, (Austr.) *ę'bĕss-fal'va*
Ebis, (Switz.) *ę'bis*
Ebrach, (Ger.) *ę-brach*
Ebrach Burg, (Ger.) *ę-brach bǫǫrğ*
Ebrach Rauhe, (Ger.) *ę-brach rou'hę*
Ebrach Reiche, (Ger.) *r.* *ę-brach rī'chę*
Ebro, (Pen.) *ę'bro*
Ebsambul, (As.) *ĕb-sam'bǫǫl* or *ĕb-sam-bǫǫl'*
Eccica, (It.) *isl.* *ĕt'chī-ka*
Eccleschechan, (Scot.) *ĕk-klĭ's-fĕch'an*
Echten, (Neth.) *ĕch'ten*
Echternach, (Neth.) *ĕch'tĕr-näch*
Ecija, (Pen.) *ę-thī'ĕha*
Eckartsberg, (Prus.) *ĕk'kärts-bĕrğ*
Eckernforde, (Den.) *ĕk'kĕrn-fǫr'dę*
Eckernforde Haven, (Den.) *ĕk'kĕrn-fǫr'dę*
Eckmuhl, *or* Eggmuhl, (Ger.) *ĕk'mŭhl*
Eclose, (Fr.) *ę-klōze'*
Ecomoy, (Fr.) *ę-kō-mwa'*
Ecouis, (Fr.) *ę-kǫǫ-ī'*
Ecrehou Rocks, (Fr.) *ę-krę-ǫǫ'*
Ecuador, *or* Equator, (S. Am.) *ĕk-wä-dōre'*
Edam, (Neth.) *ę'dăm*
Ede, (Neth.) *ę'dę*
Edeforssen, (Sc. Pen.) *ę'dę-fǫrs'sĕn*
Edel's Land, (Austral.) *ę'dels*
Edenhall, (Eng.) *ę'den-hall*
Eder, (Ger.) *r.* *ę'dĕr*
Edgecomb *ĕj'kum*
Ediatsk, (R.) *ę-dī-atsk'*
Edinburgh, (Scot.) *ĕd'in-bur-rō* or *ĕd'in-burğ*
Edir, (Tur.) *ę'dĭr*
Edisto, (U. S.) *ĕd'is-to*
Edumia, (Pal.) *ę-dǫǫ'mī-a*
Eelde, (Neth.) *ēl'dę*
Eelde Til, (Neth.) *ēl'dę til*
Eem Til, (Neth.) *ēme til*
Eerden, (Neth.) *ēr'den*
Eerzel, (Neth.) *ēr'zel*
Efat, (Af.) *ę'fat*
Efferden, (Austr.) *ĕf'fĕr-dĕn*
Egelshofen (Switz.) *ę'gĕls-hō'fen*
Egemark, (Den.) *ę'ge-märk*
Eger, (Ger. & Austr.) *ę'gĕr*
Eger, (Austr.) *r.* *ę'gĕr*
Egeri, (Switz.) *ę'gę-rī*
Egeri, (Switz.) *l.* *ę'gę-rī*
Egerlingen, (Switz.) *ę'gĕr-ling-ĕn*
Egersheim, (Fr.) *ę'gĕrs-hīme*
Egersund, (Sc. Pen.) *ę'gĕr-zǫǫnd*
Egerberg, (Switz.) *ę'gĕr-bĕrğ*
Eggen, (Switz.) *ĕg'gen*
Eggiweiler, (Switz.) *ĕg'gī-vī'lĕr*
Eglecht, (R.) *ĕg'lĕcht*
Egletons, (Fr.) *ĕg'l'tǫng*
Egmondaan Zee, (Neth.) *ĕch-mōn'dähn-zę*
Egmont-binnen, (Neth.) *ĕch'mǫnt-bĭn'nĕn*
Egmont, *or* Taranaki, (New Zealand) *mt.* *ĕch'mǫnt* or *tä-rä-nä'kĭ*
Egypt *ę'jipt*
Ehrenbreitstein, (Ger.) *ę'rĕn-brīte-stīne'*
Ehrenburg, (Ger.) *ę'rĕn-bǫǫrğ*
Ehrendingen, (Switz.) *ę'rĕn-ding-ĕn*
Eibenstock, (Ger.) *ī'bĕn-stǫk*
Eichstadt, (Ger) *ĭch'stat*
Eiderstadt, (Den.) *ī'dĕr-stät*
Eila, (R.) *mt.* *ī'la*
Einansau, (R.) *r.* *ī'nan-zou*
Eindhoven, (Neth.) *ĭnt'hō-fĕn*
Einersdal, (Sc. Pen.) *ī'nĕrs-dahl*
Einsiedeln. (Switz.) *ī'zădĕn*
Eisach, (Austr.) *r.* *ī's'bächh*
Eisbach, (Ger.) *ī's'bächh*
Eisenach, (Ger.) *ī'ze-näch*
Eisendorf, (Ger.) *ī'zĕn-dǫrf*
Eiskoe, (R.) *ĭs-kŏ*
Eisleben, (Ger.) *īs'lē-ben*
Eixen, (Prus.) *ĭk'sen*
Ekaterinburg, (R.) *e-kat'ę-rĭn-bǫǫrğ'*
Ekaterinigorad, (R.) *ę-kat-ę-rĭn-ĭ-gō'rădd*
Ekaterininsk, (R.) *ę-kat'ę-rĭn-ĭnsk'*
Ekaterinoslav, (R.) *ę-kat-ę-rĭ-nǫs'lăv*
Ekerberga, (Sc. Pen.) *ę'kę-shŏ*
Ekesjo, (Sc. Pen.) *ę'kę-shŏ*
Ekotrovska, (R.) *e-kō-trǫǫ'ska*
Elatma *e-lat'ma*
El Plan, (Pen.) *ĕl plan*
El Wah, *or* Great Oasis, (Eg.) *ĕl wäh'*
El Wah el Ghurbi, *or* Lesser Oasis, (Eg.) *ĕl wäh' ĕl ghur'bī*
Elatenh, (Gr.) *mt.* *ę-lă-tę'a*
Elba, (It.) *isl.* *ĕl'ba*
Elbe, *or* Elb, (Ger.) *r.* *ĕl'bę* or *ĕlb*
Elberfeld, (Ger.) *ĕl'bĕr fĕlt*
Elbeu, (Fr.) *ĕl'beŭ*
Elbing, (Prus.) *ĕl'bing*
Elbrouz, (R.) *mt.* *ĕl'brouz*
Elbur, (Per.) *mt.* *ĕl'bŏr*
Elburg, (Neth.) *ĕl'bǫǫrğ*
Elchanca, (R.) *ĕl-chăn'ka*
Elche, (Pen.) *ĕl'chę*
Elchingen, (Ger.) *ĕl'ching-ĕn*
Elda, (Pen.) *ĕl'da*
Elde, (Ger.) *r.* *ĕl'dę*
Elden, (Neth.) *ĕl'den*
Elenovsk, (R.) *ę'lę-nǫnsk*
Eletot, (Fr.) *ę-lę-to'*
Eleusis, (Gr.) *b.* *e-lē'sis*
Eleuthera, (W. Ind.) *isl.* *ĕl-ū'the-ra*
Elfkarleby, (Sc. Pen.) *ĕlf'kar-lę-bŭ'*
Elfros, (Sc. Pen.) *ĕlf'rōze*
Elfvedal, (Sc. Pen.) *ĕl'vę-dăhl*
Elga, (Sc. Pen.) *ĕl'ga*
Elgg, (Switz.) *ĕlg*
Elgin, *or* Morayshire, (Scot.) *ĕl'ğ'in*
Elis, (Gr.) *ē'lis*
Elizavetpol, (R.) *ę-lĭ-zŭ-vĕt'pol*
Ellada, (Gr.) *r.* *ĕl-la'da*
Ellingeguard, (Den.) *ĕl'ling-ę-gŏrde*
Ellwangen, (Ger.) *ĕl'wang-ĕn*
Elm, (Ger.) *ĕlm*
Elovatka, (R.) *ę-lō-vät'ka*
Elp, (Neth.) *ĕlp*
Elpidio, (It.) *ĕl-pī'dĭ-o*
Elsa, (It.) *r.* *ĕl'sa*
Elsant, (Fr.) *ĕl-săng'*
Elsinore, *or* Helsingoer, (Den.) *ĕl'sĭ-nōre, hĕl-sing-ĕr'*
Elspeel, (Neth.) *ĕl'spĕle*
Elster, (Prus.) *r.* *ĕl'stĕr*
Elsterwarda, (Prus.) *ĕl'stĕr-vär'da*
Elvedal, (Sc. Pen.) *ĕlf'dăhl*
Elz, (Neth.) *r.* *ĕlts*
Elzach, (Ger.) *ĕl'tsăch*
Elze, (Ger.) *ĕl'tsę*
Ematsbach, (Ger.) *ę'măts-bäch*
Emba, (As.) *g.* *ĕm'ba*
Emba, (As.) *r.* *ĕm'ba*
Embrach, (Neth.) *ĕm'brăch*
Embrun, (Fr.) *ăng-brĕng'*
Emd, (Switz.) *ĕmd*
Emden, (Ger.) *ĕm'dĕn*
Emeln, (Ger.) *ę'meln*
Emmen, (Switz. & Neth.) *ĕm'mĕn*
Empoli, (It.) *ĕm'pō-lī*
Ems, (Ger. Neth.) *ĕms*
Enara, (R.) *ę-nä'ra*
Encanizado de Murcia, (Pen.) *ĕn'ka-nī-thä'do dę mǫǫr'-thī-a*
Endelnave, (Den.) *isl.* *ĕn'dę-lä'vę*
Endovichtchn, (R.) *en-dō-nĭcht'cha*
Endracht's Land, (Austral.) *ĕhn'drächts länt*
Eneanizado de Mucir, (Pen.) *ę'ne-a-nī-thä'do dę mǫǫ-thĭr'*
Eneboe, (Sc. Pen.) *ę'ne bo*
Eneda, (Switz.) *ę-ne'da*
Engelberg, (Switz.) *ĕng-ĕl-bĕrğ*
Engellhartzell, (Austr.) *ĕng-el-hărt-tsĕl'*
Engelholm, (Sc. Pen.) *ĕng-ĕl-hōlm'*
Engen, (Ger.) *ĕng'ĕn*
Enger, (Ger.) *ĕng'ĕr*
Enghien, (Neth.) *ăng'ğī-ăng*
England *ing'gland*
Enguern, (Pen.) *ĕn-ge'ra*
Enkhuizen, (Neth.) *ĕnk'hoi-zen*
Enkoping, (Sc. Pen.) *ehn-chŏ'ping*
Ennethuhl, (Switz.) *ĕn'nĕt-hǫǫl*
Enniscorthy, (Ir.) *en-nis-kor'thy*
Enniskillen, (Ir.) *en-nis-kĭl'len*
Enns, (Austr.) *r.* *ĕns*
Eno, (R.) *ę'no*
Enontekeis, (R.) *e-nǫn'tę-kīse*
Enter, (Neth.) *ĕn'tĕr*
Entlibuch, (Switz.) *ĕnt'lĭt-bǫǫch*
Entradas, (Pen.) *ĕn-tra'das*
Entragues, (Fr.) *ăng-trăg'*
Entre Douro e Minho, (Pen.) *ĕn'tre dǫǫ'ro ę mĭn'yo*
Entre Rios, (S. Am.) *ĕn'tre rī'os*
Entrecasteaux, d', (N. Zeal.) *ch.* *dăngtr'käs-to'*
Entrevaux, d', (Fr.) *dăngtr-vō'*
Enyike, (Austr.) *ĕn'yĭ-kę*
Enz, (Ger. Neth.) *ĕnts*
Epauvillers, (Switz.) *ę-pō-vī-ī-yę'* or *ę-pō-vĭl'yę*
Epe, (Neth.) *ę'pe*
Epernay, (Fr.) *ę-pĕr-nā'*
Epernon, (Fr.) *ę-pĕr-nǫng'*
Epidauros, (Gr.) *ę-pĭ-dou'ros*
Epidauros Limera, (Gr.) *ę-pĭ-dou'ros lĭ-mę'ra*
Epila, (Pen.) *ę'pĭ-la*
Epinal, (Fr.) *ę-pĭ-năl'*
Epine, (Fr.) *ę-pīne*

Fr. long *œ* and short *œ̆*, nearly as in *spur*. — Final *ly*, French *l mouillé*. — *An''ger, vi''cious*. — *ğ* as *s* in *pleasure*; *ğ* and *čh* guttural; *ny* liquid; *th* as in *pith*.

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Equator, *or* Ecuador, (Centr. Am.) ẹ-kwä'tọr
Er, (Fr.) *isl.* ẽr
Era, (It.) *r.* ẹ'ra
Erasmo, Fort, (It.) ẹ-räs'mo
Erba Spina, (It.) ẽr'bas-pī'na
Erbach, (Ger.) ẽr'bäch
Ercole, (It.) *isl.* ẽr'kō-lẹ
Erek, (Austr.) ẹ'rẽk
Eretria, (Gr.) ẹ-rẹ'trī-a
Erfa, (Ger.) *r.* ẽr'fa
Erfurt, (Prus.) ẽr'fọọrt
Eria, (It.) *r.* ẹ'rī-a
Ericeyra, (Pen.) ẹ-rī-thī'ra
Erick, (Switz.) ẹ'rik
Erigne, (Fr.) ẹ-rīny'
Erivan, (R.) ẹ'rī-vän
Erivelde, (Neth.) ẹ-rī-fẽl'dẹ
Erlaa, (R.) ẽr'la
Erlach, (Switz.) ẽr'läch
Erlaf, (Austr.) *r* ẽr'läf
Erlau, (Austr.) ẽr'lou
Erlau, (Austr.) *r.* ẽr'lou
Erlangen, (Ger.) ẽr'läng-ẽn
Erlbach, (Ger.) ẽrl'bäch
Erlenbach, (Switz.) ẽr'lẽn-bäch
Ermatingen, (Switz.) ẽr'mä-tĭng-ẽn
Ermelo, (Neth.) ẽr'mẹ-lo
Erne, Lough, (Ir.) lọch ẽrn
Ernee, (Fr.) ẽr-nẹ'
Err, (Austr.) *r.* ẽr
Erschweilet, (Switz.) ẽrsh'vī-lẽr
Ervedeira (Pen.) ẽr-vẹ-dī'ra
Ervillers, (Fr.) ẽr-vī-ĭ-yẹ' or ẽr-vīl-yẹ'
Ervy, (Fr.) ẽr-vī'
Erz Gebirge, (Austr.) ẽrts gẹ-bĭr'gẹ
Erzen, (Ger.) ẽr'tsẽn
Erzeroom, (Tur.) ẽrz-rọọm'
Escaculles, (Fr.) ẽs-kä-kŭlẹ'
Escalao, (Pen.) ẽs-ka-la'o
Escaro, (It.) ẽs-kä'ro
Esch, (Neth.) ẽsk
Esche, (Switz.) ẽsh'ẹ
Eschelles, les, (Fr.) lẹ zẹ-shẽl'
Escherhausen, (Ger.) ẽ'shẽr-hou'zen
Escholzmatt, (Switz.) ẽ'shọlts-mät
Escombrera, (Pen.) *isl.* ẽs-kọm-brẹ-ra
Escorial, el, (Pen.) ẽl ẽs-kō'rī-ăl
Escucho, (Pen.) ẽs-kọọ'cho
Esens, (Ger.) ẹ'zens
Esguiva, (Pen.) *r.* ẽs-gī'va
Eshoot, (Af.) ẽsh'ọọt
Esino, (It.) *r.* ẹ-sī'no
Eskilstuna, (Sc. Pen.) ẽs'kĭls-tọọ'na
Esne, (Eg.) ẽs-nẹ'
Esnon, (Fr.) ẹ-nọng'
Espalion, (Fr.) ẽs-pa-lĭ-ọng'
Espalmador, (Pen.) *isl.* ẽs'păl-ma-dōr'
Espanillo, (Pen.) ẽs-pä-nĭl'yo
Espinar, (Pen.) ẽs-pī-när'
Espinosa, (Pen.) ẽs-pī-nō'sa
Espinosa del Rey, (Pen.) ẽs-pī-nō'sa dẽl rī
Espirito Santo, *or* Victoria, (Braz.) ẽs-pĭ'rĭ-to sän'to
Espiritu Santo, Tierra del, (Austral.) tĭ-ẽr'ra dẽl ẽs-pĭ'rĭ-tọọ sän'to
Espiritu Santo, (Mex.) *b.* ẽs-pĭ'rĭ-tọọ sän'to
Esporlas, (Pen.) ẽs-pọr'läs
Esquimaux, (N. Am.) *l.* ẽs'kĭ-mo
Esseck, (Austr.) ẽs'sek
Essel, (Ger.) ẽs'sel
Essen, (Ger. & Neth.) ẽs'sen
Essequibo, (S. Am.) ẽs-sẹ-kĭ'bo
Essern, (Pen.) *r.* ẽs'sẹ-ra
Essertines, (Switz.) ẽs-sẽr-tĭne'
Essex, (Eng. & Can.) ẽs'sex
Essone, (Fr.) ẽs-sōne
Estafort, (Fr.) ẽs-tä-fōre
Estagle, (Fr.) ẽs-tägl'
Estain, (Fr.) ẽs-tăng'
Este, (It.) ẽs'tẹ
Estella, (Pen.) ẽs-tẹl'ya
Estepa, (Pen.) ẽs-tẹ'pa
Estepar, (Pen.) ẽs-tẹ-pär'
Estepona, (Pen.) ẽs-tẹ-pō'na
Estivareilles, (Fr.) ẽs-tĭ-vä-rẹ-ĭ or ẽs-tĭ-vä-rèly
Estrella, la, (Pen.) lä ẽs-trẽl'ya
Estrelle, (Fr.) ẽs-trẽle
Estrellos, (Mex.) ẽs-trẽl'yos or ẽs-trẹ-ĭ-yos
Estremoz, (Pen.) ẽs'trẹ-mọth'
Estremadura, (Port., Pen.) ẽs'trẹ-mä-dọọ'ra
Estremadura, (Sp., Pen.) ẽs'trẹ-mä-dọọ'ro
Estrica, Fort, (Pen.) ẽs-trī'ka
Etampes, (Fr.) ẹ-tängp'
Etangs, (Fr.) ẹ-täng'
Etaples, (Fr.) ẹ-täpl'
Etauliers, (Fr.) ẹ-tō-lĭ-ẹ'
Etay, (Fr.) ẹ-tā'
Etchemin, (N. Am.) ẽtch'min
Etna, (It.) *mt.* ẽt'na
Etole, (Neth.) ẹ-tōle
Etolia, (Gr.) ẹ-tō'lĭ-a
Etowah, (U. S.) com. ĭt'to-wah
Etre, (Fr.) ẽtr'
Etrechy, (Fr.) ẹ-trẽ-shĭ'
Etretat, (Fr.) ẹ-trẽ-ta'
Etreux Landernat, (Fr.) ẹ-trẽ lăng-dẽr-na'
Etruria, (It.) ẹ-trọọ'rĭ-a
Ettisweiler, (Switz.) ẽt'tis-vī'lẽr
Ettlebruck, (Neth.) ẽt'lẹ-brọọk
Etzthaler Fecher, Great, (Austr.) ẽts'tät'lẽr fẽ-chẽr
Eu, (Fr.) ọọ
Euboea, (Gr.) ụ-bē'a
Eufemia, St. (It.) ẹ-ọọ-fẹ'mĭ-a
Eufemia, (It.) *g.* ẹ-ọọ-fẹ'mĭ-a
Eulalia, Sta, (Pen.) sän'ta ẹ-ọọ-lä'lĭ-a
Eulau, (Ger.) oi'lou
Eupatoria, *or* Kazlov, (R.) oi'pä-tō'rĭ-a, käz'lọv
Eupel, (Austr.) *r.* oi'pel
Euphemia, Sta, (Pen.) sän'ta ẹ-ọọ-fẹ'mĭ-a
Euphrates, (As.) ụ-frā'tẽz
Eure, (Fr.) *r.* ọọre
Eure, (Fr.) *dep.* ọọre
Eure and Loire, (Fr.) *dep.* ọọre, lwär
Europa, (Pen.) *b.* ẹ-ọọ-rō'pa
Europa, (Pen.) *pt.* ẹ-ọọ-rō'pa
Europe ụ'rope
Eurytania, (Gr.) ụ-rĭ-tā'nĭ-a
Eutin, (Den.) oi-tĭne'
Evanovsk, (R.) ẹ'vä-nọvsk'
Eve, (R.) ẹ-vẹ
Evenagh, (Ir.) ẹ-vẹ-năgh'
Everdinghe, (Neth.) ẹ'vẽr-ding-ẹ
Evolena, (Switz.) ẹ-vō-lẹ'na
Evora, (Pen.) ẹ-vō'ra
Evoramonte, (Pen.) ẹ-vō-rä-mọn'tẹ
Evreux, (Fr.) ẹ-vrẽ
Eyalet, (Tur.) ī-yä'let
Eyder, (Den.) *r.* ī'dẽr
Eylau, (Prus.) ī'lou
Eymontiers, (Fr.) ā-mọng-tĭ-ẹ'
Ezcaray, (Pen.) ẽth-ka-rī'
Ezerska, (R.) ẹ-zẽrs'ka

F.

Faaborg, (Den.) fō'bọrg
Fnarup, (Den.) fō'rọọp
Fabregues, (Fr.) fa-brẽg'
Fabriano, (It.) fä-brĭ-ä'no
Faemundsjo, (Sc. Pen.) fā'mọọnd-shoŭ
Faenza, (It.) fä-ẽn'za
Fagaras, (Austr.) fä-gä'räs
Fahlheim, (Ger.) fäl'hĭme
Fahlun, (Sc. Pen.) fa'lọọn
Fahnenbach Burg, (Ger.) fä'nẽn-bäch bọọrg
Fahrsand, (Sc. Pen.) fär'sänd
Fahrtoft, (Den.) fär'to-ft
Faioom, (Eg.) *pr.* fī-ọọm'
Falaise, (Fr.) fä-lāze'
Falco, (It.) făl'ko
Falconara, (It.) făl-kō-nä'ra
Falcone, (It.) făl-kō'nẹ
Falkenberg, (Sc. Pen.) făl'kẽn-bẽrg
Falkenstein, (Ger.) făl'kẽn-stĭne
Falkirk, (Scot.) făl'kirk
Falkland, (Fifeshire, Scot.) fạulk'land
Falkland, (S. Am.) *isl.* fạulk'land
Falkoeping, (Sc. Pen.) făl'chŏŭ-ping
Fall, (Switz.) făl
Fallfors, (Sc. Pen.) făl'fọrs
Falsterbo, (Sc. Pen.) făl'stẽr-bo
Falster, (Den.) *isl.* făl'stẽr
Falu, (Sc. Pen.) fä'lọọ
Falu, (Sc. Pen.) *r.* fä'lọọ
Falun, [Fahlun,] (Sc. Pen) fä'lọọn
Falun, copper mines, (Sc. Pen.) fä'lọọn
Falvaterra, (It.) făl'vä-tẽr'ra
Falmagosta, (Tur.) făl-mä-gōs'ta
Fanari, (Tur.) *c.* fä-nä'rĭ
Fanari, (Gr.) *mt.* fä-nä'rĭ
Fanjeaux, (Fr.) fạng-shō'
Fano, (It. Gr.) fä'no
Fanoe, (Den.) *isl.* fä'noŭ
Fantvannes, (Fr.) fạng-vänz'
Fanum, (It.) fä'nọọm
Faou, le, (Fr.) lẽ fa-ọọ'
Faouet, le, (Fr.) lẽ fa-ọọ-ẹ'
Faraga, (It.) fä-ra'ga
Farara, (It.) fa-rä'ra
Farntissa Wells, (Af.) fa-rā-tĭs'sa
Faro, (Pen.) fä'ro
Faroe, (Sc. Pen.) *isl.* fä'roŭ or fä'rō
Farquhar's Isl. (Austral.) fär'kọọ-är
Farrarese, (It.) fär-rä-rẹ-zẹ
Fars, *or* Farsistan, (Per.) färs, fär-sĭs-tän'
Fas, *or* Fez, (Af.) fäs or fẽz
Fatianovo, (R.) fa-tĭ-a-nō'vo
Faucarmont, (Fr.) fō'kär-mōng'
Fauquemberg, (Fr.) fō-kạng-bẽrk'
Fauquier, (U. S.) fạu-kire'
Fauville, (Fr.) fō-vĭle'
Fauvillers, (Neth.) fō-vī-ĭ-yẹ' or fō-vīl-yẹ'
Faviguana, (It.) *isl.* fä-vī-gọọ-ä'na
Favone, (It.) *pt.* fä-vō'nẹ
Fay, le, (Fr.) lẽ fā
Fayde Billot, (Fr.) fäde bĭl-yō' or bĭ-ĭ-yō'
Fayetteville, (U. S.) fa'ĕt-vĭl
Fécamp, (Fr.) fẹ-käng'
Faderovka, (R.) fẹ-dẹ-rọv'ka
Fedotovo, (R.) fẹ-dō-tō'vo
Feerwert, (Neth.) fẽhr'vẽrt
Fehrnltorf, (Switz.) fẽhr'ăl'tọrf
Fehrbelin, (Prus.) fẽhr'bẹ-lĭne'
Fekete Ugy, (Austr.) fẹ-kẹ'tẹ ọọdj
Feldkirch, (Austr.) fẽlt'kĭrch
Feldsberg, (Switz.) fẽlts'bẽrg
Felegyhaza, (Austr.) fẹ'lẹdẹ-hä'za
Felicudi, (It.) *isl.* fẹ-lĭ-kọọ'dī
Felines, (Fr.) fẹ-lĭne'
Felizzano, (It.) fẹ-lĭt-sä'no
Fellin, (R.) fẽl-lĭn'
Felsobanya, (Austr.) fẽl-shō-bōn'yo
Feltz, (Neth.) fẽlts
Femeren, (Den.) *isl.* fẹ'mẽrn
Femeren Sound, (Den.) fẹ'mẽrn
Femina, (It.) *isl.* fẹ'mĭ-na
Fenestrella, (It.) fẹ'nẽs-trẽl'la
Feodosia, *or* Kaffa, (R.) fẹ-ō-dō'sĭ-a
Ferden, (Switz.) fẽr'dẽn
Fère Champenoise, (Fr.) fẽre shängp-nwäze'
Fère, la, (Fr.) lä fẽre
Fering, (Austr.) fẹ'rĭng
Fermanagh, (Ir.) *co.* fẽr-mä'năgh
Fermo, (It.) fẽr'mo
Ferrara, (It. Switz.) fẽr-rä'ra
Ferrato, (It. Switz.) fẽr-rä'to
Ferreira, (Pen.) fẽr-rī'ra
Ferrex Valley, (Switz.) fẽr'rẽx
Ferrière, la, (Switz.) lä fẽr-rĭ-ẽre'
Ferrières, (Neth.) fẽr-rĭ-ẽre'
Ferro de Vacas, (Pen.) fẽr'ro dẹ vä'käs
Ferroe, (Den.) *isl.* fẽr'roŭ
Ferru, (It.) *mt.* fẽr-rọọ'
Ferté sur Aube, la, (Fr.) lä fẽr-tẹ' sŭr ōbe
Ferté Bernard, la, (Fr.) lä fẽr-tẹ' bẽr-närd'
Ferté sous Jouarre, la, (Fr.) lä fẽr-tẹ' sọọ shọọ-äre'
Ferté Senneterre, la, (Fr.) lä fẽr-tẹ' sẽn-tẽre'
Fétieux, (Fr.) fẹ-sĭ-ŏ'
Fettrona, (It.) fẽt-trō'na
Feuchtwangen, (Ger.) foiĉht'väng-ẽn
Feuillat, (Fr.) fŏŭ-ĭ-ya or fŏŭl-ya'
Feuillée, (Fr.) fŏŭ-ĭ-yẹ or fŏŭl-yẹ
Feurs, (Fr.) fŏŭr
Fez, *or* Fas, (Af.) fẽz
Fezzan, (Af.) *pr.* fẽz-zän'
Fianona Gemino, (Austr.) fĭ-ä-nō'na jẹ-mĭ'no
Finscone, (It.) *mt.* fĭ-ŭs-kō'ne
Fichtel, *or* Fichtelgebirge, (Ger.) *mt.* fĭĉh'tẽl gẹ-bĭr'gẹ
Fichtel Naab, (Ger.) *r.* fĭĉh'tẽl näbe
Fidesd, (Austr.) fĭ'dẽshd
Fiel, (Den.) *l.* fĭle
Fiesole, (It.) fĭ-ẹ'so-lẹ
Fifeshire, (Scot.) fĭfe'shire
Figari, *c.* fĭ-gä'rĭ
Figueira, (Pen.) fĭ-gī'ra
Figueira dos Cavaliciros, (Pen.) fĭ-gī'ra dọs kä-vä-lĭ-ĭ'ros
Figuera, (Pen.) fĭ-gẹ'ra
Figueras, (Pen.) fĭ-gẹ'räs
Fiji fĭ'jĭ
Filefjeld, (Sc. Pen.) fĭ'lẹ-fĭ-ĕld
Filletta, (It.) fĭl-lĕt'ta
Filonovsk, (R.) fĭ'lō-novsk'
Fils and Rems, (Ger.) fils, rẽms
Finale, (It.) fĭ-nä'lẹ
Finana, (Pen.) fĭ-nä'na
Finestra, (It.) *c.* fĭ-nẽs'tra
Finhault, (Switz.) fĭ-nō'
Finingia, (N. Zeal.) fĭ-nĭn'jĭ-a
Finisterre, (Fr.) *dep* fĭ-nĭs-tẽre'
Finistierra, (Pen.) fĭ-nĭs-tĭ-ẽr'ra
Finland, (R.) fĭn'länd
Finland, (R.) *g.* fĭn'länd
Finmark, (Sc. Pen.) fĭn'märk
Finster Aarhorn, (Switz.) fĭn'stẽr ăr'họrn
Finzino, (It.) *r.* fĭ-nd'zo
Fioro, (It.) *r.* fĭ-ō'ro
Firenze, *or* Florence, (It.) fĭ-rẽnd'zẹ
Fiorenzola, (It.) fĭ-ō-rẽnd'zọ-la
Firenzuola, (It.) fĭ-rẽnd-zọọ-ō'la
Fisibach, (Switz.) fĭ'zĭ-bäch
Fismes, (Fr.) fĭme
Fitte, la, (Fr.) lä fĭte
Fitton, (Can.) *mt.* fĭt'ton
Fiume, (Austr.) fĭ-ọọ'mẹ
Fiumicino, (It.) fĭ-ọọ-mĭ-chĭ'no
Fix, (Fr.) fĭ
Fixe, (Neth.) fĭx
Flacey, (Fr.) flăd
Fladd, (Den.) flăd
Fladstrand, (Den.) flăd'ströand
Flagstadt, (Sc. Pen.) flăg'stät
Flagstadoe, (Sc. Pen.) *isl.* flăg'stät-ŏŭ

Fāte, fär, fạll, whạt, bât. — *Mēte, prey, hèlp, thẽre, hẽr.* — *Pīne, marīne, bīrd, fig.* — *Nōte, dŏve, mŏve, wọlf, bọọk, lọrd.* — *Tūne, bụll, ụnite.* — Fr. long *vŏe*; Fr. short *bŭt.*—

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Flakkee, *or* Haringvliet, (Neth.) *r.* — *flăk'kę*
Flamunville, (Fr.) — *flă-mœ̆ng-vīle'*
Flanders, *or* Flandre, (Neth.) — *flăn'dèrs, flangdr*
Flanders, East and West, (Neth.) — *flăn'dèrs*
Flavia, (It.) *t.* — *flă'vī-a*
Flavigny, (Fr.) — *flă-vīn-yī'*
Flavion, (Neth.) — *flă-vī-ong'*
Flèche, la, (Fr.) — *la flăshe*
Flekkefjord, (Sc. Pen.) — *flĕk'ke-fī-ŏrd*
Flensborg, (Den.) — *flĕns'borg̃*
Fleron, (Neth.) — *fle-rong'*
Flers, (Fr.) — *flère*
Flesch, (Switz.) — *flĕsh*
Fleure, (Fr.) — *flœ̆re*
Fleurier, (Neth.) — *flœ̆-rī-ę'*
Flintshire, (Eng.) — *flint'shīre*
Flix, (Pen.) — *flĭs*
Flixecourt, (Fr.) — *flĭks-kǫǫr'*
Floda, (Sc. Pen.) — *flō'da*
Flogny, (Fr.) — *flōn-yī'*
Florac, (Fr.) — *flō-răk'*
Florée, (Neth.) — *flō-re'*
Florence, *or* Firenze, (It.) — *flo'rĕnce, fī-rĕnd'ze*
Florenville, (Neth.) — *flō-răng-vīle'*
Flores, *or* Brazos de Dios, (Mex.) — *flō'rĕsse, brā'thōs de di'os*
Florida, (U. S. & Mex.) — *flor'ī-da*
Floris, (East. Isl.) *st.* — *flō'rĭs*
Florrenne, (Neth.) — *flŏ-rĕne'*
Flums, (Switz.) — *flǫǫms*
Flushing, *or* Vlissingen, (Neth.) — *flush'ing*
Fluvanna, (U. S.) — *flu-văn'na*
Foehr, *or* Foehrde, (Den.) — *fœ̆r, fœ̆r'de*
Foemoe, (Den.) *isl.* — *fœ̆'mœ̆*
Foggia, (It.) — *fŏd'ga*
Foglia, (It.) *r.* — *fōl'ya*
Foix, (Fr.) — *fwa*
Fokien, (Ch.) — *fō'keen*
Foldea, (Austr.) — *fol-de'a*
Folding, (Den.) — *fol'ding*
Foldva, (Austr.) — *fŏld'va*
Foldvar, (Austr.) — *fŏld'vär*
Foligno, (It.) — *fō-lĭn'yo*
Fominska, (R.) — *fō-mĭns'ka*
Fominskeu, (R.) — *fō-mĭns'kœ̆*
Fonari, (It.) — *fō-nā'rī*
Fondi, (It.) — *fŏn'dī*
Fondo, (Austr.) — *fŏn'do*
Fonelos, (Pen.) — *fō-ne'los*
Fongtcheou, (Ch.) — *fong-tchǫǫ'*
Fonseca, *or* Ampala, (Mex.) — *g. fŏn-se'ka*
Fontaine l'Evêque, (Neth.) — *fong-tāne' le vāke*
Fontainebleau, (Fr.) — *fong-tāne-blō'*
Fontarabia, *or* Fuentarabia, (Pen.) — *fon-tā-rā'bī-a*
Fontana, (It.) *ft.* — *fŏn-tā'na*
Fonte Coberta, (Pen.) — *fŏn'te kō-bĕr'ta*
Fontenaille, (Neth.) — *fongt-nā-ī* or *fongt-nāly*
Fontenay, (Fr.) — *fongt-nā'*
Fontenoy, (Neth.) — *fongt-nwa'*
Fontiroux, (Fr.) — *fong-tī-rǫǫ'*
Fontiveros, (Pen.) — *fŏn-tī'vę-ros*
Foolah, *or* Foulah, (Af.) — *fǫǫ'lah*
Fora, (Den.) *isl.* — *fō'ra*
Ford Sand Isle, (Den.) — *fŏrd sănd*
Forestan, (R.) — *fō-rĕs'tăn*
Forez, (Fr.) — *fō-re'*
Forfar, (Scot.) *co.* — *for'fär*
Forges, (Fr.) — *fŏrge*
Forli, (It.) — *fŏr-lī'*
Forlimpopoli, (It.) — *fŏr-lĭm-pō'pō-lī*
Formari, (It.) — *fŏr-mā'rī*
Formazza Valley, (Switz.) — *fŏr-măt'sa*
Formosa, (R.) — *fŏr-mō'sa*
Fornos, (Pen.) — *fŏr'nos*
Forro, (Austr.) — *fŏr'ro*
Fors, (Sc. Pen.) — *fors*
Forsheda, (Sc. Pen.) — *fors-he'da*
Forsyth, (U. S.) — *for-sīthe'*
Fort Louis, (Fr.) — *fŏr lǫǫ-ī*
Fortanete, (Pen.) — *fŏr-tā-ne'tę*
Fortore, (It.) *r.* — *fŏr-tō'rę*
Fossano, (It.) — *fŏs-sā'no*
Fossa Nuova, (It.) — *fŏs'sa nǫǫ-ō'va*
Fosse, (Neth.) — *fŏsse*
Fosse, la, (Fr.) — *la fŏsse*
Fotschiel, (Switz.) — *fŏt'shīle*
Fougerais, la, (Fr.) — *la fǫǫge-rā'*
Fougères, (Fr.) — *fǫǫ-gère*
Fougerolles, (Fr.) — *fǫǫge-rŏle'*
Fourche, la, (U. S.) — *la fǫǫrshe*
Foux, la, (Fr.) — *la fǫǫ*
Fowey, *or* Foway, (Eng.) — *foy*
Foy, St., le Grande, (Fr.) — *săng fwa le grängd*
Foyers, (Scot.) — *fī'ĕrz*
Foyle, Lough, (Ir.) — *lŏch foil*
Fraiture, (Neth.) — *frā-tūre'*
Frameries, (Neth.) — *frăm-rī'*
Franca, la, (Pen.) — *la frăn'ka*
Francavella, (It.) — *frăn-kā-vĕl'la*
France — *frănce* or *frängs*
Franche Compte, (Fr.) — *frängsh-kong-tę'*
Frankenthal, (Ger.) — *frăn'kĕn-tale*
Franconia, (Ger.) — *frăn-kō'nī-a*
Frankenburg, (Ger.) — *frăng'kĕn-bǫǫrg̃*
Frankenhausen, (Ger.) — *frăng'kĕn-how'zen*
Frankenstein, (Ger.) — *frăng'kĕn-stīne*
Frankfort (-furt) on the Maine, (am Main,) (Ger.) — *frängk'fǫǫrt ăm mīne*
Frankfort (-furt) on the Oder, (an der Oder,) (Prus.) — *frängk'fǫǫrt ăn dĕr ō'dèr*
Franklin, (Can.) *l.* — *frănk'lin*
Franks, Mt. of the, (Pal.) — *frănks*
Franqueyra, (Pen.) — *frăn-kī'ra*
Frasca, (It.) *c.* — *frăs'ka*
Frascati, (It.) — *frăs-kă'tī*
Frasno, el, (Pen.) — *ĕl frăs'no*
Frauenburg, (R.) — *frou'ĕn-bǫǫrg̃*
Frauenfeld, (Switz.) — *frou'ĕn-fĕlt'*
Frechilla, (Pen.) — *fre-chīl'ya*
Fredeburg, (Ger.) — *frē'dę-bǫǫrg̃*
Fredensborg, (Den.) — *frē'dens-borg̃*
Fredericia, (Den.) — *frē'dę-rī'tsi-a* or *frē-dę-rī'tsha*
Fredericksberg, (Den.) — *frē'dę-riks-bĕrg̃'*
Fredericksborg, (Den.) — *frē'dę-riks-borg̃*
Fredericksdal, (Den.) — *frē'dę-riks-dāle*
Frederickshamn, (R.) — *frē'dę-riks-hămn*
Frederickstadt, (Den.) — *frē'dę-riks-stăt*
Frejus, (Fr.) — *frę-jǫǫce'*
Frenna, (It.) — *frĕn'na*
Freswick, (Scot.) — *frĕz'ĭk*
Freyberg, (Ger.) — *frī'bĕrg̃*
Freyburg, (Ger.) — *frī'bǫǫrg̃*
Freystadt, (Ger. Prus. Austr.) — *frī'stăt*
Frias, (Pen.) — *frī'as*
Fribourg, (Switz.) — *frī-bǫǫr'*
Fridau, (Austr.) — *frī'dou*
Friderichshafen, *or* Buchhorn, (Ger.) — *frī'dę-rĭchs-hä'fen*
Friedberg, (Ger.) — *frīd'bĕrg̃*
Friedburg, (Ger.) — *frīd'bǫǫrg̃*
Friedland, (Prus.) — *frīd'lant*
Friederichsroda, (Prus.) — *frī'dę-rĭchs-rō'da*
Friesland, (Neth.) — *frīs'lant*
Friesland, East, (Ger.) — *frīs'lant*
Frisange, (Neth.) — *frī'sansh*
Frische Haff, (Prus.) — *frish'ę häf*
Frische Nehrung, (Prus.) — *frish'ę ne-rǫǫng*
Fritzlar, (Ger.) — *frĭts'lar*
Friuli, (It.) — *frī-ǫǫ'lī*
Frodingham, (Eng.) — *frod'ing-um*
Frodsham, (Eng.) — *frodz'um*
Froidmont, (Fr.) — *frwa-mong'*
Frontenac, (Can.) — *frong-năk'*
Fruermarck, (Den.) — *frǫǫ'ĕr-märk*
Fruges, (Fr.) — *frǔge*
Freienwalde, (Prus.) — *frī'ĕn-văl'dę*
Fuego, Terra del, (S. Am.) — *tĕr'ra dĕl fǫǫ-e'go*
Fuembullido, (Pen.) — *fǫǫ-ĕm-bŭl-yī'do*
Fuencaliente, (Pen.) — *fǫǫ-ĕn'ka-lī-ĕn'tę*
Fuentabrada, (Pen.) — *fǫǫ-ĕn'tä-brä'da*
Fuentarabia, *or* Fontarabia, (Pen.) — *fǫǫ-ĕn'tä-rä'bī-a*
Fuente del Fresno, (Pen.) — *fǫǫ-ĕn'te dĕl frĕs'no*
Fuente, de la, (Pen.) — *de la fǫǫ-ĕn'te*
Fuente Palmera, (Pen.) — *fǫǫ-ĕn'te päl-me'ra*
Fuente del Maestre, (Pen.) — *fǫǫ-ĕn'te dĕl mä-e'stre*
Fuente Lapena, (Pen.) — *fǫǫ-ĕn'te la-pe'na*
Fuentepelayo, (Pen.) — *fǫǫ-ĕn'te-pe-lā'yo*
Fuenterable, (Pen.) — *fǫǫ-ĕn'te-rā'ble*
Fuentes, (Pen.) — *fǫǫ-ĕn'tesse*
Fuentes de la Compaña, (Pen.) — *fǫǫ-ĕn'tesse de la kŏm-pän'ya*
Fuhrberg, (Ger.) — *fǫǫr'bĕrg̃*
Fuhu, (R.) — *fǫǫ'hoo*
Fulmicino, (It.) — *fǫǫl-mī-chī'no*
Fulda, (Ger.) — *fǫǫl'da*
Fulda, (Ger.) *r.* — *fǫǫl'da*
Fuldera, (Switz.) — *fǫǫl-dā'ra*
Fullonica, (It.) — *fǫǫl-lō'nī-ka*
Funchal, *isl.* — *fǫǫn-shäl'*
Funen, (Den.) *isl.* — *fu'nĕn*
Furianda, (Pen.) — *fǫǫ-rī-ăn'da*
Furnes, (Neth.) — *fürn*
Furruckabad, (Hind.) — *für-rŭk-ä-bäd'*
Furstenau, (Prus.) — *für'ste-nou*
Furstenburg, (Ger.) — *für'stĕn-bǫǫrg̃*
Furstenfeld, (Ger.) — *für'stĕn-fĕlt*
Furstenwald, (Ger.) — *für'stĕn-vălt*
Furth, (Ger.) — *fürt*
Fusina, (It.) — *fǫǫ-zī'na*
Futter, (Sc Pen.) *r* — *fǫǫt'tĕr*

G.

Gabarus, (Can.) *b.* — *gă-bă'rŭs*
Gabella, (Tur.) — *gă-bĕl'la*
Gabia, (Pen.) — *gā'bī-a*
Gabo do Girao, (Af.) — *gā'bo do jī-ra'o*
Gaboon, (Af.) *r.* — *gă-bǫǫn'*
Gabrovo, (Gr.) *mt.* — *gă-brō'vo*
Gachun Nor, (Ind.) — *gă'chŭn nōr*
Gadamis, (Af.) — *gă-dă'mis*
Gadebusch, [Mecklenburg Schwerin,] (Ger.) — *gă'dę-bǫǫsh*
Gaeta, (It.) — *gă-ę'ta*
Gaeta, (It.) *g.* — *gă-ę'ta*
Gafor, (Ind.) — *gă'fōr*
Gage Roads, (N. Zeal.) — *gāge*
Gages, (Fr.) — *gāge*
Gaggiano, (It.) — *găd-ja'no*
Gaghitsk, (R.) — *gă'ghĭtsk*
Gagliano, (It.) — *găl-yă'no*
Gahon, (East. Isl.) — *gă'hŏn*
Gahyba, (Braz.) *l.* — *gă-ī'ba*
Gaian, (Eg.) — *gă'ī-ăn*
Gaidronisi, (Gr.) — *gă-ī-drō-nī'sī*
Gaiduri, (Gr.) — *gă-ī-dŭr'ī*
Gaih, (Per.) — *gă'ĭh*
Gaillac, (Fr.) — *gă-ī'ăk'* or *găl-yăk'*
Gair Loch, (Scot.) — *gĕr lŏch*
Gairden, (Scot.) *r.* — *gĕr'den*
Gaishofen, (Ger.) — *gīs'hō-fen*
Gaishorn, (Ger.) — *gīs'hǫrn*
Gaisin, (R.) — *gă-ī-sīn'*
Gala Water, (Scot.) — *gă'la wa'ter*
Galapagos, *isl.* — *gă-la-pa'gos* or *găl-la-pā'-gos*
Galashiels, (Scot.) — *găl-ă-shĕels'*
Galatz, (Tur.) — *gă-lătz'*
Galaxidi, (Gr.) — *gă-lăx-ī'dī*
Galena, (U. S.) — *gă-lē'na*
Galera, (Austral.) *isl.* — *gă'lę-ra*
Galibon, (Eg.) *pt.* — *gă-lī'bǫn*
Galicia and Lodomir, *or* Kalanon Lodomir, (Austr.) — *gă-lī'tsī-a lō'dō-mĭr'*
Galinara, (It.) *isl.* — *gă-lī-nă'ra*
Galinaz, (S. Am.) *r.* — *gă-lī-năth'*
Galitch, (R.) — *gă'lĭtch*
Gallego, (Pen.) *r.* — *găl-ye'go*
Gallegos, (S. Am.) *r.* — *găl-ye'gos*
Gallen, St. (Switz.) — *zănkt găl'lĕn*
Gallen, St., Canton, (Switz.) — *zănkt găl'lĕn*
Galli, (It.) *isl.* — *găl'lī*
Gallicia, (Pen.) *pr.* — *găl-lī'thī-a*
Gallipoli, (It. & Tur.) — *gal-lī'pō-lī*
Gallo, (It.) *c.* — *găl'lo*
Galong, (Ch.) *b.* — *gă'lŏng*
Galtee, (Ir.) *mt.* — *găl'tee*
Galveston, (Mex.) *b.* — *găl'vĕs-ton*
Galway, (Ir.) — *găl'way*
Gambia, [Ba Heama,] (Af.) *r.* — *găm'bī-a*
Gambier, (Austral. & Australia) *isl.* — *găm'bĭer*
Gambier, (Australia) *mt.* — *găm'bĭer*
Gamtoos, (Af.) *r.* — *găm'tǫǫs*
Gandeli, Well of, (Tur.) — *găn-dę'lī*
Gandia, (Pen.) — *găn'dī-a*
Gandolfo Castle, (It.) — *găn-dōl'fo*
Ganges, *or* Gunga, (Ind.) *r.* — *găn'jēz*
Gangud, (R.) *c.* — *găn'gŭd*
Ganning, (Ch.) — *găn-nĭng'*
Ganspach, (Ger.) — *găn'spăch*
Gara, (Austr.) — *gā'ro*
Garape, (S. Am.) *r.* — *gă-rā'pę*
Garbanup, (N. Zeal.) *l.* — *gär-ba'nŭp*
Garbich, (Eg.) — *gär'bī-eh*
Garcias, (Pen.) — *gär'thī-ăs*
Gard, (Fr.) *dep.* — *gär*
Garda, (It.) *l.* — *gär'da*
Garden, (Prus.) *l.* — *gär'dĕn*
Gare Loch Cottage, (Scot.) — *gāre lŏch*
Gareep Ky, *or* Yellow R. (Af.) — *gā'reep ky*
Gareep Nu, *or* Black R. (Af.) — *gā'reep nŭ*
Gareep, *or* Orange R. (Af.) — *gā'reep*
Gareepine Walls, (Af.) — *gā'rę-pīne*
Gargano, (It.) *mt.* — *gär-ga'no*
Gargrave, (Eng.) — *gär'grave*
Garnet, (Af.) *b.* — *gär'nĕt*
Garnigel Baths, (Switz.) — *gär'nī-gel*
Garonne, Upper, [Haute Garonne,] (Fr.) *dep.* — *hōte gä-rŏne'*
Garragh, (Ir.) — *gär-răgh*
Garrangura, (Australia) *mt.* — *gär-răn-goo'ra*
Garroch, (Scot.) — *gär-rŏch*
Garrows, (Ind.) — *gär'rows*
Garshuisen, (Neth.) — *gärs'hoi-zĕn*
Garvagh, (Ir.) — *gär-vägh*
Garvan, (Ir.) *isl.* — *gar'van*
Garz, (Prus.) — *gärts*
Gascony, [Gascogne,] (Fr.) — *gäs-kŏny'*
Gaspar Isla, (East. Isl.) — *gäs'pär ĭs'la*
Gaspar, (East. Isl.) *st.* — *gäs'pär*
Gaspe, (Can.) *dist.* — *gäsp*
Gatineau, (Can.) *r.* — *gă-tī-nō'*
Gaucher, Fert la, (Fr.) — *fĕr lă gō-shę'*
Gauen, (Switz.) — *gou'ĕn*
Gauts, Eastern and Western, (Ind.) — *gauts*
Gavalas, (Gr.) — *gă-vă'lăs*
Gavata, (Tur.) *c.* — *gă-vă'ta*
Gaviarra, (Pen.) *mt.* — *gă-vī-ăr'ra*
Gavio, (It.) *mt.* — *gă'vī-o*

ă and short *ŭ*, nearly as in *spur*. — Final *ly*, French *l mouillé*. — *An''ger, vil''cious*. — *ġ* as *s* in *pleasure*; *g̃* and *čh* gutturul; *ny* liquid; *th* as in *pith*.

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Gayah, (Ind.)	*gā'yāh*
Gayur, (Ind.) *r.*	*gā'yĕr*
Genuga, (U. S.)	*jē-aw'ga*
Gebel el Besheur, (Tur.)	*gĕ-bĕl ĕl bĕ-shĕr*
Geer, (Af.) *c.*	*geer*
Geel, (Neth.)	*ċhele*
Gefle, (Sc. Pen.)	*yĕf'lĕ*
Gefle, (Sc. Pen.) *dist.*	*yĕf'lĕ*
Gebgan-well, (Per.)	*gĕb'gān-wel*
Geislingen, (Ger.)	*gīs-ling'ĕn*
Gelderland, [Geldern,] (Neth.) *pr.*	*gĕl'dĕr-lānd*
Genemuiden, (Neth.)	*ġĕ'ne-moi'den*
Genesco, (U. S.)	*jĕn-e-sē'o*
Genessee, (U. S.)	*jĕn-e-see'*
Geneva, (U. S. & Switz.)	*jc-nē'va*
Geneve, [Genf,] (Switz.)	*ġĕ-nēve', ġenf*
Geneve, Canton, (Switz.)	*ġĕ-nēve'*
Genevieve, (U. S.)	*jĕn-e-veeve*
Genevre, (It.) *mt.*	*jĕ-nĕ'vrĕ*
Genlis, (Fr.)	*ġāng-lī'*
Genoa, (It.)	*jĕ-nō'a* and *jĕn'o-a*
Gent *or* Ghent, (Neth.)	*ġĕnt*
Gentilly, (L. Can.)	*ġāng-tīl-yī'* or *ġāng tī-yī'*
George, (Af.) *dist.*	*jōrge*
Georgenburg, (Prus.)	*gĕ-ōr'gĕn-bǫǫrġ*
Georgia, (R.)	*gĕ-ōr'ġī-a*
Georgia, (U. S. & R.)	*jōr'jī-a*
Georgievsk, (R.)	*gĕ-ōr'ġī-ĕvsk*
Gera, [Reuss,] (Ger.)	*gĕ'ra*
Gerau, Great, (Ger.)	*gĕ'rou*
Gerdoba, (Af.) *mt.*	*gĕr-dō'ba*
Germany, Germania, Deutschland,	*jĕr'ma-ny, gĕr-mā'nī-a, doich'lānd*
Germain, St. (Fr.)	*sāng ġar-māng'*
Germa, ancient capital of Fezzan, (Af.)	*gĕr'ma*
Germano, (It.)	*jĕr-mā'no*
Gerolstein, (Ger.)	*gĕ'rol-stīne*
Gerona, (Sp.)	*ċhe-rō'na*
Gers, (Fr.) *dep.*	*ġĕre*
Gertruidenburg, (Neth.)	*ċher-troi'dĕn-bǫǫrġ*
Gex, (Fr.)	*ġĕx*
Gharendil, Well of, (Eg.)	*ghā-rĕn'dil*
Gharian, (Af.) *mt.*	*ghā'rī-an*
Ghazeepoor, (Ind.)	*ghā-zec-pǫǫr'*
Ghenneh, (Eg.)	*ghen'neh*
Ghent, *or* Gent, (Neth.)	*ġent*
Ghenvartsov, (R.)	*ghĕn-vŭrt'sov*
Ghil, (Per.)	*ghīl*
Ghilan, (Per.)	*ghī'lan*
Ghilinik, (As.)	*ghī'lī-ă-ik*
Ghizeh, (Eg.)	*ghī'zĕh*
Ghor, el, (Eg.)	*ĕl ghor'*
Ghousghur, (Ind.)	*ġǫǫs'ġŏor*
Ghieznoucha, (R.)	*ghī-ĕz-now'ċha*
Giblo, (Australia) *mt.*	*ċhī'blo*
Gibraltar, (Pen.)	*ċhīb-ral'tar* or *jī-brgl'tār*
Gibraltar, (Pen.) *st.*	*ċhīb-rāl'tār*
Giedser, (Den.) *ft.*	*ġīd'sĕr*
Giep, (Af.) *r.*	*geep*
Giessen, (Ger.)	*ġīs'sĕn*
Giland, (Ind.) *r.*	*ġī'lānd*
Gilolo, (Ind.)	*ġī-lō'lō*
Gimont, (Fr.)	*ġī-mong'*
Gioia, (It.)	*jō'ī-a*
Gioja, (It.) *g.*	*jō'ī-a*
Giorslov, (Den.)	*ġī-ōrs'lov*
Giour Jehel, (Eg.)	*ġī-our' jĕ'hĕl*
Giovi, (It.) *mt.*	*jō'vī*
Gird Koh, (Per.)	*ġīrd kōh*
Girdleness Light, (Scot.)	*ġir'dle-ness*
Girgeh, (Eg.)	*ġĭr'ġeh*
Girnar, (Ind.) *mt.*	*ġĭr'nār*
Gironde, (Fr.) *dep.*	*ġī-rǫngd'*
Gjat, (R.)	*jāt*
Gladsmuir, (Scot.)	*glādz'mūre*
Glamorganshire, (S. Wales)	*glăm-or'gan-shīre*
Glanitz, (Ger.)	*glā'nits*
Glanz, (Austr.)	*glānts*
Glaris, (Switz.)	*glā'rĭs*
Glarus, (Switz.)	*glā'rǫǫs* (or *-rĭs*)
Glarus, Canton, (Switz.)	*glā'rǫǫs* (or *-rĭs*)
Glasgow, (Scot. N. Scotia)	*glăs'gō*
Glatta, (Tur.)	*glăt'tă*
Glatz, [Klodsh-ko,] (Prus.)	*glăts*
Glau, (Ger.) *r.*	*glou*
Glauchau, (Ger.)	*glou'ċhou*
Glazov, (R.)	*glă'zŏv*
Gleisdorf, (Austr.)	*glīs'dorf*
Glenacardoch, (Scot.)	*glĕn-a-kār'doċh*
Glenade, (Ir.) *l.*	*glĕn-ād'*
Glenamadda, (Ir.)	*glĕn-a-măd'da*
Glenavy, (Ir.)	*glĕn-ā'vy*
Glencairn, (Scot.)	*glĕn-kaerne'*
Glenorchy, (Scot.)	*glĕn-or'ċky*
Glina, (Austr.)	*glī'na*
Glindon, (Prus.)	*glĭn'dǫn*
Glogau, (Prus.) *dist.*	*glō'gou*
Glogau, Great, (Prus.) *ft.*	*glō'gou*
Glommen, (Sc. Pen.) *r.*	*glǫm'men*
Glossa, (Gr.)	*glŏs'sa*
Gloucester, (Eng.)	*glǫs'ter*
Gloucestershire, (Eng.)	*glǫs'ter-shīre*
Gloveler, (Switz.)	*glō'vĕ-lĕr*
Gluckstad, (Den.)	*glŭk'stat*
Gmunden, (Austr.)	*gmŭn'den*
Gnesen, (Prus.)	*gnĕ'zĕn*
Gnieſkowo, (Prus.)	*gnĭf-kǫǫ'vo*
Goa, (Ind.)	*gō'a*
Gobi, (As.) *des.*	*gō'bī*
Goch, (Ger.)	*gǫċh*
Godavery, (Ind.)	*go-dā've-ry*
Goddelsheim, (Ger.)	*gŏt'dĕls-hīme*
Godlinse, (Neth.)	*ġŏt'lin-sĕ*
Godolio, (Austr.)	*gō-dŏ'lī-o*
Goedercede, (Neth.)	*ġǫǫ'dĕ-rĕ'dĕ*
Goelland, (Den.) *isl.*	*gœl'land*
Goerz, (Austr.)	*gœrts*
Goes, (Neth.)	*gǫǫs*
Gogna, (It.) *r.*	*gōn'ya*
Gogoschi, (Tur.)	*gō-gŏs'ċhī*
Gohrisch, (Ger.)	*gō'rĭsh*
Goito, (It.)	*gō-ī'to*
Golconda, (Ind.)	*gol-kon'da*
Gold Coast, (Af.)	*gōld kōst*
Goldastchelsk, (R.)	*gōl'dăs-tchĕlsk*
Goldbeck, (Ger.)	*gōlt'bĕċk*
Goldburg, (Ger.)	*gōlt'bǫǫrġ*
Goldberg, (Prus.)	*gōlt'bĕrġ*
Goldingen, (R.)	*gōl'dĭng-ĕn*
Golegao, (Pen.)	*gō-lĕ-gā'o*
Golo, (It.) *r.*	*gō'lo*
Golsen, (Prus.)	*gōl'zĕn*
Golubinska, (R.)	*gō-lŭb-ĭns'ka*
Golzow, (Prus.)	*gōlt'so*
Gomera, (Canary Isl.)	*gō-mĕ'ra*
Gomez Farias, (Mex.)	*gō-mĕth (-mĕs) fā-rī'as*
Gomez Velasco, (Pen.)	*gō-mĕth (-mĕs) vĕ-lăs'ko*
Gommern, (Prus.)	*gom'mĕrn*
Gondar, (Af.)	*gon'dar*
Gondrecourt, (Fr.)	*gŏng-dr-kǫǫr'*
Gondrin, (Fr.)	*gŏng-drăng'*
Gonzalo, Don, (Pen.)	*dŏn gŏn-thā'lo*
Gonzalo, (Mex.) *pt.*	*gŏn-thā' (-sā') lo*
Goochland, (U. S.)	*gǫǫch'land*
Goor, (Neth.)	*gōr*
Gora, (Ger.)	*gō'ra*
Gorbatov, (R.)	*gŏr-bā'tov*
Gordola, (Switz.)	*gŭr'dō-la*
Gorgonzola, (It.)	*gŏr-gŏn'dzo-la*
Gorhatchinskoi, (R.)	*gō-rĭ-ăt-chins'koi*
Gorioutchki, (R.)	*gō-rĭ-outch'kĭ*
Gorjdy, (R.)	*gorj'dy*
Gorkorietska, (R.)	*gŏr-kō-rĭ-ĕts'ka*
Gorkum, (Neth.)	*gor'kǫǫm*
Gorlitz, (Prus.)	*gŏur'lits*
Goroditch, (R.)	*gō-rō-ditch'*
Gorodnia, (R.)	*gō-rŏd'nĭ-a*
Gorodok, (R.)	*gō-rō-dŏk'*
Gorochov, (R.)	*gŏr-rō'ċhov*
Gorredyk, (Neth.)	*gŏr-rĕ-dīke*
Gorsel, (Neth.)	*gor'sel*
Gortel, (Neth.)	*gŏr'tel*
Gortynius, (Gr.)	*gŏr-tĭ'nĭ-ŭs*
Gortz, (Austr.)	*gœrts*
Goslar, (Ger.)	*gos'lar*
Goslina, (Prus.)	*gos-lī'na*
Gospich, (Austr.)	*gos'pĭċh*
Gossau, (Switz.)	*gos'sou*
Gossin, (It.)	*gŏs'sĭ-a*
Gostyczyn, (Prus.)	*gos-tĭ'ċhin*
Gotaland, (Sc. Pen.)	*yœt'ta-land*
Gotha, (Ger.)	*gō'ta*
Gothard, St. (Switz.) *mt.*	*zankt got'härt*
Gothland, (Sc. Pen.) *isl.*	*got'land*
Gothem, (Sc. Pen.)	*gō'tem*
Gotschec, (Austr.)	*got'shĕts*
Gotschka, (Austr.)	*gŏtsh'ka*
Gotteborg, [Gottenborg,] (Sc. Pen.)	*yœt'tĕ-borg*
Gottingen, (Ger.)	*gœt'ting-ĕn*
Gottska Sands, (Sc. Pen.)	*yœts'ka*
Gottswalde, (Prus.)	*gots'val'dĕ*
Gouda, (Neth.)	*gou'da*
Gouderak, (Neth.)	*gou'dĕ-rĭk*
Goujn, (Pen.)	*gō-qǫ'ċha*
Gouriev, (R.)	*gou'rĭ-ev*
Gourievsk, (R.)	*gou'rĭ-ĕvsk*
Gour, Ruins of, (Ind.)	*gour*
Govino, (Gr.)	*gō-vī'no*
Gownagh, (Ir.)	*gow-năgh'*
Gowripatnam, (Ind.)	*gow-rĭ-păt'nam*
Gozo, (It.)	*gō'dzo*
Grabbenvorst, (Neth.)	*grab'bĕn-fŏrst*
Graben, (Neth.)	*gra'ben*
Grabow, (Ger.)	*gra'bō*
Gracharz, (Austr.)	*gra'ċhärts*
Grachenicza, (Austr.)	*gra-ċhe-nī'ċha*
Gradiska, N. (Austr.)	*gra-dĭs'ka*
Graditza, (Gr.)	*gra-dĭt'za*
Gradizza, (Gr.)	*gra-dĭz'za*
Graefenberg, (Ger.)	*grā'fen-bĕrġ*
Grafenburg, (Ger.)	*gra'fĕn-bǫǫrġ*
Grafenthal, (Ger.)	*gra'fĕn-tāle*
Grafenworth, (Ger.)	*gra'fĕn-vǫrt*
Graiguenemanagh, (Ir.)	*grāġe-ne-ma-răgh'*
Grain Coast, (Af.)	*grān kōst*
Grainville, (Fr.)	*grāng-vīle'*
Grajanejos, (Pen.)	*gra-ċhā-ngʻċhos*
Gram, (Den.)	*grām*
Gram, (Den.) *r.*	*grām*
Grammoni, (Neth.)	*grām-mō'nĭ*
Grammos, (Tur.) *mt.*	*grām'mos*
Grampsbergen, (Neth.)	*grămps'bĕr-gĕn*
Gramtzow, (Prus.)	*grămt'so*
Gran, [Esztergom,] (Austr.)	*grăn*
Gran, (Austr.) *r.*	*grăn*
Grana, (It.) *r.*	*grā'na*
Granada, (Pen.)	*grā-na'da* or *grā-nā'da*
Granadillo, (Pen.)	*grā-nā-dĭl'yo*
Grand Pré, (Fr.)	*grāng pre*
Grandval, (Switz.)	*grāng-vāl'*
Granger, (U. S.)	*grān'jer*
Granichen, (Switz.)	*grā'nĭ-ċhĕn*
Granja, la, (Pen.)	*la grān'ċha*
Grantham, (Eng.)	*grănt'um*
Granville, (Fr.)	*grāng-vīle'*
Grasse, (Fr.)	*grās*
Gratchevsk, (R.)	*grāt'chĕvsk*
Gratem, (Neth.)	*gra'tem*
Gratia, Pt. Della, (Gr.)	*dĕl'la grā'tĭ-a*
Gratz, (Austr. Prus.)	*grāts*
Graubunden (-dten) *or* Les Grisons, (Switz.)	*grou-bŭn'dĕn (-tĕn)*
Graudentz, (Prus.)	*grou'dĕnts*
Grauzelle, Grau de, (Fr.)	*grō dĕ grō-zĕle'*
Grave, (Neth.)	*gra'fĕ*
Gravesend, (Eng.)	*grāves'end*
Gravina, (It.)	*grā-vī'na*
Gravone, (It.) *r.*	*grā-vō'ne*
Grazalema, (Pen.)	*grā-thā-lĕ'na*
Great Britain	*greāt brĭt'an*
Greece	*greece*
Greenland	*green'land*
Greenock, (Scot.)	*green'uk*
Greenwich, (Eng.)	*grĭn'ĭdjc*
Greifen, (Switz.)	*grī'fen*
Greifen, (Switz.) *l.*	*grī'fen*
Greiffenburg, (Austr.)	*grī'fĕn-bǫǫrġ*
Grieffenhagen, (Prus.)	*grī-fĕn-hā'gen*
Greis, (Den.)	*grīs*
Greitz, (Ger.)	*grīts*
Grenada, *isl.*	*grĕ-nā'da*
Grenade, (Fr.)	*grĕ-nāde'*
Grenchen, (Switz.)	*grĕn'ċhen*
Grendstrup, (Den.)	*grĕnd'strǫǫp*
Grenoble, (Fr.)	*grĕ-nō-ble'*
Greussen, (Ger.)	*grois'sĕn*
Grevelingen, (Neth.)	*grĕ'vĕ-ling-ĕn*
Grevismuhlen, (Ger.)	*grĕ-vis-mŭ'lĕn*
Grez, les, (Fr.)	*lĕ grĕ*
Griazovetz, (R.)	*grī-a'zō-vĕtz*
Greiffswald, (Prus.)	*grīfs'vălt*
Grigorevska, (R.)	*grī-gō-rĕvs'ka*
Grimaud, (Fr.) *g.*	*grī-mō'*
Grimis-ois, (Switz.)	*grī-mĭ-zwa'*
Grimsell Pass, (Switz.)	*grĭm'zel*
Grinsted, [Jutland,] (Den.)	*grĭn'stĕd*
Griguas, (Af.)	*grī'gǫǫ-ăs*
Gris Nez, (Fr.) *c.*	*grī nĕ'*
Grisola, (It.)	*grī'zō-la*
Grisons, les, [Graubunden *or* -dten,] largest canton in Switz.	*lĕ grī-zŏng'*
Grisselhamn, (Sc. Pen.)	*grĭs'sĕl-hămn*
Grodno, (Tur.)	*grōd'no*
Grodno, (R.)	*grōd'no*
Groesholm, (Den.) *isl.*	*grœs-hŏlm'*
Groix, (Fr.) *isl.*	*grwa*
Groningen, (Ger. Neth.)	*grō- (grœ-) ning'ĕn*
Groot Zundert, (Neth.)	*grōte zǫǫn'dĕrt*
Groote Keet, (Neth.)	*grō'tĕ kete*
Groposu, (Austr.) *mt.*	*grō-pō'zǫǫ*
Grossetto, (It.)	*grŏs-sĕt'to*
Gross Wardein, [Hung Nagy Varad,] (Austr.)	*grŏs-vär-dīne nŏdj vä'-rod*
Grube, (Den.)	*grǫǫ'bĕ*
Grubenhagen, (Ger.)	*grǫǫ'bĕn-hā'gĕn*
Grudek, (Austr.)	*grǫǫ'dĕk*
Grunberg, (Prus.)	*grǫǫn'bĕrġ*
Grutamann	*grǫǫ'ta-măn*
Grutli, *or* Rutli, (Switz.)	*grŭt'lĭ*
Gruyeres, (Switz.)	*grū-ĭ-yĕre'*
Gsteig, (Switz.)	*gstīġ*
Guadalaviar, (Pen.) *r.*	*gǫǫ-a-dā'lā-vī-ār'*
Guadalaxara, *or* Guadalajara, (Pen.)	*gǫǫ-ā-dā-lā-ċhā'ra*
Guadalemar, (Pen.) *r.*	*gǫǫ-ā-dā'lĕ-mār'*
Guadalerza, (Pen.)	*gǫǫ-a-dā-lĕr'tha*
Guadalijorce, Pen.) *r.*	*gǫǫ-a-dā-lĭ-ĕhōr'thĕ*
Guadalmez, (Pen.) *r.*	*gǫǫ-a-dal-mĕth'*
Guadalon, (Pen.) *r.*	*gǫǫ-a-dā'da-lōn*
Guadalquivir, (Pen.) *r.*	*gǫǫ-a-dal-kī-vēr', Eng. gau-a'l-quiv'er*
Guadalupe, (W. Ind.)	*gǫǫ-a-dā-lǫǫ'pĕ, Eng. gau-da-lǫǫpe'*
Guadalupe, [Badajos,] (Pen.)	*gǫǫ-a-dā-lǫǫ'pĕ bā-dā'ċhos*
Guadamellata, (Pen.) *r.*	*gǫǫ-a-dā-mĕl-yā'ta*
Guadarama, (Pen.) *r.*	*gǫǫ-a-dā-rā'ma*
Guadarmena, (Pen.) *r.*	*gǫǫ-a-dār'mĕ-na*
Guadarrama, (Pen.)	*gǫǫ-a-dār-rā'ma*

Fāte, fâr, fall, what, bât. — *Mête, prey, hèlp, thêre, hër.* — *Pine, marine, l'ird, fig.* — *Nôte, dôve, mŏve, wŏlf, bǫǫk, lord.* — *Tûne, bull, ünite.* — Fr, long *vûe*; Fr, short *bût.* —

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Guadiana, (Pen.) *r.* *gǫǫ-ä-dī-a'na*
Guadiata, (Pen.) *r.* *gǫǫ-ä-dī-a'ta*
Guadiola, (Pen.) *r.* *gǫǫ-ä-dī-ō'la*
Guadix, (Pen.) *gǫǫ ä'dīs*
Guajuco, (Mex.) *gǫǫ-a-ẖǫǫ'ko*
Gualan, (Mex.) *gǫǫ-a'lan*
Gualdo, (It.) *gǫǫ-äl'do*
Guanabai, (Mex.) *r.* *gǫǫ-ä-na-bä'ī*
Guanazuato, *or* Guanaxuato, (Mex.) *gǫǫ-a-na- (-ẖǫǫ) tẖǫǫ- (-sǫǫ) a'to*
Guarda, (Switz. Pen.) *gǫǫ-är'da*
Guardafui, (Af.) *gǫǫ-är-da-fǫǫ-ī'*
Guardamar, (Pen.) *gǫǫ-är-dä-mär'*
Guardia Alfiera, (It.) *gǫǫ-ar'dī-a al-f'ī-ē'ra*
Guarisamey, (Mex.) *gǫǫ-a-rī-sa-mī'*
Guastalla, (It.) *gǫǫ-as-tal'la*
Guatimala, (Mex.) *gǫǫ-a-tī-ma'la*
Guatla, (Mex.) *gǫǫ-at'la*
Guayaquil, (S. Am.) *gǫǫ-ī-a-kīl'*
Guaymas, (Mex.) *gǫǫ-ī'mds*
Gubbio, (It.) *gǫǫh'bī-o*
Guben, (Prus.) *gǫǫ'ben*
Gudar, (Pen.) *gǫǫ-dar'*
Gudina, la, (Pen.) *la gǫǫ-dī'na*
Gudum, (Den.) *gǫǫ'dǫǫm*
Guelders, Guelderland, [see Gelderlaud,] (Neth.) *gĕl'dĕrs, gĕl'dĕr-länt*
Gueret, (Fr.) *gę-rę'*
Guernsey, (Fr.) *isl.* *gĕrn-sā'*, Eng. *gĕrn'zy*
Guesselard, (Fr.) *gĕs-lar'*
Guggisberg, (Switz.) *gǫǫg'gis-bĕrğ*
Guglielma, (It.) *gǫǫl-yĕl'ma*
Guiana, Guyana, Guayana *gī-a'na* or *gī-yä'na*
Guienne, (Fr.) form. *pr.* *gī-ĕne'*
Guignes, (Fr.) *gīny*
Guiguela, (Pen.) *r.* *gī-gę'la*
Guimaraens, (Pen.) *gī'ma-rā-ėns'*
Guinea, (Af.) *gī-nę'a* or *gin'a*
Guinchay la Chap, (Fr.) *gĕng-shā' la sha*
Guines, (Fr.) *gīne*
Guiolle, la, (Fr.) *la gī-ōle'*
Guipuzcoa, (Pen.) *gī-pǫǫth'kō-a*
Guisando, (Pen.) *gī-san'do*
Guisborough, (Eng.) *gīz'bo-ro*
Guise, (Fr.) *gǫǫ-īze*
Gujerat, (Ind.) *gŭj'ę-rät*
Guliopoli, (It.) *gǫǫ-lī-ō'pō-lī*
Gulzow, (Prus.) *gŭl'tso*
Gumbeschen, (Switz.) *gǫǫm'bĕsh-ėn*
Gumiel de Morco, (Pen.) *gǫǫ-mī-ĕl' dę mor'ko*
Guminen, (Switz.) *gǫǫ-mī'nėn*
Gummerup, (Den.) *gǫǫm'mę-rǫǫp*
Guhrau, (Prus.) *gǫǫ'row*
Gundelfingen, (Ger.) *gǫǫn'dĕl-fing'ėn*
Gundel-bye, (Den.) *gǫǫn'dĕl-bŭ*
Gunderup, (Den.) *gǫǫn'de-rǫǫp*
Gunga, *or* Ganges, (Ind.) *r.* *gŭn'ga, gän'jēz*
Gunnebye, (Sc. Pen.) *gǫǫn'nę-bŭ*
Gunz, (Ger.) *r.* *gŭnts*
Gunzburg, (Ger.) *gŭnts'bǫǫrğ*
Gurdizzolo, (It.) *gǫǫr-dīt'sō-lo*
Guriagliana, (It.) *gǫǫ-rī-al-yā'na*
Gurkfeld, (Austr.) *gǫǫrk'fĕlt*
Gurrebye, (Den.) *gǫǫr'rę-bŭ*
Gurskoe, (Sc. Pen.) *gǫǫrsk'ōŭ*
Gurivan, (R.) *gŭr'ī-vän*
Gustaf Adolph, (R.) *gŭs'taf a'dolf*
Gustafsvern, (R.) *gŭs'tafs-vėrn*
Gustrow, (Ger.) *gŭs'trō*
Guta, (Austr.) *gǫǫ'ta*
Guttes Fjord, (Sc. Pen.) *gǫǫt'tės f'ī-ōrd*
Guttingen, (Switz.) *gǫǫt'ting-ėn*
Gutzmerow, (Prus.) *gŭts'mę-ro*
Guyandotte, (U. S.) *gī'an-dot*
Guyaquil, (S. Am.) *gī-a-kīl'*
Gwall, (Switz.) *gval*
Gwozdziec, (Austr.) *gvoshd-shĭ-ĕts*
Gyllinge, (Den.) *gŭl'ling-ę*
Gzudin, (Austr.) *gshǫǫ-dinc'*

H.

Haag, *or* Hague, (Neth.) *hāğ*
Haarlem, Haerlem, Harlem, (Neth.) *här'lėm*
Haase, (Ger.) *r.* *hä'zę*
Habana, *or* Havana *ha-bä'* (*-vä'*) *na*, Eng. *ha-vän'na*
Hacienda, (Mex.) *hä-tĭ-* (*-sī-*) *ėn'da*
Haddington, *or* East Lothian, (Scot.) *co.* *hăd'ding-ton*
Hadersleben, (Den.) *hä'dėrs-lē'bėn*
Haderup, (Den.) *ha'dę-rǫǫp*
Hadramaut, (Ar.) *had-ra-mdte'*
Haerlebeke, (Neth.) *här'lę bę'kę*
Haerlem, (U. S.) *här'lem*
Haff, Great, (Prus.) *häf*
Haff, Little, (Prus.) *hdf*
Hafveroe, (Sc. Pen.) *hä'vę-rōŭ*
Hagdanger, (Sc. Pen.) *hăg'dăng-ėr*
Hagen, (Ger. Den.) *hä'gen*
Hagenow, (Ger.) *hä'gę-nō*
Hague, de la, (Fr.) *dė la hag*
Hague, [S'Gravenhaag,] (Neth.) *hāg*, Eng. *hāg*
Haguenau, (Fr.) *äg-no'*
Haha, (Af.) *ha'hä*
Hahn, (Ger.) *hähn*
Hain, [Somme,] (Fr.) *hăng*
Hainault, (Neth.) *hā-no'*
Hajypoor, (Ind.) *ha-jy-pǫǫr'*
Hala, (Per. Ind.) *mt.* *ha'la*
Halberstadt, (Prus.) *hal'bĕr-stät'*
Haldensleben, (Prus.) *hal'dėns-lē'bėn*
Haldenstein, (Switz.) *hal'dėn-stīne'*
Haldimand, (Can.) *hal-dī-mănd'*
Halem, (Neth.) *ha'lem*
Haliez, (Austr.) *ha'lich*
Halifax, (N. Scotia) *hăl'ĭ-făx*
Halkier, (Den.) *hal'kī-ėr*
Hall, (Neth. Ger.) *hal*
Hallaud, (Sc. Pen.) *hal'land*
Hallandʼs As, (Sc. Pen.) *mt.* *hal'lands ōs*
Halle, (Prus.) *hal'lę*
Hallowell, (U. S.) com. *hol'lo-ėl*
Halmstadt, (Sc. Pen.) *halm'stät*
Halsted, (Den.) *häl'stĕd*
Haltorp, (Sc. Pen.) *hal'torp*
Halvan, (Austr.) *häl'van*
Hamburg, (-burgh,) (Ger.) *ham'bǫǫrğ*, Eng. *hăm'berg*
Hameln, (Ger.) *ha'mėln*
Hamm, (Ger.) *hăm*
Hamme, (Neth. Sc. Pen.) *hăm'mę*
Hammerdal, (Sc. Pen.) *ham'mėr-dal'*
Hammerstein, (Prus.) *ha'mėr-stīne*
Hanau, (Ger.) *ha'nou*
Hangtcheou, (Ch.) *hăng-chǫǫ'*
Hangtcheoufou, (Ch.) *hăng-chǫǫ-fǫǫ*
Hannover, (Ger.) *han-nō'fėr*
Hansted, (Den.) *han'stĕd*
Hants, (N. Scotia) *hănts*
Haraldsby, (Sc. Pen.) *ha'ralds-bŭ*
Harburg, (Ger.) *har'bǫǫrğ*
Hardanger Fjeld, (Sc. Pen.) *har'dang-ėr f'ī-ėld*
Hardanger Fjord, (Sc. Pen.) *har'dang-ėr f'ī-ōrd*
Hardenberg, (Neth.) *har'dėn-bĕrğ*
Hardenwyk, (Neth.) *har'dėn-vīke*
Hare, (Can.) *isl.* *hare*
Harcidland, (Sc. Pen.) *ha'rīde-länd*
Harfleur, (Fr.) *här-flĕr'*
Haringsvliet, *or* Flakkee, (Neth.) *r.* *ha'rings-flīte*
Harkebruecke, (Ger.) *här'kę-brŭk'kę*
Harle, (Den.) *här'lę*
Harlemmer Meer, (Neth.) *har'lėm-mėr męhr*
Harlingen, (Neth.) *har'ling-ėn*
Haro, (Pen.) *ä'ro*
Haromfa, (Austr.) *hä-rōm'fa*
Hartberg, (Austr.) *hart'bĕrğ*
Hartheim, (Ger.) *hart'hīme*
Hartz, (Ger.) *härts*
Hartz, (Ger.) *mt.* *harts*
Harwich, (Eng.) *här'ridge*
Hasli, (Switz.) *has'lī*
Hassan, Ben Ali, Tomb of, (Tur.) *bėn ä-lī hăs'săn*
Hass Berg, (Ger.) *has bĕrğ*
Hasselt, (Neth.) *has'sėlt*
Hassli, (Switz.) *väl.* *has'slt*
Hastrup, (Den.) *has'trǫǫp*
Haubourdin, (Fr.) *hō-bǫǫr-dăng'*
Hausen, (Ger.) *hou'zėn*
Havanna, Havana, *or* Habana *ha-vä'na* or *ha-vän'na*
Havel, (Ger.) *r.* *hä'fel*
Havelburg, (Ger.) *haf'fėl-bǫǫrğ*
Hâvre de Grâce, (Fr.) *hävr dė grdsse*
Hâvre, (Fr.) *hävr*
Hawaii *ha-wä'ī-ī*
Hayger, (Ger.) *hī'gėr*
Haynichen, (Ger.) *hī'ni-ẖėn*
Hayons, les, (Fr.) *lę hā-ī-yong'*
Hayti, *or* Haiti *ha-ī'tī, hā'tī*
Hazebrouck, (Fr.) *äze-brǫǫk'*
Hebecourt, (Fr.) *ębe-cǫǫr'*
Hebrides, *or* West. Isl. (Scot.) *hėb-rī'dēz*
Hechemin, (Ger.) *hĕch'ę-mīn'*
Hechingen, (Ger.) *hĕch'ing-en*
Hecla, (Icel.) *mt.* *hę'kla* or *hėk'la*
Hedegaard, (Den.) *hę'dę-gōrd*
Hedenfors, (Sc. Pen.) *hę'dėn-fors*
Hedingen, (Neth.) *hę'ding-ėn*
Hedemora, (Sc. Pen.) *hę'dę-mǫǫ'ra*
Hednnes, (Sc. Pen.) *hed'nāse*
Heerenberg, (Neth.) *hę'rėn-bĕrğ*
Heerlem, (Neth.) *hęr'lem*
Heerle, (Neth.) *hęr'lę*
Heesch, (Neth.) *hesk*
Hegisland, (Sc. Pen.) *hę'yis-länd*
Heidelheck, (Ger.) *hī'dėl-bėk*
Heidelberg, (Ger.) *hī'dėl-bĕrğ*
Heiden Nanb, (Ger.) *r.* *hī'dėn-nābe*
Heidenburg, (Ger.) *hī'dėn-bǫǫrğ*
Heidenheim, (Ger.) *hī'dėn-hīme*
Heilbronn, (Ger.) *hīle'brǫn*
Heiligenhafen, (Den.) *hī'lĭ-gėn-hä'fėn*
Heiligenstadt, (Prus.) *hī'lĭ-gėn-stät*
Heime, (Ger.) *r.* *hī'mę*
Hela, (Prus.) *he'la*
Helden, (Neth.) *hėl'den*
Helder, (Neth.) *hėl'dėr*
Helena, St. (Eng.) *isl.* *sdng* (or *sdint*) *hę'lę-na* or *hę-lę'na*
Heligoland, *or* Helgoland, (Den.) *isl.* *hę'lĭ-gō-länd'* or *hėl'gō-länd*
Hellefors, (Sc. Pen.) *hėl'lę-fors*
Hellespont, *or* Dardanelles, (Tur.) *st.* *hėl'lės-pǫnt*
Hellevoetsluis, (Neth.) *hėl'lę-fǫǫt-slois'*
Helligsoe, (Den.) *hėl'ligs-eŭ*
Helmbrecht, (Ger) *hėlm'brĕcht*
Helmburg, (Ger.) *hėlm'bǫǫrğ*
Helsingoer, *or* Elsinore, (Den.) *hėl'sing-ŏŭr*
Helsingborg, (Sc. Pen.) *hėl'sing-borg*
Helsingfors, (R.) *hėl'sing-fors*
Helvellyn, (Eng.) *hėl-vėl'lin*
Hemmosjoe, (Den.) *hėm'mō-sī-eŭ*
Hengersberg, (Ger.) *hėng'ėrs-bĕrğ*
Henkart, (Switz.) *hėnk'drt*
Henkelum, (Neth.) *hėnk'ę-lǫǫm*
Henlopen, (U. S.) *hėn-lō'pen*
Hennebon, (Fr.) *ėne-bong'*
Henrico, (U. S.) *hėn'rī-ko*
Hensival, (Neth.) *hėn'sī-făl*
Herat, (Per.) *hĕr-ät'*
Herault, (Fr.) *drp.* *ę-rō'*
Herbolsheim, (Ger.) *hėr'bols-hīme*
Herdal, (Sc. Pen.) *hęr'dal*
Herefordshire, (Eng.) *here'ford-shīre*
Heremenu, (Switz.) *ĕre-mĕ-nŭ'*
Herencia, (Pen.) *ę-rėn'thī-a*
Herenthals, (Neth.) *hę'rėn-tals*
Herkenbusch, (Neth.) *hėr'kėn-bǫǫsk*
Hermagor, (Austr.) *hėr-mā-gōr'*
Hermanas, dos, (Pen.) *dos ėr-mā'nās*
Hermansburg, (Ger.) *hėr'mäns-bǫǫrğ*
Hermanstadt, (Austr.) *hėr'man-stät*
Hermosa, Villa, (Pen.) *vīl'ya ėr-mō'sa*
Hernam, (Pen.) *ėr'năm*
Herningsholm, (Den.) *hėr'nings-hǫlm*
Hernoesand, (Sc. Pen.) *hėr'nŏŭ-sänd*
Heron, (Neth.) *ę-rong'*
Herrera, (Pen.) *ėr-rę'ra*
Herres, (Pen.) *ėr'rėss*
Herrnhuth, (Ger.) *hėrn-hǫǫte*
Hertfordshire, (Eng.) *hurt'ford-shīre*
Herve, (Neth.) *ėr-vę'*
Hery, le, (Fr.) *lĕ hę-rī'*
Herzberg, (Ger.) *hėrts'bĕrğ*
Herzegovina, (Tur.) *hėr-ze-gō-vī'na*
Herzele, (Neth.) *hėr-zę'lę*
Hesdin, (Fr.) *ės-dăng'*
Hesmedgaard, (Den.) *hese'mädе-gōrd*
Hessen Cassel, (Ger.) *hės'sen kds'sel*
Hessen Darmstadt, (Ger.) *hės'sen dărm'stät*
Hessen Homburg, (Ger.) *hės'sen hom'bǫǫrğ*
Hesseloe, (Den.) *isl.* *hės'sėl-eŭ*
Het Dorp, (Neth.) *het dorp*
Het Loo, (Neth.) *het lo*
Het Zand, (Neth.) *het zänt*
Heval, (Eng.) *mt.* *hėv'al*
Heynau, (Prus.) *hī'nou*
Heyno, (Neth.) *hī'no*
Hjalterup, (Den.) *yäl'tę-rǫǫp*
Hjardemaal, (Den.) *yär'dę-męle*
Hjarup, (Den.) *yä'rǫǫp*
Hjelm, (Den.) *isl.* *yėlm*
Hjelmar, Hjelmaren, (Sc. Pen.) *l.* *yėl'mär* (*-ėn*)
Hjelmeland, (Sc. Pen.) *yėl'mę-länd*
Hjelmstadt, (Sc. Pen.) *yėlm'stät*
Hières, (Fr.) *ī-ĕre'*
Hiersac, (Fr.) *ī-ĕre-säk'*
Highlands com. in Scot. *hee'landz*
Higuera, (Pen.) *ī-gę'ra*
Higuera, la, *la ī-gę'ra*
Higuera, de la, *dę la ī-gę'ra*
Hildburghausen, (Ger.) *hilt'bǫǫrğ-how'zėn*
Hildesheim, (Ger.) *hil'dės-hīme*
Hilols, (Af.) *hīl'lėls*
Hillah, (Tur.) *hīl'lah*
Himalaya, (Ind.) *mt.* *hī-mā-lā'ya* or *him-a-lī'a*
Hindoen, (Sc. Pen.) *isl.* *hind'doen*
Hindoo Coosh *hin'doo kǫǫsh*
Hindoostan *hin'dǫǫs-tän* or *hin-dǫǫs-tän'*
Hingham, (U. S.) *hing'um*
Hinojosa, *or* Cordova, (Pen.) *ī-nō-ẖō'sa*
Hinter Rhein, (Switz.) *hin'tėr rīne*
Hjoring, (Den.) *yŏŭ-ring*
Hirschberg, (Prus.) *hirsh'bĕrğ*
Hirschholm, (Den.) *hirsh'hǫlm*
Hirson, (Fr.) *ir-song'*
Hirtzholmen, (Den.) *isl.* *hirts'hǫl-mėn*
Hispaniola, (W. Ind.) *is-pan-ī-ō'la*
Hitzkirch, (Switz.) *hits'kirch*
Hoang Ho, *or* Yellow R. (As.) *hō'dng hō*
Hobroe, (Den.) *hō'brō*
Hoch, (Austr.) *hōch*

Fr. long *ŏŭ* and short *ŏŭ*, nearly as in *spur*. — Final *ly*, French *l mouillé*. — *An''gor, vi''cious*. — *ġ* as *s* in *pleasure*; *ğ* and *ch* guttural; *ny* liquid; *th* as in *pith*.

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Hoch Vogel, (Ger.) *hōch fō'gėl*
Hochdorf, (Switz. Ger.) *hōch'dorf*
Hochstett, (Ger.) *hōch'stėt*
Hochstetten, (Switz.) *hōch'stėt-tėn*
Hoedie, (Fr.) *isl.* *o͞o-dē'*
Hoensbrock, (Neth.) *hoǫns'brǫk*
Hoephuizen, (Neth.) *hoǫp'hŭl-zėn*
Hoevelaken, (Neth.) *hoǫ'fg-la-kėn*
Hoff, (Ger. Austr.) *hof*
Hoffweiler, (Switz.) *hof'vī-lėr*
Hogager, (Den.) *hō'g-ā-gėr*
Hohenbukow, (Prus.) *hō'hėn-boǫ'ko*
Hohen Friedberg, (Prus.) *hō'hėn-frī'd-bėrg*
Hohenlinden, (Ger.) *hō'hėn-lin'dėn*
Hohenstein, (Prus.) *hō'hėn-stīne*
Hohen Ziaz, (Prus.) *hō'hėn tsī'ăts*
Hohenzollern, (Ger.) *hō'hėn-tsǫl'lėrn*
Hojland, (Sc. Pen.) *hoi'lănd*
Holbeck, (Den.) *hǫl'bėck*
Holcar, (Ind.) *hǫl'kär*
Hollabrunn, (Austr.) *hǫl'lă-brǫǫn*
Holland *hǫl'lănd*
Holland's Diep, (Neth.) *hǫl'lănts dīpe*
Hollum, (Neth. & Ger.) *hǫl'lǫǫm*
Holm, (Den.) *hǫlm*
Holmedal, (Sc. Pen.) *hǫl'mė-dăl*
Holmen, (Sc. Pen.) *isl.* *hǫl'mėn*
Holmestrand, (Sc. Pen.) *hǫl'mė-strănd*
Holmland, (Den.) *isl.* *hǫlm'lănd*
Holstebroe, (Den.) *hǫl'stė-brō*
Holstein, (Den.) *hǫl'stīne*
Holstenborg, (Den.) *hǫl'stėn-bǫrg*
Holyhead, (Wales) *hol'ī-hėd*
Holzapfel, (Ger.) *hǫlts'ăp-fėl*
Holzheim, (Ger.) *hǫlts'hīme*
Homberg, (Ger.) *hǫm'bėrg*
Hombourg, (Fr.) *hǫng-bǫǫr*
Homburg, (Ger.) *hǫm'bǫǫrg*
Homona, (Austr.) *hō-mō'na*
Ho-nan, (Ch.) *hō-năn*
Hondsholmdyk, (Neth.) *hǫnds'hǫlm-dīke*
Honduras, (Mex.) *ōn-dǫǫ'răs*
Honeoye, (U. S.) *hun'ī-oy*
Honfleur, (Fr.) *hǫng-flėr'*
Honrubia, (Pen.) *ōn-rǫǫ'bi-a*
Hontanaya, (Pen.) *ōn-tă-nä-ya*
Hooge Mierde, (Neth.) *hō-ghe mīr'dė*
Hoogerheide, (Neth.) *hō-ghėr-hī'dė*
Hoog Haalen, (Neth.) *hōgh hā'lėn*
Hoogstraten, (Neth.) *hōgh-strā'ten*
Hoorn, (Neth.) *hǫrn*
Hopital, (Switz.) *ō-pī-tăl'*
Hopitalet, (Fr.) *ō-pī-tă-lė'*
Horcajo, (Pen.) *ōr-kā'cho*
Hormigas, (Pen.) *isl.* *ōr-mi'gās*
Hornachos, (Pen.) *ōr-nä'chos*
Hornafvan, (Sc. Pen.) *l.* *hōr'nă-văn*
Hornberg, (Ger.) *hǫrn'bėrg*
Hornburg, (Ger. & Prus.) *hǫrn'bǫǫrg*
Hornillo, (Pen.) *ōr-nīl'yo*
Hornli, (Switz.) *hǫrn'lī*
Hornos, (Pen.) *ōr'nos*
Hornussen, (Switz.) *hǫr-nǫǫs-sėn*
Horodenka, (Austr.) *hō-rō-dėnk'a*
Horsen, (Den.) *hǫr'sėn*
Horsen's Fjord, (Den.) *hǫr'sėns f'iōrd*
Horst, (Neth. & Den.) *hǫrst*
Horzgerode, (Prus.) *hǫrts'gė-rō'dė*
Hospital del Obispo, (Pen.) *os-pī-tal' dėl ō-bis'po*
Hospital, [Mt. St. Gothard,] (Switz.) *hōs-pī-tăl'*
Hosseloe, (Den.) *isl.* *hos'sėl-o͞e*
Hostomitz, (Austr.) *hosh'tō-mits*
Hoszumez, (Austr.) *hos'soǫ-mėss*
Hotellerie, (Fr.) *isl.* *ō-tėl-rī'*
Houat, (Fr.) *isl.* *oǫ-ă'*
Houdan, (Fr.) *oǫ-dăng'*
Houdelaincourt, (Fr.) *oǫd-lăng-kǫǫr*
Hou-nan, (Ch.) *hou-năn*
Hououang, (East. Isl.) *h·u'ou-ăng*
Houpe, (Ch.) *houpe*
Housatonic, (U. S.) *hoǫ-sa-ton'ik*
Howick, (Eng.) *hō'ick*
Hoya, (Ger.) *hō'ya*
Hoyhambre, (Pen.) *c.* *oi-ăm'brė*
Hoz, (Pen.) *hōth*
Hradisch, (Austr.) *rä'dish*
Hudvicksvall, (Sc. Pen.) *hŭd'vĭks-văl*
Huebla, (Pen.) *r.* *oǫ-ė'bla*
Huelma, (Pen.) *oǫ-ėl'ma*
Huelva, (Pen.) *oǫ-ėl'va*
Huen, *or* Hveen, (Den.) *isl.* *vėne*
Huereal, (Pen.) *oǫ-ė-rė-ăl'*
Huercalovera, (Pen.) *oǫ-ėr-kā-lō-vė'ra*
Huerta, (Pen.) *oǫ-ėr'ta*
Huertas, de las, (Pen.) *dė lās oǫ-ėr'tās*
Huesca, (Pen.) *oǫ-ėss'ka*
Huescar, (Pen.) *oǫ-ės'kär*
Huisseau, (Fr.) *ü-ts-sō'*
Hukange, (Fr.) *ü-kŭngsh*
Hulme, (Ger.) *r.* *hǫǫl'mė*
Humbria, de, (Pen.) *dė oǫm'brī-a*
Humminge Land, (Den.) *hǫǫm'ming-ė lănd*
Humora, (Austr.) *hoǫ-mō'ra*
Hundshoved, (Den.) *hǫǫnds'hō-vėd*
Hungary, (Austr.) *hung'ga-ry*
Hunne, (Den.) *hǫǫn'nė*
Hunnetorp, (Den.) *hǫǫn'nė-torp*
Huntingdonshire, (Eng.) *hun'ting-don-shīre*
Hurdwar, (Ind.) *hurd-wär'*
Husum, (Den.) *hǫǫ'zǫǫm*
Hutweiler, (Switz.) *hǫǫt'vī-lėr*
Hvalp Sound, (Den.) *vălp*
Hyderabad, (Ind.) *hy-de-rā-bŭd'*
Hyllestad, (Sc. Pen.) *hŭl'lė-stăd*

I.

Iablonovo, (R.) *ī-ă-blō-nō'vo*
Iagotin, (R.) *ī-ă-gō-tīn'*
Iakimvara, (R.) *ī-ă-kim-vä'ra*
Ialta, (R.) *ī-ăl'ta*
Iamburg, (R.) *yăm'bǫǫrg*
Iampol, (R.) *ī-ăm'pōl*
Ianichki, (R.) *ī-ă-nich'kī*
Ianichut, (Fr.) *ī-ă-nī-shŭ'*
Ianisia, (R.) *ī-ă-nī'sī-a*
Iancovacz, (Austr.) *yăn'kō-vătch*
Ianolouk, (R.) *ī-ă'nō-louk*
Iantchourino, (R.) *ī-ănt-chou-rī'no*
Iaransk, (R.) *ī-ă'ränsk*
Iarensk, (R.) *ī-ă'rėnsk*
Iaroslavi, (R.) *ī-ă-rǫs-lă'vī*
Iarymovo, (R.) *ī-ă-ry-mō'vo*
Iavchildina, (R.) *ī-ăv-chil-dī'na*
Ibach, (Switz.) *ī'băch*
Ibbenbuhren, (Ger.) *ib'bėn-bǫǫ'rėn*
Ibeas, (Pen.) *ī-bė'ăs*
Iceland, (Den.) *īce'lănd*
Idanha, (Pen.) *ī-dăn'ya*
Iderstrup, (Den.) *ī'dėr-strǫǫp*
Idice, (It.) *r.* *ī-dī'chė*
Idre, (Sc. Pen.) *ī'drė*
Idria, (Austr.) *ī'drī-a*
Idro, (It.) *ī'dro*
Iebedevsk, (R.) *ī-ė'bė-dėvsk*
Iefreniov, (R.) *ī-ė-frė'nī-ov*
Iegorievsk, (R.) *ī-ė-gō'rī-ėvsk*
Iekateridonar, (R.) *ī-ė-kă-tė-rī-dō'năr*
Iekaterinbourg, (R.) *ī-ė-kă-tė'rin-bourg*
Iekaterinoslav, (R.) *ī-ė-kă-tė-rī-nǫs'lăv*
Iekatom, (R.) *ī-ė'lă-tōm*
Ienotaevsk, (R.) *ī-ė-nō-tă-ėvsk'*
Iereminka, (R.) *ī-ė-rė-min'ka.*
Ierne, (Den.) *ī'ėr'nė*
Ievlouchinа, (R.) *ī-ėv-lou-chī'na*
Igal, (Austr.) *ī'găl*
Igen, (Den.) *ī'gėn*
Ighafer, (R.) *ī-gh-hă-fėr*
Iglau, (Austr.) *ī'glou*
Iglau, (Austr.) *r.* *ī'gla.u*
Iglesias, (It.) *ī-glė'sī-as*
Iglo, (Austr.) *ī'glo*
Igney, (Fr.) *īn-yā'*
Igualada, (Pen.) *ī-gǫǫ-ă-lă'da*
Iidensalmi, (R.) *yī-dėn-săl'mī*
Ijemska, (R.) *ī-jėms'ka*
Ijima, (R.) *r.* *ī-jī'ma*
Ijo, (R.) *ī'jo*
Ikalis, (R.) *ī-kă'lĭs*
Ikervar, (Austr.) *ī-kėr'vär*
Il Horst, (Neth.) *īl horst*
Ilanz, (Switz.) *ī'lănts*
Ilek, (R.) *r.* *ī'lėk*
Ilicha, (R.) *r.* *ī-lī'cha*
Ilinka, (R.) *ī-lin'ka*
Illanesa, (Austr.) *īl-lă-nė'sa*
Illasi, (It.) *īl-lă'sī*
Ille, (Fr.) *īl'e*
Ille and Vilaine, (Fr.) *dep.* *īle, vī-lāne'*
Iller, (Ger.) *r.* *il'lėr*
Illgau, (Switz.) *il'gou*
Illinois, (U. S.) *il-lī-noi'* (or *-noiz'*)
Illkirchen, (Fr.) *il-kir'chėn*
Illora, (Pen.) *il-lō'ra*
Illovaitsk, (R.) *il'lō-vă-ītsk*
Illovlinska, (R.) *il-lōv-lins'ka*
Illyria, (Austr.) *il-lir'ī-a*
Ilm, (Ger.) *r.* *ilm*
Ilmen, (R.) *il'mėn*
Ilmen, (R.) *l.* *il'mėn*
Ilmenau, (Ger.) *il'mė-nou*
Ilmenau, (Ger.) *r.* *il'mė-nou*
Ilsenbach, (Ger.) *il'zėn-băch*
Ilz, (Austr.) *ilts*
Ilz, (Ger.) *r.* *ilts*
Ilzhofen, (Ger.) *ilts'hō-fėn*
Ilzstadt, (Ger.) *ilts'stăt*
Ima, (Mex.) *l.* *ī'ma*
Imandra, (R.) *l.* *ī-măn'dra*
Imbro, (Tur.) *isl.* *im'bro*
Imeretia, (R.) *ī-mė-rė'tī-a*
Immenstadt, (Ger.) *im'mėn-stăt*
Imola, (It.) *ī-mō'la*
Imoschi, (Austr.) *ī-mǫs'kī*
Imst, (Austr.) *imst*
Inares, (Austr.) *ī-nă'rėsse*
Inca, (Pen.) *īn'ka*
Incisa, (It.) *īn-chī'za*
Indal, (Sc. Pen.) *īn'dăl*
Indal, (Sc. Pen.) *r.* *īn'dăl*
Inden, (Switz.) *īn'dėn*
India *īn'ja*
Indiana, (U. S.) *īn-dī-ă'na*
Indies *īn'jez*
Indre, (Fr.) *r.* *ėngdr'*
Indre, (Fr.) *dep.* *ėngdr'*
Indre and Loire, (Fr.) *dep.* *ėngdr', lwär*
Ingen, (Neth.) *īn-ghėn*
Ingistore, (Austr.) *īn-jīs-tō'rė*
Ingolstadt, (Bavaria, Ger.) *ing'gǫl-stät*
Ingrande, (Fr.) *ėng-grăngd'*
Ingweiler, (Ger.) *ing-vī'lėr*
Iniesta, (Pen.) *ī-nī-ės'ta*
Inn, (Austr. Ger.) *r.* *īn*
Innichen, (Austr.) *īn'ni-chėn*
Innistrahul, (Neth.) *isl.* *in-nis'trā-hŭl*
Innspruck, (Austr.) *in'sprǫǫk*
Inowraclaw, (Prus.) *ī-nō-rä'kla*
Insara, (R.) *in-să'ra*
Insterburg, (Prus.) *in'stėr-bǫǫrg*
Interlaken, (Switz.) *in'tėr-lä'kėn*
Inverary, (Scot.) *in-vėr-ā'ry*
Inverlochy, (Scot.) *in-vėr-lǫch'y*
Inverness, (Scot.) *in-vėr-nėss'*
Iona, (Scot.) *ī-ō'na*
Ionian Isl. *ī-ō'nī-an*
Iora, (R.) *r.* *īō'ra*
Ioroisi, (R.) *īō-roi'sī*
Iouchnov, (R.) *īouch'nov*
Iouksieevsk, (R.) *īouk'sīg-ėvsk*
Iourlev, (R.) *īour'lėv*
Iouroma, (R.) *īou-rō'ma*
Iowa, (U. S.) *ī'o-wa*
Ips, (Austr.) *r.* *ips*
Ipswich, (Eng. & U. S.) *ips'wich* or *ip'sidg*
Irakajemi, (Per.) *ī-rā-kā-jė'mī*
Irati, (Pen.) *r.* *ī-rä'tī*
Ireland *īre'land*
Irgiz, (R.) *r.* *ir'giz*
Irkoutsk, (As.) *ir-kǫǫtsk'*
Iroquois *ir-o-quois'* or *ir-o-kwä'*
Irrawaddy, (As.) *ir-ra-wŏd'dy*
Irtish, (R.) *ir-tish'*
Iruecha, (Pen.) *ī-rǫǫ'cha*
Irurzan, (Pen.) *ī-rǫǫr'thăn*
Isalka, (R.) *ī-sal'ka*
Isar, (Ger.) *ī'sär*
Isar, *or* Isser, (Ger.) *r* *ī'sär* or *is'sėr*
Isbaiktchi, (R.) *is-bā-ktch'chī*
Ischia, (It.) *isl.* *is'kī-a*
Ischim, Steppe of, (As.) *is'chīm*
Isenheim, (Fr.) *ī'zen-hīme*
Iser, (Austr.) *r.* *ī'sėr*
Iserable, (Switz.) *ī-sė-rä'blė*
Iseran, (It.) *mt.* *ī-sė'răn*
Isère, (Fr.) *dep.* *ī-sėr'*
Isernia, (It.) *ī-sėr'nī-a*
Isidoro, (Mex.) *ī-sī-dō'ro*
Isigny, (Fr.) *ī-zīn-yī'*
Isili, (It.) *ī-sī'lī*
Islamabad *is-lām-a-bŭd'*
Isle, (Fr.) *īle*
Isle, [Vaud,] (Switz.) *līle*
Isleta, (Mex.) *īs-lē'ta*
Islington, (Eng.) *is'ling-ton*
Ismail, (R.) *is'mā-īl*
Isni, (Ger.) *is'nī*
Isola, (It.) *ī-sō'la*
Isola Sacra, (It.) *ī-sō'la sā'kra*
Ispahan, (Per.) *is-pa-hăn'*
Isque, (Fr.) *isk*
Isselhorst, (Ger.) *is'sėl-hǫrst*
Issen, (Ger.) *r.* *is'sėn*
Isser, *or* Isar, (Ger.) *r.* *is'ser* or *ī'sär*
Issert, (Switz.) *is'sėrt*
Isserhufen, (Ger.) *is-sėr-hǫǫ'fėn*
Issoire, (Fr.) *īs'swär*
Issudun, (Fr.) *īs'sŭ-dėng'*
Istcholno, (R.) *īst-chǫl'no*
Isto, (Austr.) *isl.* *īs'to*
Istria, (Austr.) *īs'trī-a*
Istria, Capo d', (Austr.) *kā'po dīs'trī-a*
Italy *it'a-ly*
Itama, (Gr.) *mt.* *ī-tā'ma*
Ithaka, (Gr.) *ī'thā-ka*
Ithome, (Gr.) *mt.* *ī-thō'mė*
Itri, (It.) *ī'trī*
Itzehoe, [Holstein,] (Den.) *ī'tsė-ho*
Iussy, (Switz.) *ītis-sī'*
Ivanich, (Austr.) *ī-vă'nĭch*
Ivankov, (R.) *ī-văn'kov*
Ivanovskoe, (R.) *ī-vă-nǫvs'kō*
Iveroe, (Sc. Pen.) *ī'vė-rō*
Iviça, (Pen.) *ī-vī'sa*
Iviça, (Pen.) *isl.* *ī-vī'sa*
Ivory Coast, (Af.) *ī'vo-ry kōst*
Ivrea, (It.) *ī-vr'ė'a*

Fāte, fär, fąll, what, bât. — Māte, prey, hèlp, thère, hėr. — Pīne, marīne, bīrd, fig. — Nōte, dōve, mŏve, wǫlf, bǫǫk, lord. — Tūne, bull, ųnite. — Fr. long vūe; Fr. short bŭl.—

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Ivry, (Fr.)	*ẗ-vrẗ'*
Ixar, (R.)	*ix'dr*
Izachich, (Austr.)	*ẗ-zäč-ẗčh*
Izbinsk, (R.)	*ẗz'binsk*
Izbitche, (R.)	*ẗz-bẗt-chę*
Izioum, (R.)	*ẗ-zẗ-oum'*
Izotina, (R.)	*ẗ-zō-tẗ'na*
Izvaig, (R.)	*ẗz'vā-ẗğ*

J.

Jabalon, (Pen.) *r.*	*čhä'bä-lōn*
Jablonitza, (Austr.)	*ẏä-blō-nẗt'sa*
Jablonow, (Austr.)	*ẏä-blō'nǫǫf*
Jabron, (Fr.)	*shä-brōng'*
Jaca, (Pen.)	*čhä'ka*
Jacobstadt, (R.)	*ẏä'kǫb-stät*
Jacobstat, (R.)	*ẏä'kǫb-stat*
Jaclowice, (Austr.)	*ẏä-klō-vẗt'sę*
Jadraque, (Pen.)	*čhä-drä'kę*
Jaen, (Pen.)	*čhä'ėn*
Jaera, (Pen.)	*čha-ę'ra*
Jaffa, (Pal.)	*jäf'fa* or *ẏäf'fa*
Jaffnapatam, (As.)	*jäff-na'pa-tăm'*
Jago, St. [Santijago,] (Pen.)	*săn čhä'go*
Jagst, (Ger.)	*ẏäğst*
Jagst, (Ger.) *r.*	*ẏäğst*
Jagstberg, (Ger.)	*ẏäğst'bėrğ*
Jaik, (R.) *r.*	*jä-ẗk'*
Jako, (Austr.)	*ẏä'ko*
Jalacinga, (Mex.)	*čhä-lä-thẗn'* (*-sin'*) *ga*
Jalain, (Fr.)	*shä-lăng'*
Jalapa, (Mex.)	*čha-la'pa*
Jales, (Pen.)	*čha'lėss*
Jalons, (Fr.)	*shä-lōng'*
Jalowice, (Austr.)	*ẏä-lō-vẗt'sę*
Jamaica, *isl.*	*jä-mā'ka*
Jamnitz, (Austr.)	*ẏăm'nẗts*
Jamthaler, (Austr.) *mt.*	*ẏăm'tä-lėr*
Jamund, (Prus.) *l.*	*ẏä'mǫǫnd*
Janaro, (It.) *r.*	*ẗ-ä-nä'ro*
Jandula, (Pen.) *r.*	*čhän-dǫǫ'la*
Janow, (Austr.)	*ẏä'nǫǫf*
Japan, [Niphon, by the Japanese]	*ja-păn', niph-on'*
Jarnicejo, (Pen.)	*čhä-rä-ẗ-thę'čho*
Jarama, (Pen.) *r.*	*čhä-ra'ma*
Jard, la, (Fr.)	*la shär*
Jarnac, (Fr.)	*shär-näk'*
Jaslo, (Austr.)	*ẏäs'lo*
Jassogne, (Neth.)	*shäs'sōny'*
Jastrow, (Prus.)	*ẏäs'tro*
Jasz Apathi, (Austr.)	*ẏäs ä-pä'tẗ*
Jaska, (Austr.)	*ẏäs'ka*
Jaroslau, (Austr.) *r.*	*ẏar'os-läv*
Jassy, (Tur.)	*ẏäs'sy*
Jaszbereng, (Austr.)	*ẏös-bę-rėng'*
Jauer, (Prus.)	*you'ėr*
Java, *isl.*	*jä'vä*
Jaulnais, (Fr.)	*shōl-nā'*
Jauran, (Fr.)	*shō-răng'*
Javinal, (Mex.)	*čhä-vẗ-näl'*
Jean d'Angely, St. (Fr.)	*săng shăng dăngsh-lẗ'*
Jean de Luz, St. (Fr.)	*săng shăng dę lŭz*
Jedburgh, (Scot.)	*jėd'burg* or *jėd'bo-ro*
Jees, (Per.)	*jees*
Jegen, (Den.) *isl.*	*ẏę'gėn*
Jeka, (R.)	*ję'ka*
Jelling, (Den.)	*ẏėl'ling*
Jelmsoe, (Sc. Pen.) *isl*	*ẏėlms'ö*
Jelstein, (Ger.)	*ẏėl'stīne*
Jeltcha, (R.)	*jėl'cha*
Jena, (Ger.)	*ẏē'na*
Jenatz, (Switz.)	*ẏę'nats*
Jenisberg, (Switz.)	*ẏę'nis-bėrğ*
Jerez de la Frontera, (Pen.)	*čhę-rėth dę la frōn-tę'ra*
Jerisiarvi, (Pen.)	*čhę-rẗ-sẗ-dr'vẗ*
Jersey, (Fr.) *isl.*	*shėr-zā'* or *jėr'zy*
Jesjogi, (Sc. Pen.) *r*	*yėss-yō'yẗ*
Jessberg, (Ger.)	*yės'bėrğ*
Jettendal, (Sc. Pen.)	*yėt'tėn-dăl*
Jevnager, (Sc. Pen.)	*yęvn'* (or *yėn'*) *ä-gėr*
Jeypoor, (Hind.)	*jī'poor*
Jezerana, (Austr.)	*yę-tsę-rä'na*
Jezewo, (Prus.)	*yę-tsę'vo*
Jezierna, (Austr.)	*ẏęd-zẗ-ėr'na*
Jimenado, (Pen.)	*čhẗ-mę-nä'do*
Jinzo, (Pen.)	*čhẗn'tho*
Jirdra, (R.)	*jẗr'dra*
Jitomir, (R.)	*jẗ-tō-mẗr'*
Joannes, (Braz.) *isl.*	*shō-* (or *čhō-*) *ăn'nėss*
Jodar, (Pen.)	*čhō-dar'*
Johannisberg, (Prus.)	*yō-hăn'nis-bėrğ*
Johanniswerden, (Den.)	*yō-hăn'nis-vėr'den*
Johure, (East. Isl.)	*jō-hūre*
Joigny, (Fr.)	*shwăn-yẗ'*
Joinville, (Fr.)	*shwăng-vẗle'*
Jolan, (Pen.) *r.*	*čhō'lan*
Jolbos, (Mex.) *isl.*	*čhōl'bas*
Joenkjoeping, (Sc. Pen.)	*yčăn-chčh'ping*
Jonzac, (Fr.)	*shōng-zak'*
Jordanow, (Austr.)	*yōr'dä-nǫǫf*
Jorquera, (Pen.)	*čhōr-kę'ra*
Jorullo, (Mex.)	*čho-rǫǫl'yo* or *čho-rǫǫẗ'yo*
Josselin, (Fr.)	*shōsse-lăng'*
Joue, (Fr.)	*shǫǫ*
Jouey, (Fr.)	*shǫǫ-ā'*
Joursa, (R.) *r.*	*jour'sa*
Joyeuse, (Fr.)	*shwä-yčhse*
Juan de Ulua, San, (Mex.)	*săn čhǫǫ'dn dę ǫǫ-lǫǫa*
Jucar, (Pen.) *r.*	*čhǫǫ-kär'*
Judenbach, (Ger.)	*yǫǫ'dėn-bäch*
Judenburg, (Austr.)	*yǫǫ'dėn-bǫǫrğ*
Jugon, (Fr.)	*shŭ-gōng'*
Juist, (Neth.) *isl.*	*yoist*
Jukkasjarvi, (Sc. Pen.)	*yŭk'käs-yär'vẗ*
Jukogorska, (R.)	*jŭ-kō-gǫrs'ka*
Juleha, (Prus.)	*yǫǫ'lę-ha*
Julianahede, (Den.)	*yǫǫ-lẗ-ä'nä-hę'dę*
Juliers, [Juelich,] (Ger.)	*shŭ-lẗę, yŭ'lẗch*
Juliersberg, *or* Juelichburg, (Prus.)	*shŭ-lẗę-bėrğ, yŭ'lẗch-bėrğ*
Julimes, (Mex.)	*čhǫǫ-lẗ'mėss*
Jumilla, (Pen.)	*čhǫǫ-mẗl'ya*
Jumme, (Ger.) *r.*	*yǫǫm'mę*
Jungbunzlaw, (Austr.)	*yǫǫng-bǫǫns'lav*
Jungfrau, (Switz.) *mt.*	*yǫǫng'frou*
Juniata, (U. S.)	*ju-nẗ' ät'a*
Junkershof, (Prus.)	*yǫǫnk'ėrs-hof*
Jupille, (Neth.)	*shŭ-pẗ-ẗ* or *shŭ-pẗly'*
Jura, (Fr.) *dep.*	*shŭ'ra*
Jura, (Switz.) *mt.*	*yǫǫ'ra*
Justedal, (Sc. Pen.)	*yŭs'tę-dăl*
Jutland, [Jylland,] (Den.)	*yŭt'länt*
Jypoor, (Ind.)	*jī'pǫǫr*

K.

Kaaban, (Per.)	*kaa'ban*
Kaarup, (Den.)	*kō'rǫǫp*
Kaas, (Den.)	*kōs*
Kaastrup, (Den.)	*kō'strǫǫp*
Kaba, (Austr.)	*kä'ba*
Kabakos, (Tur.) *b.*	*kä-bä'kos*
Kabasdah, (R.)	*kä-bäs'dah*
Kabna, (Austr.)	*käb'na*
Kachin, (R.)	*kä-chẗn'*
Kachira, (R.)	*kä-chẗ'ra*
Kachovka, (R.)	*kä-čhov'ka*
Kadelburg, (Switz.)	*kä'dėl-bǫǫrğ*
Kady, (R.)	*kä'dy*
Kaedekirchen, (Ger.)	*kä'dę-kẗr'čhėn*
Kaernthen, *or* Carinthia, (Austr.)	*kėrn'tėn*
Kaffa, *or* Feodosia, (R.)	*käf'fa*
Kafferland, (Af.)	*käf'fer-länd*
Kairwan, (Af.)	*kair-wän'*
Kaisarieh, (Tur.)	*kẗ-sar-ẗ'eh*
Kaiserslautern, (Ger.)	*kẗ'zėrs-lou'tėrn*
Kaiserstuhl, (Switz.)	*kẗ'zėr-stǫǫl*
Kaitaia, (New Zeal.)	*kä'ẗ-tä'ẗa*
Kajemsk, (R.)	*kä'jėmsk*
Kajska, (R.)	*kä'jska*
Kakalova, (R.)	*kä-kä-lō'va*
Kakinda, (Austr.)	*kä-kẗn'da*
Kakunjeva, (Austr.)	*kä-kǫǫn-ę'va*
Kalaicka, (R.)	*kä-lä-ẗę'ka*
Kalalavsk, (R.)	*kä-lä-läwsk'*
Kalamazoo, (U. S.)	*käl-a-ma-zǫǫ'*
Kalanon Lodomir, *or* Galicia and Lodomir, (Austr.)	*kä'lä-nōn lō'dō-mẗr*
Kalantchak, (R.)	*kä-länt'chäk*
Kalaratch, (R.)	*kä'lä-rätch*
Kalgalakcha, (R.)	*käl-gä-läk'cha*
Kalinsk, (R.)	*kä'lẗnsk*
Kalisz, (R.)	*kä'lisz*
Kalitva, (R.)	*kä-lẗ'va*
Kalix, (Sc. Pen.)	*kä'lix*
Kalix, (Sc. Pen.) *r.*	*kä'lix*
Kalla, (Sc. Pen.)	*käl'la*
Kalleboe Sound, (Den.)	*käl'lę-bö*
Kallerup, (Den.)	*käl'lę-rǫǫp*
Kallmo, (Sc. Pen.)	*käl'mo*
Kalln, (Sc. Pen.)	*käln*
Kalln, (Sc. Pen.) *l.*	*käln*
Kalmar, (Sc. Pen.)	*käl'mär*
Kalnach, (Switz.)	*käl'näčh*
Kalo, (R.)	*kä'lo*
Kalooga, (R.)	*kä-lǫǫ'ga*
Kalpatsk, (R.)	*käl'patsk*
Kalsching, (Austr.)	*käl'shing*
Kalthrunn, (Switz.)	*käl'brǫǫn*
Kalusz, (Austr.)	*kä'lǫǫss*
Kalvari, (R.)	*kal-vä'rẗ*
Kalvas, (R.)	*käl'väs*
Kama, (R.) *r.*	*kä'ma*
Kamarovka, (Austr.)	*kä-mä-rǫǫ'ka*
Kamenitz, (Austr.)	*kä'mę-nits*
Kamenka, (R.)	*kä-mėn'ka*
Kamenoka, (R.)	*kä-mę-nō'ka*
Kamienitz, (R.)	*kä-mẗę'nẗtz*
Kamionka, (Austr.)	*kä-mẗǫn'ka*
Kammenoe, (R.) *l.*	*käm-mę-nō*
Kamnitz, (Austr.)	*käm'nẗts*
Kamoe, (Sc. Pen.) *isl.*	*kä'moü*
Kamooraska, (Can.)	*kä-mǫǫ-räs'ka*
Kamp, (Neth.)	*kämp*
Kampen, (Neth. Den.)	*käm'pėn*
Kamperberg, (Neth.)	*käm'pėr-bėrğ*
Kamperveen, (Neth.)	*käm'pėr-fēne*
Kamtschatka, (As.)	*käm-chat'ka* or *kăm-skät'-ka*
Kamychin, (R.)	*kä-my-chẗn'*
Kanawha, (U. S.)	*ka-naw'ha*
Kandahar, (As.)	*kän-da-här'*
Kandalaska, (R.)	*kän-dä-läs'ka*
Kandalaska, (R.) *g.*	*kän-dä-läs'ka*
Kanisa, (Austr.)	*kä-nẗ'za*
Kanisa, Great, (Austr.)	*kä-nẗ'za*
Kanisa Kis, (Austr.)	*kä-nẗ'za kẗs*
Kanisa Zemlia, (R.)	*kä-nẗ'za zėm'lẗ-a*
Kannaland, (Af.)	*kän-nä'länd*
Kannotta, (It.)	*kän-nǫt'ta*
Kanova, (R.)	*kä-nō'va*
Kansuh, (Ch.)	*kän'sŭh*
Kapellen, (Switz.)	*kä-pėl'lėn*
Kappel, (Den.)	*käp'pėl*
Karabach, (R.)	*kä'rä-bäčh*
Karahissan, (Tur.)	*kä-rä-his-san'*
Karakoolan, (R.) *r.*	*kä-rä-kǫǫ'län*
Karalitskoi, (R.)	*kä-rä-lits'koi*
Karasch, (Austr.) *r.*	*kä'räsh*
Karasjoki, (Sc. Pen.)	*kä-räs-yō'kẗ*
Karasjoki, (Sc. Pen.) *r.*	*kä-räs-yō'kẗ*
Karatavly, (R.)	*kä-rä-täv'ly*
Karatchev, (R.)	*kä-rat'chėv*
Karatsjaur, (Sc. Pen.) *l.*	*kä'räts-your*
Karin, (Austr.)	*kä-rẗn'*
Karinska, (R.)	*kä-rins'ka*
Karkiecvoi, (R.)	*kär-kẗ-ėts'voi*
Karlburg, (Austr.)	*kärl'bǫǫrğ*
Karleby Gamla, (R.)	*kär'lę-bŭ*
Karlshaven, (Ger.)	*kärls'hä-fėn*
Karlstadt, (Ger.)	*kärl'stät*
Karonda, (R.)	*kä-rǫn'da*
Karotcha, (R.)	*kä-rǫt'cha*
Karotyfalva, (Austr.)	*kä-rotj-făl'va*
Karova, (R.)	*kä-rō'va*
Karpelska, (R.)	*kär-pėls'ka*
Karup, (Den.)	*kä'rǫǫp*
Karystos, (Gr.)	*kä-rys'tos*
Kaschau, (Austr.)	*kä'shou*
Kasimov, (R.)	*kä'sẗ-mov*
Kaskaskia, (U. S.)	*kăs-käs'kẗ-a*
Kaskinova, (R.)	*käs-kẗ-nō'va*
Kaslansk, (R.)	*käs'länsk*
Kassieliec, (Prus.)	*käs'sẗ-lits*
Katahdin, (U. S.) *mt.*	*kat-äh'din*
Katchalinsk, (R.)	*kät'cha-länsk*
Katelnikov, (R.)	*kä-tėl'nẗ-kov*
Katelnoi, (R.)	*kä-tėl'noi*
Katrine, Loch, (Scot.)	*ločh kä'trẗne*
Katwyk, (Neth.)	*kät'wẗk*
Katz, (Prus.)	*käts*
Katzbach, (Prus.) *r.*	*käts'bäčh*
Kaudersteg, (Switz.)	*kou'dėr-stęğ*
Kaufungen, (Ger.)	*kou'fǫǫng-ėn*
Kaukalin, (U. S.)	*kau'ka-lin*
Kaysersche, (Ger.)	*kẗ'zėr-shę*
Kazan, (R.)	*kä'zän*
Kazarma, (R.)	*kä-zär'ma*
Kazbek, (R.) *mt.*	*käz'bėk*
Kecskemet, (Austr.)	*kėtch-kėm-mäto'*
Kefa, (R.)	*kę'fa*
Kehl, (Ger.)	*kėhl*
Keinfjord, (Sc. Pen.)	*kẗ'n-fẗörd*
Keighly, (Eng.)	*keeth'lẗ*
Kelat, (As.)	*ke-lät'*
Kellinghusen, (Den.)	*kėl'ling-hǫǫ'zen*
Kemi, (R.)	*kę'mẗ*
Kemliz, (Prus.)	*kėm'lits*
Kempe, (Den.)	*kėm'pę*
Kempen, (Ger. Prus.)	*kėm'pėn*
Kempten, (Ger.)	*kėmp'tėn*
Kengisbruk, (R.)	*kėng'is-brǫǫk*
Kennebec, (U. S.)	*kėn-ne-bėk'*
Kennebunk, (U. S.)	*kėn-ne-bunk'*
Kent, (Eng. Can.)	*kėnt*
Kentucky	*ken-tuck'ẗ*
Kenzingen, (Ger.)	*kėn'tsing-ėn*
Kookuck, (U. S.)	*kē'o-kuck*
Keppel, (Neth.)	*kėp'pėl*
Ker, (Austr.)	*kėr*
Kerns, (R.)	*kę'räs*
Kerensk, (R.)	*kėr'ėnsk*
Kerenzern, (Switz.)	*kę-rėn'tsėrn*
Kergout, (Fr.)	*kėr-goo'*
Kernau, (Ger.) *r.*	*kėr'nou*
Kerovice, (Austr.)	*kę-rō-vẗts'*
Kerry, (Ir.) *co.*	*kėr'ry*
Keswick, (Eng.)	*kės'ick*
Ketskemet, *or* Kerskemet, (Austr.)	*kėts-kę-mäte'*
Kewaunee, (U. S.)	*ke-waw'nee*
Kexholm, (R.)	*kėx'hǫlm*

Fr. long *œ* and short *œŭ*, nearly as in *spur*. — Final *ly*, French *l mouillé*. — *An''ger*, *vi''cious*. — *ġ* as *s* in *pleasure*; *ğ* and *čh* guttural; *ny* liquid; *ẗh* as in *pith*.

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Kezdi Vasarhely, (Austr.) *kĕs'dĭ vä-shär-hĕly'*
Khandeish, (Ind.) *kän-dĭsh'*
Khansk Khodrook, (R.) *ċhänsk ċhǫǫd'rǫǫk*
Kharkow, *or better* Charkow, (R.) *ċhär'kŏ*
Kharsookool, *or better* Charsookool, (R.) *r.* *ċhär-sǫǫ-kǫǫl'*
Kherson, *or better* Cherson, (R.) *ċhĕr-sŏn'*
Khin-gan, *or* Chin-gan, (As.) *mt.* *ċhĭn-gän*
Khojend, (As.) *kŏ-jĕnd'*
Khokand, (As.) *kho-känd'*
Kholm, *or* Cholm, (R.) *ċhǫlm*
Kholmogorsk, *or* Cholmogorsk, (R.) *ċhǫl-mŏ-gorsk'*
Kholyvan, (As.) *khŏ-ly'vän*
Khoozistan, (Per.) *kǫǫ-zĭs-tän'*
Khorassan, (Per.) *khŏ-rŭs'sän*
Khorel, *or* Chorel, (R.) *ċhŏ-rĕl*
Khotoutchi, *or* Chotoutchi, (R.) *ċhŏ-tout'ċhĭ*
Khoy, (Per.) *koy*
Khvalinsk, (R.) *ċhǫǫ-ä'linsk*
Kjallerup, (Den.) *kĭ-äl'lg-rǫǫp*
Kiang Si, (East. Isl.) *kĭang sĭ*
Kiang-se, (Ch.) *kĭang-sē*
Kiangsu, (Ch.) *kĭang-sŭ*
Kiarivo, (R.) *kĭ-ä-rĭ'vo*
Kiaskowo, (Austr.) *kĭ-äs-kǫǫ'vo*
Kichinev, (R.) *kĭch-ĭ'nev*
Kickapoo, (U. S.) *kĭk-ä-pǫǫ'*
Kiddelin, (R.) *kĭd-dg'lĭ-a*
Kiel, (Den.) *kīle*
Kieldal, (Den.) *kīel'däl*
Kielfjord, (Den.) *kīle'fĭörd*
Kienburg, (Switz.) *kīne'bǫǫrg̃*
Kiesen, (Switz.) *kī'zĕn*
Kiev, (R.) *kĭev*
Kilburg, (Ger.) *kĭl'bǫǫrg̃*
Kildare, (Ir.) *co.* *kĭl-dâre'*
Kildina, (R.) *isl.* *kĭl-dĭ'na*
Kilia, (R.) *kĭ'lĭ-a*
Kilia, (Tur.) *ft.* *kĭ'lĭ-a*
Kilion, (Gr.) *isl.* *kĭ'lĭ-on*
Kilkenny, (Ir.) *co.* *kĭl-kĕn'ny*
Killarney, (Ir.) *kĭl-lär'ny*
Killingsvando, (Sc. Pen.) *kĭl'lĭngs-vän'do*
Kilmarnock, (Scot.) *kĭl-mär'nock*
Kilmes, (R.) *kĭl'mĕs*
Kiltis, (R.) *kĭl'tis*
Kilva, (Sc. Pen.) *kĭl'va*
Kimmerow, (Ger.) *l* *kĭm'mg-rō*
Kincardine, (Ir.) *co.* *kĭn-cär'dĭne*
Kindberg, (Austr.) *kĭnt'bĕrg̃*
Kinechina, (R.) *kĭ-ng-chĭ'na*
Kinelsk, (R.) *kĭ'nĕlsk*
King, (Australia) *king*
Kinnardy, (Scot.) *kĭn-när'dy*
Kinross, (Scot.) *co* *kĭn-rǫss'*
Kinsale, (Scot.) *kĭn-sāle'*
Kinten, (Prus.) *kĭn'tĕn*
Kintore, (Scot.) *kĭn-tōre'*
Kintyre, (Scot.) *kĭn-tyre'*
Kinzig, (Ger.) *kĭn'tsig̃*
Kinzig, (Ger.) *r.* *kĭn'tsig̃*
Kioway, (U. S.) *kī'o-way*
Kircudbright, (Scot.) *ker-kǫǫ'brĭt*
Kirkaldy, *or* Kerkaudi, (Scot.) *kĭr-käl'dy, ker-kau'dĭ*
Kjobing, (Den.) *kĭe͡u'bing*
Kjoebnhaun, *or* Copenhagen, (Den.) *kĭe͡u'bn'* (or *kŭmb'*) *houn*
Kjoebstad, (Den.) *kĭe͡u'städ*
Kjoege, (Den.) *kĭe͡u'gę*
Kjoege, (Den.) *b.* *kĭe͡u'gę*
Kjoerup, (Den.) *kĭe͡u'rǫǫp*
Kjolme, (R.) *l.* *kĭgl'mę*
Kiraly, (Austr.) *kĭ'raly*
Kirberg, (Ger.) *kĭr'bĕrg̃*
Kirchberg, (Ger. Austr. Switz.) *kĭrċh'bĕrg̃*
Kirchdorf, (Switz. Ger.) *kĭrċh'dorf*
Kirchangel, (Ger.) *kĭrċh'äng-ĕl*
Kirchinskoi, (R.) *kĭrch-ĭns'koi*
Kirchliadach, (Switz.) *kĭrċh'lĭ-ä-dăċh*
Kirguis, Great Korde, (As.) *ker-gwis*
Kirjatch, (R.) *kĭr'jatch*
Kirkcudbright, (Scot.) *ker-kǫǫ'brĭ*
Kirkebye, (Den.) *kĭr'kę-bŭ*
Kirman, (Per.) *kĭr-män'*
Kirn, (Ger.) *kirn*
Kirriemuir, (Scot.) *ker-rĭ-mure'*
Kirsanov, (R.) *kĭr-sä'nov*
Kirtchany, (R.) *kĭrt'ċhä-ny*
Kisfalud, (Austr.) *kĭs-f ä'lǫǫd*
Kishmauku, (U. S.) *kish-mau'ku*
Kiskiminetas, (U. S.) *kis-kĭ-mĭn'e-tas*
Kistrand, (Sc. Pen.) *kis'trănd*
Kittatinny, (U. S.) *kĭt-ta-tĭn'ny*
Kittila, (R.) *kyt-tĭ'la*
Kitzka, (R.) *kĭtz'ka*
Kiukots, (R.) *kĭĭ-kŏts'*
Kizil Agatch, (R.) *kĭ'zĭl ä-gätch*
Kizil Irmak, (Tur.) *r.* *kĭz-ĭl' ĭr-mäk'*
Kizliar, (R.) *kĭz'lĭär*
Kizylsk, (R.) *kĭ'zylsk*
Klanyecz, (Austr.) *klän'yĕts*
Klas, (Switz.) *klās*
Klattau, (Austr.) *klät'tou*
Klaus, (Austr.) *klous*
Klausen, (Austr.) *klou'zĕn*
Klausenburg, (Austr.) *klou'zĕn-bǫǫrg̃*
Klein Berg, (Austr.) *klīne bĕrg̃*
Klein Drienen, (Neth.) *klīne drī'nĕn*
Kleine Keet, (Neth.) *klī'ng kāte*
Kleisevatz, (Austr.) *klī-zg-vätz*
Klenak, (Austr.) *klg'näk*
Klenovka, (R.) *klę-nov'ka*
Kleptow, (Prus.) *klĕp'tō*
Klesnau, (Prus.) *klĕs'nou*
Kliazma, (R.) *r.* *klĭ-äz'ma*
Klimovitchvi, (R.) *klĭ-mŏ-rĭtch'vĭ*
Klinovo, (R.) *klĭ-nŏ'vo*
Klopaniki, (R.) *klŏ-pä-nĭ'kĭ*
Kloppenburg, (Ger.) *klǫp'pĕn-bǫǫrg̃*
Klossow, (Prus.) *klŏs'sŏ*
Klosters, (Switz.) *klŏs'tĕrs*
Kloten, (Switz.) *klō'tĕn*
Knijin, (R.) *k'nĭ-ĭ'ja*
Knijevn, (R.) *k'nĭ-ä-ję-va*
Knin, (R.) *l.* *k'nĭ-ĭn*
Kniserstahl, (Switz.) *k'nĭ'zĕr-stäle*
Knistinenux, (Can.) *k'nis-tĭ-nō'*
Knock, Ft. de, (Neth.) *dĕ k'nok*
Knockmahon, (Ir.) *knock'ma-hǫn*
Knockmaledawn, (Ir.) *mt.* *knock-mäle'dawn*
Knonau, (Switz.) *k'nō'nou*
Knuds Hoved, (Den.) *k'nǫǫds hŏ'vĕd*
Knudstrup, (Den.) *k'nǫǫd'strǫǫp*
Kobberup, (Den.) *kŏb'bg-rǫǫp*
Koben, (Prus.) *kō'bĕn*
Kobra, (R.) *kŏ'bra*
Kobrin, (R.) *kō-brĭn'*
Kobyliaki, (R.) *kō-by-lĭä'kĭ*
Kocheim, (Ger.) *kǫ'ċhīme*
Kochel, (Ger.) *kǫ'ċhĕl*
Kocher, (Ger.) *kǫ'ċhĕr*
Kocher, (Ger.) *r.* *kǫ'ċhĕr*
Kodiazinska, (R.) *kō-dĭä-zĭns'ka*
Kodma, (R.) *kŏd'ma*
Kodos, (R.) *b.* *kō'dos*
Koedyk, (Neth.) *kǫǫ'dĭke*
Koenig, (Ger.) *kĕ͡u'nig̃*
Koeniggraetz, (Austr.) *kĕ͡u'nig̃-grätse*
Koenigs, (Ger.) *l.* *kĕ͡u'nig̃s*
Koenigsberg, (Prus.) *kĕ͡u'nig̃s-bĕrg̃*
Koenigshof, (Ger.) *kĕ͡u'nig̃s-hof*
Koenigshofen, (Ger.) *kĕ͡u'nig̃s-hō'fĕn*
Koenigstein, (Ger.) *kĕ͡u'nig̃s-stīne*
Koenigswinter, (Ger.) *kĕ͡u'nig̃s-nin'tĕr*
Koeverden, (Neth.) *kǫǫ'vĕr-dĕn*
Kohistan, (Per.) *kō-hĭ-stän'*
Kohlberg, (Ger.) *kōhl'bĕrg̃*
Kokou, (R.) *kō'kou*
Kolberg, (Den.) *b.* *kol'bĕrg̃*
Kolby, (Den.) *kol'bŭ*
Kolding, (Den.) *kŏld'ing*
Koldozero, (R.) *l.* *kol-dŏ'zę-ro*
Kolgarn, (R.) *mt.* *kŏl'gärn*
Kolin, (Austr.) *kō-lĭn'*
Kolind Sound, (Den.) *kō'lĭnd*
Kolkengen, (Neth.) *kolk'ĕng-ĕn*
Kolki, (R.) *kol'kĭ*
Kologriv, (R.) *kō-lō-grĭv'*
Kœln, *or* Cologne, (Ger.) *kœ̆ln*
Kolmoovatka, (R.) *kol-mǫǫ-vät'ka*
Kolokythia, (Gr.) *kō-lō-kĭ'thĭ-a*
Kolokythia, (Gr.) *g.* *kō-lō-kĭ'thĭ-a*
Kolomea, (Austr.) *kō-lō-mg'a*
Kolva, (R.) *r.* *kol'va*
Komarova, (R.) *kō-mä-rŏ'va*
Komlos, (Austr.) *kǫm'los*
Komlos, Tot, (Austr.) *tot kom'los*
Komogovinn, (Austr.) *kō-mō-gō-vĭ'na*
Konetska, (R.) *kō-nĕts'ka*
Kongelf, (Sc. Pen.) *kong'ĕlf*
Kongsberg, (Sc. Pen.) *kōngs'bĕrg*
Kononova, (Austr.) *kō-nō-nŏ'va*
Konotop, (R.) *kō'nō-tǫp*
Konstantinograd, (R.) *kǫn'stän-tĭ-nō-grädʹ*
Konstantinova, (R.) *kǫn-stän-tĭ-nō'va*
Konstantinovsk, (R.) *kǫn'stän-tĭ-nǫǫsk'*
Konstanz, (Ger.) *kōn'stänts*
Koordistan, (Per.) *kǫǫr'dis-tan* or *kǫǫr-dis-tän'*
Kootanai, *or* Kootanye, (U. S.) *kǫǫ-tä-nī'*
Kopchik, (R.) *kǫp'ċhĭk*
Koping, (Sc. Pen.) *ċhe͡u'ping*
Kopreinitz, (Austr.) *kō-prī'nĭts*
Kora, (R.) *kō'ra*
Korana, (Austr.) *r.* *kō-rä'na*
Koras, (Austr.) *kō'räs*
Kordofan, (Af.) *kǫr'dō-fän* or *kǫr-dō-f ä'n'*
Korenicza, (Austr.) *kō-rę-nĭ'ċha*
Kornenberg, (Austr.) *kor'nĕn-bĕrg̃*
Koro, (Austr.) *kō'ro*
Koros, (Austr.) *kō'ros*
Koros, (Austr.) *r.* *kō'ros*
Koros Feles, (Austr.) *r.* *kō'ros fę'hĕs*
Koros Fekete, (Austr.) *r.* *kō'ros fę-kę'tę*
Koros Sebes, (Austr.) *r.* *kō'ros sę'bĕsse*
Korrostellevo, (Austr.) *kor-ros-tĕl-lę'vo*
Korsberga, (Sc. Pen.) *kors-bĕr'ga*
Kors Fjord, (Sc. Pen.) *kors' fĭörd*
Korsnaes, (R.) *kors'nās*
Korsvig, (Sc. Pen.) *kors'vig̃*
Korva, (R.) *kor'va*
Kosinsk, (R.) *kō-sĭnsk'*
Kostainicza, (Austr.) *kos-tĭ-nĭ'ċha*
Kostanitz, (Austr.) *kos'tä-nits*
Kosternitz, (Prus.) *kos'tĕr-nits*
Kostova, (R.) *kos-tō'va*
Kostroma, (R.) *kos-trō'ma*
Kosva, (R.) *r.* *kos'va*
Kosvensk, (R.) *kos-vĕnsk'*
Koszenice, (R.) *kō-shę-nī'tsę*
Kosztara, (Austr.) *kosz-tä'ra*
Kotlovka, (R.) *kŏt-lov'ka*
Kotzing, (Ger.) *kou'sing*
Kouban, (R.) *l.* & *r.* *kou'ban*
Koubinsk, (R.) *l.* *kou'bĭnsk*
Kouchewanda, (R.) *kou-ċhę-vän'da*
Kouchilev, (R.) *kou-ċhĭ-lĕv'*
Kouchouktchkoi, (R.) *kou-chouktch'koi*
Kouda, (R.) *kou'da*
Koudekerke, (Neth.) *kou'dg-kĕr-kg*
Kouderkerk, (Neth.) *kou'dĕr-kĕrk*
Koulinsk, (R.) *kou'lĭnsk*
Koulioi, (R.) *r.* *kou'lĭ-oi*
Kouma, (R.) *g.* & *r.* *kou'ma*
Koumia, (R.) *kou'mĭ-a*
Kour, (R.) *r.* *kour*
Kourianovska, (R.) *kou-rĭä-nǫvs'ka*
Kourilovka, (R.) *kou-rĭ-lov'ka*
Kourinsk, (R.) *kou'rĭnsk*
Koursk, *or* Kuorsk, (R.) *koursk*
Kouvachi, (R.) *kou-vä'ċhĭ*
Kouzinitchi, (R.) *kou-zĭ-nĭt'ċhĭ*
Kovdozero, (R.) *l.* *kov-dŏ'zg-ro*
Kovrov, (R.) *kŏ'rŏv*
Kozelsk, (R.) *kŏ'zĕlsk*
Kozlinsk, (R.) *koz'linsk*
Kozlov, (R.) *koz'lov*
Kosmodemiansk, (R.) *kos-mŏ-dę'mĭ-ănsk*
Krabdendyk, (Neth.) *krăb'dĕn-dĭke*
Krakow, *or* Cracow, (Austr.) *krä'kǫǫf*
Krajova, (Austr.) *krä-jŏ'va*
Kranichfeldt, (Ger.) *krä'nĭċh-fĕlt*
Kranowitz, (Prus.) *krä'nŏ-vits*
Krasnoslobolsk, (R.) *kras-nos-lŏ'bolsk*
Krautheim, (Ger.) *krout'hīme*
Kreig, (Ger.) *r.* *krig̃*
Kremenetz, (R.) *kreg̃'mę-nĕts*
Kremnitz, (R.) *krĕm'nitz*
Krestzi, (R.) *krĕsht'zĭ*
Kreutzberg, (Prus.) *kroits'bĕrg̃*
Kreutzburg, (Prus.) *kroits'bǫǫrg̃*
Kreuznach, (Ger.) *kroits'năċh*
Krimpen, (Neth.) *krĭm'pĕn*
Krogdahl, (Den.) *krŏg̃'dăhl*
Krolow, (Prus.) *krō'lō* or *krō'lǫǫf*
Kromau, (Austr.) *krǫ'mou*
Kronach, (Ger.) *krō'năċh*
Kronberg, (Den.) *krōn'bĕrg̃*
Kronenburg, (R.) *krō'nĕn-bǫǫrg̃*
Kronobi, (R.) *krō-nō'bĭ*
Kropsmolde, (Neth.) *krops'mǫl'dę*
Kroscienko, (Austr.) *krō-ċhĭ-ĕn'ko*
Krumenau, (Switz.) *krǫǫ'mę-nou*
Krykova, (R.) *kry-kŏ'va*
Krylov, (R.) *kry'lov*
Kubin, (Austr.) *kǫǫ-bĭne'*
Kublis, (Switz.) *kǫǫ'blis*
Kuesnacht, (Switz.) *kŭs'năċht*
Kuessel, (Ger.) *kŭs'sĕl*
Kuessen, (Prus.) *kŭs'sĕn*
Kuestrin, (Prus.) *kŭs-trīne'*
Kufstein, (Austr.) *kǫǫf'stīne*
Kuhrdorf, (Ger.) *kǫǫr'dorf*
Kuhstedt (Ger.) *kǫǫ'stĕt*
Kuik, (Neth.) *koi'kĕl*
Kuikel, Great, (Austr.) *r.* *koi'lĕn-bǫǫrg̃*
Kuilenburg, (Neth.) *koin'dĕr*
Kuinder, (Neth.) *kǫǫ'kĕl*
Kukel, (Austr.) *r.* *kǫǫ'kg-nits*
Kukeniz, (Den.) *kǫǫ'kǫǫl-lō-vŭr*
Kukullovar, (Austr.) *kǫǫ'lg-bŭ*
Kulebye, (Den.) *kǫǫ'lĭ-kō* (*-kǫǫf*)
Kulikow, (Austr.) *kŭl'koun*
Kulkoun Isles, (East. Isl.) *kǫǫlm*
Kulm, (Switz.) *kǫǫ'pa*
Kulpa, (Austr.) *r.* *kŭm'don*
Kumdon, (Ind.) *kǫǫ'mĕls-bäċh*
Kumelsbach, (Ger.) *kŭ'mĭl-jĕnsk*
Kumiljensk, (R.) *kǫǫm'mĕr*
Kummer, (Ger.) *kǫǫ'nĭċh*
Kunich, (Austr.) *kǫǫn'pō-lǫǫng*
Kunpolung, (Austr.) *kǫǫn'tsg-lou*
Kunzelau, (Ger.) *kŭ-ō'pis*
Kuopis, (R.) *kǫǫp'pen-hīme*
Kuppenheim, (Ger.)

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Kurland, *or* Courland, (R.) *kǫǫr'lănt*
Kurravara, (Sc. Pen.) *kŭr-rä-vä'ra*
Kurth, (Austr.) *kǫǫrt*
Kuru, (Austr.) *kǫǫ'roo*
Kustala, (R.) *kŭs-tä'la*
Kutaiyeh, (Tur.) *kǫǫ-tī'yeh*
Kutlau, (Prus.) *kǫǫt'lou*
Kutno, (R.) *kŭt'no*
Kutsani, (Austr.) *kǫǫt-sä'nĭ*
Kymenegard, (R.) *kŭ'mę-nę-gōrd'*
Kyritz, (Prus.) *kī'rits*
Kyvel, (Den.) *kŭ'vĕl*

L.

La, (It.) *val.* *lä*
Laaland, (Den.) *isl.* *lō'lănd*
Laapersdorf, (Switz.) *lä'pĕrs-dǫrf*
Laaren, (Neth.) *lä'rĕn*
Laas, (Austr.) *läs*
Laastrup, (Den.) *lō'strǫǫp*
Laax, (Switz.) *läks*
Laba, (R.) *r.* *lä'ba*
Lababan, (Fr.) *lä-bä-bäng'*
Laber, (Ger.) *r.* *lä'bĕr*
Labinu, (Prus.) *lä'bĭ-ou*
Labicum, (It.) *lä-bī'kǫǫm*
Labinska, (R.) *lä-bĭns'ka*
Labischin, (Prus.) *lä-bĭ-shĭne*
Labrador, (N. Am. Eng.) *lă-brä-dōr'* or *lăb-rä-dor'*
Lacarre, (Fr.) *lä-kär'*
Laccadives *läk'ka-dives*
Lacedemonia, (Gr.) *ŭs-e-dę-mō'nĭ-a*
Lacedogna, (It.) *lä-chę-dōn'ya*
Lachen, (Switz.) *läk'chĕn*
La Chenayé, (N. Am.) *lä shĕ-nā-ĭę'*
Lachlan, (Australia) *läch'lăn*
Lackawannock, *or* Lackawanna, (U. S.) *läk-a-wän'nock* or *läk-a-wän'na*
Lackawaxen, (U. S.) *läk-a-wăx'en*
Lacko, (Austr.) *läk'ko*
Laconia, (Gr.) *lă-kō'nĭ-a*
Lacovie, (W. Ind.) *mt.* *lä-kō-vī'*
Lacuna, la, (Pen.) *lä lä-kǫǫ'na*
Ladelund, (Den.) *lä'dę-lǫǫnd*
Ladoga, (R.) *lä-dō'ga*
Ladoga, (R.) *l.* *lä-dō'ga*
Ladrone, (East. Isl.) *lä-drō'nę*
Laerskov, (Den.) *lärs'kōve*
Laga, (Sc. Pen.) *r.* *lä'ga*
Lagartas, (Mex.) *lä-gär'tăs*
Lagartas, (Mex.) *r.* *lä-gär'tas*
Lage Mierde, (Neth.) *lä'gę mĭre'dę*
Lagni, (It.) *r.* *lăn'yĭ*
Lagnière, (Fr.) *lăn-yĭ-ĕre'*
Lagny, (Fr.) *lăn-yĭ'*
Lagoaca, (Pen.) *lä-gō-ä'ka*
Lagos, (Pen. & Mex.) *lä'gos*
Lagosta, (Austr.) *isl.* *lä-gos'ta*
Lagow, (Prus.) *lä'gō*
La Grande Chartreuse, (Fr.) *lä-grängd shär-trŭze'*
Laguna, (Mex.) *lä-gǫǫ'na*
Lagunilla, (Mex.) *lä-gǫǫ-nĭl'ya*
Lahaina, (Sandw. Isl.) *lä-hī'na*
Lahn, (Ger.) *r.* *lähn*
Laholm, (Sc. Pen.) *lä'hǫlm*
Lahore, (As.) *lä-hōre'*
Lahr, (Ger.) *lähr*
Laignes, (Fr.) *lĕny*
Lajella, (It.) *lä-ĭ-ĕl'la*
Laka, (Austr.) *r.* *läl'ka*
Lalsk, (R.) *läl'sk*
Lambach, (Austr.) *läm'băch*
Lamballe, (Fr.) *läng-bäle'*
Lambert Schagen, (Neth.) *läm'bĕrt skä'gĕn*
Lambrein, (Switz.) *läng-brăng'*
Lamego, (Pen.) *lä-mę'go*
Lamine, (Den.) *g.* *lä-mī'nę*
Lamitz, Kirchen, (Ger.) *läl'mits, kĭr'chĕn*
Lammermuir, (Scot.) *läm'mĕr-mûr'*
Lamoile, (U. S.) *lä-moile'*
Lamone, (It.) *r.* *lä-mō'nę*
Lampojerska, (R.) *läm-pō-jĕrs'ka*
Lampong, (East. Isl.) *läm'pǫng*
Lana, (Austr.) *läl'na*
Lanakala, (R.) *lä-nä'kä-la*
Lanark, (Scot.) *lăn'ark*
Lancashire, (Eng.) *lăn'kas-shĭre'*
Lancaster, (Eng.) *b.* *lăn'kas-ter*
Lancat, (Austr.) *lăn'kät*
Lanciano, (It.) *lăn-chä'no*
Landau, (Ger.) *lăn'dou*
Landeck, (Prus.) *lăn'dĕk*
Landenburg, (Ger.) *lăn'dĕn-bǫǫrğ*
Landreneau, (Fr.) *lăngdr'-nō'*
Landeron, (Switz.) *läng-dĕ-rŏng'*
Landes, (Fr.) *dep.* *längd*
Landivizian, (Fr.) *läng-dĭ-vĭ-zĭ-äng'*
Landrecies, (Fr.) *längdr-sĭ'*
Landsberg, (Ger. Prus.) *lănts'bĕrğ*
Landscrona, (Austr.) *lănts-krō'na*
Landshut, (Ger. Prus.) *lănts'hǫǫt*
Landsjarf, (Sc. Pen.) *lănds'yärf*
Landskrona, (Sc. Pen.) *lănds-krō'na*
Landstuhl, (Ger.) *lănt'stǫǫl*
Langeais, (Fr.) *läng-shā*
Langefeld, (Ger.) *läng'e-fĕlt*
Langeland, (Den.) *isl.* *läng'e-lănd*
Langelot, (Sc. Pen.) *läng'e-lǫt*
Langen, (Ger.) *läng'ĕn*
Langenaes, (Sc. Pen.) *läng'e-nās*
Langenah, (Den.) *isl.* *läng'e-na*
Langenau, (Prus.) *läng'e-nou*
Lang Fjeld, (Sc. Pen.) *mt.* *läng fyĕld*
Langensalza, (Prus.) *läng-ĕn-zäl'tsa*
Langenthal, (Switz.) *läng-ĕn-täle'*
Langhemareg, (Neth.) *läng-e-mä'rĕch*
Langholt, (Ger.) *läng'hǫlt*
Langnau, (Switz.) *läng'nou*
Langoen, (Sc. Pen.) *isl.* *läng'ŏăn*
Langogne, (Fr.) *läng-gōny'*
Langon, (Fr.) *län''gŏng*
Langres, (Fr.) *längr*
Languedoc, (Fr.) *läng-dōk'*
Lanjaron, (Pen.) *lăn-chä'ron*
Lann, (Ger.) *lăn*
Lannilis, (Fr.) *lăn-nĭ-lĭ'*
Lannion, (Fr.) *lăn-nĭŏng*
Lantadilla, (Pen.) *lăn-tä-dĭl'ya*
Lanuvium, (It.) *lä-nǫǫ'vĭ-ǫǫm*
Lanveau, (Fr.) *läng-vō'*
Laon, (Fr.) *läng*
Laos, (East. Isl.) *lä'os*
Lapatitchi, (R.) *lä-pä-tĭt'chĭ*
Lapinska, (R.) *lä-pins'ka*
Lapland, (R.) *r.* *läp'lănd* or *läp-lănd*
La Plata, (S. Am.) *lä plä'ta*
Lapos, (Austr.) *r.* *lä'pos*
Lappo, (R.) *läp'po*
Laragne, (Fr.) *lä-rany'*
Lardoza, (Pen.) *lär-dō'tha*
Laredo, (Pen.) *lä-re'do*
Lareto, (Switz.) *lä-re'to*
Largentière, (Fr.) *lär-gäng-tĭ-ĕre'*
Lari, (It.) *lä'rĭ*
Larice, (N. Zeal.) *lä'rĭce*
Larino, (It.) *lä-rī'no*
Larissa, (Tur.) *lä-rĭs'sa*
Laristan, (Per.) *lä-rĭs'tän*
Larrika *lär'rĭ-ka*
Laron, (Pen.) *lä'ron*
Laroumo, (Pen.) *lä-rǫǫ'mo*
Larres, (Pen.) *lär'rĕsse*
Larigues, (Fr.) *lä-rĭg'*
Larnika, (Tur.) *lär'nĭ-ka*
Larwald, (Ger.) *lär'wälld*
La Salle, (U. S.) *lä sälle*
Laselle, (Fr.) *lä-zĕle'*
Lashult, (Sc. Pen.) *läs'hǫǫlt*
Lassahn, (Prus.) *läs-sähn'*
Lastra, (It.) *läs'tra*
Lastres, (Pen.) *läs'trĕsse*
Latachity, (R.) *lä-täch'ty*
Latakia, (Tur.) *lät-a-kĭ'a*
Latcha, (R.) *l.* *lät'cha*
Latchkovo, (R.) *lätch-kō'vo*
Laterina, (It.) *lä-tę-rĭ'na*
Latoreza, (Austr.) *r.* *lä-tō-rę'za*
Lattaja, (It.) *lät-tä-ĭ-a*
Lauban, (Prus.) *lou'bän*
Lauenburg, (Den. Prus.) *lou'ĕn-bǫǫrğ*
Laufen, (Switz.) *lou'fĕn*
Lauferbach, (Ger.) *lou'fĕr-băch*
Laukischken, (Prus.) *lou'kish-kĕn*
Launoy, (Fr.) *lō-nwa*
Laupersweiler, (Switz.) *lou'pĕrs-vī'lĕr*
Laupo, (Switz.) *lou'po*
Laurentum, (It.) *lou-rĕn'tǫǫm*
Laurium, (It.) *lou'rĭ-ǫǫm*
Laurvig, (Sc. Pen.) *lour'vĭg*
Lausanne, (Switz.) *lō-sänę'*
Lauter, (Switz.) *lou'tĕr*
Lauter, (Ger.) *r.* *lou'tĕr*
Lauterburg, (Ger.) *lou'tĕr-bǫǫrğ*
Lauter Brunnen, (Switz.) *lou'tĕr brǫǫn'nĕn*
Lautres, (Fr.) *lōtr*
Lauwer Zee, (Neth.) *lou'vĕr zę*
Laval, (Fr.) *lä-väl'*
Lavandara, (It.) *r.* *lä-vän-dä'ra*
Lavaos, (Pen.) *lä-vä'os*
Lavardec, (Fr.) *lä-vär-dĕk'*
Lavello, (It.) *lä-vĕl'lo*
Lavelsk, (R.) *läl'vĕlsk*
Laventina, (Switz.) *val.* *lä-vĕn-tĭ'na*
Lavertezza, (Switz.) *lä-vĕr-tĕt'sa*
Laveur, (Fr.) *lä-vŏr'*
Lavin, (Switz.) *lä-vĭn'* or *lä-văng'*
Lavinium, (It.) *lä-vĭ'nĭ-ǫǫm*
Lavizzara, (Switz.) *val.* *lä-vĭt-sä'ra*
Lavoncourt, (Fr.) *lä-vŏng-kǫǫr'*
Lawrence, St. (Can.) *r.* *law'rence*
Laybach, (Austr.) *lī'bŭch*
Laye, (Fr.) *lä*
Lays Fjord, (Sc. Pen.) *lăs fyōrd*
Laza, (Pen.) *lä'tha*
Leamington, (Eng.) *lĕm'ing-ton*
Leau, (Neth.) *lo*
Leba, (Prus.) *l.* *lę'ba*
Lebanon, (Pal.) *mt.* *lĕb'a-non*
Lebingsk, (R.) *lę-bĭ-ăgsk'*
Lebrija, (Pen.) *lę-brĭ'ĕha*
Lebrilla, (Pen.) *lę-brĭl'ya*
Lecce, (It.) *lĕt'chę*
Leccio, (It.) *lĕt'cho*
Lecco, (It.) *lĕk'ko*
Lech, (Ger.) *r.* *lĕch*
Leck, (Neth.) *r.* *lĕck*
Lectoure, (Fr.) *lĕk-tǫǫr'*
Ledaña, (Pen.) *lę-dä'na*
Ledesma, (Pen.) *lę-dĕs'ma*
Leeds, (Eng.) *lēĕds*
Leende, (Neth.) *lę-ĕn'dę* or *lę'ĕn-dę*
Leer, (Ger.) *lę'ĕr*
Leerau, (Switz.) *lęhr'rou*
Leerdam, (Neth.) *lęhr'dăm*
Leersum, (Neth.) *lęhr'sǫǫm*
Leeuwarden, (Neth.) *loi-vär'dĕn*
Leeuwen, (Neth.) *loi'vĕn*
Leeuwin's *or* Lion's Land, (Austral.) *loi'vins*
Lefsina, (Prus.) *lĕf-sī'na*
Leganes, (Pen.) *lę-gä'nĕsse*
Leganger, (Sc. Pen.) *lę'gäng-ĕr*
Lege, (Fr.) *läshe*
Leggia, (Switz.) *lĕd'ga*
Leghorn, *It.* Livorno, *Fr.* Livourne, (It.) *lę'gorn*, Eng. *lĕg-horn'* or *lĕg'horn*, Fr. *lĭ-vǫǫrne'*
Legnano, (It.) *lĕn-yä'no*
Leguas, (Pen.) *lę'gǫǫ-ăs*
Lehata, (Austr.) *lę-hä'ta*
Lehberg, (Ger.) *lęh'bĕrğ*
Lehe, (Ger.) *lę'hę*
Lehen, (Prus.) *lę'hĕn*
Lehentze, (Austr.) *lę'hĕnt-sę*
Leibnitz, (Ger.) *līp'nits*
Leicester, (Eng.) *lĕs'ter*
Leicestershire, (Eng.) *lĕs'ter-shĭre*
Leignitz, (Prus.) *līğ'nits*
Leimuiden, (Neth.) *lī-moi'dĕn*
Leine, (Ger.) *lī'nę*
Leinroden, (Ger.) *līne-rō'dĕn*
Leinster, (Ir.) *mt.* *lin'ster* or *lĭn'ster*
Leinz, (Austr.) *līnts*
Leipnik, (Austr.) *līp'nik*
Leipzig, *or* Leipsic, (Ger.) *līp-tsiğ*
Leira, (Pen.) *lī'ra*
Leith, (Scot.) *leeth*
Leitrim, (Ir.) *co.* *lee'trim*
Leitzen, (Austr.) *lī'tsĕn*
Lejah, El, (Pal.) *ĕl lę'jäh*
Lekcha, (R.) *l.* *lĕk'cha*
Lekma, (R.) *lĕk'ma*
Lekoe, (Sc. Pen.) *lĕk'ŏă*
Leksand, (Sc. Pen.) *lĕk'sänd*
Lellingen, (Neth. Ger.) *lĕl'ling-ĕn*
Leman, (It.) *l.* *lę-măn'*
Leman, Lae, *or* Lemanus, (Switz.) *lę'măn, lā, lę'mă-nǫǫs*
Lemberg, (Austr.) *lĕm'bĕrğ*
Lemkendorf, (Prus.) *lĕm'kĕn-dǫrf*
Lemmer, (Neth.) *lĕm'mĕr*
Lemno, *or* Lemnos, (Tur.) *lĕm'no, lĕm'nos*
Lemvig, (Den.) *lĕm'vĭğ*
Lenawee, (U. S.) *lĕn'a-wee*
Lenboyska, (R.) *lĕn-boys'ka*
Lendera, (R.) *lĕn'dę-ra*
Lendinara, (It.) *lĕn-dĭ-nä'ra*
Lengnau, (Switz.) *lĕng'nou*
Lenhoefda, (Sc. Pen.) *lęhn-hŏŭv'da*
Lenkoran, (R.) *lĕn-kō'răn*
Lenkzi, (Prus.) *lĕnk'tsĭ*
Lennard, (N. Zeal.) *mt.* *lĕn'nard*
Lenne, (Ger.) *r.* *lĕn'nę*
Lens, (Neth.) *lĕns*
Lenss, (Switz.) *lĕns*
Lente, (Neth.) *lĕn'tę*
Lentievo, (R.) *lĕn-tĭ-ę'vo*
Lentini, (It.) *lĕn-tĭ'nĭ*
Lenzen, (Prus.) *lĕn'tsĕn*
Lenz, (Switz.) *lĕnts*
Lenzenhof, (R.) *lĕn'tsĕn-hǫf*
Leobschutz, (Prus.) *lǫp'shŭts*
Leogane, (W. Ind.) *lā-o-găn'*
Leominster, (Eng.) *lĕm'ster*
Leon, (Pen. & Mex.) *lę-on'*
Leon, (Pen.) *isl.* *lę-on'*
Leonarda, (It.) *r.* *lę-ō-när'da*
Leone, (It. & Switz.) *mt.* *lę-ō'ne*
Leonessa, (It.) *lę-o-nĕs'sa*
Leopoldshafen, (Ger.) *lę'ō-pŏlds-hä'fĕn*
Leopoldstadt, (Austr.) *lę'ō-pold-stät*
Lepanto, (Gr.) *st.* *lę-păn'to*
Lepanto, (Gr.) *g.* *lę-păn'to*
Lepel, (R.) *lę'pĕl*
Lepseny, (Austr.) *lĕp-shĕny*
Lerdal, (Sc. Pen.) *lęr'dăl*
Leria, (It.) *lę'rĭ-a*
Lerida, (Pen.) *lę-rĭ'da*

Fr. long *ŏŭ* and short *ŏŭ*, nearly as in *spur*. — Final *ly*, French *l mouillé*. — *An''ger, vi''cious*. — *ġ* as *s* in *pleasure*; *ğ* and *ch* guttural; *ny* liquid; *th* as in *pith*.

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Lerkenburg, (Den.) *lĕr'kĕn-bo̤o̤rg̃*
Lerma, (Pen.) *lĕr'ma*
Lerwick, (Scot.) *lĕr'rik*
Lesbein, (Fr.) *le-bănng'*
Les Bois, (Switz.) *le bwa*
Lesigne, (Fr.) *le-sĭny'*
Lesina, (It.) *le-zī'na*
Lesmahago, (Scot.) *lĕs-mă-hā'go*
Lesmant, (Fr.) *le-mănng'*
Lesperon, (Fr.) *le-pĕ-rōng'*
Lessina, (Austr.) *isl.* *lĕs-sī'na*
Lessinghe, (Neth.) *lĕs'sing-hĕ*
Lessinnes, (Neth.) *lĕs'sĭnĕ*
Lessoe, (Den.) *lĕs'sŏ*
Leszinow, (Austr.) *lĕs'sī-no̤o̤f (-no)*
Letachniki, (R.) *le-tăch-nī'kĭ*
Letala, (R.) *le-tă'la*
Letellons (Fr.) *lĕ-tĕl-lōng'*
Letitchev, (R.) *le-tĭt'chĕv*
Letrica, (Pen.) *le-trī'ka*
Lette, (Ger.) *lĕt'te*
Lette, (Fr.) *r.* *lĕt'te*
Letterkenny, (Ir.) *lĕt-ter-kĕn'ny*
Lettin, (R.) *lĕt-tĭn'*
Leuca, Capo di, (It.) *kă'po dī le-o̤o̤'ka*
Leuk, (Switz.) *loik*
Leuker, (Switz.) *loi'kĕr*
Leussen, (Neth.) *lois'sen*
Leutenberg, (Ger.) *loi'ten-bĕrg̃*
Leuvenum, (Neth.) *loi'fe-no̤o̤m*
Leuzingen, (Switz.) *loi'tsing-ĕn*
Levanger, (Sc. Pen.) *le-văng'ĕr*
Levano, (It.) *le-vă'no*
Levanso, (It.) *isl.* *le-vănt'so*
Levant *lĕ-vănt'*
Levet, (Fr.) *lĕ-vĕ'*
Levier, (Fr.) *lĕ-vĭ-e'*
Levigneu, (Fr.) *lĕ-vĭn-yœ̆'*
Levroux, (Fr.) *lĕ-vro̤o'*
Lewes, (Eng.) *lu'is*
Leyden, (Neth.) *lī'dĕn*
Leye, (Ger.) *lī'e*
Leypa, (Austr.) *lī'pa*
Lezardrlaux, (Fr.) *lĕ-zär-drĭ-ō'*
Libau, (R.) *lī'bou*
Libanus, (Tur.) *mt.* *lĭ-bā'nus*
Libentz, (Austr.) *lī'bĕnts*
Libourne, (Fr.) *lĭ-bo̤o̤rn'*
Liburnia *lĭ-bo̤o̤r'nĭ-a*
Libya *lĭ'bĭ-a*
Lichtenau, (Ger.) *lĭch'te-nou*
Lichtenfels, (Ger.) *lĭch'tĕn-fĕls*
Lichtensteig, (Switz.) *lĭch'tĕn-stī̆g̃*
Lichtenvoorde, (Neth.) *lĭch'tĕn-fōr'de*
Lichtevelde, (Neth.) *lĭch'te-fĕl'de*
Licodia, (It.) *lĭ-kō'dĭ-a*
Licosa, (It.) *lĭ-kō'sa*
Lida, (R.) *lī'da*
Liddes, (Switz.) *lĭd'dĕsse*
Liddisdale, (Scot.) *lĭd'dĭs-dale*
Lidkoeping, (Sc. Pen.) *lĭd-chœ̆'pĭng*
Lido, (Ir.) *ft.* *lī'do*
Lidoviang, (R.) *lĭ-dō-vĭ-ăng'*
Liebenwalde, (Prus.) *lī'bĕn-vä̆l'de*
Lieberose, (Prus.) *lī'be-rō'ze*
Liege, (Neth.) *lī'ĕhg*
Lier, (Neth.) *lĭ-ĕr'*
Liesopilotch, (R.) *lĭ-e-sō'pĭ-lotch*
Liessel, (Neth.) *lĭ'sĕl*
Liestal, (Switz.) *lī'stäl*
Lietha, (R.) *lī'ta*
Lieu, (Switz.) *lī'ĕh*
Liffey, (Ir.) *lĭf'fy*
Liffre, (Fr.) *lĭfr*
Lifland, *or* Livonia, (R.) *lĭfe'lănt*
Ligifelfingen, (Switz.) *lĭ-gī'fĕl-fing'ĕn*
Lignières, (Fr.) *lĭn-yĭ-ĕre'*
Ligneville, (Fr.) *lĭny-vĭle*
Ligny, (Fr.) *lĭn-yī*
Lim, *or* Liim Fjord, (Den.) *g.* *lĭme fĭ-ōrd*
Likochkino, (R.) *lĭ-kŏch-kī'no*
Lille, (Fr.) *lĭle*
Lillers, (Fr.) *lĭ-ĭ-e* or *lĭl-ye'*
Lillesand, (Sc. Pen.) *lĭl'le-sănd*
Lillo, (Neth.) *ft.* *lĭl'lo*
Lima, (S. Am.) *lī'ma* or *lī'ma*
Lima, Porta de, (Pen.) *pōr'ta de lī'ma*
Lima, (Pen.) *r.* *lī'ma*
Limân, (Tur.) *lī'măn*
Limari, Volcano, (S. Am.) *lī-mă'rī vōl-kä'no*
Limato, (It.) *t.* *lī-mă'to*
Limbourg, (Neth.) *lăng-bo̤o̤r'*
Limburg, (Ger.) *lĭm'bo̤o̤rg̃*
Limerick, (Ir.) *co.* *lĭm'ĕr-ick*
Limeuil, (Fr.) *lĭ-mœ̆l-ĭ* or *lĭ-mœ̆ly'*
Limingo, (R.) *lĭ-mĭng'o*
Limmat, (Switz.) *r* *lĭm'măt*
Limoges, (Fr.) *lĭ-mō̆ge'*
Limousin, (Fr.) *lĭ-mo̤o̤-zăng'*
Limoux, (Fr.) *lĭ-mo̤o̤'*
Linaro, (It.) *c.* *lĭ-nă'ro*
Lincoln, (Eng. & Can.) *lĭnk'un*
Lincolnshire, (Eng.) *lĭnk'un-shĭre*
Lindau, (Ger.) *lĭn'dou*
Linde, (Ger.) *lĭn'de*
Linden, (Ger.) *lĭn'dĕn*
Linderup, (Den.) *lĭn'de-ro̤o̤p*
Lindesnaes, (Sc. Pen.) *lĭn'dĕs-nās*
Lindholm, (Den.) *lĭnd'holm*
Lingen, (Ger.) *lĭng'ĕn*
Linkoping, (Sc. Pen.) *lĭn-chœ̆'pĭng*
Linlithgow, (Scot.) *co.* *lin-lĭth'gow* or *lĭn'lĭth-gow*
Linola, (Pen.) *lĭ-nō'la*
Linsburg, (Ger.) *lĭns'bo̤o̤rg̃*
Lintgen, (Neth.) *lĭnt'ĕhĕn*
Linthal, (Switz.) *lĭn'tăle*
Lintz, (Austr. Ger.) *lĭnts*
Linz, (Ger.) *lĭnts*
Lion, (Fr.) *lī-ŏng'*
Lion d'Angers, le, (Fr.) *lĕ lī-ŏng dăng-ge̤*
Lipari, (It.) *isl.* *lĭ-pä'rĭ* or *lĭp'a-rĭ*
Lipetsk, (R.) *lĭ'pĕtsk*
Lipovacz, (Austr.) *lĭ-pō-vätz'*
Lipowica, (Austr.) *lĭ-pō-vī'ka*
Lippa, (Austr.) *lĭp'pa*
Lippe, (Ger.) *r.* *lĭp'pe*
Lippe Detmold, (Ger.) *lĭp'pe dĕt'mo̤lt*
Lippe Schaumburg, (Ger.) *lĭp'pe shoṳm'bo̤o̤rg̃*
Lippsprug, (Ger.) *lĭp-spro̤o̤g̃*
Lippstadt, (Ger.) *lĭp'stät*
Liri, (It.) *r.* *lī'rĭ*
Liria, (Pen.) *lī'rĭ-a*
Lisbon, (Pen.) *lĭs'bo̤n*, Eng. *lĭz'bon*
Lisca-bianca, (It.) *lĭs'ka-bĭ-ăn'ka*
Liscia, (It.) *lĭ-shĭ-a*
Lisieux, (Fr.) *lĭ-zĭ-ŏ̆'*
Lisko, (Austr.) *lĭs'ko*
Liskor, (Austr.) *lĭs'ko̤r*
Lissa, (Prus.) *lĭs'sa*
Lissa, (Austr.) *isl.* *lĭs'sa*
Lisse, (Neth.) *lĭs'se*
Lithuania *lĭth-u-ā'nĭ-a*
Litin, (R.) *lĭ-tĭn'*
Litiz, (U. S.) *lĭt'its*
Littau, (Switz.) *lĭt'tou*
Livensk, (R.) *lĭ-vĕnsk'*
Livenza, (It.) *r.* *lĭ-vĕnd'za*
Liverot, (Fr.) *lĭv-rō'*
Liverpool, (Eng.) *lĭv'er-pool*
Livonia, *or* Lifland, (R.) *g* *lĭ-vō'nĭ-a*
Livorno, *or* Leghorn, (It.) *lĭ-vōr'no*
Ljusan, (Sc. Pen.) *r.* *lyŭ' (yŭ') zăn*
Ljusmedal, (Sc. Pen.) *lyŭs' (yŭs') me̤-dăl*
Llandaff, (Eng.) *lăn-dăf'*
Llanelly, (Eng.) *lăn-ĕl'ly*
Llangadock, (Eng.) *lăn'ga-dok'*
Llangower, (Eng.) *lăn-gou'er*
Llanos, (S. Am.) *lĭă'nōs*
Llanos de Chaco, (S. Am.) *lĭă'nos de ĕhä'ko*
Llanos de Manso, (S. Am.) *lĭă'nos de măn'so*
Llanrwst, (Eng.) *lăn'r'st*
Llanwrtid, (Eng.) *lăn'ar-tid*
Llena Sacra, (Pen.) *lĭe'na să'kra*
Llerena, (Pen.) *lĭe-re'na*
Llinas, (Pen.) *lĭ-ĭ'nas*
Llosa del Obispo, (Pen.) *lĭo'sa dĕl ō-bĭs'po*
Lloutsk, (R.) *lĭ-o̤o̤tsk'*
Loanger, (Sc. Pen.) *lō'ăng-ĕr*
Loangiri, (Af.) *lō-ăn-gī'rĭ*
Loango, (Af.) *lō-ăn'go*
Loano, (It.) *lō-ä'no*
Loarre, (Pen.) *lō-ăr'rĕ*
Lobau, (Ger.) *lō'bou*
Lobenstein, (Ger.) *lō̆'bĕn-stīne*
Lobiska, (R.) *lō-bĭs'ka*
Loburg, (Ger.) *lō'bo̤o̤rg̃*
Locarno, (Switz.) *lō-kär'no*
Lochaber, (Scot.) *lŏch-a'ber*
Loch Leven, (Scot.) *lŏch lĕv'en*
Loch Lomond, (Scot.) *lŏch lō'mond*
Lochem, (Neth.) *lō'ĕhĕm*
Loches, (Fr.) *lōshe*
Lochuisen, (Neth.) *lō-ĕhoi'zen*
Locknitz, (Prus.) *lo̤k'nits*
Locle, (Switz.) *lŏkl*
Locmaria, (Fr.) *lo̤k-mä-rĭ'a*
Locmine, (Fr.) *lo̤k-mĭne'*
Lodève, (Fr.) *lō-dĕve'*
Lodi, (It.) *lō'dĭ*
Lodomir, (Austr.) *lō-do-mĭr'*
Loenen, (Neth.) *lo̤o̤'nĕn*
Loffoden, (Sc. Pen.) *lof-fō'dĕn*
Lofer, (Austr.) *lō'fĕr*
Lofoden, (Sc. Pen.) *isl.* *lō-fō'dĕn*
Loge, la, (Fr.) *lä lō̆ge*
Loges, Grand. (Fr.) *grănng lō̆ge*
Loges, Petit, (Fr.) *pĕ-tĭ' lō̆ge*
Logis, Neuf, (Fr.) *nœ̆f lō-ĭ'*
Logrono, (Pen.) *lō-grō'no*
Lohto, (R.) *lōh'to*
Loir, (Fr.) *r.* *lwär*
Loir and Cher, (Fr.) *dep.* *lwär, shĕr*
Loire, (Fr.) *dep.* *lwär*
Loire, (Fr.) *r.* *lwär*
Loiret, (Fr.) *dep.* *lwä-re'*
Loitz, (Prus.) *loits*
Loja, *or* Loxa, (Pen.) *lō'ĕha*
Lojano, (It.) *lō-yä'no*
Lokeren, (Neth.) *lō'kę-rĕn*
Lochvitsa, (R.) *lo̤ĕh-vĭt'sa*
Lolin, (Switz.) *lō-lĭn'*
Lolle, (Austr.) *lo̤l'le*
Lombardy, (It.) *lom'bar-dy*
Lombovskoi, (R.) *isl* *lo̤m-bōv'skoi*
Lommatzsch, (Ger.) *lo̤m'mătsh*
Lommen, (Sc. Pen.) *lo̤m'mĕn*
Lomond, (Scot.) *lō'mond*
Lomza, (R.) *lo̤m'za*
Lonato, (It.) *lō-nä'to*
London, (Eng.) *lun'd'n*
Londonderry, (Ir.) *lun'don-dĕr'ry*
Longarome, (It.) *lo̤n-gä-rō'me̤*
Longchamps, (Fr.) *lo̤ng-shäng'*
Longeau, (Fr.) *lo̤ng-jō'*
Longford, (Ir.) *co.* *lo̤ng'ford*
Longue, (Fr.) *lo̤ng*
Longueiros, (Pen.) *lo̤n-gī'ros*
Lonjumeau, (Fr.) *lo̤ng-shŭ-mo'*
Lonny, (Fr.) *lō̆n-nī'*
Lons le Saulnier, (Fr.) *lo̤ng lĕ sō-nĭę'*
Loochristy, (Neth.) *lō-krĭs'tĭ*
Loon, (Fr.) *lō-ong*
Loosduizen, (Neth.) *lōs-doi'zĕn*
Lootenhalle, (Neth.) *lō'tĕn-hä̆l'le*
Lopadinska, (R.) *lō-pä-dĭns'ka*
Lopow, (Prus.) *lō'pō*
Loppen, *isl.* *lo̤p'pĕn*
Lora del Rio Alcolea, (Pen.) *lō'rä dĕl rī'o äl-kō le'a*
Lorca, (Pen.) *lōr'ka*
Lorch, (Ger.) *lo̤rĕh*
Lorenzana, (Neth.) *lō-rĕnd-zä'na*
Lorenzana, (Pen.) *lō-rĕn-thä'na*
Lorenzo, (It.) *t.* *lō-rĕnd'zo*
Loreto, (It.) *lō-re'to*
Loretto, (Mex.) *lō-rĕt'to*
Lorgues, (Fr.) *lo̤rg*
Lorio, (It.) *lō'rĭ-o*
Loriol, (Fr.) *lō-rĭ-ŏl'*
Lorraine, (Fr.) *lōr-rāne'*
Lossini, (It.) *isl.* *lōs-sī'nĭ*
Lot and Garonne, (Fr.) *dep.* *lo, gä-rōne'*
Lot, (Fr.) *dep.* *lo*
Lotier, (Fr.) *lō-tĭe*
Lothian, (Scot.) *lō'thĭ-an*
Lottum, (Neth.) *lo̤t'to̤m*
Louaille, (Fr.) *lo̤o̤-ă-ĭ* or *lo̤o̤-ăly'*
Loudinska, (R.) *lou-dĭns'ka*
Louga, (R.) *lou'ga*
Loughborough, (Eng.) *luf'bur-rĕh*
Loughrea, (Ir.) *lo̤h-rā'*
Lough Erne, (Ir.) *lŏch'ern*
Lough Neagh, (Ir.) *lŏch-nę'*
Louis, St. (U. S.) *lo̤o̤'is* or *lo̤o̤'ĭ*
Louisiana, (U. S.) *lo̤o̤-ĭ-zĭ-ăn'a*
Louja, (Austr.) *r.* *lo̤o̤'ya*
Louch, (R.) *louch*
Lounovsk, (R.) *lou'nŏvsk*
Loupiac, (Fr.) *lo̤o̤-pĭ-ăk'*
Lourdes, (Fr.) *lo̤o̤rd*
Louristan, (Per.) *lou-rĭs'tan*
Louroux, le, (Fr.) *lĕ lo̤o̤-ro̤o̤'*
Lourtier, (Switz.) *lo̤o̤r-tĭę'*
Louta, (R.) *r.* *lou'ta*
Louth, (Ir.) *co.* *louth*
Louveigne, (Neth.) *lo̤o̤-vĕny'*
Louvigne du Desert, (Fr.) *lo̤o̤-vĭny' dŭ de̤-zĕr'*
Lovo, (Austr.) *lō'vo*
Lovrana, (Austr.) *lō-vrä'na*
Lowenberg, (Prus.) *lĕ̆'vĕn-bĕrg̃*
Lowinsk, (R.) *lō'vĭnsk*
Lowisa *lō-vĭ'za*
Lowositz, (Austr.) *lō'vō-zĭts*
Loxa, *or* Loja, (Pen.) *lō'ĕha*
Lozère, (Fr.) *mt.* *lō-zĕre'*
Lozère, (Fr.) *dep.* *lō-zĕre'*
Lozovka, (R.) *lō-zŏv'ka*
Loz Verknia, (R.) *lōz vĕrk'nĭ-a*
Luarca, (Pen.) *lo̤o̤-är'ka*
Lubasz, (Prus.) *lo̤o̤'bäsh*
Lubben, (Prus.) *lo̤o̤b'bĕn*
Lubeck, (Ger.) *lŭ'bĕk*
Luben, (Ger.) *lŭ'bĕn*
Lubiewo, (Prus.) *lo̤o̤-bĭę'vo*
Lublin, (R.) *lŭb-lĭn'*
Luhlinitz, (Prus.) *lo̤o̤'blĭ-nits*
Lublo, (Austr.) *lŭ'blo*
Lue, (Fr.) *lŭ*
Lue, le, (Fr.) *lĕ lŭ*
Lue en Diois, (Fr.) *lŭ ăng dĭ-wa'*
Lucca, (It.) *lo̤o̤k'ka*
Luciensteig, (Switz.) *lo̤o̤'tsĭ-ĕn-stī̆g'*
Lucona, (Pen.) *lo̤o̤o̤-thę'na*
Luconay l'Eveque, (Fr.) *lo̤o̤o̤-nā̆ le-vĕke'*
Lucerano, (It.) *lo̤o̤-chę-rä'no*
Luchow, (Ger.) *lo̤o̤'ĕho*
Luchy, (Austr.) *lo̤o̤ĕhy*
Luckaw, (Prus.) *lo̤o̤k'kou*
Lucknow, (Hind.) *luck-now'*
Lucy les Bois, (Fr.) *lŭ-sĭ' le̤ bwa*
Ludbreck, (Austr.) *lo̤o̤d'brĕk*
Lude, le, (Fr.) *lĕ lŭd*
Ludenscheid, (Ger.) *lo̤o̤'dĕn-shīd*

Fāte, fär, fąll, what, bât. — *Mēte, prey, hèlp, thère, hër.* — *Pīne, marīne, bīrd, fig.* — *Nōte, dŏve, mŏve, wo̤lf, bo̤o̤k, lo̤rd.* — *Tūne, bull, ŭnite.* — Fr. long *vŏle*; Fr. short *bŭl.*—

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Luder, (Ger.) *r.* *lo͝o'dėr*
Luderup, (Den.) *lo͝o'dę-ro͝op*
Ludlow, (Prus.) *r.* *lo͝od'lo*
Ludwigsburg, (Ger.) *lo͝od'vĭğs-bo͝orğ*
Ludwigslust, (Ger.) *lo͝od'vĭğs-lo͝ost*
Luetry, (Switz.) *lŭ-trĭ'*
Luetten, (Ger.) *lŭt'tėn*
Luetterberg, (Ger.) *lŭt'tėr-bėrğ*
Luetzen, (Prus.) *lŭt'tsen*
Luezens, (Switz.) *lŭ'tsėns*
Lugano, (It.) *lo͝o-gä'no*
Lugano, (It.) *l.* *lo͝o-gä'no*
Lugo, (Pen. It.) *lo͝o'go*
Lugos, (Austr.) *lo͝o'gos*
Luines, (Fr.) *lŭ-ĭne'*
Luiro, (R.) *lŭ-ĭ'ro*
Luisiana, (Pen.) *lo͝o-ĭ-sĭ-ä'nȧ*
Luleå, (Sc. Pen.) *lo͝o'lę-o*
Lumbin, (Fr.) *leŭng-bäng*
Lumbreras, (Pen.) *lo͝om-brę'rŭs*
Lumino, (Switz.) *lo͝o-mĭ'no*
Lund, (Sc. Pen.) *lo͝ond*
Lundbeck, (Den.) *lo͝ond'bėk*
Lundbye, (Den.) *lo͝ond'bŭ*
Lunden, (Den.) *lo͝on'dėn*
Lundgaard, (Den.) *lo͝ond'gōrd*
Luneburg, (Ger.) *lŭ'nę-bo͝orğ*
Lunel la Ville, (Fr.) *lŭ-nėl' la vĭle*
Lunenburgh, (Nova Scotia) *lŭ'nėn-bo͝orğ*
Luneville, (Fr) *lŭne-vĭle'*
Lungern, (Switz.) *lo͝om''gėrn*
Lungwitz, (Ger.) *lo͝ong'vĭts*
Lunteren, (Neth.) *lo͝on'tėrn*
Lupata, Serra de, (Af.) *sėr'ra dę lo͝o-pä'ta*
Lupone, (It.) *mt.* *lo͝o-pō'nė*
Lupoto, (It.) *mt.* *lo͝o-pō'to*
Lupow, (Prus.) *lo͝o'po*
Lupp, (Prus.) *r.* *lo͝op*
Luptow, (Prue.) *lo͝op'to*
Lurbe, Paso de, (S. Am.) *pa'so dę lo͝or'bę*
Lure, (Fr.) *lūre*
Luschingen, (Switz.) *lo͝o'shing-ėn*
Lusignan, (Fr.) *lŭ-zĭn-yäng'*
Lusino, (Prus.) *lo͝o-sĭ'no*
Lussac, (Fr.) *lŭs-säk'*
Luterine, (It.) *lo͝o-tę-rĭ'nę*
Luthern, (Switz.) *lo͝ot'tėrn*
Lutisburg, (Switz.) *lo͝o'tis-bo͝orğ*
Lutke Gast, (Neth.) *lŭt'kę gäst*
Luvino, (It.) *lo͝o-vĭ'no*
Luxembourg, (Neth.) *lŭk-säng-bo͝or'*
Luxeuil, (Fr.) *lŭ-sėŭĭ'* or *lŭ-sėŭly'*
Luzerches, (Fr.) *lŭ-zėrsh'*
Luzern, (Switz.) *lo͝o'tsėrn*
Luzern, (Switz.) *l.* *lo͝o'tsėrn*
Luzerne, (U. S.) *lŭ-zėrn'*
Luzon, (Pen.) *lo͝o-thōne'*
Luzy, (Fr.) *lŭ-zĭ'*
Ly, (Neth.) *r.* *lĭ*
Lyakoura, (Gr.) *mt.* *lĭ-ä-ko͝o'ra*
Lyft, (Den.) *lĭft*
Lygum Kloster, (Den.) *lĭ'go͝om klō'stėr*
Lykodima, (Gr.) *mt.* *lĭ-kō-dĭ'ma*
Lymanow, (Austr.) *lĭ'mä-no (-no͝of)*
Lymbara, (It.) *mt.* *lĭm-bä'ra*
Lyndelsee, (Den.) *lĭn'dėl-zę*
Lyngnas, (Den.) *lĭn'gōs*
Lyngbye, (Den.) *lĭng'bŭ*
Lyngdal, (Sc. Pen.) *lĭng'dȧl*
Lyoe, (Den.) *isl.* *lō'ė̊*
Lyon, (Fr.) *lĭ-ong'*
Lyonnois, (Fr.) *lĭon-nwa'*
Lyons, (Fr.) *g.* *lĭ-ong'*
Lyse Fjord, (Sc. Pen.) *lĭ'se fĭ'ord*
Lyss, (Switz.) *lĭs*
Lystrup, (Den.) *lŭ'stro͝op*

M.

Maaren, (Neth.) *mä'rėn*
Maarum, (Den.) *mō'ro͝om*
Maaseyek, (Neth.) *mä'zĭ-ėk*
Maasland, (Neth.) *mäs'lȧnt*
Maasoe, (Sc. Pen.) *isl.* *mōs'ė̊*
Macao, (Ind.) *mä-kä'o*
Maccarese, (It.) *mäk-kä-rę'zę*
Macedonia *mȧs-e-dō'nĭ-a*
Machede, (Pen.) *mä-chę'dę*
Machias, (U. S.) *match-ĭ'as*
Machichaco, (Pen.) *mä-chĭ-chä'ko*
Mackinaw, *once* Michillimackinac, (U. S.) *măck'i-naw*
Maclean, (U. S.) *mak-lane'*
Macomb, (U. S.) *ma-ko͝om'*
Maçon, (Fr.) *mä-sōng'*
Macon, (U. S.) *mā'kon*
Macotera, (Pen.) *mä-kō-tē'ra*
Macoupin, (U. S.) *ma-ko͝o'pin*
Macpherson, (Australia,) *mt.* *mȧk-fėr'son*
Macquarie, (Australia) *mȧk-ko͝o-ä-rĭ'ę*
Madagascar, (Af.) *isl.* *mä-dä-gȧs'kär*
Madallena, (It.) *isl.* *mä-dȧl-lę'na*
Madawasca, (U. S.) *mȧd-a-wȧs'ka*
Madaras, (Austr.) *mä-dä'rȧs*
Maddalena, (It.) *mȧd-dȧ-lę'na*
Madeira, Eng. *ma-dē'ra* / Madeira, (Af.) *isl.* or *ma-dee'ra*
Madrano, (Switz.) *mä-dra'no*
Madras, (Ind.) *mȧ'drȧs*, Eng. *ma-drȧs'*
Madre de Dios, (S. Am.) *isl.* *mä'dre dę dĭ'os*
Madrid, (Pen.) *mä-drĭd'* or *mȧd'rĭd*
Madridejos, (Pen.) *mä-drĭ-dę'ĕhos*
Madrigal, (Pen.) *mä-drĭ-gäl'*
Madrigalejo, (Pen.) *mä-drĭ-gä-lę'ĕho*
Madris, (Pen. Switz.) *mä'drĭs*
Madris, (Switz.) *r.* *mä'drĭs*
Madronero, (Pen.) *mä-drō-nę'ro*
Madura, (Ind.) / Madura, (Austrnl.) *isl.* / Madura, (East. Isl.) *st.* *mä-dū'ra* or *mȧd'ų-ra*
Machren, *or* Moravia, (Austr.) *mā'rėn*
Maella, (Pen.) *mä-ėl'ya*
Maelstroem, (Sc. Pen.) *mäl'strėȧm*
Maesniel, (Neth.) *mäs'nĭle*
Maestre, Ares del, (Pen.) *ä'rès dėl mä-ės'trę*
Maestricht, (Neth.) *mȧs'trĭĉht*
Magadino, (Switz.) *mä-gä-dĭ'no*
Magas, (Pen.) *mä'gȧs*
Magazeno, (It.) *mä-gä-dzę'no*
Magdalena, (Pen.) *mȧg-dä-lę'na*
Magdeburg, (Prus.) *mȧğ'dę-bo͝orğ*
Magellan, (S. Am.) *st.* *mä-ĕhėl-yän'*
Mageltving, (Den.) *mä'gėl-twing*
Maggia, (Switz.) *mȧd'ğa*
Maggiore, (It.) *l.* *mȧd-ğō'rę*
Magliano, (It.) *mäl'ya-no*
Magnac, (Fr.) *mȧn-yȧk'*
Magnisi, (It.) *mȧn-yĭ'zĭ*
Magnor, (Sc. Pen.) *mȧng'nor*
Magny, (Fr.) *mȧn-yĭ'*
Magoras, (It.) *r.* *mä-gō'rȧs*
Magra, (It.) *r.* *mä'gra*
Magro, (Pen.) *mäl'gro*
Mahlburg, (Prus.) *mäl'bo͝orğ*
Mahon, (Pen.) *mä'on*, Eng. *mä-hōne'* or *mä-hō'nįng* [*mä-ōne'*
Mahoning, (U. S.)
Mahora, (Pen.) *mä-ō'ra*
Mahratta, (Ind.) *mäh-rät'ta*
Mahrenburg, (Austr.) *mä'rėn-bo͝orğ*
Maillerny, (Fr.) *mä-ĭę-rä'* or *mäl-yę-rä'*
Mailly, (Fr.) *mä-ĭ-yĭ'* or *mäl-yĭ'*
Mainn, (R.) *mĭ'na*
Mainburnheim, (Ger.) *mīne-bo͝orn'hīme*
Maine, (Fr.) *mȧne*
Maine and Loire, (Fr.) *dep.* *mȧne, lwȧr*
Maine and Tauber, (Ger.) *mīne, tow'bėr*
Maine, Lower, (Ger.) *mīne*
Maine Rother, (Ger.) *r.* *mīne rō'tėr*
Maine Weiss, (Ger.) *r.* *mīne vīs*
Mainhardt, (Ger.) *mīne'hȧrt*
Maison, Neuve, (Fr.) *nėûve mā-zong'*
Majadas, las, (Pen.) *läs mä-ĕhä'dȧs*
Majesa, (It.) *c.* *mä-ĭ-ye'za*
Majorca, (Pen.) *isl.* *mä-ĕhor'ka*
Makarev, (R.) *mä-kä'rĭ-ėv*
Makariev, (R.) *mä-kä'rĭ-ėv*
Makarovo, (R.) *mä-ka-rō'vo*
Makasanas Plains, (Af.) *mä-ka-sä'nȧs*
Machnovak, (R.) *mäĕh-nō'vȧk*
Makkinger, (Neth.) *mȧk'king-ėr*
Makkum, (Neth.) *mȧk'ko͝om*
Mako, (Austr.) *mä'ko*
Makri, (Tur.) *g.* *mä'krĭ*
Malabar, (Ind.) *mä-lȧ-bär'*, Eng. *mȧl'a-bar*
Malaczka, (Austr.) *mä-lȧtsʻ* (*-lȧchʻ*) *ka*
Maladeta, (Pen.) *mt.* *mä-lȧ-dę'ta*
Maladetta, *or* Maudit, (Fr.) *mt.* *mä-lä-dėt'ta, mō-dĭ'*
Malaga, (Pen.) *mȧ'lä-ga*, Eng. *mȧl'a ga*
Malagon, (Pen.) *mä'lȧ-gon*
Malaia Zemlia, (R.) *mä-lä'ĭa zėm'lĭ-ą*
Malans, (Switz.) *mä-lȧng'*
Malaren, (Sc. Pen.) *l.* *mä'lȧ-rėn*
Malatiora, (Pen.) *mä-lä-tĭ-ę'ra*
Malax, (R.) *mä'lȧx*
Malay, (East. Isl.) *pen.* *mä'lay*
Malazzo, (It.) *mä-lȧt'zo*
Malborget, (Austr.) *mäl-bo͝or'gėt*
Maldeghen, (Neth.) *mält-ę'gėn*
Malden, (Neth.) *mäl'dėn*
Maldive, (Ind.) *isl.* *mȧl'dīve*
Maldiventre, (It.) *isl.* *mäl-dĭ-vėn'trę*
Male, *or* Maldivas, (Ind.) *isl.* *mä'lę* or *mäl-dĭ'vȧs*
Malesco, (Switz.) *r.* *mä-lės'ko*
Malesherbes, (Fr.) *mäle-zèrbe'*
Maletroit, (Fr.) *mal-e-trwa'*
Malevo, (Gr.) *mt.* *mä-lę'vo*
Malguenac, (Fr.) *mälg-näk'*
Malhan, (As.) *mt.* *mäl'hȧn*
Malichevn, (R.) *mä-lĭ-chę'va*
Malijny, (Fr.) *mä-lĭ-ğä'*
Malilla, (Sc. Pen.) *mä-lĭl'la*
Malinos, *or* Mechlin, (Neth.) *mä-lĭne' mĕĉh-lĭn'*
Malitsk, (R.) *mä'litsk*
Mallona, la, (Pen.) *la mäl-yō'na*
Malmaison, (Neth.) *mäl-mā-zong'*
Malmkoping, (Neth.) *mälm'chėû-ping*
Malmoe, (Sc. Pen.) *mäl'mėû*
Malmysch, (R.) *mäl'mŭsh*
Malo, (It.) *mä'lo*
Maloarchangelsk, (R.) *mä'lō-ȧr-ĕhän'gėlsk*
Malojaroslavets, (R.) *mä'lō-jä-ros-lä'vėts*
Malpica, (It.) *mal-pĭ'ka*
Mals, (Sc. Pen.) *r.* *mȧls*
Malstead, (Den.) *mäl'stęd*
Malstrom, (Sc. Pen.) *mäl'strėȧm*
Malta, (It. Af.) *mäl'ta*
Malters, (Switz.) *mält'tėrs*
Malvaglia, (Switz.) *mȧl-väl'ya*
Malwa, (Ind.) *mä'lwa*
Mamadysch, (R.) *mä-mä'dĭsh*
Mamai, (R.) *mä'mäĭ*
Mamaroneck, (U. S.) *ma-mär'o-nėck*
Mamarosa, (Pen.) *mä-mä-rō'sa*
Mamern, (Switz.) *mä'mėrn*
Mamers, (Fr.) *mä-mer'*
Mamore, (S. Am.) *l.* *mä-mō'rę*
Manacor, (Pen.) *mä-nä-kōr'*
Manati, (Mex.) *mä-nä'tĭ*
Manayunk, (U. S.) *mȧn-a-yunk'*
Mancha, (Pen.) *mänʻcha*
Mancha Real, (Pen.) *mänʻcha*
Manche, (Fr.) *dep.* *mängsh*
Manchester, (W. Ind.) *mȧnʻches-tėr*
Mandas, (It.) *mänʻdȧs*
Manderscheid, (Ger.) *mänʻder-shīt*
Mandingo, (Af.) *man-dinʻgo*
Mandoe, (Den.) *isl.* *mänʻdėû*
Mandrigalejo, (Pen.) *mänʻdrĭ-gä-lę'ĕho*
Maneroo, (Australia) *mäʻnę-ro͝o*
Manfredonia, (It.) *mänʻfrę-dōʻnĭ-a*
Manfrici, (It.) *mänʻfrĭʻchĭ*
Mangderai, (East. Isl.) *st* *mängʻdę-rä-ĭ*
Mangeroe, (Sc. Pen.) *mängʻęr-ėû*
Manhassett, (U. S.) *manʻhȧsʻsėtt*
Manhattan, (U. S.) *manʻhȧtʻtan*
Manheim, (Ger.) *mänʻhīme*
Maniago, (It.) *mä-nĭ-ä'go*
Maniesa, (Pen.) *mä-nĭ-ę'sa*
Manichina, (R.) *mä-nĭ-ĕhĭ'na*
Manilha, (Pen.) *mä-nĭl'ya*
Manilla, (East. Isl.) *mä-nĭl'ya*
Mannedorf, (Switz.) *mänʻnę-dȯrf*
Mannersdorf, (Austr.) *mänʻnėrs-dȯrf*
Mannu, (It.) *c.* *mänʻno͝o'*
Manosque, (Fr.) *mä-nōsk'*
Mans, le, (Fr.) *lė mängʻ*
Mansfeld, (Prus.) *mänsʻfelt*
Mansilla, (Pen.) *mänʻsĭl'ya*
Mansoura, (Eg.) *manʻsow'ra*
Mantelo, (Gr.) *c.* *mänʻtę-lo*
Mantern, (Austr.) *mänʻtėrn*
Mantes, (Fr.) *mängt*
Mantinea, (Gr.) *mänʻtĭ-neʻa*
Mantry, (Fr.) *mängʻ-trĭ'*
Mantsala, (R.) *mänt-sä'la*
Mantua, (It.) *mänʻto͝o-a*
Manzanal, (Pen.) *mänʻthä-näl'*
Manzanares, (Pen.) *mänʻthä-näʻrès*
Manzanilla, (Pen.) *mänʻthä-nĭl'ya*
Maon, Wilderness of, (Pal.) *mä'on*
Mapimi, (Mex.) *mä-pĭ'mĭ*
Mapimi, Bolson de, (Mex.) *mä-pĭ'mĭ*
Maqueda, (Pen.) *mä-kę'da*
Mar, (Pen.) *c.* *mär*
Marabooty Wells, (Af.) *mä-rä-bo͝o'ty*
Maracaibo, (S. Am.) *mä-ra-kä-ĭ'bo*
Maracaibo, *or* Venezuela, (S. Am.) *g.* *mä-rä-kä-ĭ'bo, vę-ne-thwę-ę'la*
Maranchon, (Pen.) *mä-ränʻchon*
Maranham, (Braz.) *mä-ränʻyämʻ*
Marano, (It.) *mä-rä'no*
Marans, (Fr.) *mä-rängʻ*
Mararglu, (It.) *c.* *mä-rär-joo'*
Marasca, (Austr.) *mä-räs'ka*
Marass, (East. Isl.) *mä-räss'*
Maratea, (It.) *mä-rä-teʻa*
Marathon, (Gr.) *mäʻrä-thon*
Marbach, (Ger. Switz.) *märʻbäĕh*
Marbella, (Pen.) *mär-bėl'ya*
Marburg, (Ger. Austr.) *märʻbo͝orğ*
March, *or* Morava, (Austr.) *r.* *märĕh, mō-rä'va*
Marche, (Fr.) *märsh*
Marchena, (Pen.) *mär-ĕhęʻna*
Marciano, (It.) *mt.* *märʻ-ĕhä'no*
Marcillac, (Fr.) *märʻ-sĭ-ėȧk* or *märʻ-sĭl-yȧkʻ*
Marecchia, (R. It.) *mä-rėkʻkĭ-a*
Marengo, (It.) *mä-rėnʻgo*
Marennes, (Fr.) *mä-rėne'*
Mareuil, (Fr.) *mä-rė-ĭ* or *mä-rėly'*
Margarita, (S. Am.) *isl.* *märʻ-gä-rĭʻta*
Margitta, (Austr.) *märʻ-jĭtʻta*
Margolles, (Pen.) *märʻ-gōlʻlės*
Maria, (Pen.) *mä-rĭ'a*
Maria, (Neth.) *ft.* *märʻĭa*
Maria, Sa. (It.) *isl.* *sänʻta mä-rĭʻa*
Maria Kis, (Austr.) *mä rĭʻa kĭs*

Fr. long *ė̊* and short *ė̆*, nearly as in *spur*. — Final *ly*, French *l mouillé*. — *An''ger, vi''cious*. — *ğ* as *s* in *pleasure*; *ğ* and *ĕh* guttural; *ny* liquid; *th* as in *pith*.

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Maria, Sta. (Pen.) *sän'ta mä-rī'a*
Mariager, (Den.) *mä-rī-ä'ger*
Mariager Fjord, (Den.) *mä-rī-ä'ger fi̇ȯrd*
Mariana, (Pen.) *mä-rī-ä'na*
Marianne, (As.) *isl.* *mä-rī-an'ne*
Mariensee, (Prus.) *mä-rī'en-zē*
Marie Galante, (W. Ind.) *isl.* *mä-rī' gä-läṅgt'*
Marieboe, (Den.) *mä-rī'e-bō*
Mariefred, (Den.) *mä-rī'e-frēd*
Marieholm, (Den.) *mä-rī'e-hȯlm*
Mariemalene, (Den.) *mä-rī'e-mä-le'ne*
Marienburg, (Prus. R. Ger.) *mä-rī'en-bo̤o̤rg̃*
Marienwerder, (Prus.) *mä-rī'en-vĕr'dĕr*
Mariestad, (Sc. Pen.) *mä-rī'e-städ*
Marietta, (U. S.) *mä-rī-ĕt'ta*
Marinha, (Pen.) *mä-rīn'ya*
Marino, (It.) *mä-rī'no*
Maritime Alps, (It.) *mä-rī-tī'me*
Maritimo, (It.) *mä-rī-tī'mo*
Marken, (Neth.) *isl.* *mär'kĕn*
Markova, (R.) *mär-kō'va*
Markowiec, (Prus.) *mär-kō'vī-ĕts*
Markt, (Switz.) *märkt*
Marktbreit, (Ger.) *märkt'brīte*
Marlé, (Fr.) *mär-lē'*
Marlow, (Ger.) *mär'lō*
Marly, (Switz.) *mär-lī'*
Marmande, (Fr.) *mär-mäṅgd'*
Marmentada, Beira, (Pen.) *mär-mĕn-tä'da*
Marmirolo, (It.) *mär-mī-rō'lo*
Marmora, (Tur.) *isl.* *mär-mō'ra*
Marmora, Sea of, (Tur.) *mär-mō'ra*
Marnay, (Fr.) *mär-nā'*
Marne, (Den.) *mär'nē*
Marne, (Fr.) *r.* *märn*
Marne, (Fr.) *dep.* *märn*
Marne, Upper, (Fr.) *dep.* *märn*
Maro, (It.) *mt.* *mä'ro*
Marocco, (Af.) *mä-rok'ko*
Maroggio, (It.) *mä-rō'd'jo*
Maromono, (It.) *mä-rō-mō'no*
Maros, (Austr.) *mä'ros*
Marostica, (It.) *mä-rōs'tī-ka*
Marozalto, (Austr.) *mä-rō-zäl'to*
Marquardstein, (Ger.) *märˈquärt-stīne*
Marquesas *mar-kā'sas*
Marquion, (Fr.) *märˈkī-ōṅg'*
Marquise, (Fr.) *mär-kīz'*
Marsa, la, (It.) *mär'sa*
Marsa Scala, (It.) *mär'sä skä'la*
Marsa Scirocco, (It.) *mär'sä shī-rōk'ko*
Marsala, (It.) *mär-sä'la*
Marschina, (Austr.) *mär-shī'na*
Marseille, (Fr.) *mär-se-ī'* or *mär-sĕly'*, Eng. *mär-sālz'*
Marsico Nuovo, (It.) *mär'sī-ko no̤o̤-ō'vo*
Marstetten, (Switz.) *mär'stĕt-ten*
Marstrand, (Sc. Pen.) *isl* *mär'strănd*
Marta, (It.) *r.* *mär'ta*
Martendyk, (Neth.) *mär'tĕn-dīk*
Martigao, (Pen.) *mär-tī-gä'o*
Martigne, (Fr.) *mär-tiṅy'*
Martigny, (Switz.) *mär-tīn-yī'*
Martinique, (W. Ind.) *mär-tin-ēk'*
Martinlongo, (Pen.) *mär-tin-lo̤ṅ'go*
Martinov, (R.) *mär-tī'nov*
Martinsbruck, (Switz.) *mär'tins-brŭk*
Marton, (Austr.) *mär'to̤n*
Martos, (Pen.) *mär'tos*
Martros, (Fr.) *mär'tros*
Marum, (Neth.) *mä'ro̤o̤m*
Marvao, (Pen.) *mär-vä'o*
Marvejois, (Fr.) *märo-jwa'*
Marwar, (Ind.) *mär'war*
Marza el Forno, (It.) *mär'dza ĕl fōr'no*
Masaccio, (It.) *mä-zät'cho*
Masalovka, (R.) *mä-sä-lo̤v'ka*
Mascali, (It.) *mäs-kä'lī*
Maschwanden, (Switz.) *mäsh'wän-dĕn*
Mascouta, (U. S.) *mäs-ko̤o̤'ta*
Maslay le Roy, (Fr.) *mäs-lā lĕ rwa*
Masone, (It.) *r.* *mä-sō'nē*
Massa, (It.) *mäs'sa*
Massafra, (It.) *mäs sä'fra*
Massay, (Fr.) *mäs sā'*
Masserano, (It.) *mäs-se-rä'no*
Massère, (Fr.) *mäs sĕre'*
Massuccio, (Switz.) *mt.* *mäs-so̤o̤'cho*
Masulipatam, (Hind.) *mäs-so̤o̤-lī-pa-tam'*
Masta, (R.) *r.* *mäs'ta*
Matagalpa, (Mex.) *mä-tä-gäl'pa*
Matamoras, (Mex.) *mä-tä-mō'räs*
Matanilla Reef, (W. Ind.) *mä-tä-nīl'ya*
Matanzas, (W. Ind.) *mä-tän'thäs (-säs)*
Matapan, (Gr.) *mät-a-pan'*
Mataporguera, (Pen.) *mä-tä-por'ge-ra*
Mataro, (Pen.) *mä-tä'ro*
Matauro, (R. It.) *mä-tou'ro*
Mathura, (Hind.) *mät'o̤o̤-ra*
Matiagua, (Mex.) *l.* *mä-tī-ä'go̤o̤-a*
Matina, (Mex.) *r.* *mä-tī'na*
Matotontas, (Af.) *mä-tō-to̤n'tas*
Matt, (Switz.) *mätt*
Matta, (Australia,) *mt.* *mät'ta*

Mattamiscontis, (U. S.) *mät-ta-mis-ko̤n'tis*
Mattan, (East. Isl.) *mät'tan*
Mattapoisett, (U. S.) *mät-ta-poi'sĕt*
Mattapony, (U. S.) *mät-täp'o-ny*
Matteawan, (U. S.) *mät-te-wo̤n'*
Mattila, (R.) *mät'tī-la*
Matto Grosso, (Braz.) *mät'to grōs'so*
Mattola, (Af.) *mät'tō-la*
Maubert Fontaine, (Fr.) *mō-bĕr' fo̤ng-tāne'*
Maubeuge, (Fr.) *mō-bĕṳge'*
Maubourguet, (Fr.) *mo-bo̤o̤r-gŭ-e'*
Maui, (S. Isl.) *mou'ī*
Maulbronn, (-brunn,) (Ger.) *moul'bro̤n (-bro̤o̤n)*
Maule, (S. Am.) *mou'lē*
Maumee, (U. S.) *mau-mee'*
Maur, (Switz.) *mour*
Maurepas, (U. S.) *mō'rē-pa*
Mauritius, (W. Ind.) *mau-rish'i-us*
Maurizzio, (Port. It.) *mou-rit'sī-o*
Mauro, (It.) *mt.* *mou'ro*
Mauron, (Fr.) *mō-rōṅg'*
Maurs, (Fr.) *mōre*
Mauth, (Austr.) *mout*
Mauves, (Fr.) *mōve*
Mauvesin, (Fr.) *mōve-säng'*
May, (Fr.) *mā*
May, (Scot.) *isl.* & *lighthouse* *mā*
Mayenne, (Fr.) *dep.* *mā-yĕn'*
Mayenne, *r.* *mā-yĕn'*
Mayn, *or* Maine, (Ger.) *r* *mīne (māne)*
Maynooth, (Ir.) *may-no̤o̤th'*
Mayo, (Ir.) *co.* *mā'o*
Mayor, (Austr.) *mä'yor*
Mayor, (Pen.) *isl.* *mä'yor*
Mayorga, (Pen.) *mä-yor'ga*
Mazanderan, (Per.) *mä-thän' de-rän*
Mazapil, (Mex.) *mä-thäp' (-säp') pĭl*
Mazappa, (Af.) *mä-thät' (-sät') lĭn*
Mazatlin, (Mex.) *mät-sät'ra*
Mazzara, (It.) *meeth*
Meath, East, (Ir.) *co.* *meeth*
Meath, West, (Ir.) *co.* *mo*
Meaux, (Fr.) *mĕk'ka*
Mecca, (Per.) *mĕ̄h-līn'*
Mechlin, *or* Malines, (Austr.) *mĕklˈlēn-bo̤o̤rg̃ shwe-rīn'*
Mecklenburg Schwerin, (Ger.)
Mecklenburg Strelitz, (Ger.) *mĕklˈlēn-bo̤o̤rg̃ stre'lits*
Medak, (Austr.) *me'dăk*
Medas, (Pen.) *isl.* *me'dăs*
Medenblik, (Neth.) *me'dēn-blĭk*
Medfjord, (Sc. Pen.) *mĕd'fi̇ȯrd*
Medgyes, (Austr.) *mĕd'dg̃ĕs*
Mediano, (Pen.) *me-dī-ä'no*
Medina, (Pen.) *me-dī'na*
Medina Sidonia, (Pen.) *me-dī'na sī-dō'nī-a*
Medina de Rio Seco, (Pen.) *me-dī'na de rē'o se'ko*
Medina, (Ar.) *me-dī-na* or *mo-dī'na*
Medinilla, (Pen.) *me-dī-nīl'ya*
Mediterranean, *sea* *mĕd-i-tĕr-rā'ne-an*
Medveditsa, (R.) *r.* *mĕd-ve-dit'sa*
Medves Brock, (Austr.) *mĕd'vĕs brok*
Medviedova, (R.) *mĕd-vie-dō'va*
Medynsk, (R.) *me'dynsk*
Meerle, (Neth.) *mēr'le*
Meersburg, (Ger.) *mers'bo̤o̤rg̃*
Meersen, (Neth.) *mēr'sĕn*
Mees, les, (Fr.) *le me*
Megantic, (Can.) *me-găn'tĭk*
Megantic, (Can.) *l.* *me-găn'tĭk*
Megara, (Gr.) *me-gä'ra*
Meggelem, (Neth.) *mĕg'ge-lĕm*
Meggen, (Switz.) *mĕg'gen*
Megra Ferba, (It.) *me'gra fĕr'ba*
Mehadia, (Austr.) *me-hä'dī-a*
Mehedia, *or* Africa *me-he'dī-a*
Mehlsack, (Prus.) *mēl'zăk*
Mehun, (Fr.) *me-hœṅg'*
Meienburg, (Prus.) *mī'en-bo̤o̤rg̃*
Meiensdorf, (Den.) *mī'ens-dorf*
Meillan, (Fr.) *mĕ-yäṅg'* or *mĕl-yäṅg'*
Meiningen, (Ger.) *mī'ning-en*
Meissau, (Austr.) *mīs'sou*
Meissen, (Ger.) *mīs'sĕn*
Mejares, (Pen.) *r.* *me-ha'rĕss*
Mecha, (R.) *me'ha*
Mekka, (As.) *mĕk'ka*
Melada, (Austr.) *isl.* *me-lä'da*
Melano, (Switz.) *me-lä'no*
Melbourne *mĕl-bo̤o̤rne'*
Melrose, (Scot.) *mel-rōse'*
Melencze, (Austr.) *me-lĕn'che*
Melenki, (R.) *me-lĕn'kĭ*
Melentevska, (R.) *me-lĕn-tĕv'ska*
Melfa, (It.) *mĕl'fa*
Melgago, (Pen.) *mĕl-gä'go*
Melgar, (Pen.) *mĕl-gär'*
Melice, (Switz.) *me-lĭss'*
Melides, (Pen.) *me-lī'dĕs*
Melilla, (It.) *me-līl'la*
Melissa, (It.) *me-lis'sa*
Melito, (It.) *me-lī'to*
Mella, (It.) *r.* *mĕl'la*
Melle, (Fr.) *mĕl*

Melle, della, (It.) *c.* *dĕl'la mĕl'le*
Mellen, (Switz.) *mĕl'lĕn*
Mellendorf, (Ger.) *mĕl'lĕn-dorf*
Mellingen, (Switz.) *mĕl'ling-ĕn*
Melnik, (Austr.) *mĕl'nĭk*
Meloe, (Sc. Pen.) *isl.* *me'lo̤a*
Meloine, (Fr.) *isl.* *me-lo̤ăne'*
Melora, (It.) *isl.* *me-lō'ra*
Melts, (Switz.) *mĕlts*
Membrio, (Pen.) *mĕm'brī-o*
Membroles, la, (Fr.) *la nyäng-brōle'*
Memel, (Prus.) *mē'mĕl*
Memel, *or* Niemen, (R.) *r.* *mē'mĕl, nīe'mĕn*
Memphis, Ruins of, (Eg.) *mĕm'fĭss*
Memphremagog, (U. S.) *mĕm-fre-mā'gog*
Menaggio, (It.) *me-nä'd'go*
Menan, Great and Little, (U. S.) *me-nän'*
Mendavia, (Pen.) *mĕn-dä'vī-a*
Mendoza, (S. Am.) *mĕn-dō'tha*
Menehould, (Fr.) *me-ne-ho̤o̤'*
Menet, (Fr.) *mē-ne'*
Menil Grand, (Neth.) *grăng mē-nīl'*
Menil, le, (Fr.) *lē mē-nīl'*
Menileglise, (Neth.) *mē-nī-le-glīze'*
Menin, (Neth.) *mē-năng'*
Menjibar, (Pen.) *mĕn'chī-bär*
Mennomonie, (U. S.) *mĕn-no̤o̤'o-nee*
Menouf, (Eg.) *me'no̤uf*
Mentano, (It.) *mĕn-tä'no*
Mentone, (It.) *mĕn-tō'ne*
Menzelinsk, (R.) *mĕn-ze-linsk'*
Meppel, (Neth.) *mĕp'pĕl*
Meppen, (Ger.) *mĕp'pĕn*
Mequinenza, (Pen.) *me-ki-nēn'tha*
Mer, (Fr.) *mer*
Meran, (Austr.) *me'răn*
Mercalo, (It.) *mĕr-kä'lo*
Mercel del Oro, (Mex.) *mĕr-thĕl' (-sĕl') dĕl ō'ro*
Merchault, (Neth.) *mĕr-shō'*
Mercœur, (Fr.) *mĕr'kœr'*
Mercopaly, (Austr.) *mĕr'kō-pāly*
Mer de Glace, (Switz.) *mer dĕ glăss*
Mereda, (Pen.) *me-re'da*
Merekhem, (Neth.) *me'rĕk-hĕm*
Merey, (Fr.) *me-rā'*
Merida, (Pen.) *me-rī'da*
Merille, (Pen.) *me-rīl'ye*
Merionethshire, (Eng.) *mĕr'i-o-nĕth-shīre*
Merishausen, (Switz.) *me-ris-how'zĕn*
Mermentau, (U. S.) *mĕr-mĕn-tō'*
Meroe, (Af.) *me-rō*
Merrimack, (U. S.) *mĕr'ri-măk*
Mersburg, (Prus.) *mĕrs'bo̤o̤rg̃*
Mersche, (Neth.) *mĕrs'ke*
Mertola, (Pen.) *mĕr'tō-la*
Meru *me-rŭ'*
Mescala, (Mex.) *mĕs-kä'la*
Meseritsen, (Austr.) *me'ze-rit'zĕn*
Meshed, (Per.) *mĕsh'ed*
Messenia, (Gr.) *mĕs-se'nī-a*
Messina, (It.) *mĕs-sī'na*
Messina, (It.) *st.* *mĕs-sī'na*
Messines, (Neth.) *mĕs-sīne'*
Messingeweer, (Neth.) *mĕs'sing-e-vĕr'*
Mestchovsk, (R.) *mĕst'chovsk*
Mesterhaza, (Austr.) *mĕs'tĕr-hä-sa*
Meteren, (Neth.) *me'te-rĕn*
Metijah, Plain of, (Af.) *me-tī'jah*
Metso, (R.) *mĕt'so*
Mettau, (Switz.) *mĕt'tou*
Meurthe, (Fr.) *dep.* *mœurt*
Meurthe, (Fr.) *r.* *mœurt*
Meuse, (Fr.) *dep.* *mœuze*
Meuse, (Fr.) *r.* *mœuze*
Mewar, (Ind.) *mĕ-wär'*
Mexico *mĕx'i-ko*, Sp. *mĕh'Khī-ko*
Mexico, (Mex.) *b.* or *g.* *mĕx'i-ko*
Mexilles, (Fr.) *mĕk-sīle*
Meyd, (Neth.) *mīte*
Meyenfeld, (Switz.) *mī'ĕn-fĕlt*
Meykirch, (Switz.) *mī-kĭrĕh*
Mèze, (Fr.) *māze*
Mezière, le, (Fr.) *lĕ me-zi-ĕre'*
Mezo Telead, (Austr.) *me'so te'le-ăd*
Mezo Tur, (Austr.) *me'so to̤o̤r*
Mezquila, (Pen.) *meth'kī-la*
Miaco, (Jap.) *mī-ä'ko*
Miajadas, (Pen.) *mī-ä-Khä'dăs*
Mialmatlan, (Mex.) *mī-ăl-măt'lăn*
Miami *mi-ăm'i*
Micabba, (It.) *mī-kăb'ba*
Michigan, (U. S.) *mish-i-găn'* or *mĭtch'i-gan*
Michoacan, (Mex.) *mī-cho-a-kän'*
Middelrode, (Neth.) *mid-dĕl-rō'dĕ*
Middelbeers, (Neth.) *mid'dĕl-bĕhrs*
Middelburg, (Neth.) *mid'dĕl-bo̤o̤rg̃*
Middlebury, (U. S.) *mid'dl-bĕr-ry*
Middlesex, (Eng. Can. W. Ind.) *mid'dl-sĕx*
Midland, (Can.) *dist.* *mid'land*
Mielec, (Austr.) *mī'lĕts*
Mier, (Mex.) *mī'ĕr*
Miescisko, (Prus.) *mīsh-tsish'ko*

Fāte, fär, fąll, what, bât. — *Mēte, prey, hĕlp, thĕre, hĕr.* — *Pīne, marine, bīrd, fig.* — *Nōte, dŏve, mŏve, wŏlf, bo̤o̤k, lo̤rd.* — *Tūne, bull, unite.* — Fr. long *vûe*; Fr. short *bŭt.*

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Michalevks, (R.) *mĭ-čhă-lĕvsk'*
Miggiarro, (It.) *b* *mĭd-ğĭär'ro*
Mihaty, (Austr.) *mĭ-hätj*
Mijas, (Pen.) *mĭ'čhas*
Mikanovcze, (Austr.) *mĭ-kă-nǫv'chę*
Mil, (Neth.) *mil*
Milagro, (Pen.) *mĭ-lä'gro*
Milan, *It.* Milano, (It.) *mĭ'lăn* or *mĭ-lăn'*, It. *mĭ-lä'no*
Milazzo, (It.) *mĭ-lät'so* [*la'no*
Milbury, (U. S.) *mil'bu-ry*
Mileta, (It.) *mĭ-lę'ta*
Milfontes, Villanova de, (Pen.) *vĭl-yä-nō'va dę mil-fŏn'-tĕs*
Milicia, (It.) *mĭ-lĭ'cha*
Militsch, (Prus.) *mĭ'litsh*
Millesimo, (It.) *mĭl-lę'sĭ-mo*
Miltenberg, (Ger.) *milt'tĕn-bĕrğ*
Miltschim, (Austr.) *milt'shim*
Milwaukie, (U. S.) *mil-waw'kie*
Mina, (Af.) *r.* *mĭ'na*
Minas, Post of, (R.) *mĭ'năs*
Minas Geraes, (Braz.) *mĭ'năs*
Mindel, (Ger.) *r.* *min'dĕl*
Minden, (Ger.) *min'dĕn*
Minervino, (It.) *mĭ-nĕr-vĭ'no*
Minesota, (U. S.) *mĭn-e-sō'ta*
Minglanilla, (Pen.) *mĭn-glä-nĭl'ya*
Mingrelia, (R.) *mĭn-grę'lĭ-a*
Minguères, (Fr.) *isl.* *măng-gĕre'*
Minich, (Eg.) *mĭ'nĭ-čh*
Minières, (Fr.) *mĭ-nĭ-ĕre'*
Minnetaree, (U. S.) *mĭn-ne-tär'ree*
Minorca, (Pen.) *isl.* *mĭ-nōr'ka*
Minsk, (R.) *mĭnsk*
Minska, (R.) *mĭns'ka*
Minto, (N. Zeal.) *mĭn'to*
Mjoesen (Sc. Pen.) *l* *mĭyœ'sen*
Mir, (R.) *mĭr*
Mira, (Pen.) *mĭ'ra*
Mirabella, (It.) *mĭ-rä-bĕl'la*
Mirambeau, (Fr.) *mĭ-răng-bō'*
Miranda, (Pen.) *mĭ-răn'da*
Mirande, (Fr.) *mĭ-răngde'*
Mirandella, (Pen.) *mĭ-răn-dĕl'ya*
Mirandola, (It.) *mĭ-răn'dō-la*
Miras del Camino, (Pen.) *mĭ'răs dĕl kä-mĭ'no*
Mirebeau, (Fr.) *mĭre-bō'*
Mirgorod, (R.) *mĭr'gō-rŏd*
Miropolie, (R.) *mĭ-rō'pō-lĭe*
Misa, (It.) *r.* *mĭ'za*
Misagna, (It.) *mĭ-zän'ya*
Mishawaka, (U. S.) *mĭsh-a-waw'ka*
Misocco, (Switz.) *val.* *mĭ-zōk'ko*
Missiones, (S. Am.) *mĭs-sĭ-ō'nĕs*
Missisinewa, (U. S.) *mis-sis'ĭ-new-a*
Missisque, (U. S.) *mis-sis'que*
Mississaguas, (Can.) *mĭs-sĭs-sä'gǫǫ-ăs*
Mississippi, (U. S.) *mis-sis-sip'pĭ*
Missolonghi, (Gr.) *mis-so-lon'gĭ*
Missouri, (U. S.) *mis-sǫǫ'rĭ*
Missouri, (Mex.) *val.* *mis-sǫǫ'rĭ*
Mistek, (Austr.) *mĭs'tĕk*
Mistelbach, (Austr.) *mis'tĕl-bäčh*
Mistepec, (Mex.) *mĭs'tę-pĕk*
Mitau, (R.) *mĭ'tou*
Mitroviz, (Austr.) *mĭ-trō'vĭs*
Mittel Franken, (Ger.) *mit'tĕl fränk'ĕn*
Mittenwalde, (Prus.) *mit'tĕn-val'dę*
Mittweyda, (Ger.) *mit-vī'da*
Mlinsk, (Prus.) *mlinsk*
Moab, Plains of, (Pal.) *mō'ăb*
Moanalua, (Sandw. Isl.) *mō-ä-nä-lǫǫ'a*
Moboghdinsk, (R.) *mō'bōğh-dinsk*
Mochkova, (R.) *mŏch-kō'va*
Mocho, (S. Am.) *mt.* *mō'cho*
Mochok, (R.) *mō'chōk*
Mockelby, (Sc. Pen.) *mǫk'kel-bĭ*
Mocordo, (Mex.) *mō-kōr'do*
Modane, (It.) *mō-da'nę*
Modderweice, (Prus.) *mǫd'der-nī-tsę*
Modena, (It.) *mō-dę'na* or *mo-dē'na*
Modern, (Austr.) *mō'dĕrn*
Moedas, (Pen.) *mō-ę'dăs*
Moen, (Den.) *isl.* *mœn*
Moes, (Austr.) *mœs*
Moesa, (Switz.) *r.* *mœ'za*
Mogadore, (Af.) *mog-ă-dōre'*
Moghilev, (R.) *mō'ghĭ-lĕv*
Mogilicza Post, (Tur.) *mō-jĭ-lĭs'sa*
Moguer, (Pen.) *mō-ğĕr'*
Mohacz, (Austr.) *mō'hăss*
Mohawk, (U. S.) *mō'hawk*
Mohli, (Switz.) *mōh'lĭ*
Moifetta, (It.) *mō-ĭ-fĕt'ta*
Moirans, (Fr.) *mwä-răng'*
Moisdon, (Fr.) *mwä-dŏng'*
Moissac, (Fr.) *mwä-säk'*
Moiselles, (Fr.) *mwä-zĕle'*
Moita, (Pen.) *mō-ĭ'ta*
Mojaisk, (R.) *mō'jăĭsk*
Mokau, (N. Zeal.) *mō'kou*
Mokchansk, (R.) *mŏk'chänsk*
Mokrani, (R.) *mō-krä'nĭ*
Mokuola, (Sandw. Isl.) *mō-kǫǫ-ō'la*
Mola, (It.) *mō'la*
Moland, (Sc. Pen.) *mō'länd*
Molar, el, (Pen.) *ĕl mō-lär'*
Molara, (It.) *isl.* *mō-lä'ra*
Moldau, (Austr.) *r.* *mol'dou*
Moldavia, (Tur.) *mōl-dā'vĭ-a*
Moldova, (Austr.) *mōl-dō'va*
Moline, (Fr.) *isl.* *mō-lĭne'*
Moleto, (It.) *t.* *mō-lę'to*
Molevo, (Gr.) *mt.* *mō-lę'vo*
Molina, (Pen.) *mō-lĭ'na*
Moliterno, (It.) *mō-lĭt-tĕr'no*
Molk, (Austr.) *mǫlk*
Molkweren, (Neth.) *mǫlk-vę'rĕn*
Mollerusa, (Pen.) *mōl-y-rǫǫ'sa*
Molodetchno, (R.) *mō-lō-dĕtch'no*
Mologa, (R.) *mō-lō'ga*
Molokai, (Sandw. Isl.) *mō-lō-kī'*
Molokini, (Sandw. Isl.) *mō-lō-kī'nĭ*
Molsee, (Den.) *mǫl'zę*
Molucca Passage, (As.) *mō-lǫǫk'ka*
Molwitz, (Prus.) *mol'vĭts*
Molwolde, (Neth.) *mǫl-vǫl'dę*
Molykut, (Austr.) *mǫly'kǫǫt*
Mombuoy, (Pen.) *mōm-bǫǫ-oĭ'*
Monachi, (It.) *isl.* *mō-nä'kĭ*
Monacisso, (It.) *mō-nä-chĭs'so*
Monaco, (It.) *mō-nä'ko*
Monadnock, (U. S.) *mo-năd'nock*
Monaghan, (Ir.) *co.* *mon'a-gan*
Monast Douvanei, (R.) *mō'năst dou-vä'nei*
Monasterzyska, (Austr.) *mō-năs-tĕr-zĭs'ka*
Monastyricha, (R.) *nō-năs-ty-rĭ'čha*
Monberte, (Fr.) *mŏng-bĕrt'*
Moncao, (Pen.) *mōn-kä'o*
Moncontour, (Fr.) *mŏng-kŏng-tǫǫr'*
Moncorvo Torrede, (Pen.) *mōn-kōr'vo tōr-rę'dę*
Moncuq, (Fr.) *mŏng-kŭk'*
Mondego, (Pen.) *c.* *mōn-dę'go*
Mondorff, (Neth.) *mon'dorf*
Mondovi, (It.) *mŏn-dō'vĭ*
Mondragone, (It.) *mōn-drä-gō'nę*
Mondsee, (Austr.) *mōnd'zę*
Moneva, (Pen.) *mō-nę'va*
Monforte, (Pen.) *mŏn-fōr'tę*
Monforte de Lemas, (Pen.) *mŏn-fōr'tę dę lę'măs*
Monges, los, (S. Am.) *isl.* *los mŏn'čhĕss*
Mongolia, (As.) *mŏn-gō'lĭ-a*
Moniteau, (U. S.) *mon-ĭ-tō'*
Monkowarsk, (Prus.) *mŏn'kō-värsk*
Monlong, (Fr.) *mŏng-lōng'*
Monmouthshire, (Eng.) *mon'muth-shĭre*
Monnikendam, (Neth.) *mŏn'nĭ-kĕn-dăm'*
Monongahela, (U. S.) *mo-non-ga-hā'la*
Monovar, (Pen.) *mō-nō-vär'*
Monreal, (Pen.) *mōn-rę-äl'*
Monreale, (It.) *mōn-rę-ä'lę*
Monrejeau, (Fr.) *mŏng-rę-shō'*
Mons, (Neth.) *mons*
Monserrat, (Pen.) *mōn'sĕr-rät'*
Monsterâs, (Sc. Pen.) *mŏn-stę-rōs'*
Mont d'Aspe, (Fr.) *mong dăsp*
Mont Billari, (Fr.) *mong bĭ-yä-rĭ'* or *bĭl-yä-rĭ'*
Mont Blanc, (Switz. & It.) *mong blăng* [*rĭ'*
Mont Cenis, (Fr.) *mong sę-nĭ'*
Mont Dauphin, (Fr.) *mong dō-făng'*
Mont Désir, (Fr.) *mong dę-zĭr'*
Mont Genevre, (Fr.) *mong ğę-nĕvr'*
Mont Louis, (Fr.) *mong lǫǫ-ĭ'*
Mont Marault, (Fr.) *mong mă-rō'*
Mont de Marsan, (Fr.) *mong dĕ măr-săng'*
Mont St. Michel, (Fr.) *mong săng mĭ-shĕl'*
Mont Mezene, (Fr.) *mong mę-zĕne'*
Mont d'Or, (Fr.) *mong dōre*
Mont Perdu, (Fr.) *mong pĕr-dü'*
Mont Salvy, (Fr.) *mong săl-vĭ'*
Montagny, (Switz.) *mong-tăn-yĭ'*
Montaigu, (Fr.) *mong-tā-grü'*
Montalban, (Pen.) *mōn-tăl-băn'*
Montalegre, (Pen.) *mōn-tă-lę'grę*
Montalto, (It.) *mōn-tăl'to*
Montalvao, (Pen.) *mōn-tăl-vä'o*
Montanches, (Pen.) *mōn-tăn'chĕs*
Montargis, (Fr.) *mong-tär-ğĭ'*
Montastrue, (Fr.) *mong-tăs-trü'*
Montauban, (Fr.) *mong-o-bäng'*
Montcalm, (U. S.) *mont-käm'*
Montdidier, (Fr.) *mong-dĭ-dĭ-ę'*
Monte, (Pen.) *r.* *mŏn'tę*
Monte Campell, (Pen.) *mŏn'tę küm'pĕly*
Monte Figo, (Pen.) *mŏn'tę fĭ'go*
Monte Santo, (It. & Tur.) *c.* *mŏn'tę săn'to*
Monte Santo, (Tur.) *mt.* *mŏn'tę săn'to*
Monte Video, (S. Am.) *mŏn'tę vĭ'dę-o*
Montecagudo, (Pen.) *mŏn-tę-ä-gǫǫ'do*
Montealegre, (Pen.) *mŏn-tę-ä-lę'grę*
Montebello, (It.) *mŏn-tę-bĕl'lo*
Montechiaro, (It.) *mŏn-tę-kĭ-ä'ro*
Montecristo, (It.) *isl.* *mŏn-tę-krĭs'to*
Montenegro, (Tur.) *mŏn-tę-nę'gro*
Montereau, (Fr.) *mong-tę-rō'*
Monterrey, (Mex.) *b.* *mŏn-tĕr'rĭ* (or *-rā*)
Montesi, (It.) *mŏn-tę'zĭ*
Montesoro, (It.) *mŏn-tę-sō'ro*
Montfauçon, (Switz.) *mong-fō-song'*
Montfoort, (Neth.) *mŏnt'fōrt*
Montfort, (Neth.) *mong-fōre'*
Montgomeryshire, (Eng.) *mont-gum'e-ry-shĭre*
Monthal, (Switz.) *mon'tăle*
Monthey, (Switz.) *mon'tĕks*
Montijo, (Pen.) *mŏn-tĭ'čho*
Montillo, (Pen.) *mŏn-tĭl'yo*
Montmorenci, (Can.) *mong-mō-răng'sĭ*
Montpelier, (U. S.) *mont-pĕl'lĭ-er*
Montpellier, (Fr.) *mong-pĕl-lĭ-ę'*
Montreal, (Can.) *mon-trę-ăl'*
Montreu, (Switz.) *mong-trœ'*
Montreuil, (Fr.) *mong-trĕ'ĭ'* or *mong-trœ'ly'*
Moorshedabad, (Hind.) *moor-she-da-bŭd'*
Moosbeuren, (Ger.) *mōs-boĭ'rĕn*
Moquis, (Mex.) *mō'kĭs*
Mora, (Pen.) *mō'ra*
Mora, (Sc. Pen.) *mǫǫ'ra*
Moraleda, (Pen.) *mō-rä-lę'da*
Moraleja, (Pen.) *mō-rä-lę'ča*
Morales, (Mex.) *mō-rä'lĕs*
Morat (Switz.) *l.* *mō'rät* or *mō-rä'*
Moratalla, (Pen.) *mō-rä-täl'ya*
Moravia, *or* Maehren, (Austr.) *mō-rā'vĭ-a* or *mō-rē' vĭ-a*
Morbihan, (Fr.) *dep.* *mōr-bĭ-äng'*
Morchansk, (R.) *mŏr'chänsk*
Moreau, (U. S.) *mo-rō'*
Morel, (Switz.) *mō-rĕl'*
Morella, (Pen.) *mō-rę'lya*
Moretta, (It.) *mō-rĕt'ta*
Moreuil, (Fr.) *mō-rĕ'ĭ* or *mō-rœ'ly'*
Morgarten, (Switz.) *mŏr-gär'tĕn*
Morjegorsk, (R.) *mŏr'ję-gorsk*
Morjovetz, (R.) *isl.* *mŏr-jō'vĕtz*
Morlaix, (Fr.) *mŏr-lā'*
Moron, (Pen.) *mō'rŏn*
Morro di Porco, (It.) *c.* *mŏr'ro dĭ pŏr'ko*
Mortagne, (Fr.) *mor-tăny'*
Mortorii, (It.) *isl.* *mŏr-tō'rĭ-ĭ*
Mosburg, (Ger.) *mōs'bǫǫrğ*
Moschel, (Ger.) *mǫ'shel*
Mosciska, (Austr.) *mōt-tsish'ka*
Moscow, (R.) *mǫs'kŏ* (*mǫs'kǫǫf*)
Moselle, (Fr.) *r.* *mō-zĕle'*
Moselle, (Fr.) *dep.* *mō-zĕle'*
Mosieu, (R.) *mō-sĭĕu'*
Mosievsk, (R.) *mō-sĭĕvsk'*
Moskoenes, (Sc. Pen.) *isl* *mǫs'kœ-năs*
Mosnocz, (Austr.) *mosh'nǫss*
Mosquito, (U. S.) *mos-kĭ'tō*
Moss, (Sc. Pen.) *mǫss*
Mosselska, (R.) *mǫs'sĕl-ska*
Mosskirch, (Ger.) *mǫss'kĭrčh*
Mosteyro, (Pen.) *mōs-tĭ'ro*
Mosul, (Tur.) *mō-sǫǫl'*
Motagua, (Mex.) *r* *mō-tä'gǫǫa*
Moting, (Austr.) *mō'ting*
Motka, (R.) *r.* *mŏt'ka*
Motril, (Pen.) *mō-trĭl'*
Motta, (It.) *mŏt'ta*
Motte, la, (Fr.) *lä mŏte*
Motte Archard, la, (Fr.) *lä mŏte ăr-shär'*
Motte Beauvron, la, (Fr) *lä mŏte bō-vrong'*
Mottola, (It.) *mŏt'tō-la*
Mouki Kaksi, (R.) *mow'kĭ käk-sĭ*
Moulins, (Fr.) *mǫǫ-lăng'*
Moull, (Fr.) *mǫǫl*
Mount Annan, (Scot.) *ăn'nan*
Mount Bellew, (Ir.) *bĕl-lew'*
Mount Benger, (Scot.) *bĕn'ğĕr*
Moura, (Pen.) *mǫǫ'ra*
Mourao, (Pen.) *mǫǫ-rä'o*
Mourom, (R.) *mou'rom*
Mourseele, (Neth.) *mǫǫr'zę-lę*
Moutier, (Switz.) *mǫǫ-tĭ-ę'*
Moutier, la, (Fr.) *lä mǫǫ-tĭ-ę'*
Moutiers, (Fr.) *mǫǫ-tĭ-ę'*
Mouzon, (Fr.) *mǫǫ-zong'*
Moxacar, (Pen.) *mō-čhŭl'kär*
Moxsaco, (Pen.) *mŏk-sä'ko*
Moya, (Pen.) *mō'ya*
Moyamensing, (U. S.) *moy-ă-mĕn'sing*
Mozambique, (Af.) *isl.* *mō-zăng-bĭ'kĕ'* or *mō-thăm-bĭ'kĕ* [*bĭ'kę*
Mozdek, (R.) *mōz'dĕk*
Mozyr *mō'zyr*
Muchamiel, (Pen.) *mǫǫ-chä'mĭ-ĕl*
Muela, la, (Pen.) *lä mǫǫ-ę'la*
Mufuloti, (It.) *mǫǫ-fa-lō'tĭ*
Muga, la, (Pen.) *lä mǫǫ'ga*
Mugden, (Switz.) *mǫǫğ'dĕn*
Mugem, (Pen.) *mǫǫ-chĕm'*
Mugeres, (Mex.) *isl.* *mǫǫ'čhę-rĕss*
Muglitz, (Austr.) *mǫǫğ'lĭts*
Muhlburg, (Ger.) *mül'bǫǫrğ*
Muhldorf, (Ger.) *mül'dorf*
Muhlen, (Switz.) *mül'lĕn*
Muhlenbach, (Austr.) *mül'lĕn-bŭčh*
Muhlhausen, (Prus.) *mül-how'zen*
Muhlstedt, (Ger.) *mül'stĕt*
Muiden, (Neth.) *moi'dĕn*
Muirkirk, (Neth.) *moir'kĭrk*

Fr. long *ă* and short *ă̆*, nearly as in *spur*. — Final *ly*, French *l mouillé*. — *An'ger*, *vi'cious*. — *ğ* as *s* in *pleasure*; *ğ* and *čh* guttural; *ny* liquid; *th* as in *pith*.

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Mukram, (Per.) *mŭ'krăm*
Mula, (Pen.) *mo͝o'la*
Mullicas, (U. S.) *mul'lĭ-kas*
Mulzen, (Prus.) *mo͝ol'tsĕn*
Munas, (Pen.) *mo͝o'năs*
Munchaltorf, (Switz.) *mŭnch-ăl'to͝rf*
Munchberg, (Ger.) *mŭnch'bĕrg̃*
Munchen, *or* Munich, (Ger.) *mŭn'chĕn*
Munchengratz, (Austr.) *mŭn'chĕn-grāts*
Munchmunster, (Ger.) *mŭnch-mŭn'stĕr*
Munchweiler, (Switz.) *mŭnch-vī'lĕr*
Mundelstrup, (Den.) *mo͝on'dĕl-stro͝op*
Mundo, (R.) *r.* *mŭn'do*
Munera, (Pen.) *mo͝o'nę-ra*
Munich, *or* Munchen, (Ger.) *mū'nĭk*
Munilischweiler, (Switz.) *mo͝o'nĭ-lĭsh-vī'lĕr*
Munsingen, (Switz.) *mo͝on-zĭng'ĕn*
Munster, (Switz. & Ger.) *mŭn'stĕr*
Munsterberg, (Prus.) *mŭn'stĕr-bĕrg̃*
Muonio, (R.) *r.* *mŭ-ō'nĭ-o*
Muonioniska, (R.) *mo͝o-ō-nĭ-o-nĭs'ka*
Muotta, (Switz.) *mo͝o-ōt'ta*
Murat, (Fr. & Switz.) *mū-rä'*
Muravera, (It.) *mo͝o-rä-vę'ra*
Murca, (Pen.) *mo͝or'ka*
Murcia, (Pen.) *mo͝or'thĭ-a*
Muret, (Fr.) *mŭ-rę'*
Murg, (Switz.) *mo͝or̃g̃*
Murg, (Ger.) *r.* *mo͝or̃g̃*
Muri, (Switz.) *mo͝o'rĭ*
Murmansk, (R.) *mt.* *mŭr'mänsk*
Muro, (It.) *mo͝o'ro*
Muroutsee, (Af.) *mŭ-rout'see*
Murten, (Switz.) *mo͝or'tĕn*
Murthalen, (Switz.) *mo͝or'tä-lĕn*
Murviedro, (Pen.) *mo͝or-vī-ę'dro*
Muscat, (Ar.) *mus-căt'*
Muschaken, (Prus.) *mo͝o'shä-kĕn*
Muschau, (Austr.) *mo͝o'shou*
Muscina, (Austr.) *mo͝o-chī'na*
Muscogee, (U. S.) *mus-kō'jee*
Musingen, (Switz.) *mo͝o'zĭng-ĕn*
Muskau, (Prus.) *mo͝os'kou*
Muskingum, (U. S.) *mus-kĭng'um*
Musson, (Neth.) *mŭs-song'*
Mussumali, (It.) *mo͝os-so͝o-mä'lĭ*
Muttera, (It.) *mo͝ot'tę-ra*
Mutterstadt, (Ger.) *mo͝ot'tĕr-stät*
Muy, le, (Fr.) *lĕ mŭ'ĭ*
Muzillac, (Fr.) *mŭ-zĭ-yäk'* or *mŭ-zĭl-yäk'*
Mysore, (Ind.) *my-sōr'*

N.

Naab, (Ger.) *r.* *näbe*
Naarden, (Neth.) *när'dĕn*
Nans, (Ir.) *năce*
Nabaja, (Mex.) *r.* *nä-bä'ĕha*
Nablous, *or* Nabulus, (Syr.) *năb'lo͝os*
Naches, (R.) *nā'chĕsse*
Nachod, (Austr.) *nä'ĕhod*
Nacogdoches, New and Old, (Mex.) *nä-kŏg-dō'chĕss*
Nacori, (Mex.) *nä-kō'rĭ*
Nadaco, (Mex.) *nä-dä'ko*
Nadvoitzka, (R.) *năd-voitz'ka*
Nafels, (Switz.) *nä'fĕls*
Nagansk, (R.) *nä-gänsk'*
Nagern, (Pen.) *nä'ĕhę-ra*
Naghersk, (R.) *nä' gĕrsk*
Nagpoor, (Ind.) *nág-po͝or'*
Nagy Almas, (Austr.) *nǫdj äl'mäs*
Nagy Becskerk, (Austr.) *nǫdj bĕch'kerk*
Nagy Karoly, (Austr.) *nǫdj kä-roly'*
Nagy Koros, (Austr.) *nǫdj kō'ros*
Nagy Varad, *or* Gross Wardein, (Austr.) *nǫdj vä'rǫd*
Nagybanga, (Austr.) *nǫdj-bän'ga*
Nahamoura, (As.) *nä-kä-mo͝o'ra*
Nahant, (U. S.) *nä-hänt'*
Nahr, (Ger.) *r.* *näre*
Nairn, (Scot.) *närn*
Naitravutty, (Ind.) *nā-trä-vut'ty*
Najac, (Fr.) *nä-shăk'*
Nakel, (Prus.) *nä'kĕl*
Nachchivan, (R.) *năĕh-tchĭ'vän*
Nachitchevan, (R.) *năĕh-itch'ę-vän*
Nakskov, (Den.) *näk'skŏve*
Nalda, (Pen.) *näl'da*
Namagualand, Great, (Af.) *nä-mä'go͝o-ä-länd*
Namaquipa, (Mex.) *nä-mä-kī'pa*
Nambre, (Mex.) *näm'bre*
Namiszto, (Austr.) *nä-mĭs'to*
Nampont, (Fr.) *näng-pōng'*
Namur, (Neth.) *nä-mu͝re'*
Nanadores, (Mex.) *nä-nä-dō'rĕsse*
Nanas, (Austr.) *nä'näs*
Nanawale, (Sandw. Isl.) *nä-nä-wä'le*
Nangasaki, (Jap.) *năng-ga-sä'kĭ*
Nankin, (Ch.) *nan-kĭn'*
Nannay, (Fr.) *nän-nā'*
Nantes, (Fr.) *nängt*
Nantucket, (U. S.) *nän-tuk'ĕt*
Nao, de la, (Pen.) *dę lä nä'o*
Naolwyk, (Neth.) *nä-ōl'vīke*
Napi, (Switz.) *mt.* *nä'pĭ*
Napier, (Australia,) *mt.* *nā'pĭ'er*
Naples, *or* Napoli, (It.) *nā'p'ls, nä'pō-lĭ*
Naponoch, (U. S.) *năp'o-nok*
Napoule, (Fr.) *g.* *nä-po͝ol'*
Narboune, (Fr.) *när-bōne'*
Nardo, (It.) *när'do*
Narenta, (Austr.) *r.* *nä-rĕn'ta*
Narkenby, (Sc. Pen.) *när'kĕn-bŭ*
Narni, (It.) *när'nĭ*
Naro, (It.) *r.* *nä'ro*
Narol, (Austr.) *nä'rōl*
Narraganset, (U. S.) *năr-rä-gän'set*
Narraguagus, (U. S.) *năr-rä-gwä' gus*
Narrenbach, (Switz.) *năr'rĕn-bäĕh*
Narva, (R.) *när'va*
Nashawn, (U. S.) *năsh-awn'*
Nashua, (U. S.) *năsh'o͝oä*
Nashville, (U. S.) *năsh'vĭl*
Naso, (It.) *nä'zo*
Nassau, (Ger.) *näs'sou*
Nassoge, (Neth.) *näs-sō'gĕ'*
Nastetten, (Ger.) *nä'stĕt-tĕn*
Nastvig, (Sc. Pen.) *näst'vĭg*
Natawasauga, (U. S.) *năt-ä-wä-sau'ga*
Natchaug, (U. S.) *nätch'aug*
Natchitoches, (U. S.) *nätch-ĭ-totch'es*
Naters, (Switz.) *nä'tĕrs*
Nattavare, (Sc. Pen.) *năt-tä-vä'rę*
Nauders, (Austr.) *nou'dĕrs*
Naugarten, (Prus.) *nou-gär'tĕn*
Naugatuck, (U. S.) *nau'ga-tuck*
Naumburg, (Prus.) *noum'bo͝org̃*
Nauplia, (Gr.) *g* *nau'plĭ-a*
Nauvoo, (U. S.) *nau-vo͝o'*
Nava, (Pen.) *nä'va*
Nava de Coca, (Pen.) *nä'va dę kō'ka*
Navacerado, (Pen.) *nä-vä-thę-rä'do*
Navahermosa, (Pen.) *nä'vä-ĕr-mō'sa*
Navahoa, (Mex.) *nä-vä-ō'a*
Navailles, (Fr.) *nä-vä-ĭ'* or *nä-välly'*
Navalacruz, (Pen.) *nä-vä'lä-kro͝oth'*
Navalcarnera, (Pen.) *nä-väl'kär-nę'ra*
Navalmanzano, (Pen.) *nä-väl'män-thä'no*
Navalpino, (Pen.) *nä-väl-pī'no*
Navarino, (Gr.) *nä-vä-rī'no*
Navarra, (Pen.) *nä-vär'ra*
Navarré and Béarn, (Fr.) *nä-vär', bę-är'*
Navarreins, (Fr.) *nä-vär-răng'*
Navas, (Pen.) *nä'väs*
Navasota, (Mex.) *r.* *nä-vä-sō'ta*
Navata, (Pen.) *nä-vä'ta*
Navidad, Porte de, (Mex.) *pōr'tę dę nä-vĭ-däd'*
Naville, (Switz.) *nä-vĭle'*
Navinki, (R.) *nä-vĭn'kĭ*
Navolok, (R.) *c.* *nä'vō-lŏk*
Naxia, (Mex.) *näk'sĭ-a*
Nazareth, (Neth.) *näz'a-rĕth*
Nazaro, (Switz.) *nä-dzä'ro*
Neagh, Lough, (Ir.) *lo͝ch nā'*
Néant, (Fr.) *nę-ăng'*
Nebel, (Den.) *nē'bĕl*
Neberlingen, (Ger.) *nē'bĕr-lĭng'ĕn*
Nebo, (Pal.) *mt.* *nę'bo*
Neches, (U. S.) *nĕtch'ĕz*
Neckar, (Ger.) *nĕk'är*
Neckar Elz, (Ger.) *nĕk'är ĕlts*
Neckar, Lower, Middle, and Upper, (Ger.) *nĕk'är*
Neckar, *r.* *nĕk'är*
Ned Thomas, (Mex.) *nĕd tō'mas*
Neder Brakel, (Neth.) *nę'dĕr brä'kĕl*
Needen, (Neth.) *nē'dĕn*
Neer, (Neth.) *nēre*
Neeræ, (Den.) *nēre'o*
Neften, (Switz.) *nĕf'tĕn*
Negino, (R.) *nę-gī'no*
Negres, les, (Fr.) *lę nĕgr'*
Negrete, (Pen.) *c.* *nę-gre'tę*
Negrillo, (Mex.) *nę-grĭl'yo* or *nę-grī'yo*
Neidenburg, (Prus.) *nī'dĕn-bo͝org̃*
Neisse, (Prus.) *nīs'sę*
Neisse, (Prus.) *r.* *nīs'sę*
Nellingen, (Ger.) *nĕl'lĭng-ĕn*
Nemahaw, (U. S.) *ne-maw'haw*
Nemethi, (Austr.) *nę-mę'tĭ*
Nemirov, (R.) *nę'mĭ-rō'v'*
Nemiscau, (U. S.) *nē-mĭs'kau*
Némours, (Fr.) *nę-mo͝or'*
Nenagh, (Ir.) *ne-nä'*
Nenfoille, (Neth.) *näng-fō'lĭy'* or *näng-fō-ĭ*
Neon, (Switz.) *nę-ōng'*
Neosho, (U. S.) *nē'o-shō*
Nepaul, (Ind.) *nę-paul'*
Nepomuceno, (Mex.) *nę-pō-mo͝o-thę'* (*-sę'*) *no*
Neponset, (U. S.) *nē-pon'sĕt*
Nera, (Austr.) *r.* *nę'ra*
Nerac, (Fr.) *nę-răk'*
Neresia, (Austr.) *nę-rę'zĭ-a*
Nerja, (Pen.) *nĕr'ĕha*
Nernio, (Pen.) *nĕr'nĭ-o*
Nerondes, (Fr.) *nę-rōngd'*
Nertchinsk, (As.) *nĕr'tchĭnsk*
Nesberg, (Den.) *nās'bĕrg̃*
Nescopeck, (U. S.) *nĕs-kō'pĕk*
Neshaminy, (U. S.) *nĕs-shăm'ĭ-ny*
Neshanock, (U. S.) *nĕs'shä-nok*
Nesslau, (Switz.) *nĕs'lou*
Nestori, (R.) *nĕs'tę-rĭ*
Nesterova, (R.) *nĕs-tę-rō'va*
Nesvij, (R.) *nĕs'vĭj*
Netherlands *nĕth'ĕr-lănds*
Nether Stowey, (Eng.) *nĕth'er stō'y*
Neto, (It.) *r.* *nę'to*
Nettuno, (It.) *nĕt-to͝o'no*
Netz, (Prus.) *r.* *nĕts*
Neuberg, (Austr.) *noi'bĕrg̃*
Neuchatel, (Switz.) *noi-shä-tĕl'* or *neŭ-shä-tĕl'*
Neuchatel, (Switz.) *l.* *noi-shä-tĕl'* or *neŭ-shä-tĕl'*
Neudorf, (Switz.) *noi'dorf*
Neuenburg, (Prus.) *noi'ĕn-bo͝org̃*
Neuf Brisach, (Fr.) *neŭ brĭ-zăk'*
Neufchâteau, (Fr. & Neth.) *neŭ-shä-tō'*
Neufchâtel, (Fr.) *neŭ-shä-tĕl'*
Neugedeyn, (Austr.) *noi' gę-dīne'*
Neuhaus, (Austr.) *noi'hous*
Neuhausen, (Switz.) *noi'how'zĕn*
Neuille Pierre, (Fr.) *neŭ-ĭ* or *neŭly pĭ-ĕre'*
Neukirch, (Switz.) *noi'kĭrĕh*
Neumark, (Prus.) *noi'märk*
Neumarkt, (Austr.) *noi'märkt*
Neusiedler, (Austr.) *l.* *noi'zĭd-lĕr*
Neusiedel, (Austr.) *l.* *noi'sĭ-dĕl*
Neustadt, (Ger. Prus. & Austr.) *noi'stät*
Neustaedtel, (Prus. & Austr.) *noi'stä-tĕl*
Neustadtz, (Austr.) *noi'stäts*
Neutra, (Austr.) *noi'tra*
Neutra, (Austr.) *r.* *noi'tra*
Neuvie, (Fr.) *neŭ-vī'*
Neuville, (Switz.) *neŭ-vĭle'*
Neuwedel, (Prus.) *noi'vē'dĕl*
Neva, (R.) *nę'vä*
Nevada, la Sierra, (Pen.) *lä sĭ-ĕr'rä nę-vä'dä*
Nevel, (R.) *nę'vĕl*
Nevers, (Fr.) *nę-vere'*
Neville, (Mex.) *nę-vĭle', nę-vĭl'yę* or *nę-vĭn'na* [*vĭ-ę'*
Nevinna, (R.) *noi äs'sĕlt*
New Asselt, (Neth.) *nū'bĕr-ry*
Newberry, *or* Newbury, (U. S.)
New Brunswick, (Can.) *nū brun'ĭk*
Newcastle, (Eng.) *nū'kas-s'l*
New Echota, (U. S.) *nū ę-tchō'tä*
New Fane, (U. S.) *nū fāne*
New Granada, (S. Am.) *nū grä-nä'da*
New Mexico, (Mex.) *nū mę'ĕhĭ-ko*
New Orleans, (U. S.) *nū or'lē-ănz*
New Paltz, (U. S.) *nū pąltz*
New Shoal, (Mex.) *nū shōal*
Newent, (Eng.) *nū'ĕnt*
New Rochelle, (U. S.) *nū rō-shĕl'*
Nexel, (Den.) *isl.* *nĕk'sĕl*
Nexoe, (Den.) *nĕks'ŏ*
Ngateruanui, (N. Zeal.) *ngä-tę-ru-ä-nu-ĭ*
Ni Karleby, (R.) *nĭ kär'lę-bŭ*
Niagara, (Can.) *nī-ăg'a-ra* or *nī-ăg'a-ra*
Nianguin, (East. Isl.) *nĭ-ăn-guĭn*
Nicaragua, (Mex.) *nĭ-kä-rä'gǫǫa*
Nicaragua, (Mex.) *l.* *nĭ-kä-rä'gǫǫa*
Nice, *or* Nizza, (It.) *nīse*
Nicobar, (As.) *nĭk-o-bär'*
Nicolansga, (Neth.) *nĭ-kō-lăs'ga*
Nicomedia, (Tur.) *nĭ-kō-mē'dĭ-a*
Nicolet, (Can.) *nĭ-kō-lę'*
Nicoya, (Mex.) *g.* *nĭ-kō'ya*
Nider Kerschen, (Neth.) *nī'dĕr kĕrs'kĕn*
Nieder Baiern, (Ger.) *nī'dĕr bī'ĕrn*
Niedersfeld, (Ger.) *nī'dĕrs-fĕlt*
Niederwald, (Switz.) *nī'dĕr-vält*
Niederweiler, (Switz.) *nī'dĕr-vī'lĕr*
Niemen, (R.) *r.* *nyę'mĕn*
Niemirow, (Austr.) *nĭ'ę-mĭ'ro* (*-rǫǫf*)
Nienberg, (Ger.) *nī'ĕn-bĕrg̃*
Nienhuic, (Neth.) *nī'ĕn-hoik*
Nieswile, (Neth.) *nĭs-vī'lę*
Nieuport, (Neth.) *noi'port*
Nieuwenoom, (Neth.) *noi'vę-nōm*
Nieuwersluis, (Neth.) *noi'vĕr-slois*
Nieuwpoort, (Neth.) *noi'pōrt*
Nieuwveld Bergen, (Af.) *noi'fĕlt bĕr'gĕn*
Nièvre, (Fr.) *dep.* *nī'ĕvr'*
Niger, *or* Quorra, (Af.) *nī'jĕr*
Niihau, (Sandw. Isl.) *nī'ĭ-hou'*
Nikolsburg, (Austr.) *nī'kols-bo͝org̃*
Nikolsk, (R.) *nĭ-kōlsk*
Nikopolis, (Tur.) *nĭ-kop'o-lis*
Nikoulino, (R.) *nĭ-kou-lī'no*
Nile Bahrnil, (Eg.) *nīle bär-nīl*
Nilgherry, (Ind.) *mt.* *nīl'gher-ry*
Ninore, (Neth.) *nyōk'ta*
Niokta, (R.) *nī'-ōng'*
Nions, (Fr.)

Fāte, fȧr, fąll, whąt, bȧt. — *Mēte, prey, hĕlp, thĕre, hĕr.* — *Pīne, marine, bīrd, fig.* — *Nōte, dŏve, mŏve, wǫlf, bǫǫk, lǫrd.* — *Tūne, bụll, ụnite.* — Fr. long *vûe*; Fr. short *bŭt.*—

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Niort, (Fr.) *nï-ōre'*
Niphon, (As.) *nī-phǫn'*
Nipissing, (N. Am.) *nī-pis'sing*
Nishnebatona, (U. S.) *nish-ne-bā-tō'na*
Nisi, (It.) *nī'zi*
Niskayuna, (U. S.) *nis-kā-yǫǫ'na*
Nissedal, (Sc. Pen.) *nīs'sę-dāle'*
Nissila, (R.) *nīs-sī'la*
Nissum, (Den.) *nīs'sǫǫm*
Nissum Fjord, (Den.) *nīs'sǫǫm fyōrd*
Nistelrode, (Neth.) *nīs'tēl-rō'dę*
Nisue Point, (Can.) *nī-zū'*
Niulu, (Sandw. Isl.) *nī-ǫǫ'lǫǫ*
Nivelles, (Neth.) *nī-vēle'*
Nivernois, (Fr.) *nī-vèr-nwa'*
Niza, (Pen.) *nī'tha*
Nizabad, (R.) *nī-za-bād'*
Nizam, (Ind.) *nī'zam*
Nizampatam, (Ind.) *nī-zām'pa-tām*
Nizib, (Syr.) *nī'zib*
Nizmow, (Austr.) *nīsh'mo (-mǫǫf)*
Nizsra, (Austr.) *nī'shra*
Nizza, *or* Nice, (It.) *nīt'za*
Njurunda, (Sc. Pen.) *nyŭ-rǫǫn'da*
Noble Mt. (Switz.) *nōbl*
Nobleska, (R.) *nō-blō-slō'ka*
Nobre, la, (Fr.) *la nōbr*
Nocera, (It.) *nō'chę-ra*
Nod, (Switz.) *nǫd*
Nods, (Switz.) *nǫds*
Noe, (Fr.) *nō*
Nogent, (Fr.) *nō-ġäng*
Nogent sur Seine, (Fr.) *nō-ġäng sûr sāne*
Noguera Palleresa, (Pen.) *r* *nō-ge'ra pāl-yę-rę'sa*
Noguera, (Pen.) *r* *nō-ge'ra*
Noiremont, (Fr.) *nwär-mōng'*
Noiretable, (Fr.) *nwär-tabl'*
Noirmont, (Switz.) *nwär-mōng'*
Noirmontier, (Switz.) *nwär-mōng-tię'*
Noja, (It.) *nō'ya*
Noli, (It.) *nō'lī*
Nolinsk, (R.) *nō-lïnsk'*
Nomao, (Pen.) *nō-mā'o*
Nombre de Dios, (Mex.) *nōm'bre dę dī'os*
Nona, (Austr.) *nō'na*
Nonancourt, (Fr.) *nō-näng-kǫǫr'*
Nonant, (Fr.) *nō-nang'*
Noord Dorp, (Neth.) *nōrd dorp*
Noord Dyk, (Neth.) *nōrd dīke*
Noordbroek, (Neth.) *nōrd'brǫǫk*
Nootdorp, (Neth.) *nōte'dǫrp*
Nora, (Sc. Pen.) *nǫǫ'ra*
Norberg, (Sc. Pen.) *nōr'bèrg*
Norcia, (It.) *nōr'tcha*
Nord, (Fr.) *dep.* *nōre*
Nordal, (Sc. Pen.) *nǫr'dāle*
Nordborg, (Den.) *nǫrd'bǫrğ*
Nordbye, (Den.) *nǫrd'bŭ*
Nordenbroe, (Den.) *nǫr'dėn-brō*
Nordfield, (Sc. Pen.) *nōrd'fyēld*
Nordhausen, (Prus.) *nǫrt-hou'zėn*
Nordland, (Sc. Pen.) *nǫrd'land*
Nordmalinge, (Sc. Pen.) *nǫrd'mäl'ing-ę*
Nordstrand, (Den.) *isl.* *nǫrd'ständ*
Nordwyk, (Neth.) *nǫrt'vīke*
Norenburg, (Prus.) *nō'rėn-bǫǫrğ*
Norfolk, (Can. & Eng.) *nǫr'fok*
Norges, (Fr.) *nōrshe*
Norgh, (Neth.) *norg*
Norre Vasborg, (Den.) *nǫr're vās'bǫrğ*
Norregaard, (Den.) *nǫr're-gōrde*
Norridgewock, (U. S.) *nǫr-rij'uk*
Norrkoeping, (Sc. Pen.) *nǫr-chûp'ping*
Norrtelge, (Sc. Pen.) *nǫr-tēl'yę*
Norte, del, (Mex.) *dēl nōr'tę*
Northumberland, (Eng. Can. Australia) *nor-thum'ber-land*
Nortong, (Den.) *nōr'tong*
Norup, (Den.) *nō'rǫǫp*
Norwalk, (U. S.) *nǫr'wǫk*
Norway, (Sc. Pen.) *nǫr'wā*
Norwich, (U. S.) com. *nor'ridje*
Notaro, (It.) *nō-tä'ro*
Noto, (It.) *nō'to*
Noto Antico, (It.) *nō'to än-tī'ko*
Notozero, (R.) *nō-tō'zę-ro*
Nottinghamshire, (Eng.) *not'ting-ham-shïre*
Nouan, (Fr.) *nǫǫ-äng'*
Nouan le Fuzilier, (Fr.) *nǫǫ-äng' lė fŭ-zī-lī-ę'*
Noucha, (R.) *nou'ċha*
Nouvelle, la, (Fr.) *la nǫǫ-vēle'*
Nouvion, (Fr.) *nǫǫ-vīǫng'*
Nova, (Pen.) *nō'va*
Novallo, (Pen.) *nō-väl'yo*
Novalmoral, (Pen.) *nō-väl'mō-räl'*
Novamiesto, (R.) *nō-va-myės'to*
Nova Scotia, (N. Am.) *nō'va skō'shī-a*
Novara, (It.) *nō-va'ra*
Novegno, (It.) *mt.* *nō-vėn'yo*
Novelda, (Pen.) *nō-vēl'da*
Novensk, (R.) *nō'vėnsk*
Noventa, (It.) *nō-vėn'ta*
Novgorod, (R.) *nōv'gō-rod*
Novi, (It.) *nō'vī*
Noville, (Neth.) *nō-vīle'*
Novo Bielitsa, (R.) *nō'vo bye-lī'tsa*
Novogrodek, (R.) *nō'vo-grō'dęk*
Novoselitsa, (R.) *nō'vō-sę-lī'tsa*
Novo Tcherkask, (R.) *nō'vo tchėr'käsk*
Nowaweis, (Prus.) *nō'va-vīs*
Nowe Miastow, (Austr.) *nō'vę mïäs'tō* or *nǫǫ'vę mïäs'tǫǫf*
Nowysandek, (Austr.) *nō-vī-sän'dęk*
Noya, (Pen.) *nō'ya*
Noyer, (Fr.) *nō-yę'*
Noyer, le, (Fr.) *lė nō-yę'*
Noyon, (Fr.) *nwä-yǫng'*
Nueces, (Mex.) *nǫǫę-thėsse (-sėsse)*
Nuenbrach, (Den.) *nū'ėn-brāċh*
Nueva, (Pen.) *nǫǫę'va*
Nueva Leon, (Mex.) *nǫǫę'va lę-ōne'*
Nufenen, (Switz.) *nǫǫ'fe-nėn*
Nuggur, (Ind.) *nug'gėr*
Nuits, (Fr.) *nŭ-ī'*
Nulegan, (U. S.) *nul'e-gan*
Nules, (Pen.) *nǫǫ'lesse*
Nullize, (Fr.) *nŭl-līze'*
Nulvi, (It.) *nǫǫl'vī*
Numspeet, (Neth.) *nǫǫm'spēte*
Numen, (Neth.) *nǫǫ'mėn*
Nuovo, (It.) *nǫǫ-ō'vo*
Nuovo, (It.) *c.* *nǫǫ-ō'vo*
Nura, (It.) *nǫǫ'ra*
Nura, (It.) *r.* *nǫǫ'ra*
Nuralleo, (It.) *nǫǫ-räl-lę'o*
Nuremberg, *or* Nuernberg, (Ger.) *nǫǫ'rėm-bèrğ*
Nurlingen, (Ger.) *nǫǫr'ling-ėn*
Nurmansheer, (Per.) *nur'man-sheer*
Nurmis, (R.) *nur'mis*
Nuernberg, *or* Nuremberg, (Ger.) *nŭrn'bèrğ*
Nurva Steffhest, (Austr.) *nǫǫr'va stēff'hėsht*
Nusairiyeh, (Syr.) *nū-sā-rī'yė*
Nusplingen, (Ger.) *nǫǫs'pling-ėn*
Nusterup, (Den.) *nǫǫs'tę-rǫǫp*
Nutrias, (Mex.) *nǫǫ-trī'as*
Nuyts, (Fr.) *nŭī*
Nyack, (U. S.) *nī'ak*
Nyby, (Sc. Pen.) *nŭ'bŭ*
Nyeborg, (Den.) *nŭ'bǫrğ*
Nyebye, (Den.) *nŭ'bŭ*
Nyegaard, (Den.) *nŭ'gōrde*
Nyekioebing, (Den.) *nŭ-kiû'bing*
Nykerk, (Neth.) *nī'kėrk*
Nykoeping, (Sc. Pen.) *nŭ-chû'ping*
Nyon, (Switz.) *nī-ōng*
Nyslott, (R.) *nŭ'slǫt*
Nystad, (R.) *nŭ'stad*
Nyszns, (Tur.) *nyīs'sds*
Nyvir Batos, (Austr.) *nyī'vïr bä'tos*

O.

Oahu, (S. Isl.) *oä'hǫǫ*
Oasis, Great, Lesser, and Western, (Eg.) *ō-ā'sis*
Oaxaca, (Mex.) *ō-ä-ċha'ka*
Ob Furen, (Switz.) *ōp fǫǫ'rėn*
Obenberg, (Austr.) *ō'bėn-bèrğ*
Ober Baiern, (Ger.) *ō'bèr bī'ėrn*
Ober Franken, (Ger.) *ō'bèr frănk'ėn*
Ober Sachsen, (Switz.) *ō'bèr zāk'sėn*
Oberlangen, (Ger.) *ō'bėr-lăng'ėn*
Oberniki, (Prus.) *ō'bėr-nī'kī*
Ober Pfalz, and Regensberg, (Ger.) *ō'bèr pf'ălts, rē'gėns bǫǫrğ*
Oberstein, (Ger.) *ō'ber-stīne*
Obertin, (Austr.) *ō'bėr-tīne*
Oberwald, (Switz.) *ō'bėr-vält'*
Oberweiler, (Switz.) *ō'bėr-vī'lėr*
Obidos, (Pen.) *ō-bī'dos*
Obidos, Lago de, (Pen.) *lä'go dę ō-bī'dos*
Obodovka, (R.) *ō-bō-dō'v'ka*
Obra, (Prus.) *r.* *ō'bra*
Obriesh, (Austr.) *ō'brī'sh*
Obrovaszo, (Austr.) *ō-brō-vās'so*
Ocana, (Pen.) *ō-kä'na*
Ocana, Porto de, (S. Am.) *pōr'to dę ō-kä'na*
Occin, (It.) *r.* *ōt'tcha*
Occoquaw, (U. S.) *ok'kō-kwǫw*
Oceanica *ō-shï-ăn'ï-kä*
Oceola, (U. S.) *ō-sē-ō'la*
Ochiltree, (Scot.) *ō-kil'tree*
Ochmiani, (R.) *ōtch-mï-ä'nï*
Ochsenfurth, (Ger.) *ox'ėn-fǫǫrt'*
Ochten, (Neth.) *ǫċh'tėn*
Ocker, (Ger.) *r.* *ǫk'kėr*
Ocmulgee, (U. S.) *ok-mul'gee*
Ocoa, (W. Ind.) *b* *ō-kō'a*
Oconee, (U. S.) *ō-kō'nee*
Ocosioga, (Mex.) *ō-kō-sī-ō'ga*
Ocracoke, (U. S.) *ok'ra-kōke*
Ocroni, (Mex.) *ō-krō'nï*
Ocsod, (Austr.) *ǫtch'ǫd*
Octmarsum, (Neth.) *ǫkt-mär-sǫǫm*
Oddam, (Den.) *ǫd'dăm*
Odden, (Sc. Pen.) *ǫd'dėn*
Odemira, (Pen.) *ō-dę-mï'ra*
Odense, (Den.) *ō'dėn-sę*
Oderberg, (Prus.) *ō'dėr-bèrğ*
Oder, (Prus.) *r.* *ō'dėr*
Odeseixas, (Pen.) *ō-dę-sī'ċhäs*
Odessa, (R.) *ō-dės'sa*
Odiel, (Pen.) *r.* *ō-dī-ēl'*
Odivar, (Pen.) *r.* *ō-dī-vär'*
Odoorn, (Neth.) *ō'dōrne*
Oebringen, (Ger.) *ûb'bring-ėn*
Oedenburg, (Austr.) *ûb'dėn-bǫǫrğ*
Oeiras, (Pen.) *ō-ī'räs*
Oeland, (Sc. Pen.) *isl.* *ûb'länd*
Oels, (Prus.) *ûbls*
Oesel, (R.) *isl.* *ûb'sėl*
Oetting, (Ger.) *ûb'ting*
Ofanto, (It.) *r.* *ō-fän'to*
Ofen, *or* Buda, (Austr.) *ō'fėn*
Offenberg, (Ger.) *ǫf-fėn-bèrğ*
Offerdal, (Sc. Pen.) *ǫf'fer-dāle*
Ofver Kalix, (Sc. Pen.) *ō'vėr kä'lix*
Ofver Hogdal, (Sc. Pen.) *ō'vėr hōg'dāle*
Ogeechee, (U. S.) *ō-gee'tchee*
Oglethorpe, (U. S.) *og'le-thǫrpe*
Ogliastro, (It.) *ōl-yäs'tro*
Ogliastro, (It.) *mt.* *ōl-yäs'tro*
Oglio, (It.) *r.* *ōl'yo*
Ogogna, (It.) *ō-gōn'ya*
Ohlau, (Ger.) *ō'lou*
Ohof, (Ger.) *ō'hǫf*
Oiat, (R.) *r.* *ō'yät*
Oignon, (Fr.) *r.* *ōn-yǫng'*
Oise, (Fr.) *dep.* *wäse* or *oüse*
Oise, (Fr.) *r.* *wäse* or *oüse*
Ojo de Agua, (Mex.) *ō'ċho dę ä'gǫǫa*
Ojo Caliente, (Mex.) *ō'ċho kä-lï-ėn'tę*
Ojos Orientales, (Mex.) *ō'ċhos ō-rï-ėn-tä'lėsse*
Ojos de la Yunta, (Mex.) *ō'ċhos dę lä yǫǫn'ta*
Oka, (R.) *r.* *ō'ka*
Ochansk, (R.) *ō-ċhänsk'*
Okhotsk, (As.) *ō-ċhotsk'*
Okkenbroek, (Neth.) *ǫk'kėn-brǫǫk*
Olan, (S. Isl.) *ō-lä'n*
Olalla, Sta, (Pen.) *sän'ta ō-läl'ya*
Olant, (Den.) *isl.* *ō'länt*
Olarques, (Fr.) *ō-lärk'*
Olchansk, (R.) *ōl'tchänsk*
Oldehoorn, (Neth.) *ōl'dę-hōrne*
Oldedyk, (Ger.) *ōl'dę-dīke*
Oldelemmer, (Neth.) *ōl'dę-lėm'mėr*
Olden, (Sc. Pen.) *ōl'dėn*
Oldenbroek, (Neth.) *ōl'dėn-brōk'*
Oldenburg, (Ger. & Den.) *ōl'dėn-bǫǫrğ*
Oldenzaal, (Neth.) *ōl'dėn-zāle'*
Oldesloh, (Den.) *ōl'dėsse-lō'*
Olento, (It.) *r.* *ō-lėn'to*
Oléron, (Fr.) *ō-lę-rōng'*
Oléron, (Fr.) *isl.* *ō-lę-rōng'*
Oletta, (It.) *ō-lėt'ta*
Oletzko, (Prus.) *ō-lėts'ko*
Olginate, (It.) *ōl-jï-nä'tę*
Oliana, (Pen.) *ō-lï-ä'na*
Oliena, (It.) *ō-lï-ę'na*
Olimoju, (Sc. Pen.) *l* *ō-lï-mō'yǫǫ*
Olitta, (R.) *ō-lït'ta*
Oliva, (Prus. Pen.) *ō-lï'va*
Olivares, (Pen.) *ō-lï-vä'rėsse*
Olivenza, (Pen.) *ō-lï-vėn'tha*
Olivone, (Switz.) *ō-lï-vō'ne*
Olchonen, (R.) *ōl-ċhō'nėn*
Olla, (Switz.) *ōl'la*
Ollendorf, (Ger.) *ǫl-lėn-dǫrf'*
Olleria, (Pen.) *ōl-yę'rï-a*
Olmedilla, (Pen.) *ōl-mę-dïl'ya*
Olmedo, (Pen.) *ōl-mę'do*
Olmeto, (It.) *ōl-mę'to*
Olmi, (It.) *ōl'mï*
Olmutz, (Austr.) *ǫl'mŭts*
Olonetz, (R.) *ō'lō-nėtz'*
Olschar, (Austr.) *ǫl-shär'*
Olst, (Neth.) *ǫlst*
Olstead, (Den.) *ǫl'stēd*
Olstykke, (Den.) *ǫl-stük'kę*
Olualu, (S. Isl.) *ō-lǫǫ-ä'lǫǫ*
Olula del Rio, (Pen.) *ō'lǫǫ-la dėl rï'o*
Olvera, (Pen.) *ōl-vę'ra*
Olympus, (Per. Tur.) *mt.* *ō-lim'pus*
Omahaw, (U. S.) *om'a-haw*
Oman, (As.) *ō-măn*
Omanas, (Pen.) *ō-mä'nās*
Ombria, (It.) *ōm'brï-a*
Ombrone, (It.) *r.* *ōm-brō'nę*
Omenno, (It.) *ō-mę'ä-no*
Omessa, (It.) *ō-mės'sa*
Ometequo, (Mex.) *ō-mę-tę'kę*
Ommen, (Neth.) *'ōm'mėn*
Omoa, (Mex.) *ō-mō'a*
Omoo, (Den.) *isl.* *ōm'ûb*
Omonville, (Fr.) *ō-mōng-vīle'*
Ompompanoosuc *ǫm-pǫm-pa-nǫǫ'suk*

Fr. long *ûb* and short *ŭb*, nearly as in *spur*. — Final *ly*, French *l mouillé*. — *An''ger, vi''cious*. — *ġ* as *s* in *pleasure*; *ğ* and *ċh* guttural; *ny* liquid; *th* as in *pith*.

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Onabas, (Mex.) *ō-nä'bäs*
Ondarroa, (Pen.) *ōn-där-rō'a*
Ondava, (Austr.) *r* *ōn-dä'va*
Onega, (R.) *ō-ne'ga*
Onega, (R.) *g.* *ō-ne'ga*
Onega, (R.) *l.* & *r.* *ō-ne'ga*
Oneglia, (It.) *ō-nēl'ya*
Oneida, (U. S.) *ō-nī'da*
Oneonta, (U. S.) *ō-nē-ŏn'ta*
Onod, (Austr.) *ō'nōd*
Onondaga, (U. S.) *on-on-daw'ga*
Ontario, (U. S.) *on-tā'rĭ-o*
Onteniente, (Pen.) *ōn-te-nĭ-ĕn'te*
Ooltgenspladt, (Neth.) *ōlt'ĕhens-plät*
Oonalashka, (As.) *isl.* *o̤o̤-nä-läsh'ka*
Oordeghem, (Neth.) *o̤o̤r'dē-ghem*
Oorfa, (Tur.) *o̤o̤r'fa*
Oostcamp, (Neth.) *ōst'kämp*
Ooster Blokker, (Neth.) *ōst'ĕr blo̤k'kĕr*
Ooster Leek, (Neth.) *ōst'ĕr le̤ke*
Oosterhesselt, (Neth.) *ōst'ĕr-hĕs'sĕlt*
Oosterhout, (Neth.) *ōst'ĕr-hout*
Oostermeer, (Neth.) *ōst'ĕr-mĕre*
Oosterwolde, (Neth.) *ōst'ĕr-vo̤l'dĕ*
Oosterwyk, (Neth.) *ōst'ĕr-vīke*
Oosthuisen, (Neth.) *ōst'hoi'zĕn*
Oostmahorn, (Neth.) *ōst'mä'hōrne*
Opdal, (Sc. Pen.) *up'däle*
Opelousas, (U. S.) *op-e-lo̤o̤'sas*
Ophir, (East. Isl.) *mt.* *ō'f'ĭre*
Oploo, (Neth.) *ōp'lō*
Opoezno, (R.) *ō-pō-ĕz'no*
Oporto, (Pen.) *ō-pōr'to*
Oposura, (Mex.) *ō-pō-so̤o̤'ra*
Oppa, (Prus.) *r.* *ŏp'pa*
Oppeln, (Prus.) *o̤p'pĕln*
Oppenheim, (Ger.) *o̤p'pĕn-hīme*
Opperdoes, (Neth.) *o̤p'pĕr-do̤o̤s*
Oppido, (It.) *o̤p-pī'do*
Opstad, (Sc. Pen.) *up'städ*
Opwych, (Neth.) *ōp'vĭĕh*
Opynen, (Neth.) *ōp-ī'nĕn*
Oquawka, (U. S.) *ō-quaw'kä*
Orabovicza, (Austr.) *ō-rä-bō-vĭt'cha*
Orada, (Pen.) *ō-rä'da*
Orange, (Fr.) *ō-ränggsh'*
Orani, (It.) *ō-rä'nĭ*
Oranienbaum, (R. & Ger.) *ō-rä'nĭ-ĕn-boum'*
Oranienburg, (Prus.) *r.* *ō-rä-nĭ-ĕn-bo̤o̤r'g̃*
Orba, (It.) *r.* *ōr'ba*
Orbe, (Switz.) *ōr'bĕ*
Orbe, (Switz.) *r.* *ōr'bĕ*
Orbeval, (Fr.) *ōrb-väl'*
Orbey, (Fr.) *ōr-bĭ'*
Orbitello, (It.) *ōr-bĭ-tĕl'lo*
Orbye, (Den.) *ōr'bŭ*
Orca, (It.) *r.* *ōr'ka*
Orcha, (R.) *ōr'tcha*
Orchamps, (Fr.) *ōr-shäng'*
Orciano, (It.) *ōr-tchä'no*
Ordona, (It.) *ōr-dō'na*
Orduna, (Pen.) *ōr-do̤o̤'na*
Ore, (Sc. Pen.) *r.* *ō'rĕ*
Oerebro, (Sc. Pen.) *ĕ̈'rĕ-brō'*
Oeregrund, (Sc. Pen.) *ĕ̈'rĕ-gro̤o̤nd'*
Oeresund, (Sc. Pen.) *l.* *ĕ̈'rĕ-so̤o̤nd'*
Oregon, (U. S.) *or'e-gon* or *ō're-gon*
Orellana, (Pen.) *ō-rĕl-yä'na*
Orenburg, (R.) *ō'rĕn-bo̤o̤r'g̃*
Orgarraja, (Pen.) *ōr-gär-rä'ĥa*
Orgilo, (It.) *ōr-jē'lo*
Orgiano, (It.) *ōr-jä'no*
Orgon, (Fr.) *ōr-gŏng'*
Oria, (Pen. It.) *ō'rĭ-a*
Orient, (Fr.) *l.* *ō-rĭ-äng'*
Origny, (Fr.) *ō-rĭn-yī'*
Oribuela, (Pen.) *ō'rĭ-bo̤o̤-e'la*
Orimatila, (R.) *ō'rĭ-mä-tĭ'la*
Orinoco, (S. Am.) *ō-rĭ-nō'ko*
Oriskany, (U. S.) *ō-rĭs'ka-ny*
Orissa, (Pen.) *ō-rĭs'sa*
Oristagno, (It.) *g* *ō-rĭs-tän'yo*
Oristano, (It.) *ō-rĭs-tä'no*
Orizaba, (Mex.) *ō-rĭ-thä'* (*-sä'*) *ba*
Orjiba, (Pen.) *ōr-ĕhī'ba*
Orkel, (Sc. Pen.) *r* *ōr'kĕl*
Orlamunde, (Ger.) *ōr-lä-mo̤o̤n'dĕ*
Orlando, (It.) *c.* *ōr-län'do*
Orléannois, (Fr.) *ōr-le-än-nwa'*
Orléans, (Fr.) *ōr-le'äng'*
Orléana, (Can.) *isl.* *ōr-le-ä'na*
Orloff, (Prus.) *ōr'lof*
Orlov, (R.) *ōr'lo̤v*
Ormsjoe, (Sc. Pen.) *ōrm'shœ*
Ormus, (-muz,) (Per.) *or'muz*
Ornaso, (It.) *ōr-nä'zo*
Orne, (Fr.) *dep.* *ōrne*
Orne, (Fr.) *r.* *ōrne*
Oro Bernina, (Switz.) *mt.* *ō'ro bĕr-nī'na*
Oronoco, (S. Am.) *ō-ron-ō'ko*
Orontes, (Syr.) *ō-ro̤n'tēz*
Oroomiah, *or* Urmiah, (Per.) *o̤o̤-ro̤o̤'mĭ-ah*
Oropesa, (Pen.) *ō-rō-pe'sa*
Oroshaza, (Austr.) *ō-rōs-hä'sa*
Oroszi, (Austr.) *ō-rōs'sĭ*
Orsay, (Fr.) *ōr-sā'*
Orsières, (Switz.) *ōr-sĭ-ĕre'*
Orsk, (R.) *o̤rsk*
Orsova, (Austr.) *ōr-sō'va*
Orsova, (It.) *mt.* *ōr-sō'va*
Ortegal, (Pen.) *c.* *ōr'te-gäl'*
Ortelsburg, (Prus.) *o̤r'tĕls-bo̤o̤r'g̃*
Ortenburg, (Ger.) *o̤r'tĕn-bo̤o̤r'g̃*
Ortilla, (Pen.) *ōr-tēl'ya*
Ortler, (It.) *mt.* *ōrt'lĕr*
Ortona, (It.) *ōr-tō'na*
Orviepano, (It.) *ōr'vĭ-e-pä'no*
Orvieto, (It.) *ōr-vĭ-e'to*
Orzinovi, (It.) *ōr'dzĭ-nō'vĭ*
Orzio, (It.) *ō'sa*
Osa, (R.) *ō'sa*
Osa de la Vega, la, (Pen.) *la ō'sa de lä ve'ga*
Osage, (U. S.) *ō'saje*
Osch, (Neth.) *o̤sk*
Oschatz, (Ger.) *ō'shäts*
Oschiri, (It.) *ōs-kĭ'rĭ*
Osen, (Sc. Pen.) *ō'sĕn*
Osilo, (It.) *ō-sē'lo*
Osima, (As.) *isl.* *ō-sē'ma*
Osma, (Pen.) *ōs'ma*
Osnabrueck, (Ger.) *os'nä-brŭk*
Osnaburg, (Ger.) *ōs'nä-bo̤o̤r'g̃*
Osogna, (Switz.) *ō-sōn'ya*
Osoli, (Mex.) *ō-sō'lĭ*
Osopo, (It.) *ft.* *ō-sō'po*
Osperin, (Neth.) *os-pe-rĭn'*
Ossa, (Prus.) *r.* *os'sa*
Ossendrecht, (Neth.) *os'sĕn-drĕĥt'*
Ossenisse, (Neth.) *os'se-nĭs'se*
Ossipee, (U. S.) *os'sĭ-pe*
Ostachkov, (R.) *ōst-ätch'kŏv*
Oste, (Ger.) *r.* *os'te*
Ostelsheim, (Ger.) *ōs'tĕls-hīme*
Ostende, (Neth.) *ōs-tĕn'dĕ*
Oster, (R.) *ōs'tĕr*
Osterburg, (Prus.) *ōs'tĕr-bo̤o̤r'g̃*
Osterbye, (Den.) *ōs'tĕr-bŭ*
Ostergarn, (Sc. Pen.) *ōs'tĕr-gärn*
Ostergarnsholm, (Sc. Pen.) *ōs'tĕr-gärns-ho̤lm'*
Osterode, (Prus. & Ger.) *ōs'te-rō'dĕ*
Ostersund, (Sc. Pen.) *ōs'tĕr-so̤o̤nd'*
Osterwyk, (Prus.) *ōs'tĕr-vīke*
Ostia, (It.) *ōs'tĭ-a*
Ostiaks, (As.) *ōs'tĭ-äks*
Ostiano, (It.) *ōs-tĭ-ä'no*
Ostland, (Neth.) *ōst'länd*
Ostritz, (Ger.) *ōs'trĭts*
Ostrometzo, (Prus.) *ōs-trō-mĕt'so*
Ostrovizza, (Austr.) *ōs-trō-vĭ'sha*
Ostula, (Mex.) *ōs'to̤o̤-la*
Osuna, (Pen.) *ō-so̤o̤'na*
Oswegatchie, (U. S.) *os-wē-gätch'y*
Oswego, (U. S.) *os-wē'go*
Oszlan, (Austr.) *o̤s'län*
Otaheite, *or* Tahiti, (Soc. Isl.) *ō-ta-hīte', tä-hī'tĭ*
Otar, (R.) *ō-tär'*
Otopakov, (R.) *ō-tō-pä'kŏv*
Otranto, (It.) *ō-trän'to*
Otsego, (U. S.) *ot-sē'go*
Otta, (It.) *ŏt'ta*
Ottawa, (Can.) *ot'tä-wą* or *ot'ta-wä*
Ottawa, (Can.) *co*
Ottawa, (Can.) *r.*
Ottenbach, (Switz.) *o̤t'tĕn-bäĕh*
Ottenhayn, (Ger.) *o̤t'tĕn-hīne'*
Otterndorf, (Ger.) *o̤t'tĕrn-do̤rf*
Ottobeuren, (Ger.) *o̤t'tō-boi'rĕn*
Ottochatz, (Austr.) *o̤t'tō-ĥäts*
Ouachita, (U. S.) *o̤o̤ä-* (*wä-*) *shĭt'ta*
Oucha, (R.) *ou'cha*
Ouchamir, (R.) *ou'chä-mĭr'*
Oude, (Ind.) *ow'dĕ*
Oude Mardum, (Neth.) *ow'dĕ mär'do̤m*
Oudega, (Neth.) *ou-dĕ'ga*
Oudeholtwoude, (Neth.) *ou'dĕ-ho̤lt'vou'dĕ*
Oudenarde, (Neth.) *ou'dĕ-närd'dĕ*
Oudenbusch, (Neth.) *ou'dĕn-bo̤o̤sk'*
Oudenburg, (Neth.) *ou'dĕn-bo̤o̤r'g̃*
Oudenhorst, (Neth.) *ou'dĕn-ho̤rst*
Ouderkerk, (Neth.) *ou'der-kĕrk'*
Oudewater, (Neth.) *ou'dĕ-vä'tĕr*
Oudon, (Switz.) *o̤o̤-dŏng'*
Oufa, (R.) *ou'fa*
Oufa, (R.) *r.* *ou'fa*
Ouglitch, (R.) *ou'glĭtch*
Ougor, (R.) *ou'gōr*
Ouinson, (Fr.) *o̤o̤-ăng-sŏng'*
Ouisconsin, (U. S.) *o̤o̤is-* (*wis-*) *kon'sin*
Ouj, (R.) *r.* *ouj*
Ouchta, (R.) *r.* *ouĕh'ta*
Oulchy, le Chatel, (Fr.) *o̤o̤l-shĭ' lĕ shä-tĕl'*
Oulino, (R.) *ou-lĭ'no*
Oulme, (Fr.) *o̤o̤me*
Our, (Neth.) *r.* *o̤o̤r*
Ournl, *or* Ural, (R.) *mt.* *ou' (o̤o̤') ral*
Ouralsk, (R.) *ou'rälsk*
Ourdabad, (R.) *our-dä-bäd'*
Ourdal, (Sc. Pen.) *our'däle*
Ourte, (Neth.) *r.* *o̤o̤rte*
Ousa, (R.) *ou'sa*
Ousa, (R.) *r.* *ou'sa*
Oust Pojog, (R.) *oust pō'jŏg*
Oust Sysolsk, (R.) *oust sĭ'sŏlsk*
Oust Tsylemska, (R.) *oust tsĭ-lĕms'ka*
Oust Zalicha, (R.) *oust tä-lĭ'ĥa*
Ou Zouer le Marche, (Fr.) *o̤o̤ zo̤o̤-e' lĕ märsh*
Ovar, (Pen.) *ō-vär'*
Ovelgone, (Den.) *ō'vĕl-gōne'*
Over Flakkee, (Neth.) *ō'vĕr flăk'ke*
Overbye, (Den.) *ō'vĕr-bŭ*
Overn, (Den.) *ō'vĕrn*
Overyssel, (Neth.) *ō'vĕr-ĭs'sĕl*
Oviedo, (Pen.) *ō-vĭ-e'do*
Owasco, (U. S.) *ō-wäs'ko*
Owego, (U. S.) *ō-wē'go*
Owhyhee, *or* Hawaii, (Sandw. Isl.) *o-whī'hee, hä-wī'ĭ*
Oxebye, (Den.) *o̤x'bŭ*
Oxenheede, (Den.) *o̤x'ĕn-he̤'dĕ*
Oxenvadt, (Den.) *o̤x'ĕn-vädt'*
Oxenvang, (Den.) *o̤x'ĕn-väng*
Oxfordshire, (Eng.) *ox'ford-shĭre*
Oxnaes, (Sc. Pen.) *isl* *o̤x'näse*
Oxstede, (Ger.) *o̤x-stē'dĕ*
Oye, (Fr.) *wa*
Oyestreham, (Fr.) *wätr'-äng'*
Ozark, (U. S.) *mt.* *ō-zärk'*
Ozerki, (R.) *ō-zĕr'kĭ*
Ozernoi, (R.) *ō'zĕr-noi*
Ozersk, (R.) *ō'zĕrsk*
Ozieri, (It.) *ō-dzĭ-e'rĭ*
Ozinovo, (R.) *ō'zĭ-nō'vo*
Ozora, (Austr.) *ō-dzō'ra*

P.

Paar, (Ger.) *r.* *pär*
Paaslov, (Neth.) *päs'lo̤v*
Pabilonis, (It.) *pä-bĭ-lō'nĭs*
Pabsdorf, (Ger.) *päbs'do̤rf*
Pacaudière, la, (Fr.) *lä pä-kō-dĭ-ĕre'*
Pacaraina, Sierra, (S. Am.) *sĭ-ĕr'ra pä-kä-rī'na*
Pacheco, (Pen.) *pä-chē'ko*
Pachuca, (Mex.) *pä-ch̤o̤o̤'ka*
Pacimoni, (S. Am.) *r.* *pä-thĭ-mō'nĭ*
Pacolet, (U. S.) *päk'o-lĕt*
Pacuri, (Braz.) *pä-ko̤o̤'rĭ*
Pacy, (Fr.) *pä-sĭ'*
Padansk, (R.) *pä'dänsk*
Padenghe, (It.) *pä'dĕn'gĕ*
Paderborn, (Ger.) *pä'dĕr-bo̤rne*
Padria, (It.) *pä-drĭ'a*
Padron, el, (It.) *ĕl pä-drōn'*
Padua, (It.) *päd'do̤o̤-a*, Eng. *päd'ų-a*
Paducah, (U. S.) *pa-dū'kăh*
Pagnico, (It.) *pä-gn-nĭ'ko*
Paganka, (R.) *pä-gän'ka*
Pagliaro, (It.) *päl-yä'ro*
Pago, (Austr.) *isl.* *pä'go*
Pahaquarry, (U. S.) *pä-hä-quar'ry*
Paillasse, (Fr.) *päl-yäs'* or *pä-ĭ-äs'*
Paimbœuf, (Fr.) *päng-bœf'*
Paimpol, (Fr.) *päng-pōl'*
Paisley, (Scot.) *pāz'ley*
Pajares, (Pen.) *pä-ĥä'rĕsse*
Pajaron, (Pen.) *pä-ĥä-rōn'*
Pajeplohju, (Sc. Pen.) *pä'ye-plō'yo̤o̤*
Pachomochka, (R.) *pä-ĥō-mo̤tch'ka*
Pakracz, (Austr.) *pä'krätch*
Paks, (Austr.) *päks*
Palace. (It.) *pä-lä'chē*
Palacio, (Pen.) *pä-lä'thĭ-o*
Palafurgell, (Pen.) *pä'lä-fo̤o̤r-gĕl*
Palamos, (Ger.) *pä-lä'mos*
Palancja, (Pen.) *r.* *pä-län'thĭ-a*
Palanka, (R.) *pä-län'ka*
Palanza, (It.) *pä-län'dza*
Palatinate, *or* Pfalz, (Ger.) *pā-lăt'ĭ-nate, pf'älz*
Palazza, (It.) *pä-lät'dza*
Palazzuolo, (It.) *pä-lät-dzo̤o̤-ō'lo*
Palegiano, (It.) *pä-le-jä'no*
Palena, (It.) *pä-le'na*
Palencia, (Pen.) *pä-lĕn'thĭ-a*
Palenque, *or* Culhuacan, (Mex.) *pä-lĕn'kę, ko̤o̤l-o̤o̤ä'kän*
Palermo, (It.) *pä-lĕr'mo*
Palestine, *or* Palæstina, (Tur.) *päl'ĕs-tīne*
Palestrina, (It.) *pä-lĕs-trĭ'na*
Palia, (R.) *pä'lĭ-a*
Paliporto, (It.) *ft.* *pä'lĭ-pōr'to*
Palisades, (U. S.) *pä'lĭ-sades*
Palisse, la, (Fr.) *lä pä-lĭs'*
Palissons, (Fr.) *pä-lĭs-sŏng'*
Palizeul, (Neth.) *pä-lĭ-zœl'*
Palk, (Ind.) *st.* *pälk*
Palma, (Pen.) *päl'ma*

Fāte, fär, fą̈ll, what, bâr. — *Mēte, prey, hèlp, thêre, hėr.* — *Pīne, marine, bird, fig.* — *Nōte, dŏve, mŏve, wolf, bo̤o̤k, lo̤rd.* — *Tūne, bull, unite.* — Fr. long *vûe*; Fr. short *bŭt.*—

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Palma, (Pen.) *b.* *päl'ma*
Palma, (It.) *päl'ma*
Palmanova, (It.) *päl'ma-nō'va*
Palmar, (S. Am.) *päl-mär'*
Palmaria, (It.) *isl.* *päl-ma'rī-a*
Palmarola, (It.) *isl.* *päl-ma-rō'la*
Palmas, (It.) *g.* *päl'mas*
Palmeira, (Pen.) *päl-mī'ra*
Palmillas, (Mex.) *päl-mīl'yas* or *päl-mī'yas*
Palmo, (Mex.) *c.* *päl'mo*
Palmyra, (U. S.) *päl-mī'ra*
Palo, (Pen. It.) *pa'lo*
Palo Sto, (S. Am.) *sän'to päl'lo*
Palos, (Pen.) *pa'los*
Palota, (Austr.) *pa-lō'ta*
Pamer, (As.) *pa-mēr'*
Pamiers, (Fr.) *pa-mī-e'*
Pamlico, (U. S.) *pam'lī-ko*
Pampas, (S. Am.) *pam'pas*
Pampas, (S. Am.) *r.* *pam'pas*
Pampeluna, (Pen.) *pam-pe-lo͞o'na*
Pampigny, (Switz.) *pang-pīn-yī'*
Pampola, (R.) *pam'pō-la*
Pamunky, (U. S.) *pā-munk'y*
Panad, (Austr.) *pa-nad'*
Panama, (S. Am.) *pa-na-mä'*
Panama, (S. Am.) *g.* *pa-na-mä'*
Panaria, (It.) *isl.* *pa-na'rī-a*
Panaro, (It.) *r.* *pa-na'ro*
Pancas, (Pen.) *pan'kas*
Pancsova, (Austr.) *pan-tchō'va*
Pandeiros de Baixe, (Braz.) *pan-dī'ros de bī'chę*
Pando, (Braz.) *pan'do*
Pancas, (Pal.) *pa'ne-äs*
Panfou, (Fr.) *pang-fo͞o'*
Pankov, (Prus.) *pan'ko (-ko͞f')*
Panly, (Fr.) *pang-lī'*
Panoyos, (Pen.) *pa-nō'yos*
Pantellaria, (It.) *isl.* *pan-tel-la'rī-a*
Panuco, (Mex.) *pa-no͞o'ko*
Paola, (It.) *l.* *pa'ō-la* or *pä-ō'la*
Paoli, (U. S.) *pa-ō'lī*
Papa, (Austr.) *pa'pa*
Papagayo, (Mex.) *b* *pa'pa-gä'yo*
Paphlagonia *pa-flą-gō'nī-a*
Papantla, (Mex.) *pa-pant'la*
Papas, (S. Am.) *pa'pas*
Papendaal, (Neth.) *pa'pėn-dāl'*
Papendrecht, (Neth.) *pa'pėn-drėcht'*
Pappenheim, (Ger.) *pap'pėn-hīme'*
Papua, (Austral.) *pa'po͞oa*
Para, (Braz.) *pa'ra*
Para, (Braz.) *r.* *pa'ra*
Paracuellos, (Pen.) *pa-ra-ko͞o-el'yos*
Paradas, (Pen.) *pa-ra'das*
Paradella, (Pen.) *pa-ra-del'ya*
Paraguay, (Braz.) *pa-ra'go͞oī* or *pär'ä-gwāī'*
Parahyba, (Braz.) *pa-ra-ī'ba*
Paramaribo, (S. Am.) *pär-a-mär'ī-bo* or *pä-rä-ma-rī'bo*
Paramo, (Pen.) *pa-ra'mo*
Paramos, (Pen.) *pa-ra'mos*
Paranagua, (S. Am.) *pa-ra-na'go͞oa*
Paran, Desert of, (Pal. Eg.) *pa-ran'*
Parantis, (Fr.) *pa-rang-tī'*
Paray, (Fr.) *pa-rā*
Parchim, (Ger.) *pär'chim*
Parchwitz, (Prus.) *pärch'vits*
Pardo, el, (Pen.) *el pär'do*
Paredes, (Pen.) *pa-re'dėsse*
Parillas, (Pen.) *pa-rīl'yas*
Paris, (Fr.) *pa-rī'*, com. *pär'is*
Parkstettin, (Ger.) *pärk'stėt-tīne'*
Parlanna, (It.) *pär-lan'na*
Parma, (It.) *pär'ma*
Parne, (Fr.) *pärne*
Parnes, (Gr.) *mt.* *pär'nėsse*
Parsippany, (U. S.) *pär-sip'pa-ny*
Partalobo, (Pen.) *pär-ta-lō'bo*
Parthia *pär'thī-a*
Pasargo, (Prus.) *r.* *pa-zär'go*
Pascagoula, (U. S.) *pas-ka-go͞o'la*
Pasewalk, (Prus.) *pa'ze-valk*
Paskack, (U. S.) *pas-kak'*
Paskuma, (R.) *pas-ko͞o'ma*
Paso de Vera, (S. Am.) *pa'so de ve'ra*
Paso del Caballo, (Mex.) *pa'so dėl ka-bäl'* (*-bäl'*) *yo*
Paso del Norte, (Mex.) *pa'so dėl nōr'te*
Paso Grande, (S. Am.) *pa'so gran'de*
Pasquerin, (Mex.) *pas-ke-rīn'*
Pasquotank, (U. S.) *pas-quo-tank'*
Passadumkeag, (U. S.) *pas-sa-dum'kėg*
Passage, (Pen.) *pas-sa'che*
Passaic, (U. S.) *pas-sā'ik*
Passamaquoddy, (U. S.) *pas-sam-a-kwod'dy*
Passaro, Cape, (It.) *t.* *pas-sa'ro*
Passau, (Ger. Den.) *pas'sou*
Passenheim, (Prus.) *pas'sėn-hīme'*
Passo di Gualette, (It.) *pas'so dī go͞o-ä-lėt'te*
Passyunk, (U. S.) *pas-y-unk'*
Pasumsic, (U. S.) *pā-sum'sik*
Paszto, (Austr.) *pas'to*
Patada, (It.) *pa-ta'da*
Patagonia, (S. Am.) *pa-ta-gō'nī-a*
Patapsco, (U. S.) *pa-tap'sko*
Patchogue, (U. S.) *patch-ōg'*
Paterno, (It.) *pa-tėr'no*
Patna, (Hind.) *pat'na*
Patoka, (U. S.) *pa-tō'ka*
Patras, (Gr.) *pa-tras'* or *pä-tras'*
Patria, (It.) *l.* *pa'trī-a*
Patrimonio di San Pietro, (It.) *pa-trī-mō'nī-o dī sän pī-e'tro*
Pattensen, (Ger.) *pät'tėn-zėn*
Pattawatomies, (U. S.) *pat-a-wą't'ō-mies*
Patti, (It.) *g.* *pät'ti*
Patuxent, (U. S.) *pa-tux'ent*
Patzquaro, (Mex.) *path- (-päs-) ko͞o-ä'ro*
Pau, (Fr.) *pō*
Paules, (Pen.) *pou'lėsse*
Pauvre, (Fr.) *pōvr*
Paverne Peterlingen, (Switz.) *pä-vėr'ne pe'tėr-ling'ėn*
Pavia, (It.) *pä'vī-a*
Pavia, (Alentejo,) (Pen.) *pa'vī-a (ä-lėn-te'cho)*
Pawcatuck, (U. S.) *paw'ka-tuk*
Pawnee, (U. S.) *paw-nee'*
Pawtuxet, (U. S.) *paw tux'et*
Paymago, (Pen.) *pī-ma'go*
Paypoton, (Mex.) *pī'pō-tōn'*
Paz, la, (California,) (Mex.) *la path (päs)*
Paz, la, *or* Pueblo Nuevo, (S. Am.) *la path (päs)*
Peban, (Mex.) *pe-bän'*
Pechtchana Kopani, (R.) *pėtch-tchä'na kō-pä'nī*
Pecora, (It.) *c.* *pe-kō'ra*
Pecs, (Austr.) *pėtch*
Pecsvar, (Austr.) *pėtch-vär'*
Pecuris, (Mex.) *pe-ko͞o'rīs*
Pedernales, (S. Am.) *pe'dėr-nä'lėsse*
Pedorosk, (R.) *pe-dō-ro͞sk'*
Pedraza, (Pen.) *pe-dra'tha*
Pedro Bluff, (Pen.) *pe'dro blo͞of*
Pedro, Don, (Pen.) *dōn pe'dro*
Pedro, S. (Pen.) *sän pe'dro*
Pedroneras, (Pen.) *pe-drō-ne'rās*
Pedrosa, (Pen.) *pe-drō'sa*
Pedrosa, el, (Pen.) *el pe-drō'sa*
Peebleshire, (Scot.) *pee'bles-shīre*
Peel, The, (Neth.) *pēle*
Peer, (Neth.) *pēre*
Peese, (Neth.) *pē'se*
Peest, (Prus.) *pēste*
Pegalajar, (Pen.) *pe-gä-lä-chär'*
Pegnitz, (Ger.) *r.* *pėng'nits*
Pegu, (As.) *pe-go͞o'*
Peillac, (Fr.) *pēl- (pe'i-) yäk'*
Peim, (Austr.) *pīme*
Peisern, (Prus.) *pī'zėrn*
Peist, (Switz.) *pīste*
Peitz, (Prus.) *pīts*
Pekatonica, (U. S.) *pėk-a-ton't-ka*
Pekin, *or* Peking, (Ch.) *pe-kin'*
Peko, (R.) *pe'ko*
Pelaccia, (It.) *pe-lat'tcha*
Pelegosa, (It.) *isl.* *pe-le-gō'sa*
Pelerine, la, (Fr.) *la pe-le-rīne'*
Pelleroso, (Pen.) *pel-ye-rō'so*
Pellina, (Switz.) *val.* *pėl-lī'na*
Pellouaille, (Fr.) *pėl-lo͞o-ä-ī* or *pėl-lo͞o-ä'ly'*
Peloponnesus, (Gr.) *pėl'o-pon-nės'sus*
Pelosa, (It.) *isl.* *pe-lō'sa*
Peloso, (It.) *mt.* *pe-lō'so*
Pelsocz, (Austr.) *pėl'sotch*
Pemadumcook, (U. S.) *pėm-a-dum'ko͞ok*
Pembrokeshire, (Eng.) *pėm'bro͞ok-shīre*
Pena de Aravi, (Pen.) *pe'na de a-ra'vī*
Penagolosa, (Pen.) *mt.* *pe'na-gō-lō'sa*
Penalva, (Pen.) *pe-nal'va*
Penamacor, (Pen.) *pe'na-ma-kōr'*
Penaranda, (Pen.) *pe-na-ran'da*
Penarroya, (Pen.) *pe-nar-rō'ya*
Penas de S. Pedro, (Pen.) *pe'nas de sän pe'dro*
Penkina, (R.) *pėn-kī'na*
Pennila, (R.) *pėn-nī'la*
Pennsylvania, (U. S.) *pėn-sil-vā'nī-a*
Penobscot, (U. S.) *pe-nob'skot*
Pensacola, (U. S.) *pėn-sa-kō'la*
Pentacotah, (Pen.) *pėn'ta-kō-ta'*
Penuelas, (Mex.) *pe-no͞e-e'las*
Penza, (Pen.) *pėn'tha*
Penzance, (Eng.) *pėn-zans'*
Peoria, (U. S.) *pe-ō'rī-a*
Pequannock, (U. S.) *pe-qua'nock*
Pequawket, (U. S.) *pe-quaw'ket*
Pequot, (U. S.) *pē'quot*
Pera, (Tur.) *pe'ra*
Pera, (Pen.) *c.* *pe'ra*
Peraea, (Pal.) *pe-rē-e'a*
Perales, (Pen.) *pe-ra'lėsse*
Peralvillo, (Pen.) *pe-ral-vīl'yo*
Perche, (Fr.) *pėrsh*
Perdido, (Pen.) *mt.* *pėr-dī'do*
Perdigao, (Pen.) *pėr-dī-ga'o*
Perdiguera, (Pen.) *pėr-dī-ge'ra*
Perelada, (Pen.) *pe-re-la'da*
Perello, (Pen.) *pe-rel'yo*
Pergamos, *or* Pergamus, (Tur.) *pėr-gä'mos (-mo͞os)*
Pergola, (It.) *pėr-gō'la*
Pergouba, (R.) *pėr-gou'ba*
Peri, (It.) *pe'rī*
Peribonaca, (Can.) *r.* *pe-rī-bō-nä'ka*
Periers, (Fr.) *pe-rī-e'*
Perigueux, (Fr.) *pe-rī-gėu'*
Perija, Sierra, (S. Am.) *sī-ėr'ra pe-rī'cha*
Perinas, (R.) *pe-rī'nas*
Perchina, (R.) *per-chī'na*
Perlas, Archipelago de las, (S. Am.) *är-chī-pe'lä-gō de läs pėr'las*
Perleberg, (Prus.) *pėr'le-bėrg*
Perlom, (R.) *pėr'lōm*
Perm, (R.) *pėrm*
Pernambuco, (Braz.) *pėr-näm-bo͞o'ko*
Pernau, (R.) *pėr'nou*
Pernes, (Fr.) *pėrne*
Peron, (Austr. As. N. Zeal.) *mt.* *pe-rōng'* or *pē'ron*
Péronne, (Fr.) *pe-rōne'*
Perosa, (It.) *pe-rō'za*
Perouse, la, (As.) *st.* *lä pe-ro͞oze'*
Perpignan, (Fr.) *pėr-pīn-yang'*
Perquimans, (U. S.) *pėr-quim'ans*
Perret, (Fr.) *pėr-re'*
Perroman, (Switz.) *pėr'rō-män'*
Persal, (Switz.) *pėr-sal'*
Persante, (Prus.) *r.* *pėr-zan'te*
Persepolis, Ruins of, (Per.) *pėr-se'pō-lis*
Persis *pėr'sis*
Perthshire, (Scot.) *pėrth'shīre*
Pertuis, (Switz.) *pėr-tü-ī'*
Peru, (S. Am.) *pe-ro͞o'*
Peru, Upper, *or* Bolivia, (S. Am.) *pe-ro͞o', bō-lī'vī-a*
Peruguaçu, (Braz.) *r.* *pe'ro͞o-ä-go͞o-ä'so͞o*
Perucha, (Pen.) *pe-ro͞o'tcha*
Perugia, (It.) *pe-ro͞o'ja*
Perugia, (It.) *l.* *pe-ro͞o'ja*
Perugino, (It.) *pe-ro͞o-jī'no*
Peruwetz, (Neth.) *pe'ro͞o-vėtz'*
Pes, (R.) *pėsse*
Pesa, (It.) *r.* *pe'za*
Pesadas, (Pen.) *pe-sa'das*
Pesaro, (It.) *pe-za'ro*
Pescara, (It.) *pėsse-ka'rä*
Pescara, (It.) *r.* *pėsse-ka'rä*
Peschici, (It.) *pėsse-kī'tchī*
Peschiera, (It.) *pėsse-kī-e'ra*
Pescia, (It.) *pe'shī-a*
Pescina, (It.) *pe-shī'na*
Pese Puerto, (Ind.) *pe'sē po͞o-ėr'to*
Peshawer, (As.) *pėsh-our'*
Pesquera, (Pen.) *pėsse-ke'ra*
Pesth, (Austr.) *pėsht*, Eng. *pėst*
Petatlan, (Mex.) *pe-tat'lan*
Pe-tche-lee, (As.) *g.* *pe-tche-lee'*
Petchora, (R.) *r.* *pėt-tchō'ra*
Peten, (Mex.) *pe-tėn'*
Petepan, (Mex.) *pe-te-pän'*
Petersburg, *or* Peterburg, (R.) *pe'tėrs- (-tėr-) bo͞org*, Eng. *pē'tėrs-bėrg*
Petershausen, (Ger.) *pe'tėrs-hou'zėn*
Petershock, (Neth.) *pe'tėrs-hok*
Peterwardein, (Austr.) *pe-tėr-vär-dīne'*
Peterzell, (Switz.) *pe'tėr-tsėl'*
Petignac, (Fr.) *pe-tīn-yak'*
Petite Nation, (Can.) *r.* *pe-tite na-sīŏng'*
Petra, (As.) *isl.* *pe'tra*
Petra, Ruins of, (Eg.) *pe'tra*
Petricova, (R.) *pe-trī-kō'va*
Petrikau, (R.) *pe-trī-kou'*
Petrinia, (Austr.) *pe-trī'nī-a*
Petrizza, (It.) *pe-trī'dza*
Petrola, (Pen.) *pe-trō'la*
Petrosa, (It.) *isl.* *pe-trō'za*
Petrova, (Austr.) *pe-trō'va*
Petrovo, (R.) *pe-trō'vo*
Petschow, (Ger.) *pėt'tcho*
Pettau, (Austr.) *pėt'tou*
Pevales, (Pen.) *pe-va'lėsse*
Pewaukie, (U. S.) *pe-wau'kie*
Peyrat, (Fr.) *pā-ra'*
Peyrolles, (Fr.) *pā-rōle'*
Peyruis, (Fr.) *pā-rü-ī'*
Peyrusse, (Fr.) *pā-rüsse'*
Pezn, (R.) *r.* *pe'za*
Pfaff, (Switz.) *l.* *pf'af*
Pfaffenhofen, (Ger.) *pf'af'fėn-hō'fėn*
Pfaffenkirchen, (Ger.) *pf'af'fėn-kī'r'chėn*
Pfaffikon, (Switz.) *pf'af'f't-kon*
Pfaffnau, (Switz.) *pf'af'nou*
Pfalz, *or* Palatinate, (Ger.) *pf'alts*
Pfalzarafenweiler, (Ger.) *pf'al'tsä-rü-fėn-vī'lėr*
Pfeffers, (Switz.) *pfėf'fėrs*
Pfoling, (Ger.) *pfō'ling*
Pforzheim, (Ger.) *pfortz'hīme*
Pfreimbt, (Ger.) *pfrīmbt*
Pfreimbt, (Ger.) *r.* *pfrīmbt*
Pfrim, (Ger.) *r.* *pfrīme*
Pfara, (Eg.) *pf'a'ra*
Pfaraoh, Ruins of, (Fez,) (Af.) *pf'a'rü-o*
Philadelphia, (U. S.) *phil-a-dėl'phī-a*

Fr. long *e* and short *ė*, nearly as in *spur*. — Final *ly*, French *l mouillé*. — *An'ger*, *vi'cious*. — *ġ* as *s* in *pleasure*; *ğ* and *čh* guttural; *ny* liquid; *th* as in *pith*.

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Philippeville, (Neth.) *fĭ-lĭpe-vĭlə'*
Philippine } *fĭ-lĭp-pīnə'* or *fĭ'lĭp-pine*
Philippine Isl. (East. Isl.) }
Philippolis, *or* Philippopolis, (Tur.) } *fĭ-lĭp'pō-lĭs* or *fĭ-lĭp-pō'pō-lĭs*
Philipsburg, (Ger.) *fĭ'lĭps-bo͝org*
Philipstadt, (Sc. Pen.) *fĭ'lĭps-stăt*
Philipsthal, (Ger.) *fĭ'lĭps-tāle*
Philip, (Australia,) *fĭ'lĭp*
Philip, (Australia,) *isl.* *fĭ'lĭp*
Philophska, (R.) *fĭ-lo-fs'ka*
Phinzand Enz, (Ger.) *fĭn'tsănt ĕnts*
Phocis, (Gr.) *fō'cĭs*
Phœnice, *or* Phœnicia, (Pal.) *fĕn'ĭs*
Phrygia *frĭg'ĭ-a*
Piaianin, (R.) *l.* *pĭ-a-yä'nĭ-a*
Pianezzo, (Switz.) *pĭ-a-nĕt'tzo*
Pianosa, (It.) *isl.* *pĭ-a-nō'za*
Piauby Serra, (Braz.) *pĭ-ō'bĭ sĕr'ra*
Piauby, (Braz.) *pĭ-ō'bĭ*
Piave, (It.) *r.* *pĭ-ä'vĕ*
Piavozero, (R.) *l.* *pĭ-a-vō'zĕ-ro*
Piazza, (It.) *pĭ-ät'dza*
Pic du Midi, (Fr. Pen.) *pĭk dŭ mĭ'dĭ*
Picardy, (Fr.) *pĭ-kär-dĭ'*
Picenza, (It.) *pĭ-tchĕn'dza*
Picierno, (It.) *pĭ-tchĭĕr'na*
Picota, (Pen.) *pĭ-kō'ta*
Picquigny, (Fr.) *pĭk-kĭn-yĭ'*
Pictou, (Can.) *pĭk-to͞o'*
Piedmont, (It.) *pĭ-ĕ-mōng'*, com. *pĕĕd'-mont*
Piedrabuena, (Pen.) *pĭ-ĕ'drä-bo͝o-ĕ'na*
Piedrahita, (Pen.) *pĭ-ĕ-drä-ē'ta*
Piedras Point, (Mex.) *pĭ-ĕ'drăs*
Pielis, (R.) *pyĕ'lĭs*
Pielis, (R.) *l.* *pyĕ'lĭs*
Pierre Buffière, (Fr.) *pĭ-ĕrə' bŭf-fĭ-ĕrə'*
Pierre Ecrite, (Fr.) *pĭ-ĕrə' ĕ-krītə'*
Pierrelatte, (Fr.) *pĭ-ĕrə'lăte*
Pierse, (Fr.) *pĭ-ĕrsə'*
Pietra, (It.) *pĭ-ĕ'tra*
Pietra Nera, (It.) *pĭ-ĕ'tra nĕ'ra*
Pietra, (It.) *r.* *pĭ-ĕ'tra*
Pietra Santa, (It.) *pĭ-ĕ'tra săn'ta*
Pietro, (It.) *pĭ-ĕ'tro*
Pieve, (Neth.) *pĭ-ĕvə'*
Pila, (It.) *pĭ'la*
Pilate, (Switz.) *pĭ-la'tĕ*
Pilgram, (Austr.) *pĭl'grăm*
Pillau, (Prus.) *pĭl'lou*
Pilsen, (Austr.) *pĭl'zĕn*
Pilsno, (Austr.) *pĭls'no*
Pina, (Pen.) *pĭ'na*
Pinarello Point, (It.) *pĭ-nä-rĕl'lo*
Pinczchely, (Austr.) *pĭntch'ĕhĕly*
Pindus, Chain of, (Gr.) *pĭn'do͝os (-dus)*
Pindus, (Tur.) *mt.* *pĭn'do͝os (-dus)*
Pinega, (R.) *pĭ-nĕ'ga*
Pinega, (R.) *r.* *pĭ-nĕ'ga*
Pinerolo, (It.) *pĭ-nĕ-rō'lo*
Piney, (Fr.) *pĭ-nā'*
Pinguento, (Austr.) *pĭn-go͝oĕn'to*
Pinheira, (Pen.) *pĭn-yī'ra*
Pinheiro, (Pen.) *pĭn-yī'ro*
Pinneberg, (Den.) *pĭn'nĕ-bĕrg*
Pino, (It.) *pē'no*
Pinos, (Mex.) *pē'nos*
Pinos del Rey, (Pen.) *pē'nos dĕl rī*
Pinotepa, (Mex.) *pĭ-nō-tĕ'pa*
Pinsk, (R.) *pĭnsk*
Pintlala, (U. S.) *pĭnt-la'lä*
Piombino, (It.) *pĭ-om-bē'no*
Piota, (Switz.) *pĭ-ō'ta*
Piorrowo, (Prus.) *pĭ-ōr-rō'vo*
Piperno, (It.) *pĭ-pĕr'no*
Piqua, (U. S.) *pĭ'qua*
Pirna, (Ger.) *pĭr'na*
Pisa, Ruins of, (Gr.) *pē'sa*
Pisa, (It.) *pē'za*
Pisano, (It.) *pĭ-zä'no*
Pisapejunova, (Mex.) *r.* *pē'sa-pĕ-ho͝o-nō'va*
Piscataqua, (U. S.) *pĭs-kăt'a-qua*
Piscataquis, (U. S.) *pĭs-kăt'a-quis*
Piscataway, (U. S.) *pĭs-kăt'a-way*
Pisciotta, (It.) *pĭ-shō'ta*
Piseco, (U. S.) *pĭs'e-ko*
Pissen, (R.) *pĭs'sĕn*
Pissevache, (Switz.) *pĭs-văsh'*
Pistoja, (It.) *pĭs-tō'ĭ-a*
Pisuerga, (Pen.) *r.* *pĭ-so͝o-ĕr'ga*
Piteå, (Sc. Pen.) *pĭ'tĕ-o*
Piteå, (Sc. Pen.) *r.* *pĭ'tĕ-o*
Pitinnano, (It.) *pĭ-tĭl-ä-nä'no*
Pitigliano, (It.) *pĭ-tĭl-yä'no*
Pitres, (Pen.) *pē'trĕsse*
Pittenween, (Neth.) *pĭt'tĕn-vĕnə'*
Pizzighettone, (It.) *pĭt-dzĭ-gĕt-tō'nĕ*
Plaffeyen, (Switz.) *plăf'fĭ-ĕn*
Plan, (Austr.) *plāne*
Plana, *or* Tabarca, (Pen.) *isl.* *plä'na, tä-bär'ka*
Planchenoit, (Neth.) *plängsh-nwa'*
Plaquemine, (U. S.) *plăk-mīne'*
Plaschman, (Prus.) *plăsh'măn*
Plasencia, (Pen.) *pla-sĕn'thĭ-a*

Plata, (Pen.) *c.* *plä'ta*
Plata, la, (S. Am.) *la plä'ta*
Plata, Rio de la, (S. Am.) *rē'o dĕ la plä'ta*
Plataña, (Pen.) *plä-tän'ya*
Platani, (It.) *r.* *plä-tä'nĭ*
Platanilla, (Mex.) *plä-tä-nēl' (-nēl') ya*
Platta, (Switz.) *plät'ta*
Plau, (Ger.) *plou*
Plau, (Ger.) *l.* *plou*
Pleigne, (Switz.) *plĕny*
Plencia, (Pen.) *plĕn'thĭ-a*
Pleska, (R.) *plĕsse'ka*
Plibiscken, (Prus.) *plĭ'bĭs-kĕn*
Ploen, (Den.) *l.* *plœ̈ne*
Plomb de Cantal, (Fr.) *mt.* *plŏng dĕ käng-täl'*
Plombieres, (Fr.) *plŏng-bĭ-ĕrə'*
Plonval, (Fr.) *plŏng-vāl'*
Plouay, (Fr.) *plo͝o-ā'*
Pluckemin, (U. S.) *pluk'e-mĭn*
Plume, la, (Fr.) *la plūme*
Po della Folle, (It.) *pō dĕl'la fōl'lĕ*
Po della Maestra, (It.) *pō dĕl'la mä-ĕsse'tra*
Po di Fossone, (It.) *pō dĭ fŏs-sō'nĕ*
Po di Goro, (It.) *pō dĭ gō'ro*
Po di Levante, (It.) *pō dĭ lĕ-vän'tĕ*
Po di Volano, (It.) *pō dĭ vō-lä'no*
Po, Mouths of, (It.) *r* *pō*
Pobla, (Pen.) *pō'bla*
Poçahontas, (U. S.) *pō-ka-hŏn'tas*
Pocasset, (U. S.) *po-kăs'set*
Pochutla, (Mex.) *pō-tchо͝ot'la*
Pocomoke, (U. S.) *pŏk'o-moke*
Pocotalico, (U. S.) *pŏk-o-tăl'ĭ-ko*
Pocska, (Austr.) *pŏtch'ka*
Podelsk, (R.) *pō'dĕlsk*
Podolin, (R.) *pō-dō'lĭ-a*
Poel, (Ger.) *isl.* *pœ̈le*
Pogstall, (Austr.) *pog'stăl*
Poissine, (Switz.) *pwăs-sīne'*
Poitiers, (Fr.) *pwä-tĭ-ĕ'*
Poitou, (Fr.) *pwä-to͞o'*
Poix, (Fr.) *pwä*
Pojana, (Austr.) *pō-ĭ-ä'na*
Pokrzydow, (Prus.) *pŏkr-shĭ'do*
Pola, (Austr.) *pō'la*
Pola, Cape Sta, (Pen.) *pō'la*
Poland, (R.) *pō'lănd*
Polarra, (Pen.) *pō-lăr'ra*
Polchinki, (R.) *pol-tchĭn'kĭ*
Polesina, (It.) *pō-lĕ-zī'na*
Policastro, (It.) *g.* *pō-lĭtch'ka*
Policzka, (Austr.) *pō-lĭtch'ka*
Polignano, (It.) *pō-lĭn-yä'no*
Poligny, (Fr.) *pō-lĭn-yĭ'*
Polkevitz, (Prus.) *pol'kĕ-vĭts*
Pollenza, (Pen.) *b.* *pŏl-yĕn'tha*
Pollina, (It.) *mt.* *pŏl-lī'na*
Polnitz, (Ger.) *pol'nĭts*
Polonina, (Austr.) *pō-lō-nī'na*
Polovino, (R.) *pō-lō-vī'no*
Polsbrokedam, (Neth.) *pōls'brō-kĕ-dăm'*
Poltava, (R.) *pŏl-tä'va*
Polynesia *pol-ĭ-nē'shĭ-a*
Polzin, (Prus.) *pol-tsīne'*
Pomba, (Af.) *b.* *pŏm'ba*
Pomerania, *or* Pommern, (Prus.) } *pom-ĕr-ā'nĭ-a*
Pomieczyn, (Prus.) *pō-mĭ-tchĭne'*
Pommern, *or* Pomerania, (Prus.) } *pom'mĕrn*
Pomo, (It.) *isl.* *pō'mo*
Pomosdin, (R.) *pō-mŏs-dīne'*
Pompeii, Ruins of, (It.) *pom-pe'yĭ*
Pompejano, (It.) *pŏm-pe-ĭä'no*
Pondicherry, (Ind.) *pon-dĭ-shĕr'ry*
Pont, (Switz.) *pŏng*
Pont à Marque, (Fr.) *pŏng tä märk*
Pont à Mousson, (Fr.) *pŏng tä mo͞os-sŏng'*
Pont au Beaux, (Fr.) *pŏng to bō*
Pont Andemer, (Fr.) *pŏng tängd-mĕrə'*
Pont au Mur, (Fr.) *pŏng to mūre*
Pont Charra, (Fr.) *pŏng shär-ra'*
Pont Château, (Fr.) *pŏng shä-tō'*
Pont Croix, (Fr.) *pŏng krwä'*
Pont d'Ain, (Fr.) *pŏng dăng*
Pont de l'Arche, (Fr.) *pŏng dĕ lärsh'*
Pont Rosseau, (Fr.) *pŏng rōs-sō'*
Pont St. Prix, (Fr.) *pŏng săng prĭ*
Pont sur Yonne, (Fr.) *pŏng sür yŏne*
Ponta da Cruz, (Af.) *pŏn'ta da krŏ͝oth*
Ponta da Galera, (Af.) *pŏn'ta da ga-lĕ'ra*
Ponta do Sol, (Af.) *pŏn'ta do sōl*
Pontarlier, (Fr.) *pŏng-tär-lĭ-ĕ'*
Pontchartrain, (U. S.) *pontch-är-trānə'*
Ponte, (It. Switz.) *pŏn'tĕ*
Ponte Corvo, (It.) *pŏn'tĕ kŏr'vo*
Ponte Tresa, (Switz.) *pŏ-n'tĕ trĕ'za*
Pontevedra, (Pen.) *pŏn'tĕ-vĕ'dra*
Pontevedra Ria, (Pen.) *pŏn'tĕ-vĕ'dra rī'a*
Pontiac, (U. S.) *pon'tĭ-ak*
Pontine Marshes, (It.) *pŏn'tīne*
Pontlaville, (Switz.) *pŏng-la-vĭle*
Pontons, (Fr.) *pŏng-tŏng'*
Pontotoc, (U. S.) *pon'to-tŏk*

Ponza, (It.) *isl.* *pŏn'dza*
Poonah, (Ind.) *po͞o'nä*
Popadin, (Austr.) *pō-pa'dĭ-a*
Popayan, (S. Am.) *pō-pa'yän*
Popoli, (It.) *pō'pō-lĭ*
Poppenhuettel, (Den.) *pop'pĕn-hŭt'tĕl*
Poquetanock, (U. S.) *pō-que-tăn'ok*
Poquonock, (U. S.) *pō-quon'ok*
Porcarizza, (It.) *pŏr-kä-rĭt'dza*
Porcuna, (Pen.) *pŏr-ko͞o'na*
Porquerolles, (Fr.) *isl.* *pŏrk-rōlə'*
Porri Rocks, (It.) *pŏr'rĭ*
Porsal Rocks, (Fr.) *pŏr-săl'*
Porsange, (Sc. Pen.) *pŏr'săng-ĕ*
Port au Prince, (W. Ind.) *pŏrə'to-prăngse*, com. *prince*
Porte Fermo, (It.) *pŏr'tĕ fĕr'mo*
Port Royal, (Fr. W. Ind.) *pŏre rwä-yälə'*, com. *roy'-yal*
Port S. Marie, (Fr.) *pŏre săng mä-rī'*
Portuelos, (Mex.) *pŏr-to͞o-ĕ'los*
Portaguesa, (S. Am.) *r.* *pŏr-tä-ge'sa*
Portalban, (Switz.) *pŏr'tăl-băn'*
Portalegre, (Braz. Pen.) *pŏr-tä-lĕ'gre*
Portimao, (Pen.) *pŏr-tĭ-mä'o*
Portneuf, (Can.) *pŏre-nŭfə'*
Porto Alegre, (Braz.) *pŏr'to ä-le'gre*
Portobello, (S. Am.) *pŏr'to-bĕl'yo*
Porto Calvo, (Braz.) *pŏr'to kăl'vo*
Porto d'Anzo, (It.) *pŏr'to dăn'dzo*
Porto da Cruz, (Af.) *pŏr'to dä krŏ͝oth*
Porto da Ribeira da Janella, (Af.) *pŏr'to dä rĭ-bī'ra dä thä-nĕl'ya*
Porto da Serra da Agoa, (Af.) *pŏr'to dä sĕr'ra dä ä'gō-a*
Porto Fino, (It.) *pŏr'to fĭ'no*
Porto Greco, (It.) *pŏr'to gre'ko*
Porto Real, (Pen.) *pŏr'to rĕ-ä'l*
Portorico *pŏr'to-rĭ'ko*
Porto Santo, (Af.) *pŏr'to săn'to*
Porto Vecchio, (It.) *pŏr'to vĕk'kĭ-o*
Porto Vecchio, (It.) *g.* *pŏr'to vĕk'kĭ-o*
Portugal, (Pen.) *pŏr'tu-gal*
Portugalete, (Pen.) *pŏr-to͞o-gä-le'tĕ*
Posada, (It.) *pō-zä'da*
Posadas, (Pen.) *pō-sä'dăs*
Poschiavo, (Switz.) *l.* *pō-skĭ-ä'vo*
Posen, (Prus.) *pō'zĕn*
Posteberg, (Austr.) *pōs' (pōsh') tĕ-bĕrg*
Postel, (Neth.) *pō'stĕl*
Poteau, le, (Fr.) *lĕ pō-tō'*
Potenza, (It.) *r.* *pō-tĕn'dza*
Pothier, (Can.) *l.* *pō-tĭ-ĕ'*
Potomac, (U. S.) *pō-tō'măk*
Potosi, (Mex. & Peru) *pō-tō'sĭ*
Potosi Cerro del Mine, (Mex.) } *pō-tō'sĭ thĕr' (sĕr') ro dĕl mī'nĕ*
Potsdam, (Prus.) *pots'dăm*
Pouancé, (Fr.) *po͞o-ăng-sĕ'*
Poucheux, (Fr.) *po͞o-shĕ'*
Poughkeepsie, (U. S.) *pō-kĭp'see*
Pouilly, (Fr.) *po͞o-ĭ-yĭ'* or *po͞ol-yĭ'*
Pourcieux, (Fr.) *po͞or-sĭ-ĕ'*
Pouzat, le, (Fr.) *lĕ po͞o-za'*
Povoa, (Pen.) *pō-vō'a*
Poyais, (Mex.) *pō-yīs'*
Pozo Estrecho, (Pen.) *pō'thō ĕsse-tre'cho*
Pozoblanco, (Pen.) *pō'thō-blăn'ko*
Prada, (Ger.) *prä'da*
Pradelles, (Fr.) *prä-dĕle'*
Pradilla, (Pen.) *prä-dĭl'ya*
Praestoe, (Den.) *prĕst'ŏ*
Prnga, (R.) *prä'ga*
Prague, (Austr.) *prä'g* or *prägg*
Prairie, la, (Can.) *la prā-rĭ'*
Prasna, (It.) *isl.* *prä'zas*
Pratica, (It.) *prä'tĭ-ka*
Prats de Llasanes, (Pen.) *prăt dĕ lyĭ-săn'nĕsso*
Prausnitz, (Prus.) *prous'nĭts*
Prautoy, (Fr.) *prō-two'*
Pré S. Didier, (It.) *prĕ săng dĭ-dĭ-ĕ'*
Predmir, (Austr.) *prĕd-mĭre'*
Preetz, (Den.) *prĕts*
Pregaro, (It.) *prĕ-gä'ro*
Pregel, (Prus.) *r.* *prĕ'gĕl*
Premuda, (Austr.) *isl.* *prĕ-mo͞o'da*
Prenzlow, (Prus.) *prĕnts'lo*
Presburg, (Austr.) *prĕsse'* (*prĕsh'*) *bo͞org*
Presentation, la, (Can.) *la prĕ-zăng-tä-sĭŏng'*
Prettigau, (Switz.) *prĕt'tĭ-gou*
Pretzel, (Ger.) *prĕ'tsĕl*
Preuszen, *or* Prussia, (Ger.) *prots'sĕn*
Primavera, (Braz.) *r.* *prĭ-ma-vĕ'ra*
Principato Citra, (It.) *prĭn-tchĭ-pä'to tchĭ'tra*
Principato Ultra, (It.) *prĭn-tchĭ-pä'to o͞ol'tra*
Principe, (Mex.) *prĭn'thĭ- (-sĭ-) pĕ*
Pritschwitz, (Ger.) *prĭtch'vĭts*
Pritzig, (Prus.) *prĭt'tsĭg*
Pritzwalk, (Prus.) *prĭts'valk*
Probencio, (Pen.) *prō-bĕn'thĭ-o*
Procida, (It.) *isl.* *prō-chĭ'da*
Prona, (Austr.) *prō'na*
Propriano, (It.) *prō-prĭ-ä'no*
Proter, (Prus.) *prō'tĕr*
Proter, (Prus.) *b.* *prō'tĕr*
Provence, (Switz. Fr.) *prō-văngse*
Provenzale, (It.) *prō-vĕn-dzä'lĕ*

Fāte, fär, fąll, whąt, bât. — *Mēte, prey, hĕlp, thĕre, hĕr.* — *Pīne, marīne, bīrd, fig.* — *Nōte, dŏve, mŏve, wo͝lf, bo͝ok, lo͝rd.* — *Tūne, bull, ünite.* — Fr. long *vŏe*; Fr. short *bŭl.*—

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Provenzale, (Pen.) *prō-vėn-thā'lę*
Providenciales, (W. Ind.) isl. *prō-vī-dėn-thĭ- (-sĭ-) ā'-lėsse* or *prō-vī-dang-sĭ-[ale'*
Prunelli, (It.) r. *prǫǫ-nėl'lī*
Prussia, or Preuszen, (Ger.) *prǫǫsh'ā*
Pruszka, (Austr.) *prǫǫs'ka*
Pucanilla, (S. Am.) *pǫǫ-ka-nĭl'ya*
Puchow, (Austr.) *pǫǫ'čho*
Pudasiarvi, (R.) *pǫǫ-dā-sĭ-ār'vĭ*
Puebla Cazalla, (Pen.) *pǫǫ-ę'bla ka-thal'ya*
Puebla, la, (Mex. & Pen.) *lā pǫǫ-ę'bla*
Puebla de Fadrique, (Pen.) *pǫǫ-ę'bla dę fā-drī'kę*
Puebla de Tornea, (Pen.) *pǫǫ-ę'bla dę tōr-nę'a*
Puebla de Rodriga, (Pen.) *pǫǫ-ę'bla dę rō-drī'ga*
Puebla Nueva, or Paz, (S. Am.) *pǫǫ-ę'bla nǫǫ-ę'va*
Pueblo, el, (S. Am.) *ėl pǫǫ-ę'blo*
Puente del Arzobispo, (Pen.) *pǫǫ-ėn'tę dėl ār-thō-bĭs'po*
Puerco, (Mex.) r. *pǫǫ-ėr'ko*
Puertas, (Pen.) *pǫǫ-ėr'tas*
Puerto, (Pen.) *pǫǫ-ėr'to*
Puerto de la Mala Muger, (Pen.) *pǫǫ-ėr'to dę lā mā'la mǫǫ-čhėr'*
Puerto Principe, (W. Ind.) *pǫǫ-ėr'to prĭn'thĭ- (-sĭ-) pę*
Puis, (Fr.) *pŭ-ĭ'*
Puiseux, (Fr.) *pŭ-ĭ-zeu'*
Pulaski, (U. S.) *pū-las'kĭ*
Pulciano, (It.) mt. *pǫǫl-tchĭ-ā'no*
Pully, (Switz.) *pǫǫl'lĭ*
Pultusk, (Austr.) *pǫǫl'tǫǫsk*
Puna, (S. Isl.) *pǫǫ'na*
Punahou, (S. Isl.) *pǫǫ-nā-hou'*
Pungoteague, (U. S.) *pung-go-tīge'*
Punjaub, (Ind.) *pun-jaub'*
Punto Desconocida, (W. Ind.) *pǫǫn'to dėsse-kō-nō-thĭ'-(sĭ') da*
Purchena, (Pen.) *pǫǫr-tche'na*
Puricues, (Mex.) *pǫǫ-rī'kǫǫ-ėsse*
Purification, la, (Mex. S. Am.) *lā pǫǫ-rĭ-fĭ-kā-thĭ- (-sĭ-) ōn'*
Purisima, la, (Mex.) *lā pǫǫ-rī'sĭ-ma*
Purissima, la, (Mex.) *lā pǫǫ-rĭs'sĭ-ma*
Purmerend, (Neth.) *pǫǫr'mėr-ėnd'*
Puspoki, (Austr.) *pǫǫs-pō'kĭ*
Puszta, (Austr.) *pǫǫs'ta*
Putignano, (It.) *pǫǫ-tĭn-yā'no*
Putnok, (Austr.) *pǫǫt'nǫk*
Putten, (Neth.) *pǫǫt'tėn*
Puttlitz, (Prus.) *pǫǫt'lits*
Putzilor, (Austr.) *pǫǫt'sĭ-lor*
Puy de Dome, (Fr.) *dep. pŭ-ĭ' dė dōme*
Puy Guillaume, (Fr.) *pŭ-ĭ' gĭ-ĭ yōme'* or *gĭl-[yōme'*
Puy, le, (Fr.) *lė pŭ-ĭ'*
Puzzuoli, (It.) *pǫǫt-dzǫǫ-ō'lī*
Pyaam, (Neth.) *pī'ahm*
Pylos, (Gr.) *pī'lǫs*
Pymatuning, (U. S.) *pim-a-tū'ning*
Pyrenées, East, (Fr.) *dep.*
Pyrenées, Lower, (Fr.) *dep.* *pī-rę-nę'*, Eng. *pir'e-nēz*
Pyrenées, Upper, (Fr.) *dep.*
Pyreneos, (Braz.) mt. *pī-rę-nę'os*
Pyrgos, (Gr.) mt. *pėr'gos*
Pyritz, (Prus.) *pī'rits*
Pyssanitzen, (Prus.) *pĭs'sā-nĭt'sėn*

Q.

Quackenbrueck, (Ger.) *kwăk'kėn-brŭk*
Quaderna, (It.) *kwā-dėr'na*
Quagues, (S. Am.) mt. *kǫǫ-ā'gėsse*
Qualsund, (Sc. Pen.) *kwal'sǫǫnd*
Quaranta, (It.) *kwā-ran-ta'na*
Quarantania, (Pal.) mt. *kwā-ran-tā'nĭ-a*
Quarnebeck, (Prus.) *kwār'nę-bėke*
Quarnerolo, (Austr.) ch. *kwār-nę-rō'lo*
Quarto, (S. Am.) r. *kwār'to*
Quartu, (It.) *kwār-tǫǫ'*
Quaschin, (Prus.) *kwā-shīne'*
Quassel, (Ger.) *kwās'sėl*
Quatre Bras, (Neth.) *kātr bra'*
Quebec, (Can.) *kwė-bėk'*
Quebec, (Can.) dist. *kwė-bėk'*
Quedah, (East. Isl.) *kę-dah'*
Quedlinburg, (Prus.) *kwėd'lĭn-bǫǫrğ*
Queeche, (U. S.) *kwē'tche*
Queich, (Ger.) r. *kwīch*
Quemada, (Pen.) *kę-mā'da*
Queretaro, (Mex.) *kę-rę-tā'ro*
Querfurt, (Prus.) *kwėr'fǫǫrt*
Querinda, (Af.) isl. *kę-rĭn'da*
Querndrup, (Den.) *kwėrn'drǫǫp*
Quero, (It.) *kwę'ro*
Quesne, (Fr.) *kėne*
Quetobo, (S. Am.) r *kę-tō'bo*
Quettehou, (Fr.) *kāte-ǫǫ'*
Queuille, la, (Fr.) *lā keu'ly* or *keu-ĭ'*
Quiberon, (Fr.) *kī-bę-rōng'*
Quibo, (S. Am.) isl. *kī'bo*
Quickborn, (Den.) *kwik'bǫrn*
Quilimari, (S. Am.) r. *kī'lī-ma-rī'*
Quilla, (Mex.) *kī'ya* or *kĭl'ya*
Quilmas, (Pen.) *kĭl'mas*
Quinisdal, (Sc. Pen.) r *kwī'nĭs-dāle'*
Quinnebaug, (U. S.) *kwĭn-ne-baug'*
Quinnipiac, (U. S.) *kwĭn-nĭp'ĭ-ak*
Quintana, (Pen.) *kĭn-ta'na*
Quintanar, (Pen.) *kĭn-ta-nār'*
Quinten, (Switz.) *kwĭn'tėn*
Quipar, (Pen.) r. *kī-pār'*
Quito, (S. Am.) *kī'to*
Quoge, (U. S.) *kwōgue*
Quoregnon, (Neth.) *kō-rėn-yōng'*
Quorra, (Af.) *kwǫr'ra*

R.

Raab, (Austr.) *rābe*
Raab, (Austr.) r. *rābe*
Raabjerg, (Den.) *rō'bĭėrğ*
Raalfe, (Neth.) *rāhl'fę*
Rabanera, (Pen.) *rā-ba-nę'ra*
Rabbato, (It.) *rāb-ba'to*
Rabbi, (It.) r. *rāb'bī*
Rabozee, (Neth.) *rā'bō-zę'*
Raches, (Fr.) *rāshe*
Racine, (U. S.) *rą-cīne'*
Raconitz, (Austr.) *rā'kō-nĭts'*
Rada, (Sc. Pen.) *rā'da*
Radeburg, (Ger.) *rā'dę-bǫǫrğ*
Radenforth, (Ger.) *rā'dėn-fort*
Radkersburg, (Austr.) *rāt'kėrs-bǫǫrğ*
Radnorshire, (Eng.) *rād'nor-shīre*
Radoe, (Sc. Pen.) isl. *rā'dōe*
Radogast, (Ger.) *rā'dō-gāst*
Radolfzell, (Ger.) *rā'dolf-tsėl*
Radom, (R.) *rā'dōm*
Radomzyl, (R. & Austr.) *rā'dōm-zĭle*
Radomyst, (Austr.) *rā'dō-mĭsht*
Radona, (Pen.) *rā-dō'na*
Radonia, (R.) *rā-dō'nĭ-a*
Radowitz, (Prus.) *rā'dō-vits*
Radsse, (Neth.) *rāt'tsę*
Radstadt, (Austr.) *rāt-stāt*
Radymno, (Austr.) *rā-dĭm'no*
Raganz, (Switz.) *rā'gants*
Ragusa, (Austr.) *rā-gǫǫ'za*
Rahde, (Ger.) *rā'dę*
Rahden, (Ger.) *rā'dėn*
Rahway, (U. S.) *rąh'wa*
Rajpootana, (Ind.) *rāj-pǫǫ-tā'na*
Rakolaks, (R.) *rā'kō-laks*
Rakos, (Austr.) *rā'kos*
Raleigh, (U. S.) *rą'lę*
Ramah, (Af.) miss. sta. *rā'mah*
Ramapoo, (U. S.) *rą-ma-pō'*
Rambla, (Pen.) *rām'bla*
Rambouillet, (Fr.) *rāng-bǫǫ-ĭ-yę'* or *rāng-[bǫǫl-yę'*
Ramillies, (Neth.) *rā-mĭl-yĭ'*
Ramla, (It.) *rām'la*
Ramsele, (Sc. Pen.) *rām'sę-lę*
Ramsen, (Switz.) *rām'sėn*
Ranapungern, (R.) *rā'na-pǫǫng'ėrn*
Rances, (Switz.) *rāngse*
Rancherio, la, (Mex.) *lā rān-chę-rī'o*
Rancho, (Mex.) *rān'cho*
Ranco, (S. Am.) l. *rān'ko*
Randa, (Switz.) *rān'da*
Randasso, (It.) *rān-dās'so*
Randers, (Den.) *rān'dėrs*
Randers Fjord, (Den.) *rān'dėrs fĭ'ōrd*
Ranea, (Sc. Pen.) *rā'nę-a*
Ranea, (Sc. Pen.) r. *rā'nę-a*
Rangoon, (Ind.) *rang-gǫǫn'*
Raniczow, (Austr.) *rā-nĭ'cho*
Ransel, The, (Neth.) *rān'zėl*
Ranu, (Austr.) *rā-nǫǫ'*
Ranuzzi, (It.) *rā-nǫǫt'dzĭ*
Ranzau, (Den.) *rānt'sou*
Raon l'Etape, (Fr.) *rāng' lę tāpe'*
Rapallo, (It.) *rā-pal'lo*
Rapita, (Pen.) *rā-pī'ta*
Rapola, (It.) *rā-pō'la*
Rapos, (Austr.) r. *rā'pos*
Rappahannock, (U. S.) *rāp-pa-hān'nock*
Rappersweiler, (Switz.) *rāp'pėrsh-vī'lėr*
Raritan, (U. S.) *rār'ĭ-tan*
Raron, (Switz.) *rā'rōng'*
Rasaculm, (It.) c. *rā'za-kǫǫlm'*
Raschow, (Prus.) *rāsh'o*
Rasigerbi Point, (It.) *rā-zĭ-jėr'bĭ*
Rasquera, (Pen.) *rās-kę'ra*
Rastadt, (Ger.) *rās'tāt*
Rastede, (Ger.) *rās-tē'dę*
Rastekais, (Sc. Pen.) mt. *rās'tę-kīs*
Ratcha, (R.) *rāt'tcha*
Rathenau, (Prus.) *rā'tę-nou*
Ratisbon, or Regensberg, (Ger.) *rā'tĭs-bǫn*
Ratoneau, (Fr.) *rā-tō-nō'*
Rattan, (Mex.) isl. *rāt-tān'*
Ratzebuhr, (Prus.) *rāt'sę-bǫǫr*
Ratzeburg, (Den.) *rāt'sę-bǫǫrğ*
Raven, (Sc. Pen.) r. *rā'vėn*
Ravenna, (It.) *rā-vėn'na*
Ravensburg, (Ger.) *rā'vėns-bǫǫrğ*
Ravenstein, (Neth.) *rā'vėn-stīne*
Ravna Gora, (Austr.) *rāv'na gō'ra*
Rawa, (Austr.) *rā'va*
Raweiler Pass, (Switz.) *rā-vī'lėr*
Raycza, (Austr.) *rī'tcha*
Raynham, (U. S.) *rāne'ham*
Razes, (Fr.) *rāze*
Razvalniji, (R.) *rāz-vāl-nī'jĭ*
Ré, (Fr.) isl. *rę*
Reading, (Eng. & U. S.) *rėd'ding*
Real, Porto, (Braz.) *pōr'to rę-āl'*
Reale, (It.) mt. *rę-ā'lę*
Realego, (Mex.) *rę-ā-lę'go*
Realmont, (Fr.) *rę-al-mōng'*
Rebolossa, (Pen.) *rę-bō-lōs'sa*
Recco, (It.) *rėk'ko*
Recherche, Archipelago of the, (Austral.) *rė-shėrsh'*
Recogne, (Neth.) *rę-kōny'*
Recousse, (Fr.) *rę-kǫǫs'*
Redon, (Fr.) *rę-dōng'*
Redondela, (Pen.) *rę-dōn'dę-la*
Redondo, (Pen.) *rę-dōn'do*
Redondo, (S. Am.) mt. *rę-dōn'do*
Reekbergen, (Neth.) *rėk'bėr'gėn*
Reer, (Den.) isl. *rėre*
Reest, (Neth.) r. *rėste*
Rectz, (Prus.) *rets*
Refugio, (Mex.) *rę-fǫǫ'čhĭ-o*
Refugio, el, (Mex.) *ėl rę-fǫǫ'čhĭ-o*
Rega, (Prus.) r. *rę'ga*
Regalbulo, (It.) *rę-gal'bǫǫ-lo*
Regen, (Ger.) *rē'gėn*
Regenweisze, (Ger.) r. *rē-gėn-wīs'sę*
Regensberg, or Ratisbon, (Ger.) *rē'gėns-bėrğ*
Regensperg, (Switz) *rē'gėns-pėrğ*
Reggio, (It.) *rėd'jo*
Rehna, (Prus.) *rę'na*
Rehoboth, (U. S.) *re-hō'both*
Reichenau, (Switz.) *rī'čhę-nou*
Reichenbach, (Switz. Ger Prus.) *rī'čhėn-bāčh*
Reichenberg, (Austr.) *rī'čhėn-bėrğ*
Reichenstein, (Prus.) *rī'čhėn-stīne*
Reichshofen, (Fr.) *rīčhs'hō'fėn*
Reifnitz, (Austr.) *rīf'nits*
Reigolzweiler, (Switz.) *rī'golts-vī'lėr*
Reinwasser, (Prus.) *rīne-vās'sėr*
Reisenburg, (Prus.) *rī'zėn-bǫǫrğ*
Reismarkt, (Austr.) *rīs'mārkt*
Reiss, (Ger.) *rīs*
Rekkem, (Neth.) *rėk'kėm*
Rema, (Gr.) c. *rę'ma*
Remete, (Austr.) *rę-mē'tę*
Remich, (Neth.) *rę'mičh*
Remiremont, (Fr.) *rę-mī'rę-mōng'*
Remmath, (Ger.) *rėm'māte*
Remus, (Switz.) *rę'mǫǫs* or *rę-mŭ'*
Remusat, (Fr.) *rę-mŭ-za'*
Rena, (Gr.) c. *rę'na*
Renac, (Fr.) *rę-nāk'*
Renau, (Switz.) *rę'nou*
Renco, (It.) r. *rėn'ko*
Rendek, (Austr.) *rėn'dėke*
Rendsburg, (Den.) *rėnds'bǫǫrğ*
Renesse, (Neth.) *rė-nėsse'*
Reninghe, (Neth.) *rę'ning-ę*
Renligen, (Switz.) *rėn'lĭ-gėn*
Rennen, (R.) *rėn'nėn*
Rennes, (Fr.) *rėne*
Reno, (It.) r. *rę'no*
Rensselaer, (U. S.) *rėn-sel-lēre'*
Renswoude, (Neth.) *rėns'vou-dę*
Réolie, la, (Fr.) *lā rę-ō-lī'*
Reparata, (It.) *rę-pa-rā'ta*
Requena, (Pen.) *rę-kę'na*
Requilego, (Pen.) *rę-kī-lę'go*
Ress Ness, (Den.) *rėsse nāsse*
Reuben, (Pal.) *rū'bėn*
Reuch, (Ger.) r. *roičh*
Reuss, (Ger.) *roiss*
Reuss, (Switz.) r. *roiss*
Reuthlingen, (Ger.) *roit'ling-ėn*
Revel, (R.) *rę'vėl*
Revellata, (It.) c. *rę-vėl-lā'ta*
Revigny, (Fr.) *rę-vīn-yī'*
Revilla, (Pen. Mex.) *rę-vĭl'ya* or *rę-vĭl'ya*
Réy, le, (Fr.) *lė rę-ī'* or *rę*
Rey, Villa Nova del, (Braz.) *vĭl'ya nō'va dėl rī*
Reyes, (Mex. S. Am.) *rę'yėsse*
Reyes, (Mex.) r. *rę'yėsse*
Rheda, (Ger.) *rę'da*
Rheenen, (Neth.) *rē'nėn*
Rheims, (Fr.) *rāngse* or *rīms*
Rhein, or Rhine, (Prus. Neth.) *rīne*
Rhein, or Rhine, (Prus. Neth. Ger.) r. *rīne*

Fr. long *eu* and short *eŭ*, nearly as in *spur*. — Final *ly*, French *l mouillé*. — *An''ger, vi''cious*. — *ğ* as *s* in *pleasure*; *ğ* and *čh* gutturaĺ, *ny* liquid; *th* as in *pith*.

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Rheinfall, (Switz.) *rīne'fal*
Rheinau, (Switz.) *rī'nou*
Rheine, (Ger.) *rīne*
Rheinek, (Switz.) *rī'nĕk*
Rheinfelden, (Switz.) *rīne'fĕl-dĕn*
Rheinthal, (Switz.) *rīne'tāle*
Rheinwald, (Switz.) *rīne'vālt*
Rhin, Lower, (Fr.) *dep.* *rāng*
Rhin, Upper, (Fr.) *dep.* *rāng*
Rhine, *or* Rhein, (Neth.) *r.* *rīne*
Rhine, (Bavarian,) (Ger.) *rīne*
Rhine, Lower, Grand Duchy of, (Ger.) } *rīne*
Rhodes, *or* Rhodus, (Tur.) *isl.* } *rōdes*
Rhône, (Fr.) *dep.* *rōne*
Rhône, Mouths of the, (Fr.) *r.* } *rōne*
Rhône, Mouths of the, (Fr.) *dep.* } *rōne*
Ria Arosa, (Pen.) *rī'a ä-rō'sa*
Ria Retanzes, (Pen.) *rī'a re-tän'thos*
Ria Muros y Noya, (Pen.) *rī'a moo'ros ī nō'ya*
Ria Vigo, (Pen.) *rī'a vī'go*
Riace, (It.) *rī-ä'tchē*
Riano, (It.) *rī-ä'no*
Riazan, (R.) *rī-ä'zän*
Ribadavia, (Pen.) *rī-ba'dä-vī'a*
Ribadeo, (Pen.) *rī-bä-dē'o*
Ribas, (Pen.) *rī'bäs*
Ribay, le, (Fr.) *lĕ rī-bā'*
Ribe, (Den.) *rī'bĕ*
Ribecourt, (Fr.) *rībe-koor'*
Ribera, (It.) *rī-bē'ra*
Ribnitz, (Ger.) *rīp'nits*
Richelieu, (Can.) *rī-shē-lēū'*
Richtenberg, (Prus.) *rĭch'tĕn-bĕr-ğ*
Richtensweiler, (Switz.) *rĭch'tĕns-vī'lĕr*
Ricote, (Pen.) *rī-kō'tē*
Rideau, (Can.) *l.* *rī-dō'*
Riego, (Pen.) *rī-ē'go*
Riel, (Neth.) *rīle*
Riem, (Mex.) *rī-ĕ'ra*
Riesengebirge, (Austr.) *rī'zĕn-gĕ-bĭr'gĕ*
Rieti, (It.) *rī-ĕ'tī*
Rieupeyroux, (Fr.) *rīēū-pā-roo'*
Riga, (R.) *rī'ga* or *rē'ga*
Righiberg, (Switz.) *rī'gī-bĕr-ğ*
Rille, (Fr.) *r.* *rīle*
Rilvas, (Pen.) *rīl'väs*
Rima Stombath, (Austr.) *rī'ma stōm'bäte*
Rimini, (It.) *rī'mī-nī*
Rimouski, (Can.) *rī-mŏos'kī*
Rimouski, (Can.) *r.* *rī-mŏos'kī*
Rimout, (Fr.) *rī-mŏo'*
Rimpa, (Ger.) *rĭm'pa*
Rinaldo, (It.) *isl.* *rī-näl'do*
Ringerbruck, (Neth.) *rĭng'ĕr-brŭk*
Ringkjoebing Fjord, (Den.) *rĭng'ĒĪ-bĭngh fyōrd*
Ringoes, (U. S.) *rĭn'goes*
Ringsager, (Sc. Pen.) *rĭngs'ä-gĕr*
Rinevaldsoe, (Sc. Pen.) *rĭng'vaḷds-ōē*
Rinne, (Neth.) *rĭn'ng*
Rinsumageest, (Neth.) *rĭn'soo-mä-gē'stĕ*
Rio Grande do Norte, (Braz.) *rī'o grän'dĕ dō nōr'tĕ*
Rio Janeiro, (Braz.) *rī'o ĉhä-nī'ro*
Rio Negro, (Braz.) *rī'o nĕ'gro*
Rio Tigre, (Mex.) *rī'o tī'grĕ*
Riocabado, (Pen.) *rī'ō-kä-bä'do*
Riocorbo, (Pen.) *rī'ō-kor'bo*
Rioja, (Pen. & S. Am.) *rī-ō'ĉha*
Riolobos, (Pen.) *rī'ō-lō'bos*
Rioni, (R.) *r.* *rī-ō'nī*
Riposto, (It.) *rī-pōs'to*
Rislinge, (Den.) *rĭs'lĭng-ĕ*
Ritzebuttel, (Ger.) *rĭt'sĕ-bŭt'tĕl*
Riva, (It.) *rī'va*
Rivalgo, (It.) *rī-väl'go*
Riviere a Jacques, (U. S.) *rī-vī-ĕr' ä jäk*
Rivoli, (It.) *rī'vō-lī*
Roanoke, (U. S.) *rō'nōke*
Robbe Sand, (Neth.) *rob'bĕ sänd*
Robechies, (Neth.) *rōbe-shī'*
Robigen, (Switz.) *rō'bĭ-gĕn*
Robillante, (It.) *rō-bĭl-län'tĕ*
Robleda, (Pen.) *rō-blē'da*
Roc St. Andro, le, (Fr.) *lĕ rōk säng ăng-drō'*
Roca, (Pen.) *c.* *rō'ka*
Roca, la, (Pen.) *lä rō'ka*
Rocca Contrado, (It.) *rōk'ka kōn-trä'do*
Rocca Imperiale, (It.) *rōk'ka ĭm-pĕ-rī-ä'lĕ*
Rocca Partida, (Mex.) *isl.* *rōk'ka pär-tī'da*
Roccella, (It.) *rōt-tchĕl'la*
Roche, la, (Fr. Neth.) *lä rōshe*
Rochechouart, (Fr.) *rōshe-shoo-ăre'*
Rochefort, (Fr. & Neth.) *rōshe-fōre'*
Rochefoucault, (Switz.) *l.* *rōshe-foo-ko'*
Rochelle, la, (Fr.) *lä rō-shĕl'*
Rochemaure, (Fr.) *rōshe-mōre'*
Rochetta, la, (It.) *lä rō-kĕt'ta*
Rockaway, (U. S.) *rok'a-way*
Rockbridge, (U. S.) *rok'bridge*
Rockenhausen, (Ger.) *rok'kĕn-hou'zĕn*
Roda, (Sc. Pen.) *rō'da*
Rodome, (Sc. Pen.) *rō'dō-mĕ*
Roekel, (Neth.) *rōk'kĕl*
Roer, (Neth.) *r.* *rŏor*
Roeskilde, (Den.) *rō's'kĭl-dĕ*
Rogaguala, (S. Am.) *l.* *rō-gä-goo-ä'la*
Roggenberg, (Switz.) *rŏg'gĕn-bĕr-ğ*
Roggeveld, Agter, (Af.) *ăch'tĕr rŏg'gĕ-fĕlt'*
Roggeveld, Bergen, (Af.) *bĕr'gĕn rŏg'gĕ-fĕlt'*
Roggeveld, Karro, (Af.) *kăr'ro rŏg'gĕ-fĕlt'*
Roggeveld, Klein, (Af.) *klīne rŏg'gĕ-fĕlt'*
Roggeveld, Middel, (Af.) *mĭd'dĕl rŏg'gĕ-fĕlt'*
Rogliano, (It.) *rō-lyä'no*
Rohan, (Fr.) *rō-äng'*
Rohilcund, (Ind.) *rō-hĭl-kund'*
Rohrbach, (Switz.) *rōre'bäch*
Rohrbrunn, (Ger.) *rōre'brŏon*
Rokitzan, (Austr.) *rō'kĭt-sän'*
Rokko Point, (It.) *rōk'ko*
Rolde, (Neth.) *rol'dĕ*
Rolduc, (Neth.) *rōle-dŭk'*
Rolgesbuttel, (Ger.) *rol'gĕsse-bŭt'tĕl*
Rolle, (Switz.) *rol'lĕ*
Rom, (Den.) *isl.* *rōme*
Roma, (Sc. Pen.) *rō'ma*
Roma, *or* Rome, (It.) *rō'ma*
Romagna, (It.) *rō-män'ya*
Romagnano, (It.) *rō-män-yä'no*
Romala, (Tur.) *rō-ma'la*
Romammotiers, (Switz.) *rō-mäm-mō-tĭ-ē'*
Romanel, (Switz.) *rō-mä-nĕl'*
Romanov, (R.) *rō-ma'nov*
Romanova, (R.) *rō-mä-nō'va*
Romans, (Fr.) *rō-mäng*
Rome, *or* Roma, (It.) *rōme*
Romishorn, (Switz.) *rō'mĭs-hōrne'*
Romont, (Switz.) *rō-mōng'*
Romorantin, (Fr.) *rō-mō-räng-täng*
Romos, (Switz.) *rō'mos*
Romsdal, (Sc. Pen.) *rŏms'dāle*
Ronbo, (R.) *l.* *rŏn'bo*
Roncas, (Pen.) *rōn'kăs*
Roncesvalles, (Pen.) *rōn'thĕsse-väl'yĕsse*
Ronciglione, (It.) *rōn-tchĭl-yō'nĕ*
Ronco, (It.) *rōn'ko*
Roncq, (Fr.) *rōngk*
Ronda, (Pen.) *rŏn'da*
Rondout, (U. S.) *rŏn-dout'*
Ronkebye, (Den.) *rŏnk'ĕ-bŭ*
Ronne, (Sc. Pen.) *rŏn'nĕ*
Ronneby, (Sc. Pen.) *rŏn'nĕ-bŭ*
Ronquillo, el, (Pen.) *ĕl rōn-kĭl'yo*
Roode Kruis, (Neth.) *rō'dĕ krois*
Roon, (Neth.) *rōne*
Ropezyce, (Austr.) *rō'pe-shĭ'tsĕ*
Roquefort, (Fr.) *rōk-fōre'*
Roquetas, (Pen.) *rō-kĕ'tăs*
Roquevaire, (Fr.) *rōke-văre'*
Roernas, (Sc. Pen.) *rō'năr'ōs*
Rosa de Castilla, (Mex.) *rō'sa dĕ kä-stēl'ya* or *kä-stĭ'ya*
Rosa, (It.) *isl.* *rō'za* [*stĭ'ya*
Rosa Monte, (It.) *rō'za mōn'tĕ*
Rosario, (It.) *rō-za'rī-o*
Rosario, el, (Mex.) *ĕl rō-sä'rī-o*
Rosario, (Mex.) *r.* *rō-sä'rī-o*
Rosart, (Neth.) *rō-zärt'*
Rosas, (Pen.) *g.* *rō'säs*
Roscommon, (Ir.) *co.* *ros'kom-mon*
Rosenau, (Austr.) *rō'zĕ-nou*
Rosenberg, (Austr. Prus. Ger.) } *rō'zĕn-bĕr-ğ*
Rosenburg, (Prus.) *rō'zĕn-bŏor-ğ*
Rosendal, (Sc. Pen.) *rō'zĕn-dāle'*
Rosenheim, (Ger.) *rō'zĕn-hīme'*
Rosenholm, (Den.) *rō'zĕn-hōlm'*
Rosetta, (Eg.) *rō-sĕt'ta*
Rosi, (It.) *mt.* *rō'zī*
Rosignol, (Can.) *l.* *rō-zĭn-yōl'*
Rosla, (Ger.) *r.* *rŏs'la*
Rossa, (Switz.) *rŏs'sa*
Rossano, (It.) *rŏs-sä'no*
Rossbach, (Prus.) *rŏs'bäch*
Rossignol, (Neth.) *rŏs-sĭn-yōl'*
Rossinière, (Switz.) *rŏs-sī-nī-ĕre'*
Ross (shire,) *and* Cromarty, (Scot.) } *krom'ar-ty*
Rostock, (Ger.) *rŏs'tŏk*
Rota, (Pen.) *rō'ta*
Rotels, (Switz.) *rō'tĕls*
Roth, (Ger. Switz.) *rōte*
Rothaus, (Ger.) *rōte'hous*
Rothenbach, (Ger.) *rō'tĕn-bäch*
Rothenberg, (Prus.) *rō'tĕn-bĕr-ğ*
Rothenbrunn, (Switz.) *rō'tĕn-brŏon'*
Rothenburg, (Ger.) *rō'tĕn-bŏor-ğ*
Rothenthurm, (Switz.) *rō'tĕn-tŏorm'*
Rotondo, (It.) *rō-tōn'do*
Rotondo, (It.) *mt.* *rō-tōn'do*
Rotterdam, (Neth.) *rŏt'tĕr-dăm'*
Rottum, (Neth.) *rŏt'tŏom*
Rouen, (Fr.) *rŏo-äng'*
Rouge, (Fr.) *rŏo-ğe*
Rouillac, (Fr.) *rŏo-ĭ-yäk* or *rŏo-ĭ-yăk'*
Roulans, (Fr.) *rŏo-läng*
Rousillon, (Fr.) *rŏo-zĭl-* (*-zĭ-*) *yŏng'*
Rousses, les, (Fr.) *lĕ rŏos*
Ronville, (Can.) *rŏo-vĭle'*
Rovaniemi, (R.) *rō-vä-nē'mĭ*
Roveen, (Neth.) *rō-vēne'*
Roverbella, (It.) *rō-vĕr-bĕl'la*
Roveredo, (Austr. Switz.) *rō-vĕ-rē'do*
Rovigno, (Austr.) *rō-vĭn'yo*
Rovigo, (It.) *rō-vī'go*
Roville, (Fr.) *rō-vīle'*
Roxburgh, (Scot.) *co.* *rox'burgh*
Roxen, (Pen.) *l.* *rŏĉh-ĕn'*
Roxo, (Mex.) *c.* *rō'ĉho*
Roya, (It.) *r.* *rō'ya*
Roye, (Fr.) *rwä*
Rozans, (Fr.) *rō-zäng'*
Rozas, las, (Pen.) *läs rō'thäs*
Rozendaal, (Neth.) *rō-zĕn-dāle'*
Rozuelo, (Pen.) *rō-thŏo-ē'lo*
Rubano, (Pen.) *rŏo-bä'no*
Rubenstein, (Prus.) *rŏo'bĕn-stīne'*
Rubielos, (Pen.) *rŏo-bĭ-ē'los*
Rubiera, (It.) *rŏo-bĭ-ĕ'ra*
Rucello, (It.) *rŏo-tchĕl'lo*
Rucine, (It.) *rŏo-tchī'nĕ*
Rucky, (Austr.) *rŏok'kĭ*
Rudkjobing, (Den.) *rŭd'kĒŏ'bingh*
Rudolstadt, (Ger.) *rŏo'dolz-stat*
Rueda, (Pen.) *rŏo-ē'da*
Rueda de l'Amirante, (Pen.) *rŏo-ē'da dĕ lä mī-rän'tĕ*
Ruegno, (It.) *rŏo-ĕn'yo*
Ruelle, (Fr.) *rŭ-ĕle'*
Ruexas, Casto de, (Pen.) *käs'to dĕ rŏo-ē'thäs*
Rugen, (Prus.) *isl.* *rō'gĕn*
Rugenwalde, (Prus.) *rō'gĕn-vāl'dĕ*
Ruggisberg, (Switz.) *rŏog'gĭs-bĕr-ğ*
Rugiero, (It.) *rŏo-jĭ-ē'ro*
Ruhr, (Ger.) *r.* *rŏor*
Ruhwarden, (Ger.) *rŏo'vär-dĕn*
Ruighuizum, (Neth.) *roiğ'hoĭ'zŏom*
Ruinas, (Mex.) *rŏo-ī'näs*
Ruinerwold, (Neth.) *roi'nĕr-vold'*
Rum, (Austr.) *rŏom*
Ruma, (Austr.) *rŏo'ma*
Rumberg, (Austr.) *rŏom'bĕrğ*
Rumilla, (Tur.) *rŏo-mĭl'la*
Rumligen, (Switz.) *rŏom'lĭ-gen*
Rummelsburg, (Prus.) *rŏom'mĕls-bŏorğ*
Runafer, (R.) *rŏo-nä'vĕr*
Runen, (Neth.) *rŏo'nĕn*
Ruoti, (It.) *rŏo-ō'tī*
Rupelmonde, (Neth.) *rŏo'pĕl-mŏn'dĕ*
Rusi, (Austr.) *rŏo'zĭ*
Russ, (Prus.) *rŏos*
Russ, (Prus.) *r.* *rŏos*
Russia, Asintic *rŏos'shĭa* or *rus'shĭa*
Russia, European *rŏos'shĭa* or *rus'shĭa*
Russian Territory, (N. Am.) *rŏos'shĭan* or *rus'shĭan*
Russoczyn, (Prus.) *rŏos-sotch-tsne'*
Russweiler, (Switz.) *rŏos'vī'lĕr*
Ruti, (Switz.) *rŏo'tī*
Rutli, *or* Grutli, (Switz.) *rŭt'lī*
Ruvis, (Switz.) *rŏo'vĭs*
Ruvo, (It.) *rŏo'vo*
Ruysselede, (Neth.) *rois'sĕl-lē'dĕ*
Rykevorsel, (Neth.) *rī'kĕ-fōr'sĕl*
Rynarzewo, (Prus.) *rī'när-zĕ'vo*
Rys, (Sc. Pen.) *l.* *rŭs*
Rysbergen, (Neth.) *rīs'bĕr'gĕn*
Ryssen, (Neth.) *rīs'sĕn*
Ryswyk, (Neth.) *rīs'vĭke*

S.

Saaksumhuisen, (Neth.) *sāke'soom-hoĭ'zĕn*
Saal, (Ger.) *r.* *zāle*
Saala, (Ger.) *r.* *zā'la*
Saalburg, (Ger.) *zāle'bŏorğ*
Saale, (Prus.) *r.* *zā'lĕ*
Saalfeld, (Prus. Ger.) *zāle'fĕlt*
Saane, *or* Sarine, (Switz.) *r.* *zā'nĕ*
Saanen, (Switz.) *zā'nĕn*
Saarbruck, (Ger.) *zāre'brŭk*
Saarburg, (Ger.) *zāre'bŏorğ*
Saariarvi, (R.) *sä-rĭ-är'vĭ*
Saarlouis, (Ger.) *säre-lŏo-ē'*
Sans, (Switz.) *zās*
Sabana, (S. Am.) *sä-bä'* (*-vä'*) *na*
Sabanculi, (Mex.) *sä-bän-kŏo-ē'*
Sabbianetta, (It.) *säb-bĭ-ä-nĕt'ta*
Sabine, (Mex.) *l.* & *r.* *sä-bī'nĕ*, Eng. *sa-bīne'*
Sabioncella, (Austr.) *sä-bĭ-ōn-tchĕl'la*
Sabioncello, (Austr.) *sä'bĭ-ŏom*
Sabium, (It.) *säbl*
Sable, (Fr.) *säbl dō-lōne'*
Sables d'Olonne, (Fr.) *sä-brō'so*
Sabroso, (Pen.) *sä-kan-dä'ga*
Sacandaga, (U. S.) *sä-kä-räp'pa*
Sacarappa, (U. S.) *sä-kä'tĕ-kō-lŏo'ko*
Sacatecoluco, (Mex.) *säk'ko*
Sacco, (It.) *säk'ko*
Sacco, (It.) *r.*

Fāte, fär, fạll, what, bât. — *Mēte, prey, hĕlp, thĕre, hĕr.* — *Pīne, marīne, bīrd, fig.* — *Nōte, dŏve, mŏve, wọlf, bọọk, lọrd.* — *Tūne, bụll, ụnite.* — Fr. long *vûe*; Fr. short *bût.*—

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Sacconex, (Switz.) *säk'kŏ-nĕks*
Sacedon, (Pen.) *sä-thę-dōn'*
Sacer, (It.) *sä-tchĕr'*
Sacernela, (Pen.) *sä-thĕr'ng-la*
Sachsen, *or* Saxony, (Ger. Prus.) *zäk'sen, säx'o-ny*
Sachsen-Altenburg, (Ger.) *zäk'sĕn äl'tĕn-bǫǫrg̃*
Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha, (Ger.) *zäk'sĕn kō'bǫǫrg̃ gō'ta*
Sachsenhausen, (Ger.) *zäk'zĕn-hou'zĕn*
Sachsen-Meiningen, (Ger.) *zäk'sĕn mī'ning-ĕn*
Sachsen-Weimar, (Ger.) *zäk'sĕn-vī'mär*
Sacile, (It.) *sät'chī-lę*
Saco, (U. S.) *sa'ko*
Sacramento, (Mex.) *sä-krä-mĕn'to*
Sado, (Pen.) *r.* *sä'do*
Sadogura, (Austr.) *sä-dō-gǫǫ'ra*
Saeby, (Den.) *sā'bŭ*
Saengerhausen, (Prus.) *zäng'ĕr-hou'zĕn*
Safi, (It.) *sa'fi*
Saghalien, (As.) *sag-hä'lī-en*
Saginaw, (U. S.) *sāg'i-naw*
Sagone, (It.) *g.* *sä-gō'ng*
Sagra, (Pen.) *mt.* *sä'grra*
Saguenay, (Can.) *säg-nä'*
Saguntum, (Pen.) *sä-gǫǫn'tǫǫm*
Saguria, (Austr.) *sä-gǫǫ'rī-a*
Sahara, (Af.) *sa-ha'ra*
Sahl, (Den.) *zäle*
Said, (Eg.) *sa-ĭd'*
Saignes, (Fr.) *sāny'*
Saillon, (Switz.) *säl-yōng'* or *säl-yōng'*
Sailly de la Somme, (Fr.) *säl-yī (säl-yī) dĕ la sŏme'*
St. Afrique, (Fr.) *säng tä-frīke'*
St. Agrève, (Fr.) *säng tä-grĕve'*
St. Alberto, (It.) *sän äl-bĕr'to*
St. Alessio, (It.) *sän ä-lĕs'sī-o*
St. Amand, (Fr.) *säng tä-mäng'*
St. Amans, (Fr.) *säng tä-mäng'*
St. Amantes, (Neth.) *säng tä-mängt'*
St. Ambroix, (Fr.) *säng täng-brwä'*
St. Amour, (Fr.) *säng tä-mǫǫr'*
St. Ana, (Mex.) *sän'ta ä'na*
St. Andeol, le Bourg, (Fr.) *säng täng-dę-ōle' lĕ bǫǫr*
St. Andiol, (Fr.) *säng täng-dī-ōle'*
St. André, (Fr.) *säng täng-drę'*
St. Andrea, (It.) *c.* & *isl.* *sän än-dre'a*
St. Angelo, (It.) *sän än'ję-lo*
St. Antioco, (It.) *isl.* *sän än-tī-ō'ko*
St. Antonio, (Mex. Pen.) *sän än-tō'nī-o*
St. Antonio de la Huerta, (Mex.) *sän än-tō'nī-o dę la ǫǫ-ĕr'ta*
St. Antonio, (Mex.) *r.* *sän än-tō'nī-o*
St. Antonius, (Neth.) *zänkt än-tō'nī-ǫǫs*
St. Arnould, (Fr.) *säng tär-nǫǫ'*
St. Aubin, (Fr. & Switz.) *säng tō-bäng'*
St. Aurica, (It.) *c.* *sän ou'rī-ka*
St. Avertin, (Fr.) *säng tä-vĕr-täng'*
St. Avit, (Fr.) *säng tä-vī'*
St. Avold, (Fr.) *säng tä-vō'*
St. Barbara, (Pen. Mex.) *sän bär-bä'ra*
St. Bartolome, (Pen.) *sän bär-tō-lō-mę'*
St. Bartolomeo, (It.) *sän bär-tō-lō-mę'o*
St. Benedetto, (It.) *sän bę'nę-dĕt'to*
St. Benedicto, (Mex.) *sän bę-nę-dīk'to*
St. Benevento, (It.) *sän bę-nę-vĕn'to*
St. Benin, (Fr.) *säng bę-năng'*
St. Benito, (Mex.) *isl.* *sän bę-nī'to*
St. Bernard, (It. Switz.) *mt.* *säng bĕr-närd'*
St. Bernardo, (Mex.) *b.* *sän bĕr-när'do*
St. Blain, (Fr.) *säng blăng*
St. Blaise, (Switz.) *säng blāze*
St. Blas, (Mex.) *pt.* *sän blăs*
St. Blasien, (Ger.) *zänkt blä'zī-ĕn*
St. Braix, (Switz.) *säng brā*
St. Branchier, (Switz.) *säng brăng-shī-ę'*
St. Bras, (Pen.) *sän brăs*
St. Braz, (Pen.) *sän brăth*
St. Brice, (Fr.) *säng brĭsse*
St. Brieue, (Fr.) *b.* *säng brī-ĕû'*
St. Bris, (Fr.) *säng brī*
St. Buenaventura, (Mex.) *sän bǫǫę-nä-vĕn-tǫǫ'ra*
St. Calais, (Fr.) *säng ka-lā'*
St. Canat, (Fr.) *säng kä-na'*
St. Carlos, (Mex.) *sän kär'los*
St. Carlos del Monterrey, (Mex.) *sän kär'los dĕl mŏn-tĕr-rī'*
St. Catalina, (Mex.) *isl.* *sän kä-tä-lī'na*
St. Catharina, (Braz.) *sän kä-tä-rī'na*
St. Catharine. (S. Am.) *sän thę-lō'nī*
St. Celoni, (Pen.) *säng shä-mäng'*
St. Chamand, (Fr.) *säng shä-mŏng'*
St. Chamond, (Fr.) *säng shī-nī-äng'*
St. Chinian, (Fr.) *säng klāre*
St. Clair, (Fr.) *zänkt klę'mĕns*
St. Clemens, (Den.) *sän klę-mĕn'tę*
St. Clemente, (Mex.) *isl.* *sän klę-mĕn'tę vŏl-kä'no*
St. Clemente Volcano, (S. Am.) *säng klǫǫ*
St. Cloud, (Fr.) *sän kō-lō'ma*
St. Coloma, (Pen.) *säng kō-lŏngb'*
St. Colombe, (Fr.) *sän krŏ'chę*
St. Croce, (It.) *säng krwä*
St. Croix, (Switz.)
St. Cruz, (Pen. Mex. S. Am.) *sän'ta krǫǫth*
St. Dalmazo, (It.) *sän'ta dăl-mă'dzo*
St. Dalmazzio, (It.) *sän'ta dăl-măt'zī-o*
St. Denis, (Fr. Switz.) *säng dę-nī'*
St. Didier, (Fr.) *säng dī-dī-ę'*
St. Diego, (Mex.) *sän dī-ę'go*
St. Dizier, (Fr.) *säng dī-zī-ę'*
St. Domiano *sän dō-mī-ä'no*
St. Domingo, (Braz. Mex. S. Am.) *sän (säng) dō-mĭn'go*
St. Domingo de la Calzado, (Pen.) *sän dō-mĭn'go dę la käl-thä'do*
St. Domingo, *or* Hayti, (W. Ind.) *säint dō-mĭn'go, hä'ti*
St. Donino, (It.) *sän dō-nī'no*
St. Donna, (It.) *sän'ta dŏn'na*
St. Eleazorio, (Mex.) *sän ę-lę-ä-thō'* (*-sō'*) *rī-o*
St. Elena, (Pen. S. Am.) *sän ę-lę'na*
St. Elisabetta, (It.) *sän ę-lī-sä-bĕt'ta*
St. Endre, (Austr.) *sän ĕn'drę*
St. Erga, (R.) *säukt ĕr'ga*
St. Esprit, Pont, (Fr.) *säng tĕsse-prī'*
St. Etienne, (Fr.) *säng tę-tī-ĕne'*
St. Eulalie, (Pen.) *sän'ta ę-ǫǫ-la'lī-ę*
St. Eustatius, (W. Ind.) *isl.* *ų-stā'shī-us*
St. Fé, (S. Am.) *sän'ta fę*
St. Felices el Chico, (Pen.) *sän fę-lī'thĕsse ĕl tchī'ko*
St. Felipe, (Mex.) *säng fę-līpe'*
St. Fernando, (Mex. Pen.) *sän fĕr-nän'do*
St. Fernando, silver mines, (S. Am.) *sän fĕr-nän'do*
St. Fiorenza, (It.) *sän fī-ō-rĕn'dza*
St. Florent, (Fr.) *säng flō-räng'*
St. Florentin, (Fr.) *säng flō-rang-täng'*
St. Flour, (Fr.) *säng flǫǫr*
St. Fons, (Fr.) *säng fŏng*
St. Francisco, (Mex.) *sän fran-thīs'* (*-sīs'*) *ko*
St. Francisco, (Mex.) *r.* *sän fran-thīs'* (*-sīs'*) *ko*
St. Francisco de la Silla, (Mex.) *sän fran-thīs'* (*-sīs'*) *ko dę la sĭl'ya* (*sĭl'ya*)
St. Francisco Xavier, (Mex.) *sän fran-thīs'* (*-sīs'*) *ko thä-vī-ĕr'*
St. Francois, (Can.) *säng fräng-swä'*
St. Gabriel, (Mex.) *sän gä'brĭ-ĕl*
St. Gallen, (Switz.) *zänkt găl'lĕn*
St. Gaudens, (Fr.) *säng gō-dăng'*
St. Gaultier, (Fr.) *säng gō-i-tī-ę'*
St. Geneviève, (Fr.) *säng shę-nę-vī-ĕve'*
St. Genis, (Fr.) *säng shę-nī'*
St. George, (S. Am.) *sän thę-ōr'thę*
St. Georges, (Fr.) *säng shōrshe*
St. Gerand, (Fr.) *säng shę-räng*
St. Gerard, (Fr.) *säng shę-rärd'*
St. Germain, (Fr.) *säng shĕr-măng'*
St. Germain en Lozère, (Fr.) *säng shĕr-măng' äng lō-zĕre'*
St. Germain Lambron, (Fr.) *säng shĕr-măng' lang-brŏng'*
St. Germain sur Seine, (Fr.) *säng shĕr-măng' sŭr sāne*
St. Geronino, (Mex.) *isl.* *sän thę-rō-nī'no*
St. Giacomo, (Switz.) *sän jī-a-kō'mo*
St. Giles, (Neth.) *säng ǧīle*
St. Gilles, (Fr.) *säng ǧīly* (*ǧī-ĭ*)
St. Gioinfiore, (It.) *sän jĭō-ĭn-fī-ō'rę*
St. Giorgio, (It.) *sän jĭō'jĭo*
St. Giovani, (It.) *sän jĭō-vä'nī*
St. Giovanni, (It.) *sän jĭō-vän'nī*
St. Giovanni di Sallaro, (It.) *sän jĭō-vän'nī dī säl-lä'ro*
St. Giraldo, (Pen.) *sän thī-räl'do*
St. Girons, (Fr.) *säng ǧī-rŏng'*
St. Giuliano, (It.) *sän jĭǫǫ-lī-ä'no*
St. Goar, (Ger.) *zänkt gō'ar*
St. Gothard, (Switz.) *mt.* *zänkt gŏt'härt*
St. Guisto, (It.) *sän gwĭs'to*
St. Gyargy, (Austr.) *järj*
St. Heerenbrock, (Neth.) *zänkt hę'rĕn-brŏk'*
St. Helena, (Af.) *isl.* *sän'ta ę'lę-na* or *hĕl-ę'na*
St. Helena Tonnara, (It.) *sän'ta ę'lę-na tŏn-nä'ra*
St. Helene, (Fr.) *säng tę-lĕne'*
St. Helier, (Fr.) *säng tę-lī-ę'*
St. Hermite, (Fr.) *säng tĕr-mī'te'*
St. Hilaire, (Fr.) *säng tī-lāre'*
St. Hubert, (Neth.) *säng tŭ-bĕr'*
St. Hyacinthe, (Can.) *säng tī-ä-săngt'*
St. Hypolite, (Fr.) *säng tī-pō-līte'*
St. Iago, (W. Ind.) *sän thä'go*
St. Ignacio, (Mex.) *sän ĭg-nä'thĭ-o* (*-sĭ-*) *o*
St. Inier, (Switz.) *säng tī-nī-ę'*
St. Ines, (Mex.) *sän'ta ī nĕsse*
St. Jacob, (Neth.) *zänkt yä'kŏb*
St. Jacques, (Fr.) *säng shäk*
St. Jean, (Fr.) *säng shäng*
St. Jean d'Angely, (Fr.) *säng shäng dängsh-lī'*
St. Jean Day, (Fr.) *säng shäng dā*
St. Jean de Gard, (Fr.) *säng shäng dĕ gär*
St. Jean Pied de Port, (Fr.) *säng shäng pĭę dĕ pōre*
St. Joaninho, (Pen.) *sän thō-a-nĭn'o*
St. Joao, (Pen.) *sän thō-a'o*
St. Joao de Foz, (Pen.) *sän thō-a'o dę fōth*
St. Joao de Sines, (Pen.) *sän thō-a'o dę sī'nĕsso*
St. Joaquim, (Mex.) *sän thō-a'kĭm*
St. Johan, (Den. Austr.) *zänkt yō-hän'*
St. Johann, (Austr.) *zänkt yō'hän'*
St. Jooris Weert, (Neth.) *zänkt yō'rĭs vęrte*
St. Jorge, (Pen.) *sän thōr'thę*
St. Jorge de Olancho, (Mex.) *sän thōr'thę dę ō-lăn'tcho*
St. Jose, (Mex.) *sän thō'sę*
St. Jose de Preinas, (Mex.) *sän thō'sę dę prę'măs*
St. Jose de Tamoalipan, (Mex.) *sän thō'sę dę ta'mō-ä-lī-pän'*
St. Josef, (Mex.) *sän thō'sęf*
St. Jouan, (Fr.) *säng shǫǫ-äng'*
St. Jouin, (Fr.) *säng shǫǫ-äng'*
St. Juan, (Mex.) *sän thǫǫ-än'*
St. Juan Baptista, (Mex.) *sän thǫǫ-än' bäp-tĭs'ta*
St. Juan Baptista, (Mex.) *mt.* *sän thǫǫ-än' bäp-tĭs'ta*
St. Juan de Nicaragua, (Mex.) *sän thǫǫ-än' dę nī-kä-rä'-gǫǫ-a*
St. Juan de Ulua, (Mex.) *sän thǫǫ-än' dę ǫǫ'lǫǫ-a*
St. Juanico, (Mex.) *isl.* *sän thǫǫ-ä-nī'ko*
St. Julias, (Pen.) *ft.* *sän thǫǫ'lī-äs*
St. Julien, (Fr.) *säng shŭ-lĭäng'*
St. Julien du Vourvantes, (Fr.) *säng shŭ-lĭäng' dŭ vǫǫr-vängt'*
St. Julien le Chap, (Fr.) *säng shŭ-lĭäng' lĕ shä*
St. Just, (Fr.) *säng shŭst*
St. Justa, (It.) *sän'ta ţǫǫs'ta*
St. Kirah, (Austr.) *zänkt kī'ra*
St. Konstantinov, (R.) *zänkt kŏn-stän-tī-nŏv'*
St. Lambert, (Fr.) *säng läng-bęr'*
St. Lary, (Fr.) *säng lä-rī'*
St. Lattier, (Fr.) *säng lat-tī-ę*
St. Laurent, (Fr.) *säng lō-räng'*
St. Lazaro, (Mex.) *c.* *sän lä'thä-* (*-sä-*) *ro*
St. Leo, (It.) *sän lę'o*
St. Leonardo, (It. & Pen.) *sän lę-ō-närd'do*
St. Leonhard, (Switz.) *zänkt lę'ōn-härt*
St. Leonovo, (R.) *zänkt lę-ō-nō'vo*
St. Lo, (Fr.) *säng lō*
St. Lorenzo, (Mex.) *sän lō-rĕn'thō* (*-so*)
St. Lorenzo, (It.) *sän lō-rĕn'dzo*
St. Louis, (Fr. Af.) *säng lǫǫ-ĭ'*
St. Louis, (U. S.) *säint lǫǫ'ĭs*
St. Lucar de Barameda, (Pen.) *sän lǫǫ'kär dę bä-rä-mę'-da*
St. Lucar de Guadiana, (Pen.) *sän lǫǫ'kär dę gǫǫ-ä-dī-ä'na*
St. Lucar la Mayor, (Pen.) *sän lǫǫ'kär lä mä-yōr'*
St. Lucas, (Neth.) *c.* *zänkt lǫǫ'kas*
St. Lucia, (Mex.) *sän'ta lǫǫ'thī-* (*-sī-*) *a*
St. Lucida, (It.) *sän'ta lǫǫ-chī'da*
St. Luis, (Mex.) *sän lǫǫ'ĭs*
St. Luiz, (Mex.) *sän lǫǫ'ĭth* (*-ĭs*)
St. Lussurgiu, (It.) *sän lǫǫs-sǫǫr-jǫǫ'*
St. Maarten, (Neth.) *zänkt mär'tĕn*
St. Maddalena, (It.) *sän'ta mäd-dä-lę'na*
St. Maertens, (Neth.) *zänkt mär'tĕns*
St. Magno, (It.) *sän'to män'yo*
St. Malo, (Fr.) *säng mä'lo*
St. Marano, (It.) *sän mä-rä'no*
St. Marc, (Fr. W. Ind.) *säng märk*
St. Marco, (It.) *sän mär'ko*
St. Marcos, (Pen.) *sän mär'kos*
St. Margarida, (Pen.) *sän'ta mär-gä-rī'da*
St. Margarita, (Mex.) *isl.* *sän'ta mär-ga-rī'ta*
St. Maria, (Mex.) *sän'ta mä-rī'a*
St. Maria de la Charcas, (Mex.) *sän'ta mä-rī'a dę la chär'-käs*
St. Maria del Oro, (Mex.) *sän'ta mä-rī'a dĕl ō'ro*
St. Maria di Leuca, (It.) *sän'ta mä-rī'a dī lę-ǫǫ'ka-zänkt mä rī'a*
St. Maria, (Switz.) *sän'ta mä-rī'a mōn'tę*
St. Maria Monte, (It.) *säng mä-rī'*
St. Marie, (Fr.) *sän mä-rī'no*
St. Marino, (It.) *zänkt mär'tĕn*
St. Marten, (Austr.) *zänkt mär'tĕns-dīke*
St. Martensdyk, (Neth.) *säng mär-täng'*
St. Martin, (Fr.) *säng mär-täng' dĕsse trę-ō'*
St. Martin d'Estreaux, (Fr.) *sän mär-tīn' dę mōn-tal-bän'*
St. Martin de Montalban, (Pen.) *zänkt märt'tīne*
St. Martin, (Austr. Switz.) *sän mä-tę'o*
St. Mateo, (Pen.) *säng mät-tī-ĕû'*
St. Matthieu, (Fr.) *säng mō-rĭsse'*
St. Maurice, (Can.) *sän mou'rī-che*
St. Maurice, (It.) *säng mō-rĭsse'*
St. Maurice, (Fr. Switz.) *sän mou'ro*
St. Mauro, (It.) *fŏng dĕ säng mä-sängs'*
St. Maxence, Font de, (Fr.) *säng mę-läng'*
St. Melain, (Fr.) *sän mę-rī'na*
St. Merino, (It.) *säng mī-shĕl'*
St. Michel, (Fr.) *sän mī'ǧǫǫ-ĕl*
St. Miguel, (Mex. Pen.) *sän mī-ǧǫǫ-lī'ta*
St. Migulita, (Mex.) *zänkt mī'klos*
St. Miklos, (Austr.) *zänkt mō'rits*
St. Moritz, (Switz.) *säng nä-zäre'*
St. Nazaire, (Fr.) *sän nī'kō-lo*
St. Nicolo, (It.) *zänkt nī-kō-lä'ya*
St. Nicolaia, (R.) *zänkt ǫǫ'dĕn-rō'dę*
St. Oedenrode, (Neth.) *sän'ta ō-lä'ya*
St. Olaya, (Pen.) *säng ō-mer'*
St. Omer, (Fr.) *sän ō-rĕsse'tę*
St. Oreste, (It.) *sän pä'blo*
St. Pablo, (Pen. Mex.) *säng pä-lä'*
St. Palais, (Fr.) *säng pär-dǫǫ'*
St. Pardoux, (Fr.) *säng pōle käp dĕ shǫǫ*
St. Paul Cap de Joux, (Fr.) *säng pōle dĕ fę-nǫǫl-yę* or *fę-nǫǫ'-yę*
St. Paul de Fenouillet, (Fr.)

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St. Paurvel's Polder, (Neth.)	*zänkt pour'vèls pou'dèr*
St. Payo, (Pen.)	*sän pä'yo*
St. Pé, (Fr.)	*sång pę*
St. Pedro, (Mex.)	*sän pę'dro*
St. Pedro, (Mex.) *b. & r.*	*sän pę'dro*
St. Père à Vy, (Fr.)	*sång pêre à vï*
St. Peter, (Austr.)	*zänkt pę'tèr*
St. Petersburg, (R.)	*zänkt (sänt) pę'tèrs-bǫǫrğ* or *sänt pę'tèrs-bèrğ*
St. Piero, (It.)	*sän pï-ę'ro*
St. Pierre, (Can.)	*sång pï-êre'*
St. Pierre de la Fage, (Fr.)	*sång pï-êre' dė lä fäğe*
St. Pierre, (Switz. W. Ind.)	*sång pï-êre'*
St. Pol, (Fr.)	*sång pôle*
St. Pol de Léon, (Fr.)	*sång pôle dė lę-ŏng'*
St. Pourçain, (Fr.)	*sång pǫǫr-sång'*
St. Quirico, (It.)	*sän kwï-rï'ko*
St. Rafael, (Mex.)	*sän rä'fa-ęl*
St. Rafael, (Mex.) *r.*	*sän rä'fa-ęl*
St. Remo, (It.)	*sän rę'mo*
St. Remy, (Fr.)	*sång rę-mï'*
St. Romain, (Fr.)	*sång rō-măng'*
St. Rome, (Fr.)	*sång rōme*
St. Rome de Cernon, (Fr.)	*sång rōme dė sèr-nŏng'*
St. Rosa, (Mex.)	*sän'ta rō'sa*
St. Rosa, (Mex.) *isl.*	*sän'ta rō'sa*
St. Rosario, (Mex.)	*sän rō-sä'rï-o*
St. Saba, (Mex.)	*sän'ta sä'ba*
St. Saba, (Mex.) *isl.*	*sän'ta sä'ba*
St. Salvador, (Mex.)	*sän säl-vä-dōr'*
St. Saphorin, (Fr.)	*sång sä-fō-răng'*
St. Sauveur, (Fr.)	*sång sō-vǫǫr'*
St. Sebastian, (Pen. Mex.)	*sän sę-bäs-tï-än'*
St. Sebastino, (Pen.)	*sän sę-bäs-tï-ä'o*
St. Seine, (Fr.)	*sång sāne*
St. Séver, (Fr.)	*sång sę-vęr'*
St. Severina, (It.)	*sän'ta sę-vę-rï'na*
St. Silvestre, (Fr.)	*sång sïl-vêstr'*
St. Stefano, (It.)	*sän stę-fä'no*
St. Thiebault, (Fr.)	*sång tï-bō'*
St. Tomas, (Mex.)	*sän tō'mäs*
St. Tommaso, (It.) *b.*	*sän tōm-mä'so*
St. Ursanne, (Switz.)	*sång tůr-sâne'*
St. Vilier, (Fr.)	*sång vï-lï-ę'*
St. Veit, (Austr.)	*zänkt vïte*
St. Ver Tchirska	*vêr tchîre'ka*
St. Vincent, (Australia, Fr.)	*sång văng-săng'*
St. Vincente, (Mex.)	*sän vïn-thên'* (*-sên'*) *tę*
St. Vito, (It.)	*sän vï'to*
St. Viviens, (Fr.)	*sång vï-vï-ăng'*
St. Xavier del Bac, (Mex.)	*sän chä-vï'ėr dėl bäk*
Saintes, (Fr.)	*sångt*
Saintonge, (Fr.)	*sång-tŏngsh'*
Sajo St. Peter, (Austr.)	*sä'yo zänkt pę'tėr*
Sala, (It. Sc. Pen.)	*sä'la*
Salama, (Mex.)	*sä-lä'ma*
Salamanca, (Pen. Mex.)	*sä-lä-măn'ka*
Salamon, (Austr.)	*zä'la-mōn*
Salandrella, (It.)	*sä-lan-drėl'la*
Salas, (Pen.)	*sä'läs*
Salbris, (Fr.)	*säl-brï'*
Salerno, (It.)	*să-lèr'no*
Salerno, (It.) *g.*	*sä-lèr'no*
Salicetto, (It.)	*sä-lï-chêt'to*
Salina, (It.)	*sä-lï'na*
Salinas, (Pen.)	*sä-lï'näs*
Salinas de Orichuela, (Pen.)	*sä-lï'näs dę ō-rï-chǫǫ-ę'la*
Salinello, (It.) *r.*	*sä-lï-nèl'lo*
Salino, (It.) *r.*	*sä-lï'no*
Salo, (It.)	*sä'lo*
Salobrena, (Pen.)	*sä-lō-brę'na*
Salona, (Gr.) *mt.*	*sä-lō'na*
Salonica, (Tur.)	*sä-lō'nï-ka*
Salpi, (It.)	*säl'pï*
Salpi, (It.) *l.*	*säl'pï*
Salsadella, (Pen.)	*säl'sä-dėl'ya*
Salso, (It.) *r.*	*säl'so*
Salsola, (It.) *r.*	*säl'sō-la*
Salta, (S. Am.)	*säl'ta*
Saltilla, (Mex.)	*säl-tïl'ya* or *säl-tï'ya*
Saltillo, (Mex.)	*säl-tïl'yo* or *säl-tï'yo*
Saltino, (It.)	*säl-tï'no*
Salto Ganobo, (Pen.)	*säl'to gä-nō'bo*
Saltza, (Ger.) *r.*	*zälts'sa*
Saltzburg, (Austr. Ger.)	*zälts'bǫǫrğ*
Saluzzo, (It.)	*să-lǫǫ'zo*
Saluzzola, (It.)	*să-lǫǫ'zō-la*
Salvador, (S. Am.)	*säl-va-dōre'*
Salvaterra, (Pen.)	*säl-vä-tèr'ra*
Salvatierra, (Pen.)	*säl-vä-tï-èr'ra*
Salza, (Ger.) *r.*	*zälts'tsa*
Salzwedel, (Prus.)	*zälts'vê-dėl*
Samara, (R.)	*să-mä'ra*
Samara, (R.) *r.*	*să-mä'ra*
Samarang, (East. Isl.)	*săm-a-răng'*
Samarcand, (As.)	*săm'ar-kănd'*
Samaria, (Pal.)	*să-mā'rï-a*
Samassi, (It.)	*să-mäs'sï*
Sambre, (Neth.) *r.*	*säm'brę* or *sångbr*
Sampayo, (Pen.)	*săm-pä'yo*
Samre, (Fr.)	*sångr*
Samsoe, (Den.) *isl.*	*zäm'zŏ*
San Bonifacio, (It.)	*sän bō-nï-fä'chïo*
San Boy, (Pen.)	*sän boi*
San Clemente, (Pen.)	*sän klę-mėn'tę*
San Ildefonso, (Pen.)	*sän ïl-dę-fōn'so*
San Juan, (S. Am.)	*sän čhǫǫ-än'*
San Luis, (S. Am.)	*sän lǫǫ'ïsse*
San Luis Potosi, (Mex.)	*sän lǫǫ'ïsse pō-tō'sï*
San, (Austr.) *r.*	*zän*
Sancerre, (Fr.)	*sång-sêre'*
Sanctispíritus, (Pen.)	*sänk-tïs-pï'rï-tǫǫs*
Sandager, (Den.)	*zänd'ä-gèr*
Sandersleben, (Den.)	*zän'dèrs-lê'bėn*
Sandeweer, (Neth.)	*sän'dę-vehr*
Sandoe, (Sc. Pen.)	*zän-dŏ'*
Sandusky, (U. S.)	*săn-dus'ky*
Sandwich, (Eng. & U. S.)	*sănd'wich* or *sănd'idge*
Sangamon, (U. S.)	*săng'ga-mon*
Sangonera, (Pen.) *r.*	*săn-gō-nę'ra*
Sangro, (It.)	*săn'gro*
Sangro, (It.) *r.*	*săn'gro*
Sanguesa, (Pen.)	*săn-gę'sa*
Sanguhan, (Scot.)	*sănk'en*
Sanneo, (It.)	*săn'nę-o*
Sannikeda, (Sc. Pen.)	*zän-nï-ke'da*
Sansego, (Austr.) *isl.*	*săn-sę'go*
Santa Ana, (Pen.)	*săn'ta a'na*
Santa Cruz, (W. Ind.) *mt.*	*săn'ta krǫǫth* or *krǫǫs*
Santa Fé, (Mex. S. Am. Pen.)	*săn'ta fę*
Santa Manza, (It.)	*săn'ta măn'dza*
Santa Manza, (It.) *g*	*săn'ta măn'dza*
Santa Rosa, (Mex.) *isl.*	*săn'ta rō'sa*
Santander, (Ind. Mex. Pen.)	*săn-tăn'dėr*
Santarem, (Pen.)	*săn-ta'rėm*
Santerno, (It.) *r.*	*săn-tèr'no*
Santhofen, (Ger.)	*zänt'hō-fėn*
Santiago, (Pen. S. Am. Mex.)	*săn-tï-ä'go*
Santillana, (Mex.)	*săn-tïl-yä'na* or *săn-tï-yä'na*
Santomern, (Pen.)	*săn-tō-mę'ra*
Santona, (Pen.)	*săn-tō'na*
Santos, los, (Pen.)	*lǫs săn'tos*
Saone, Upper, (Fr.) *dep.*	*sōne*
Saone and Loir, (Fr.) *dep.*	*sōne, lwâre*
Sarragosa, (Pen.)	*să-ra-gō'sa*
Saranac, (U. S.)	*să'ra-năk*
Saransk, (R.)	*să'ränsk*
Saratoga, (U. S.)	*să-ra-tō'ga*
Saratov, (R.)	*să-ra-tov'*
Sarcoxie, (U. S.)	*săr-kox'ïe*
Sardas, (Pen.)	*săr'dăs*
Sardara, (It.)	*săr-dä'ra*
Sardinia, (It.) *isl.*	*săr-dï'nï-a*
Sardis, (Tur.)	*săr'dïs*
Sargans, (Switz.)	*zär'gäns*
Sarmas, (Austr.)	*săr'măs*
Sarmatia	*săr-mā'shï-a*
Sarnen, (Switz.)	*zär'nėn*
Sarnen, (Switz.) *l.*	*zär'nėn*
Sarno, (It.)	*săr'no*
Saros, (Tur.) *g.*	*să'ros*
Sarrbourg, (Fr.)	*sâre-bǫǫr'*
Sarrebruck, (Fr.)	*sâre-brük'*
Sarthe, (Fr.) *dep.* & *r.*	*sârte*
Sartilly, (Fr.)	*sâr-tïl-yï'* or *sâr-tï-yï'*
Sassari, (It.)	*säs-sä'rï*
Satara, (Ind.)	*să-tä'ra*
Satorallya Ujely, (Austr.)	*să-tō-räl'ya ǫǫ-yėly'*
Sau, *or* Save, (Austr.) *r.*	*zou*
Saugatuc, (U. S.)	*saw'ga-tuk*
Saugerties, (U. S.)	*saw'gėr-tïzz*
Sauley, (Switz.)	*sō-lä'*
Sault de Nouailles, (Fr.)	*sō dė nǫǫ-äly'* or *nǫǫä-ï*
Saut du Doubs, (Switz.)	*sō dü dǫǫbz*
Sautour, (Neth.)	*sō-tǫǫr'*
Sauveterre, (Fr.)	*sōve-têre'*
Sauze, Al, (Mex.)	*ä'ï sou'thę* (*-sę*)
Savalletro, (It.)	*să-väl-lę'tro*
Savanna de la Mar, [Hayti,] (W. Ind.)	*să-văn'na dė lä mär*
Savanna la Mar and Harbor, (W. Ind.)	*să-văn'na lä mär*
Savannah, (U. S.)	*să-văn'näh*
Save, *or* Sau, (Austr.) *r.*	*zä'vę*
Savena, (It.)	*să-vę'na*
Saverne, (Fr.)	*să-vėrn'*
Savigne, (Fr.)	*să-vïny'*
Savio, (It.) *r.*	*să'vï-o*
Savona, (It.)	*să-vō'na*
Saxkjobing, (Den.)	*säks'kï-ŏb'bing*
Saxony, *or* Sachsen, (Ger. Prus.)	*säx'o-ny*
Sayamen, (Tur.) *mt.*	*să-yä'mėn*
Scagliosa Monte, (It.)	*skäl-yō'sa mōn'tę*
Scala, (It.)	*skä'la*
Scala, la, (It.)	*lä skä'la*
Scalesta, (Switz.)	*skä-lèsse'ta*
Scanderoon, (As.)	*skăn-dėr-ǫǫn'*
Scantic, (U. S.)	*skăn'tïk*
Scardona, (Austr.)	*skär-dō'na*
Schaffhausen, (Switz.)	*shäf-hou'zėn*
Schaghticoke, (U. S.)	*skägh'tï-koke*
Scheemda, (Neth.)	*skęm'da*
Schelde, East, (Neth.)	*skėl'dę*
Schelde, West, *or* De Hond, (Neth.)	*skėl'dę, dę hŏnd*
Scheldt, (Neth.)	*skėlt*
Schenectady, (U. S.)	*skėn-ėk'ta-dy*
Scherzingen, (Switz.)	*shèr'tsing-ėn*
Scheschuwa, (Prus.) *r.*	*shę-shǫǫ'va*
Scheveningen, (Neth.)	*skę'vę-ning-ėn*
Schiedam, (Neth.)	*skï'dăm*
Schiermonnik, (Neth.) *isl.*	*skïre'mŏn-nïk*
Schinznach, (Switz.)	*shints'năch*
Schiovonia, (It.)	*skï-ō-vō'nï-a*
Schiuschiu, (It.) *mt.*	*skï-ǫǫs-skï-ǫǫ'*
Schlent, (Den.)	*shlėnt*
Schlent, (Den.) *l.*	*shlėnt*
Schlesien, *or* Silesia, (Austr. Prus.)	*shlę'zï-ėn*
Schleswig, *or* Sleswick, (Den.)	*shlęs'vię*
Schlosser, (U. S.)	*shlos'ser*
Schmallenburg, (Ger.)	*shmäl'lėn-bǫǫrğ*
Schmalkalden, (Ger.)	*shmäl-käl'dėn*
Schneeberg, (Austr.)	*shnę'bèrğ*
Schodac, (U. S.)	*skō'dak*
Schoenberg, (Austr.)	*shēnę'bèrğ*
Schoenberg, (Prus.)	*shēnę'bèrğ*
Schoeningen, (Ger.)	*shēn'ning-ėn*
Schoftland, (Switz.)	*shǫft'länt*
Schoharie, (U. S.)	*skō-här'ie*
Schoodic, (U. S.)	*skǫǫ'dik*
Schooley, (U. S.)	*skǫǫ'ly*
Schoolte, (Neth.)	*skǫǫl'tę*
Schouwen, (Neth.)	*skou'vėn*
Schroon, (U. S.)	*skrǫǫn*
Schubelbach, (Switz.)	*shǫǫ'bėl-băch*
Schüilenburg, (Neth.)	*skoï'lėn-bǫǫrğ*
Schuyler, (U. S.)	*skï'lėr*
Schuylkill, (U. S.)	*skŭl'kil*
Schwabach, (Ger.)	*shwa'băch*
Schwaben, *or* Suabia, (Ger.)	*shwa'bėn, sǫǫä'bï-a*
Schwartzburg, (Ger.)	*shwärts'bǫǫrğ*
Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, (Ger.)	*shwärts'bǫǫrğ rǫǫ'dōl-stät*
Schwartzburg-Sondershausen, (Ger.)	*shwärts'bǫǫrğ zōn'dėrs-hou'zėn*
Schwarza, (Ger.) *r.*	*shwar'tsa*
Schwarzach, (Ger.) *r.*	*shwar'tsăch*
Schwarzwald, (Ger.)	*shwärts'wält*
Schwedt, (Prus.)	*shwęt*
Schweidnitz, (Prus.)	*shwït'nits*
Schweiz, *or* Switzerland	*shwïtse*
Schwerin, (Ger.)	*shwę-rïne'*
Schwiebas, (Prus.)	*shwï'bäs*
Schwyz, (Switz.)	*shwits*
Sciarra Point, (It.)	*shï-ä'ra*
Scindia, (Ind.)	*shïn'dï-a*
Scinosa, (It.)	*shï-nō'sa*
Scio, (Gr.)	*shï'o* or *shï'o*
Scioto, (U. S.)	*shï-ō'to*
Scituate, (U. S.)	*sit'ų-ate*
Sclavonia, *or* Schlavonien, (Austr.)	*skla-vō'nï-a, shla-vō-nï'ėn*
Sconondoah, (U. S.)	*sko-non'do-ah*
Scorna, (Austr.)	*skör'na*
Scotland	*skot'land*
Sculetta, (It.)	*skǫǫ-lèt'ta*
Scutari, (Tur.)	*skǫǫ-tä'rï*
Scylla, (It.)	*shïl'la*
Scythia	*sith'ï-a*
Seaconnet, (U. S.)	*se-kon'net*
Sebasticook, (U. S.)	*se-bas'tï-kǫǫk*
Sebec, (U. S.)	*sē'bek*
Seca, la, (Pen.)	*lä sę'ka*
Sedan, (Fr.)	*sę-dăng'*
Seedorf, (Switz. Ger.)	*zę'dǫrf*
Seehausen, (Prus.)	*zę'hou-zėn*
Seekonk, (U. S.)	*see'konk*
Segarra, la, (Pen.)	*lä sę-gär'ra*
Segoberg, (Den.)	*zę'gę-bèrğ*
Segues Pass, (Switz.)	*săny*
Sego, (R.) *l.*	*sę'go*
Segovia, (Pen. Mex.)	*sę-gō'vï-a*
Segre, (Pen.) *r.*	*sę'grę*
Segua, (Pen.)	*sę'gǫǫ-a*
Segura, (Pen.)	*sę-gǫǫ'ra*
Sehmutter, (Ger.) *r.*	*zėh'mǫǫt'tėr*
Seine, (Fr.) *dep.*	*sāne*
Seine, Lower, (Fr.) *dep.*	*sāne*
Seine and Marne, (Fr.) *dep.*	*sāne, märne*
Seine and Oise, (Fr.) *dep.*	*sāne, wâse*
Seine, (Fr.) *r.*	*sāne*
Selaya, (Pen.)	*sę-lä'ya*
Sele, (It.) *r.*	*sę'lę*
Selitska, (R.)	*sę-lits'ka*
Selkirk, (Scot.)	*sėl'kirk*
Sella, (Pen.) *c.*	*sėl'ya*
Selzach, (Switz.)	*zėl'tsăch*
Semja, (R.)	*sėm'ja*
Semlin, (Austr.)	*sėm-lïne'*
Semmaria, (It.)	*sėm-mä'rï-a*
Sempach, (Switz.)	*zėm'păch*
Sempach, (Switz.) *l.*	*zėm'păch*
Semur, (Fr.)	*sę-mûre'*
Seneca, (U. S.)	*sėn'e-kä*
Senegal, (Af.) *r.*	*sėn-e-gäl'*
Senegambia, (Af.)	*sėn-e-găm'bï-a*
Senio, (It.) *r.*	*sę'nï-o*
Senlis, (Fr.)	*săng-lï'*

Fāte, fär, fąll, what, bât. — *Mēte, prey, hèlp, thêre, hër.* — *Pīne, marīne, bīrd, fig.* — *Nōte, dōve, mŏve, wǫlf, bǫǫk, lǫrd.* — *Tūne, bull, ųnite.* — Fr. long *vûe*; Fr. short *bût.*

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Sennaar, (Af.) *sen-nädr'*
Senne, (Neth.) *r.* *zĕn'nę* or *sĕne*
Sennwald, (Switz.) *zĕn'vält*
Sentier, le, (Switz.) *lĕ säng-tĭ-ę'*
Sepulcro de Scipion, (Pen.) *sę-pọọl'kro dę sĭ'pĭ-ŏn*
Seraincourt, (Fr.) *sĕ-răng-kọọr'*
Serampore, (-poor,) (Ind.) *sĕr-ăm-pōre'*
Servalle, (It.) *sę-rä-väl'lę*
Serdao, (Pen.) *sĕr-dä'o*
Sered, (Austr.) *r.* *sę'rĕd*
Serechova, (R.) *sę-rę-chō'va*
Seringapatam, (Hind.) *sĕr-ing'ga-pa-tăm'*
Serle, (Australia,) *mt.* *sĕr'lę*
Sermiers, (Fr.) *sĕr-mĭ-ę'*
Sermoise, (Fr.) *sĕr-mwäze'*
Sermano, (It.) *sĕr-nä'no*
Sernon la Doire, (Fr.) *sĕr-nōng lä dwäre*
Serpa, (Pen.) *sĕr'pa*
Serpentaria, (It.) *isl.* *sĕr-pĕn-tä'rĭ-a*
Serpouchov, (R.) *sĕr-pou'chov*
Serrieres, (Fr.) *sĕr-rĭ-ĕre'*
Sertig, (Switz.) *zĕr'tĭg̃*
Serverette, (Fr.) *sĕrve-rĕtte'*
Servia, (Tur.) *sĕr'vĭ-a*
Sery, (Neth.) *sĕ-rĭ'*
Sesia, (It.) *r.* *sę'zĭ-a*
Sesto Calende, (It.) *sĕss'to kä-lĕn'dę*
Sesto Varese, (It.) *sĕss'to vä-rę'zę*
Sestri, (It.) *sĕss'trĭ*
Sestri di Levante, (It.) *sĕss'trĭ dĭ lę-vän'tę*
Setauket, (U. S.) *se-taw'ket*
Setsch, (Austr.) *zĕtsh*
Settimu, (It.) *sĕt-tĭ-mọọ'*
Setubal, (Pen.) *sę-tọọ-bäl'*
Setyk, (Austr.) *setjk*
Severac, le Château, (Fr.) *sę-vę-răk' lĕ shä-tō'*
Sevilla, (Pen.) *sę-vĭl'ya*
Sevres, (Fr.) *sĕvr*
Sevres Deux, (Fr.) *dep.* *sĕvr dĕu*
Sewestan, (Per.) *se-wĕs-tăn'*
Sezezurowa, (Austr.) *shę-sę-sọọ-rō'va*
Sferra Cavallo, (It.) *c.* *sfĕr'ra kä-väl'lo*
Shamokin, (U. S.) *shä-mō'kin*
Shandaken, (U. S.) *shăn-dä'ken*
Shannon, (Ir.) *shăn'non*
Sharkieh, (Eg.) *shär'kĭ-eh*
Sharon, Plain of, (Pal.) *shăr'on*
Shawnee, (U. S.) *shaw-nee'*
Sheboygan, (U. S.) *she-boi'gan*
Sheerness, (Eng.) *shēr nĕss'*
Shelbourne, (Can.) *shĕl'bọọrne*
Shelluhs, (Af.) *shĕl'lĕhs*
Shelocta, (U. S.) *she-lok'ta*
Shenandoah, (U. S.) *shĕn-ăn-dō'ăh*
Shenango, (U. S.) *she-năng'go*
Sherbrooke, (Can.) *shĕr'brọọke*
Sheshequin, (U. S.) *shĕsh'e-kwin*
Shetucket, (U. S.) *she-tuk'et*
Shiawassee, (U. S.) *shĭ-a-wŏs'see*
Shirar, (Per.) *shĭ-răr'*
Shoa, (Af.) *shō'a*
Shoomla, (Tur.) *shọọm'lä*
Shoshonee, (U. S.) *shọsh'o-nee*
Shragna, (Af.) *shrăg'na*
Shropshire, (Eng.) *shrop'shĭre*
Siak, (East. Isl.) *sĭ-ak'*
Siam, (As.) *sĭ'am*
Siberia, (As.) *sĭ-bē'rĭ-a*
Sibilla, (It.) *mt.* *sĭ-bĭl'la*
Sichem, (Neth.) *zĭ'chĕm*
Sicily, (It.) *isl.* *sĭs'ĭ-ly*
Sid, (Austr.) *sĭd*
Siddeburen, (Neth.) *zĭd'dę-bọọ'rĕn*
Sidensjoe, (Sc. Pen.) *zĭ'dĕn-shĕu*
Siderno, (It.) *sĭ-dĕr'no*
Sidra, (Af.) *g.* *sĭ'dra*
Siebenlingen, (Austr.) *zĭ'bĕn-ling-ĕn*
Siena, (It.) *sĭ-ę'na*
Sienne, (Fr.) *r.* *sĭ-ĕne'*
Sierra de Estrella, (Pen.) *sĭ-ĕr'ra dę ĕsse-trę'lya*
Sierra Madre, (Mex.) *sĭ-ĕr'ra mä'drę*
Sierra de los Mimbres, (Mex.) *sĭ-ĕr'ra dę lọs mĭm'brĕsse*
Sierra de Monchique, (Pen.) *sĭ-ĕr'ra dę mŏn-chĭ'kę*
Sierra Nevada, (Pen.) *sĭ-ĕr'ra nę-vä'da*
Siete Carreras, (Pen.) *sĭ-ę'tę kär-rę'räs*
Sigmaringen, [Hohenzollern,] (Ger.) *zĭg̃'mä-ring'ĕn*
Signau, (Ger.) *zing'nou*
Sigriswelier, (Switz.) *zĭ'grĭs-vĭ'lĕr*
Sigtuna, (Sc. Pen.) *sig-tọọ'na*
Siguantanejo, (Mex.) *sĭ-gọọ-ăn-tä-nę'cho*
Siguenza, (Pen.) *sĭ-gĕn'thä*
Sigueyro, (Pen.) *sĭ-gĭ'ro*
Siklo, (Austr.) *sĭ'klo*
Siklos, (Austr.) *sĭ'klos*
Silbodal, (Sc. Pen.) *zĭl'bō-dăle'*
Silde Rivet, (Den.) *isl.* *zĭl'dę*
Silden, (Sc. Pen.) *zĭl'dĕn*
Silesia, *or* Schlesien, (Austr.) *si-lē'sĭ-a*
Siliqua, (It.) *sĭ'lĭ-kwä*
Siljan, (Sc. Pen.) *l.* *sĭl'yän*
Sillery, (Fr.) *sĭl-rĭ'*
Silora, (It.) *r.* *sĭ-lō'ra*
Sils, (Switz.) *zĭls*
Silser, (Switz.) *l.* *zĭl'zĕr*
Silsili, (Eg.) *sĭl'si-li*
Silvano, (It.) *sĭl-vä'no*
Silvaplana, (Switz.) *sĭl'vä-plä'na*
Silveiras, (Pen.) *sĭl-vĭ'räs*
Silvi, (It.) *sĭl'vĭ*
Simand, (Austr.) *zĭ'mänd*
Simbach, (Ger.) *zĭm'bäch*
Simbirsk, (R.) *sĭm'birsk*
Simeon, (Pal.) *sĭ'mę-ŏn*
Simione, (It.) *sĭ-mĭ-ō'nę*
Simlyana, (Austr.) *sĭm-lĭä'na*
Simmen, (Switz.) *r.* *zĭm'mĕn*
Simmern, (Ger.) *zĭm'mĕrn*
Simplon, (Switz.) *săng-plōng'*
Simplon, Route du, (Switz.) *rọọt dŭ săng-plōng'*
Sinai, (Pal. Eg.) *mt.* *sĭ'nä*
Sinai, (Pal. Eg.) *pen.* *sĭ'nä*
Sinalva, (Mex.) *sĭ-näl'va*
Sinalva, (Mex.) *r.* *sĭ-näl'va*
Sinde, (Per. Ind.) *sĭn'dę*
Singapore, (-poor,) (Ind.) *sing-gä-pōre'*
Sinigaglia, (It.) *sĭ-nĭ-gäl'lya*
Sinnemahoning, (U. S.) *sĭn'ne-mä-hō'nĭng*
Sinnour, Plain of, (Eg.) *sin-nọọr'*
Siout, (Eg.) *sĭ-ọọt'*
Sioux, (U. S.) com. *sọọ*
Sippican, (U. S.) *sip'pĭ-kan*
Sirante, (Pen.) *sĭ-răn'tę*
Siriani, (R.) *sĭ-rĭ-ä'nĭ*
Sisal, (Mex.) *sĭ-säl'*
Sisarga, (Pen.) *isl* *sĭ-sär'ga*
Sissach, (Switz.) *zĭs'säch*
Sissigen, (Switz.) *zĭs'sĭ-gĕn*
Sittard, (Neth.) *sĭt'tärd*
Sitte Aguas, (Pen.) *sĭt'tę ä'gọọ-äs*
Siverier, (Switz.) *sĭ-vę-rĭ-ę'*
Skagen, (Den.) *c.* *skä'gen*
Skagstol, (Sc. Pen.) *mt.* *skäg̃'stōle*
Skamproy, (Neth.) *skăm'proi*
Skanderberg, (Den.) *skăn'dĕr-bĕrg̃*
Skåne, (Sc. Pen.) *skō'nę*
Skara, (Sc. Pen.) *skä'ra*
Skarsta, (Sc. Pen.) *skärs'ta*
Skellefteå, (Sc. Pen.) *skyĕl-lĕf-tę'o*
Skellefteå, (Sc. Pen.) *r* *skyĕl-lĕf-tę'o*
Skenceteles, (U. S.) *skĕn'e-ăt'ę-les*
Skibberreen, (Ir.) *skĭb'bĕr-reen'*
Skippack, (U. S.) *skĭp'pak*
Skoefde, (Sc. Pen.) *skyeŭf'dę*
Skog, (Sc. Pen.) *skọọg̃*
Skolinapa, (R.) *skō-lĭ-ä'pa*
Skowhegan, (U. S.) *skow'he-găn*
Skye, (Scot.) *sky*
Slagelse, (Den.) *slä'gĕl-zę'*
Sleen, (Neth.) *slĕno*
Sleswick, *or* Schleswig, (Den.) *slĕs'wĭk*
Sligo, (Ir.) *co.* *slĭ'go*
Slooten, (Neth.) *slō'tĕn*
Slykenburg, (Neth.) *slĭ'kĕn-bọọrg̃*
Småland, (Sc. Pen.) *smō'lănd*
Smolensk, (R.) *smō'lĕnsk*
Smyrna, (Tur.) *smĕr'na*
Snoehattan, (Sc. Pen.) *mt.* *snĕu'hät'tăn*
Snowden, (Eng.) *snō'dĕn*
Sonna, (It.) *mt.* *sō-ä'na*
Sobrades, (Pen.) *sō-brä'dĕsse*
Sobrado, (Pen.) *sō-brä'do*
Sobral, (Pen.) *sō-bräl'*
Sobreira Formoza, (Pen.) *sō-brĭ'ra fōr-mō'thä*
Soconusco, (Mex.) *sō-kō-nọọs'ko*
Socorro, (Mex.) *isl.* *sō-kō'rro*
Socuellamos, (Pen.) *sō-kọọ-ęl-yä'mos*
Soederhamn, (Sc. Pen.) *sĕu'dĕr-hămn*
Soederkjoping, (Sc. Pen.) *sĕu'dĕr-(-kyĕu') chĕu'pĭng*
Soedertelge, (Sc. Pen.) *sĕu'dĕr-tĕl'yę*
Soest, (Ger.) *zōste*
Sogne Fjeld, (Sc. Pen.) *zōng'nę fyĕld*
Sogne Fjord, (Sc. Pen.) *zōng'nę fyōrd*
Sognedal, (Sc. Pen.) *zōng'nę-dăle*
Soignes, (Neth.) *swän*
Soignies, Forest of, (Neth.) *swän-yĭ'*
Soissons, (Fr.) *swäs-sōng'*
Solanillos, (Pen.) *sō-la-nĭl'yos*
Soleure, (Switz.) *sō-lẽre'*
Solingen, (Ger.) *zō'ling-ĕn*
Solola, (Mex.) *sō'lō-la*
Solvitsborg, (Sc. Pen.) *zol'vits-bọrg*
Solway, (Scot.) *sol'way*
Sombrete, (Mex.) *sōm-brę'tę*
Sombrief, (Neth.) *sōng-brĭ-ĕf'*
Someren, (Neth.) *sō'mărn*
Somers, (U. S.) *sum'ers*
Somerset, (Af. N. Am.) *sum'er sĕt*
Somersetshire, (Eng.) *sum'er-sĕt-shĭre*
Somme, (Fr.) *dep.* *sōme*
Somme, (Fr.) *r.* *sōme*
Somme Velo, (Fr.) *sōme vę'lo*
Sommelsdyk, (Neth.) *sọm'mĕls-dĭke'*
Sommen, (Sc. Pen.) *l.* *zōm'mĕn*
Sommières, (Fr.) *sō-mĭ-ĕre'*
Sonderborg, (Den.) *zọn'dĕr-bọrg̃*
Sondershausen, [Schwarzburg,] (Ger.) *zōn'dĕrs-how'zĕn, shwōrts'bọọrg̃*
Sondersleben, (Ger.) *zōn'dĕrs-lĕ'bĕn*
Soneguera, (Mex.) *sō-nę-gę'räs*
Soneja, (Pen.) *sō-nę'cha*
Sonnenburg, (Prus.) *zōn'nĕn-bọọrg̃*
Sonora, (Mex.) *sō-nō'ra*
Sonsonate, (Mex.) *sōn-sō-nä'tę*
Sonvillier, (Switz.) *sōng-vĭ-lĭ-ę'*
Soodan, (Af.) *sọọ-dăn'*
Soorabaya, (Ind.) *sọọ-rä-bĭ'ä*
Sopello, (It.) *sō-pĕl'lo*
Sophienberg, (Ger.) *zō-f'ĭ'ĕn-bĕrg̃*
Sorbas, (Pen.) *sōr'bäs*
Sorgue, (Fr.) *r.* *sōrg*
Soria, (Pen.) *sō'rĭ-a*
Soroe, (Den. Sc. Pen.) *zō'rœ*
Sorrento, (It.) *sōr-rĕn'to*
Sorsele, (Sc. Pen.) *sọr'sę-lę*
Sorsjoen, (Sc. Pen.) *sọr'shœne*
Sorso, (It.) *sōr'so*
Sortes, (Pen.) *sōr'tĕsse*
Sorup, (Den.) *sō'rọọp*
Sospello, (It.) *sōs-pĕl'lo*
Sostri, (It.) *sōs'trĭ*
Sote Fjord, (Sc. Pen.) *sō'tę f'tōrd*
Soto de la Marina, (Mex.) *sō'to dę lä mä-rĭ'na*
Sotres, (Pen.) *sō'trĕsse*
Sotteghem, (Neth.) *sọt'tę-gĕm*
Soubes, (Fr.) *sọọbe*
Sou-choo, (Ch.) *sou'chọọ*
Souchons, (Fr.) *sọọ-shōng'*
Soucirac, (Fr.) *sọọ-sĭ-răk'*
Souhegan, (U. S.) *sou-hē'gan*
Souillac, (Fr.) *sọọl-yăk'* or *sọọ'ĭ-yăk'*
Souilly, (Fr.) *sọọl-yĭ'* or *sọọ'ĭ-yĭ'*
Soulaines, (Fr.) *sọọ-lāne'*
Souloni, (Fr.) *sọọ-lō-nĭ'*
Soulvache, (Fr.) *sọọl-vāshe'*
Sourbes, (Fr.) *sọọrbe*
Sources, los, (Mex.) *lōs sọọr'thĕsse (-sĕsse)*
Souterraine, la, (Fr.) *lä sọọ-tĕr-rāne'*
Southampton, (Eng.) *suth-hămp'ton*
Southbury, (U. S.) *south'bu-ry*
Southington, (U. S.) *suth'ing-ton*
Southwark, (Eng.) *suth'ark*
Southwick, (U. S.) com. *south'ĭk*
Sovry, (Fr.) *sō-vrĭ'*
Soyhiere, (Switz.) *swä-ĭ-ĕre'*
Spa, (Neth.) *spä*, Eng. *spaw*
Spada, (Tur.) *c.* *spä'da*
Spadicinto, (Pen.) *spä-dĭ-thĭn'to*
Spain, *Sp.* España, *Fr* Espagne *ĕsse-pānę'*, Sp. *ĕsse-pānę'yę*, Fr.
Spakenburg, (Neth.) *spä'kĕn-bọọrg̃*
Spalatro, (Austr.) *spä-la'tro*
Spanberg, (Austr.) *spän'bĕrg̃*
Spanbroek, (Neth.) *spän'brọọk*
Spandau, (Prus.) *spän'dou*
Spangenberg, (Ger.) *spăng'ĕn-bĕrg̃*
Spannam, (Neth.) *spän'năm*
Sparre, le, (Fr.) *lĕ spärre*
Sparta, (Gr.) *spär'ta*
Spartimento, (It.) *c.* *spär-tĭ-mĕn'to*
Spartivento, (It.) *c.* *spär-tĭ-vĕn'to*
Spas of Kissengen and Bocklet, (Ger.) *späs, kĭs'sĕng-ĕn, bọk'lĕt*
Spati, (Gr.) *c.* *spä'tĭ*
Speicher, (Switz.) *spī'chĕr*
Speier, *or* Speyer, (Ger.) *spī'ĕr*
Speierbach, (Ger.) *r.* *spī'ĕr-bäch*
Spenicz, (Austr.) *spę'nitch*
Sperlonga, (It.) *spĕr-lōn'ga*
Spetzia, (Gr.) *isl.* *spęt'zĭ-a*
Spey, (Scot.) *spā*
Speyer, *or* Speier, (Ger.) *spī'ĕr*
Spezzia, (It.) *spĕt'zĭ-a*
Spiez, (Switz.) *spĭts*
Spigno, (It.) *spĭn'yo*
Spina, (It.) *pt.* *spī'na*
Spineto, (It.) *spĭ-nę'to*
Spipelpaede, (Neth.) *spĭ-pĕl-pä'dę*
Spirding, (Prus.) *l.* *spĭr'dĭng*
Spirebach, *or* Speierbach, (Ger.) *spī'ĕr-bäch*
Spiridione, (Gr.) *spĭ-rĭ-dĭ-ō'nę*
Spiritu Santo, (U. S.) *b.* *spĭ'rĭ-tọọ săn'to*
Spitzbergen, (R.) *spĭts'bĕr-gĕn*
Splugen, (Switz.) *splọọ'gĕn*
Splugen, (It.) *mt.* *splọọ'gĕn*
Spoleto, (It.) *spō-lę'to*
Spoorndonk, (Neth.) *spōrne'dọnk*
Spree, (Prus.) *r.* *sprę*
Spremberg, (Prus.) *sprĕm'bĕrg*
Spressiano, (It.) *sprĕs-sĭ-ä'no*
Springhirsch, (Den.) *spring'hĭrsh*
Sproe, (Den.) *isl.* *sprœ*
Sprottau, (Prus.) *sprọt'tou*
Sprundel, (Neth.) *sprọọn'dĕl*
Spulico, (It.) *c.* *spọọ'lĭ-ko*
Squam, (U. S.) *squąm*
Squillace, (It.) *skwĭl-lä'chę*
Stabijotten, (Prus.) *stä'bĭ-yọt'tĕn*
Stade, (Ger.) *stä'dę*

Fr. long *œu* and short *ĕu*, nearly as in *spur*. — Final *ly*, French *l mouillé*. — *An'ger, vi'cious*. — *ġ* as *s* in *pleasure*; *g̃* and *čh* guttural; *ny* liquid; *th* as in *pith*.

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Stadolitza, (R.) *stä-dō-lit'za*
Stadtberg, (Gor.) *stät'bĕrg̃*
Stadthagen, (Ger.) *stät-hä'gĕn*
Staeden, (Neth.) *stä'dĕn*
Stafa, (Switz.) *stä'fa*
Staffel, (Ger.) *l.* *stäf'fĕl*
Staffeld, (Prus.) *stäf'fĕlt*
Staffora, (It.) *r.* *stäf-fō'ra*
Staffordshire, (Eng.) *stäf'ford-shĭre*
Stalamata, (Gr.) *c.* *stä-la-mä'ta*
Stalden, (Switz.) *ställ'dĕn*
Stamboul, *or* Constantinople, (Tur.) *stäm-bo͝ol'*
Stamfen, (Austr.) *stäm'fĕn*
Stamheim, (Switz.) *stäm'hīme*
Stamphane, (Gr.) *isl.* *stäm-f ä'nę*
Standia, (Tur.) *isl* *stän'dĭ-a*
Stanki, (R.) *stän'kĭ*
Stano, (Gr.) *mt.* *stä'no*
Stanovoi, (As.) *mt* *stä'nō-voi*
Stanstead, (Can.) *stän'stĕd*
Stantzing, (Per.) *stänt'zĭ-a*
Stanz, (Switz.) *stänts*
Staphorst, (Neth.) *stäf'ŏrst*
Staramara, (Austr.) *stä'rä-mä'rä*
Stare Miastow, (Austr.) *stä're mĭ-äs'to*
Stargard, (Prus.) *stär'gärt*
Starucca, (U. S.) *sta-ruk'ka*
Staritza, (R.) *stä-rĭt'za*
Start, (Austral.) *stärt*
Starup, (Den.) *stä'ro͝op*
Staten Isl. (U. S.) *stät'en*
Staubach, (Switz.) *stou'bäĉh*
Staunton, (U. S.) *stän'ton*
Stavanger, (Sc. Pen.) *stä'väng-ĕr*
Stavenhagen, (Ger.) *stä'vĕn-hä'gĕn*
Stavros, (Tur.) *stä'vros*
Steenbergen, (Neth.) *stęne'bĕr-gĕn*
Steengade, (Den.) *stęne'gä-dę*
Steenwyk, (Neth.) *stęne'wīke*
Stefano, (It.) *mt.* *stę-f ä'no*
Stefanos, (Tur.) *c.* *stę-f ä'nos*
Stegtenhorst, (Neth.) *stęg̃'tĕn-hŏrst*
Steiermark, *or* Styria, (Austr.) *stī'ĕr-märk, stĭ'rĭ-a*
Stein, (Neth. Ger. Switz.) *stīne*
Steinamanger, (Austr.) *stī'nă-mäng'ĕr*
Steinfort, (Neth.) *stīne'fort*
Steinfurth, (Ger.) *stīne'fo͝ort*
Steinweiss, (Ger.) *stīne'vīce*
Stella, (It. *r.* *stĕl'la*
Stellenbosch, (Af.) *stĕl'lĕn-bŏsk*
Stenbidskjarra, (Sc. Pen.) *stęne-bĭds-chär'ra*
Stephanswerth, (Neth.) *stę'fans-vęrt*
Sternberg, (Austr. Prus Ger.) *stĕrn'bĕrg̃*
Stettin, (Prus.) *stĕt-tīne'*
Steuben, (U. S.) com. *stu-bĕn'*
Steyer, (Austr.) *stī'ĕr*
Stin, (It.) *stī'a*
Stibingen, (Switz.) *stĭ'bing-ĕn*
Stjerna, (Sc. Pen.) *shĕr'na*
Stigliano, (It.) *stĭl-yä'no*
Stillwater, (U. S.) *stĭll'wą-tĕr*
Stilo Point, (It.) *stĭ'lo*
Stirling, (Scot.) *co.* *stĕr'lĭng*
Stoboresti, (Tur.) *stō-bō-rĕs'tĭ*
Stocken, (Ger.) *stŏk'ĕn*
Stockhausen, (Ger.) *stŏk-how'zĕn*
Stockholm, (Sc. Pen.) *stŏk'holm*
Stockemark, (Den.) *stŏk'kę-märk*
Stolatz, (Tur.) *stō-lätz'*
Stolberg, (Prus.) *stŏl'bĕrg̃*
Stolpe, (Prus. Den.) *stŏl'pę*
Stolpe, (Prus.) *r.* *stŏl'pę*
Stongoli, (It.) *stŏn'gō-lĭ*
Stonne, (Fr.) *stŏne*
Stœr, (Den.) *r.* *stœ̆r*
Stora, (Af.) *g.* *stō'ra*
Stora Umen, (Sc. Pen.) *l.* *stō'ra o͝o'mĕn*
Storafvan, (Sc. Pen.) *l.* *stōre-ä'vĕn*
Storbacken, (Sc. Pen.) *stōre-bäk'kĕn*
Storsjoe, (Sc. Pen.) *stōre-shœ̆'*
Storsjoen, (Sc. Pen.) *l.* *stōre-shœ̆'nĕ*
Storta, la, (It.) *lä stōr'ta*
Stouters Gat, (Neth.) *stou'tĕrs gät*
Straabe, (Sc. Pen.) *strō'bę*
Strabane, (U. S.) *strä-bāne'*
Strakonitz, (Austr.) *strä-kō-nĭts'*
Stralen, (Ger.) *strä'lĕn*
Stralsund, (Prus.) *sträle-zo͝ont'* or *sträle'zo͝ont*
Strandhuus, (Den.) *sträntʻho͝os*
Stranraer, (Scot.) *strän'ra.ər*
Strasbourg, *or* Strasburg, (Fr.) *träs-bo͝or', träs'bo͝org̃*
Strasburg, (Prus.) *träs'bo͝org̃*
Straskirchen, (Ger.) *träs-kĭr'ĉhĕn*
Strass, (Austr.) *träs*
Stratos, (Gr.) *strä'tos*
Straubing, (Ger.) *strou'bing*
Strausburg, (Prus.) *strous'bo͝org̃*
Strechonetz, (Austr.) *streg'ĉhō-nĕts*
Stree, (Neth.) *stręe*
Strega, (Ger.) *stręe'ga*
Strehla, (Ger.) *stręe'la*
Strelitz, (Ger.) *stręe'lĭts*
Strik-a-poor, (Per.) *strik-a-po͝or'*
Stroe, (Neth.) *stro͝o*
Strogonova, (As.) *g.* *strō-gō-nō'va*
Stroluatz, *or* Grotzka, (Tur.) *strōl'nätz, grō̆tz'ka*
Stroem, (Sc. Pen.) *stręe̊me*
Stromboli, (It.) *isl.* *strōm'bō-lĭ*
Stroemstadt, (Sc. Pen.) *stręe̊m'stät*
Stry, (Austr.) *r.* *strĭ*
Stryszow, (Austr.) *strĭs'so*
Stubbekjoebing, (Den.) *stŏo͝b'bę-kĭe̊b'bing*
Stuhlweiszenburg, *or* Syckes Fejervar, (Austr.) *stŏo͝l-vīs'sĕn-bo͝org̃*
Stuifzand, (Neth.) *stoif'zänt*
Stuolovitchi, (R.) *stŏo͝-ō-lō-vĭt'chĭ*
Sturn, (It.) *r.* *stŏo͝'ra*
Stutgard, *or* Stuttgart, (Ger.) *stŏo͝t'gärt*
Stuyvesant, (U. S.) *stī've-sant*
Stype, (Neth.) *stī'pę*
Styria, *or* Steiermark, (Austr.) *stĭ'rĭ-a*
Suanca, (Mex.) *so͝o-än'ka*
Suances, (Pen.) *so͝o-än'thĕsse*
Suarez, (S. Am.) *r.* *so͝o-ä'rĕth (-rĕsse)*
Suaruro, (S. Am.) *so͝o-ä-ro͝o'ro*
Suabia, *or* Schwaben, (Ger.) *swä'bĭ-a*
Subbiano, (It.) *so͝o-bĭ-ä'no*
Subiaco, (It.) *so͝o-bĭ-ä'ko*
Suchenthal, (Austr.) *zo͝o'ĉhĕn-täle'*
Sucio, (S. Am.) *r.* *so͝o'thĭ- (-sĭ-) o*
Suckasunny, (U. S.) *suk-a-sun'ny*
Suckow, (Prus.) *zo͝o'ko*
Sucumbio, (S. Am.) *so͝o-ko͝om'bĭ-o*
Suczawa, (Austr.) *so͝o-cha'va*
Suedoog, (Den.) *sŭd'ŏg*
Sudrata Plain, (Af.) *so͝o-drä'ta*
Sueca, (Pen.) *so͝o-ę'ka*
Suecndana, (East. Isl.) *so͝o-ę-kä-dä'na*
Suenderwall, (Den.) *zŭn'dĕr-väll'*
Sues, (Switz.) *zŭs*
Suessenheim, (Neth.) *zŭs'sĕn-līme'*
Suevre, (Fr.) *swĕvr*
Suez, (Eg.)
Suez, (Eg.) *g.* *so͝o'ĕz* and *so͝o-ĕz'*
Suez, (Eg.) *isth.*
Suffolk, (Eng.) *suf'fŏlk*
Sugnchi, (S. Am.) *r.* *so͝o-gä'chĭ*
Suhr, (Switz.) *zo͝o̊r*
Suippe, (Fr.) *swĭp*
Sulen, Outer, (Sc. Pen.) *isl.* *ou'tĕr so͝o'lĕn*
Sulgen, (Switz.) *zo͝ol'gĕn*
Suliman, (Per.) *mt.* *so͝o-lĭ-män'*
Sulingen, (Ger.) *zo͝o'lĭng-ĕn*
Sulifelma, (Sc. Pen.) *mt.* *so͝o-lĭ-fĕl'ma*
Sulmona, (It.) *so͝ol-mō'na*
Sulpice, (Switz.) *sŭl-pĭce'*
Sulz, (Ger.) *zo͝olts*
Sulzbach, (Ger.) *zo͝olts'bäĉh*
Sulzbacher, (Austr.) *zo͝olts'bäĉh-ĕr*
Sulzburg, (Ger.) *zo͝olts' (zŭlts') bo͝org̃*
Sumatra, (East. Isl.) *isl.* *so͝o-mä'tra*
Sumbawa, (Austral.) *isl.* *so͝om-bą'wa*
Sumbilla, (Pen.) *so͝om-bĭl'ya*
Sumidoro, (Braz.) *r.* *so͝o-mĭ-dō'ro*
Sumiswald, (Switz.) *zo͝o'mĭs-vält'*
Sumjacz, (Austr.) *sho͝om'yätch*
Summatino, (It.) *so͝om-ma-tī'no*
Sunapee, (U. S.) *sun'a-pee*
Sunda, (Austral.) *st.* *so͝on'da*
Sundal, (Sc. Pen.) *sŭn'dale*
Sundbye, (Den.) *so͝ond'bŭ*
Sundsvall, (Sc. Pen.) *so͝onds'väl*
Sungorn, (East. Isl.) *so͝on-gō'ra*
Supa, (S. Am.) *r.* *so͝o'pa*
Superga, (It.) *so͝o-pĕr'ga*
Surat, (Hind.) *so͝o-rät'*
Sure, (Neth.) *r.* *zo͝o'rę* or *sûre*
Surenen Pass, (Switz.) *zo͝o-rę'nĕn*
Surgères, (Fr.) *sŭr-ĝ̆ĕre*
Surig, (Neth.) *so͝o'rĭg̃*
Surigno, (East. Isl.) *isl.* *so͝o-rĭ-gä'o*
Surinam, (Braz.) *r.* *so͝o-rĭ-näm'* or *so͝o-rĭ-näm'*
Surrein, (Switz.) *sŭr-rdng'*
Surrey, (Eng.) *sĕr'ry*
Sursee, (Switz.) *zo͝or'zę* or *sûr'zę*
Susa, (It.) *so͝o'za*
Suse, (Af.) *so͝o'sę*
Susquehanna, (U. S.) *sus-que-hăn'na*
Sussex, (Eng.) *sus'sĕx*
Susten Pass, (Switz.) *zo͝os'tĕn*
Sutherland, (Eng.) *suth'er-land*
Suvalki, (R.) *su-väl'kĭ*
Suvero, (It.) *c.* *so͝o-vę'ro*
Suvers, (Switz.) *sŭ-vęre*
Suwanne, (U. S.) *r.* *su-wą'nee*
Svanecke, (Sc. Pen.) *swa'nę-kę*
Svanholm, (Den.) *swdne'hǫlm* or *swäne-hǫlm'*
Svartla, (Sc. Pen.) *swärt'la*
Svartsjoe, (Sc. Pen.) *swärt'she̊*
Svenborg, (R.) *swę'ä-borg*
Svendborg, (Den.) *swĕnd'bor̃g̃*
Svensmark, (Den.) *swĕns'märk*
Sviatjsk, (R.) *swĭätʻjsk*
Sviatoi, (R.) *isl.* *swĭä'toi*
Svinoe, (R.) *l.* *swĭ-nŏe̊*
Swabia, Suabia, *or* Schwaben, (Ger.) *swā'bĭ-a*
Swalmen, (Neth.) *swäll'mĕn*
Swansea, (Eng.) *swǫn'sea*
Sweden, *or* Sverige *swē'dĕn, svĕr'yę*
Swellendam, (Af.) *swĕl'lĕn-däm'*
Swienemuende, (Prus.) *swĭ'nę-mün'dę*
Swigteler, (Neth.) *swĭg̃'tę-lĕr*
Switzerland, die Schweiz *swĭt'zĕr-länd, dē shwĭts*
Syl Faellen, (Sc. Pen.) *sŭl fäl'lĕn*
Sylvan, (Sc. Pen.) *l.* *sŭl'vän*
Syracuse, (U. S.) *sĭr'ä-kūse* or *sĭ'rä-kūse*
Syria *sĭr'ĭ-ä*
Szadn, (Austr.) *sät'da*
Szakal, (Austr.) *sät'käl*
Szalonia, (Austr.) *sä-lō'nĭ-a*
Szaresin, (Austr.) *sä-rę'shĭ-a*
Szarvas, (Austr.) *sŏr'vŏsh*
Szaszvaros, (Austr.) *sŏs-vä'rosh*
Szntymatz, (Austr.) *sotį'mots*
Szczurowice, (Austr.) *stchǫo-rō-vī'tsę*
Szegedin, (Austr.) *sę-gę-dīne'*
Szekefalva, (Austr.) *sę-kę-fŏl'va*
Szekes Fejervar, *or* Stuhlweiszenburg, (Austr.) *sę'kĕsh fę-yĕr'vär*
Szereda Zik, (Austr.) *sę-rę'da zĭk*
Szeszuppe, (Prus.) *r.* *shę-shǫo̊p'pę*
Sziksz, (Austr.) *sik'so*
Szokefalva, (Austr.) *sō-kę-fŏl'va*
Szolnok, (Austr.) *sŏl'nōk*
Szroda, (Prus.) *shrō'da*
Szurul, (Austr.) *sǫo'rǫo̊l*
Szuszko, (Austr.) *sǫo̊s'ko*

T.

Ta, Esqua de, (S. Am.) *ĕsse'ka dę ta*
Taarlo, (Neth.) *tärc'lo*
Taars, (Den.) *tōrse*
Taasinge, (Den.) *isl.* *tō'sing-ę*
Tabacal, (S. Am.) *tä'bä kal'*
Tabahuetto, (Mex.) *tä-bä-o͝o-ĕt'to*
Tabarca, (Af.) *tä-bär'ka*
Tabarca, *or* Plana, (Pen.) *isl.* *tä-bär'ka, plä'na*
Tabarieh, (Syr.) *tä-bā-rī'ĕh*
Tabasco, (Mex.) *tä-bäs'ko*
Tabernas, (Pen.) *tä-bĕr'näs*
Tabita, (It.) *tä'bĭ-ta*
Tablas, (East. Isl.) *isl.* *tä'blas*
Tableau, le, (Can.) *lĕ tä-blō'*
Taboca, (Braz.) *r.* *tä-bō'ka*
Taboleiro, (Braz.) *tä-bō-lī'ro*
Tabor, (Austr.) *tä'bor*
Tabor, (Pal.) *mt.* *tä'bor* or *tä'bor*
Tabriz, (Per.) *tä-brĭz'*
Tacoara, (Braz.) *r.* *tä-kō-ä'ra*
Tadousne, (Can.) *tä-do͝o-zäk'*
Tafalamah, (Af.) *täf-f a-la'mą*
Taffulva, (Pen.) *täf-f ä'va*
Taffers, (Switz.) *täf'fĕrs*
Tafflelt, (Af.) *täf'flĕlt*
Tagerschen, (Switz.) *tä'gĕr-shĕn*
Taghkanic, (U. S.) *tägh-kan'ĭk*
Taglinmento, (It.) *r.* *täl-yä-mĕn'to*
Tagomngo, (Pen.) *isl.* *tä'gō-mä'go*
Tagus, *Sp.* Tajo, (Pen.) *r.* *tä'gus,* Sp. *tä'ĉho*
Tahiti, *or* Otuheite, (Soc. Isl.) *tä-hī'tĭ, ō-ta-hīte'*
Taillemontier, (Fr.) *täily-mŏng-tĭ-ę'* or *täi-mŏng-tĭ-ę'*
Tailles, (Neth.) *täily* or *tät*
Takanova, (Austral.) *tä-ka-nō'va*
Takina, (As.) *tä-kī'na*
Talabo, (East. Isl.) *c.* *tä-la'bo*
Talamone, (It.) *tä-la-mō'nę*
Talant, (Fr.) *tä-lăng*
Talanti, (Gr.) *ch.* *tä-lan'tĭ*
Talava, (It.) *r.* *tä-la'va*
Talavera, (Pen.) *tä-la-vę'ra*
Talavera de Puna, (S. Am.) *tä-la-vę'ra dę po͝o'na*
Talavera de la Reyna, (Pen.) *tä-la-vę'ra dę lä rī'na*
Talavera la Real, (Pen.) *tä-la-vę'ra lä rę-äl'*
Talavera Vieja, (Pen.) *tä-la-vę'ra vĭ-ę'ĉha*
Talbot, (U. S.) *tal'bot*
Talcahuano, (S. Am.) *tăl-kä-o͝o-ä'no*
Taliaferro, (U. S.) vulg. *tol'e-ver*
Tal Kans, (Ger.) *täl kăns*
Talladega, (U. S.) *tal-la-dē'ga*
Tallahassee, (U. S.) *tăl-la-hăs'see*
Tallahatchie, (U. S.) *tăl-la-hătch'ie*
Tallapoosa, (U. S.) *tăl-la-po͝o'sa*
Tallara, (Pen.) *tăl-yä'ra*
Tallassee, (U. S.) *tal-lăs'see*
Talmanz, (It.) *c.* *täl-madz'*
Talou-che, (East. Isl.) *täl-lou'chę*
Talvig, (Sc. Pen.) *täl'vĭg̃*
Tamalameque, (S. Am.) *tä-mäl'la-mę'kę*
Tamameo, (Pen.) *tä-mä-mę'o*

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Tamandua, (Braz.) *tă-măn'dǫǫ-a*
Tamapaya, (S. Am.) *r.* *tă-mă-pă'ya*
Tamaqua, (U. S.) *tăm-ă'qua*
Tamarwa, (U. S.) *tăm-ăr'wa*
Tamasi, (Austr.) *tă-mă'zĭ*
Tamaulipas, (Mex.) *tă-mou'lĭ-păs*
Tambach, (Ger.) *tăm'băch*
Tambelan, (East. Isl.) *isl* *tăm-bę-lăn'*
Tambo, (S. Am.) *tăm'bo*
Tambobamba, (S. Am.) *tăm'bō-băm'ba*
Tambov, (R.) *tăm'bov*
Tamega, (Pen.) *r.* *tă-mę'ga*
Tamerfors, (R.) *tă'mĕr-fors'*
Tamiagua, (Mex.) *tă-mĭ-ă'gǫǫ-a*
Tamisque, (S. Am.) *tă-mĭs'kę*
Tamlaght, (Ir.) *tam-lă'ght'*
Tampa, *or* Espiritu Santo, (U. S.) *b.* *tăm'pa, ès-se-pĭ'rĭ-tǫǫ săn'to*
Tampico, (Mex.) *tăm-pĭ'ko*
Tampico Bar, (Mex.) *tăm-pĭ'ko bär*
Tampico, (Mex.) *ft.* *tăm-pĭ'ko*
Tamurejo, (Pen.) *tă-mǫǫ-rę'čho*
Tan, (Ger.) *tăn*
Tana, (Sc. Pen.) *tă'na*
Tana Fjord, (Sc. Pen.) *tă'na fĭ̈ord*
Tanagra, (It.) *tă-nă'gra*
Tanakeken, (East. Isl.) *isl.* *tă-na-kę'kĕn*
Tanasserim, (As.) *tă-năs'sę-rĭm*
Tancha Porta, *or* Sable Point, (U. S.) *tăn'cha pōr'ta*
Tancitaro, (Mex.) *tăn-thĭ- (-sĭ-) tă'ro*
Tancos, (Pen.) *tăn'kos*
Tangermuende, (Prus.) *tăng'ĕr-mŭn'dę*
Tangier, (Af.) *tăn-jeer'*
Tanjore, (Hind.) *tăn-jōre'*
Tanna, (Ger.) *tăn'na*
Tanum, (Sc. Pen.) *tă'nǫǫm*
Taormina, (It.) *tă'ōr-mĭ'na*
Taos, (Mex.) *tă'os*
Tapacari, (S. Am.) *tă'pa-kă'rĭ*
Tapacures, (S. Am.) *r* *tă'pa-kǫǫ'rèsse*
Tapajos, *or* Toyapos, (Braz.) *r.* *tă-pă'čhos, tō-yă'pos*
Tapaquilcha, (S. Am.) *tă-pă-kĭl'cha*
Tapera, (Braz.) *ta-pę'ra*
Tapiau, (Prus.) *tă'pĭ-ou*
Tapio Szele, (Austr.) *tă'pĭ-o sę'lę*
Tapira, (S. Am.) *mt.* *tă-pĭ'ra*
Tapolera, (R.) *tă-pō-lę'ra*
Tapoleza, (Austr.) *tă-pō-lę'sa*
Tappahannock, (U. S.) *tăp-pă-hăn'nok*
Tappanooh, (East. Isl.) *tăp-pă-nǫǫ'*
Taquestrele, (Mex.) *tă'kèsse-trę'lę*
Taranaki, (N. Zeal.) *tă-ra-na'kĭ*
Tarancon, (Pen.) *tă'răn-kōn'*
Tarancuena, (Pen.) *tă-răn-kǫǫ-ę'na*
Taranto, (It.) *tă-răn'to*
Tararua, (N. Zeal.) *tă-ra-rǫǫ'a*
Tarascon, (Fr.) *tă-răs-kōng'*
Tarasp, (Switz.) *tă'răsp*
Taravilla, (Pen.) *tă'ra-vĭ'lya*
Tarazona, (Pen.) *tă'ra-thō'na*
Tarbes, (Fr.) *tărbe*
Tarchiurola, (It.) *tăr-kĭ-ǫǫ'rō-la*
Tarekheim, (Ger.) *tă'rę̆k-hīme*
Targovitsa, (R.) *tăr-gō-vĭt'za*
Tarifa, (Pen.) *tă-rĭ'fa*
Tarija Rio, (S. Am.) *tă-rĭ'čha rĭ'o*
Tarn, (Fr.) *dep.* *tărng*
Tarn et Garonne, (Fr.) *dep.* *tărng' e gă-rōne'*
Tarna, (Sc. Pen.) *tăr'na*
Tarnocz, (Austr.) *tăr'nŏtch*
Tarnogora, (Austr.) *tăr'nō-gō'ra*
Tarnow, (Ger.) *tăr'no*
Tarnowitz, (Prus.) *tăr'nō-vĭts'*
Taro, (It.) *tă'ro*
Taro, (It.) *r.* *tă'ro*
Tarragona, (Pen.) *tăr'ră-gō'na*
Tarsus, (Tur.) *tăr'sǫǫs*
Tartanedo, (Pen.) *tăr'tă-ne'do*
Tartary, (As.) *tăr'ta-ry*
Tartigo, (Can.) *r.* *tăr'tĭ-go*
Tasch, (Switz.) *täsh*
Taschendorf, (Ger.) *täsh'ĕn-dǫrf*
Tasco, (Mex.) *tăs'ko*
Tasjoc, (Sc. Pen.) *tă'shœk*
Tatnall, (U. S.) *tăt'nall*
Tatra, (Austr.) *mt* *tă'tra*
Tauber, (Ger.) *r.* *tou'bĕr*
Taunton, (U. S.) *tăn'ton*
Taurida, (R.) *tou-rĭ'da*
Tauroa, (N. Zeal.) *tou-rō'a*
Taurus, (Tur.) *mt.* *tau'rǫǫs*
Tausz, (Austr.) *tous*
Tauves, (Fr.) *tōve*
Tavanga, (R.) *tă-văn'ga*
Tavannes, (Switz.) *tă-văne'*
Tavastehus, (R.) *tă-văs'tę-hǫǫs*
Tavende, (Sc. Pen.) *tă'vĕn-dę*
Taverne, (Switz.) *tă-vèrne'*
Tavernes, les, (Fr.) *lę tă-vèrn'*
Taviano, (It.) *tă-vĭ-ă'no*
Tavier, (Neth.) *tă-vĭ-ę'*
Tavignano, (It.) *r.* *tă-vĭn-yă'no*
Tavira, (Pen.) *tă-vĭ'ra*
Tavolara, (It.) *isl.* *tă-vō-lă'ra*
Tawe, (Ger.) *tă'vę*
Tawitawi, (East. Isl.) *isl.* *tą'ĭ-tă'ĭ*
Tazewell, (U. S.) *tăz'wel*
Tchablar, (Tur.) *c.* *tchă-blär'*
Tchala, (R.) *tchă'la*
Tchanoma, (R.) *tchă-nō'ma*
Tcherkask, (R.) *tchĕr'kăsk*
Tchernigov, (R.) *tchĕr'nĭ-gov*
Tchernowitz, (Austr.) *tshĕr'nō-vĭts*
Tchiprovatz, (Tur.) *tshĭ'prō-vătz*
Tchirkakema, (R.) *tshĭr'kă-kę'ma*
Tchocunna, (U. S.) *tcho-kun'na*
Tchula, (U. S.) *tchǫǫ'la*
Tecklenburg, (Ger.) *tĕk'lĕn-bǫǫrg̃*
Tecolotlan, (Mex.) *tę-kō-lōt'lăn*
Tecoman, (Mex.) *tę'kō-măn'*
Tecumseh, (U. S.) *te-kum'seh*
Tedla, (Af.) *tęd'la*
Teenthal, (Switz.) *tęne'tăle*
Teestrup, (Den.) *tę'strǫǫp*
Tefalene, (Af.) *c.* *tę'fa-lę'nę*
Tegelen, (Neth.) *tę'g̃ę-lĕn*
Tegualema, (S. Am.) *tă-gǫǫ-ă-lę'ma*
Tegueco, (Mex.) *tę-gę'ko*
Teguisate, (Mex.) *tę-gĭ-să'tę*
Teheran, (Per.) *tĕh-he-răn'*
Tehuacan, (Mex.) *tę-ǫǫ-ă'kăn*
Tehuantepec, (Mex.) *tę-ǫǫ-ăn'tę-pęk'*
Tehyantepec, (Mex.) *b* *tę-yăn'tę-pęk'*
Teignmouth, (Eng.) com. *tĭn'muth*
Teining, (Ger.) *tī'ning*
Teinitz, (Austr.) *tī'nĭts*
Teipan, (Mex.) *tī'păn*
Teisz, (Austr.) *r* *tīs*
Teixido, (Pen.) *tĭ-čhĭ'do*
Tejada, Sierra, (Pen.) *sĭ-ĕr'ra tę-čhă'da*
Tekeri, (It.) *l.* *tę'kę-rĭ*
Tekla, (Gr.) *ft.* *tę'kla*
Telchanka, (R.) *tĕl-chăn'ka*
Telek Tis, (Austr.) *tę'lęk tĭsh*
Teles, (Austr.) *tę'lĕsh*
Telese, (It.) *tę-lę'zę*
Telessad, (Af.) *tę-lĕs-săd'*
Telethrus, (Gr.) *mt.* *tę-lę'thrǫǫs*
Telgt, (Ger.) *tĕlg̃t*
Tellico, (U. S.) *tĕl'lĭ-ko*
Tellin, (Neth.) *tĕl-lĭne'*
Tellingsted, (Den.) *tĕl'ling-stĕd*
Temascaltepec, (Mex) *tę-măs-kal'tę-pęk*
Tembia, (Af.) *tĕm'bĭ-a*
Tembleque, (Pen.) *tĕm-blę'kę*
Temegua, (Tur.) *tę-mę'gǫǫ-a*
Temerin, (Austr.) *tę-mę-rĭne'*
Temes, (Austr.) *r.* *tę'mĕsh*
Temesvar, (Austr.) *tę-mĕsh-vär'*
Tempe, (Tur.) *tĕm'pę*
Tempelburg, (Prus.) *tĕm'pĕl-bǫǫrg̃*
Tempio, (It.) *tĕm'pĭ-o*
Temploux, (Neth.) *tăng-plǫǫ'*
Temsona, (Af.) *tĕm'sę-na*
Tenasserim, (Ind.) *tĕn-ăs'ser-im*
Tenda, Col de, (It.) *kōl dę tĕn'da*
Tendra, (Ger.) *isl.* *tĕn'dra*
Tendre, (Switz.) *mt.* *tăngdr*
Tenerife, (Colombia,) (S. Am.) *tę-nę-rĭ'fę*
Teneriffe, (Af.) *isl.* *tę-nę-rĭfe'*
Tenna, (It.) *r.* *tĕn'na*
Tennessee, (U. S.) *tĕn-nĕs-see'*
Tenoxtitlan, (Mex.) *tę-nŏch-tĭt-lăn'*
Tenpisquo, (Mex.) *r.* *tĕn-pĭs'kę*
Tensift, *or* Morocco, (Af.) *r.* *tĕn'sĭft*
Tentigny, (Neth.) *tăng-tĭn'yĭ*
Tentschbrod, (Austr.) *tĕntsh'brŏte*
Tepeaca, (Mex.) *tę-pę-ă'ka*
Tepic, (Mex.) *tę-pĭk'*
Tepoa, (Mex.) *tę-pō'a*
Teposcolula, (Mex.) *tę-pōs-kō'lǫǫ-la*
Teposlitlan, (Mex.) *tę'pōs-lĭt-lăn'*
Tequila, (Mex.) *tę-kĭ'la*
Ter, (Pen.) *r* *tĕr*
Ter Heide, (Neth.) *tĕr hī'dę*
Ter Schelling, (Neth.) *isl.* *tĕr skĕl'ling*
Tera, (Pen.) *r.* *tę'ra*
Teramo, (It.) *tę-ră'mo*
Teran, (Pen.) *tę-răn'*
Terbleit, (Neth.) *tĕr-blīte'*
Tercero, (S. Am.) *r.* *tĕr-thę' (-sę') ro*
Terebes, (Austr.) *tę-rę'bĕsh*
Teregovaer, (Austr.) *tę-re-gō-vă'ĕr*
Terena, (Pen.) *tę-rę'na*
Terera d'Oliveira, (Pen.) *tę-rę'ra dō-lĭ-vī'ra*
Teresa, (Pen.) *tę-rę'sa*
Teresa, (Braz.) *ft.* *tę-rę'sa*
Terhappel, (Neth.) *tĕr-hăp'pĕl*
Terjan, Plain of, (Tur.) *tĕr-jăn'*
Termes, les, (Fr.) *lę tĕrmo*
Termini, (It.) *tĕr'mĭ-nĭ*
Terminos, (Mex.) *l.* *tĕr-mĭ'nos*
Termo, (It.) *r.* *tĕr'mo*
Termoli, (It.) *tĕr'mō-lĭ*
Terneuse, (Neth.) *tĕr-nœze'*
Terni, (It.) *tĕr'nĭ*
Terra del Fuego, (S. Am.) *tĕr'ră dĕl fǫǫ-ę'go*
Terra di Bari, (It.) *tĕr'ra dĭ bă'rĭ*
Terra di Lavora, (It.) *tĕr'ra dĭ lă-vō'ra*
Terra di Otranto, (It.) *tĕr'ra dĭ ō-trăn'to*
Terra Nova, (It.) *tĕr'ra nō'va*
Terracina, (It.) *tĕr'ră-chĭ'na*
Terralba, (It.) *tĕr-răl'ba*
Terrana, Maria de, (It.) *mă-rĭ'a dę tĕr-ră'na*
Terrebois St. André, (Can.) *tĕre-bwă' sănd tăng-drę'*
Terrebonne, (Can.) *tĕre-bǫnę'*
Terrible, (Switz.) *mt.* *tĕr-rĭbl'*
Terricciola, (It.) *tĕr-rĭt'tchō-la*
Terrida, (Eg.) *tĕr-rĭ'da*
Tersh, (R.) *r.* *tĕrsh*
Terwalde, (Neth.) *tĕr-văl'dę*
Teschen, (Austr.) *tĕsh'ĕn*
Teschendorf, (Prus.) *tĕsk'ĕn-dǫrf*
Tessin, (Switz.) *tĕs-sĭne'*
Testigos, (S. Am.) *isl.* *tĕs-tĭ'gos*
Tetala, (Mex.) *tę-tă'la*
Tête de Mort, (U. S.) *tĕte dĕ mōr̆e*
Teuchern, (Prus.) *toĭ'čhĕrn*
Teufelsbruecke, (Switz.) *toĭ'fĕls-brŭk'kę*
Teufen, (Switz.) *toĭ'fĕn*
Teuffelen, (Switz.) *toĭ'fĕln*
Teulada, (It.) *c.* *tę-ǫǫ-lă'da*
Teuschnitz, (Ger.) *toish'nĭts*
Tevego, (Braz.) *tę-vę'go*
Teverone, (It.) *r.* *tę-vę-rō'nę*
Texaman, (Mex.) *tę-čha-măn'*
Texana, (U. S.) *tĕx-ă'na*
Texas, (U. S.) *tę'čhas* or *tĕx'as*
Texel, (Neth.) *isl.* *tĕks'ĕl*
Tezcuco, (Mex.) *tęth- (tĕsse-) kǫǫ'ko*
Thalkirch, (Switz.) *tăle'kirčh*
Thalheim, (Switz.) *tăle'hīme*
Thames, (Eng.) com. *tĕmz*
Thamsbrueck, (Prus.) *tăms'brŭk*
Thaso, (Tur.) *isl.* *thă'so*
Thebaid, Desert of, (Eg.) *thĕ-bā'ĭd*
Thebes, (Eg.) *thēbes*
Thebes, (Gr.) *thę'bĕsse*
Theiss, *or* Tisza, (Austr.) *tīce, tĭs'sa*
Thelpusa, (Gr.) *thĕl-pǫǫ'sa*
Thenon, (Fr.) *tę-nōng'*
Theodosia, (It.) *tę-ō-dō'sĭ-a*
Thera, (Gr.) *isl.* *thę'ra*
Theresianopel, (Austr.) *tę-rę-zĭ-ă-nō'pĕl*
Thessalia, (Tur.) *thĕs-să'lĭ-a*
Theux, (Neth.) *tĕû*
Thibault, (It.) *tĭ-bō'*
Thibet, *or* Tibet, (As.) *tĭb'et*
Thiel, (Neth.) *tĭlo*
Thielt, (Neth.) *tĭlte*
Thierachern, (Switz.) *tĭre'ă-čhĕrn*
Thierache Forest, (Neth.) *tĭre'ă-čhę*
Thiers, (Fr.) *tĭ-ĕre'*
Thil, le Chat, (Fr.) *tĭl lĕ sha*
Thionville, (Fr.) *tĭ-ōng-vĭle'*
Thiviers, (Fr.) *tĭ-vĭ-ę'*
Tholen, (Neth.) *tō'lĕn*
Thomar, (Pen.) *tō-măr'*
Thomaschovatz, (Austr.) *tō-măsh'ō-văts'*
Thone, (Ger.) *tō'nę*
Thorda, (Austr.) *tōr'da*
Thorigny, (Fr.) *tō-rĭn'yĭ*
Thorn, (Neth. Prus.) *tōrne*
Thorout, (Neth.) *tō-rǫǫ'*
Thouars, (Fr.) *tǫǫ-ăre'*
Three Rivers, *or* Trois Rivières, (Can.) *trwă rĭ-vĭ-ĕre'*
Thronium, (Gr.) *thrō'nĭ-ǫǫm*
Thueringen, *Fr.* Thurgovie, (Ger.) *tŭ'ring-ĕn, Fr. tŭr-gō-vĭe'*
Thum, (Ger.) *tǫǫme*
Thun, (Switz.) *tǫǫne*
Thur, (Switz.) *r.* *tǫǫre*
Thurgau, (Switz.) *tǫǫr'gou*
Thuringer Wald, (Ger.) *tŭ'ring-ĕr vălt*
Tiandijnari, (Sc. Pen.) *l.* *tĭ-ăn'dĭ-yă'rĭ*
Tiber, *It.* Tevere, (It.) *tī'bĕr*, It. *tę'vę-rę*
Tibet, *or* Thibet, (As.) *tĭb'ĕt*
Tibiquari-guaza, (S. Am.) *isl.* *tĭ-bĭ-kǫǫ-ă'rĭ-gǫǫ-ă'thă (-sa)*
Tiburon, (Mex.) *isl.* *tĭ-bǫǫ-rōn'*
Ticino, (It.) *tĭ-chĭ'no*
Ticonderoga, (U. S.) *tĭ-kon-der-ō'ga*
Tidone, (It.) *r.* *tĭ-dō'nę*
Tiefens, (Prus.) *tĭ'fĕns*
Tieh, el, Desert of, (Eg.) *ĕl tĭ'ĕh*
Tierra del Fuego, (S. Am.) *isl.* *tĭ-ĕr'ra dĕl fǫǫ-ę'go*
Tiesa, (Mex.) *tĭ-ę'sa*
Tietar, (Pen.) *r.* *tĭ-ę-tär'*
Tiflis, (R.) *tĭ'flĭs*
Tigre, Lago del, (S. Am.) *lă'go dĕl tĭ'grę*
Tigre, (Mex.) *r.* *tĭ'grę*
Tigris, (Tur.) *r.* *tĭ'grĭs*
Tilapa, (Mex.) *tĭ-lă'pa*
Tilburg, (Neth.) *tĭl'bǫǫrg̃*
Tillères, (Fr.) *tĭl-yĕre'* or *tĭ'tĭ-yĕre'*
Tilligte, (Neth.) *tĭl'lĭ̆ch-tę*
Tilly, (Fr.) *tĭl-yĭ'* or *tĭ'tĭ-yĭ'*
Tilsit, (Prus.) *tĭl'zĭt*

Fr. long œ and short œ̆, nearly as in *spur*. — Final *ly*, French *l mouillé*. — *An''ger, vi''cious*. — *ġ* as *s* in *pleasure*; *g̃* and *čh* guttural; *ny* liquid; *th* as in *pith*.

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Timbucto, *or* Tombucto, (Af.) tĭm-bŭk'to
Timea, (It.) *r.* tĭ-mē'a
Timolus, (Tur.) *mt.* tĭ'mō-lo̤o̤s
Timor, (East. Isl.) *st.* tĭ'mōr
Timpabaches, (Mex.) tĭm-pä-bä'chĕsse
Tingelstad, (Sc. Pen.) tĭng'ĕl-stăd
Tinicum, (U. S.) tĭn'ĭ-kum
Tinoso, (Pen.) *c.* tĭ-nō'so
Tinto, (Pen.) *r.* tĭn'to
Tinzen, (Switz.) tĭn'tsĕn
Tioga, (U. S.) tĭ-ō'ga
Tipimacho, (Mex.) tĭ-pĭ-mä'cho
Tippecanoe, (U. S.) tĭp-pe-kä-no̤o̤'
Tipperary, (Ir.) *co* tĭp-pe-rā'ry
Tipperary, (Ir.) tĭ-rā'ra
Tirara, (It.) tĭrle-mōng'
Tirlemont, (Neth.) tĭ-rō'nĕ
Tirone, (It.) *t.* tĭrsh'ĕn-rūte
Tirschenreit, (Ger.) tĭr'sĭ
Tirsi, (It.) *r.* tĭ'stĕd
Tisted, (Den.) tĭs'sa fo̤o̤-re'a
Tisza Furea, (Austr.) tĭ-tĭ-kä'kä
Titicaca, (S. Am.) *l.* tĭ'vō-lĭ
Tivoli, (It.) tĭt-dzä'no
Tizzano Point, (It.) jăl'kĕl-vās
Tjakelvas, (Sc. Pen.) *l.* tĭ'ĕăr'rĭng
Tjoering, (Den.) jŏrnc
Tjoern, (Sc. Pen.) *isl.* tĭ'ĕăr'nĕ-bĕrg̃
Tjoerneberg, (Den.) *isl.* tla'pä
Tlapa, (Mex.) tlas'kä-la
Tlascala, (Mex.) tō-băl'lo
Toballo, (It.) tō'bar'ra
Tobarra, (Pen.) to-be-hăn'na
Tobehanna, (U. S.) tō-bĭke'
Tobique, (Can.) *r.* tō-bolsk'
Tobolsk, (As.) tōk'ko
Tocco, (It.) tō'dăle
Todal, (Sc. Pen.) tō'dărs
Todars, (It.) tō'dĭ
Todi, (It.) tō'dos săn'tos
Todos Santos, (Mex.) tō'tĕn-ou
Todtenau, (Ger.) tŏn'nĭng-ĕn
Toenningen, (Den.) tœp'lĭts
Toeplitz, (Austr.) tœp'pĭng-ĕn
Toeppingen, (Ger.) toi-pä'o̤o̤-a
Toipahua, (Mex.) tō-kī'
Tokay, (Austr.) tō'kō-lä'bo
Toko-labo, (N. Zeal.) *harbor* tōl'kō-lä'bo
Tola, Desert of, (As.) tō'la
Tolapampa, (S. Am.) tō'lä-pām'pa
Toledo, (Pen.) tō-lĕ'do
Tolentino, (It.) tō-lĕn-tē'no
Tolgen, (Sc. Pen.) tol'yĕn
Tolhuis, (Neth.) tol'hois
Tolima, (S. Am.) tō-lē'ma
Tolima Volcano, (S. Am.) tō-lē'ma vōl-kä'no
Tolna, (Austr.) tol'na
Tolosa, (Pen.) tō-lō'sa
Tolsager, (Den.) tols'a-gĕr
Toluca, (Mex.) tō-lo̤o̤'ka
Tolzt, (Ger.) toltst
Tomaszau, (R.) tō-mäs'so
Tomatlan, (Mex.) tō-măt'lăn
Tombigbee, *or* Tombeekbee, (U. S.) tom-big'be
Tomé, (Fr.) *isl.* tō-mĕ'
Tomini, (East. Isl.) *g.* tō-mē'nĭ
Tomo, (S. Am.) *r.* tō'mo
Tonal, (It.) tō-năl'
Tonala, (Mex.) tō-nä'la
Tonawanda, (U. S.) ton-a-wŏn'dä
Toncado, (Pen.) tōn-kä'do
Tonder, (Den.) tœn'dĕr
Tongo, (East. Isl.) tōn'go
Tongres, (Neth.) tœngr
Tonnara, (It.) tōn-nä'ra
Tonneins, (Fr.) tōn-năng'
Tonnerre, (Fr.) tōn-nĕre'
Tonnin, (Ger.) tōn-nĭn'
Tonquin, (As.) tōn-kĭn'
Tonsberg, (Sc. Pen.) tōns'bĕrg̃
Toorkistan, (As.) to̤o̤r-kis-tän'
Toorkmania, (Per.) to̤o̤rk-mä'nĭ-a
Toorsheez, (Per.) to̤o̤rs'hēz
Topaufalva, (Austr.) tō-pou-fäl'va
Topayor, Rio, (Braz.) rē'o tō-pä-yōr'
Topolias, (Gr.) *l.* tō-pō'lĭ-as
Topolyn, (Austr.) tō-pōl'ya
Topool, (East. Isl.) *isl.* tō-po̤o̤l'
Tor, (Pen.) tōr
Torbay, (Eng.) tor-bay'
Torbel, (Switz.) tor'bĕl
Torcisi, (It.) tōr-tchĭ'sĭ
Toresa, (Austr.) tōr'tcha
Tordendorf, (Ger.) tor'dĕn-dorf
Tordera, (Pen.) tōr-dē'ra
Tordesillas, (Pen.) tōr-dĕ-sĭl'yäs
Tordillo, (S. Am.) *l.* tōr-dĭl'yo
Torefors, (Sc. Pen.) tō'rĕ-fors'
Torello, (It.) tō-rĕl'lo
Torga, (Prus.) tor'ga
Torgau, (Prus.) tor'gou
Torkan, (R.) tor-kăn'
Torma, (R.) tor'ma
Tormaleo, (Pen.) tōr-mä-lē'o
Tormes, (Pen.) *r.* tōr'mĕsse
Tornau, (Ger.) tor'nou
Tornavacus, (Pen.) tor-nä-vä'ko̤o̤s
Tornaya, (Austr.) tor-nä'ya
Torneå, (Sc. Pen.) tor'nĕ-o
Torneñ, (R.) tor'nĕ-o
Torneñ, (Sc. Pen.) tor'nĕ-o
Torneåfors Foundery, (Sc. Pen.) tor'nĕ-ō-fors
Tornelia, (Pen.) tor-nĕl'ya
Tornese, (Gr.) *c.* & *castle* tōr-nē'sĕ
Torni, (Switz.) tor-nĭ'
Tornos, (Pen.) tōr'nos
Toro, (Pen.) tō'ro
Toro, (It.) *isl.* tō'ro
Toro, (S. Am.) *l.* tō'ro
Toroczko, (Austr.) tō-rŏtch'ko
Torok, (Austr.) tō'rŏk
Torok Becse, (Austr.) tō'rŏk bĕt'sĕ
Torpa, (Sc. Pen.) tor'pa
Torquemada, (Pen.) tor-kĕ-mä'da
Torr, (Sc. Pen.) *l.* tor
Torralba, (Pen.) tōr-räl'ba
Torrao, (Pen.) tōr-rä'o
Torrberg, (Sc. Pen.) tōr'bĕrg̃
Torre Rossa, (It.) tōr'rĕ rŏs'sa
Torrebianca, (Pen.) tōr'rĕ-bĭ-ăn'ka
Torrecilla, (Pen.) tōr'rĕ-thĭl'ya
Torrejoncillo (Pen.) tōr'rĕ-thŏn-thĭl'yo
Torremochal, (Pen.) tōr'rĕ-mō-chäl'
Torrenate, (Mex.) tōr'rĕ-nä'tĕ
Torrenueva, (Pen.) tōr'rĕ-no̤o̤-ĕ'va
Torres de Orcas, (Pen.) tōr'rĕsse dĕ ōr'käs
Torres, (Austral.) *isl.* tōr'rĕsse
Torres Vedras, (Pen.) tōr'rĕsse vĕ'drăs
Torrestro, (Pen.) tōr-rĕsse'tro
Torri, (It.) tōr'rĭ
Torrijos, (Pen.) tōr-rĭ'thos
Torrubia, (Pen.) tōr-ro̤o̤'bĭ-a
Torsås, (Sc. Pen.) tōrs'ōce
Torsken, (Sc. Pen.) tōrs'kĕn
Torsted, (Den.) tōrs'stĕd
Tortola, (Pen.) tōr-tō'la or tōr'tō-la
Tortoles, (Pen.) tōr-tō'lĕsse
Tortoli, (It.) tōr'tō-lĭ
Tortona, (It.) tōr-tō'na
Tortosa, (Pen.) tōr-tō'sa
Tortuga, (S. Am.) *isl.* tōr-to̤o̤'ga
Torviscan, (Pen.) tōr'vĭs-kăn'
Tosens, (Austr.) tō'zĕns
Toss, (Switz.) tos
Toss, (Switz.) *r.* tos
Tossa, (Pen.) tōs'sa
Tost, (Prus.) tōst
Tostes, (Fr.) tōste
Totana, (Pen.) tō-tä'na
Toth Vavard, (Austr.) to̤t-vä'vărd
Totonacapan, (Mex.) tō'tō-nä-kä-păn'
Totora, (S. Am.) tō-tō'ra
Tourques, (Fr.) to̤o̤k
Toukoulan, (As.) *mt.* tä-u'kou-lăn'
Toul, (Fr.) to̤o̤l
Toula, (R.) tou'la
Toulon, (Fr.) to̤o̤-lōng'
Toulouse, (Fr.) to̤o̤-lo̤o̤s'
Tour du Pin, la, (Fr.) là to̤o̤r dŭ păng
Tour, la Blanche, (Fr.) là blăngshe to̤o̤r
Touraine, (Fr.) to̤o̤-rănc'
Touriers, (Fr.) to̤o̤-rĭ-ĕ'
Tournay, (Fr. & Neth.) to̤o̤r-nā'
Tourniquet, (Fr.) to̤o̤r-nĭ-kĕ'
Tournon, (Fr.) to̤o̤r-nōng'
Touron, (East. Isl.) tou'rŏn
Tourouvre, (Fr.) to̤o̤-ro̤o̤vr'
Tours, (Fr.) to̤o̤r
Towamensing, (U. S.) tow-ä-mĕn'sing
Towanda, (U. S.) tow-an'da
Tracadie, (Can.) trä-kä-dĭ'
Tracadie Lagoon, (Can.) trä-kä-dĭ' lä-go̤o̤n'
Trachenburg, (Prus.) träch'ĕn-bo̤o̤rg̃
Traen, (Austr.) *r.* trā'ĕn
Trafalgar, (Pen.) *c.* trăf-făl'gar, trä-făl'gär, or trä-făl-gär'
Trafeya, (Austr.) trä-fē'ya
Tragacete, (Pen.) trä-gä-thē'tĕ
Tragoso, (It.) trä-gō'so
Traiskirchen, (Austr.) trīs-kĭr'chĕn
Tramelan, (Switz.) trä'mĕ-lăn'
Tranbach, (Switz.) trän'bäch
Tranen, (Sc. Pen.) *isl.* trän'nĕn
Tranquebar, (Ind.) trăn-que-bär' or trän-kĕ-bär'
Transylvania, Transylvanien, *or* Siebenbuergen, Erdely Orszag trän-syl-vā'nĭ-a or trän-sĭl-vā'nĭ-a (-nĭ-ĕn,) tsē-bĕn-bŭr'gĕn, ĕr'dĕly ōrs'sag
Trapa, (Pen.) trä'pa
Trapani, (It.) trä-pä'nĭ
Trapano, (Tur.) *c.* trä-pä'no
Trapes, (Fr.) trape
Trarbach, (Ger.) trär'bäch
Trasen, (Austr.) *r.* trä'zĕn
Tras os Montes, (Pen.) träs os mōn'tĕsse
Trau, (Austr.) trou
Traun, Falls of, (Austr.) troun
Traunstein, (Ger.) troun'stīne
Travancore, (Ind.) träv-ăn-kōre'
Travasos, (Pen.) trä-vä'sos
Trave, (Ger.) *r.* trä'vĕ
Traveimuende, (Ger.) trä-ve-mŭn'dĕ
Travers, (Switz.) trä-vĕr'
Travis, (U. S.) trăv'is
Tre Ponti, (It.) *t.* trĕ pōn'tĭ
Tre Santi, (It.) trĕ săn'tĭ
Trebbin, (Prus.) trĕb-bĭne'
Trebia, (It.) *r.* trĕ-bĭ-a
Trebisacche, (It.) trĕ-bĭ-săk'kĕ
Trebizond, (Tur.) trĕb'ĭ-zond
Trebnitz, (Prus.) trĕb'nits
Trebujena, (Pen.) trĕ-bo̤o̤-thĕ'na
Treen, (Den.) *r.* trēne
Treglie, le, (It.) lĕ trĕl'yĕ
Treib, (Switz.) trīp
Treillières, (Fr.) trĕl-yĭ-ĕre' or trĕ-ĭ yĕre'
Treis, (Ger.) trīs
Treischam, (Ger.) trī'shăm
Trementine, (Fr.) trĕ-măng-tīne'
Tremiti, (It.) *isl.* trĕ-mī'tĭ
Trende Espinos, (S. Am.) trĕn'dĕ ĕs-pī'nos
Trent, (Austr. Den.) trĕnt
Trentino, (It.) *r.* trĕn-tē'no
Treptow, (Prus.) trĕp'to
Tres Barras, (Braz.) trĕsse bär'rŭs
Tres Colunas, (As.) *isl.* trĕsse kō-lo̤o̤'năs
Tres Montes, Peninsula de, (S. Am.) pĕ-nĭn-so̤o̤'la dĕ trĕsse mōn'tĕsse
Tres Portos, (Braz.) trĕsse pōr'tos
Tresbes, (Fr.) trĕbe
Treuenbriezen, (Ger.) troi'ĕn-brī'tsĕn
Treves, *or* Trier, (Ger.) trĕve
Trevi, (It.) trĕ'vĭ
Treviglio, (It.) trĕ-vĭl'yo
Trevignano, (It.) trĕ-vĭn-yä'no
Treviso, (It.) trĕ-vĭ'zo
Trevoux, (Fr.) trĕ-vo̤o̤'
Tri Simara, (Gr.) *mt.* trĭ sĭ-nä'ra
Triagons, (Fr.) trĭ-ä-gŏng'
Triangeros, (Pen.) trĭ-ăn-thĕ'ros
Tricherie, (Fr.) trĭsh-rē'
Trichinopoly, (Hind.) trĭk-in-op'o-lĭ
Trichonia, (Gr.) trĭ-thō' (-kō') nĭ-a
Triel, (Fr.) trĭ-ĕl'
Trient, (Switz.) *r.* trĭ-ĕnt'
Trier, *or* Treves, (Ger.) trī'ĕr
Trieste, (Austr.) trĭ-ĕst'e or trĭ-ĕst'
Trigno, (It.) *r.* trĭn'yo
Trigomano, (Gr.) trĭ-gō-mä'no
Trigueros, (Pen.) trĭ-ge'ros
Trikala, (Tur. It.) trĭ-kä'la
Trinadad, (Cuba,) (W. Ind.) trĭ-nä-dăd'
Trinadad, (Guatimala,) (Mex.) trĭ-nä-dăd'
Trincomalee, (Ind.) trĭng-kō-mä-lee
Trindelen Point, (Den.) trĭn'dĕln
Trinidad, (Mex. S. Am. Braz.) trĭ-nĭ-dăd'
Trinidad, Real de la, (Mex.) rĕ-ăl' dĕ lä trĭ-nĭ-dăd'
Trinitie, la, (W. Ind.) lä trĭ-nĭ-tĭ'
Trino, (It.) trĭ'no
Trionto Point, (It.) trĭ-ŏn'to
Trion, (Fr.) trĭ-qo̤'
Triphylia, (Gr.) trĭ-fy'lĭ-a
Tripoli, (Af. East. Isl.) trĭ'pō-lĭ
Tripoli Vecchi, (Af.) trĭ'pō-lĭ vĕk'kĭ
Tripolis, (Tur. Gr.) trĭ'pō-lĭs
Trivento, (It.) trĭ-vĕn'to
Trochtelfingen, (Ger.) trŏch-tĕl-fing'ĕn
Trodda, (Pen.) isl. trŏd'da
Trois Pistolles, (Can.) trwa pĭs-tōle'
Troja, (It.) trō'ya
Troldtoft, (Den.) trŏld'to̤ft
Trolhaetta, Falls of, (Sc. Pen.) trŏl-hĕt'ta
Trommoe, (Sc. Pen.) trŏm'mœ
Tromsoe, (Sc. Pen.) trŏms'œ
Tronaes, (Sc. Pen.) trō'nāse
Trond, St. (Neth.) sănt trŏng
Trons, (Switz.) trŏng
Trondhjem, (Sc. Pen.) trŏnd'yĕm
Tronto, (It.) *r.* trŏn'to
Tropea, (It.) trō-pe'a
Troppau, (Austr.) trŏp'pou
Troyes, (Fr.) trwä
Trun, (Fr.) trŭng
Trunz, (Prus.) trŏnts
Truxillo, (Mex.) trŏo̤-thĭl' (-thĭ'ĭl') yo
Tryggeveide, (Den.) trŭ-gĕ-fĕl'dĕ
Tsareva, (R.) tsa-rē'va
Tschakathurm, (Austr.) tsha'kă-to̤o̤rm'
Tschapina, (Switz.) tsha-pī'na
Tschierf, (Switz.) tslĭrfe
Tuat, *or* Twat, (Af.) tu-ăt', twăt
Tuat, Oasis of, (Af.) tu-ăt', twăt
Tuban, (East. Isl.) tū-bän'
Tubbus, (Per.) tŭb'bŭs
Tuebingen, (Ger.) tü'bing-ĕn

Fāte, fȧr, fȧll, what, bȧt. — *Mēte, prey, hĕlp, thĕre, hĕr.* — *Pīne, marīne, bīrd, fig.* — *Nōte, dŏve, mŏve, wo̤lf, bo̤o̤k, lord.* — *Tūne, bull, ūnite.* — Fr. long *vŏe*; Fr. short *bŭt.*—

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Tuboc, (East. Isl.) *tŭ-bok'*
Tuburbo, (Af.) *tŭ-bŭr'bo*
Tuckahoe, (U. S.) *tuk'a-hoe*
Tuckasaga, (U. S.) *tuk-ă-să'ga*
Tucuman, (S. Am.) *tǫǫ'kǫǫ-mdn'*
Tudela, (Pen.) *tǫǫ-ḡ'la*
Tudela de Douro, (Pen.) *tǫǫ-dḡ'la dę dǫǫ'ro*
Tuefelsbrucke, Teufelsbrucke, *or* Devil's Bridge, (Switz.) *toi'fĕls-brŭk'kę*
Tucjar, (Pen.) *tǫǫ-ę-čhär'*
Tuela, (Pen.) *r.* *tǫǫ-ę'la*
Tuil, (Neth.) *tŭ-il'*
Tuille, la, (It.) *la tǫǫ-il'lę*
Tula, (Mex.) *tǫǫ'la*
Tula, (Mex.) *r.* *tǫǫ'la*
Tule, (Mex.) *tǫǫ'lę*
Tullamore, (Ir.) *tul-la-mōre'*
Tulle, (Fr.) *tŭl*
Tullins, (Fr.) *tŭl-lăng'*
Tullstorp, (Sc. Pen.) *tǫǫl'sturp*
Tulutepoque, (Mex.) *tǫǫ-lǫ'te-pō'kę*
Tumbach, (Ger.) *tǫǫm'bach*
Tuna, (Sc. Pen.) *tǫǫ'na*
Tunbridge, (Eng.) *tun'bridje*
Tunis, (Af.) *tǫǫ'nis* or *tū'nis*
Tunkhannock, (U. S.) *tunk-han'nok*
Tunkovitchi, (R.) *tǫǫn'kō-vit'chĭ*
Tupilco, (Mex.) *tǫǫ-pĭl'ko*
Tupinambaranas, (Braz.) *isl.* & *r.* *tǫǫ'pĭ-năm-bă-rä'năs*
Turbenthal, (Switz.) *tǫǫr'bęn-tăle'*
Turco, (Gr.) *mt.* *tǫǫr'ko*
Turienzo, (Pen.) *tǫǫ-rĭ-ęn'thǫ*
Turin, (It.) *tu-rin'*, Fr. *tŭ-răng*, It. *tō-rĭ'no*
Turka, (Austr.) *tǫǫr'ka*
Turkestan, (As.) *tǫǫr'kę-stän'*
Turkey, (Eur. As.) *tur'key*
Turkomania, (As.) *tǫǫr-kō-mā'nĭ-a*
Turn, (Neth.) *tǫǫrn*
Tursi, (It.) *tǫǫr'sĭ*
Turturano, (It.) *tǫǫr-tǫǫ-rä'no*
Turves, (Fr.) *thrve*
Turvo, (Braz.) *r.* *tǫǫr'vo*
Tuscahoma, (U. S.) *tus-ka-hō'ma*
Tuscaloosa, (U. S.) *tus-ka-lǫǫ'sa*
Tuscany, (Etruria,) (It.) *tus'ka-ny*, It. *tōs-kä'na*, *ę-trǫǫ'rĭ-a*
Tuscarawas, (U. S.) *tus-ka-ra'was*
Tuscarora, (U. S.) *tus-ka-rō'rä*
Tuscumbia, (U. S.) *tus-kum'bĭ-a*
Tusillo, (It.) *tǫǫ-sĭl'lo*
Tuslund, (Den.) *tǫǫs'lǫǫnd*
Tuspan, (Mex.) *tǫǫs-pän'*
Tved, (Den.) *tvęde*
Tvede, (Sc. Pen.) *tvę'dę*
Tvenstrup, (Den.) *tvĕn'strǫǫp*
Tver, (R.) *tvere*
Twame, (Switz.) *twä'mę*
Twello, (Neth.) *twĕl'lo*
Twiss, (N. Zeal.) *twis*
Twyzel, (Neth.) *twī'zĕl*
Tyeberg, (Den.) *tŭ'bĕr-ğ*
Tymochtee, (U. S.) *tĭ-mok'te*
Tyrnau, (Austr.) *tir'nou*
Tyrol, (Austr.) *tĭ-rōle'*, Eng. *tyr'ol*
Tyrone, (Ir.) *tĭ-rōne'*
Tys Fjord, (Sc. Pen.) *thŭs f'tŏrde*
Tzapoteca, (Mex.) *tsä-* (*thd-*) *pō-tę'ka*
Tzum, (Neth.) *tzǫǫm*

U.

U Khargeh, (Eg.) *ų khär'gęh*
Uacosi Ville, (Mex.) *ǫǫä-kō'sĭ*
Uasituba, (Braz.) *ǫǫä-sĭ-tǫǫ'ba*
Ubeda, (Pen.) *ǫǫ-bę'da*
Ubrique, (Pen.) *ǫǫ-brĭ'kę*
Uchau, (Fr.) *ŭ-shō'*
Uchee, (U. S.) *ų'tchee*
Ucheten, (Neth.) *ǫǫ'chę-tĕn*
Uchte, (Ger.) *ǫǫch'tę*
Uckermuende, (Prus.) *ǫǫ'kĕr-mŭn'dę*
Udbina, (Austr.) *ǫǫd-bī'na*
Udbye, (Den.) *ǫǫd'bŭ*
Udde, (Neth.) *ǫǫd'dę*
Uddevalla, (Sc. Pen.) *ǫǫd'dę-väl'la*
Uddjaur, (Sc. Pen.) *ǫǫd'dyour*
Uden, (Neth.) *ǫǫ'dĕn*
Udine, (It.) *ǫǫ'dī-nę* or *ǫǫ-dī'nę*
Udvar, (Sc. Pen.) *ǫǫd'vär*
Udvarhely, (Austr.) *ǫǫd'vär-hĕly'*
Ueberling, (Ger.) *ŭ'bĕr-ling*
Ueberstorf, (Switz.) *ŭ'bĕrs-torf'*
Uebigau, (Prus.) *ŭ'bĭ-gow'*
Uetersen, (Den.) *ŭ'tĕr-zĕn*
Uffenheim, (Ger.) *ǫǫf'fĕn-hīme*
Ugalino, (Mex.) *ǫǫ-gä-lī'no*
Uggelbolle, (Den.) *ǫǫg'gĕl-bǫǫl'lę*
Ughano, (Austr.) *isl.* *ǫǫ-gä'no*
Ugra, (Austr.) *ǫǫ'gra*
Uhist, (Prus.) *ǫǫ'hist*
Uhlingen, (Ger.) *ǫǫ'ling-ĕn*
Uhnow, (Austr.) *ǫǫ'no*
Uiden Anwen, (Neth.) *oi'dĕn ăn'nĕne*
Uied Salvator, (It.) *ǫǫ-ęed' săl'va'tor*
Uitdam, (Neth.) *oit'dam*
Uitenhage, (Af.) *oi'tĕnhä'gę*
Ujest, (Prus.) *ǫǫ'yĕst*
Ujhely, (Austr.) *ǫǫ'hĕly*
Ujijar, (Pen.) *ǫǫ-čhĭ-čhär'*
Ujvaros, (Austr.) *ǫǫī-vä'ros*
Ukraine, *or* Ukraina, (R.) *ų-krāne'*, *ǫǫ-krä'ĭna*
Ulbe, (Austr.) *isl.* *ǫǫl'bę*
Ulbjerg, (Den.) *ǫǫl'bu-ĕr-ğ*
Uldecona, (Pen.) *ǫǫl'dę-kō'na*
Uldum, (Den.) *ǫǫl'dǫǫm*
Ulea, (Pen.) *ǫǫ'lę-o*
Ulea, (R.) *l.* *ǫǫ'lę-o*
Uleaborg, (R.) *ǫǫ'lę-ō-borg*
Ulfors, (Sc. Pen.) *ǫǫl'fors*
Ulla, (It.) *r.* *ǫǫl'la*
Ullerslov, (Den.) *ǫǫl'lĕrs-lōv'*
Ullerup, (Den.) *ǫǫl'lę-rǫǫp*
Ulm, (Ger.) *ǫǫlm*
Ulrikehamn, (Sc. Pen.) *ǫǫl-rĭ'kę-hämn'*
Ulrichstein, (Ger.) *ǫǫl'rĭch-stīne'*
Ulster, (Ir.) *ul'stĕr*
Ulstrup, (Den.) *ǫǫl'strǫǫp*
Uluk Tag, (As.) *mt.* *ǫǫ'lǫǫk tăg*
Umbagog, (U. S.) *um-bă'gog*
Umbrail Pass, (Switz.) *ŏm-brä-ĭ'* (*-brăly*)
Umea, (Sc. Pen.) *ǫǫ'mę-o*
Umea, (Sc. Pen.) *r.* *ǫǫ'mę-o*
Umstadt, (Ger.) *ǫǫm'stät*
Umtrask, (Sc. Pen.) *ǫǫm'träsk*
Unadilla, (U. S.) *ų-na-dĭl'la*
Unchales, (S. Am.) *ft.* *ǫǫn-chă'lĕsse*
Underbye, (Den.) *ǫǫn'dĕr-bŭ'*
Underland, (Den.) *ǫǫn'dĕr-länt'*
Undersvik, (Sc. Pen.) *ǫǫn'dĕrs-vīke'*
Underup, (Den.) *ǫǫn'dę-rǫǫp*
Underweiler, (Switz.) *ǫǫn'dĕr-vī'lĕr*
United States, (N. Am.) *ų-nī'tĕd stāts*
Unna, (Ger.) *ǫǫn'na*
Unsersellen, (Ger.) *ǫǫn'zĕr-zĕl'lĕn*
Unstruth, (Prus.) *r.* *ǫǫn'strǫǫt*
Unter Franken, (Ger.) *ǫǫn'tĕr frănk'ĕn*
Unter Vas, (Switz.) *ŭ-nĭ-ę' vās*
Unterbach, (Switz.) *ǫǫn'tĕr-bach*
Unterschachen, (Switz.) *ǫǫn'tĕr-shăch'ĕn*
Unterseen, (Switz.) *ǫǫn'tĕr-zęne'*
Unterwalden, (Switz.) *ǫǫn'tĕr-väl'dĕn*
Uomo Morto, Point, (It.) *ǫǫ-ō'mo mōr'to*
Upolu, (S. Isl.) *ǫǫ-pō'lǫǫ*
Upsala, *or* Upsal, (Sc. Pen.) *ǫǫp-să'la*, *up'sal*
Urach, (Ger.) *ǫǫ'răch*
Ural, (As.) *r.* *ǫǫ-räl'*
Ural, *or* Oural, (R.) *mt.* *ǫǫ-räl'*
Uranienburg, (Den.) *ǫǫ-rä'nĭ-ĕn-bǫǫr-ğ'*
Urbaniao, (It.) *ǫǫr-bä-nĭ-ä'o*
Urbanna, (U. S.) *ur-băn'na*
Urbino, (It.) *ǫǫr-bī'no*
Urboo, (Per.) *ǫǫr-bǫǫ'*
Urdache, (Fr.) *ŭr-dăshe'*
Ures, *or* Sonora, (Mex.) *r.* *ǫǫ'rèsse*, *sō-nō'ra*
Uri, (Switz. Mex.) *ǫǫ'rĭ*
Urique, (Mex.) *ǫǫ'rĭ-kę*
Uriquillo, (Mex.) *ǫǫ-rĭ-kĭl'* (*-kĭl'*) *yo*
Urk, (Neth.) *isl.* *ǫǫrk*
Urmond, (Neth.) *ǫǫr'mǫnd*
Urnaschen, (Switz.) *ǫǫre'năsh'ĕn*
Urnen, (Switz.) *ǫǫr'nĕn*
Urszad, (Austr.) *ǫǫrs'säd*
Uruara, (Braz.) *r.* *ǫǫ-rǫǫ-ä'ra*
Urubuguara, (Braz.) *l.* *ǫǫ-rǫǫ-bǫǫ-gǫǫ-ä'ra*
Uruguay, *or* Banda Oriental, (Braz.) *ǫǫ-rǫǫ-gǫǫ'ī*, Eng. *ų-ru-guay'*
Usclades, (Fr.) *ŭs-klăde'*
Uscz, (Prus.) *ǫǫstch*
Usedom, (Prus.) *ǫǫ'zę-dǫm*
Uselbach, (Ger.) *r.* *ǫǫ'zĕl-bach*
Ushant, (Fr.) *isl.* *ŭ-shăng'*
Usingen, (Ger.) *ǫǫ'zing-ĕn*
Usinovsk, (R.) *ǫǫ-sĭ-nǫvsk'*
Uslar, (Ger.) *ǫǫs'lar*
Ussel, (Fr.) *ŭs-sĕl'*
Ustica, (It.) *isl.* *ǫǫs'tĭ-ka*
Ust-Urt, (As.) *ŭst-ŭrte*
Usumasinta, (Mex.) *r.* *ǫǫ-sǫǫ-mä-sĭn'ta*
Utah, (U. S.) *ų'tah*
Utica, (U. S.) *ų'tĭ-ka*
Utiel, (Pen.) *ǫǫ-tĭ-ĕl'*
Utila, (Mex.) *isl.* *ǫǫ'tĭ-la*
Uto, (Sc. Pen.) *isl.* *ǫǫ'to*
Utrecht, (Neth.) *ǫǫ'trĕcht*, Eng. *ų'trĕkt*
Utrera, (Pen.) *ǫǫ-trę'ra*
Utstrup, (Den.) *ǫǫt'strǫǫp*
Utweiler, (Switz.) *ǫǫt-vī'lĕr*
Uwchlan, (U. S.) *ųǫǫk'lan*
Uzerche, (Fr.) *ŭ-zĕrsh*
Uzès, (Fr.) *ŭ-zăes*
Uznach, (Switz.) *ǫǫts'näch*
Uzweiler, (Switz.) *ǫǫts'vī'lĕr*

V.

Vaaelsbye, (Den.) *vō'ĕls-bŭ'*
Vaagsoe, (Sc. Pen.) *vōg'sŏ*
Vaalteen, (Neth.) *vāle'tęne*
Vaarsaae, (Den.) *vōre'so*
Vacaria, (Braz.) *vă-kä'rĭ-a*
Vacasansa, (U. S.) *văk-a-săn'sa*
Vacasansa, (U. S.) *b.* *văk-a-săn'sa*
Vacca, (It.) *isl.* *văk'ka*
Vado, (It.) *vä'do*
Vadovskoe, (R.) *vä'dǫvsk-ŏ'*
Vaga, (R.) *r.* *vä'ga*
Vaida, (Austr.) *vä-ī'da*
Vaida Hunyad, (Austr.) *vä-ī'da hǫǫn'yăd*
Vailly, (Fr.) *vä-ī-yī'* or *väl-yī'*
Vaison, (Fr.) *vā-zong'*
Val de Bagne, (Switz.) *val dę bany*
Val de Juzo, (Pen.) *val dę čhǫǫ'thǫ*
Val de Rhone, (Switz.) *val dę rōne*
Val de Peñas, (Pen.) *val dę pęn'yăs*
Val di Dimone, (It.) *văl dī dī-mō'nę*
Val di Mazzara, (It.) *văl dī măt-dzä'ra*
Val di Noto, (It.) *văl dī nō'to*
Valais, (It.) *vä-lā'*
Valais, *or* Wallis, (Switz.) *vä-lī'*, *văl'lĭs*
Valançay, (Fr.) *vä-lang-sā'*
Valazote, (Pen.) *vä-la-thō'tę*
Valcour, (U. S.) *văl'kǫǫr*
Valdeazores, (Pen.) *val'dę-ä-thō'rèsse*
Val de Caballeros, (Pen.) *val'dę-ka-bäl'yę-ros*
Valdelacasa, (Pen.) *val'dę-lä-ka'sa*
Valdemaqueda, (Pen.) *văl'dę-ma-kę'da*
Valdemoro, (Pen.) *val'dę-mō'ro*
Valdepasso, (Pen.) *val'dę-pas'so*
Valdepiolago, (Pen.) *val'dę-pĭ-ę-lä'go*
Valdesantiago, (Pen.) *val'dę săn-tĭ-ä'go*
Valdestillas, (Pen.) *väl'dę-stĭl'yăs*
Valdivia, (Chili) *väl-dī'vĭ-a*
Valeggio, (It.) *vä-lĕd'ğo*
Valença, (Braz.) *va-lĕn'sa*
Valença do Minho, (Pen.) *vä-lĕn'sa do mĭn'yo*
Valence, (Fr.) *va-langse*
Valencia, *or* Valentia, (Pen.) *vä-lĕn'thĭ-a*
Valencia de Alcantara, (Pen.) *va-lĕn'thĭ-a dę ăl-kăn-ta'ra*
Veragua, (W. Ind.) *vę-ra'gǫǫ-a*
Valenciennes, (Fr.) *vä-lang-sĭ-ĕne'*
Valendas, (Switz.) *vä-lĕn'dăs*
Valeni, (Tur.) *vä-lę'nĭ*
Valentano, (It.) *vä-lĕn-tä'no*
Valentine, (Fr.) *vä-lang-tine'*
Valenza, (It.) *vä-lĕn'dza*
Valetta, (It.) *vä-lĕt'ta*
Valgarana, (It.) *văl-ga-rä'na*
Valhalla, (Sw.) *văl-hal'la*
Valines, (Fr.) *vä-line'*
Valjesara, (Austr.) *val-yę-să'ra*
Valladolid, (Pen. Mex.) *văl'ya-dō-lĭd'*
Valle Fertil, (S. Am.) *val'yę fĕr-tĭl'*
Vallo, le, (Fr.) *lę vale*
Valle, Rio del, (S. Am.) *rī'o dĕl văl'yę*
Vallegio, (It.) *văl-lę'dğo*
Vallensved, (Den.) *văl'lĕn-swĕd*
Valles, (Mex.) *văl'yèsse*
Vallenisl, (Tur.) *val-lę-nĭ'sĭ*
Vallo, (It.) *val'lo*
Valmaseda, (Pen.) *văl'mä-sę'da*
Valmojado, (Pen.) *val'mō-čhä'do*
Valognes, (Fr.) *vä-lōny'*
Valona, (Tur.) *vä-lō'na*
Valona, (Tur.) *g.* *vä-lō'na*
Valone, (It.) *va-lō'nę*
Valparaiso, (Chili) *val-pä-rī'so*
Valsequillo, (Pen.) *val'sę-kĭl'yo.*
Valteline, (It.) *văl-tę-lī'ne*
Valtellina, (It.) *văl-tĕl-lī'na*
Valvasore, (It.) *val-va-sō'rę*
Valverda, (Pen.) *val-vĕr'da*
Van, (Tur.) *văn*
Vancouver's Isl. (N. Am.) *văn-kǫǫ'vĕr*
Vandalia, (U. S.) *văn-dāl'yĭ-a*
Van Diemen's Land, (Austral.) *văn dī'mĕns länd*
Vannen, (Sc. Pen.) *văn'nĕn*
Vannes, (Fr.) *văn*
Vans, les, (Fr.) *lę vang*
Vansburg, (Prus.) *vănsˈbǫǫrğ*
Var, (Fr.) *dep.* *vär*
Var, (It.) *r.* *vär*
Vara, (It.) *r.* *vä'ra*
Varallo, (It.) *vä-räl'lo*
Varanger Fjord, (Sc. Pen.) *vä-rang'ĕr f'tŏrd*
Varano, (It.) *vä-ra'no*
Varano, (It.) *l.* *vä-ra'no*
Varchmin, (Prus.) *vărch-mĭne'*
Vardoehuus, (Sc. Pen.) *vär'dŏ-hǫǫs'*
Varen, (Switz.) *vä'rĕn*
Varenne, (Fr.) *r.* *vä-rĕne'*
Varennes, (Fr.) *vä-rĕne'*
Varick, (U. S.) *vär'ick*

Fr. long *ŏ* and short *ŏŭ*, nearly as in *spur*. — Final *ly*, French *l mouillé*. — *An'ger*, *vil'cious*. — *ğ* as *s* in *pleasure*; *ğ* and *čh* guttural; *ny* liquid; *th* as in *pith*.

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Varin, (Austr.) *vä-rïne'*
Varinas, (S. Am.) *vä-rï'näs*
Varna, (U. S.) *vär'na*
Vas Kon, (Austr.) *väs kŏn*
Vasa, (R.) *vä'sa*
Vasilevka, (R.) *vä-sï-lĕv'ka*
Vasilika, (Gr.) *vä-sï'lï-ka*
Vasquez, (Austral.) *isl.* *väs'kĕth*
Vassy, (Fr.) *väs-sï'*
Vasto d'Ammone, (It.) *väs'to däm-mō'nę*
Vatuka, (Gr.) *b.* *vä-tä'ka*
Vattis, (Switz.) *vät'tïs*
Vaubacourt, (Fr.) *vō-bä-kŏŏr'*
Vaubadon, (Fr.) *vō-bä-dŏng'*
Vaucluse, (Fr.) *dep.* *vō-klüze'*
Vaud, *or* Waadt, (Switz.) *vō, väte*
Vaudreuil, (Can.) *vō-drēüly'*
Vaudrey, (Fr.) *vō-drā'*
Vaulion, (Switz.) *vō-lï-ŏng'*
Vauvrier, (Switz.) *vō-vrï-ĕr'*
Vecchiol Point, (It.) *vĕk'kï-ōl*
Vecht, (Neth.) *r.* *vĕcht*
Vechta, (Ger.) *vĕch'ta*
Veczk, (Austr.) *vïchk*
Vedelsborg, (Den.) *vē'dĕls bŏrğ*
Veendam, (Neth.) *vēn'dăm*
Veenendaal, (Neth.) *vē'nĕn-dăle*
Veer, (Neth.) *vere*
Veere, (Neth.) *vę're*
Vega, la, (W. Ind. Pen.) *lä vę'ga*
Vega de Supia, (S. Am.) *vę'ga dę sŏŏ'pï-a*
Vega de Tera, (Pen.) *vę'ga dę tę'ra*
Vegalomoso, (Pen.) *vę-gä-lō-mō'so*
Vegesack, (Ger.) *vē' gę-zăk*
Veglia, (Austr.) *isl.* *vēl'ya*
Veile, (Den.) *vï'lę*
Veiros, (Pen.) *vï'ros*
Veirum, (Den.) *vï'rŏŏm*
Vejer, (Pen.) *vę-hĕr'*
Velaine, (Fr.) *vę-lāne'*
Velan, (Switz.) *vę-läng'*
Velas Point, (Mex.) *vę'läs*
Velasco, (U. S.) *vę-läs'ko*
Velasquez, (Mex.) *vę-läs'kĕth (-kĕsse)*
Velden, (Ger.) *fĕl'dĕn*
Veldhoren, (Neth.) *vĕlt'hō-rĕn*
Veletre, (It.) *vę-le'trę*
Velez Blanco, (Pen.) *vę'lĕth blän'ko*
Velez de Benddalla, (Pen.) *vę'lĕth dę bĕn-dŏŏ-däl'ya*
Velez Malaga, (Pen.) *vę'lĕth mä'lä-ga*
Velez Rubio, (Pen.) *vę'lĕth rŏŏ'bï-o*
Velha Barra, (Brnz.) *vĕl'ya bär'ra*
Velha, Cabella da, (Braz.) *b.* *kä-bĕl'ya da vĕl'ya*
Velhas, (Braz.) *r.* *vĕl'yas*
Velho, (Pen.) *vĕl'yo*
Velilla, (Pen.) *vę-l'il'ya*
Velillas, (Pen.) *vę-l'il'yäs*
Velinco, (It.) *r.* *vę-lïn'ko*
Velines, (Fr.) *vę-lïne'*
Velkermarkt, (Austr.) *fĕl'kĕr-märkt*
Vellin, (Netli.) *vĕl-line'*
Velomela, (Gr.) *mt.* *vę-lō-mę'la*
Velp, (Neth.) *vĕlp*
Velpke, (Ger.) *fĕlp'ke*
Velsique, (Neth.) *vĕl-sïke'*
Velva, (R.) *r.* *vĕl'va*
Vemdalen, (Sc. Pen.) *vĕm-dä'lĕn*
Vemeiro, (Pen.) *vę-mï'ro*
Ven, (Den.) *isl.* *vęne*
Venafro, (It.) *vę-nä'fro*
Venasque, (Pen.) *vę-näs'kę*
Venda Nova, (Pen.) *vĕn'da nō'va*
Vendée, (Fr.) *dep.* *väng-dę'*
Venden, (R.) *vĕn'dĕn*
Vendeuil, (Fr.) *väng-dēüly' (-dēül')*
Vendola, (Austral.) *isl.* *vĕn'dō-la*
Vendome, (Fr.) *väng-dōmo'*
Venezia, *or* Venice, (It.) *vę-nę'tsï-a*
Venezuela, (S. Am.) *vę-nę-thŏŏ-ę'la*, Eng. *vĕn-e-zŏŏ-ē'la*
Venhuisen, (Neth.) *vĕn'hoi-zĕn*
Veni Valley, (Switz.) *vę-nï'*
Venice, *or* Venezia, (It.) *vĕn'iss*
Venlo, (Neth.) *vĕn'lo*
Venloo, (Neth.) *vĕn'lo*
Vennergaard, (Den.) *vĕn'nĕr-gōrde*
Venosa, (It.) *vę-nō'sa*
Venta de la Guia, (Pen.) *vĕn'ta dę lä gï'a*
Venta de S. Lucia, (Pen.) *vĕn'ta dę sän'ta lŏŏ'thï-a*
Vente la Fuente, (Pen.) *vĕn'tę lä fŏŏ-ĕn'tę*
Ventallíac, (Fr.) *väng-täl' (-täï') yäk*
Ventes, Grande, (Fr.) *grängde vängte*
Ventilegue, (It.) *g.* *vĕn'tï-lę'gę*
Ventilla, la, (S. Am.) *lä vĕn-tïl'ya*
Venzone, (It.) *vĕn-dzō'nę*
Vera, (Pen.) *vę'ra*
Vera Cruz, (Mex.) *vę'ra krŏŏth (krŏŏs)*
Vernggia, (It.) *vę-räd'cha*
Verberie, (Fr.) *vĕr-brï'*
Verbier, (Switz.) *vĕr-bï-e'*
Vercelli, (It.) *vĕr-chĕl'lï*
Verde, (W. Ind.) *c.* *vĕr'dę (vĕrde)*
Verde, (Mex. S. Am.) *r.* *vĕr'dę*
Verden, (Ger.) *fĕr'dĕn*
Verdo, (It.) *mt.* *vĕr'do*
Verdun, (Pen.) *vĕr-dŏŏn'*
Verdun, (Fr.) *vĕr-dŭng'*
Vere, (W. Ind.) *vę're* or *vĕre*
Verga, (Af.) *c.* *vĕr'ga*
Vergennes, (U. S.) *vĕr-ğĕns'*
Verin, (Pen.) *vę-rïn'*
Verlame, (Neth.) *vĕr-lăme'*
Vermanton, (Fr.) *vĕr-măng-tŏng'*
Vermelho, (Braz.) *r.* *vĕr-mĕl'yo*
Vermont, (U. S.) *vĕr-mont'*
Vernamo, (Sc. Pen.) *vĕr-nä'mo*
Vernet Bas, le, (Fr.) *lĕ vĕr-ne ba*
Verneuil, (Fr.) *vĕr-nēüly'* or *vĕr-nēül'*
Verneuse, (Fr.) *vĕr-nēüze'*
Vernon, (Fr.) *vĕr-nŏng'*
Vernoux, (Fr.) *vĕr-nŏŏ'*
Verocze, (Austr.) *vę-rō'chę*
Verona, (It.) *vę-rō'na*
Verplanck, (U. S.) *vĕr-plănk'*
Verrières, (Switz.) *vĕr-rï-ĕre'*
Verrua, (It.) *vĕr-rŏŏ'a*
Versailles, (Fr.) *vĕr-sälyz'* or *vĕr-säï'*, Eng. *vĕr-sälez'*
Verseignes, (Fr.) *vĕr-sény'*
Versentino, (It.) *vĕr-sĕn-tï'no*
Versoix, (Switz.) *vĕr-swä'*
Vert Galant, le, (Fr.) *lĕ vere gä-läng'*
Verviers, (Neth.) *vĕr-vï-e'*
Vervins, (Fr.) *vĕr-văng'*
Vescin, (Switz.) *vę'shï-a*
Vescovato, (It.) *vĕs-kō-vä'to*
Vesebye, (Den.) *vĕ'sę-bŭ*
Vesin, (Neth.) *vę-sïne* or *vę-săng'*
Vesle, (Fr.) *r.* *vĕle*
Vésoul, (Fr.) *vę-zŏŏl'*
Vessaux, (Fr.) *vĕsse-sō'*
Vest Fjorden, (Sc. Pen.) *vĕst fiŏr'dĕn*
Vestvig, (Sc. Pen.) *vĕst'vïg*
Vesuvius, *It.* Vesuvio, (It.) *vc-sŭ'vï-us*, It. *vę-zŏŏ'vï-o*
Vetroz, (Switz.) *vę-troz'*
Veue, (Fr.) *vĕŭ*
Veurdre, la, (Fr.) *lä vĕŭrdr'*
Veuves, (Fr.) *vĕŭve*
Vevay, (U. S.) *vę-vā'*
Vevey, (Switz.) *vę-vā'*
Viana, (Pen.) *vï-ä'na*
Vianen, (Neth.) *vï-ä'nĕn*
Viar, (Pen.) *r.* *vï'ä-rĕd'ğo*
Viareggio, (It.) *vï-ä-rŏŏğ'ğe'*
Viarouge, (Fr.) *vï-ä-rŏŏğe'*
Viatka, (R.) *r.* *vï-ät'ka*
Viborg, *or* Wiborg, (Den.) *vï'bŏrğ*
Vibro, (Den.) *vï'bro*
Vic, (Pen.) *vïk*
Vic le Fesq, (Fr.) *vïk lĕ fĕsk*
Vic sur Losse, (Fr.) *vïk sŭr lŏce*
Vicchio, (It.) *vïk'kï-o*
Vicencio Villa, (S. Am.) *vï-thĕn'thï-o vïl'ya*
Vicentino, (It.) *vï-chĕn-tï'no*
Vicenza, (It.) *vï-chen'dza*
Viciosas, (Mex.) *isl.* *vï-thï- (-sï-) ō'sŭs*
Vico, (It.) *vï'ko*
Vico Soprano, (Switz.) *vï'ko sō-prä'no*
Vicolosano, (Pen.) *vï'ko-lō-sä'no*
Vidigueira, (Pen.) *vï'dï-gï'ra*
Vidio, (Pen.) *c.* *vï'dï-o*
Vidreras, (Pen.) *vï-drę'räs*
Viechtach, (Ger.) *vïch'tach*
Viechtag, (Ger.) *vïch'tağ*
Vieille, la, (Can.) *l.* *lä vï-ĕly' (-ĕï')*
Vieille, Ville la, (Fr.) *vïle lä vï-ĕly' (-ĕï')*
Vieira, (Pen.) *vï-ï'ra*
Vieja Villa, (S. Am.) *vï-ę'ha vïl'ya*
Viejas Guardias, (Pen.) *vï-ę'hăs gŏŏär'dï-ăs*
Viejo Porto, (S. Am.) *vï-ę'ho*
Viejo Porto, (S. Am.) *r.* *vï-ę'ho*
Viel Salm, (Neth.) *vï'ĕl'sălm*
Vienna, *or* Wien, (Austr.) *vï-ĕn'nä, vïne*
Vienne, (Fr.) *dep.* *vï-ĕne'*
Viennois, (Fr.) *vï-ĕn-nwa'*
Viersoe, (Den.) *vïr'sĕŭ*
Vierzon, (Fr.) *vï-ĕr-zŏng'*
Viesti, (It.) *vï-ĕsse'tï*
Vieux Boucau, (Fr.) *vï-ĕŭ' bŏŏ-kō'*
Vifvild, (Den.) *vïf'vïlde*
Vigevano, (It.) *vï-ję-vä'no*
Vignano, (It.) *vïn-ya'no*
Vignola, (It.) *vïn'yō-la*
Vigo, (Pen.) *vï'go*
Vigo Ria, (Pen.) *vï'go rï'a*
Vigten, (Sc. Pen.) *isl.* *vïg'tĕn*
Vihiers, (Fr.) *vï-ï-ę'*
Viibye, (Den.) *vï'bŭ*
Viig, (Sc. Pen.) *vïğ*
Vilacastin, (Pen.) *vï'la-käs-tïn'*
Vilagos, (Austr.) *vï'la-gus*
Vilaine, (Fr.) *r.* *vï-lāne'*
Vilalla, (S. Am.) *vï-läl'ya*
Vilarchao, (Pen.) *vï-lär-chä'o*
Vilcabamba, (S. Am.) *vïl-kä-bäm'ba*
Viligudino, (Pen.) *vï'lï-ğŏŏ-dï'no*
Villa Bella, (Braz.) *vïl'la bĕl'la*
Villa Blanca, (Pen.) *vïl'ya blăn'ka*
Villa Boa, *or* Goyaz, (Braz.) *vïl'ya bō'a, gō-yäth*
Villa de Frades, (Pen.) *vïl'ya dę fra'dĕsse*
Villa de Rey, (Pen.) *vïl'ya dę rī*
Villa de Sta Cruz, (Af.) *vïl'ya dę sän'ta krŏŏth*
Villa Flor, (Pen.) *vïl'ya flōre'*
Villa Franca, (Pen.) *vïl'ya frăn'ka*
Villa Franca, (It.) *vïl'la frăn'ka*
Villa Maria, (Braz.) *vïl'ya mä-rï'a.*
Villa Nova da Rainha, (Braz.) *vïl'ya nō'va dä rïn'ya*
Villa Real, (Pen. S. Am.) *vïl'ya rę-äl'*
Villa Rica, (S. Am.) *vïl'ya rï'ka*
Villa Verde, (Braz.) *vïl'ya vĕr'dę*
Villabrazara, (Pen.) *vïl'ya-brä-thä'ra*
Villach, (Austr.) *vïl'lăch*
Villacidro, (It.) *vïl'la-chï'dro*
Villafermosa, (Pen.) *vïl'ya-fĕr-mō'sa*
Villafranca, (Pen.) *vïl'ya-frăn'ka*
Villafranca, (It.) *vïl'la-frăn'ka*
Villafranca de los Abujas, (Pen.) *vïl'ya-frăn'ka dę los ä-bŏŏ'chäs*
Villafruela, (Pen.) *vïl'yä-frŏŏ-ę'la*
Villagrusa, (Pen.) *vïl'yä-grŏŏ'sa*
Villaharta, (Pen.) *vïl'yä-är'ta*
Villahermosa, (Mex.) *vïl'yä-ĕr-mō'sa*
Villajoyosa, (Pen.) *vïl'yä-ĕhō-yō'sa*
Villalaco, (Pen.) *vïl'yä-lä'ko*
Villalar, (Pen.) *vïl'yä-lär'*
Villalba, (Pen.) *vïl-yal'ba*
Villalpardo, (Pen.) *vïl'yal-pär'do*
Villamanan, (Pen.) *vïl'yä-mä-năn'*
Villamaurique, (Pen.) *vïl'yä-mou-rï'kę*
Villamejor, (Pen.) *vïl'yä-mę-ĕhōr'*
Villamiel, (Pen.) *vïl'yä-mï-ĕl'*
Villamorchante, (Pen.) *vïl'yä-mōr-chän'tę*
Villamoros, (Pen.) *vïl'yä-mō'ros*
Villanova, (It.) *vïl'la-nō'va*
Villanubla, (Pen.) *vïl'yä-nŏŏ'bla*
Villanueva, (Mex. Pen.) *vïl'yä-nŏŏ-ę'va*
Villanueva del Duque, (Pen.) *vïl'yä-nŏŏ-ę'va dĕl dŏŏ'kę*
Villaodrid, (Pen.) *vïl'yä-ō-drïd'*
Villapadierna, (Pen.) *vïl'yä-pä-dï-ĕr'na*
Villapuzzu, (It.) *vïl'la-pŏŏt-dzŏŏ'*
Villar, (Pen.) *vïl-yär'*
Villar, el, (Pen.) *ĕl vïl-yär'*
Villar de Frades, (Pen.) *vïl-yär' dę frä'dĕsse*
Villar de Ganas, (Pen.) *vïl-yär' dę gän'yäs*
Villarabledo, (Pen.) *vïl'yä-rä-blę'do*
Villard, (Fr.) *vïl-yäre'* or *vïï-äre'*
Villarcal, (Pen.) *vïl'yä-rę-äl'*
Villarica Volcano, (S. Am.) *vïl'yä-rï'ka vōl-kä'no*
Villarino, (Pen.) *vïl-yä-rï'no*
Villarios, (It.) *vïl'la-rï'os*
Villarodrigo, (Pen.) *vïl'yä-rō-drï'go*
Villarrobexo, (Pen.) *vïl'yär-rō-bę'ĕho*
Villars, (Switz.) *vïl-yäre'* or *vïï-äre'*
Villars Bocage, (Fr.) *vïl-yäre' (vïï-äre') bō-käğe*
Villarta, (Pen.) *vïl-yär'ta*
Villarzel, (Switz.) *vïl-lär-tsĕl'*
Villasipliz, (Pen.) *vïl'yä-sï-plïth*
Villatoro, (Pen.) *vïl'yä-tō'ro*
Villavanez, (Pen.) *vïl'yä-vä-nĕth'*
Villaviciosa, (Pen.) *vïl'ya-vï-thï-ō'sa*
Villcanas, (Pen.) *vïl-ka'näs*
Ville Contal, (Fr.) *vïle kŏng-täl'*
Ville Dieu, (Fr.) *vïle dïĕŭ'*
Villeau Brun, le, (Fr.) *lĕ vï-lō' brŭng*
Villedieu, (Fr.) *vïle-dïĕŭ'*
Villefaux, (Fr.) *vïle-fō'*
Villefort, (Fr.) *vïle-fōre'*
Villefranche, (Fr.) *vïle-frängshe*
Villel, (Pen.) *vïl-yĕl'*
Villempui, (Fr.) *vï-läng-pŭï'*
Villena, (Pen.) *vïl-yę'na*
Villeneuve, (Switz.) *vïle-nĕŭve'*
Villeneuve, (Fr.) *vïle-nĕŭve' lä gï-äre'*
Villeneuve la Guiard, (Fr.) *vïle-nĕŭve' lärsh-vĕke'*
Villeneuve l'Archeveque, (Fr.) *vïle-nĕŭve' lĕ rwa*
Villeneuve le Roy, (Fr.) *vïle-nĕŭve' dä-gäng'*
Villeneuve d'Agen, (Fr.) *vïle-nĕŭve' dĕ măr-säng'*
Villeneuve de Marsan, (Fr.) *vïl'ę-strŏŏp*
Villestrup, (Den.) *vïl-yę'ta*
Villeta, (S. Am.) *vïl-lïm-pën'ta*
Villimpenta, (It.) *fïl'lïn-gën*
Villingen, (Ger.) *vïl'măn-strănd*
Villmanstrand, (R.) *vïl'yo do bïs'po*
Villo do Bispo, (Pen.) *vïl'yŏs-lä'da*
Villoslada, (Pen.) *vïl'strŏŏp*
Villstrup, (Den.) *vïl'măr*
Vilmar, (Ger.) *vïl'na*
Vilna, (R.) *vï-lō'yo*
Viloyo, (S. Am.) *vïls sound*
Vils Sound, (Den.) *vïl-vĕsse' trę*
Vilvestre, (Pen.) *vï-mï'ro*
Vimeiro, (Pen.) *vï-mŏng-tï-ę'*
Vimontier, (Fr.) *vï-na'gos*
Vinaros, (Pen.) *vï-nä'*
Vinay, (Fr.) *văng-sénne'*
Vincennes, (Fr.) *vïn-cĕns'*
Vincennes, (U. S.) *vïn-chĕn'dzo*
Vincenzo, (It.)

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Vincz, (Austr.) *vĭntch*
Vinkebek, (Den.) *vĭnk'ę-bĕk*
Vindebye, (Den.) *vĭn'dę-bŭ*
Vindicari, (It.) *vĭn-dĭ-kä'rĭ*
Vindo, (Sc. Pen.) *vĭn'do*
Vinge, (Den. Sc. Pen.) *vĭng'ę*
Vinnitsa, (R.) *vĭn-nĭt'sa*
Vinon, (Fr.) *vĭ-nōng'*
Vintimiglia, (It.) *vĭn'tĭ-mĭl'ya*
Vinuesa, (Pen.) *vĭ-nọọ-ę'sa*
Vipperow, (Ger.) *vĭp'pę-ro*
Viques, (Switz.) *vĭke*
Vire, (Fr.) *vĭre*
Vireux, (Switz.) *vĭ-rœ'*
Virginia, (U. S.) *vĕr-gĭn'ĭa*
Virlingsbeck, (Neth.) *vĭr'lĭngs-bĕk*
Virneburg, (Ger.) *fĭr'nę-bọọrğ*
Virton, (Neth.) *vĭr-tōng'*
Visborg, (Den.) *vĭs'bọrğ*
Visbye, (Den.) *vĭs'bŭ*
Viscardo, (Gr.) *c.* *vĭs-kär'do*
Visdal, (Sc. Pen.) *vĭs'ddle*
Vise, (Neth.) *vĭ'sę*
Visekerke, (Neth.) *vĭ'se-kĕr'kę*
Viserum, (Sc. Pen.) *vĭ'sę-rọọm*
Visillo, (Pen.) *vĭ-sĭl'yo*
Viso, el, (Pen.) *ĕl vĭ'so*
Visp, (Switz.) *vĭsp*
Visp, (Switz.) *r.* *vĭsp*
Visselhovede, (Ger.) *vĭs'sĕl-hōve'dę*
Visso, (It.) *vĭs'so*
Vissoye, (Switz.) *vĭs-swä'*
Vistula, (Ger.) *r* *vĭs'tọọ-la*
Viterbo, (It.) *vĭ-tĕr'bo*
Vitoria, (Pen.) *vĭ-tō'rĭ-a*
Vitray, (Fr.) *vĭ-trä'*
Vitre, (Fr.) *vĭtr'*
Vitry, (Fr.) *vĭ-trĭ'*
Vitry sur Marne, (Fr.) *vĭ-trĭ' sûr märne*
Vitteaux, (Fr.) *vĭt-tō'*
Vittoria, (Mex.) *vĭt-tō'rĭ-a*
Vitzi, (Tur.) *mt.* *vĭt'zĭ*
Vivaros, (Austr.) *vĭ-vä'ros*
Vivegnis, (Neth.) *vĭ-vĕn'yĭ*
Viver, (Pen.) *vĭ'vĕr*
Vivero, (Pen.) *vĭ'vę-ro*
Viverup, (Den.) *vĭ'vę-rọọp*
Viviers, (Fr.) *vĭ-vĭ-ę'*
Vivonne, (Fr.) *vĭ-vōne'*
Vivoras, (S. Am.) *l.* *vĭ-vō'räs*
Vizzini, (It.) *vĭt-dzĭ'nĭ*
Vlaardingen, (Neth.) *vlär'ding-ĕn*
Vladikaukas, (R.) *vlä'dĭ-kou'käs*
Vladimir, (R.) *vlä'dĭ-mĭre* or *vlä-dĭ-mĭre'*
Vlanden, (Neth.) *vlän'dĕn*
Vlieland, (Neth.) *vlĭ'länd*
Vlodorp, (Neth.) *vlō'dorp*
Voerbierg, (Den.) *fœre'bĭĕrğ*
Voerdalsoren, (Sc. Pen.) *fœre'däls-ō'rĕn*
Vogel Sand, (Neth.) *vō'gĕl sänd*
Vogelsberg, (Ger.) *mt.* *fō'gĕls-bĕrğ'*
Vogelsdorf, (Prus.) *fō'gĕls-dorf'*
Voghera, (It.) *vō-gę'ra*
Vogogna, (It.) *vō-gōn'ya*
Vogshagen, (Prus.) *fŭğs'hä'gĕn*
Vohring, (Ger.) *fō'rĭng*
Voisage, (Fr.) *vwä-zäġe'*
Voko, (Austr.) *r.* *fō'ko*
Voiets, (Fr.) *vwä*
Volga, *or* Wolga, (R.) *r.* *vol'ga*
Volgam, (Tur.) *vol-gä'ra*
Volhynia, (R.) *vol-hĭ'nĭ-a*
Vollege, (Switz.) *vol-lĕġe*
Vollenhoven, (Neth.) *vol'lĕn-hō'vĕn*
Vollezeels, (Neth.) *vol'lę-zĕles*
Volo, (Gr.) *g.* *vō'lo*
Volone, (Fr.) *vō-lōne'*
Volta, (It.) *vol'ta*
Volterra, (It.) *vol-tĕr'ra*
Voltri, (It.) *vol'trĭ*
Volturna, (It.) *r.* *vol-tọọr'na*
Voorburg, (Neth.) *vōre'bọọrğ*
Voorden, (Neth.) *vōre'dĕn*
Voorn, (Neth.) *vōrne*
Voors, (Neth.) *vōrse*
Voorthuizen, (Neth.) *vōrte-hoi'zĕn*
Voray, (Fr.) *vō-rä'*
Voreppe, (Fr.) *vō-rĕp'*
Vorgten, (Neth.) *vōrğ'tĕn*
Vorjeduder, (Sc. Pen.) *mt.* *vōrc'yę-dọọ'dĕr*
Vornez, (R.) *vōr'nĕz*
Voronov, (R.) *c.* *vō'rō-nọv*
Vorwalde, (Ger.) *fōre'väl-dę*
Vorwerk, (Ger.) *fōre'vĕrk*
Vosges, (Fr.) *dep.* *vōğe*
Vosges, (Fr.) *mt.* *vōğe*
Vossevangen, (Sc. Pen.) *vos'sę-väng'ĕn*
Voulgara, (Gr.) *mt.* *vọọl-gä'ra*
Voulte, la, (Fr.) *la vọọlte*
Vouziers, (Fr.) *vọọ-zĭ-ę'*
Vrana, *or* Ivarina, (Tur.) *vrä'na, ĭ-vä-rĭ'na*
Vreden, (Ger.) *frē'dĕn*
Vreile, (Den.) *vrĭ'lę*
Vries, (Neth.) *vrĭse*
Vriezen Veen, (Neth.) *vrĭ'zĕn vēne*
Vrigsta, (Sc. Pen.) *vrĭg'sta*
Vrin, (Switz.) *frĭne*
Vrin, (Switz.) *l.* *frĭne*
Vuarens, (Switz.) *fọọ-ä'rĕns*
Vuchin, (Austr.) *vọọ-ĕhĭne'*
Vuka, (Austr.) *vọọ'ka*
Vukovar, (Austr.) *vọọ-kō-vär'*
Vulgan, (Ger.) *fọọl'gän*
Vullen, (Ger.) *fọọl'lĕn*
Vumitorio, (Braz.) *vọọ-mĭ-tō'rĭ-o*
Vurenn, (Neth.) *vọọ'rĕn*

W.

Waag, (Austr.) *r.* *vägğ*
Wangen, (Sc. Pen.) *isl.* *vŏ'gĕn*
Wanl, (Ger.) *vänle*
Wanlwyk, (Neth.) *vänle'vĭke*
Wabash, (U. S.) *r.* *wą'bash*
Wabern, (Ger.) *vä'bĕrne*
Wachenroth *vächh'ĕn-rōte*
Wachusett, (U. S.) *wä-chọọ'set*
Wacoochee, (U. S.) *wä-kọọ'chee*
Wacousta, (U. S.) *wä-kous'ta*
Waden, The, (Neth.) *vä'dĕn*
Wadstena, (Sc. Pen.) *väd-stę'na*
Waerghen, (Neth.) *värc'gĕn*
Waerschoot, (Neth.) *värc'skōte*
Waesmuenster, (Neth.) *väs-mŭn'stĕr*
Wagenening, (Neth.) *vä'gę-nę'ning*
Wagram, (Austr.) *vä'grăm*
Wah el Dakkel, (Eg.) *wąh el däk'kel*
Wah el Kargeh, (Eg.) *wąh el kär'gĕh*
Wahlen, (Ger. & Switz.) *vä'lĕn*
Wahlsassen, (Ger.) *väle'zäs-sĕn*
Wahlstadt, (Ger.) *väle'stät*
Waisenhard, (Ger.) *vī'zĕn-härt'*
Waitzen, (Austr.) *vī'tsĕn*
Walachia, *or* Wallachia, *Tur.* Iflak, (Tur.) *wąl-lā'kĭ-a, ĭf-läke'*
Walchen, (Ger.) *l.* *väl'chĕn*
Walcheren, (Neth.) *väl'chĕrne*, Eng. *wäl'ker-en*
Walchweiler, (Switz.) *välchh'vĭ-lĕr*
Walcourt, (Neth.) *väl'kọọr (-kọọrt)*
Wald, (Switz.) *vält*
Waldau, (Prus.) *väl'dou*
Waldeck, (Ger.) *väl'dĕk*
Walden, (Ger.) *väl'dĕn*
Waldenburg, (Switz.) *väl'dĕn-bọọrğ*
Waldheim, (Ger.) *vält'hīme*
Waldkirch, (Switz.) *vält'kĭrchh*
Waldmuenchen, (Ger.) *vält'mŭn'chĕn*
Waldsee, (Ger.) *vält'zę'*
Waldshut, (Ger.) *välts'họọt'*
Waldstatt, (Switz.) *vält'stät'*
Walkringen, (Switz.) *välk'rĭng'ĕn*
Walla Walla, (N. Am.) *wąl'la wąl'la*
Walle, (Ger.) *väl'lę*
Wallenfels, (Ger.) *väl'lĕn-fĕls'*
Wallenstadt, (Switz.) *väl'lĕn-stät*
Wallenstadt, (Switz.) *l.* *väl'lĕn-stät*
Wallkill, (U. S.) *wąl'kĭll*
Wallingford, (U. S.) *wąl'lĭng-ford*
Wallooinsack, (U. S.) *wąl-lọọn'sak*
Walloostook, *or* St. Johns, (Can.) *r.* *wąl-lọọs'tọọk*
Walpertsweiler, (Switz.) *väl'pĕrts-vī'lĕr*
Walpole, (U. S.) *wąl'pōle*
Walsrode, (Ger.) *väls'rō'dę*
Waltersdorf, (Prus.) *väl'tĕrs-dorf'*
Waltershausen, (Ger.) *väl'tĕrs-hou'zĕn*
Waltham, (U. S.) *wąl'thum* or *wąlt'um*
Wanahglaugen, (Prus.) *vä'nä-glou'gĕn*
Wandschow, (Prus.) *vänt'sho*
Wangen, (Switz.) *vängˈĕn*
Wangerin, (Prus.) *vängˈę-rĭne'*
Wanroy, (Neth.) *vän-rwä'*
Wansiedel, (Ger.) *vän'zĭ-dĕl*
Wansum, (Neth.) *vän'sọọm*
Wansleben, (Prus.) *väns-lē'bĕn*
Wapahkonetta, (U. S.) *wą-pąh-kō-nĕt'ta*
Wapistaniscou, (U. S.) *r.* *wą-pis-tan-is-kou*
Warasdin, (Austr.) *vä-räs- (-räsh-) dĭne'*
Warberg, (Sc. Pen.) *vär'bĕrg*
Warem, (Neth.) *vä'rĕm*
Waren, (Ger.) *vä'rĕn*
Warez, (Austr.) *vä'rĕsse*
Warnemuende, (Ger.) *vär'nę mŭn'dę*
Waratowaha, (Can.) *r.* *wą-rą-tō-wą'hą*
Warsaw, *Fr.* Varsovie, *Pol.* Warszàwa, (R.) *vär-sō-vĭ', vär-shä'va*
Warta, (R.) *vär'ta*
Wartenberg, (Prus.) *vär'tĕn-bĕrğ*
Wartenburg, (Prus.) *vär'tĕn-bọọrğ*
Wartha, (Prus.) *vär'ta*
Wartha, (Prus.) *r.* *vär'ta*
Warwickshire, (Eng.) *wąr'rĭk-shĭre*
Wasen, (Switz.) *vä'zĕn*
Washita, (*formerly*, Ouachita,) (U. S.) *wąsh'ĭ-tą*
Washtenaw, (U. S.) *wąsh'te-naw*
Wasserburg, (Ger.) *väs'sĕr-bọọrğ*
Wassonaar, (Neth.) *väs'sō-närr'*
Wastijaur, (Sc. Pen.) *väs'tĭ-youre*
Wasungen, (Ger.) *vä'zọọng-ĕn*
Watala, (R.) *wä-tä'la*
Watnuga, (U. S.) *wą-tau'ga*
Waterford, (Ir.) *co.* *wą'ter-ford*
Wateringe, (Neth.) *vä'tę-ring-ę*
Waterloo, (Neth.) *vä'tĕr-lō'*
Watervliet, (U. S.) *w'ater-vleet*
Wattenweiler, (Switz.) *vät'tĕn-vī'lĕr*
Wattweiler, (Switz.) *vät'vī'lĕr*
Waupun, (U. S.) *wau'pan*
Wavignies, (Fr.) *vä-vĭn-yĭ'*
Wavre, (Neth.) *vävr*
Wawa, (Mex.) *r.* *ọọä'ọọa*
Wayagamack, (Can.) *l.* *way-ą'o-măck*
Wedel, (Den.) *vē'dĕl*
Wedelbrok, (Den.) *vē'dĕl-brōke*
Wednesbury, (Eng.) *wĕnz'bĕr-ry*
Weener, (Ger.) *vē'nĕr*
Weerdinger, (Neth.) *vĕre'dĭng-ĕr*
Weert, (Neth.) *vĕrte*
Weesp, (Neth.) *vēspe*
Weggis, (Switz.) *vĕg'gĭs*
Wegrow, (R.) *vę'gro*
Wegscheid, (Ger.) *vę'gĕ'shīd*
Wehlau, (Prus.) *vę'lou*
Weibye, (Den.) *vī'bŭ*
Weida, (Prus.) *r.* *vī'da*
Weiden, (Ger.) *vī'dĕn*
Weidenburg, (Ger.) *vī'dĕn-bọọrğ*
Weikerdorf, (Austr.) *vī'kĕr-dorf'*
Weikersheim, (Ger.) *vī'kĕrs-hīme'*
Weil, (Wyl,) (Switz.) *vīle*
Weila, (Wyla,) (Switz.) *vī'la*
Weilburg, (Ger.) *vīle'bọọrğ*
Weilheim, (Ger.) *vīle'hīme*
Weimar, (Ger.) *vī'mär*
Weinheim, (Ger.) *vīne'hīme*
Weinsperg, (Ger.) *vīnes'pĕrğ*
Weischau, (Austr.) *vī'shou*
Weischenfeld, (Ger.) *vī'shĕn-fĕlt*
Weisen, (Ger.) *vī'zĕn*
Weiskurchen, (Austr.) *vīs'kọọr'chĕn*
Weissenburg, (Switz. & Ger.) *vīs'sĕn-bọọrğ*
Weissenstein, (Switz.) *vīs'sĕn-stīne'*
Weisshorn, (Switz.) *vīs'horne*
Weisthugen, (Switz.) *vīst'họọ'gĕn*
Weixel, (Austr.) *vīk'sĕl*
Weixelburg, (Austr.) *vīk'sĕl-bọọrğ*
Wokermuende, (Ger.) *vē'kĕr-mŭn'dę*
Welle, (Ger.) *vĕl'lę*
Wellmich, (Ger.) *vĕl'mĭchh*
Welna, (Prus.) *r.* *vĕl'na*
Welsbillich, (Ger.) *vĕls'bĭl'lĭchh*
Welschrono, (Switz.) *vĕl-shrō'no* or *vĕls-krō'no*
Welsee, (Den.) *vĕl'sę*
Welsem, (Neth.) *vĕl'sĕm*
Weltem, (Neth.) *vĕl'tĕm*
Wendenbuettel, (Ger.) *vĕn'dĕn-bŭt'tĕl*
Wendessen, (Ger.) *vĕn-dĕs'sĕn*
Wendlingen, (Ger.) *vĕnd'lĭng-ĕn*
Wener, (Sc. Pen.) *l.* *vē'nĕr*, Eng. *wē'nĕr*
Wenersberg, (Sc. Pen.) *vē'nĕrs-bĕrğ*
Wenersborg, (Sc. Pen.) *vē'nĕrs-bọrğ*
Wenigerode, (Switz.) *vę'nĭ-gę-rō'dę*
Weningon, (Switz.) *vę'ning-ĕn*
Werben, (Prus.) *vĕr'bĕn*
Werdenberg, (Switz.) *vĕr'dĕn-bĕrğ*
Werfen, (Austr.) *vĕr'fĕn*
Weringen, (Ger.) *węr'ĭng-ĕn*
Werne, (Ger.) *vĕr'nę*
Wernitz, (Ger.) *r.* *vĕr'nĭts*
Werra, (Ger.) *r.* *vĕr'ra*
Werschitz, (Austr.) *vĕr'shits*
Wertach, (Ger.) *r.* *vĕr'tächh*
Werth, (Ger.) *vĕrte*
Wesel, (Ger.) *vē'zĕl*, Eng. *wā'zel*
Wesen, (Switz.) *vē'zĕn*
Wesenberg, (R.) *vē'zĕn-bĕrğ*
Wesenburg, (Ger.) *vē'zĕn bọọrğ*
Wesendorf, (Ger.) *vē'zĕn-dorf'*
Weser, (Ger.) *vē'zĕr*, Eng. *wē'zer*
Weser, (Ger.) *r.* *vē'zĕr*
Weslingburen, (Den.) *vĕs'lĭng-bọọ'rĕn*
Wessem, (Neth.) *vĕs'sĕm*
Wessetin, (Austr.) *vĕs-sę-tĭne'*
West Indies *wĕst ĭn'jes*
Westerns, (Sc. Pen.) *vĕs'tę-rōse'*
Westerdorf, (Neth.) *vĕs'tĕr-dorf'*
Westerholt, (Ger.) *vĕs'tĕr-holt'*
Westervelde, (Neth.) *vĕs'tĕr-vĕl'dę*
Westervik, (Sc. Pen.) *vĕs'tĕr-vīke'*
Westheim, (Ger.) *vĕst'hīme*
Westland, (Neth.) *vĕst'länt*
Westmoreland, (Eng.) *wĕst'moro-länd*
Westphalia, Westphalen, (Ger.) *wĕst-phā'lĭ-a, vĕst-fä'lĕn*
Westrum, (Ger.) *vĕst'rọọm*

Fr. long *œ* and short *ŏŭ*, nearly as in *spur*. — Final *ly*, French *l mouillé*. — *An''ger*, *vi''cious*. — *ğ* as *s* in *pleasure*; *ğ* and *čh* guttural; *ny* liquid; *th* as in *pith*.

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